

Angel Hotel, Ludlow, Shropshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Angel Hotel, Ludlow, Shropshire
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

by **W. G. Owen and R. Hankinson**
August 1995

Report prepared for Mr J.R. Hepworth

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 1995 the Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, (hereafter CPAT), was invited to prepare a specification and tender for an archaeological evaluation to determine the archaeological sensitivity of the proposed siting of a new residential development to the rear of the Angel Hotel, Ludlow (South Shropshire District Council Planning Application Ref: 1/5487P1/5488L).

1.2 The evaluation was requested by the South Shropshire District Council on the advice of the Head of Archaeology, Shropshire County Council, acting in as archaeological consultant to the District Council. A brief for the archaeological evaluation was subsequently prepared by the M. D. Watson, Head of Archaeology, which recognised the archaeological sensitivity of the area and proposed a programme of work consisting of a desk-top assessment and sample excavation within the proposed development area. The sample excavation would comprise four trenches each 6.0m x 2.0m located at points shown on Fig. 2. CPAT was subsequently commissioned to undertake the evaluation, which was carried out between the 7th and the 16th of August 1995.

2 LOCATION (SO 5155 7425; Fig. 1)

2.1 The proposed development site consists of a level area of open ground, approximately 2000 square metres in extent, most of which was formerly used as car parking space for the Angel Hotel. The site also includes a former garden area to the south-west.

3 DESK-TOP STUDY

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Readily available documentary and cartographic sources held by the Shropshire Records and Research Centre, Shrewsbury and the County Sites and Monuments Record, County Hall, Shrewsbury, were consulted. Ludlow Museum and Ludlow Historical Research Group were also contacted, but no further information was obtained from these sources.

3.2 The Study

3.2.1 At present, there appears to be no evidence of occupation in the development area prior to the medieval period. Dalwood (1995, p2) states that "There is no direct evidence for settlement on the site of the town of Ludlow before the late 11th century..".

3.2.2 Medieval and later occupation in the area examined by this study is more easily dealt with by dividing the area into three parts (see Fig 10); these parts were amalgamated into the present Angel Hotel land holding in the 19th and 20th centuries. They comprise the Angel Hotel itself, No 10 Broad St, and the open ground to the north of the former Congregational chapel and the east of Nos 9-13 Broad St. The areas will be dealt with separately up to the point at which they were amalgamated.

3.3.3 The site of the Grade II listed building known as the Angel Hotel (SMR No 10984) falls within an area thought to have been initially occupied in the first half of the 13th century, as an infill of the area between the Castle and Old St (Hindle 1990); these are considered to be earlier centres of population in the town. The first record of the plot dates to 1551 (Lloyd 1979), although the listing information for the

Angel considers that the main fabric of the present building dates to the early 17th century. In the late 1640s the premises were described as having "several shops, cellars, sollars, stables and gardens" (Lloyd 1979). The earliest primary source examined as part of this study which pertained to the use of the Angel as a hotel or inn, was a lease of February 1721 (SRRC 1141/uncatalogued), and from at least the late 18th century one of its main functions was as a coaching inn; this is well illustrated by a drawing of c. 1790 reproduced within Lloyd (1979), showing a coach and horses entering the Angel yard. Faraday (1991) considered the Angel to have been one of the hotels which catered for the officials, lawyers and litigants attending the Council of the March, whose main seat was in Ludlow from 1501 until 1689. At the beginning of the 19th century, the then owner of the Angel gained possession of the rear part of No 10 Broad St.

3.3.4 No 10 Broad St (SMR No 10985) also lies within the part of Ludlow thought to have been initially occupied in the 13th century. The present structure is a Grade II listed building described as "newly built" in a Palmers Guild rental of 1439, not having been mentioned in a similar rental of 1431 (Lloyd 1979). Part of the rear range is considered by Lloyd to date to this period, although the exact extent of this 15th century structure is difficult to determine from an external examination. It seems possible that an element of the 15th century building falls within the study area as defined on Figs 2 and 10; the easternmost part of the range would appear to be of a later date. Lloyd (1979) considered that the architectural details of the 15th century part of the buildings suggested that it had originally been built as an inn.

3.3.5 The open ground to the north of the former Congregational chapel and the east of Nos 9-13 Broad St, appears to have been mostly occupied by gardens related to burgage plots fronting onto Old St, Pepper Lane (inferred by boundary alignments on first edition Ordnance Survey map), and No 13 Broad St. No evidence to suggest that these areas were occupied by buildings prior to the 19th century has been found. It has been inferred that the area was originally divided by a lane (See Fig 10) which passed between King St and Brand Lane (Lloyd 1979).

3.3.6 At the beginning of the 19th century, the rear wing of No 10 was brought within the Angel Hotel holding, demonstrated by the accompanying drawing to a lease of October 1820 (SRRC - 1141/uncatalogued). John Wood's map of Ludlow, dated 1835, shows that the Angel Hotel buildings extended into the area of probable Pepper Lane burgage plots; this was no doubt due to the increased demand for space as a result of its function as a coaching inn. There is little perceivable difference between the extent of the buildings depicted on this map and those still extant. On the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1886 (Fig. 7), the land holding of the Angel can be seen to have increased to encompass all the land to the rear of Nos 9 and 10 Broad St; a rectangular track is depicted in this latest area which was probably intended to be used for manoeuvring coaches.

3.3.7 Little change in the layout of the development area is evident on the second edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (Fig. 8), with the notable exception of the two adjoining buildings depicted to the north of the Congregational Chapel, within a plot fronting onto Old St. No evidence of the function of these buildings is apparent. By 1924, when the third edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (Fig. 9) was surveyed, the Angel Hotel landholding has taken on its modern form with a further expansion to include the area of the plot fronting onto Old St. In the process of this expansion it appears that both the wall separating the

two plots, and the two buildings first seen on the second edition Ordnance Survey map were demolished. The only further change in the development area, which is apparent from an examination of the modern map supplied with the project brief, is the demolition after 1924 of the cross wing at the extreme rear of the Angel Hotel; this wing appears to have been depicted on all the maps which were consulted.

