



Land to the rear of Stone House, Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Planning Ref: 16/02033/FUL
Ref: 115140.02
April 2017



**Land to the rear of Stone House,
Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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April 2017

115140.02



Quality Assurance

Project Code	115140	Accession Code	TBC	Client Ref.	CP/22872
Planning Application Ref.	16/02033/FUL	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	351171, 275099		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	MT/CS			27/02/2017
File:	S:\PROJECTS\115140\Reports\v1_WB				
v02	E	MT/CS	CS		24/04/2017
File:	S:\PROJECTS\115140\Reports\v2_WB				
v03	E	MT/CS	RJO		26/04/2017
File:	S:\PROJECTS\115140\Reports\v3_WB				
File:					
File:					

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

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land to the rear of 111 - 113 Corve Street, Ludlow in Shropshire. The work was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential retirement development (Planning Ref: 16/02033/FUL). The northern part of the site was formerly occupied by former 1960's council offices and the central part by a tarmac car park.

A Heritage Statement was prepared to support the planning application. This initial desk-based work indicated a moderate potential for archaeological remains dating to the medieval period. The site occupied a position within the medieval town, on the main northern arterial route, and was located within a group of burgage plots which have 12th century origins.

A previous phase of archaeological evaluation trenching identified a post-medieval garden soil. Beneath this soil four pits were recorded containing dating evidence from the 13th/14th century as well as a series of features relating to post-medieval gardens on the site. These features are typical of back plot/garden activity expected within medieval burgage plots. The 19th /early 20th century features were also evidence of the use of this area as back garden plots into this period.

The watching brief was commissioned in order to ensure any further medieval features were identified and recorded prior to their disturbance by the development. The watching brief was confined to groundworks within the footprint of the new building. This area was subdivided into working areas designated as trenches 3 and 4, and areas 3 to 5.

Trench 3 identified four pits, two of these pits contained finds dating to the post-medieval period. No archaeological features were identified within trench 4, with the area heavily truncated by 20th century development.

Area 3 contained two pits with one of these features containing post-medieval material. Area 4 identified the post-medieval garden soil identified in the evaluation but no cut features. No archaeological features were identified within area 5, with this area heavily truncated by 20th century development.

The watching brief confirmed that areas of the site previously built upon in the 20th century were heavily truncated and contained no archaeological features. Outside of the footprint of the former council building however, the watching brief identified a series of probable rubbish pits, with the available dating evidence suggesting they are associated with the post-medieval use of the site as back garden plots. The results of the watching brief are reflective of the archaeology identified by the previous phase of trenching.

The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with Shropshire Museum under an accession number to be confirmed upon deposition. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. Until deposition the project archive will be stored in the Sheffield office of Wessex Archaeology under project code 115140.



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Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The assistance of Cathy Patrick and Nathan Thomas is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

Thanks are also extended to Hugh Hannaford, the Senior Archaeological Projects Officer for Shropshire Council and Gene Childs from Churchill Development for their assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by Martina Tenzer between 31st January and 2nd February 2017 and Nick Woodward between the 5th and 6th of April 2017. This report was produced by Martina Tenzer with the assistance of Andy Swann. Illustrations were prepared by Alix Sperr. The finds assemblage was processed by Ashley Tuck and examined by Lorraine Mephram. Liz Chambers processed the environmental samples and Ines Lopez Doriga produced the environmental report.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.



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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') on behalf of Churchill Retirement Living to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land to the rear of 111-113 Corve Street, Ludlow, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 351171, 275099 (Figure 1), hereafter 'the Site'. The work was carried out in advance of a proposed development of the Site consisting of the construction of a residential retirement complex (Planning Ref. 16/0233/FUL).
- 1.1.2 A Heritage Statement (Purcell 2016) was prepared to support the planning application. This initial desk-based work indicated a moderate potential for archaeological remains dating to the medieval period. The site occupied a position within the medieval town, on the main northern arterial route, and was located within a group of burgage plots which have 12th century origins.
- 1.1.3 A previous phase of archaeological evaluation trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2017) identified a post-medieval garden soil. Beneath this soil four pits were recorded containing dating evidence from the 13th/14th century as well as a series of features relating to post-medieval gardens on the site. These features are typical of back plot/garden activity expected within medieval burgage plots. The 19th /early 20th century features were also evidence of the use of this area as back garden plots into this period.
- 1.1.4 Following discussions between CgMs and the Senior Archaeological Projects Officer (SAPO) for Shropshire County Council (SCC), a watching brief was commissioned in order to ensure any further medieval features were identified and recorded prior to their disturbance by the development. The watching brief was confined to groundworks within the footprint of the new building (Figure 1).
- 1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological, works was prepared by CgMs (CgMs 2016) and approved by Hugh Hannaford prior to works commencing. This document outlined the scope and methodology for the excavation and subsequent reporting.

