



Church Walk, Ludlow Shropshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref: 111960.03
November 2016



**Church Walk, Ludlow
Shropshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared for:

Amey
Distington House
1st Floor
Atlas Way
Sheffield
S4 7QQ

On behalf of:

Severn Trent Water

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6
Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk



November 2016

111960.03



Quality Assurance

Project Code	111960	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.	N/A	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	NGR 351124 274675		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	AKC			
File:	S:\PROJECTS\111960\Reports_V01				
v02	E	AKC	AG		18/11/16
File:	S:\PROJECTS\111960\Reports_v02				
v03	F	AKC	AG		02/12/16
File:	S:\PROJECTS\111960\Reports_v03				
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



Church Walk, Ludlow Shropshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 Site location and topography	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
2.1 Introduction	1
2.2 Medieval, post-medieval and modern	1
3 METHODOLOGY.....	3
3.1 Aims and objectives	3
3.2 Fieldwork methodology	3
3.3 Human remains.....	4
3.4 Specialist strategies	4
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	5
4.1 Trench 1.....	5
4.2 Trench 2.....	5
5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	5
5.1 Summary.....	5
6 OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS	6
6.1 Introduction	6
6.2 Discussion.....	6
7 DISCUSSION.....	6
7.1 Summary.....	6
8 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	7
8.1 Museum	7
8.2 Preparation of archive	7
8.3 Selection and retention	7
8.4 OASIS	7
8.5 Security copy	7



9	REFERENCES.....	8
9.1	Bibliography	8
9.2	Online resources	9
10	APPENDICES.....	10
10.1	Appendix 1: Context descriptions.....	10
10.2	Appendix 2: OASIS form	12
	OASIS ID: wessexar1-240887	12

Figures

- Figure 1: Scheme location
Figure 2: Trenches 1 and 2

Plates

- Plate 1: Excavation of Trench 1
Plate 2: Representative section of Trench 1
Plate 3: Sandstone paving (122)
Plate 4: Overview of Trench 2
Plate 5: Skeleton 127
Plate 6: Skeleton 115
Plate 7: Femurs of Skeleton 112
Plate 8: Skeleton 112



Church Walk, Ludlow Shropshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Amey PLC to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a water main along Church Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire centred on National Grid Reference 351124, 274675.

The scheme was located in an area that had been identified as being archaeologically sensitive, running adjacent to the boundary of St Laurence's Church (grade I listed), founded in the 11th century. A row of grade II listed buildings, dating from the 17th to the early 20th century, lay to the south of the scheme. The scheme was located within the boundaries of the medieval settlement of Ludlow, defined by the remains of the town walls (now designated as scheduled monuments) originally built in the 13th century.

The archaeological watching brief confirmed that the original extent of the church yard of St Laurence's extended further south into the present Church Walk. A total of 13 *in situ* burials were identified extending for the full length of the 75 m pipe trench with the exception of the eastern end of the scheme and immediately south of the south entrance to St Laurence's. All skeletons were aligned west-east with the skull at the west end. This is typical of Christian burial practices and the skeletons were most likely to have been buried during the late medieval or early post-medieval periods.

An area of sandstone paving was identified within Trench 1 to the south of the south entrance to St Laurence's. It is possible that this represents an earlier paved area in front of the entranceway but the narrow dimensions of the trench make it difficult to confirm the exact nature and extent of this feature.

The pipe trench continued across the width of College Street at the west end of the scheme. Trench 2 showed that this area of the scheme had been heavily disturbed by the insertion of numerous services and no archaeology was encountered.

It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Shropshire Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code E.00938.



Church Walk, Ludlow Shropshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by Amey and the assistance of Debbie Taylor is gratefully acknowledged in this regard. The assistance of Andrew Pike, the Hereford Diocesan Archaeological Advisor is also acknowledged.

