

CWLS/03



ALMSHOUSES, CHURCH WALK, LUDLOW, SHROPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

commissioned by Treasure and Son

14/04022/FUL

December 2017

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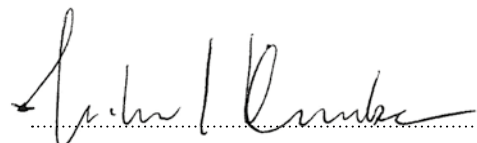
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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned to undertake a watching brief on land at Church Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire during the construction of foundations for Hosyer-Foxe Almshouse. Wall foundations indicating the former presence of buildings of 13th to 14th century date, with an associated lane and possible passageway are postulated. Further walls of 14th/16th century date were recorded along with a midden pit. Post-medieval demolition and construction deposits were identified together with post-medieval brick wall foundations and a brick surface of more modern date. Artefacts recovered dated from the 13th century to modern periods.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	7
4	METHOD	7
5	RESULTS (ILLUS 2 AND 3)	7
5.1	GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND SITE TOPOGRAPHY	7
5.2	GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY	8
5.3	PHASE 1: MEDIEVAL REMAINS (13TH – 14TH CENTURY)	9
5.4	PHASE 2: MEDIEVAL REMAINS (15TH – 16TH CENTURY)	11
5.5	PHASE 3: LATE MEDIEVAL-EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION	11
5.6	PHASE 4: POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN	12
6	DISCUSSION	12
7	CONCLUSIONS	16
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY	16
9	APPENDICES	17
	APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS	17
	APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT	21
	APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	27

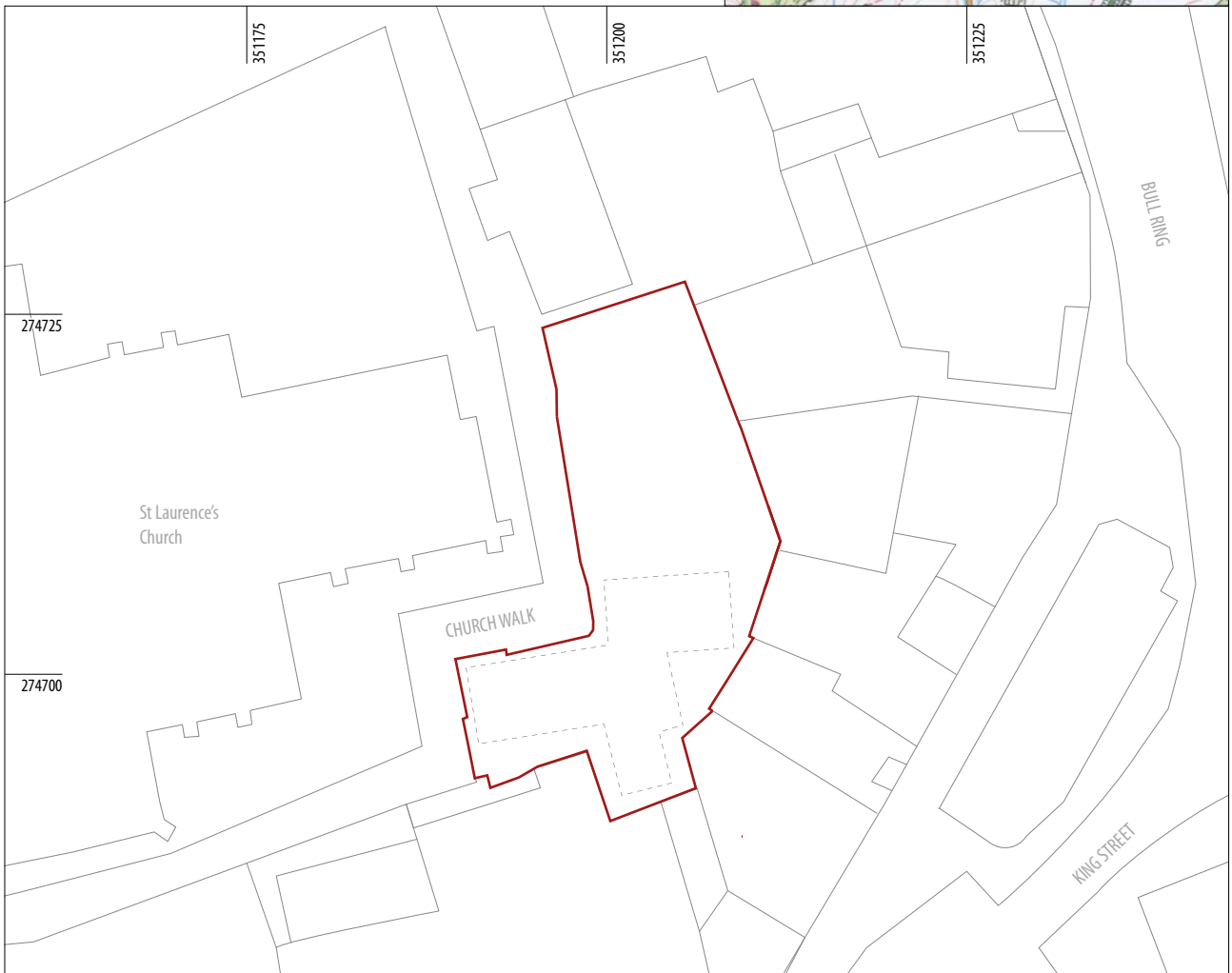
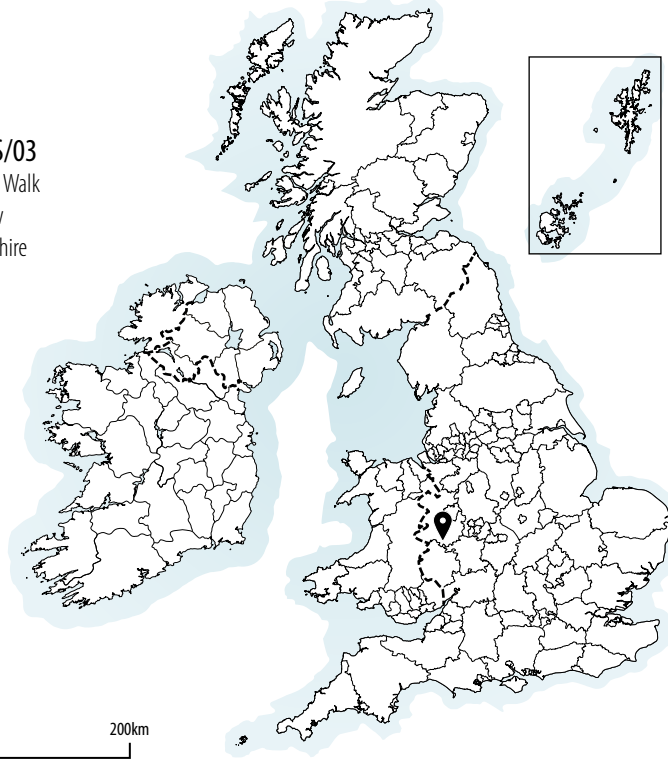
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION	VIII
ILLUS 2 SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF RECORDED FEATURES	2
ILLUS 3A DETAILED PLAN OF RECORDED FEATURES	3
ILLUS 3B PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION LOCATION	5
ILLUS 4 GENERAL VIEW OF SITE AT COMMENCEMENT OF CLEARING GROUNDWORKS, LOOKING NORTH	7
ILLUS 5 WALL FOUNDATION [014], SHOWING SCAR ON EXISTING BOUNDARY WALL, LOOKING NORTH	8
ILLUS 6 REMOVAL OF TREE STUMP 3, LOOKING EAST	8
ILLUS 7 VIEW OF WALL FOUNDATIONS [008, 009, 010] AND SURFACE (012), LOOKING EAST	8
ILLUS 8 PLAN VIEW OF WALL FOUNDATION [009] AND STONE SURFACE (012)	8
ILLUS 9 STONE SURFACE (022) LOOKING NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION SECTION SHOWING SURFACE (022)	9
ILLUS 10 STONE SURFACE (035) BELOW EVALUATION TRENCH BACKFILL, LOOKING NORTH-WEST	10
ILLUS 11 PLAN VIEW OF STONE SURFACE (019)	10
ILLUS 12 WALL FOUNDATION [032], LOOKING NORTH	10
ILLUS 13 CORNER OF WALL FOUNDATION [016] AND DEMOLITION RUBBLE (017), LOOKING NORTH-WEST	10
ILLUS 14 WALL FOUNDATION [016], LOOKING WEST AND EAST FACING ELEVATION OF WALL FOUNDATION [016]	12
ILLUS 15 WALL FOUNDATION [018] LOOKING SOUTH AND EAST FACING ELEVATION OF WALL FOUNDATION [018]	13
ILLUS 16 GENERAL VIEW OF WALL FOUNDATION [016] AND STONE SURFACE (019), LOOKING NORTH-WEST	14
ILLUS 17 SOUTH FACING ELEVATION OF WALL [016]	14
ILLUS 18 SECTION THROUGH PIT [030], LOOKING NORTH	14
ILLUS 19 WALL FOUNDATION [005], TREE STUMP PIT 1, LOOKING NORTH	14
ILLUS 20 STONE CULVERT REMNANT [028], PLAN VIEW	14
ILLUS 21 SITE PLAN SHOWING PHASING OF RECORDED FEATURES	15

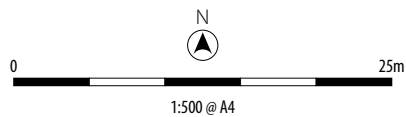
LIST OF TABLES

TABLE A2.1 SUMMARY OF FINDS ASSEMBLAGE BY CONTEXT	21
TABLE A2.2 POTTERY TYPE SERIES	22
TABLE A2.3. CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL TYPE SERIES	23
TABLE A3.1 RETENT SAMPLE RESULTS	28
TABLE A3.2 FLOTATION SAMPLE RESULTS	28
TABLE A3.3 HAND COLLECTED ANIMAL BONE	28

CWLS/03
 Church Walk
 Ludlow
 Shropshire



KEY
 development boundary
 new building footprint



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Treasure and Son to undertake a watching brief during the construction of foundations for Hosyer-Foxe Almshouse. The site was used as waste ground, bounded by stone and brick walls of varying date and a modern retaining wall footpath along the southern edge of the site.

Hosyer-Foxe Almshouse has been granted planning consent by Shropshire Council (14/04022/FUL) for the erection of four Almshouse units. Condition 7 states:

'No development approved by this permission should commence until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). This written scheme shall be approved in writing by the Planning Authority prior to the commencement of works.'

The Development Area (DA) is located on land to the rear of 9–10 King Street, immediately adjacent to the churchyard of St Laurence's parish church. At the time of the archaeological works, the site was waste ground, bounded by stone and brick walls of varying date, and a modern retaining wall and footpath along the southern edge of the site. The approximate elevation of the site is 100m ODN. The solid geology consists of the Temeside Mudstone Formation (NERC 2017).