1.2 Scope of this document

- 1.2.1 This report provides a brief summary of the archaeological background of the Site, the methodologies employed during the archaeological watching brief and the results of the archaeological works.

1.3 The Site, geology and topography

- 1.3.1 The Site is located on the eastern side of Corve Street, close to its junction with Station Drive (Figure 1). The northern part of the Site was formerly occupied by former 1960's



council offices and the central part by a tarmac car park. These structures had been demolished prior to the watching brief commencing (Plate 1). There are a series of outbuildings along the southern boundary, which includes a former 19th century stable block. The topography of the Site is relatively level at 88.8 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

- 1.3.2 The solid geology of the Site consists of Interbedded Siltstone and Mudstone of the Raglan Mudstone Formation. Superficial geology is recorded as Bromfield Sand and Gravel (BGS 2016). The River Corve is located 215 m to the west of the Site, feeding into the River Teme.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following information is a summary of the information held within the Heritage Statement (Purcell 2016) and WSI (CgMS 2016).
- 2.1.2 The Stone House site is Grade II listed and is situated within Ludlow Conservation Area.
- 2.1.3 Not listed, but on the development site, is a 19th century stable range to the west associated with Stone House, with a mid to late 20th century range to the east.

2.2 General history

- 2.2.1 The settlement of Ludlow is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 but it is thought that Ludlow Castle was established prior to this. The castle was built as a defence against the Welsh and the town soon grew up around it, successfully developing an early commercial trade in wool and cloth, with manufacturing mills on the nearby River Teme. The prosperity of the town is illustrated by the scale, of St Laurence's Church, the largest parish church in the country. Within the walls, the medieval town was laid out in a grid pattern with three parallel main streets of Mill Street, Broad, Street and Old Street running north to south, together with a pattern of cross streets and service lanes. An early route, out of the town to the north ran along Corve Street and was set out with suburban burgage plots in the early medieval period.
- 2.2.2 Corve Street is an historic route into the town from the north, marking the eastern boundary of the Norman town. A possible pre-historic route along the line of Corve Street has been suggested, leading towards the crossing at Corve Bridge. Burgages (long narrow plots of land) are documented as early as 1186 at the southern end of Corve Street, confirmed by archaeological evidence. The entire length of Corve Street was occupied by the late 12th century. The northern half has seen substantial rebuilding since the 17th century due to damage by Royalist defenders during the Civil War, illustrated by the less rigid plan form above Station Drive. Corve Street has played an important industrial role in the town since at least the 12th century due to its proximity to the river, with water required for the wool and cloth trades. Later, the early modern period saw the street develop as the centre of the leather trade – including dyeing and tanning to the north.
- 2.2.3 In the 15th century, Ludlow Castle became the seat of Edward V and his Council of the Marches, which governed Wales and the borders. This in turn brought further prosperity to the town, until a decline in the cloth trade in the 17th century, following the Civil War. This decline was offset by a growth in the leather industry, centred along Corve Street. The revival in the 18th century centred on the gloving trade but again, this trade collapsed following the Napoleonic Wars. Ludlow became a fashionable town to visit in the 18th century and Georgian architecture sprang up in the form of town houses, assembly rooms



and hostelrys, many of which were in fact earlier buildings that had been refaced. The revival petered out by the start of the 19th century and even when Ludlow was connected to the railway, it remained a provincial town.

2.3 Previous archaeological investigations

- 2.3.1 As part of the current development an archaeological evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology on Site in late 2016 (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The evaluation identified a post-medieval garden soil. Beneath this soil four pits were recorded containing dating evidence from the 13th/14th century as well as a series of features relating to post-medieval gardens on the Site. These features are typical of back plot/garden activity expected within medieval burgage plots. The 19th /early 20th century features were also evidence of the use of this area as back garden plots into this period.
- 2.3.2 No additional archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Site boundary, however, in 2012 there was a watching brief on the excavation of a foundation trench to the rear of Stone House. Shallow stone foundations relating to an earlier rear yard were discovered, probably of 18th to 19th century date, though no artefacts were recovered.
- 2.3.3 A watching brief was carried out in 2005 on groundworks at a section of the former medieval St Leonard's Church, which is located 75 m west of the Site. No archaeology was found.
- 2.3.4 Excavations between 1983-85 within a former Carmelite friary, which was situated on land later occupied the cemetery of St Leonard's Church, revealed early phases of occupation of the friary, including 12th or 13th century stone foundations and later 14th century buildings.
- 2.3.5 An evaluation for the development of the Tesco site to the south of Stone House discovered evidence of late medieval and post-medieval stone founded buildings, including a cellar backfilled in the early 17th century. Earlier medieval timber buildings, hearths, floors, pits and ovens were also encountered providing a complete stratigraphic sequence and indicating continuous development on the site in the medieval and post-medieval periods. A possible medieval tanning pit and elements of a medieval timber structure were also recorded.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Summary

3.1.1 The aims of the project as set out in the WSI were:

- *to establish the presence/absence, extent and character of any archaeological evidence on the Site and to consider the archaeological interest of these in the wider context;*
- *to generate an archive which will allow future research of the remains to be undertaken;*
- *to disseminate the results of the work in a format and manner proportionate to the significance of the findings; and*
- *to explore, and where possible and appropriate, implement measures to encourage public engagement with the findings.*



4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMS 2016) and professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2015; ClfA 2014 a–c).
- 4.1.2 The watching brief was confined to groundworks within the footprint of the new building. This area was subdivided into working areas designated as trenches 3 and 4, and areas 3 to 5 (Figure 1).

