

Archaeological assessment of Madeley, Shropshire

Hal Dalwood

with contributions by Derek Hurst, Richard Morriss, Elizabeth Pearson and Paul Stamper

Summary

The historic town of Madeley was surveyed during the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey, a desk-based study of 64 smaller historic towns in Shropshire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Archaeological and documentary evidence relating to the historic core of Madeley was carefully analysed, comprising topographic data, published and unpublished archaeological reports, museum collections, primary and secondary historical sources, historical maps, and field data recorded by the project team.

Detailed evidence is provided on the character and layout of the settlement in the medieval and post-medieval periods. For each period the available information is analysed and mapped in detail, and a model of the development of the town is proposed. In addition, the evidence for pre-urban occupation is considered, together with evidence of 19th century occupation. All archaeologically-relevant information has been recorded as part of the county Sites and Monuments Record. Specialist assessments of artefacts, ecofacts, standing buildings and documentary sources are included. A detailed archaeological research framework has been developed for Madeley, which will inform future archaeological investigations as well as management decisions.

The historic core of Madeley contains buried archaeological deposits, and these are judged to have moderate potential. In addition there is moderate potential for the recovery of artefact and ecofact assemblages. The historic buildings do not constitute an extensive body of evidence, and are judged to have low potential for detailed study and recording. The surviving documentary sources are only of average quantity and consequently the potential for further study is limited.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and landuse

The urban area of Madeley is located at NGR SO 324890 in Wrekin District. The modern settlement of Madeley comprises the historic settlement focus surrounded by 19th century housing and industrial development. The historic core and surrounding areas was extensively re-developed in the 1960s and 1970s as part of Dawley (now Telford) New Town.

1.2 Topography, geology and soils

Madeley lies at a height of between 100m and 125m OD. The underlying topography is a shallow valley, drained by the Washbrook which runs south to the River Severn. The soils are unsurveyed, but are within an area covered by the Clifton, Hodnet and Rivington 2 associations. These are generally seasonally waterlogged typical stagnogleys or well

drained brown earth and brown podzolic soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Ragg *et al* 1984) overlying Productive Coal Measures (British Geological Survey 1:250,000, sheet 52°N-O.4°W).

1.3 Chronological outline

The estate of Madeley is probably documented as early as the eighth century, when it was bought by Milburga (VCH Shrops 11, 35; Gelling 1990, 191). It has been suggested that the dedication of the church to St Michael may indicate an early foundation (VCH Shrop 11, 59). The estate remained a possession of the church of Wenlock from the eighth century until the dissolution of Wenlock Priory in 1540. The manor of Madeley was described in Domesday Book (Thorn and Thorn 1986, 252c).

The early medieval settlement was probably grouped around two streets (Church Street and Station Street) and the church (VCH Shrop 11, 27). The grange of Wenlock Priory was at Madeley Court. A charter for a weekly market and annual fair was granted by the prior of Wenlock in 1269 (*ibid*, 55), and this stimulated the growth of a new town laid out along the Shifnal to Much Wenlock road (*ibid*, 28; Rowley 1972, 179). In the 1320s there were 52 burgages held by 25 tenants in the "new market of Madeley" and seven burgages held by four tenants in the lord's demesne (VCH Shrops 11, 28). There is documentary evidence for burgages in 1426 (Beresford and Finberg 1973, 152).

The town was surrounded by open fields: Mill Field to the south and southeast; West Field (or possibly *le Schanofeld*) to the west; Cradeley and Downall Field to the north and northeast (VCH Shrop 11, 41-2). A mill is documented in 1291 and there was possibly a second mill in 1363 (*ibid*, 45). There was industry in Madeley from the medieval period: coal was being mined by 1322 and ironstone by 1540; the early extraction sites were along the gorge of the River Severn (*ibid*, 22). The River Severn was used for barges and trows from the early 15th century (*ibid*, 23).