Fieldwork was carried out by Alex Cassels and Martina Tenzer between the 4th January and 28th January 2016. The report was written by Alex Cassels, with illustrations by Emma Carter. The finds report was written by Lorraine Mephram and the osteological analysis was written by Diana Swales. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Alexandra Grassam.



Church Walk, Ludlow Shropshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Amey (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a water main along Church Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire centred on NGR 351124, 274675 (hereafter 'the Scheme', Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The Scheme was located in an area that had been identified as being archaeologically sensitive, running adjacent to the boundary of St Laurence's Church (grade I listed), founded in the 11th century. A row of grade II listed buildings, dating from the 17th to the early 20th century, lay to the south of the Scheme. The Scheme was located within the boundaries of the medieval settlement of Ludlow, defined by the remains of the town walls (now designated as scheduled monuments) originally built in the 13th century.
- 1.1.3 Wessex Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Wessex Archaeology 2016) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met.

1.2 Site location and topography

- 1.2.1 The Scheme was located within the historic core of Ludlow, as demarked by the Scheduled remains of the town walls, approximately 250 m east of the remains of Ludlow Castle. The Scheme ran from College Street eastwards along Church Walk for approximately 75 m immediately to the south of St Laurence's church and north of Nos 1 to 10 King Street.
- 1.2.2 The ground level along the Scheme was approximately 105 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology along the Scheme comprises mudstone of the Temeside Mudstone Formation with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2016).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A review of the of the archaeological and historical background was presented in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2016) and the following is a summary of that information.

2.2 Medieval, post-medieval and modern

- 2.2.1 The settlement of Ludlow has its origins in the late 11th century, following the construction of Ludlow Castle (List Entry Number 111057). The town is not included in the Domesday Survey and is therefore assumed not to have been occupied in the Anglo-Saxon period. Roman and prehistoric remains are also very rare in the area.
- 2.2.2 The castle dates to the late 11th century and was built for Roger de Lacy. Following this, the town was laid out and the medieval planned, gridded street pattern is still evident

today. The date of the foundation is not clear, with Beresford (1988, 481) stating it was between 1086 and 1094, however the earliest known documentary reference to the existence of medieval properties is in the 12th century (Faraday 1991, 14 cited in Dalwood 1996, 2).

- 2.2.3 The position of Ludlow on the border between England and Wales meant the castle and town occupied a strategic position in the landscape. In order to improve the security of the town, a licence to build town defences was granted in 1233 and by the early 1300s a series of walls and gates were constructed, enclosing part of the medieval settlement (Dalwood 1996). Sections of the walls still survive and are designated as scheduled monuments (List Entry Number 111060).
- 2.2.4 A market was probably established by the 12th century, although it is not documented until 1255, and is thought to have extended from the castle eastwards to the Bull Ring, including High Street and King Street. The market served the local area and the economy was based on wool and cloth, as well as agriculture. The town was granted a charter in the 13th century, giving it borough status, although the contents of the grant have been lost (Dalwood 1996).
- 2.2.5 The Scheme runs adjacent to the southern boundary of the graveyard of St. Laurence's Church, a grade I listed building (List Entry Number 1202794). The church was built in the 11th century; however the fabric dates mostly to the 15th century, with fragments of 13th and 14th century architecture surviving. The church is thought to potentially occupy the site of a Bronze Age barrow as three skeletons are recorded as being recovered in the 12th century from cists (NMR No. 111003). An iron spearhead is also recorded as being found in the churchyard, although the date of the object is unknown (NMR No. 111056). The extent of the churchyard is now marked by a fence, however burials recorded at 8 King Street, to the south of the Scheme, suggest that the burial ground was once much larger (Dalwood 1996, 7). The Scheme therefore potentially passes through a former burial ground.
- 2.2.6 The later medieval period saw the decline in the strategic importance of Ludlow Castle following the conquest of Wales, although it remained in use as residence for the local lords, the Mortimer's. The town was granted corporate borough status in 1461 and in 1473 the castle became the main base for the Council of the March of Wales. From 1501, the castle was used as the provincial court. In 1534, the Council of the Marches gained important regional powers over Wales, Hereford and Shropshire, with Ludlow acting as its capital. The importance of the settlement as an administrative centre, as well as centre for local trade, resulted in the economic prosperity of the town though the medieval period (Faraday 1991, cited in Dalwood 1996, 4).
- 2.2.7 The post-medieval period saw the gradual decline in the town's fortunes. The Council for the Marches was abolished in 1641 and during the Civil War the town and castle were occupied by Royalist forces. The Royalists deliberately set about destroying parts of the town between 1645 and 1646, prior to the arrival of the Parliamentary forces and following the Civil War parts of the town and its suburbs required rebuilding (Faraday 1991, cited in Dalwood 1996, 4). The castle once again was used for the re-founded Council for the Marches, however the institution was finally abolished in 1689 (Hope 1909, cited in Dalwood 1996, 4).
- 2.2.8 Following the decline in the textile industry seen throughout the country, leather making took over as the main industry in the area. By the later post-medieval period glove making and light engineering, nail manufacture and textiles formed an important part of the local



