

An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of
Land at Bowbrook, Shrewsbury, 2012

by
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Archaeology Service



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
OF LAND AT BOWBROOK, SHREWSBURY, 2012**

by

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A Report for

**Assets and Estates Team
Shropshire Council**

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Archaeology Service

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Photo 1: The northern field of the proposed development site, looking S

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Photo 3: The proposed development site, looking SE towards Ley Grange

SUMMARY

There is currently a proposal to develop land at Bowbrook, Shrewsbury, for a new burial ground. The proposed development site comprises agricultural land on the edge of the modern town. The site lay within the fields of three medieval manors, and a number of cropmark sites of probable prehistoric or Romano-British date are situated in the vicinity of the site. Because of the potential archaeological significance of the site, an archaeological desk-based assessment has been carried out of the proposed development site. This assessment finds that there is a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric or Romano-British date being within the proposed development site. It recommends that a programme of further archaeological fieldwork be carried out to test for the survival or absence of any such remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Archaeology Service, Shropshire Council, has been commissioned by Assets and Estates Team, Shropshire Council to produce a desk-based assessment of an area of land at Bowbrook, Shrewsbury (centred on NGR SJ 4579 1190). There is currently a proposal to develop the site as a new burial ground.

1.2 Bowbrook is a suburb on the western fringe of the town of Shrewsbury. The proposed development site is a plot comprising two fields of pasture land just under 9ha in extent, surrounded on most sides by mixed arable and pasture agricultural land. To the northeast of the site is the suburb of Bowbrook, an area of mainly later 20th century housing. The northern boundary of the site is formed by the B4386 Shrewsbury to Montgomery road. The eastern part of the northern field of the proposed development site is bordered by allotment gardens, and it is proposed that the adjacent part of this field be used as an addition to the allotments. The eastern boundary of the southern field abuts the grounds of two properties, The Lodge and Ley Grange. The southern and western edges of this field border on agricultural land. Woodcote House, a small farmhouse abuts the western edge of the northern field of the proposed development site.

1.3 This desk-based assessment includes the proposed development site itself (the site) and an area of 500m radius around the site (the study area). (See Fig. 1)

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 National policy for archaeology is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework [NPPF] paras. 126-141 (Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012). Paragraph 128 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should require an applicant for a development to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.

2.2 The aim of this archaeological desk-based assessment is to provide information that will enable an informed and reasonable decision to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the area affected by the proposed development of the land at Bowbrook, Shrewsbury.

2.3 The objectives were:

- a) To locate any known archaeological features and deposits within the study area.
- b) To assess the likely survival, quality, condition and relative significance of any archaeological features, deposits and structures.
- c) To identify and recommend options for the management of the archaeological resource, including any further archaeological provision where necessary.
- d) To recommend a strategy for further archaeological field evaluation, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The methodology for this assessment is based on requirements agreed with the Principal Archaeologist of the Historic Environment Team, Shropshire Council.

3.2 This desk-based assessment aims to examine and assess all appropriate sources. These have included: archaeological databases, historic documents (including cartographic and pictorial documents), aerial photographs, geotechnical information, and secondary and statutory sources. The assessment includes an outline history of the development and land use of the study area, supported by copies of relevant historic maps and documents.

3.3 The study area for this desk-based assessment comprises a 500m buffer centred on the proposed development site (Fig. 1). The size of the study area has been chosen to ensure that the documentary and cartographic sources provide sufficient information about the proposed development site and its setting to enable an assessment of the potential impacts on the heritage resource. All known heritage assets identified within and immediately adjacent to the boundary of this study area have been considered in this assessment.

3.4 A site visit was also undertaken on 11th July 2012 in order to identify any potential archaeological features not recorded by the documentary or cartographic sources, and to assess possible factors, such as existing or previous land use, and their effect on the survival or condition of the archaeological resource.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Designated sites and non-designated sites

4.1.1 Designated sites No World Heritage Sites or sites included on the Tentative List of Future Nominations for World Heritage Sites (January 2012) are situated within the study area or its vicinity. There are no Scheduled Monuments located within the site or study area. There are no Grade I Listed Buildings within the site or study area. There is one Grade II* Listed Building (Lower Woodcote Farmhouse, National Reference 259102) on the western edge of the study area, and two Grade II Listed Buildings (Upper Woodcote, National Reference 259101; and Upper Edgebold, National Reference 259427) on the western and southern edges respectively of the study area. There are no Grade I, Grade II* or Grade II Registered Parks or Gardens or Registered Battlefields recorded within the site or the study area. Neither the site nor the study area lies within a Conservation Area.