4.2 Machine excavation

- 4.2.1 Overburden was removed using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5 m toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. The tarmac layer was broken up using a pneumatic drill and toothed bucket and was then removed with the ditching bucket. Overlying deposits were removed in a series of level spits down to the first archaeological horizon.

4.3 Hand excavation

- 4.3.1 Archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to allow inspection and to define their extent. Archaeological features were then hand excavated and recorded.

4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. As per standard practice, excavated stratigraphic units were individually numbered and recorded, with the trench/area number forming the prefix for the context number.
- 4.4.2 Archaeological detail was located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied in to the OS grid with a tolerance of better than + or – 100 mm. All deposits had spot heights recorded in relation to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places.
- 4.4.3 A photographic record was maintained using high specification digital photographic equipment.

4.5 Monitoring

- 4.5.1 An initial monitoring meeting was held on 31st January 2017, attended by Cathy Patrick of CgMs. Regular updates were sent by CgMs to the SAPO for SCC with the SAPO being informed of all archaeological features identified prior to the handing of areas of Site back to the developer.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A description of key features and deposits is presented below. A complete list of all features and context descriptions is presented within Appendix 1.

5.2 Natural geology

- 5.2.1 The natural geology was observed in trench 3, and areas 3 and 4, and comprised orange silty sand. Natural was located at a depth of between 0.6 and 1.20 m below ground level (bgl).



5.3 Trench 3

- 5.3.1 Trench 3 was approximately 11 m by 4.5 m in size, aligned east to west and parallel to the former council offices, perpendicular to Corve St. Trench 3 lay immediately south of evaluation trench 2 (Figure 1). Overburden comprised a 0.1 m thick tarmac surface for the car park (301) Beneath this layer was a 0.5 to 1.2 m thick made ground deposit (302/304) comprising a grey brown silty sand with gravel and brick inclusions. Beneath layer 302 was a buried post-medieval garden soil (e.g. 303) some 0.3 m thick. This garden soil was reached at 0.5 m bgl.
- 5.3.2 Cutting across the trench at its eastern end was a modern cable trench and cable, located at 0.95 m bgl, with an excavated depth of 0.40 m. The northern part of the trench was truncated by modern disturbance, with natural geology identified within the southern part of the trench (Figure 2, Plate 2).
- 5.3.3 Cut into the natural geology were four discrete features (310, 311, 313 and 315; Figure 2). Pit 310 was sub circular, 0.8 m in diameter and 0.2 m deep (Plate 3). Pit 311 was elongated, measuring 1.0 m in length and 0.25 m in width with a depth of 0.25 m (Plate 4). Pit or small posthole 313 was 0.4 m in length, 0.25 m wide and 0.10 m deep. Pit or small posthole 315 was of similar dimensions to 313 (Plate 5).

5.4 Trench 4

- 5.4.1 Trench 4 was located within the footprint of the former council offices to the north and northeast of Trench 3, immediately to the north of evaluation Trench 1 (Figure 1). Following initial machining of building debris and redeposited material it rapidly became apparent that no archaeological features would have survived and the trench was abandoned.

5.5 Area 3

- 5.5.1 Area 3, measuring 20 m by 1.4 m in size, was located immediately north of the former council building (Figure 1). Area 3. Overburden comprised a 0.4 m thick layer of made ground (0301) which sealed a 0.2 m thick layer of subsoil (0302). Natural geology was reached at a depth of 0.6 m bgl.
- 5.5.2 Cut into the natural geology were two discrete features (0306 and 0308; Figure 3). Pit 0306 was somewhat irregular in shape and extended across the width of the trench. The pit was 1.5 m in length and 0.4 m deep (Plate 6). Pit 0308 was 2.0 m in length, 0.95 m in width and 0.45 m deep (Plate 7).

5.6 Area 4

- 5.6.1 Area 4, measuring 20 m by 1.3 m in size, was located at the southeast corner of the former council building and immediately north of watching brief trench 3 (Figure 1). Overburden comprised 0.5 m of made ground (0401) which sat above a 0.2 m thick post-medieval buried garden soil (0402). No archaeological features were identified beneath this garden soil layer.

5.7 Area 5

- 5.7.1 Area 5, measuring 25 m by 1.5 m, was located to the south of the former council building (Figure 1) and was excavated to a depth of 0.6 m bgl. Area 5 contained significant modern disturbance and trenches for utilities. No archaeological features were identified due to this heavy truncation.



6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, in a restricted range of types, deriving from trenches 3 and 4, and area 3. The assemblage ranges in date from medieval to post-medieval, and largely echoes the slightly larger assemblage recovered during the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1 below.

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Eleven sherds of pottery were recovered (weighing 454 grammes); one of these is medieval and the remainder post-medieval/modern (see Table 2 below).

6.2.2 The medieval sherd is in a sandy fabric, and belongs to a glazed jug with slipped decoration, of 13th or early 14th century date (residual in made ground 402 within trench 4.).

6.2.3 The post-medieval/modern wares comprise six redwares (five black-glazed), three refined whiteware (one transfer-printed), and the shoulder from a feldspathic-glazed stoneware flagon stamped with both the manufacturer's mark (Powell of Bristol, pre-dating the firm's amalgamation with Price, Sons & Co in 1907) and that of the vendor of the contents (Massey & Son of Ludlow).

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.3.1 The CBM consists entirely of post-medieval brick fragments. No original measurements survive, and the bricks are of uncertain form, although probably all unfroged.

6.4 Animal Bone

6.4.1 The small assemblage of animal bone (29 fragments) is dominated by a group of 17 bones from the upper fill of pit 0306 within area 3, mostly cattle and horse long bones (cattle radius, tibia, femur; horse humerus, tibia), with a fragment of cattle scapula and pig mandible. None show any butchery marks.

6.4.2 The remainder includes a group of sheep bone from made ground 402 (horn cores, tibia and scapula). Eight small fragments from service trench 307, within trench 3, are unidentifiable to species.

6.5 Other Finds

6.5.1 Other finds comprise three clay pipe stem fragments; one fragment of greenish window glass, and two pieces of mortar with surface plaster.



Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Pottery	Other Finds
0304	17/1940		3/100	
306	8/12	4/105	2/5	1 clay pipe; 2 mortar
308		3/56	1/54	1 clay pipe
314			1/4	
402	4/161		4/291	1 clay pipe, 1 glass
Total	29/2113	7/161	11/454	

CBM = ceramic building material

Table 2: Pottery by context

Context	Ware type	No.	Wt.	Comments	Date
0304	Black-glazed redware	3	100		C18+
306	Refined whiteware	2	5		C19/C20
308	Black-glazed redware	1	54		C18+
314	Redware	1	4		Post Medieval
402	Black-glazed redware	1	20		C18+
402	Refined whiteware	1	4	transfer printed	C19/C20
402	Medieval sandy ware	1	40	jug body sherd; slip dec + glazed	C13/C14
402	English stoneware	1	227	feldspathic glazed; flagon rim/shoulder, stamped 126 / MASSEY & SON / LUDLOW, and POWELL / BRISTOL	C19

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 Trench 3 identified four pits, two of these pits contained finds dating to the post-medieval period.
- 7.1.2 No archaeological features were identified within trench 4, with the area heavily truncated by 20th century development.
- 7.1.3 Area 3 contained two rubbish pits. Area 4 identified the post-medieval garden soil identified in the evaluation but no cut features. No archaeological features were identified within area 5, with the area heavily truncated by 20th century development.

7.2 Medieval features

- 7.2.1 No medieval features were identified. A single sherd of residual medieval pottery was recovered from made ground layer 402 within trench 4.



7.3 Post-medieval features

- 7.3.1 Pottery dating to the 18th and 19th centuries was recovered from within pit 0306 within area 3 and pits 311 and 315 of trench 3. It is presumed that the remaining features within area 3 and trench 3 are contemporary.

7.4 Conclusions

- 7.4.1 The watching brief confirmed that areas of the Site previously built upon in the 20th century were heavily truncated and contained no archaeological features. Outside of the footprint of the former council building however, the watching brief identified a series of probable rubbish pits, with the available dating evidence suggesting they are associated with the post-medieval use of the Site as back garden plots. The results of the watching brief are reflective of the archaeology identified by the previous phase of trenching.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with Shropshire Museum under an accession number to be agreed upon deposition. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.
- 8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code (115140/TBC), and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:
- *One cardboard box or airtight plastic box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;*
 - *One file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.*

8.2 Storage

- 8.2.1 Until final deposition with the museum the archive will be stored at the offices of WA Northern Region in Sheffield.

8.3 Selection policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, given the relatively small quantities of material recovered, their nature and date range (commonly occurring and well documented types of relatively recent date), the archaeological potential of the finds for further research is considered to be extremely limited, and their retention for long-term curation is not warranted.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.



9 REFERENCES

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions by trench

Trench 3		Trench dimensions: 11 m by 4.5 m				
Context	Type	Deposit description	Fill of	Category	Cut description	Depth
301	Layer	Red brick paving /tarmac of car park		Surface		0.00 – 0.10
302	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, gravel and brick		Made ground		0.10 – 0.60
303	Layer	Dark brown silty sand, charcoal, animal bone (south half of trench)		Garden soil		0.60 – 0.90
304	Layer	Grey gravel drainage for building (north half of trench)		Made ground		0.00 – 1.10+
305	Layer	Orange silty sand		Natural		0.2 – 0.9
306	Fill	Yellowish brown silty clay, modern cable cut, pottery, animal bone, clay pipe, pottery, cable identified at base	307	Services backfill		0.2 – 0.9
307	Cut	Trench for modern cable		Modern cut		0.2 – 0.88
308	Fill	Very mixed dark brown silty sand with patches of yellow clay, CBM, charcoal, small stone inclusions, contains pottery and animal bone	311	Pit/posthole fill		
309	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare small stone inclusions, charcoal, pottery	310	Pit fill		
310	Cut	Pit		Pit cut	Circular pit steep sides, flat base, diameter 0.80m, cuts 311	
311	Cut	Pit		Pit cut/posthole	Sub oval pit, concave sides and base, 1m long, 0.25m wide, 0.25m deep, deeper at east end for possible post and stone for packing in shallower west half. Cut by 310	
312	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stone inclusions, charcoal	313	Posthole fill		
313	Cut	Pit/posthole		Posthole	Sub oval, concave gradually sloping sides, concave base, 0.40m long, 0.25m wide, 0.10m depth.	
314	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, stone, pottery	315	Posthole fill		
315	Cut	Pit/posthole		Posthole	Shallow subcircular, diameter 0.20m, concave gradually sloping sides, concave base. 0.10m depth.	

Trench 4		Trench dimensions: Footprint of building				
Context	Type	Deposit description	Fill of	Category	Cut description	Depth
401	Structure	Concrete foundations		Foundation		0.00 – 0.5
402	Layer	Reddish brown silty sand, pottery, bone, clay pipe		Made		0.00 – 0.50+



				ground	
403	Layer	Mid brownish grey slightly clayey silt, rare charcoal, animal bone and pottery inclusions (only northwest outside footprint of building)		Garden soil	0.50+