economy. Industrial activity waned from the later 19th century and did not extend into the 20th century (<http://www.ludlow.org.uk/history.html>).

- 2.2.9 The town retains a number of buildings built from the 17th century onwards and there are over 500 structures which are designated as listed buildings within the historic core, including those along King Street immediately to the south of the Scheme, and to the east along the Bull Ring. The survival of so many early post-medieval buildings is testament to the lack of development within the historic core of the town in the modern period.
- 2.2.10 The historic Ordnance Survey mapping shows the Scheme as it is today, following a footpath which follows the current boundary of St. Laurence's church yard and behind the properties fronting onto King Street.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The principle aim of the archaeological watching brief was to record the archaeological resource during development within the specified area using appropriate methods and practices, and in compliance with the approved WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2016) and Wessex Archaeology and industry standards and guidelines (ClfA 2014a; 2014b)
- 3.1.2 In addition to the project aim, the following objectives were defined:
- *To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works; including*
 - *To ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
 - *To confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
 - *To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
 - *To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains; and*
 - *To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.*
 - *To prepare a report on the results of the watching brief*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of groundworks associated with the installation of a new water pipeline.
- 3.2.2 The mechanical excavation was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded to the required construction level or the top of archaeological levels, whichever was encountered first. Where necessary, ground works were ceased whilst investigations were carried out by Wessex Archaeology staff.



- 3.2.3 The watching brief was maintained throughout the initial excavations and was concluded when the full length of the pipe trench had been fully excavated.
- 3.2.4 Wessex Archaeology staff investigated archaeological deposits and features by excavation and recording commensurate with the scale of work and using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. Each context record fully described the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and was cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers used during the excavation were not repeated.
- 3.2.5 Photographs were taken as necessary to produce a photographic record of the Site. The record placed features within their Site context, displayed deposit associations and relationships and, demonstrated a feature's specific qualities and depositional sequence where appropriate. Additional photographs were taken of the Site conditions and working practices to display any constraints on achieving the aims and objectives of the project. Photographs were taken utilising digital cameras and all photography followed the archaeological contractor's guidance which conforms to industry best practice (ADS 2013).
- 3.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits were surveyed using a GPS where possible. Offset measurements were taken from known and surveyed points to record the location of features where the use of a GPS was not possible.

3.3 Human remains

- 3.3.1 The Scheme ran through an area which once formed the churchyard for St Laurence's church. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (English Heritage and The Church of England 2005).
- 3.3.2 On initial discovery of *in situ* human remains these were left, covered and protected until the Client, the Shropshire County Council Archaeological Officer and the Hereford Diocesan Archaeological Advisor had been informed. An excavation strategy was agreed where on discovery of *in situ* human remains groundworks were ceased while the human remains were excavated, recorded and lifted if necessary. Human remains which would not be affected by the groundworks were recovered and left *in situ*. Disarticulated human remains were also collected for subsequent reburial.
- 3.3.3 All excavation of human remains were undertaken in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols and in line with the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*.
- 3.3.4 Following excavation, all human remains were reinterred within the base of the pipe trench prior to the laying of the water pipe.