In 1540 Madeley became a royal possession on the dissolution of Wenlock Priory, and was sold to Robert Brook in 1544, after which the lordship of the manor passed through various families (VCH Shrop 11, 35-6). The manor house was at Madeley Court, the medieval grange of Wenlock Priory (*ibid*, 37-8; SA 1067). The economic potential of the area was developed from the late 16th century, when Madeley coal was shipped to Worcester (*ibid*, 46). There was a royalist garrison at Madeley in 1645, and later that year the church was garrisoned by parliamentary troops (*ibid*, 22), and subsequently the tenants of the manor gain a measure of short-lived independence (O'Riordan 1985).

There was a small industrial population in *c* 1660, mostly consisting of colliers and boatmen (VCH Shrop 11, 22 and 27). A range of trades are documented in 1660: mercer, tailors, butchers, carpenters, coopers, bowyer and smiths (*ibid*, 22). The market ceased in the 17th century although it was revived in the 18th century (*ibid*, 55). The town of Madeley was not the focus of settlement expansion during the development of the industry in the area in the 18th century, and it did not expand much beyond the original medieval plan (*ibid*, 28). Some minor industries were established in the town in the late 18th century, including a china decorating works (*ibid*, 54).

The population of the parish grew from the early 18th century as industry expanded, and new industrial settlements were built near the coalmines and foundries in Coalbrookdale and Madeley Wood (VCH Shrop 11, 22, 27 and 45-55) and the canal port of Coalport (*ibid*, 30). These settlements lay outside the study area.

The roads to Shifnal and Much Wenlock became turnpike roads in 1764 (VCH Shrop 11, 25). A branch of the Shropshire Canal was built to the east of the town in 1789-92, and later industrial developments were either adjacent to it or joined to it by tramroads (*ibid*, 26). The iron bridge over the River Severn was constructed by Darby in 1779-8, and opened in 1780 (*ibid*, 22, 30 and 56). This led to the growth of the new town of Ironbridge

on the north bank of the river, and the market moved here at the end of the 18th century (*ibid*, 22, 30 and 55-6).

There was a growth in the number of extraction and manufacturing industries close to the town in the 19th century, including coalmines, sandpits, brickworks and porcelain works (VCH Shrop 11, 47-8 and 52-4) and railway lines were built in the mid-19th century (*ibid*, 27). The town was in decline in the late 19th century and 20th century and was incorporated in Telford new town in the 1960s.

1.4 Placename studies

The earliest recorded form of the placename is *Madelei* in Domesday Book (Thorn and Thorn 1983), meaning "Mada's (or Madda's clearing" (Gelling 1990, 190-1). Madeley is one of a group of eight contiguous parishes in east Shropshire with -ley (*-leah*) names, probably evidence for extensive areas of ancient woodland in the Anglo-Saxon period (Gelling 1992, 14, fig 6).

1.5 Syntheses of documentary and archaeological data

The documentary evidence relating to Madeley for the earlier medieval period has been described by Eyton (1856, 319-24) and the entire history of the parish until the 1980s was comprehensively described by Baugh in 1985 (VCH Shrops 11, 21-77). The available archaeological information was incorporated into the *Victoria County History* account. The present assessment was carried out by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey in 1993. The text was revised in March 1995 to incorporate the results of fieldwork undertaken by the Survey (see section 1.7). No information published after December 1994 has been incorporated into this assessment.

1.6 Cartographic sources

The tithe map (Foxall 1980) was the major cartographic source used in this assessment.

1.7 Archaeological excavations and surveys

No archaeological excavations have been carried out in Madeley, although there have been excavations outside the study area at Madeley Court (Youngs *et al* 1979, 275; SA 1067). The study area defined for the archaeological assessment lies within the survey area of the Nuffield Survey, which has produced detailed information on areas in the parish, but outside the study area (Clark and Alfrey 1987). Fieldwork was undertaken by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey in November 1994. This identified remains, investigated and revised the extent of components, and recorded 18th and 19th century cellarge and modern developments in the urban area.

