

Archaeology Wales

Billingsley Park Farm, Billingsley Shropshire

Desk Based Assessment & Site Visit



By

Chris E Smith BA (Hons) MA MifA

Report No. 1188

Archaeology Wales

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Desk Based Assessment & Site Visit

Prepared For: Steve Dunn

On behalf of: Mr Harry Scriven

Edited by: Mark Houlston

Signed: 

Position: MD

Date: 22/1/2014

Authorised by: Mark Houlston

Signed: 

Position: MD

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological desk based assessment and site walkover was carried out on the site of a proposed holiday chalets development on land at Billingsley Park Farm, Billingsley, Shropshire. The work was undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Mr Steven Dunn on behalf of Mr Harry Scriven.

The assessment area and its immediate surroundings are located at the very western edge of the Wyre Forest Coalfield. The assessment area includes the sites of various late 18th to early 20th century industrial coal workings with a large area of older iron workings located within woodland immediately to the west.

The majority of the assessment area will be unaffected by the current development and it is suggested that a watching brief carried out during construction will be sufficient to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

1 Introduction

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 In December 2013 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Steven Dunn to carry out an archaeological desk based assessment and site walkover on land at Billingsley Park Farm, Billingsley, Shropshire (NGR SO 70954 84222 - Figs 1&2) on behalf of Mr Harry Scriven.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological work being undertaken follows a Written Scheme of Investigation (Proj. No. 2188 – Appendix 3) supplied by Chris Smith of AW and approved by Mick Krupa, Senior Archaeological Advisor with Shropshire County Council – Historic Environment Team (SCC-HET). The local planning authority is Shropshire County Council.
- 1.1.3 The desk based assessment includes a study of data recorded on the HER held by Shropshire County Council, an historic map regression analysis, an assessment of original documents pertaining to the site held in the County Archives and local studies library and the results of a site visit undertaken on 9th January 2014.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological work is being undertaken prior to the proposed construction of ten holiday chalets with associated access, infrastructure and landscaping on the site (Fig 3). The relevant planning application numbers are 08/715 & 11/05174/REM.

1.2 Geology

- 1.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the assessment area is comprised of mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, coal, ironstone and ferricrete deposits. These are part of the Warwickshire group formations laid down between the Duckmantian and early Permian eras. The solid geology is overlain by freely draining, slightly acid loamy soils (Geological Survey Map, 2001).

1.3 Site Location and Topography

- 1.3.1 The assessment area is located to the west of the small village of Billingsley, between the route of the B4363 and an area of woodland. The site itself is composed of two topographically undulating fields, currently in use as pasture.
- 1.3.2 The site covers an area approximately 395m long by 195m wide at its widest point. It is located at approximately 110m above Ordnance Datum.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.4.1 No archaeological evidence for human activity in the immediate vicinity of the assessment area prior to the Saxon period can be located. The name Billingsley is of Saxon origin and has been suggested to mean ‘clearing of the sword’ (Foxall, 1980).
- 1.4.2 Billingsley is not directly named in the Domesday Book of 1086 as it was classed as a detached portion of the manor of Morville (Sawyer, 1985), one of the main manors in late Saxon South Shropshire and located some 10km to the north-west.
- 1.4.3 After the Norman conquest of 1066, the manor of Morville was handed to Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. Billingsley was passed as an endowment to the newly founded Shrewsbury Abbey before, in 1147, being transferred again into the ownership of Seez Abbey in Normandy (Sawyer, 1985).
- 1.4.4 The earliest medieval feature within Billingsley itself is the small parish church of St. Mary. The church was constructed around 1140, in the reign of King Stephen. Although substantially rebuilt in 1875, medieval features of the church do still remain including a 12th century south doorway, a 14th century Easter Sepulchre and a timber porch of c. 1500 (Salter, 2001). The church and churchyard, containing two ancient Yew trees, are recorded as the only medieval features within the village of Billingsley on the Shropshire HER.
- 1.4.5 Woodland immediately to the west of the assessment area, known as Desserts Wood and Chorley Covert, appears to have been an area of late medieval and post-medieval industrial working. Associated activities would have included extraction, coppicing and charcoal burning. The area is located just outside the edge of the Wyre Forest Coalfield, although the primary extraction target here appears to have been Ironstone.
- 1.4.6 In the 1790s the village and lands of Billingsley were inherited by Sir William Pulteney, MP for Shrewsbury. Pulteney was able to obtain the services of one of the foremost mining engineers in the country, George Johnson of Byker, with the aim of extracting coal from the area.

- 1.4.7 George Stokes, Johnson's successor, constructed two blast furnaces. They were blown by a steam engine, which cost more than £4000. Adjacent to the furnaces were coke hearths and calcining kilns. The mines were drained by a 38 inch pumping engine and minerals were wound up the shafts by two Trevithick steam engines and several horse gins (Trinder, 1996).
- 1.4.8 The mine workings were linked to the river Severn via a 4.4km Plateway, with cast iron rails and a mixture of cast iron and wooden sleepers, which descended into the valley of the Borle Brook. The ironworks was taken over after Johnson's death in 1801 by a new partnership which went bankrupt in 1812. It was offered for sale, but as no buyer was found, by 1817 the buildings were demolished (Trinder, 1996).
- 1.4.9 The parish register for Billingsley shows that the opening of a colliery in 1796 more than doubled the population with many of the newcomers originating in the north of England. The closure of the colliery after Stokes' bankruptcy in 1812 is similarly reflected in the parish register as the population soon returned to its pre-1796 levels (Lockie, 2011, Trinder, 1996).
- 1.4.10 The colliery at Billingsley was revived in the 1870s after William Birchley, landlord of the Cape of Good Hope pub, discovered the Brooch seam beneath the sulphur rich seams on the land of the Duke of Cleveland in 1872. As a result, The Billingsley Colliery Company was formed in 1875 by a group of Worcestershire businessmen. By 1881 a steam engine was employed working on a 200 yard shaft. Much of the coal produced was doubtless used by Thomas Davies, a brickmaker employing eight, who lived at Brickhill House (Trinder, 1996). The brickworks was opened in the late 1860s and worked up until 1914.
- 1.4.11 In 1908 the colliery was acquired by the Powell Duffryn company from south Wales, but it was closed in 1921 with the loss of 200 jobs (Trinder, 1996). The vast majority of the red brick industrial buildings still standing in the area date from the Powell Duffryn ownership period (Stratton & Trinder, 2000).

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Desk Based Assessment

2.1.1 The desk based assessment was undertaken to:

- Assess the likely impact of the development proposals on the historic environment
- To place the results of the work in their historic context.
- To aid and inform any potential future archaeological or mitigation work undertaken on the site.

3 Methodology

3.1 Desk Based Assessment

3.1.1 As part of the desk based assessment, the following repositories were consulted for readily available information:

- The regional HER database for the locations of all known archaeology (Monuments, Events) within a 1km radius of the assessment area and previously undertaken published/unpublished works.
- The County Archives for original documents, plans and maps relating to the assessment area and its surroundings
- The regional library for all material relating to local studies within Billingsley and the Wyre Forest Coalfield
- Landmark/Promap online services for historic mapping
- Heritage Gateway online sources

3.1.2 The site visit and the overall management of the project were undertaken by Chris E Smith (MifA). All areas were photographed using high resolution digital photography in RAW format.

3.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with the IfA's *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological desk based assessment* (2008, revised 2011) and current Health and Safety legislation.

4 HER Search

4.1 HER data

4.1.1 A search of the regional HER (Shrewsbury) revealed a total of 42 recorded sites of archaeological interest within a 1km radius of the assessment area. The distribution and locations of HER data is shown on figure 4. The full HER gazetteer is contained within Appendix 4.

4.2 Sites (Fig 4)

4.2.1 ID 07023 – Brick & tile works, Billingsley (1800-1913AD)

4.2.2 ID 07029 – Billingsley Colliery (1540?-1901?AD)

4.2.3 ID 07030 – Coal Workings, Billingsley (1540-1901AD)

4.2.4 ID 07031 – Coal Workings, Brooksmettings (1540-1901AD)

4.2.5 ID 07037 – Colliery, Upper Cowslow, Covert (1900-1913AD)

- 4.2.6 ID 07043 – Coal Workings, Billingsley (1540-1901AD)
- 4.2.7 ID 07044 - Coal Workings, Billingsley (1540-1901AD)
- 4.2.8 ID 07052 – Coal Workings, Deserts Wood (1540-1901AD)
- 4.2.9 ID 07053 – Billingsley Furnace (1805-1812AD)
- 4.2.10 ID 07531 – Kinlet Hall & Park (1295-1799AD)
- 4.2.11 ID 11482 – Church of St. Mary, Billingsley (1066-1875AD)
- 4.2.12 ID 11483 – Church Farm House, Billingsley (1800-1837AD)
- 4.2.13 ID 12067 – Lower Chorley Farm House, Stottesdon (1500-1599AD)
- 4.2.14 ID 12077 – Ferny hall, Stottesdon (1600-1699AD)
- 4.2.15 ID 17347 – Southall Bank Farmhouse (1600-1899AD)
- 4.2.16 ID 17348 – Southall Bank Farmhouse Stable Range (1600-1837AD)
- 4.2.17 ID 15348 – Former Toll House, Billingsley (1700-1899AD)
- 4.2.18 ID 15349 – Former Toll House, Billingsley (1700-1899AD)
- 4.2.19 ID 08244 – Ned’s Garden Bloomery (1400-1550AD)
- 4.2.20 ID 08245 – Waterwheel sites for mine pumping at Billingsley (1700-1799AD)
- 4.2.21 ID 14393 – Chorley Baptist Chapel (1850-1878AD)
- 4.2.22 ID 21045 – Fiddle Bloomery (1400-1901AD)
- 4.2.23 ID 21046 – Water Mill, Ferny Hall Complex (1600-1699AD)
- 4.2.24 ID 21116 – Milestone with metal plate on B4363 (1760-1837AD)
- 4.2.25 ID 21301 – Ridge and Furrow remains (1540-1901AD)
- 4.2.26 ID 21300 – Ridge and Furrow remains (1066-1901AD)
- 4.2.27 ID 24284 – Lower Chorley Farm (1066-Present)
- 4.2.28 ID 25760 – Ferny Hall (1600-Present)
- 4.2.29 ID 25761 – Scots House (1800-Present)
- 4.2.30 ID 25762 – Southall Bank Farm (1600-Present)
- 4.2.31 ID 25763 – Rays Farm (1800-Present)
- 4.2.32 ID 25764 – Bynd Farm (1800-Present)

- 4.2.33 ID 25797 – Hook Farm (1800-Present)
- 4.2.34 ID 25798 – Prospect House (1800-Present)
- 4.2.35 ID 25799 – Cape of Good Hope Pub (1800-Present)
- 4.2.36 ID 25800 – Hawkswood Farmstead (1800-Present)
- 4.2.37 ID 25801 – Church Farm (1800-Present)
- 4.2.38 ID 28656 – Powder House (1880-1999AD)
- 4.2.39 ID 28657 – Platforms and Mounds (Unknown)
- 4.2.40 ID 28664 – Field Barn (1540-1901AD)
- 4.2.41 ID 30130 – Old Quarry (1540-1901AD)
- 4.2.42 ID 30131 – Old Quarry (1540-1901AD)

4.3 HER Data Summary

- 4.3.1 Of the 42 HER sites identified within a 1km radius of the assessment area, none are located within the assessment area itself.
- 4.3.2 Of the 42 HER sites, 35 relate to features of post-medieval date. Of these 35, the majority are related to the extraction industry of the area.
- 4.3.3 Of the seven sites which are not post-medieval in date, six relate to earlier, medieval, features. These are: St. Mary’s Church, Kinlet Deer park, Lower Chorley Farm, ridge and furrow remains and two examples of possible medieval industry in the bloomeries at Ned’s garden and Fiddle.
- 4.3.4 Platforms and mounds in the area of the site are of unknown date, although they are also likely to relate to the extractive industry.
- 4.3.5 The HER data has shown that the extractive industry around the assessment area is responsible for the majority of the recorded archaeological features in the area.

4.4 Heritage Gateway Online

- 4.4.1 An online search of the Heritage Gateway database returned only one piece of information not contained within the HER data. Located within the English Heritage Pastscape database, it refers to shaft mounds within The Desserts, the woodland to the west of the site, and describes it as ‘An area of post-medieval shaft mounds that were created circa 1700 probably following a seam of ironstone’.

4.5 Portable Antiquities Scheme

- 4.5.1 A search of the Portable Antiquities Scheme online database returned no recorded finds from within the assessment area.

4.6 Other Sources

- 4.6.1 A ground contamination report for the assessment area concluded that made-up ground from previous mining activities was located on the site, although this was felt to be located at least 30m away from the nearest proposed chalet (Spilman, 2014).
- 4.6.2 A geo-environmental desk study undertaken for the site (Walker, 2011) echoes the opinion that made up ground is only existent on the site within the areas of the mine shafts, these being capped by visible mounds.
- 4.6.3 Percolation and drainage tests undertaken by the client have shown 0.3m of loamy mid brown topsoil to overlay stiff red clay across the site (Dunn, Pers.comm).

5 Map Regression

5.1 Maps

- 5.1.1 For the historic map regression a total of 6 maps comprised of Tithe, early and later editions of the Ordnance Survey and the current OS Mastermap were all consulted.

- 5.1.2 1837 Billingsley Parish Tithe Map (Fig 5).

The 1837 tithe map shows the assessment area and its immediate surroundings in very clear detail. The assessment area comprises two fields, which is still the case today. The northerly field is named Broad Leasow (meaning wide pasture) whilst the southerly field is named Upper Great Piece. No further features are marked within the assessment area.

- 5.1.3 Industrial activity in the area is suggested by the name of the next field to the north Quarry Field. Similarly, an area of wood marked as 'Coppice' to the west of the assessment area is suggestive of coppicing for charcoal burning (Kelley, 2002).

- 5.1.4 1883 25 Inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 6).

The 1883 large scale OS map shows the site in very clear detail. Areas of trees within the southern field are shown and equate well with the locations of stands of trees on the site today. A large, roughly oval, area is shown close to the field boundary within the southern field.

- 5.1.5 Within the northern field a small area, most likely a topographic undulation, is marked in the north-eastern corner. The area to the west of the site, known as Desserts Wood, is shown to be criss-crossed by many footpaths. No further features can be observed.

- 5.1.6 1903 25 Inch 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 7).

The 2nd edition 25 Inch OS map shows the assessment area in very clear detail. No features additional to the previous 1883 version are noted within the assessment area

itself. Although adjacent to the immediate south-east of the site, an old coal shaft is shown. No further features can be observed.

5.1.7 1962 25 Inch Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig 8).

The 1962 OS map again shows the site in very clear detail. The area marked in the north eastern corner of the assessment area is now shown to be tree covered. Similarly, a small line of trees is shown in the north western corner. An area of mounds is shown within the middle of the northern field.

5.1.8 The southern field appears largely unchanged, although a marshy area is shown in the north eastern corner. Hachure lines to the east of the site show the presence of earthworks, most likely mounds and platforms associated with the mining industry.

5.1.9 2010 Edition Ordnance Survey Mastermap (Fig 9).

The 2010 map shows the site as it appears today, though it is markedly less detailed than the previous 25 inch editions. Areas of trees are shown in the north-east and south-west corners of the assessment area though are absent from other areas. No further features were observed.

5.1.10 An undated map of Industrial Workings Around Billingsley (Fig 10) with its features transcribed onto the 2010 OS Mastermap (Fig 11) shows the approximate locations of known features in relation to the assessment area. This shows at least five mine shafts within the assessment area, at least eight to the east and a larger area of 'Old Workings' to the immediate west of the site.

5.2 Historic Map Regression Summary

5.2.1 The map regression analysis has been useful in identifying changes in the appearance and layout of the assessment area over the last 177 years.

5.2.2 The assessment area, named as pasture on the tithe map, appears to have always been subdivided into two separate fields during this period.

5.2.3 The OS mapping evidence shows topographic features, in some cases surrounded by trees, that are likely to reflect areas of mining activity. The 1962 OS map (Fig 8) shows clearly defined earthworks immediately to the east of the site.

5.2.4 None of the historic maps show any structures marked within the assessment area.

6 Site Visit

6.1.1 A site visit was undertaken in damp but bright conditions on the 9th January 2014. The site visit encompassed the two fields of the assessment area, the area of old workings in Desserts Woods to the west, Quarry Field to the north, and the area or mounds and

platforms to the east (Plates 1-18). Features located during the site visit are marked on Fig 12.

