

# HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

The Queens Public House  
113 Lower Galdeford  
Ludlow  
Shropshire  
SY8 1RU

NGR: SO51337 74696  
JOB No: BA1230QLG



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JOB NO: BA1230QLG

JULY 2013



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**REPORT SPECIFICATION**

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## 1. Non-Technical Summary

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*Border Archaeology was commissioned by Mr and Mrs T Vaughan to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment and programme of archaeological field evaluation at The Queens Public House 113 Lower Galdeford Ludlow Shropshire. Three trenches were opened to the rear of the property.*

*Evidence of ironworking was found in each of the three trenches. Removal of the upper deposits in Trench 1 revealed a late 19<sup>th</sup> century brick-built chamber, possibly a quenching or pickling tank associated with on-site ironworking. Underlying this were a series of poorly stratified late post-medieval gardens soils, containing large quantities of detritus, including glass wine bottles and ceramic beer bottles. The extent of disturbance associated with refuse disposal in this area is reflected in the presence of pieces of medieval green-glazed pottery among the later material. A remnant soil deposit of probable medieval or early post-medieval date was revealed below this level, above the natural soils.*

*Trench 2 revealed late post-medieval soils similar to those encountered elsewhere on the site. A large quantity of later 18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> century ironworking slag was revealed in a possible feature at the level of the subsoil and part of a 14<sup>th</sup> century ceramic tripod pitcher was removed from a spread of material overlying the natural soils.*

*Trench 3 revealed c. 16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century garden soils overlying a trench-wide soil deposit containing 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Natural soils were not attained in this trench, suggesting either that the lowest deposit filled an unidentified feature or that it represented an attempt to level the natural slope in this area. A single feature was revealed cutting the lowest layer, which may have been a truncated ditch or a furrow, also of medieval date. This feature was found to contain green-glazed floor tile and a rim from a 12<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> century cooking pot or jar.*

*Trench 3 also produced evidence of early ironworking activity in the form of a smithing hearth bottom. This would have formed as iron silicate resulting from high-temperature reactions dripped onto the hearth base and consolidated to form a typical plano-convex shape. Hearth bottoms were usually cleared out and deposited nearby. The dense, consolidated nature of the material in Trench 3 suggests the use of charcoal to fuel the smithing process and it would appear to be of a relatively early date compared with the metalworking debris found in Trench 2, which differed markedly in composition and reflected the later use of low-grade coal or coke.*

*The presence of hammerscale in the slag from Trench 2 suggests the actual hearth was located nearby, as this type of metalworking debris tends to be found in close proximity to the ironworking process. It is thus quite possible that it relates to the smithy recorded as being adjacent to the site in 1841.*

*In terms of individual items, a hand-carved meerschaum pipe of a type that became popular during the 19<sup>th</sup> century was found in Trench 2 and represents an extremely rare find. A few other examples are known from archaeological excavations but these are almost all Ottoman-style bowls from 'chibouk' pipes, rather than being of a western style.*



## 2. Introduction

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Border Archaeology was commissioned by Mr and Mrs T Vaughan to carry out a programme of archaeological field evaluation at The Queens Public House 113 Lower Galdeford Ludlow Shropshire SY8 1RU (NGR: SO51337 74696) in respect of a proposed change of use from outbuildings to holiday lets and the erection of six dwellings following demolition of the existing shop and outbuildings (Planning Refs: 12/02607/FUL; 12/02151/OUT) (fig. 1).



*Fig 1: Plan showing the site and trench locations (marked in red)*

Three trenches were opened within the study area. The first (Trench 1) was positioned within the northern part of the site (*Plate 1; fig. 1*). Trench 2 was placed so as to take in elements of Plots 3 & 4 as shown on the proposed site layout plan whilst the third trench (Trench 3) examined the area as close as was possible to Plots 5 & 6, the total excavated area amounting to some 50 sq. m gross area, net 36 sq. m approximately.



Copies of this report will be submitted to the client and to Mick Krupa Esq Historic Environment Records Officer Historic Environment Team Shropshire Council.

### 3. Geology

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Ludlow is classified as unsurveyed by the Soil Survey of England & Wales (SSEW 1983); however, the town sits adjacent to a hinterland largely composed of typical argillic brown earths of the BROMYARD series (571b). These are described as well-drained fine reddish silty soils over Devonian reddish silty shale, siltstone and sandstone.

The site is L-shaped and measures 67m N-S and approximately 25m E-W, widening to 33m at its maximum width. The land is currently occupied by an antiques shop and by The Queens public house, which has a large beer garden and vacant plot to the rear.

The site lies within the Ludlow Galdeford Conservation Area and occupies a back-plot location some 20m away from the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century Town Wall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). The area lies in close proximity to the eastern main gate (Galdeford Gate) within an area of presumed later 12<sup>th</sup> century extra-mural settlement. The site is also bounded to the south by the site of the Augustinian friary, part of which is a SAM.

### 4. Methodology

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This programme of archaeological works was carried out in accordance with *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008). The Company adheres to guidance set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006) and to other relevant published sources of technical, professional and ethical guidance, including the IfA *Code of conduct* (2012) and *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology* (2008).

Three evaluation trenches were excavated, specific trench locations having been agreed with Mick Krupa.

Trench 1 was aligned WSW-ENE along the northern site boundary and measured 13m × 2m. Trench 2 ran NNW-SSE adjacent to the western boundary and measured 10m × 2m. Trench 3 was opened in the SE corner of the site and measured 3m × 3m. Trench 2 was subsequently extended 1m to the E at the suggestion of Mr Krupa in order to more fully investigate a feature.

All trenching was opened by hand and reduced to the first significant archaeological horizon or to engineering depth or natural geology, whichever was encountered first. Excavation was sufficient to characterise revealed archaeological deposits.

*Sondages* were excavated at either end of the trenches to establish the extent and character of any underlying deposits. Natural deposits were attained in Trench 1 and Trench 2.



## 4.1 Recording

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with Border Archaeology's *Field Recording Manual* (2012). Records include:

- A pro-forma context record for each stratigraphic unit
- Plans at a scale of 1:20 of any area excavated showing its extent (tied to Ordnance Survey data and located on a 1:2500 plan), the extent of all stratigraphic units and appropriate detail of stratigraphic units.
- Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 with all drawings numbered and listed in a register. Drawing numbers have been cross-referenced to written site records.
- A photographic record of stratigraphic units and photographs recording the progress of archaeological work. The record was made using a high-resolution digital camera and comprised photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. Included in each photograph was an appropriate scale and all photographic records are indexed and cross-referenced to the written record. Details concerning subject and direction of view are listed in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.
- A temporary benchmark (TBM) was established based on an OS benchmark value of 97.53m AOD located on the Bishop Mascall Centre (SO5153 7466); plans and section drawings contained values relative to this benchmark.

## 4.2 Recovery of finds

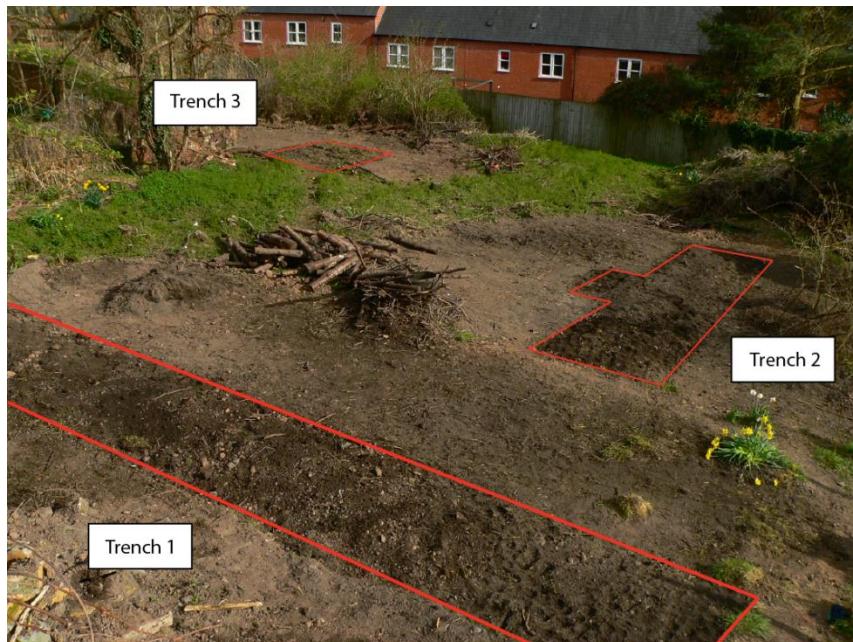
The on-site selection / retention policy in respect of finds was informed by principles set out in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008) and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007). The policy is consistent with Shropshire Museum Service criteria and any specific direction from Mr Krupa, the aim being to produce a stable, ordered, well documented, accessible material archive (IfA 2008, 2).

Retained artefacts were bagged and labelled with site code and context number before removal from site.



## 5. Results

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*Plate 2: View SE of the study area with trench locations highlighted in red*

### 5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 13m × 2m and was located in the N of the site on a WSW-ENE alignment. 11 contexts were identified (*Plate 2*).

The uppermost context (101) comprised soft dark brown silt extending trench-wide to a maximum thickness of 0.4m. Underlying this at the E extent of the trench was a moderately compact dark brown silt backfill (112) overlying a brick structure (110) (*Plate 3*). This structure comprised a rectangular chamber or tank of unfrogged brick and sandy mortar construction (brick size: 236mm × 115m × 70mm). The structural remains extended over an area of 1.83m × 1.72m × 0.6m and were within a construction cut [111]. Context [111] cut a moderately compacted mid brown garden soil containing very large quantities of bottles and domestic waste (106). This deposit extended >11m × >2m × 0.32m. Underlying it was a firm clayey silt garden soil (107) extending >11m × >2m × 0.35m, from which a sherd of a 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century jug or tripod pitcher in a siltstone-tempered ware (A4) was recovered. This was found within a disturbed context that also produced modern whitewares.



*Plate 2: Mid-ex view of Trench 1 show W-facing section*

Underlying (107) was (108), a well compacted light reddish-brown silt clay containing occasional angular stones and a moderate quantity of animal bone. This was revealed within a depression in the natural soils (109) extending >3.7m x >2m x 0.25m.



*Plate 3: View W of chamber or tank (110) in E extent of Trench 1*



## 5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 ran NNW-SSE close to the fence line with the adjoining property to the W and measured 10m × 2m (*Plate 4*). A 1.5m × 0.75m extension was excavated in the W-facing section to determine the extent of a deposit (206) partially revealed within the parameters of the principal area of trenching. Seven contexts were identified.

The topsoil deposit (201) comprised a loose blackish silt (201) extending trench-wide to a maximum thickness of 0.56m. Underlying (201) was a second trench-wide deposit (202) consisting of loose to moderately compact mid greyish-brown silty clay, containing frequent animal bone, pottery CBM and glass. A substantial concentration of ironworking slag was revealed forming an inclusion (206) within (202) (*Plate 4*). This distinctive clinker-like slag is produced through the use of fuels such as low-grade coal or coke.

Part of a very rare hand-carved ‘meerschaum’ pipe of a type that became popular during the 19<sup>th</sup> century was also recovered from (202). Only a few other examples are known in Britain from archaeological excavations.

Underlying (202) / (206) was a moderately compacted mid brown gritty loam (205) containing frequent charcoal. The square-sectioned foot of a 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century tripod pitcher in a siltstone-tempered ware with olive green external glaze was recovered from this deposit. Context (205) extended 0.9m × 0.7m × 0.5m, overlying the natural stony clays (203).



*Plate 4: View SE of Trench 2*

## 5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located towards the SE corner of the study area and measured 3m × 3m. Six contexts were revealed.



The topsoil (301) comprised loose dark brown to black silt, containing occasional charcoal, animal bone, clay pipe and metal and extending trench-wide to a maximum depth of 0.39m. Two sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> century Staffordshire mottled slipware were recovered from (301) along with two sherds of bowls in Staffordshire slipware, one with a combed brown slip.

Underlying (301) was (302), a loose to moderately compact mid greyish-brown silt containing occasional animal bone and charcoal and extending trench-wide to 0.44m. Underlying (302) was (303), a trench-wide firm dark orangey-brown silt clay extending to a maximum thickness of 0.59m, which contained charcoal, animal bone and a substantial quantity of pottery.

Based on the pottery evidence, layer (303) can be dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> century. It contained 12 sherds of Malvernian Oxidized Glazed ware, including rims from a chafing dish and a flared bowl of the later 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century and two sherds of brown glazed cups representing fine wares of the period.

Layer (303) additionally produced a number of residual 13<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> century sherds reflecting the extensive early post-medieval disturbance affecting this area, including the base of a tripod pitcher with splashes of external glaze, seven sherds with external mottled green glaze and two heavily abraded sherds of a sandy white ware.

A trench-wide firm mid orangey-brown clay (304) was revealed beneath (303). This contained five sherds of unglazed 13<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> century siltstone-tempered cooking pot/jars. A consolidated smithing hearth bottom from (304) provides evidence for early ironworking in the area and the probable use of a charcoal-fuelled smithing hearth. The composition of this material differed markedly from that of the later, clinker-like slag revealed in Trench 2.



*Plate 5: View N of linear feature [306] in Trench 3*



A single 0.2m-wide linear feature [306] cut from (304) ran >1.35m on an E-W alignment (*Plate 5*). The feature was 0.08m deep and revealed steep sides and a flat base. The fill (305) of linear [306] appeared to be of a broadly similar date to (304). This consisted of loose greyish-brown clayey silt containing green-glazed floor tile and a rim from a 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century cooking pot or jar in a Worcester-type unglazed ware.

## 6. Discussion of Results

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### 6.1 Natural deposition

Natural deposits were encountered at a depth of 1.1m below existing ground level (c. 99.1m AOD) in Trench 1 (98.1m AOD) and 0.6m below ground level in Trench 2 (98.1m AOD). Natural soils were not attained in Trench 3 where maximum dig depth of 1.65m was reached (96.7m AOD).

Natural soils in Trench 1 (109) and 2 (203) were defined as similar compact yellowish or reddish gritty clays containing very frequent sandstone. Sandstone bedrock (204) was revealed at the southern extent of Trench 2 at 97.03m AOD.

### 6.2 c. 1100-1500 AD

No datable medieval deposits were identified in Trench 1. A soil deposit (108) was revealed overlying the natural soils in the centre of the trench, within a depression; this contained butchered animal bone but no dating evidence. A single residual sherd of a 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century siltstone-tempered ware jug or tripod pitcher was recovered from the interface between (108) and (107), which is of similar type to that believed to be sourced in N Herefordshire or S Shropshire (Vince 1985). However, (107) also produced modern whitewares clearly indicative of recent disturbance.

A localised soil spread (205) was revealed within a depression in the natural deposits in Trench 2. This probably represented a more extensive deposit that had been truncated by later activity. Part of a 13<sup>th</sup> century tripod pitcher was recovered from this context.

A soil layer (304) containing 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery was the earliest excavated deposit within the trench and was encountered well below the depth at which natural soils were revealed in trenching immediately to the N and W. This may imply that (304) filled a larger feature not discernible due to limit of excavation. Layer (304) also produced evidence for early ironworking activity comprising a single dense, consolidated smithing hearth bottom, possibly deriving from a charcoal-fuelled smithing hearth.

An E-W feature [306] was revealed cut from (304). This was apparently the termination of a linear ditch or furrow within the trench. Finds from the single fill (305) included green-glazed floor tile and 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century pottery. It seems likely that [306] was heavily truncated by later activity.



### 6.3 c. 1500-1850 AD

Soil deposits relating to this period of occupation were not apparent in Trench 1 and Trench 2, probably due to truncation by later horticultural activity. Residual pottery dating from this period was recovered in moderate amounts from later garden soils in both trenches.

A trench-wide soil deposit (303) within Trench 3 probably constituted an earlier undisturbed garden soil of this period, although its thickness of c. 0.6m might suggest a landscaping or levelling deposit. A substantial quantity of late medieval pottery was recovered from (303), with 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century glazed wares less well represented.

### 6.4 c. 1850-1950

Trench 1 contained several distinct garden soils of this period, implying the deposition of material on this area of the site, possibly as a result of construction activity along the street frontage. The upper garden soil (106) contained a very substantial quantity of domestic rubbish and included ceramic beer bottles and glass bottles marked 'Stones Shrewsbury'. It is likely that this material originated from the Queens Head Public House which dates from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Cutting these deposits in the E extent of Trench 1 was a construction cut [111] for a recessed chamber or tank (110). A crudely built pathway (103) of broken ceramic tile and a layer of coke (102) ran N-S along the W extent of this feature. The chamber was most likely a quenching tank holding water or brine to assist the hardening of worked metal.

Trench 2 contained a trench-wide garden soil of this date (202), which probably represented a continuation of (106) to the S; (302) in Trench 3 was similar in composition and occurred at a similar level, although it contained a much smaller volume of finds, suggesting that this part of the site lay further away from occupation areas. Of the finds recovered from (202), an example of a hand-carved 'meerschaum' pipe, popular during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is of exceptional rarity, with only a few recovered from excavations in Britain as a whole.

A concentration of clinker-like slag (206) within (202) provides clear evidence for later ironworking activity, its composition suggesting the use of low-grade coal or coke to fuel the smithing process, whilst the comparatively small and light hearth bottoms provide an indication that the hearth was used for the manufacture or repair of small items.

Moreover, the presence of hammerscale in (206) suggests the smithy was nearby as, unlike bulk slag, which may be removed off site, hammerscale tends to remain close to the smithing hearth. It would thus appear likely that the later slag relates to the smithy recorded as being situated adjacent to the site in 1841.

## 7. Conclusion

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The results of the archaeological field evaluation demonstrate activity in the area from at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and possibly as early as the 12<sup>th</sup> century, based on the recovery of a sherd from a jar (fabric C1), possibly of that date. Whilst disturbance of earlier deposits



occurred during the early post-medieval and later periods, the pottery evidence confirms that areas of undisturbed medieval stratigraphy survive. A relatively small amount of bulk slag and hammerscale was also recovered, all of which relates to ironworking.

The nature of the earliest activity on the site is uncertain but by the later medieval or early post-medieval period it appears to have become a focus for ironworking activity, as attested by the recovery of a dense consolidated smithing hearth bottom from (304), a deposit dated on the basis of the pottery evidence to the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century. The consolidated nature of the slag from (304) suggests the use of a charcoal-fuelled smithing hearth and it contrasts markedly with the later clinker-like slags recovered from (206), which are characteristic of more recent processing using low-grade coal or coke.

Compared with other post-medieval hearth bottoms, those from (206) are small and light suggesting the manufacture or repair of small items. Moreover, the presence of hammerscale, which, unlike bulk slag, tends to remain close to the hearth, suggests the smithy was nearby. It would thus appear likely that the later slag derives from the smithy located adjacent to the site in 1841.