1.8 Acknowledgments and personnel

The survey was aided by Duncan L Brown, who helped with the interpretation of pictorial sources. Survey fieldwork was undertaken by Hal Dalwood and Dale Rouse. Analysis, report writing and editing were carried out by Hal Dalwood.

2 Pre-urban evidence

There is little evidence for early settlement at Madeley, and the evidence for certain periods might be expected to be slight, given the suggestion that Madeley lay within an area of extensive ancient woodland in the early Anglo-Saxon period (Gelling 1992, 14; VCH Shrop 11, 22). The early medieval settlement described in Domesday Book was probably focused on the church of St Michael, dated to the 12th century (VCH Shrops 11, 59; SA 677). The extent of early medieval occupation has been provisionally defined (SA 5202).

3 Medieval archaeological evidence

3.1 Medieval remains and buildings

No archaeological excavations have been carried out in the study area. A pictorial record of 1789 (Shropshire Records and Research Unit 1987) indicates that St Michael's church, demolished in 1794, was of 12th century date (VCH Shrops 11, 59, 63-4; D L Brown pers comm; SA 677). However, no structural remains of the medieval church survive. There are two recorded medieval houses in Madeley (SA 12846 and SA 12851).

3.2 Medieval urban components

Analysis of the evidence summarised above and of cartographic and documentary sources indicated the existence of nine urban components. The characteristics of these urban components are summarised below.

Churchyard (SA 5191). The churchyard lies at the south end of Madeley and contained the church of St Michael, built in the 12th century (VCH Shrop 10, 59, 63-4; SA 677). Documentary evidence indicates that the churchyard was enlarged in the late 18th century (VCH Shrop 11, 64) and the extent of the medieval churchyard component is defined from the 1849 Tithe Map and includes the probable site of the medieval vicarage (SA 12830).

Market place (SA 5190). Documentary sources indicate there was a market at Madeley from 1296 when the prior of Wenlock granted a charter (VCH Shrop 11, 55). The medieval market place component is identified as a funnel-shaped widening at the east end of Park Avenue. The component is defined from the 1849 Tithe Map.

Tenement plots (SA 5192, SA 5193, SA 5194, SA 5195, SA 5196, SA 5197). Documentary evidence indicates there were 52 burgages by the 1320s. Tenement plots components (SA 5194 and SA 5195) are identified north and south of the identified market place (SA 5190), and two components (SA 5196 and SA 5197) are identified north and south of the High Street to the east of the market place. Two further tenement plot components (SA 5192 and SA 5193) are identified further east along the High Street (VCH Shrop 11, 28).

It is uncertain whether all these tenement plot components are of medieval origin. Although plot boundaries are poorly preserved in two identified components (SA 5194 and SA 5195), these components are aligned on the identified market place (SA 5190) and are likely to date from the foundation of the town in 1296. The tenement plot component east of the market place contains one of two identified medieval buildings in Madeley (SA 12846). The tenement plot components (SA 5192 and SA 5193) further east along the High Street were identified by Baugh (VCH Shrop 11, 28), who regarded this area as the focus of the new town. The northern component contains a building dated to the late medieval period (SA 12851). The extent of medieval tenement plots was defined from the 1849 Tithe Map, but the overall survival of identifiable plot boundaries is poor.

Street system (SA 5200). The medieval street system is identified from documentary and cartographic sources. Two curvilinear streets (Station Road and Church Street) probably predate the medieval planned town and relate to the earlier medieval village (VCH Shrop 11, 27-8). The planned town was aligned on an axial street, the Shifnal to Much Wenlock road. A number of streets have been identified as medieval lanes giving access to the open fields (*ibid*).