- 6.1.2 Immediately apparent within the northern field of the assessment area is a large oval mound some 20x30m in plan and up to 2m in height. Where exposed, the mound is visibly made up of ash, coal and clinker with small fragments of ceramic building material also present. The mound clearly represents a capped mineshaft. As the feature is not shown on the 1903 OS map (Fig 7) it is likely to relate to the later phase of mineral extraction at Billingsley under the Powell Duffryn company (1908-21).
- 6.1.3 Located within the north-eastern corner of the northern field is a low mounded area covered by trees. This area is shown, although without the tree cover, on the 1883 OS map (Fig 6). In disturbed areas of soil on top of the mound, ash and clinker were again visible. This mound appears likely, therefore, to represent either further capped shafts or an area of spoil dumping.
- 6.1.4 Located on top of the western edge of the mound, and adjacent to the field boundary, are three large concrete blocks with a small iron stanchion protruding from their upper surfaces. Given the location and alignment of these blocks, they are likely to have formed a support for the aerial ropeway to the brickworks and date from 1865-1915 (Fig 10-11).
- 6.1.5 A topographic undulation, including a break of slope, in the north western corner of the field may also be related to previous mining activities. This area is marked by two trees on the 1883 OS map (Fig 6) and a line of four trees on the 1962 OS map (Fig 8).
- 6.1.6 No further features of archaeological significance were located within the northerly field.
- 6.1.7 Immediately apparent within the southerly field are a series of large mounds located within the centre, western and lower half of the area. Again, where disturbed, industrial material is present within the soil in high concentrations (ash, coal, clinker, ceramic building material). Each of the large mounds is likely to be representative of at least one mine shaft. A minimum of six were noted within the southern field. As these features are largely depicted as surrounded by trees on the 1883 OS map (Fig 6), it is likely that they were abandoned by that time and thus relate to the earlier, 1796-1812, William Pulteney phase of mineral working.
- 6.1.8 Within the north-eastern corner of the southerly field a further feature was noted. A roughly rectangular sunken area, most likely a pond. This area is shown as marsh on the 1962 OS map (Fig 8), though the feature is likely to relate to later (1908-21) industrial activity.
- 6.1.9 Various topographic undulations, undoubtedly mine related and roughly equating to the features shown on the 1962 OS map (Fig 8), were noted within the open field to the east of the assessment area. A single brick building dating from the Powell Duffryn company period (1908-21) is still standing in the north of this field.

- 6.1.10 Quarry Field to the north of the assessment area was under crop at the time of the site visit so the coverage of this area was limited. Whilst no obvious features were noted, the name of the field clearly suggests that further mining/quarrying activities took place here.
- 6.1.11 The area of Desserts Wood to the west of the assessment area is shown as being an area of old workings on the undated colliery map (Fig 10-11). The area is now covered in woodland, although undergrowth coverage is sparse. Footpaths criss-cross the area. It is immediately apparent upon entering the area that archaeological features are extremely prevalent. Ditches, mineshafts (both flooded and uncapped), mounds and platforms are all visible, and in great number. As a number of the visible mineshafts are uncapped, the site visit in this area was only conducted within 30m of the western boundary of the assessment area.
- 6.1.12 The edge of the Wyre Forest coalfield is roughly defined by the assessment area's western boundary. The older workings in this area are, therefore, likely to have targeted the associated ironstone and may date back as far as the later medieval period.

6.2 Site Visit Summary

- 6.2.1 The site visit was very useful in locating archaeological features, all of which related to the extractive industries, across the assessment area and its immediate surroundings.
- 6.2.2 After the site visit, it was possible to estimate the number of visible mineshafts within the assessment area at between eight and nine. Further shafts are located in the open area to the east, whilst in the area of Desserts Wood the distribution of shafts and associated features is also extremely dense.

7 Archaeological Potential

- 7.1.1 The archaeological potential of the area to the west of the assessment area, within Desserts Woods, is clearly very high owing to both the density of archaeological features and the possibility that some date from the later medieval period. However, no aspect of the proposed development will take place within this area.
- 7.1.2 Whilst some archaeological features are readily apparent within the assessment area, i.e. the large mounds that mark the position of shafts, there are also likely to be archaeological features that are neither recorded nor readily visible. Though no structures are marked on the historic maps, the shafts would have needed associated infrastructure such as winding gear, drainage provision, and access tracks, the current locations of which are unknown. There is also the possibility of unmarked shafts, drifts and adits in the area.
- 7.1.3 Within the assessment area, the areas of archaeological potential are grouped around the large mounds (likely mineshafts). The proposed development, however, is located away from these features, on the steep slope along the western edge, parallel to the edge

of Desserts Wood and beneath the ridgeline (the aim being to minimise the visual impact of the development). With the exception of a single topographic undulation in the north-west corner (marked by two trees on the 1883 OS map), there are no immediately apparent features on this slope. The slope probably has the lowest archaeological potential of the entire assessment area, although archaeological features in this area cannot be ruled out.

8 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 The desk based assessment and site visit have shown that the assessment area and its immediate surroundings contain a large number of features relating to mining, potentially dating from the later medieval period onwards.
- 8.1.2 As the area of older workings (potentially later medieval) is probably located within Desserts Wood, in the area of the ironstone deposits, it can be surmised that the assessment area has a high potential for later post-medieval to modern (late 18th to early 20th century) remains associated with mineral extraction.
- 8.1.3 It is worth noting, however, that the proposed development will only have a physical impact on a comparatively small proportion of the assessment area.
- 8.1.4 Based on the current proposals (Fig 3), none of the features identified by the desk based assessment or the site visit will be impacted upon by the development.

9 Mitigation

- 9.1.1 As the majority of the assessment area will be unaffected by the current development proposals, it is suggested that a watching brief during the excavation of the building footprints, drainage provision and the new access road is carried out to mitigate any impact on the archaeological resource. This would allow any features exposed as a result of the works to be preserved by record prior to development.

10 Sources

Data sources

- HER for 1km radius from assessment area (SCC)
- Heritage Gateway online search
- Portable Antiquities Scheme online search

Cartographic Sources

- 1837 Billingsley Parish Tithe Map
- 1883 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map
- 1903 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map
- 1962 Edition Ordnance Survey Map
- 2010 Ordnance Survey Mastermap

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APPENDIX I: Figures

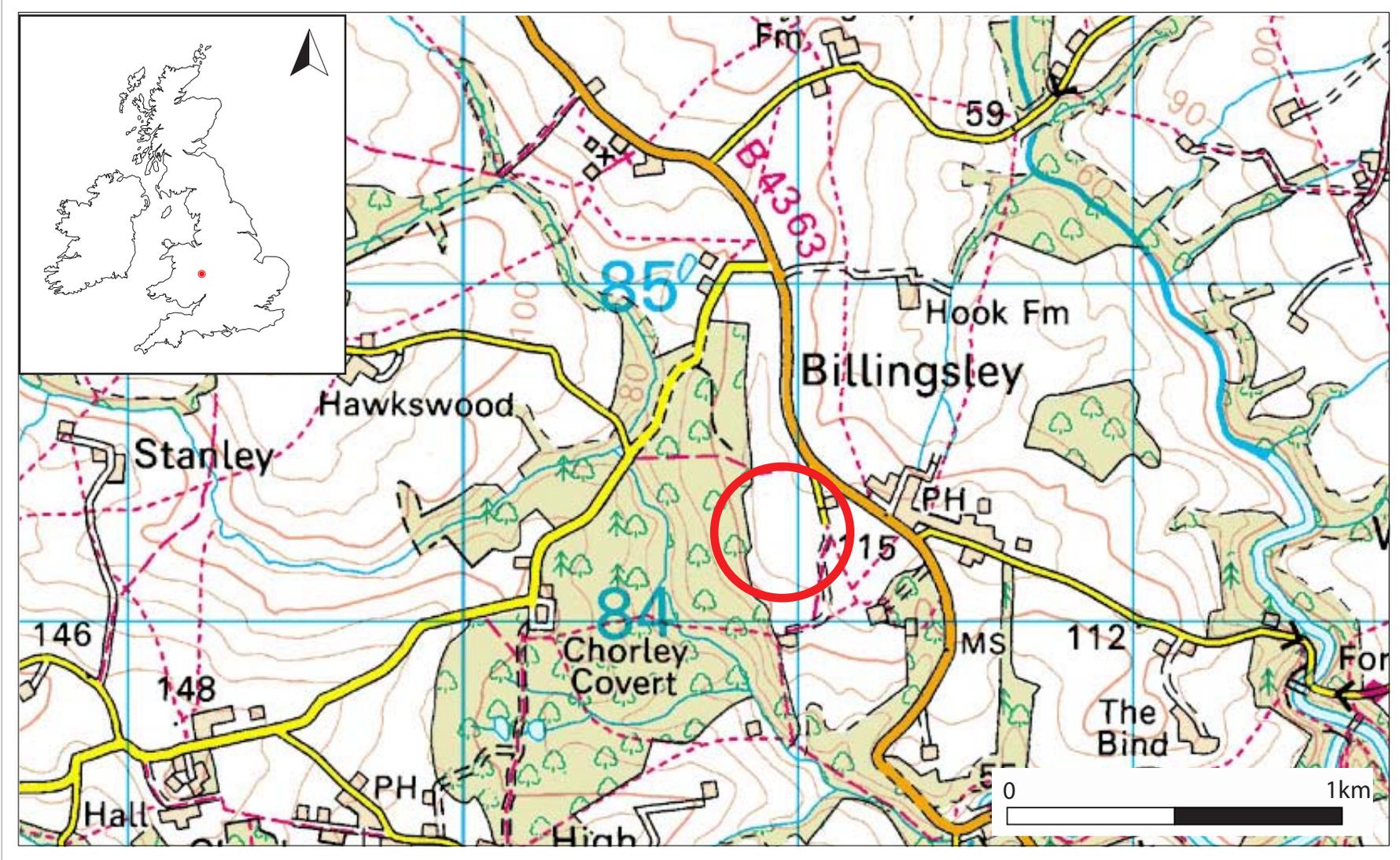


Fig 1: Figure showing location of assessment area

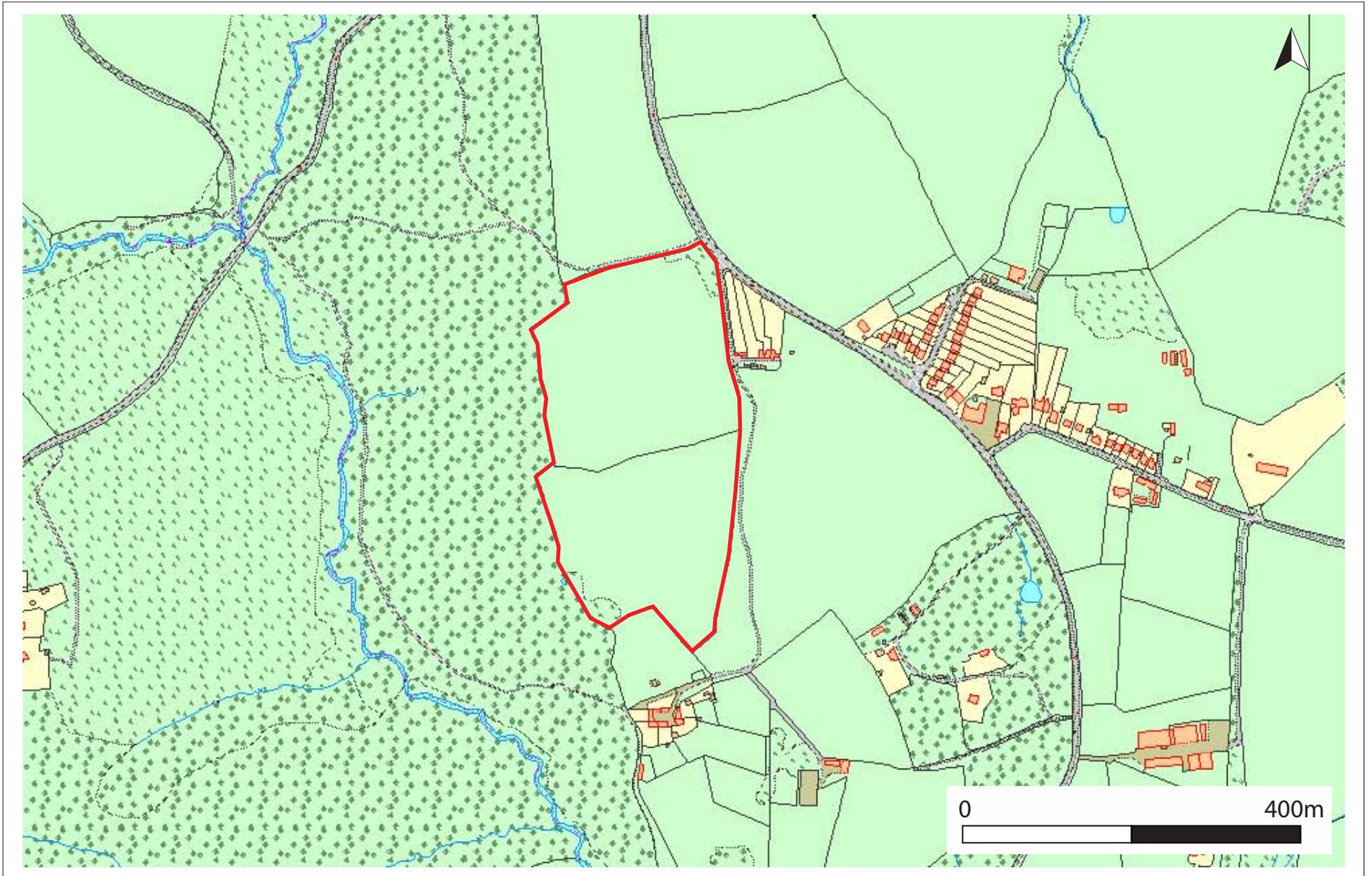


Fig 2: 2010 OS Mastermap showing assessment area

LANDSCAPE PLAN 1:500

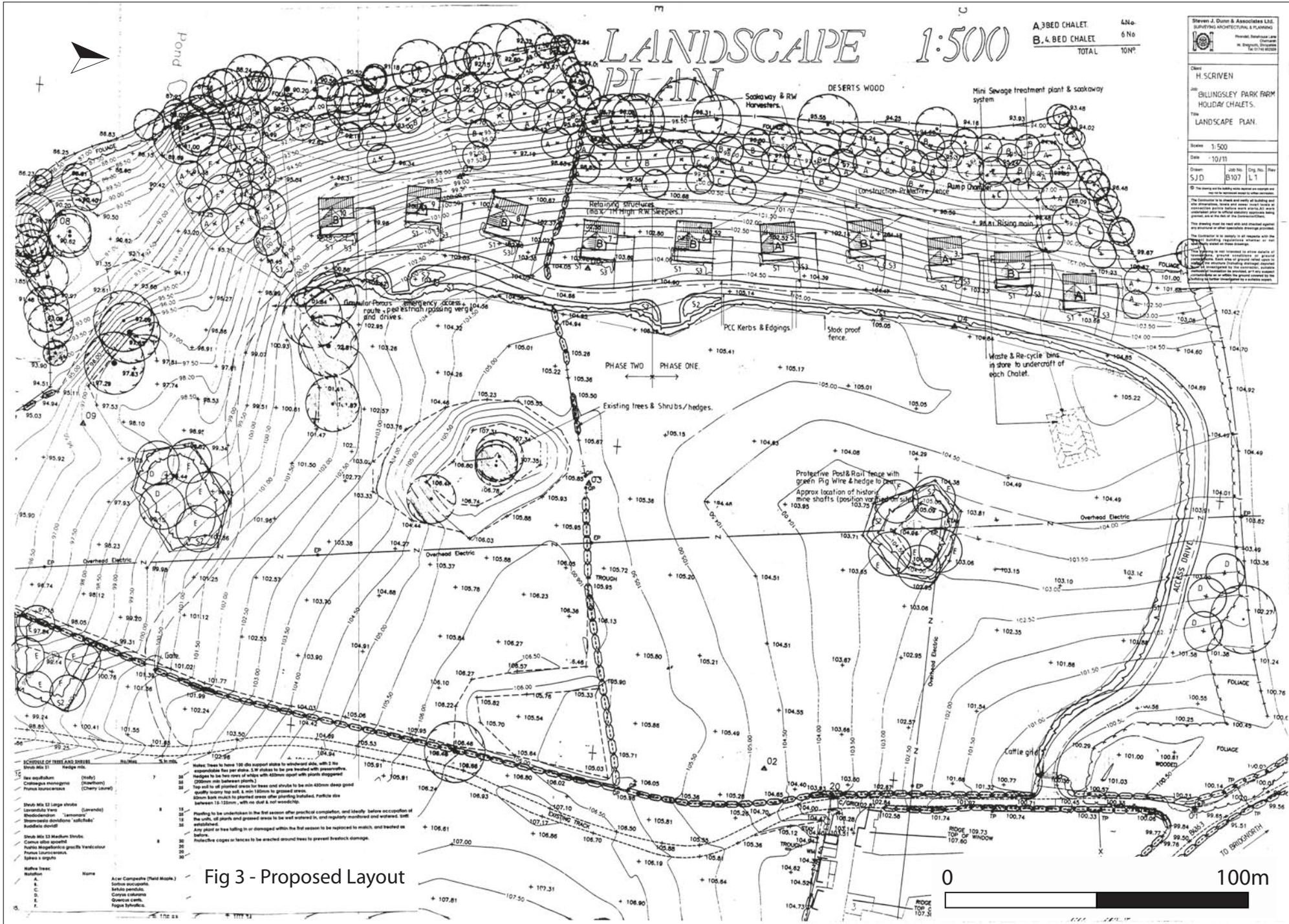
A, 3BED CHALET 4No
 B, 4 BED CHALET 6No
 TOTAL 10No

Steven J. Diner & Associates Ltd.
 SURVEYING ARCHITECTURAL & PLANNING
 10000 101st Avenue
 Edmonton, Alberta T5A 0K6
 Tel: 780-443-1111

Client: H. SCRIVEN
 Project: BILLINGSLEY PARK FARM HOLIDAY CHALET.
 Title: LANDSCAPE PLAN.

