

April 2001

**BARNSELY LANE, NEAR
BRIDGNORTH
Shropshire**

Assessment Report

Barnsley Lane, near Bridgnorth
Shropshire

Archaeological Assessment Report

Report no 1999-2000/065/AUA8986

Checked by Project Manager. Date
Passed for submission to client. Date

© Lancaster University Archaeological Unit
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TH

April 2001

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Contract Background	5
2. METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Project Design.....	6
2.2 Desk-Based Study.....	6
2.3 Field Inspection	6
2.4 Gazetteer of Sites.....	7
2.5 Archive	7
3. TOPOGRAPHY	8
3.1 Location and Geology.....	8
4. RESULTS	9
4.1 Prehistory and Roman.....	9
4.2 Medieval and Post-medieval.....	9
5. DISCUSSION	12
5.1 Conclusions.....	12
6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	13
6.1 Impact	13
6.2 Recommendations.....	13
7. GAZETTEER OF SITES	14
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
8.1 Primary Sources	17
8.2 Published Cartographic Sources	17
8.3 Secondary Sources.....	17
APPENDIX 1	19
Project Brief	
APPENDIX 2	20
Project Design	
APPENDIX 3	21
Aerial Photographic Cover (National Monuments Record)	

ILLUSTRATIONS	22
FIG	1:
.....	LO
CATION MAP	
Fig 2: Gazetteer of Sites	
Fig 3: Enclosure boundaries and field names, based on the OS 1st edition 6" maps of 1891 and 1892	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the staff of the Shropshire Record Office In Shrewsbury, to Penny Ward of Shropshire County Council Archaeology Service for SMR Information, and to the staff of the Shropshire County Record Office and Local Studies Library.

The documentary research and the field survey was undertaken by Caron Newman of the Egerton Lea Consultancy. The report was compiled by Caron Newman and edited by Richard Newman. The project was managed by Richard Newman.

SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment was carried out as part of the preparation for a planning application to extract sand and gravel from land at Barnsley Lane, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire (centred on NGR SO 762928). The study area consists of an area of steeply rolling open rough pasture land to the east of Barnsley Lane and to the south of Rowdale House in the modern civic parish of Claverley. The assessment comprised a desk-based study, compiling data from the Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record and the Shropshire Record Office, the Local Studies Library in Shrewsbury and Lancaster University Library, as well as a rapid field inspection.

The Sites and Monuments Record contained 12 sites located in the vicinity of the study area, mostly findspots including a number of spindle whorls, flint tools and two Roman coins, as well as the line of a Roman road to the north of the assessment area. There were no known sites from within the assessment area itself.

The assessment area formed part of the medieval royal Forest of Morfe and continued to be part of the waste land of Morfe common until enclosed in 1812. The assessment area now comprises one large field, but nineteenth century maps show the areas has been three fields. The field boundaries are recent and a result of Parliamentary enclosures. The field inspection did not identify any features of archaeological interest within the assessment area, apart from a steep boundary bank on the west side adjacent to woodland, and the remains of a partially destroyed hedgerow, running north-south in the centre of the assessment area. Both these features relate to the nineteenth century enclosures.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 An archaeological assessment was undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on behalf of Matthews & Son Chartered Surveyors, as part of the preparation for a planning application to extract sand and gravel from land at Barnsley Lane, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire (Fig. 1; centred on NGR SO 762928). The study area consists of an area of steeply rolling open rough pasture land to the east of Barnsley Lane and to the south of Rowdale House in the modern civil parish of Claverley.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of the assessment was to provide an accurate archaeological appraisal of the proposed development area, within its broader context. The survey was to collate all available information relating to the archaeology of the site and to determine the significance of the archaeological resource.
- 1.1.3 The desk based study consisted of a search of existing records held by the Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the Shropshire County Record Office in Shrewsbury (CROS) as well as Lancaster University Library. Both published and unpublished sources were examined. The desk-based survey and the field inspection were undertaken between the 9th and 17th March 2000.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out the results of the work as a gazetteer in conjunction with a methodology statement, a brief text description of desk-based and field results, an assessment of the archaeological potential within the study area, and an evaluation of the impact that the development proposals will have upon the archaeological resource, with recommendations for any further archaeological investigation.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 A Project Design (Appendix 2) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request from Matthews & Son Chartered Surveyors, as part of the preparation for a planning application to extract sand and gravel from land at Barnsley Lane, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire (centred on NGR SO 762928). This was designed to meet the requirements of a Project Brief prepared by the Archaeology Service of Shropshire County Council.
- 2.1.2 The Project Design provided for an initial archaeological assessment involving a desk top survey and a rapid field inspection, the results being presented in the present written report. Although the Project Design stipulated that sources in Bridgnorth Library would be consulted, it was closed at the time of the fieldwork. Likewise English Heritage's *Register of Parks and Gardens* was not consulted, as the assessment area comprised long established agricultural land, and the NMR could not provide information within the timespan of the project. The work has been carried out entirely in accordance with the Project Design.