4.1.2 Non-designated heritage assets (summary) There are no recorded heritage assets within the site. There are seven known heritage assets recorded within the study area (Fig. 2). Two of these are oval cropmark enclosures (HER 02126 and 04233) of prehistoric to Romano-British date to the northwest of the site, a medieval moated site (HER 02968, Upper Edgebold) to the south of the site, and four historic farmsteads to the north (HER 27846 The Oak Farm), the west (HER 27807 Lower Woodcote & HER 27808 Upper Woodcote) and to the south (HER 40903 Upper Edgebold Farm)

4.2 Previous archaeological work

4.2.1 There have been no recorded previous archaeological investigations within the site. However, the A5 Shrewsbury Bypass runs north/south through the western part of the study area, and was subject of extensive archaeological investigation, including prior evaluation, sample excavations, and a watching brief during construction (HER event ESA 4742; Cane et al, 1989; Ellis et al, 1994; Hannaford, 1996). The site and study area also fall within the area of the Wroxeter Hinterland Project (HER event ESA 4787).

4.3 Geology and topography

4.3.1 The bedrock within the study area comprises mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate rocks of the Salop Formation. These sedimentary rocks were formed approximately 256 to 308 million years ago in the Permian and Carboniferous Periods, in a local environment dominated by rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel in river terrace deposits and silt and clay on floodplains. (BGS, 2012)

4.3.2 The superficial geology comprises Quaternary glacial till of the Devensian phase , formed from c. 80,000 years ago to the end of the last Ice Age c. 13,000 years ago when ice sheets spread south across the Shropshire landscape depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters. (BGS, 2012; Toghill, 1990)

4.3.3 The proposed development site occupies an area of gently undulating ground between the 80m and 87m contours. The development site comprises two fields of rough pasture land. The northern field rises to the south from the Shrewsbury to Montgomery road from c. 77m to 83m AOD, the southern field from 83m to 87m AOD. A gully runs southwest to northeast across the south part of the northern field, marking the site of a former drainage ditch, which then runs eastwards in an open channel into the Bow Brook via a pond at Goosehill. There is a small pond in the southeastern part

of the southern field, and hollows in the centre and northern part of this field mark the site of other former ponds (the northern of these is shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping, and was water-filled at the time of the site visit in July 2012, following a period of prolonged wet weather).

4.4 Prehistoric (pre-43AD)

4.4.1 There are no known prehistoric period sites within the proposed development site. There are however two cropmark enclosure sites of probable prehistoric date within the northwestern part of the study area. Both are curvilinear single-ditched enclosures. They are of a type usually considered to represent the remains of Iron Age or Romano-British farmsteads, but which may represent sites of earlier date and may have served other functions (Whimster, 1989, p36). Neither site has been subject to archaeological investigation.

4.4.2 The larger of these enclosures (HER 02126, centred on SJ 4536 1233) is a roughly kidney-shaped enclosure c. 0.9ha in area situated on a knoll of higher ground. This enclosure lies c. 390m to the northwest of the proposed development site. (HER APs SJ4512/A-E & /K-L) The enclosure falls within Whimster's category of elongated curvilinear single-ditched enclosures (Whimster, 1989, p 36).

4.4.3 The second cropmark enclosure (HER 04233 centred on SJ 4544 1210) is a curvilinear enclosure c.0.5ha in area, and lies at a distance of c. 240m to the northwest of the proposed development site (HER APs SJ4512/G, /H, & /J). This enclosure falls within Whimster's category of regular curvilinear single-ditched enclosures (Whimster, 1989, p 36). There is an apparent entrance on the eastern side of the enclosure ditch, and a circular feature, probably a pit, just inside this entrance.

4.4.4 There are a number of cropmark quadrilateral enclosures of probable Iron Age or Romano-British date at a short distance from the study area: at Nobold 1km to the southeast (HER 00006, HER 00009, HER 02494, & HER 04730), at Lower Edgebold 1km to the south (HER 00005) and 350m to the southwest (HER 00097), at Preston Montford 2km to the northwest (HER 04238), and at Uddington 1.7km to the north (HER 00082 & HER 00083). This type of enclosure has been shown by excavation to represent the remains of farmsteads of Iron Age and Romano-British date (and occasionally with late Bronze Age and/or early medieval occupation) (Carver, 1991; Ellis et al, 1994). These indicate that the study area lies within an area of dispersed farmsteads typical of the settlement pattern in lowland Shropshire in the later prehistoric and Roman periods.