Scale: 1:500
 Date: 10/11
 Drawn: SJD
 Job No: B107
 Eng. No: L1

The client and the surveyor warrant that the information provided in this plan is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief. The contractor is to check and verify all building and site dimensions, levels and areas. The contractor is to ensure that all work is done in accordance with the approved plan and specifications. The contractor is to ensure that all work is done in accordance with the approved plan and specifications. The contractor is to ensure that all work is done in accordance with the approved plan and specifications.



SCHEDULE OF TREES AND SHRUBS

Code	Plant Name	Quantity	Notes
1	Shrub M11 Hedge mix	1	
2	Tree 100m (Dolly)	1	
3	Conspicuous evergreen	1	
4	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	1	
5	Shrub M12 Large shrub	1	
6	Larodendron Vire	1	
7	Shrub M13 Medium shrub	1	
8	Camellia japonica	1	
9	Prunus laurocerasus	1	
10	Spiraea x arguta	1	

Fig 3 - Proposed Layout



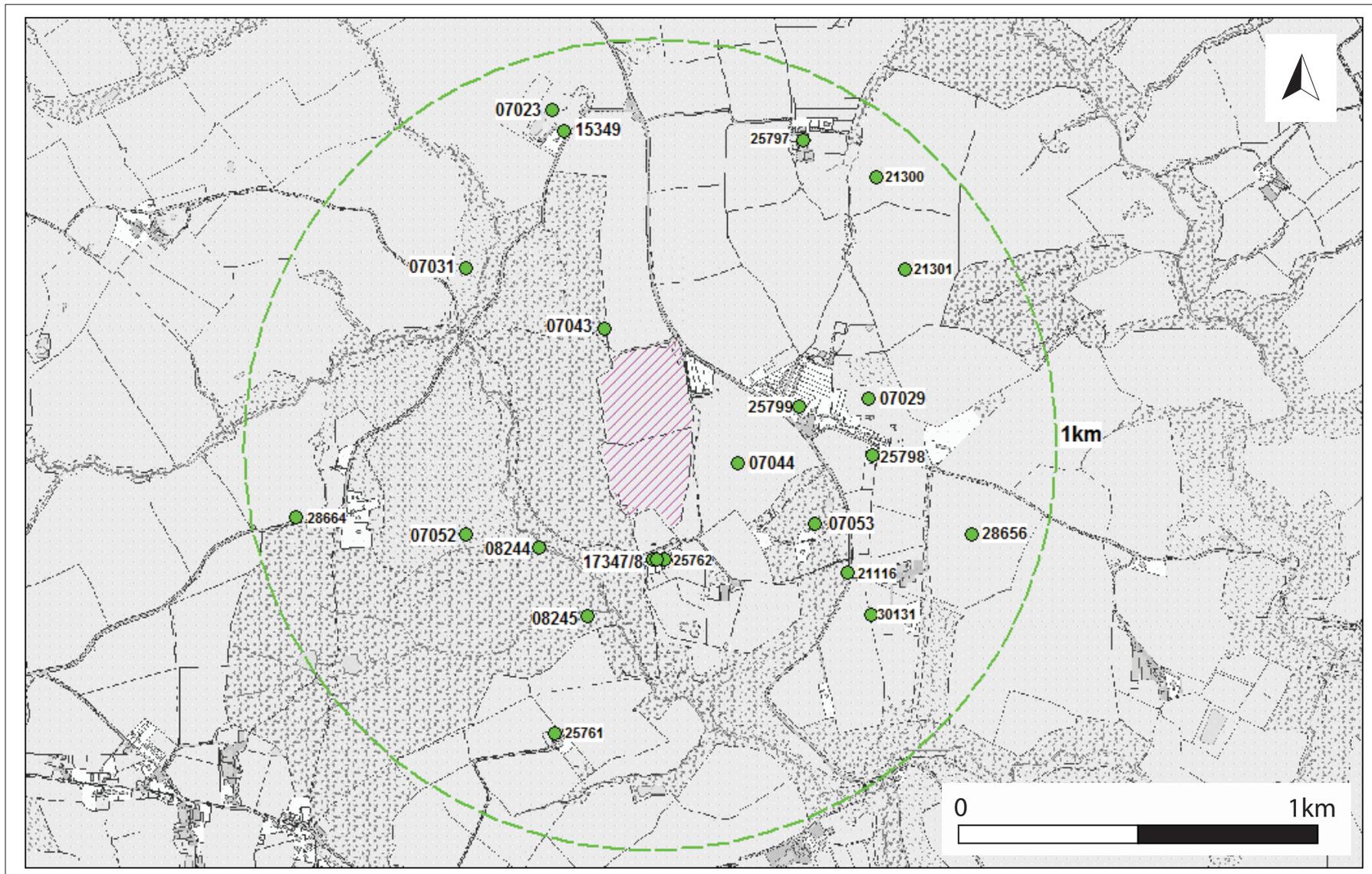


Fig 4: HER data sites in relation to assessment area

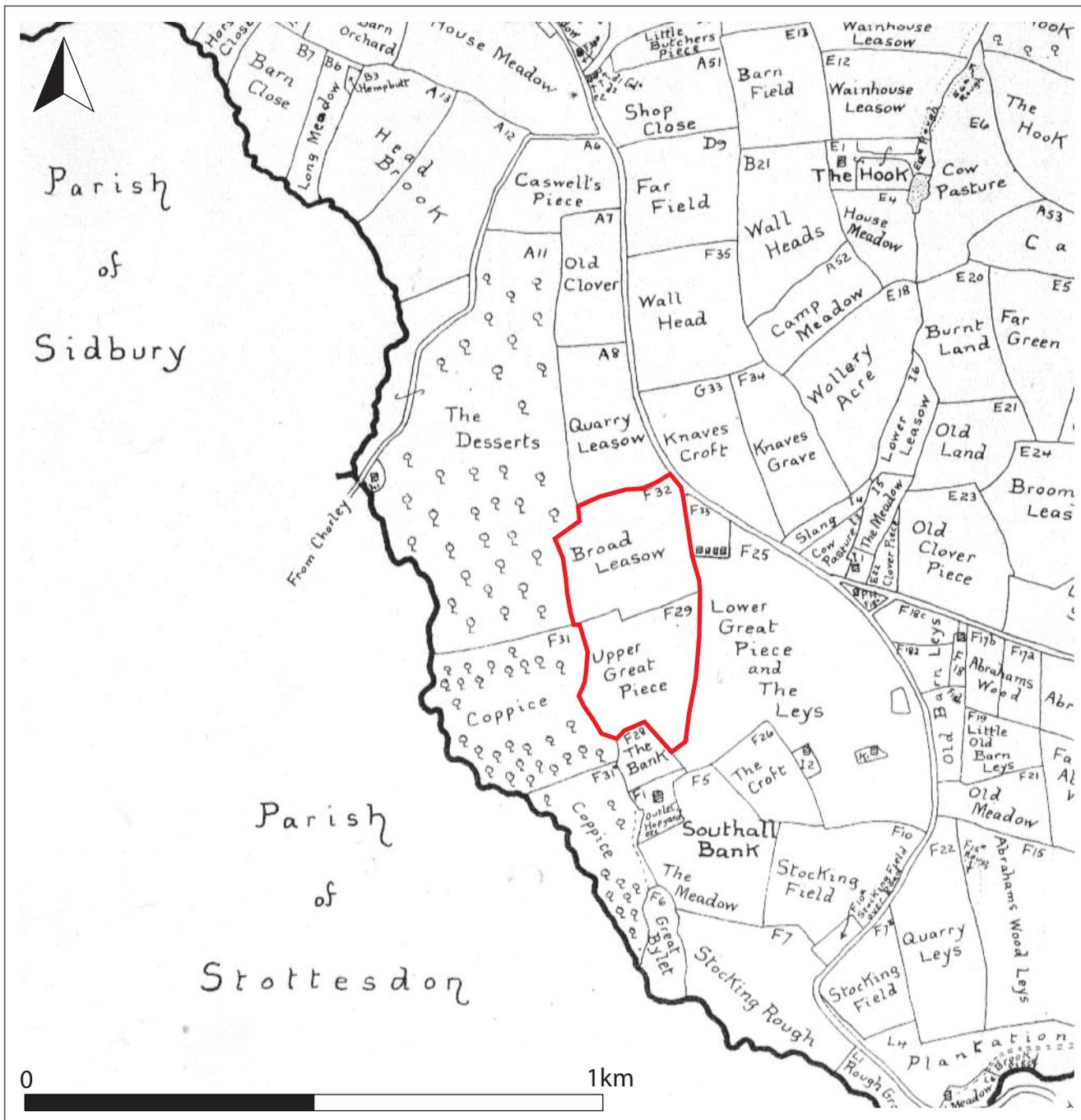


Fig 5: 1837 Tithe map of Billingsley parish showing assessment area with field names from apportionment transcribed.