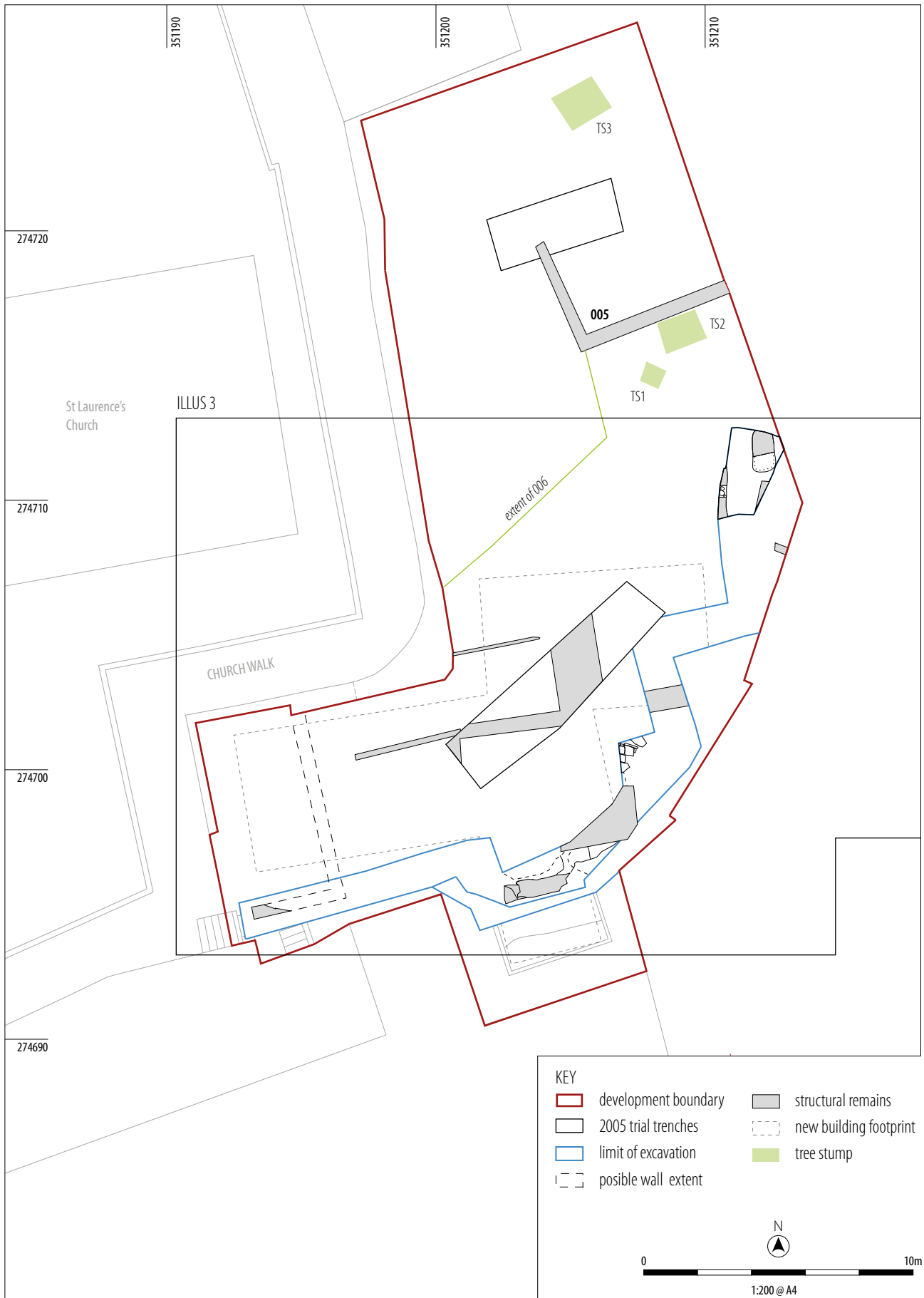
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies in the core of medieval Ludlow, which was founded in the period of a boom in urban growth during the 12th and 13th centuries. It is contained within the area formerly defined by the town walls which were erected during the 13th century (Lloyd 1999). Elements of the original burgage plots of the early settlement remain fossilised within the present town layout and is particularly

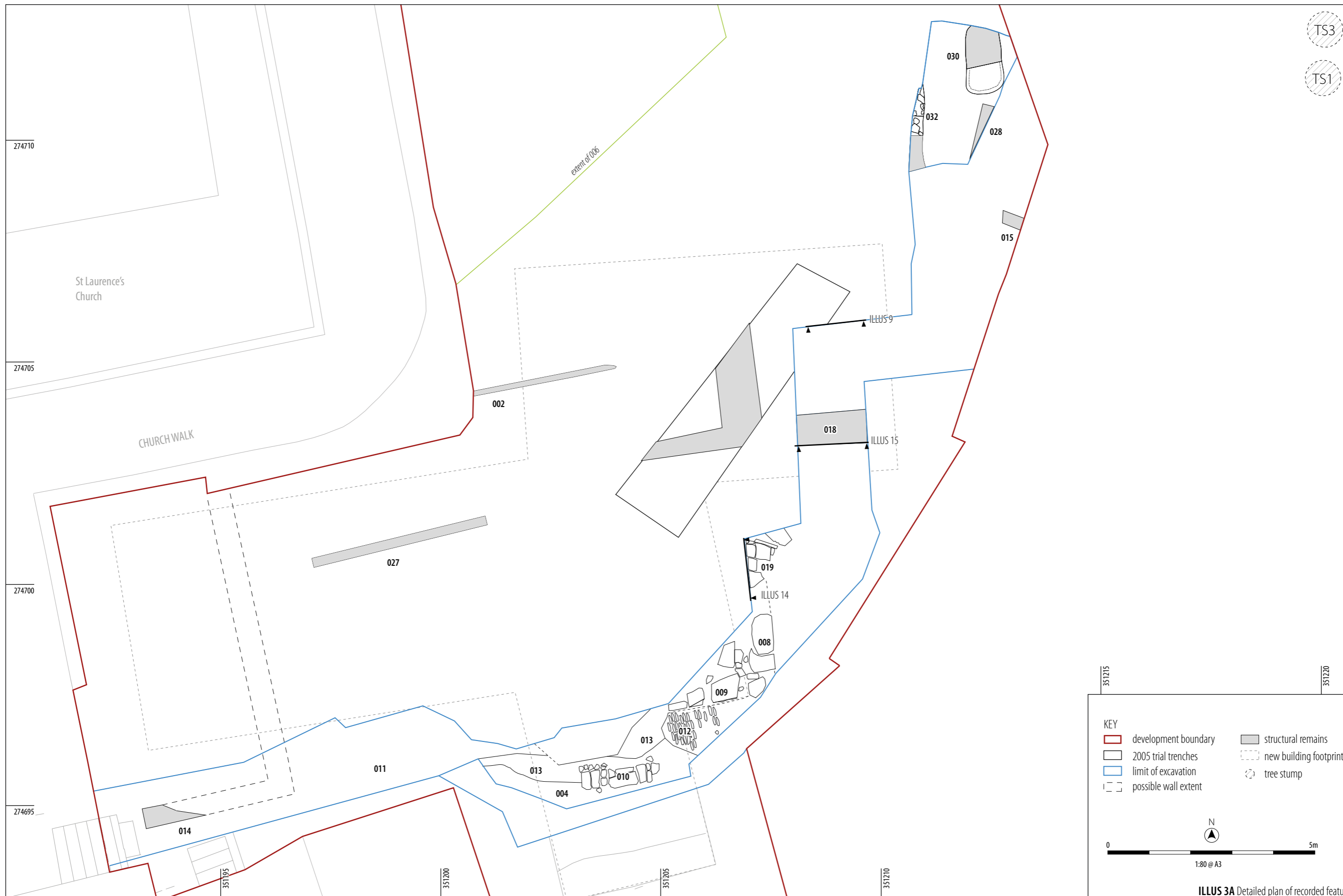
noted along Corve Street to the northeast of the site (Ibid). The early town appears to have gone through several phases of development, from a linear nucleus, between the castle and church to the northeast, with expansion of the market place, the linking of the high street and burgaging of the town occurring in the later 12th and 13th centuries. The super-imposition of the town walls in the 13th century appears to have constrained and altered some of the town burgage plots and network of back lanes linking the plots with the main street system (Ibid). The early churchyard of St Laurence parish church, located to the immediate west of the site, may have extended into the development area. The original parish church, rebuilt in 1199, went through several phases of development in the 14th century (Ibid).

Marches Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation of the site in 2004, comprising two trenches each 10m x 2m (Kenny 2004). In summary, the evaluation located:

- › undisturbed geological sediments at 0.91m below existing ground level (BGL);
- › a sequence of medieval soil horizons, floor surfaces and pits at around 0.8m BGL;
- › a cobbled surface and associated clay-bonded wall of 15th–16th century date at around 0.9m BGL;
- › dumps of 17th and 18th century rubbish;
- › a mortar-bonded wall of 18th century date, with the wall top surviving at around 0.15m BGL;
- › the most recent (brick) floor surface associated with the 18th century building surviving at 0.45m BGL; and
- › further 19th and 20th century demolition rubble and rubbish plus the modern topsoil sealed the site with a minimum depth of cover of 0.15m, more generally 0.3–0.45m.

