



November 2000

WOODLANDS LANE
HORSEHAY
SHROPSHIRE

Assessment Report

Woodlands Lane, Horsehay, Telford
Shropshire

Archaeological Assessment Report

Report no 2000-2001/029/AUA8075

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

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

November 2000

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	3
SUMMARY	4
1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 Contract Background	5
2. METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Desk-Based Study	6
2.2 Field Inspection.....	6
2.3 Gazetteer of Sites	6
2.4 Archive.....	7
3. BACKGROUND	8
3.1 Location and Geology.....	8
3.2 Historical Background	8
4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS	11
4.1 Sites and Monuments Record	11
4.2 Pre-Industrial Evidence.....	11
4.3 The Horsehay Ironworks.....	12
4.4 Tramways and Canals	12
4.5 Woodlands Farm.....	13
4.6 Doseley Quarries.....	13
4.7 Other Sites of Potential Interest	13
5. DISCUSSION.....	15
6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	16
6.1 Impact	16
6.2 Recommendations.....	16
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
7.1 Primary sources.....	17
7.3 Secondary Sources	17
APPENDIX 1.....	19
Project Design.....	19
APPENDIX 2.....	23
Gazetteer of Sites	
APPENDIX 3.....	26
List of Aerial Photographs	
ILLUSTRATIONS	27

- Fig 1 Horeshay Location Map
- Fig 2 General Site Map
- Fig 3 Map of Shropshire (J Rocque), 1752
- Fig 4 Map of Shropshire (R Baugh), 1808
- Fig 5 Map of the County of Shropshire, 1827
- Fig 6 OS 1st edition 25": 1 Mile, 1882
- Fig 7 OS 1st edition 6": 1 Mile, 1889
- Fig 8 OS 1st edition 6": 1 Mile, 1903
- Fig 9 OS 1st edition 6": 1 Mile, 1928
- Fig 10 OS 1st edition 6": 1 Mile, 1938

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the staff of the Shropshire Records and Research Centre in Shrewsbury, to Penny Ward of Shropshire County Council Archaeology Service for SMR information, and to the staff of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust Library. Thanks are also due to Mike Watson of Shropshire County Council.

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

SUMMARY

An archaeological assessment was carried out as part of the preparation to inform a planning application for an extension to the Johnston Pipes Development Site at Horsehay, near Dawley, Shropshire (centred on NGR SO 672066). The study area consists of an area of steeply rolling open rough pasture land to the north of Coalbrookdale and south of the industrial hamlet of Horsehay, situated in the modern civil parish of Dawley Hamlets and within the historical township of Little Dawley. The assessment comprised a desk-based study, compiling data from the Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record and the Shropshire Record Office, the Ironbridge Gorge Museums Trust Library, and Lancaster University Library, as well as a rapid field inspection.

The Sites and Monuments Record contained only four sites located within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area. These are a tramway (PRN 03875), New Coalmoor Pipe Works (PRN 07230), Doseley Quarries (PRN 07231) and Woodlands Farm (PRN 41768).

The study area once formed part of the medieval royal Forest of Mount Gilbert (Wrekin Forest), but there is no evidence of archaeological activity within the study area before the post-medieval period. The study area now comprises mainly pasture fields, but documentary sources and the site visit revealed two sites of potential archaeological interest. Woodlands Farm, at the southern end of the study area, is a farmhouse with associated planned farm buildings which probably date from the eighteenth century. In the south-west corner of the study area, New Coalmoor Pipe Works was constructed in the early twentieth century.

It is recommended that an intensive walk-over survey be undertaken of the site to investigate any surface features, and subject to the results of this there may be a requirement to undertake evaluation trenching. In order to assess the mitigation option for the farm complex it is recommended that a RCHM(E) Level 1 survey be undertaken of the buildings. This is the most basic level of recording and involves a descriptive and photographic assessment of the buildings. Any further recording of the buildings depends upon the proposed impact of the development on the buildings and the results of this initial survey.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 An archaeological assessment was undertaken by the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) on behalf of The Environment Partnership, to inform a planning application for an extension to the Johnston Pipes Development Site at Horsehay, near Dawley, Shropshire (Fig 1; centred on NGR SO 672066). The study area consists of an area of steeply rolling open rough pasture land to the north of Coalbrookdale and south of the industrial hamlet of Horsehay. It is situated in the modern civil parish of Dawley Hamlets and within the historical township of Little Dawley.
- 1.1.2 The study area does not contain any scheduled monuments or listed buildings, and it does not lie within a conservation area or registered parkland. It is, however, situated adjacent to the northern edge of the Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site.
- 1.1.3 The purpose of the assessment was to provide an accurate archaeological appraisal of the proposed development area, within its broader context. The study was undertaken to collate all available information relating to the archaeology of the study area and to determine the significance of the archaeological resource.
- 1.1.4 The desk-based study was undertaken in accordance with a written project design (*Appendix 1*), which has been approved by the County Archaeological Officer of Shropshire County Council. It consisted of a search of existing records held by the Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the Shropshire Records and Research Centre in Shrewsbury (SRO), the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust Library (IGM), as well as secondary sources and archives held by LUAU and at Lancaster University Library. No approach was made to the Horsehay Steam Trust, as they are only open on Sundays and the staff of the IGM stated that they do not hold relevant archival material. Both published and unpublished sources were examined. The desk-based study and the field inspection were undertaken between the 1st and 3rd November 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 DESK-BASED STUDY

- 2.1.1 **Sites and Monuments Record:** existing archaeological information was obtained from the Shropshire SMR, and the sites noted are described in detail in the Gazetteer (*Appendix 2*). In addition, a previous assessment carried out on an area of land to the immediate north-east of the study area (Clark *et al* 1989), was examined.
- 2.1.2 **Aerial Photography:** aerial photographs at 1:10,000 scale dating to 1983 (SMR 929/10/2A) and 1971 (SRO 71-193/337) were inspected at the SMR and SRO. A priority search was requested from the National Monuments Record (NMR), and a list of results is appended (*Appendix 3*). The two photographs studied were viewed using a stereoscopic magnifier.
- 2.1.3 **Cartographic Sources:** maps and selected other documents were studied in the SRO, along with published antiquarian sources. There were no estate or other manuscript plans relating to the area, nor was there a relevant enclosure award. The maps comprised Ordnance Survey (OS) coverage, the tithe map of 1844 and county-scale antiquarian maps. No deeds, leases or other documents were found to relate directly to the study area.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION

- 2.2.1 The study area was viewed from public rights of way only, as no access to the site was available. In consequence, only the southern end of the study area has received a visual inspection. No features of archaeological interest were noted. The boundary hedge to Woodlands Lane, which forms the southern edge of the study area, contained an average of six woody species per 100m, indicating that this hedge is likely to have a medieval origin. A number of photographs showing general views were taken across the study area from Woodlands Lane.

2.3 GAZETTEER OF SITES

- 2.3.1 The collated information on the study area and its immediate environs has been presented in the form of a gazetteer (*Appendix 2*) in conjunction with an annotated map at 1:10,000 scale showing the locations of any potential sites of archaeological interest (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), and 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 results section with appropriate references.