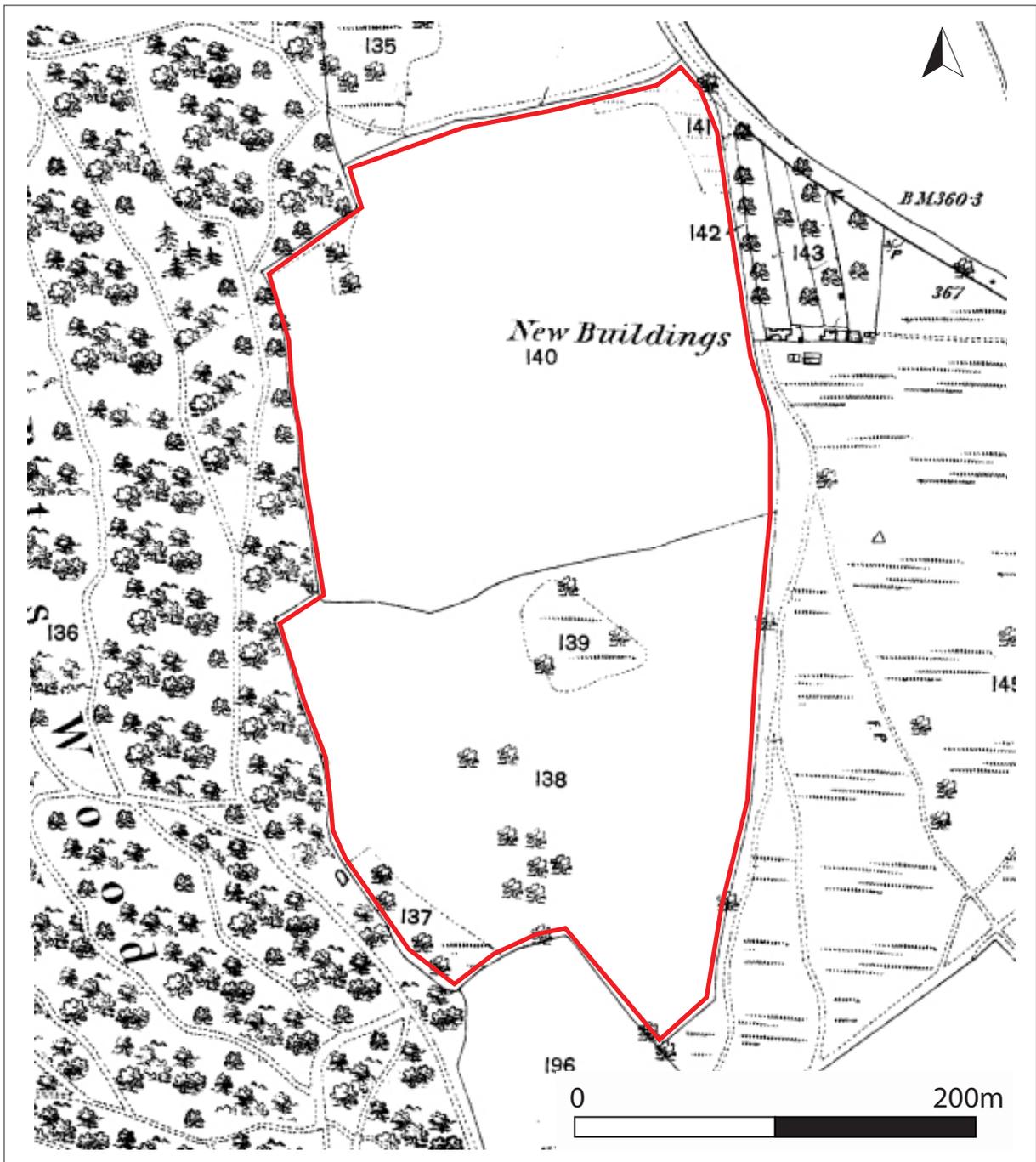


Fig 6: 1883 1st Ed 25 Inch OS map showing assessment area

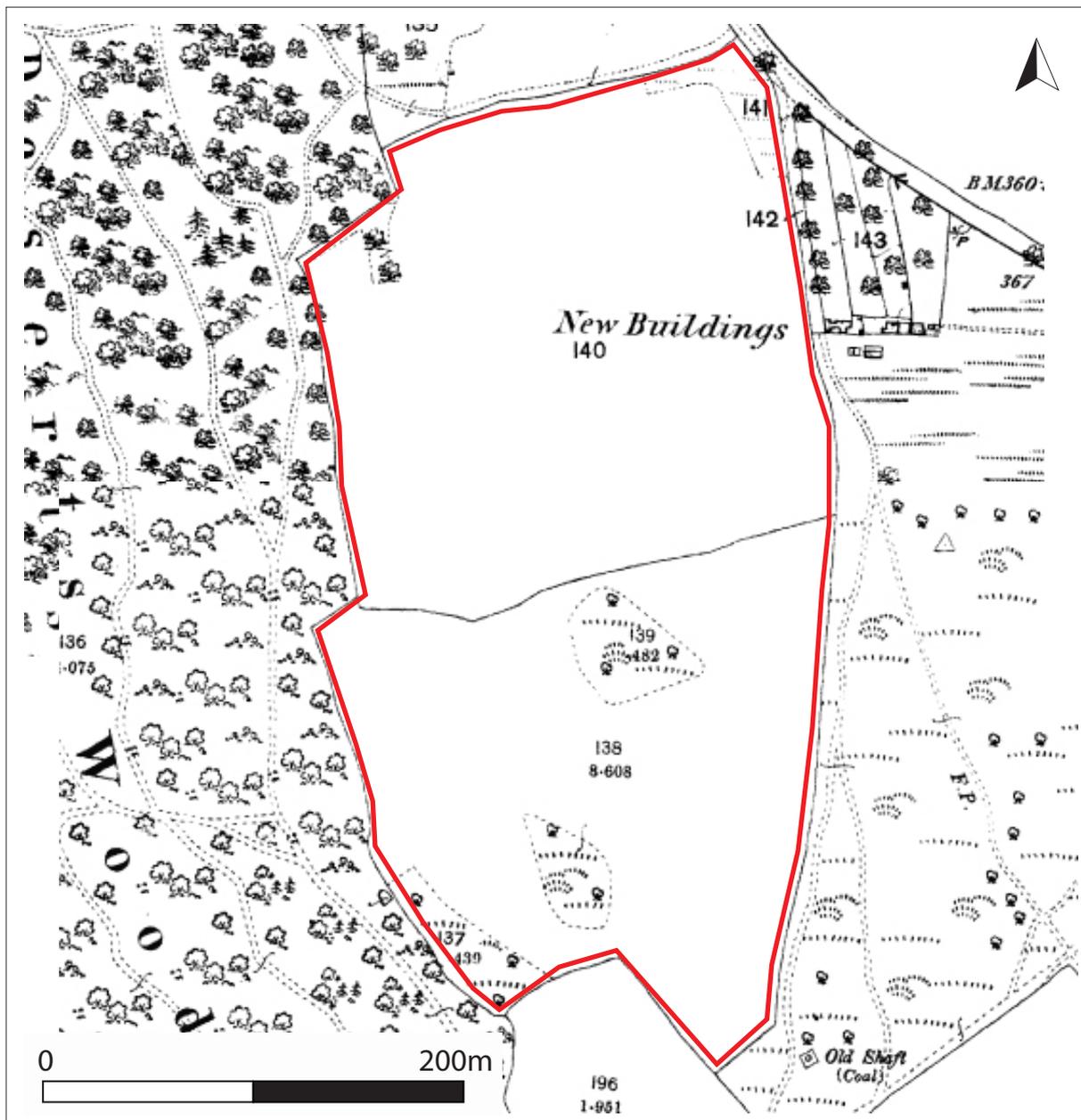


Fig 7: 1903 2nd Ed 25 Inch OS map showing assessment area

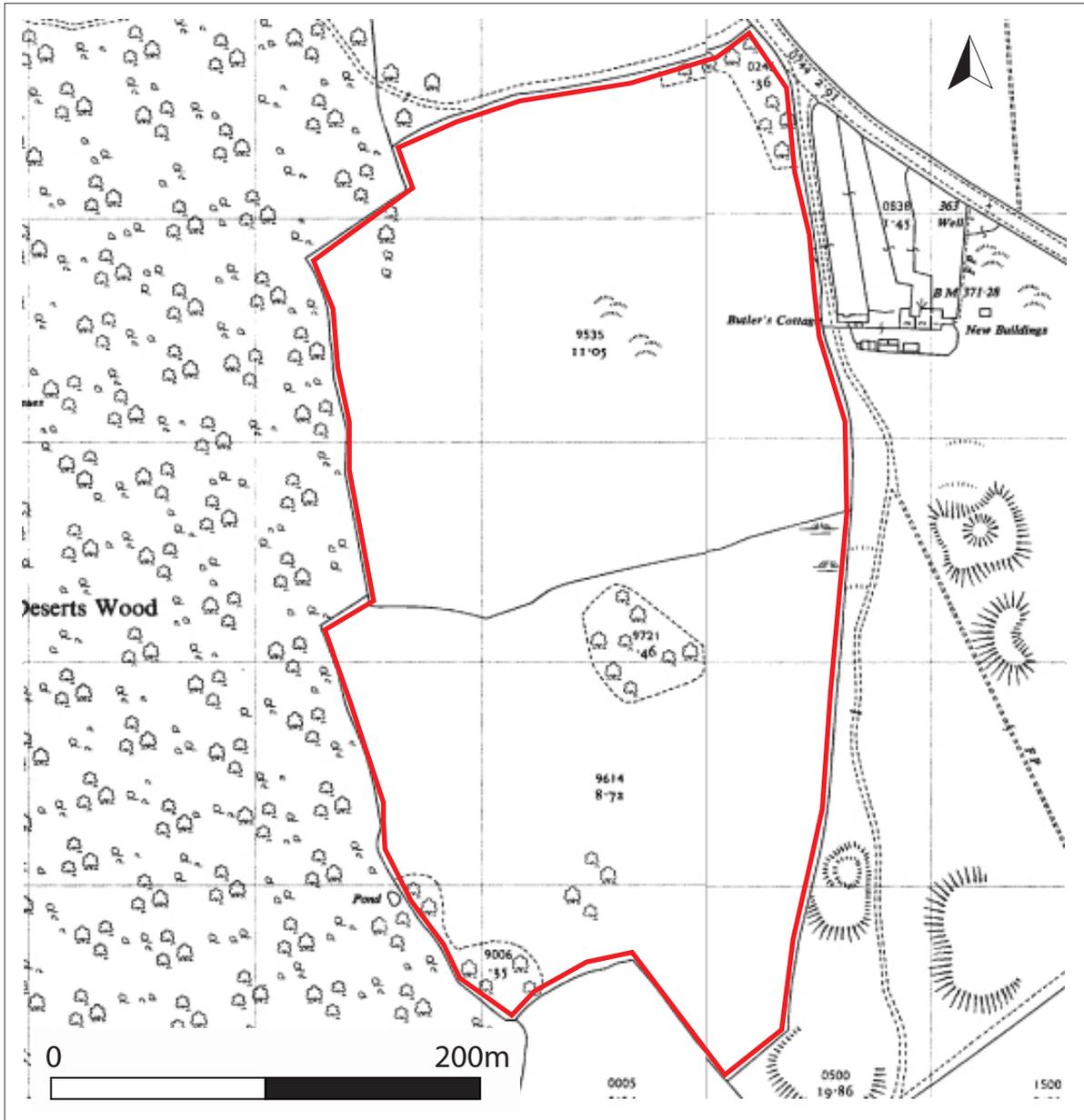


Fig 8: 1962 Ed 25 Inch OS map showing assessment area

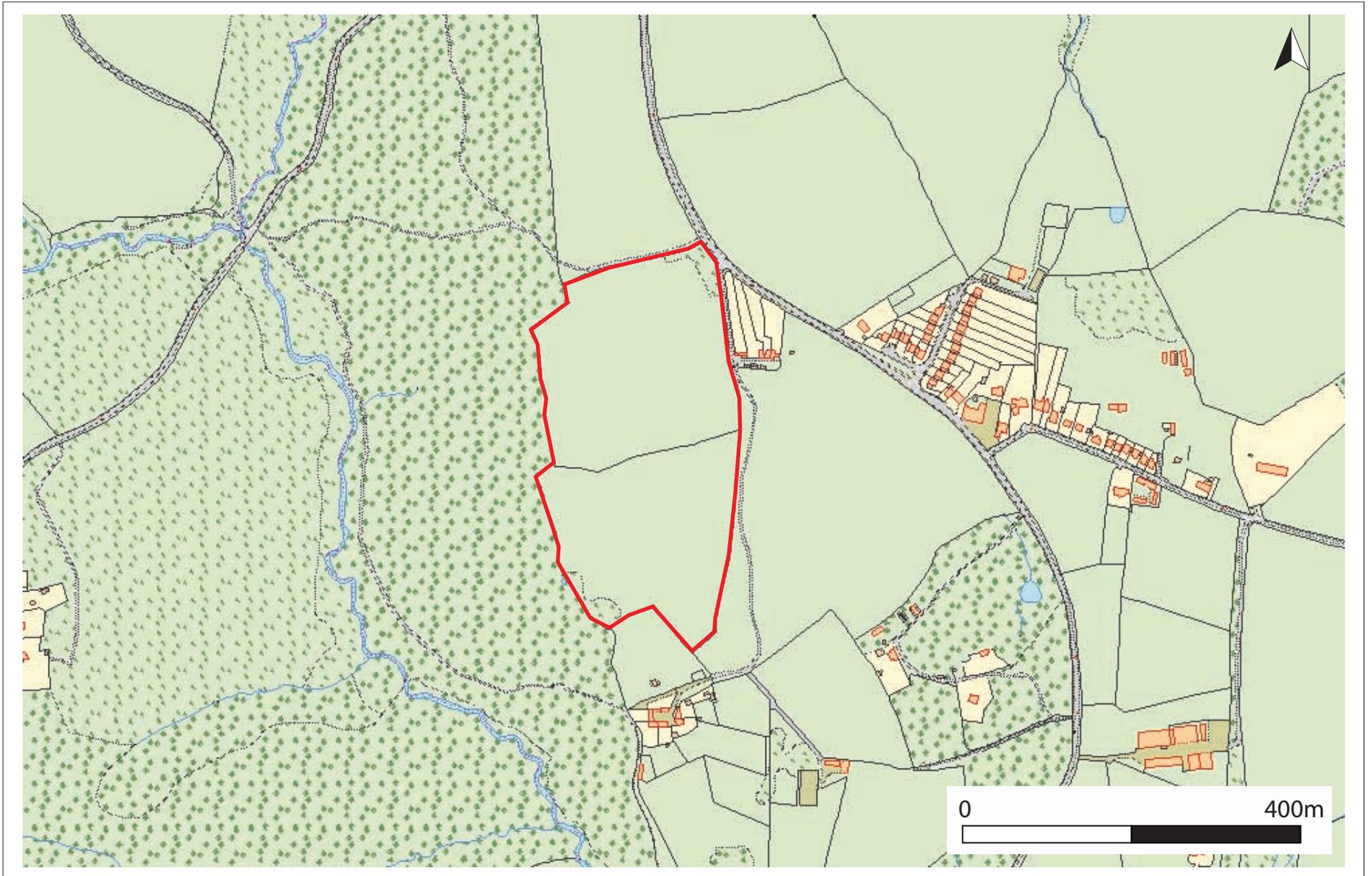


Fig 9: 2010 OS Mastermap showing assessment area

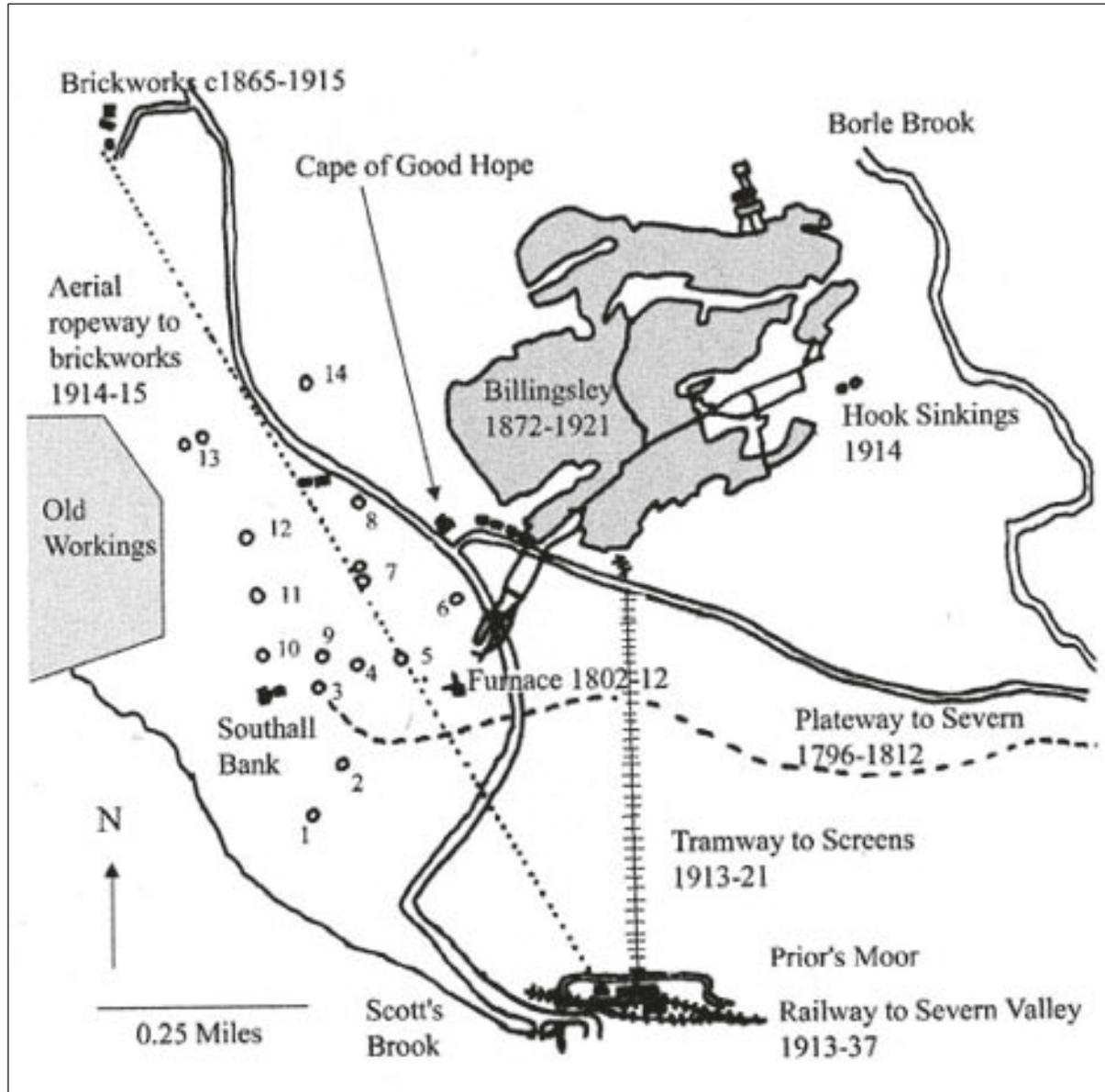


Fig 10: Undated colliery map showing industrial workings around Billingsley

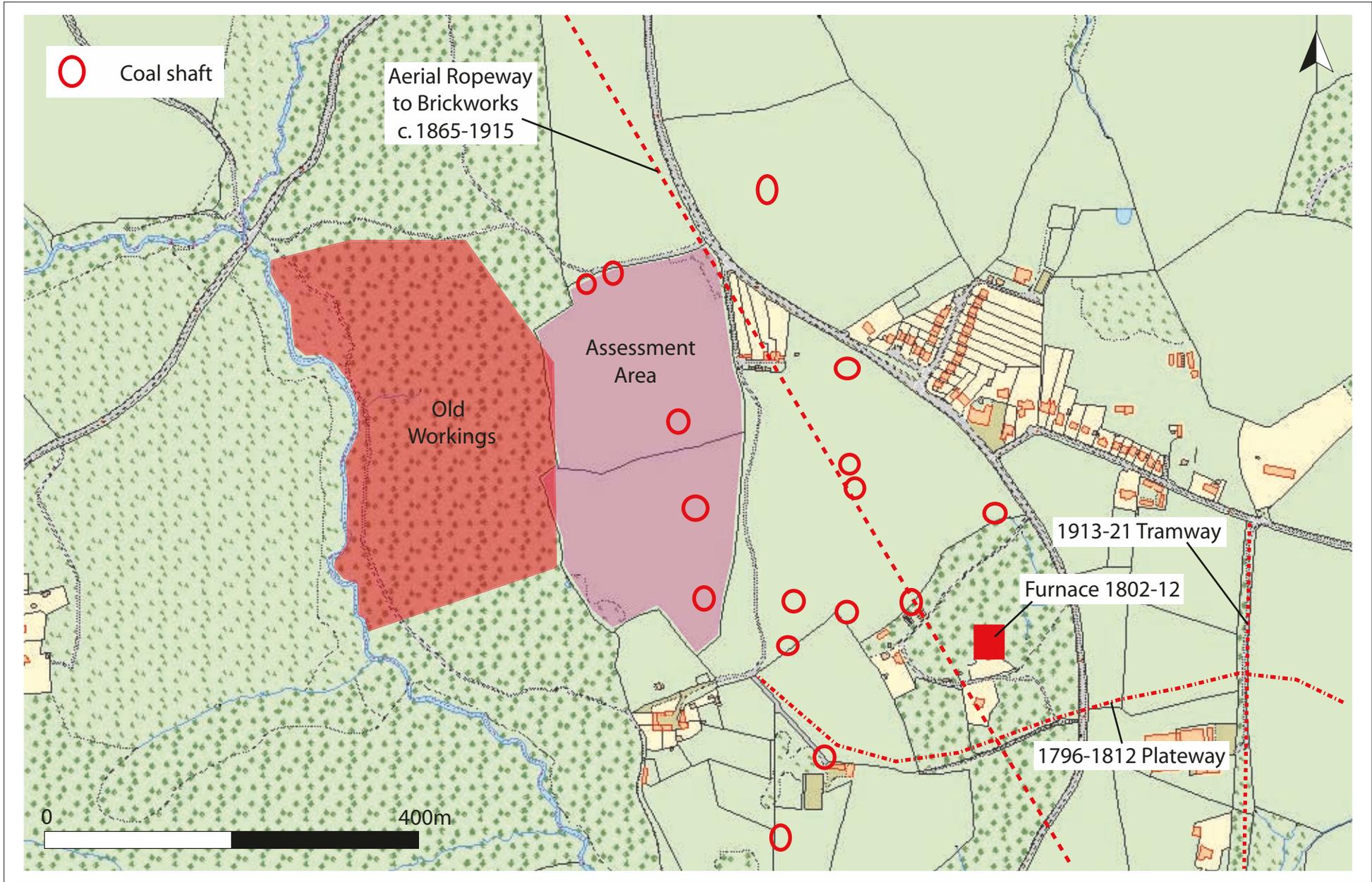


Fig 11: Plan showing approximate locations of industrial workings, transcribed from colliery map, in relation to assessment area