The evidence for metalworking activity strongly suggests the presence of a smithy located somewhere in the vicinity of the site during the late 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## 8. Copyright

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## 10. Appendices

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### Appendix 1: Context Register

#### 1. Trench 1

Context	Description
(101)	Soft dark brown sandy silt, frequent roots, angular stones, CBM, charcoal, coal, pottery, bone, metal, wood & glass; extends trench wide by 0.4m. Overlies (112)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Poorly stratified topsoil or garden soil deposit</i>
(102)	Firm black coal/coke within a silt matrix; extends >2m × 0.5m by 0.07m. Underlies (112) Overlies (108)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Coke layer overlying tile surface (103)</i>
(103)	Well compacted orange ceramic tile & roughly worked stones; oriented N-S; extends >2m × 0.5m by 0.05m. Underlies (102) Fills [111]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Crudely constructed pathway surface</i>
(104)	Firm mid reddish-brown sandy silt clay; extends 6.7m × 0.5m by 0.06m. Underlies (106) Overlies (107)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Thin deposit underlying (106) and overlying (107)</i>
[105]	VOID
(106)	Moderately compacted mid to dark brown sandy silt, moderate stones, mortar and pebbles, pottery, bone, wood & glass; extends trench wide by 0.32m. Cut by [111] Overlies (104)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Spread of C19 domestic or public house detritus</i>
(107)	Firm dark brown clayey silt, organic flecking, pottery (including a residual C13-C14 sherd), bone, glass & CBM. Underlies (106) Overlies (108)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Mid to late C19 garden soil deposit</i>
(108)	Well compacted firm light reddish-brown silt clay, occasional angular stones & organic disturbance, animal bone; extends >3.7m × >2m by 0.25m. Underlies (107) Overlies (109)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Earliest cultural deposit within Trench 1, probably a medieval or early post-medieval soil deposit</i>
(109)	Compacted friable yellowish sandy clay/shale; extends >7.7m × >2m by >0.34m. Underlies (108)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Glacially derived natural deposition</i>
(110)	Masonry; oriented N-S; coursed brick construction (running bond with sandy bonding) (brick size: B 115mm T 70mm L 236mm); extends 1.33m × 1.72m by 0.6m. Underlies (112) Fills [111]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Brick-built chamber forming possible mid to late C19 quenching tank associated with forge</i>
[111]	Cut; form undetermined; oriented N-S; extends >3.14m × >2m × 0.47m. Break of slope (top) moderate, sides steep/stepped, break of slope (base) and base not excavated. Filled by (102) (103) (110) and (112) Cuts (106)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Cut for C19 brick chamber (110)</i>



(112)	Moderately compacted dark brown sandy silt; moderate stones, CBM, animal bone; extends 3.14m x 2m by 0.47m. Underlies (101) Overlies (110) and (102)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Backfill of structure (110) and cut [111]</i>

## 2. Trench 2

Context	Descriptions
(201)	Loose black / dark brown silt; moderate pottery, animal bone & metal; extends trench wide to a thickness of 0.35m (N) & 0.56m (S). Overlies (202) and (206)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Imported topsoil</i>
(202)	Loose to moderately compacted mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, pottery, metal, glass & CBM; also a C19 'meerschaum' pipe bowl; extends trench wide by 0.4m (N) & 0.13m (S). Underlies (201) Overlies (207) Same as (206)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Earlier garden soils underlying (201)</i>
(203)	Moderate to well compacted orange gritty clay, frequent sandstone; extends trench wide by >0.56m. Underlies (207) Overlies (204)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Naturally derived soils overlying bedrock</i>
(204)	Loose to moderately compact green sandstone; extends trench wide; unexcavated . Underlies (203)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Natural bedrock</i>
(205)	Moderately compacted mid brown gritty loam, frequent charcoal, CBM fragments & medieval pottery. Underlies (202) Overlies (203)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Spread within the centre of Trench 2, not discernibly within a cut</i>
(206)	Moderately compacted mid greyish-brown silty clay, moderate charcoal, frequent metalworking residue; extends 1m x 0.65m by 0.18m. Underlies (201) Overlies (207) Same as (202)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Deposit within earlier garden soil (202)</i>
(207)	Moderately compacted light reddish clay, moderate animal bone, occasional slag; extends 0.42m x 0.3m by 0.25m. Underlies (202) and (206) Overlies (203)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Clay spread within the E extent of Trench 2, possibly caused by bioturbation</i>

## 3. Trench 3

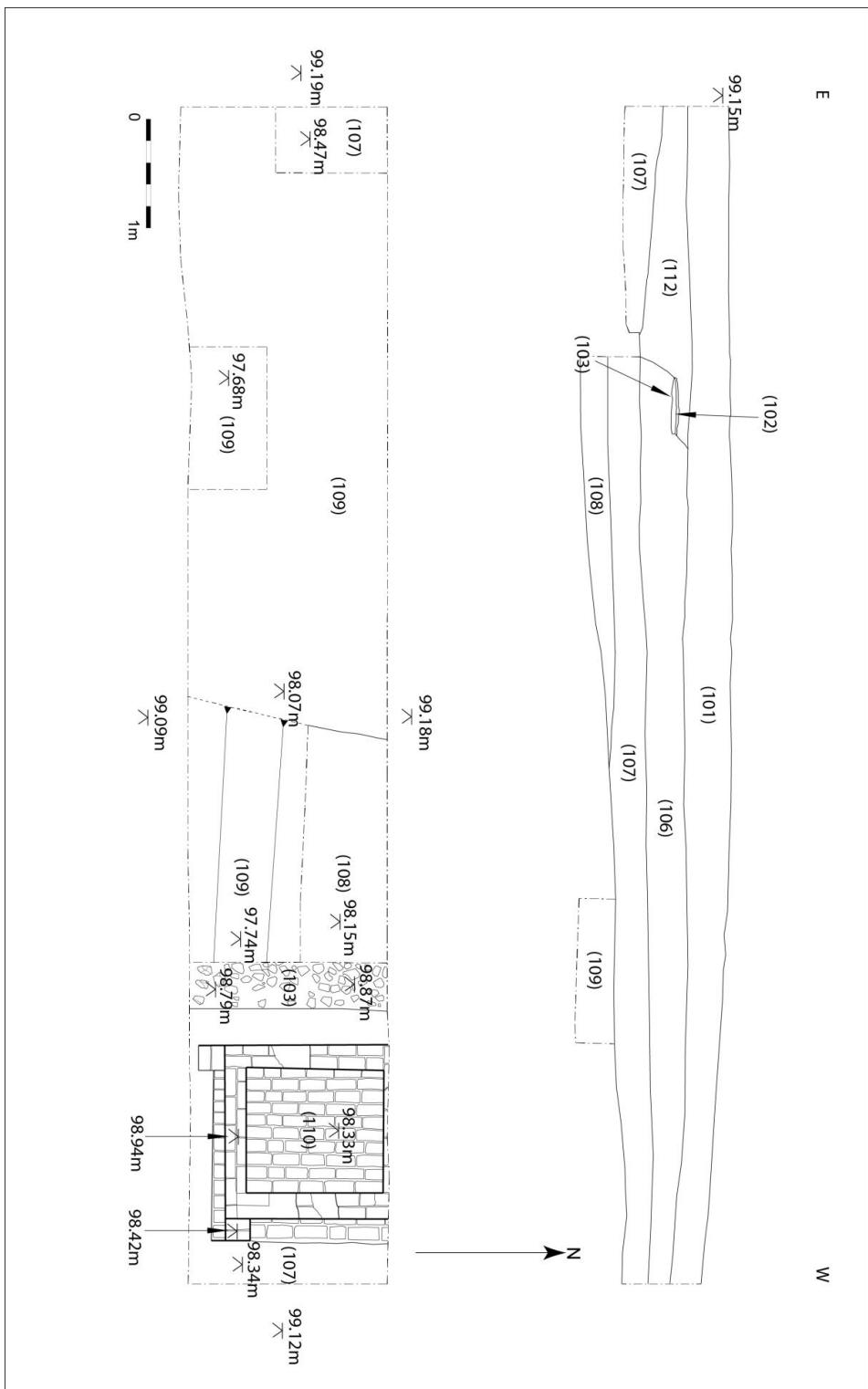
Context	Descriptions
(301)	Loose dark brown to black silt, occasional charcoal, animal bone, pottery & clay pipe; extends trench wide by 0.39m. Overlies (302)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Topsoil deposit</i>
(302)	Loose to moderately compact mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, animal bone; extends trench-wide by 0.44m. Underlies (301) Overlies (303)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Earlier, cleaner garden soil underlying (301)</i>
(303)	Firm dark orangey-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, animal bone & pottery, including medieval green glaze pottery on the interface with (304); extends trench-wide by 0.59m. Underlies (302) Overlies (305)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Early post-medieval subsoil, possibly forming a levelling deposit</i>



(304)	Firm mid orangey-brown clay, moderate charcoal, pottery, animal bone & ironworking slag; extends trench-wide by >0.5m. Cut by [306]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>C13 soil deposit</i>
(305)	Loose mid greyish-brown clay silt, moderate charcoal, pottery & metal; extends >1.35m × 0.2m × 0.08m. Underlies (303) Fills [306]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Fill of linear cut [306]</i>
[306]	Cut; linear in form; oriented E-W (terminating within trench); extends >1.35m × 0.2m × 0.08m. Break of slope (top) sharp, sides steep, break of slope (base) sharp, base flat. Filled by (305) Cuts (304)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Cut of linear feature in Trench 3, probably the base of a heavily truncated feature or a furrow</i>



## Appendix 2: Plans & Section Drawings



*Fig. 2: Plan and N-facing section of Trench 1*

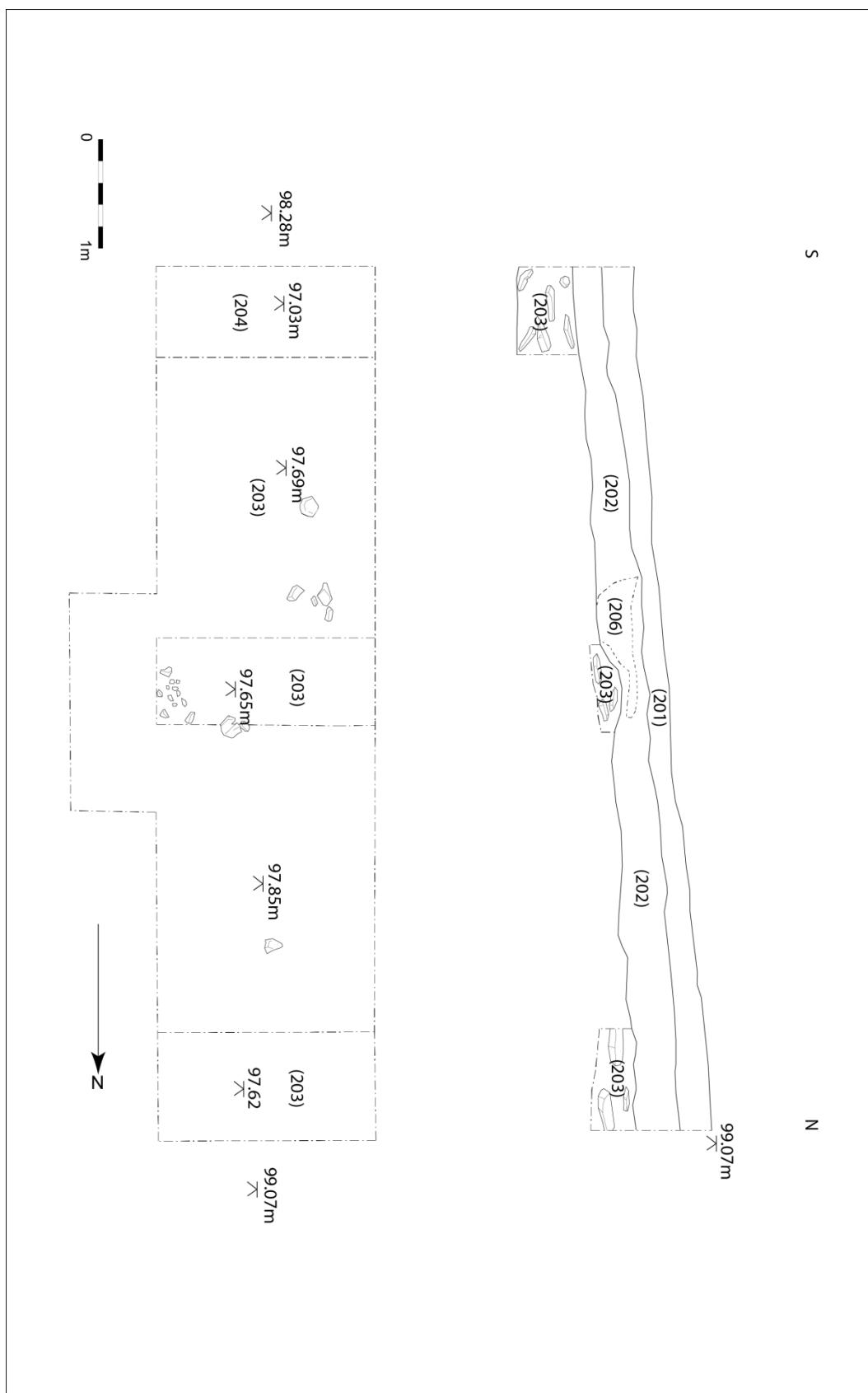
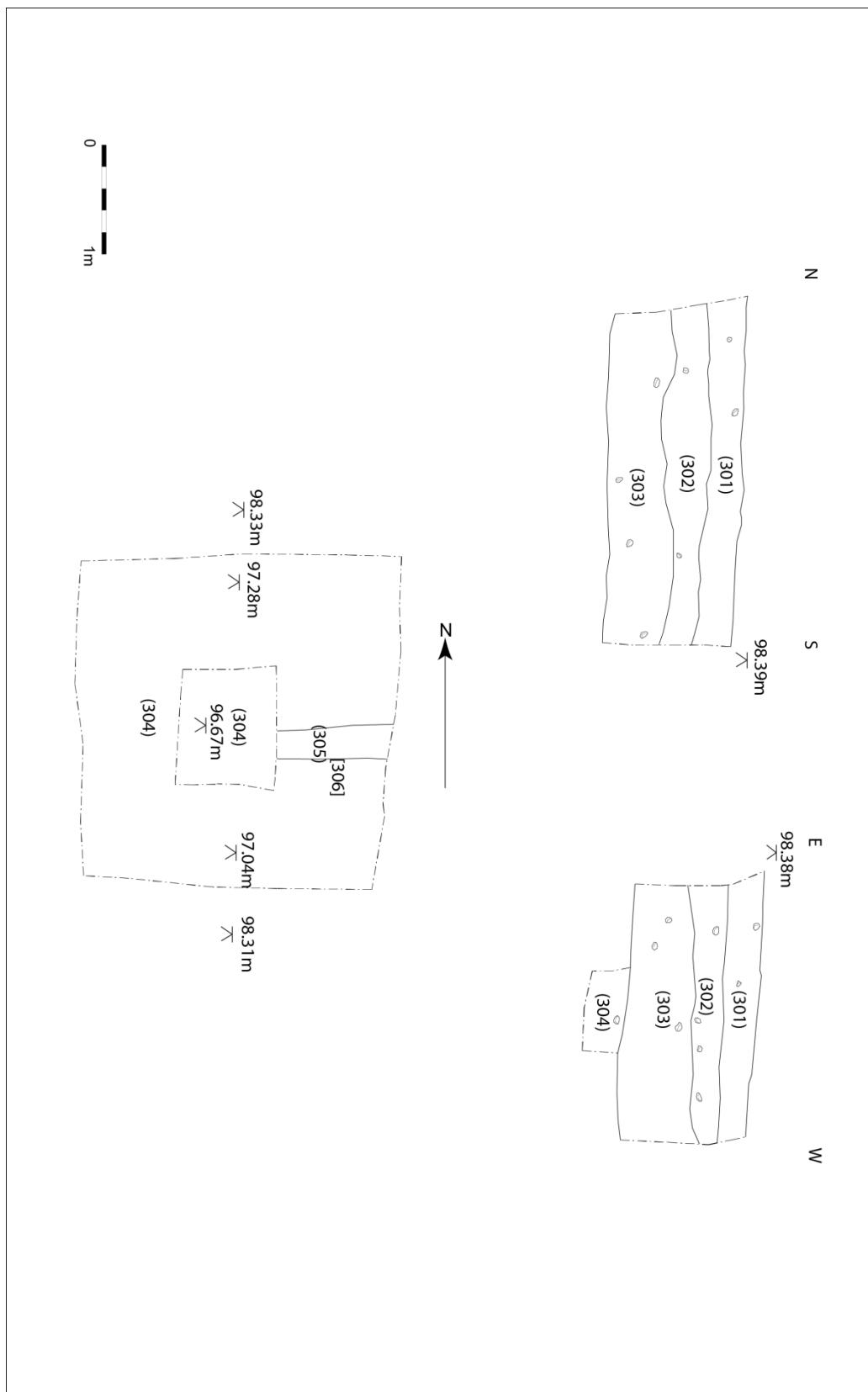


Fig. 3: Plan and E-facing section of Trench 2



*Fig. 4: Plan and W- and N-facing sections of Trench 3*



## Appendix 3: Assessment of the Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery

*K H Crooks*

### 1 Summary

A total of 44 sherds (494.3g) of pottery was recovered during the evaluation excavation at the Queens Public House at Lower Galeford in Ludlow. All pottery was sourced in the area (Shropshire or the adjacent counties) with no foreign imports. The only regional imports of medieval date are likely to be two sherds of a glazed white sandy ware, residual in context (303). The majority of the pottery from the site (31 sherds) was from context (303), an early post-medieval subsoil, which, however, included residual medieval material. Although small, the assemblage demonstrates activity in the area from at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century, with disturbance of earlier deposits taking place during the early post-medieval and later periods.

### 2 Method

The pottery was washed and sorted by eye and using magnification ( $\times 10$ ) and classified according to the work of Vince (1985, 2002) with reference made to the work of Bryant (2004).

### 3 The medieval pottery

#### *Trench 1*

Pottery from Trench 1 included a residual sherd of a jug or tripod pitcher in a siltstone-tempered ware (A4) of similar type to that thought by Alan Vince (1985) to be sourced in N Herefordshire or S Shropshire. It has been found in some quantity at Richards Castle, but is also present in Hereford. The sherd was found in a context (107) which also included modern whitewares confirming recent disturbance.

#### *Trench 2*

A single sherd of pottery, the square sectioned foot of a tripod pitcher in a siltstone-tempered ware (Herefordshire fabric A4) was recovered from context (205) a surviving medieval soil horizon. It had an olive green external glaze.