4.5 Roman (43AD – 410AD)

4.5.1 There are no known Roman period sites within the study area. The study area lies 10.5km west-northwest of the Roman city of Wroxeter (*Viroconium Cornoviorum*), the *civitas* capital of the Cornovii tribe and Roman Britain's fourth largest walled city. The Wroxeter to Forden Gaer Roman road (HER 00098) runs east/west 1.4km to the south of the site. A postulated, though largely rejected, alternative northern alignment of this road (HER 00057) lies 980m to the south of the site. A Roman road-side settlement (HER 00002) was discovered on the Roman road-line at Meole Brace some 3.5km to the southeast of the proposed development site during the work on the A5 Shrewsbury Bypass (Ellis et al, 1994), and there are a number of cropmark enclosures (see 4.4.4

above) of possible Iron Age or Romano-British date in the vicinity (though none lie within or immediately adjacent to the study area).

4.6 Early medieval (5th century - 1066AD) and Medieval (1066 – 1540)

4.6.1 There are no recorded early medieval features within the study area. However, by the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, the study area occupied parts of three manors (Crow Meole, Woodcote, and Edgebold), all of which were late Saxon manors. The place-name evidence places the origin of these manors within the Saxon period. 'Meole' is thought to derive from the Old English (OE) *mele* or *meolu* (meal or flour) (Gelling, 1990, p201-3). The name 'Woodcote' means 'cottages in or near a wood' and the *cote* element of the name is thought of as being of middle Saxon (650 – 800 AD) origin (Gelling, 1990, p321-2). Edgebold derives from a personal name *Ecbeald* with the OE *ham* (village). (Gelling, 1990, p118)

4.6.2 Crow Meole and Monk Meole were parts of the manor of Meole at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, and lay within the medieval parish of St Chad, Shrewsbury. The manor was held by the Bishop of Chester in 1086. Although it had no tenant, the manor was worked and was valued at 20s before the Norman Conquest, and 17s 4d in 1086. A large part of the manor formed part of the endowment of Buildwas Abbey (hence the name Monk Meole). (Thorn & Thorn, 1986, 1,3 & notes; Eyton vi 1858, p359)

4.6.3 At the time of the Domesday Survey Woodcote was held by Robert (son of) Corbert from Roger of Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. The manor was occupied by a villager, a smallholder, and a burgess (of Shrewsbury) and was worth 15s in 1086, up from 8s before the Norman Conquest, when it had been held by a freeman, Wulfric. Woodcote passed from Robert Corbet to the Fitz Herberts and remained in the FitzHerbet family into the 13th century (except for two virgates which were held by Buildwas Abbey). In the early 13th century their tenants were the Hortons and the de Woodcotes. In 1311 Lower Woodcote was held by Warine, Lord of Onslow, and descended with the Waring family until the early 19th century. (Thorn & Thorn, 1986, 4,5,8 & notes; Eyton vii, 1858, p144; Forrest, 1924, pp111-5).

4.6.4 Edgebold was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Ralph of Mortimer, whose lands in Shropshire became part of the Barony of Wigmore. Before the Conquest the manor had been held by Queen Edith (wife of Edward the Confessor). The manor paid 40s in tax before the Conquest, though later was waste. At the time of the Domesday Survey it appears to have been 'farmed' by a free man for 8s rent. The manor contained some woodland (enough to fatten 20 pigs). Edgebold was later absorbed into the manor of Meole Brace. (Thorn & Thorn, 1986, 6,31 & 6,33, & notes). In the 13th century the manor was held by the de Cantelopes from the Mortimers, and was still paying the Domesday rent of 8s in 1273 (Eyton vi, p214 & p350). The manor house probably lay within the moated site (HER 02968) at Upper Edgebold.

4.7 Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and Modern (1800 – present)

4.7.1 In the post-medieval period the western part of the study area and the northern field of the proposed development site lay in Woodcote township of Shrewsbury St Chads parish (now Oxon and Shelton parish). The hamlet of Woodcote comprised three principal houses: Lower Woodcote, Upper Woodcote, and The Oaks. In 1552 Edward VI conferred the tithes of the parish on Shrewsbury Grammar School (and they remained part of the school's endowment into the 20th century). (Forrest, 1924, p111)

4.7.2 Lower Woodcote Farmhouse lies on the western edge of the study area, c.520m west of the development site, and is a Grade II* Listed Building (HER 13214) and dates to the late 16th and 17th centuries with later additions and alterations. The house was the home of the Waring family from c. 1311 until 1779. In 1812 it was sold by John Scott Waring to Colonel John Wingfield. (Forrest, 1924, pp111-5)

4.7.3 Upper Woodcote also lies on the western edge of the study area, 500m to the west of the proposed development site, and is a Grade II Listed Building (HER 13215). Upper Woodcote was held in the mid-16th century by John Hosier. The house burnt down in 1575 and was rebuilt. In 1594 it was sold to William Jones, a Shrewsbury draper, and it remained in the Jones family until 1825 when it was sold to Colonel John Wingfield. (Forrest, 1924, pp115-7)