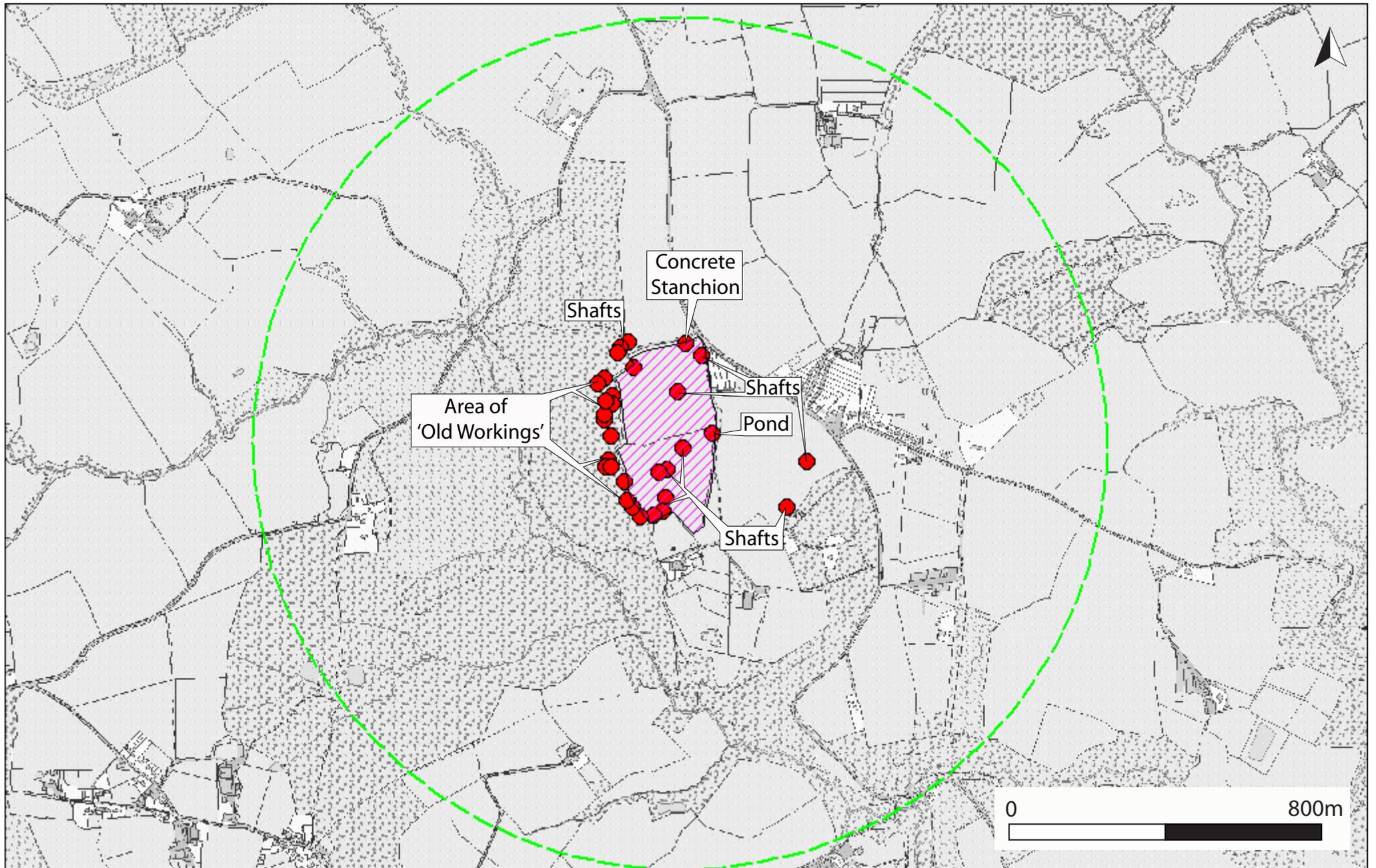


Fig 12: Locations of features noted during site visit

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APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1: View from current field entrance across northern field of assessment area
Looking north west



Plate 2: View from current entrance along eastern boundary of northern field
Looking north



Plate 3: View of mound in north east corner of northern field, close to proposed new entrance way. Looking north



Plate 4: View of possible concrete and iron support for ropeway to brickworks



Plate 5: View across northern field of assessment area. Note mineshaft mound
Looking north east



Plate 6: View of slope upon which development is proposed within northern field
Looking north



Plate 7: View of possible feature at north western corner of northern field
Looking south west



Plate 8: View of slope upon which development is proposed within northern field
Looking south



Plate 9: View of likely 1908-21 period mine shaft within centre of northern field Looking east

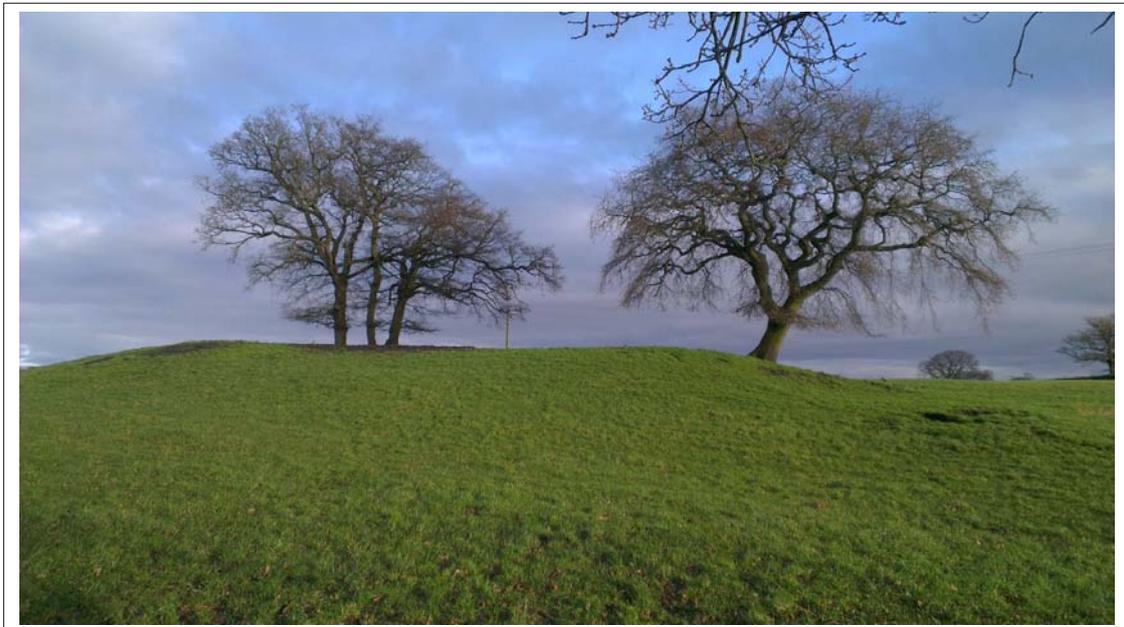


Plate 10: View of earlier mine shafts within centre of southern field, Looking west



Plate 11: View of mine workings in south of southern field.
Looking south

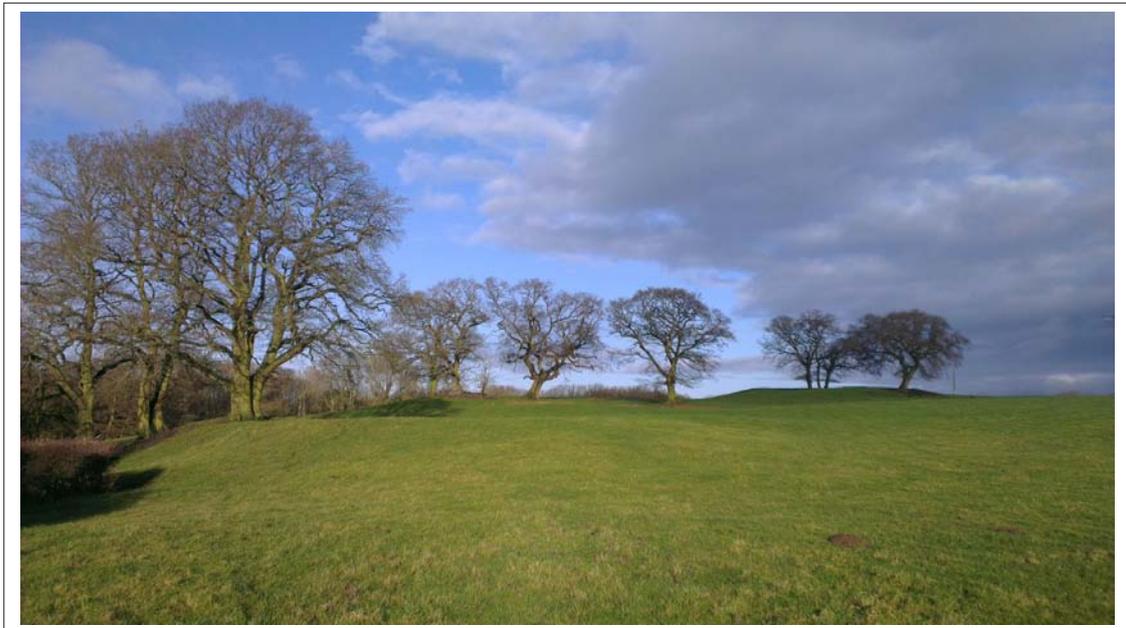


Plate 12: View of mine shaft complex within southern field
Looking north west



Plate 13: View of mine shaft adjacent to assessment area boundary in southern field Looking north

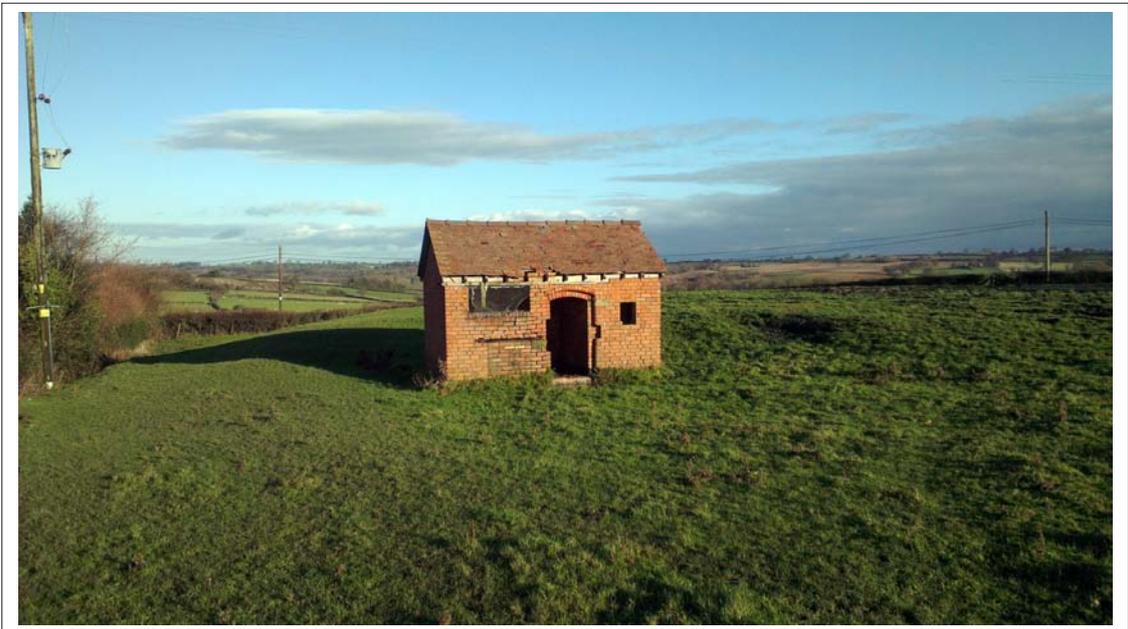


Plate 14: View of powell Duffryn period (1908-21) mine building to east of assessment area, Looking north



Plate 15: View of flooded mineshaft within Desserts Wood adjacent to assessment area boundary. Looking west



Plate 16: View of flooded mineshaft within Desserts Wood



Plate 17: View of uncapped mineshaft within Desserts Wood adjacent to assessment area boundary



Plate 18: View of uncapped mineshaft within Desserts Wood adjacent to assessment area boundary

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX III: Specification

Written Scheme of Investigation
For Desk Based Assessment & Site Walkover
at Billingsley Park Farm, Billingsley, Shropshire

Prepared for:
Mr Steven Dunn

On behalf of:
Mr Harry Scriven
Billingsley Park Farm
Bind Lane
Billingsley
Nr Bridgnorth
Shropshire

Project No: 2188

7th November 2013



NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with the proposed construction of ten holiday chalets with associated landscaping, access and infrastructure, on land to the west of the B4363 at Billingsley, Shropshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Steven Dunn on behalf of Mr Harry Scriven, Billingsley Park Farm, Billingsley, Shropshire.

1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans to construct ten holiday chalets, with associated landscaping, access and infrastructure, on land to the west of the B4363 at Billingsley, Shropshire (Henceforth – the site), NGR: SO 70963 84349. Information on the development has been supplied by Steven Dunn acting on behalf of Mr Harry Scriven Ltd. The local planning authority is Shropshire Council (Henceforth – SC). The planning application numbers are 08/0715 & 11/05174/REM.

This WSI has been prepared by Chris E Smith (MIfA), Project Manager, on behalf of Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr Steven Dunn. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during a Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit.

The purpose of the proposed Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit is to provide the Shropshire Council – Historic Environment Officer (SC-HEO) with the information requested in respect of the proposed development.

The details set out in this specification have been approved by Mick Krupa of SCC.

All work will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (IfA 2011) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Site description

The site covers two roughly rectangular shaped fields aligned north-south to the west of the B4363 at Billingsley. The site is bounded by the B4363 to the east and woodland, Deserts Woods, to the west. The site lies at 112m OD and the land use is currently pasture.

The proposed development site is located within an area known to contain remains from former coal workings (PRN 07044) (PRN 07043) and iron working sites of possible medieval and later dates (PRN 08244) (PRN08245) (PRN 07053). The proposed development site can therefore be deemed to have a moderate level of archaeological potential.

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective of the archaeological work will be to assess the impact of the

development proposals on the historic environment by means of a detailed desk top study and site visit. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed mitigation decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4 The proposed archaeological work

The proposed archaeological work relates to the whole of the site, i.e. all of the application area.

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- A detailed desk top study (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

The assessment will consider the following:

- a) the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area.
- b) the significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally
- c) the history of the site
- d) the potential impact of any proposed development on the setting of known sites of archaeological importance
- e) the potential physical impacts of any proposed development on the archaeological resource existing within the site
- f) the potential for further work, with recommendations where appropriate for a suitable investigative and/or mitigation methodology.

5 Method statement for a detailed desk top study (Stage 1)

The desk based assessment will consider the following:

1. collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER
2. assessment of all available excavation reports and archives (including unpublished and unprocessed material) affecting the site and its setting
3. assessment of all extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence and, where relevant, a re-plotting of archaeological and topographic information by a suitably qualified specialist at an appropriate scale. The main source of archaeological aerial photographic records is held at the NMR (Swindon) though other sources will be consulted (CUCAP, regional HER).
4. assessment of online records held by the Portable Antiquities Scheme relating to finds from the assessment area
5. assessment of Heritage Gateway data relating to the assessment area and its surroundings
6. assessment of archive records held at the County Archives
7. assessment of the environmental potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
8. assessment of the faunal potential of the archaeological deposits through existing data or by inference
9. assessment of the artefactual potential of the archaeological deposits through
10. existing data or by inference
11. assessment of available geotechnical information for the area including the results of test pits and boreholes
12. assessment of the present topography and land use of the area through maps and site inspection

The history of the site will also be studied. This will involve the following:

1. A review of the published resources (in particular the documents outlined in Section 2 above).
2. An analysis of relevant maps and plans. Cartographic evidence is held at the County Record Offices, including tithe maps, enclosure act plans, estate maps and all editions of the Ordnance Survey. Place and fieldname evidence from these sources must be considered.
3. An analysis of the historical documents (e.g. county histories, local and national journals and antiquarian sources) held in museums, libraries or other archives, in particular local history and archives library.
4. A review of the aerial photographic evidence.

An assessment of the potential for further investigative work will be included within the report. This will give recommendations where appropriate for a methodology for further non-intrusive survey and / or intrusive evaluation to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development and/or an appropriate mitigation strategy. The assessment will formulate a methodology for further archaeological investigation and/or mitigation within a programme of research. This will consider the use of the following techniques:

1. The use of geophysical survey.
2. A programme of trenching and/or test pits to investigate the deposit model in more detail.
3. A programme of strip, map and sample in areas of identified potential.
4. Design modification to preserve remains in situ.
5. Archaeological excavation of identified remains.
6. Archaeological watching brief on construction works.

The detail of potential further work will be agreed with both the client and SC-HEO prior

to being undertaken.

6 Method statement for a Site Visit (Stage 2)

A walkover survey will be undertaken of the proposed development area. This will consider the nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area.

Drawings will comprise measured and sketch plans at appropriate scales.

Photographs will be taken in high-resolution digital photography with the camera set to take TIFF format images with a resolution greater than eight megapixels.

The locations of previously unrecorded features will be logged using GPS. A distribution plan showing the locations of known and previously unknown features in relation to the proposed track will be produced.

Written records will be made as appropriate.

7 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

The results will be presented in a report and will be detailed and laid out in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs, re-plots and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the approved specification
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to Mick Krupa (SC-HEO), Steven Dunn and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a relevant local or national journal no later than one year after the completion of the work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record /

the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate local museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'MORPHE' (English Heritage 2006).

Arrangements will be made with the local museum before work starts. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

9 Resources and timetable

Standards

The work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Chris E Smith (a CV is available upon request).

