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Archaeological Observation

On behalf of

The Quakers of Ludlow

Concerning

**The Quaker Meeting House
St Mary's Lane
Ludlow
Shropshire
SY8 1DZ**

August 2019



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1 Non-Technical Summary

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Kate Darby on behalf of The Quakers of Ludlow to carry out Archaeological Observation (AO) in connection with the partial demolition of the existing Quaker Meeting House and conversion of a redundant workshop at No 81A Corve Street to an annexe, together with associated drainage works (NGR: SO 51118 75320) (Planning ref. 17/05924/FUL) (fig. 1).

The archaeological programme comprised four phases of groundworks, with all excavation carried out by hand.

Three initial engineering trial-holes were excavated under archaeological supervision, two of which were opened inside the former barn/workshop, with a third located immediately outside. These areas were then observed fully during the second phase of archaeological observation involving the reduction of internal floor levels. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered; however, a series of modern surfaces were noted confirming the building's former use.

The third and fourth phases related to two trenches for drainage pipe renewal within the garden area. A number of made-ground or levelling deposits were encountered, generally containing post-medieval-to-modern waste. A possible stone pathway was noted during the third phase, as well as original building foundations.

No evidence was found for late medieval/early post-medieval activity, which may be attributable to late 20th Century alterations, including extensive internal and external groundworks and landscaping. A number of finds within the made-ground deposits observed across site did indicate general post-medieval-to-modern domestic activity.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) was instructed by Kate Darby of KDA on behalf of The Quakers of Ludlow to carry out a programme of Archaeological Observation (AO) during partial demolition and extension of the existing Quaker Meeting House St Mary's Lane Ludlow, conversion of a former workshop at No. 81A Corve Street to an annexe and associated drainage works (NGR: SO51118 75320) (Planning ref. 17/05924/FUL) (Fig. 1).

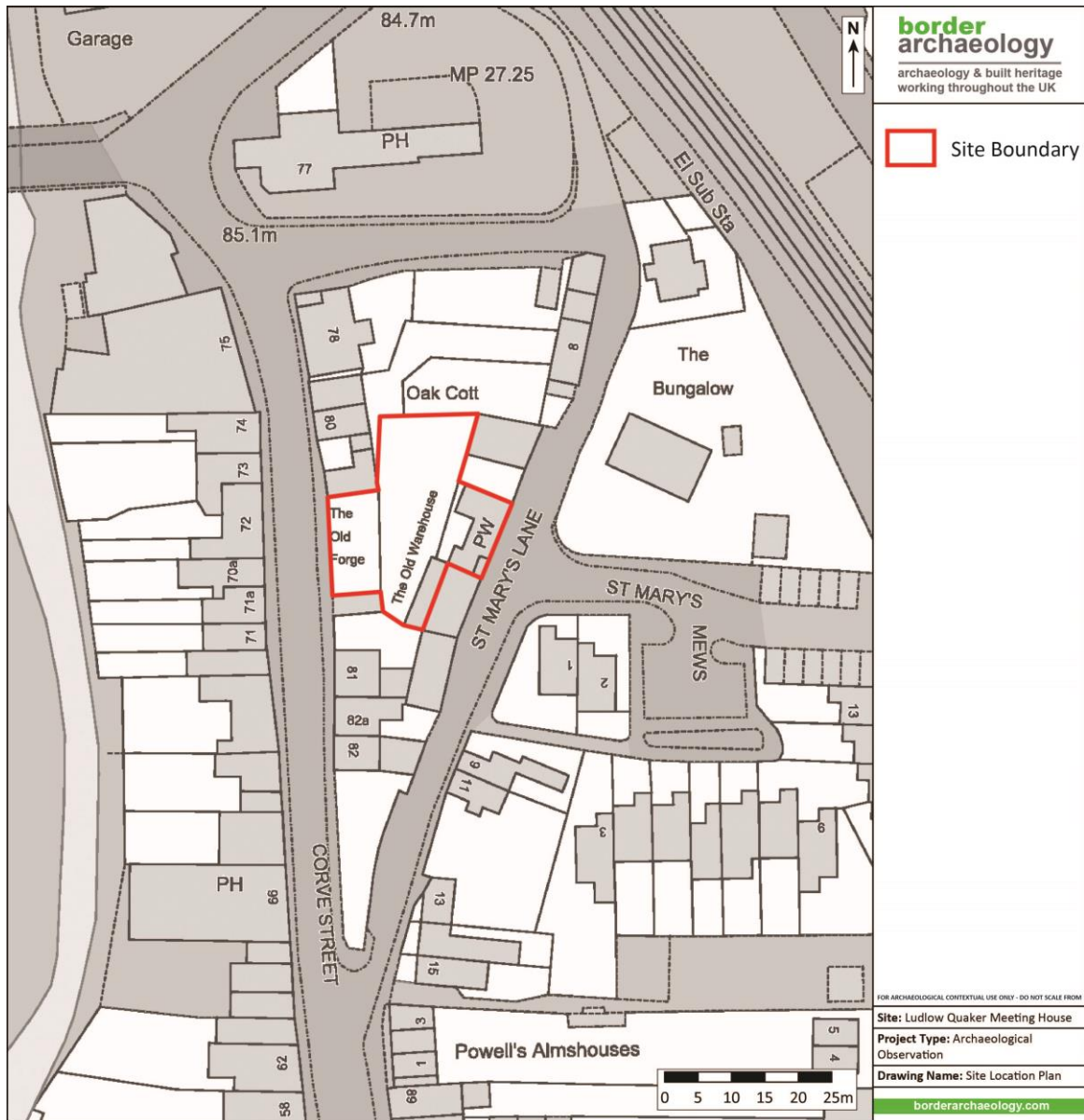
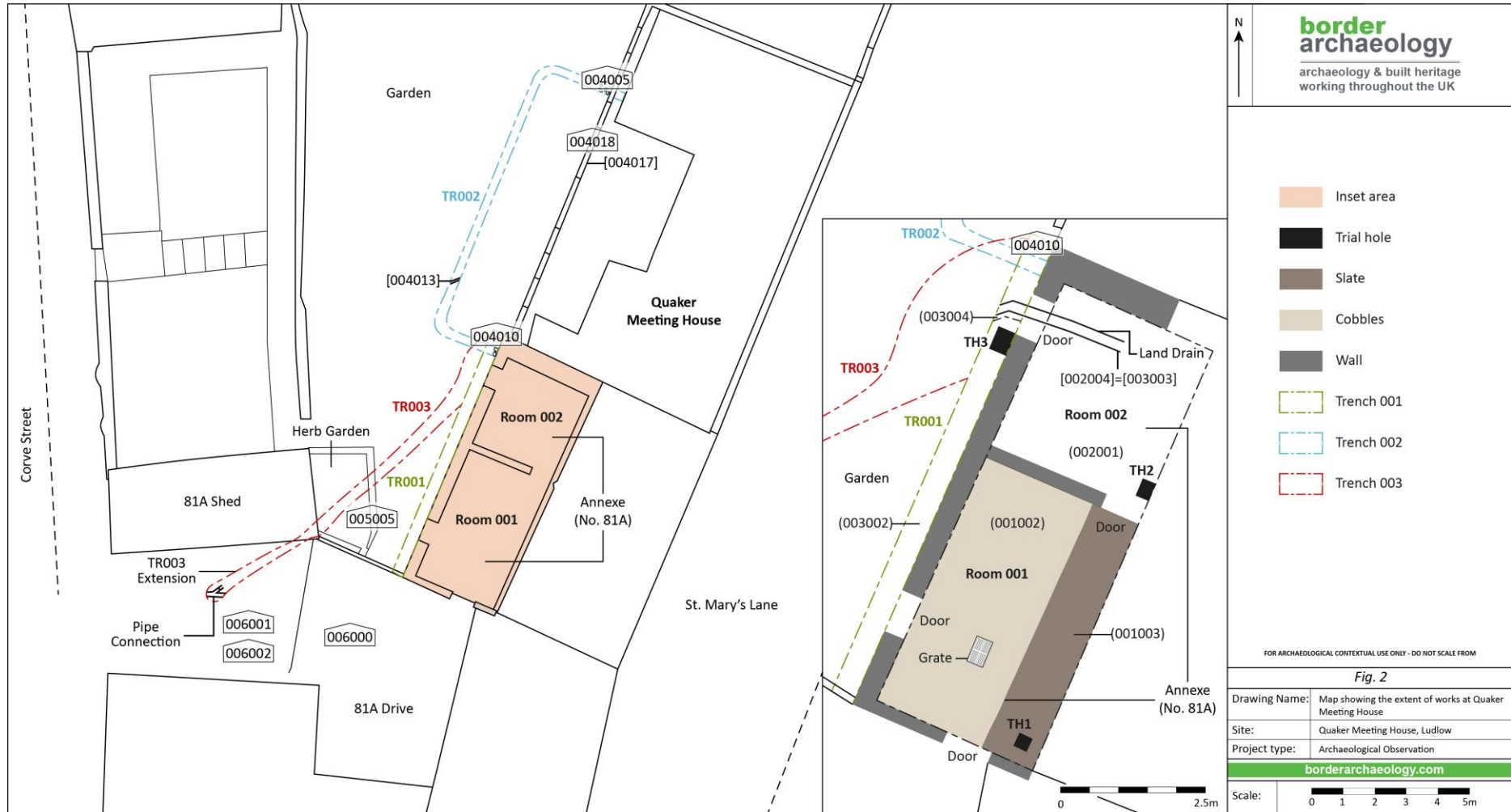


Fig 1: Site location plan

Observation was undertaken specifically during the final stages of demolition and associated groundworks. The scheme of works comprised a hand-dig of two interior rooms inside No. 81A, together with drainage groundworks.



2.1 Site Description

The Meeting House fronts onto St Mary's Lane within a roughly triangular block of land backing onto a private garden accessible from Corve Street. Historically, No. 81A formed part of a range of outbuildings flanking a yard to the N of No 81 Corve Street, a Grade II Listed (Ref. 1221085) late 18th Century, three-storey dwelling, and is considered curtilage listed by association.

2.2 Soils & Geology

Soil survey data is available only from the northern outskirts of the town, an area of mainly typical brown alluvial soils of the LUGWARDINE series (561d) and TEME series (561b), with an additional area of typical argillic brown earths of the BROMYARD series (571b).

The LUGWARDINE soils are of a deep stoneless permeable reddish fine silty composition and overlie reddish river alluvium. The TEME soils consist of deep stoneless permeable silty material overlying river alluvium and those of the BROMYARD series of well-drained reddish fine silty material above Devonian reddish silty shale, siltstone and sandstone (Soil Survey of England & Wales 1983).

3 Methodology

The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with practices set out in *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014b) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014c). BA adheres to the *ClfA Code of conduct* (2014a).

3.1 Scheme of Works

The final stages of demolition and associated groundworks were carried out manually in four phases under archaeological supervision.

Three Trial Holes (THs) were excavated for ground investigation purposes, two of these, TH 001 and TH 002, being opened inside No 81A, with a third, TH 003, placed externally against the NW-facing elevation. A second phase of work involved ground-reduction in these areas while the third and fourth phases related to drainage works in the garden area (*Fig. 2*). These phases of work are detailed below.

3.2 Phase 1

- TH 001 Room 001 (approximately 0.31m depth)

- TH 002 Room 002 (approximately 0.25m depth)
- TH 003 External (approximately 0.35m depth)

3.3 Phase 2

- Internal Ground Reduction Room 001 (approximately 4.63m × 2.93m × 0.20m)
- Internal Ground Reduction Room 002 (approximately 2.93 × 3.00m × 0.90m)
- Drainage Trench 001 (approximately 8.00m × 0.85m × 0.60m - maximum depth)

3.4 Phase 3

- Drainage Trench 002 (approximately 16m × 0.30m × 1m maximum depth)

3.5 Phase 4

- Drainage Trench 003 (approximately 7.06m × 0.62m × 1.16m)
- Drainage Trench 003 Extension (approximately 4.00m × 0.62m × 0.68m)

3.6 Recording

This programme of work was recorded under the site code QMHL18.

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2017).

3.7 Sampling

No deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling purposed were encountered during the course of the work.

4 Historical & Archaeological Background

The Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) produced by BA in 2015 (BA 2015) concluded that the potential to encounter archaeological features or deposits of medieval and post-medieval date was **High**, reflecting the site's location within a triangular bloc of medieval tenements, close to 14th Century Carmelite Friary, and within an area of intensive medieval commercial and industrial activity concerned with cloth and leather-goods manufacture.

Potential was also identified for evidence of military features relating to the 17th Century Civil War siege.

It was also noted that previous excavations on Corve Street have encountered a large amount of medieval material at approximately 0.44m below ground level.

No building is shown on the site of the present Meeting House on the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st Edition map of 1886 and the original structure was first recorded on the 1903 OS. The existing building is of a more recent date and was converted for use as a place of worship in 1977.

No 81A is a separate former workshop of probable 19th Century date consisting of two rooms, herein designated Room 001 and Room 002. Evidence was encountered during AO to suggest the building has been subject to later repair and alteration, with a made-ground deposit in Room 002 found to contain modern waste.

5 Discussion

5.1 Phase 1

5.1.1 TH001 - TH003

Two THs were opened inside No 81A for engineering purposes, with a third located outside the building. These were observed by BA on April 5th 2018 (*Fig.2*) but none revealed any archaeological potential.

The first, internal TH001 was located in the SW corner of Room 001 (*Plate 1*). It was excavated to a depth of c.0.30m and contained modern slabs and mortar overlying slate flagstones, which were set directly onto the natural gravelly soils.

TH002 in the SW corner of Room 002 was at a higher elevation and attained a depth of c.0.25m, revealing a brick surface again laid directly on the gravel soils.

TH003 was opened to a depth of c.0.35m against the NW-facing elevation of the building in an area subsequently recorded as Drainage Trench 003. Garden soils were encountered overlying the natural and abutting the foundation wall.



Plate 1: TH001 in Room 001

5.2 Phase 2

5.2.1 Internal Ground Reduction Room 001

Room 001 was the southernmost of the two rooms observed (*Fig. 2*). The room measured c.4.63m × c.2.93m × c.0.20m and was orientated NNE-SSW.

Modern concrete slabs (001001) were removed to reveal surfaces (001002) and (001003). Surface (001002) was a single course of generally rounded stones roughly 0.10m in diameter forming a cobbled floor measuring c.4.63m × c.2.09m × c.0.08m. Surface (001003) was a single course of slate flagstones measuring c.4.63m × c.0.84m × c.0.08m. The two surfaces were abutting, the flagstones probably being laid to replace areas of damaged cobbling (*Plate 2*).

The surfaces overlay a natural substrate (001004) observed across the site and consisting of dark brown sandy silty pebbles/gravels. A drainage grate noted in (001002) also directly overlay (001004).

No archaeological features or deposits of significance were encountered.



Plate 2: View S of Room 001 showing cobble surface (001002) with a central drainage grate

5.2.2 Internal Ground Reduction Room 002

Room 002 adjoined Room 001 to the N and measured $c.2.93 \times c.3.00m \times c.0.90m$ (*Fig. 2*).

The existing floor surface (002001) consisting of a single course of red brick was removed and found to overlie a dark brown sandy silty gravel deposit (002002) containing very frequent Ceramic Building Material (CBM) inclusions and very occasional pottery and animal bone (not retained as post-medieval/modern). The deposit was $c.0.22m$ thick and considered likely to represent deposited natural, given its similar composition to the underlying substrate (002003).

Deposit (002002) was cut by a modern NW-SE drain [002004], the fill (002005) of which was of similar composition to (002002), again suggesting redeposited natural.

No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified.

5.2.3 Drainage Trench 001

Drainage Trench 001 was located immediately NW of Room 002 and was orientated NNE-SSW, measuring $c.8m \times c.0.85m \times c.0.60m$ (maximum depth) (*Fig. 2*).

Topsoil (003001) was a c.0.20m thick, very dark brown silty clay containing frequent pebbles and directly overlying natural substrate (003002), a dark brown sandy silt gravel with very frequent pebbles (*Plate 3*). This was cut by modern drain [003003] filled by (003004) - seen within Room 002 as [002004] filled by (002005) - and running NW-SE before turning E-W.

No significant archaeological features or deposits were identified.



Plate 3: Drainage Trench 001 showing masonry foundations, topsoil (03001) & natural (003002).

5.3 Phase 3

5.3.1 Drainage Trench 002

Trench 002 was opened in the garden area directly W of the Meeting House (*Fig. 2*). The trench ran for c.2.50m WNW from the building, before turning NNE for a further c.10m and then returning to the building ESE under garden wall (00418). The ESE end of the trench was up to 1m deep, the average depth being c.0.70m.

A series of modern deposits were noted. Topsoil (004001) consisted of moderately compact dark brown-grey sandy silty clay containing very occasional small stones and was c.0.10m deep. This overlay (004003), (004014), and (004016). Garden soil (004002) underlay existing concrete surface (004019) and consisted of a c.0.42m thick loose dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small stones. No finds were noted but the deposit is considered modern due to its similarity to (004004), considered to be modern made-ground/garden soil. It was cut by modern service [004011], which

ran NNE-SSW and contained single fill (004012). Both (004001) and (004002) were truncated by the cut [004017] for modern garden wall (004018).

Modern made-ground deposit (004003) underlay (004001) and was truncated by [004017]. The deposit measured c.0.76m × >0.30m × c.0.30m and was composed of loose/friable mid-orange brown sandy silt containing medium stones and frequent CBM and moderate pottery (not retained). This deposit may relate to the construction of the wall (004018).

Underlying deposit (004004) was visible over the majority of the trench, measuring c.10m × >0.30m × c.0.60m, and consisted of loose, dark brown grey sandy silt, with occasional small stones, charcoal, mortar, pottery & CBM (not retained). Its silty, humic composition suggested a modern made-ground deposit/garden soil.

Underlying this, (004006) was a friable mid-red brown silty sand measuring c.5.50m unbroken × >0.30m × c.0.10m, which overlay a series of irregular limestone slabs (004005) extending >80m × >0.30m × >0.10m. Limited trench depth and width precluded further investigation but this did not appear to be more than a single course thick, suggesting a possible path rather than a structure (*Plate 4*). This likely had a domestic use but neither its date or function could be confirmed due to the limited extent of excavation and lack of finds from (004006).



Plate 4: View SSW of stone layer (004005), a possible pathway within Drainage Trench 002

(004004) was cut by a second modern service [004013] extending ENE-WSW, which contained single fill (004014). [004013] also cut (004007) and truncated (004008). (004007) measured c.1.50m ×

>0.30m × c.0.24m and consisted of loose dark brown grey sandy silt, very similar to (004004) and (004002) and again interpreted as a modern garden soil. This overlay made-ground deposits (004008) and (004009). The first of these consisted of loose/friable mid-red grey silty sand, with frequent stones and CBM and occasional modern pottery (not retained) measuring c.1.46m × c.0.30m min × c.0.50m. Deposit (004009) was a loose mid-grey brown sandy silt measuring c.1.60m × c.0.30m min × c.0.60m, with occasional small-to-medium stones. It is likely that these deposits were built up against the stone wall (004010) to level the ground for use as a domestic garden.

Masonry wall (004010) related to the foundations of the former barn/workshop containing Rooms 001 and 002 and was c.0.45m wide and c.0.32m-c.1m deep, with an unknown length. It consisted of three-five irregular courses of worked limestone blocks, each measuring c.0.30m × c.0.20m × c.0.20m, with stacked brickwork above (*Plate 5*). The feature was recorded within a vertically-sided cut [004015] measuring c.0.30m min × c.0.40m min × c.0.90m min. Overlying wall (004010) was a c.0.70m-thick loose mid-grey brown sandy silt (004016). However, the cut was not clearly visible in section and (004016) was very similar to (004009), which may indicate that the two made-ground deposits were built up to abut the wall and to level the ground. Given that no building is present on the OS map of the area until 1903, this can confidently be assigned a modern date.

No significant archaeological features or deposits were present within the area.



Plate 5: View WNW of masonry wall (004010) within Drainage Trench 002

5.4 Phase 4

5.4.1 Drainage Trench 003

Drainage Trench 003 ran NE-SW directly NW of Drainage Trench 001 and measured c.7.06m × c.0.62m × c.1.16m before its extension through the driveway of 81A (Fig. 2).



Plate 6: View SW of Drainage Trench 003, showing garden wall (005005) and drain pipe in [005003]

Turf (005001) was a moderate to firm, dark brown grey silty clay with frequent small rounded stones, occasional charcoal and CBM (not retained) measuring c.0.20m thick. The turf abutted a modern brick wall (005005) relating to a small herb garden. The wall stood to between three and six courses of running bond brickwork and ran for c.4m N-S, turning NNW-SSE (Plate 6).

Topsoil (005002) on the W side of (005005) consisted of loose, very dark brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones and CBM (not retained) to a thickness of c.0.23m. Both (005001) and (005002) overlay the fill (005004) of a modern drainage trench [005003] running NE-SW. Fill (005004) was a moderately compacted, mid-brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal from

which a sample of finds was recovered and retained for assessment, including pottery, clay tobacco pipe (CTP) (Faine 2019, *Appendix 4*) and a single fragment of large mammal tibia (Faine 2019, *Appendix 3*). Drainage Trench 003 was subsequently lengthened and widened which provided further clarification of the relationship between [005003] and surrounding deposits.

The finds retained from (005004) included 11 sherds of pottery representing a typical domestic assemblage of Staffordshire slipware, manganese mottled slipware, Staffordshire coarse ware, fine earthenware and Mocha ware largely of 18th Century date (Crooks 2019, *Appendix 2*). Two fragments of unglazed ceramic roof tile were also recovered, these being handmade in the locality and dated to the 16th - 17th Century; however, the tendency to reuse such material renders it a poor indicator of date (Crooks 2019, *Appendix 2*). Lacking a secure context, the ceramic assemblage has little interpretative value and suggests only a generalised disposal of 18th Century domestic waste.

Four of the 14 clay pipes retrieved from (005004) were stamped, two of which may have been manufactured in the town while the other two are products of the West Midlands clay pipe industry more generally (Faine 2019, *Appendix 4*). Bore size dates most of the pipes to the 17th or early 18th Century, with two thinner examples suggesting a late 17th to late 18th Century date (Faine 2019, *Appendix 4*). The dates are therefore consistent with those of the pottery.

No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

5.4.2 Drainage Trench 003 - Extension

Trench 003 was then extended for c.4m into the driveway of 81A (*Fig. 2*) to a maximum depth of c.0.68m.

An existing surface (006001) comprising a single course of unfrosted red bricks, some of which were laid on edge whilst other were laid flat, was abutted by an area of intermittently spaced cobbles (006002), the extent of which was unclear, with a modern concrete surface (006004) abutting at the N extent of the trench.

Underlying (006001) and (006002), was a c.0.13m-thick levelling deposit of firm, mid-brown sandy clay containing frequent stones and occasional CBM, shell and pottery (006003).

The natural substrate (006005) underlying (006003) was a soft, light brown clay sand with occasional small rounded stones encountered at a maximum depth of c.0.20m below ground level. At the boundary with the original extent of Drainage Trench 003, this was seen to be cut by [005003] (*Plate 7*).

No significant archaeological features or deposits were present.



Plate 7: NW-facing section of Drainage Trench 003 - Extension

6 Conclusion

Cobbled surface (001002) in Room 001 probably relates the remains of original 19th Century flooring; a similar surface was revealed during the evaluation carried out by BA in 2016 and dated 18th-19th Century (BA 2016).

Made-ground deposit (002002) in Room 002 contained abundant modern waste, with no evidence found that could be associated with late medieval or post-medieval activity.

Similarly, only modern services were noted within Drainage Trench 001.

Drainage Trench 002 revealed mainly modern garden deposits. A stone pathway (004005) was possibly of post-medieval date but due to the limited extent of excavation this could not be confirmed.

Drainage Trench 003 and its extension revealed only modern surfaces and services.

The site revealed no features, deposits or structures indicative of medieval or early post-medieval activity, although finds of pottery and rooftile dated as early the 16th-17th Century suggest earlier activity was taking place in the wider vicinity. The absence of any direct evidence of such activity on

the site may be attributable to the extensive disturbance relating to more recent use that was encountered during the groundworks.

However, based on the relatively small proportion of the site affected by the groundworks and their relatively shallow depth, these results may not be a reflection of archaeological potential.

7 References

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9 Appendix 1: Context tables

9.1 Internal Ground Reduction Room 001

Context	Slot	Type	F-B	F-O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(001001)	-	Masonry	-	-	Concrete; cement-bonded slabs; size of materials c.0.05m × c.0.05m × c.0.02m. Overlies (001002) & (001003)	Surface	-	-	Modern
(001002)	-	Masonry	-	-	Round, irregular cobbles; size of materials c.0.10m diameter, feature dimensions c.4.63m × c.2.09m × c.0.08m. Underlies (001001). Overlies (001004). Abuts (001003)	Cobbled surface	-	-	Modern - Post-med
(001003)	-	Masonry	-	-	Slate; feature dimensions c.4.63m × c.0.84m. Underlies (001001), overlies (001004). Abuts (001002)	Flagstone surface	-	-	Modern - Post-med
(001004)	-	Deposit	-	-	Dark brown sandy silt pebble/gravel; very frequent rounded pebbles. Underlies (001003)	Natural	-	-	-

9.2 Internal Ground Reduction Room 002

Context	Slot	Type	F-B	F-O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(002001)	-	Masonry	-	-	Red brick; unfrogged; single course, running bond, cement bonded. c.0.23m × c.0.12m × c.0.07m. Overlies (002002).	Surface	-	-	Modern

Context	Slot	Type	F-B	F-O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(002002)	-	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark brown sandy silt pebble/gravel deposit; very frequent rounded pebbles, very occasional pottery & animal bone, very frequent brick/tile; c.0.22m thick. Underlies (002001). Overlies (002003). Cut by [002004].	Redeposited natural	None retained	-	Modern
(002003)	-	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark brown sandy silt pebble/gravel deposit; very frequent rounded pebbles. Truncated by [002004].	Natural	-	-	-
[002004]	-	Cut	(002005)	-	Cut not seen. Cuts (002002), truncates (002003).	Cut of service trench	-	-	Modern
(002005)	-	Fill	-	[002004]	Moderately compacted dark brown sandy silt pebble/gravel deposit; very frequent rounded pebbles, brick/tile pottery, bone.	F/O service trench [002004]	None retained	-	Modern

9.3 Drainage Trench 001

Context	Slot	Type	F-B	F-O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(003001)	-	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark brown/black silty clay, organic; frequent rounded pebble; c.0.20m thick. Overlies (003002).	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
(003002)	-	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark brown sandy silt pebble/gravel; very frequent rounded pebbles. Cut by [003003].	Natural	-	-	-
[003003]	-	Cut	(003004)	-	Cut not seen. Cuts (003002)	Cut of service trench	-	-	Modern
(003004)	-	Fill	[003003]	-	Moderately compacted dark brown sandy silt pebble/gravel deposit; very frequent rounded	F/O service trench [003003]	None retained	-	Modern

Context	Slot	Type	F-B	F-O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
					pebbles, brick/tile, very occasional animal bone, plastic.				

9.4 Drainage Trench 002

Context	Slot	Type	F-B	F-O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(004001)	-	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted, dark brown grey sandy silty clay; very occasional small stones. c.0.10m deep. Overlies (004003), (004014), (004016). Cut by [004017].	Topsoil	-	-	Modern
(004002)	-	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted, dark brown grey sandy silt; occasional small stones. c.0.40m × c.0.30m min × c.0.42m min. Cut by [004011] & [004017].	Made-ground/ garden soil	-	-	Modern
(004003)	-	Deposit	-	-	Loose/friable, mid-orange brown sandy silt; frequent CBM, moderate pottery, moderate medium stones. c.0.76m × c.0.30m min × c.0.30m. Underlies (004001). Overlies (004004). Truncated by [004017].	Made-ground.	Not retained	-	Modern
(004004)	-	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted, dark brown grey sandy silt; occasional small stones, charcoal, mortar, pottery, CBM; c.10m × c.0.30m min × c.0.60m. Underlies (004003). Overlies (001006). Cut by [004013]	Made-ground/ garden soil	Not Retained	-	Modern
(004005)	-	Masonry	-	-	Light brown grey limestone; material dimensions c.0.20m × c.0.15m × c.0.05m, feature dimensions c.0.80m min × c.0.30m min × c.0.10m min. Underlies (004006).	Possible pathway	-	-	Modern- Post-med

Context	Slot	Type	F-B	F-O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(004006)	-	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted/friable, mid-red brown silty sand; moderate charcoal; c.5.50m unbroken × c.0.30m min × c.0.10m min. Underlies (004004). Overlies (004005).	Made-ground	-	-	Modern-Post-med
(004007)	-	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted, dark-brown grey sandy silt; occ. small stones. c.1.50m × c.0.30m min × c.0.24m. Cut by [004013] & [004015]? Overlies (004009).	Made-ground/ garden soil	-	-	Modern
(004008)	-	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted/friable, mid-red grey silty sand; freq. stone, CBM, occ. pot. c.1.46m × c.0.30m min × c.0.50m. Underlies (004009). Truncated by [004013].	Made-ground	Not Retained	-	Modern
(004009)	-	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted, mid-grey brown sandy silt; occasional small/medium stones. c.1.60m × c.0.30m min × c.0.60m. Underlies (004007). Overlies (004008). Truncated by [004015]?	Made-ground	-	-	Modern
(004010)	-	Masonry	-	[004015]	Stone, brick; 3-5 random coursed stone above stacked brick; aligned NNE-SSW. Stone dimensions c.0.30m × c.0.20m × c.0.20m, feature dimensions Not known × c.0.45 × c.0.32-c.1m.	Masonry wall	-	-	Modern-Post-med
[004011]	-	Cut	(004012)	-	Linear in plan; aligned NNE-SSW; break of slope top sharp, sides vertical, break of slope base sharp, base concave; c.0.30m min × c.0.10m × c.0.42m min. Cuts (004002).	Cut of modern service	-	-	Modern
(004012)	-	Fill	-	[004011]	Loosely compacted, dark brown grey sandy silt; c.0.30m min × c.0.10m × c.0.42m. Underlies (004019).	Single F/O modern service [004011]	-	-	Modern
[004013]	-	Cut	(001014)	-	Linear in plan; orientated ENE-WSW; break of slope top sharp, sides vertical, base not fully excavated; c.0.40m min × c.0.30m × c.0.50m min. Cuts (004004),	Cut of modern service	-	-	Modern

Context	Slot	Type	F-B	F-O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
					(004007). Truncates (004008).				
(004014)	-	Fill	-	[004013]	Loosely compacted, mid-orange grey sandy silt. c.0.40m × c.0.30m × c.0.50m. Underlies (004001).	Single F/O modern service [004013]	-	-	Modern
[004015]	-	Cut	(004010), (004016)	-	Linear in plan; orientated NNE-SSW; break of slope at top sharp, sides vertical, base not fully excavated. c.0.30m min × c.0.40m min × c.0.90m min. Cuts (004007)? Truncates (004009)?	Wall cut	-	-	Modern-Post-med
(004016)	-	Fill	-	[004015]	Loosely compacted, mid-grey brown sandy silt. c.0.30m min × c.0.40m min × c.0.70m. Underlies (004001). Overlies (004010).	Upper F/O wall cut [004015]	-	-	Modern-Post-med
[004017]	-	Cut	(004018)	-	Linear in plan; orientated NNE-SSW; break of slope top sharp, sides vertical, break of slope base sharp, base flat. c.>10m × c.0.28m × c.0.56m. Cuts (004001) & (004002), Truncates (004003).	Wall cut for (004018)	-	-	Modern
(004018)	-	Masonry	-	[004017]	Brick; aligned NNE-SSW; max. 16 courses, stretcher bond, cement bonding; material dimensions c.0.28m × c.0.12m × c.0.08m, feature dimensions >10m × c.0.28m × c.0.56m.	Brick wall	-	-	Modern
(004019)	-	Masonry	-	-	Concrete. c.0.08m (depth). Overlies (004012).	Concrete surface	-	-	Modern

9.5 Drainage Trench 003

Context	Slot	Type	F-B	F-O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(005001)	-	Deposit	-	-	Moderate to firm, dark brown grey silty clay; frequent small rounded stones, occasional charcoal, occasional CBM. c.0.20m deep. Overlies (005004). Abuts (005005).	Turf	Not retained	-	Modern
(005002)	-	Deposit	-	-	Loosely compacted, very dark brown silty clay; occasional small rounded stones, occasional CBM. c.0.23m deep. Overlies (005004). Abuts (005005).	Topsoil	Not retained	-	Modern
[005003]	-	Cut	(005004)	-	Linear in plan; aligned NE-SW; break of slope top sharp, sides steep, base not visible. c.11.06m × c.0.64m × c.0.93m max. Cuts (006005).	Cut of service trench	-	-	Modern
(005004)	-	Fill	-	[005003]	Moderately compacted, mid-brown silty sandy clay; very occasional charcoal. c.11.06m × c.0.64m × c.0.93m max.	Cut of possible pit-rooting	Very frequent CBM, pottery; occasional CTP, glass, wood, animal bone; very occasional slag	-	Unknown
(005005)	-	Masonry	-		Brick; aligned N-S, turning NNW-SSE; 3-6 courses, running bond. c.4m length. Abuts (005001) & (005002)	Garden wall	-	-	Unknown

9.6 Drainage Trench 003 – Extension

Context	Slot	Type	F-B	F-O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(006001)	-	Masonry	-	-	Red brick; unfrogged; single course; size of materials: c.0.23m × c.0.10m × c.0.07m. Overlies (006003). Abuts (006002) & (006004).	Brick surface	-	-	Modern
(006002)	-	Masonry	-	-	Cobbles; size of materials: c.0.08m diameter. Dimensions unclear. Overlies (006003). Abuts (006001) & (006004).	Cobbled surface - cobbles intermittently spaced	-	-	Modern
(006003)	-	Deposit	-	-	Firm, mid-brown sandy clay; frequent stones, occasional CBM, shell & pottery; c.0.13m deep. Underlies (006001) & (006002).	Levelling deposit/ made ground	-	-	Modern- Post-med
(006004)	-	Masonry	-	-	Concrete. Abuts (006001) & (006002)	Concrete surface	-	-	Modern
(006005)	-	Deposit	-	-	Soft, light brown clay sand; occasional small rounded stones. Cut by [005003] (At junction between Trench 003 & Trench 003 extension).	Natural	-	-	-

10 Appendix 2: Pottery & Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

*K. H. Crooks
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10.1 Summary

Eleven sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the fill of a service trench. The majority of this material dated to the 18th Century and originated in Staffordshire.

10.2 Method

The pottery was sorted by fabric and form and was classified according to work by Draper (2001) and Vince (2002).

10.3 The pottery

The pottery comprised part of a normal domestic assemblage with a variety of forms represented. The large Staffordshire Slipware (STSL) dish or charger with trailed slip would normally be intended for display. One of the two sherds of manganese mottled slipware (STMO) was from a tankard; the forms of these vessels were intended to imitate those made of wood.

The two sherds of Staffordshire coarse ware (STCOA) were probably from mixing bowls or similar domestic vessels.

The remaining two sherds from (005004) were of fine earthenware (Fin) with a shiny black glaze. One of these was a handle, while the other was decorated with a raised ridge but was too damaged for the form to be established. They may have been from tea- or coffee-pots and were made in a number of centres, including Staffordshire, Yorkshire and in Shropshire (Draper 2001, 42).

Mocha ware was first produced at the very end of the 18th and throughout the 19th Century. It was the cheapest decorated earthenware available. It was produced in a wide range of forms.

Table 1: Summary of pottery from the site

Context	Fabric	No. Sh	Wt. g	Comments
005004	STSL	2	59.7	Trailed white slip, clear glaze. C18. Joining sherds.
005004	STSL	1	4.7	C18. Feathered/combed slip.
005004	STMO	2	17.5	Manganese mottled glaze. C18.
005004	EBS	1	3.8	Machine turned grooves. Salt glaze. C17 - C18.
005004	STCOA	2	8.6	Internal glaze, dark red slip exterior.

Context	Fabric	No. Sh	Wt. g	Comments
005004	FIN	2	19.3	Black glaze. MC18+.
005004	Mocha	1	2	Brown and black striped. End C18+.

10.4 The CBM

Two fragments (150g) of rooftile from (005004) were of a red micaceous fabric of local manufacture. No glaze or decoration was present, although the tiles were handmade, suggesting a comparatively early date. A date from the 16th or 17th Century onwards is likely for this material. It should be remembered that rooftile was frequently reused following the demolition of a structure and therefore does not provide reliable dating evidence.

10.5 Conclusions & Recommendations

The pottery is of later post-medieval date and was recovered from the fill of a service trench. It is therefore likely that it derived from a number of different sources on the site or elsewhere. While it indicates occupation and disposal of domestic waste in the area during the middle to later part of the 18th Century, the lack of secure context for this material means that retention is not thought necessary. This recommendation follows guidelines for the deposition of archaeological material by the Shropshire Museums Service.

10.6 References

Draper, J., 2001, *Post-medieval Pottery 1650 – 1800*, Shire.

Vince, A. G., 2002, 'The Pottery', in A. Thomas & A. Boucher, *Hereford City Excavations Vol 4: Further Sites & Evolving Interpretations*, Hereford City & County Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Shropshire Museums Collections and Curatorial Services, *Guidelines for the preparation and deposition of Archaeology Archives*.

11 Appendix 3: Faunal Remains

Chris Faine
Border Archaeology

A single fragment (3g) of animal bone was recovered from observations at The Quaker Meeting House St Mary's Lane Ludlow. This was recovered from context (005004) and took the form of a large mammal tibia fragment.

No further work is required.

12 Appendix 4: Clay Tobacco Pipes (CTP)

Chris Faine
Border Archaeology

Fourteen fragments (61g) of CPT were recovered from observations at The Quaker Meeting House St Mary's Lane Ludlow.

Four stamped bowls were recovered and are catalogued below. Two of these showed rim-milling, a feature that ceased being used in the Midlands around 1730 (Atkinson & Oswald 1969). Nine further fragments of stem were recovered, with no mouthpieces surviving. Seven are most likely 17th to Early 18th Century types due to the bore size, with two thinner examples being slightly later (Late 17th - Late 18th Century).

The Broseley pipe industry was noted to continue the long-stemmed pipe tradition later than many other producers (Higgins 1987). Due to the local supply of clay, Shropshire was a prolific production centre of CTP throughout the period, with the town of Broseley being notable, along with Much Wenlock and Ludlow itself (*ibid*).

No further work is required.

12.1 Catalogue of stamps

(05004) L: 105mm D: 10mm Bore: 6/64". Higgins Type 5b. (1640-1670) Stamped 'MOR-RIS-SHAW'. Active Broseley 1658-1675 AD. A similar example can be seen in the Much Wenlock Museum Collection. (Higgins 1987. *Fig. 68* n.8).

(05004) L: 65mm D: 10mm Bore: 5/64". Higgins Type 5b. (1670-1700). Stamped 'IA'. Possibly John Andrews (Died: Much Wenlock 1714) or John Arthur (Died Ludlow: 1734). A similar example can be seen in the Much Wenlock Museum Collection. (Higgins 1987. *Fig. 68* n.9).

(05004) L: 40mm D: 10mm Bore: 5/64". Higgins Type 2a (1660-1680). Stamped 'WV' in heart. William Unsworth (Active Ludlow 1665-1680 AD). An identical example can be seen in the Much Wenlock Museum Collection. (Higgins 1987. *Fig. 68* n.3).

(05004) L: 25mm D: 10mm Bore: 6/64". Higgins Type 2a (1660-1680). Stamped '-IA' with illegible decoration between.

12.2 References

Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A., 1969, 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes', *J. Archaeol. Assoc.* Vol **21**, pp. 171-227.

Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay Pipes for the archaeologist*, BAR British Series No. **14**.

Higgins, D., 1987, *The Interpretation and Regional Study of Clay Tobacco Pipes: The Broseley district*, Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Liverpool.

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