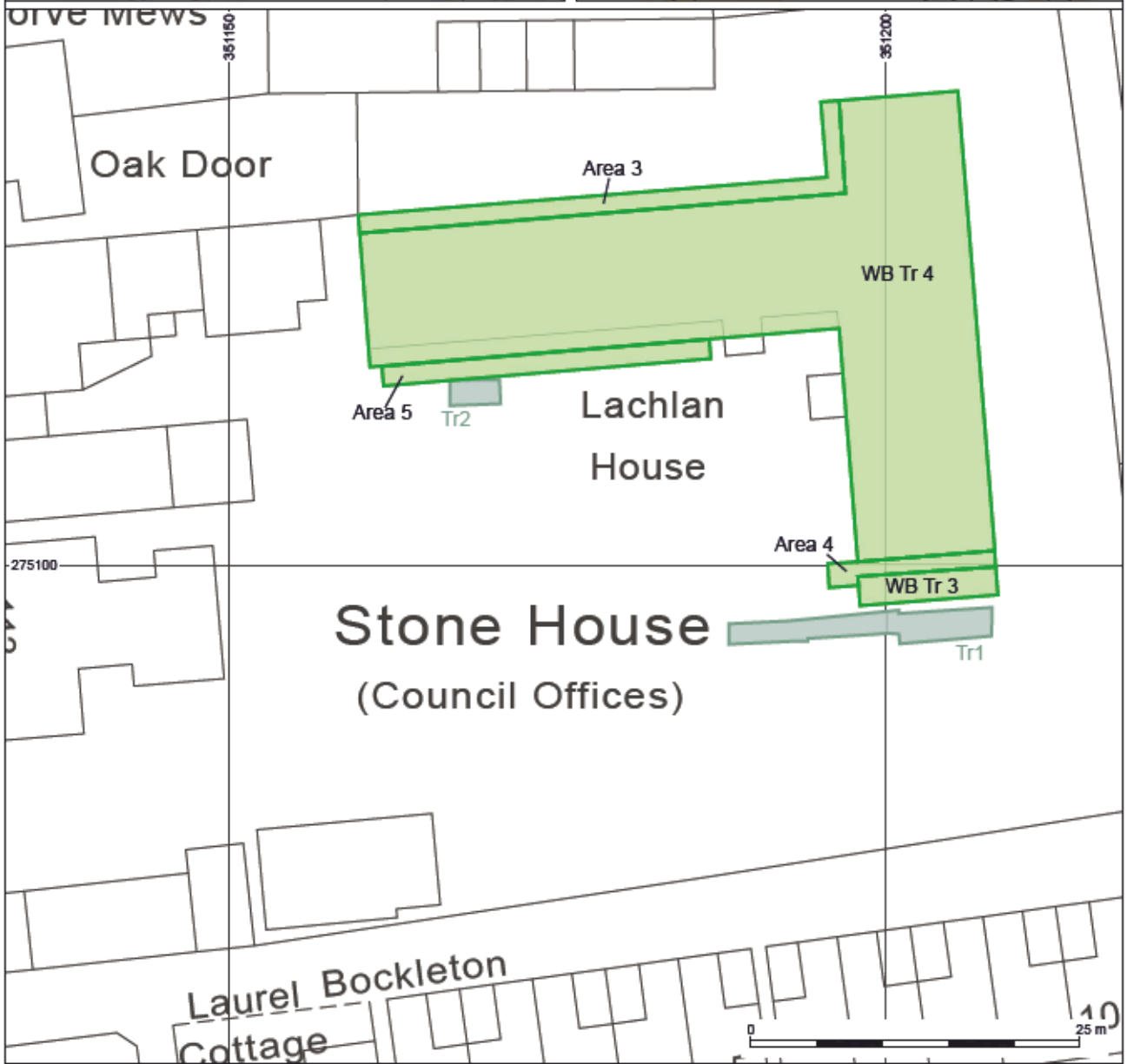
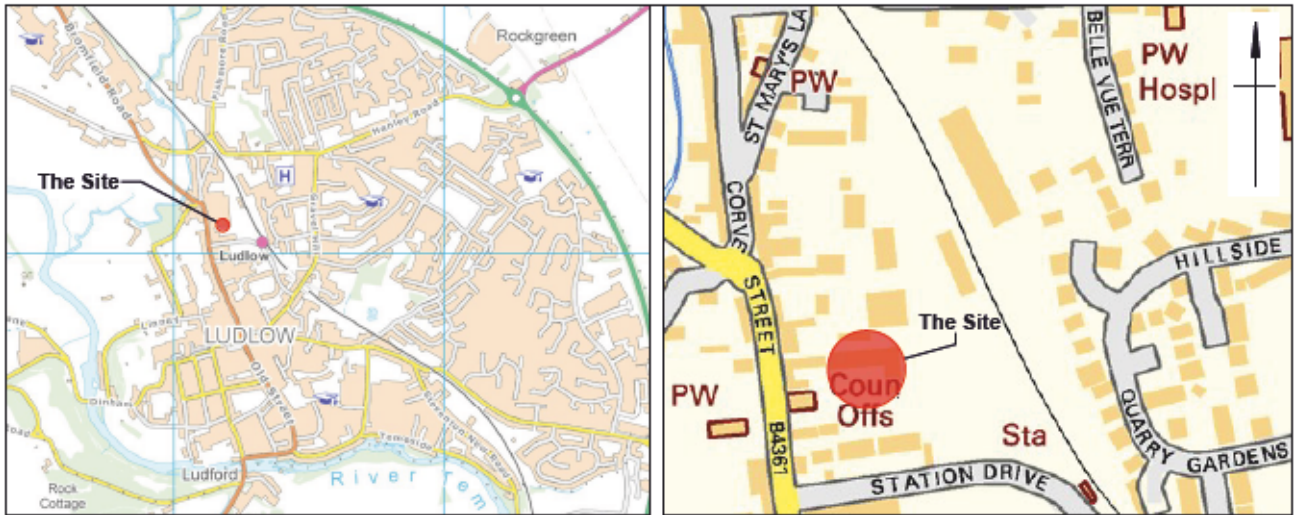
Area 3		Trench dimensions: 20 m by 1.4 m				
Context	Type	Deposit description	Fill of	Category	Cut description	Depth
0301	Layer	Made ground associated with 20th century construction.		Made ground		0.00 – 0.40
0302	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown clayey silt		Suibsoil		0.40 – 0.60+
0303	Layer	Natural geology. Reddy brown sandy clay.		Natural		0.60+
0304	Fill	Upper fill of pit 0306	0306	Secondary fill		0.60 -1.05
0305	Fill	Lower fill of pit 0306	0306	Secondary fill		0.60-1.05
0306	Cut	Post-medieval rubbish pit		Pit	Irregularly shaped pit. 1.5 m in length and 0.4 m deep	0.60-1.05
0307	Fill	Single fill of pit 0308	0308	Secondary fill		0.60-1.05
0308	Cut	Post-medieval rubbish pit		pit	Oval shaped pit. 2.0 m in length, 0.95 m in width and 0.45 m deep	0.60-1.05

Area 4		Trench dimensions: 20 m by 1.3 m				
Context	Type	Deposit description	Fill of	Category	Cut description	Depth
0401	Layer	Made ground associated with 20th century construction.		Made ground		0.00 – 0.40
0402	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown clayey silt		Suibsoil		0.40 – 0.60+
0403	Layer	Natural geology. Reddy brown sandy clay.		Natural		0.60+