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

No start date or timetable of works has yet been agreed.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees will be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

Chris E Smith BA (Hons) MA MIfA

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX IV: Full HER Gazetteer

Full Record Information

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 07023
Name: Brick and Tile Works, Billingsley
Map Sheet: SO78NW
Grid Reference: Centred SO 7071 8505 (10m by 10m)
Summary: The site of a 19th to 20th century brick and tile works.
Description: Brick and Tile Works <1><2>
Building, use not indicated. Map indicates probable survival of historic building(s). Former clay pits shown as earthworks and a water filled hollow <3>

Sources

Number	Reference
<02>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1903. OS County Series 66SE, 1903.
<03>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1979. OS SO78NW, 1979.
<01>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1891. OS County Series 66SE, 1891.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- BRICKWORKS (Early 19th century to Early 20th century (pre-war) - 1800 AD to 1913 AD)
- TILE WORKS (Early 19th century to Early 20th century (pre-war) - 1800 AD to 1913 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible) Sites & Monuments Record	07023

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 07029
Name: Billingsley Colliery
Map Sheet: SO78SW
Grid Reference: Centred SO 7149 8434 (188m by 248m)
Summary: A colliery which may have originally been served by the possible tramway PRN 07042. This mine ceased operations at the beginning of the 20th century.
Description: Billingsley Colliery. This colliery may have originally been served by the possible tramway 7042 <1><2>
Mine (dis) <3>
It is noted that this mine ceased operations at the beginning of the 20th century. Offices, powerhouse, workshop and garage are indicated to have survived. The remains of shafts, spoil heaps, a tramway and incline are also noted <4>

Sources

Number	Reference
<02>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1903. OS County Series 66SE, 1903.
<03>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1967. OS SO78SW, 1967.
<01>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1891. OS County Series 66SE, 1891.
<04>	Field recording form: Shropshire Caving and Mining Club. 1994. IRIS Form.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- COLLIERY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD? to 1901 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Sites & Monuments Record
SHINE Candidate (Possible)

Reference/Title

07029

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 07030
Name: Coal Workings, Billingsley
Map Sheet: SO78SW
Grid Reference: SO 7241 8422 (point)
Summary: The site of post medieval coal workings.
Description: Old Shafts (Coal). A group of two shafts 50m apart
<1>
Old Shafts <2>
Wooded area. No indication of workings <3>

Sources

Number	Reference
<02>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1903. OS County Series 66SE, 1903.
<03>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1967. OS SO78SW, 1967.
<01>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1891. OS County Series 66SE, 1891.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Highley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- COAL WORKINGS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1901 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade
SHINE

Reference/Title

Possible earthwork remains of
Coal Workings of post medieval

date W of Highley

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Sites & Monuments Record
SHINE Candidate (Yes)

Reference/Title

07030

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 07031
Name: Coal Workings, Brooksmettings
Map Sheet: SO78SW
Grid Reference: SO 7050 8466 (point)
Summary: The site of post medieval coal workings.
Description: Old Shafts (Coal). A group of two shafts 30m apart. These workings may be associated with the shaft 350m to the SE (PRN 07043) <1>
Old Shafts <2>
Open space, partly wooded area. No indication of workings <3>

Sources

Number	Reference
<02>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1903. OS County Series 66SE, 1903.
<03>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1967. OS SO78SW, 1967.
<01>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1891. OS County Series 66SE, 1891.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Sidbury, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- COAL WORKINGS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1901 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible) Sites & Monuments Record	07031

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	07037
Name:	Colliery, Upper Cowslow, Covert
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	SO 7030 8320 (point)
Summary:	The site of a 20th century or earlier former colliery.
Description:	Fields and woodland <1><2> Mine (dis). Spoil heaps shown as earthworks. It is unclear from the available map sources when and for how long this mine was in operation <3>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1892. OS County Series 73NE, 1892.
<03>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1967. OS SO78SW, 1967.
<02>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1903. OS County Series 73NE, 1903.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- COLLIERY ((pre) Early 20th century (pre-war) - 1900 AD to 1913 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible) Sites & Monuments Record	07037

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	07043
Name:	Coal Workings, Billingsley
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	SO 7084 8451 (point)
Summary:	The site of post medieval coal workings.
Description:	Coal Pits <1> Coal Pit <2> Woodland, no indication of workings <3> Old Shaft in woodland at SO 7084 8451 <4> Deserts Wood. No indication of workings <5>

Sources

Number	Reference
<04>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1903. OS County Series 66SE, 1903.
<05>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1967. OS SO78SW, 1967.
<03>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1891. OS County Series 66SE, 1891.
<02>	Map: Greenwood C & Greenwood J. 1827. Map of the County of Salop.
<01>	Map: Baugh R. 1808. Map of Shropshire.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire
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Monument/Component Types

- COAL WORKINGS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1901 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible) Sites & Monuments Record	07043

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	07044
Name:	Coal Workings, Billingsley
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7117 8418 (374m by 420m)
Summary:	A series of earthworks, one associated with a shaft visible on a map of 1903. These earthworks give the appearance of spoil heaps probably associated with Billingsley Colliery (PRN 07029)
Description:	Rough pasture, no workings depicted <1> Old Shaft at SO 7105 8402 <2> A series of earthworks, one associated with the shaft noted on reference source 1. These earthworks give the appearance of spoil heaps probably associated with Billingsley Colliery (PRN 07029) <3>

Sources

Number	Reference
<02>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1903. OS County Series 66SE, 1903.
<03>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1967. OS SO78SW, 1967.
<01>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1891. OS County Series 66SE, 1891.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- COAL WORKINGS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1901 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade

SHINE

Reference/Title

Earthwork and possible below ground remains of Coal Workings, comprising shafts and spoil heaps of 19th century date.

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Sites & Monuments Record
SHINE Candidate (Yes)

Reference/Title

07044

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 07052
Name: Coal Workings, Deserts Wood
Map Sheet: SO78SW
Grid Reference: SO 705 840 (point)
Summary: The site of post medieval coal workings.
Description: Coal Pitts. These workings appear as a linear group extending from c. SO 706 835 to c. SO 705 843 <1>
Chorley Covert (woodland), no workings depicted <2><3>

Sources

Number	Reference
<03>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1967. OS SO78SW, 1967.
<02>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1891. OS County Series 66SE, 1891.
<01>	Map: Rocque J. 1752. Map of Shropshire.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- COAL WORKINGS (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1901 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible) Sites & Monuments Record	07052

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	07053
Name:	Billingsley Furnace
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7136 8403 (108m by 142m)
Summary:	The site of an early 19th century furnace with probable engine house.
Description:	Billingsley Furnace <1> Building (use not indicated) at SO 7135 8401, 70m SW of a small pond (not titled), fed by a stream to the N. It is possible that this building, which approximates to the location of the furnace depicted on reference source 1, may have been associated with, or on the site of, the furnace. The pond may have been the furnace pool <2> Building (use not indicated) at SO 7135 8401. The pond is shown, but appears to have been partly drained/infilled <3> The building depicted on the 1882 and and 1902 OS maps is still extant. It looks very much like an engine house; that was Norman Mutton's opinion when he visited the site in the 1960s. The building was turned into a cottage after the furnace was abandoned in the early 19th century. It is at the corner of a right angle defined by two substantial stone walls; the one on the north side is especially impressive. The furnaces themselves were probably immediately to the north.<4>

Sources

Number	Reference
<03>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1967. OS S078SW, 1967.
<02>	Map: Ordnance Survey. 1891. OS County Series 66SE, 1891.
<01>	Map: Baugh R. 1808. Map of Shropshire.
<04>	Correspondence: Poyner David R. 2010. Woodside Bungalow and Billingsley Furnace Emails.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- ENGINE HOUSE? (Early 19th century - 1805 AD? to 1812 AD)
- FURNACE (Early 19th century - 1805 AD? to 1812 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible) Sites & Monuments Record	07053

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	07531
Name:	Kinlet Hall and park
Map Sheet:	S078SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 71 82 (1000m by 1000m)
Summary:	Kinlet Hall, rebuilt in the early 18th century, was surrounded by a park which seems to have changed little in the 19th century.
Description:	From 1295 there was at least one deer park at Kinlet, and in 1308 'Wopark' and 'Old Park' were mentioned (Cal. Inq. P.m. iii, p.189). Presumably they lay in the later area of the park, south-west of the Hall.

The Hall was rebuilt 1727-9 by Francis Smith in brick with stone dressings, the main block being of seven by seven bays (N. Pevsner, *Shropshire* (1958), 161). Rocque's Map of Shropshire of 1752, although small in scale, indicates extensive formal plantings, around the Hall, especially to the east or north-east where they extended to meet an approach road from Highley. The main approach was from the south, and was apparently dead straight. It was probably the southernmost part of that drive which survived in 1883 as a short ride near Oak Cottage, east of Brook's Coppice (O.S. 6, LXXIII.NE (1883)). That southern approach bisected the park, which extended (roughly) north to the Hall and church, east to Bardley Court, south to the road bounding Brook's Coppice, and east to the road between Bradley and Kinlet vicarage, which marked the eastern corner of the park.

By 1808 (R. Baugh, *Map of Shropshire*) the southern and eastern approaches had been done away with and a new approach contrived from the south-east from opposite an inn (in 1883 the Eagle and Star). It would seem likely that the period 1752 x 1808 in fact saw a comprehensive reworking of the Hall's surrounds, with formal being supplanted by informal. By 1827 Kinlet's grounds had been extended north to the parish boundary (C. and J. Greenwood, *Map of Shropshire* (1827)).

Later 19th century accounts of the park give widely varying acreages for it, although they do consistently note the quality of the estate's woodland. A 'magnificent avenue' stretching across the grounds was mentioned in 1851 (S. Bagshaw, *Directory of Shropshire* (1851), 648)

<1>

Kinlet Hall (Listed grade I: 0823/32/13) was rebuilt in 1727-9 by Francis Smith of Warwick for William Lacon Childe on an exposed and windswept site, looking east across a valley towards Nortons End (and incidentally to the house of the author and nurseryman John Rea, owner of what in the mid 17th century was the largest collections of tulips in England (M. Hadfield et al, *British Gardeners: A Biographical Dictionary* (1980), 236)). The main block, of brick with stone dressings, is of seven by seven bays. To either side, and connected to the main block by brick walls pierced by elaborate stone gateway arches, are four-bay service blocks. ->

-> Of the form of the grounds in the early-mid 18th century there is apparently little evidence. Formality, both in pleasure grounds adjacent to

the Hall, and in the park beyond, would be expected, and is hinted at on Rocque's Map of Shropshire (1752), which appears to show a double avenue running east from the hall, and single ones north and west. All trace of those had disappeared by the 1780s, from when the first detailed map of Kinlet survives. A wilderness, still extant at that date (see below), hints at what had probably already been lost. ->

-> Neither is there evidence of when Kinlet Hall became the sole habitation in the vicinity of Kinlet parish church, a substantial 12th-century and later structure which lies 200 m to the south-east of the Hall. Certainly it was before 1752, and the rebuilding of 1727-9 would seem a likely context. There seems, however, to be no local tradition of an imparkment desertion, despite a belief that a village did once lie in the area of the church. Kinlet village today lies a kilometre to the south-east on the B 4363. ->

-> The earliest detailed evidence for the landscape around Kinlet Hall is a map of Kinlet demesnes and an accompanying view of Kinlet from the north-east, both of 1782 (microfilm copies in Shrops. R.O. 5587/1). They show the park and grounds much as in the later 19th century. Kinlet Hall stood in an open position in parkland which fell away to the east and the south. Planting, of occasional single trees and a few small clumps, was fairly sparse, although the church, and the brick walled kitchen gardens which lay immediately to the church's west, were screened from the Hall by a plantation belt. ->

-> In 1782 and later the south-western part of Kinlet park was a discrete and compact block of c. 100 ha. of woodland called Birchen Park. That may represent the site of Kinlet's medieval deer park, first noted in 1295. 'Wopark' and 'Old Park' were mentioned in 1308 (Stamper, op,cit. 61). ->

-> Just north of Birchen Park in 1782 was a wilderness or grove, probably laid out in the earlier 18th century. That comprised a square of woodland c. 100 x 100 m, with a crow's foot of walks aligned on Kinlet Hall radiating out from a point in the centre of its western side. The wilderness had been removed by 1810 (see below for reference), although still in the 1880s (O.S, 6", LXXIII.NE) the adjacent part of Birchen Park was called 'The Wilderness'. ->

-> The main approaches to the Hall in 1782 were from the Kinlet-Billingsley road: a northward approach (the modern one) from Kinlet village, and what must have been an even steeper one westwards, continuing the line of the road (the

modern B 4555) from Netherton across the Kinlet Billingsley road to Kinlet church. Several other drives ran around and through the western half of the park including one which looped through Birchen Park. ->

-> Between 1782 and when the park was resurveyed in 1810 (microfilm copy in Shrops. A.O. 5587/1) there were few changes. The main one was the construction of farm buildings and kennels (the modern Home Farm) 300 m north of the hall. These, and the Hall, were served by a new approach (in the 1840s Bridgnorth Drive and by the end of the 19th century Dark Drive) through woodlands from the north-east. ->

-> Later changes were slight. Victorian commentators commended the estate and the park, the latter variously said to be 456 a. (S. Bagshaw, Directory of Shropshire (1851), 648) and c. 500 a. (F. Leach, The County Seats of Shropshire (1891), 281- 6), and especially their woodland, said by Leach to be reckoned the best in the county. ->

-> Many of the trees in the vicinity of the Hall were felled in the 1960s.<2>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Field survey report: Stamper Paul A. 1993. A Survey of Historic Parks and Gardens in Shropshire. p60-61
<02>	Field survey report: Stamper Paul A. 1996. Historic Parks and Gardens in Shropshire - A Compendium of Site Reports Compiled 1994 - 1997. Site Reports for Historic Environment Team

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Kinlet, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- DEER PARK (13th century to 15th century - 1295 AD? to 1499 AD)
- PARK (18th century - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible) Sites & Monuments Record	07531

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	11482
Name:	Church of St Mary, Billingsley
Map Sheet:	SO78NW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7042 8539 (10m by 10m)
Summary:	A small parish church with C12 and later fabric; largely rebuilt in 1875 by Robert Griffiths in the Decorated style. It is protected by Grade II* Listing.
Description:	<p>Mostly rebuilt by G E Street in 1875. Nave and chancel, and heavy bellcote. Stone. Good C12 South doorway. Attractive timber porch of circa 1500. Easter Sepulchre early C14. Pulpit and reading desk C17 <1></p> <p>The Listed Building Description was revised in 2008 as follows:-</p> <p>Small parish church with C12 and later fabric; largely rebuilt in 1875 by Robert Griffiths in the Decorated style.</p> <p>MATERIALS: Stone rubble with freestone dressings. Timber-framed porch; tiled roofs.</p> <p>PLAN: Nave and chancel with W end bellcote and S porch.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: In the S wall of the nave is a blocked C12 doorway. This has a roll-moulded round headed arch with colonnettes with cable mouldings and carved capitals and a tympanum decorated with hatched triangles. W of this is the timber-framed porch with bargeboards with blind quatrefoils in roundels. The porch has been restored and rebuilt on taller N and S side walls but the surviving flamboyant heads to the timber traceried sides appear to be original, as does the timber arched outer doorway with carved spandrels. The porch roof and bargeboards have been restored. The doorway into the church is round-headed with two roll-moulded round-headed arches and supposedly of 1875, but may be the north door seen by Glynne resited.</p>

The remainder of the exterior fabric is also of 1875 but may copy early window forms. Two-light Geometric Decorated style traceried W window below a large bellcote with trefoil-headed openings for two bells and a steep stone superstructure with iron cresting and a weathervane. The other windows are a mixture of Geometric style traceried designs and lancets. A chimney stack projects through the E end of the nave roof on the S side. INTERIOR: Small C12-style round-headed chancel arch of two orders. This has been thoroughly recut or replaced in the C19. The chancel has a C19 canted timber roof divided into panels. On the N wall of the chancel there is a feature considered to be a C14 Easter sepulchre. This is a gabled Gothic recess, the gable decorated with crockets and filled with pierced Geometric style tracery. A chest under the recess has a tier of blind trefoil-headed arcading. The structure has massively tall pinnacles on either side of the gable. The c. C12 font has a large plain bowl with a square section moulding above the later stem. Encaustic tiles to the chancel. The nave also has a C19 roof, arch braced with a ridge board with one tier of purlins, Jacobean pulpit and reader's desk in one with carved decoration below the cornice and tiers of panelling, C19 benches with ends with concave shoulders. HISTORY: The church was described in 1846 before restoration by Sir Stephen Glynne. SOURCES: J Newman and N Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: Shropshire* (2006), 149-50; DC Cox (ed), *Sir Stephen Glynne's Church Notes for Shropshire* (1997), 12 <4> n March 2012 three gravestones set in the floor, plus some decorative floor tiles were revealed when the carpet was rolled back. Mr David Poyner wrote some notes and took some photographs. <6>

Sources

Number	Reference
<03>	Monograph: Pevsner Nikolaus. 1958. <i>Buildings of England</i> (Shropshire). p75
<02>	Photograph: Watson Michael D. 1982. Two colour slides - N side of Billingsley Church and Norman doorway.
<00>	Card index: Shropshire County Council SMR. Site and Monuments Record (SMR) cards. SMR Card for PRN SA 11482
<05>	Monograph: Newman J & Pevsner N. 2006. <i>Buildings of England: Shropshire</i> . p149-150
<06>	TEXT: Poyner David R. 2012. Notes on the Memorials found at Billingsley Church in March 2012.
<04>	List of Buildings: Department of the Environment (DoE). 1974-

Feb-01. 4th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. p25. 110th Amendment (Grade from B to II*, Description) 24/09/2008
<01> List of Buildings: Department of the Environment (DoE). 1974-Feb-01. 4th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. p25