2.2 DESK BASED STUDY

- 2.2.1 Existing archaeological information was obtained from the Shropshire SMR, and the sites are described in detail in the Gazetteer (*Section 7*, below). In addition, a previous assessment carried out on an area of land to the immediate south-west of the assessment area (Stamper 1996), was examined, and a copy was taken of a 1:10,000 aerial photograph (No 8950) of the assessment area.
- 2.2.2 Maps and selected other documents were studied in the CROS, along with published antiquarian sources in the local studies library within the CROS. The maps in the CROS comprised a map of the Forest of Morfe dating to 1613 (CROS 4296/1) and one showing the rights of common dating to 1807 (CROS 1931/8), as well as the 1840 tithe map (CROS PF68/1) and award (CROS fiche 82). There was no relevant enclosure map available, though there were enclosure awards for both Worfield (CROS QE/1/1/29, 1812) and Claverley (CROS 1190/1, 1812) parishes. Copies were taken of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, at both 25 inches to one mile (Sheet 59.6, 1883 and Sheet 59.10, 1883) and 6 inches to one mile (Sheet 59SW, 1891 and Sheet 59NW, 1892). The record office did not permit the copying of the tithe or enclosure awards.
- 2.2.3 **Aerial Photography:** the Air Photography Library of the National Monuments Record was consulted and a list of available photography was provided (**Appendix 3**). From that list three photographs were examined: CPE/UK/2480/3426, Mal/81030/229, OS/71511/319. These did not reveal any sites within the study area.

2.3 FIELD INSPECTION

2.3.1 The site was comprehensively walked and visually inspected. No features of archaeological interest were noted, and most of the field boundaries depicted on the tithe map (CROS PF68/1) and early edition OS maps (1883, 1891, 1892) had been removed. Only a north-south hedge boundary running down the centre of the assessment area survives, but has largely grown out. A number of photographs showing general views were taken across the assessment area.

2.4 GAZETTEER OF SITES

2.4.1 The collated information on the site and its immediate environs has been presented in the form of a gazetteer (*Section 7*) in conjunction with an annotated map at 1:10,000 scale showing the locations of the sites (Fig 2), which are given as eight-figure National Grid References where possible. A summary description of each site is provided in conjunction with a reference to the source of the information (SMR, cartographic, documentary, field inspection) with references as appropriate. An assessment has been given of the interpretation and archaeological potential of the site. Other sites within and around the study area, which were considered to be of background relevance, are mentioned in the text with appropriate SMR references.

2.5 ARCHIVE

2.5.1 A full archive of the desk-top study and the field inspection has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition 1991). The archive will be deposited with the County Record Office with a copy of the report given to the Sites and Monuments Record. An archaeological fieldwork record form, as recommended by SCAUM, will be forwarded to the National Monuments Record.

3. TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The assessment area is situated within the modern civil parish of Claverley. It comprises rough pasture land within an area of mixed farming. To the north, the site is bounded by a farm track and public right of way, whilst there are fields on the other three sides with an area of mixed woodland, known as Morfe Covert (OS 1983) to the south-east. The area lies to the east of the River Severn valley, and is characterised by steeply rolling countryside. Although some of the area is now under permanent pasture, in the past the land around Claverley seems to have been particularly fertile, as indicated by the place-name, which means clover pasture in Old English (Anderson 1972; Eyton 1856, 63). Certainly at time of Domesday in 1086, the manor of *Claverlege* had arable land capable of supporting 32 teams of oxen, as well as 12 acres of meadow and a wood 'two leagues long and half a league wide' (Anderson 1972; Eyton 1856, 63).
- 3.1.2 The underlying solid geology is Permian and Triassic undifferentiated sandstones, part of the New Red Sandstones series (OS 1979). To the south-east of the assessment area is a major faultline, running north-east to south-west from Claverley.

4. RESULTS

4.1 PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN

- 4.1.1 Of the 12 known archaeological sites recorded on the Shropshire SMR within the vicinity of the study area, all but one are probably of either prehistoric or Roman date, although none are within the assessment area. Three are cropmark sites, including an undated pit alignment (SMR 2091), and an enclosure of Iron Age or Roman date (SMR 2092), as well as a cropmark site of uncertain character (SMR 563) to the north-west of the assessment area.
- 4.1.2 There are a number of findspots close to the assessment area, which also indicate prehistoric or Roman activity, including a number of spindle whorls of unknown date (SMR 1929; 1932; 1934; 1935), one of which is associated with three flint implements (SMR 1929) and another with a Bronze Age axe hammer (SMR 1934). Two leaf-shaped flint arrowheads (SMR 1936) were found to the south of the assessment area.
- 4.1.3 The line of the Roman road from Greensforge, near Stourbridge, to forts at Forden Gaer, Caersws and Castell Collen (SMR 4076) runs to the north of the assessment area. Other Roman activity is indicated by two findspots of Roman coins; one at the Lion Inn (SMR 1927) to the south-east, and another just to the east of the assessment area (SMR 1933). However, no evidence of prehistoric or Roman settlement has been found.

4.2 MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL

- 4.2.1 The assessment area lies within the modern civil parish of Claverley, and within the medieval royal Forest of Morfe. At Domesday, Claverley was considered to be in the county of Staffordshire, but was in Shropshire by the reign of Henry II (Eyton 1856, 63). The name Claverley derives from the Old English *claefer* and *leah* (Bowcock 1923) and means clearing where the clover grows (Gelling 1990, 81; Mills 1991, 81). The Forest of Morfe was one of a chain of royal forests which extended on either side of the River Severn (Grant 1991, 5), which were established as hunting grounds by the Norman and Angevin kings. These areas came under Forest law, which was developed to protect the hunting rights of the Crown, whilst restricting the rights of the inhabitants to hunt and to clear and cultivate waste ground (Grant 1991, 6).
- 4.2.2 The Forest of Morfe, situated where Shropshire, Staffordshire and Worcestershire converged on the Severn Valley, is thought to have covered some 1200 acres originally (Rowley 1986, 154). By the thirteenth century, the royal forests were already in decline, and although Morfe was one of the longest surviving forests, it was being overexploited for timber in the early thirteenth century, when it was in the charge of Ranolf, Earl of Chester, who sold off 1700 oak trees, and supplied timber for the fortifying of Bridgnorth (Rowley 1986, 154). By the midfourteenth century, only the Forests of Morfe, Shirlett and the Hey of Lythwood survived as royal forests in the Welsh Marches, and Morfe was being systematically cropped for timber (Rowley 1986, 154).
- 4.2.3 The Forest of Morfe continued in existence into the post-medieval period, although the date when it was disafforested is not known (Stamper 1996, 7). A map of 1582, drawn as evidence of an enquiry into grazing rights, shows the remnant of a forest comprising

- saplings and stumps (Rowley 1986, 155) A map of 1613 (CROS 4296/1) shows the surviving extent of the forest, which was confined to an area to the west of Claverley, and which included the study area. To the south-west of the assessment area is a building known as the Old Forest Lodge (SMR no 12). Although now mostly rebuilt, this building was extant in 1613 (CROS 4296/1), when it is noted that *swannement* [was] *kept at this Lodge*. The lodge would have been the residence of one of the forest officers, but the description *swannement* indicates that it was also the location of the swainmote, an assembly of foresters, verderers and agisters used to regulate the agistment, or grazing of pigs in the forest (Grant 1991, 35-6; Stamper 1996, 7).
- 4.2.4 By the early seventeenth century, the forest of Morfe had ceased to have any value as a hunting ground because of long neglect. This was revealed by a survey of the royal woods and deer for James I, who 'was five millions in debt' and thus needed to raise money by selling land (Grant 1991, 188). The reduction in value was partly caused by the destruction of the woodland; in 1592 for example, 4000 oaks were cut for the Queen and 4000 for Lord Dudley (Rowley 1986, 155). A survey of 1615 describes Morfe as a great waste common called Morfe Wood *reputed to be a forest but* [there was not] *any deare their ... neither is there any woode or underwoot, but few trees in many miles compass* (Rowley 1986, 155). The rights of the inhabitants to common pasture within the forest would also have led to the destruction of woodland, as tree regrowth would have had no protection from grazing animals (Rackham 1986, 121-2).
- 4.2.5 Although the rights of inhabitants to graze animals within the forest continued to be important, local inhabitants were also assarting (land cleared, enclosed and taken into cultivation) land from the thirteenth century onward (Rowley 1986, 155). Forest proceedings contain many references to newly assarted land, which was usually planted with oats (Rowley 1986, 155). By the early nineteenth century, only a few remnants of waste remained. A survey of 1807 shows the majority of the forest to have been enclosed, although the land covered by the assessment area still appears to have been part of the waste (CROS 1931/8), as it had been in 1752 (Rocque) and 1808 (Baugh).
- 4.2.6 The remainder of the waste was finally enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1812 (CROS QE/1/1/29; 1190/1), creating a regular pattern of fields enclosed by quickset hedges (Fig. 3). The once-extensive woodland had disappeared, the only tree cover being the small scattered coverts and coppices (Rowley 1972, 24), such as the small area of woodland to the immediate south-east of the assessment area, which is now known as Morfe Covert (05 1983), but was called Hollows Plantation in 1840 (CR0 S PF68/1; Fiche 82). The tithe map (CROS PF68/1, 1840) shows that the assessment area was divided up into three fields, known as Grazebrook Inclosure, Worrall Bank and Quarry Piece. All were owned by Thomas Worrall Grazebrook Smith, who evidently gave his name to two of the fields, and were tenanted by Joseph Malpas (CR0 S Fiche 82, 1840). All three fields were under arable cultivation. Quarry Piece was the field closest to the woodland known as Hollows Plantation, although there is no sign of a quarry within the study area. Its former existence may be indicated by the steep bank marking the boundary between the wood and the field, or the name Hollows Plantation may indicate that it was within the wood. Most of the original enclosure hedgerows have been replaced by fencelines, and the east-west boundary marking the southern edge of Grazebrook Inclosure has been completely removed. There is only a remnant of grown-out hedgerow surviving between Worrall Bank and Quarry Piece. The north-south boundary forming the western edge of the site marks the course of the parish boundary

between Claverley and Worfield. This is probably of post-medieval origin, but no evidence of its antiquity survives.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1 There is some finds evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity around and close to the assessment area, although not from within it, and a Roman road runs fairly close by to the north. There is the possibility, therefore, of further finds of these periods from the study area. Although all the evidence to date is from stray finds, the presence of spindle whorls indicate that there would have been actual settlement in the area. There is no evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity.
- 5.1.2 Throughout the entire medieval period, and into the post-medieval period, the assessment area formed part of the Forest of Morfe. Therefore, it is most unlikely that it would have been anything other than woodland and/or waste used for common grazing. There is no evidence that the land was assarted and taken into cultivation, indeed, even in a survey of 1807 (CROS 1931/8), the assessment area appears to have been outside cultivation and to still have been part of the common waste. It is only with the Parliamentary enclosures of 1812 (CROS 1190/1) that the area appears to have been enclosed and taken into cultivation. Therefore, it is most unlikely that there will be any remains, apart from chance finds, that will date to the medieval or post-medieval periods.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 This assessment has highlighted some general potential for prehistoric or Roman activity in the area. Given that the proposed application is for sand and gravel extraction, then any sub-surface remains would be destroyed, as would any other sites not detectable by documentary study or surface inspection.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.2.1 Current policy dictates that wherever possible identified sites of archaeological importance are preserved in-situ as embodied in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and the Department of Environment Planning Policy Guidance note 16. The present preliminary assessment, being restricted in its scope to documentary survey, was unable to establish areas of archaeological potential but other sites not detectable by documentary study or surface inspection may exist. It is therefore recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken to investigate the archaeological resource and to reliably establish the archaeological implications of the proposed development. It is also recommended that a record is made of the surface features.
- 6.2.2 A programme of test pitting is recommended to investigate the possible primarily prehistoric artefacts in the top soil. Since the area was demonstrably a medieval arable field system, prehistoric artefacts are likely to have been translocated into the ploughzone. In order to maximise artefact recovery, and to test as wide an area as possible, superimposed Monte Carlo arrays of test pits and shovel probes are suggested. Test pits would be placed on a 50m grid, and shovel probes would be placed every 10m.
- 6.2.3 Subject to the results of the proposed evaluation, there may be a requirement, by the County Archaeological Officer, for a further programme of detailed archaeological mitigation recording to anticipate the destruction of the archaeological resource.

7. GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Worfield
NGR	SO 759 936
Site type	Uncertain cropmark
Period	Unknown
Source	SMR 563
Description	Cropmarks appear on aerial photographs
Assessment	The site lies to the north-west of the assessment area.

Site number	02
Site name	Claverley
NGR	SO 7635 9185
Site type	Spindle whorls
Period	Unknown
Source	SMR 1935
Description	Two spindle whorls found in a field
Assessment	The site lies to the south of the assessment area.

Site number	03
Site name	Claverley
NGR	SO 7750 9270
Site type	Pit alignment
Period	Unknown
Source	SMR 2091
Description	Pit alignment running north-south, noted on aerial photographs
Assessment	The site lies to the east of the assessment area.

Site number	04
Site name	Claverley
NGR	SO 769 921
Site type	Spindle whorls
Period	Unknown
Source	SMR 1932
Description	Two spindle whorls of unknown date found in the vicinity of Upper Farmcote
Assessment	The site lies to the south-east of the assessment area.

Site number	05
Site name	High Grosvenor
NGR	SO 7690 9360
Site type	Spindle whorl and flint

Period	Prehistoric?
Source	SMR 1929
Description	A spindle whorl and three flint implements
Assessment	The site lies to the north of the assessment area

Site number	06
Site name	Claverley
NGR	SO 7655 9179
Site type	Flint arrowheads
Period	Neolithic
Source	SMR1936
Description	Two leaf-shaped arrowheads
Assessment	The site lies to the south of the assessment area

Site number	07
Site name	Barnpiece Morfe
NGR	SO 7649 9215
Site type	Axe hammer and spindle whorl
Period	Bronze Age
Source	SMR 1934
Description	A small, weathered, slightly double-expanded "battleaxe ^t with and hourglass hole, and a spindle whorl found in the Bam Piece field
Assessment	The site lies to the south of the assessment area

Site number	08
Site name	Claverley
NGR	SO 7725 9277
Site type	Enclosure
Period	Thou Age/Romani Unknown
Source	SMR 2092
Description	Small, roughly trapezoidal single-ditched enclosure, measuring approximately 40m east-west and an average transverse measurement of 45m
Assessment	The site lies to the east of the assessment area.

Site number	09
Site name	Lion Inn
NGR	SO 7698 9189
Site type	Coin
Period	Roman
Source	SMR 1927
Description	Roman coin of <i>c</i> AD 100 from the garden of the Lion Inn
Assessment	The site lies to the south-east of the assessment area.

Site number	10
Site name	Claverley
NGR	SO 7664 9291
Site type	Coin
Period	Roman
Source	SMR 1933
Description	A large copper Roman coin, found in a field at Morfe. Too corroded for dating
Assessment	The site lies to the immediate east of the assessment area.

Site number	11
Site name	Greensforge to Central Wales Roman Road
NGR	SO 7700 9340
Site type	Earthwork; AP mark
Period	Roman
Source	SMR 4076
Description	Roman road from the fort at Greensforge near Stourbridge to the forts at Forden Gaer, Caersws and Castell Collen
Assessment	The site lies to the north of the assessment area.

Site number	12
Site name	Old Forest Lodge
NGR	SO 7595 9206
Site type	Hunting lodge
Period	Medieval; post-medieval
Source	SMR 3592
Description	The remains of the Norman hunting lodge of Morfe Forest at Roughton have been converted into cottages, the old fireplace bricked up, and some of the building taken down. A small patch of painted stonework on the north wall of the house is all that remains of the hunting lodge. The rest of the house was rebuilt in brick during the 1940s. The building is first noted on a map of 1613
Assessment	The site lies to the south of the assessment area.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

8.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

8.1.1 *Shrewsbury Record Office (CROS)*

- 4296/1, 1613 The Plott of the Forrest of Morfe in the Countie of Salop, scale: 3.3": 1 mile
- 1931/8, 1807 Plan of the Part of the Estates in the Parish of Claverley claiming right of common upon the Morfe (drawn for the Commissioners of the Morfe Inclosure), WBright, scale: 13.3:1 mile
- QE/1/1/29, 1812 Worfield Inclosure Award
- 1190/1, 1812 Claverley Inclosure Award
- PF68/1, 1840 Claverley Tithe Map
- Fiche 82, 1840 Claverley Tithe Award

8.1.2 *Aerial Photographs*

- 8950, black and white, 1:10,000, 1983, Cartographical Services Ltd
- CPE/UK/2480/3426, black and white, 1:10,000 1948, Ministry of Defence
- Mal/81030/229, black and white, 1:10000, 1981, National Monuments Record
- OS/71511/319, black and white, 1:7500, Ordnance Survey

8.2 PUBLISHED CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- OS, 1891 6": 1 mile map, Sheet 59SW, Claverley, 1st edn, Southampton
- OS, 1892 6": 1 mile map, Sheet 59NW, Claverley, 1st edn, Southampton
- OS, 1883 25": 1 mile map, Sheet 59.6, Claverley, 1st edn, Southampton
- OS, 1883 25": 1 mile map, Sheet 59.10, Claverley, 1st edn, Southampton
- OS, 1983 1:25,000 Pathfinder 911, Bridgnorth and Much Wenlock, Southampton
- OS, 1979 1:625,000, Geological Map of Great Britain: Solid Geology, South Sheet, Southampton

8.3 SECONDARY SOURCES

- Anderson, JC, 1972 *Shropshire, Its Early History and Antiquities*, EJ Morton
- Baugh, R, 1808 *Map of Shropshire*
- Bowcock, EW, *Shropshire Place-Names*,
- Cameron, K, 1977 *English Place-Names*, 3rd ed, London
- Eyton, RW, 1856 *Antiquities of Shropshire*, 3, London
- Field, J, 1972 *English Field Names*, Newton Abbot

- Grant, R, 1991 *The Royal Forests of England*, Stroud
- Mills, AD, 1991 *A Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Oxford
- Page, W, 1908 *The Victoria History of the County of Shropshire*, **1**, London
- Rackham, O, 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, London
- Rocque, J, 1752 *Map of Shropshire*
- Rowley, T, 1972 *The Shropshire Landscape*, London
- Rowley, T, 1986 *The Landscape of the Welsh Marches*, London
- Stamper, P, 1996 *A desk-based assessment of land at Barnsley, near Bridgnorth, Shropshire*
Archaeology Service report no 96, unpubl rep

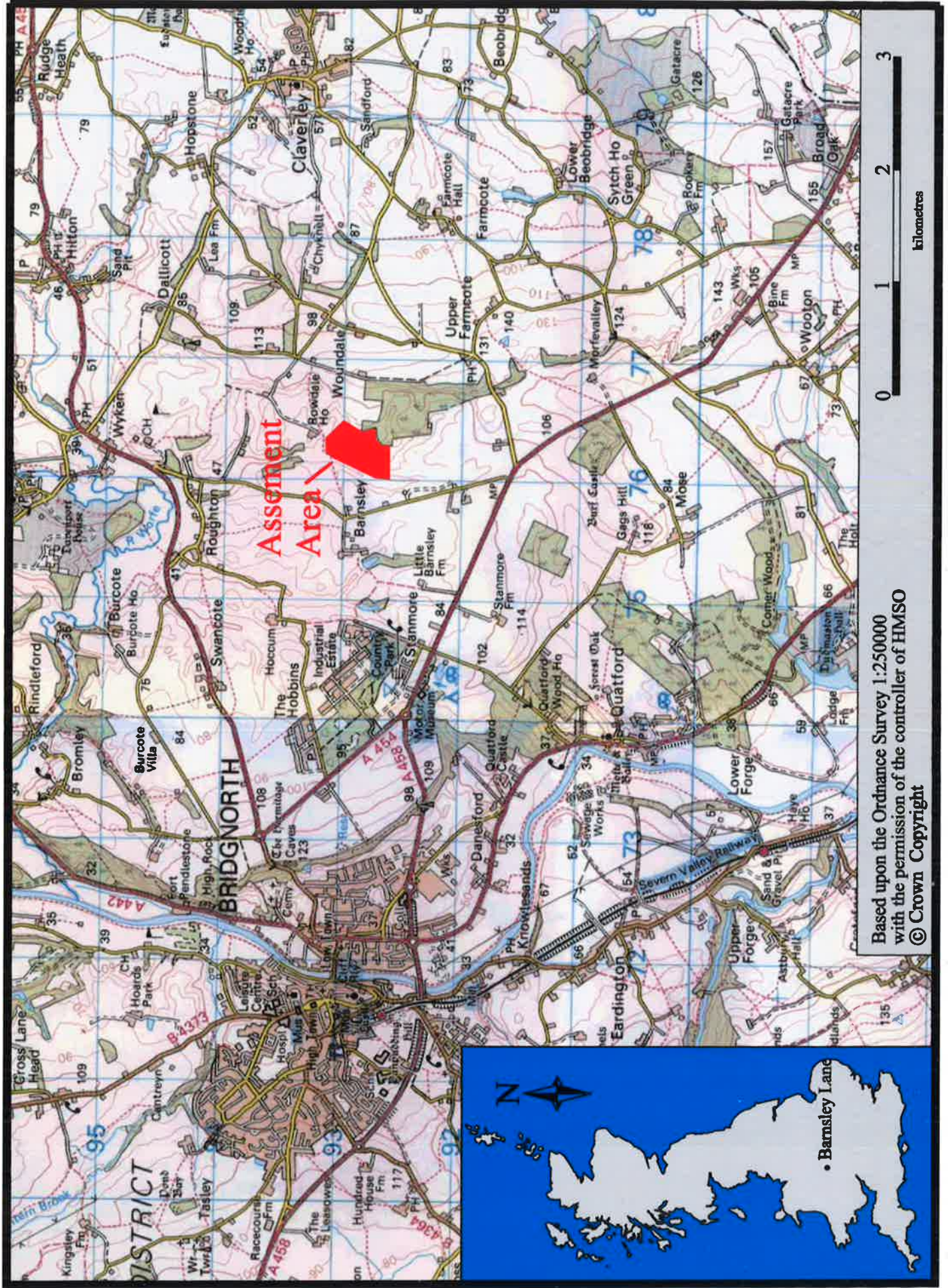
APPENDIX 1
PROJECT BRIEF

APPENDIX 2
PROJECT DESIGN

APPENDIX 3
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COVER (NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD)

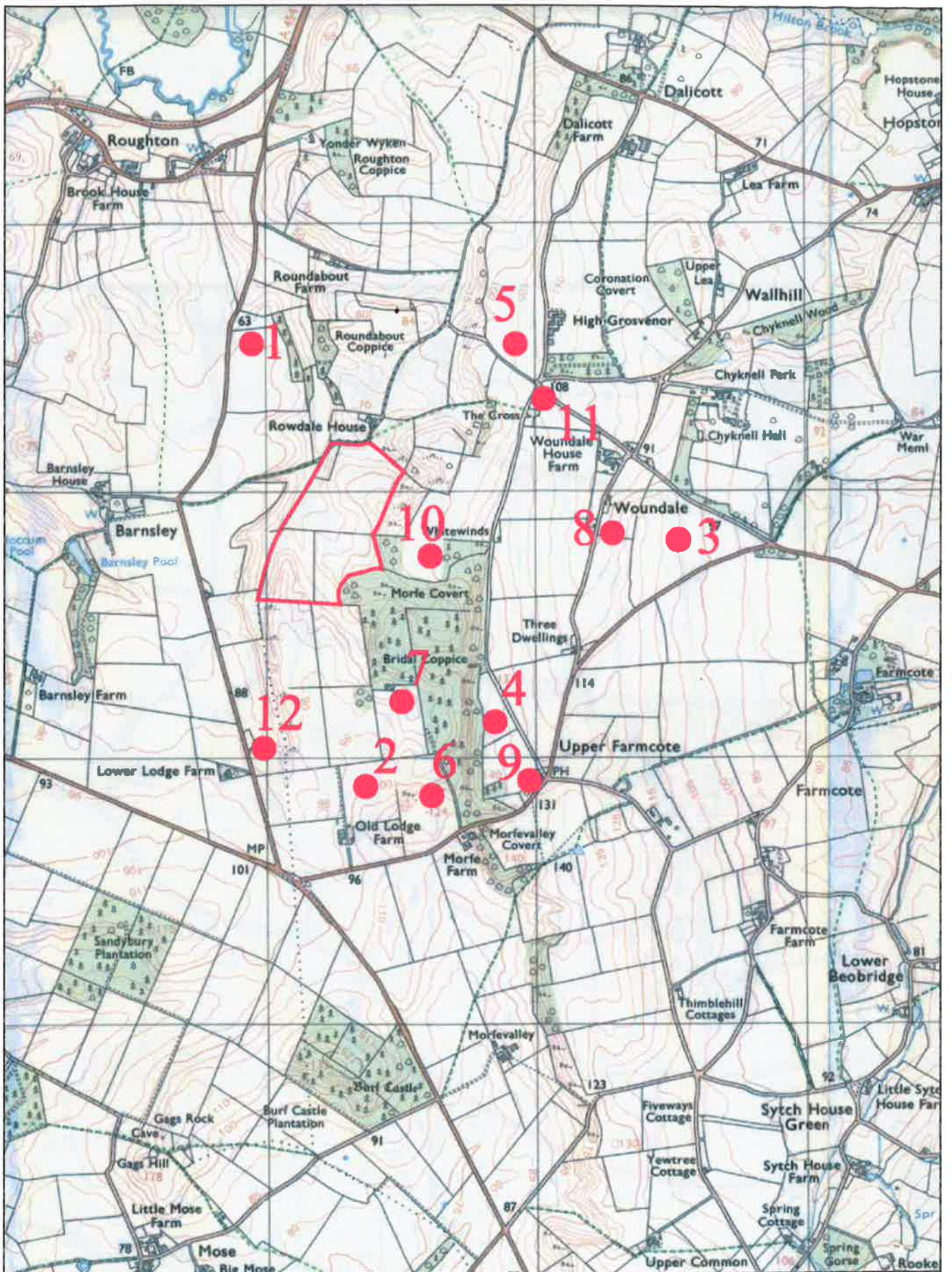
ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1: Location Map
- Fig 2: Gazetteer of Sites
- Fig 3: Enclosure boundaries and field names, based on the OS 1st edition 6" maps of 1891 and 1892



Based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:250000
with the permission of the controller of HMSO
© Crown Copyright

Fig 1 : Location Map



Based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of the Controller of HSMO © Crown Copyright

Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites

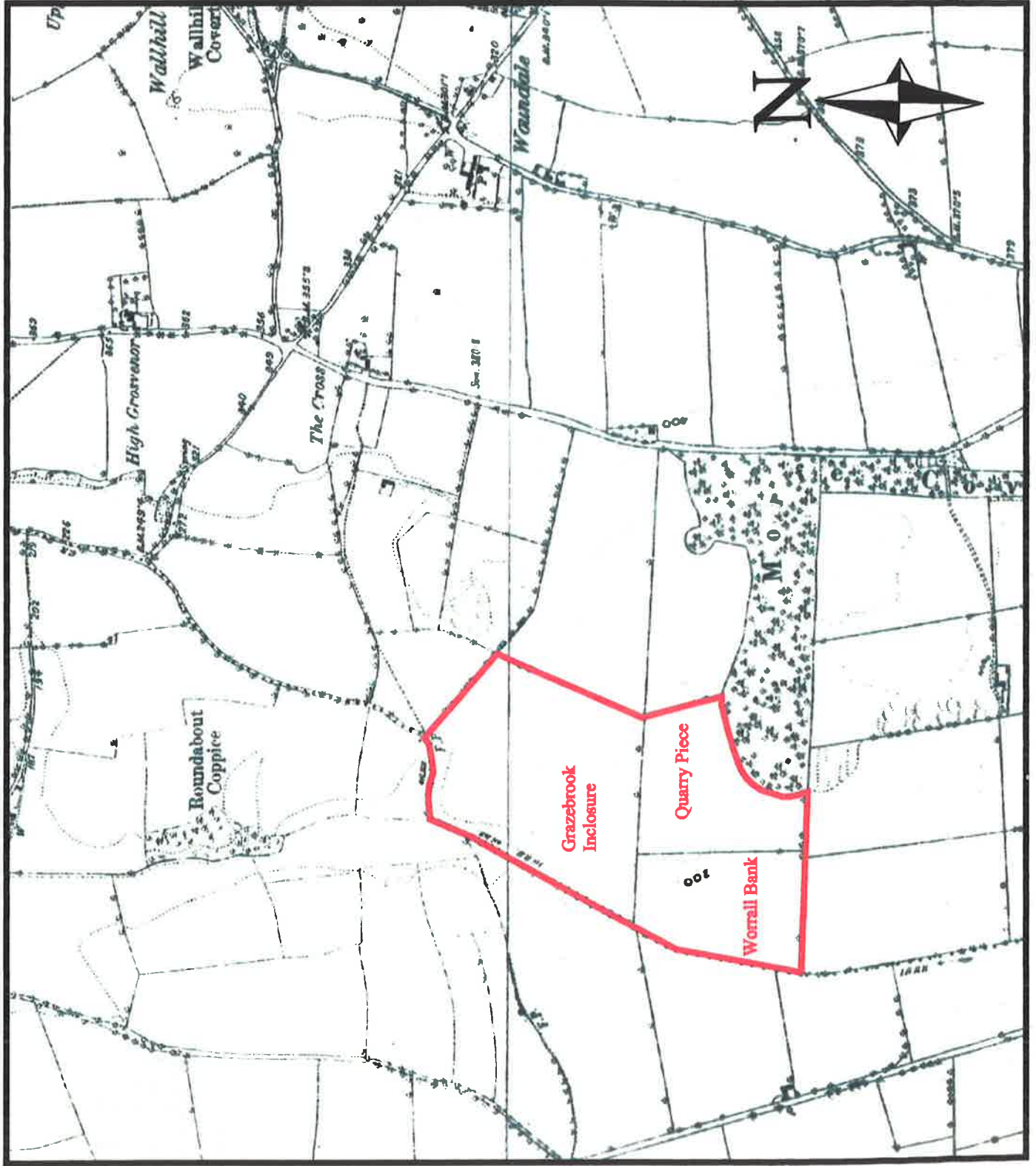


Figure 3: Enclosure boundaries and field names, based on the OS 1st edition 6" maps of 1891 and 1892