4.7.4 The Oak Farmhouse (HER 13055) lies 460m to the north of the proposed development site. The Oak is not a Listed Building; nevertheless, parts of the house date back to c. 1500. In 1500 the house belonged to John Bayley, and it remained with Bayley family until about 1700, when it passed to the Waring family. In 1812 it was sold to Thomas Walton, who in turn sold it to Col. Charles George Wingfield. (Forrest, 1924, p117)

4.7.5 Woodcote House, on the western side of the proposed development site, probably dates to the early 19th century. A building is shown here on the Tithe award map of 1848 (Foxall, 1977) in a field known as Morgans Piece. On the 1881, 1902, and 1927 OS 25" maps it is shown as a small farmstead "Woodcote Villa". (Foxall, 1977; OS, 1881, 1902, & 1927)

4.7.6 The main, southern part of the proposed development site and the eastern part of the study area lay in Cruck Meole and Monk Meole township of Shrewsbury St Chad's parish. At the Dissolution, the manor of Cruck Meole and Monk Meole was granted to Edward Grey, Lord Powis. In 1613 it was acquired by Henry Fox, and in 1615 it was tenanted by William Mytton. The estate was broken up and sold by auction in 1824. Much of the estate was bought up by a Mr Humphreys, who already owned the Bowbrook estate and cottage and land at Copthorne (Blakeway, 1891, pp334-8). The hamlet of Bowbrook – including Bowbrook House - to the northeast of the development site was established by the time of the Tithe Apportionment of 1842. Piecemeal development took place here in the last quarter of the 19th century and continued into the 20th century, culminating in the modern development of the Bowbrook suburb in the later 20th century.

4.7.7 Goose Hall or Goosehill to the east of the proposed development site appears to date to the early 19th century or earlier, and is described as "an old house" in an article of 1891. Goosehill is mentioned in connection with Monk Meole township in documents dating from the mid-17th century. Formerly owned by the Mytton family, the property was owned by a Miss, Admiral, and General Jenkins of Cruckton before being acquired by the Wingfields of Onslow in 1891. (PF253/2/1; Foxall, 1977; OS 1881; Blakeway, 1891, p338).

4.7.8 Ley Grange lies on the eastern edge of the proposed development site. The house probably dates back to the early 19th century, and is shown on the 1842 Tithe Award apportionment and map as "Ley Cottage". By 1881 the house had been enlarged and was known as "Ley Grange". In the last quarter of the 19th century it was owned by

the Rev. Robert William Dayrell, MA, vicar of Betton Strange. The Lodge, to the north of Ley Grange, was built between 1881 and 1902. (Foxall, 1977; OS 1881 & 1902)

4.7.9 The southernmost part of the study area lay in Meole Brace parish. Upper Edgebold farmhouse lies on the southern edge of the study area, c. 400m south of the proposed development site. The farmhouse is a Grade II Listed Building (HER 19823). The house dates to the early 17th century, with later alterations and additions, and is set within the remains of a moat (HER 02968) which may date back to the 13th or 14th century, and probably represents the site of the medieval manor house.

4.8 Land use in the Post-medieval and Modern periods

4.8.1 The fields within the development site and wider study area appear to have been developed from piecemeal enclosure of former medieval strip fields, pastures, and common land. It has been suggested in particular that the proposed development site may have lain within the former medieval open fields of Woodcote manor (Baxter, 2011), though as they lay in Cruck Meole township it is more likely that they formed part of the Buildwas Abbey land.

4.8.2 Shropshire's mid-19th century field names were captured and recorded on a series of field-name maps by H D G Foxall from the Tithe Apportionment and maps of c. 1830 – 1848. The study area falls within the field name maps for Shrewsbury St Chads parish, Crow Meole township, 1842, and Woodcote and Horton townships, 1842, and Meole Brace parish, 1843 (Foxall, 1971).

4.8.3 Along the south side of the Shrewsbury to Montgomery road the Tithe Award maps show a number of small fields or 'crofts' (Fig.3). The northern field of the development site is formed from an amalgamation of some of these crofts in the later 19th century (OS 1881). The southern field of the proposed development site formerly comprised two fields – 'Smiths Field' to the north, 'Upper Coppice' to the south. The former boundary between these fields survives in two mature oak trees of about 300yrs age. A further mature oak tree in the centre of Smiths Field suggests that this may have itself been two fields in the earlier post-medieval period. The field-name Upper Coppice suggests that the southern part of the development site may have included an area of managed woodland.