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- CHURCH (Medieval to Mid 19th century - 1066 AD to 1875 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade

Listed Building (II*)

Reference/Title

1053172 CHURCH OF ST MARY,
BILLINGSLEY

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)
Sites & Monuments Record

Reference/Title

11482

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 11483
Name: Church Farm House, Billingsley
Map Sheet: SO78NW
Grid Reference: Centred SO 7057 8534 (10m by 10m)
Summary: An early 19th century farmhouse, which is protected by Grade II Listing.
Description: Early C19 vernacular. Brick with tiled roof and brick stacks; 2 storeys and attic; casement windows with segmental heads and lattice glazing. Three window front. Gabled porch with round

headed entrance; dentilled eaves <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<00>	Card index: Shropshire County Council SMR. Site and Monuments Record (SMR) cards. SMR Card for PRN SA 11483
<01>	List of Buildings: Department of the Environment (DoE). 1974-Feb-01. 4th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. p25

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMHOUSE (Early 19th century - 1800 AD to 1837 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Listed Building (II)	1367861 CHURCH FARM HOUSE

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	11483

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	12067
Name:	Lower Chorley Farm House, Stottesdon
Map Sheet:	SO68SE
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 6984 8329 (10m by 10m)
Summary:	A probable 16th century farmhouse, which is protected by Grade II Listing.
Description:	Probably C16. Timber framed and brick with tiled

roof and brick stacks; 2 storeys; 3 casement windows to front; gable on left <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<00>	Card index: Shropshire County Council SMR. Site and Monuments Record (SMR) cards. SMR Card for PRN SA 12067
<01>	List of Buildings: Department of the Environment (DoE). 1974-Feb-01. 4th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. p228

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMHOUSE (16th century - 1500 AD to 1599 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Listed Building (II)	1189910 LOWER CHORLEY FARM HOUSE

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Sites & Monuments Record	12067

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	12077
Name:	Ferny Hall, Stottesdon
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7060 8302 (10m by 10m)
Summary:	A probable 17th century house, which is protected

Description: by Grade II Listing.
Probably C17. Timber framed and brick with tiled roof and brick stacks; 2 storeys; 3 casement windows to front <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<00>	Card index: Shropshire County Council SMR. Site and Monuments Record (SMR) cards. SMR Card for PRN SA 12077
<01>	List of Buildings: Department of the Environment (DoE). 1974-Feb-01. 4th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. p232

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- HOUSE (17th century - 1600 AD? to 1699 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Listed Building (II)	1367563

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Sites & Monuments Record	12077

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	17347
Name:	Southallbank Farmhouse, Billingsley
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7099 8394 (10m by 10m)

Summary: A 17th century , timber framed, farmhouse, perhaps with earlier origins, which was partly rebuilt in the 19th century, which is protected by Grade II Listing.

Description: Farmhouse. C17, perhaps with earlier origins, and with some C19 rebuilding. Timber-framed with red-brick infill and red brick. Plaintile roofs. Front lateral stack is of squared stone with brick flue. Main range with cross wing to right. Main range may have been extended to left and forwards. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range in all. Main range has two 2- light casements over door and 3- light casement. First floor has square panelled framing and was originally jettied, then underbuilt C19. Framing visible on left end where C19 extension. To right, the stack and roof above are set back, the stack being fronted by a projecting lean-to which continues to right in front of the cross-wing refronted in C19 brick. A 2- light casement on first floor and attic. 2 doors to front of lean-to. Further casements on cross-wing right end, and, on its rear, square framing partly underbuilt in brick and a 2-light attic casement. Massive purlins visible front and rear. Main range rear has two 2-light casements in C19 underbuilt ground floor, and on first floor, which is jettied, are two 1-light casements. Interior not inspected but noted as having some ceiling beams and framing <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<00>	Card index: Shropshire County Council SMR. SMR Sheets Collection. SMR Sheet for PRN SA 17347
<01>	List of Buildings: Department of the Environment (DoE). 1974-Feb-01. 4th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. p24. 21st Amendment (Addition) 31/12/87

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMHOUSE (17th century to Late 19th century - 1600 AD to 1899 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade

Listed Building (II)

Reference/Title

1367585 SOUTHALLBANK
FARMHOUSE

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)
Sites & Monuments Record

Reference/Title

17347

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):

17348

Name:

Stable range apx 20m W of Southallbank
Farmhouse, Billingsley

Map Sheet:

SO78SW

Grid Reference:

Centred SO 7096 8394 (10m by 10m)

Summary:

A 17th century, timber framed stable range, which was extended in the late 18th or early 19th centuries, which is protected by Grade II Listing.

Description:

Stable range. C17 extended late C18/early C19. Weatherboarded timber-frame and red brick with squared-stone plinth in part. Plaintile roof. L-plan, probably 7 x 3 bays. Single storey and loft, the ground floor mainly brick. 5 stable doors to left range with loft opening over, and door to right with loft opening to above right. Left end bay which is the earlier part has stone plinth and close-studded timber-framing to ground floor, and also a window. Rear of this range has 3 doors, windows and loft doors. Interior not inspected but noted as having close-studded framing in a partition wall. Included for group value only <1>

Sources

Number

<00>

Reference

Card index: Shropshire County Council SMR. SMR Sheets Collection. SMR Sheet for PRN SA 17348

<01>

List of Buildings: Department of the Environment (DoE). 1974-Feb-01. 4th List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. p24. 21st Amendment (Addition) 31/12/87

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- STABLE (17th century to Early 19th century - 1600 AD to 1837 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade

Listed Building (II)

Reference/Title

1053714 STABLE RANGE
APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES
WEST OF SOUTHBANK
FARMHOUSE

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)
Sites & Monuments Record

Reference/Title

17348

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 15348
Name: The site of a former Toll House, Billingsley
Map Sheet: SO78NW
Grid Reference: SO 7052 8541 (point)
Summary: The site of a former 18th/19th century toll house, since demolished
Description: Demolished. Not the same as PRN 15349 <0><1>

Sources

Number

Reference

<00> Card index: Shropshire County Council SMR. Site and Monuments Record (SMR) cards. SMR Card for PRN SA 15348
<01> Article in serial: Wallace A P and James R E. 1969-Dec. Turnpike

Toll Houses - A Checklist for a Photographic Survey.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- (Former Type) TOLL HOUSE (Early 18th century to Late 19th century - 1700 AD to 1899 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (No) Sites & Monuments Record	15348

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	15349
Name:	The site of a former Toll House, Billingsley
Map Sheet:	SO78NW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7074 8500 (10m by 10m)
Summary:	This site of an 18th/19th century toll house, since demolished
Description:	Demolished. Not the same as PRN 15348 <0><1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<00>	Card index: Shropshire County Council SMR. Site and Monuments Record (SMR) cards. SMR Card for PRN SA 15349
<01>	Article in serial: Wallace A P and James R E. 1969-Dec. Turnpike Toll Houses - A Checklist for a Photographic Survey.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- TOLL HOUSE (Early 18th century to Late 19th century - 1700 AD to 1899 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)
Sites & Monuments Record

Reference/Title

15349

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):

08244

Name:

Ned's Garden bloomery

Map Sheet:

SO78SW

Grid Reference:

Centred SO 7068 8397 (10m by 10m)

Summary:

This site represents: a bloomery of probable medieval to 16th century date.

Description:

A bloomery (iron working site) of probable late medieval date located on a stream forming the boundary between Stottesdon and Billingsley parishes, where a track crosses. The bloomery is only recorded in a mining document of c1800, in which it is referred to as having been worked 'in ancient times'. Earthworks, which include terraces, a slag heap and a dam, are still visible (a sketch plan is included in this article), and an outcrop of ironstone can be seen at the northern edge of the site. The dam was probably used in a water management system to drive the bellows or hammers of the bloomery. The location of the furnace itself is not obvious, though it may have been on the middle terrace. Despite the strong

likelihood that this is a medieval site, 18th century pottery has been recovered from the surface of the slag, and 17th-18th century slipware has been found embedded in the dam. The explanation for this is not clear, but since this was an active ironstone and coal mining area in the 18th century, the explanation may lie in 18th century reuse of or simple traffic across the earlier site <1>

A topographic and geophysical surveys were undertaken at "Ned's Garden" in Chorley Covert, to assess the two distinct bloomeries (Ned's Garden West & East), operating on either side of the small stream. These two sites each lie in the lower part of the valley below a series of probable early ironstone pits. The geophysical surveys produced evidence for extremely high magnitude magnetic anomalies lying on the higher river terraces in the upper parts of both sites, which were strongly suggestive of locations of ore-roasting. Other significant anomalies may be locations of smelting furnaces, but these were not identified with any certainty. The lower parts of both sites include large deposits of smelting slag draped over the terrace edge and, in the case of the eastern site, forming mounds on the stream floodplain. ->

-> The topographical survey found little conclusive evidence for the use of water power, and the site most likely comprised manually-blown bloomeries at a level well-above that of the brook. Two buildings were evident; Building B at the core of Ned's Garden West seems likely to be contemporary with the bloomery operation which was constrained by scraps of possible 14th century pottery. A similar medieval age is also suggested by a small pottery fragment from the lowest part of the slag dump on the east bank. Building A appears to be associated with a higher proportion of brick, and may therefore be younger. The site yielded no significant evidence for bloomsmithing. ->

-> This site is a widespread and well-preserved early (medieval?) industrial landscape, containing two distinct, but similar bloomery sites within two different medieval land holdings and parishes. Such a well-preserved setting and self-contained system is extremely rare, and gives this site certainly a regional and probably a national importance. The site has enormous potential for yielding detailed information on bloomery technology and technique. Recommendations for the further study and for the preservation of the site were made. <2>

Artefacts were recovered during the excavation of a number of trenches [ESA 6256] at the medieval and later iron working site at Ned's Garden complex in the parishes of Stottesdon and Billingsley. With the exception of a small lump of mortar, which may have come from a low status medieval building on the site, the only artefactual evidence for medieval activity at Ned's Garden Complex is the pottery. Out of a total assemblage of 113 sherds 62 came from contexts which could be dated to the medieval period (114, 116, 117). The pottery from these suggests a 13th to early 14th century date but given that all the sherds are small and abraded these contexts could easily be later in date. What is clear from the pottery assemblage is that there was activity which included the use and disposal of pottery at some point from the later 12th to the early 14th century. There is no ceramic evidence of activity on the site in the later medieval period. This may be partly due to the devastating effect of plagues and famines during the 14th century. The medieval pottery assemblage as a whole is similar to sites of this period in both Shrewsbury (Queen Anne House, Shrewsbury Abbey; PRN 60374) and Bridgnorth (Franciscan Friary; PRN 00381), both in the wares present and in the relative proportions of sherds from cooking pots and jugs. It is, however, unusual that the cooking pots found on this small rural site came from such a wide range of production areas. Unfortunately the size of the assemblage, and the lack of other assemblages with which to compare it, means that it is not possible to determine why this should be. -> -> The small group of post-medieval artefacts recovered from the site indicate that activity, including some building, recommenced in the late 16th to 17th century. The majority of the assemblage including both pottery and building material dates to the 18th century with a small amount of 19th century activity. The pottery from the post-medieval period is typical of the region. <3>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Article in serial: Poyner David R. 2002. Medieval ironworking at Chorley and surrounding areas.
<02>	Correspondence: Poyner David R. 2007. Email correspondence relating to Tim Young's Bloomery report.
<03>	Artefact specialist report: Bryant V. 2008. Report on the pottery and building material from the Ned's Garden complex, Stottesdon and Billingsley, Shropshire.

<04> Environmental specialist report: Young T P. 2011.
Archaeometallurgical residues from Ned's Garden & Cindermill,
Shropshire.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire
Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- BLOOMERY (15th century to 16th century - 1400 AD? to 1550 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Probable) Sites & Monuments Record	08244

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ESA5402	2000 site visit to dam at Ned's Garden bloomery		
ESA6158	2007(?) Topographical and geophysical survey at Ned's Garden bloomery site, Chorley Covert by Dr Tim Young	GeoArch	
ESA6256	2008 Excavation at Ned's Bloomery, by Dr Tim Young	GeoArch	

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 08245
Name: Two possible waterwheel sites for mine pumping at Billingsley
Map Sheet: SO78SW
Grid Reference: Centred SO 708 838 (82m by 115m)

Summary: This site represents: a mine pumping works of 18th century date, a water wheel of 18th century date.

Description: A water wheel is known to have existed in the 18th century to drain the Billingsley/ Chorley coal mines, and this article suggests two possible locations along the stream forming the boundary between the two parishes <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Article in serial: Poyner David R. 2002. Medieval ironworking at Chorley and surrounding areas.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- MINE PUMPING WORKS (18th century - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)
- WATER WHEEL (18th century - 1700 AD to 1799 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statutes and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Possible) Sites & Monuments Record	08245

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 14393
Name: Chorley Baptist Chapel
Map Sheet: SO78SW
Grid Reference: SO 7011 8323 (point)

Summary: A Baptist built in 1878, and was still in use as a Baptist chapel in 2004.
Grid ref: SO 702832

Description: Placed on the SMR from the OS 1:2500 map (1960's) <0> <1>
Baptist Chapel <1>
The Baptists built this polychrome brick chapel in 1878, the foundation-stone laying taking place on 23 September of that year. The chapel, which has its own burial ground with gravestones, is still in use as a Baptist chapel in 2004.

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	TEXT: Stewart Don. 1982 ?. Chapels Identified from Modern OS 1:2500 scale Mapping.
<00>	Card index: Shropshire County Council SMR. Site and Monuments Record (SMR) cards. SMR Card for PRN 14393
<02>	Webpage: Cox, Janice. 2013. Shropshire's Nonconformist Chapels.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL (Mid 19th century - 1878 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely) Sites & Monuments Record	14393

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 21045
Name: Fiddle bloomery
Map Sheet: SO78SW
Grid Reference: Centred SO 7052 8278 (82m by 65m)
Summary: Possible medieval bloomery site with potential evidence for the use of water power
Description: Topographic and geophysical surveys were undertaken at the site known as the Fiddle bloomery, which lies within an area of ancient coppice (Old Coppice). The site comprises a slag dump, much of which has been removed by quarrying, and on the valley floor a probable leat, with a slag dump to the north along the foot and lower slopes of the northern valley side. ->
-> Strong geophysical anomalies on the slope were interpreted as ore-roasting sites and further anomalies were suggestive of buildings on a platform within the slope. The possible buildings included features with a strong magnetic signature, likely to be part of the bloomery, but this location also yielded a large quantity of post-medieval pottery and is likely to be the site of mill buildings and the associated cottage known from documentary evidence. The site appears to have been used as a water mill in the late 17th century, and it remains unclear whether the bloomery site also employed water power. If the evidence for a leat is accepted, then the most likely mode of operation would have been for a dam/sluice placed across the stream at the western end of the gorge. The pond so created would have relied on the river bank between this point and the knoll (100,195), together with any superimposed artificial dam. There is little evidence for any dam at present, although the bank may be stone-faced immediately south of the knoll. The slag dump does approach the river bank from the east, but the preserved top of the dump lies only at about 82.5m OD. It is, however, possible that erosion associated with eastwards (downstream) migration of the stream meander at this point has removed evidence for a higher barrier. The surface of the flood plain to the north now lies at 81.5-82.5 m OD, so unless this level has been appreciably raised since the Operation of the mill, the surviving dump would only allow ponding of the stream to little more than bank-full level. The site has not yielded significant evidence for bloomsmithing. ->
-> The Fiddler bloomery, sited close to a source of fuel and arguable water-power, appears to have potential for evidence for a different stage of

technological development than those at Ned's Garden (PRN 08244). This site is certainly of regional importance, and clarification of the role of water-power might also give it a national level of importance. Recommendations for the further study and for the preservation of the site were made. <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Correspondence: Poyner David R. 2007. Email correspondence relating to Tim Young's Bloomery report.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- BLOOMERY (15th century to Post Medieval - 1400 AD? to 1901 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Probable) Sites & Monuments Record	21045

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ESA6159	2007(?) Topographical and geophysical survey at Fiddle bloomery, Old Coppice by Dr Tim Young	GeoArch	
ESA6620	2008 Excavation at Fiddle bloomery, Old Coppice by Dr Tim Young	GeoArch	

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 21046
Name: Site of Water Mill, 200m S of the Ferny Hall complex
Map Sheet: SO78SW
Grid Reference: SO 7050 8281 (point)
Summary: Site of possible 17th century watermill
Description: During investigation at Fiddle bloomery, a possible medieval bloomery site (PRN 21045), geophysical survey identified anomalies suggestive of buildings on a platform within the slope. Although the possible buildings included features with a strong magnetic signature likely to be part of the bloomery, the location also yielded a large quantity of post-medieval pottery and is likely to be the site of the mill buildings and the associated cottage. The site appears to have been used as a water mill in the late 17th century, though it remains unclear whether the bloomery site also employed water power. A possible leat runs along the valley floor of the site and if accepted, then the most likely mode of operation would have been for a dam/sluice placed across the stream at the western end of the gorge. The pond so created would have relied on the river bank between this point and the knoll (100,195), together with any superimposed artificial dam. There is little evidence for any dam at present, although the bank may be stone-faced immediately south of the knoll. <1>
Excavations at the site of the possible mill building revealed walls on a different alignment to those seen on the geophysical survey. Details taken from a talk held on 08/11/08 about progress at the Fiddle Bloomery site by Dr Tim P. Young, awaiting further report. <2>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Correspondence: Poyner David R. 2007. Email correspondence relating to Tim Young's Bloomery report.
<02>	SMR comment: Baxter Charlotte. Comments by SMR compiler in SMR database. Comment made 18/11/2008