#### *Trench 3*

Although dating to the post-medieval period context (303) contained fifteen sherds dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> century. Although residual in the context in which they were found, they indicate disturbance of medieval layers by early post-medieval activity. Two sherds of a sandy white ware, much abraded, from this deposit probably date to that period. The same deposit included seven sherds of jugs in Worcester wares (fabric C2), probably of 13<sup>th</sup> century date. Layer (304) beneath it contained pottery dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, mainly unglazed siltstone-tempered wares. A similar date is likely for the fill (305) of a linear feature [306] cut from the level of (304) which contained a rim from a cooking pot or jar in



Worcester –type unglazed ware which dated to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Bryant 2004, 288).

#### 4 The post-medieval pottery

##### *Trench 1*

Modern white wares were recovered from context (107) , a context which also contained a residual sherd of a jug or tripod pitcher in a siltstone-tempered ware (A4).

##### *Trench 3*

The topsoil (301) contained two sherds of Staffordshire mottled slipware dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the same deposit were two sherds of bowls in Staffordshire slipware, one with a combed brown slip.

Layer (303) dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. It contained 12 sherds of Malvernian Oxidized Glazed ware (Herefordshire fabric B4). The rim of a chafing dish from this deposit is dated to the later 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century (Bryant 2004) and the rim of a flared bowl is probably of similar date. The remaining sherds in this fabric were non-diagnostic. Fine wares were represented by two sherds of brown glazed cups.

#### 5 Conclusion

Although small, the assemblage demonstrated that activity in the area could date to as early as the 12<sup>th</sup> century, with a sherd of a jar in fabric C1 possibly of that date. Although disturbance has taken place, pottery evidence confirms that areas of undisturbed medieval stratigraphy survive.

Should further work take place on the site the pottery from the evaluation would need to be incorporated into the excavation report.

Context	fabric	wt (g)	Date	Decoration/comments
106	B4	3.5	C14/C17	Mottled green external glaze
107	A4	6.0	C13/C14	Jug/tripod pitcher. Olive green external glaze. Herefordshire fabric A4
107		1.8	C19	Modern white wares
205	A4	85.1	C13/C14	Foot of a tripod pitcher. Spots external clear tan glaze (Herefordshire A4)
301	STMO	7.3	C18	Two sherds including the rim of a bowl/tankard
301	STSL	23.5	C18	Two sherds of Staffordshire slipware; one with brown spots, one combed slip
301	mod	8.4	C19+	Modern plain whiteware
301	B4	23.5	C14/C17	Rod handle. Malvernian jug. No surface decoration
303	B4	28.5	L16/C17	Rim of chafing dish Bryant type 12 Fig 188.10.
303	B4	41.3	C16	Rim of flared bowl. Internal tan and reduced green glaze.



303	B4	33.3	C16/C17	Base of flared bowl. External red slip, internal tan gl. External turned groove
303	B4	7.9	C16/C17	Possibly same vessel as above
303	B4	6.7	C16/C17	Internal/external brown glaze. Brown glazed cup – base
303	B4	1.7	C16/C17	Internal external brown glaze.
303	B4	6.6	C14/C17	Internal speckled green glaze
303	B4	14.2	C14/C15	Neck of jug. External clear green speckled glaze. Rilling
303	B4	0.7	C14/C17	Internal mottled and external green glaze.
303	B4	6.6	C14/C17	External dark green glaze
303	B4	6.1	C14/C17	External green glaze
303	B4	12.8	C14/C17	External tan glaze
303	A4	59.5	C13/C14	Base tripod pitcher. Splashes external clear glaze. Hereford fabric A4
303	C2	34.3	C13/C14	Seven sherds with external mottled green glaze
303	SWW	11.7	C13/C14	Two sherds sandy white ware. Traces of yellow glaze on one.
303	A4	17.6	C13/C14	Five sherds jug/tripod pitcher with external green glaze
303	?	3.9	med	Sandy ware
304	A4	32.4	13/14	Siltstone-tempered wares. Five sherds. All cooking pot/jars. One highly micaceous
305	C1	15.6	C12/C14	Rim (Bryant 2004 Type 3 fig 177.4)
305	A4	8.1	C13/C14	Yellow glaze
305	C2	6.5	C13/C14	External mottled green glaze
305	C2	2.7	C13/C15	External/internal green glaze. Pipkin or bowl? (Bryant 2004)

Table 1: Catalogue of the pottery

## 6 References

Bryant V., 2004, *Medieval and Early Post-medieval pottery*, in Dalwood, H, & Evans, R, *Excavations at Deansway, Worcester, 1988-9* Council for British Archaeology

Vince, A., 1985, *The ceramic finds*, in Shoesmith, R, *Hereford City Excavations, Vol 3*, The Finds Council for British Archaeology

Vince, A., 2002, *The Pottery*, in Thomas, A. & Boucher, A., *Hereford City Excavations: Further Sites and Evolving Interpretations*



## Appendix 4: Assessment of Metalworking Debris

*D. Starley*

### 1 Summary

A relatively small amount of bulk iron-smithing slag and hammerscale may relate to a smithy situated adjacent to this central Ludlow site which was first documented in 1841.

### 2 Methodology for Assessment of Metalworking Debris

All bulk slag and processed residues provided by Border Archaeology, totalling 7.4kg were visually examined. This material was classified into the standard categories used by the specialist, based on those developed by the former English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory.

### 3 Results of Debris Classification

Some forms of slag are visually diagnostic, providing unambiguous evidence for a specific metallurgical process. Other debris is less distinctive and it is not possible to determine with certainty which metallurgical or other high temperature process it derives from.

Activity	Slag Classification	Total weight (g)	Total contexts
Iron smithing	Smithing Hearth Bottoms (10 complete pieces)	2262	2
	Flake Hammerscale	<1	1
Non-diagnostic ironworking	Undiagnostic Ironworking Slags	5160	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>7422</b>	

*Table 1: Bulk slag summary*

At The Queens site, diagnostic bulk slag in the form of smithing hearth bottoms was present, as were occasional flakes of the micro-slag hammerscale; the oxide “skin” of the iron that forms during heating and becomes detached during mechanical working. Due to its apparently similar composition to the hearth bottoms, and in the absence of evidence for



other activities, it is probable that the largest category of debris, the undiagnostic ironworking slag, also derives from iron-smithing.

n=10		Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
range		100-409	70-120	50-85	25-60
mean		226	97	68	47
std dev		99	19	12	9

Table 2: Smithing hearth bottom dimensions

#### 4 Discussion

Slag from the two contexts examined by the specialist appears to derive entirely from iron smithing.

A single dense, consolidated smithing hearth bottom from soil horizon (304) showed evidence for early ironworking in the area. This block contrasted strongly with the distinctive, bloated, clinker-like nature of the slag from the later subsoil context (206). The latter would seem to be the product of a more recent process using low-grade coal or coke, whilst the former may derive from a charcoal-fuelled smithing hearth.

Statistical examination of the hearth bottoms shows these to be smaller and much lighter than other post-medieval hearth bottoms, suggesting that the hearth is being used for the manufacture or repair of small items rather than large components. Although bulk slag may be removed from site, hammerscale tends to remain nearby to the hearth (Starley 1995).

The presence of hammerscale amongst the debris from (206) provides an indication that the smithy lay in the immediate vicinity. It would seem quite possible that the later slag relates to the smithy recorded as being situated adjacent to the site in 1841

#### 5 Suggestions for future work

Little would be gained by re-examining the slag, even with the aid of physico-chemical analysis.

#### 6 Retention of finds

It is recommended that all finds be saved.

#### 7 References

Starley, D., 1995, Hammerscale, Historical Metallurgy Society Datasheet 10



## 11. Heritage Impact Assessment

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### 1 Non-Technical Summary

This report details the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment carried out on The Queen's PH No. 113 Lower Galdeford Ludlow, which has considered the impact of the proposed development on both the archaeological (including buried) and built heritage assets in the vicinity of the study area, based on available sources of archaeological and historical information including a site visit.

The overall impact on the archaeological (including buried) and built heritage assets within a 100m radius of the site has been assessed as **Slight to Moderate**; however, the potential for impact on buried medieval occupation deposits/features specifically within the development area to the rear of The Queen's has been assessed as **Moderate** (with particular reference to the southern half of the area where evidence of stratified medieval occupation deposits and features has been identified).

#### *Archaeological (including buried) heritage assets*

- The overall impact of the proposed development on the archaeological (including buried) heritage assets within a 100m radius of the study area has been assessed as **Slight to Moderate**. With the exception of the medieval burgage plots recorded on the S side of Lower Galdeford, the remains of the medieval Town Wall and the site of the medieval Galdeford Gate (approximately 25m NW of the site), there are few archaeological assets recorded in close proximity to the site. The precinct of the Augustinian Friary lies well to the E and SE of the proposed development.
- However, the potential impact of the proposed development on the buried heritage assets in the immediate vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Moderate**. More specifically, the curtilage occupied by The Queen's PH lies within the boundaries of a medieval burgage plot, one of several established along the S side of Lower Galdeford as part of an extramural settlement in this area during the late 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- The results of the archaeological evaluation recently undertaken by Border Archaeology within the development area to the rear of the Queen's PH have demonstrated the survival of stratified features and occupation deposits of 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date containing evidence for metalworking debris, which were located in Trench 3 towards the SE corner of the site at a depth of approximately 1.2-1.3m below present ground level. It would appear that earlier deposits had been heavily truncated by late post-medieval activity in the northern and western parts of the site. Consequently, the proposed development (including excavation of foundations or service trenching) could impact upon features and deposits associated with medieval occupation or industrial activity within the southern part of the site.
- These buried heritage assets may be viewed as being of **Moderate to High** significance as they could potentially shed light on the character and extent of the medieval extramural settlement at Lower Galdeford (the evidence for metalworking activity strongly suggests the presence of a smithy located somewhere in the vicinity of the site during the late 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries).



### *Built heritage assets*

- The overall impact of the proposed development, both in physical and visual terms, on the built heritage assets within 100m radius of the study area has been assessed as **Slight** to **Moderate**.
- The proposed development will not impact physically upon any recorded built heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments) in the vicinity of the site.
- There will be **Moderate** physical impact to the fabric of the Queen's PH, represented by the demolition of several existing outbuildings of late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century date located to the S and SE of the public house; however, these structures (which are unlisted) have been assessed as being of **Low** importance in architectural and historic terms.
- Due to the location of the development to the rear of the Queen's PH and the fact that the proposed buildings are to have low-pitched roofs and follow the existing levels, it is extremely unlikely that the development will result in significant change to the existing townscape form; consequently, the visual impact has been assessed as **Slight**.
- The demolition of the single-storey gabled shop (of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date) immediately adjacent to the E side of the Queen's PH and the outbuildings to the rear (of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date) and the construction of the new houses and access road will impact to a degree upon the Lower Galdeford streetscape; however, this impact has been assessed as **Slight** - the proposed new buildings are intended to be similar in form, scale and roofline to the previously existing structures on the site.
- Views of the proposed development area from street level to the S and E have already been heavily obscured by extensive modern housing development along Friars Gardens; consequently, the potential for the proposed development to impact upon established views from these directions towards the Queen's itself or other built heritage assets in the near vicinity has been assessed as **Slight**.
- The impact of the proposed development on views towards the section of the medieval town wall located approximately 20m W of the site has been assessed as **Slight** to **Moderate**. The proposed demolition of the shop building to the E of the Queen's PH will temporarily open vistas looking W from the housing development at Packers Court across the development area towards the town wall; however, these will again be obscured by the construction of the proposed new dwellings.
- Views looking E from the rear of the properties on the E side of Old Street across the line of the town wall towards the development area will be obscured by the proposed new build, although the fact that the new houses will be of similar form, scale and roofline to the existing outbuildings will minimise the potential visual impact. Until recently, the view from the town wall towards the development area had been obscured somewhat by the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century buildings occupying the yard to the rear of Nos. 116-119 Lower Galdeford; however, with the very recent demolition of these structures, it is possible that further views from the development area towards the medieval town wall (or vice versa) may be exposed.

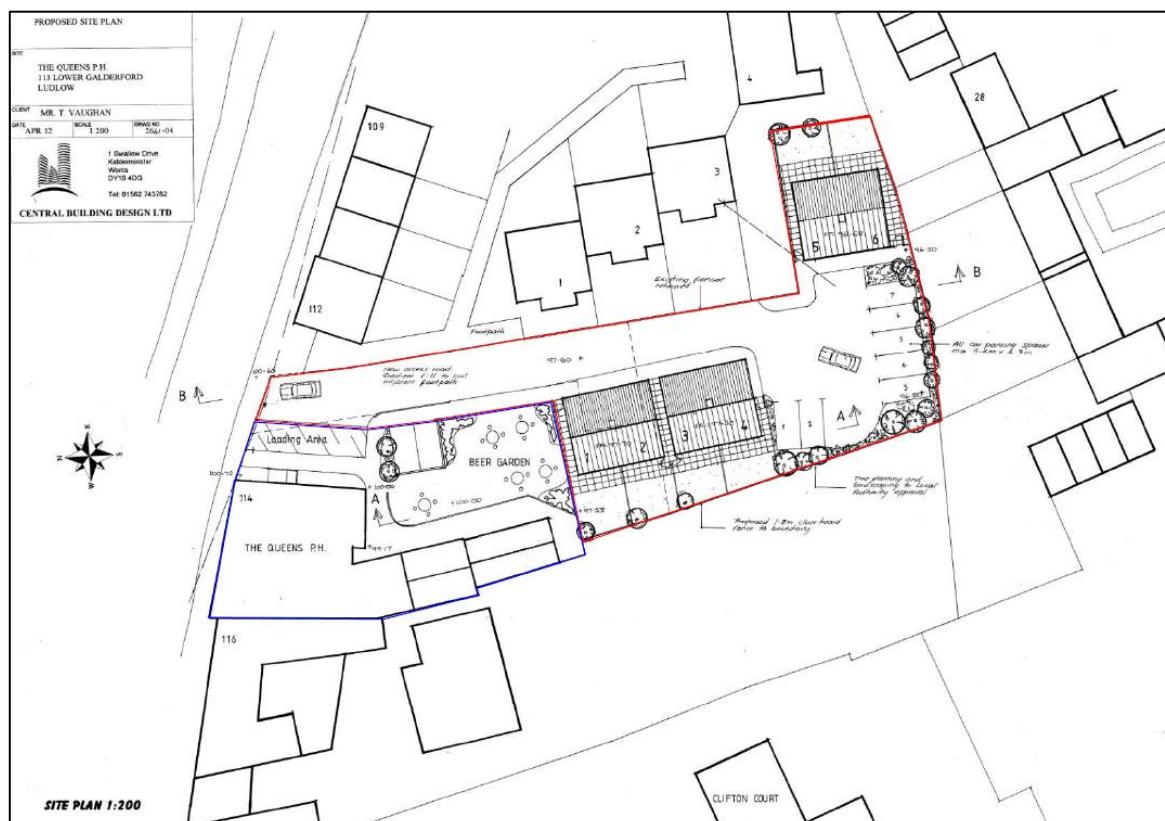


## 2 Introduction

Border Archaeology was commissioned by Mr & Mrs T Vaughan to produce a Heritage Impact Assessment regarding the proposed development of six new dwellings to the rear of The Queens PH No. 113 Lower Galdeford Ludlow following the demolition of the existing shop and outbuildings (SCC Planning Refs. 12/02607/FUL; 12/02151/OUT).

Due to the proximity of the site to the medieval town wall of Ludlow, designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, English Heritage and Mick Krupa Esq Historic Environment Officer Shropshire Council advised that a Heritage Impact Assessment should be undertaken to assess the potential impacts on the setting of ancient monuments and other archaeological and built heritage assets in the vicinity of the site. This includes a site specific study for The Queens itself and an assessment of both the buried and built heritage assets located within 100m of the proposed development site.

It should be noted that the planning application is for construction on the vacant plot of land to the rear and a new access road immediately to the E of The Queens rather than development of the public house itself. The design and appearance of the new buildings is planned to match the style of neighbouring properties in the area of Lower Galdeford, including reclaimed slate roofing and white painted brickwork.





### 3 Methodology

The research undertaken in order to compile this Heritage Impact Assessment consisted of the following elements:

#### *Evaluation and study of historic environment records*

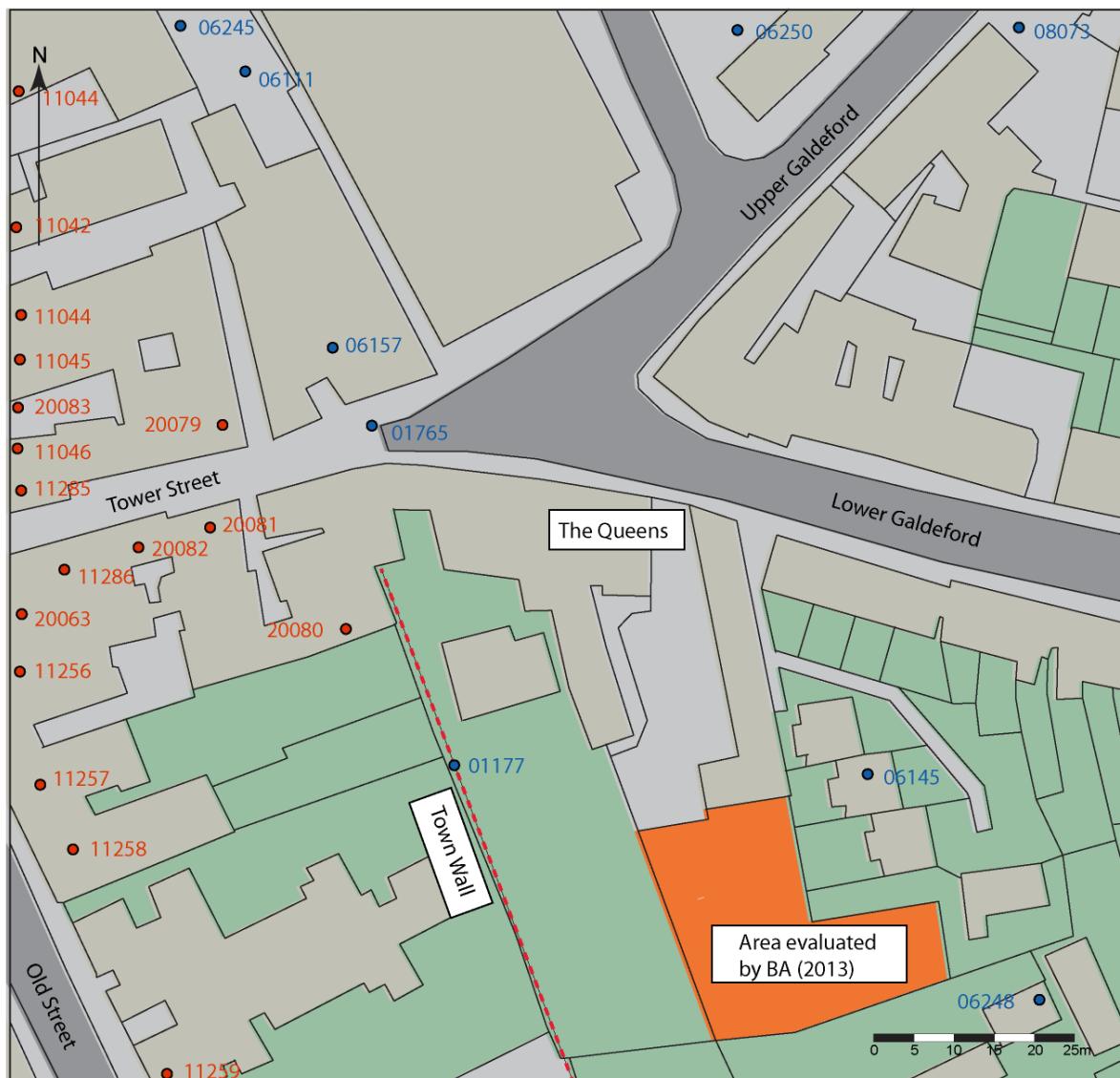
A search was made of the Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the EH Pastscape database and the National Heritage List for England for records of listed buildings and archaeological heritage assets in the vicinity of the study area.