4.8.4 There is little obvious evidence in the 19th-century field names or field boundaries on the historic mapping of earlier medieval strip fields. The name *Balls Butts* in the west of the study area and *Banky Field* in the southwest may indicate areas of ridge and furrow earthworks surviving into the 18th or early 19th centuries. The Shropshire Council digital GIS mapping also shows cropmarks of 'broad rigg' ridge and furrow ploughing of probable medieval date to the south of the proposed development site in the field immediately to the north and northeast of Upper Edgebold ('Big Leasow' on the Foxall map) (UK Perspectives, 1999), and of earthwork 'narrow rig' ploughing of probable post-medieval date in the eastern part of the study area in 'Barn Yard', 'Clover Piece', and 'Pit Leasow' fields (GetMapping, 2010). In the wider study area, names including 'pasture' 'meadow' or 'leasow' (from the OE *laeswe* = pasture land [Foxall, 1980, p9]) predominate. And there is 'The Feg' (from *Feg* = long rank grass [Foxall, 1980, p27]) on the west side of the proposed development site. The presence of some common land on the northeast side of the proposed development site is recorded in the names 'Goosehill Common', 'Common Patch', and 'Common Piece'. These field names suggest that the study area was predominantly pasture land in the later post-medieval

period – and may possibly also reflect the later medieval and earlier post-medieval agricultural regime. The field name and field pattern as shown on the historic cartography hint at the early enclosure of the study area, probably in the late medieval or early post-medieval periods. The inference is that the agricultural regime in the later medieval and post-medieval periods may have been of more mixed pasture and arable cultivation (as it is today).

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Significance of recorded archaeological features

This desk-based assessment has not identified any significant archaeological features within the proposed development site.

5.2 Potential for archaeological remains

There is evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British activity in the study area in the form of two cropmark enclosures, and there is significant activity of these periods in the surrounding landscape. There is therefore a low to moderate potential for archaeological features or deposits of these periods to be present within the proposed development site itself. The site formed part of the medieval, post-medieval and modern agricultural landscape, and the potential for archaeological remains of these later periods is considered to be low. There is a potential for deposits which may have environmental potential or palaeobotanic remains to survive within the ponds and former ponds within the proposed development site.

5.3 Survival of archaeological remains.

Because the proposed development site has been in agricultural use in the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods, and appears to have been pasture land for much if not all of this time, the potential survival of any archaeological remains present within the site is considered to be high.

5.4 Potential impact of the proposed development

The current proposal is for the use of the development site as a new burial ground. The proposed development will include some initial re-profiling of the southern field of the site, followed by eventual total disturbance from the excavation of graves. This would have a severe negative effect on any archaeological remains within this part of the development site. It is proposed that the northern field of the proposed development site be used for the access to the new burial ground, with the eastern part of the field being used as an extension for the existing Bowbrook Allotments. Detailed plans of the works in this field are not yet available, but they are likely to impact on any surviving archaeological remains here.

5.5 Recommended further archaeological investigation

It is recommended that further archaeological field investigation should be sought to determine whether any archaeological features survive within the proposed development site. This might comprise a geophysical survey aimed at establishing the presence or absence of any archaeological anomalies within the site. Depending on the results of the geophysical survey, this might be followed by trial excavations aimed at determining the nature, quality, significance, and survival of any such anomalies. If deposits suitable for environmental sampling survive, a scheme for a programme of environmental sampling for palaeobotanic analysis should be devised and included in any mitigation strategy for the proposed development.

6 REFERENCES AND SOURCES CONSULTED

6.1 Sources

The repositories and sources consulted for the desk-based assessment included the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Shropshire Archives.

Shropshire Historic Environment Record

Aerial Photographic Record

Oblique Photographs (black and white prints):

SJ4512/A–E, G–H, J–L: HER 02126 & HER 04233

Vertical Photographs - Cartographic Services (Southampton) Ltd, County of Shropshire 30th July 1983, 1:10,000, frames 6872-3 (black and white prints)

HER computer files for Primary Record Numbers (PRNs):

HER 02126 Cropmarks of an enclosure c 300m SW of Oak Farm

HER 02968 Upper Edgebold medieval moated site

HER 04233 Cropmark enclosure

HER 13055 The Oak Farm, Woodcote (building)

HER 13214 Lower Woodcote Farmhouse, Woodcote (building)

HER13215 Upper Woodcote, Woodcote, Bicton (building)

HER 19823 Upper Edgebold Farmhouse, A488

HER 27807 Lower Woodcote Farm (farmstead)

HER 27808 Upper Woodcote (farmstead)

HER 27846 The Oak Farm (farmstead)

HER 40903 Upper Edgebold Farm (farmstead) (sub-records HER40905 – HER 40912)

HER files for events (ESAs):