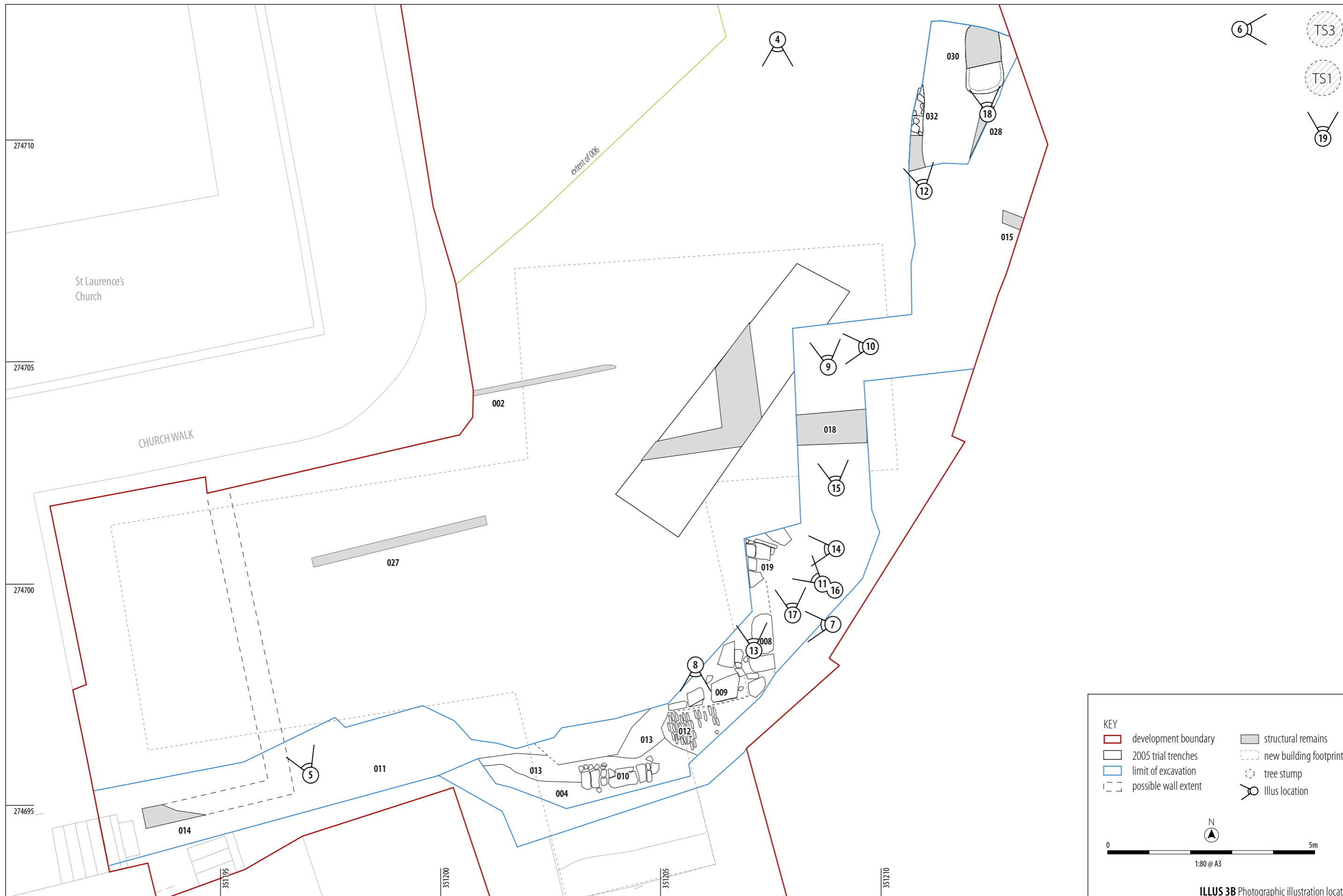


ILLUS 2 Site plan showing location of recorded features

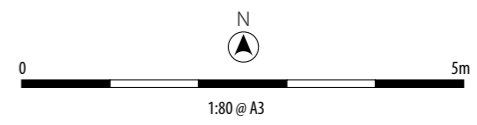


TS3

TS1



- KEY
- development boundary
 - 2005 trial trenches
 - limit of excavation
 - possible wall extent
 - structural remains
 - new building footprint
 - tree stump
 - Illus location



ILLUS 3B Photographic illustration location



ILLUS 4 General view of site at commencement of clearing groundworks, looking north

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were:

- › to ensure wherever possible that significant archaeological remains were protected from damage by construction work and preserved in situ; and
- › where preservation in situ was not possible, record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage assets before they were lost. This was achieved by determining and understanding the nature, function and character of the remains on the site, disseminating the results of that work and archiving the material and paper records.

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organized and deposited with Shropshire Museum Services to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

4 METHOD

Groundworks on the site were archaeologically monitored between the 14th December 2015 and 8th February 2016. This involved monitoring of site clearance and removal of tree stumps, excavation of a southern and eastern perimeter wall foundation trench and reduction works for foundations for the new building.

Following a site meeting with the Archaeological Advisor to Shropshire Council, it was agreed that wall foundations identified in the southern perimeter footing trench could be removed following provision for full recording.

All recording followed ClfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological excavations and the Headland manual. All contexts, drawings and environmental samples were assigned a unique reference number and recorded on pro forma record sheets.

Scale plans and sections of identified features and stratigraphy were drawn on permatrace and their locations tied in to an overall site plan. The overall site plan was produced utilising client's site plans, Trimble DGPS and a Total station.

A photographic record was compiled comprising black-and-white prints, supplemented by digital photographs where appropriate for use in the report. A graduated metric scale was clearly visible. A representative photographic record of the progress of the work was also recorded.

5 RESULTS (ILLUS 2 AND 3)

5.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND SITE TOPOGRAPHY

Prior to commencement of excavation work, clearing of the site took place (Illus 4). The ground was observed to slope very gently from north to south to the southern perimeter where a former wooden fence stood. On removal of the fence, the ground was observed to drop steeply by around 1m, where a low brick wall and concrete footpath defined the site limit.

Access to the site was afforded by breaking through the outer boundary wall, along the north-south extent towards the central area



ILLUS 5 Wall foundation [014], showing scar on existing boundary wall, looking north
ILLUS 6 Removal of tree stump 3, looking east
ILLUS 7 View of wall foundations [008, 009, 010] and surface (012), looking east
ILLUS 8 Plan view of wall foundation [009] and stone surface (012)

of the site. The wall was observed to have gone through an element of modern rebuilding with part of its east-west length constructed of breeze blocks (Illus 5). Phases of construction or alteration were evidenced with sections of brick and stone construction, the latter possibly relating to the historic fabric of the original wall.

5.2 GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY

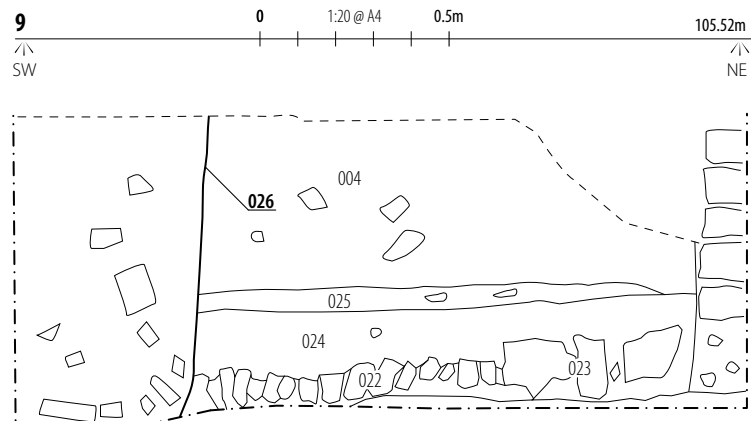
The stratigraphy of the site was observed within the three areas of tree stump removal and the southern retaining wall foundation trench.

The earliest deposit encountered was a greenish yellow weathered siltstone bedrock (033) exposed within the southern retaining wall foundation trench at 105.60m AOD.

Within tree stump pit 3, (Illus 6) a light pinkish brown gritty sandy clay (004) containing frequent brick, tile charcoal and stone was identified as a layer of made ground deriving from demolition and construction work. This was sealed by mid grey sandy clay (003) containing frequent brick, tile, mortar, charcoal, white glazed ceramic and stone, which also represented made ground relating to later demolition and construction. Overlying this was a dark grey slightly clayey sandy silt (001) containing modern ceramic, glass, stones and brick, which represented the present ground surface. A similar pattern was observed in tree stump pits 1 and 2.

The southern perimeter of the site evidenced high levels of disturbance in the form of made ground and demolition deposits, with the perimeter retaining wall having further disturbed the area. Excavation of the southern foundation trench resulted in a

ILLUS 9 Stone surface (022) looking north-west and south-east facing section showing surface (022)



number of walls and archaeological remains being observed only in section with associated surfaces noted in the base of the foundation trenches below demolition and made ground deposits.

The south-western edge of the site did evidence slightly less disturbance with a subsoil deposit (011) sealed below construction or demolition deposits (007) and the present ground surface (001).

5.3 PHASE 1: MEDIEVAL REMAINS (13TH – 14TH CENTURY)

Within the southern retaining wall trench at 105.75m AOD, two stone wall foundations [008] and [009] (Illus 7) were identified. Oriented north-south [008] extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north and measured at least 0.75m wide with two rough courses surviving. Foundation [009] abutted [008] and was oriented east-west, extending beyond the limit of the trench to the west. Two courses survived measuring at least 1.05m wide. Both foundations were bonded with a light red clay containing gritty chalk or lime and charcoal fragments. The two foundations appeared to define the south-eastern corner of a building.

Approximately 1.40m to the south-west, a further wall foundation [010] was identified at 105.80m AOD, oriented east-west and measuring greater than 1.70m east-west and 0.55m wide. The

foundation was truncated at its western extent and was observed to continue below the present concrete footpath to the east. Pottery dating to the 13th century was recovered from the foundation.

Lying between and seemingly respecting both [010] and [009] was a stone surface [012] (Illus 8) comprising narrow angular blocks or slabs laid vertically with traces of a red clay bonding matrix. The surface extended beyond the limits of excavation to the south and east and was truncated at its western extent.

Further to the east, approximately 4m, and identified in the base of the section of the foundation trench a similar stone surface [022] (Illus 9) was recorded. Angular stones, up to 0.20m deep, were set vertically into a yellow-brown sandy clay (020). A similar deposit, (013) was identified with patchy survival around the wall foundations [008], [009], [010] and stone surface [012] and was interpreted as being a buried medieval soil horizon, contemporary with the structural remains.

To the eastern end of [022] three angular stone blocks [023] (Illus 9) abutted the vertically laid stones and were interpreted as a form of edging or revetting of the stone surface. The possibility of these stones relating to a truncated wall foundation cannot be precluded, though no bonding material was observed nor any continuation of the feature to the north or south due to the limited trench excavation.



ILLUS 10 Stone surface (035) below evaluation trench backfill, looking north-west **ILLUS 11** Plan view of stone surface (019) **ILLUS 12** Wall foundation [032], looking north **ILLUS 13** Corner of wall foundation [016] and demolition rubble (017), looking north-west

A further laid stone surface [019] was identified within the foundation trench (Illus 11) with angular stone slabs laid primarily horizontally over the buried medieval soil (020). During post-excavation assessment, remnants of this surface were observed to continue to the east and assigned a context number (035) (Illus 10). This appeared to represent variably surviving remnants of a continuation of a stone surface linking with [022] evidencing a continuous laid stone surface extending some 4m east-west and 9m north-south.

Overlying [022] was a pinkish brown silty clay (024) containing occasional charcoal fragments and angular gravel. The deposit represented a soil accumulation following abandonment or disuse of the stone surface.

To the extreme north and east of the foundation trench, a linear feature [032] (Illus 12) was partially exposed, oriented north-south and measuring greater than 0.30m wide and 2m long extending beyond the limits of the excavated area to the north, south and west. The feature was filled with a dark grey slightly silty sandy clay (031) which contained frequent angular stones, charcoal fragments and occasional animal bone. Pottery dating to the 13th century was recovered from (031). From test investigation some of the stone was set in situ whilst the majority were randomly dumped. The feature was interpreted as a robbed out wall foundation which had been backfilled with general debris. As the feature lay predominantly outwith the excavation area and below formation level for the development, fuller investigation was not afforded.

5.4 PHASE 2: MEDIEVAL REMAINS (15TH – 16TH CENTURY)

Oriented north-south and located in the section of the foundation trench, a wall [016] (Illus 13–14) was identified measuring greater than 2.02m north-south, extending north beyond the excavation limit. The width of the wall could not be ascertained but it was noted to return and run east-west. The wall was constructed of roughly hewn, angular stone slabs and comprised 5 to 6 rough courses bonded in a pinkish orange clay. No foundation cut was visible. The top of the wall was recorded at 106.04m AOD.

