

LCLL16



THE LODGE, CAMP LANE, LUDLOW, SHROPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
PLANNING REF. PREAPP/13/00097

commissioned by Mr & Mrs R Cundall

November 2017

THE LODGE, CAMP LANE, LUDLOW, SHROPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF PLANNING REF. PREAPP/13/00097

commissioned by Mr & Mrs R Cundall

November 2017

© 2017 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

This report contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2017.

This report adheres to the quality standard of ISO 9001:2008

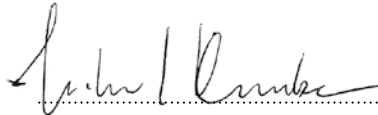
PROJECT INFO:

HA Project Code **LCLL16** / HAS No. **1256** / NGR **SO 50857 74396** / Parish **Ludlow** / Local Authority **Shropshire Council** / OASIS Ref. **headland3-299251** / Archive Repository **museum/archive**

PROJECT TEAM:

Project Manager **Mike Kimber** / Author **Stuart Milby** / Fieldwork **Stuart Milby** / Graphics **Beata Wiczorek-Oleksy, Caroline Norrman** / Finds **Julie Franklin, Rebekah Pressler**

Approved by **Mike Kimber**



Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com



PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology undertook archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the demolition of an existing structure, and the erection of a new dwelling, at The Lodge, Camp Lane, Ludlow, Shropshire (PREAPP/13/00097). The monitoring works took place over five days between the 9th and 15th August 2017. The remains of a 19th century septic tank and a 19th century well were observed and recorded. A small assemblage of medieval pottery, comprising four sherds, was recovered from a spread of colluvium on the eastern side of the site.

CONTENTS

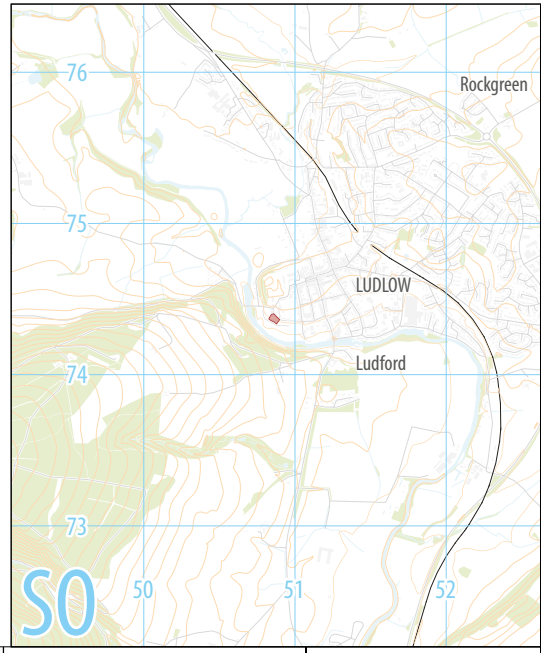
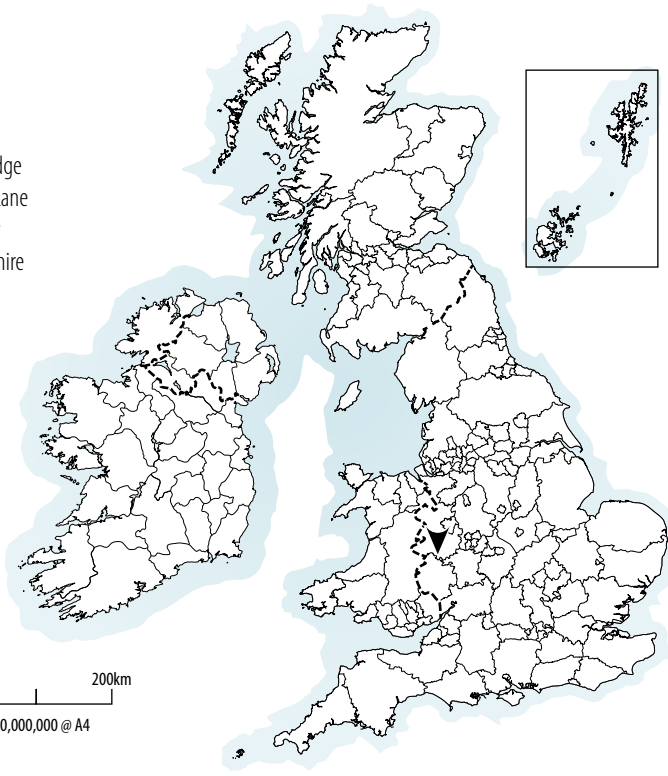
1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	SITE DESCRIPTION	1
1.2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
2	METHOD	1
2.1	AREA 1 – TERRACED BANK	1
2.2	AREA 2 – SOUTHERN ACCESS ROAD	1
2.3	AREA 3 – WELL	3
2.4	AREA 4 – SPOIL STOCKPILE AND PARKING	3
3	RESULTS	3
3.1	AREA 1 – TERRACED BANK	3
3.2	AREA 2 – SOUTHERN ACCESS ROAD	3
3.3	AREA 3 – WELL	3
3.4	AREA 4 – SPOIL STOCKPILE AND PARKING	3
4	CONCLUSION	3
5	REFERENCES	4
6	APPENDICES	6
APPENDIX 1	AREA AND CONTEXT REGISTER	6
APPENDIX 2	FINDS ASSESSMENT	7