4 THE EVALUATION

4.1 In accordance with the evaluation brief, four trial trenches were excavated to determine the extent of the surviving archaeology and to evaluate the significance and likely dating of any features revealed. The trenches were excavated largely by machine during which time exposed surfaces were examined for features of archaeological significance. Following machine excavation, surfaces were cleaned and features further investigated manually. Sondages were hand-excavated in three of the trenches to further evaluate archaeological deposits and features at depths in excess of 1.20m. A full drawn, written and photographic record was maintained throughout the evaluation. The results from the excavations were as follows:

4.2 Trench A (6 x 2m, Fig. 3. Numbers in brackets refer Fig. 3)

4.2.1 The trench was located close to the north-eastern corner of the area and was aligned approximately east/west.

4.2.2 Below the surface layer of compacted asphalt, successive layers of re-deposited material (contexts 1-5) were removed by machine extending to an approximate depth of 1.20m. These layers consisted largely of stone and brick in a friable silty clay matrix and would appear to represent post medieval build-up and levelling.

4.2.3 At the western end of the trench, at a depth of 1.20m, the natural bedrock (7) was uncovered. This was a fine-grained, micaceous, yellowish-buff coloured sandstone which fractured readily into thin flags. This was overlain to the east by a layer of brown silty loam (6) which extended across the base of the trench, except where a later pit (35) containing post-medieval artifacts had been cut into it (36). Layer 6 contained sherds of pottery ranging in date from the late medieval period to the 16th or 17th centuries.

4.2.4 No structural features were uncovered in this trench.

4.3 Trench B (6 x 2m Fig. 4. Numbers in brackets refer Fig. 4)

4.3.1 The trench was located close to the south-eastern corner of the area and was aligned approximately north/south. It was excavated to a depth of 1.20m by machine with a hand excavated sondage extending further the depth investigated to 1.90m.

4.3.2 Excavation exposed a layer of quarried stone extending to a maximum depth of 0.25m below the surface (8). Below this was a layer of fine, buff-coloured gravelly silt (9) which overlay a dark brown, fine textured material containing abundant charcoal, coal fragments, brick and stone fragments and ash (10). This overlay a thin layer of ash and clinker (11) of maximum thickness 0.15m. Below this, a layer of a dark

brown to black clayey silt (12) contained abundant quantities of charcoal with some brick fragments and stone within it. This appeared to be fairly homogeneous to a depth of c. 1.10m; below this level to the base of the trench at 1.20m, its mineral content within the matrix (13) diminished. Finds from this layer included fragments of clay pipe indicating an 18th century date. A 0.30m square sondage excavated into the base of the trench showed that this material extended downwards a further 0.55m.

4.3.3 At the northern end of the trench excavation uncovered, at a depth of 0.93m, part of a substantial stone wall (14) which extended across the full width of the trench. The wall was further investigated by means of a trench 0.50m wide immediately adjacent to its face. This revealed that it was a well-built, coursed, but unmortared wall of maximum height 0.86m, which rested on a buff-brown coloured sandy clay (15) containing fragments of yellow sandstone.

4.3.4 This wall appears to be located on the line of a wall which appears on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS sheets, but which is not shown on the 1926 3rd Edition sheet. This could represent a burgage plot boundary which may have been truncated and buried at some time between 1902, when the area was surveyed for the 2nd Edition Sheet, and 1926 (see Fig. 10).

4.3.5 No structural features other than the wall were revealed in this trench.

4.4 Trench C (6 x 2m Fig. 5. Numbers in brackets refer Fig. 5)

4.4.1 The trench was located in a central position in the area and was aligned approximately east/west. It was excavated by machine to a depth of 1.30m, with a hand excavated sondage extending further the depth investigated to 1.90m.

4.4.2 The surface at this location consisted partly of concrete (17) and partly of brick (16), the latter surface extending over the eastern half of the trench with the concrete layer butting on to it and covering the western half. The western end of the trench terminated at a recently constructed brick wall (28) butting concrete layer 17, which formed part of a manhole or sump within a construction trench (26) filled with stiff, dark red clay (27).

4.4.3 Removal of the concrete and brick exposed a layer of pebble bedding (18) c. 0.08m thick below the brick. This overlay a layer of material consisting of brick fragments contained in a loose silty matrix (19) which extended the length of the trench, directly overlain by the concrete surface (17) at the western end. Beneath this, a layer of loose black ash (20) sealed a thick layer of brown silty clay (21) containing abundant charcoal in its upper part but diminishing with depth. This layer extended to the base of the trench.

4.4.4 In the western half of the trench layers 20 and 21 were truncated by a pit (22) c. 1.00m wide and 0.95m deep, which was stone-lined at its base (25) and which contained two distinct layers of fill, a loose, brown soil containing abundant stone and brick (23) above a fine yellowish, gravelly silt (24).

4.4.5 In the eastern half of the trench, layer 21 was truncated by pit (29) containing a loose, stony, grey coloured, silty loam (30).

4.4.6 Finds from both pits and from other layers were of post-medieval

origin and included a large quantity of oyster shell.

4.4.7 A 1.0 x 1.0m sondage was excavated to a further depth of 0.60m in this trench. There was a slight gradation in colour with depth from brown to grey but the soil appeared to be a continuation of (21). Finds were limited to animal bone fragments oyster-shell, brick fragments and part of a post-medieval cup or small jug.

4.4.8 Apart from pits 22 and 29, which were dug through post-medieval levels and the manhole or sump 26, which is of recent construction, no other structural features were recorded in this trench.

4.5 Trench D (6 x 2m Fig. 6. Numbers in brackets refer Fig. 6)

4.5.1 The trench was located in a former garden area in the south-western part of the site and was aligned approximately east/west. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.20m with a sondage extending further the depth investigated to 1.82m

4.5.2 A topsoil layer (31) consisting of a loose, dark brown, sandy loam was first removed to expose a loose greyish-brown, moderately stony silty loam (32) of maximum thickness c. 1.00m, and which was fairly homogeneous in texture throughout. This contained brick fragments, animal bone, a moderate charcoal content and pottery sherds ranging from late medieval or early post-medieval to nineteenth century. This soil overlay a layer of light orange coloured ash (3), which was fairly stony and was of a maximum thickness of 0.30m at the western end of the trench.

4.5.3 A sondage 1.00m wide and which extended across the width of the trench, was excavated at the western end revealing that layer 33 reached a depth of 0.30m below the base of the trench. This overlay a mixed layer of brown loam and stiff yellow clay (34) containing micaceous sandstone fragments and a small quantity of early post-medieval and late medieval pottery sherds.

4.5.4 No features were uncovered in this trench during the course of excavation.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of artefacts which are described and categorised in the following paragraphs. A total of 37 sherds of pottery were recovered, ranging in date from the late medieval period to the nineteenth century, and including a variety of vessel forms together with possible floor and roofing tile. The provenance of the late medieval pottery is difficult to establish, but is likely to have been fairly local, produced in south Shropshire or north Herefordshire. Post medieval wares are generally of local red earthenware or Coal Measures clays typical of south Shropshire or Staffordshire. Other materials included 6 clay pipe fragments, one sherd of glass, an iron nail and an animal tooth.

5.2 Trench A

5.2.1 The only finds from Trench A came from context 6, and consisted of 8 sherds of pottery and an iron nail. The pottery included four fragments of possible late medieval wares, consisting of 3 jug sherds

and a possible lid-seated jar rim. The remaining pottery included a glazed floor tile fragment, a small undated rim sherd and two fragments of possible 16th or 17th century vessels.

5.3 Trench B

5.3.1 Context 13 produced 6 clay pipe fragments, including fragments of three bowls, two with rouletting, and three stem fragments. None had any manufacturers mark, but are of likely 18th century date. Three sherds of post medieval pottery were also recovered, together with a sherd of glass.

5.4 Trench C

5.4.1 The upper layers, which were removed by machine, produced three clay pipe stem fragments, one of which bore a manufactures stamp with the letters TA within a geometric motif, all of likely 18th century date. Four sherds of Developed White Wares, dating from the 19th century, came from the same layers, together with an animal tooth.

5.4.2 Context 21 produced two sherds of a globular cup of possible 16th or 17th century date, comprising the base and lower body and a handle fragment.

5.5 Trench D

5.5.1 The upper layers, which were removed by machine, produced 8 sherds of pottery and 3 fragments of plain floor tile, one of likely 19th century date. The pottery consisted of the following: three sherds of stoneware, probably 19th century; a hollow ware rim of 17th or 18th century date; three sherds of 17th-18th century Coal Measures Ware, including two sherds from a plate or shallow dish and one sherd of bulbous jug; one fragment of glazed, possibly medieval, roof tile.

5.5.2 Context 34 produced 10 sherds of pottery of likely late medieval to early post medieval date, including the following: a jug body sherd with mottled glaze and incised decoration; two sherds of a jug or jar with internal and external mottled glaze; one handle or possible foot sherd from an unidentified vessel; three miscellaneous body sherds; one base sherd from an early post medieval vessel; two sherds of glazed ridge tile.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 The results from the evaluation may be summarised as follows:

6.1.2 The Desktop Survey revealed cartographic evidence dating back to 1835 which, together with early editions of the Ordnance Survey, shows little change in the layout or occupation of the site between that date and the present. Other sources have suggested likely occupation from the first half of the 13th century, but the earliest reference to the plot dates to 1551, with the adjacent No. 10 Broad Street plot occupied from at least the mid 15th century.

6.1.3 Evaluation Trench A revealed bedrock at a depth of 1.20m, sloping to the south, overlain by a soil layer containing late medieval and early post medieval finds.

6.1.4 Trench B was excavated to a depth of 1.90m, revealing a stone

wall (14) aligned approximately east-west and corresponding with the position of the probable burgage plot boundary shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition O.S. sheets (Figs 7 and 8). Soils down to the level of the base of the wall at 1.74m contained post-medieval finds and probably represents material deposited some time after 1902 when the area was levelled-up.

6.1.5 Trench C was excavated to a depth of 1.90m, revealing two pits containing post medieval artefacts, cut through successive layers of post medieval build-up.

6.1.6 Trench D revealed no features other than a succession of soil layers up to a depth of 1.82m, the earliest of which contained late medieval and early post medieval finds.

6.2 The evaluation revealed no direct structural evidence for medieval occupation within any of the four trenches investigated. However, the presence of late medieval and early post medieval pottery within the lower deposits in Trenches A and D would suggest some form of associated occupation during this period. Indeed, this would not be inconsistent with the documentary evidence presented earlier (see paras 3.3.3 and 3.3.4), suggesting adjacent occupation during the 15th and 16th centuries.

6.2 In general, evidence from all four trenches would suggest that a considerable build-up of soil layers has taken place since at least the earlier post medieval period, some of which may be assumed to be deliberate levelling. The evaluation revealed no evidence for in situ medieval deposits in any of the trenches, although it remains a distinct possibility that such deposits could survive within the area beneath the later accumulations.

6.3 Based on the results of the evaluation, it is recommended that a watching brief be maintained in the open area to the rear of the Angel Hotel during any significant future ground disturbance in order to identify and record any archaeological remains belonging to the earlier period of the plot's history. This is of particular importance where excavations are likely to exceed the depths examined during the evaluation, beneath which the archaeological resource remains unknown.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1 CPAT wishes to acknowledge the assistance given during the course of the project by the staff of Ludlow Museum, the Shropshire Records and Research Centre, Shrewsbury, the Shropshire County Museums Service, the Ludlow Historical Research Group and the County Sites and Monuments Record, County Hall, Shrewsbury.

8 REFERENCES

Dalwood, H., 1995, *Archaeological Assessment of Ludlow, Shropshire: Interim Report*, Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service, Worcester.

Dept of National Heritage, 1993, *Revised List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest - District of South Shropshire*.

Faraday, M., 1991, *Ludlow 1085-1660, A Social, Economic, and Political*

History, Chichester.

Hindle, B.P., 1990, *Medieval Town Plans*, Princes Risborough.

Lloyd, D., 1979, *Ludlow Historical Research Paper 3*, 'Broad Street, its houses and residents through eight centuries', Birmingham.

Shropshire Records and Research Centre

Documentary Sources

1784 Confirmation of Will etc - 1373/97-99

1721-1901 Deeds etc - 1141/uncatalogued

Cartographic Sources

1835 - Plan of Ludlow, Shropshire by John Wood. (Fig 6) - Reproduced courtesy of the Shropshire County Museums Service.

1886 - Ordnance Survey 1:2500 first edition map (Shropshire 78.8), surveyed 1883-4. (Fig 7).

1903 - Ordnance Survey 1:2500 second edition map (Shropshire 78.8), revised 1902. (Fig 8).

1926 - Ordnance Survey 1:2500 third edition map (Shropshire 78.8), revised 1924. (Fig 9).

APPENDIX 1

Summary of site records

36 context record forms

1 film colour slides

1 film black and white negatives and contacts

Photographic catalogue

3 A1 Site drawings, nos 1-3

List of site drawings

APPENDIX 2

Summary of Finds

Trench A

Context 6 - 3 sherds (18g) late medieval jug
1 sherd (24g) lid-seated jar, ?late medieval
1 sherd (5g) misc rim
1 sherd (11g) post medieval ?jar rim
1 sherd (43g) post medieval jar
1 sherd (32g) glazed floor tile
1 iron nail (10g)

Trench B Sondage

Context 13: 1 sherd (20g) post medieval vessel base
1 sherd (3g) post medieval vessel base
1 sherd (3g) post medieval vessel rim
1 sherd (2g) post medieval vessel rim
1 sherd (6g) glass
3 clay pipe stem frags (11g)
3 clay pipe bowl frags (27g)

Trench C

Upper layers contexts 18-21 removed by machine
4 sherds 19th century whitewares (50g)
3 clay pipe stem frags (12g)
1 animal tooth (4g)

Sondage Context 21

2 sherds 16th-17th century globular cup (46g)

Trench D

Upper layers contexts 31-33 removed by machine
3 sherds (84g) 19th century stoneware
1 sherd (15g) post medieval hollow ware rim
2 sherds (118g) 17th-18th century plate/shallow dish
1 sherd (160g) 17th-18th century bulbous jug
1 frag (162g) glazed ?medieval ridge tile
3 sherds (126g) post medieval floor tile

Sondage context 34

1 sherd (9g) late medieval jug body with incised decoration
2 sherds (22g) late medieval jug/jar internal/external glaze
1 handle/foot (40g) of unidentified vessel
3 misc body sherds (27g) medieval jugs
2 sherds (86g) glazed ridge tiles

APPENDIX 3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE ANGEL HOTEL, LUDLOW

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

BY CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

1 Introduction

1.1 The proposed development of a block of land to the rear of the Angel hotel, Ludlow, involves the construction of a new residential development.

1.2 This area lies within the historic core of the medieval town of Ludlow and within an area originally planned in the 12th century. It consequently is situated within an area of high archaeological sensitivity.

1.3 The Archaeology Section of Shropshire County Council, in their capacity as archaeological curators for the county have determined that a field evaluation is necessary to assess the implications of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Accordingly a brief (dated June 1995) has been prepared by Archaeology Section of Shropshire County Council which describes the scheme of archaeological works required.

2 Objectives

2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are:

2.1.1 to reveal by means of a combination of desk-based assessment and evaluation trenches, the nature, condition, significance and, where possible, the chronology of the archaeology within the area of the proposed development in so far as these aims are possible;

2.1.2 to record any archaeology revealed in the evaluation trenches;

2.1.3 to prepare a report outlining the results of the field evaluation and incorporating sufficient information on the archaeological resource for a reasonable planning decision to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the area affected by the proposed development;

2.1.4 to identify and make recommendations options for the management of the archaeological resource, including any further provision for that resource where it is considered necessary.

3 Methods

3.1 Stage one of the evaluation will involve the examination of all the readily available primary and secondary records relating to this part of the town, including documentary and cartographic sources. Archives and repositories will include the County Sites and Monuments Record, and the County Record

3.2 Stage two will take the form of four trenches, each 6m long by 2m wide. Where required these will be taken to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the existing ground surface. Consultation with the client and the

curator will be necessary before this depth is exceeded.

3.3 The evaluation will be undertaken using standard evaluation procedures:

3.3.1 removal of modern overburden by machine;

3.3.2 evaluation of the archaeological deposits by hand trowelling to establish their importance and integrity, but avoiding any unnecessary disturbance of the deposits. All features encountered will be examined as fully as appropriate to fulfil the requirements of the evaluation and within the constraints imposed by time and safety considerations.

3.3.3 all archaeological contexts recorded using the standard numbered context system employed by CPAT. All significant contexts to be planned and/or drawn in section at appropriate scales (as defined in the Evaluation Brief), and photographed in monochrome and colour. All drawn records will be related to control points depicted on modern maps.

3.3.4 all archaeological artefacts and environmental samples recorded and processed in a manner appropriate to the material involved. Those requiring conservation or other specialist treatment will be stored in a stable environment until such times as they can be examined by a specialist. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure Trove, are the property of the landowner. It is anticipated that they will be donated to the appropriate local or regional museum, subject to agreement being reached with the landowner and the museum curator.

3.4 Following the on-site work an illustrated and bound report will be prepared according to the principles laid out in the Evaluation Brief (section 3.8). This will be in A4 format and contain conventional sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Historic Background; Excavation; Conclusions and Recommendations and References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds.

3.5 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991).

4 Resources and Programming

4.1 The evaluation will be undertaken by a small team of two skilled archaeologists under the direct supervision of an experienced field archaeologist, who will also be responsible for undertaking the desk-based assessment. Overall supervision will be by Dr A Gibson, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

4.2 All report preparation will be completed by the same field archaeologist who conducted the evaluation.

4.3 It is anticipated that the assessment and evaluation will take no more than 4 days in all and that the subsequent report would be prepared immediately thereafter, dependent on the client's instructions and the arrangement of a suitable timetable. The date of commencement, at the time of writing, has yet to be agreed with the client, and will be dependent on the state of the site. The archaeological curator will be informed of the detailed timetable and staffing levels when agreement has been reached with the client.

4.4 Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.

4.5 CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance.

A.M. Gibson
26th July 1995

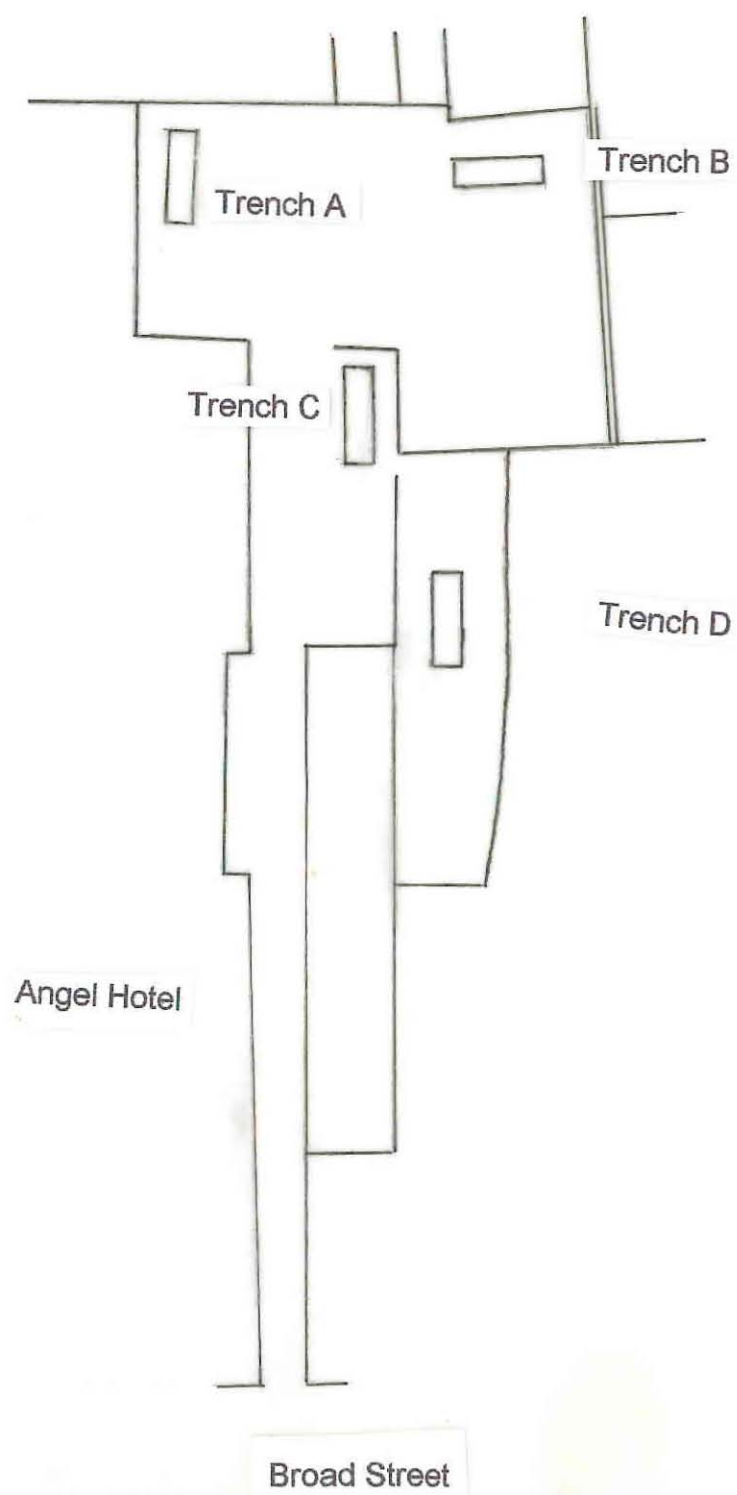
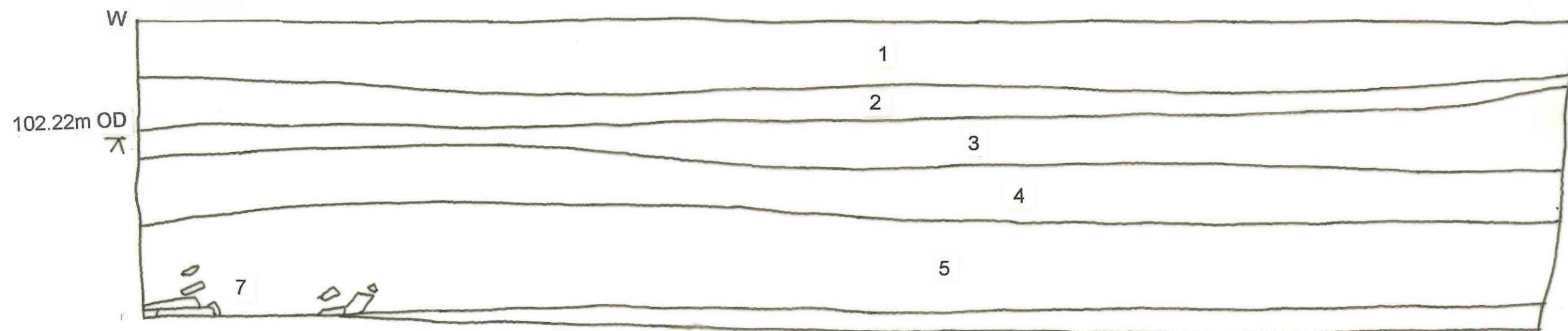


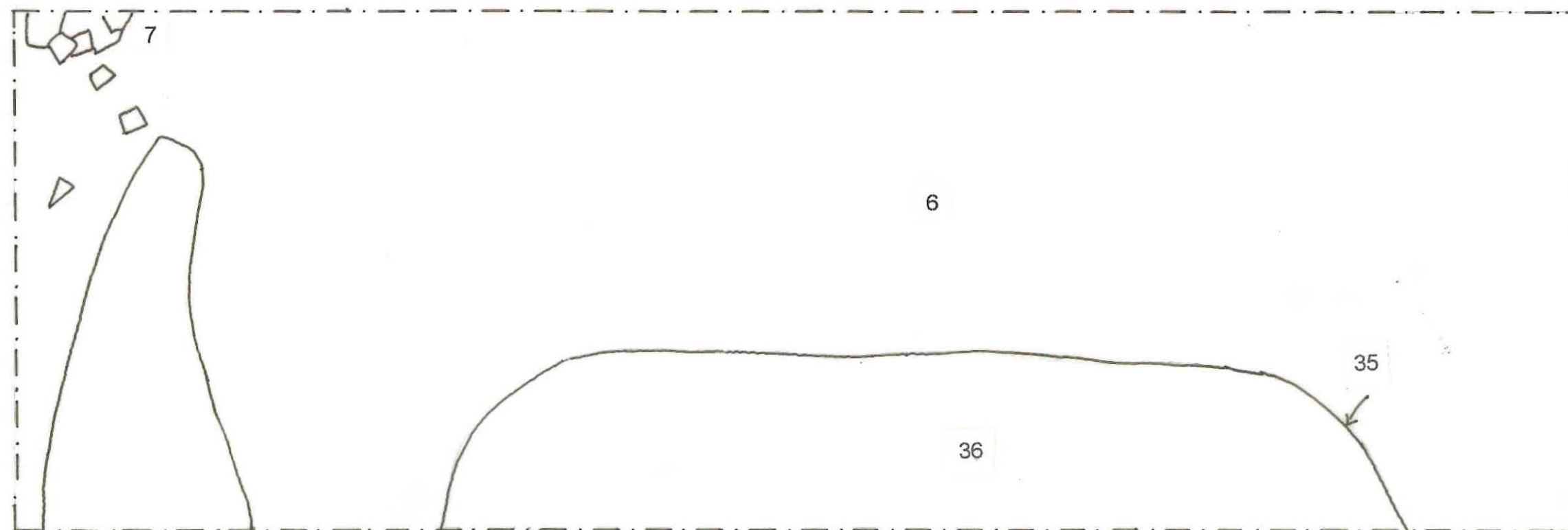
Fig 2:

Trench Location Plan

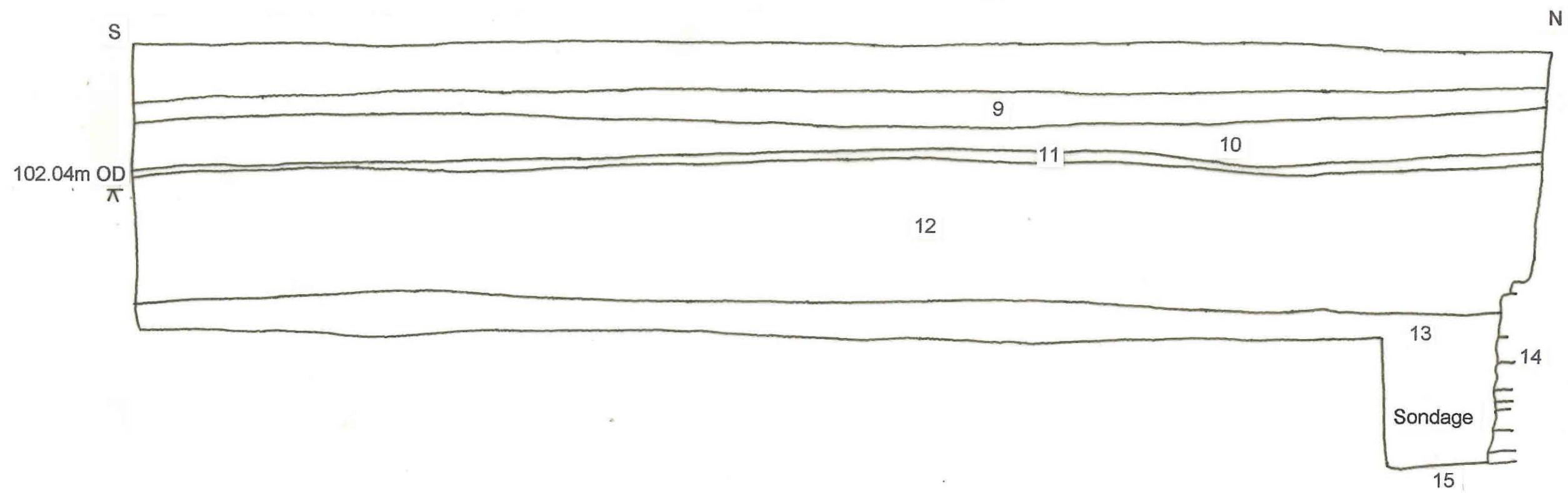
Scale 1:500



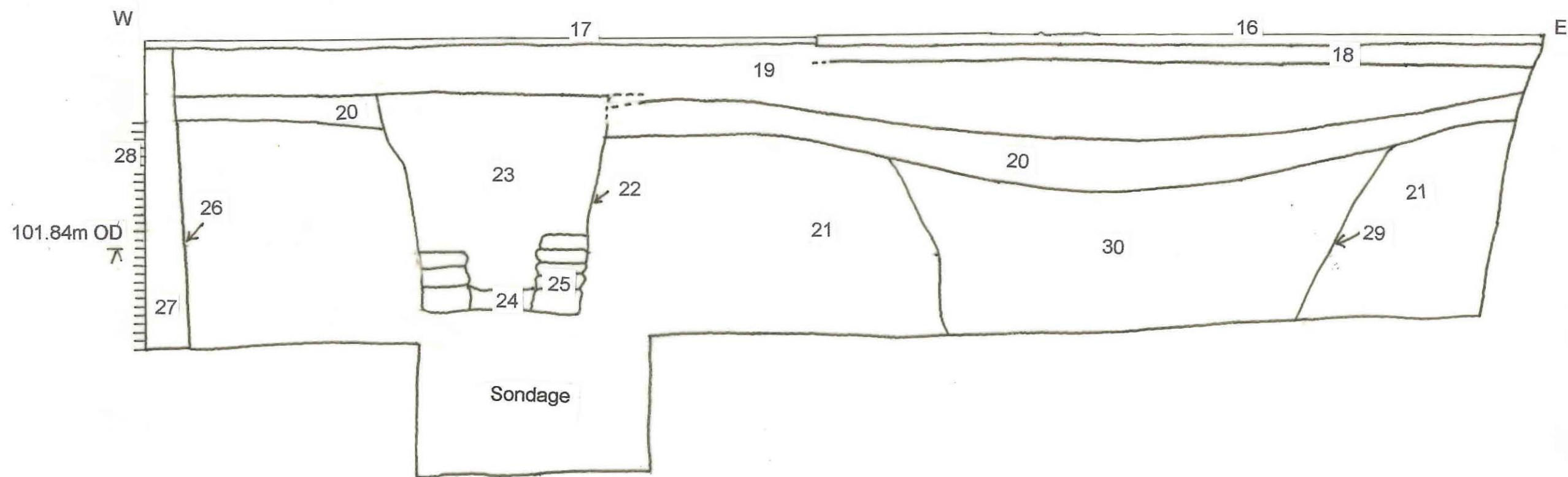
Trench A Section (Scale 1:20)



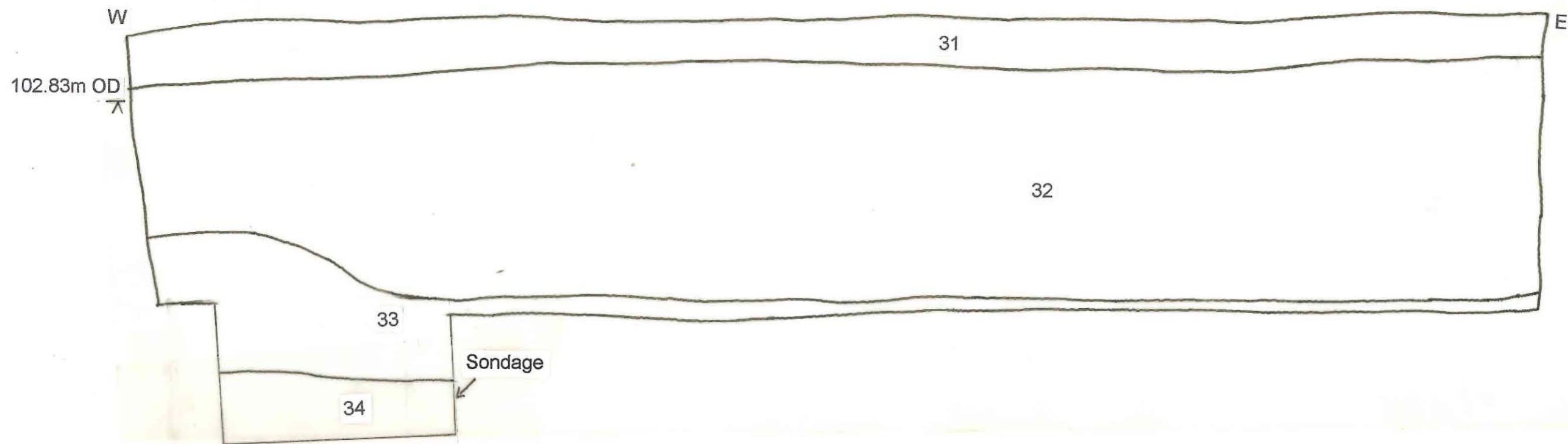
Trench A Plan (Scale 1:20)



Trench B Section (Scale 1:20)



Trench C Section (Scale 1:20)



Trench D Section (Scale 1:20)



Fig 6:

Extract from plan by John Wood (1835)

Shropshire Records and Research Unit
Copyright reserved

LUDLOW

Cent. 391.4
Sur. 392.8



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey
OS.DLV.11-8. (1886). By
The Controller of Her
© Crown Copyright LA 0/0521

Fig 7:

Extract from 1st edition O.S. 1:2500 (1886)

Scale 2500 or 25'344 Inches to a Statute Mile or 208'33 Feet to One Inch

38
Surveyed in 1883-84
Reprint 50/1901
Feet 100 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

N.B. The representation on this map of a Road, Track or Footpath is no evidence of the existence of a right of way



Surveyed in 1883. Revised in 1902.

CHARACTERISTICS AND SYMBOLS FOR BOUNDARIES, &c.

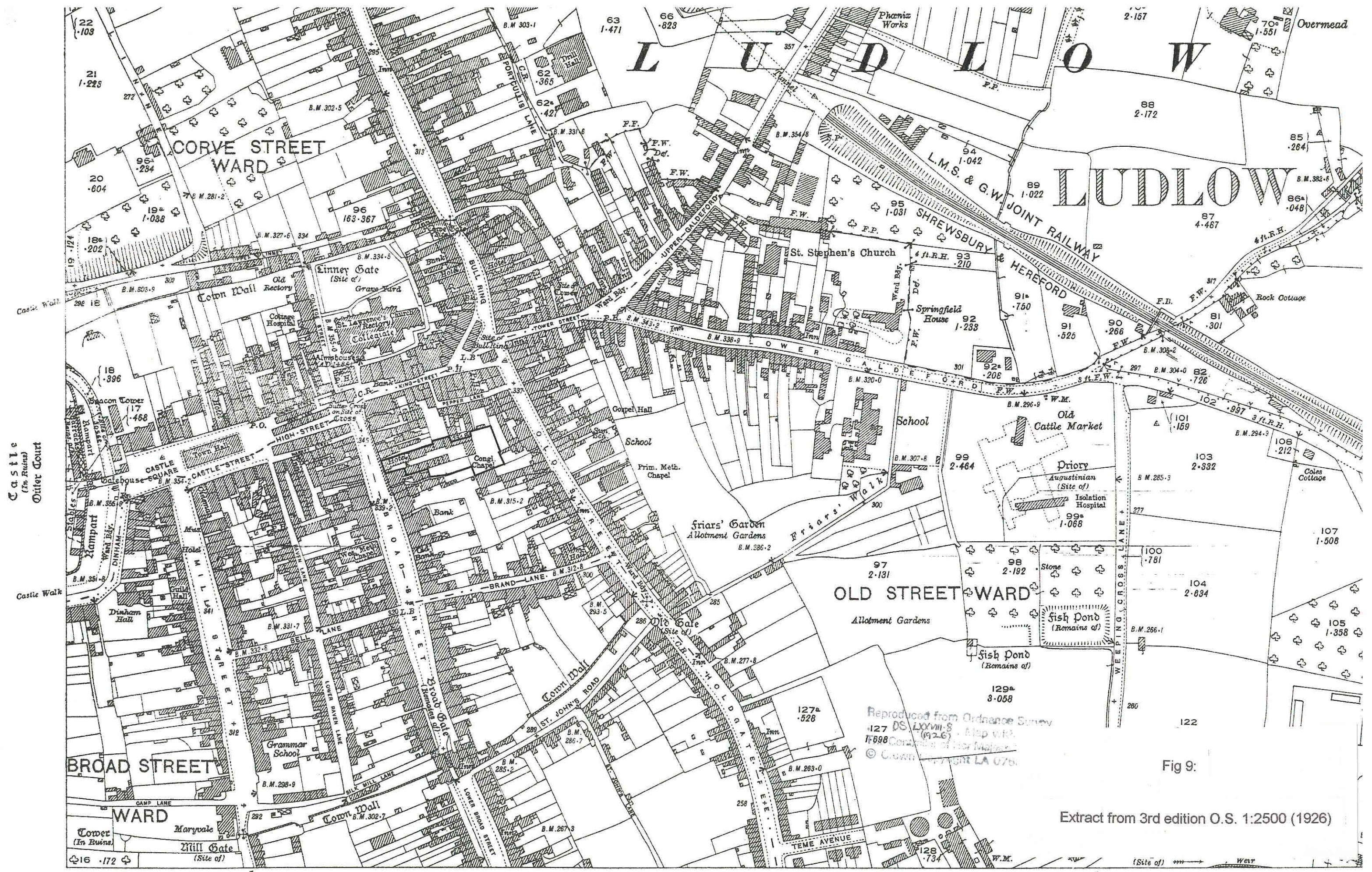
County	— — — — —	C	Municipal Wards	— — — — —	W	Change of Boundary indicating the point at which the character of a Boundary changes	— — — — —	27
Boroughs	County	C	Urban Districts	— — — — —	D	Antiquities (Site of)	— — — — —	4-370
	Parliamentary	P	Civil Parishes	— — — — —	P	Trigonometrical Station	— — — — —	
	Municipal	M	Rural Districts	— — — — —	R	Poor Law Unions	— — — — —	

River Teme

Printed on

The Altitudes are given in Feet
Altitudes indicated

For other information see Characteristic Sheet.



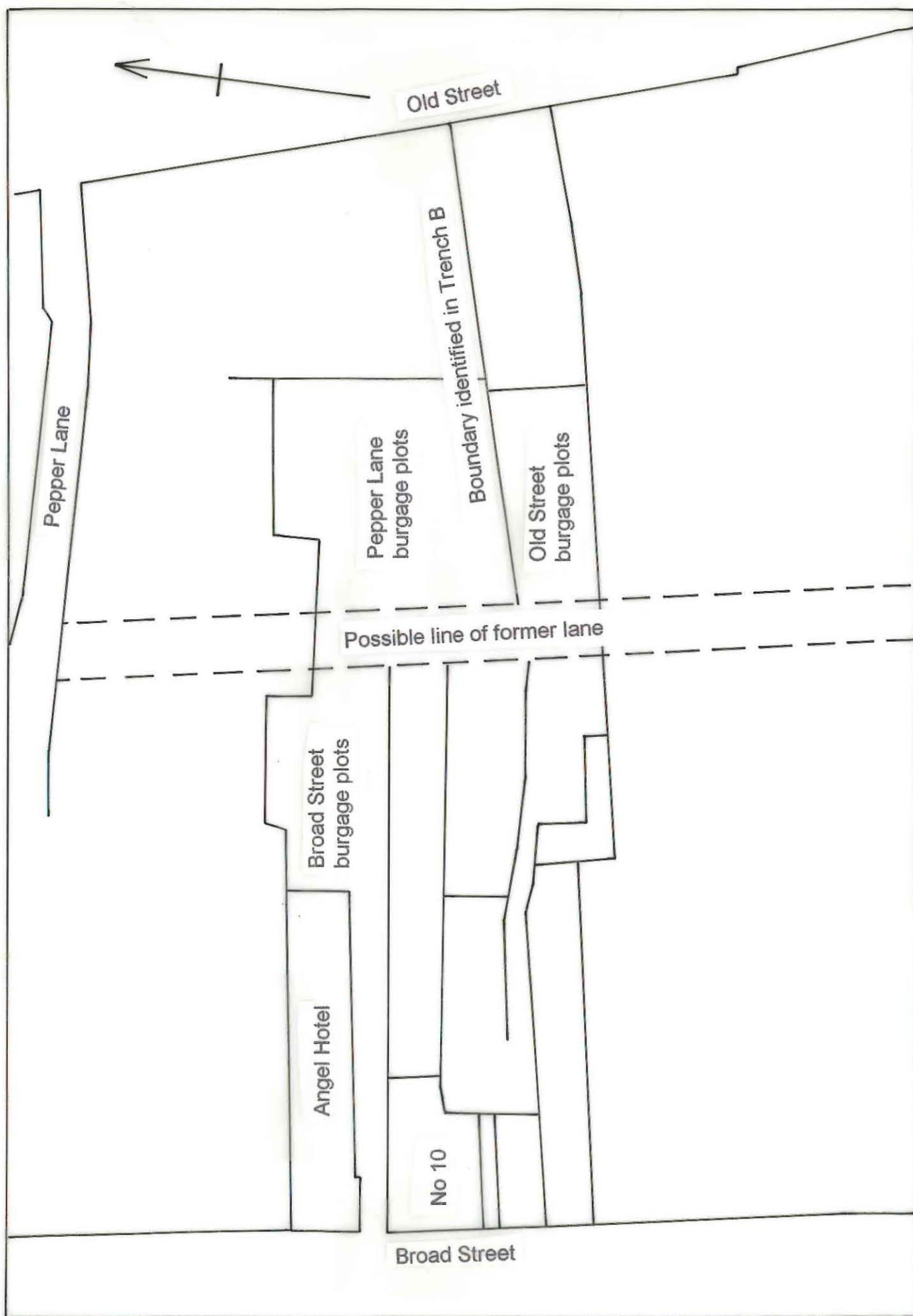


Fig. 10: Possible layout of burgage plots 1:500