2.4 ARCHIVE

- 2.4.1 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 Shropshire Records and Research Centre in Shrewsbury, 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. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The assessment area is situated to the immediate south of the hamlet of Horsehay, which lies north of Coalbrookdale and is part of the eastern fringe of the modern town of Telford. It comprises rough pasture land within a predominantly pastoral area. To the south the site is bounded by a farm track and public right of way, and to the east by a former quarry, now largely reclaimed and reused for light industry and as a storage area for Johnston Pipes. The western edge is bounded by the old course of the A5223 and to the north abuts the rear of properties adjoining Woodhouse Lane.
- 3.1.2 The study area lies between 154m and 170m AOD, with the ground falling away to the north-east. Part of the Middle Coal Measures (OS 1979), the geology of the study area consists primarily of coarse friable sandstone (Clark *et al* 1989), described as Millstone Grit in the *Victoria County History* (Page 1908). Underlying these Carboniferous rocks, there appear to be rocks of volcanic origin (Geological Survey Sheet SJ60NE); the Stoneyhill faultline runs through the study area. The overlying drift deposits are of glacial origin.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 **Prehistory:** there is a paucity of references to the study area and its vicinity with regard to archaeological remains pre-dating the medieval period. There is also a paucity of information within the SMR and this mirrors early accounts of the antiquities of Shropshire (Duke 1844; Eyton 1859). By the medieval period, the general area appears to have been heavily wooded: by the twelfth century, it formed part of the Forest of Mount Gilbert, also known as Wrekin Forest (Eyton 1859, 146). Like most medieval forests, this did not form an area of uniform woodland, but included open heaths and settlements.
- 3.2.2 **Medieval:** by the late Anglo-Saxon period, there seems to have been a scattering of settlements surrounded by cultivation with woodland within the general vicinity of the study area. At nearby Little Wenlock, it is estimated that common wastes and woodlands covered two-thirds of the township area (Gelling 1992, 175-7) and cultivation was in irregular open-field systems (*op cit*, 176). That much of the settlement within the area originated as clearings within woodland is indicated by the place-names: the *leah* element in the endings of Lawley, Dawley and Doseley refers to a woodland clearing (Cameron 1977, 221; Mills 1991, 382). Hey, from the Old English *haga* meaning hedged enclosure, and usually related to enclosures within woodland for impounding deer (Mills 1991, 381), is also a common place-name element in the area, as at Hinkshay, Black Hays and Horsehay itself. Indeed, it is a particularly frequent place-name element in Shropshire (Rowley 1986, 149). At Horsehay, it presumably relates to an enclosure for horses.
- 3.2.3 The still wooded nature of much of Shropshire after the Norman Conquest is reflected in much of it being designated Royal Forest (Rowley 1986, 150-1). The Forest of Mount Gilbert 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 (*op cit*, 6). By the thirteenth century, the royal forests were already in decline. In 1301, the vill of Little Dawley had been disafforested and only the Hay of Wellington was maintained under the jurisdiction of Forest law within the Forest of Mount Gilbert (Eyton 1859, 146-9; Rees 1975, 249). By the mid-fourteenth century, only the Forests of Morfe, Shirlett and the Hey of Lythwood survived as royal forests in the Welsh Marches (Rowley 1986, 154).

- 3.2.4 **Post-medieval Industry:** by the nineteenth century, the vicinity of the study area clearly showed signs of having been heavily industrialised for a long time (OS 1889), particularly to the west of Lawley and west and north of Dawley. This region of Shropshire has a long history of extractive industries, dating back to the Roman period (Rowley 1972, 207). Iron mining and forging went on throughout the medieval period, particularly sponsored by the monasteries and at the Dissolution these interests were taken over by local families (*op cit*, 216). There is a medieval forging site (SMR) just over 1km to the north of the study area, at the southern end of Lawley. With the introduction of the charcoal blast furnace, local landowners maintained much of the remaining woodland as coppice, to feed the blast furnaces (Rowley 1972, 217).
- 3.2.5 An ironstone mine existed in Dawley parish in 1526-9 (IGMTAU 1994, 6), and colliers are known in the area from the seventeenth century. The main expansion of the Coalbrookdale coalfield came in the eighteenth century, however, when production was linked to the use of coked coal in the new ironworks established by the Darby family. Abraham Darby I got his coal from mines in Dawley for his first successful use of coke for iron production (SRO 328/5; IGMTAU 1994, 6). The Coalbrookdale coalfield formed part of a wider Shropshire coalfield which, along with the Tyne valley, was the most technologically advanced area of coal production in the seventeenth and early-eighteenth centuries (Griffin 1971, 15). By the nineteenth century, however, it had been overtaken by other areas and was in decline. Hence, by the 1880s, much of the Telford area was a relict industrial landscape, though near Dawley there were still active larger collieries at Deepfield, Topyard, less than a kilometre to the east of the study area, and Coalmoor to the immediate west of the study area (OS 1889).
- 3.2.6 In 1754, Abraham Darby II established an ironworks at Horsehay (Clark *et al* 1989, 5). His Coalbrookdale company leased mines at Dawley and in the later-eighteenth century began the development of the settlement of Horsehay, with the establishment of Old Row, 25 one-and-a-half storeyed, brick-built workers' cottages (Winchester 1984, 109). Prior to this, Horsehay does not appear to have existed as a settlement and is entirely absent from Rocque's detailed county map of 1752. Its first appearance as a mapped settlement seems to be on Baugh's map of 1808. Further industrial workers' housing was built at New Row, c 1840 (Winchester 1984, 109). The area went into a general economic decline from the 1870s, following stagnation in the iron and coal industries (*ibid*).
- 3.2.7 Aside from iron and coal, the other major industry of the area, particularly in the twentieth century, was the manufacture of drainage and sanitary pipes. From the eighteenth century, clay pipes were used for underground drainage in Shropshire's

mines (Griffin 1971, 103). The development of this industry may have been associated with the other clay-extraction based industries of the area, brickmaking, clay tobacco pipes and potteries, and as clay is commonly a byproduct of coal extraction it is typical to find clay industries operating near to former or operational coal mines. In 1827, a pottery is shown to the east of Horsehay, on the road from Dawley Green to Great Dawley (Greenwood 1827). This may be related to the pottery described as adjacent to the highway from Horsehay to Dawley Green in 1855 (SRO 1681/121/14). Later in the nineteenth century, this pottery became a brickyard owned by the Coalbrookdale Company, and by the early twentieth century was a manufactory for sanitary wares, sanitary pipes and drainage pipes, owned by Days Syndicate Ltd (Randall 1908, 434-5). Presumably this was a forerunner of the current Johnston Pipes Company. By the time of the OS 1928 map, a pipe works (New Coalmoor Pipe Works) was established within the study area adjacent to the former Coalmoor Colliery.

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

4.1.1 There are only four sites listed in the SMR within the study area or immediately adjoining it. These are:

- PRN 03875, tramway (Site 03)
- PRN 07230, New Coalmoor Pipe Works (Site 08)
- PRN 07231, Doseley Quarries (Site 13)
- PRN 41768, Woodlands Farm

4.2 PRE-INDUSTRIAL EVIDENCE

4.2.1 Other than the name Horsehay (*Section 3.2.2*), little evidence of any kind was found to indicate activity likely to leave archaeological remains within the study area, or immediately adjacent to it, that pre-dates the eighteenth century. A Neolithic axe head was found in a field adjacent to Woodlands Farm (reported on but not precisely located in Clark 1991).

4.2.2 Some inferences concerning the pre-eighteenth century landscape can be made from field and place names. Woodlands Farm is marked and named on the 1833, 1st edition 1 inch to 1 mile OS map; its name and associated field names of Wood Leasowe (Mills 1991, 272) and Hardings Wood, a surviving covert in 1882 (OS 1882), suggest that before the establishment of Woodlands Farm, the area may still have been quite wooded. Whilst the enclosures within the study area have the irregular character of old enclosures, it is impossible to place a date on the conversion of woodland into farmland in this area. Assarting was common in the Forests of Shropshire from the thirteenth century (Rowley 1986, 153-4), and is known to have been a feature of Dawley manor in the later-thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Page 1908, 486). However, a large wood, which was recorded in 1573, was grubbed up near Horsehay as late as the mid-eighteenth century (IGMTAU 1994, 5). By the eighteenth century the area had been encroached upon quite extensively and squatter holdings, established with their characteristic fieldscape of small irregular enclosures. This would appear to have been the situation in Little Dawley in 1772 when the estate was surveyed for its owner the Earl of Craven (Clark 1991; Hunt 1974). A squatter cottage survived immediately to the east of the study area in 1991 (Site 11, Clark 1991).

4.2.3 The remainder of the field names recorded on the tithe map in 1844 (SRO PF89/1/1) do not appear to be of any antiquity, with names like the Fiddle probably describing the shape of the enclosure (Fig 2), and Ellen Bank referring to the presence of Elder trees (Foxall 1980, 48). It is possible that these fields only came into existence as holdings that were consolidated in the area with the establishment of Woodlands Farm.