Slightly east of [016] was a further wall [018] (Illus 15). The wall was oriented east-west and comprised six courses of roughly hewn stone slabs or blocks, demonstrating a similar construction methodology to [016]. Due to the limit of the excavated area, no relationship between [016] and [018] could be positively attested, though it is likely they were associated. The top of wall [018] was recorded at 106.08m AOD and it appeared to have a foundation deposit of orange brown sandy clay (021), though this may equally have been a disturbed medieval soil horizon in line with (013) and (020).

It was observed that both walls overlay and were constructed on the earlier stone surface. Wall [018] overlay [035], and [016] was constructed upon [019] (Illus 16 and 17).

Located to the north-east of the retaining wall foundation trench, a linear stone structure [028] was partially exposed. The features was truncated at its northern extent and extended south and east below the modern concrete path. Measuring greater than 1.10m north-

south, the feature consisted of a series of small angular stones set on edge, parallel to a row of similar stones laid horizontally. A mid brown sandy clay (034) containing charcoal fragments and angular gravel appeared to underlie the horizontal stones and be contained by the vertically set stones, and gave rise to the interpretation of the feature as a small drain or culvert.

Immediately north of the culvert at approximately 105.60m AOD, an oval pit [030] measuring 0.78m wide and slightly greater than 1.50m long was identified as a midden pit with near vertical sides and a flat base (Illus 18). The pit survived to 0.21m depth and was filled with a dark grey slightly silty sandy clay. Pottery dating to the 14th–16th centuries was recovered from the feature together with animal bone, iron slag and stone tile. An environmental sample taken from the deposit was found to contain further animal bone and charcoal and would support interpretation of the feature as a midden pit.

Identified in the west of the retaining wall foundation trench, (011) was a pinkish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular stone and occasional charcoal fragments. The deposit showed little sign of disturbance and did not contain frequent demolition debris as evidenced in later deposits identified. The deposit lay within the bounds of what appeared to be a former church wall ((014) – see below) and may be undisturbed subsoil within the former churchyard.

5.5 PHASE 3: LATE MEDIEVAL-EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Within the southern foundation trench and overlying the stone surface [019] a deposit of pinkish brown sandy clay and angular stones (017) was identified as relating to rubble deriving from the demolition of the structure associated with [016]. Animal bone and pottery dating to the 14th–15th centuries was recovered from the deposit. It was believed that the deposit was contaminated by later sequences through general disturbance and bioturbation.

Observed in the tree stump removal pits and foundation trench, (004) was a light pinkish brown, gritty, sandy clay containing frequent charcoal and mortar fragments, angular stones and ceramic building material. Pottery, tile, clay pipe and iron objects dating from the 14th to 19th century were recovered from the layer, with a predominance of material of 17th to 18th century date in the assemblage. The deposit was highly heterogeneous and disturbed and is likely to represent the same phase of activity as (017).

Located to the north of the perimeter foundation trench and associated with demolition and construction were deposits (007) and (025) (Illus 9). Containing frequent charcoal, chalk or lime fragments, mortar and ceramic building material fragments with a large amount of oyster shell, (007) measured some 0.18m thick and extended greater than 0.90m north-south. The deposit was interpreted as being a dump of material related to construction on the site. A clay pipe bowl dating to 1660-1680 was recovered from the layer. Similarly (025) was a 2.50m long, 0.12m thick dump of orange-yellow sandy clay overlying the buried soil (024) and was also interpreted as a dump of material relating to construction and/or demolition on the site.

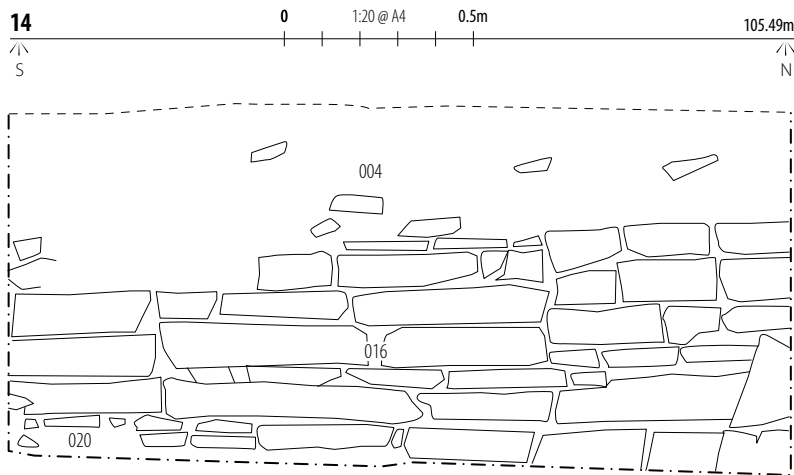


ILLUS 14 Wall foundation [016], looking west and east facing elevation of wall foundation [016]

(003) encountered at approximately 106 to 107 AOD across the site. This in turn was overlain by the present topsoil and ground surface (001).

Set into and beneath the topsoil was a linear stone revetment [002] consisting of a series of single stone slabs, set vertically, extending 3.20m east-west.

Also located beneath and within the topsoil was a brick wall [005] (Illus 19) and associated brick surface [006]. The brick wall was partially visible above ground and on clearance of vegetation both elements were observed in the central northern area of the site. The wall was oriented east-west and was noted to branch to the north. During reduction of the western segment of the site for foundation construction, the brick surface was observed to lie below the topsoil deposit and extend to the limits of the present site boundaries.



5.6 PHASE 4: POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN

Cutting the possible subsoil (011) was a stone wall foundation [014] (Illus 5) which was oriented east-west turning north-south. The foundation survived to 3 or 4 course of roughly hewn blocks bonded with a soft light yellow sandy mortar. The foundation extended west beyond the site boundary in the direction of Church Walk. The north-south segment of the foundation lined up with the scar of a former wall in the extant Church Walk boundary wall and is likely to have represented a former outer wall of the Churchyard. The top of the foundation was recorded at 105.92 AOD.

To the west of the site, oriented east-west, a section of wall foundation [027] was recorded within (003) at 106.50m AOD. The wall was made up of a combination of brick and stone and measured greater than 4m long and 0.43m wide. No associated wall foundations or structural remains were identified.

In the northern extent of the retaining wall foundation trench a brick and stone wall foundation [015] was recorded oriented north-south and measuring up to 0.36m wide. The foundation extended north, beyond the limit of excavation and was truncated at its southern end. The top of the foundation was recorded at approximately 106m OD and overlain by [003].

Generally sealing the structural remains and phase 3 deposits was a heterogeneous mix of mid grey sandy clay and demolition debris

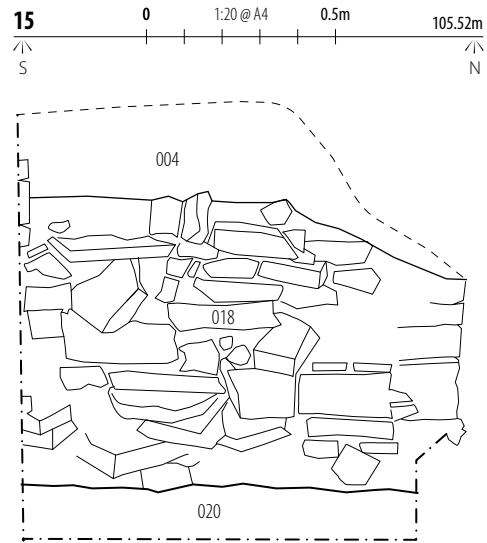
6 DISCUSSION

From the observed groundworks it was evident that a high level of disturbance had occurred on site in the form of demolition and construction over a prolonged period and that secure stratigraphic sequences were subject to question due to each phase of demolition and disturbance. However, broad phases of activity can be identified on the site (Illus 21).

The earliest phase relates to medieval activity on the site in the form of the south-eastern corner of a building, an associated stone surface, a further stone wall foundation and stone surface, represented by contexts [008, 009, 010, 012, 032 and 019/022/035/023].

Secure dating to the 13th Century was recovered for a probable robbed out wall foundation [032] in the north of the perimeter wall trench. Similarly a 13th to 14th century date can be given to wall foundation [010] with pottery recovered from the remains. The association of stone surface [012] and therefore wall foundations [009] and [010] provides a 13th to 14th century date for these features. The broadly similar construction and stratigraphic position of further stone surfaces, [019, 022, 035], below later demolition deposits would also suggest an earlier date for these surfaces. The 2005 evaluation stage of work on the site dated a stone surface to the 13th century with an associated 14th century building. It seems likely that the stone surfaces identified during the watching brief are of the same period. They were evidenced to underlie structural remains which that evaluation also dated to the 15th and 16th centuries.

Wall foundations [008] and [009] appear to represent the corner of a building which was demolished before the 15th century. Foundation



ILLUS 15 Wall foundation [018] looking south and east facing elevation of wall foundation [018]

[010] presents several possible options. It may be associated with the building defined by [008] and [009], perhaps even some form of porch-way with a stone internal surface represented by [012]. Alternatively, and perhaps more probable, it may represent the side or rear of a further structure with [012] representing a narrow alley or lane between the two. Such lanes exist within the present layout of Ludlow, Attorney's Lane to the east of the site, for example, which runs eastward from the Bull Ring.

With the exception of [012], the stone surfaces identified on site appeared quite extensive, potentially extending from the southern limit of the site to the north in the area of evaluation Trench 1. Evidence from the watching brief phase suggests a continuous surface from the area of the southern wall foundations (008, 009) extending some 6m east-west and 9m north-south continuing north beyond the limits of the foundation trenches observed, with contexts [019], [022] and [035] representing the same construction. Similar surfaces, a mix of horizontally laid slabs and vertically set stones were identified during the evaluation of the site and this further adds to a suggestion of contemporaneity if not contiguity.

The precise nature or function of the stone surface identified during both evaluation and watching brief phases of work cannot be positively attested. It would appear however, that it was most probably an external surface. The differing use of laid slabs and vertically set stones may have related to differing functions of areas of the surface or demarcation of walkways and working areas within yard areas. However, if the surface, as appears to be the case, is continuous, it may be some form of lane or street surface, relative to

the earlier layout of the medieval town. The remnant [012] located between wall foundations [009] and [010] may represent an access point, alley or lane between the rear and frontage of two buildings. It is suggested that wall foundation [032] represented the rear wall of a plot which would have fronted to the east and that a stone surface may have existed west of this wall representing a continuation of that identified in the evaluation and to the south during the watching brief.

Phase 2 deposits were represented by wall foundations, a culvert and a midden pit. Wall [016] appears to correspond to that identified in the evaluation work on the site as [107]. It was observed in both phases of work to overlie laid stone surfaces. The evaluation recorded this as contemporary though it would appear that this was not the case. The stone surface may have been utilised in this period but its origin lies in earlier development. Similarly wall [018] displayed the same broad construction methodology and style.