#### *Evaluation and study of primary and secondary sources*

Documentary sources including deeds and rentals of Ludlow ranging in date from the 13<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries were consulted at Shropshire Archives. Relevant published and unpublished reports relating to the archaeological and built heritage within the study area were consulted, in addition to Conservation Area Appraisals for Ludlow and Galdeford (obtained from the Shropshire SMR) and the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey. Historic trade directories and census returns for Ludlow were also consulted.

#### *Evaluation and study of cartographic and other pictorial evidence*

Historic maps of the Ludlow area were consulted at Ludlow Library and Museum and Shropshire Archives, including a plan of Ludlow borough dated 1832, John Wood's map of Ludlow (1835), the tithe map for St Lawrence's parish, Ludlow (1847) and a plan of Ludlow borough dated 1862, as well as the Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan of Ludlow (1885) and OS 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> edition 6 inch and 25 inch maps. Collections of old photographs of the Lower Galdeford district were also consulted.



*Fig. 2: Plan showing archaeological and built heritage assets recorded in the Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record in the immediate vicinity of the site at the Queen's PH 114 Lower Galdeford*

#### 4 Historical and Archaeological Background

##### *Prehistoric and Roman*

There appears to be little known archaeological evidence for either prehistoric or Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the study area. David Lloyd (1999, 16) suggests that the roads of Upper and Lower Galdeford overlie prehistoric trackways which lead from the Bronze Age settlement at Bromfield to a tumulus formerly situated in the St Leonard's area of Ludlow. Haslam, however, points to the lack of evidence within the town plan to support this theory, highlighting the more likely scenario that the roads were constructed much later as routes into the town through the eastern gate (Haslam 2009, 23).



There is also a suggestion (although at present lacking supporting evidence) that a Roman road may have travelled through the vicinity of the area that would later become Ludlow but there does not appear to have been any form of settlement at the location during this period (Shoesmith 2000, 7).

### *Medieval*

The majority of significant archaeological evidence from the settlement dates from the medieval period. Ludlow was a planned medieval town, likely to have been initially constructed in the early Norman period, contemporary with the castle built by the de Lacy family (Shoesmith, 2000, 11). The town is likely to have evolved from the rural settlement associated with the castle rather than the earlier Saxon settlement that is thought to have been situated at Ludford (Dalwood 1995, 17).

The area of Galdeford, however, seems to have been the possible location of a late Saxon – early medieval settlement predating Ludlow itself (although no settlement here is included in Domesday), which became a medieval suburb in the later 12<sup>th</sup> century (PRN 08073). Faraday (1991, 1) suggests that it may have been a settlement or farmstead comprising land between Old Street and Weeping Cross Lane. It has been suggested that the name 'Galdeford' indicates that the settlement's early origins were associated with the ford across the River Teme to the S of the site (Shoesmith 2000, 11). The prefix 'Galde-' is thought to have meant 'pigs' (Conservation Area Appraisal,, 3.1), which is perhaps indicative of the early agricultural character of the land here.

The apparent growth of the Lower Galdeford suburb in the 12<sup>th</sup> century seems to coincide with a period of expansion in Ludlow that also saw the development of Corve Street and Old Street (Dalwood 1995, 17). There is also evidence for a series of tenement plots dating to the late 12<sup>th</sup> century to the S of Lower Galdeford (PRN 06248) and to the N of Upper Galdeford (PRN 06250). Early cartographic sources showing the location of the parish boundary suggest that these tenement plots (or burgages) to the S of Lower Galdeford extended much further E from the town wall (as far as Weeping Cross Lane) than those to the N, which only reached approximately halfway along the street (Conservation Area Appraisal, 1994, 3.2). The long, thin form of the plots extending back from the road on the S of Lower Galdeford, shown on the 1862 map of Ludlow Borough, suggest that later property boundaries were formed following the layout of these medieval burgage plots. The physical layout of the plots in Lower Galdeford, which are generally narrow, suggests that the land here may well have been previously used for strip cultivation.

Although according to Shropshire HER, the plots to the S of Lower Galdeford date to the late 12<sup>th</sup> century (PRN 06248). Lloyd comments that the sequence with which the town's burgage plots were created is, to a large extent, unknown and thus remains a matter of speculation (Lloyd, 1999, 25). This is evident in the different theories associated with their foundation. One, which is based on the different alignment of the plots on either side of the town wall in the E section of Ludlow (those outside the wall appear to have been on a N-S alignment rather than the roughly E-W layout of those inside the main settlement), suggests that those beyond the boundary in the Galdeford area were laid out at least contemporary with the construction of the town wall, if not later (Haslam 2009, 23). As the wall was constructed following the grant of a licence in 1233 (although, as has been previously mentioned, it is thought that they may not have been completed until as late as 1304), it can be assumed, following this theory, that the burgage plots in Galdeford were set out at some point after



this time. However, according to the Conservation Area Appraisal of Galdeford, the property pattern of the W area of Galdeford (including the modern location of The Queens) was distorted as a result of the town wall and ditch being built over a pre-existing burgage pattern, implying an earlier construction date.

It seems, from the information provided by documentary sources, that the suburb of Galdeford was the town's main area of agricultural activity from the medieval period onwards, having the closest association with the town fields (Faraday 1991, 104-5). The town barn was also located here in the post-medieval period (PRN 03753), emphasising the continued historic importance of Galdeford to the agricultural economy of the town.

The construction of the town walls enclosing the main areas of medieval Ludlow, a remaining section of which stands 20m from which the site at The Queens, began after a licence was granted in 1233, although they were not completed until as late as 1304. The remains of the walls, accompanied by the gates and the ditch (now largely infilled) that fronted them, are fragmentary but still allow their medieval course to be identified. The section adjacent to The Queens continues southwards from Galdeford Gate and is designated as a Grade II listed building (No. 1282006). It seems, however, due to their height and thickness being less than that of others in the area (for example, Shrewsbury), that the town walls may have acted more as a means to control access in and out of Ludlow than as defensive structures (PRN 01177). Shoesmith (2000, 14) comments that, rather than being of a defensive nature, the walls seem likely to have served the function of enabling market tolls to be charged; as the Galdeford area of Ludlow was the nearest to the town fields and therefore the most direct route for produce to be transported into the town, this would presumably have been an important function of the gates which stood here. The 'beast market' was also held within the town walls adjacent to the Galdeford Gate, in the area (which was additionally used during the medieval and post-medieval periods for bull-baiting) of the present Bull Ring (Faraday 1991, 114; PRN 01793).

A watching brief (unpublished) during redevelopment of 116-119 Galdeford Street in 1982 discovered masonry remains c.1.7m below the level of the modern streets, recorded as comprising a curving outer face of dressed stone in an arc with a radius of approximately 3.25m. The feature was interpreted as representing the base of a tower that comprised part of the Galdeford Gate. According to Lloyd (1979, 11), documentary evidence informs us that some of the gates leading into the town were completed prior to 1284, whilst others (Broad Gate and the other gates to the S of the town) were not finished until the 1290s. Galdeford Gate is mentioned in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century and is recorded as 'Galdeford Tower', containing a gaol, in 1603 (PRN 01765). This gate served as one of eight medieval points of entry into the town.

Another important archaeological site in Lower Galdeford is the Augustinian Friary founded at Galdeford (located in Dinham two years earlier) in 1256. A highly important religious house of this order in England, the friary owned 12 acres of meadow, orchard and gardens at the time of the Dissolution. The location of the garden is marked on the 1886 OS map and the grounds also contained fishponds and a leat, in addition to granaries, stables and a dovecote (PRN 01770). After the Dissolution the friary's property in Lower Galdeford was let out in 1539 before being granted to Robert Townshend in 1547 (Faraday 1991, 61). The friary has been the subject of a number of archaeological investigations in recent years (PRN 01770), which have shown the archaeological remains relating to the site to be generally well preserved.



### *Post-medieval*

Post-medieval events had a substantial impact on the Lower Galdeford area. The town walls were disused in the post-medieval period and documentary evidence demonstrates that, in some areas, the surrounding ditch was leased out for uses including housing, gardens and lime-pits (Dalwood, 1995, 13). The Dissolution saw the Austin Friary dismantled and the lands formerly in its possession split up; the Civil War also brought the destruction of large areas of Ludlow's suburbs from the mid-1600s, despite, in May 1643, every property outside the town walls being ordered to construct defences in the form of a fence or rampart 45 inches high and 36 inches thick to protect against the threat to the settlement (Faraday, 1991, 172). In the case of Galdeford, burning and demolition of buildings took place on both sides of the city gates (Faraday 1991, 180). Due to the declining economic fortunes of the town, rebuilding the suburbs after the Civil War appears to have been slow, although there are records of incentives to encourage reconstruction; 20-21 Lower Galdeford, for example, was leased to Edward Robinson at half the old rent in 1665 (Faraday 1991, 180). Most of the plots in the area seem to have contained houses or farm buildings by c.1700, with further development in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Conservation Area Appraisal 1994, 3.6).

Development of the Lower Galdeford area is evident in the archaeological and cartographic records. Wood's 1835 map of Ludlow shows that the area was still very much a suburb in character, with much of the area to the S of Lower Galdeford remaining undeveloped at this time, with just a row of buildings fronting the road itself. Much of this undeveloped land will have been owned by the friary until the Dissolution (the location of the Friars' Garden is still marked on the 1963-64 map of Ludlow). Upper and Lower Galdeford appear gradually to have become more developed, according to subsequent town plans, albeit more slowly in the case of Lower Galdeford. Development appears to have accelerated from the 1960s onwards and the modern settlement extends some distance to the E of Galdeford and the old town wall.

Wood's 1835 map shows the location on Tower Street of a prison built in 1754 on the site of an 'ancient prison and gate' (PRN 06157). A post-medieval timber yard (PRN 06145) and the Queen's Head Inn are present on the S of Lower Galdeford by the time of the 1885 town plan of Ludlow, which also marks the former sites of 'Goalford' gate and tower. The 1886 OS map shows the location of the post-medieval St Stephen's Church (PRN 06146) and the existence of a tannery situated on St Stephens Road is shown on the 1896 and 1903 OS maps, although these buildings appear to have been demolished prior to 1976 (PRN 07070). Whilst we know that, in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century, there was a tanner named John Scheremon working in Lower Galdeford, it is thought likely that tanning had probably been a feature of town life since its origins (Faraday 1991, 126); Lower Galdeford is known to have been occupied by a number of craftsmen (most of whom worked either with cloth or leather) in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Glove manufacturing thrived in the town during the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Conservation Area Appraisal (Ludlow) 1994, 3.9).

Several large buildings belonging to Chapel Works are depicted on the previously undeveloped land to the S of Lower Galdeford by 1968 and further buildings belonging to the company are present by the time of the OS 1:10000 map of 1974. There are also a number of Grade II Listed houses and shops in the vicinity of the study area (particularly the Bull Ring) listed by the Shropshire HER and dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Additionally, there is known to have been a post-medieval Town Barn in the Upper



Galdeford area, roughly 100m to the N of the The Queens site, although this was no longer in existence by 1762 so does not appear on cartographic sources (PRN 03753).

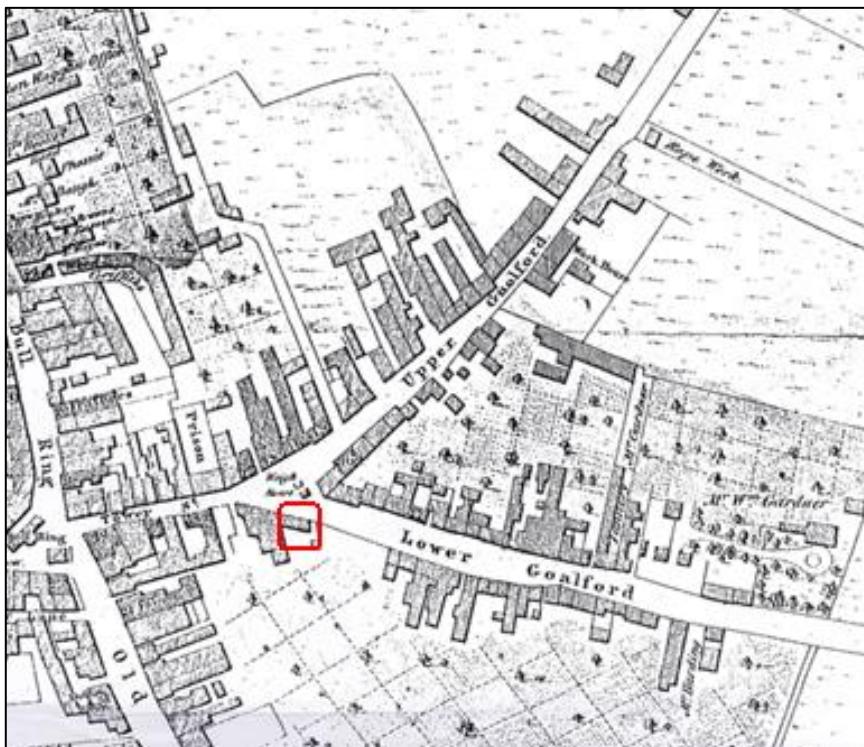
## 5 Site Specific Historical Information

### *Medieval to c.1800*

The Queens, Lower Galdeford is situated a short distance from the former site of Galdeford Gate, one of the eight gateways into the medieval town of Ludlow. The roads of Upper and Lower Galdeford are aligned in such a way as to meet at the E side of the (supposed) drawbridge over the moat at the position of the gate giving access into the settlement from beyond the town wall (Haslam 2009, 22).

The site occupied by the Queens and adjacent outbuildings appears to lie within a single burgage plot, recorded in a rental of burgages in Ludlow borough dated 1619 and corresponding to Plot No. C191 as shown on a plan of Ludlow burgages complied by Lloyd based of several 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century rentals of the borough (Lloyd 2008, 66). It appears to have formed one of several long burgage plots extending E from the Galdeford Gate along both sides of Lower Galdeford (Lloyd 2008, 22). Surviving late medieval deeds in the Ludlow borough archives make reference to tenements along the S side of Lower Galdeford (or 'Nether Gaolford'); however, it is not possible conclusively to identify the site of the Queens with the properties described in these documents.

In the post-medieval period, Lower Galdeford became occupied by a number of craftsmen and smallholders, resulting in the area growing to a modest social standing (Conservation Area Appraisal 1994, 3.5). The smithy and timber yard formerly situated adjacent to The Queens adhere to this pattern. During the Civil War in the mid-1640s, much of Ludlow's suburbs were burnt to the ground, particularly in the areas adjacent to the walls to the N and the E of the town. Thus, located just 20m from the town wall, the land on which The Queens stands is likely to have been affected by this destruction. In addition, one of the buildings depicted on a map by Lloyd (1999, 56) as having been destroyed at this time seems to have been located adjacent to the land now occupied by The Queens.



*Fig.3: Extract from John Wood's 1832 map of Ludlow showing the Galdeford area. The location of The Queens is highlighted in red to the S of the 'Weigh House'*  
*(Reproduced courtesy of Shropshire Archives)*

### c. 1800-1850

Although there is only limited documentary evidence for the early history of The Queens building itself, it appears that part of the standing building was in existence by c.1835 and was likely to have been constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It should be noted that the street numbers in Lower Galdeford (and therefore the number of the plot occupied by The Queens) appear to have changed several times during the time period under consideration for this site.

Cartographic sources provide much of the information pertaining to the early existence and subsequent additions to the buildings on the site. The 1832 map of Ludlow Borough depicts a row of buildings situated along the southern side of Lower Galdeford at this time. Although it is not possible to ascertain the precise boundaries of the buildings from this particular map, it would appear that a building stood on the site of the later public house at this time. Wood's map of 1835 shows a building on the site which is likely to have become the 'core' of the later expanded inn but the adjacent smithy structure does not appear to be depicted on either map.

It seems from the 1841 census that one Charles Bosworth occupied a property that can be identified with the Queens but there is no mention of it existing as an inn in either the 1828-9 or the 1835 trade directory by Pigot and Co. Based on the lack of evidence from contemporary documentary sources detailing it as a public house, it may have existed as a domestic property at this time.



### c. 1850-1900

Combining the evidence from historic trade directories and the census returns, it is possible to ascertain the names and occupations of a number of occupants of The Queens from the 1850s onwards. The earliest reference to the 'Queen's Head' appears to be in the 1851 trade directory, where it is recorded as being in the ownership of one Thomas Sheldon. However, based on the evidence of trade directories and census returns, Thomas Sheldon, whose profession is listed variously as an innkeeper and 'whitesmith' (dealer in wholesale goods) occupied The Queen's Head from 1851 until 1865. The adjoining property to E appears to have been used as a smithy from 1841, the earliest occupant being recorded as Thomas Rudd 'blacksmith', who continued in occupation there at least until the late 1860s.

The owner of the Queens Head (115 Lower Galdeford) in 1868 is given in the trade directory of that year as Evan Roberts but three years later the inn had changed hands and was being run by Philip Pritchard (although his name appears to be missing from the census of the same year). By 1880, James Beavan was the publican, followed (according to Hobbs 2002, 169) by Charles Guest by 1888, who also seems to have been a timber merchant (perhaps linked to the timber yard located in the neighbouring property) and a farmer. Thomas Blakemoor (alternatively spelled 'Blakemore') is recorded as owner of The Queen's Head in the 1891 census; however, he appears to have sold up two years later, as evidenced by a trade poster listing stock and utensils for sale from The Queen's Head Inn. Interestingly, these include a cider mill and press, indicating that there had been cider production taking place at the property in preceding years. It may have been that the surviving buildings to the rear of the site facilitated this activity. Blakemoor's replacement at The Queens was probably George Griffiths, who is listed at the Queen's Head two years later.