3.4 Specialist strategies

Artefact

- 3.4.1 All finds were treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (UKIC 2001; MGC 1991; English Heritage 2005, 2006).
- 3.4.2 All artefacts were (as a minimum) washed, weighed, counted and identified. All artefacts were recorded by context, with summary listing of artefacts by category to provide simple quantification.

Osteological

- 3.4.3 All human remains were immediately reburied within the pipe trench after excavation and lifting. Therefore, no detailed analysis of the bones themselves was possible and the only analysis possible was from photographs taken during excavation.

Environmental

- 3.4.4 No environmental soil samples were taken from the Site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

- 4.1.1 The general stratigraphy of Trench 1 (Plate 1, Figure 2) comprised a layer of tarmac (101) 0.05 m thick overlying a very dark grey cinder crush layer of made ground (102) 0.08 m thick. This in turn overlaid a mid-reddish brown brick crush levelling layer (103) present between 0.13 m and 0.28 m below ground level (bgl). Stratigraphically below this was a dark reddish brown silty clay made ground (104) present between 0.28 m and 0.54 m below ground level. This made ground contained post-medieval pottery and is probably a build-up of soil relating to the properties along King Street to the south of the Scheme, which was established by 17th century. Below all these contexts was a mid-yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (105) which is the original church yard soil of St Laurence's (Plate 2).

- 4.1.2 A total of 13 skeletons were identified within graves cut into subsoil (105). These were all west-east aligned, with the skull positioned at the west end. The outline of grave cuts were only visible for five of the skeletons due to the confines of the excavation area (107, 110, 113, 116, 129). The fill of the grave cuts surrounding the skeletal remains was very similar in appearance to the subsoil (105), which in-keeping with the graves being rapidly excavated and backfilled during interment.

- 4.1.3 An area of sandstone paving (122, Plate 3) was identified immediately to the south of the entrance to St Laurence's Church and bedded on a layer of yellow sand (126). This surface extended beyond the limits of the excavation.

4.2 Trench 2

- 4.2.1 Trench 2 (Plate 4, Figure 2) was located at the western end of the Scheme and was excavated to locate the existing water main within College Street. The stratigraphy within this area of the Scheme was markedly different than that within Trench 1 and comprised a layer of tarmac (201) 0.1 m thick overlying a levelling layer of grey sub-angular medium gravel (202) 0.25m thick. This in turn overlaid a heavily disturbed mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil (203) 0.75m thick and formed through the excavation and reinstatement of numerous trenches for utilities along College Street.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 The only finds recovered from the Site comprised one fragment of plain clay tobacco pipe stem (from subsoil layer 105) and a small sherd of pottery (incorporated in the backfill of grave 129). The clay pipe stem is of 18th century date or later, while the pottery, a Staffordshire-type manganese glazed ware, is 17th to 18th century. These finds have not been retained.



6 OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Due to the methodology employed during the excavation, where the human remains were immediately reinterred within the pipe trench, full analysis of the demographics and burial practices within the cemetery assemblage was not possible. However, some conclusions could be reached by observations made during excavation and through analysis of photographs of the human remains.

6.2 Discussion

6.2.1 At least two skeletons (106, 127, Plate 5) appear to have been juveniles given the size and development of the skeleton. Skeleton 115 (Plate 6) appears to have been tightly bound within a shroud at the time of burial due to the angle of the clavicle and the position of the left humerus tight into the torso.