No foundation cut was observed for the walls [016 and 018] which appeared to be constructed directly upon the earlier stone surface, cut through largely unconsolidated demolition deposits. It would appear unlikely that such a foundation would support a domestic building of the usual two storeys, which would be anticipated. The lack of any evidence of associated surfaces would further support such an interpretation. There is a likelihood that these walls perhaps relate to the boundaries of the St Laurence churchyard or ancillary buildings and potentially with later development and construction at the church from the 14th century onward.



ILLUS 16 General view of wall foundation [016] and stone surface (019), looking north-west **ILLUS 17** South facing elevation of wall [016] **ILLUS 18** Section through pit [030], looking north **ILLUS 19** Wall foundation [005], tree stump pit 1, looking north **ILLUS 20** Stone culvert remnant [028], plan view

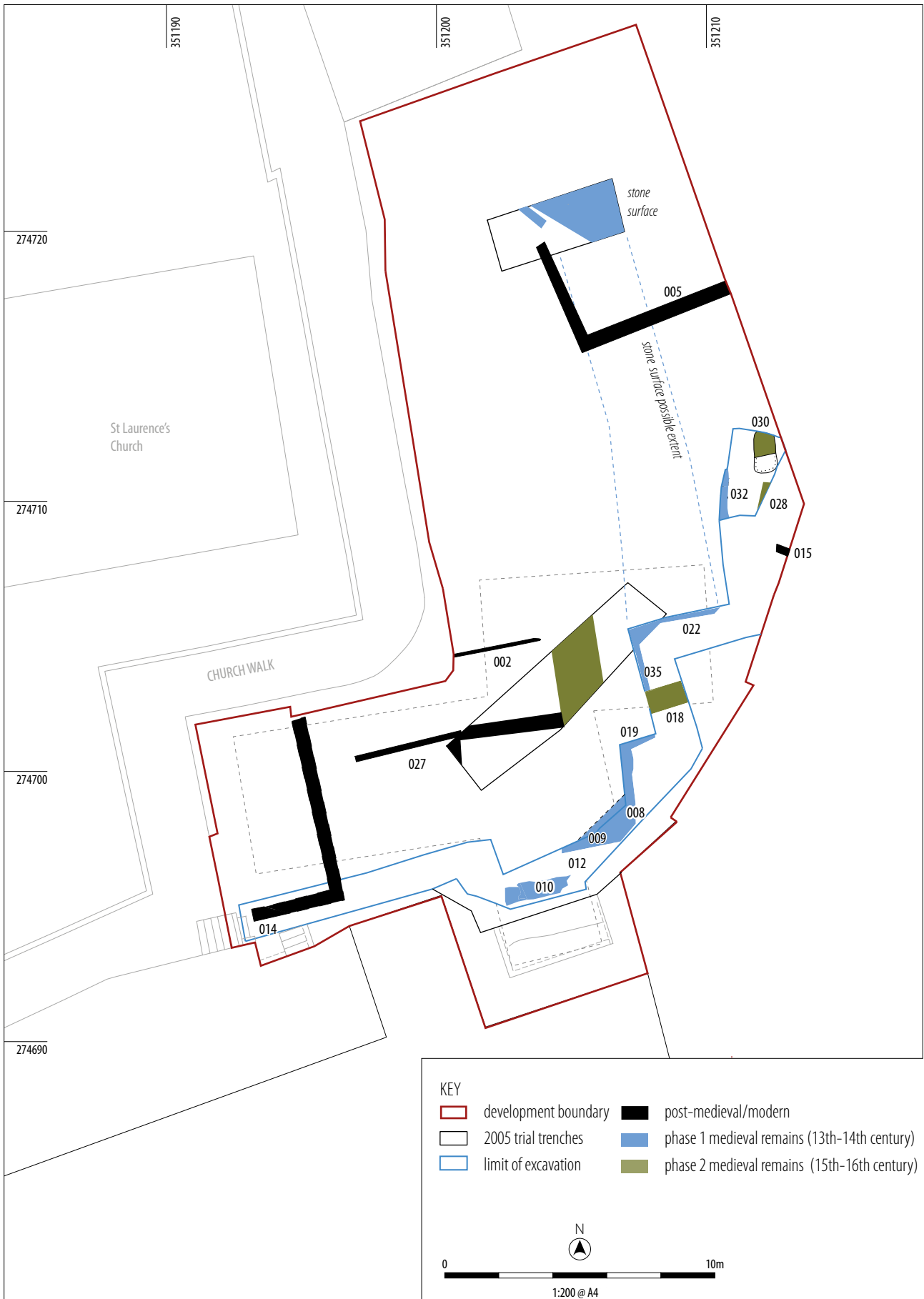
References to a building in Ludlow, the 'Church House', are also known, where administrative work relative to the church was carried out (Page 2015), however the location of this building has not been determined. Association with the present 'Reader's House', immediately north of the site, has been proposed but Page (ibid) comments that there is a lack of evidence for this and that on balance the Reader's house is not the building referred to as the 'Church House'.

Whilst it remains speculative, due to the limited extents exposed, the wall foundations [016 and 018] may be associated with such a building, perhaps retaining walls or perhaps ancillary to the structural remains identified in Trench 2 of the 2004 evaluation, which recovered tile and decorated glass and may be suggested as likely to be associated more with an ecclesiastical building than domestic. Finds recovered during this investigation, glazed roof and

ridge tile and decorated floor tile (Appendix 1), would also suggest the presence of a building of relative status, more likely to be ecclesiastical, which was demolished sometime in the later medieval or post-medieval period.

Extensive demolition and construction deposits during the 17th to 18th century formed a further broad phase of activity. It is noticeable that the earlier wall foundations remained at considerable height at this time and may have been utilised as part of the process of levelling and ground stabilisation or were in fact still in situ for part of this period as part of the former church boundary with ground levels being raised on the interior.

The final phase of activity can be related to 19th century and modern construction and demolition. Brick wall foundations and a



ILLUS 21 Site plan showing phasing of recorded features

brick surface related to buildings on the site which are likely to relate to structures shown on the 1862 and 1903 ordnance survey maps.

The remains of the Church Walk boundary wall were also identified, the foundation remains forming a direct line with a scar in the wall where modern breeze block now continues the wall to the west. From the evidence of historical maps, it seems likely that demolition of this segment took place between 1835 and 1862, where, on the latter map, a structure is shown at the extreme west of the site located over the line of the former church boundary and the dog leg in the church boundary wall first appears.

7 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Church Walk, Ludlow have demonstrated that earlier and later medieval remains survive in relatively good condition within the site. The site was subject to development and change during the medieval period with substantial and highly disturbed demolition and construction deposits of 17th century to modern periods sealing remains.

The limited trenching, in the form of a perimeter wall foundation trench, will have caused minimal disturbance to the potential for good survival of remains elsewhere on the site. The limited exposure however, also renders interpretation of the structural remains identified speculative.

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9 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Context register

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	SOIL COMPOSITION	DIMENSIONS		
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
001	Topsoil – present ground surface	Dark grey clay sandy-silt, friable, clear interface. Modern debris inclusions; white glaze, cans, bricks, glass.	–	–	0.16
002	Limestone 'Revetting'	Possible revetting wall, limestone slabs, roughly hewn, single course, no bonding material visible.	3.30	0.11	–
003	Made ground	Mid grey sandy clay, compact, clear interface. Inclusions: frequent charcoal, mortar, brick, occasional animal bone, pottery, coal, rare oyster shell.	–	–	–
004	Made ground	Light pinkish brown sandy clay. Clear interface, firm to loose. Frequent grit and charcoal, CBM, mortar fragments and angular stones.	–	–	–
005	Brick wall foundation	Brick, no finish, 10 courses, bands of stretchers over headers etc. Lime based mortar. Material size: 0.25x0.07x0.12.	5.00+	–	0.75
006	Brick surface	Red brick, squared finish, single course, lime based mortar. Material size: 0.25x0.07x0.11.	7.00	3.80	0.07
007	Construction deposit	Mid grey sandy clay. Distinct interface, loose. Frequent charcoal, chalk, mortar CBM fragments, frequent oyster shell.	–	0.90	0.18
008	Wall foundation	Sandstone, roughly hewn/roughly faced finish. Single course. Plastic light red clay bonding material. Material size: 0.76x0.47 to 0.20x0.10.	1.50	1.40	–
009	Wall foundation	Sandstone, roughly hewn/undressed, single course, light red clay bonding material. Material size: 0.46x0.30x0.13 to 0.38x0.08.	2.50	0.54	–
010	Wall foundation	Sandstone, roughly hewn/undressed. Single coursing, pinkish red clay bonding material. Material size: 0.70x0.30 to 0.10x0.08.	2.50	–	–
011	Possible ground surface or levelling	Mid pinkish brown sandy clay, loose to firm in places. Clear interface. Frequent angular stones, occasional charcoal.	–	–	0.31

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	SOIL COMPOSITION	DIMENSIONS		
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
012	Stone surface	Sandstone/mudstone. Roughly hewn slabs, single course set on end. Brown clay bonding material, occasional charcoal. Material size: 0.28x0.06, 0.20x0.08 to 0.10x0.04.	–	–	–
013	Subsoil deposit	Mid brownish yellow sandy clay. Clear interface, firm. Frequent charcoal fragments, occasional mortar fragments, occasional angular stones.	–	–	–
014	Wall foundation, former church walk wall	Stone, blue/grey schist or mudstone. Rough blocks, 4 courses. Soft light yellow Lime based cement bonding material. Material size: 0.50x0.47 – 0.08x0.06.	0.80	0.60	–
015	Brick wall foundation	Brick and Stone, angular and unworked. 6 courses visible. Soft yellow-brown mortar. Material size: Stone: 0.30x0.17x0.06, brick: 0.24x0.10x0.06.	1.00+	0.25– 0.36	0.46
016	Wall	Stones, blue/grey. Angular, worked to a reasonably flat face. 8 courses visible. Soft pink orange clay bonding material.	–	–	–
017	Rubble	Mid pink brown sandy clay. Loose, gradual interface. Frequent worked stones and occasional roof tile.	–	–	–
018	Stone Surface	Wall foundation 5 courses roughly hewn angular stone blocks, irregular bonding, bonded in pinkish orange clay	–	–	–
019	Stone surface or wall foundation	Stone, possibly sandstone. Roughly hewn. 1 course visible. No bonding material visible.	–	–	–
020	Subsoil deposit	Light yellow orange sandy clay. Gradual interface, friable. Occasional small angular stones throughout.	–	–	–
021	Foundation deposit for wall [018]	Mid orange brown sandy clay. Gradual interface, firm occasional small angular stones.	–	–	–
022	Stone surface	Stone slabs/angular blocks, undressed, set vertically, extends 1.7m E-W, truncated to west by evaluation trench	–	–	–
023	Possible wall foundation or flooring	Three large angular stones E-W oriented, abutt (022), possibly retaining feature for stone surface	–	–	–
024	Soil accumulation over stone surface	Mid pinkish brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal fragments and angular gravel	–	–	–
025	Dumped deposit	Mid orange-yellow sandy clay containing rare small angular stones	–	–	–

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	SOIL COMPOSITION	DIMENSIONS			PHOTO	B/W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
			L (m)	W (m)	D (m)					
026	Possible cut of evaluation trench	Cut identified in section - evaluation trench	-	-	-	06	30	291	N	General view of extant brick surface + foundation (005, 006)
027	Wall foundation	Brick and stone, coarse sandy yellow brown and pinkish brown bonding material, >4m E-W.	>4.00	0.43	-	07	29	295	PLAN	Representative view - extant brick yard/floor surface (006)
028	Probable stone culvert	Angular stones, one course on end, parallel to a flat course.	>1.50	0.28	0.27	08	28	296	W	General view limestones - 'revetment' in topsoil (002)
029	Fill of [030]	Dark brownish grey, slightly silty sandy clay containing frequent charcoal, angular gravel, shell fragments, mortar fragments, animal bone, pottery.	-	-	-	09	27	297	PLAN	Close up segment of (002)
030	Midden pit	Rectangular cut, rounded corners, nr vertical sides, flat base, N-S orientation.	1.50	0.78	0.21	10	-	298	SW	Working shot removing stump 1
031	Robber backfill in foundation trench	Dark grey slightly silty sandy clay containing frequent charcoal, frequent angular stone, some stone in situ, occasional animal bone fragments.	-	-	-	11	-	299	SW	Backfill stump throw
032	Possible wall foundation cut	Linear, N-S orientation, partially exposed. Possible robbed out wall foundation.	>2.00	>0.30	-	12	-	300	SW	Working shot removing stump 2
033	Natural geological deposit	Greenish yellow silt/mudstone, weathered, crumbly in patches.	-	-	-	13	-	301	W	Working shot removing stump 2
034	Fill of [028]	Mid brown, sandy clay containing frequent charcoal frags and small angular stones, approx 0.12m deep	-	-	0.12	14	-	302	SW	Working shot removing stump 2
035	Stone surface	Stone slabs/blocks laid flat, occasionally on end, extends 4m E-W 9m N-S, truncated, visible in base section of foundation trench	9.00	4.00	-	15	26	303	SW	General view depth - stump removal
						16	25	304	SE	Representative section in tree stump throw
						17	24	305	N	Wall foundation on tree stump throw
						18	-	306	N	Working shot removing stump 3
						19	-	307	W	Working shot removing stump 3
						20	23	308	E	Section in tree stump 3
						21	35	310	N	Working shot - excavating retaining wall trench
						22	34	311	SW	Representative section through retaining wall trench
						23	33	312	PLAN	Wall foundation (008)
						24	32	313	NE	Wall foundation (008)
						25	30	315	S	Wall foundations (008, 009)
						26	29	316	E	Wall foundations (008, 009)
						27	28	317	PLAN	Wall foundation/surface (010)
						28	27	318	E	Wall foundation/surface (010)
						29	26	319	W	General view of wall foundation (008)
						30	25	320	NW	View detail coursing (008)
						31	24	321	E	Wall foundation (008)
						32	23	322	PLAN	Stone surface (012)
						33	22	323	PLAN	Wall foundation (008)
						34	21	324	W	Wall foundations (008, 009)
						35	20	325	PLAN	Surface (012) and walls (008, 009)
						36	19	326	W	Surface (012) and wall foundation (010)
						37	18	327	W	Wall foundation (010)
						38	17	328	N	General view walls and surface (012)
						39	16	329	PLAN	Detail view of surface (012) showing bonding

Appendix 1.2 Photo register

PHOTO	B/W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
01	35	286	S	General view of site during vegetation clearance
02	34	287	S	General view of site during vegetation clearance
03	33	288	W	General view of site during vegetation clearance
04	32	289	N	General view of site during vegetation clearance
05	31	290	S	General view of site during vegetation clearance

PHOTO	B/W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
40	15	330	PLAN	Detail view of surface (012) showing (013) and red clay from (010)
41	14	331	W	Wall foundation (014)
42	13	332	N	Return - wall foundation - showing former wall in background
43	-	333	E	General view - removing retaining wall foundation
44	-	334	E	General view - removing retaining wall foundation
45	12	335	PLAN	Wall foundation (015)
46	10	336	NW	Wall foundation (015)
47	11	337	W	Detail wall foundation (015) showing (007)
48	36	1	SW	Plan shot of (009) after removal of upper course
49	35	2	NW	SEFS of (009)
50	34	3	SW	Wall (016)
51	33	4	NW	Broken corner of wall (016)
52	32	5	SW	Wall (016)
53	31	6	NW	Broken corner of wall (016)
54	30	7	SW	Wall (016) with rubble (017) in corner of shot
55	29	8	NW	Rubble (017) against wall (016)
56	28	9	NW	Rubble (017) against wall (018)
57	27	10	N	Wall (018)
58	26	11	NW	Rubble (017)
59	25	12	SE	Rubble (017) in plan
60	24	13	NW	Wall foundation/flooring (019) under (017)
61	23	14	NW	Wall foundation/flooring (019) under (017)
62	22	15	N	Wall foundation/flooring (019) under (017)
63	21	16	N	Working shot
64	20	17	E	Rubble (17)
65	19	18	NW	Working shot
66	18	19	NW	Working shot
67	17	20	W	Working shot
68	16	21	NW	SEFS of (023) wall foundation and (022) flooring
69	15	22	NW	SEFS of (023) wall foundation and (022) flooring
70	14	23	SW	Rubble (017) shot to show stripped area
71	13	24	NW	Rubble from possible evaluation trench
72	12	25	W	Rubble from possible evaluation trench

PHOTO	B/W	DIGITAL	DIRECTION FACING	DESCRIPTION
73	11	26	WSW	E.N.E facing section of rubble (017) to south and possible evaluation trench to north
74	10	27	N	Floor surface (022) possibl evaluation trench to left of shot
75	09	28	N	SEFS where floor surface (022) meets possible evaluation trench
76	08	29	W	Trench for retaining wall showing reveting and concrete
77	07	30	N	Revetting around wall (016)
78	06	31	N	Revetting around wall (016)
79	05	32	NW	Revetting around wall (016)
80	35	547	W	General view excavation area 3-2-16
81	34	548	W	General view area of foundation trenching after overburden removal
82	33	549	E	Wall foundation (027)
83	32	550	NW	Wall foundation (027)
84	31	551	E	General view foundation stripping
85	30	552	NE	General view foundation stripping
86	29	553	E	General view completed stripping for western foundations
87	28	554	E	Stripping Patio area
88	27	555	NW	Completed strip patio area
89	26	556	N	General view of demolition rubble - outer perimeter wall foundation trench
90	25	557	E	Stone 'culvert' (028)
91	24	558	Plan	Stone 'culvert' (028)
92	23	559	N	Pre-excavation view pit (030)
93	22	560	Plan	Plan view pre-excavation Pit (030)
94	21	561	N	Section through pit (030)
95	19	562	N	General view wall foundation (032)
96	18	563	W	General view wall foundation (032)

Appendix 1.3 Sample register

SAMPLE	CONTEXT	VOLUME	DESCRIPTION
001	029	4 litres	Midden pit [030] fill, slightly sandy silty clay, frequent bone, charcoal, finds - poss industrial residue

Appendix 1.4 Drawing register

DRAWING	SCALE	PLAN / SECTION	DESCRIPTION
01	1:10	Section	Representative section in tree removal hole 2. West facing
02	1:10	Section	Wall foundation (005). South facing
03	sketch	Plan	Traced location plan of features/tree stumps
04	1:10	Section	Representative section of retaining wall foundation trench
05	1:50	Plan	Site - foundation plan and features
06	1:10	Plan	Wall foundations (008, 009)
07	1:20	Plan	Wall foundations (008, 009, 010) and surface (011)
08	1:10	Plan	Wall foundation/floor surface (019)
09	1:10	Section	South facing section of tumble (017) above (019)
10	1:10	Section	Centre of wall (016) corner
11	1:10	Section	Wall (016)
12	1:10	Plan	Tumble (017) before removal
13	1:10	Section	Wall (018)
14	1:20	Section	Possible flooring (022) with wall (023)
15	1:20	Plan	Pit (030) and wall foundation (032)
16	1:50	Plan	Location plan for drawing 015
17	1:50	Plan	Location plan wall foundations (002) & (027)
18	sketch	Plan	Measured sketch of south-east corner of foundation trench

APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

The finds assemblage amounted to 62 sherds (3.550kg) of pottery, 10 sherds (1.253kg) of ceramic building material, three sherds (1.538kg) of stone roof tiles, six sherds (378g) of glass, ten sherds of clay pipe, eight metal finds, 11g of mortar and a very small amount (1g) of industrial waste. The finds ranged in date from the medieval to modern periods.

A summary of the assemblage is shown in Table A2.1. A complete catalogue of all the finds is given at the end.

Pottery

The pottery covers a broad range from the 13th century through to the 19th century, with the greater part of the assemblage belonging to the 17th to 18th centuries. In the following discussion common fabric/ware names are used where possible.

The medieval (13th–16th century) wares numbered 25 sherds (639g). Two of the earlier fabrics could be matched to those found at nearby Wigmore Castle, north Herefordshire (Rátkai 2015). Fabric Wigmore MS01 a very micaceous siltstone-tempered ware is a regional type found in Herefordshire and the old county of Radnorshire (now in Powys). The whiteware fabric Wigmore Q60 may be local but it was rare at Wigmore, which tends to suggest a source further afield. Worcester-type glazed ware was also found at Wigmore. In the later medieval period two fabrics predominate, later Malvernian ware (Hereford Fabric B4 Vince 1985; Wigmore Fabric R02) and Wigmore Fabric RW10. The latter fabric is again a regional type. It has a fine micaceous orange or red oxidised fabric with few inclusions, similar to Hereford Fabric A7b (Vince 1985) and is found widely in the Welsh Marches; several sources of production are likely. The final late medieval pottery is Cistercian ware (c1480 to c.1550) which has a wide distribution in England. The medieval pottery fits in to

a regional tradition, with local wares being the mainstay but with a significant component from the Malvern Chase potters, who by the later medieval period came to dominate Herefordshire, Worcestershire and parts of Shropshire especially those within easy access of water transport such as Ludlow and Shrewsbury.

The post-medieval (17th–18th century) wares numbered 32 sherds (2.510kg) made up of seven different types of ware. Most of these were found in made ground deposits (003) and (004). In many cases substantial portions of vessels survived, including a blackware jug, at least one mottled ware chamber pot and a coarseware pan (a large utilitarian vessel somewhere between a wide-mouthed jar and a deep bowl) all found in (003). The latter form occurs in the later 18th and 19th centuries. There was one unusual sherd in a variant of mottled ware, probably part of a large jar or flagon, also found in (003). Normally mottled ware is thin-walled usually with a clean buff fabric but this sherd was thick-walled (c10mm) with a hard-fired, clean, pale grey fabric. On the interior, the glaze had run, covering the neck and part of the shoulder; the rest of the interior was unglazed and was a pinkish-brown colour. Some of the post-medieval pottery may have been made in Coalbrookdale, but the trailed slipware bowl from looks like a Staffordshire product and the joggled slipware platter could be from Buckley, Flintshire.