HER event ESA 4742: 1988 Evaluation, A5/A49 Shrewsbury Bypass

HER event ESA 4787: 1976-90 A5 Shrewsbury Bypass Archaeology

Listed buildings:

National Reference 259102, Lower Woodcote Farmhouse, Grade II*

National Reference 259101, Upper Woodcote, Grade II

National Reference 259427, Upper Edgebold, Grade II

Shropshire Archives

Among the various sources consulted at Shropshire Archives, the following proved the most productive sources of information for the particular requirements of this assessment of the study area:

Cartographic sources

Ordnance Survey 1881, 1902, & 1927 1:2500 (25") Shropshire Sheet No. XXXIV.9

Field-name maps by H D G Foxall from the Tithe Apportionment and maps

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society

6.2 Other sources and bibliography

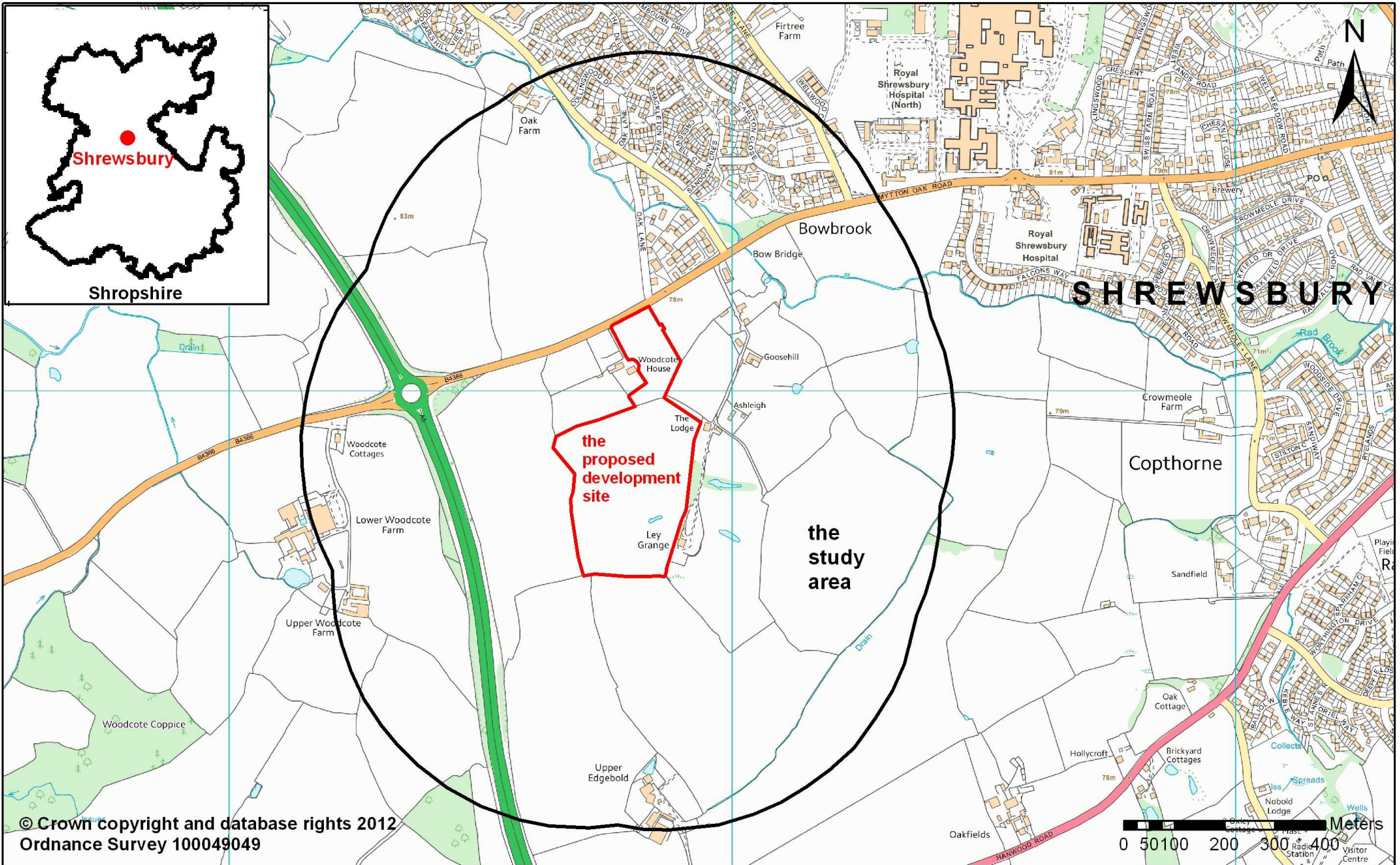
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- 1842 Tithe Apportionment map for Shrewsbury St Chad – Woodcote and Horton, (SA ref: PF253/9/1)
- 1842 **Foxall, H D G**, 1977: Fieldname map based on Tithe Apportionment and Map for Crow Meole Township, St Chad's (Shrewsbury) Parish, 1842
- 1842 **Foxall, H D G**, 1977: Fieldname map based on Tithe Apportionment and Map for Woodcote and Horton Townships, St Chad's (Shrewsbury) Parish, 1842
- 1843 Tithe Apportionment map for Meole Brace, (SA ref: PF186/2)
- 1843 **Foxall, H D G**, 1971: Fieldname map based on Tithe Apportionment and Map for Meole Brace Parish, 1843
- 1881 **OS** 1881 25" Shropshire Sheet XXXIV.9
- 1902 **OS** 1902 25" Shropshire Sheet XXXIV.9
- 1927 **OS** 1927 25" Shropshire Sheet XXXIV.9
- 1999 **UK Perspectives**, 1999 (digital aerial photography)
- 2010 **GetMapping**, 2010 (digital aerial photography)