4.3 THE HORSEHAY IRONWORKS

- 4.3.1 It is likely that the settlement of Horsehay originated with the establishment by Abraham Darby II of the Horsehay Ironworks in 1754. These ironworks were situated on the opposite side of Frame Lane to the study area; this site was developed about ten years ago.
- 4.3.2 The Horsehay Ironworks (Site 01) were first blown in 1755 and continued in use until 1860 when the furnaces were blown out, though forging continued on the site until 1886 (Clark *et al* 1989, 5). The site was taken over by an engineering company, and by 1902 was known as a bridge and roof works (OS 1902), though otherwise referred to as the Horsehay Engineering Works. The foundry at the site closed in the early 1970s, with the entire operation closing in 1986 (Clark *et al* 1989, 16). There is no evidence from any of the maps studied, nor from the IGM's desk-based assessment and later field survey of the site, that any activity whatsoever associated with the site impinged upon the present study area (Clark *et al* 1989; Clark and Worthington 1993).

4.4 TRAMWAYS AND CANALS

- 4.4.1 There is much information contained in maps and secondary sources relating to tramways and canals in the vicinity of Horsehay close to the study area. Raistrick produced a map showing tramways in the 1750s leading from the River Severn to the furnace at Horsehay and beyond to coal pits at Lawley, Dawley and Coalmoor (Fig 3). Unfortunately, the sources for this information are not given, but, if Raistrick's mapping of the tramways is accurate, it would indicate a tramway that appears to have followed the old course of the A5523, and then cut across the twentieth century opencast area of Stoneyhill (Raistrick 1972, 139). This tramway was constructed from wooden rails (Trinder 1982, 69). Whether or not Raistrick's mapping is accurate, it clearly does not relate to tramways shown on historic maps from the early-nineteenth century, and probably followed in part the line of the Bridge / Wellington road, particularly as the OS 1st edition 25" to 1 mile map (1882) shows a tail end of tramway following the line of Bridge road and leading into the ironworks.
- 4.4.2 In the late-eighteenth century, a branch of the Shropshire Canal was built to Brierley Hill (Site 03) and is clearly shown on Baugh's map of 1808. The canal came close to the eastern boundary of the study area, as is shown on the OS 25" to 1 mile map of 1882. About 1801, a tramway was built using metal rails along the towpath of the Shropshire Canal from Brierley Hill to Horsehay (Winchester 1984, 108), although subsequently, this stretch of the canal was abandoned. Greenwood's map of 1827 shows this tramway. By 1882, part of the tramway still appears in existence, but it terminates at a quarry on the eastern edge of the study area; this quarry appears to be one of the origins of Doseley Quarry (*Section 4.6*). The tramway linked the quarry to the Horsehay Ironworks, and via a series of railways to the main railway line. By 1902, only a short section of the tramway remained, appearing to link the Horsehay Bridge and Roof Works with a waste tip in Horsehay Dingle (OS 1902).

4.5 WOODLANDS FARM

- 4.5.1 Woodlands Farm (Site 05) architecturally dates to the later-eighteenth century in its oldest visible fabric; historically it would appear to have been built between 1772

and 1815 (Clark 1991). The house is a later local vernacular version of Georgian polite architecture; it is brick-built and has a nineteenth-century extension to the east. Associated with the house is a courtyard farmstead complex, again seemingly eighteenth century in origin, consisting of brick and stone buildings (SMR). There are also some associated cottages which have been extensively converted and modernised, and appear to have little archaeological interest. The farmhouse and steading, however, are of considerable interest and normally one would expect them to be listed grade II. However, because of the process of listing is somewhat out of date and erratic in some areas of Shropshire, little reliance can be placed on this building's exclusion from listing (Penny Ward pers comm).

4.6 DOSELEY QUARRIES

- 4.6.1 To the east of the study area lay Horsehay Dingle, an area of mixed woodland and scrub by the later-nineteenth century. On the 1882 OS 25" to 1 mile map, three quarries are shown in the area of Horsehay Dingle, the southernmost (Site 13) communicating via a tramway (Site 03) to Horsehay Ironworks (Site 01) (*Section 4.4.2*). An old quarry (Site 04) was marked at SJ 6732 0680, and a further quarry, apparently active, was marked at the very northern tip of Horsehay Dingle (Site 12; OS 1882). By 1902, this northernmost quarry was the only active quarrying area within Horsehay Dingle, but then by 1928 there was resurgence in quarrying activity and most of Horsehay Dingle had become a quarry, marked on the 1928 OS 6" to 1 mile map as Doseley Quarries. The extent of the quarrying activity shown in 1938 was the same as in 1928.
- 4.6.2 The review of industries contained in *The Victoria County History* does not mention quarrying at Horsehay. There are no references in the SMR as to the nature of the quarrying activity at Doseley, but in 1917 the Pyx Granite Company Ltd are listed in *Kelly's Directory* as quarry owners at Horsehay. In Shropshire, the term granite usually refers, as in the Cleve Hills, to Basalt. The geological survey records that on the western boundary of the study area a trial shaft was sunk which located basalt (Clark *et al* 1989); it seems likely, therefore, that Doseley Quarries were being used for Basalt extraction. By 1971 (SRO AP 71-193/337), the quarries had long been abandoned and the site partially reclaimed and used for light industrial purposes, as is the situation today.

4.7 OTHER SITES OF POTENTIAL INTEREST

- 4.7.1 The 1928 OS 6 inch to 1 mile map shows, to the north of Horsehay Flat at SJ 6685 0634, the site of the New Coalmoor Pipe Works. This factory appears of have come into existence after 1903 (OS 1903), and to be linked to the site of the former Coalmoor Colliery (Site 10). The factory building is still shown on the modern 1:25,000 Pathfinder map, but the site is not visible from the road.
- 4.7.2 At SJ 6737 0622, a terrace of cottages (Site 07) is marked on the OS 25" to 1 mile map of 1882 and was believed to have been in existence in 1772 (Clark 1991). This terrace is shown on all subsequent maps and was present on an aerial photograph taken in 1971 (SRO AP71-193/337). On the basis of the chimney arrangement, the terrace relates to a maximum of four cottages.

- 4.7.3 To the immediate west of these terraces, in 1928, was a small quarry (Site 06). This was still open in 1938, but by 1971 had been filled in (OS 1928; OS 1938; SRO AP71-193/337). A further feature shown on the 1928 OS 6" to 1 mile map was a sewage tank (Site 09) at SJ 6725 0657. This appears as a two-celled rectangular structure on an aerial photograph of 1971, but by 1983 was no longer visible (SRO AP71-193/337; SMR 8355). A sub-circular mound with a central hollow (Site 15) was reported (Clark 1991) in a field to the east of Woodlands Farm at SJ 6733 0637; however, examination of aerial photographs (8355, Cartographical Services Ltd (1983) revealed no features within this area. The description of the monument suggests a relict mine shaft.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 PRE-INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

- 5.1.1 There is little evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity associated with the study area. This may, however, be a consequence of the nature of desk-based assessments. In this instance, as a site visit could only be conducted from public rights of way, little evidence could be collected that was not available in historical documents. Nevertheless, the lack of evidence for past activity noted on the available aerial photographs suggests that this lacunae is real rather than methodological.