In addition to the public house itself, there is also documentary evidence for a smithy on the site at Lower Galdeford. At various points in the site's history this appears to have been amalgamated with The Queens property, whilst at others it appears to have been under separate ownership. In 1841, the blacksmith Thomas Rudd owned the adjoining property, suggesting that, at this point, the smithy was unconnected with The Queens (although Thomas Sheldon also appears to have been a whitesmith). The 1861 census records the Queens Head (run by Thomas Sheldon) as home also to a lodger named William Hartland, whose occupation is listed as 'journeyman blacksmith', and his apprentice Andrew Phillips, which suggests a connection with the inn at this time. In 1871, however, (after the inn had changed hands and was under the ownership of Philip Pritchard), John Jones, who was formerly noted as Thomas Rudd's blacksmith apprentice, owned the neighbouring property at 114 Lower Galdeford. Census returns for 1881 and 1891 indicate that the property immediately E of The Queens remained in the occupation of a blacksmith at least until the 1890s.

It appears from the historic map evidence that The Queens property was extended and enlarged substantially between c.1850 and 1885. The cartographic sources of this period show the area in more detail, making it possible to track some of these alterations to the building. What appears from the earlier maps of 1832 and 1835 to have been a building with a simple rectangular plan (although adjoining the neighbouring property, which already stretched further back from the street) is shown to have extended to the rear of the property by the 1862 map of Ludlow borough. It appears by this point that the Queens now encompassed part of the neighbouring building to the W, having also acquired an extension to the S of this section and another to the S of the original 'core' of the inn. The extension to



the E, clearly visible on the present building, may also have been added by this point. As the smithy does not seem to be marked as a separate property at this point, it is possible that the two businesses were combined at this stage (it has already been mentioned that there was a blacksmith and his apprentice lodging at the inn at this time).



*Fig.4: Extract from the 1862 map of the Borough of Ludlow showing Lower Galdeford (with the buildings of The Queens and the adjacent smithy to the E highlighted)*  
*(Reproduced courtesy of Shropshire Archives)*

By the time of the 1885 town plan of Ludlow, there appears to have been further expansion of the property to the S (away from the road, on the E side of the building) and the different phases of the building appear to have been marked as separate sections. The major changes to the property at this time are the outbuildings on the plot. A long, rectangular structure (likely to have been stables) appeared on a roughly N-S alignment behind the smithy and adjoining this to the S and stretching W across the width of the plot are several other constructions (perhaps used for the aforementioned cider production or as storage). The larger two of these appear from their locations to be the current buildings to the rear of The Queens (see description below).



*Fig.5: Extract from the 1885 1:500 Town Plan of Ludlow showing the location of the buildings belonging to The Queens and the former smithy (highlighted in red), and the extensions added to the property since the earlier maps were produced*  
*(Reproduced courtesy of Shropshire Archives)*

### c. 1900 to present

George Griffiths, innkeeper from c.1895 (and also described as a 'hay and straw dealer'), remained at The Queens Head until at least 1913, according to Kelly's Directory of Shropshire. A licensing return from 1901 shows that up to 20 horses could be stabled at the inn, which itself comprised a bar, kitchen, four bedrooms and a billiard room at this time (Hobbs 2002, 170). Evidence from census records, however, suggests that the smithy ceased to function at some point between the years 1891 and 1911, as there is no reference to the business (whether connected to the inn or otherwise) at the latter date or beyond. This is consistent with the map evidence, which shows that the smithy building was replaced between 1903 and 1926 by a structure (the current shop building) of the same width, and attached to the former stable buildings to the rear.

According to the cartographic evidence, around the turn of the century (between 1886 and 1903), an additional building was added on the W side of the plot, between the main building of the Queens and the furthest structures to the rear. The only additional alteration evident from map evidence for this period is the disappearance of the southernmost section of the main building of the public house itself on the W side between the time of the 1968 and the 1974-88 post-Second World War maps.

The buildings currently occupying the site include the public house, the shop, former stable buildings and the two outbuildings to the rear. The development of The Queens itself has



already been described and it takes the form of a three-storey brick building (laid in stretcher bond), with the later extension to the rear incorporating a S-facing stone masonry wall. The other building attached to the rear of the main 'core' building appears similar in design to those of the former stables and other outbuildings but the cartographic evidence suggests that this section of the building may have been added slightly later, sometime between 1886 and 1903.



*Plate 1: View looking S showing N-facing principal elevation of The Queen's PH. The extension added on to the original building can clearly be seen on the left*



*Plate 2: View looking WSW showing The Queen's PH and adjacent single storey outbuilding, taken from further down Lower Galdeford. The adjacent antiques shop (to be demolished to construct an access road) can be seen to the left of the photograph*



Plate 3: Rear view of The Queen's PH looking NW showing the rear extension visible on the 1885 town plan of Ludlow



Plate 4: View looking E towards Lower Galdeford, taken from the junction of Upper and Lower Galdeford with the Queen's PH to the right of the photograph

The remaining outbuildings on the plot are all adjoining. The shop, revealed by the map evidence to have been built between 1903 and 1926 on the site of the old smithy, is a



whitewashed single-storey brick structure, roughly four bays long, constructed in a stretcher bond and with a corrugated iron roof. It appears that it was built originally to house a garage for a private bus service from Ludlow to Knowbury and Clee Hill (Hobbs 2002, 170).



*Plate 5: View looking N showing the former stable buildings of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date (right) and the later extension (early 20<sup>th</sup> century) fronting the street*

The shop is attached to an earlier single-storey rectangular building (former stables) of a similar construction of painted brick laid in stretcher bond. It is of the same width but approximately twice the length of the later building that fronts the street and has a slightly lower (again corrugated) roofline. This structure is attached to the upper floor of another outbuilding to the rear (the plot must have been terraced before this was built): a gabled structure of two storeys and approximately four bays long. It is a brick construction laid in irregular English garden bond with a corrugated roof. There is a segmental-arched doorway in the SW corner, flanked to the right by a segmental-arched window with iron bars. Attached to the W of this building is a single-storey corrugated iron shed of approximately three bays long. It seems, based on the map evidence, that all of this connected range (with the exception of the building fronting the street) dates from between 1862 and 1885.



*Plate 6: External view (from the plot to the rear of The Queens) looking N showing the two storey outbuilding within the plot to the rear of the Queen's PH, dated using map evidence to between 1862 and 1885*



*Plate 7: View looking SE showing the stable range to the rear of the Queen's PH dated to between 1862 and 1885*



## 6 Assessment

### 6.1 Archaeological (including buried) Heritage Assets: Impact Assessment

#### Methodology

This impact assessment has been undertaken with due reference to national and local planning guidance (PPG 16; PPS5 and the National Planning Policy Framework) and relevant archaeological research framework documents including the West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology and the Archaeological Assessment of Ludlow, Shropshire (including Ludford) in the Central Marches Historic Town Survey (1992-6).

There is no established methodology for the assessment of significance of impacts to archaeological and cultural heritage assets. This assessment is therefore based upon knowledge of existing assessment practices and professional judgement, together with all available sources of archaeological and historical information relating to the study area (as presented in the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment) in order to predict the likely extent and significance of potential impacts.

Reference is made to the criteria listed in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 11, Section 3 Part 2 (2007), representing the most widely used and generally accepted guidance employed for archaeological and cultural heritage impact assessments.

The assessment process consists of the following three main components:

*1. Establishing the importance of the archaeological receptors*

Guidelines for determining the importance of individual archaeological receptors are detailed in the following table (*Table 1*).

<i>Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological receptors.</i>	
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Heritage sites (including nominated sites).</li> <li>- Assets of acknowledged international importance.</li> <li>- Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.</li> </ul>
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites).</li> <li>- Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance.</li> <li>- Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.</li> </ul>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designated or undesignated assets of local importance.</li> <li>- Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</li> <li>- Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.</li> </ul>
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.</li> </ul>



## 2. Establishing the magnitude of impact

The magnitude of an impact is the amount of physical alteration or removal which can be expected. The magnitude of impacts through development upon heritage features as stated by the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* (Volume 2, Section 3, Part 2) (2007) can be categorised as follows.

- Major
- Moderate
- Minor
- Negligible
- No Change

The magnitude of impact is measured from the condition that would prevail in a 'do nothing' scenario and it is assessed without regard to the importance of a receptor (DMRB 2007).

The necessary factors to be considered when assessing the magnitude of impact upon an archaeological receptor can be summarised as follows (*Table 2*).

<i>Table 2: Factors in assessment of magnitude of impacts on archaeological receptors.</i>	
Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is completely altered.</li> <li>- Comprehensive changes to setting.</li> </ul>
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified.</li> <li>- Slight changes to setting.</li> </ul>
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered.</li> <li>- Slight changes to setting.</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Very minor changes to archaeological materials or setting.</li> </ul>
No Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No change.</li> </ul>

## 3. Establishing the significance of impact

The significance of an impact is determined by cross referencing the importance of the receptor with the magnitude of the impact, as shown in the following table (*Table 3*).

<i>Magnitude of impact.</i>	<i>Importance of receptor.</i>				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
No change	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral
Minor	Moderate/Large	Moderate/Slight	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight
Moderate	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/Slight
Major	Very Large	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Slight/Moderate	Slight

*Table 3: Factors in the assessment of significance of impact*



### *Assessment of importance of archaeological receptors*

Within a radius of 100m around the site of The Queens, Lower Galdeford, a total of 24 individual archaeological receptors were identified from the Shropshire Historic Environment Record, including the sites themselves and archaeological work that has been carried out in connection to them. It should be noted that although several of the archaeological interventions recorded on the site of the Augustinian Friary at Lower Galdeford lie outside the 100m radius of this assessment, they have been included for group value, in view of the fact that the boundary of the Friary precinct lies about 80-90m ESE of the site. An assessment of the values of the receptors is presented in the table below (*Table 4*).

	HER No.	NGR	Description	Value
1	06246	SO 5134 7460	Medieval/Post-medieval tenement/burgage plots E of Old Street (N of Old Gate), bounded to the E by the town walls. Archaeological evaluation in 2003 revealed that site could have been terraced by the post-medieval or medieval periods.	Medium – tenement plots could contribute to the knowledge of the medieval/post-medieval settlement of Ludlow, particularly in the E area of the town within the town walls.
2	06248	SO 5144 7465	Medieval/Post-medieval tenement/burgage plots defined by the town walls, Lower Galdeford, Friar's Walk and the boundary of the Augustinian Friary.	Medium – tenement/burgage plots could contribute to the knowledge of the medieval/post-medieval settlement of Ludlow, in this case just beyond the town walls.
3	06145	SO 5138 7468	Post-medieval timber yard, shown on 1886 OS map.	Low – Perhaps of local importance with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
4	06157	SO 5131 7473	Common prison built in 1754 on the site of an 'ancient prison and gate' on N side of Tower Street. Shown on Wood map of 1835 as building and yard, improved in early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Low – could potentially contribute to local research objectives.
5	08073	SO 514 748	Possible area of late Saxon/early medieval settlement at Galdeford, predating Ludlow itself. Later became medieval suburb.	Unknown – Nature and extent of late Saxon/early medieval settlement remains undetermined
6	07070	SO 5146 7472	Tannery marked on 1886 and 1903 OS maps (now demolished).	Low – Limited value but potential to contribute to local research objectives.
7	01770	SO 5154 7456	Augustinian Friary founded in Dinham in 1254, built in Lower Galdeford in 1256. Church built by 1299, dissolved in 1538, subsequently demolished, building materials sold and land leased out. Although many of the buildings comprising the friary lie beyond the 100m radius for the purposes of this assessment, aspects of the wider monastic landscape are likely to have been located within it.	High – Scheduled monument and important example of an Augustinian Friary in England.



8	06172	SO 5166 7459	Plans of Friary buildings drawn by engineer during construction of cattle market in 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Church, refectory and kitchen identified, earliest construction dated to c.1260, with later work dated to c.1340.	High – justification as given for 01770.
9	ESA2283	SO 5157 7456	1993 excavation by SCCAS prior to redevelopment on site of car park and further buildings to examine the state of preservation of the friary buildings and assess the nature and extent of associated features linked to the main range.	High – justification as given for 01770.
10	ESA4809	SO 5138 7458	1998 evaluation excavation at Lower Galdeford by Marches Archaeology.	High – justification as given for 01770.
11	ESA5000	SO 5140 7458	1998 DBA of land at Lower Galdeford by Marches Archaeology.	High – justification as given for 01770.
12	ESA5620	SO 5156 7464	Geotechnical investigation (trial pits) of land outside the scheduled monument area at Lower Galdeford by Ground Investigation & Piling Ltd in 2000. Only one pit (TP2) contained archaeological evidence (pottery sherds, ash, coal, clinker and glass).	High – justification as given for 01770.
13	ESA5618	SO 5167 7462	Watching brief on site of former Lower Galdeford Garage in 2004. Two walls found, part of/associated with the Augustinian Friary. Walls uncovered at a depth of 1.3m, under post-medieval demolition layers and dumps of material (occupation levels associated with the walls not discovered).	High – justification as given for 01770.
14	ESA5966	SO 5160 7460	2004 evaluation by Border Archaeology prior to construction of a building for Youth Services situated within the scheduled ancient monument area of the Augustinian Friary at Lower Galdeford. Discoveries in trench 3: probable E wall on NW-SE orientation of aisled structure (with 3 fragments of impressed stone tile apparently associated with this building's demolition), cobbled stone floor surface, probable hearth feature, terrace feature (contemporary with wall and floor). Trench 1: base course of irregularly constructed rubble wall (probably field boundary wall). Trench 2: no significant archaeology.	High – justification as given for 01770.
15	ESA6035	SO 5160 7460	2005 watching brief by Border Archaeology (linked to Youth Service building construction) – no further evidence for Friary, or any other finds or features discovered.	High – justification as given for 01770.



16	ESA6062	SO 5159 7459	Evaluation (2006) to S of Youth Centre at Lower Galdeford by John Moore Heritage Services (W of Augustinian Friary). Only 20 <sup>th</sup> century levelling and make up material overlay the natural soil.	High – justification as given for 01770.
17	ESA6177	SO 5162 7458	2007 Field evaluation by Archenfield Archaeology in SW corner of Augustinian Friary, and later monitoring of groundworks during housing construction. Friary wall revealed (previously excavated and backfilled in 1864 before development of cattle market on the site).	High – justification as given for 01770.
18	06249	SO 5146 7474	Tenement/burgage plots of medieval to post-medieval date. Identified by Conzen as 12 <sup>th</sup> century units. Defined by Lower Galdeford to the S, Upper Galdeford to the N, modern property boundaries, and by Ludlow parish boundary.	High – tenement plots could contribute to the knowledge of the medieval/post-medieval settlement of Ludlow, particularly here with regard to the suburbs to the east of the town (outside the town wall).
19	01765	SO 5133 7472	Site of Galdeford Gate, one of the 8 medieval points of entry into Ludlow. Masonry of the tower found at some depth during building work at 116 Tower Street (aka 116-9 Lower Galdeford Street) – arc of dressed stones (roughly 3.25m radius), within which the masonry appeared to have been previously disturbed, which appeared at c.1.7m below modern street level. Layer of <i>in situ</i> stone work c.2m below street level. Likely to have been part of the base of a tower of Galdeford gate.	High – part of one of the gateways of Ludlow's medieval town walls, therefore one of the major points of entry (also playing a role in controlling access) into Ludlow.
20	03753	SO 5133 4782	Former site of town barn – post-medieval agricultural building. No longer existed by 1762.	Low – potentially useful for local research but limited in scope with regard to evidence.
21	01177	SO 5132 7467	Extant section of Ludlow's medieval town walls stretching southwards from Galdeford Gate. Built after license granted in 1233. Grade II Listed.	High – Grade II listed building, important aspect of the medieval settlement of Ludlow.
22	ESA5880	SO 5124 7464	2003 evaluation by Marches Archaeology of the former Antiques Centre, Pepper Lane. Involved 3 evaluation trenches. 19 <sup>th</sup> century cellar had removed part of the old street frontage, brick building and alleyway/courtyard situated to E of existing warehouse. 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century structures located towards the rear of the property built over medieval made-up ground (also seen in E	Medium – results of evaluation revealed likelihood for further discoveries of medieval date, which could be of interest for local studies involving the medieval history of Ludlow within the town walls.



			trench) – presence of this ground suggests possible medieval structural remains survive elsewhere on site (though none found in evaluation trenches).	
23	ESA6321	SO 5124 7464	2004 evaluation by Border Archaeology uncovered significant building remains (probably medieval in date) in 'Tailor's Yard', including a substantial wall on a N alignment which represents a high status dwelling and possible warehouse. Demolition deposits in most of the evaluation trenches indicate a major redevelopment in the area in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Medium – results demonstrate the importance of Pepper Lane in the medieval period therefore contributes to the understanding of the medieval town, and the subsequent redevelopment of that specific area.
24	No HER entry	SO 51337 74696	Site of The Queens, Lower Galdeford – located within a medieval burgage plot, numbered as C191 by Lloyd (2008, 66).	High – tenement plots could contribute to the knowledge of the medieval/post-medieval settlement of Ludlow, in this case just beyond the town walls.

*Table 4: Assessment of importance of archaeological receptors. Note that a number of the archaeological investigations connected with the Friary were undertaken further than the 100m radius from The Queens site, but have been included due to the importance of the site in Lower Galdeford.*

#### *Assessment of magnitude of impact*

An assessment of the magnitude of impact on the archaeological receptors identified within the 100m radius of this search around The Queens site is presented in the table below (*Table 5*).