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS


ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION	VIII
ILLUS 2 PLAN SHOWING MONITORED AREAS	2
ILLUS 3 SOUTH-WEST FACING ELEVATION OF SEPTIC TANK WALL [111]	3
ILLUS 4 PLAN OF WELL [302]	3
ILLUS 5A-C GENERAL SHOTS SHOWING SCALE OF GROUNDWORKS	4

The Lodge
Camp Lane
Ludlow
Shropshire

0 200km
1:10,000,000 @ A4



0 50m
1:2,500 @ A4

 development boundary



Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com
w www.headlandarchaeology.com

THE LODGE, CAMP LANE, LUDLOW, SHROPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 INTRODUCTION

This document reports on the findings of archaeological monitoring and recording (Watching Brief) carried out during the demolition of an existing building and the foundation groundworks of a new dwelling at The Lodge, Camp Lane, Ludlow, Shropshire ('the site'). Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (Kimber, 2017) and agreed with the archaeological advisor to Shropshire Council, Mr Hugh Hannaford.

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located on Camp Lane, on the southern edge of Ludlow town centre, from which it is separated by a high boundary wall. An existing dwelling with associated parking area, constructed in the 1930s, occupies the northern edge of the site. To the south the largely undeveloped land slopes away down past the medieval town defences to the River Teme floodplain and beyond.

The underlying solid geology within the site comprises the Whitcliffe Formation - siltstone sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 419 to 421 million years ago in the Silurian Period. Superficial deposits of alluvium are present within the valley floor but are unlikely to extend into the area of ground disturbance (NERC 2017). The soils across the site are characterised as freely draining slightly acid loams (Cranfield University, 2017).

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within the medieval town of Ludlow, and appears to have been within an area of tenement plots, and potentially an earlier pre-urban settlement. The scheduled and listed Ludlow town walls lie within 45m of the south of the existing dwelling. Historic mapping and photography indicates the presence of a

now demolished building on the site in the 19th century, which is speculated to have been an out-building, barn or coach-house.

2 METHOD

An archaeologist was on site to monitor all final phase demolition of the existing building; this included grubbing out of existing foundations and raft (Area 3) as well as the battering back and reduction of the existing terraced bank (Area 1). Monitoring also took place on an area immediately south of the terraced bank (Area 4), which was stripped for spoil stockpiling and parking. The southern access road (Area 2), which was levelled prior to being built up was also monitored.

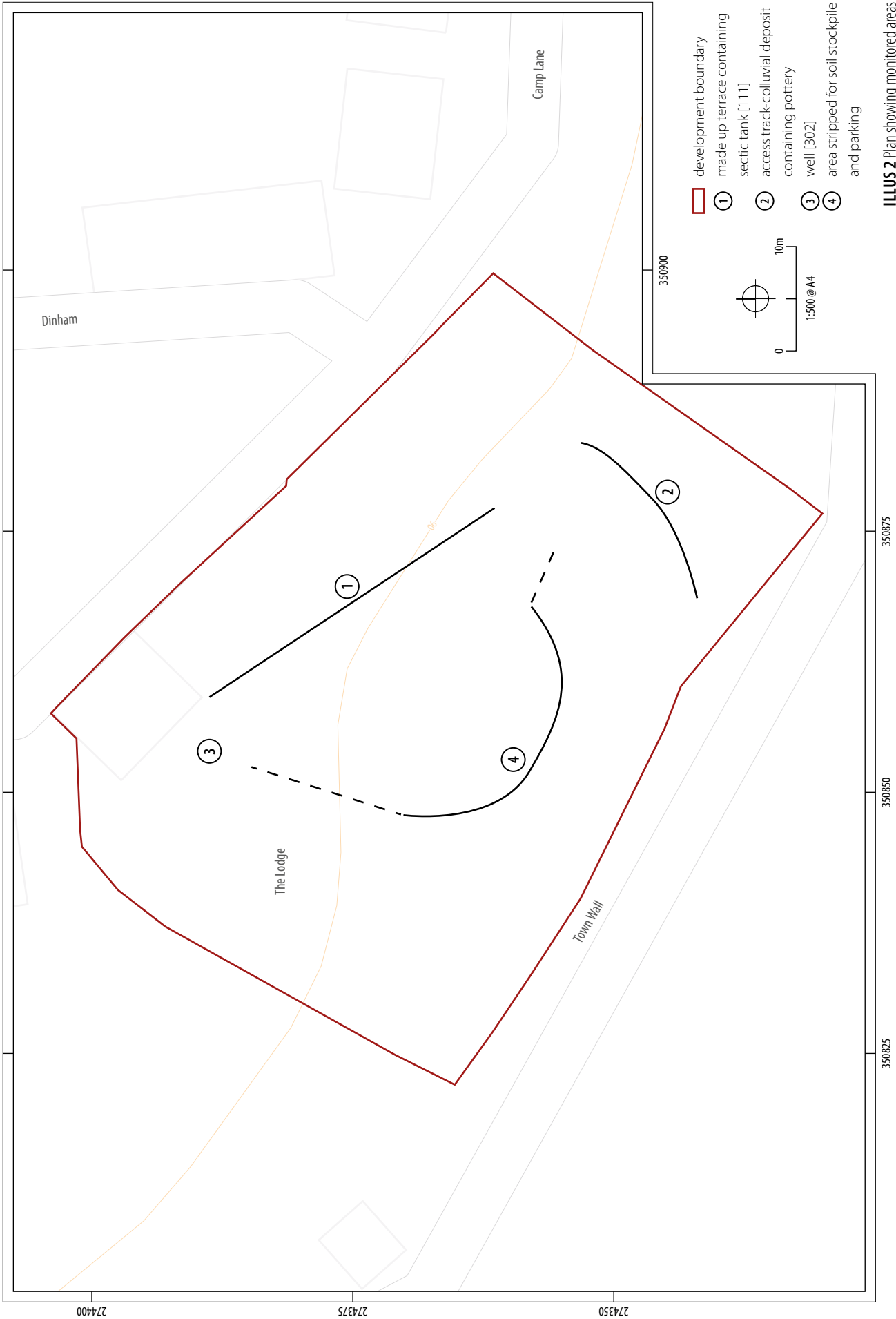
2.1 AREA 1 – TERRACED BANK

The terraced bank adjacent to the northern boundary of the site was reduced and battered using a 10 ton 360 degree tracked machine. Due to the large amounts of rubble and demolition debris encountered in the bank, this work was undertaken using a combination of both toothed and toothless buckets.

A small section of red brick wall [111] was observed within the bank. This was photographed and drawn however, due to the collapse of the bank prior to completion of recording, it was not possible to spatially locate the drawing points.

2.2 AREA 2 – SOUTHERN ACCESS ROAD

The southern access road required consolidation to allow access to heavy plant. To facilitate this, the overlying topsoil (200) was scraped away and replaced by stone and hard-core. A spread of colluvium (201), which extended part way along the access road was observed and recorded.



ILLUS 2 Plan showing monitored areas



ILLUS 3 South-west facing elevation of septic tank wall [111] ILLUS 4 Plan of well [302]

2.3 AREA 3 – WELL

Following demolition of the existing building, the existing foundation and house platform were grubbed out using a 10 ton 360 degree, tracked machine fitted with a toothed bucket. This operation exposed a 19th century, dry stone built well [302]. The well had been capped with a slab of concrete, presumably as part of the levelling of this area. The deposits within the well were not excavated, however, when probed they were found to extend to over 1m in depth. The upper 0.65m of the well remained empty.

2.4 AREA 4 – SPOIL STOCKPILE AND PARKING

An area immediately south of the terraced bank was machine stripped and levelled in order to stockpile spoil and facilitate on-site parking. This area was archaeologically sterile.

3 RESULTS

All recording followed Cifa Standards and guidance. All deposits identified within the trial pits were given unique numbers, and recorded on pro forma trench record sheets, recording the level at which deposits were encountered below ground level (BGL). A series of digital and 35mm black and white print photographs were taken of the trial pit sections together with general shots of the groundwork operation.

A full description of the sequence of deposits observed across the site is provided in Appendix 1. The location of areas 1–4 and the recorded archaeology is shown on illustration 1. A full report of the finds recovered is shown in Appendix 2.

3.1 AREA 1 – TERRACED BANK

The terraced bank immediately to the south of the northern entrance to the site comprised a sequence of heavily mixed modern (19th and 20th century) make up layers (100–110, 112 and 113) (see Appendix 1). A single section of red brick wall [111], most likely a disused septic tank, was observed and recorded within the bank. No archaeological finds were retained from the deposit sequence due to its heavily mixed nature.

3.2 AREA 2 – SOUTHERN ACCESS ROAD

The deposit sequence in Area 2 comprised dark brown loose, loamy clay topsoil (200) overlying a light yellowish brown friable, silty clay colluvium (201). This extended approximately 1/3 of the way down the access road, from north to south. Four sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the colluvium. These were not associated with any archaeological features and most likely derive from earlier occupation within Ludlow immediately north of the site.

3.3 AREA 3 – WELL

A 19th century well [302] was observed and recorded following partial demolition of the existing building (Area 3). The well was of dry stone construction and had been capped with a modern concrete slab. A ceramic drainage pipe had been inserted into the well from the north but this is likely to have been a later addition. The well sat within a deposit of made ground (301) comprising dark brown, loamy clay with rubble inclusions. This was overlain by a further deposit of made ground (300) comprising very dark brown loamy clay with frequent inclusions of rubble, hard core material and brick.

3.4 AREA 4 – SPOIL STOCKPILE AND PARKING

Immediately south of Area 1, the eastern half of the existing garden was machine stripped and stoned up to form an area for stockpiling spoil, and to facilitate parking. The entire area was formed of highly mixed modern made ground.

4 CONCLUSION

Despite the fact that the site lies just within Ludlow's historic town walls, in the south-western quadrant of the town, little in the way of archaeological finds were recovered and few archaeological features were observed. In part this may be due to the site's topography, as it is located on a steep slope. However, it is clear from the large amounts of made ground observed across the site that the whole area has been landscaped several times in recent years and this may account for the lack of surviving archaeological features.

5A



ILLUS 5A–C General shots showing scale of groundworks

Four sherds of medieval pottery were, however, recovered from colluvium observed at the eastern edge of the site. The pottery is not associated with any archaeological features and the lack of abrasion to the edges suggests it has not moved very far. It is likely to have derived from being dumped along the edge of the road, which lies c 30m to the north.

A dry stone well was observed and recorded at the western edge of the site. This had been backfilled and capped, prior to being buried during an event of modern landscaping. The backfill within the well was highly mixed and mostly modern and offered no insight into the date of the well itself. However, given the way in which the well was constructed, it is possible that it dates to the 19th century.

A fragment of red brick wall was identified in the existing terraced bank. This is most likely the remnant of a septic tank that was partially destroyed during an episode of landscaping.

5 REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a *Code of Conduct* (Reading) <http://http.www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf> accessed 25 August 2017

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (Reading) http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CifAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf accessed 25 August 2017

Cranfield University 2017 *Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute Soilscales* <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/> accessed 25 August 2017

Kimber M 2017 *The Lodge, Camp Lane, Ludlow, Shropshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief* [unpublished client document] Headland Archaeology, Ref. LCLL16

Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) 2017 *British Geological Survey* <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> accessed 12 July 2017

6 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 AREA AND CONTEXT REGISTER

Min. D GD/L = Minimum depth to geological deposit/level of archaeological significance

Max. D GD/L = Maximum depth to geological deposit/level of archaeological significance

Area 1					
Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
100	Deposit – light grey, very loose mixed aggregates (scalpings)	-	>3.00	-	0.20
101	Deposit – mid brown modern made ground	-	>3.00	-	0.71
102	Deposit - mid grey brown modern made ground	-	>3.00	-	0.42
103	Deposit – Black Tarmac/hardcore	-	1.90	-	0.27
104	Deposit – greyish yellow, sandy modern made ground	-	>1.00	-	0.31
105	Deposit – greyish yellow, sandy modern made ground	-	0.87	-	0.15
106	Deposit – dark grey made ground	-	1.65	-	0.21
107	Deposit – red sandy clay demolition deposit	-	1.26	-	0.25
108	Deposit – grey made ground	-	0.55	-	0.45
109	Deposit – dark grey made ground	-	>1.90	-	0.39
110	Deposit – dark grey made ground	-	0.64	-	0.90
111	Structure – red brick wall (septic tank)	-	-	0.24	0.91
112	Deposit – very dark grey, silty clay sediment	-	0.87	-	0.04
113	Deposit – grey made ground	-	>3.00	-	0.37

Area 2					
Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
200	Topsoil – loose, dark brown loamy clay with moderately frequent gravel inclusions	-	>20.00	-	0.40
201	Colluvium – friable, light yellowish brown, silty clay	-	>10.00	-	0.60
202	Natural – firm, reddish yellow clay	-	>20.00	-	-

Area 3					
Context	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Ø (m)	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
300	Deposit – soft, very dark brown, loamy clay	-	>1.30	-	0.22
301	Deposit – soft, dark brown, loamy clay with occasional rubble inclusions	-	>1.40	-	>0.60
302	Structure – dry stone well	0.60 (int) 1.00 (ext)	-	-	>0.65
303	Deposit – loose, dark brown, loamy clay. Fill of well 302	0.60	-	-	>0.60

APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

The finds assemblage numbered four sherds (114g) of pottery and a single sherd (354g) of ceramic building material. These were found in two deposits and are thought to be residual. The Roman to late medieval periods were represented. The finds are summarised by feature in Table A2.1 and a complete catalogue is given at the end.

Context	Pottery (RB)		Pottery (Med)		CBM		Spot date
	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	
201	1	30	3	84			13th-14th
303					1	354	14th-16th
Total	1	30	3	84	1	354	

TABLE A2.1 Summary of finds assemblage by feature with spot dating

Methodology

The report includes hand-collected finds only. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (ClfA 2014; Watkinson & Neal 2001). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The pottery was examined visually, using x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Darling 1994; Slowikowski 2001). The Roman pottery was recorded with reference to the Worcestershire online database (http://pottery.rigorka.net/#cms/view/worcestershire_online ceramic database). The medieval pottery was recorded with reference to local fabrics (Ratkai S in Wainwright 2006).

Roman pottery

A single sherd (30g) of Roman grey ware was recovered from the colluvium spread 201, comprising a sandy matrix with mica dusting on the surface of the vessel. It is possible this a sherd of a variant of early micaceous ware, fabric 21.3.

Medieval pottery

Three sherds (84g) of medieval pottery were recovered from the excavations. The pottery comprised sherds of a sandy micaceous ware jar with poorly sorted sub-rectangular quartz and black organic inclusions. Two of the fragments are fully reduced basal sherds with internal and external sooting and a further partially reduced rim sherd has light grey surfaces. All of the pottery appears hand formed but wheel finished. Diagnostic sherds appear to date to the 13th to the 14th centuries.

Ceramic building material

A single hand formed nib tile fragment (354g) in a slightly micaceous dark red sandy fabric was noted within deposit (301). A date between the 14th to the 16th centuries would be most likely for this tile.

Discussion

The majority of the assemblage is residual found in a colluvium deposit and while indicative of Roman and medieval activity within the area, does not greatly add to our understanding of the site. The nib tile was found in a well and implies a late medieval date for the well's use of backfill, though as a single find this is far from conclusive.

Recommendations for further work

The size and context of the assemblage limit its value for further analysis. No further work is recommended on the current assemblage.

Recommendations for archive

The finds are of no further archaeological value and will be discarded.

References

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) 2014 *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Reading) http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GFinds_1.pdf accessed 25 August 2017
- Darling MJ 1994 *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman pottery* SGRP Guidelines Advisory Document 1 <http://www.romanpotterystudy.org/SGRPPublications/GuidelinesArchivingRomanPot.pdf> accessed 25 August 2017
- Slowikowski A, Nenck B & Pearce J 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper 2 <http://medievalpottery.org.uk/docs/Standards.pdf> accessed 25 August 2017
- Wainwright J 2006 *Palmers' Hall, Ludlow College, Ludlow, Shropshire* [unpublished client document] Marches Archaeology
- Watkinson D & Neal V (1998) *First aid for finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists* (3rd rev edn, 2001) London



© 2017 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

Headland Archaeology South & East
Building 68C | Wrest Park | Silsoe | Bedfordshire MK45 4HS
t 01525 861 578
e southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Ivyford Rd | Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology North
Unit 16 | Hillside | Beeston Rd | Leeds LS11 8ND
t 0113 387 6430
e north@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Scotland
13 Jane Street | Edinburgh EH6 5HE
t 0131 467 7705
e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com