5.2 INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

- 5.2.1 Although the study area is surrounded by sites relating to coal mining, there is no evidence of coal mining within the study area itself. Other industrial activities and the transport systems associated with them appear along the boundaries of the study area, but not within it. The study area itself seems to have had a history of agricultural landuse only, after having been assarted from woodland, probably at sometime between the thirteenth and eighteenth centuries.
- 5.2.2 The only sites of potential archaeological interest within the study area are Woodlands Farm (Site 05), the New Coalmoor Pipe Works (Site 08) and the putative shaft to the east of Woodlands Farm. Woodlands Farm is an eighteenth-century planned farmstead with an eighteenth-century yeoman's farmhouse. The New Coalmoor Pipe Works is a twentieth-century drainage pipe manufactory. The putative shaft (Site 15) is isolated, not shown on any OS mapping and was not confirmed from aerial photographs but there is the possibility that it was the remains of a trial shaft.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 IMPACT

- 6.1.1 There are two proposed developments within the extent of the study area, an industrial development in the northern part of the study area and a residential development in the southern part of the study area, centred on Woodlands Farm (Fig 2). A planning application for the residential development will be submitted by the Bournville Trust and is independent from that for the industrial application.
- 6.1.2 There are three sites identified within the study area: Woodlands Farm, the New Coalmoor Pipe Works and the putative shaft and all of these are within the extent of the residential development and will be potentially impacted by that development. While the extent of the proposed residential development will encompass Woodlands Farm, the farm and buildings will not necessarily be directly impacted.

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 study, established that there are three discrete areas of potential archaeological interest, but other sites not detectable by documentary study or the initial scan may exist. It is therefore suggested that an intensive walk-over survey be undertaken of the site to investigate any surface features. In particular this should investigate the surface expressions of the New Coalmoor Pipe Works and any structures dating to the earlier twentieth century should be photographically recorded and mapped. Similarly the surface expression of the putative shaft should be examined in the course of these works.
- 6.2.3 **Woodlands Farm:** a residential development is proposed for the area of Woodlands Farm, which may have a direct or indirect impact upon the farm. As access was not available to examine the farm complex it was not possible to assess its archaeological significance. In order to assess the mitigation options for the farm complex, as to whether it should be preserved or to what level of recording is appropriate for the building, it will be necessary to undertake a basic assessment survey of the complex. It is therefore recommended that a RCHM(E) Level 1 survey be undertaken of the buildings. This is the most basic level of recording and involves a descriptive and photographic assessment of the buildings. Any further recording of the buildings depends upon the proposed impact of the development on the buildings and the results of this initial survey.
- 6.2.4 **Evaluation:** subject to the results of the walk-over survey there may be a need, in accordance with the requirements of the County Archaeological Officer, for a programme of evaluation trenching to examine the sub-surface potential of the site.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

7.1.1 *Shrewsbury Records and Research Centre (SRO)*

328/5, 1707 Coal mines in Dawley

1681/121/14, 1855 Lease of pottery in Horsehay

PF88/1/1, 1844 Little Dawley Tithe Map and apportionment

AP 71-193/3371971 black and white aerial photograph 1:10,000

7.1.2 *SMR Aerial Photographs*

No 8355, black and white, 1:10,000, 1983, Cartographical Services Ltd

7.2 PUBLISHED CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Baugh, R, 1808 *Map of Shropshire*

Greenwood, C, and J, 1827 *Map of the County of Shropshire*

OS, 1833 1": 1 mile map, Sheet 41, 1st edn, Southampton

OS, 1882 25": 1 mile map, Sheet 43.6, 1st edn, Southampton

OS, 1889 6": 1 mile map, Sheet 43NW, 1st edn, Southampton

OS, 1902 25": 1 mile map, Sheet 43.6, 2nd edn, Southampton

OS, 1903 6": 1 mile map, Sheet 43NW, 2nd edn, Southampton

OS, 1928 6": 1 mile map, Sheet 43NW, Southampton

OS, 1938 6": 1 mile map, Sheet 43NW, Southampton

OS, 1993 1:25,000 Pathfinder 890, Ironbridge and Telford (south), Southampton

OS, 1979 1:625,000, Geological Map of Great Britain: Solid Geology, South Sheet, Southampton

Rocque, J, 1752 *Map of Shropshire*

7.3 SECONDARY SOURCES

Cameron, K, 1977 *English Place-Names*, 3rd edn, London

Clark, C, Sutcliffe, L, Winkworth, A and Worthington, M, 1989 *Horsehay Ironworks, Shropshire. An archaeological and historical evaluation*, unpubl Ironbridge Inst. Res. Pap. **46**, Ironbridge.

Clark, C, 1991 *Archaeological and historical commentary on Telford Development Corporation Section 7(i) submission No 243 south-west Telford*, unpubl Ironbridge Gorge Museum Trust rep.

- Clark, K, and Worthington, M, 1993 *Horsehay Ironworks: an archaeological watching brief during proposed site works*, unpubl Ironbridge Inst. Rep. (Wrekin District Council)
- Duke, TF, 1844 *Antiquities of Shropshire*, Shrewsbury
- English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London
- Eyton, RW, 1859 *Antiquities of Shropshire*, **9**, London
- Field, J, 1972 *English Field Names*, Newton Abbot
- Foxall, HDG, 1980 *Shropshire Field Names*, Shrewsbury
- Gelling, M, 1992 *The West Midlands in the Early Middle Ages*, Leicester
- Grant, R, 1991 *The Royal Forests of England*, Stroud
- Griffin, AR, 1971 *Coalmining*, London
- Hunt, MW, 1974 Squatter settlements in the Coalbrookdale area, *unpubl Dissert.*, Liverpool Polytechnic
- IGMTAU, 1994 *Pool Hill land reclamation scheme, Dawley. An archaeological desk study*, unpubl Ironbridge Archaeol. Ser. **41**
- Kelly, 1917 *Kelly's Directory for Herefordshire and Shropshire*, London
- Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) 1993 *Shortwood (Revised) Opencast Coal Site*, unpubl rep
- Leah, MD, Wells, CE, Stamper, P, Huckerby, E, Welch, C, 1998 *The wetlands of Shropshire and Staffordshire*, Lancaster Imprints, **7**, Lancaster
- Mills, AD, 1991 *A Dictionary of English Place-Names*, Oxford
- Page, W, 1908 *The Victoria History of the County of Shropshire*, **1**, London
- Raistrick, A, 1972 *Industrial Archaeology*, London
- Randall, J, 1908 Industries, in Page 1908, 415-81
- Rees, U, 1975 *The Cartulary of Shrewsbury Abbey*, **2**, Aberystwyth
- Rowley, T, 1972 *The Shropshire Landscape*, London
- Rowley, T 1986 *The Landscape of the Welsh Marches*, London
- Trinder, B, 1982 *The Making of the Industrial Landscape*, London
- Winchester, A, 1984 Dawley, in Elrington, CL (ed), *The Victoria History of the County of Shropshire*, **11**, London, 105-136

APPENDIX 1 PROJECT DESIGN

October 2000

**Lancaster
University
Archaeological
Unit**

**JOHNSTON PIPES
HORSEHAY
DAWLEY

SHROPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from the Environment Partnership for an archaeological assessment of the Johnston Pipes Development site at Horsehay, near Dawley, Shropshire.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) has been invited by the Environment Partnership to submit a project design and costs for an archaeological assessment of the Johnston Pipes Development Site at Horsehay, near Dawley, Shropshire. The archaeological work is undertaken to inform a planning application and is in line with Planning Policy Guidance Note 16.

1.1.2 **Archaeological Background:** the proposed assessment will examine the site of a proposed industrial development on the outskirts of Horsehay. The area has considerable potential for early industrial remains; there are coal workings throughout the area as demonstrated by an LUAU archaeological study at Shortwood, near Lawley (2km to the north of the present study area) (LUAU 1993), which revealed extensive remains of early coal working. There are opencast workings immediately to the west of the site which demonstrate the presence of shallow coal seams and would indicate the potential that there was historic coal working within the area. Immediately to the east of the study area is the former Horsehay Steel Works which has its origins in the eighteenth century (1750's) when Abraham Darby II built a blast furnace next to what is now known as Horsehay Pool. The area was further developed by the Coalbrookdale Company and others, with the construction of a brickworks, and in 1838, a pottery. By virtue of the proximity of the study area to the former iron works there is the potential for early iron working remains, albeit in the form of waste mounds, in the areas surrounding the works. The iron working was founded on the availability of local coal, further reinforcing the potential for local coal extraction.

1.3 LANCASTER UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

1.3.1 LUAU has considerable experience of the evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 18 years. Evaluations and assessments have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has undertaken numerous studies within this part of Shropshire including a detailed archaeological study of the Shortwood coal mining landscape which is c 2km to the north of the present site. LUAU has also undertaken a major landscape study of the Shropshire Wetlands on behalf of English Heritage (Leah *et al* 1998), which has provided an in depth assessment of the environs of the Shropshire Mosses. LUAU has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. LUAU and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct, and LUAU is a registered organisation with the IFA (No 27).

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area, within its broader context. The principal purpose of the assessment is to collate information about the archaeology of the site and its environs. This will enable an assessment of the significance of the identified archaeological resource. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 *Desk Top Survey*

To accrue an organised body of data to identify the archaeological resource of the sites and thereby inform an assessment report.

2.3 *Assessment Report*

A written assessment report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context in order to inform the proposed industrial development.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

- 3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

3.2 DESK- BASED STUDY

- 3.2.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material. The level of such work will be dictated by the timescale of the project.

3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** this work will rapidly address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in either the County Sites and Monuments Record or the County Record Offices will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The work will examine in detail the archive of the North West Wetlands Survey (held by LUAU) and also the documentary archives of the Shortwood study which provided a valuable background to the general area. This work will involve visits and or correspondence searches of the following repositories: Shropshire Records and Research Centre (Shrewsbury: 01743 255350), Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record, The Ironbridge Museum Library, and the Horsehay Steam Trust Archive which has considerable records of the local area. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs.

3.2.4 **Aerial photography:** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. This would provide an indication of recent land-use, but is not likely to significantly inform the archaeological potential of the site. The Shrewsbury Sites and Monuments Record. Aerial photographic work will entail liaison with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments (England) (NMR), although, within the timescale available, it is unlikely that prints will be forthcoming from this body for inclusion in this report.

3.2.4 **Physical environment:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. It will be based on published geological mapping and any local geological surveys in the possession of the county council or the client. This will not only set the archaeological features in context but also serves to provide predictive data, that will increase the efficiency of the field inspection.

3.4 ASSESSMENT REPORT

3.4.1 **Archive:** the results of Stages 3.2-3.3 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.

3.3.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate), and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (RCHM(E)), as appropriate. LUAU practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the Shropshire Records and Research Centre.

3.3.3 **Collation of data:** the data generated by 3.2 (above) will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for the formulation of any detailed field programme and associated sampling strategy, should these be required in the future.

3.3.4 **Assessment Report:** one bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record. The report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that

design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including maps and gazetteers of known or suspected sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. It will include a copy of the brief and project design. It will provide an assessment of past and present land use.

- 3.3.5 The report will identify areas of defined archaeology, an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of any features within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map, which can be tailored to the specific requests of the client (eg particular scales etc.), subject to discussion. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on 3.5" disk (IBM compatible format).
- 3.3.6 **Proposals:** the report will make a clear statement of the impact of the proposed development upon the identified archaeological resource.
- 3.3.7 **Confidentiality:** the assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; they are not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 It is envisaged that the various stages of the project outlined above would follow on consecutively, where appropriate. The phases of work would comprise:
- i* **Desk-Based Assessment**
3 days (on site)
 - ii* **Assessment Report**
4 days (desk-based).
- 4.2 LUAU can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The desk-based study is scheduled for completion within three weeks of the initiation of the project.
- 4.3 The project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (LUAU Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise. The environmental assessment will be undertaken by **Richard Newman** (LUAU Director).

APPENDIX 2

GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	01
Site name	Horsehay Ironworks
NGR	SJ 6730 0720
Site type	Industrial building; furnace
Period	1754-1860
Source	Clark <i>et al</i> 1989
Description	Coke iron furnace built by Abraham Darby II, an engineering works from the 1880s.
Assessment	The site lies to the north of the study area.

Site number	02
Site name	Horsehay to Coalbrookdale tramway
NGR	SJ 6730 0720 – SJ 6660 0370
Site type	Tramway
Period	Eighteenth century
Source	Raistrick 1972; Trinder 1982
Description	Wooden tramway.
Assessment	The site lies to the west of the study area.

Site number	03
Site name	Horsehay to Brierley Hill tramway
PRN	03875
NGR	SJ 6730 0708 – SJ 6703 0529
Site type	Railway
Period	Nineteenth century
Source	SMR; Greenwood 1827
Description	Iron tramway.
Assessment	The site lies to the east of the study area.

Site number	04
Site name	Horsehay Dingle
NGR	SJ 6731 0680
Site type	Basalt Quarry
Period	Pre-1882; pre 1902
Source	OS 25" to 1 mile map (1882)
Description	Shown as old quarry on OS 1882 map.
Assessment	The site lies just outside the study area.

Site number	05
Site name	Woodlands Farm
PRN	41768
NGR	SJ 6705 0636
Site type	Farmstead
Period	Post-medieval
Source	SMR
Description	Farm house with courtyard of planned farm buildings.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area.

Site number	06
-------------	----

Site name	Wood Leasowe Quarry
NGR	SJ 6735 0623
Site type	Quarry
Period	Post-1903; pre-1928
Source	OS 6" to 1 mile map (1928)
Description	Quarry, filled in.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area.

Site number	07
Site name	Wood Leasowe terraced cottages
NGR	SJ 6737 0622
Site type	Buildings
Period	Nineteenth century
Source	OS 1882; Clark 1991
Description	Terrace of up to four cottages.
Assessment	The site lies on the south-eastern boundary of the study area.

Site number	08
Site name	New Coalmoor Pipe Works
PRN	07230
NGR	SJ 6685 0634
Site type	Building
Period	Twentieth century
Source	OS 1928; OS 1938
Description	Drainage pipe manufactory.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area.

Site number	09
Site name	Hardings Wood sewage tank
NGR	SJ 6725 0657
Site type	Structure
Period	Twentieth century
Source	OS 1928
Description	Sewage tank.
Assessment	The site lies within the study area.

Site number	10
Site name	Coalmoor Colliery
NGR	SJ 6672 0636
Site type	Colliery
Period	pre-1882
Source	OS 1882 (6" to 1 mile map (1882)
Description	A colliery complex, shown as abandoned on the OS 1928 map.
Assessment	The site lies outside the study area.

Site number	11
Site name	Woodlands
NGR	SJ 6744 0621
Site type	Squatters' Cottage
Period	1797
Source	Clark 1991
Description	A squatters' cottage built in 1797, and the only complete example of such a building in this area. The site was known as Beggarly Bank. The site is unusual in this area in that it has not been excessively modernised.

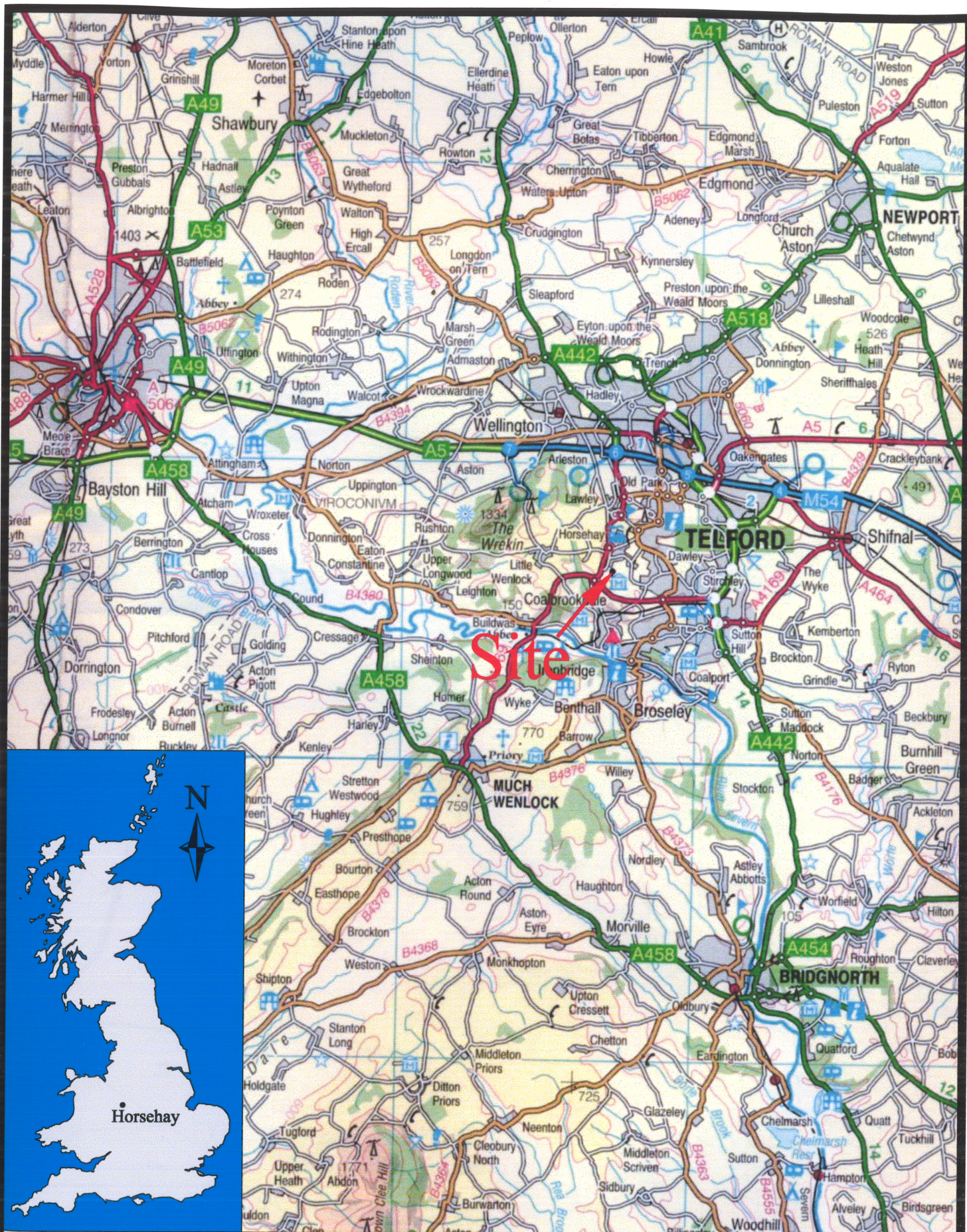
Assessment	The site lies outside the study area.
Site number	12
Site name	Horsehay Dingle
NGR	SJ 6727 0689
Site type	Quarry
Period	Post-1889; pre-1902
Source	OS 25" to 1 mile map (1902)
Description	A quarry shown on the OS 1902 map.
Assessment	The site lies just outside the study area.
Site number	13
Site name	Doseley Quarry
NGR	SJ 6752 0645
PRN	07231
Site type	Quarry
Period	Pre-1882
Source	OS 25" to 1 mile map (1882)
Description	Shown as active quarry on the OS 1882 map.
Assessment	The site lies just outside the study area.
Site number	14
Site name	Woodlands Farm
NGR	Approximately centred on Woodlands Farm (SJ 670 063)
Site type	Stone axe
Period	Neolithic
Source	Clark 1991
Description	Chert axe head.
Assessment	The site may lie within the study area.
Site number	15
Site name	Woodlands Farm
NGR	SJ 6733 0637
Site type	Possible shaft
Period	Post-medieval / modern
Source	Clark 1991
Description	A circular mound, about 10m across with a slightly depressed centre, which has had modern rubbish dumped on top. There are two 'I' section girders protruding from the sides. May have been an isolated shaft.
Assessment	The site is within the study area.

APPENDIX 3

LIST OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig 1 Horsehay Location Map
- Fig 2 General Site Map
- Fig 3 Map of Shropshire (J Rocque), 1752
- Fig 4 Map of Shropshire (R Baugh), 1808
- Fig 5 Map of the County of Shropshire, 1827
- Fig 6 OS 1st edition 25": 1 Mile, 1882
- Fig 7 OS 1st edition 6": 1 Mile, 1889
- Fig 8 OS 1st edition 6": 1 Mile, 1903
- Fig 9 OS 1st edition 6": 1 Mile, 1928
- Fig 10 OS 1st edition 6": 1 Mile, 1938



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000
with the permission of the controller of HMSO
© Crown Copyright

0 5 10
Kilometres

Fig 1: Horsehay Location Map

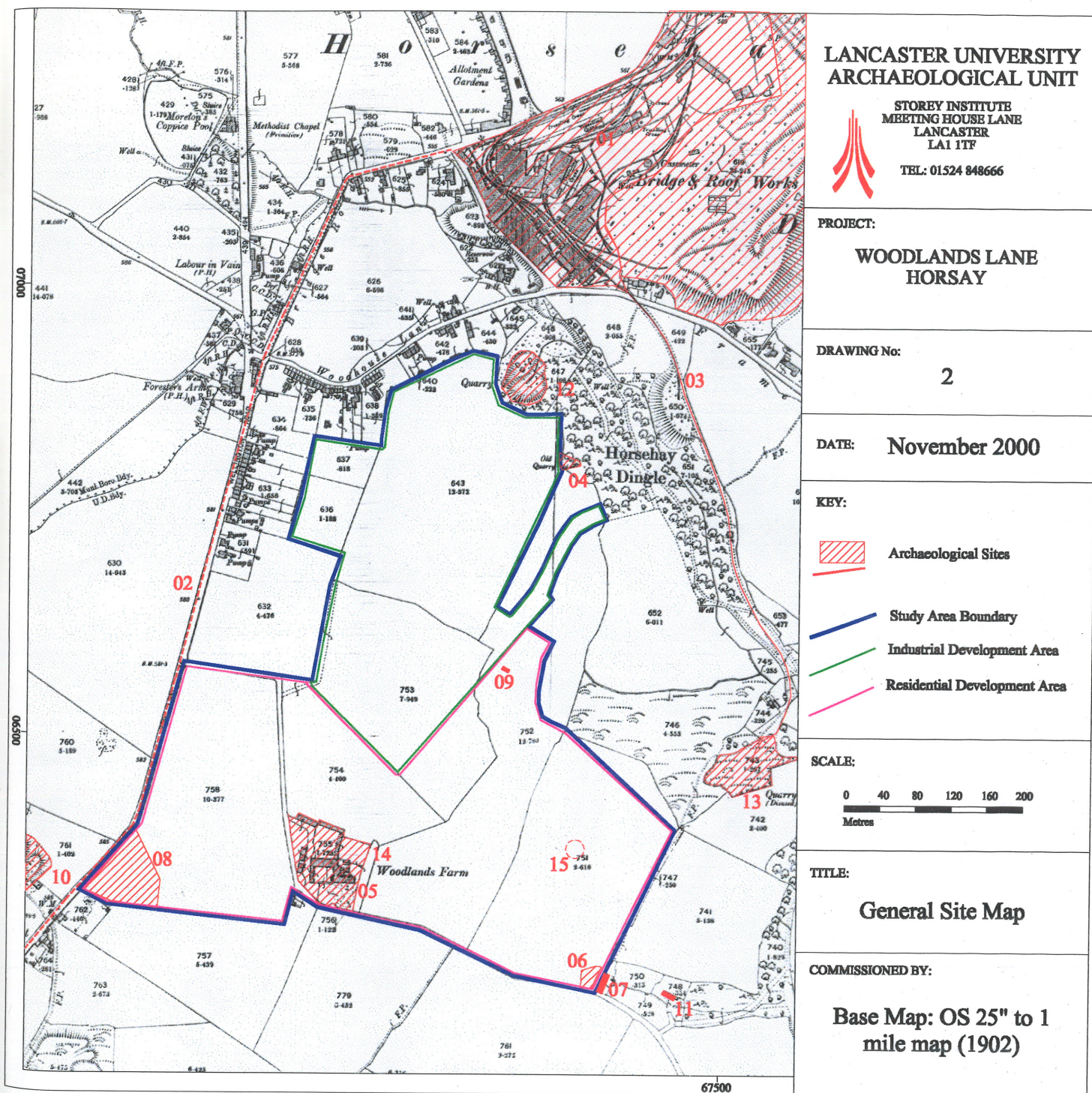




Fig 3: Map of Shropshire, J Rocque, 1752



Fig 4: Map of Shropshire (R Baugh) 1808



Fig 5: Map of the County of Shropshire (C and J Greenwood) 1827

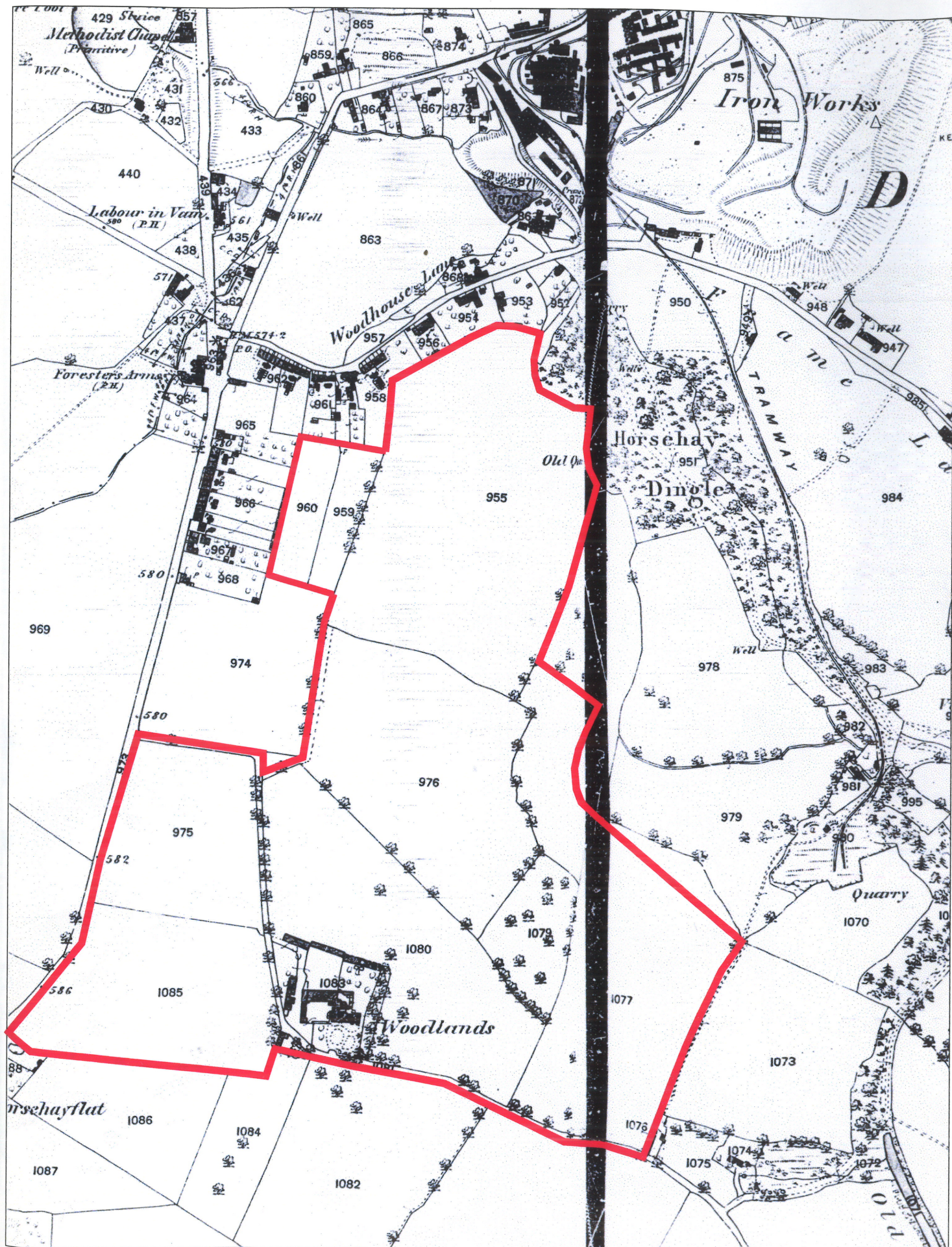