	HER No.	NGR	Description	Magnitude of Impact
1	06246	SO 5134 7460	Medieval/Post-medieval tenement/burgage plots E of Old Street (N of Old Gate), bounded to the E by the town walls. Archaeological evaluation in 2003 revealed that site could have been terraced by the post-medieval or medieval periods.	No change – plots bounded to the E by the town walls which are approximately 20m from The Queens at the nearest point.
2	06248	SO 5144 7465	Medieval/Post-medieval tenement/burgage plots defined by the town walls, Lower Galdeford, Friar's Walk and the boundary of the Augustinian Friary.	Moderate – it appears that the development site at The Queens is located within this bloc of medieval tenement/burgage plots and there is potential for evidence of medieval occupation, industrial activity and boundary features to be identified
3	06145	SO 5138 7468	Post-medieval timber yard, shown on 1886 OS map.	No change – as the property already seems to have been built over, the new construction



				work should not have further impact.
4	06157	SO 5131 7473	Common prison built in 1754 on the site of an 'ancient prison and gate' on N side of Tower Street. Shown on Wood map of 1835 as building and yard, improved in early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	No change – located approximately 20m from the development site at The Queens at the nearest point.
5	08073	SO 514 748	Possible area of late Saxon/early medieval settlement at Galdeford, predating Ludlow itself. Later became medieval suburb.	Negligible – development site at The Queens is located within this area, but will have very little (if any) effect on any remaining evidence for the earliest settlement here.
6	07070	SO 5146 7472	Tannery marked on 1886 and 1903 OS maps (now demolished).	No change – located over 60m from the development site, and no longer exists.
7	01770	SO 5154 7456	Augustinian Friary founded in Dinham in 1254, rebuilt in Lower Galdeford in 1256. Church built by 1299, dissolved in 1538, subsequently demolished, building materials sold and land leased out. Although many of the buildings comprising the Friary lie beyond the 100m radius for the purposes of this assessment, aspects of the wider monastic landscape associated with the Friary are likely to have been located within it.	No change – actual Friary buildings existed over 150m from the development site at The Queens. While the lands belonging to the Friary may have extended closer to the town (and therefore The Queens), the development work is unlikely to have an impact on any significant evidence.
8	06172	SO 5166 7459	Plans of Friary buildings drawn by engineer during construction of cattle market in 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Church, refectory and kitchen of Friary identified, earliest construction dated to c.1260, with later work dated to c.1340.	No change – actual Friary buildings existed over 150m from the development site at The Queens.
9	ESA2283	SO 5157 7456	1993 excavation by SCCAS prior to redevelopment on site of car park and further buildings to examine the state of preservation of the friary buildings and assess the nature and extent of associated features linked to the main range.	No change – site is located over 100m from the development site.
10	ESA4809	SO 5138 7458	1998 evaluation excavation at Lower Galdeford by Marches Archaeology.	No change – site is located over 50m from the development site.
11	ESA5000	SO 5140 7458	1998 DBA of land at Lower Galdeford by Marches Archaeology.	No change – site is located over 50m from the development site.
12	ESA5620	SO 5156 7464	Geotechnical investigation (trial pits) of land outside the scheduled monument area at Lower Galdeford by Ground Investigation & Piling Ltd in 2000. Only one pit (TP2) contained archaeological evidence (pottery sherds, ash, coal, clinker and glass).	No change – site is located over 140m from the development site.
13	ESA5618	SO 5167 7462	Watching brief on site of former Lower	No change – site is located over



			Galdeford Garage in 2004. Two walls found, part of/associated with the Augustinian Friary. Walls uncovered at a depth of 1.3m, under post-medieval demolition layers and dumps of material (occupation levels associated with the walls not discovered).	200m from the development site.
14	ESA5966	SO 5160 7460	2004 evaluation by Border Archaeology prior to construction of a building for Youth Services situated within the scheduled ancient monument area of the Augustinian Friary at Lower Galdeford. Discoveries in trench 3: probable E wall on NW-SE orientation of aisled structure (with 3 fragments of impressed stone tile apparently associated with this building's demolition), cobbled stone floor surface, probable hearth feature, terrace feature (contemporary with wall and floor). Trench 1: base course of irregularly constructed rubble wall (probably field boundary wall). Trench 2: no significant archaeology.	No change – site is located over 150m from the development site.
15	ESA6035	SO 5160 7460	2005 watching brief by Border Archaeology (linked to Youth Service building construction) – no further evidence for Friary, or any other finds or features discovered.	No change – site is located over 150m from the development site.
16	ESA6062	SO 5159 7459	Evaluation (2006) to S of Youth Centre at Lower Galdeford by John Moore Heritage Services (W of Augustinian Friary). Only 20 <sup>th</sup> century levelling and make up material overlay the natural soil.	No change – site is located over 150m from the development site.
17	ESA6177	SO 5162 7458	2007 Field evaluation by Archenfield Archaeology in SW corner of Augustinian Friary, and later monitoring of groundworks during housing construction. Friary wall revealed (previously excavated and backfilled in 1864 before development of cattle market on the site).	No change – site is located over 150m from the development site.
18	06249	SO 5146 7474	Tenement/burgage plots of medieval to post-medieval date. Identified by Conzen as 12 <sup>th</sup> century units. Defined by Lower Galdeford to the S, Upper Galdeford to the N, modern property boundaries, and by Ludlow parish boundary.	No change – the southernmost boundary of the plots is Lower Galdeford Road, meaning that at the closest point The Queens is still several metres away on the far side of the road.
19	01765	SO 5133 7472	Site of Galdeford Gate, one of the 8 medieval points of entry into Ludlow. Masonry of the tower found at some depth during building work at 116	Negligible – although the gate was situated very close to the modern day location of The Queens (within 25m at the



			Tower Street (aka 116-9 Lower Galdeford Street) – arc of dressed stones (roughly 3.25m radius), within which the masonry appeared to have been previously disturbed, which appeared at c.1.7m below modern street level. Layer of <i>in situ</i> stone work c.2m below street level. Likely to have been part of the base of a tower of Galdeford gate.	closest point), the building work is unlikely to have any impact on the buried archaeological remains.
20	03753	SO 5133 4782	Former site of town barn – post-medieval agricultural building. No longer existed by 1762.	No change – site of former town barn (now under a car park) situated approximately 80m to the north of The Queens.
21	01177	SO 5132 7467	Extant section of Ludlow's medieval town walls stretching southwards from Galdeford Gate. Built after license granted in 1233. Grade II Listed.	Negligible – at the nearest point, The Queens is located approximately 20m from this section of the town wall, and therefore the development is unlikely to have an impact on the remains.
22	ESA5880	SO 5124 7464	2003 evaluation by Marches Archaeology of the former Antiques Centre, Pepper Lane. Involved 3 evaluation trenches. 19 <sup>th</sup> century cellar had removed part of the old street frontage, brick building and alleyway/courtyard situated to E of existing warehouse. 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century structures located towards the rear of the property built over medieval made-up ground (also seen in E trench) – presence of this ground suggests possible medieval structural remains survive elsewhere on site (though none found in evaluation trenches).	No change – site is located over 70m from the development site.
23	ESA6321	SO 5124 7464	2004 evaluation by Border Archaeology uncovered significant building remains (probably medieval in date) in 'Tailor's Yard', including a substantial wall on a N alignment which represents a high status dwelling and possible warehouse. Demolition deposits in most of the evaluation trenches indicate a major redevelopment in the area in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	No change – site is located over 70m from the development site.
24	No HER entry	SO 51337 74696	Site of The Queens, Lower Galdeford – located within a medieval burgage plot, numbered as C191 by Lloyd (2008, 66).	Moderate – it is possible that the excavation involved in the construction work may reveal evidence of deposits, finds and features associated with medieval occupation within one



				of a series of burgage plots to the S of Lower Galdeford, attested by cartographic and documentary sources
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*Table 5: Assessment of magnitude of impact on the archaeological receptors in the vicinity of the development site at The Queens, Lower Galdeford.*

#### *Assessment of significance of impact*

The assessment of the significance of impact of the proposed development on the known archaeological receptors in the vicinity of The Queens, taking into account the importance of the individual receptors and the magnitude of impact of the proposed development, is presented in the following table (*Table 6*).

	HER No.	NGR	Description	Significance of Impact.
1	06246	SO 5134 7460	Medieval/Post-medieval tenement/burgage plots E of Old Street (N of Old Gate), bounded to the E by the town walls. Archaeological evaluation in 2003 revealed that site could have been terraced by the post-medieval or medieval periods.	Neutral
2	06248	SO 5144 7465	Medieval/Post-medieval tenement/burgage plots defined by the town walls, Lower Galdeford, Friar's Walk and the boundary of the Augustinian Friary.	Moderate
3	06145	SO 5138 7468	Post-medieval timber yard, shown on 1886 OS map.	Neutral
4	06157	SO 5131 7473	Common prison built in 1754 on the site of an 'ancient prison and gate' on N side of Tower Street. Shown on Wood map of 1835 as building and yard, improved in early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Neutral
5	08073	SO 514 748	Possible area of late Saxon/early medieval settlement at Galdeford, predating Ludlow itself. Later became medieval suburb.	Unknown
6	07070	SO 5146 7472	Tannery marked on 1886 and 1903 OS maps (now demolished).	Neutral
7	01770	SO 5154 7456	Augustinian Friary founded in Dinham in 1254, rebuilt in Lower Galdeford in 1256. Church built by 1299, dissolved in 1538, subsequently demolished, building materials sold and land leased out. Although many of the buildings comprising the Friary lie beyond the 100m radius for the purposes of this assessment, aspects of the wider monastic landscape associated with the Friary are likely to have been located within it.	Neutral
8	06172	SO 5166 7459	Plans of Friary buildings drawn by	Neutral



			engineer during construction of cattle market in 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Church, refectory and kitchen of Friary identified, earliest construction dated to c.1260, with later work dated to c.1340.	
9	ESA2283	SO 5157 7456	1993 excavation by SCCAS prior to redevelopment on site of car park and further buildings to examine the state of preservation of the friary buildings and assess the nature and extent of associated features linked to the main range.	Neutral
10	ESA4809	SO 5138 7458	1998 evaluation excavation at Lower Galdeford by Marches Archaeology.	Neutral
11	ESA5000	SO 5140 7458	1998 DBA of land at Lower Galdeford by Marches Archaeology.	Neutral
12	ESA5620	SO 5156 7464	Geotechnical investigation (trial pits) of land outside the scheduled monument area at Lower Galdeford by Ground Investigation & Piling Ltd in 2000. Only one pit (TP2) contained archaeological evidence (pottery sherds, ash, coal, clinker and glass).	Neutral
13	ESA5618	SO 5167 7462	Watching brief on site of former Lower Galdeford Garage in 2004. Two walls found, part of/associated with the Augustinian Friary. Walls uncovered at a depth of 1.3m, under post-medieval demolition layers and dumps of material (occupation levels associated with the walls not discovered).	Neutral
14	ESA5966	SO 5160 7460	2004 evaluation by Border Archaeology prior to construction of a building for Youth Services situated within the scheduled ancient monument area of the Augustinian Friary at Lower Galdeford. Discoveries in trench 3: probable E wall on NW-SE orientation of aisled structure (with 3 fragments of impressed stone tile apparently associated with this building's demolition), cobbled stone floor surface, probable hearth feature, terrace feature (contemporary with wall and floor). Trench 1: base course of irregularly constructed rubble wall (probably field boundary wall). Trench 2: no significant archaeology.	Neutral
15	ESA6035	SO 5160 7460	2005 watching brief by Border Archaeology (linked to Youth Service building construction) – no further evidence for Friary, or any other finds or features discovered.	Neutral



16	ESA6062	SO 5159 7459	Evaluation (2006) to S of Youth Centre at Lower Galdeford by John Moore Heritage Services (W of Augustinian Friary). Only 20 <sup>th</sup> century levelling and make up material overlay the natural soil.	Neutral
17	ESA6177	SO 5162 7458	2007 Field evaluation by Archenfield Archaeology in SW corner of Augustinian Friary, and later monitoring of groundworks during housing construction. Friary wall revealed (previously excavated and backfilled in 1864 before development of cattle market on the site).	Neutral
18	06249	SO 5146 7474	Tenement/burgage plots of medieval to post-medieval date. Identified by Conzen as 12 <sup>th</sup> century units. Defined by Lower Galdeford to the S, Upper Galdeford to the N, modern property boundaries, and by Ludlow parish boundary.	Neutral
19	01765	SO 5133 7472	Site of Galdeford Gate, one of the 8 medieval points of entry into Ludlow. Masonry of the tower found at some depth during building work at 116 Tower Street (aka 116-9 Lower Galdeford Street) – arc of dressed stones (roughly 3.25m radius), within which the masonry appeared to have been previously disturbed, which appeared at c.1.7m below modern street level. Layer of <i>in-situ</i> stone work c.2m below street level. Likely to have been part of the base of a tower of Galdeford gate.	Neutral
20	03753	SO 5133 4782	Former site of town barn – post-medieval agricultural building. No longer existed by 1762.	Neutral
21	01177	SO 5132 7467	Extant section of Ludlow's medieval town walls stretching southwards from Galdeford Gate. Built after license granted in 1233. Grade II Listed.	Neutral
22	ESA5880	SO 5124 7464	2003 evaluation by Marches Archaeology of the former Antiques Centre, Pepper Lane. Involved 3 evaluation trenches. 19 <sup>th</sup> century cellar had removed part of the old street frontage, brick building and alleyway/courtyard situated to E of existing warehouse. 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century structures located towards the rear of the property built over medieval made-up ground (also seen in E	Neutral



			trench) – presence of this ground suggests possible medieval structural remains survive elsewhere on site (though none found in evaluation trenches).	
23	ESA6321	SO 5124 7464	2004 evaluation by Border Archaeology uncovered significant building remains (probably medieval in date) in 'Tailor's Yard', including a substantial wall on a N alignment which represents a high status dwelling and possible warehouse. Demolition deposits in most of the evaluation trenches indicate a major redevelopment in the area in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Neutral
24	No HER entry	SO 51337 74696	Site of The Queens, Lower Galdeford – located within a medieval burgage plot, numbered as C191 by Lloyd (2008, 66).	Moderate

*Table 6: Assessment of the overall significance of impact on the archaeological receptors in the vicinity of The Queens, taking into account the importance of the receptors themselves and the magnitude of impact of the development*

#### *Discussion of results of impact assessment on the buried heritage*

- The overall impact of the proposed development on the archaeological (including buried) heritage assets within a 100m radius of the study area has been assessed as **Slight** to **Moderate**. The only archaeological assets recorded in close proximity to the proposed development are 1/ the medieval burgage plots recorded on the S side of Lower Galdeford, 2/ the site of the medieval Galdeford Gate, located approximately 25m NW of the development area (partially on the neighbouring property of No. 116-119 Lower Galdeford) and 3/ the surviving section of the medieval town wall, located approximately 20m W of the development area. There is no evidence to suggest that the proposed development will impact either on the remains of the town wall or the Galdeford Gate.
- The majority of the archaeological heritage assets recorded in the vicinity of the study area lie on its southern and eastern periphery and relate to the extensive precinct of the Augustinian Friary and archaeological investigations undertaken on the site; however there is no documentary evidence to suggest that the site of the Queen's PH was ever included within the Friary precinct.
- The potential impact of the proposed development on the medieval burgage plots to the S of Lower Galdeford (HER 06248) has been assessed as **Moderate**. More specifically, the curtilage occupied by The Queen's PH lies within the boundaries of a medieval burgage plot,



one of a group of tenements which appear to have been established along the S side of Lower Galdeford as part of an extra-mural settlement in this area during the late 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- The results of the archaeological evaluation recently undertaken by Border Archaeology within the development area to the rear of the Queen's PH have demonstrated the survival of stratified features and occupation deposits of 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date containing evidence for metalworking debris, which were located in Trench 3 towards the SE corner of the site at a depth of approximately 1.2-1.3m below present ground level. It would appear that earlier deposits had been heavily truncated by late post-medieval activity in the northern and western parts of the site. It would appear that earlier deposits had been heavily truncated by late post-medieval activity in the northern and western parts of the site.
- To conclude, the proposed development (including excavation of foundations or service trenching) could impact upon features and deposits associated with medieval occupation or industrial activity within the southern part of the site. These buried heritage assets may be viewed as being of **Moderate** to **High** significance as they could potentially shed light on the character and extent of the medieval extramural settlement at Lower Galdeford (the evidence for metalworking activity strongly suggests the presence of a smithy located somewhere in the vicinity of the site during the late 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries).



*Plate 8: View W showing remains of medieval Town Wall*



## 6.2 Built Heritage: Impact Assessment

### *Methodology*

As described for the buried heritage assets in the preceding section, the assessment of the proposed extension's impact upon built heritage takes into account the significance of each built heritage feature, and the likely impact (with mitigation) of the proposed development upon them, in order to arrive at a judgement of the proposed development effect.

#### *1. Establishing the importance of built heritage assets*

The value of each building, structure or area is judged upon statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural and historic significance and contribution to local character. Considering these criteria, each identified asset has been assigned a value ranging from **Very High** to **Low** (*Table 7*).

<b>Table 7: Factors for assessing the importance of built heritage assets</b>	
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Heritage sites (including nominated sites).</li> <li>- Assets of acknowledged international importance.</li> </ul>
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites).</li> <li>- Grade I and II* Listed Buildings</li> </ul>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grade II Listed Buildings.</li> <li>- Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations.</li> <li>- Conservation Areas containing buildings which contribute significantly to its historic character.</li> <li>- Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).</li> </ul>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-listed buildings of minor local historical importance.</li> <li>- Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.</li> <li>- Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).</li> </ul>
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.</li> </ul>
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The importance of the built heritage asset has not been ascertained.</li> </ul>

#### *2. Establishing the magnitude of impact on built heritage assets*

As for buried heritage assets, impacts upon built heritage assets can be considered in terms of direct physical impacts (i.e. demolition or damage to existing buildings), indirect physical impacts (loss of access or amenity value, increased land management needs) and indirect visual impact (whether contributing to or diminishing the setting of a building/monument in the context of the wider townscape).



The assessment of impact on built heritage assets includes specific consideration of a building's setting, which varies from case to case and cannot be generically defined. Impacts from proposed developments can be both beneficial and adverse.

<b><i>Table 8: Factors for assessing the magnitude of impact on built heritage assets</i></b>	
Major	Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to the setting.
Moderate	Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified. Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.
Minor	Change to the key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different. Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.
Negligible	Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.
No change	No change in fabric or setting.

### *3. Establishing the significance of impact on built heritage assets*

As in the preceding section, the significance of an impact on built heritage assets can be determined by cross referencing the importance of the receptor with the magnitude of the impact, as detailed below (*Table 9*):

<b><i>Magnitude of impact.</i></b>	<b><i>Importance of built heritage asset.</i></b>				
	<b>Very High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
<b>No change</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
<b>Negligible</b>	Slight	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral
<b>Minor</b>	Moderate/Large	Moderate/Slight	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight
<b>Moderate</b>	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/Slight
<b>Major</b>	Very Large	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Slight/Moderate	Slight

*Table 9: Factors in the assessment of significance of impact*

## *Assessment*

### *1. Importance of Built Heritage Assets*

Within a radius of 100m around the site of The Queens Lower Galdeford, 43 individual built heritage assets were identified from the Shropshire Historic Environment Record. An assessment of the values of these buildings is presented in the table below (*Table 10*).