3.3 Medieval urban form

Definition and classification. The medieval urban form (SA 5201) has been defined and mapped, based on the extent of the identified urban components. The limits of the urban form are not well established. The available evidence indicates that the medieval urban form of Madeley can be classified as a small market town (English Heritage 1992).

Survival. No archaeological excavations have taken place in Madeley and the depth of medieval deposits below modern ground surface has not been recorded.

The medieval church was demolished in 1794 (SA 677). Two medieval houses survive as standing buildings (SA 12846 and SA 12851). The components of the medieval urban form comprising the churchyard, tenement plots, market place and street system can be only be identified with difficulty in the modern plan.

4 Post-medieval archaeological evidence

4.1 Post-medieval remains and buildings

No post-medieval deposits have been recorded in Madeley, although post-medieval remains have been recorded in the immediate area. A total of 17 post-medieval buildings have been recorded.

4.2 Post-medieval urban components

Analysis of the evidence summarised above and of cartographic and documentary sources indicated the existence of 15 urban components. The characteristics of these urban components are summarised below.

Churchyard (SA 5191). The medieval churchyard continued used in the post-medieval period. St Michael's church was remodelled in the post-medieval period and demolished in 1794 (VCH Shrop 11, 63-4). A new church was built on the same site and opened in 1797, and the churchyard was enlarged (*ibid*, 64). The post-medieval churchyard component is defined from the 1849 Tithe Map and includes the site of the post-medieval vicarage (SA 12830).

Market place (SA 5190). Documentary sources indicate there was a market at Madeley until the 17th century (VCH Shrop 11, 55). The medieval market place continued in use in the post-medieval period, and the documented market house (SA 5177) probably stood at the east end of the market place.

Tenement plots (SA 5192, SA 5193, SA 5194, SA 5195, SA 5196, SA 5197, SA 5210, SA 5211, SA 5213, SA 5214). The identified medieval tenement plots were probably all occupied in the post-medieval period, although few standing buildings survive that are earlier than 1800. The surviving buildings also indicate that there was some expansion of the occupied area in the post-medieval period, and four additional tenement plot components are identified (SA 5210, SA 5211, SA 5213, SA 5214). The extent of post-medieval tenement plots was defined from the 1849 Tithe Map, but the overall survival of identifiable plot boundaries is poor.

Farms (SA 5198 and SA 5199). Two post-medieval farms were identified. Upper House farm (SA 5199) contains a house built in the 17th century (SA 12835) and other buildings. Madeley Hall (SA 5198) contains a house built in the early 18th century (SA 12837) and other buildings.

Street system (SA 5200). The medieval street system continued in use in the post-

medieval period. The road between Shifnal and Much Wenlock (the main east-west road through Madeley) became a turnpike road in 1764 (VCH Shrop 11, 25).

4.3 Post-medieval urban form

Definition and classification. The post-medieval urban form (SA 5215) has been defined and mapped, based on the extent of the identified urban components. This shows some expansion of the urban area from the medieval period. The available evidence indicates that the post-medieval urban form of Madeley can be classified as a post-medieval small market town (English Heritage 1992).

Survival. Archaeological investigations in Madeley have not demonstrated the survival of post-medieval deposits, and the thickness and depth of post-medieval deposits below modern ground surface has not been recorded. However it is probable that post-medieval deposits may be encountered a short distance below the modern ground surface.

A total of 16 buildings dating from the 16th to late 18th century survive in Madeley and one other buildings of this date is recorded (now demolished).

The components of the post-medieval urban form comprising churchyard, tenement plots, market place and street system can not be readily identified due to later changes in the medieval fabric. There is moderate survival of the post-medieval urban form to the present day.