Three vessels (5 sherds, 401g) could be dated to the 19th century all found in made ground (004). The most interesting one was part of a pale blue stoneware leech jar dating to the mid 19th century. This was almost certainly made in Staffordshire. The other vessels were a blue transfer-printed basin, probably a washbasin and a large buff stoneware jar with an external honey-coloured glaze.

The current site is adjacent to two excavated sites. The first of these, The Reader's House, produced an extensive collection of 17th to 19th-century pottery (Rátkai 2015) but only one late medieval sherd

CONTEXT	POTTERY (MEDI-16TH)		POTTERY (17TH-19TH)		METALWORK	CLAY PIPE	GLASS		CBM		STONE		MORTAR	IND WASTE	DATING
	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt			Count	Count	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt			
001	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	22g	–	–	–	–	–	–	PM, Mod
003	–	–	15	1,357g	–	5	3	353g	1	86g	–	–	–	–	17th-18th
004	2	216g	21	1,546g	1 Fe	1	–	–	3	648g	1	629g	116g	–	17th-19th
007	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17th
010	1	15g	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13th
011	1	9g	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15th/16th
017	1	5g	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14th/15th?
019	6	80g	1	8g	1 Fe	–	–	–	2	383g	1	569g	–	–	16th with intrusive 18th?
029	10	246g	–	–	1 Cu 5 Fe	1	2	3g	4	136g	1	340g	5g	1g	16th with intrusive 18th?
031	4	68g	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13th/14th
Total	25	639g	37	2,911g	8	10	6	378g	10	1,253g	3	1,538g	121g	1g	

TABLE A2.1 Summary of finds assemblage by context

(later Malvernian ware). The second site, to the rear of 9–10 King Street (Kenney 2004), had Wigmore fabrics MS01 and RW10, Cistercian ware and later Malvernian ware (Rátkai 2004). However, the post-medieval pottery seemed to be predominantly 17th-century with only one example of mottled ware and no slip-coated ware recorded. The pottery from all three sites is consistent with relatively prosperous urban occupation in the post-medieval period. The presence of a leech jar sherd may indicate that in the 19th century a pharmacy was located near-by, possibly on King Street.

FABRIC/WARE	SHERDS	WGT	DATING
Medieval to 16th century	25	639g	–
Worcester-type glazed ware	1	15g	c1200-c1250
Wigmore MS01	4	68g	13th-14th
Wigmore Q60	1	5g	14th-15th?
Wigmore RW10	3	252g	15th-16th
Later Malvernian	4	202g	M/L14th-16th
Cistercian ware	12	97g	L15th-M16th
17th-18th century	32	2510g	–
Blackware	3	190g	17th
Yellow ware	1	6g	17th-E18th
Coarseware	12	1651g	17th-19th
Trailed slipware	1	9g	M17th-E18th
Joggled slipware	1	42g	M18th-19th
Mottled ware	8	505g	L17th-19th
Slip-coated ware	6	107g	L17th-18th
19th century	5	401g	–
Buff stoneware	1	205g	L18th-19th
Stoneware	1	74g	?M19th
Transfer-printed ware	2	43g	19th
Garden furniture?	1	79g	19th?
Total	63	3756g	

TABLE A2.2 Pottery type series

Metalwork

The metalwork consisted of one copper alloy find and seven of iron. The copper alloy was a single fragment of wire retrieved from a sample retent of 16th century midden pit [030] (029) and probably deriving from a wire pin. The same pit also contained a bent blade from a scale-tanged knife, an unidentified chunk of iron and three nails. All are consistent the apparent 16th century date for this feature.

The remaining two iron finds are a disc of uncertain function found in made ground (004) and another nail found in possible stone surface (019).

Clay pipe

Of the ten clay pipe finds, all but one are of post-medieval date. These included a bowl found in construction deposit (007), it was slender and had a flat heel stamped with maker's mark 'IB'. It can be dated to the period c1660–80 (cf Oswald1975, 51, fig7.2b). It was associated only with a single clay pipe stem probably of similar date based on its bore width.

The only later sherd was a short length of stem stamped 'Burns Cutty', a common 19th or early 20th century mark. It was found in topsoil (001).

Glass

The six sherds of glass includes two large wine bottle sherds found in made ground (003). Both can be dated to the period c1700–30 (Dumbrell 1983) and are consistent with the pottery dating for this deposit. A small window sherd from this deposit is broadly contemporary. A phial base found in topsoil (001) is also of probable 17th or 18th century date.

The remaining two sherds were small pieces of green wine bottle found in midden pit [030] (029). While all the other finds point towards a 16th century date for this feature the glass sherds are not earlier than the mid 17th century and are more likely to be later. It is possible that these two small sherds are intrusive.

Ceramic building material

The ten sherds of ceramic building material included sherds of floor tile and roof tile. The floor tiles were all of the same fabric, Wigmore fabric RW10. These are all likely to have been made fairly locally and originally used in St Laurence's church. Two different encaustic designs were visible, a fleur-de-lys, set diagonally on a 95mm square tile found in made ground (004) and a foliate design on a larger 120mm tile, probably part of a larger multi-tile pattern found in possible stone surface (019). Neither encaustic design could be paralleled. Several floor tile fragments, including decorated examples, were found to the rear of King Street (Lunt 2004), the dimensions of which seem to be the same as those recorded for the larger of the tiles. These were dated to 'possibly mid-late 14th century'. A plain floor tile with dark brown glaze was of dimensions similar to the smaller of the tiles (92mm wide) and is probably later in date.

Of modern date was a single decorative sherd of Godwin tile from the Lugwardine factory was found in made ground (004) and can be dated to the period 1860s–80s. It must also have been laid at St Laurence's, although, again, the design could not be paralleled after a brief survey of pattern types.

Roof tile was made both locally but also brought in from Malvern Chase. A section of a glazed ridge tile from possible wall foundation (019) had a small pyramidal crest. As with the pottery, Malvernian flat roof tile and ridge tile were transported long distances from their source and the bulky nature of ceramic building materials does not seem to have restricted this, since both pot and roof tile are generally found together.

The presence of glazed ridge tiles at this site and at the Reader's House (Rátkai 2015) indicates that at least one high-status domestic building lay in the vicinity.

FABRIC	TYPE	SHERDS	WGT	DATING	CONTEXTS
Wigmore RW10	Floor tile, decorative encaustic	2	495g	14th	004, 019
Wigmore RW10	Floor tile, plain brown glazed	1	148g	LMedi/EPM	004
Wigmore RW10	Floor tile, fragments	2	59g	Medi	029
Wigmore RW10	Roof tile, glazed	1	86g	15th-16th	003
Later Malvernian	Roof tile, glazed ridge & flat tiles	3	283g	15th-16th	019, 029
Lugwardine Factory	Floor tile, Godwin	1	182g	c1860-c1890	004
Total		10	1253g		

TABLE A2.3. Ceramic building material type series

Stone and mortar

The three stone finds were all pieces of roof tile. These were of pale grey sandstone and mudstone with drilled peg holes. Two were narrow at 98-106mm wide, the other considerably wider at 225mm. There were no complete lengths. They were all between 13 and 18mm thick. Found in made ground (004), possible wall foundation (019) and midden pit [030] (029) these are likely to date back at least as far as the 16th century. Like the ceramic roof tiles they are indicative of high status buildings in the vicinity.

Lime mortar pieces were found in made ground (004) with further small fragments in midden pit [030] (029).

Industrial waste

A small quantity (1g) of industrial waste was recovered from a sample taken from midden pit [030] (029). It may suggest ironworking in the general vicinity, as would be expected in an urban setting, but is too scant to provide any further insight.

Discussion

The earliest finds are of 13th century date with further finds of 14th and 15th century date. Due to low sherd numbers it is not clear if any of the medieval material is in fact in situ. Only one feature contains more than one small sherd of medieval pottery; robber trench backfill (031) contained four sherds from a 13th or 14th century cooking pot and can perhaps be dated to the medieval period a little more securely.

The medieval encaustic floor tiles are typically found in 16th century or later deposits. It is likely they were deposited only after the building of which they were part was renovated or demolished. Both tiles are clearly well worn. The variety of building materials is

consistent with the site's urban location in a prosperous medieval town and to the proximity of St Laurence's church. The encaustic and plain floor tiles, glazed roof and ridge tiles and stone roof tiles all point towards high status buildings in the vicinity.

Midden pit [030] and possible stone surface (019) are all likely to be 16th century in date, though both contain one or two small fragments 18th century date which may be intrusive. The made ground deposits (003) and (004) are clearly post-medieval in date, containing finds predominantly of 17th and 18th century date, but with some residual medieval material and some finds of 19th century date in (004).

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Finds catalogue

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
001	—	1	2	Clay Pipe	Stems	Narrow bore stamped 'BURNS CUTTY'	19th–E20th
001	—	1	22	Glass	Bottle	Small phial base and lower walls. Wide base and tapering walls. Poorly made with pontil scar protruding and making base unstable.	17th/18th
003	—	1	86	CBM	Wigmore RW10	Glazed roof tile fragment, T10	15th–16th
003	—	5	15	Clay Pipe	Stems	Wide bore	17th–E18th
003	—	1	2	Glass	Window	Small edge sherd with came shadow, appears to have cut edge, laminating	16th–18th?
003	—	2	351	Glass	Bottle	Large base sherd and from onion or early mallet bottle, large wall sherd from onion bottle	1700–1730
003	—	3	190	Pottery (PM)	Blackware	Two body sherds join, handle sherd present, , int. And ext. Black glaze, jug	17th
003	—	2	596	Pottery (PM)	Coarseware	Sherds join, int. Black 'dribbled' glaze, u-g purple brown slip, ext. Red-brown slip, 1 rim, jar	17th
003	—	1	6	Pottery (PM)	Yellow ware	Partial int. Yellow glaze, ext. Soot, small jar?	17th–E18th
003	—	1	31	Pottery (PM)	Mottled ware	Curving, everted rim, int and ext. Mottled glaze, 1 rim, chamber pot	L17th–18th
003	—	3	426	Pottery (PM)	Mottled ware	Complete profile, int. And ext. Glaze, int 'limey' deposit, the three sherds look as if they should be from the same vessel, two sherds join. Not the same vessel as other chamber pot rim,, 1 rim, chamber pot	L17th–18th
003	—	1	5	Pottery (PM)	Mottled ware	Int. And ext. Glaze, 1 rim, mug/cup?	L17th–18th
003	—	1	6	Pottery (PM)	Mottled ware	Base sherd, int. Glaze and small glaze spot on ext., mug/cup?	L17th–18th
003	—	1	57	Pottery (PM)	Slip-coated ware	Base-body sherd, cream fabric, u-g slip, int and ext. Black glaze, bowl?	L17th–18th
003	—	1	10	Pottery (PM)	Slip-coated ware	Int. And ext. Black glaze, red-brown under-glaze slip, jug?	L17th–18th
003	—	1	30	Pottery (PM)	Mottled ware	Ext. Glaze, int. Glaze dribbles, thick-walled, hard-fired grey fabric, jar/flagon	L18th–19th?
004	—	1	318	CBM	Wigmore RW10	Incomplete encaustic floor tile, fleur de lys, set diagonally, very worn, L95, W95, T25	14th
004	—	1	182	CBM	Lugwardine Factory	Incomplete Godwin tile, stamped Lugwardine on base, T23	1860s–1880s
004	—	1	148	CBM	Wigmore RW10	Incomplete plain floor tile, dark brown glaze, L92, T25	L Medi/E PM
004	—	1	6	Clay Pipe	Stems	Wide bore	17th–E18th
004	—	1	77	Iron	Disc	Large round flat object, covered in corrosion products, details unclear, Diam 65	—
004	—	1	116	Mortar	Lime mortar	Mortar/plaster	—
004	—	2	216	Pottery (Medi)	Wigmore RW10	Sherds join, base-body, int patchy olive-tan glaze, handle scar, jug cylindrical	15th–16th
004	—	1	74	Pottery (Mod)	Stoneware	Pale blue body, dark blue and gilt decoration, inc LEEC[....] In gilt on dark blue ground, Staffs, leech jar	?M19th
004	—	2	43	Pottery (Mod)	Transfer-printed ware	Probably part of a washbasin and jug set, pale blue int.floral transfer print, 1 rim, basin	19th
004	—	1	79	Pottery (Mod)	Garden furniture?	Complete. Circular with scored, bevelled, raised edge	19th?
004	—	1	205	Pottery (Mod)	Buff stoneware	Int. Clear glaze, ext honey-coloured glaze, 1 rim, jar large	L18th–19th
004	—	1	7	Pottery (PM)	Mottled ware	V. Good quality with glossy glaze and good depth of colour, jar small?/cup?	L17th–18th
004	—	3	32	Pottery (PM)	Slip-coated ware	Light orange fabric, u-g red slip, int. And ext. Dark brown glaze, 1 rim, jar small	L17th–18th
004	—	2	578	Pottery (PM)	Coarseware	Int. And ext. Red-brown slip, int. Dark brown glaze, base-body, pan	L18th–19th
004	—	8	477	Pottery (PM)	Coarseware	U-g red slip, int. Black glaze, ext. Red-brown slip, this is probably all one vessel, base, flattened bead rim, 1 rim, pan	L18th–19th
004	—	1	9	Pottery (PM)	Trailed slipware	Pinkish buff fabric, sherd abraded, particular int where most of surface has gone, trace of light-on-dark slip trails remain, bowl	M17th–E18th