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- CORN MILL (17th century - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)
- WATERMILL (17th century - 1600 AD to 1699 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record SHINE Candidate (Possible)	21046

Associated Activities/Events

Event ID	Name/Ref	Organisation	Description
ESA6159	2007(?) Topographical and geophysical survey at Fiddle bloomery, Old Coppice by Dr Tim Young	GeoArch	

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	21116
Name:	Milestone with metal plate, on B4363, Pool Plantation, South of Billingsley
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	SO 7144 8391 (point)
Summary:	A late 18th/early 19th century milestone with metal plate. Superscription "BRIDGNORTH / 7 MILES / CLEOBURY MORTIMER / 7 MILES"
Description:	Milestone (M.S.) depicted here on the 1st edition County Series 1:10560 Map. <1>
	Superscription BRIDGNORTH 7 MILES CLEOBURY MORTIMER 7 MILES <2>
	Found and photographed on the 18th March 1996 as part of the 1995 Milestone Survey (ESA5818) <2>
	Found and photographed on 27th February 2005 in the Milestone Society's 2005 to 2008 Survey (ESA6253) <3>
	Found and photographed on the 10th April 2013 in the Milestone Society's 2009 to 2013 Survey (ESA6999) <4>

Sources

Number	Reference
<03>	Project archive: Reade AT. 2005 -2008. The Milestone Society (Shropshire) Survey of Mileposts 2005 to 2008. BNCM07
<02>	Field recording form: Shropshire County Council. 1995-1997. SCC Milestone Survey record forms. Div4/E7
<01>	Map: Ordnance Survey. c1872-1897. OS County Series 1:10560 (6 inch) maps (1st edition) - digital dataset.
<04>	Project archive: Haynes J B. 2009 -2013. The Milestone Society (Shropshire) Survey of Mileposts 2009 to 2013. BNCM07

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- MILESTONE (Late 18th century to Early 19th century - 1760 AD to 1837 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statutes and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	21116
Milestones Survey	Div4/E7
SHINE Candidate (Unlikely)	
Milestone Society ID Number	BNCM07

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	21301
Name:	Earthwork remains of narrow ridge and furrow c.400m SE of Hook Farm
Map Sheet:	SO78SW

Grid Reference: Centred SO 7158 8466 (283m by 378m)
Summary: Earthwork remains of an area of narrow ridge and furrow of unknown post-medieval date.
Description: Earthwork remains of an area of narrow ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs in a field to the SE of Hook Farm. <1><2>

Sources

Number	Reference
<02>	Vertical aerial photograph: UK Perspectives. 1999/ 2002. UK Perspectives MAPS Digital Aerial Photographic Data Set for Shropshire.
<01>	Vertical aerial photograph: Cartographical Services Ltd. 1983. Set of vertical aerial photographs, 1983. Frame 8643

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1901 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE	Earthwork remains of an area of narrow ridge and furrow of unknown post-medieval date c.400m SE of Hook Farm

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE Candidate (Yes) Sites & Monuments Record	21301

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 21300
Name: Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow c.200m SE of Hook Farm
Map Sheet: SO78SW
Grid Reference: Centred SO 7151 8489 (365m by 244m)
Summary: Earthwork remains of an area of ridge and furrow of unknown date.
Description: Earthwork remains of an area of ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs in fields to the S and SE of Hook Farm. <1><2>

Sources

Number	Reference
<02>	Vertical aerial photograph: UK Perspectives. 1999/ 2002. UK Perspectives MAPS Digital Aerial Photographic Data Set for Shropshire.
<01>	Vertical aerial photograph: Cartographical Services Ltd. 1983. Set of vertical aerial photographs, 1983. Frame 8643

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- RIDGE AND FURROW (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1901 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
SHINE	Earthwork remains of an area of narrow ridge and furrow of unknown post-medieval date c.400m SE of Hook Farm

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record SHINE Candidate (Yes)	21300

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 24284
Name: Lower Chorley Farm
Map Sheet: SO68SE
Grid Reference: Centred SO 6983 8331 (10m by 10m)
Summary: Lower Chorley Farm, a farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427), largely from the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale mapping.
Description: Loose Courtyard with farm buildings on two sides of the yard. Additional Plan Details: Additional detached elements to main plan. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: Medieval. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): None.
Position of Farmhouse: Detached, side on to yard.
Farmstead Location: Hamlet. Survival: Partial Loss - less than 50% change. Confidence: High.
Other Notes: Large modern sheds to the side of the historic farmstead suggest that the farmstead is still in use. Some Evidence for Conversion. Dated by listed farmhouse (PRN 12067). D - hay barn demolished. Conversions of barns? <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Geospatial data: Baxter Charlotte. 2010. Historic Farmstead Characterisation Dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMSTEAD (Medieval to Unknown - 1066 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	24284

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	25760
Name:	Ferny Hall
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7059 8301 (10m by 10m)
Summary:	Ferny Hall, a farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427), largely from the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale mapping.
Description:	Linear. Additional Plan Details: None. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 17th Century. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): None. Position of Farmhouse: Attached to agricultural range. Farmstead Location: Isolated. Survival: Extant - No apparent alteration. Confidence: High. Other Notes: Dated by listed farmhouse (PRN 12077) ?no longer in agricultural use. <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Geospatial data: Baxter Charlotte. 2010. Historic Farmstead Characterisation Dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire
---------------------	------------------------------------

Monument/Component Types

- FARMSTEAD (17th century to Unknown - 1600 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	25760

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	25761
Name:	Scots House
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7072 8351 (10m by 10m)
Summary:	Scots House, a farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427), largely from the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale mapping.
Description:	Regular Courtyard L-Plan. Additional Plan Details: Presence of small second yard with one main yard evident, Additional detached elements to main plan. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 19th Century. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): None. Position of Farmhouse: Farmhouse set away from yard. Farmstead Location: Isolated. Survival: Partial Loss - less than 50% change. Confidence: High. Other Notes: Farmstead surrounded by small fields/stack yard areas. <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Geospatial data: Baxter Charlotte. 2010. Historic Farmstead Characterisation Dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMSTEAD (Early 19th century to Unknown - 1800 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Sites & Monuments Record

Reference/Title

25761

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):

25762

Name:

Southallbank Farm

Map Sheet:

SO78SW

Grid Reference:

Centred SO 7097 8394 (10m by 10m)

Summary:

Southallbank Farm, a farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427), largely from the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale mapping.

Description:

Regular Courtyard comprising an L- Plan range with detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Additional Plan Details: Regular Courtyard T-Plan. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 17th Century. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): 17th Century.

Position of Farmhouse: Detached, side on to yard. Farmstead Location: Isolated. Survival: Partial Loss - less than 50% change. Confidence: Medium.

Other Notes: Some Evidence for Conversion. RCt? Dated by listed farmhouse (PRN 17347) and listed L-range stables (PRN 17348) Now become an RCu, No longer in agricultural use. Farm buildings converted to dwellings. <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Geospatial data: Baxter Charlotte. 2010. Historic Farmstead Characterisation Dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMSTEAD (17th century to Unknown - 1600 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	25762

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	25763
Name:	Rays Farm
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7132 8321 (10m by 10m)
Summary:	Rays Farm, a farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427), largely from the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale mapping.
Description:	Regular Courtyard E-Plan. Additional Plan Details: Regular Courtyard F-Plan. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 19th Century. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): None. Position of Farmhouse: Detached, side on to yard.

Farmstead Location: Located within a park..
Survival: Extant - No apparent alteration.
Confidence: High.
Other Notes: Large modern sheds to the side of the historic farmstead suggest that the farmstead is still in use. Some Evidence for Conversion. Broken RCe. RCf with additional range creating an RCe. Within Kinlet Hall park. No longer in agricultural use, converted to Workshops and manufacturing premises. <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Geospatial data: Baxter Charlotte. 2010. Historic Farmstead Characterisation Dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMSTEAD (Early 19th century to Unknown - 1800 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	25763

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	25764
Name:	Bynd Farm
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7222 8363 (10m by 10m)

Summary: Bynd Farm, a farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427), largely from the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale mapping.

Description: Regular Courtyard T-Plan. Additional Plan Details: Additional detached elements to main plan. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 19th Century. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): None. Position of Farmhouse: Farmhouse set away from yard. Farmstead Location: Isolated. Survival: Extant - No apparent alteration. Confidence: Medium.

Other Notes: Large modern sheds to the side of the historic farmstead suggest that the farmstead is still in use. Some Evidence for Conversion. Additions now form an RCf. Historic farm no longer in agricultural use, converted to holiday lets (and dwellings?) <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Geospatial data: Baxter Charlotte. 2010. Historic Farmstead Characterisation Dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMSTEAD (Early 19th century to Unknown - 1800 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	25764

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 25797
Name: Hook Farm
Map Sheet: SO78SW
Grid Reference: Centred SO 7133 8498 (10m by 10m)
Summary: Hook Farm, a farmstead first identified and

Description:

classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427), largely from the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale mapping.
Loose Courtyard with farm buildings on two sides of the yard. Additional Plan Details: Additional detached elements to main plan. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 19th Century. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): None.
Position of Farmhouse: Detached, side on to yard. Farmstead Location: Isolated. Survival: Extant - No apparent alteration. Confidence: High.
Other Notes: Large modern sheds to the side of the historic farmstead suggest that the farmstead is still in use. Small pigsty lost attached to end of one of the LC2 ranges <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Geospatial data: Baxter Charlotte. 2010. Historic Farmstead Characterisation Dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMSTEAD (Early 19th century to Unknown - 1800 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Sites & Monuments Record

Reference/Title

25797

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 25798
Name: Prospect House
Map Sheet: SO78SW
Grid Reference: Centred SO 7150 8420 (10m by 10m)
Summary: Prospect House, a farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427), largely from the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale mapping.
Description: Parallel. Additional Plan Details: None. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 19th Century. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): None. Position of Farmhouse: Detached, side on to yard. Farmstead Location: Isolated. Survival: Farmhouse only survives. Confidence: Medium. Other Notes: Two C20 farm buildings to E <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Geospatial data: Baxter Charlotte. 2010. Historic Farmstead Characterisation Dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMSTEAD (Early 19th century to Unknown - 1800 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade

Sites & Monuments Record

Reference/Title

25798

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.): 25799

Name: Cape of Good Hope

Map Sheet: SO78SW

Grid Reference: Centred SO 7132 8432 (10m by 10m)

Summary: Cape of Good Hope, a farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427), largely from the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale mapping.

Description: Loose Courtyard with farm buildings on three sides of the yard. Additional Plan Details: None. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 19th Century. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): None. Position of Farmhouse: Farmhouse set away from yard. Farmstead Location: Loose farmstead cluster. Survival: Farmhouse only survives. Confidence: Medium. Other Notes: DISPcl? no defined yard area. Public house, distance of buildings to road and pub possibly indicates agricultural use. <1>

Sources

Number

<01>

Reference

Geospatial data: Baxter Charlotte. 2010. Historic Farmstead Characterisation Dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish

Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMSTEAD (Early 19th century to Unknown - 1800 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	25799

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	25800
Name:	Hawkswood
Map Sheet:	SO68SE
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 6970 8473 (10m by 10m)
Summary:	Hawkswood, a farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427), largely from the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale mapping.
Description:	Regular Courtyard U-Plan. Additional Plan Details: Additional detached elements to main plan. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 19th Century. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): None. Position of Farmhouse: Farmhouse set away from yard. Farmstead Location: Loose farmstead cluster. Survival: Partial Loss - less than 50% change. Confidence: High. Other Notes: Some Evidence for Conversion. Open sided hay barn in field now demolished. Open sided hay barn/Dutch barn in stack yard demolished. Two shelter shed back to back one opening onto field, the other onto yard <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Geospatial data: Baxter Charlotte. 2010. Historic Farmstead Characterisation Dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Sidbury, Bridgnorth, Shropshire
---------------------	---------------------------------

Monument/Component Types

- FARMSTEAD (Early 19th century to Unknown - 1800 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	25800

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	25801
Name:	Church Farm
Map Sheet:	SO78NW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7056 8536 (10m by 10m)
Summary:	Church Farm, a farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010, (ESA6427), largely from the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale mapping.
Description:	Regular Courtyard U-Plan. Additional Plan Details: Additional detached elements to main plan. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 19th Century. Date Evidence from Working Building(s): None. Position of Farmhouse: Detached, side on to yard. Farmstead Location: Hamlet. Survival: Extant - No apparent alteration. Confidence: High. Other Notes: Large modern sheds to the side of the historic farmstead suggest that the farmstead is still in use. Some Evidence for Conversion. Listed farmhouse (PRN 11483). No longer in agricultural use, converted to dwellings. Small detached yard (LC1) demolished. central farm building dividing main RCu yard into four. <1>

Sources

Number	Reference
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<01> Geospatial data: Baxter Charlotte. 2010. Historic Farmstead Characterisation Dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- FARMSTEAD (Early 19th century to Unknown - 1800 AD?)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	25801

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	28656
Name:	Powder house from Adrian Pearce Mines Survey
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	SO 71746 84008 (point)
Summary:	Powder house from Adrian Pearce Mines Survey identified during 2009 AP survey
Description:	Powder house from Adrian Pearce Mines Survey identified during 2009 AP survey

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- POWDER MAGAZINE (Late 19th century to 20th century (post-war) - 1880 AD to 1999 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	28656

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	28657
Name:	Platforms and mounds
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 72155 84598 (185m by 143m)
Summary:	Platforms and mounds identified during 2009 AP survey
Description:	

Sources

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

Monument/Component Types

- MOUND (Unknown date)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	28657

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	28664
Name:	Site of field barn c 150m SW of 4 The Midwinters
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 7008 8404 (27m by 13m)
Summary:	Below ground remains of a field barn of post medieval date
Description:	Field barn depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. <1><2>

Sources

Number	Reference
<02>	Map: Ordnance Survey. c1899-1903. OS County Series 1:2500 maps (2nd edition) - digital dataset.
<01>	Map: Ordnance Survey. c1872-1897. OS County Series 1:10560 (6 inch) maps (1st edition) - digital dataset.

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Stottesdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire
---------------------	------------------------------------

Monument/Component Types

- FIELD BARN (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1901 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	28664

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	30130
Name:	Old quarry, The Bind, Billingsley
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 72085 83962 (14m by 16m)
Summary:	A quarry first identified and classified by the Historic Mineral Workings Data Capture Project carried out by the Minerals Section of Shropshire County Council and its successor Shropshire Council. This was a desktop exercise largely utilising the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale "County Series" mapping.
Description:	NAME: The Bind, Billingsley, COMMENT: Old quarry. MINERAL: Carb (U) Highley Beds Sandstone. STONE TYPE: Sandstone

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Geospatial data: French G. Provisional Source Entry: Historic Quarries Data. HQ1058

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire
---------------------	-------------------------------------

Monument/Component Types

- SANDSTONE QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1901 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	30130

Associated Activities/Events

[Top](#)

Record Details

ID (Preferred Ref.):	30131
Name:	Old quarry & quarry, Pool Plantn. Billingsley
Map Sheet:	SO78SW
Grid Reference:	Centred SO 71497 83808 (60m by 29m)
Summary:	A quarry first identified and classified by the Historic Mineral Workings Data Capture Project carried out by the Minerals Section of Shropshire County Council and its successor Shropshire Council. This was a desktop exercise largely utilising the digital version of the c.1900 OS large scale "County Series" mapping.
Description:	NAME: Pool Plantn. Billingsley, COMMENT: Old quarry & quarry. MINERAL: Carb (U) Highley Beds Sandstone. STONE TYPE: Sandstone

Sources

Number	Reference
<01>	Geospatial data: French G. Provisional Source Entry: Historic Quarries Data. HQ1059

Location - Administrative Areas

Civil Parish	Billingsley, Bridgnorth, Shropshire
---------------------	-------------------------------------

Monument/Component Types

- SANDSTONE QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1901 AD)

Find Types

Designations

Other Statuses and References

Type/Grade	Reference/Title
Sites & Monuments Record	30131

Associated Activities/Events

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Export generated by HBSMR from [exeGesIS SDM](#)

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX V: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Billingsley Park Farm, Billingsley, Shropshire

Site Name:	Billingsley
Site Code:	BPF/13/DBA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SO 70954 84222
Site Type:	Brown Field
Project Type:	Desk Based Assessment
Project Manager:	Chris E Smith
Project Dates:	January 2014
Categories Present:	Post-medieval - Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited,
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,
Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk