

Archaeological Excavation

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Ludlow  
Shropshire**

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# **BORDER ARCHAEOLOGY**

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## CONTENTS

1.	NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY .....	3
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	4
3.	HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
4.	METHODOLOGY .....	7
5.	RESULTS.....	7
6.	INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS .....	41
7.	SUMMARY & CONCLUSION .....	42
8.	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	43
9.	APPENDICES .....	45

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1.	Site location plan	4
Fig. 2.	Plan of early phases in Area 3	10
Fig. 3.	Plan of early phases in Area 1 and 2	11
Fig. 4.	Section through pits [368 & [331]	12
Fig. 5.	Plan showing large pit [370]	12
Fig. 6.	S-facing section of sondage in Area 2	14
Fig. 7.	E-facing section of sondage in Area 2	14
Fig. 8.	Section through construction cut [042] for wall (040)	15
Fig. 9.	S-facing elevation of walls (039) & (040)	16
Fig. 10.	E-facing section through pit [035]	18
Fig. 11.	Pit [327], looking S	18
Fig. 12.	E-facing elevation of wall (028)	19
Fig. 13.	S-facing elevation of walls (324) & (343)	19
Fig. 14.	Section showing Phase 3 features and deposits	20
Fig. 15.	W-facing section through Phase 4 deposits and features	22
Fig. 16.	S-facing elevation of wall (220)	22
Fig. 17.	Plan of later phases in Area 1 and Area 2	24
Fig. 18.	Plan of later phases in Area 3	25
Fig. 19.	N-facing section through Area 3 deposits and features	27
Fig. 20.	N-facing section of Area 3	28
Fig. 21.	S-facing section through Area 3 deposits and features	29
Fig. 22.	W-facing section through deposits N of E-W brick wall (324)	30
Fig. 23.	E-facing elevation of wall (360)	31
Fig. 24.	E-facing section through pit [379]	31
Fig. 25.	W-facing section through tiled floor (011)	34
Fig. 26.	N-facing section of wall (039)	34
Fig. 27.	N-facing elevation of wall (007)	37
Fig. 28.	N-facing elevation of structure (214)	39
Fig. 29.	Section through [334]	39
Fig. 30.	Copper alloy object from rubble backfill (216)	87
Fig. 31.	Late medieval pottery handle fragment from (207)	87
Fig. 32.	Floor tile fragment from (325)	88
Fig. 33.	Worked bone (018), early C14 jetton (377) and C13—C14 jug fragment (067)	89

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## 1. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*Border Archaeology's excavations on the site of the former Portcullis Furniture showroom at No 29 Corve Street revealed evidence of medieval butchery, tanning and leatherworking activity together with domestic waste in the form of charred grain, animal bone and fragmentary pottery vessels. The later history of the site was represented by industrial waste and structural remains associated with 19th century ironworking.*

*The earliest record of settlement within this part of Ludlow dates from the latter part of the 12<sup>th</sup> century when 12 burgage plots located on the western side of Corve Street (to the north of No 29) were transferred to the Hospitaller commandery of Dinmore. Roughly contemporary with this early period of settlement were a series of rubbish pits uncovered during Border Archaeology's investigations. These appear to have been fairly rapidly dug and backfilled with domestic refuse consisting of fragmentary cooking pot, jugs and tiles, animal bones and plant remains, including charred barley, rye and wheat grains and a charred hazelnut fragment, the presence of which suggests that hazelnuts were being used to supplement the diet of animals or humans. Also contained within this fill was an early 14<sup>th</sup> century jetton, or reckoning counter, used in commercial transactions.*

*In 1349-50, a block of land adjacent to the site was cleared to make way for the conventual buildings of a Carmelite friary established by the Ludlow wool merchant Sir Lawrence Ludelowe. A boundary dispute recorded in 1438 between the prior and one John Howe, a barker involved in the tanning and leatherworking trade, suggests that by the 15<sup>th</sup> century these activities were located immediately adjacent to the friary precinct and were thus very close to the site.*

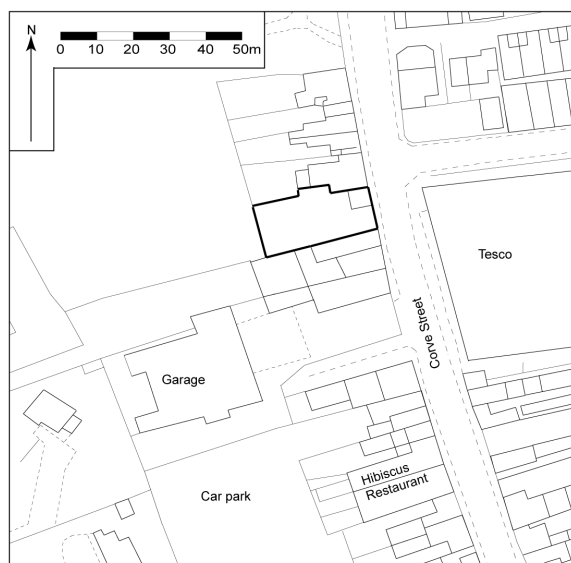
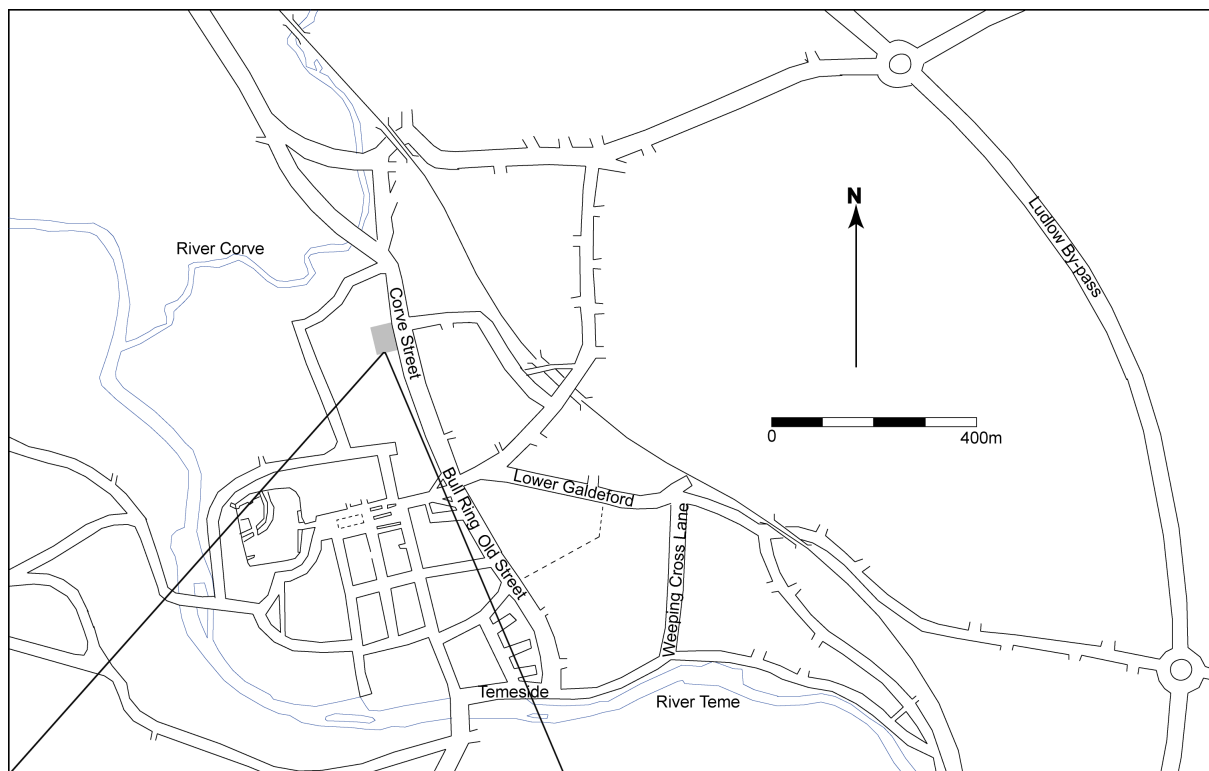
*Border Archaeology's investigations revealed a considerable amount of waste bone probably deriving from these industries, some of which was found in a large pit of 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> century date. The majority of this animal bone, however, was from Phases 4, 5 and 6, representing roughly the period from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This material consisted of a number of cattle and sheep/goat foot bones, which, given the presence on some of the bones of vertical knife marks indicative of skinning, probably represents waste from the skinning of carcasses and the preparation of hides. It is possible that much of the bone material was originally disposed of elsewhere and subsequently deposited on the site, along with other material, as hardcore; however, given the known association of this area with tanning and leatherworking, it appears more likely that the site was used specifically for waste disposal. Small numbers of cattle and goat horn cores were also present, possibly indicating refuse from horn working. Such accumulations of specialist refuse are frequently encountered in medieval and later urban deposits.*

*The later use of the site was represented by a deposit of industrial waste consisting of ash, charcoal and iron slag. This waste material was associated with structural remains of 19th century date that were first identified during an evaluation carried out in 2002 by Border Archaeology and appears to signify the presence of ironworking on the site.*

*In summary, the site appears to have been associated with 'marginal' industrial activities (so-called because they were carried out away from the main area of urban settlement) from an early date and this association seems to have continued well into the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. These industries included the skinning of carcasses and the preparation of hides and, during the 19th century, ironworking.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

This report incorporates both the draft site report and all the post-excavation analyses and interpretation of the work undertaken at the archaeological excavation at 29 Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire, in regard of a proposed residential development by Ludlow Properties Ltd. This was pursuant to an evaluation undertaken by Border Archaeology in 2003, which had revealed a number of potential medieval features.



The site was located within the shell of the former Portcullis Furniture showroom and measured approximately 220m<sup>2</sup>. Excavations began in June 2005 and were completed in July 2005.

Copies of this report will be submitted to Ludlow Properties, Michael Watson Shropshire County Council Historic Environment Officer and the county Sites and Monuments Record.

### 2.1 Soils and Geology

Ludlow is classified as an unsurveyed urban area in terms of soils and geology; however, the site appears to be located close to the boundary

Fig. 1: Site location plan



between an area of typical argillic brown earths of the ROWTON series (571A) and typical brown alluvial soils of the TEME series (561b). The former consist of well drained fine silty and fine loamy soils, locally over gravel, with some fine silty over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils; the underlying geology is glaciofluvial or river terrace gravel and till. The latter consist of deep stoneless permeable silty soils, with gravelly subsoil in places, overlying river alluvium.

The variant 'naturals' encountered across the site generally comprised fine loamy soils over gravels and thus appeared to relate more closely to the soils of the ROWTON series.

### 3. HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

No. 29 Corve Street is located opposite the junction with Station Drive and comprises a mid-to-late 20<sup>th</sup> century two-storey brick-and-render building with a pyramidal stepped parapet on the front elevation. The first floor has at least four rooms, two of them overlooking Corve Street, and the ground floor comprises a large showroom and rear office space. A large window is set back into the front elevation along with a large door opening to the N. Either side of No. 29, and adjoining the property, are two Listed Buildings - PRN 11098 and 11099.

Either side of Corve Street is an extensive set of early medieval burgage plots. It is generally regarded that Ludlow was laid out in several distinct phases (Hannaford & Stamper 1996), with the Corve Street burgages succeeding Old Street (before the Broad Street and Mill Street units). The earliest record of settlement within the Corve Street area dates from the latter part of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when Hugh Lacy, who probably succeeded to the lordship of Ludlow in 1158, gave 12 burgage plots located on the W side of Corve Street to the Hospitaller commandery of Dinmore before his death in 1186 (Faraday 1991:14). The extent of the burgage plot system in Corve Street can be clearly seen on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1886. Either side of Corve Street are plots which are roughly similar in size. The plots along the western side of Corve Street appear to stop at No. 28.

In 1349-50, a block of land adjacent to the site was cleared for the construction of conventual buildings comprising the Carmelite friary established by the Ludlow wool merchant Sir Lawrence Ludelowe. This land comprised seven burgages, each plot measuring four perches, or 66 feet, wide [20m] and up to 18 perches deep (Klein & Roe 1987: 29; Lloyd 1999: 23). The Friary was partially excavated in 1861 and a tentative reconstruction by the 19th century architect Herbert Evans includes a church (with long nave), bell tower, chancel and refectory. In recent times, the friary has been investigated using modern excavation techniques. The Birmingham University Field Unit, supported by the Ludlow Historical Research Group in the 1980s, excavated a series of building phases dating from before 1350, the earliest stratigraphy dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (Klein & Roe 1987). The remains from this phase consisted of an extensive posthole alignment delineating a substantial timber-framed building, possibly an aisled hall. The friary was dissolved in August 1538; however there were still considerable remains of the friary buildings still standing when the owner of the site, Charles Foxe of Bromfield, established an almshouse there in 1590 (Gaydon 1973: 95). The remains of the church and conventual buildings were in a ruinous state by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and were cleared by 1824 when a large part of the former friary site was laid out as a cemetery, which continued in use until the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In places, Corve Street is unusually wide compared to other medieval streets in Ludlow. Near Station Drive, a market place was probably established either side of the central area (Dalwood 1996), possibly an overspill from the market held in and around the Bull Ring (Lloyd 1999: 75). The same can be said of Broad Street and Mill Street, both located within the walled town. According to the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, a cattle and auction market existed on the corner of Corve Street and Station Drive. The market area originally set up by George Morris in 1885 is now the site of a Tesco superstore.



The main industry along the E side of Corve Street from the late medieval period to the 16<sup>th</sup> century appears to have been cloth manufacture and associated trades such as dyeing and tanning, which by their nature would be situated on the periphery of urban settlement (Hannaford & Stamper 1996: 4; Lloyd 1999: 41). A boundary dispute recorded in 1438 between the prior of the Carmelite house and one John Howe, a barker involved in the tanning and leatherworking trades, suggests that by the 15<sup>th</sup> century these trades were located immediately adjacent to the friary precinct (Faraday 1991: 63).

By 1400 cloth manufacture had become Ludlow's leading industry; between 1400 and 1449 69 people were directly engaged in cloth making, with a further 12 in allied trades (Lloyd *ibid.* 41).

The English Civil War of 1642-47 appears to have had a dramatic effect on the buildings in Ludlow. Representing and garrisoned for the Crown, the town was strategically placed on the main western route way. It came under threat of attack in May 1643 and, as a consequence, the people living outside the town were ordered to construct an earthen rampart (measuring 45 inches (1.2m) in height and 36 inches (1m) in thickness). When this construction work was underway, the town gates and walls were repaired and upgraded and a series of musket loopholes were cut into the gates. The reinforcement of the castle and town walls enabled the Royalist garrison to control Ludlow and south Shropshire throughout most of the war. Indeed, Prince Rupert and Charles I visited and recruited from the town in 1645.

In autumn 1645, the town came under threat once again and dramatic action was taken to create a clear field of fire (from the town walls). Many suburban houses, including those in Corve Street, were demolished or dismantled and, as part of the demolition process, the town's surveyors marked each of the properties with a series of boundary stones. Bailiffs prepared a rent-roll for all demolished properties. As Parliamentary forces neared, more buildings were demolished to extend the line of fire and it is likely that the area around Castle Garage, adjacent to No 29 Corve Street, was affected by this decision.

However, in 1646 Parliamentary forces under the leadership of Col John Birch and Sir William Brereton laid siege to the town for a month. The tenements over Corve Gate were destroyed by Parliamentary artillery fire and this damage by overwhelming forces forced the Royalist garrison to surrender. The Ludlow garrison, now run by Parliamentary forces, remained until 1655 (Shoesmith & Johnson 2000: 87-8).

### 3.1 Archaeological Evidence

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) lists a brewery on the site of Castle Garage (PRN 07068). According to cartographic evidence, the brewery appears to be in existence after 1835 but before 1886. The brewery is also present on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map, when it is later described as 'The Maltings'.

Immediately opposite the site, an excavation carried out in 1999 revealed a series of street building frontages (with associated burgage plots) dating to the medieval period (Gifford & Partners 1999). The frontages, of timber and stone, dated from the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, when the original medieval properties along Corve Street were set out. Overlying these building remains was a series of features and structures, including an early post-medieval cobblestone surface. Associated with both periods was a large artefact assemblage which included 845 pottery sherds dating from the 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century; most of the medieval wares were of local origin.

Further archaeological investigation has taken place at 147-152 Corve Street (Hannaford & Stamper 1996) and the Ludlow Library and Museum Resource Centre (Hannaford & Bryant 2001). Both of these sites lie outside the research area.



#### 4. METHODOLOGY

Site works commenced with the breaking of an existing concrete floor surface and the removal of concrete and associated aggregate by hand.

Due to space and access constraints the site was subdivided into three areas: Area 1 comprised the SW corner of the site, Area 2 the NW and N ends and Area 3 the entire E side. The results from these three areas were correlated during the post-excavation phase.

A derived temporary benchmark was established on the site, with a value of 88.54m AOD.

Written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with fieldwork standards set by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1995; revised 2001). The written record comprised a detailed stratigraphic record using a context numbering system and was compiled using pro forma context sheets. Drawn records were made in plan and section at scales of 1:20 and 1:10, as appropriate, using *pro forma* recording sheets and the photographic record comprised 35mm colour and monochrome prints, supplemented by 4MP digital images. It should be noted that a number of early process photographs were lost due to theft of camera equipment; however, an extensive archival record has been made.

A judgement sampling methodology was used, with samples taken from deposits that suggested a degree of palaeoenvironmental preservation.

All finds were retained for specialist analysis except those from definite 20<sup>th</sup> century contexts. Where substantial amounts of material were found (i.e. window glass) a representative sample was retained.

All deposits were reduced by hand, except in Area 2 where large homogenous deposits were evaluated by hand prior to being reduced by machine under archaeological supervision.

Features were fully excavated where possible; however, for health and safety reasons a very large pit feature [217] discovered in Area 2 was evaluated by a series of hand excavated slots.

#### 5. RESULTS

The site was nominally subdivided into three areas but all of these were contiguous and will be treated as a single area with regard to phasing. There were nine archaeological phases site wide, although this reflects a degree of ambiguity caused by large areas of truncation.

Site natural was identified with some difficulty. The SW corner of the site revealed a firm mottled mid orangey-brown sand, (033) and (038), over which was a dark yellowish brown sandy layer with abundant gravels (037). This is likely to be similar material to (069), separated from (037) by retained wall (028). The base of evaluation slots located at the N and NW ends of the site revealed a firm mid yellowish-brown clayey sand with frequent small-large angular stones and occasional coal fragments (218). At the SE end of site natural appeared to be a firm mid pinkish-brown sand with frequent gravels (353) over which was a firm mid pinkish-brown clayey sand with very occasional small angular stones (352). Between the SE and SW areas of the site was a firm mid orangey-brown clayey sand with occasional small-medium angular stones (332), which was excavated for 0.6m and produced no evidence to suggest the deposit was not natural, although it appeared similar to Phase I layer (341). Natural was not reached at the NE end of the site as archaeological activity was constrained by Health and Safety considerations.

Over these were a series of deposits across the site that appeared to be disturbed or redeposited natural material. These included a friable mottled orangey-brown clayey sand with occasional



Plate 1: S-facing section showing early pitting in Area 3

charcoal flecks (036) in the SW corner; a friable light yellowish-brown clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and ferric flecks and streaks (341) in the SE corner; and a friable mid reddish-brown clayey sand with moderate small-medium angular stones (328) in between these two areas. Deposit (341) produced 2 small rim sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century local ware, though these may be considered to be intrusive. Across the N end of site the evaluation of the deep pitting did not reveal a similar deposit to any of these, but instead produced a loose mid orangey-brown clayey sand with frequent small-medium angular stones and occasional

charcoal flecks. Part of (036) sat within depression [053], which was originally considered to be a cut feature but subsequently appears to have been a naturally formed hollow.

A number of intercutting pits in Area 3 have been included in Phase 1 within a series of sub-phases, as these appear to have been fairly rapidly excavated and backfilled.

#### *Phase 1a*

Pit [385] was a large sub-rectangular cut into (341) measuring 2.05m E-W x >0.2m N-S (extending N beyond the scope of excavation) x 0.3m. The feature was truncated by [370] and no evidence of its function survived but it was probably a waste disposal pit, as pottery, animal bone and metal objects were present in single backfill (380). The pottery contained in this context comprised 15 jug and cooking pot sherds of locally produced 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century ware. Analysis of environmental samples from this deposit revealed a small number of charred barley, rye and wheat grains and a charred hazelnut fragment, the presence of which suggests that hazelnuts were being used to supplement the diet of animals or humans. Also noted were charred ribwort plantain and grass seeds indicating open waste ground near to habitation while the presence of soil fungus suggests the proximity of beech, pine and birch woodland. Over this deposit make-up layer (384) was dumped, although the reason for this is unclear.

#### *Phase 1b*

A small sub-circular feature [388] measuring 0.3m diameter and 0.37m deep and extending slightly to the N beyond the excavation area was cut into (384). The feature had a single backfill (387) and appears to have been a posthole, although no evidence of a structure or alignment were revealed. It was covered by make-up layer (386).

Deposit (223) in Area 2 was exposed within the space between retained walls (220) and (343). The upper 0.2m of this deposit was excavated, revealing what appeared to be a dumped layer consisting of firm, mid orangey-brown clayey sand with occasional small angular stones. The depth at which this deposit was uncovered was such that further investigation could not be undertaken safely.





Plate 2: Early 14th century jetton



Plate 3: E-facing section showing large pit [368]

At the SW end of site in Area 1 was a heavily truncated sub-ovoid pit [068], the surviving portion of which measured 0.64m E-W x 0.3m N-S x 0.04m. The remaining fill (067) produced a jug sherd of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century local ware and a quantity of animal bone. The nature of this pit was unclear, although it is likely to have been a precursor to pit [066] which truncated most of the feature.

*Phase 1c*

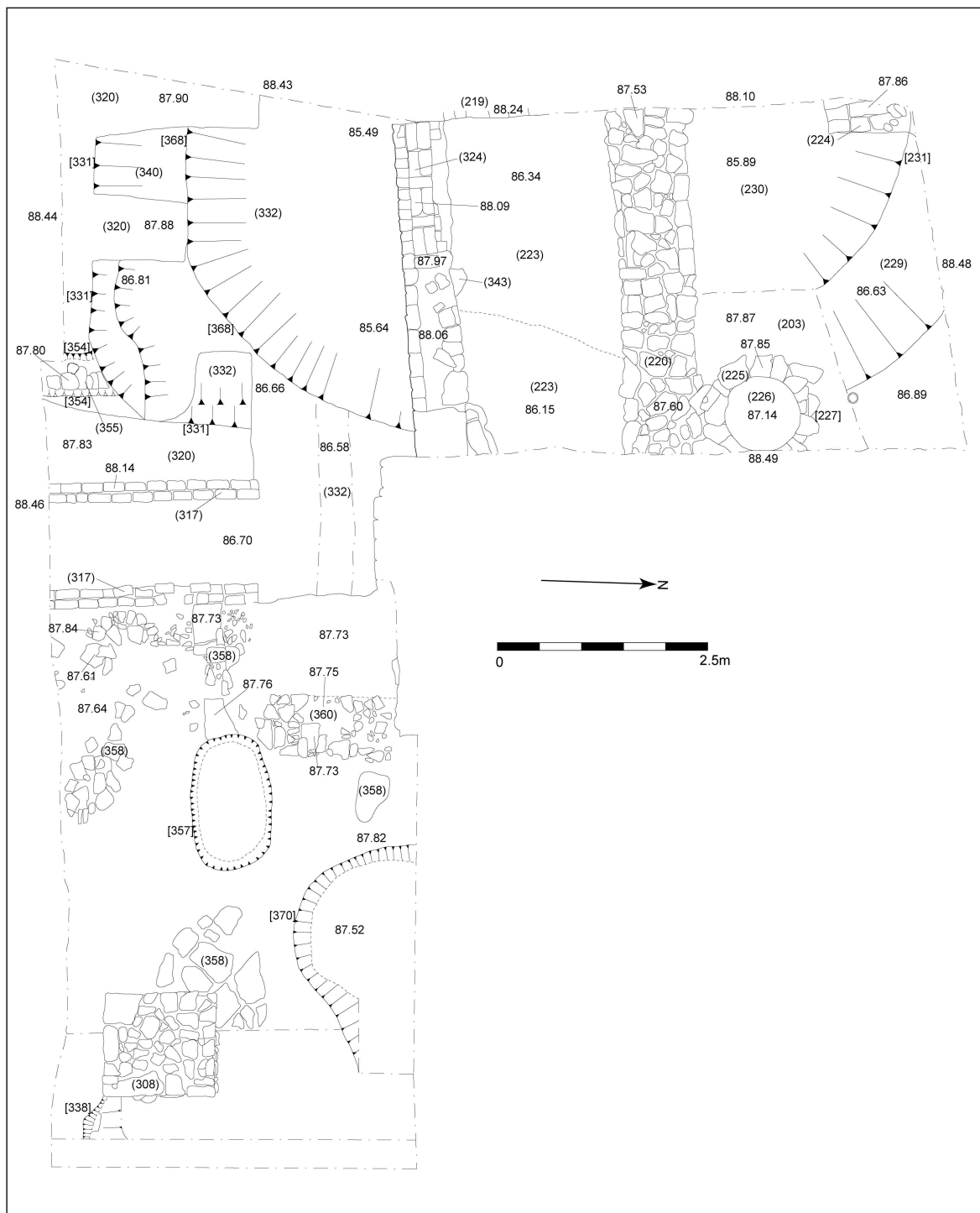
A large pit [370] truncating (380) was cut into (386) and this extended N beyond the excavation area (Figs. 2 & 5). The visible portion of this pit was semicircular and measured 1.8m E-W x >1.5m N-S x 0.42m. The primary fill was a stony, ashy deposit (377) with a maximum thickness of 0.31m and this seems to have been a deliberate backfilling of the pit with destruction material, although whether the pit was originally excavated to accommodate this material or whether the material was dumped in the pit when it fell into disuse is unclear.

Fill (377) contained a significant quantity of pottery, including 41 jug and cooking pot sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century local ware and a fragment of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century ridge tile. Also contained within this fill were fragments of animal bone, CBM and a Cu alloy jetton of probable early 14th century

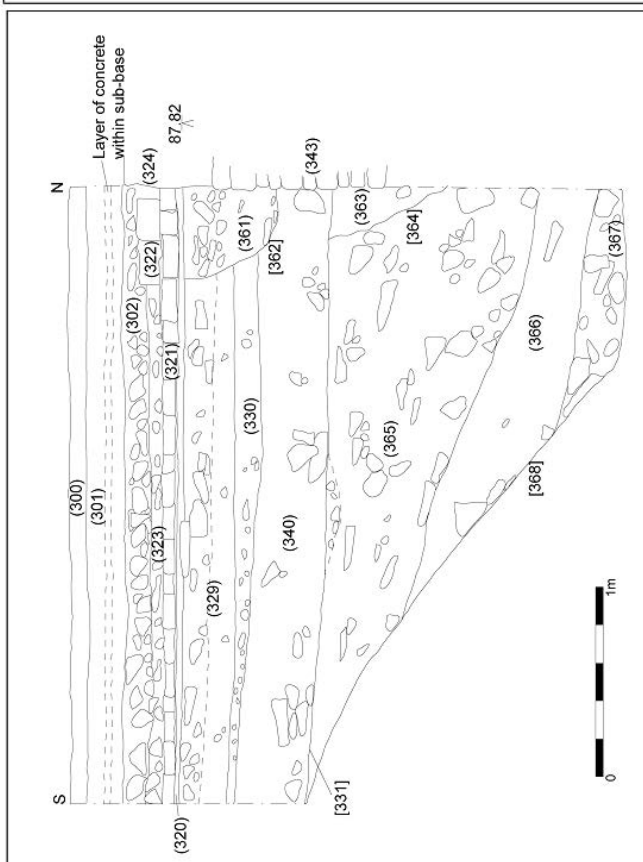
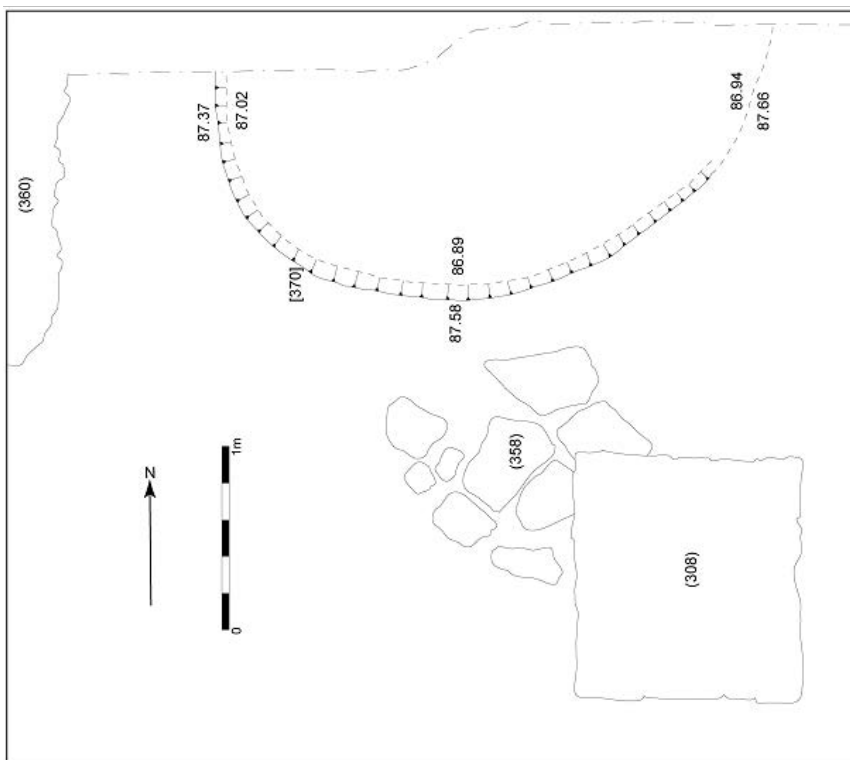
date (Plate 2; Fig 33). Environmental analysis revealed a poor selection of plant macrofossils with only three charred cereal grains. The upper fill (369) was a sandy deposit with frequent mortar flecking that appeared to be a dump of material intended to backfill the pit.

Exposed to the W of this, in Area 3, was the surviving quarter of a very substantial pit [368] that had been truncated to the W by a vehicle inspection pit and to the N by wall cut [364]; the pit was not visible to the N of wall (343) or W of the vehicle inspection pit (Plate 3; Fig. 2). As excavated, it measured 2.75m E-W x 2.8m N-S x 1.6m and its upper fill was truncated by Phase 4 pit [331]. The primary fill of [368] was a stony deposit (367) up to 0.3m thick, over which was a clayey silt layer with

Fig 2: Plan of early phases in Area 3







▲ Fig 4 Section through pits [368] & [331]

▶ Fig. 5: Plan showing large pit [370]

occasional charcoal lenses (366) extending to a maximum depth of 0.27m. Above (366) was the upper fill (365) of the feature, which consisted of material very similar to primary fill (367) and which survived to a maximum thickness of 1.1m. The similarities between (365) and (367) suggest they were either deposited in rapid succession or that the same process was responsible for their deposition. At the uppermost extent of (365) was a small lense of greenish-grey silt, which may have been the vestige a later feature that was almost completely truncated by Phase 4 pit [331].

Overlying (223) to the N of [368] was layer (222), consisting of a loose mid greyish-brown clayey sand up to 1.2m thick. The presence of frequent sandstone rubble suggests this may have been a demolition layer or a make-up layer incorporating demolition rubble.



Plate 4: View N showing sondage through [217]

To the W of this, N of Area 1, a series of sondages were excavated to reveal the extent and nature of activity within Area 2. Within these sondages were the W and S edges of a very large cut [217] (**Plate 4; Figs. 3, 6 & 7**). Within the remainder of Area 2 was revealed a slightly curving cut-line [231] (**Fig. 2**). These two features had similar profiles and identical fills, (216) and (230) respectively, and were separated only by the course of a concrete-clad pipe

0.9m wide; it thus seems very likely that these two cuts comprised a single feature measuring approximately 14m NW-SE x >5m NE-SW x 1.8m. The backfill material was principally loose sandstone rubble and appeared to represent deliberate backfilling activity, possibly incorporating structural material.

Among the rubble comprising (216) was a fragment of carved sandstone; other finds included animal bone and a Cu alloy object (**Fig. 30**). The function of this large pit could not be clearly established but the most likely interpretation is that the cut represented a cellar or similar subterranean feature whose lining had either been removed or had decayed or collapsed, with the possibility that this was a large tanning pit but the evidence is insufficiently conclusive to support such an interpretation. The bone material from (216) included several sheep/goat metapodials and phalanges representing waste associated with the skinning of carcasses and the preparation of hides; a number of the metatarsals bore vertical knife marks indicative of skinning. It is possible, however, that much of the bone material in this and other contexts was originally disposed of elsewhere and subsequently deposited on the site along with other levelling material.

Area 1 revealed two pits, the first of which [064] cut into (037) and was only visible in section. This feature measured 0.8m N-S and 0.1m deep and was backfilled with dark brown clayey sand (063); its function is uncertain. The second pit [066] was ovoid in form and measured 0.9m N-S x 0.6m E-W x 0.12m. It was backfilled with stony reddish sand (065), which produced no artefactual evidence, suggesting the feature was used for storage rather than waste disposal.

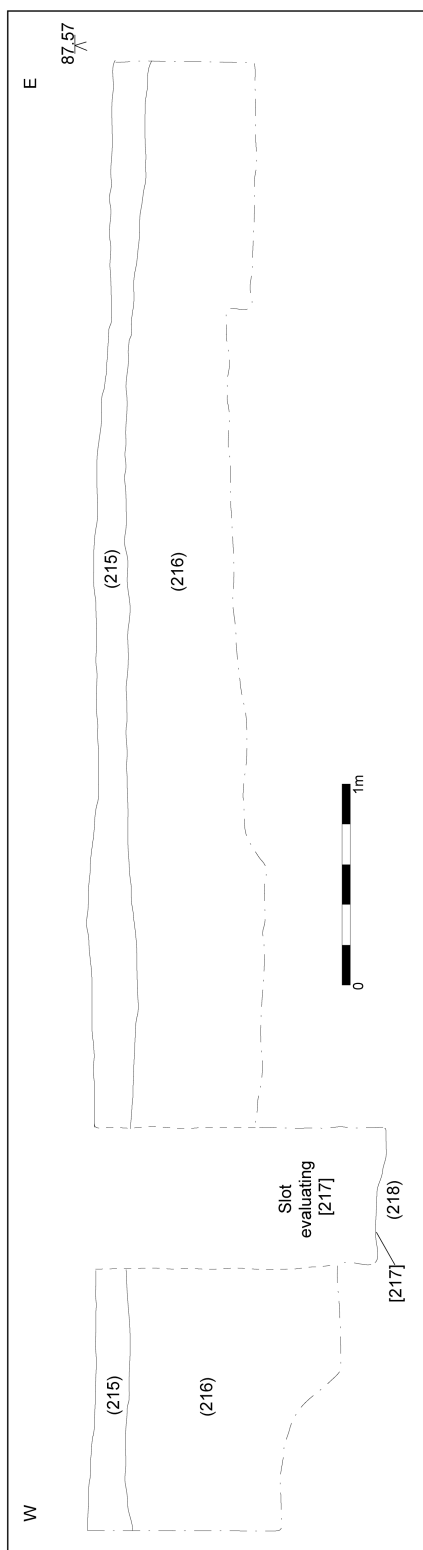


Fig. 6: S-facing section of sondage in Area 2

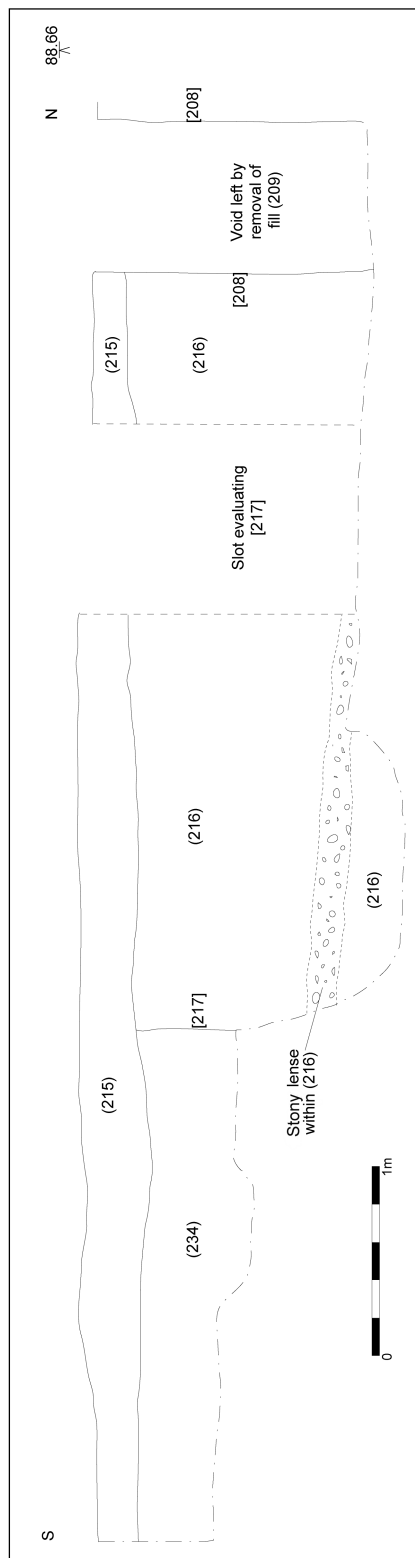


Fig. 7: E-facing section of sondage in Area 2



Plate 5: S-facing elevation of stone wall (040) and brick wall (039)

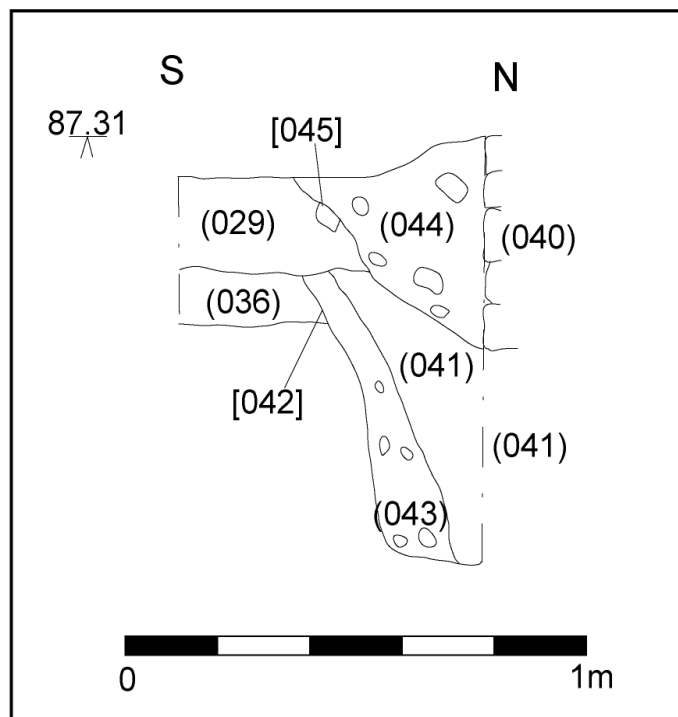


Fig. 8: Section through construction cut [042] for wall (040)

The construction cut [042] for stone wall (040) in Area 1 ran E-W between the two concrete-lined vehicle inspection pits and measured 0.35m E-W x 0.38m N-S x 0.6m after truncation to the E by pit [052] (Plate 5; Figs. 3, 8, 9 & 17). The wall itself measured 3.6m E-W x 0.75m N-S and 0.8m and comprised siltstone and sandstone masonry with several brick inserts that appeared to relate to 'patching up' during the excavation of construction cut [045] for wall (039). Wall (040) was of a very rough construction displaying neither facing stones nor coursing; the bonding material was a reddish sandy grit but this was in poor condition and survived only in patches. It is possible either that the wall was rendered or had some other form of facing which was subsequently removed or it may have been a foundation course, although the wall protruded 0.65m above the existing limit of its construction cut which would indicate a substantial degree of truncation. Around and beneath the base of the wall was foundation backfill material (041). Against the S side of cut [042] was a small

## Phase 2

A sub-ovoid pit [376] in Area 3 cut through (369), the upper fill of [370], and extended N beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 0.6m N-S x 0.3m E-W x 0.3m and was truncated by [374] to the W. The backfill material (375) appeared identical to layer (341) suggesting deliberate backfilling with local material. The function of this pit was unclear.

A rectilinear feature [334] cutting through the fill (216) of pit [217] measured 0.94m N-S x 0.72m E-W x 0.08m but had been heavily truncated by pit [327] (Fig. 29). The feature protruded from the N edge of retained structure (214) and did not reappear on the S side of this wall. The single fill (333) of [334] revealed two sherds of post-medieval pottery, together with animal bone and burnt material, including charred fern fronds, probably resulting from burnt bedding. Further analysis of samples from this fill revealed the presence of wheat, including bread wheat, and some oat grains, which tends to confirm the interpretation of [334] as a domestic waste pit. Also noted were species indicative of disturbed and waste ground, including nettle and the arable weeds stinking chamomile and black bindweed. The presence of a sedge outlet suggests that damp ground lay nearby and the occurrence of pink, grass and vetch indicate open conditions.

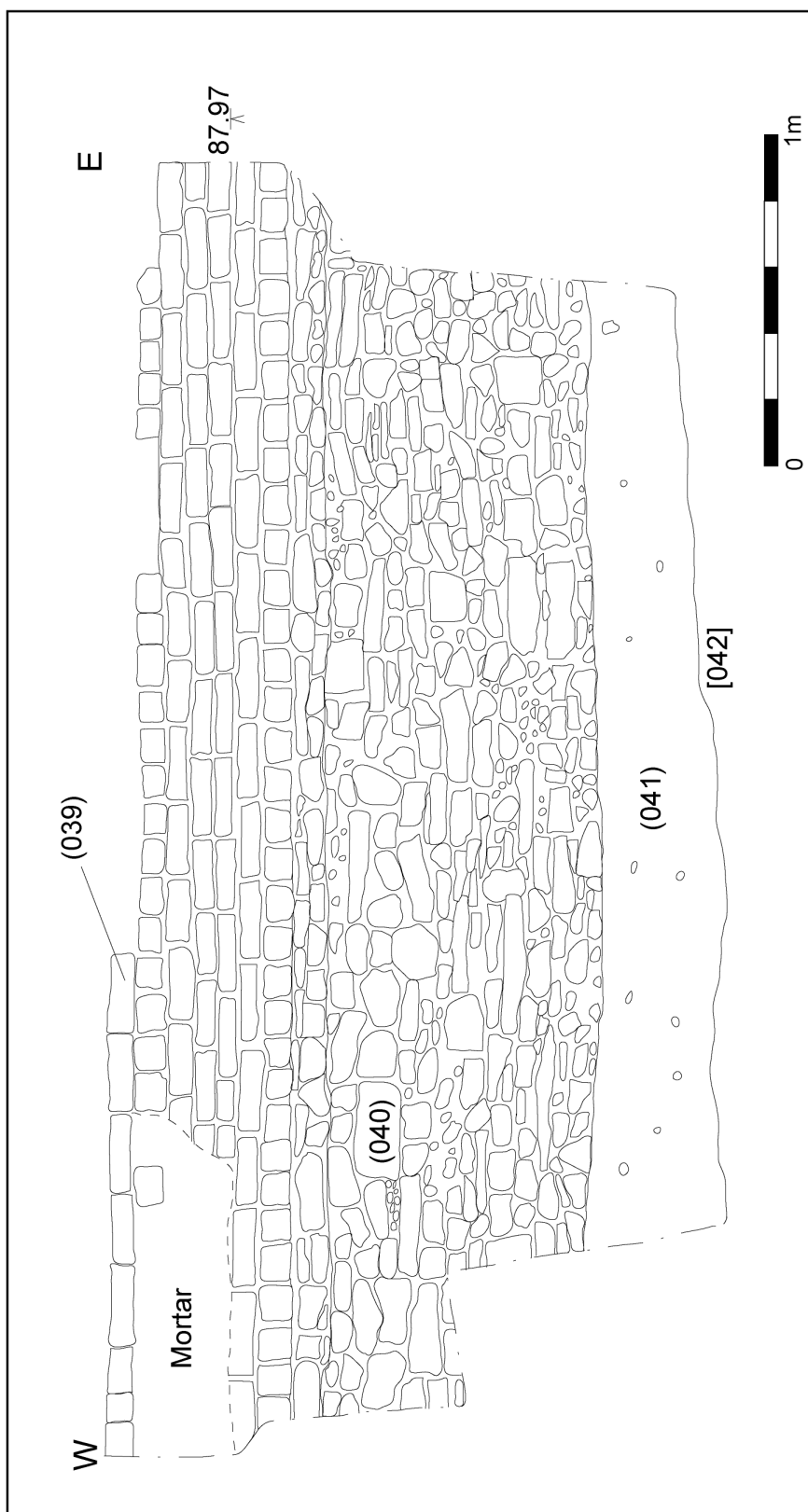


Fig 9: S-facing elevation of walls (039) & (040)





Plate 6: W-facing elevation of stone wall (028) and brick wall (006)

slump of material (043) that appeared to be a weathering deposit, perhaps indicating that construction of the wall did not follow directly after the excavation of [042] or that the construction cut was not backfilled immediately (**Fig. 8**).



Plate 7: S-facing elevation of wall (343) and brick wall (324)

jug sherd of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century local ware. The visible portion of wall (028) measured 3.04m N-S x 1.21m E-W x 0.51m (**Fig. 12**); the wall extended S beyond the site and was truncated to the N by a vehicle inspection pit, associated with the site's former use as a bus garage.

A section of brick and stone walling (343) (4m E-W x 0.7m N-S x 1.1m) appeared to be a continuation of wall (040) to the W (**Plate 7; Fig 13**). The construction cut [364] extended E-W between a vehicle inspection pit and disused diesel tanks. The surviving section measured 0.95m N-S x >4m E-W x 0.6m. Around and beneath the base of (343) was dumped foundation backfill (363).

To the SW of [042], and roughly perpendicular to it, was an irregular linear construction cut [062] (>3m N-S x 1.1m E-W x 0.4m) for wall (028) (**Plate 6**). This appeared identical to (040) and it thus seems likely that the two walls were contemporary and part of the same structure, although their relationship was obliterated by a vehicle inspection pit.

Cut [062] differed from [042] in that it had an apparently deliberate primary fill consisting of a thin layer of light grey clayey silt, which may have formed waterproofing for the foundations. The majority of the foundation backfill consisted of gravelly sand (060) containing a single glazed



Plate 8: Pit [035] looking NW

### Phase 3

A possible storage pit [035] in Area 1 measuring 1.24m N-S x 1.16m E-W x 0.52m cut into layer (036) and contained a single fill (034) of dark reddish-brown sandy clay from which no finds were recovered (**Plate 8; Fig. 10**). NE of this storage pit, and truncating Phase 2 cut [042], was an irregular linear cut with visible dimensions of 1.2m N-S x 3.1m E-W x 0.34m [052], which was backfilled by a brownish-grey sandy silt (051) containing no finds. The pit cut respected wall (040) but truncated its foundation cut. The southern extent of the pit was itself truncated by pit cut [050]; no obvious function could be assigned to this feature.

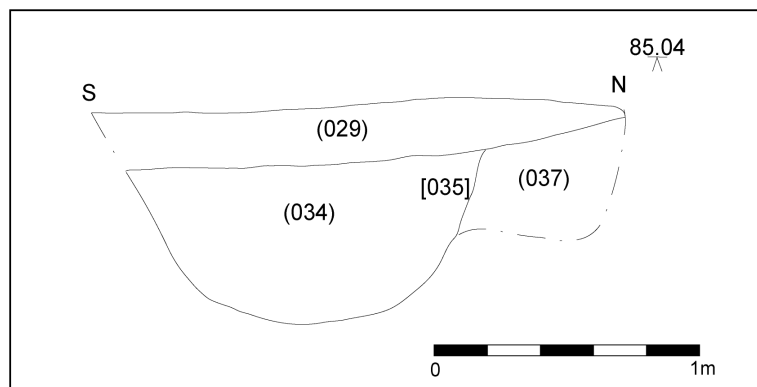
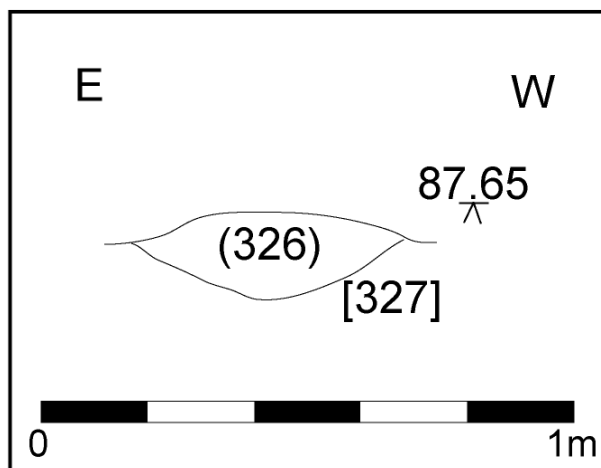
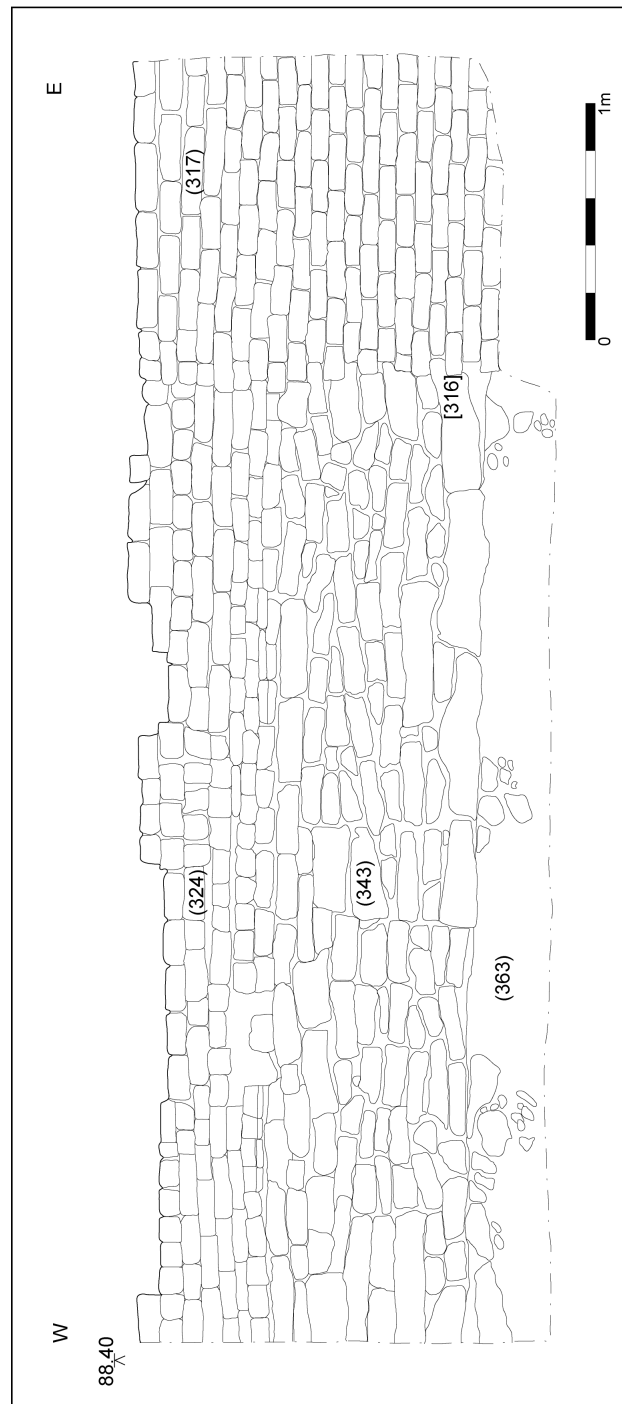
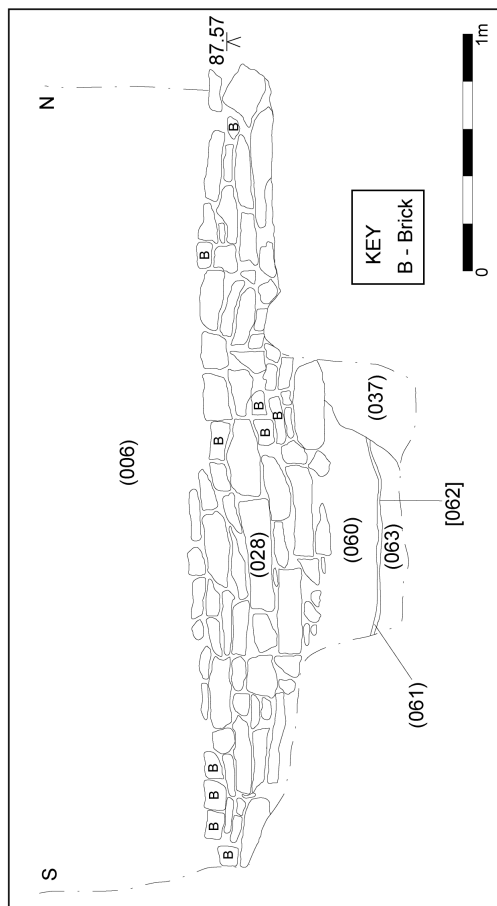


Fig. 10: E-facing section through pit [035]

Truncating Phase 2 pit [334] was pit [327], which followed the approximate shape and profile of [334] and appeared to be a re-cut (**Plate 9; Figs. 3 & 11**). This cut measured 0.58m E-W x 1.16m N-S x 0.16m and was backfilled by a single charcoal-rich deposit (326) that contained a large amount of



▲ Fig. 11: Pit [327], looking S  
◀ Plate 9: Pit [327], looking S



▲ Fig. 12: E-facing elevation of wall (028)  
▶ Fig. 13: S-facing elevation of walls (324) & (343)

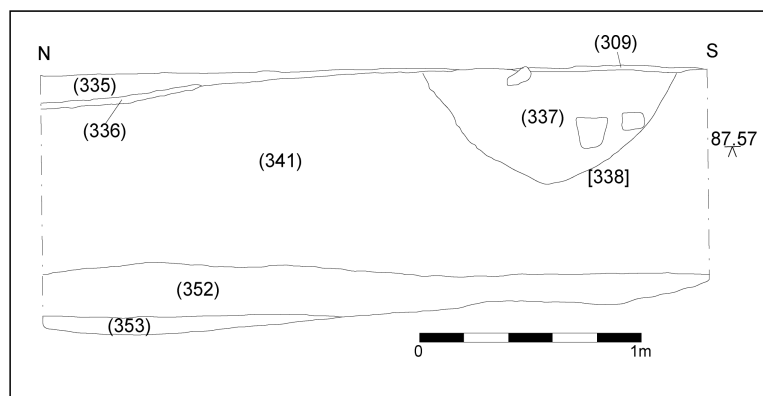


Fig. 14: Section showing Phase 3 features and deposits

burnt bone. This deposit was retained for specialist environmental analysis, which revealed principally oats, wheat, barley and pea, these remains being commensurate with crop husbandry practices in this area during the medieval period. A charred barley grain from (326) gave a radiocarbon date of Cal AD 1500 to 1670. The earliest pottery recovered from this context, however, was 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. Also noted were species indicative of field margins

or rough grassland, including nipplewort, ribwort plantain and greater celandine, the latter often being found in rough ground close to buildings. Greater celandine was cultivated during the medieval period as a herbal medicine and was often associated with monastic foundations. The presence of a sedge nutlet suggests the proximity of damp ground and the occurrence of grass, vetch and wild cabbage indicates open conditions. A small fragment of charred coarse fabric found in (326) suggests that this was a domestic waste deposit.

(221) was a tipped layer of off-white mortar and gravelly sand, which may have served as levelling material prior to the construction of (220), although it seems more likely to have been a demolition layer or a dump of excess construction materials.

Underlying Phase 4 layer (359) was a loose black and grey ashy clay (371) containing a single large flattish angular stone. The deposit measured 0.9m E-W x 0.34m N-S x 0.1m and appeared to be either a dump of raked waste or looser ashy material forming a lense within (359).

An irregular feature [338] cut into a large dump of re-deposited natural (341) in Area 3 measured 1.15m N-S x >0.5m E-W x 0.1m and was truncated to the N during the evaluation and to the W by stone plinth (308) (**Figs. 2, 5, 14 & 18**). The feature extended beyond the excavation area to the E and thus very little was visible. The single fill (337) was a mid greyish-brown clayey sand containing a single jug sherd of local ware of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date and several flattish stones at the base, suggesting that [338] was originally stone-lined; however, no function could be assigned to the feature.

Truncated by Phase 4 pit [331] was wall (355), which protruded from the S edge of site and measured 0.82m N-S x 0.32m E-W x 0.32m (**Fig. 2**). The surviving remains were of a rough-faced coursed sandstone construction and sat within cut [354], with foundation backfill (398) either side. The alignment of the wall did not appear to correlate with that of any other structure on site and its function thus remains unclear.

#### Phase 4

Sub-rectangular cut [047] formed a shallow pit of unknown function that was excavated through (037) in Area 1 (**Fig. 3**). This feature was orientated E-W and measured 1m x 0.8m x 0.25m. The single dumped backfill deposit (046) appeared to be a domestic waste dump—suggesting a possible function for the pit—containing 26 sherds of jug and cooking pot ware of various local and N. Herefordshire fabrics of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date were found, together with a single jug sherd of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century Bristol ware.



Plate 10: Wall (220), looking NW

The feature was covered by a broad spread of material (032) producing four jug and cooking pot sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century locally produced ware, which appeared to be a dump of redeposited natural 0.25m thick. The reason for this deposition is unclear but may relate to levelling of the site.

To the E of retained brick wall (006) was a similar layer (029) which varied in thickness to a maximum of 0.5m and contained 17 jug, cooking pot and oxidised hollow ware sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date (**Fig. 3**). Also recovered from this deposit

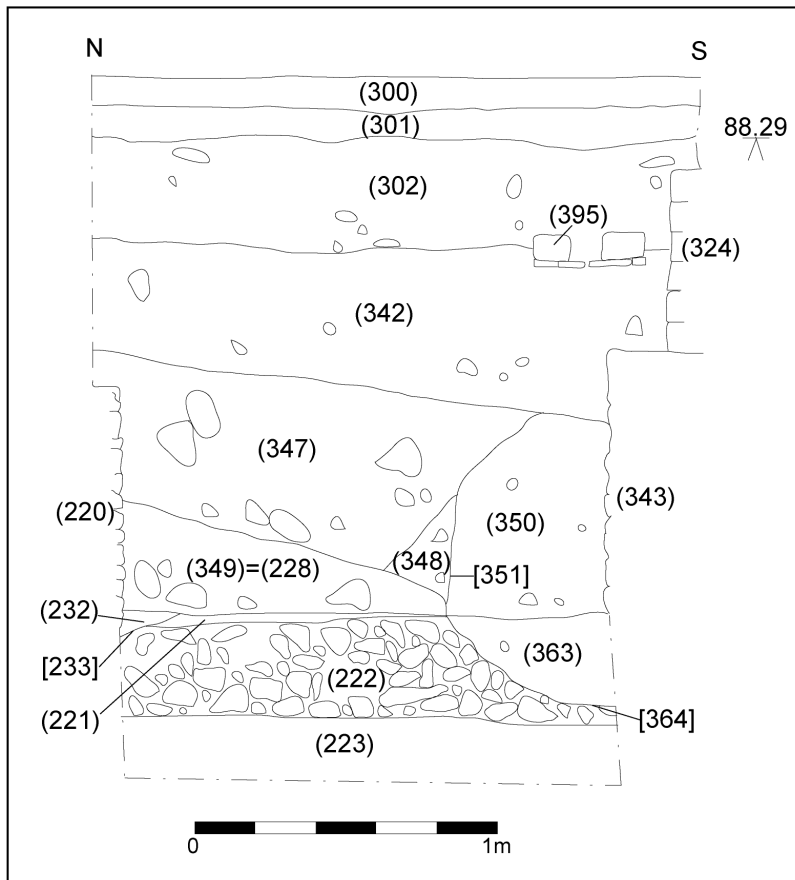
were several cattle horncores, which specialist analysis has determined were deliberately removed from the rest of the skull. This material was also interpreted as a levelling spread, although it appeared less likely to be redeposited natural.

At the E end of the deposit, where an extant vehicle inspection pit prevented further excavation, was a small patch of friable, light grey silty clay (059) measuring 0.1m x 0.1m x 0.12m. This seems likely to have been a lense of material within (029) or simply a small dump of fine clay predating the deposition of (029). Over (029) was a broad spread of friable off-white/grey mortar and sand with frequent small angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. This measured 1.8m N-S x 0.4m E-W x 0.18m and appeared to be a demolition layer. Over this was a rubble dump (027) against wall (040) consisting of moderately compacted, dark brown silty sand containing occasional small-medium angular stones, slate, charcoal flecks and CBM fragments and moderate large angular stones. This dump measured 0.33m at its maximum thickness.

N of retained wall (039) was an extensive demolition or make-up layer covering several areas, which was thus assigned three separate context numbers, (070)=(215)=(325). The layer was 0.4m thick and consisted of friable, mid orangey-brown clayey sand with moderate angular small to large stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Context (325) (**Fig. 17**) produced a large assemblage of animal bone, which included the largest accumulation of sheep/goat metapodials and phalanges (126 and 104 respectively) recovered from the site; also present were remains of cattle and fallow deer. The pottery found within this deposit included a fragment of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century Saintonge ware together with local wares of similar date, fragments of medieval and post-medieval ridge tile and a range of post-medieval pottery; context (070) produced 15 sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century local ware.

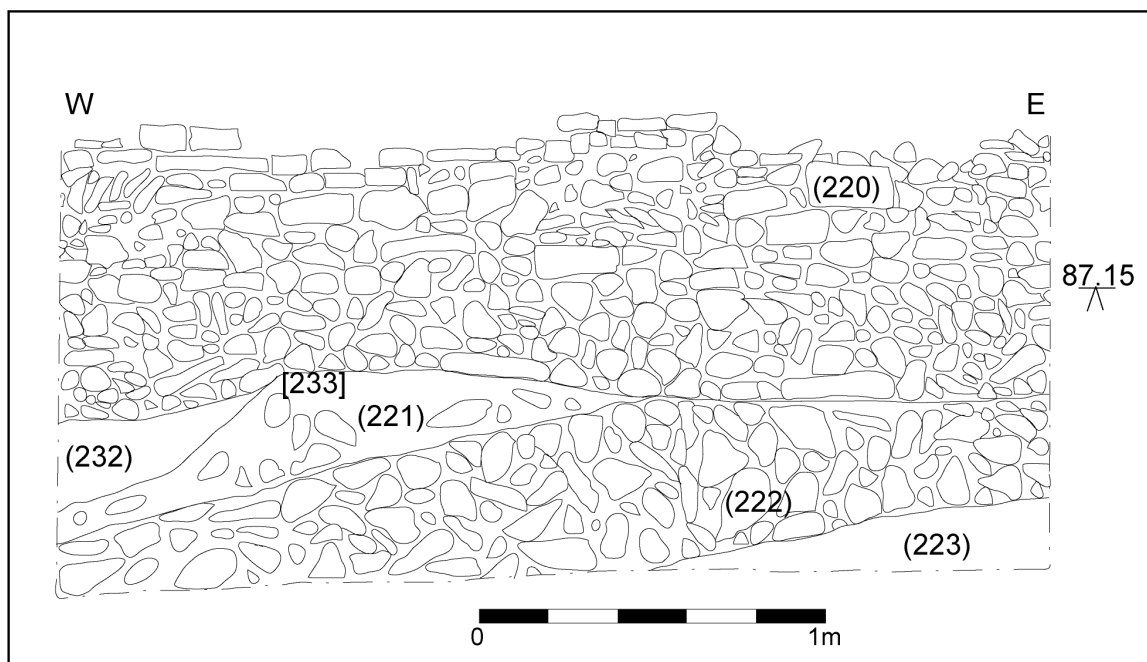
Overlying (215) in Area 2 was a firm mid orangey-brown clayey sand (211) measuring 2.2m N-S x 1.6m E-W x 0.3m, which was built up from (215) rather than being cut down through (210) above and which formed a raised platform possibly representing the base for a small structure. Among the faunal remains from this context was a possible red deer (cf. *Cervus elaphus*) tibia shaft fragment. Overlying (211) was a friable dark brownish-grey silty sand (210) with a maximum thickness of 0.6m. This was a humic deposit and may have related to a buried soil layer, although this would represent a substantial garden or plough soil deposit. Context (210) produced fragments of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century jug and cooking pot and several sherds of post-medieval Midlands pottery.

Cutting into mortar tip (221) was linear cut [233], which measured >4m E-W x 2.3m N-S x 0.24m and



◀ Fig 15: W-facing section through Phase 4 deposits and features

▼ Fig. 16: S-facing elevation of wall (220)



was the construction cut for wall (220) (**Figs. 15 & 16**). This wall survived to a height of 0.78m and measured 4m E-W x 0.9m N-S (**Plate 10**); it was truncated to the W by the insertion of a pipe slot and continued E beneath the retained concrete covering disused diesel tanks, which would presumably have truncated the wall. The wall was of rough, unfaced and uncoursed sandstone construction bonded with a gritty grey clay; it stood 0.54m above the surviving extent of the construction cut and appeared too substantial to be entirely foundation walling and may thus originally have been faced either with worked stone or render. The cut was backfilled around the base of the wall with a clean silty clay (232), which seemed an inappropriate foundation backfill and it is possible that [233] was a linear ditch backfilled with (232) prior to the construction of (220) along the same alignment; however, this seems unlikely and no construction cut within (232) was identified.

Along the N side of wall (343) was a loose dark brownish-grey clayey sand containing frequent mortar flecks and moderate charcoal flecking with occasional small-medium angular stones (350). This deposit measured a maximum of 1.08m in thickness and appeared to be intentionally banked-up against (343). The poor facing on the N side of (343) compared with the S suggests that this face was concealed by a bank, of which (350) represented the remains.

Cutting into (328) and (363) was large sub-circular pit [331] measuring >3.34m E-W x 2.5m N-S x 1.2m and truncated to the W by a vehicle inspection pit (**Figs. 4 & 20**). The backfill comprised four separate deposits. The primary fill (340) was a friable mid orangey-brown clayey sand measuring up to 0.54m thick, which appeared to be a deliberate dump of backfill material. Over this was a loose mid greenish-grey very slightly silty sand (339) with frequent sandstone fragments—mainly very degraded—measuring up to 0.25m thick. This was interpreted as a tip of sandstone rubble, possibly a collapse or demolition rubble. The tertiary fill was a friable mid orangey-brown clayey sand with frequent small-large angular stones (330). This deposit measured up to 0.55m thick and was very similar to the backfill of [217], possibly representing either deposition by the same process or the redeposition of material (216) in [331]. Upper fill (329) was a firm mid reddish-brown sandy clay with moderate small-large angular stones and a single large mortar lense. The deposit was up to 0.4m thick and represented a final levelling of the pit using demolition rubble as backfill.

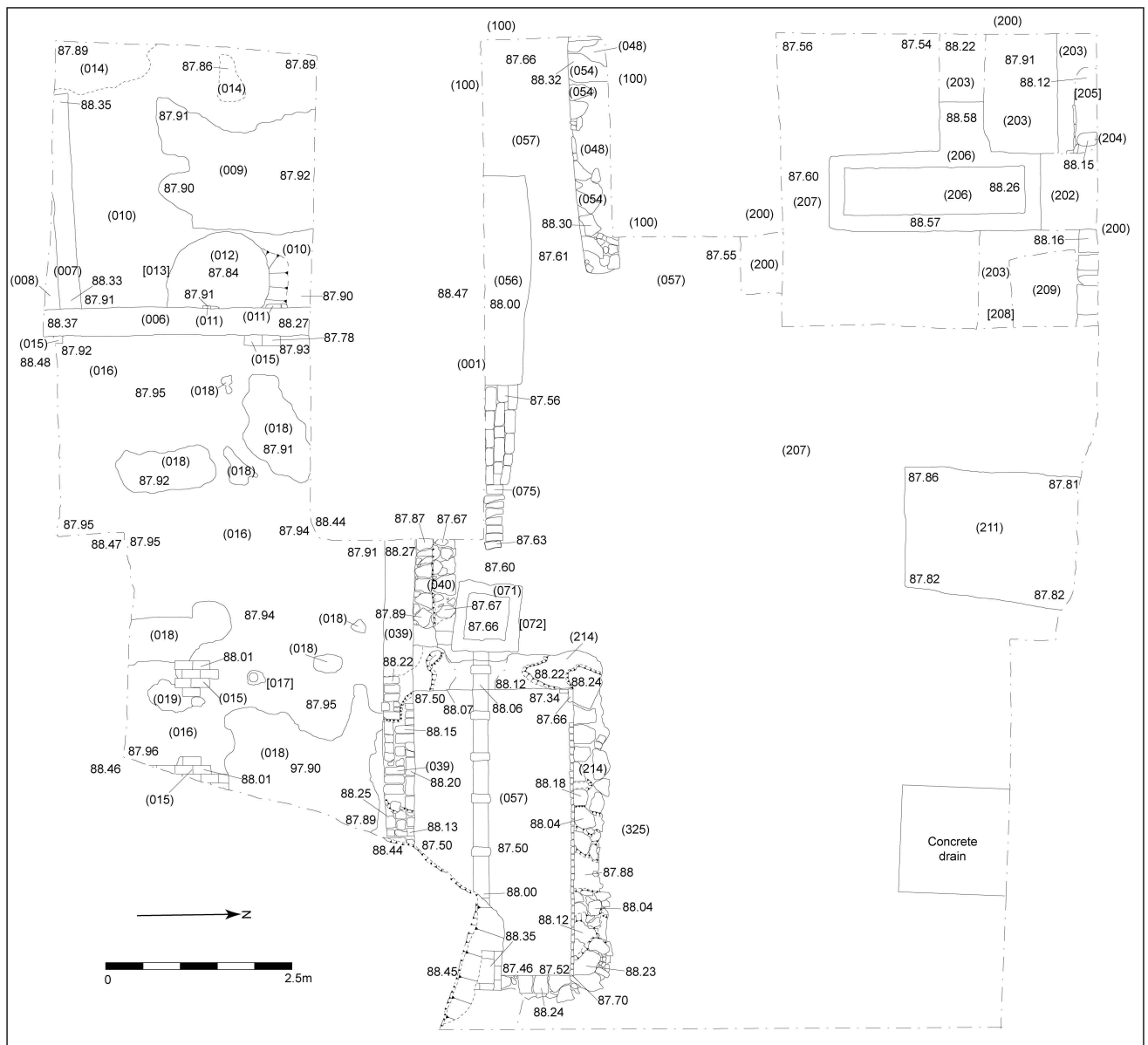
Cutting into (341) was sub-ovoid pit [392] measuring 1m E-W x >0.46m N-S x 0.38m and extending S beyond the limit of the site (**Fig. 19**). The feature was undated and stratigraphically could be placed anywhere between Phase 1 and Phase 4. The primary backfill (391) was a friable dark greyish-brown humic silt with frequent gravel measuring up to 0.12m thick. The upper fill (390) was a firm mid pinkish-brown clayey silt with frequent gravels and a thick lense of pale, charcoal-rich mortar-like material. The deposit was a maximum of 0.28m thick and appeared to be a series of tips of backfill material for levelling purposes.

Located at the N edge of Area 3 was a quarter-circular cut that extended beyond the limit of excavation to the N and was truncated by [380] to the W. The visible portion measured >0.49m E-W x >0.35m N-S x 0.25m and was filled by a loose dark greyish-brown clayey sand with frequent charcoal flecks (372) that contained a single sherd of 13th-14th century local ware.

Covering the majority of Area 3 was a firmly compacted clayey sand layer with frequent gravels forming a semi-metalled surface (359) measuring 5.5m E-W x 4m N-S x 0.12m. This material appeared to form a sub-base for probable floor surface (358), although it was not clear whether this was its initial function or whether it was originally a surface that was subsequently replaced by (358) (**Plate 11; Fig. 2**). (358) was a very uneven stone surface constructed of irregular flags averaging 0.38m x 0.28m x 0.08m that appeared to have been subjected to considerable disturbance. The largest surviving fragment of flooring measured 1.8m x 1.6m but several smaller patches survived and a number of single flat stones were located around Area 3 which may have related to this surface. The large surviving fragment abutted a stone plinth (308) measuring 1.3m N-S x 1.3m E-W x 0.27m, which may have served as the base for an architectural feature. (**Plate 11; Figs. 2, 5 & 18**).

# Fig. 17

Plan of later phases in Area 1 and Area 2





# Fig. 18

Plan of later phases in Area 3

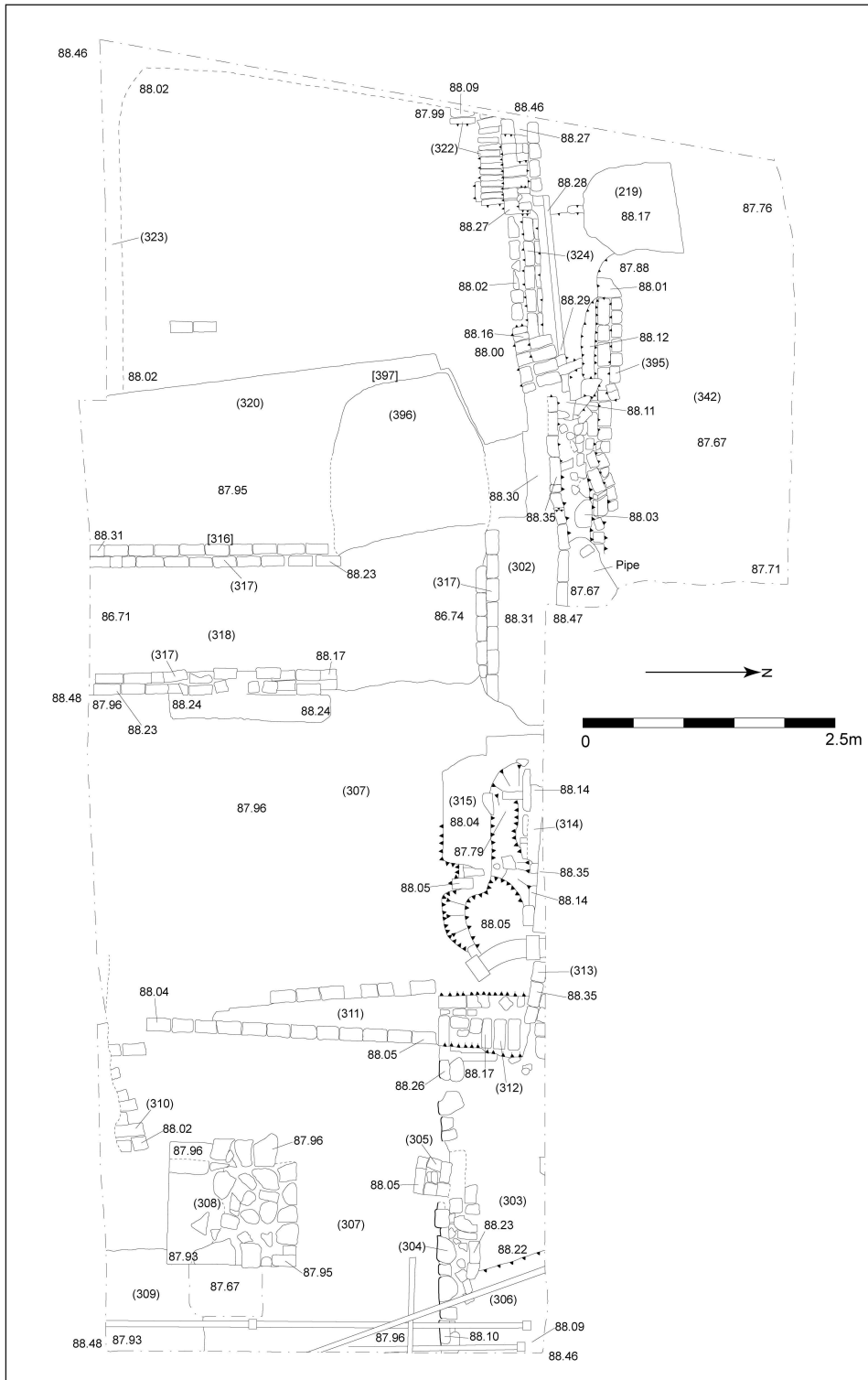




Plate 11: Stone plinth (308) and surface (358) adjacent, looking W

No construction cut for (308) was identified and it appears to have been built up from (341) with deposits (359) and (358) laid against it to secure it in place.

### Phase 5

Cutting through layer (032) was a sub-ovoid pit [030] measuring 1.48m E-W x 1.2m N-S x 0.3m. The pit was backfilled by single dump (031), which contained sherds of 13th-14th century cooking pot and a substantial quantity of sheep/goat foot bones possibly representing refuse from bone pegs for roofing slabs, hide processing waste or butchery waste. This seems to indicate that [030] was created specifically for the disposal of animal processing waste. Radiocarbon dating of plant macrofossils from (031) produced a Sigma calibrated date of AD 1300-1420.

Sitting over deposit (029) was a very disturbed and inconsistent stone alignment, possibly a wall remnant or partial floor surface (055), measuring 1.9m E-W x >0.3m N-S (extending beyond the S edge of the site).

Cutting through (027) was a large sub-rectangular pit measuring 2.2m E-W x 1.6m N-S x 0.54m [050]. This was backfilled by a single dump of CBM, slate and sandstone (051). The pit appears to have been dug to dispose of this building debris (051), although it may originally have served another purpose and been backfilled with debris after falling into disuse.

Layer (207) was another make-up or levelling deposit within Area 2, comprising a loose dark reddish-brown clayey sand measuring up to 0.4m thick. This covered possible buried soil layer (210) and produced several sherds of 18th and 19th century pottery and a single late medieval costrel sherd with a wide strap handle. This deposit also contained cattle metapodials and phalanges, several cattle horncores, which had been deliberately removed from the skull and three goat horncores.

Located between retained walls (220) and (343) was a linear cut [351] (0.3m N-S x >2m E-W x 0.45m) truncating banked-up material (350). This cut extended beyond the excavation area to the E and was truncated by the insertion of a modern drain to the W. It was backfilled by a firm mid brownish-grey silty clay (349)=(228) up to 0.36m thick which bridged two areas and was initially assigned two separate numbers. Overlying this was a loose mid brownish-grey sandy clay (348) measuring up to 0.25m thick. This is a slump of material and may have related to a collapse of part of the truncated bank, represented by (350), into [351]. The function of this feature is unclear, although it respected both wall (220) and (343) and hence presumably related to a period when both walls were visible. The backfill (349)=(228) appeared to be a levelling dump, suggesting the pit was deliberately backfilled after disuse rather than being filled as a waste dump. Context (228) produced two early post-medieval pottery fragments.

Underlying layer (335) was a discrete ash/charcoal-rich deposit (336) measuring 0.4m x 0.4m x 0.03m. This did not appear to lie within a cut but was evidently a dump over (341).

Truncating the upper fill of pit [392] was a sub-circular or ovoid cut [394] measuring 3.3m E-W x 1.1m >N-S x 0.3m. The cut extended S beyond the site boundary and was truncated to the W by the

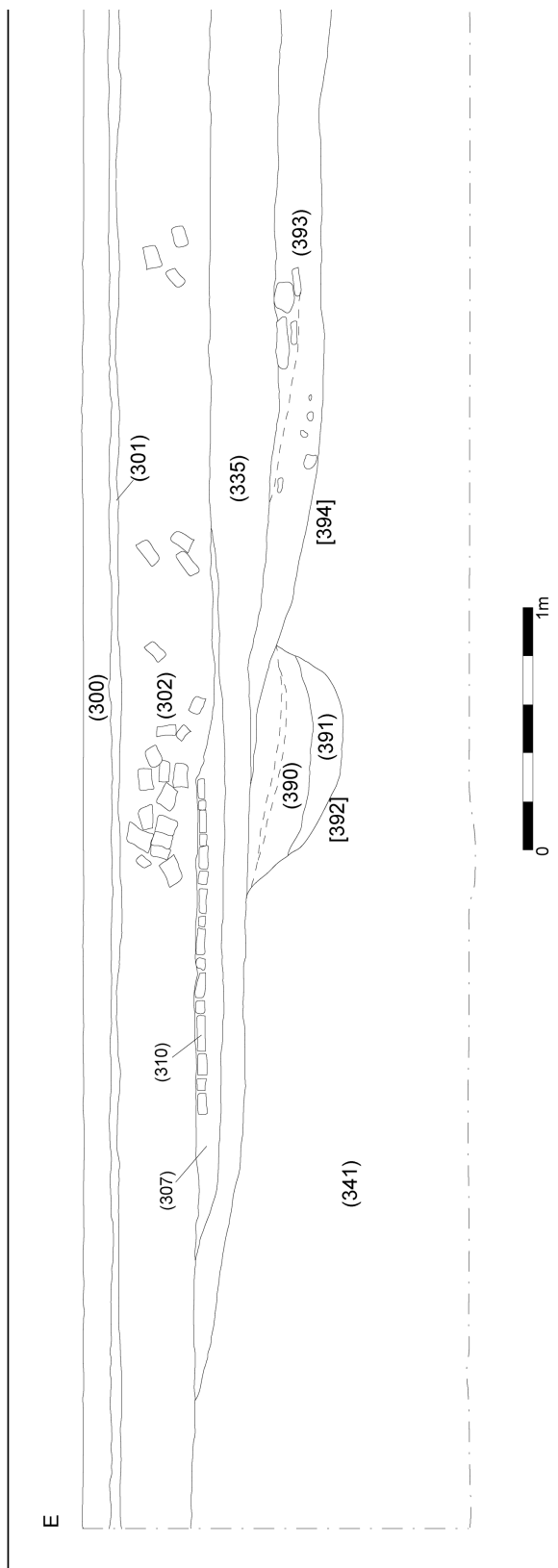


Fig. 19: N-facing section through Area 3 deposits and features

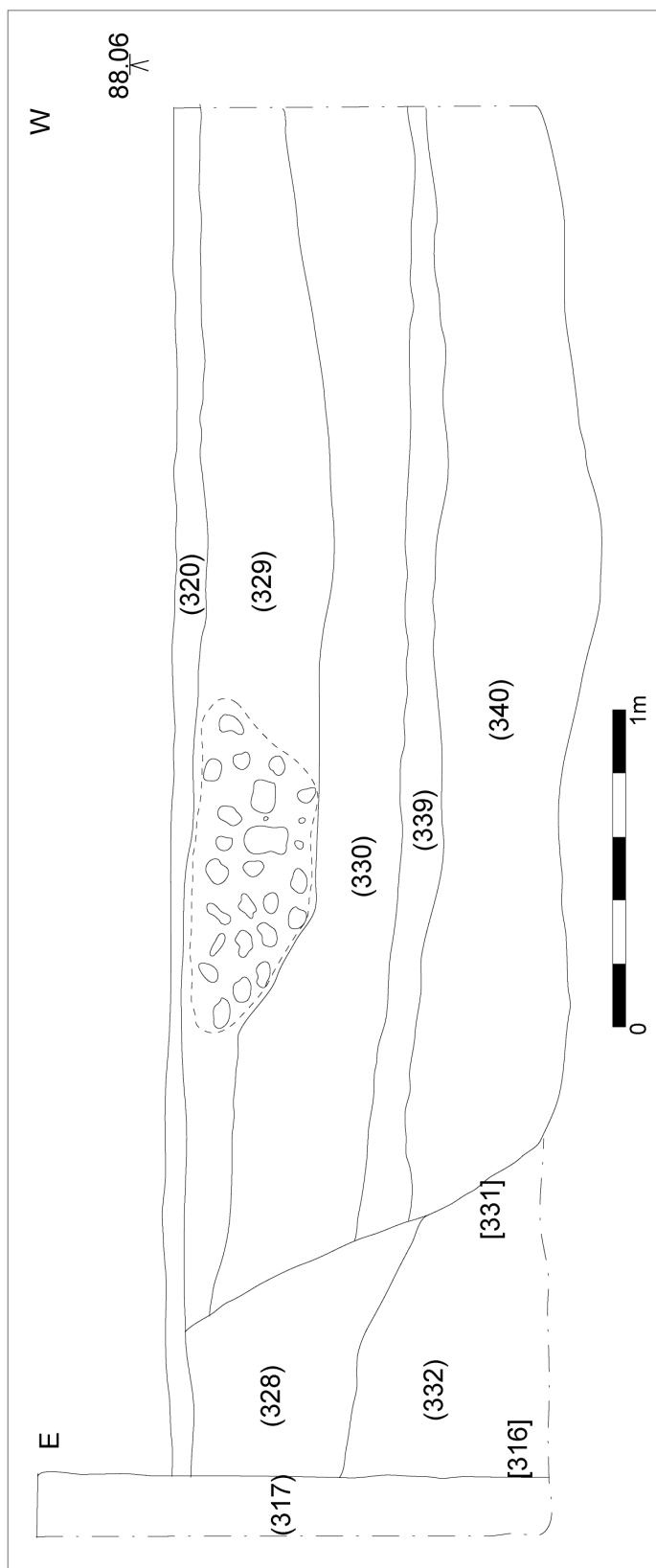


Fig. 20: N-facing section of Area 3

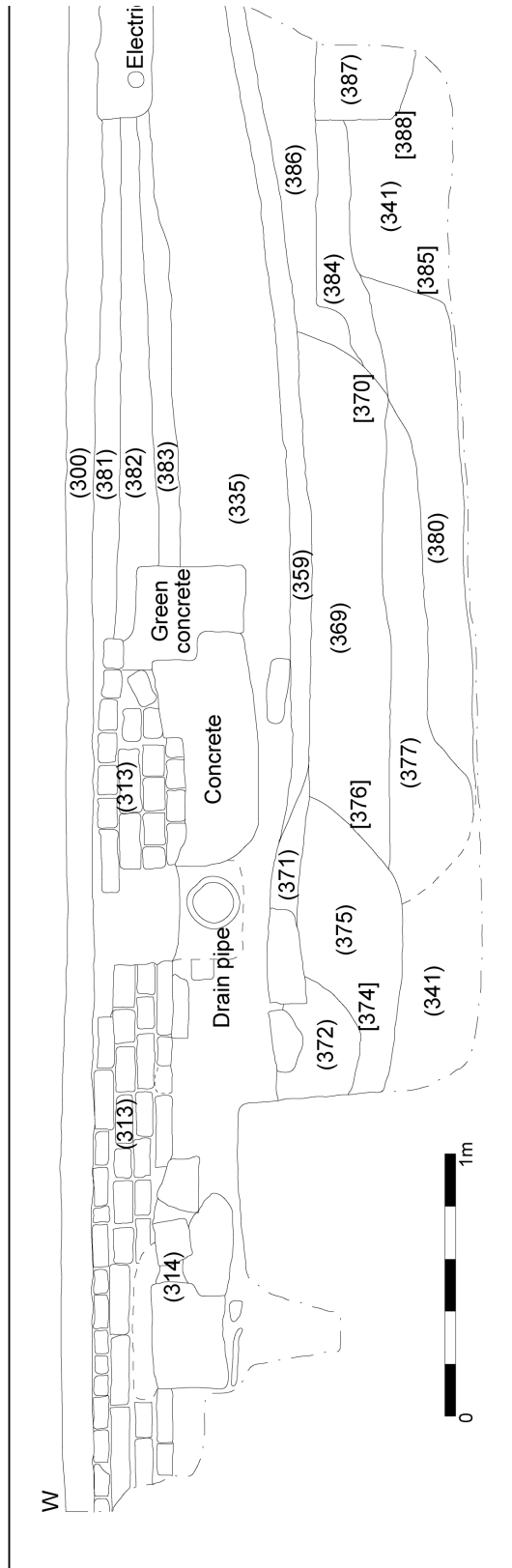


Fig. 21: S-facing section through Area 3 deposits and features

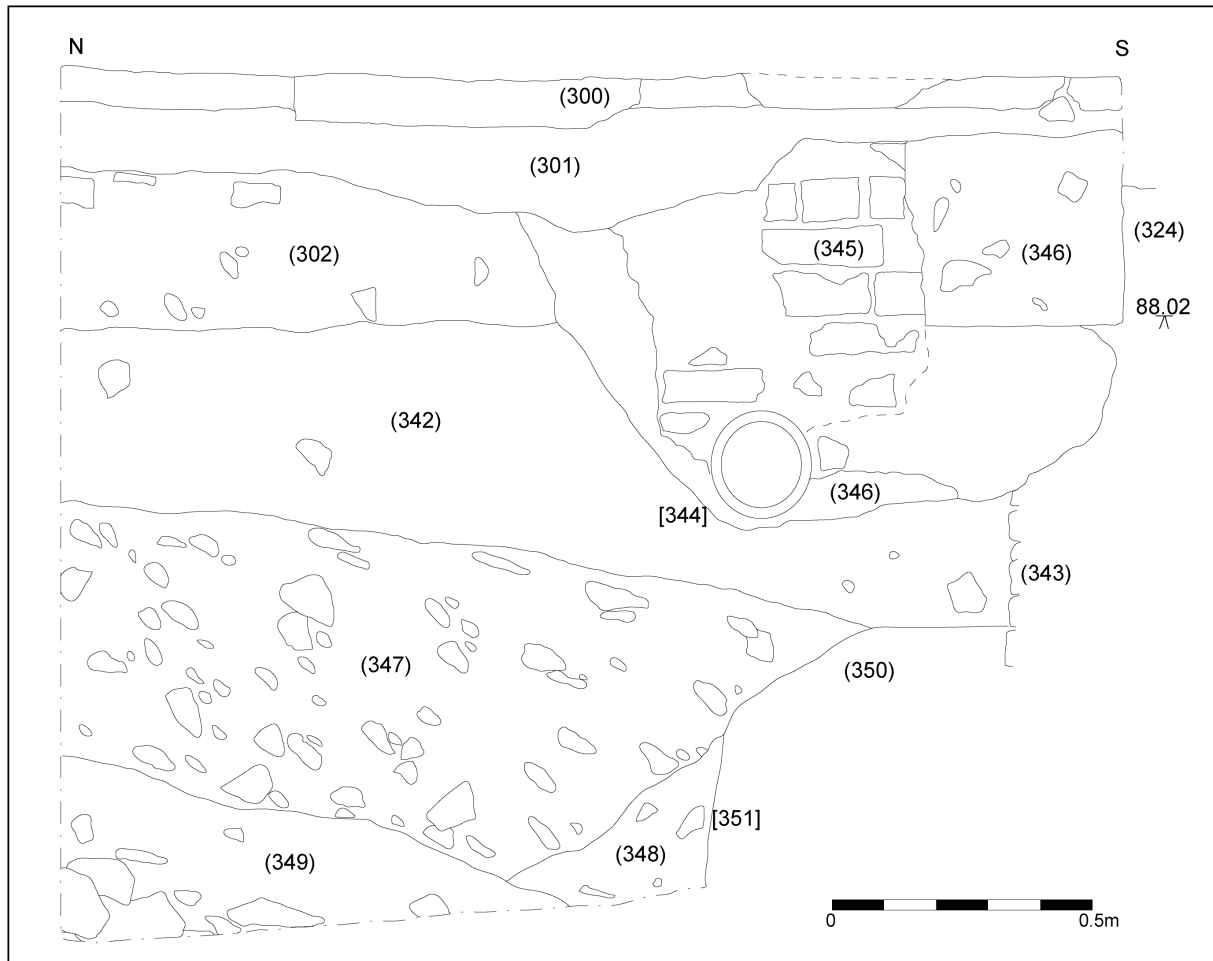


Fig. 22: W-facing section through deposits N of E-W brick wall (324)



▲ Plate 12: E-facing elevation of wall (360)  
▼ Fig. 23: E-facing elevation of wall (360)

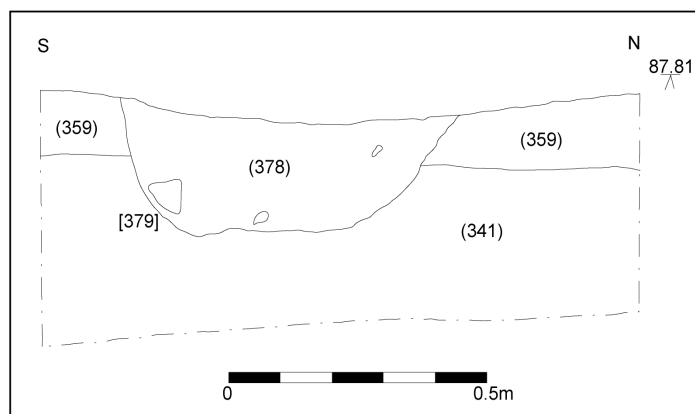
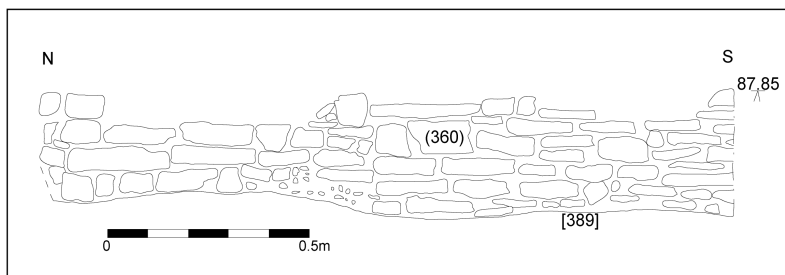


Fig. 24: E-facing section through pit [379]

for such a return existed and no direct stratigraphic relationship between (360) and [357] was evident, the two features are included in the same phase.

### Phase 6

insertion of cellar cut [316]. [394] was backfilled by a mixed tipped fill (393), suggesting the feature was slowly backfilled by the tipping of debris.

Protruding from the N edge of Area 3 was a random coursed wall of roughly hewn sandstone (360) that survived to a height of 0.27m and measured 1.7m N-S x 0.78m E-W (**Plate 12; Fig. 23**). This wall stood within construction cut [389], which measured 1.72m N-S x 1m E-W x 0.15m, and may have been the foundation for a more substantial structure. Towards the base of (360), the coursing became increasingly random and interspersed with gravel and it was thus difficult to distinguish wall from foundation rubble. As a result of this—and the consideration that (360) may itself be foundation material—no separate number was assigned to the gravelly foundation backfill of [389].

Cutting through surface (359) was a sub-ovoid pit [379] measuring 0.65m N-S x 1.1m E-W x 0.27m which was backfilled by a single dump of material (378) containing two cooking pot rims of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century local ware (**Fig. 24**). This appeared to be a domestic waste dump and [379] presumably was either a waste pit or a storage pit later reused as a waste dump.

Close to the S extent of wall (360) was a sub-rectangular pit [357]. This measured 1.55m E-W x 0.67m N-S x 0.35m and contained a single fill (356) consisting of moderately compacted mid orangey-brown sandy clay. The function of the pit is uncertain but it may have related to the robbing of a return for (360). As no other evidence

Phase 6 represents a series of demolition and make-up layers across all three areas. In Area 1, to the W of retained wall (006), was a friable, mid orangey-brown clayey sand (025) with frequent stone inclusions, including a stone lense (026) with angular and subangular stones and frequent charcoal flecks. The deposit also contained occasional cattle metapodials and phalanges and a small number of cattle horncores, most of which had been deliberately removed from the skull and were thus probably waste from hornworking. The maximum depth of the deposit was 0.5m.

Over these deposits was a friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt (022) containing occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks which measured up to 0.07m thick.

Covering this was a friable, dark brownish-grey sandy clay (014), which contained frequent glass sherds, particularly at the S edge, together with five bowl sherds of late medieval Malvernian ware and a single fragment from a late medieval North Herefordshire vessel (tyg). This deposit was up to 0.16m thick. These layers all represent demolition activity, with (014) in particular apparently relating to the demolition or collapse of a building incorporating a substantial amount of window glass.

E of retained wall (006) was a similar sequence of deposits. A friable, mid orangey-brown clayey sand with frequent small to large angular stones, moderate charcoal flecking and six sherds of late medieval Malvernian ware (024). This deposit thickened to a maximum of 0.15m at its western extent. Over this lay a firm reddish-brown clayey sand (023) measuring up to 0.25m in thickness, which differed markedly from (022) to the W of (006) and apparently reflected variation in depositional activity either side of wall (028). Over (023) was a friable, dark brownish-grey sandy clay with a maximum thickness of 0.19m containing frequent glass sherds, particularly at the S edge (018). The pottery from this deposit included 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century jug sherds, together with a range of non-local 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century wares. The animal bone revealed a preponderance of caprovid and cattle metapodials and phalanges, probably representing waste associated with the skinning of carcasses and the preparation of hides. A piece of worked bone was also recovered from this deposit (**Fig. 33**). The similarity between (018) and (014) suggests that whatever demolition or collapse occurred to the W of (028) was mirrored to the E.

N of wall (040) was a friable, dark greyish-brown clayey sand with frequent CBM, modern debris, charcoal flecks and patches and occasional stones (057). This had a maximum thickness of 0.45m and continued into Area 2 as identical make-up deposit (203). A comparatively large number of pottery sherds were recovered from (057), with 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century vessels represented together with local cups/tygs of 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century date and various post-medieval wares of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date. Deposit (203) contained post-medieval and modern pottery, the earliest sherd being from a local North Herefordshire cup of 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century date. The majority of the later pottery was non-local and included Midlands red ware and Staffordshire ware.

Between walls (220) and (343), and covering the upper fill of [351] was make-up layer (347). This was a loose light greyish-brown clayey sand measuring up to 0.63m thick.

Overlying the E end of Area 3 was a loose light brownish-grey clayey sand up to 0.15m thick with frequent small gravel inclusions and medium to large angular stones (335). The pottery recovered from (335) consisted of five sherds of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century Midlands red ware, a single local kiln handle of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date and various sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century Midlands ware. Also present were remains of cattle and fallow deer and two goat horncores. The similarity between (335) and (347) suggest that they may have been laid down during the same depositional event.

In the SE corner of Area 3 was a small dump of loose dark brownish-grey silty sand with very frequent charcoal flecks and lumps (309). This measured 1m<sup>2</sup> and was a maximum of 0.06m in thickness; it appeared to be a dump of burning waste, possibly relating to upcast or raking from pit [338].





Plate 13: Tiled floor (015) and Phase 8 void [017]

### Phase 7

Built over (028) and evidently using this wall as foundation material was N-S brick wall (006) with running bond brickwork and mortar bonding, which extended beyond the excavation area to the S and was truncated by a vehicle inspection pit to the N. The visible portion of this feature stood 0.45m high and measured 3.65m N-S x 0.36m E-W. To the S, N of the point at which (007) abutted the W edge, was a bricked-up access, presumably a doorway. (006) appeared to form part of a structure with walls (039) and (007), which was a later

addition or, more likely, a partition.

Cutting into (014) was rectangular pit [021] measuring 1.12m N-S and 0.6m E-W with a maximum depth of 0.17m. The fill (020) contained a large amount of charcoal as well as a sherd of probable late medieval Malvernian oxidised ware and a small amount of fragmentary animal bone suggesting it may have been a dump of raked hearth material and other domestic waste.

To the W of wall (006), and overlying (020), was tiled floor (011), which comprised of three layers (**Fig. 25**). The first of these was a firm, light yellowish-brown clayey sand (010), 0.04m thick, comprising the bulk of the sub-base. Above this was a heavily compacted 0.02m thick mortar and sand deposit (009) which bore the impression of the overlying tiled layer (011), of which only two small patches of broken tile survived. The floor surface abutted wall (006).

To the NE of (006) was an E-W brick wall (039) (**Figs. 3, 9, 17 & 26**) constructed over (040) in the same way that (006) overlay (028), although in the case of (039) a construction cut [045] was dug along the face of (040) to allow repair and maintenance of the stone wall. This cut, including the lower two courses of (039), was subsequently backfilled by gritty clay (044).

Between (006) and (039) was tiled floor (015), which was also laid on a mortar and sand base (016), identical to (009) (**Plate 13**). No sub-base material similar to (010) was used to the E of (006). The flooring (015) only survived in two patches, one measuring 0.3m x 1.1m and the other 0.62m x 0.58m. Beside the latter patch was a dump of mortar similar to (016) measuring 0.59m N-S x 0.44m E-W and 0.05m (019). This appeared to be a repair to the floor surface (015), i.e. a dump of excess (016) to replace broken tiles.

Within the NW end of Area 1, in front of the rear access to 29 Corve Street, was a circular cut 1.1m in diameter [077] (**Plate 14**). This was lined with a series of roughly-faced stone cobbles (076) that descended vertically for >0.7m. At the upper extent there were several CBM inclusions among the stones, particularly along the E edge where Phase 8 tiled gutter (075) was inserted. The feature was interpreted as a well and, as such, the excavation of its fill was abandoned on reaching a depth of 0.7m for health and safety reasons.

Overlying (347) was a 0.45m thick rubble layer (342) forming a probable demolition or make-up layer.

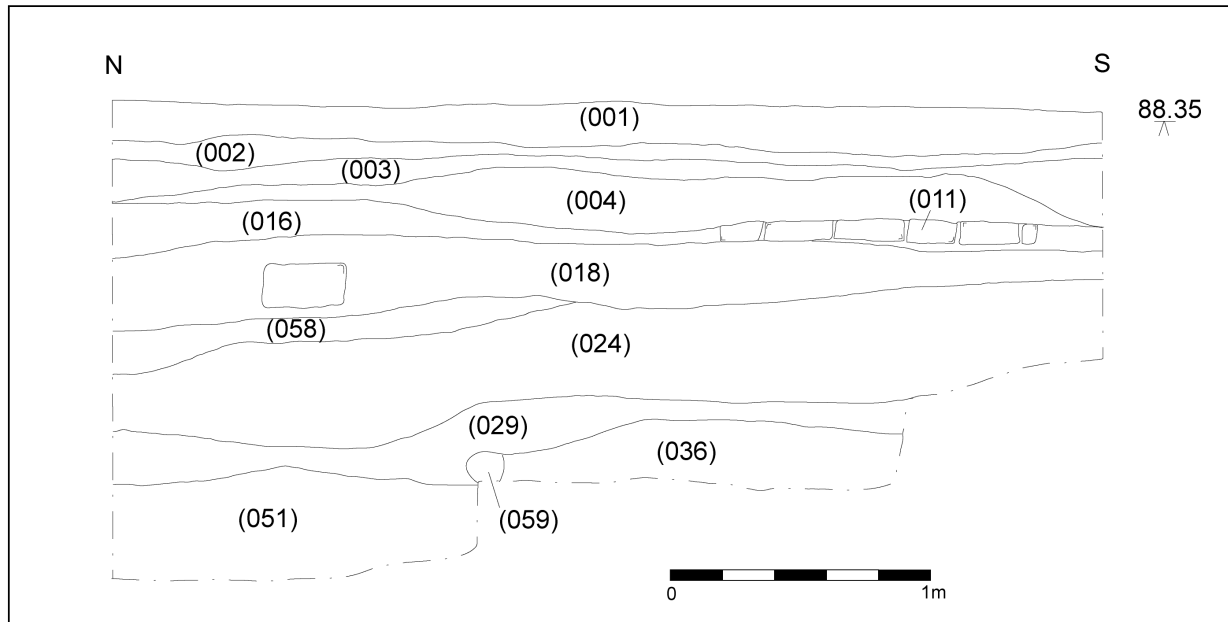


Fig. 25: W-facing section through tiled floor (011)

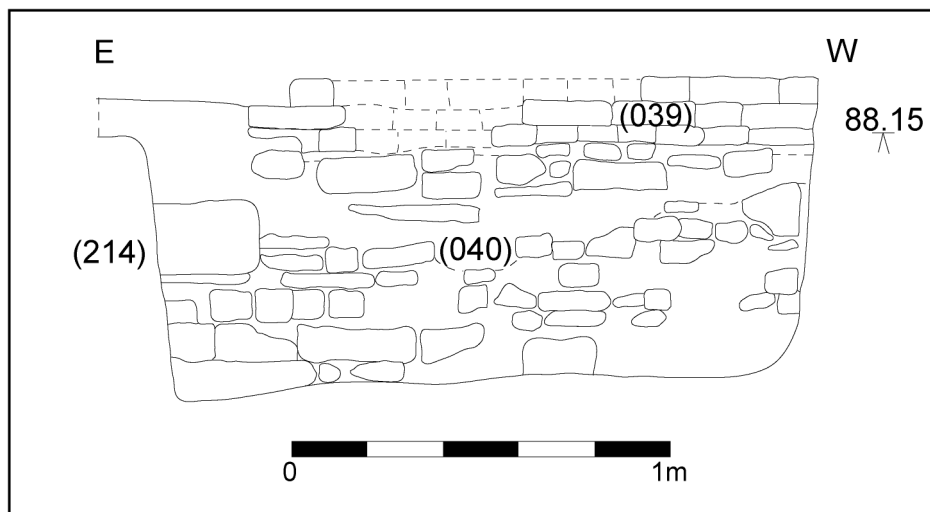


Fig. 26: N-facing section of wall (039)



Plate 14: Well/drain shaft [077], looking W

This deposit contained several 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds and a ridge tile of similar date (**Fig. 18**). E-W brick wall (324) was built over (343) in the same way that (039) stood above (040) and it seems likely that, given their respective construction and alignments, (324) was a direct continuation of (039) (**Figs. 2 & 18**). (324) was truncated at its W end by a vehicle inspection pit and ran beneath an area of retained concrete to the E. The visible section of walling stood within construction cut [362] to a height of 0.7m and measured 4m E-W x 0.4m. [362] was cut along the face of (343) as [045] was cut along (040).

[362] was also backfilled by (361) which was identical to (044).

To the E of (324), protruding from beneath the retained concrete surface (300) was a small fragment of brick wall (313), measuring 0.6m E-W x 0.2m N-S x 0.3m. This appeared to be a further continuation of (324), although truncated to the E by a modern pipe cut and apparently skewed slightly during the insertion of the pipe. No evidence for a continuation of [362] or (361) survived: (313) was instead built up from a firm black ashy hardcore (381) measuring c. 2m E-W x >0.1m N-S x 0.1m and extending N under the retained concrete. Whether this was intended as a base for the construction of the wall or whether advantage was taken of a pre-existing surface is unclear. Under this was a firm red clay with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks (382), which was up to 0.15m thick and measured c. 2m E-W x >0.1m N-S, extending N under the retained concrete. This appeared to be either a sub-base for (381) or a dump of debris predating that deposition. Underlying this was a probable make-up layer consisting of moderately compacted mid brownish-red clay with frequent gravel throughout (383). This measured 1.7m E-W x >0.15m N-S x 0.1m and extended N beneath the retained concrete.

### Phase 8

Covering the E end of Area 3 was a firm mid reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional mortar flecks (307) measuring 0.07m in thickness. This appeared to be a compacted base over which tiled floors (310) and (311) were laid; these floors appeared identical to (011) and (015). (310) and (311) were patchy and had thus presumably been robbed or truncated. (307) was truncated to the W by the insertion of a cellar [316] measuring 4.03m N-S x 1.5m E-W x 1.67m with brick lining (317) and a brick tile floor (**Figs. 2, 18 & 20**). The similarity between this flooring and floors (310), (311) and (321) (see below) suggests that the cellar was probably contemporary with the structure represented by these floors. It is likely that the apparent truncation of (307) and (320) was in actuality the collapse of a suspended surface over [316]. No access to the cellar survived but at the N end both the E and W sides were truncated by the insertion of a modern service pipe. On the E side this resulted in truncation of the upper 1m of the brick lining but on the W the entire wall was missing. Behind this was a rectilinear cut [397] measuring 1.6m E-W x 1.5m N-S x 1.21m. This may have related to an access, for example a robbed-out stairway, and the rubble backfill (396) of the cut was identical in composition to the backfill (319) of the cellar. This backfill material (396) contained sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery vessels, including a glazed jug, cooking pot, and oxidised hollow ware.

To the W of the cellar [316] was a surface (320) identical in composition to (307), over which was laid a more complete tiled surface (321). At the N end of this was a construction of loose bricks (322) laid on their side forming a loose step/plinth set against the S edge of wall (324) (**Fig. 18**). Tiled surface (321) was truncated to the W by a vehicle inspection pit and in the retained earth beneath its surface concrete elements of (322) could be seen extending S from the surviving step/plinth. The function of this step was unclear. Another brick plinth sat over the N end of (311), abutting wall (313), which was more substantial than (322) and the brickwork was mortared. These features may thus have had different functions but what either may have been remains unclear.

Dumped layer (306) overlay a portion of (307) and appeared to be a make-up layer or possibly a foundation dump prior to the construction of wall (304); the material did not extend S of wall (306). The layer was 0.25m thick to the N of the wall but only 0.05m thick beneath it, which suggests that, if tiled floor (310) and (311) were continuous between (316) and (304), the top of the tiled floor would sit neatly against the base of wall (304). This wall ran E-W and was of brick and coursed sandstone construction, roughly finished and bonded with mortar. Structurally, it closely resembled (214), although it exhibited a number of CBM elements that appeared to be integral to the construction rather than later repairs. The extant remains stood 0.24m high and measured 3m E-W x 0.42m N-S. The stub of an adjoining wall (305) protruded from the S side and this stood to a height of 0.2m and measured 0.32m N-S x 0.38m E-W. This stub abutted (304) rather than being keyed into it; wall (305) itself was almost entirely of brick construction. Above (306), to the N of (304), was a dump of firm, mid orangey-brown sandy clay (303) forming an apparent levelling layer, probably postdating the demolition of (304), although no evidence was found to confirm this.

Overlying (342) was a ceramic gutter (395) running from the point at which it was truncated at the E by [072] to where it pierced (076) at the W (**Fig. 18**). The surviving element measured 2.5m E-W x 0.65m N-S x 0.12m and its construction comprised a roughly square ceramic tile base with brick tiling above framing a 0.15m channel. It is likely that this feature formed part of the tile gutter (075) identified in Area 1, which ran on the same alignment and measured 4.6m E-W x 0.38m N-S x 0.12m (**Figs. 3 & 17**). The difference in width between (075) and (395) can be explained as a result of disturbance to (395) causing the brick tiles to flare. The W end of (075) was inserted into the E edge of well feature [077] and this probably coincided with brick repairs to well lining (076). At the point where (075) met (076) was a ceramic tile covering over gutter (075). Whether this existed purely to support the upper elements of (076) at that point or whether the entire gutter was originally capped is uncertain.

Capping well [077], presumably as a safety measure, was a large broken stone slab (074) measuring 1.1m x >1m x 0.11m. This was presumably placed over the well before sediment deposit (073) accumulated in the shaft, as it would have been an unnecessary measure afterwards, although it is possible that the shaft was still deemed unsafe and capped after it was more or less full. Sediment (073) also filled the course of gutter (075) and it seems likely that this gutter was the source of the backfill within [077].

Cutting into floor sub-base (010) in Area 1 was a sub-circular pit [013] measuring 1.26m x 1.03m x 0.3m and backfilled by a loose, dark brownish-grey clayey sand containing frequent modern debris inclusions and charcoal flecks and occasional mortar flecks (012) (**Fig. 17**). This measured up to 0.3m in thickness and appeared to be a dump of household waste.

At the S side of Area 1 to the W of wall (006) was a brick wall (007) constructed in running bond and bonded with mortar (**Figs. 17 & 27**). This survived to a height of 0.54m and measured 2.93m E-W x 0.24m N-S. The wall abutted wall (006) and was built over floor (009), suggesting that it was a later sub-division of the structure framed by (006), after the floor of that structure had already been established. No construction cut was evident and the wall was mortared directly to the floor surface. S of (007) was a dump of brick rubble (008) but so little of this was accessible without removing (007)

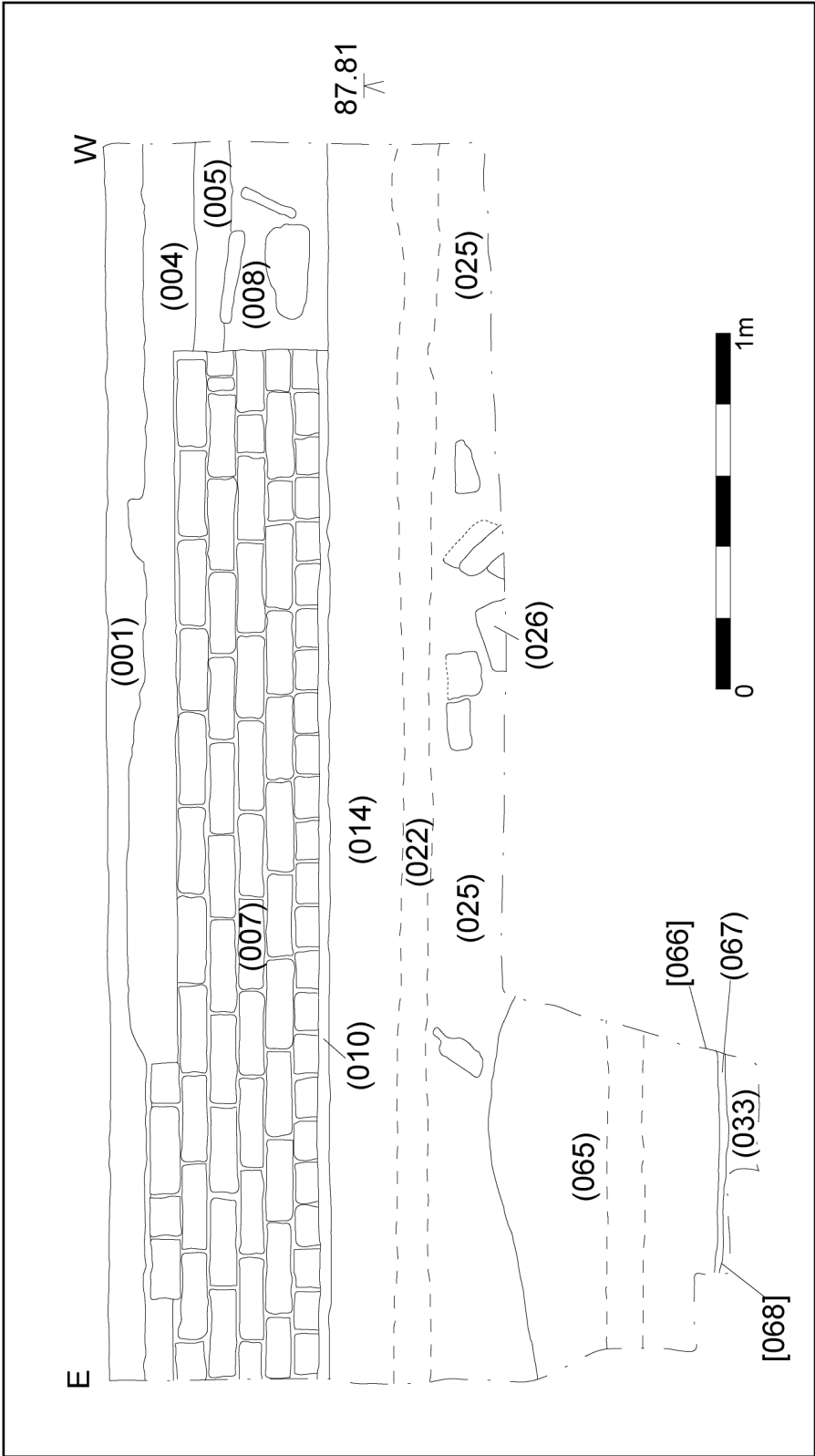


Fig. 27: N-facing elevation of wall (007)



Plate 15: Structure (214) looking SW

hole.

To the N of [077] in Area 1 was a stone wall course (054) measuring 3m E-W x 0.6m N-S x 0.3m, which was built up from layer (057) with no visible construction cut (**Fig. 17**). The stones were rough and unfinished and their upper surface bore a deposit of mortar measuring 2m E-W x 0.5m N-S x 0.05m (048). It may be that this formed part of the structural composition of (054) or it may have related to some aspect of the demolition of the wall. There were some similarities in construction and alignment between (054) and the E-W component of (214) (**Figs. 3 & 17**).

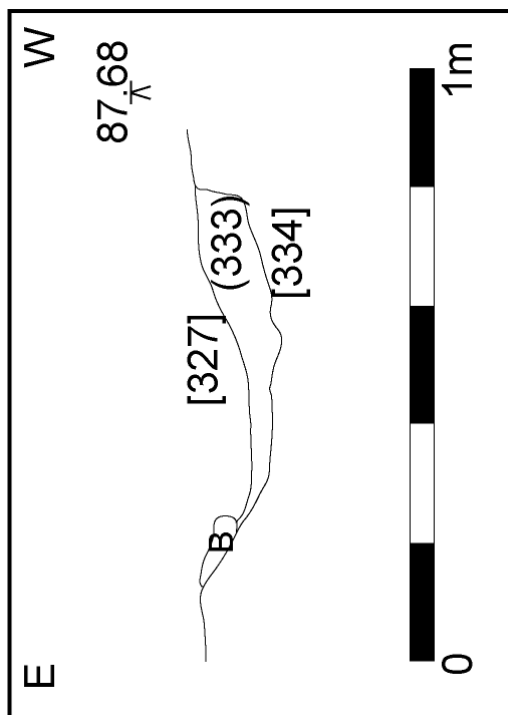
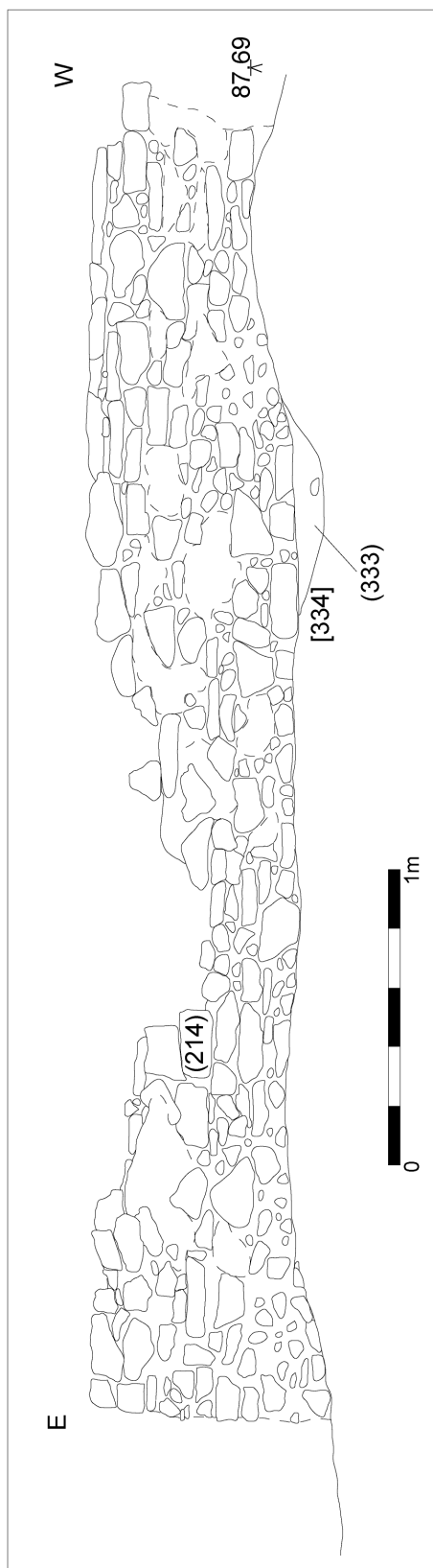
In Area 2, the remainder of the stone structure (606) uncovered during the evaluation was revealed and this was renumbered (214) to conform with the 2005 context register (**Plate 15; Figs. 3, 17 & 28**). The structure was shown to comprise three walls forming a northern annexe to wall (039) and was predominantly of stone construction with occasional CBM fragments and traces of brick tile flooring adhered to the inner edge of the N wall, 0.15m from base of the wall. The entire structure measured 1.2m N-S x 4.6m E-W x 0.71m. The inner face was rendered with a form of limewash while the exterior was extremely rough, which suggests either that the external face had been robbed of its facing stones or that it was never intended to be visible above ground, in which case this may have been a sunken trough-like structure to the N of the building framed by (039) formerly part of the ironworking process identified during the previous evaluation. This is suggested by the presence of a large quantity of iron slag, ash and charcoal (213) among the demolition backfill of this building (212). This interpretation might also explain the lack of a visible access point to the annexe. The pottery recovered from (213) consisted of 26 sherds of porcelain and stoneware of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, with two sherds of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century Midlands red ware and 26 fragments of 20<sup>th</sup> century blue and white porcelain. The bone material included evidence of rabbit, turkey, chicken, goose and duck. Context (212) contained 13 sherds of Staffordshire and various other Midlands wares of 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

This ashy backfill appeared to be primarily located where a modern drainage pipe truncated structure (214) and it is possible that this represented material dumped to support that pipe but if so then the interior of (214) was the only point along the length of the modern pipe that any form of support material was laid and this seems unlikely.

At the E end of Area 2, cutting into material (203), was a circular cut measuring 1.4m in diameter and >0.7m deep [227] (**Plate 16; Fig 2**). This was lined with stone (225) and over it was a large slab of stone that was broken and removed during the lifting of concrete layer (200). The cut was almost

that it remained unexcavated.

Cut into floor sub-base (016) was a small circular hole [017] measuring 0.1m in diameter and 0.4m deep. This feature was straight-sided and vertical with a flat base and was capped by Phase 9 rubble layer (005) but was otherwise devoid of fill. It is possible that this was a later feature and that subsequent deposits (005) and (004) were sufficiently loose to collapse back over the hole after it was drilled; however, its function is unclear beyond the possibility of later auguring, although it may have been some form of stake



▲ Fig. 28: N-facing elevation of structure (214)

◀ Fig. 29: Section through [334]



Plate 16: Well shaft [227], looking W

excavation area. The SSE side was partially lined with stone tiles, three of which were drilled as roof tiles. The feature appeared to be a drainage culvert, presumably relating to use of the area as a garden, and was filled by an interleaved mixture of silting and dumped clayey backfill (204).

At the N edge of the site, in Area 2, was a brick and concrete structure (224) that appeared to form part of a network of modern drainage access chambers. The majority of these belonged to Phase 9, except (224), which was buried by (202) rather than cut into it, suggesting that (224) was part of an earlier phase of drainage works, most of which was replaced or removed during Phase 9.

At the NW end of Area 2 was a rectilinear pit cut [208], which cut through (203) and measured 0.77m N-S x 1m E-W x 1.6m (Fig. 17). This pit was backfilled by a loose clayey sand (209) containing 20<sup>th</sup> century material, including vehicle parts, and thus would seem to have been backfilled during construction of the bus garage; however, it seems unlikely that the pit was excavated specifically for the disposal of this material. The original function of the pit is unclear but it was most likely a cess or refuse pit of some kind.

## Phase 9

Phase 9 represents activity associated with construction of the former bus garage. S of the vehicle inspection pit in Area 1 was a demolition deposit (005) and to the N of the inspection pit was a similar deposit (056) that contained a higher proportion of mortar. These layers seemed to represent a preliminary levelling or spreading of localised deposits. Over (005) was layer (003) that appeared to be a dump of material within the structure framed by (006) in the W and (039) in the N. This dump included brick, concrete and other modern debris and suggests a dump of waste material prior to the site levelling represented by (004)=(202)=(302). These deposits were a loose brick and sand layer indicating demolition of earlier structures.

Cut down through this rubble were three brick and concrete drain access chambers ([072], [235], [344]) (Fig. 17) forming part of a drainage network that was apparently connected to the surviving bus garage toilets. These were connected by a concrete clad pipe to Phase 8 drain access (224), suggesting reuse of an existing drainage network. The route of one of these pipes followed precisely the alignment of ceramic gutters (075) and (395) indicating continuity of drainage courses; however, although missing, the more modern pipe does not appear to have utilised well [077] as a repository.

certainly a well shaft almost identical in construction to [077], suggesting that these features should probably be placed within the same phase, although there was no stratigraphic evidence to support this. Excavation of the material (226) within the shaft ceased at 0.7m due to restriction of space and health and safety considerations.

At the NW end of Area 2 was cut [205] forming an ENE-WSW linear projecting from the N baulk of the site (Fig. 17). The feature measured 1.1m ENE-WSW x 0.31m NNW-SSE x 0.22m, as visible, continuing to the WSW, NNW and ENE beyond the



In Area 3, along the alignment of part of this drainage network, was a silty deposit containing a number of uneven flattish stones (314) (**Fig. 18**). These overlay a loose and fragmentary brick construction (315) that may have been a lump of mortared brick as an inclusion in (302), which coincidentally underlay (314). (314) seemed to be part of the drainage system, although its function is unclear and it appears to have been disturbed at some point.

In Area 2 was a concrete trough (206) probably forming an oil drainage bay relating to the former bus garage (**Figs. 3 & 17**). This feature measured 2.85m N-S x 1m E-W x 0.4m and was constructed over (203), with (202) built up around it. In the centre of the W edge was a drain connecting to a plastic pipe that ran NW beyond the edge of the site.

A concrete sub-base (002)=(201)=(301) and smooth concrete floor (001)=(200)=(300), representing the floor surface of the bus garage, were laid over the entire site, except the vehicle inspection pits and (206). The vehicle inspection pits and (206) were backfilled and sealed by a floor surface relating to the furniture showroom, this having been removed as part of the excavation.

## 6. INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Interpretation of the findings from the Corve Street excavation has been complicated by its severe truncation by several major episodes of demolition and building activity during the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, resulting in the substantial re-deposition of material across the site. The chronological phasing of the site detailed in this report is therefore based primarily on the extant stratigraphy, with cautious use being made of the evidence of pottery and radiocarbon dating.

The earliest identifiable phase of activity (Phase 1a-c) was represented by a series of intercutting features, the majority of which appear to have been used as pits for storage and for the disposal of domestic waste. However, the largest of these cut features (217) contained animal bone material associated with the skinning of carcasses and the preparation of hides, which may possibly constitute early evidence of butchery or tanning activity on the site. The tanning and leatherworking industries appear to have been established in Ludlow by the early 14<sup>th</sup> century (Faraday, 1991, 126-7). Based on the dating of the artefactual evidence recovered from these features, including pottery and a Cu alloy jetton, a 13<sup>th</sup>-early 14<sup>th</sup> century date may be assigned to this period of occupation.

Phases 2 and 3 constitute the earliest definite evidence for building activity on the site, represented by a series of stone and brick walls, although the structures to which they belong do not appear to have been of a particularly substantial or well-built nature. A series of domestic storage and waste pits were also identified as belonging to this phase of occupation and macrofossil samples retrieved from the fills of two of these pits, [334] and [327], contained plant species indicating that much of the site was open, waste ground throughout this period.

It would seem reasonable to assume that the site lay within a semi-rural environment, on the periphery of urban settlement for most of this period. This is corroborated by the evidence of 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century deeds and rentals relating to properties along the W side of Corve Street, which contain frequent references to meadows, paddocks and orchards. The dating of Phases 2 and 3 is problematic, due to the truncation of most of the features belonging to these two phases resulting in a high degree of residuality. A late medieval/early post-medieval date may be assigned to these two phases, roughly covering the period c.1350-1600.

Phases 4 and 5 may be characterised broadly as a period of demolition and levelling activity followed by the construction of new structures on the site. The dating evidence (comprising the pottery analysis and radiocarbon dating) presents a confused picture, suggesting that this process of demolition and levelling seems to have occurred gradually over an extended period of time and in a



somewhat piecemeal manner across the site. It is therefore difficult to assign a tight date to this period of activity and it is likely that there is a measure of chronological overlap between these two phases and Phases 2 and 3. However, based on the stratigraphic evidence, Phases 4 and 5 would appear to represent a distinct phase of activity subsequent to Phases 2 and 3. An approximate date range spanning the late medieval/early post-medieval period (c.1400-1650) may be suggested for Phases 4 and 5.

Of particular significance is the substantial quantity of animal processing waste encountered in several of the Phase 4 and 5 levelling layers, including cattle horn cores, associated with the preparation of animal hides. It is likely that this waste material was associated with tanning and leatherworking activity on a substantial scale either on or in the immediate vicinity of the site. The large quantity of animal waste recovered from layers and cut features belonging to Phases 4 and 5 contrasts markedly with its relative absence from Phases 2 and 3, attesting to a considerable expansion of tanning and leatherworking activity during the period represented by the later two phases.

Documentary evidence indicates that there were several tanners, shoemakers and corvisers (cordwainers) established at the lower end of Corve Street by the early 15<sup>th</sup> century, doubtless due to its peripheral location at the N end of the town and its proximity to the River Corve affording a convenient water supply. The tanning and leatherworking industries rapidly expanded in Ludlow during the 16<sup>th</sup> century and by the early 17<sup>th</sup> century had surpassed cloth manufacture to become the chief trade (Faraday, 1991, 126). The principal centre of the tanning industry in Ludlow remained at the lower end of Corve Street until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Phase 6 activity is represented by a series of demolition and levelling layers associated with the destruction of the medieval/early post-medieval structures that had previously occupied the site. Based on the dating of the pottery associated with these layers, it would appear that this phase of demolition activity can be dated to the 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century

Phases 7 and 8 constitute a period of intensive building activity on the site, associated with the construction of a substantial house of stone and brick construction with extensive cellarage and a well, probably in the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, a large quantity of iron slag, ash and charcoal found within the demolition backfill of a stone-built structure associated with Phase 8 activity indicates the presence of a smithy on part of the site during the post-medieval period. Pottery recovered from within the structure itself indicates that the smithy was probably active during the 18<sup>th</sup> century and was subsequently backfilled at some point during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Census returns for Ludlow reveal that two blacksmiths were in occupation at the lower end of Corve Street during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although their premises cannot be positively located at No 29.

The house constructed on the site in the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century was demolished in the late 1940s, when the former bus garage was constructed in the late 1940s by the Birmingham and Midland Motor Omnibus Company (this period of activity is represented by Phase 9).

## **7. SUMMARY & CONCLUSION**

Nine phases of activity were identified, although this phasing reflects a degree of ambiguity caused by large areas of truncation. The earliest phase was represented by a series of intercutting pits indicating intensive occupation; no structural evidence relating to this phase similar to that uncovered during excavations on the opposite side of Corve Street in 1999 was revealed. Subsequent phasing represents late medieval/early post-medieval occupation and building activity followed by a series of dumping and levelling deposits with the later phases providing evidence for further building activity. The final phase of activity represents construction work carried out in the late 1940s by the Birmingham and Midland Motor Omnibus Company and comprised preliminary levelling or the

spreading of localised deposits.

Pottery was the most frequent chronologically diagnostic find within all phases and covered periods from the 13<sup>th</sup> century (or possibly later 12<sup>th</sup> century) up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In common with most urban sites, the pottery evidence indicated a high degree of residuality and there was also evidence of intrusive pottery entering some of the assemblages.

The excavation produced a moderate sized assemblage of animal bone that was dominated by cattle and caprovid (sheep/goat) remains, mostly from Phases 4, 5 and 6, although some of this material was found in the fill of Phase 1c pit [217], with accumulations of metapodials and phalanges indicating probable waste from the skinning of carcasses and the preparation of hides. Small numbers of cattle and goat horn cores were also present, possibly representing refuse from horn working. It thus appears that either animal processing was taking place on the site or the site was used specifically for the disposal of waste. Alternatively, some of the bone and horn may have been brought onto the site as hardcore for levelling purposes after being disposed of elsewhere.

The animal bone assemblage also included domestic household rubbish and butchery refuse, with a preponderance of sheep/goat evident throughout. The plant macrofossil remains revealed patterns of consumption and crop husbandry during the earlier periods of occupation but no evidence of crop-processing on the site was identified.

To conclude, the artefactual evidence recovered from the contexts associated with Phases 1-4 strongly suggests that the site at 29 Corve Street was one where marginal economic activities, such as tanning and associated leatherworking industries were practised during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The association of the site with marginal industrial activities seems to have continued well into the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, as attested by the presence of ironworking waste associated with a stone structure identified during the previous evaluation carried out at this and the adjacent Castle Garage site by Border Archaeology in 2002 (Report No. 2002-5/8). No deposits features or structures identified during the investigation could be related to activity associated with the Carmelite friary constructed in the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century.

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## APPENDIX 1: Context register

<b>AREA 1</b>	
(001)	Concrete surface found across the site, c. 0.09m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Concrete floor of bus garage.</i>
(002)	Friable concrete sub-base beneath (001), c. 0.11m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Sub-base for concrete floor.</i>
(003)	Friable, dark brownish-grey slightly clayey sand. Frequent charcoal flecks and patches, occasional CBM fragments, concrete fragments, mortar fragments and modern debris (C19-C20).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Redeposited backfill.</i>
(004)	Loose, dark brownish-grey sand and bricks. Frequent CBM fragments, moderate modern debris (C19-C20) and moderate charcoal flecks and patches. 0.12m thick at E and W, thickening to 0.42m in the centre of deposit.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition backfill.</i>
(005)	Friable mid greyish-brown silty sand. Frequent CBM fragments, moderate charcoal flecks and mortar lumps and flecks. Maximum thickness 0.23m. Retained finds included pottery and glass.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition backfill.</i>
(006)	Brick wall, orientated N-S, brick size 110mm x 80mm x 240mm. Flemish bond, bonded with mortar. Extant height 7 courses. Dimensions 3.65m N-S x 0.36m E-W x 0.45m. Bricked-up access at S visible extent.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick wall probably forming structure with (007).</i>
(007)	Brick wall, faced N, brick size 120mm x 70mm x 230mm. Flemish bond, bonded with mortar. Extant height 6 courses. Dimensions 2.93m E-W x 0.24m N-S x 0.54m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick wall probably forming structure with (006).</i>
(008)	Loose mid greyish-brown clayey sand. Frequent CBM fragments, moderate charcoal flecks and patches and moderate mortar lumps.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick dump behind wall (007).</i>
(009)	Heavily compacted mortar and sand surface bearing imprint of original tiling. 0.02m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Floor surface for tiles (011).</i>
(010)	Firm, light brownish-yellow clayey sand. Frequent mortar flecks and occasional CBM flecks. 0.04m-0.14m thick around N edge of SW end.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Compacted surface beneath base (009).</i>
(011)	Mortar bonded tiled surface. Tiles 60mm x 40mm x 190mm. Survival poor thus coursing could not be determined. 2 patches of surface surviving, 240mm x 60mm and 50mm x 190mm.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Tile floor mortared to wall (006) and presumably laid upon (009).</i>
(012)	Loose, dark brownish-grey clayey sand. Frequent modern debris, occasional mortar flecks and frequent charcoal flecks. 0.3m thick, filled [013]. Finds included animal bone and glass.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of pit [013].</i>
[013]	Sub-circular pit measuring 1.26m x 1.03m x 0.3m. Break of slope to top sharp, sides steep, break of slope base gradual and base concave. Filled by (012).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut for pit filled by (012).</i>
(014)	Friable dark brownish-grey sandy clay. Frequent glass shards (particularly at S edge), moderate small angular stones, occasional moderate to large angular stones and moderate CBM fragments. Maximum thickness 0.16m. Finds included pottery, shell, iron and glass.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition layer including large amounts of window glass and stone.</i>

(015)	Mortar bonded tiled surface measuring 60mm x 40mm x 190mm. Survival too poor to determine coursing. 2 surviving patches, 0.3m x 1.1m and 0.62m x 0.58m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Tile floor mortared to wall (006) and presumably laid upon (009).</i>
(016)	Heavily compacted mortar and sand surface with imprint of original tiling. 0.02m thick. Located in SE of area. Finds included animal bone, CBM and an Fe object.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Floor surface for tiles (015).</i>
[017]	Circular cut. 0.1m in diameter and 0.4m deep. Sharp break of slope at top, steep straight sides, sharp break of slope at base, base flat.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Modern intrusion through floor (015).</i>
(018)	Friable, dark brownish-grey sandy clay. Frequent glass shards, particularly at S edge, moderate small angular stones, occasional moderate to large angular stones and moderate CBM fragments. Maximum depth 0.19m. Same as (014). Finds included pottery, animal bone, glass and worked bone.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition layer containing large quantities of glass and stone.</i>
(019)	Mortar dump measuring 0.59m N-S, 0.44m E-W and 0.05m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Dump of mortar under tiles (015).</i>
(020)	Loose, dark grey sandy silt with occasional medium angular stones, frequent charcoal flecks and patches and occasional mortar flecks. 1.12m N-S x 0.6m E-W x 0.17m (maximum). Finds included pottery, animal bone and an Fe object.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Burnt fill of pit of unknown function.</i>
[021]	Rectangular cut measuring 1.12m N-S x 0.6m E-W x 0.17m (maximum). Gradual break of slope at top, uneven sides, no discernable break of slope at base, base uneven. Filled by (020).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Pit of unknown function. Presence of burnt material in fill may suggest a raking pit.</i>
(022)	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt. Occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum depth 0.07m. Finds included animal bone.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Levelling layer of demolition rubble.</i>
(023)	Tightly compacted, reddish-brown clayey loam with moderate inclusions of brick, plaster, glass, stone and charcoal flecks.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Levelling layer of demolition rubble.</i>
(024)	Friable, mid orangey-brown clayey sand with frequent angular small to large angular stones and moderate charcoal flecks. Maximum 0.15m thick. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM and stone roofing tile.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition layer.</i>
(025)	Friable, mid brownish-red clayey sand. Frequent stone inclusions, including a stone lense (026) with angular and subangular stones and frequent charcoal flecks. Maximum depth 0.5m. Finds included pottery, animal bone, shell and CBM.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition layer.</i>
(026)	Stone lense within (025).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rubble dump.</i>
(027)	Moderately compacted, dark brown silty sand deposit. Contains occasional small-medium angular stones, slate, charcoal flecks and CBM fragments and moderate large angular stones. Maximum depth 0.33m. Finds included animal bone and CBM.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rubble dump against wall (040).</i>
(028)	7 courses of mortar-bonded masonry walling measuring 3.04m in length and 0.51m high. Wall faced to E and W.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stone wall probably reused as a foundation for (006).</i>
(029)	Tightly compacted, light orangey-brown clayey silt with frequent small and medium angular and subangular stones and occasional larger stones. 6.1m x 3.4m x 0.5m. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM

	and glass.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Make-up/levelling layer.</i>
[030]	Ovoid cut, orientated E-W, measuring 1.48m x 1.2m x 0.3m. Sharp break of slope top, gradual sloping sides, gradual break of slope base and concave base. Filled by (031).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Pit for disposal of animal remains.</i>
(031)	Friable, dark brown clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small stone inclusions. Fill of [030]. Finds included pottery, an Fe object and large quantities of animal bone.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of pit [030].</i>
(032)	Friable orangey-brown clayey silt with frequent small stones and some charcoal flecks. Maximum depth 0.25m. Finds included pottery and animal bone.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Redeposited natural.</i>
(033)	Friable mid reddish-orange silty sand with occasional small rounded and angular stones.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Natural.</i>
(034)	Tightly compacted dark reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional sandstone and charcoal flecking. Fill of cut [035].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of pit cut [035].</i>
[035]	Ovoid cut measuring 1.24m N-S x 1.16m E-W x 0.52m (maximum). Sharp break of slope to top, gradual concave sides, gradual break of slope base, flat base. Filled by (034).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Pit of unknown function.</i>
(036)	Friable, dark orangey-brown clayey sand with occasional small angular stones. Deposit had a maximum depth of 0.1m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Redeposited natural or disturbed natural layer.</i>
(037)	Firm, dark brownish-grey gravel and sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum depth 0.15m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Redeposited natural or disturbed natural layer.</i>
(038)	Friable mid reddish-orange silty sand with occasional small rounded and angular stones.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Natural.</i>
(039)	Brick wall in Flemish bond, faced to N and S, brick size 102mm x 75mm x 242mm, poorly preserved gritty sandy mortar bonding material. 7 fair faced courses extant with a further 2 rough courses. Extant dimensions 3.9m E-W x 0.71m high.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick wall established on line of older stone wall (040) probably forming part of a structure with (006).</i>
(040)	Random uncoursed masonry wall with frequent (later?) brick inserts. Average dimensions of construction materials 150mm x 70mm x 100mm, to 300mm x 100mm x 150mm. Bonded by reddish sandy grit, poorly preserved and surviving only in patches. Extant dimensions of feature 3.6m E-W and 0.8m high.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick may or may not be integral and original. Wall possibly not intended to be visible, or possibly original facing robbed.</i>
(041)	Loose dark reddish-grey silty sand. Frequent gravel, moderate small-medium rounded and subangular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum depth 0.4m. Finds included 1 Fe object.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Gravel foundation material for wall (040).</i>
[042]	Linear cut feature orientated E-W and measuring 3m E-W x 0.38m N-S x 0.6m. Sharp break of slope top, steep convex sides, sharp break of slope base and flat undulating base. Truncated by [045], filled by (040), (041) & (043).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Construction cut for (040).</i>
(043)	Friable, mid brownish-grey clayey sand with frequent small rounded stones and occasional patches and flecks of charcoal. Maximum thickness of 0.1m.

<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of [042].</i>
(044)	Friable, dark brownish-grey silty clay. Occasional grit particles, small to medium angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.93m
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Backfill of construction cut [045].</i>
[045]	Linear cut feature orientated E-W, measuring 3.9m E-W x 0.93m. Sharp break of slope top, gradual concave sides and gradual break of slope base. Filled by (044) and (039).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Construction cut for (039). Cuts along side of (040) possibly to repair existing wall or to delineate line of new wall. Also possible that 'old' wall is foundation material for previous wall re-exposed during construction of (039).</i>
(046)	Friable, dark brown clayey sand with frequent small and large angular and subangular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum depth 0.25m. Finds included pottery, animal bone and a mortar lump.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of [047].</i>
[047]	Sub-rectangular cut orientated E-W, measuring 1m x 0.8m x 0.25m. Gradual break of slope top, gentle sloping sides, gradual break of slope base and base flat.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Shallow pit of unknown function, filled by (046).</i>
(048)	Friable, mid greyish-white mortar. Occasional small shell fragments. Deposit measured 2m E-W x 0.5m N-S x 0.05m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Mortar deposit covering remains of wall (054), may have been part of original construction and hence 'same as' (054).</i>
(049)	Firm, light reddish-grey silty clay with frequent CBM fragments, moderate small and medium angular stones and moderate charcoal flecks. Maximum depth 0.54m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick dump in pit [050].</i>
[050]	Sub-rectangular pit measuring 2.2m E-W x 1.6m N-S x 0.54m. Sharp break of slope top, steep sides, sharp break of slope base, base flat. Filled by (049).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Pit filled with brick dump (049).</i>
(051)	Friable mid brownish-grey sandy silt. Occasional small angular stones and moderate charcoal flecks. Maximum thickness 0.34m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of pit [052] cut for uncertain function.</i>
[052]	Irregular linear cut. Visible dimensions 1.2m N-S x 3.1m E-W x 0.34m. Sharp break of slope to top, gradual sloping sides, a gradual break at base and flat base. Truncated by [050], filled by (051).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Pit of uncertain function.</i>
[053]	Irregular linear cut with visible dimensions of 1.5m N-S x 2m E-W x 0.2m. Sharp break of slope top, irregular sides, gradual break of slope base and base irregular. Truncated by [050], filled by (036).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Natural depression.</i>
(054)	Uncoursed mortar-bonded masonry wall, faced to N and S. Stone size up to 570mm x 380mm x 26mm. Extant remains measured 3m E-W x 0.6m N-S x 0.3m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Base of structure related to (214).</i>
(055)	Rough stone alignment, possible wall remnant or floor surface. Very disturbed and inconsistent.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Remnant of wall or floor.</i>
(056)	Friable, mid reddish-brown clayey sand. Occasional mortar flecks and small to medium angular stones. 2.8m E-W x 0.6m N-S x 0.1m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Dump of mortar-based material.</i>
(057)	Friable, dark greyish-brown clayey sand. Frequent CBM, modern debris, charcoal flecks and patches, occasional stones. Maximum thickness 0.45m. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM, an Fe object, glass, Fe slag and clay pipe.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition/debris layer.</i>



(058)	Friable, greyish mortar and sand. Frequent small angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Dimensions 1.8m N-S x 0.4m E-W x 0.18m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Dump of mortar, possibly relating to demolition episode.</i>
(059)	Friable, light grey silty clay. 0.1m x 0.1m x 0.12m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Discrete area of fine clay, perhaps a lense in (029).</i>
(060)	Loose to friable, dark brown clayey sand. Frequent small stone inclusions. Maximum depth 0.25m. Finds included 1 potsherd.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of cut [062].</i>
(061)	Moderately compacted white/grey clayey silt. Maximum depth 0.02m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possible 'damp-proofing' deposit.</i>
[062]	N-S linear cut 3m N-S x >1m E-W x 0.4m. Break of slope top and base sharp, sides steep and straight, base undulating and irregular. Filled by (060), (061) & (028)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Foundation cut for wall (028)</i>
(063)	Friable dark brown clayey sand. Occasional charcoal flecks. Maximum depth 0.1m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of shallow pit [064].</i>
[064]	Cut, visible only in section. Sharp break of slope at top, steep sides, gradual break of slope base, flat base. Measured 0.8m N-S x 0.1m. Filled by (063).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut for pit filled by (063).</i>
(065)	Friable, mid reddish-brown clayey sand. Moderate small to medium angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks and patches. Maximum depth 0.18m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of pit [066].</i>
[066]	Ovoid pit, 0.9m N-S x 0.6m E-W x 0.12m. Sharp break of slope top, gradual sides, gradual break of slope base and concave base. Filled by (065).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Pit of uncertain function.</i>
(067)	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy clay. Occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. Maximum depth 0.04m. Finds included pottery and animal bone.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Truncated fill of pit [068].</i>
[068]	Sub-ovoid pit, measuring 0.64m E-W x 0.3m N-S x 0.04m. Gradual break of slope to top, shallow sides, non-perceptible break of slope to base and base flat. Truncated by [066] and filled by (067).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut for heavily truncated pit.</i>
(069)	Firm, mid orangey-brown, sand. Frequent gravel. Maximum thickness 0.3m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Natural.</i>
(070)	Friable, mid orangey-brown, clayey sand. Moderate angular, small to large stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Finds included pottery and animal bone.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition or make-up layer. Same as (215) and (325)</i>
(071)	Brick-lined drain access to ceramic drainage pipe. Bonded with mortar. 0.9m N-S x 0.9m E-W x 0.75m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Maintenance access for ceramic drainpipe</i>
[072]	Square cut with 90 degree corners. 0.9m N-S x 0.9m E-W x 0.75m. Break of slope at top and base sharp, sides vertical, base irregular. Filled by (071)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut for drain access (071)</i>
(073)	Loose dark brownish-grey clayey silt. Moderate small-medium angular stones. Occasional CBM fragments & charcoal flecks. >1.5m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Interleaved mixture of dumped clayey backfill and silting via drain (075) into shaft [077]</i>
(074)	Large stone slab – broken in half – which covered the top of well shaft [077]. 1.15m E-W x >1m N-S x 0.11m thick.

<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stone capping for well shaft [077]</i>
(075)	Linear construction comprising a flat tile with a brick set on either side to form a channel. bonded by a loose pinkish sand. Feature runs from point of truncation by [072] in E to where it pierces (076) in W. Survives 4.6m E-W x 0.38m N-S x 0.12m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Ceramic drain/gutter course</i>
(076)	Stone and brick construction measuring 1.08m in diameter and >0.7m within [077], predominantly siltstone and sandstone masonry, visible stones measure up to 220mm x 144mm x 101mm. Several CBM elements visible in upper courses, mainly at point of insertion of gutter (075) at the E edge.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Lining of well shaft [077]</i>
[077]	Circular cut, 1.1m in diameter. Break of slope at top sharp, sides vertical (as seen). Base not reached. Filled by (076), (074) & (073).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Well shaft apparently reused as a drain. Gutter (075) appeared to be a later intrusion, although this is not certain</i>
<b>AREA 2</b>	
(200)	Concrete surface, c. 0.09m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Concrete floor of bus garage. Same as (001) and (300). Comparable to surface (600) in Trench 6 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
(201)	Friable concrete sub-base beneath (200), c. 0.11m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Sub-base for concrete floor. Same as (002) and (301). Comparable to layer (601) in Trench 6 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
(202)	Loose, dark brownish-grey sand and brick. Frequent CBM fragments, moderate modern debris (C19-C20) and charcoal flecks and patches. Maximum 0.3m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition rubble prior to laying of concrete floor (200). Comparable to layer (602) in Trench 6 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
(203)	Friable, dark greyish-brown clayey sand. Frequent CBM, modern debris, charcoal flecks and patches. Occasional stone. Maximum thickness 0.45m. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM, an Fe object, stone roofing tile, glass, shell, a Cu object, mortar lumps and clay pipe.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition/debris layer</i>
(204)	Loose dark greyish-brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal flecks and pieces. Occasional small angular stones. 0.22m thick. Finds included stone roofing tile.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Silting and backfill of drainage culvert [205]</i>
[205]	E-W linear cut. 1.1m E-W x 0.31m N-S x 0.22m. Break of slope at top and base sharp. Sides steep and straight (near vertical). Base flat. Filled by (204) and remnant of lining with reused stone roof tiles along S edge.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Drainage culvert, apparently originally lined with reused stone roof tiles, although these only extant on S slope.</i>
(206)	Concrete trough. 2.85m N-S x 1m E-W x 0.4m. Plastic drainpipe ran WNW-ESE from centre of W edge of trough beyond limit of the excavation.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possibly intended to catch and drain leaked oil from suspended drums during use as bus garage.</i>
(207)	Loose dark reddish-brown clayey sand. Occasional mortar fragments, small-medium angular stones, CBM fragments and charcoal flecks. Maximum 0.4m thick. Finds included pottery, animal bone, clay pipe and CBM.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Apparent make-up or levelling layer.</i>
[208]	Rectilinear cut with slightly rounded corners. 0.77m N-S x 1m E-W x

	1.6m. Break of slope at top and base sharp. Sides steep and straight. Base flat. Filled by (209)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Deep pit of uncertain function containing modern finds. Appeared to be a rubbish pit and may date from the phase immediately preceding the site's use as a bus garage. The pit may still have been open during construction of the garage and was backfilled with refuse and debris prior to laying of concrete floor.</i>
(209)	Loose dark greyish-brown clayey sand. Frequent modern debris, including car radiators, pane glass, CBM, pottery and bottle glass.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rubbish fill of pit [208]</i>
(210)	Friable dark brownish-grey silty sand. Maximum of 0.6m deep. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM, stone roofing tile, glass, clay pipe, Fe slag and mortar lumps.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Clean silty deposit of uncertain nature. Appeared to be waterborne material, although this was very deep for flood or pond deposition unless present for an extended period, in which case further evidence of such would be expected. May have been an imported dump of river silts but the purpose of this is unclear.</i>
(211)	Firm mid orangey-brown clayey sand. Frequent charcoal flecks and small angular stones. 2.2m N-S x 1.6m E-W x 0.3m. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM, and clay pipe.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Compacted layer of uncertain function. Appeared to be a dump of material forming footings for a construction feature</i>
(212)	Loose dark brownish-grey clayey sand. Frequent mortar and charcoal flecks. Occasional small-medium angular stones. Moderate large angular blocks relating to (214). 0.3m thick. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM, stone roofing tile, glass, Fe slag and clay pipe.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition rubble, presumably of structure (214). Comparable to deposit (605) in Trench 6 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
(213)	Loose dark brownish-grey silty sand. Frequent ash, charcoal flecks and lumps. Occasional small angular stones, ferric slag lumps. Finds included pottery, animal bone, Fe objects, glass, shell, plastic, Fe slag and clay pipe. 0.25m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Dump of ashy material, apparently relating to insertion of pipe joining accesses (071) and (219)</i>
(214)	Brick and coursed masonry structure comprising 3 walls to N of wall (039). Stones measured up to 400mm x 600mm x 100mm. Structure rendered on inner face and extremely rough on exterior, measured 1.2m N-S x 4.6m E-W x 0.71m. Traces of brick tile flooring adhered to inner edge of N wall, 0.15m up from base of wall.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Northern annexe to wall (039), comparable to structure (606) in Trench 6 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8). External edge of structure appears to have been robbed of its facing or was possibly never intended to be above ground. Internal rendering may indicate that the structure contained liquid but no trace of rendering was evident on the extant floor tiles, suggesting this was not the case. Presence of iron slag in backfill (213) suggests smithing activity in the area. This slag-rich backfill material may have been imported for the burial of modern pipework. However, it was not used to backfill the pipe course elsewhere and was thus probably localised material relating to (214).</i>
(215)	Friable, mid orangey-brown clayey sand with moderate angular small to large stones and occasional charcoal flecks.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition or make-up layer. Same as (070) and (325). Possibly relates to layer (607) in Trench 6 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8), based on the stratigraphic relationships, although the soil descriptions do not appear to match.</i>

(216)	Loose mid greyish-brown clayey sand. Frequent small-large angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. 1.8m thick. Finds included animal bone, worked stone and a Cu object.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Deep backfill dump, presumably a deliberate measure to level pit [217]</i>
[217]	Very large irregular/rectilinear cut feature that was evaluated by means of a series of sondages. The W and S edges of the feature were located in these sondages and the N edge extended beyond the site boundary. The E edge was not located in the sondages but appeared, based on dimensions and fills, to relate to cut feature [231] in the E, although this would produce an irregular shape. Assuming the cut lines revealed within the sondages and cut [231] did demarcate the boundaries of the feature, it would have measured c.14m E-W x >5m N-S x 1.8m. Break of slope at top and base sharp. Sides steep and straight. Base flat. Filled by (216).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut edges on W and S sides were very steep and straight and the feature could thus have been a cellar cut or similar, the lining of which had decayed or been robbed. If so, the sloping side of [231] does not appear to have related, suggesting either that this feature had truncated the E end of [217] or that a more graded access, such as a ramp or earth-cut stairway, existed at this point. Another possibility is that this feature was a very large tanning pit.</i>
(218)	Firm mid yellowish-brown clayey sand. Frequent small-large angular stones. Occasional coal fragments. Exposed only in plan at base of sondages through [217].
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Assumed to be a natural layer, although the presence of coal fragments seems incongruous. Did not appear to be a further fill of [217]. Not excavated</i>
(219)	Brick lined drain access to ceramic drainpipe. Bonded with mortar. 0.8m N-S x 1.18m E-W x 0.55m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Maintenance access for ceramic drain</i>
(220)	E-W sandstone wall measuring 4m E-W x 0.9m N-S x 0.78m. Stones measured up to 135mm x 160mm x 150mm and appeared unfinished and uncoursed. Gritty grey clay bonding.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rough section of masonry walling. Facing stones may have been removed.</i>
(221)	Loose greyish mortar and sand. Frequent small gravelly stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional small-medium angular stones. 0.36m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Mortar tip, possibly levelling prior to construction of (220)</i>
(222)	Loose mid greyish-brown clayey sand. Frequent small-medium angular sandstone fragments. 2.5m E-W x 2m N-S x 1.2m
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rubble layer, presumably intended to form a make-up layer</i>
(223)	Firm mid orangey-brown clayey sand. Occasional small angular stones.>0.2m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Dumped layer of uncertain purpose or function.</i>
(224)	Cement bonded brick and concrete structure with running bond brickwork. Pipe encased in concrete extended S from structure toward (219). 1m N-S x 1m E-W x 0.9m. Bonded with cement.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick-lined pipe maintenance access shaft.</i>
(225)	Coursed sandstone masonry construction within well shaft [227]. Stones up to 300mm x 250mm x 105mm. Faced on inner surface, rough exterior. Bonded by a mid greyish-brown clayey sand. 1.4m diameter and >0.7m deep.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stone lining of well shaft [227]</i>
(226)	Loose mid reddish-brown sandy clay. Occasional small-medium angular stones. >0.7m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of well shaft [227]</i>
[227]	Circular cut 1.4m diameter and >0.7m deep. Lined with stone (225).

	Originally capped with large stone similar to (074), which was removed during lifting of concrete floor covering
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Well shaft</i>
(228)	Firm mid brownish-grey silty clay. Frequent medium-large angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and lumps. 0.36m thick. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM and shell.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition or destruction layer. Same as (349)</i>
(229)	Firm mid orangey-brown silty clay. Occasional small angular sandstone fragments. Exposed only in plan.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possible natural layer</i>
(230)	Loose mid greyish-brown clayey sand. Frequent small-large angular sandstone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. >1.7m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Single dumped fill of [231], appeared to be a deliberate attempt to level [231]</i>
[231]	Cut only partially exposed, showing curved edge. 1.6m E-W x 2.5m N-S x >1.7m. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides steep and straight for first 0.74m. Base not reached. Filled by (230)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Deep steep-sided pit of uncertain function. Excavation halted at W extent due to a concrete shod pipe truncating upper fill. This pipe formed the easternmost extent to which large cut [217] was traced. Seems likely, given the similarities of fill and dimensions, that [217] and [231] were the same cut thus producing an extremely large feature c. 14m x &gt;5m x 2m. The function of such a feature is unclear but it may have been a robbed-out cellar or possibly a tanning pit</i>
(232)	Friable dark brownish-grey silty clay. No inclusions. 0.24m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Foundation material within cut [233]</i>
[233]	E-W linear cut. >4m E-W x 2.3m N-S x 0.24m. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides gradual and straight. Break of slope at base gradual. Base undulating and irregular. Filled by (220) and (232)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Construction cut for wall (220).</i>
(234)	Loose mid orangey-brown clayey sand. Frequent small-medium angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. Depth >0.56m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rubble-like material into which pit [217] was cut. Material not dissimilar from backfill of pit, suggesting that the excavated material (216) was not moved far before being redeposited as backfill. (234) itself appeared to be a make-up layer that was comparable to layer (608) in Trench 6 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
[235]	Square cut. 0.8m N-S x 1.18m E-W x 0.55m. No visible backfill material around drain access. Filled by (219)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut for drain access (219)</i>
<b>AREA 3</b>	
(300)	Concrete surface, c. 0.09m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Concrete floor of bus garage. Same as (001) and (200). Comparable to surface (700) in Trench 7 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
(301)	Friable concrete sub-base beneath (300), c. 0.11m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Sub-base for concrete floor. Same as (002) and (201). This is comparable to surface (701) in Trench 7 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
(302)	Loose, dark brownish-grey sand and brick. Contains frequent CBM fragments, moderate modern debris (C19-C20) and moderate charcoal flecks and patches. Maximum 0.3m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition rubble prior to laying of concrete floor (300), This is comparable to layer (702) in Trench 7 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
(303)	Firm, mid orangey-brown sandy clay. Occasional mortar flecks. Occasional CBM flecks and lumps. 3m E-W x 1m N-S x 0.1m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Clayey dump of uncertain purpose. May have been a levelling deposit.</i>

	<i>Comparable to deposit (708) in Trench 7 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
(304)	Coursed and mortar-bonded E-W brick and sandstone masonry wall. Stones measured up to 0.2m x 0.26m x 0.14m. Roughly finished. Extant wall measures 3m E-W x 0.42m x 0.24m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Wall of unknown structure. Wall (305) abutted S side of wall suggesting it formed part of a structure. No clear relationship with wall (313). Comparable to wall (706) in Trench 7 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
(305)	N-S brick wall measuring 0.32m N-S x 0.38m E-W x 0.2m. Bricks measured 260mm x 140mm x 110mm. Bonded with mortar. Extent of surviving wall was insufficient to assess the brick bond.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stub of wall adjoining wall (304); a later addition rather than an integral part of the initial structure, presumably a sub-division.</i>
(306)	Friable mid greyish-brown sandy clay. Occasional small angular stones & charcoal flecks. 0.25m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Dumped layer possibly intended to provide level construction surface for (304).</i>
(307)	Firm mid reddish-brown sandy clay. Occasional mortar flecks. 0.07m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Compacted surface layer to support tiled floors (310) and (311) and dividing wall (305)</i>
(308)	Stone plinth measuring 1.3m N-S x 1.3m E-W x 0.27m. Stones measured up to 420mm x 280mm x 60mm, faced on sides and fair-faced on top. Laid to courses and bonded with a lime/ash mortar.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stone plinth or stanchion of unknown function. No cut visible and the feature appeared to have been built up from (341) with floor surfaces (358) and (359) being laid around it to secure it. Comparable to structure (710) in Trench 7 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
(309)	Loose dark brownish-grey silty sand. Very frequent charcoal flecks and lumps. 0.06m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Charcoal-rich dump in SE corner of Area 1. Appeared to be a dump of burning waste, perhaps associated with pit [338]. Comparable to surface (711) in Trench 7 of previous evaluation (Border Archaeology 2002 – 5/8)</i>
(310)	Mortar bonded tiled surface measuring 1.06m x 0.38m. Tiles measured 110mm x 40mm x 230mm. Extent of surviving surface insufficient to determine coursing.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick tile floor</i>
(311)	Mortar bonded tiled surface. Tiles measured 110mm x 40mm x 230mm. Survived as a triangular remnant measuring 3m N-S x 0.66m E-W. Extent of surviving surface insufficient to determine coursing.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick tile floor</i>
(312)	Brick plinth fragment, 1.1m N-S x 0.52m E-W x 0.09m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick plinth of uncertain function, truncated to W by modern pipe cut. Sits over tiled floor (311) and presumably formed part of same structure</i>
(313)	Mortar bonded E-W brick wall in running bond visible protruding 0.6m E-W x 0.2m N-S x 0.3m from concrete floor at N end of Area 3. Bricks measured 230mm x 110mm x 70mm.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Probable continuation of (324), although the alignments were somewhat skewed and it may be that (313) was damaged and distorted by the insertion of a modern pipe cut</i>
(314)	Loose mid brownish-grey silt. Several large flattish stones disturbed by insertion of modern drain course. 0.2m N-S x 0.7m E-W x 0.1m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Stonework, possibly relating to floor surface (358), disturbed by insertion of modern pipe cut.</i>

(315)	Single course of brickwork measuring 1.3m E-W x 1.05m N-S x 0.08m. Beneath disturbed stonework (314) and constructed over demolition rubble (302).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Function unclear as constructed over demolition rubble and presumably thus related to construction of bus garage, unless this was a solid lump of debris in (302) that gave the appearance of being a structure</i>
[316]	Rectilinear cut oriented N-S measuring 4.03m N-S x 1.5m E-W x 1.67m. Break of slope at top and base sharp. Sides vertical. Base flat. Truncated at N end by iron pipe cut. Filled by (317), (318) & (319).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut for brick-lined cellar structure. No visible access to cellar survived. Destruction of the brick lining by pipe cut truncation seemed too complete on the W edge and thus this may have been the location of an access stairway; however, no evidence of this survived, except possibly in rubble-filled cut [397]</i>
(317)	Mortar bonded brickwork within cellar [316]. Laid in running bond and 1.67m high. Approximately halfway along its length, wooden posts stood 1.5m high against the E and W walls. These were not fixed to the lining or floor (318).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick lining of cellar [316]. The wooden posts seemed to form a frame, although its purpose was unclear.</i>
(318)	Brick flooring within cellar [316]. Bricks measured 110mm x 230mm x 40mm.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick floor of cellar [316]</i>
(319)	Loose dark greyish-brown clayey sand. Frequent modern debris, CBM and small-medium angular stones. 1.5m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Modern rubble backfill of cellar [316]</i>
(320)	Firm mid reddish-brown sandy clay. Frequent mortar flecks. Occasional CBM patches. 0.14m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Compacted material dumped prior to construction of tile floor (321)</i>
(321)	Unbonded tiled surface laid in running bond. Tiles measured 110mm x 40mm x 230mm. 3.9m E-W x 4.04m E-W.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick tile floor</i>
(322)	Several unmortared bricks on their sides forming a small step against W end of (324). At W end of Area 3, beneath concrete covering inspection pit, this step seemed to extend S
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick construction of uncertain function. Appeared to be excess bricks piled against wall (324)</i>
(323)	Loose dark brownish-grey clayey sand. Moderate CBM flecks and fragments. Occasional mortar flecks & small-medium angular stones. 0.08m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Demolition or debris layer.</i>
(324)	Mortar bonded E-W brick wall in running bond measuring 4m E-W x 0.4m wide x 0.7m. Bricks measured 230mm x 110mm x 70mm.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick wall. Probably a continuation of (039) and (313).</i>
(325)	Friable mid reddish-brown clayey sand. Moderate small-large angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. 0.4m thick. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM, Fe objects, stone roofing tile, glass, worked bone, clay pipe, shell, Fe slag and a mortar lump.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Dumped layer of stony material, probably a levelling layer. Contained a large amount of bone. Same as (070) and (215)</i>
(326)	Loose black ashy deposit. Frequent charcoal flecks and patches. 0.58m E-W x 1.16m N-S x 0.16m. Truncated at S edge by (214). Finds included pottery, animal bone and CBM. Sample <2>
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Dump of burnt material in pit [327]. Deliberate interment of burnt remains or simply a raking pit</i>
[327]	Sub-rectangular cut. Rounded corners at N end. S end truncated by (314). 0.58m E-W x 1.16m N-S x 0.16m. Break of slope at top and

	base gradual. Sides gradual and straight. Base flat. Filled by (326)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Pit for deliberate interment of burnt remains or for raked material from a hearth or fire pit.</i>
(328)	Friable mid reddish-brown clayey sand. Moderate small-medium angular stones. 0.5m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Layer of no obvious function. May be disturbed or re-deposited natural for levelling of site.</i>
(329)	Firm mid reddish-brown sandy clay. Moderate small-large angular stones. Occasional mortar flecks. Single large mortar lense. Occasional charcoal flecks. 0.4m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Upper fill of large pit [331]</i>
(330)	Friable mid orangey-brown clayey sand. Frequent small-large angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks & clayey lenses. 0.55m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Tertiary fill of pit [331]. Similarities between this fill and (216) suggest they were deposited by means of similar processes.</i>
[331]	Sub-circular cut. >3.34m E-W x 2.5m N-S x 1.2m. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides steep and concave. Break of slope at base gradual. Base irregular. Filled by (329), (330), (339) and (340)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Large pit with no clear function. Presumably a waste or storage pit, although no evidence for either survived.</i>
(332)	Firm mid orangey-brown clayey sand. Occasional small-medium angular stones. >0.6m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Possible natural deposit but quite disturbed in places.</i>
(333)	Moderately compacted dark greyish-brown. Moderate ash and charcoal patches. 0.08m thick. Disturbed by burrowing animals. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM and Fe objects. Sampled <3>
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Dumped fill of pit [334]. Appeared to be domestic waste.</i>
[334]	Rectilinear cut with rounded edges at N end. Did not protrude from S side of (214), which concealed its S end. Measured 0.94m N-S (as far as (214)) x 0.72m E-W x 0.08m. Break of slope at top and base gradual. Sides gradual and irregular. Base irregular. Truncated by [327]. Filled by (333).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Pit of uncertain function. Probably a domestic waste pit.</i>
(335)	Loose light brownish-grey sandy clay. Frequent small gravels & medium-large angular stones. 0.15m thick. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM, stone roofing tile, Fe slag and clay pipe.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Dumped make-up layer</i>
(336)	Moderately compacted dark brownish-grey sandy clay. Frequent lenses of ash and charcoal. 0.4m x 0.4m x 0.03m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Discrete ash/charcoal-rich deposit under layer (307). Appeared to be dumped over (341) rather than lying within a cut or possibly represented localised destruction.</i>
(337)	Moderately compacted mid greyish-brown clayey sand. Occasional charcoal fragments. 0.15m thick. Finds included pottery.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Fill of possible stone-lined feature [338]</i>
[338]	Irregular cut measuring 1.15m N-S x >0.5m E-W x 0.1m. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides gradual and concave. Break of slope at base gradual. Base irregular with some evidence of stone lining. N end of feature truncated during evaluation. Stone plinth (308) to W.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Small, possibly stone-lined feature of uncertain function.</i>
(339)	Loose mid greenish-grey very slightly silty sand. Frequent sandstone fragments, mainly very degraded. 0.25m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Degraded sandstone rubble, probably relating to levelling or demolition</i>
(340)	Friable mid orangey-brown clayey sand. Frequent small-large angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks & clayey lenses. 0.54m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Material identical in nature to (330), perhaps suggesting that (340) is a tipping lense within a single depositional episode. Equally, the two fills may have been deposited by the same process.</i>



(341)	Friable light yellowish-brown clayey sand. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional flecks of a ferric oxide. 0.7m deep. Finds included pottery.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Extremely clean layer, suggestive of a large dump of redeposited natural. Probable make-up or levelling layer</i>
(342)	Friable dark brownish-grey clayey sand. Frequent small-large angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and patches. 0.45m thick. Finds included pottery, animal bone, shell and glass.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rubble layer of no obvious function. May have been a demolition or levelling layer</i>
(343)	Uncoursed E-W wall of unworked and roughly worked sandstone masonry with occasional CBM measuring 4m E-W x 0.7m N-S x 1.1m. Bonded with light orangey-brown sandy clay.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rough stone wall underlying brick wall (324)</i>
[344]	Sub-circular or irregular cut. 1.15m N-S x >0.4m E-W x 0.77m. Break of slope at top and base sharp. Sides steep and uneven. Base uneven. Filled by (345) and (346)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut for brick-lined access (345) to ceramic drain.</i>
(345)	Mortar bonded brick construction. No identifiable bond. 0.6m N-S x 0.57m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Brick-lined access shaft for ceramic drain</i>
(346)	Friable dark brownish-grey sandy clay. Moderate CBM flecks and lumps. Occasional mortar flecks & lumps and small-medium angular stones. 0.77m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rubble backfill around brick-lined access (345) in [344]</i>
(347)	Loose light greyish-brown clayey sand. Frequent small-large angular stones. Occasional CBM lumps. Moderate charcoal flecks and patches. 0.63m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Tipped dump of stony rubble, although no feature was defined into which this may have been tipped. May have been a collapse or demolition layer or a levelling deposit.</i>
(348)	Loose mid brownish-grey sandy clay. Frequent mortar flecks. Occasional CBM flecks & small angular stones. 0.25m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Slump of loose material, possibly relating to banked material (350)</i>
(349)	Firm mid brownish-grey silty clay. Frequent medium-large angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and lumps. 0.36m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Collapse or demolition material. Same as (228)</i>
(350)	Loose dark brownish-grey clayey sand. Frequent mortar flecks. Moderate charcoal flecks. Occasional small-medium angular stones. 1.08m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Deposit banked up against wall (343). The masonry of (343) was unfaced on the N side and was apparently not intended to be visible so (350) may have been the remnant of a larger bank against the wall. [351] truncated the bank represented by (350)</i>
[351]	Apparently E-W linear cut. >2m E-W x 0.3m N-S x 0.45m. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides steep – near vertical. Filled by (348) and (349)=(228)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut through probable banked-up material (350).</i>
(352)	Firm pinkish-orange sandy clay. Occasional small angular stones. 0.25m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Sterile layer, possibly disturbed natural or redeposited natural make-up layer</i>
(353)	Firm pinkish-brown sand and gravel. >0.5m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Natural material in Area 3. Noticeably different from (033)=(038) which suggests a change in geology or that one of these deposits was not true natural.</i>
[354]	N-S linear cut. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides steep. Break of slope at base gradual. Base flat. 0.85m N-S x 0.5m E-W x 0.32m. Filled by

	(355) and (398)
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Construction cut for wall (355)</i>
(355)	Rough-faced coursed masonry wall measuring 0.82m N-S x 0.32m E-W x 0.32m. Stones measured up to 180mm x 150mm x 120mm.
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Wall truncated to N by [331]. Nature of wall unclear as so little survived</i>
(356)	Moderately compacted mid orangey-brown sandy clay. 1.55m E-W x 0.67m N-S x 0.35m. Finds included pottery, animal bone and Fe objects.
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Singled dumped fill of [357]</i>
[357]	Sub-rectangular pit with rounded corners. 1.55m E-W x 0.67m N-S x 0.35m. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides steep and straight. Break of slope at base gradual. Base slightly concave. Filled by (356)
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Pit of uncertain function. Cut very close to E edge of S terminal of wall (360) and may thus have related to a robbing of the return of that wall.</i>
(358)	Surface of coarsely hewn flagstones with no coursing or bond. Irregular stones averaging 0.38m x 0.28m x 0.08m.
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Uneven flagstone flooring, heavily truncated and disturbed.</i>
(359)	Firm dark brownish-grey clayey sand. Frequent charcoal flecks & patches and gravel. 5.5m E-W x 4m N-S x 0.12m. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM and a Cu object.
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Metalled surface apparently laid as a base for flagged surface (358) or which itself served as an earlier surface.</i>
(360)	Roughly coursed N-S masonry wall, with stones roughly hewn and measuring up to 240mm x 210mm x 80mm. Very rubbly and may have been foundation material for a more substantial wall. Surviving remains 1.7m N-S x 0.78m E-W x 0.27m.
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Rough wall or foundation course, probably associated with wall (343) although no relationship was visible as it underlay concrete (300). The lower stones of (360) were smaller, loose and gravelly and may have represented foundation material within [389]; but this was so patchy that it was deemed unnecessary to assign a separate context number.</i>
(361)	Friable mid brownish-grey clayey sand. Moderate small-medium angular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. 0.5m thick.
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Backfill of foundation cut [362]</i>
[362]	E-W linear cut. 0.48m N-S x >3m E-W x 0.5m. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides gentle and concave. Break of slope at base gradual. Base concave. Filled by (324) and (361)
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Construction cut for wall (324)</i>
(363)	Friable dark reddish-grey silty sand. Frequent gravel. Moderate small-medium rounded and subangular stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. 0.6m deep.
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Backfill of foundation cut [364]</i>
[364]	E-W linear cut. 0.25m N-S x >3m E-W x 0.6m. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides steep and concave. Break of slope at base not visible. Base not visible. Filled by (363) and (343).
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Construction cut for wall (343)</i>
(365)	Firm mid greyish-brown clayey sand. Moderate small-large angular stones. Occasional charcoal patches. Occasional mortar flecks. 1.1m thick.
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Upper fill of [368]. Appeared to be a levelling deposit. Upper part of deposit contained a small patch of greenish-grey silt, which appeared to be a lense but may conceivably have been the base of a truncated feature cut into (365).</i>
(366)	Friable mid brownish-grey clayey silt. Occasional small-medium angular stones and charcoal flecks & lenses (maximum 0.1m <sup>2</sup> ). 0.27m thick.
<b>INTERPRETATION:</b>	<i>Clayey fill in [368]</i>
(367)	Friable mid greyish-brown clayey sand. Moderate small-large angular

	stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and patches. 0.3m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Similar to material to (365). Primary fill of [368]</i>
[368]	Sub-circular cut. 2.75m E-W x 2.8m N-S x 1.6m. Break of slope sharp. Sides steep and concave. Break of slope at base sharp. Base concave. Filled by (365), (366) and (367).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Very large pit with no obvious function. Did not reappear N of wall (343) so presumably truncated by activity at that point, although no cut could be detected within safe excavation limits</i>
(369)	Moderately compacted mid greyish-brown sandy clay. Frequent mortar flecks. 0.32m thick
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Upper fill of pit [370]</i>
[370]	Semicircular cut, as exposed. Extended N beyond excavation area. 1.8m E-W x 1.5m N-S x 0.42m. Break of slope at top and base sharp. Sides gradual and straight. Base inclined to the W. Filled by (369) and (377)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Large pit with probable storage function, as limited evidence for domestic waste.</i>
(371)	Loose black and grey ashy clay. Frequent charcoal patches. Single large flattish angular stone. 0.9m E-W x 0.34m N-S x 0.1m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Ashy dump, possibly relating to layer (359). Stone appeared similar to stones in (358) and (371) may simply have been a loose ashy lense in (359) rather than a separate deposit.</i>
(372)	Loose dark greyish-brown clayey sand. Frequent charcoal flecks. 0.25m deep. Finds included 1 sherd of pottery.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Charcoal-rich fill of pit truncated by wall cut [389]</i>
373	VOID
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	VOID
[374]	Part of a circular cut extending N. >0.49m E-W x >0.35m N-S x 0.25m. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides gradual and concave. Break of slope at base gradual. Base flat. Filled by (372)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Small raking pit or similar dump of burnt material</i>
(375)	Firm light orangey-brown clayey sand. No inclusions. 0.3m deep.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Clean dump of material. Appeared to be redeposited (341)</i>
[376]	Sub-ovoid cut extending beyond site to N. Truncated by [374] to W. >0.6m E-W x >0.3m N-S x 0.3m. Break of slope at top and base sharp. Sides gentle and straight. Base flat. Filled by (375)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Pit of no obvious function. Backfilled with (341) which seems likely to indicate a fairly rapid backfill.</i>
(377)	Moderately compacted mid greyish-brown and black ashy clay. Occasional small-medium angular stones and pebbles. 1.8m E-W x 1.2m N-S x 0.31m. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM and a Cu alloy token. Sample <4>
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of pit [370]</i>
(378)	Firm mid greyish-brown clayey sand. Occasional ashy grey silt lenses, charcoal flecks and small angular stones. 0.27m thick. Finds included pottery and animal bone.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Single dumped fill of [379]</i>
[379]	Sub-ovoid cut. 0.65m N-S x 1.1m E-W x 0.27m. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides gradual and concave. Break of slope at base gradual. Base flat. Filled by (378).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Pit of uncertain function. Possibly either a small storage pit or the truncated remains of a larger such pit.</i>
(380)	Moderately compacted mottled red and black sandy clay. Occasional mortar and charcoal flecks. 0.3m deep. Finds included pottery, animal bone, an Fe object and a Cu object. Sample <5>
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Single dumped fill of pit [385]</i>
(381)	Firm black ashy hardcore. 0.1m thick. c. 2m E-W x >0.1m N-S.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Hardcore material over which (313) was built.</i>

(382)	Firm red clay. Occasional mortar and charcoal flecks. 0.15m thick. c. 2m E-W x >0.1m N-S.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Dumped layer below hardcore (381), presumably intended as a base for this material or forming part of it</i>
(383)	Moderately compacted mid brownish-red clay. Frequent gravel. Occasional charcoal and mortar flecks. 1.7m E-W x >0.15m N-S x 0.1m thick
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Made-up layer</i>
(384)	Moderately compacted grey clay. Frequent small angular pebbles. 1m E-W x >0.5m N-S x 0.2m
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Levelling layer</i>
[385]	Sub-rectangular cut. Break of slope at top and base sharp. Sides steep and straight. Base flat. 2.05m E-W x >0.2m N-S x 0.3m. Filled by (380).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of a large pit truncated by [370]. Function uncertain but possibly storage.</i>
(386)	Moderately compacted mid reddish-brown sandy clay. Frequent small angular stones. Occasional charcoal. 1.3m E-W x >1.2m N-S x 0.24m.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Make-up or levelling layer</i>
(387)	Loose mid brownish-grey sandy clay. Frequent small angular gravel. 0.35m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Single fill of [388], possibly an accumulated fill.</i>
[388]	Semicircular cut extending N beyond excavation area. 0.3m diameter and 0.37m deep. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides steep and straight. Break of slope at base gradual. Base concave. Filled by (387)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of small feature. Possibly a posthole or very small pit.</i>
[389]	N-S linear cut. 1.72m N-S x 1m E-W x 0.15m. Break of slope at top and base sharp. Sides steep and straight. Base irregular. Filled by (360).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Construction cut for wall (360)</i>
(390)	Firm mid pinkish-brown clayey silt. Frequent gravels. Occasional charcoal patches and fragments. Thick lense of pale, charcoal-rich mortar-like material running through middle of fill. 0.28m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Upper fill of small pit incorporating levelling material as a result of dishing</i>
(391)	Friable dark greyish-brown humic silt. Frequent gravels. Moderate flecks & fragments of charcoal and small angular sandstone fragments. Occasional mortar flecks. 0.12m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Primary fill of small pit [392].</i>
[392]	Sub-ovoid cut. 1m E-W x >0.46m N-S x 0.38m. Break of slope at top sharp. Sides gradual (45 degrees), slightly concave. Break of slope at base gradual. Base concave. Filled by (390) and (391)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Small pit of uncertain function. Possible waste pit.</i>
(393)	Friable mottled greyish-brown and pinkish-brown humic clayey silt. Frequent gravels & charcoal flecks, fragments and small patches. Occasional mortar flecks & small angular stone fragments. Finds included animal bone.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Tipped fill into cut [394]</i>
[394]	Sub-circular or ovoid cut, extending beyond excavation to S. 3.3m E-W x 1.1m >N-S x 0.3m. Truncated to W by cellar [316]. Break of slope at top gradual. Sides shallow and concave. Break at base non-perceptible. Base flat. Filled by (394)
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of uncertain nature. Possibly intended as a waste disposal pit or storage pit, which was then backfilled with domestic debris.</i>
(395)	Linear construction comprising a flat tile with a brick set on either side to form a channel running from point of truncation by [072] in the E to where it pierces (076) in W. Brick and tile bonded by a loose pinkish sand. Surviving part of structure measures 2.5m E-W x 0.65m N-S x

	0.12m
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Ceramic gutter or drain, probably a continuation of (075)</i>
(396)	Loose dark greyish-brown clayey sand. Frequent modern debris, CBM and small-medium angular stones. 1.21m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Rubble backfill in cut [397]. Probably same as (319)</i>
[397]	Rectilinear cut 1.6m E-W x 1.5m N-S x 1.21m. Break of slope at top and base sharp. Sides steep and straight. Base flat. Filled by (396).
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Cut of uncertain nature. Possible cut for stairway access to cellar [316], although if so it had been robbed completely.</i>
(398)	Loose dark greyish-brown clayey sand. Occasional charcoal flecks, small-medium angular stones and mortar & CBM flecks. 0.32m thick.
<i>INTERPRETATION:</i>	<i>Backfill to either side of wall (355) in construction cut [354]</i>



## **APPENDIX 2: Pottery analysis**

*Stephen Clarke, Monmouth Archaeology*

### **SUMMARY**

*The assemblages are listed in the catalogue. In total, 528 sherds were examined, of which 205 were medieval.*

*The date range of the pottery assemblages covers periods from the 13<sup>th</sup> century (or possibly later 12<sup>th</sup> century) up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the 13<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries being well represented.*

*The post-medieval pottery is dominated by material from the Midlands, while the medieval wares appear to be nearly all of local origin. The paucity of pottery from outside the area—especially from the Malvern medieval industries—is interesting and may be attributable to the somewhat landlocked nature of Ludlow. The medieval Malvern and even Worcester products were traded over very long distances—to Chepstow, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Brecon and Hay-on-Wye—although these towns were accessible along the Severn, the Wye and the Usk.*

### **1. METHOD**

Except for the more easily identified post-medieval wares, all sherds were examined under a binocular microscope (at x8) and, where necessary, were subjected to simple tests.

Surface accretions on the pottery was a recurring problem in identifying the fabrics and it was found essential to remove an edge fragment or break the sherd in order to carry out an adequate examination. The inclusions of nearly all of the medieval pottery was checked by covering the sherd with a cloth and pressing a flake off the edge of the sherd with a pair of pliers. This meant that attributing a fabric to the series established for the assemblages was a slow process.

### **2. THE FABRICS & DISCUSSION**

#### **2.1 Post-medieval**

The assemblages are composed mostly of pottery from outside the area, including a few ridge tiles and oxidised wares from Malvern Chase. A sherd of an internally glazed Malvernian cooking pot (Hereford B1) is probably of late medieval or early post-medieval date, as is the iron-free sherds from Bristol or Saintonge. The later, fine quartz-sand tempered LUD.A5 pottery is very easily mistaken for late medieval or post-medieval Malvernian oxidised wares (Hereford B4 and B5) and this might be significant. The post-medieval pottery is listed in the catalogue.

#### **2.2 Medieval**

The initial examination resulted in the medieval assemblages being divided into eight fabrics: A1 to A8, with the prefix LUD. Of these, LUD.A2, LUD.A3 and LUD.A2 are probably variations of the local fabric LUD.A5 and should perhaps be merged with it.

Two medieval, regionally local quartz-sand tempered groups dominate the assemblages and are designated LUD.A1 and LUD.A5. The fabric is found in both cooking pots and glazed wares.

The local ware LUD.A1 occurs in cooking pots and jugs and is most easily recognised (especially in reduced cooking pots) by the amounts and size of the mica in the fabric. The distinctive cooking pot/jar rim forms which occur in both fabrics LUD.A1 and LUD.A5 indicate the similar local nature and



further relationship between these two main fabrics. There is an example of a roof ridge tile in a fabric slightly different from the LUD.A5, which has a very distinctive crest.

There are jugs which appear to be examples of the LUD.A5 fabric on display in Ludlow Museum.

The single sherds of iron-free and iron-low pottery from Saintonge and/or Bristol are of late medieval or early post-medieval date. There is also a single sherd of another non-local fabric (LUD.A4); it has a temper of fine angular sand with irregular limestone fragments.

A single sherd—LUD.A8—has inclusions dominated by siltstones, which may come from southern Shropshire—the fabric being similar to, but not the same as, Vince's Hereford A4 siltstone-tempered fabric.

Overall, the medieval groups are interesting as much for what is missing from them as for what is included.

The most obvious omission from all the medieval contexts is pottery from the Malvern and Worcester industries. The kilns at Malvern were in production from prehistoric times until the middle of the 17th century and the medieval and post-medieval wares had a very wide circulation. Malvernian cooking pots and other vessels are known from Norman times along the southern Welsh coast and inland to Monmouth, Abergavenny, Brecon and Hay-on-Wye. However, these towns are all accessible via the Severn, Wye and Usk with a comparatively short journey to the Severn. The similarity of the Ludlow oxidised wares to those of the later Malvernian ones inspires speculation as to whether these were the same potters working in different areas. The Malvernian potters making floor tiles and pottery during the 15<sup>th</sup> century in Monmouth were tempering and oxidising their products to produce a superficially similar fabric to that which they produced in Malvern.

### 3. DATING

The medieval groups probably date to the 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries—there being nothing to indicate 12<sup>th</sup> century material. The few North Herefordshire vessels are probably to 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century date, although it has been demonstrated elsewhere (especially at Monmouth) that these pots were being produced in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. These country kilns probably went out of business by 1700. The 18<sup>th</sup> century assemblages are dominated by pottery from the Midlands and include a few other sherds of unknown origin

## Context 070

## Bag 1

Context	Fabric and Form	Code	Date	Sherds
070	Jugs	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	3
070	Cooking pot	A3	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
070	Cooking pot rim	A6	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
070	Jugs	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	9

## Context 024

## Bag 2

Context	Fabric and Form	Code	Date	Sherds
024	Malvern ridge tile	B4	Late 14-17 <sup>th</sup> Cent	6
024	Bowl/pancheon	G	19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

## Context 393

## Bag 3

Context	Fabric and Form	Code	Date	Sherds
393	Fine sand mica plates, reduced ?Jug	A1	13 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

## Context 395

## Bag 4

Context	Fabric and Form	Code	Date	Sherds
395	Hollow ware	A5	13 <sup>th</sup> Cent	4
395	Jug/cooking pot	A3	13 <sup>th</sup> Cent	6
395	Jug, glazed	A2	13 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
395	Jug, glazed	A4	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
395	Cooking pot	A1	13 <sup>th</sup> Cent	9

## Context 396

## Bag 5

Context	Fabric and Form	Code	Date	Sherds
396	Jug glazed	A3	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
396	Cooking pot (many sherds join)	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	20
396	Jug (prob. Bristol Redcliffe)	A7	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	3
396	Cooking pot	A2	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
396	Oxidised hollow ware	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1



## Context 057

## Bag 6

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
057	Staffs iron glazed	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	4
057	Midlands coarse wares, carboniferous + others	G	18/19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	23
057	Staffs slipware	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	4
057	Cream-ware	G	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
057	Local cups/tygs	A	16/17 <sup>th</sup> Cent	5
057	Manganese glaze	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
057	Malvern skillet handle	B4	Post Med.	1
057	Malvern B1, internally glazed	B1	Late Med.	1
057	Cooking pot	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
057	Glazed jug, incised decor.	A4	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	4

## Context 213

## Bag 7

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
213	Porcelain	-	19 <sup>th</sup> C	21
213	English stoneware, carboniferous clay	-	19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
213	English stoneware, brown	-	19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
213	Slipware	-	19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
213	Midlands red ware	-	17/18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2

## Context 005

## Bag 7

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
213	Porcelain	-	19 <sup>th</sup> C	21
213	English stoneware, carboniferous clay	-	19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2

## Context 005

## Bag 8

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
005	English stoneware bottles	-	19/20 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
005	English stoneware jar	-	19/20 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
005	Ointment pot	-	19/20 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

## Context 335

## Bag 10

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
335	Midlands various in coal measures clay	-	19 <sup>th</sup> C	8
335	Midlands red ware ?Manganese/iron glaze	-	17/18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	5
335	Local kiln handle	-	17/18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

## Context 029

## Bag 11

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
029	Cooking pot	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
029	Oxidised hollow ware	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	9
029	Jugs	A3	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	6

## Context 032

## Bag 12

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
032	Cooking pot	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
032	Jugs	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	3

## Context 025

## Bag 13

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
025	Jugs	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	3
025	Cooking pot	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
025	Jug, local ?intrusive	-	Post Med.	1

## Context 326

## Bag 14

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
326	Manganese glazed	-	19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
326	?Bowl, coal measure clay	-	19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

## Context 325

## Bag 15

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
325	Prob. Saintogne jug/flask	-	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
325	Staffs iron glazed tankard	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	3
325	Midlands red ware	-	17/18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	4

325	Various Midlands, coal measures + other wares includ. slipware	-	18/19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	45
325	English/German stoneware	-	18/19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
325	Jug	A3	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
325	Jug	A2	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
325	Malvern jug	B	14 <sup>th</sup> C	2
325	Ridge tile	A5	Med.	4
325	Ridge tile	B4	Late Med/Post Med.	1
325	Jugs	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	3

*Context 213**Bag 16*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
213	Blue and White/ Porcelain	-	20 <sup>th</sup> Cent	26

*Context 203**Bag 17*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
203	Blue and White/ Porcelain	-	20 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
203	Staffs iron glazed	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	9
203	Staffs slipware	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	3
203	Midlands various, includ. coal measures clay and slipware	-	19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	14
203	Midlands red ware	-	17/18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
203	Local cup ?North Herefordshire ?Lingen	A	16/17 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
203	Looks like crucible but think it is sandstone	-	-	1
203	Non local ceramic	-	20 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
203	Small cup handle	-	Post Med.	1
203	Small handle	A2	Post Med.	1
203	English stoneware ink bottle	-	19/20 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

*Context 046**Bag 18*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
046	?Bristol iron free clay jug	-	15/16 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
046	Cooking pot	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	3
046	Cooking pot, siltstone tempered	A8	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	5
046	Jugs/cooking pot includ. simple rouletting	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	6
046	Tyg ?North Hereford ?Lingen	A	13/14 <sup>th</sup> C	12

*Context 372**Bag 19*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
372	Jug	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> C	1

*Context 207**Bag 20*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
207	?Bowl rim, upright	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
207	Midlands yellow ware	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
207	Manganese glazed	-	18/19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
207	Costrel, wide strap handle, inclusion free	A5	Late Med.	1

*Context 209**Bag 21*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
209	Cooking pot rim	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
209	Cooking pot rim	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

*Context 060**Bag 22*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
060	Jug, glazed, decorated-raised rosette?	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

*Context 342**Bag 23*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
342	Vessels	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	5
342	Ridge tile, thin similar to A5 but fewer inclusions	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

*Context 031**Bag 24*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
031	Cooking pot	-	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
031	Jug/cooking pot	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	11

Context 341

Bag 25

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
341	Spout and rim with hole	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2

Context 020

Bag 26

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
020	Similar to Malvern B5, fewer inclusions	?B5	Late Med	1

Context 067

Bag 27

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
067	Jug, simple rouletting	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

Context 014

Bag 28

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
014	Bowls, Malvern	B4	Late Med	5
014	Tyg ?North Herefordshire	A	Late Med	1

Context 228

Bag 29

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
228	Costrel ?Local	A	Early Post Med	1
228	Pancheon, heavy, internally glazed	B4	Early Post Med	1

Context 333

Bag 30

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
333	?Bowl	-	Post Med	1
333	Cup handle	-	16/17 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

## Context 378

## Bag 31

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
378	Cooking pot rims	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> C	2

## Context 212

## Bag 32

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
212	Various wares	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	?
212	Midlands	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	6
212	Bowl/Cup ?North Herefordshire	A	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
212	Staffs slipware	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
212	?Staffs slipware	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	4

## Context 380

## Bag 33

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
380	Cooking pot/jug	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	6
380	Jug	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
380	Jug	A3	13/14 <sup>th</sup> C	5
380	Cooking pot	A8	13/14 <sup>th</sup> C	2

## Context 210

## Bag 34

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
210	Midlands	-	18/19 <sup>th</sup> Cent	6
210	Cooking pot rim +	A8	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2
210	Jug	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	6
210	Cooking pot/jug	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	6

## Context 018

## Bag 35

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
018	Midlands, intrusive	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
018	Non local slipware, intrusive	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
018	Jug	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	11
018	Ridge tile	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
018	North Herefordshire kiln, one ridge tile	A	16/17 <sup>th</sup> Cent	4
018	Fine wares	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	2

018	Fine iron free wares, yellow, lustrous green, speckled handle	-	17 <sup>th</sup> Cent	3
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*Context 211*

*Bag 36*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
211	Non local slipware	-	18 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

*Context 337*

*Bag 37*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
337	Jug	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1

*Context 377*

*Bag 38*

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric and Form</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>
377	Knobbed ridge tile (distinctive style I've not seen before)	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	1
377	Cooking pot (simple rim)	A1	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	15
377	Jug	A3	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	3q
377	Jug handle, round herringbone slashed handle	A5	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	19
377	Jug handle and cooking pot	A8	13/14 <sup>th</sup> Cent	4
377	Stone	-	-	1
377	Window glass	-	-	1

## **APPENDIX 3: Assessment of vertebrate remains**

*Deborah Jaques, Palaeoecology Research Services (PRS)*

### **SUMMARY**

*Hand-collected vertebrate remains recovered during an excavation at 29 Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire, were submitted for an assessment of their bioarchaeological potential. Archaeological features of medieval and post-medieval date were encountered at the site.*

*The hand-collected vertebrate assemblage recovered from the excavations was dominated by the remains of cattle and caprovids. Of particular interest were the accumulations of caprovid, and to a lesser extent, cattle, metapodials and phalanges, which were interpreted as waste from the skinning of carcasses and the preparation of hides. Small numbers of cattle and goat horncores were also present possibly indicating waste from hornworking.*

*The vertebrate material shows some potential for providing both archaeological and zooarchaeological information. A more detailed examination of assemblages from individual features and context types may help with the interpretation and identification of some of the activities being undertaken*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Two crates of hand-collected bone were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Limited (PRS) Co. Durham for an assessment of their bioarchaeological potential.

### **2. METHODS**

Subjective records were made of the state of preservation, colour of the fragments, and the appearance of broken surfaces ('angularity'). Other information, such as fragment size, dog gnawing, burning, butchery and fresh breaks, was noted, where applicable.

Fragments were identified to species or species group using the PRS modern comparative reference collection. The bones which could not be identified to species were described as the 'unidentified' fraction. Within this fraction, fragments were grouped into a number of categories: large mammal (assumed to be cattle, horse or large cervid), medium-sized mammal (assumed to be caprovid, pig or small cervid) and totally unidentifiable. These remains are represented by 'Unidentified' in Table 1.

### **3. RESULTS**

The excavation produced a moderate sized assemblage of bone, amounting to 1443 fragments of which 239 were measurable and 11 were mandibles with teeth *in situ* of use for providing biometrical and age-at-death data. The material came from 35 deposits representing Phases 1 to 8, although the largest quantities of the bone came from demolition/debris and levelling deposits assigned to Phases 4, 5 and 6, with a single Phase 4 deposit, Context (325), producing 351 fragments.

Generally, preservation of the bones was fairly good, although, material from a few deposits showed some variation of both angularity (nature of the broken surfaces) and colour. Fragments that were of battered appearance were most evident in Contexts (018), (025), (032), (212) and (333), all of which, bar Context 333, were demolition layers or dumps of demolition rubble and debris. Deposits which produced bones that varied in colour (e.g. (014), (022), (210), (211), (212), (335) and (359)) also tended to be mainly dumps of levelling material. Although fresh breakage damage was noted throughout (particularly in material from Contexts (022), (207), (211), (216) and (335)), a high degree



of fragmentation was not apparent. The only exceptions to this were the assemblages from Contexts (031) and (057) which included greater proportions of smaller fragments (<50 mm). This fragmentation was not the result of recent damage, however, but had occurred at some point in the past. Dog gnawing was present, but was not extensive, whilst rodent gnawing was seen on a fragment from Context (014). Evidence of butchery was observed on many of the fragments, with split cattle longbones (in particular metapodials) and chopped vertebrae and pelvises being the most commonly occurring features. There were also some horncores, both cattle and goat, most of which showed evidence of having been deliberately chopped from the rest of the skull.

The range and frequency of identified species for all the separate chronological groups is shown in Table 1. From this it can be seen that the remains of caprovids and cattle were most common throughout, with pig bones also represented. Much of the 'unidentified' assemblage consisted of large mammal remains, most of which are almost certainly cattle. Horse remains were mostly recovered from Phase 6 dump layer, Context (335), with single fragments from Phases 1, 4 and 5. Several dog and cat bones were also noted.

Wild mammals were represented by four cervid fragments, one identified as a possible red deer (cf. *Cervus elaphus* L.) tibia shaft fragment (Context (211)) and the others as fallow deer (*Dama dama* L.) from Contexts (325) and (335) (proximal and distal femur fragments and a tibia shaft). Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus* L.) bones were also identified from Context (213), a dump of ashy material of post-medieval date (Phase 8). This deposit also produced a turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo* L.) distal femur fragment. Remains of chicken, goose and duck were identified but were somewhat scarce.

A characteristic of some of the assemblages from Phases 4, 5 and 6 was the presence of concentrations of metapodials and phalanges, mainly of caprovid, but also, to a lesser extent, of cattle. The largest accumulation was recovered from Context (325) which produced 238 caprovid remains of which 126 were metapodials and 104 phalanges. Although, not recovered in such large quantities from any other deposits, there was definitely a preponderance of these skeletal elements from Contexts (018), (024), (031), (057), (203) and (335). This was not confined to the later periods, as one deposit from Phase 1, Context (216), also included a few sheep/goat metapodials and phalanges. A series of vertical knife marks were seen on a number of the metatarsals, located just below the proximal articulation. The assemblage of bone from Context (031), was slightly unusual in that it consisted of largely of medium-sized mammal metapodial shaft fragments. These were almost certainly caprovid, although the proximal and distal articulations were absent for most fragments and only chunks of the shaft (of varying sizes) remained. A somewhat similar collection of metapodial shaft fragments was noted from Context (057), although here there were rather more complete examples as well. Cattle metapodials and phalanges were identified from Contexts (029), (325) (Phase 4), Context (207) (Phase 5), Contexts (025) and (335) (Phase 6). Several of these deposits (Contexts (025), (029) and (335)) also gave small numbers of cattle horncores, most of which had been deliberately removed from the rest of the skull, whilst five goat horncores were identified from Contexts (207) (3) and (335) (2). Despite the large quantity of caprovid remains recovered from the later phases, no other fragments were definitely identified as goat.

Evidence of a pathological condition was noted on two cattle cranial fragments from Contexts (216) and (335). This consisted of perforations in the nuchal region of the occipital bone. A number of possible clinical factors (congenital, infectious, parasitic, neoplastic and direct pressure through yoking) have been proposed as the most likely aetiology of this condition. These factors have been most recently discussed by Brothwell *et al.* (1996) and, although the cause could not be clearly established, these authors suggest that it is most likely to be congenital in origin. Other pathological conditions observed included a cow metatarsal with a splayed distal condyle (Context (335)) showing slight eburnation on the distal articulation and a cattle first phalanx, from the same deposit, with exostoses on the periphery of the distal articulation. These changes to the articular surfaces of the bones are indicators of osteoarthritis.



#### 4. DISCUSSION

On the whole, the vertebrate material from Corve Street was of reasonable preservation and assigned to a fairly tight dating framework. Slight variations in preservation, colour and angularity noted for some of the assemblages may indicate the presence of redeposited or residual material. Most of the remains were from Phases 4, 5 and 6 and, on the basis of this preliminary examination, no significant differences were noted between the material from the different phases.

The various types of refuse identified suggested that a number of different economic activities were responsible for the remains recovered. There was some evidence for domestic household rubbish (meat-bearing bones and those of birds), but much of the material suggested refuse from slaughter, primary butchery and secondary carcass preparation. Other components, such as the larger concentrations of metapodials and phalanges were almost certainly waste associated with the skinning of carcasses and the preparation of hides. This was corroborated by the skinning marks seen on the caprovid metatarsals. The few horncores, most of which had been deliberately chopped at their bases for their removal from the rest of the skull, were also probably waste from hornworking. Similar accumulations of specialist refuse are frequently encountered in medieval and post-medieval urban deposits and it may be that this type of rubbish, which would have been noxious and rather unpleasant, was disposed of in specific places. There is also the possibility, given that many of the deposits from which the material came were levelling and dump layers, that some of the bones were originally disposed of elsewhere and then deliberately brought to the site as part of material being used as hardcore for levelling purposes.

#### 5. REFERENCES

Brothwell, D., Dobney, K. and Ervynck, A. (1996). 'On the cause of perforations in archaeological domestic cattle skulls'. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 6, 471-87.

Species	Phase										Total			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (L.)	rabbit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
<i>Canis f. domestic</i>	dog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Felis f. domestic</i>	cat	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Equus f. domestic</i>	horse	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
<i>Sus f. domestic</i>	pig	-	-	-	12	6	21	7	4	56	-	-	-	56
cf. <i>Cervus elaphus</i> L.	?red deer	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Dama dama</i> (L.)	fallow deer	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Bos f. domestic</i>	cow	4	-	-	87	38	100	9	9	272	-	-	-	272
Caprovid	sheep/goat	1	-	-	248	30	110	8	7	426	-	-	-	426
<i>Anser sp.</i>	goose	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	4
<i>Anas sp.</i>	duck	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
<i>Gallus f. domestic</i>	chicken	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	-	9	-	-	-	9
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> L.	turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unidentified		5	3	122	158	203	51	30	652					652
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1443</b>					

Table 1. Hand-collected remains, by phase

## **APPENDIX 4: Plant macrofossil assessment**

*Dr David Webster, Dr Charlotte O'Brien, Dr Helen Ranner & Ms Louisa Gidney,  
Archaeological Services University of Durham*

### **SUMMARY**

The results of the plant macrofossil assessment of five different contexts, suggested that oats, barley, wheat, rye and hazelnuts formed a part of the medieval diet at this site, although there was no evidence of crop-processing. One of the pits sampled [030] appeared to principally contain animal processing waste, while the other four contained only domestic waste.

Further plant macrofossil work was carried out on two of the contexts containing domestic waste, (326) and (333), where there was sufficient evidence to warrant further investigation of the proportions of different cereals used. Material suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating was also present.

Analysis of (326) and (333) indicated that oats and wheat were the principal cereals in the diet, with some barley, and that peas were also being eaten.

The results of radiocarbon dating of plant macrofossils from (326), (333) and (031) gave 2 sigma calibrated dates of: Cal AD 1500 to 1670; Cal AD 1430 to 1530 and Cal AD 1560 to 1630; and Cal AD 1300 to 1420 respectively. This suggests that the animal processing waste pit is slightly earlier than either of the domestic waste pits.

### **1. BACKGROUND**

Five environmental samples were collected and this report presents the results of plant macrofossil assessment of the samples by Archaeological Services University of Durham. (031) was the fill of a sub-ovoid pit [030] that contained a substantial quantity of animal bones, seeming to indicate that it was intended for the disposal of animal remains either as interments or disposal of food waste. (326) was a loose black ashy deposit, the fill of a shallow pit [327], possibly the deliberate interment of burnt material or a raking pit. (333) was the dumped fill of a shallow pit [334] and would appear to be domestic waste. (377) was the primary fill of a large but shallow pit [370] and (380) a single dumped fill of a shallow pit [385]. Further plant macrofossil analysis was carried out of the domestic waste fills (326) and (333), with AMS radiocarbon dates of terrestrial plant macrofossils for these and (031).

The objective was to assess the nature, extent and potential of the macrofossil evidence within the samples and to provide an appropriate recommendation. The objective of the further analysis was to analyse the nature, extent and significance of the macrofossil evidence within two of the samples and to provide AMS radiocarbon dates for three of the samples.

Samples were submitted to Archaeological Services on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2006. Assessment and report preparation was conducted between 1<sup>st</sup> June – 14<sup>th</sup> June 2006, with further analysis being conducted between 14<sup>th</sup> June – 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2006.

Sample processing was undertaken by Dr David Webster, assessment and report preparation was conducted by Dr Charlotte O'Brien and Dr Helen Ranner and faunal identification by Louisa Gidney. AMS radiocarbon dating was undertaken by Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA.

## 2. METHOD STATEMENT

Five litres of each sample were manually floated and sieved through a 500  $\mu\text{m}$  mesh. The residues were retained, described and scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were dried slowly and scanned at  $\times 40$  magnification for waterlogged and charred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University.

In the case of the further analysis of (326) and (333), the entire sample was manually floated and sieved through a 500  $\mu\text{m}$  mesh. The residues were retained, described and scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots recovered were 1050 ml for (326) and 125 ml for (333) and these were dried slowly and scanned at  $\times 40$  magnification for waterlogged and charred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services University of Durham. Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

## 3. RESULTS

The results are presented in Table 1. Low numbers of charred plant macrofossils were present in all the samples. These included oats, barley, wheat, rye and hazelnut, however, the limited amount of any chaff prevented specific identification of most of the cereals. Charred seeds of a variety of arable weeds, ruderals and wide niche species were present. The uncharred seeds of thistle, greater celandine, common nettle, bramble, elder, fat-hen and dock are likely to be modern, due to the well-drained nature of the site. Unburnt bone was present in all the residues, and in addition calcined bone was recorded in (326) and (333). Charcoal was present in all the residues but with a higher relative abundance in (326) and (333). In (333) some of the charred material was identified as fern frond fragments.

The results of the further analysis are presented in Table 2. Charred plant macrofossils included oats and wheat with some barley and peas, however, the dearth of chaff prevented specific identification of most of the cereals. Charred seeds of arable weeds, ruderals and wide niche species were present. The well-drained nature of the site may indicate that the uncharred seeds of thistle, greater celandine, bedstraw and dock are modern. Unburnt and calcined bone was recorded with a high relative abundance of charcoal and in (333) some of the charred material was identified as fern frond fragments.

## 4. DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Phase 1a - Context (380)

This context has a few charred cereal grains of barley, rye and wheat. The occurrence of a charred hazelnut fragment suggests that these were being used to supplement the diet of either animals or humans. Charred seeds of the ruderals ribwort plantain and grass, suggest open waste ground near to habitation. The occurrence of a quantity of charred sclerotia (resting bodies) of the soil fungus *Cenococcum geophilum*, indicate the proximity of woodland. This fungus occupies the upper layers of woodland soil, and as an ectomycorrhizal species it has mutualistic associations with some tree roots, particularly members of the Fagaceae (Beech Family), Pinaceae (Pine Family) and Betulaceae (Birch Family) (Hudson, 1986). This collection of charred sclerotia could have resulted from local taphonomic processes following a flooding event.

### 4.2 Phase 1b – Context (377)

This context provides a poor selection of macrofossils with only three charred cereal grains of which one was wheat. There is also an occurrence of charred sclerotia similar to that in Phase 1a (see

paragraph 5.1).

#### **4.3 Phase 2 – Context (333)**

The cereals in this context are predominantly wheat with some oats; five of the wheat grains had the characteristic shape associated with bread wheat. The arable weeds stinking chamomile and black bindweed were also found, and common nettle, which is indicative of disturbed and waste ground. A substantial amount of charred fern fronds is associated with this context and could have resulted from burnt bedding. The presence of a sedge nutlet would suggest the proximity of damp ground and the occurrence of the wide niche taxa, pink, grass and vetch indicating open conditions.

#### **4.4 Phase 3 – Context (326)**

This context contains a suite of plant macrofossils in common with medieval crop husbandry practices in the region (Caseldine 1990, 94-112), principally oats with *Avena sativa* chaff confirming cultivation of this species, with wheat barley and pea. The ruderals nipplewort, ribwort plantain and greater celandine are indicative of waste places near to habitation such as field margins or rough grassland. In addition, nipplewort and greater celandine are archaeophytes previously introduced and naturalised before AD 1500 (Preston *et al* 2002). Greater celandine has a history of cultivation as an herbal medicine and is therefore often found in rough ground close to buildings. A classical myth compounded in the medieval period led to the misguided use of the latex from this plant as an eye restorative; however, it does have a much more useful role as a wart-remover (Mabey 1996). Again, the presence of a sedge nutlet would suggest the proximity of damp ground and the occurrence of the wide niche taxa, grass, vetch and wild cabbage, indicating open conditions.

#### **4.5 Phase 5 – Context (031)**

No specific cereals were identified in this context, however, there was a charred hazelnut fragment. A substantial quantity of unburnt bone provides an unusual group of sheep (/goat) foot bones which could represent refuse from bone pegs for roofing slabs, hide processing waste or primary butchers waste (although no heads were found).

### **5. FURTHER ANALYSIS**

In both contexts, the most common macrofossil among the charred remains were cereal grains, reflecting aspects of the diet of the inhabitants of this site, in common with medieval crop husbandry practices in the region (Caseldine 1990; Huntley & Daniell, in prep). The normal form of grain deposits seen at Dryslwyn Castle in South Wales during this period appear to be dominated by oats, with lesser amounts of barley, rye and bread wheat. This dominance of oats with other mixed grains is a pattern also found on several other Welsh sites (Huntley & Daniell, in prep) but particularly the 15<sup>th</sup> century farmstead site of Collfryn c. 50km NW of Ludlow (Caseldine 1990).

#### **5.1 Phase 2 – Context (333)**

The cereals in this context were principally wheat with some oats; five of the wheat grains had the characteristic shape associated with bread wheat. The arable weeds stinking chamomile and black bindweed were also found, together with common nettle which is indicative of disturbed and waste ground. A substantial amount of charred fern fronds were found in this context; at Dryslwyn, charred bracken frond fragments have been associated with medieval hay/animal bedding (Huntley & Daniell, in prep.). The presence of a sedge nutlet would suggest the proximity of damp ground and the occurrence of the wide niche taxa, pink, grass and vetch indicating open conditions.

#### **5.2 Phase 3 – Context (326)**

The cereals in this context are principally oats, with *Avena sativa* chaff confirming cultivation of this species, with wheat and barley. Pea also appears as a food source in common with other medieval sites in Wales (Caseldine 1990), and specifically Dryslwyn Castle (Huntley and Daniell, in prep.). The ruderals nipplewort, ribwort plantain and greater celandine are indicative of waste places near to



habitation such as field margins or rough grassland. In addition, nipplewort and greater celandine are archaeophytes previously introduced and naturalised before AD 1500 (Preston *et al* 2002).

Greater celandine has a history of cultivation as an herbal medicine. English and European medieval records of this seed are usually associated with monastic foundations, suggesting that they were originally grown for their medicinal properties in physic gardens (Dickson 1996), and pollen has been found at An lag Bho'n Tuath on the Hebridean island of St. Kilda (J P Huntley, pers comm., 2006). A number of waterlogged seeds of greater celandine were also found, suggesting that this species has continued to thrive, probably in rough ground close to buildings. A classical myth compounded in the medieval period led to the misguided use of the latex from this plant as an eye restorative; however, it does have a much more useful role as a wart remover (Mabey 1996).

Again, the presence of a sedge nutlet would suggest the proximity of damp ground and the occurrence of the wide niche taxa, grass, vetch and wild cabbage, indicating open conditions.

## 6. RADIOCARBON DATING

### 6.1 Methods

Terrestrial plant material was selected from each sample: a piece of charred hazelnut shell from (031); a charred barley grain from (326); and a charred wheat grain from (333). The macrofossil material was cleaned of any adhering matrix and placed in labelled air tight plastic bags, and sent to Beta Analytic Inc. Florida USA for AMS radiocarbon dating.

### 6.2 Results

The results of radiocarbon dating of plant macrofossils from (326), (333) and (031) gave 2 sigma calibrated dates of: Cal AD 1500 to 1670 (Cal BP 450 to 280); Cal AD 1430 to 1530 (Cal BP 520 to 420) and Cal AD 1560 to 1630 (Cal BP 390 to 320); and Cal AD 1300 to 1420 (Cal BP 650 to 530) respectively. Full details of the dates and calibrations are presented in Appendix I.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Contexts (380) and (377) both contained charcoal with some unburnt bone residue and a small amount of charred food macrofossils suggesting domestic waste. Contexts (333) and (326) had large amounts of charcoal and some coal, with charred food macrofossils and calcined bone residue. A small fragment of charred coarse fabric was found in (326) and some possible charred bedding in (333), again suggesting domestic waste. The dearth of charred food macrofossils and the substantial quantity of unburnt bone would suggest that context (031) was used principally for the disposal of processed animal waste. However, there was a small amount of coal, charcoal and clinker with two charred cereal grains which could indicate that it was occasionally also used for the disposal of domestic fuel waste.

The plant macrofossil content of the two domestic waste pits contained a suite of plant macrofossils reflecting the usual late or post-medieval diet in this region. The radiocarbon dates for these two contexts indicate that they are broadly contemporary, although (333) might be slightly earlier, and this could be reflected by the difference in predominance of wheat and oats between the contexts.

## 8. SOURCES

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Mabey, R., (1996) *Flora Britannica*, London

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Stace, C., (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles*, 2nd Edition, Cambridge



Table 1: Plant macrofossils from Corve Street

Context	(031)	(326)	(333)	(377)	(380)
<i>Volume processed (ml)</i>	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
<i>Volume of flot (ml)</i>	25	450	125	25	40
<i>Volume of flot assessed (ml)</i>	25	450	125	25	40
<i>Residue contents (relative abundance)</i>					
Bone (calcined)	-	2	1	-	-
Bone (unburnt)	4	2	1	1	1
Metal dust	1	-	1	1	-
Coal	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</i>					
Bone (unburnt)	1	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	1	4	4	1	1
Clinker	1	-	-	-	-
Coal	1	1	1	-	-
Mollusc	-	1	-	1	-
Fabric	-	1	-	-	-
Charred fern frond fragments ( <i>cf Pteridium aquilinum</i> )	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Cenococcum geophilum</i> (Soil fungus)	-	-	-	2	2
<i>Charred remains (total counts)</i>					
(a) <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (Stinking chamomile)	-	-	2	-	-
(a) <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (Black bindweed)	-	-	1	-	-
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp(p) (Oats)	-	9	4	-	-
(c) <i>Avena sativa</i> floret base (Oats)	-	1	-	-	-
(c) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Hulled barley)	-	1	-	-	-
(c) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley undifferentiated)	-	-	-	-	1
(c) <i>Pisum sativum</i> (Pea)	-	1	-	-	-
(c) <i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye)	-	-	-	-	1
(c) <i>Triticum cf aestivum</i> ( <i>cf</i> Bread wheat)	-	-	5	-	-
(c) <i>Triticum</i> sp(p) (Wheat species)	-	6	19	1	1
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	2	6	11	2	2
(r) <i>Chelidonium majus</i> (Greater celandine)	-	1	-	-	-
(r) <i>Lapsana communis</i> (Nipplewort)	-	1	-	-	-
(r) <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (Ribwort plantain)	-	2	-	-	1
(r) <i>Urtica dioica</i> (Common nettle)	-	-	1	-	-
(t) <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell fragment (Hazelnut)	1	-	-	-	1
(w) <i>Carex</i> sp triogonous nutlet (Sedges)	-	1	1	-	-
(x) Brassicaceae indeterminate (Cabbage family)	-	1	-	-	-
(x) Caryophyllaceae sp (Pink family)	-	-	1	-	-
(x) Poaceae indeterminate (Grass)	-	1	2	-	1
(x) <i>Vicia</i> sp(p) (vetch)	-	2	4	-	-
(x) Unidentified seed	-	-	1	-	1
(x) Unidentified berry	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Waterlogged remains (relative abundance)</i>					
(a) <i>Cirsium</i> spp (Thistle)	-	-	1	-	-
(r) <i>Chelidonium majus</i> (Greater Celandine)	-	-	1	-	-
(r) <i>Urtica dioica</i> (Common Nettle)	-	-	-	1	-
(t) <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (Bramble)	-	-	-	1	-
(t) <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder)	2	-	-	1	1
(x) <i>Chenopodium album</i> agg. (Fat-hen)	-	-	-	1	-
(x) <i>Rumex</i> sp (Dock)	-	-	1	-	-

(a: arable weed; c: cultivated plant; r: ruderal; t: trees/shrubs; w: wetland; x: wide niche)

Relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest).

Table 2: Results of further plant macrofossil analysis

Context	(326)	(333)
<i>Volume processed (ml)</i>	5000	5000
<i>Volume of flot (ml)</i>	1050	125
<i>Volume of flot assessed (ml)</i>	1050	125
<i>Residue contents (relative abundance)</i>		
Bone (calcined)	2	1
Bone (unburnt)	2	1
Metal dust	-	1
Coal	1	-
<i>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</i>		
Bone (calcined)	1	-
Charcoal	4	4
Coal	1	1
Mollusc	1	-
Fabric	1	-
Charred fern frond fragments ( <i>cf Pteridium aquilinum</i> )	-	2
<i>Charred remains (total counts)</i>		
(a) <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (Stinking chamomile)	-	2
(a) <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (Black bindweed)	-	1
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp(p) (Oats)	15	4
(c) <i>Avena sativa</i> floret base (Oats)	1	-
(c) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Hulled barley)	1	-
(c) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley undifferentiated)	3	-
(c) <i>Pisum sativum</i> (Pea)	5	-
(c) <i>Triticum cf aestivum</i> ( <i>cf</i> Bread wheat)	-	5
(c) <i>Triticum</i> sp(p) (Wheat)	7	19
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	12	11
(r) <i>Chelidonium majus</i> (Greater celandine)	1	-
(r) <i>Lapsana communis</i> (Nipplewort)	1	-
(r) <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (Ribwort plantain)	2	-
(r) <i>Urtica dioica</i> (Common nettle)	-	1
(w) <i>Carex</i> sp triogonous nutlet (Sedges)	1	1
(x) Brassicaceae indeterminate (Cabbage family)	1	-
(x) Caryophyllaceae sp (Pink family)	-	1
(x) Poaceae indeterminate (Grass)	1	2
(x) <i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Ranunculus</i> (Buttercup)	1	-
(x) <i>Vicia</i> sp(p) (vetch)	3	4
(x) Unidentified seed	-	1
(x) Unidentified berry	-	1
<i>Waterlogged remains (relative abundance)</i>		
(a) <i>Cirsium</i> sp (Thistle)	-	1
(r) <i>Chelidonium majus</i> (Greater Celandine)	4	1
(x) <i>Galium</i> sp(p) (Bedstraw)	1	1
(x) <i>Rumex</i> sp(p) (Dock)	1	1

(a: arable weed; c: cultivated plant; r: ruderal; w: wetland; x: wide niche)  
Relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest).



## 7. Appendix I – AMS radiocarbon dates and calibration

*Dr Helen Ranner, Archaeological Services University of Durham*

Dr. Helen Ranner

Report Date: 7/28/2006

Durham University

Material Received: 6/26/2006

Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	<sup>13</sup> C/ <sup>12</sup> C Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age(*)
Beta - 218200 SAMPLE : LCS05031 ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 1300 to 1420 (Cal BP 650 to 530)	550 +/- 40 BP	-23.1 o/oo	580 +/- 40 BP
Beta - 218201 SAMPLE : LCS05333 ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 1430 to 1530 (Cal BP 520 to 420) AND Cal AD 1560 to 1630 (Cal BP 390 to 320)	370 +/- 40 BP	-23.0 o/oo	400 +/- 40 BP
Beta - 218202 SAMPLE : LCS05326 ANALYSIS : AMS-Standard delivery MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT : (charred material): acid/alkali/acid 2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 1500 to 1670 (Cal BP 450 to 280)	280 +/- 40 BP	-25.3 o/oo	280 +/- 40 BP

## CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-23.1;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-218200**

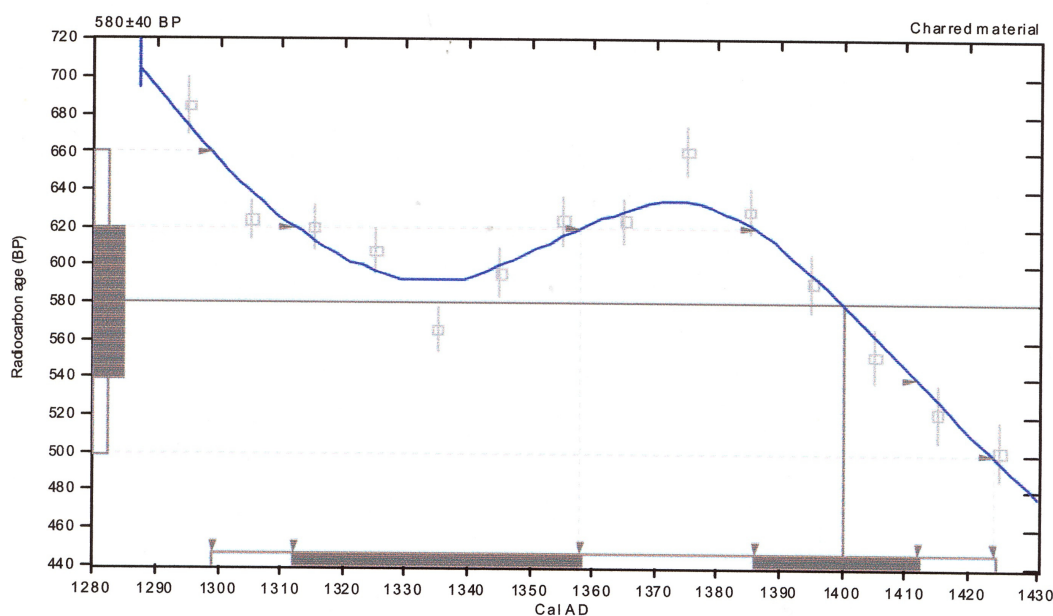
Conventional radiocarbon age: **580±40 BP**

**2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 1300 to 1420 (Cal BP 650 to 530)**  
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age  
with calibration curve: Cal AD 1400 (Cal BP 550)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 1310 to 1360 (Cal BP 640 to 590) and  
(68% probability) Cal AD 1390 to 1410 (Cal BP 560 to 540)



### References:

*Database used*

INTCAL 98

*Calibration Database*

*Editorial Comment*

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), pxii-xiii

*INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration*

Stuiver, M., et al., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), p1041-1083

*Mathematics*

*A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates*

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, *Radiocarbon* 35(2), p317-322

## Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155 • Tel: (305)667-5167 • Fax: (305)663-0964 • E-Mail: beta@radiocarbon.com

## CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-23;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-218201**

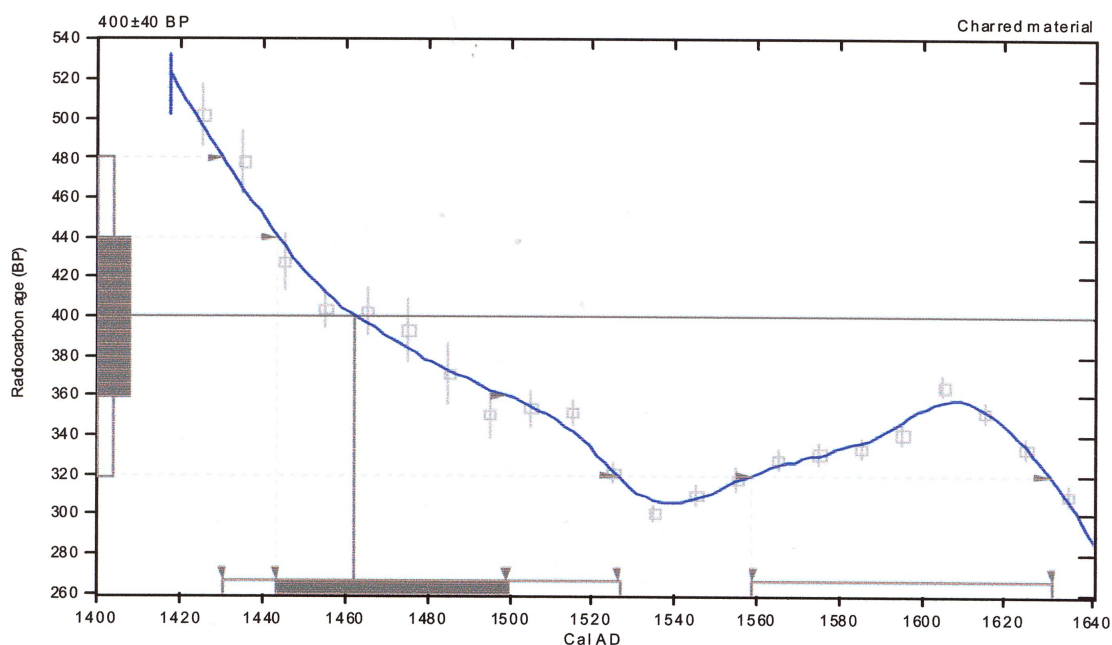
Conventional radiocarbon age: **400±40 BP**

**2 Sigma calibrated results:** Cal AD 1430 to 1530 (Cal BP 520 to 420) and  
(95% probability) Cal AD 1560 to 1630 (Cal BP 390 to 320)

In intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age  
with calibration curve: Cal AD 1460 (Cal BP 490)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 1440 to 1500 (Cal BP 510 to 450)  
(68% probability)



### References:

*Database used*

*INTCAL 98*

*Calibration Database*

*Editorial Comment*

*Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), pxi-xiii*

*INTCAL 98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration*

*Stuiver, M., et. al., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), p1041-1083*

*Mathematics*

*A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates*

*Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322*

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## CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-25.3;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: **Beta-218202**

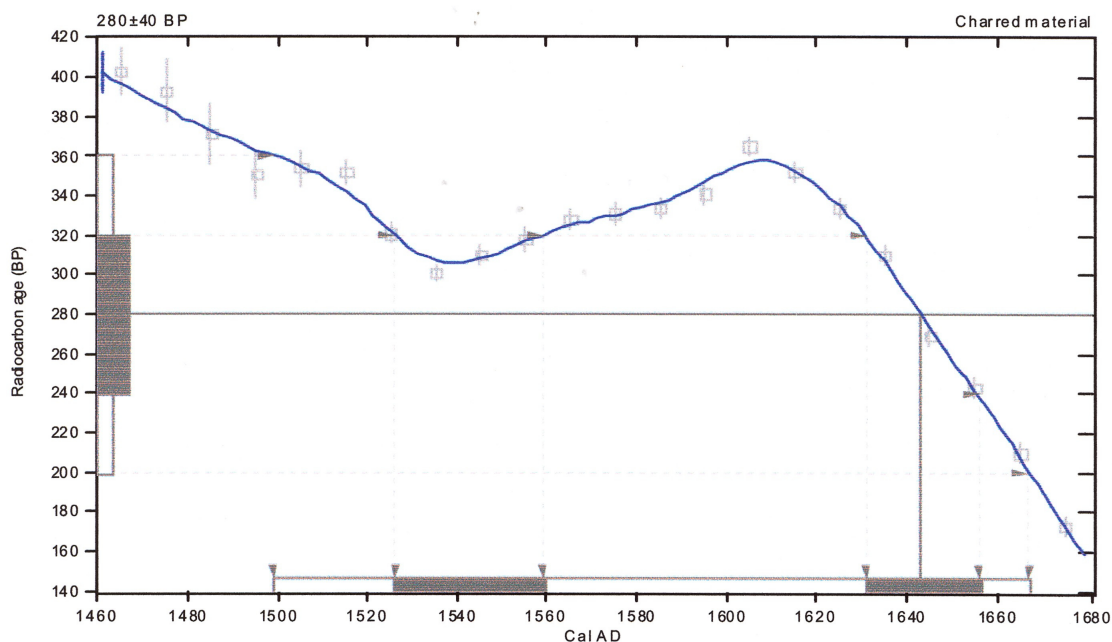
Conventional radiocarbon age: **280±40 BP**

**2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 1500 to 1670 (Cal BP 450 to 280)**  
**(95% probability)**

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age  
with calibration curve: **Cal AD 1640 (Cal BP 310)**

**1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 1530 to 1560 (Cal BP 420 to 390) and**  
**Cal AD 1630 to 1660 (Cal BP 320 to 290)**  
**(68% probability)**



### References:

*Database used*

*INTCAL98*

*Calibration Database*

*Editorial Comment*

*Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), pxii-xiii*

*INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration*

*Stuiver, M., et. al., 1998, Radiocarbon 40(3), p1041-1083*

*Mathematics*

*A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates*

*Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322*

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## APPENDIX 5: Finds illustrations

Nicola Hancox BA, Border Archaeology

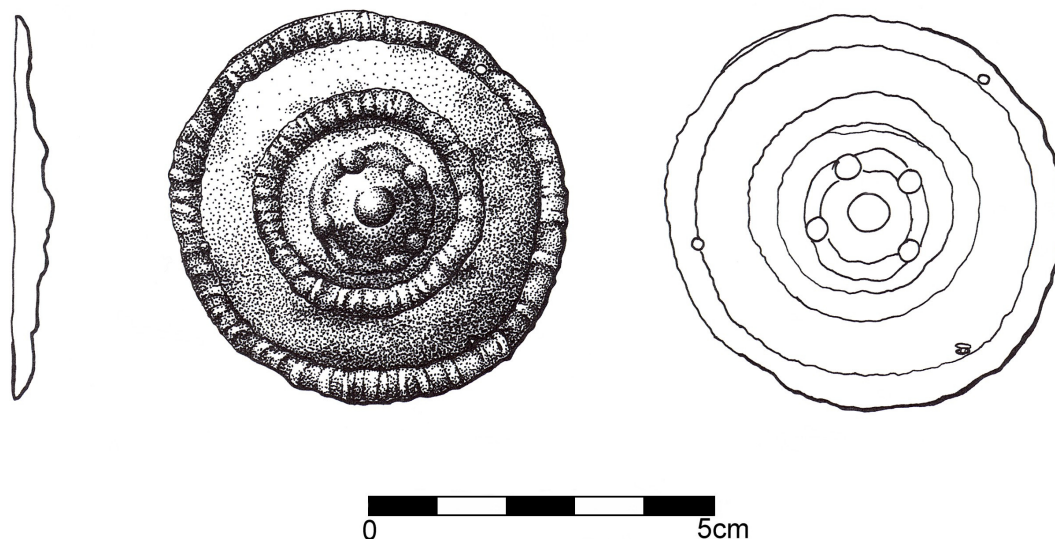


Fig. 30: Copper alloy object from rubble backfill (216)

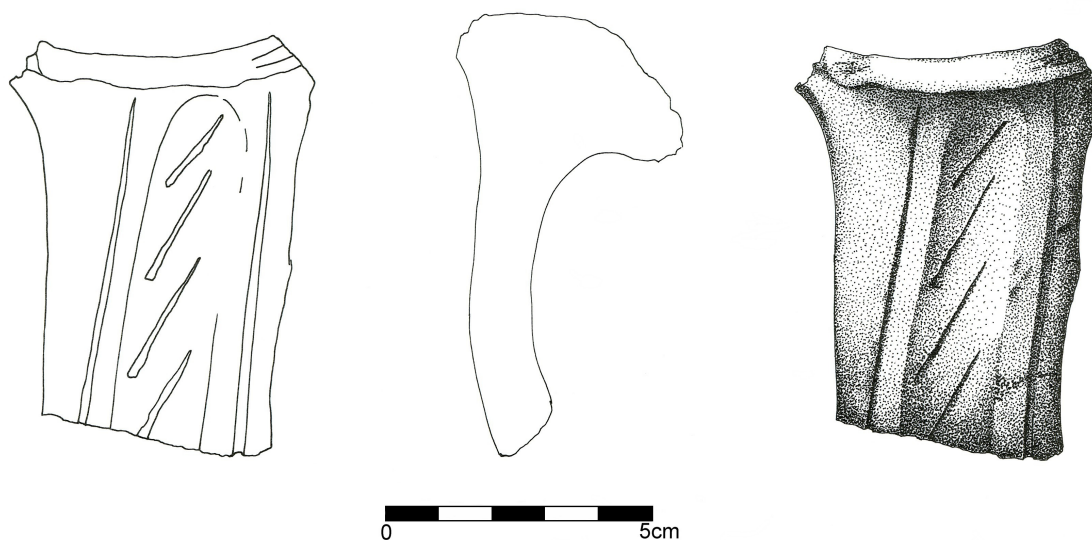


Fig. 31: Late medieval pottery handle fragment from (207)

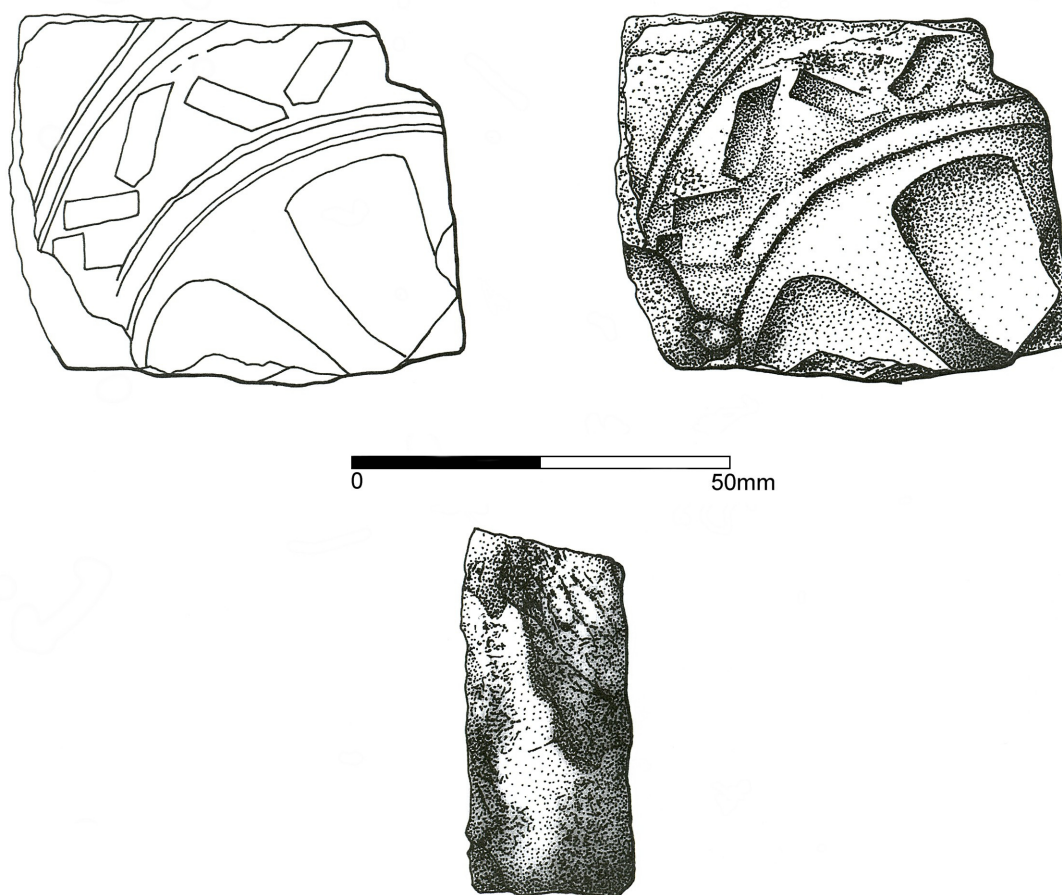


Fig. 32: Floor tile fragment from (325)



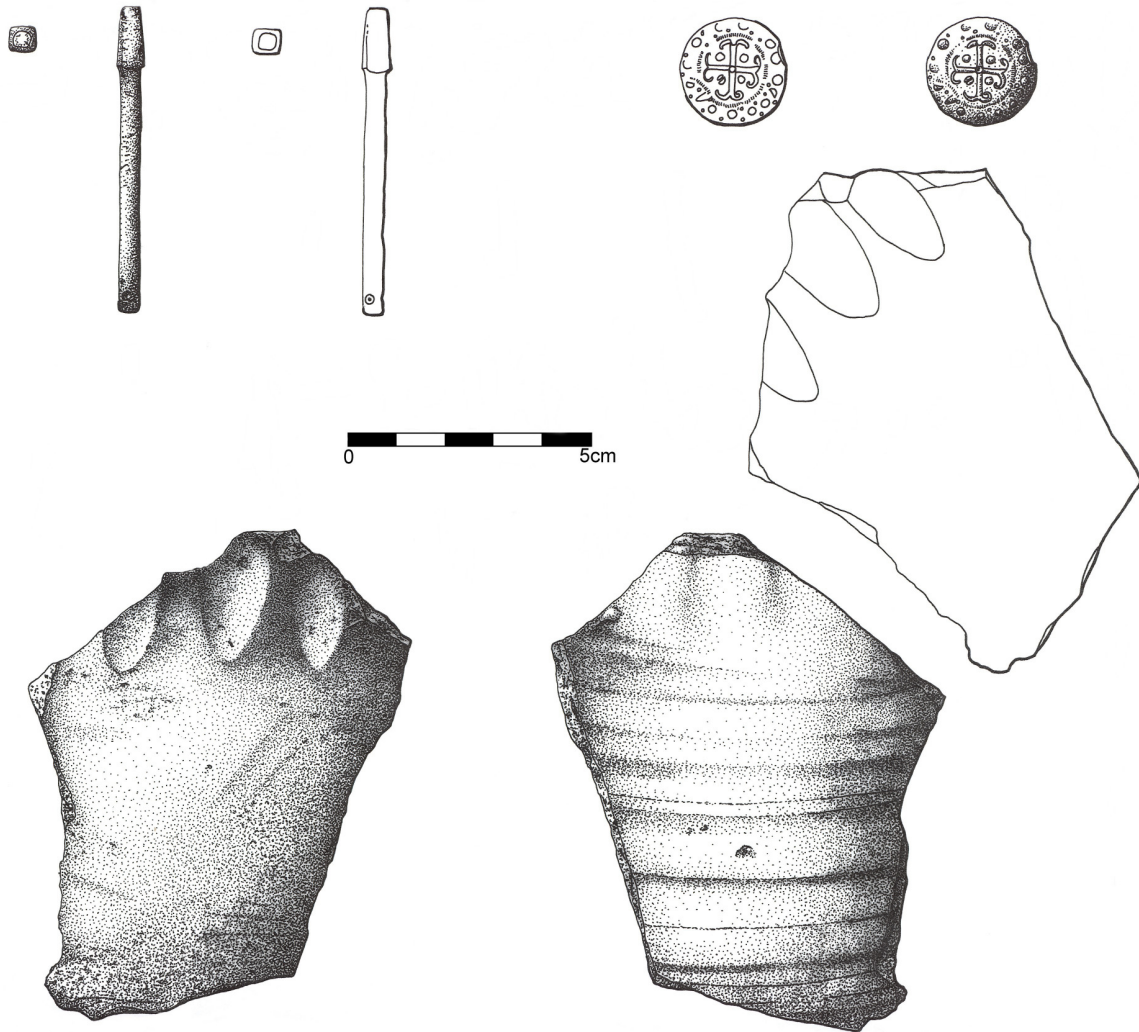


Fig. 33: Worked bone from (018), early 14th century jetton from (377) and 13th—14th century jug fragment from (067)

## APPENDIX 6: Drawing register

Drawing Number	Plan / Section	Scale	Description	Sheet No.	Plan No.
1	Plan	1.20	SE end of Area 1 (Pre-ex) E end	1	Plan 1
2	Plan	1.20	SE end of Area 1 (Pre-ex) W end	2	
3	Plan	1.20	SE end of Area 1 (Pre-ex)	3	
4	Section	1.10	E facing section through pit [021]	4	Complete
5	Plan	1.20	SW end of Area 1	5	Complete
6	Section	1.20	W facing wall - Area 1	6	Complete
7	Plan	1.20	Plan of Area 2 - NW end	7	Plan 1&2
8	Plan	1.20	Plan of Area 2	8	
9	Section	1.10	W facing section across cut [030]	9	Complete
10	Section	1.20	E facing section [035]	10	Complete
11	Section	1.20	S facing elevation of (039) (040)	11	Complete
12	Plan	1.20	Post-ex plan of feature [030]	12	Complete
13	Section	1.20	E facing section through [042] [045]	11	Complete
14	Plan	1.20	SW portion of Area 1. Plan of pit feature	13	Complete
15	Section	1.10	SW facing section	14	Complete
16	Plan	1.20	N end of Area 1	15	Plan 1&2
17	Plan	1.20	Plan of W end of SE end of Area 1	16	Plan 4&5
18	Plan	1.20	Plan of E end of SE end of Area 1	17	
19	Plan	1.20	SW portion of Area 1. Post ex plan of pit [047]	18	
20	Section	1.20	W facing section of Area 1 (E end)	20	Complete
21	Section	1.20	E facing elevation of (028)	21	Complete
22	Section	1.20	N facing section of wall (007)	14	Complete
23	Section	1.20	S facing section of SW end of Area 1	9	Complete
24	Plan	1.10	Drain & wall in N end of Area 1	19	Plan 4&5
25	Plan	1.20	Area 3	22	Plan 3
26	Plan	1.20	Area 3	23	
27	Plan	1.20	Area 3	24	
28	Section	1.20	S facing section of slot in Area 2	25-26	Complete
29	Section	1.20	E facing section of slot in Area 2	27-28	Complete
30	Plan	1.20	N end of Area 3	29	Area 3
31	Plan	1.20	NW end of Area 2 (Post-ex)	30	Plan 4&5
32	Plan	1.20	Central Area 2 (Post-ex)	31	

33	Plan	1.20	Central Area 2 (Post-ex)	32	Plan 4&5
34	Section	1.20	N facing Area 3	33	Complete
35	Plan	1.20	Plan of wall and pit [327]	34	Plan 4&5
36	Section	1.20	N facing [327]	35	Complete
37	Section	1.20	N facing [334]	35	Complete
38	Plan	1.20	Plan of rubble in stone structure	36	Complete
39	Plan	1.20	Plan of Area 3	37	Complete
40	Plan	1.20	Post-ex plan of [338]	38	Plan 6
41	Section	1.20	S facing wall and cellar	39-40	Complete
42	Section	1.10	W facing section of deposits N of (324)	41	Complete
43	Section	1.20	W facing section	42	Complete
44	Plan	1.20	Stone structure (214)	43	Plan 1&2
45	Plan	1.20	Pit and cellar	44-45	Plan 6
46	Section	1.20	N face of (214)	46	Complete
47	Section	1.20	E facing [331]	48	Complete
48	Section	1.20	N facing (039)	47	Complete
49	Plan	1.20	Extension E of 214, Plan 44	49	Plan 4&5
50	Plan	1.20	Plan of Area 3	50	Complete
51	Plan	1.20	Plan of Area 3	51	Plan 6
52	Section	1.10	N facing shallow pit	52	Complete
53	Plan	1.20	Plan of Area 3	53	Plan 6
54	Section	1.20	W facing (369)	54	Complete
55	Section	1.10	E facing [379]	42	Complete
56	Plan	1.20	NE Area well	55	Plan 6
57	Section	1.20	Elevation of wall	56	Complete
58	Plan	1.20	Area 3 underlies Plan 53	57	Overlay
59	Section	1.20	S facing section	58	Complete
60	Section	1.10	E facing wall (360)	59	Complete
61	Plan	1.20	Area around well	60	Plan 6
62	Section	1.20	N facing section	61	Complete
63	Section	1.20	W facing section (220)-(343)	62	Complete
64	Plan	1.20	Site features plan	63	Plan 1&2
65	Other	1.1	Small find - Cu object from (216)	64	Complete
66	Other	1.1	Small find - Floor tile fragment (325)	65	Complete
67	Other	1.1	Small find - Pottery handle fragment (207)	66	Complete
68	Other	1.1	Small find - Worked bone (018)	67	Complete



69	Other	1.1	Small find - Pottery fragment (067)	67	Complete
70	Plan	Bar	Corve Street location plan	68	Complete
71	Plan	1.1250	Site location plan	69	Complete

Sections	30
Plans	5
Site plans	2
Small finds artwork	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>



## Document Control

<b>Job title</b>	No 29 Corve Street Ludlow Shropshire	<b>Job No</b>	BA0457LPCSLs
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<b>Report edited by</b>	George Children MA AIFA		
<b>Issue No</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Approved for issue</b>
1	Final Report	May 2006	Neil Shurety