Fig 6: OS 1st Edition 25":1 Mile, 1882

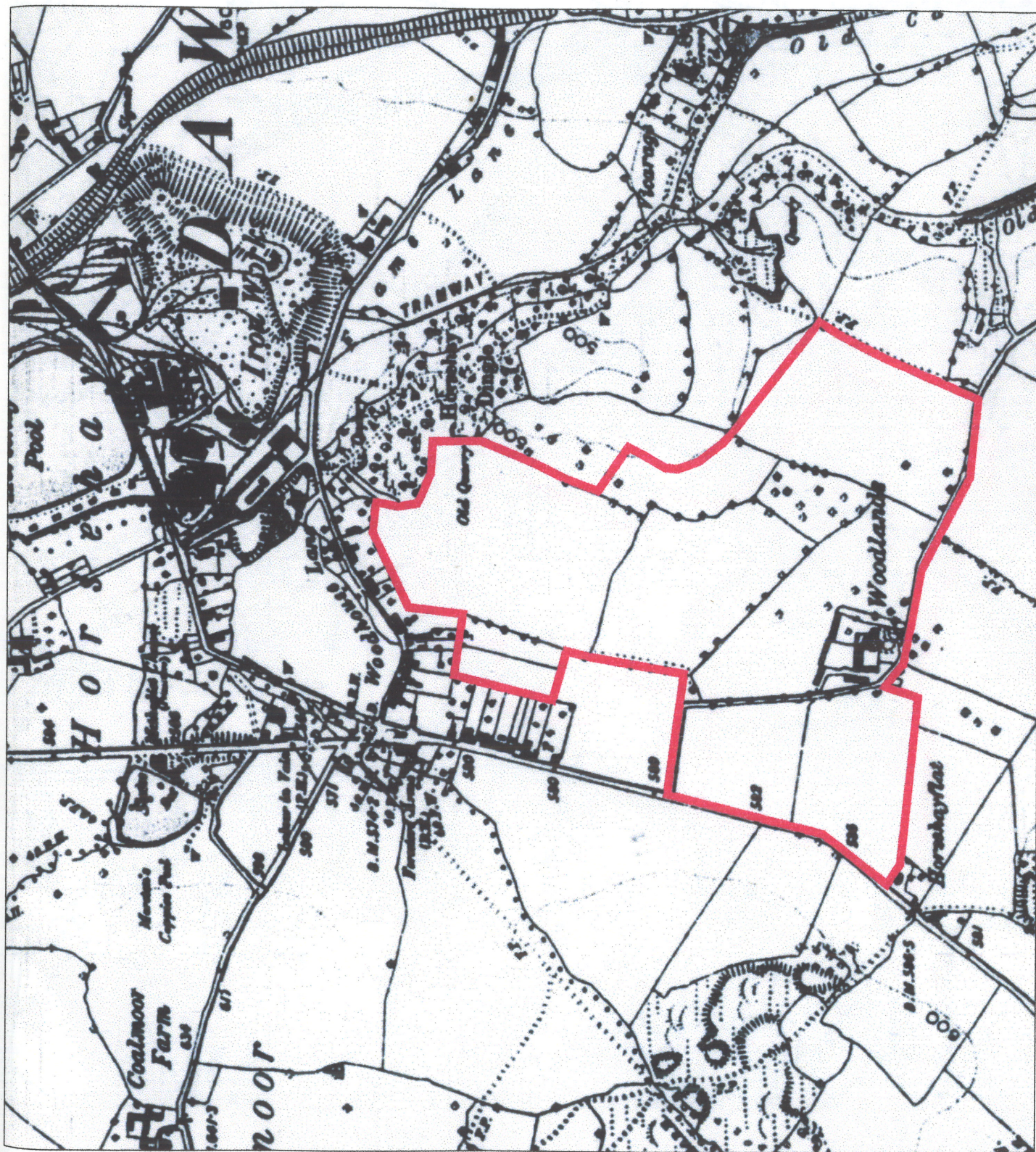


Fig 7: OS 1st Edition 6":1 mile, 1889

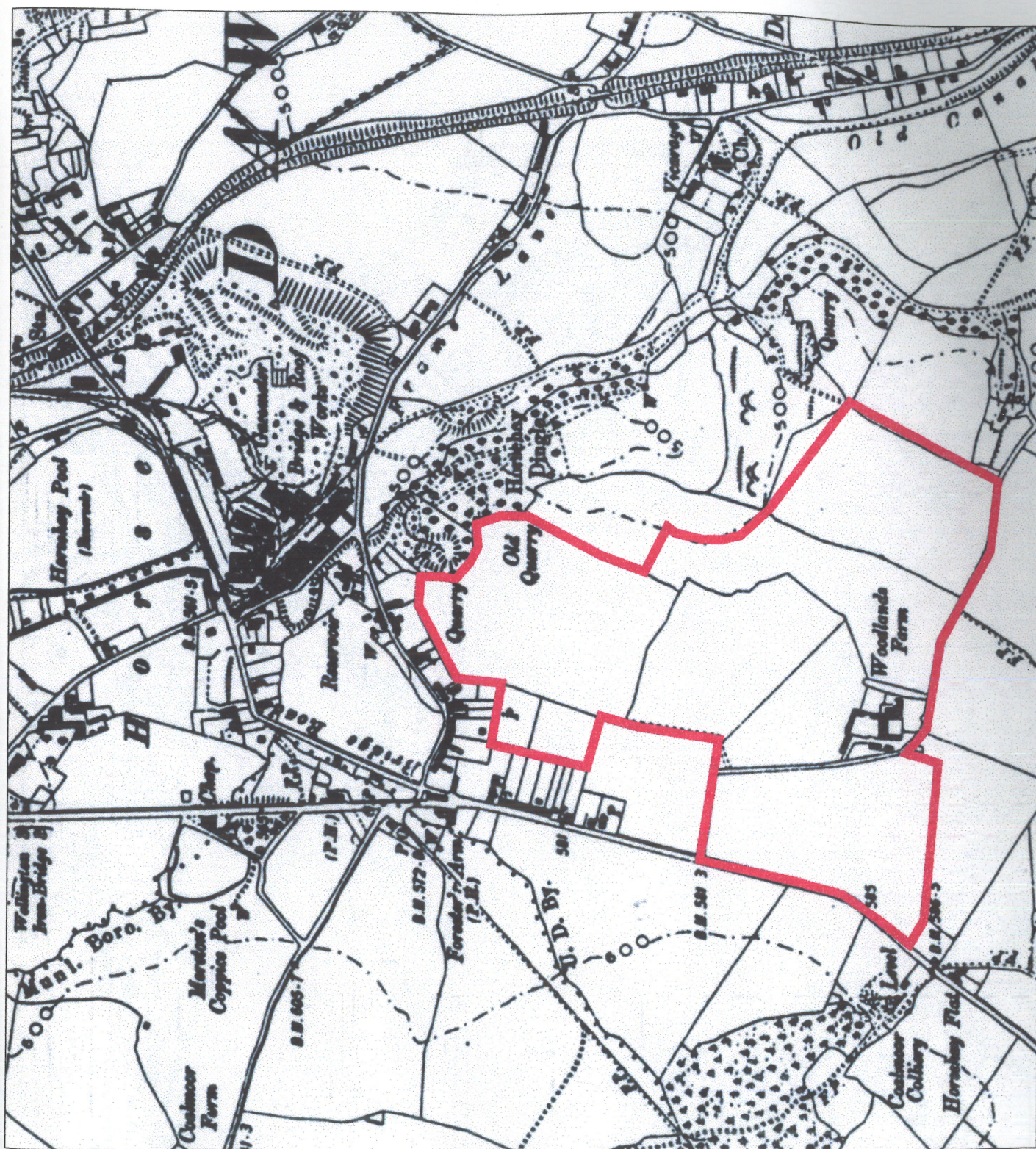


Fig 8: OS 2nd Edition 6":1 Mile, 1903

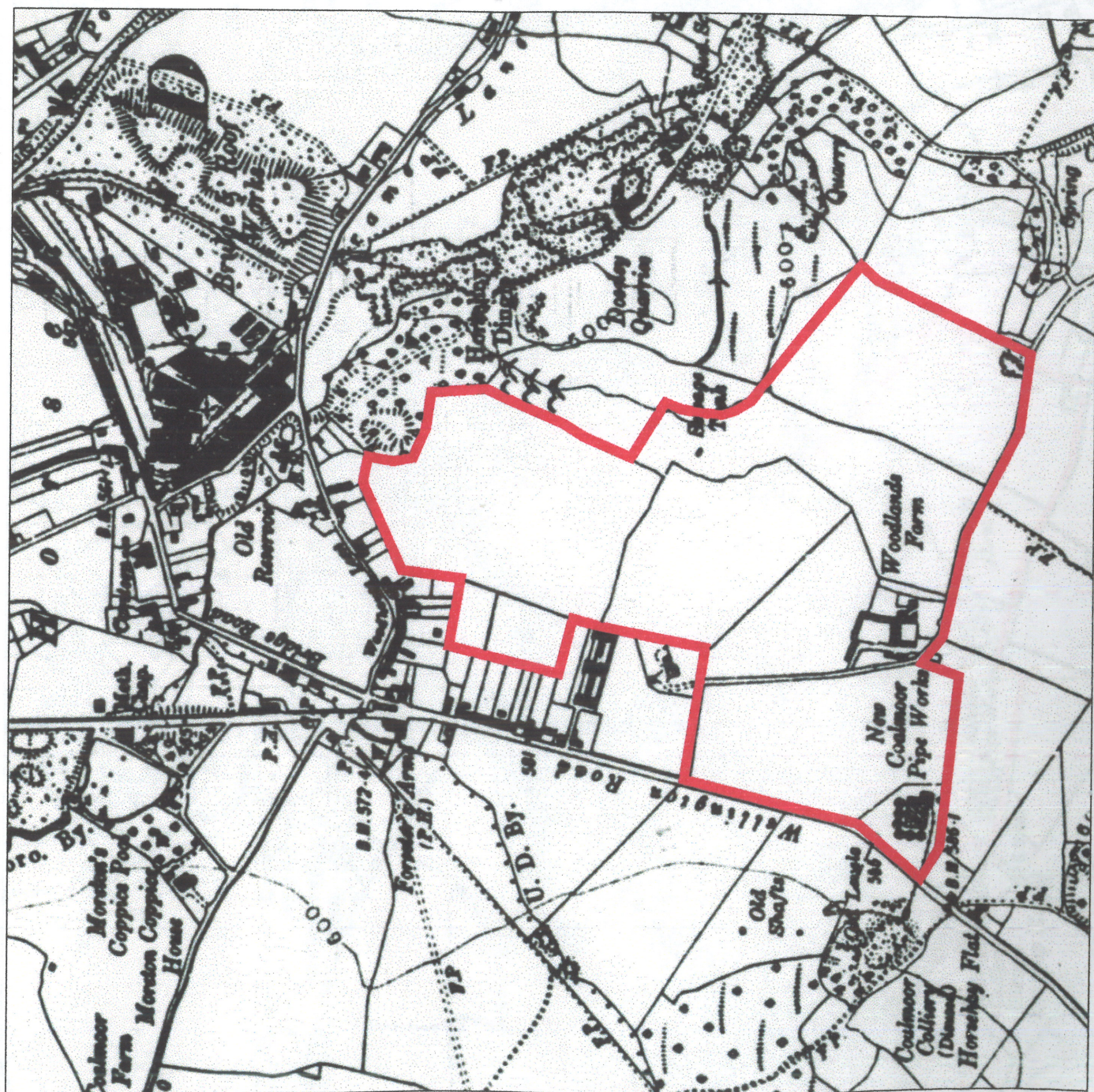


Fig 9: OS 6":1 Mile, 1928



Fig 10: OS 6":1 Mile, 1938