	<i>HER No.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Value</i>
1	20080	SO 5130 7469	Grade II Listed. 18 <sup>th</sup> century single-storey cottage (now laundrette) with earlier origins to rear of No.11 Tower Street.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
2	11259	SO 5130 7462	Grade II Listed. No. 37, 41 and 45 Old Street. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop and dwellings) with 3	Medium – Grade II Listed building



			storeys and a cellar. Some 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century additions.	
3	11262	SO 5137 7457	Grade II* Listed. 69 Old Street. 12 <sup>th</sup> century (later alterations) tower of town wall, now house. 3 storeys, built of rubble with a plain tile pyramidal roof and single window range. 20 <sup>th</sup> century extension & casements.	High – Grade II* Listed building forming a surviving component of the medieval town walls, of national importance
4	11260	SO 5133 7457	Grade II Listed. 51-57 Old Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses, 3 storeys, built of brick with Welsh slate roof.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
5	17414	SO 5130 7458	Grade II Listed. 17 <sup>th</sup> century house with a c.1800 brick front at No.28 Old Street. Timber frame, plain tiled roof, 3 storeys and a cellar.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
6	17415	SO 5130 7458	Grade II Listed. Probable 17 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.30 Old Street. Re-fronted early/mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Built of brick with a plain tile roof (20 <sup>th</sup> century). Consists of 2 storeys, brick stack to rear, attic and cellar. 18 <sup>th</sup> century oak newel stairs.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
7	11253	SO 5131 7457	Grade II Listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.32 Mortimer Court, Old Street (formerly the Green Dragon Inn). Built of brick with a Welsh slate roof, 3 storeys and probable cellar.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
8	17416	SO 5131 7456	Grade II Listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century brick house at No.34 Old Street. 3 storeys and cellar, Welsh slate roof.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
9	17417	SO 5131 7456	Grade II Listed. Nos. 34 and 36 Old Street. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses with earlier origins. Built of brick, some rubble to rear, Welsh slate roof, plain tiles to rear. 3 storeys and cellar. Extensions to rear, flying freehold between the houses.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
10	17418	SO 5132 7455	Grade II Listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.40 Old Street. Built of bricks, Welsh slate roof to front, plain tiles to rear, brick end stacks. 3 storeys and cellar.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
11	11263	SO 5134 7454	Grade II Listed. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.71 Old Street. Built of roughcast brick, Welsh slate roof, brick stack to rear. 3 storeys and a cellar.	Medium – Grade II Listed building



12	11261	SO 5134 7455	Grade II Listed. Nos. 59-67 (odd) Old Street. 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century core. 4 unit plan, 3 storeys and cellars. Stucco (likely early 19 <sup>th</sup> century), Welsh slate roof, brick stacks to rear. No.s 63-67 have probable 18 <sup>th</sup> century additions to rear, No.61 has early 19 <sup>th</sup> century extension.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
13	11048	SO 5124 7467	Grade II* Listed. Old Bull Ring Tavern. 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber frame and plaster, 20 <sup>th</sup> century plain tiles, twin gables on both roof lines, brick stacks to rear. 2 units, both 3 storeys (right unit has attic). 17 <sup>th</sup> century interior panelling, chamfered ceiling beams and moulded plasterwork ceiling. 19 <sup>th</sup> century dogleg staircase.	High - Grade II* Listed building with well preserved internal features (eg. 17 <sup>th</sup> c. panelling) of regional importance
14	11047	SO 5124 7468	Grade II Listed. No.42 Bull Ring. 3 storey 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop, included for group value), of render with Welsh slate to front. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop front and rear wing with 20 <sup>th</sup> century plain tile roof. 18 <sup>th</sup> century brickwork to left gable.	Medium – Grade II Listed building.
15	11244	SO 5125 7468	Grade II Listed. No.2 Old Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now restaurant and flat). Roughcast, with gable roof (plain tiles to left, Welsh slate to shallower right hand pitch), 3 storeys and cellar.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
16	11245	SO 5126 7467	Grade II Listed. No.4 Old Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shops) of roughcast brick with shallow pitched Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys and cellar.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
17	11052	SO 5125 7469	Grade II Listed. Nos. 50 and 51 Bull Ring (The Tolsey). On island site – lies within large medieval market compound. Market Hall (now shops) of late 15 <sup>th</sup> century, though much restored in 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
18	11246	SO 5126 7466	Grade II Listed. Nos. 6 and 8 Old Street - 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop and dwelling). Painted brick, plain tile roof. 3 storeys and cellar. Rear wall rebuilt in brick (20 <sup>th</sup> century).	Medium – Grade II Listed building
19	11247	SO 5127 7465	Grade II Listed. No.10 Old Street (County Library) – early 19 <sup>th</sup>	Medium – Grade II Listed building.



			century, painted brick, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys and a cellar. Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century entrance.	
20	11249	SO 5128 7462	Grade II Listed. No.14 Old Street, Town Preachers House. Dated c.1611, of timber frame and plaster with plain tile roof. 3 storeys and cellar.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
21	11250	SO 5128 7461	Grade II Listed. No.16 Old Street – Chapel Hall (now surgery) dated to c.1830. Construction of brick with Welsh slate roof brick end stacks. 2 storeys and cellar.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
22	11252	SO 5129 7460	Grade II Listed. Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Old Street – mixture of houses and shops, mainly 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
23	11259	SO 5130 7462	Grade II Listed. Nos. 37, 41 and 45 Old Street. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop and dwellings) of roughcast brick with old plain tiled roof. 3 storeys and cellar	Medium – Grade II Listed building
24	11257	SO 5128 7468	Grade II Listed. No.5 Old Street. House (now shop) with 16 <sup>th</sup> century core, 18 <sup>th</sup> century front.. Timber frame, brick, stone rubble, shallow pitched slate roof. 3 storeys and cellar. 17 <sup>th</sup> century rubble range to rear	Medium – Grade II Listed building
25	11258	SO 5128 7466	Grade II Listed. No.7 Old Street – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now café, shop and dwelling) of rendered brick with slate roof. 3 storeys and cellar.	Medium – Grade II Listed building.
26	11256	SO 5128 7468	Grade II Listed. No.3 Old Street – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house (now flats, included for group value) built of brick with a 20 <sup>th</sup> century Welsh slate roof. 3 storeys.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
27	20063	SO 5127 7469	Grade II Listed. No.1 Old Street and No.17 Tower Street. 15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century restaurant and shops with 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations. Originally street-corner courtyard plan, subsequently filled in. 2 storey (also attic to No.17).	Medium – Grade II Listed building
28	20082	SO 5128 7470	Grade II Listed. No.15 Tower Street – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century fronted (earlier core) shop and dwelling of painted brick with a slate roof. 3 storeys and a cellar.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
29	20081	SO 5129 7470	Grade II Listed. No.14 Tower Street. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop	Medium – Grade II Listed building



			and dwelling of brick with shallow pitched slate roof. 3 storeys and cellar.	
30	11286	SO 5128 7470	Grade II Listed. No.16 Tower Street – late 16 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop) of timber frame and plaster with Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys and cellar.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
31	20079	SO 5129 7472	Grade II Listed. No.6 Tower Street – 18 <sup>th</sup> century shop and dwelling of stucco with plain roof tiles. 3 storeys. 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop front, 20 <sup>th</sup> century door. Included for group value.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
32	20083	SO 5126 7472	Grade II Listed. The Cobblers Shop And Dwellings Over, Tower Street – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop and dwellings (earlier core), built of brick with slate roof. 3 storeys, attic and cellar. Included for group value.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
33	11285	SO 5126 7471	Grade II Listed. No.1 Tower Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house, built of brick with a hipped slate roof. 3 storeys.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
34	11044	SO 5126 7473	Grade II Listed. No.34 Bull Ring. House (now shop) with 16 <sup>th</sup> century core and 18 <sup>th</sup> century front. Rendered, timber frame, 20 <sup>th</sup> century plain tile roof with gable to front. 3 storeys. 20 <sup>th</sup> century shopfront.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
35	11045	SO 5126 7472	Grade II Listed. No.35 Bull Ring. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now offices) of painted brick, timber frame, plain tiled roof with gable to front. 3 storeys. 20 <sup>th</sup> century shopfront. Rear elevation – 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber frame with 19 <sup>th</sup> century brick infill. Building survey carried out in 1993 by CHAU.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
36	11043	SO 5126 7473	Grade II Listed. No.33 Bull Ring – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop) of painted brick with hipped Welsh slate roof. 3 storeys.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
37	11042	SO 5126 7474	Grade II Listed. No.27 Bull Ring – 15 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop) of timber frame and plaster with plain tile gable roof. 2 storeys. 20 <sup>th</sup> century shop front, 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century ranges.	Medium – Grade II Listed building



38	11041	SO 5126 7474	Grade II Listed. No.26 Bull Ring. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now offices). Built of painted stucco with plain tile gable roof. 3 storeys, late 20 <sup>th</sup> century shopfront.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
39	11040	SO 5125 7475	Grade II Listed. No.25 Bull Ring (part of Feathers Hotel). Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house of painted brick with plain tile roof. 20 <sup>th</sup> century inn front. 3 storeys, wing to rear.	Medium – Grade II Listed building.
40	11039	SO 5125 7476	Grade I Listed. Feathers Hotel, Bull Ring – 17 <sup>th</sup> century (or earlier) hotel of timber frame and plaster and brick, with a double-depth plain tile roof. 3 bay plan, 3 storeys and cellar.	High - Grade I Listed building of national importance in architectural and historical terms with exceptionally well preserved original 17 <sup>th</sup> century internal and external features
41	11051	SO 5124 7470	Grade II Listed. Nos. 47, 48 and 49 Bull Ring – shops and dwellings on island site, 18 <sup>th</sup> century front to 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber frame. No.49 built of brick with 2 storeys, attic and cellar; Nos. 47 and 48 (house and shop – 17 <sup>th</sup> century with 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century additions and alterations) built of timber frame and plaster, stucco and render with Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys.	Medium – Grade II Listed building
42	01177	SO 5132 7467	Grade II* Listed. Surviving section of medieval town walls from site of Galdeford Gate (southwards).	High – Grade II* Listed and part of scheduled monument. Surviving remains of medieval town walls of national importance
43	-	SO 5134 7470	The Queens, Lower Galdeford. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century with later additions.	Low – undesignated buildings of 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century date of no significant architectural value but of local importance, with potential to contribute to local research objectives.

Table 10: The importance of built heritage assets within 100m of The Queens, Lower Galdeford

## 2. Magnitude of Physical Impact

No designated built heritage assets will be physically impacted by the proposed development, however the Queen's PH, which is not designated, will be subject to a **Moderate** degree of physical impact as a result of the demolition of the two storey brick outbuilding to the rear of the public house and the shop and outbuildings range immediately to the E and SE.



### 3. Magnitude of Visual Impact

An assessment of the magnitude, in terms of the visual impact, of the proposed development upon the setting of built heritage assets within a 100m radius of The Queens is summarised in the table below (*Table 11*).

	<i>HER No.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Magnitude of impact</i>
1	20080	SO 5130 7469	Grade II Listed. 18 <sup>th</sup> century single-storey cottage (now laundrette) with earlier origins to rear of No.11 Tower Street.	No change – the building is situated approximately 40m from the site at The Queens with several buildings between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
2	11259	SO 5130 7462	Grade II Listed. No. 37, 41 and 45 Old Street. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop and dwellings) with 3 storeys and a cellar. Some 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century additions.	Minor - the building is situated approximately 60m at the nearest point (with the section of the town wall between the two sites) but the work may be slightly visible from the rear of this property.
3	11262	SO 5137 7457	Grade II* Listed. 69 Old Street. 12 <sup>th</sup> century (later alterations) tower of town wall, now house. 3 storeys, built of rubble with a plain tile pyramidal roof and single window range. 20 <sup>th</sup> century extension and casements.	Negligible – the building is situated approximately 75m from the site at The Queens, and although it is possible that a section of the site may be visible (there has been modern development at Friar's Garden between the two sites) it is unlikely that there would be anything more than a very minor visual impact.
4	17414	SO 5130 7458	Grade II Listed. 17 <sup>th</sup> century house with a c.1800 brick front at No.28 Old Street. Timber frame, plain tiled roof, 3 storeys and a cellar.	No change – the building is situated approximately 85m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with the buildings of Ludlow Learning, Employment and Training Services between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
5	17415	SO 5130 7458	Grade II Listed. Probable 17 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.30 Old Street. Re-fronted early/mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Built of brick with a plain tile roof (20 <sup>th</sup> century). Consists of 2 storeys, brick stack to rear, attic and cellar.	No change – the building is situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens, with the buildings of Ludlow Learning, Employment and Training Services between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
6	11253	SO 5131 7457	Grade II Listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.32 Mortimer Court, Old Street (formerly the	No change – the building is situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens, with Ludlow Learning, Employment and Training Services



			Green Dragon Inn). Built of brick with a Welsh slate roof, 3 storeys and probable cellar.	between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
7	17416	SO 5131 7456	Grade II Listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century brick house at No.34 Old Street. 3 storeys and cellar, Welsh slate roof.	No change – the building is situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with Ludlow Learning, Employment and Training Services and Chapel Works between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
8	17417	SO 5131 7456	Grade II Listed. Nos. 34 and 36 Old Street. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses with earlier origins. Built of brick, some rubble to rear, Welsh slate roof, plain tiles to rear. 3 storeys and cellar. Extensions to rear, flying freehold between the houses.	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens at the closest point with Ludlow Learning, Employment and Training Services and Chapel Works between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
9	17418	SO 5132 7455	Grade II Listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.40 Old Street. Built of bricks, Welsh slate roof to front, plain tiles to rear, brick end stacks. 3 storeys and cellar.	No change – the building is situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens at the closest point with several constructions between the two including the Listed 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century houses on the opposite side of Old Street, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
10	11260	SO 5133 7457	Grade II Listed. Nos. 51 To 57 (odd) Old Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses built of brick with a Welsh slate roof. 4 unit plan, 3 storeys, cellars in the 2 larger end units.	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 70m from the site at The Queens with buildings including Chapel Works and the NW corner of the Friar's Walk development between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
11	11263	SO 5134 7454	Grade II Listed. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.71 Old Street. Built of roughcast brick, Welsh slate roof, brick stack to rear. 3 storeys and a cellar.	No change – the building is situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with the NW corner of the Friar's Walk development between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
12	11261	SO 5134 7455	Grade II Listed. Nos. 59-67 (odd) Old Street. 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century core. 4 unit plan, 3 storeys and	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 70m from the site at The Queens with the NW corner of the Friar's Walk development



			cellars. Stucco (likely early 19 <sup>th</sup> century), Welsh slate roof, brick stacks to rear. Nos. 63-67 have probable 18 <sup>th</sup> century additions to rear; No.61 has early 19 <sup>th</sup> century extension.	between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
13	11048	SO 5124 7467	Grade II* Listed. Old Bull Ring Tavern. 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber frame and plaster, 20 <sup>th</sup> century plain tiles, twin gables on both roof lines, brick stacks to rear. 2 units, both 3 storeys (right unit has attic). 17 <sup>th</sup> century interior panelling, chamfered ceiling beams and moulded plasterwork ceiling. 19 <sup>th</sup> century dogleg staircase.	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 100m from the site at The Queens with a number of buildings (some Listed) fronting Old Street (E side) between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
14	11047	SO 5124 7468	Grade II Listed. No.42 Bull Ring. 3 storey 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop, included for group value), of render with Welsh slate to front. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop front and rear wing with 20 <sup>th</sup> century plain tile roof. 18 <sup>th</sup> century brickwork to left gable.	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 100m from the site at The Queens with a number of buildings on Tower Street located between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
15	11244	SO 5125 7468	Grade II Listed. No.2 Old Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now restaurant and flat). Roughcast, with gable roof (plain tiles to left, Welsh slate to shallower right hand pitch), 3 storeys and cellar.	No change – the building is situated approximately 95m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with several buildings on Old Street and Tower Street blocking the view between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
16	11245	SO 5126 7467	Grade II Listed. No.4 Old Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shops) of roughcast brick with shallow pitched Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys and cellar.	No change – the building is situated approximately 95m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with several (some Listed) buildings on Old Street and Tower Street between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
17	11052	SO 5125 7469	Grade II Listed. Nos. 50 and 51 Bull Ring (The Tolsey). On island site – lies within large medieval	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens with buildings on Old Street and Tower Street between the



			market compound. Market Hall (now shops) of late 15 <sup>th</sup> century, though much restored in 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
18	11246	SO 5126 7466	Grade II Listed. Nos. 6 and 8 Old Street - 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop and dwelling). Painted brick, plain tile roof. 3 storeys and cellar. Rear wall rebuilt in brick (20 <sup>th</sup> century).	No change – the building is situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with the modern Clifton Court development located between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
19	11247	SO 5127 7465	Grade II Listed. No.10 Old Street (County Library) – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century, painted brick, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys and a cellar. Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century entrance.	No change – the building is situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with the modern Clifton Court development between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
20	11249	SO 5128 7462	Grade II Listed. No.14 Old Street, Town Preachers House. Dated c.1611, of timber frame and plaster with plain tile roof. 3 storeys and cellar.	No change – the building is situated approximately 80m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with the Clifton Court development between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
21	11250	SO 5128 7461	Grade II Listed. No.16 Old Street – Chapel Hall (now surgery) dated to c.1830. Construction of brick with Welsh slate roof brick end stacks. 2 storeys and cellar.	No change – the building is situated approximately 80m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with several 3 storey buildings on the E side of Old Street blocking the view between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
22	11252	SO 5129 7460	Grade II Listed. Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Old Street – mixture of house and shops, mainly 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	No change – the building is situated approximately 80m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with several buildings including Ludlow Learning, Employment and Training Services between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
23	11259	SO 5130 7462	Grade II Listed. Nos. 37, 41 and 45 Old Street. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop and dwellings) of roughcast brick with old plain tiled roof. 3 storeys and cellar.	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 40-50m from the site at The Queens, and although from the rear of these buildings there is a slight chance that the new buildings may be visible, it is unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by



				the construction.
24	11257	SO 5128 7468	Grade II Listed. No.5 Old Street. House (now shop) with 16 <sup>th</sup> century core, 18 <sup>th</sup> century front.. Timber frame, brick, stone rubble, shallow pitched slate roof. 3 storeys and cellar. 17 <sup>th</sup> century rubble range to rear	No change – the building is situated approximately 75m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with a number of buildings stretching S of Tower Street between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
25	11258	SO 5128 7466	Grade II Listed. No.7 Old Street – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now café, shop and dwelling) of rendered brick with slate roof. 3 storeys and cellar.	No change – the building is situated approximately 75m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with a number of buildings stretching S of Tower Street located between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
26	11256	SO 5128 7468	Grade II Listed. No.3 Old Street – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house (now flats, included for group value) built of brick with a 20 <sup>th</sup> century Welsh slate roof. 3 storeys.	No change – the building is situated approximately 80m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with a number of buildings stretching S of Tower Street between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
27	20063	SO 5127 7469	Grade II Listed. No.1 Old Street and No.17 Tower Street. 15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century restaurant and shops with 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations. Originally street-corner courtyard plan, subsequently filled in. 2 storey (also attic to No.17).	No change – the building is situated approximately 75-80m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with a number of buildings (several Listed) on Tower Street blocking the view between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
28	20082	SO 5128 7470	Grade II Listed. No.15 Tower Street – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century fronted (earlier core) shop and dwelling of painted brick with a slate roof. 3 storeys and a cellar.	No change – the building is situated approximately 70m from the site at The Queens, with several buildings on the S side of Tower Street located between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
29	20081	SO 5129 7470	Grade II Listed. No.14 Tower Street. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop and dwelling of brick with shallow pitched slate roof. 3 storeys and cellar.	No change – the building is situated approximately 50m from the site at The Queens, with several buildings on the S side of Tower Street between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
30	11286	SO 5128 7470	Grade II Listed. No.16 Tower Street – late 16 <sup>th</sup>	No change – the building is situated approximately 75m from the site at



			century house (now shop) of timber frame and plaster with Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys and cellar.	The Queens, with several buildings on the S side of Tower Street blocking the view between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
31	20079	SO 5129 7472	Grade II Listed. No.6 Tower Street – 18 <sup>th</sup> century shop and dwelling of stucco with plain roof tiles. 3 storeys. 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop front, 20 <sup>th</sup> century door. Included for group value.	No change – the building is situated approximately 40m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with several 3 storey buildings on the S side of Tower Street located between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
32	20083	SO 5126 7472	Grade II Listed. The Cobblers Shop and dwellings over, Tower Street – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop and dwellings (earlier core), built of brick with slate roof. 3 storeys, attic and cellar. Included for group value.	No change – the building is situated approximately 60m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with several buildings fronting Tower Street between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
33	11285	SO 5126 7471	Grade II Listed. No.1 Tower Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house, built of brick with a hipped slate roof. 3 storeys.	No change – the building is situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with a number of buildings on the S side of Tower Street blocking the view between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
34	11044	SO 5126 7473	Grade II Listed. No.34 Bull Ring. House (now shop) with 16 <sup>th</sup> century core and 18 <sup>th</sup> century front. Rendered, timber frame, 20 <sup>th</sup> century plain tile roof with gable to front. 3 storeys. 20 <sup>th</sup> century shopfront.	No change – the building is situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens at the closest point, with a number of buildings on both sides of Tower Street blocking the view between the two, and is therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
35	11045	SO 5126 7472	Grade II Listed. No.35 Bull Ring. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now offices) of painted brick, timber frame, plain tiled roof with gable to front. 3 storeys. 20 <sup>th</sup> century shopfront. Rear elevation – 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber frame with 19 <sup>th</sup> century brick infill. Building survey carried out in	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 100m from the site at The Queens with a number of buildings on both sides of Tower Street blocking the view between the two between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.