6.2.2 The only pathology noted during excavation was on the right femur of skeleton 112 (Plate 7). The head of the right femur appears to be flattened medio-laterally and elongated superior-posteriorly indicating subluxation (dislocation) of the hip. The deformation of the femoral head appears concave and irregular, indicating necrosis due to disruption of the circulation. The hyper-vascularisation of the head and atrophy of the femoral shaft further suggests necrosis and associated loss of use of the right leg secondary to a dislocation or severe degeneration of the hip joint. Without the associated acetabulum it is difficult to verify any diagnosis, and bacterial diseases cannot be discounted because the lesion is uni-lateral (the left leg is not affected) and the rest of the skeleton is not available to determine the distribution of associated lesions.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The archaeological watching brief confirmed that the original extent of the church yard of St Laurence's extended further south into the present Church Walk. A total of 13 *in situ* burials were identified extending for the full length of the 75 m pipe trench with the exception of the eastern end of the Scheme and immediately south of the south entrance to St Laurence's. The excavations terminated at the depths required for the installation of the water main and there is a potential for further burials to be present below those identified during this work.

7.1.2 An area of sandstone paving was identified within Trench 1 to the south of the south entrance to St Laurence's. It is possible that this represents an earlier paved area in front of the entranceway but the narrow dimensions of the trench make it difficult to confirm the exact nature and extent of this feature.

7.1.3 All skeletons were aligned west-east with the skull at the west end. This is typical of Christian burial practices and the skeletons were most likely to have been buried during the late medieval or early post-medieval periods within the original church yard for St Laurence's. The buildings located to the south of Church Walk, fronting onto King Street, date to the 18th and 19th centuries, although Nos 7 and 8 be 17th century in date and therefore it is likely the burials predate this.

7.1.4 A significant amount of disarticulated human remains were also recovered from the subsoil (105). This suggests that the burial ground had been in use for some time prior to the burial of the identified skeletons and that these excavated *in situ* burials had disturbed

existing earlier burials. This is evident with skeleton 112 (Plate 8) which had disarticulated long bones lying across the chest and upper legs. It is probable that these were disturbed during the excavation of the grave cut (113) and reburied when the grave was backfilled.

- 7.1.5 The pipe trench continued across the width of College Street at the west end of the Scheme. Trench 2 showed that this area of the Scheme had been heavily disturbed by the insertion of numerous services and no archaeology was encountered.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Shropshire Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code E.00938. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Shropshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 8.2.3 1 file paper records & A3 graphics

8.3 Selection and retention

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, the very few finds recovered have no potential for further research, and have not been retained.

8.4 OASIS

- 8.4.1 An OASIS online record¹ has been initiated (OASIS ID: wessexar1-240887). All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission and will include an uploaded .pdf version of this report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

8.5 Security copy

- 8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

¹ <http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>



9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

- ADS, 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Beresford, M. W, 1988, *New towns of the middle ages*, Gloucester
- Brown, D.H., 2011. *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Institute for Archaeologists
- Dalwood, H., 2006. *Archaeological assessment of Ludlow, Shropshire (including Ludford)*
- English Heritage, 2005. *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.
- English Heritage, 2006. *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork*
- English Heritage and The Church of England, 2005, *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*
- Faraday, M. A, 1991, *Ludlow 1085-1660: as social, economic and political history*, Chichester
- Hope, W. H., 1909, 'The castle of Ludlow', *Archaeologia*, 61, 257-328
- Museum & Galleries Commission (MGC), 1991. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA), 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA), 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 2001. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*
- Wessex Archaeology, 2016. Church Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire. Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief



9.2 Online resources

British Geological Survey, 2016. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>)



10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench 1			Dimensions: 75m x 0.45m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
101	Layer	Tarmac	0-0.05
102	Layer	Very dark grey cinder crush, levelling layer	0.05-0.13
103	Made ground	Mid reddish brown brick crush	0.13-0.28
104	Made ground	Dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular cobbles	0.28-0.54
105	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional angular cobbles	0.54-0.9+
106	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine juvenile burial	0.7-0.85
107	Grave	Rectangular grave cut	0.54-0.85
108	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional subangular coarse gravel. Fill of 107	0.54-0.85
109	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.8-0.9+
110	Grave	Sub-rectangular grave cut	0.54-0.9+
111	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional subangular coarse gravel. Fill of 110	0.54-0.9+
112	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.8-0.9
113	Grave	Rectangular grave cut	0.54-0.9
114	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional subangular coarse gravel. Fill of 113	0.54-0.9
115	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.75-0.85
116	Grave	Rectangular grave cut	0.54-0.85
117	Deliberate backfill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional subangular coarse gravel. Fill of 116	0.54-0.85
118	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.7
119	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.8
120	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.85
121	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.6
122	Pavement	Sandstone paving bedded on sand 126	0.6
123	Layer	Same as 101	0-0.09
124	Layer	Same as 103	0.09-0.16
125	Made ground	Same as 104	0.16-0.6
126	Made ground	Yellow sand bedding for pavement 122	0.6-0.9+
127	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.4-0.5
128	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.6
129	Grave	Rectangular grave cut	0.6-0.9
130	Deliberate backfill	Dark brown silty sand with	0.6-0.9
131	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.85
132	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.85
133	Skeleton	W-E aligned supine burial	0.65



Trench 2			Dimensions: 4mx0.8m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
201	Layer	Tarmac road surface	0-0.1
202	Made ground	Sub angular grey medium gravel, levelling layer for road	0.1-0.35
203	Deliberate backfill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with sparse coarse gravel	0.35-1.1+



10.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-240887

Project details

Project name	Church Walk, Ludlow
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Amey, on behalf of Severn Trent Water, to conduct an archaeological watching brief during the renewal of a water main along Church Walk, Ludlow. The scheme was located within the boundaries of the medieval settlement of Ludlow, defined by the remains of the town walls (now designated as scheduled monuments) originally built in the 13th century. The archaeological watching brief confirmed that the original extent of the church yard of St Laurence's extended further south into the present Church Walk. A total of 13 in situ burials were identified extending for the full length of the 75 m pipe trench. An area of sandstone paving was identified within Trench 1 to the south of the south entrance to St Laurence's. It is possible that this represents an earlier paved area in front of the entranceway but the narrow dimensions of the trench make it difficult to confirm the exact nature and extent of this feature.
Project dates	Start: 04-01-2016 End: 28-01-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	111960 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE/SKELETONS Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SHROPSHIRE SOUTH SHROPSHIRE LUDLOW Church Walk, Ludlow
Postcode	SY8 1AW
Site coordinates	SO 51124 74675 52.367559410129 -2.717921491805 52 22 03 N 002 43 04 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief	Amey Plc



originator

Project design
originator Wessex Archaeology

Project
director/manager Alexandra Grassam

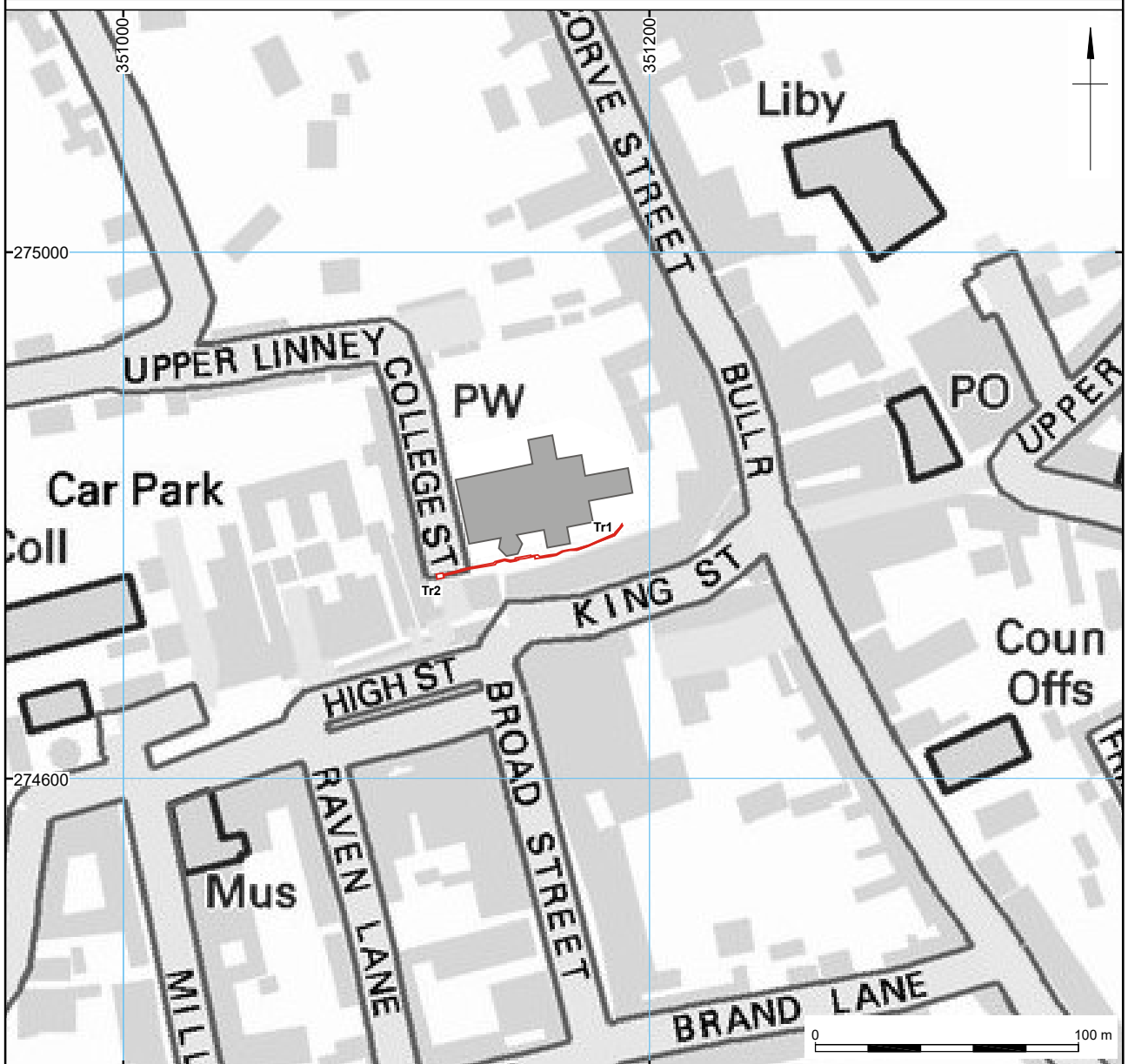
Project supervisor Martina Tenzer

Type of
sponsor/funding
body Water Authority/Company

Name of
sponsor/funding
body Severn Trent Water

Entered by Paula Whittaker (J.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)

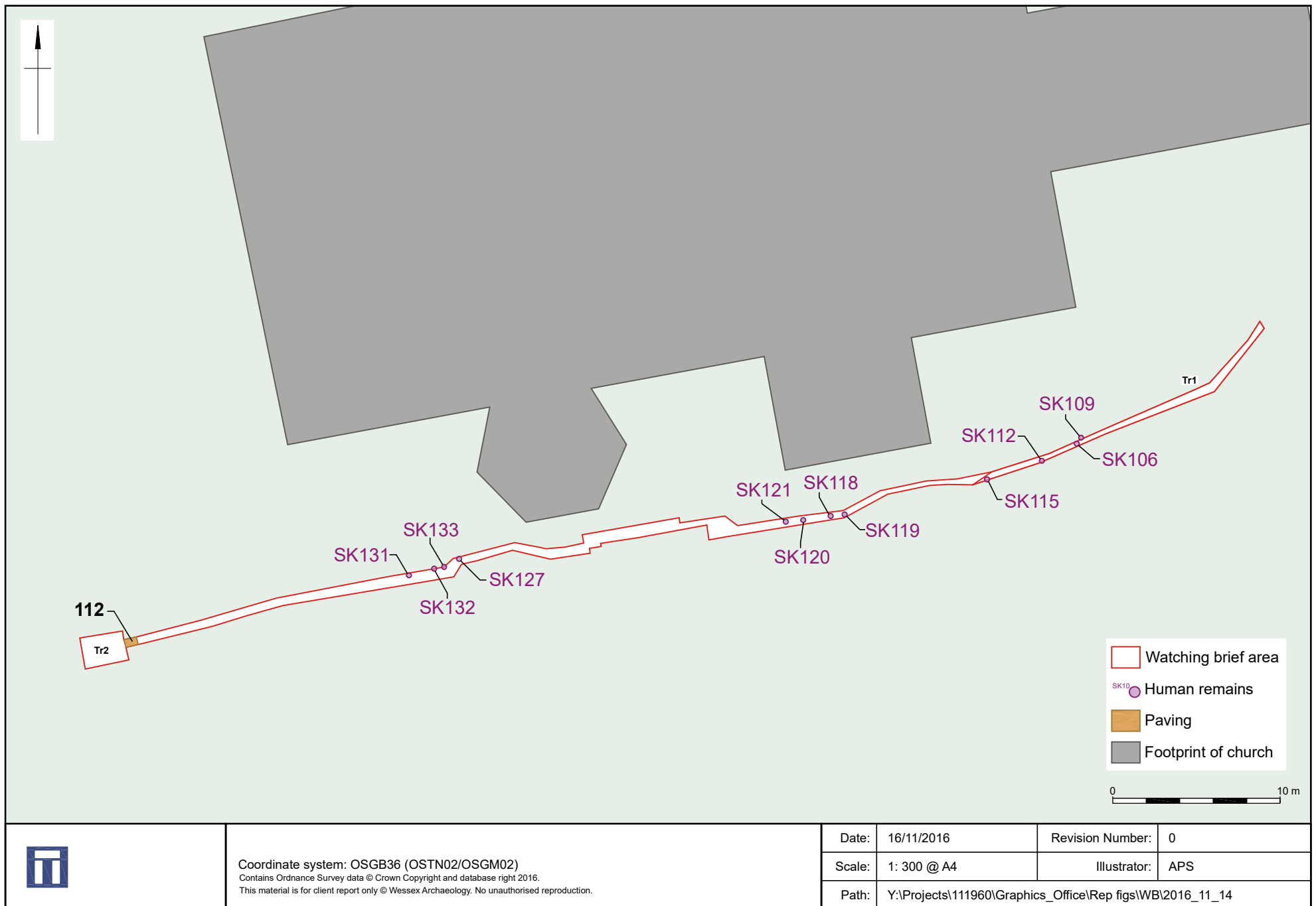
Entered on 11 February 2016



	 Watching brief area		 Footprint of Ludlow church	
	<small>Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2016. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>			
	Date:	14/11/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Main graphic - 1:2500 @ A4	Illustrator:	ECC
Path:		Y:\Projects\111960\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2016_11_14		

Site location

Figure 1



Plan of trenches 1 and 2, and location of skeletons

Figure 2



Plate 1: Excavation of Trench 1



Plate 2: Representative section of Trench 1


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	14/11/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ECC
	Path:	Y:\Projects\111960\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2016_11_14		



Plate 3: Sandstone paving (122)



Plate 4: Overview of Trench 2


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	14/11/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ECC
	Path:	Y:\Projects\111960\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2016_11_14		



Plate 5: Skeleton 127



Plate 6: Skeleton 115



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	14/11/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ECC
	Path:	Y:\Projects\111960\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2016_11_14		



Plate 7: Femurs of Skeleton 112



Plate 8: Skeleton 112

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	14/11/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ECC
	Path:	Y:\Projects\111960\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2016_11_14		