Area 5		Trench dimensions: 20 m by 1.3 m				
Context	Type	Deposit description	Fill of	Category	Cut description	Depth
0501	Layer	Made ground associated with 20th century construction.		Made ground		0.00 – 0.60+



10.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form



- Site location
- Evaluation trench
- Watching brief areas

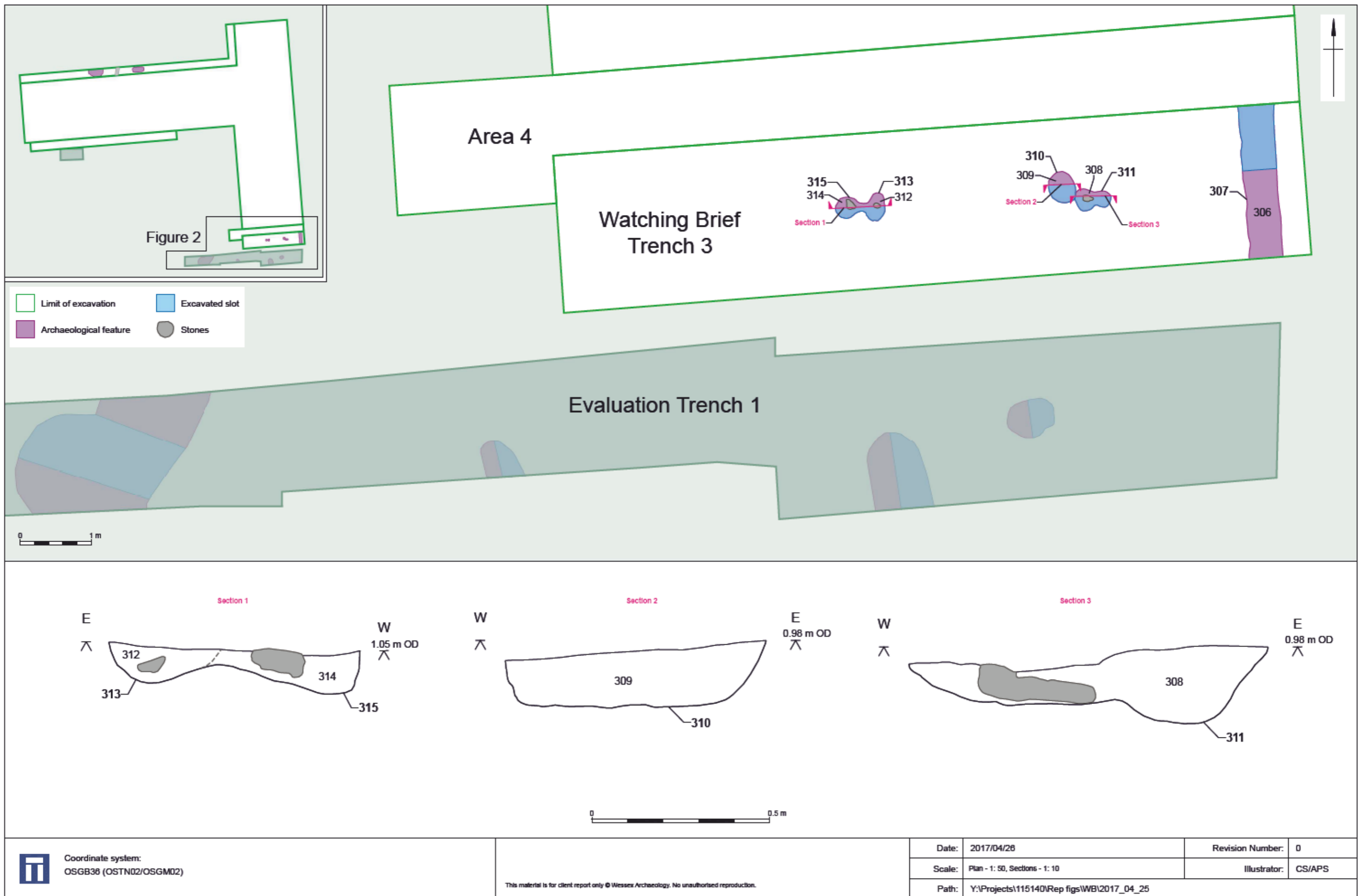


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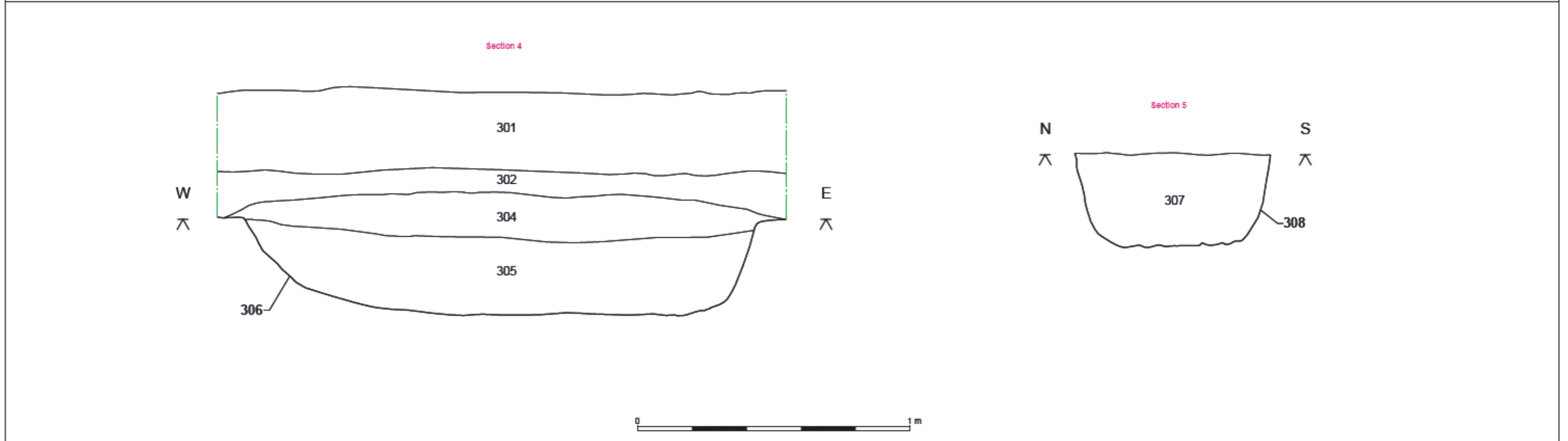
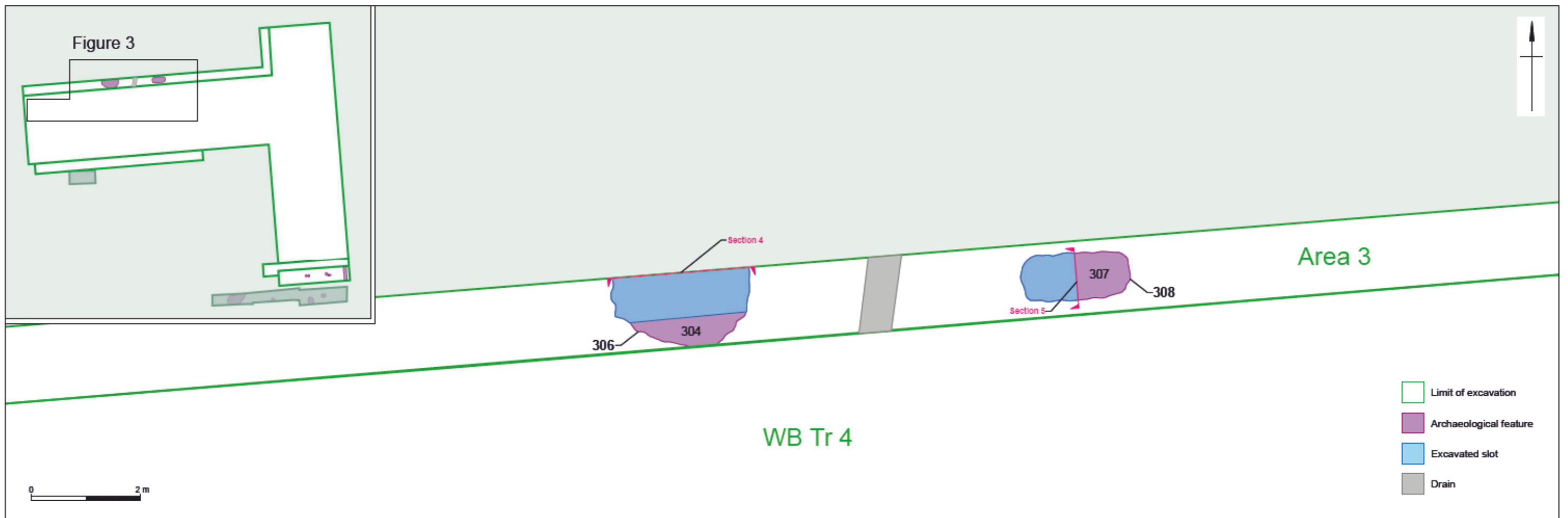
Site location and plan

Figure 1



Plan and sections of trench 3

Figure 2



Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN02/OSGM02)

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Plan and sections of area 3

Figure 3



Plate 1: General shot of site following demolition of the twentieth century buildings



Plate 2: General shot of trench 3 following machine stripping. Shot facing east


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Plate 3: Detail shot of pit 310 following excavation



Plate 4: Detail shot of pit 311 following excavation


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Plate 5: Detail shot of pits 313 and 315 following excavation



Plate 6: Detail shot of pit 0306 following excavation


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Plate 7: Detail shot of pit 0308 following excavation

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