			1993 by CHAU.	
36	11043	SO 5126 7473	Grade II Listed. No.33 Bull Ring – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop) of painted brick with hipped Welsh slate roof. 3 storeys.	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 100m from the site at The Queens with a number of buildings on both sides of Tower Street blocking the view between the two between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
37	11042	SO 5126 7474	Grade II Listed. No.27 Bull Ring – 15 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop) of timber frame and plaster with plain tile gable roof. 2 storeys. 20 <sup>th</sup> century shopfront, 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century ranges.	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 100m from the site at The Queens with a number of buildings on Tower Street between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
38	11041	SO 5126 7474	Grade II Listed. No.26 Bull Ring. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now offices). Built of painted stucco with plain tile gable roof. 3 storeys, late 20 <sup>th</sup> century shop front.	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 100m from the site at The Queens with a number of buildings on Tower Street located between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
39	11040	SO 5125 7475	Grade II Listed. No.25 Bull Ring (part of Feathers Hotel). Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house of painted brick with plain tile roof. 20 <sup>th</sup> century inn front. 3 storeys, wing to rear.	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 100m from the site at The Queens with a number of buildings on Tower Street blocking the view between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
40	11039	SO 5125 7476	Grade I Listed. Feathers Hotel, Bull Ring – 17 <sup>th</sup> century (or earlier) hotel of timber frame and plaster and brick, with a double-depth plain tile roof. 3 bay plan, 3 storeys and cellar.	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 100m from the site at The Queens with a number of buildings on Tower Street blocking the view between the two between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.
41	11051	SO 5124 7470	Grade II Listed. Nos. 47, 48 and 49 Bull Ring – shops and dwellings on island site, 18 <sup>th</sup> century front to 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber frame. No.49 built of brick with 2 storeys, attic and cellar; Nos. 47 and 48 (house and shop – 17 <sup>th</sup> century with 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century additions and alterations)	No change – the buildings are situated approximately 90m from the site at The Queens with a number of buildings to the S of Tower Street between the two, and are therefore unlikely to be directly affected in terms of visual impact by the construction.



			built of timber frame and plaster, stucco and render with Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys.	
42	01177	SO 5132 7467	Grade II Listed. Surviving section of medieval town walls from site of Galdeford Gate (southwards).	Sight to Moderate – the section of wall is situated approximately 20m from the site at The Queens and is visible from the development area. Views across the development area towards the wall (and vice versa) are largely restricted by modern development to the S, E and W of the site while the view of the wall from Lower Galdeford is obscured by the existing public house. Views looking E from the rear end of properties on the E side of Old Street towards the town walls are likely to be affected by the proposed development although these views are not generally accessible to the public. It is likely that the demolition of the shop and outbuildings to the E of the Queen's will temporarily expose views looking W from Packers Court across the development area to the town wall which will again be obscured by the construction of the new dwellings. Changes to views looking E from the town walls across to the development area (and vice versa) could also be affected, particularly in view of the demolition of the neighbouring property at Nos. 116-119 Lower Galdeford
43	(Not listed)	SO 5134 7470	The Queens, Lower Galdeford.	Moderate – there will be a significant visual impact on The Queens itself as a result of the development to the rear of the site. The antiques shop immediately to the E and the outbuildings to the S will be demolished

*Table 11: Magnitude of visual impact of the development work at The Queens on the built heritage assets within 100m of the site*

### *3. Overall Significance of Impact*

The assessment of the overall significance of impact of the proposed development on the built heritage assets in the vicinity of The Queens, taking into account the importance of the



individual buildings and the magnitude of impact of the proposed development, is presented in the following table (*Table 12*).

	<i>HER No.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Significance of impact</i>
1	20080	SO 5130 7469	Grade II Listed. 18 <sup>th</sup> century single-storey cottage (now laundrette) with earlier origins to rear of No.11 Tower Street.	Neutral
2	11259	SO 5130 7462	Grade II Listed. No. 37, 41 and 45 Old Street. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop and dwellings) with 3 storeys and a cellar. Some 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century additions.	Neutral
3	11262	SO 5137 7457	Grade II* Listed. 69 Old Street. 12 <sup>th</sup> century (later alterations) tower of town wall, now house. 3 storeys, built of rubble with a plain tile pyramidal roof and single window range. 20 <sup>th</sup> century extension and casements.	Slight
4	17414	SO 5130 7458	Grade II Listed. 17 <sup>th</sup> century house with a c.1800 brick front at No.28 Old Street. Timber frame, plain tiled roof, 3 storeys and a cellar.	Neutral
5	17415	SO 5130 7458	Grade II Listed. Probable 17 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.30 Old Street. Re-fronted early/mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century. Built of brick with a plain tile roof (20 <sup>th</sup> century). Consists of 2 storeys, brick stack to rear, attic and cellar.	Neutral
6	11253	SO 5131 7457	Grade II Listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.32 Mortimer Court, Old Street (formerly the Green Dragon Inn). Built of brick with a Welsh slate roof, 3 storeys and probable cellar.	Neutral
7	17416	SO 5131 7456	Grade II Listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century brick house at No.34 Old Street. 3 storeys and cellar, Welsh	Neutral



			slate roof.	
8	17417	SO 5131 7456	Grade II Listed. Nos. 34 and 36 Old Street. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses with earlier origins. Built of brick, some rubble to rear, Welsh slate roof, plain tiles to rear. 3 storeys and cellar. Extensions to rear, flying freehold between the houses.	Neutral
9	17418	SO 5132 7455	Grade II Listed. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.40 Old Street. Built of bricks, Welsh slate roof to front, plain tiles to rear, brick end stacks. 3 storeys and cellar.	Neutral
10	11260	SO 5133 7457	Grade II Listed. Nos. 51 To 57 (odd) Old Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses built of brick with a Welsh slate roof. 4 unit plan, 3 storeys, cellars in the 2 larger end units.	Neutral
11	11263	SO 5134 7454	Grade II Listed. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house at No.71 Old Street. Built of roughcast brick, Welsh slate roof, brick stack to rear. 3 storeys and a cellar.	Neutral
12	11261	SO 5134 7455	Grade II Listed. Nos. 59-67 (odd) Old Street. 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century core. 4 unit plan, 3 storeys and cellars. Stucco (likely early 19 <sup>th</sup> century), Welsh slate roof, brick stacks to rear. Nos. 63-67 have probable 18 <sup>th</sup> century additions to rear, No.61 has early 19 <sup>th</sup> century extension.	Neutral
13	11048	SO 5124 7467	Grade II* Listed. Old Bull Ring Tavern. 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber frame and plaster, 20 <sup>th</sup> century plain tiles, twin gables on both roof lines, brick stacks to rear. 2 units, both 3 storeys (right unit	Neutral



			has attic). 17 <sup>th</sup> century interior panelling, chamfered ceiling beams and moulded plasterwork ceiling. 19 <sup>th</sup> century dogleg staircase.	
14	11047	SO 5124 7468	Grade II Listed. No.42 Bull Ring. 3 storey 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop, included for group value), of render with Welsh slate to front. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop front and rear wing with 20 <sup>th</sup> century plain tile roof. 18 <sup>th</sup> century brickwork to left gable.	Neutral
15	11244	SO 5125 7468	Grade II Listed. No.2 Old Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now restaurant and flat). Roughcast, with gable roof (plain tiles to left, Welsh slate to shallower right hand pitch), 3 storeys and cellar.	Neutral
16	11245	SO 5126 7467	Grade II Listed. No.4 Old Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shops) of roughcast brick with shallow pitched Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys and cellar.	Neutral
17	11052	SO 5125 7469	Grade II Listed. Nos. 50 and 51 Bull Ring (The Tolsey). On island site – lies within large medieval market compound. Market Hall (now shops) of late 15 <sup>th</sup> century, though much restored in 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	Neutral
18	11246	SO 5126 7466	Grade II Listed. Nos. 6 and 8 Old Street - 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop and dwelling). Painted brick, plain tile roof. 3 storeys and cellar. Rear wall rebuilt in brick (20 <sup>th</sup> century).	Neutral
19	11247	SO 5127 7465	Grade II Listed. No.10 Old Street (County Library) – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century, painted brick,	Neutral



			Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys and a cellar. Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century entrance.	
20	11249	SO 5128 7462	Grade II Listed. No.14 Old Street, Town Preachers House. Dated c.1611, of timber frame and plaster with plain tile roof. 3 storeys and cellar.	Neutral
21	11250	SO 5128 7461	Grade II Listed. No.16 Old Street – Chapel Hall (now surgery) dated to c.1830. Construction of brick with Welsh slate roof brick end stacks. 2 storeys and cellar.	Neutral
22	11252	SO 5129 7460	Grade II Listed. Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Old Street – mixture of house and shops, mainly 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Neutral
23	11259	SO 5130 7462	Grade II Listed. Nos 37, 41 and 45 Old Street. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop and dwellings) of roughcast brick with old plain tiled roof. 3 storeys and cellar	Neutral
24	11257	SO 5128 7468	Grade II Listed. No.5 Old Street. House (now shop) with 16 <sup>th</sup> century core, 18 <sup>th</sup> century front. Timber frame, brick, stone rubble, shallow pitched slate roof. 3 storeys and cellar. 17 <sup>th</sup> century rubble range to rear	Neutral
25	11258	SO 5128 7466	Grade II Listed. No.7 Old Street – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now café, shop and dwelling) of rendered brick with slate roof. 3 storeys and cellar.	Neutral
26	11256	SO 5128 7468	Grade II Listed. No.3 Old Street – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house (now flats, included for group value) built of brick with a 20 <sup>th</sup> century Welsh slate roof. 3 storeys.	Neutral
27	20063	SO 5127 7469	Grade II Listed. No.1 Old	Neutral



			Street and No.17 Tower Street. 15 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century restaurant and shops with 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations. Originally street-corner courtyard plan, subsequently filled in. 2 storey (also attic to No.17).	
28	20082	SO 5128 7470	Grade II Listed. No.15 Tower Street – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century fronted (earlier core) shop and dwelling of painted brick with a slate roof. 3 storeys and a cellar.	Neutral
29	20081	SO 5129 7470	Grade II Listed. No.14 Tower Street. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop and dwelling of brick with shallow pitched slate roof. 3 storeys and cellar.	Neutral
30	11286	SO 5128 7470	Grade II Listed. No.16 Tower Street – late 16 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop) of timber frame and plaster with Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys and cellar.	Neutral
31	20079	SO 5129 7472	Grade II Listed. No.6 Tower Street – 18 <sup>th</sup> century shop and dwelling of stucco with plain roof tiles. 3 storeys. 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop front, 20 <sup>th</sup> century door. Included for group value.	Neutral
32	20083	SO 5126 7472	Grade II Listed. The Cobblers Shop and dwellings over, Tower Street – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop and dwellings (earlier core), built of brick with slate roof. 3 storeys, attic and cellar. Included for group value.	Neutral
33	11285	SO 5126 7471	Grade II Listed. No.1 Tower Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century house, built of brick with a hipped slate roof. 3 storeys.	Neutral



34	11044	SO 5126 7473	Grade II Listed. No.34 Bull Ring. House (now shop) with 16 <sup>th</sup> century core and 18 <sup>th</sup> century front. Rendered, timber frame, 20 <sup>th</sup> century plain tile roof with gable to front. 3 storeys. 20 <sup>th</sup> century shop front.	Neutral
35	11045	SO 5126 7472	Grade II Listed. No.35 Bull Ring. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now offices) of painted brick, timber frame, plain tiled roof with gable to front. 3 storeys. 20 <sup>th</sup> century shop front. Rear elevation – 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber frame with 19 <sup>th</sup> century brick infill. Building survey carried out in 1993 by CHAU.	Neutral
36	11043	SO 5126 7473	Grade II Listed. No.33 Bull Ring – late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop) of painted brick with hipped Welsh slate roof. 3 storeys.	Neutral
37	11042	SO 5126 7474	Grade II Listed. No.27 Bull Ring – 15 <sup>th</sup> century house (now shop) of timber frame and plaster with plain tile gable roof. 2 storeys. 20 <sup>th</sup> century shop front, 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century ranges.	Neutral
38	11041	SO 5126 7474	Grade II Listed. No.26 Bull Ring. 18 <sup>th</sup> century house (now offices). Built of painted stucco with plain tile gable roof. 3 storeys, late 20 <sup>th</sup> century shop front.	Neutral
39	11040	SO 5125 7475	Grade II Listed. No.25 Bull Ring (part of Feathers Hotel). Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house of painted brick with plain tile roof. 20 <sup>th</sup> century inn front. 3 storeys, wing to rear.	Neutral
40	11039	SO 5125 7476	Grade I Listed. Feathers Hotel, Bull Ring – 17 <sup>th</sup> century (or earlier) hotel	Neutral



			of timber frame and plaster and brick, with a double-depth plain tile roof. 3 bay plan, 3 storeys and cellar.	
41	11051	SO 5124 7470	Grade II Listed. Nos. 47, 48 and 49 Bull Ring – shops and dwellings on island site, 18 <sup>th</sup> century front to 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber frame. No.49 built of brick with 2 storeys, attic and cellar; Nos. 47 and 48 (house and shop – 17 <sup>th</sup> century with 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century additions and alterations) built of timber frame and plaster, stucco and render with Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys.	Neutral
42	01177	SO 5132 7467	Grade II Listed. Surviving section of medieval town walls from site of Galdeford Gate (southwards).	Slight to Moderate
43	(Not listed)	SO 5134 7470	The Queens, Lower Galdeford.	Moderate

*Table 12: Significance of impact of the development work at The Queens on the built heritage assets within 100m of the site, taking into account the importance of the assets and the magnitude of visual impact*

#### *Discussion of results of impact assessment on built heritage assets*

- The overall impact on the built heritage assets in the vicinity of the development site at The Queens Lower Galdeford has been assessed as **Slight** to **Moderate**, as there are very few important buildings that are likely to be significantly affected by the work in either in terms of visual or physical impact.
- The proposed development will not impact physically upon any recorded built heritage assets (ie. listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments) in the vicinity of the site.
- However there will be **Moderate** physical impact to the fabric of The Queen's PH, represented by the demolition of several existing outbuildings of late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century date located to the S and SE of the public house; however, these structures (which are unlisted) have been assessed as being of **Low** importance in architectural and historic terms.



- Due to the location of the development to the rear of the Queen's PH and the fact that the proposed buildings are to have low pitched roofs and follow the existing levels it is extremely unlikely that the development will result in significant change to the existing townscape form. This, along with the vernacular design and materials that will be used, implies that the development work will not be detrimental to the architectural character of the area. .
- The demolition of the single storey gabled shop (of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date) immediately adjacent to the E side of the Queen's PH and the outbuildings to the rear (of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date) and the construction of the new houses and access road there will impact to a degree upon the Lower Galdeford streetscape. However, this impact has been assessed as **Slight**: the proposed new buildings are intended to be similar in form, scale and roofline to the previously existing structures on the site.
- Views of the proposed development area from street level to the S and E have already been heavily obscured by extensive modern housing development along Friars Gardens consequently the potential for the proposed development to impact upon established views from these directions towards towards the Queen's itself or other built heritage assets in the near vicinity has been assessed as **Slight**.
- The impact of the proposed development on views towards the section of the medieval town wall located approximately 20m W of the site, has been assessed as **Slight** to **Moderate**. The proposed demolition of the shop building to the E of the Queen's PH will temporarily open up views looking E from the housing development at Packers Court across the development area towards the town wall, however these will again be obscured by the construction of the proposed new houses.
- Views looking W from the rear of the properties on the E side of Old Street across the line of the town wall towards the development area could potentially be affected by the proposed new build, although the fact that the new houses will be of similar form, scale and roofline to the previously existing outbuildings will minimise the potential visual impact. Until recently, the view from the town wall towards the development area had been obscured somewhat by the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century buildings occupying the yard to the rear of Nos. 116-119; however with the very recent demolition of these structures it is possible that further views from the development area towards the medieval town wall (or vice versa) may be exposed.



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## Cartography

(All maps were obtained from Shropshire Archives unless otherwise stated)

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