5 Post-1800 archaeological evidence

The remit of the present study has not allowed for a detailed survey and assessment of the archaeological evidence relating to Madeley in the period from 1800. Further work is required before such an assessment can be carried out, and this should be integrated with the work already carried out in adjacent areas of the parish (Clark and Alfrey 1987). However major archaeological remains have been identified in the study area, including the railway station, opened in 1860 (SA 5170) and the railway line to Coalport (SA 5169). Industrial sites in close vicinity to the town dated to the 19th century include two coalmines (SA 5172 and 5173), a brickworks (SA 5176), a sandpit (SA 5174) and a tramroad (SA 5175). There are 10 listed buildings dated to the 19th century within the study area.

6 Specialist assessments

6.1 Assessment of artefactual evidence J D Hurst

The only artefact from the study area is a prehistoric arrowhead (SA 663).

6.2 Assessment of environmental evidence E A Pearson

No environmental archaeological remains have been recovered from Madeley to date.

6.3 Assessment of primary documentary sources P A Stamper

The quantity and quality of surviving medieval documentation can be said to be only slightly above average, and few documents survive which relate to Much Wenlock priory's administration of the town. Post-medieval documents dealing with Madeley are more abundant, although the majority principally derive from or concern economic activity in the parish rather than life in the town.

Madeley's history is complex and detailed, a reflection of the parish's key role in the industrial revolution. It is especially fortunate therefore that there is a modern account (VCH Shrop 11). Almost all studies of the Industrial Revolution at least mention Madeley; inevitably, however, it is discussed as a setting for industrial activity rather than as an urban centre.

6.4 Assessment of buildings R K Morriss

Despite being swallowed up in the sprawl of Telford New Town, Madeley has managed to preserve fragments of its past. The oldest surviving building appears to be the much rebuilt Little Haye (43-44 Church Street; SA 12846), considered to be in origin a medieval timber-framed two-bay hall. Apart from that, in the middle and eastern parts of the town, the main centre since the 19th century at least, there are only substantial timber-framed remnants at 61-62 High Street (SA 12851), and at 13-14 and 36-7 Station Street (SA 12856 and SA 17029). Pre-Victorian buildings are also fairly rare in this part of the town.

The main cluster of historic buildings lie at the western end of sinuous Church Street, and are mainly related with the early 17th century timber-framed Upper House (SA 12835) and the brick-built, high status, Old Hall of *c* 1700 (SA 12837). Most of the timber-framed buildings in this area appear to have agricultural origins and the whole area has a rural rather than urban character. Indeed, there are similarities with a minor country estate.

The church itself was rebuilt by Telford at the end of the 18th century, but the nearby Vicarage (SA 12830) is of the same style and period as the Old Hall. It is possible that the hall and church represents an earlier focus of the settlement, before the development of the present centre further to the north and east.

Survey and analysis. At least two of the older buildings (The Little Haye; SA 12846, and 61-5 High Street; SA 12851) have been surveyed but there has been no extensive survey and no synthetic study of the whole.

Assessment of the listing details. The list is undated but appears to be reasonably comprehensive, if a little too succinct, and accurate.

7 Archaeological research framework

7.1 Model of urban development

A model of the medieval and post-medieval town of Madeley has been produced which is predictive and capable of testing through archaeological investigation. This model has both chronological and spatial (landuse) dimensions (see sections 2 to 6) and is based on an analysis of documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources. The model is derived from the current academic understanding of urban development in Britain, and forms one element of a developing regional research framework. The model is provisional and will be subject to confirmation or revision in the future as new information becomes available, or new studies lead to changing understandings of towns in the region.

7.2 Chronological framework

The archaeological and documentary evidence indicates that urban occupation commenced in the 13th century but probably developed from the nucleus of a medieval rural settlement (possibly originating in the Anglo-Saxon period). Documentary evidence suggests that there was a period of economic decline in the 17th to 19th centuries. There is no archaeological evidence to indicate early occupation at Madeley. Although Madeley is first documented in the mid-8th century as an estate, the location of the contemporary settlement focus is not known. However from at least the 12th century the settlement focus was the church, and probably the two streets that lead to it.

The granting of a market charter in 1269 probably dates the foundation of the town, comprising the market place (SA 5190) and tenement plots (SA 5192, SA 5193, SA 5194, SA 5195, SA 5196, SA 5197) laid out along the Much Wenlock to Shifnal road. Madeley was the urban centre for an area of archaeological importance in the post-medieval period, including the nearby industrial settlements of Coalbrookdale, Madeley Wood and Coalport. This was particularly the case from the particularly from the mid-16th century until the early years of the 19th century, when Ironbridge was developed as an urban centre. It is probable that minor changes to the town plan can be dated to the late 16th to 17th century with the growth of industrial activity in the area surrounding the town. The town grew and new tenement plots were laid out on areas formally outside the town as well. The broad outlines of this chronological framework are provisional and require testing through archaeological investigation.

7.3 Urban landuse

The medieval and post-medieval components identified here (sections 4.2 and 5.2) have been mapped and constitute a model of urban landuse for each period. These landuse models are partial and provisional and capable of testing through archaeological investigation. None of the urban components of Madeley have been archaeologically investigated and little is understood of the nature and density of occupation and has changed through time. The medieval and earlier post-medieval urban form was substantially modified prior to the date of the earliest reliable cartographic source, the 1849 Tithe Map. Therefore there is some difficulty in defining the limits of medieval and post-medieval components, and results from archaeological fieldwork will help define the extent of urban occupation.

7.4 Potential for survival of buried remains

Stratified deposits have not yet been demonstrated to exist within the urban area and no information is available on the depth of archaeological deposits. Buried remains in Madeley have considerable potential for illuminating the development of industry in the area from the 14th century. The continued economic importance of the town in the 19th century may have implications for the preservation of deposits throughout the urban area.

Fieldwork was undertaken by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey in November 1994. The extent of 18th and 19th century cellarage was mapped, together with the extent of 20th century development (new buildings and major landscaping work). This showed that there was moderate cellarage along the main streets and extensive modern redevelopment within the historic core. It is likely that evidence for more extensive cellarage has been obscured by modern refurbishment of frontages and pavements. As a result of the comprehensive re-development of the historic town centre since the 1960s, it is possible that archaeological deposits relating to earlier historic periods only survive in isolated areas. However it is also possible that in some areas earlier deposits are sealed beneath thick dumps of industrial debris (section 7.5).

7.5 Potential for artefactual studies J D Hurst

General. No archaeological excavation has been undertaken in Madeley, and so the extent of surviving artefactual evidence in buried deposits cannot yet be assessed in any detail. The site of the town has been continuously occupied over a long period including extensive post-medieval development up to the 19th century, and so it is likely that earlier deposits may be disturbed. However, this tendency may have been countered by the substantial industrial activities in the vicinity of the town. This type of activity is often associated with substantial waste residues, which may cover and so preserve earlier deposits.

Period discussion. Since only a single artefact has been reported from Madeley, there is insufficient artefactual evidence for any discussion to be undertaken.

Comparison with documentary evidence. Documentary evidence indicates that industries such as coal mining and ironstone mining were based in Madeley in the medieval period. By the 17th century there were a range of craftsmen typical of a small market town (mercator, tailor, butcher, coopers, smith). In the 18th and 19th century a ceramic industry grew up, including porcelain decoration, and brick making (VCH Shrop 11, 53).

7.6 Environmental archaeology E A Pearson

No fieldwork has been carried out in the town, and therefore the full potential for recovery of environmental remains and research is unknown. The soils are seasonally waterlogged, and in podzolic soils which have a naturally high organic content it is possible that archaeological organic material may survive, providing information relating to the surrounding environment or to dumped occupational rubbish. The soils are likely to be slightly acid to neutral, and therefore moderate survival of faunal remains such as animal bone and molluscs can be expected.