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
004	—	1	42	Pottery (PM)	Joggled slipware	Bold slipware swirls with some bleeding of brown slip into the white, good quality glaze but doesn't reach to the edge of the rim. Possibly coalbrookdale or buckley, 1 rim, platter	M18th–19th
004	—	1	629	Stone	Roof tile	Grey mudstone. Thick sherd, narrow. Bevelled top, drilled hole, complete width, broken length, W106, T18	—
007	—	2	13	Clay Pipe	Stem & Bowl	Wide bore, slender bowl stamped on heel 'IB'	c1660–80
010	—	1	15	Pottery (Medi)	Worcester-type glazed ware	Applied, stabbed vertical strip, copper green glaze over u-g white slip, jug	c1200–c1250
011	—	1	9	Pottery (Medi)	Later Malvernian	Int. Tan glaze, ext soot, bowl	M/L14th–16th
017	—	1	5	Pottery (Medi)	Wigmore Q60	Int. And ext glossy olive glaze, some iron-staining on ext.	14th–15th?
019	—	1	177	CBM	Wigmore RW10	Incomplete encaustic floor tile, foliate design/tendrils, probably part of a multiple tile pattern, some wear, L120, T25	14th
019	—	1	206	CBM	Later Malvernian	Glazed crested ridge tile, small pyramidal crest, thin yellowish glaze with faint cu speckles, T13	15th–16th
019	—	1	10	Iron	Nail	Wrought	—
019	—	1	5	Pottery (Medi)	Cistercian ware	Dark brown glaze, cup	L15th–M16th
019	—	1	70	Pottery (Medi)	Cistercian ware	Base and lower section of cup, dark brown int. And ext. Glaze, smear of white slip on ext., heavy adhesions from kiln stacking on base, cup	M16th
019	—	4	5	Pottery (Medi)	Cistercian ware	Dark brown int and ext glaze, metallic sheen to glaze, some cratering of glaze, cup	M16th
019	—	1	8	Pottery (PM)	Slip-coated ware	Base sherd, int. Black glaze, bowl?	L17th–18th
019	—	1	569	Stone	Roof tile	Grey sandstone. Wide with of centre drilled hole, brown length, W225, T13	—
029	—	1	56	CBM	Later Malvernian	Flat? Roof tile fragment, t10	15th–16th
029	—	1	21	CBM	Later Malvernian	Glazed ridge tile fragment, T12	15th–16th
029	1	1	18	CBM	Wigmore RW10	Floor tile? Fragment	Medi
029	—	1	41	CBM	Wigmore RW10-type	Incomplete floor tile, traces of white slip and yellow glaze, could be plain or encaustic tile, small olive glaze spots on underside, T25	Medi
029	1	1	0	Clay Pipe	Bowl	Small rim fragment	PM?
029	1	1	0	Copper Alloy	Pin?	Small length of wire, probably a pin shaft	16th/19th
029	1	2	3	Glass	Bottle	Green sherds, laminating	17th/18th
029	1	0	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	—	—
029	1	2	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	Fragments	—
029	—	3	21	Iron	Nails	Wrought	—
029	—	1	59	Iron	Object	Thick sub-rectangular chunk of iron covered in corrosion products, details unclear	—
029	—	1	26	Iron	Knife	Most of blade, tip possibly missing, beginning of scale tang, bent, L119	14th–19th
029	1	5	5	Mortar	Lime mortar	Fragments	—
029	—	1	126	Pottery (Medi)	Later Malvernian	Straight-sided, base of large strap handle, ext. Olive glaze, some indication of ext. Burning, most of int. Surface missing, cistern?	15th–16th
029	—	1	57	Pottery (Medi)	Later Malvernian	Ext. Tan glaze with cu speckles, jug/jar	15th–16th
029	—	1	36	Pottery (Medi)	Wigmore RW10	Reduced, overfired?, dark olive 'pimply' glaze, jug	15th–16th
029	—	2	6	Pottery (Medi)	Cistercian ware	Sherds join, tan int. And ext. Glaze, handle scar, cup	L15th–M16th
029	—	3	6	Pottery (Medi)	Cistercian ware	One vessel, mid brown int. And ext. Glaze, 1 rim, cup	L15th–M16th
029	1	1	5	Pottery (Medi)	Cistercian ware	Sherds join, tan int. And ext. Glaze, possibly same vessel as body sherds + 3 tiny sherds too small to id, 1 rim, cup	L15th–M16th

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
029	—	1	10	Pottery (Medi)	Later Malvernian	Thin, patchy, int. Tan-olive glaze, bowl?	M/L14th–16th
029	—	1	340	Stone	Roof tile	Grey sandstone. Narrow tile but possibly broken on one side, broken length, broken at peg hole, W98T17	—
031	—	4	68	Pottery (Medi)	Wigmore MS01	Probably from one vessel, patchy firing, light sooting on three sherds, Cooking pot	13th–14th

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Introduction

One sample and five bags of animal bone collected during archaeological works at Church Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire, were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The site comprised structural remains of possible medieval date and post-medieval features. The sample was from the fill (029) of pit [030]. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples and to characterize the assemblage as far as possible.

Methodology

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications up to x45. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006) and Zohary et al (2012).

Numbers of identifiable animal bone fragments were recorded, together with the preservation and any signs of modification of the bone in order to assess the quality, quantity and potential of the assemblage. Where possible, fragments were identified to species level using Schmid (1972). Material from the retents of sample 1 was extremely fragmented and has been examined but not individually counted.

The bone from each context was given a condition score ranging from 'excellent' to 'poor'.

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Table A3.1 (Flot samples) Table A3.2 (Retent samples) and Table A3.3 (Animal bone). Samples with material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating are indicated in the tables.

Wood charcoal

Several fragments of wood charcoal were present in the fill (029) of pit [030]. The charcoal was relatively unabraded. Many of the fragments were of a suitable size for radiocarbon dating. Where possible the charcoal was identified as oak or non-oak. Both oak and non-oak charcoal were present.

Animal bone

Approximately 1.7 kg of unburnt animal bone was hand-collected from four contexts (Table A3.3). A small amount (1g) of burnt and unburnt mammal bone was also recovered from the fill (029) of pit [030].

The animal bone assemblage comprises elements of the main domesticates; cattle, pig and sheep together with bird carpometacarpus and radius shaft fragments (Table 3). The majority

of bone was collected from the fill (029) of pit [030]. Identifiable elements included cattle metacarpals, proximal radius and distal humerus together with mandible fragments. Pig ilium, calcanea and mandible fragments were also present.

A small fish vertebra and possible scale were present in the fill (029) of pit [030].

The majority of bones were well preserved and fine cut marks were visible. Many of the long bones were split vertically and radially, possibly for marrow extraction.

The majority of bone was fragmented and metrical data was limited.

Other finds

Finds including pottery will be discussed as the subject of a separate finds report.

Discussion

The majority of animal bone was present in the fill (029) of pit [030], interpreted as a midden of probable later medieval date. Whilst the animal bone does provide some evidence of the species present, the small quantity of bone will not allow any meaningful statistical analyses on the relative proportions. However, the animal bone, albeit fragmented, is generally in good condition and if any further work is to be undertaken the presence of animal bone should be anticipated.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended for the animal bone assemblage.

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CONTEXT	SAMPLE	SAMPLE VOL (L)	CERAMIC			GLASS	METAL	BURNT BONE	UNBURNT BONE	COMMENTS
			Pottery	Clay pipe	CBM Brick					
029	001	2	+	+	++	+	+	+	++++	-

TABLE A3.1 Retent sample results

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	TOTAL FLOT VOL (ML)	CHARCOAL		AVAILABLE FOR AMS?	COMMENTS
			Qty	Max size (mm)		
029	001	400	+++	20	Yes	Charcoal oak and non-oak

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

TABLE A3.2 Flotation sample results

CONTEXT	SAMPLE	IDENTIFIABLE					MEASURABLE		TOTAL
		Condition	Sheep	Pig	Cattle	Bird	Cattle	Notes	
016	-	Poor	-	-	1	-	-	Metacarpal shaft fragment	1
017	-	Fair	-	1	1	1	1	Cattle metacarpal. Bird carpometacarpus. Pig calcaneum	4
019	-	Fair	-	3	-	-	-	Pig calcaneum, pig ilium. Large mammal rib fragment	3
029	-	Good	1	2	4	1	1	Cattle proximal radius, distal humerus, distal and proximal tibia, mandible and skull fragments, metatarsal. Large mammal ribs. Pig jaw fragments. Bird radius shaft fragment.	9
029	001	Poor	-	-	1	-	-	Heavily fragmented mandible	1
Total			1	6	7	2	2		18

TABLE A3.3 Hand collected animal bone



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