As no environmental remains have been recovered in Madeley to date, any environmental material would be of interest. This could provide information on the past environment, diet, living conditions and agricultural or industrial economy. Future excavation should include a policy of sampling and wet-sieving deposits in order to recover plant, insect, molluscs and small animal remains in conjunction with hand-collection of larger items. Where appropriate, specialist sampling for soil and pollen analysis may be required.

7.7 Potential for study of standing buildings R K Morriss

The only part of the town worthy of closer architectural study (individual buildings apart) is that around the western end of Church Street and associated with the upper house and Old Hall.

7.8 Summary of research potential

The historic core of Madeley contains buried archaeological deposits, and these are judged to have moderate potential. In addition there is moderate potential for the recovery of artefact and ecofact assemblages. The historic buildings do not constitute an extensive body of evidence, and are judged to have low potential for detailed study and recording. The surviving documentary sources are only of average quantity and consequently the potential for further study is limited.

8 Management framework

8.1 Urban archaeological area

The mapped extent of the medieval and post-medieval urban forms defined above indicated the extent of the urban area (Madeley Urban Archaeological Area).

8.2 Existing protection measures

The different parts of the urban area are afforded different measures of protection through legislation and the planning process. Directly relevant measures are outlined below.

Scheduled ancient monuments. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Madeley, but it is possible that following the current Monuments Protection

Programme, English Heritage may add other monuments in Madeley to the schedule.

Listed buildings. There is a total of 29 buildings listed for their historic or architectural importance within the urban area. Although unlisted, many other buildings are of considerable historic importance. The management of all historic buildings requires special care and attention, while the management of Listed Buildings is especially important. Listed Buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, and unauthorised alteration is a serious offence. This protection is also likely to preserve archaeological remains under and around such buildings and it is important that archaeological and historic building matters are considered together.

In Wrekin District, specialist advice on the management of historic buildings is provided by the District Council with support from the County Council. Some grant aid is available for the repair of historic buildings and information and advice is available from the District Council Conservation Officer.

Conservation area. A Conservation Area (the Ironbridge Gorge Conservation Area) has been defined which partially encompasses the archaeological area (Wrekin District Local Plan (in preparation)).

8.3 Management approach

The archaeological urban area of Madeley probably contains buried remains relating to medieval and post-medieval occupation, associated with contemporary buildings. The buried remains may vary in complexity and depth, but probably contain significant archaeological information. It is desirable that any proposed development within the urban area that has a potential impact on earthworks or buried remains should be assessed by the appropriate archaeological body.

The course of action recommended will depend upon the nature of the development and current planning legislation and frameworks. The archaeological response will be based on both the archaeological information summarised in this document and any subsequent archaeological information recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record.

9 Principal groups of documentary sources compiled by P A Stamper

(SRO: Shropshire Record Office)

SRO 566 Manor court rolls, mid-14th to mid-19th century, total of 25, evenly spread but

SRO 1190 with a long gap from 1449 to 1677

SRO 1224

SRO 1681

SRO 2280

SRO 1681 Good collection of 18th century and later deeds and leases

SRO 2280 Parish records. Registers from 1645 onwards (but with a gap 1677 to 84); churchwardens' accounts 1641 to 1712 and 1764 to 1856; and glebe terriers for 1699 and 1710-11

SRO 3763 Victoria County History research notes on Madeley

SRO 2280 Tithe map and apportionment, 1849

(LincsAO: Lincolnshire Archives Office)

LincsAO 2 Haw 3/E/1-14 Manorial court records

10 References

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12 Mapping

The illustrations for this report comprise CAD plots of the urban components for each period and a location plot of archaeological remains combined with OS digital map data (1995) at 1:5000. These plots are current at the date of the completion of this report (March 1995). After this date new information will be held by the Shropshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

- * Historic buildings (listed and other recorded buildings) and urban area
- * Archaeological remains and urban area
- * Medieval urban form and components
- * Post-medieval urban form and components
- * Urban area and scheduled ancient monuments