ABBREVIATIONS

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGS	British Geological Survey
BUFAU	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
EPNS	English Place-Name Society
HER	Historic Environment Record, Shropshire Council
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
SA	Shropshire Archives, Castle Gates, Shrewsbury
SAS	Shropshire Archaeological Society
SCAS	Shropshire Council Archaeology Service
SCCAS	Shropshire County Council Archaeology Service
TSAS	Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society
TSAHS	Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society
TSANHS	Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society

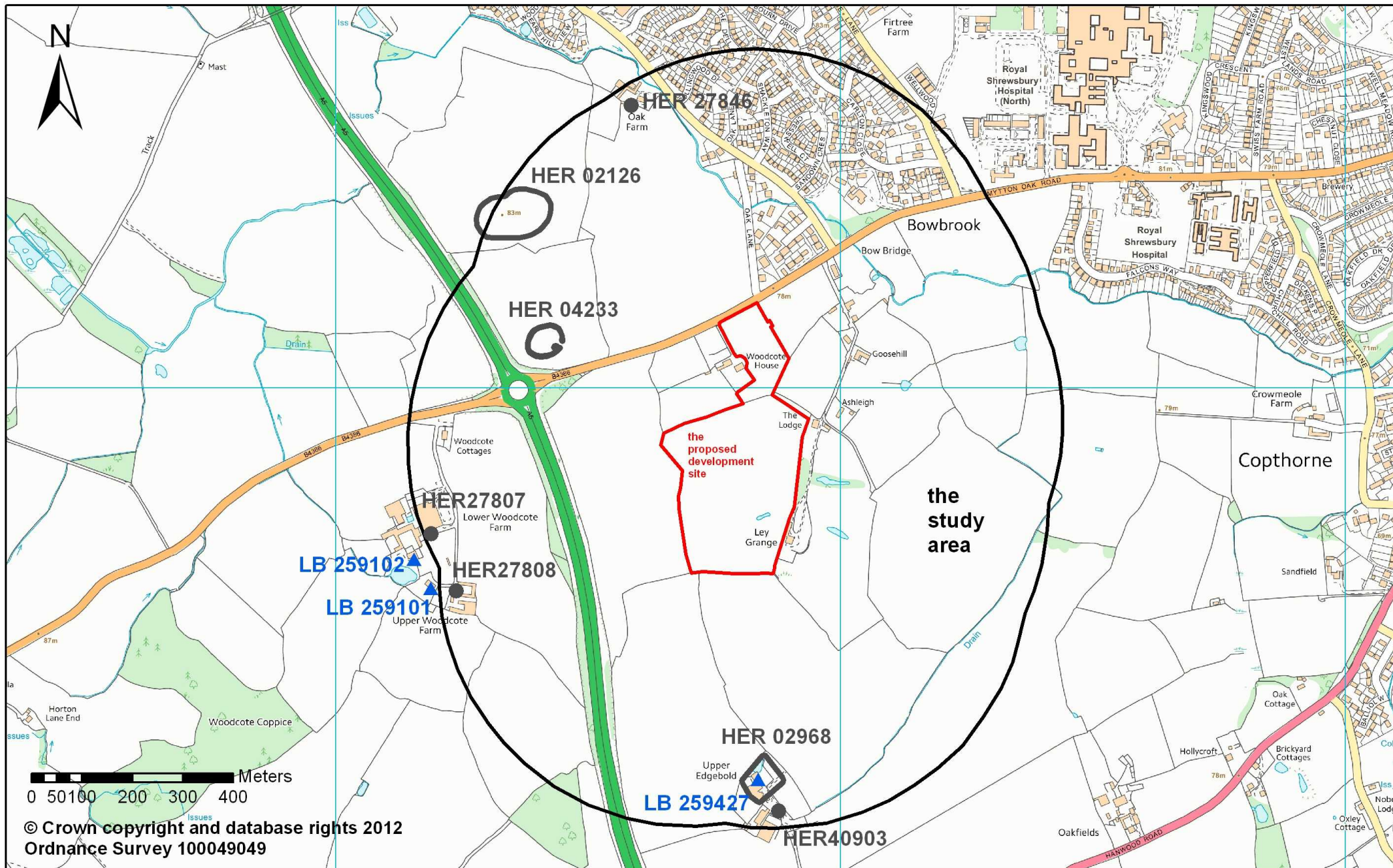


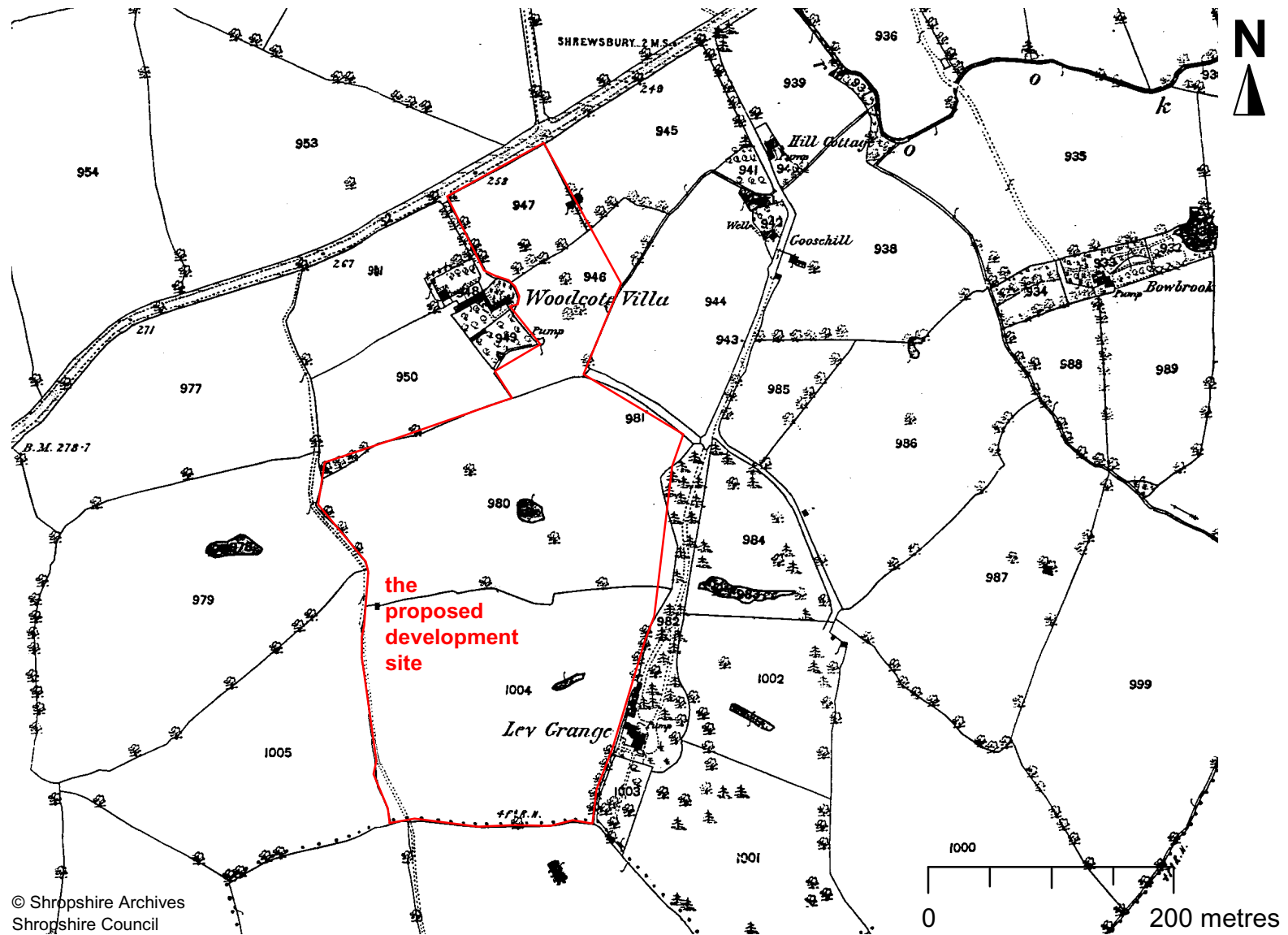
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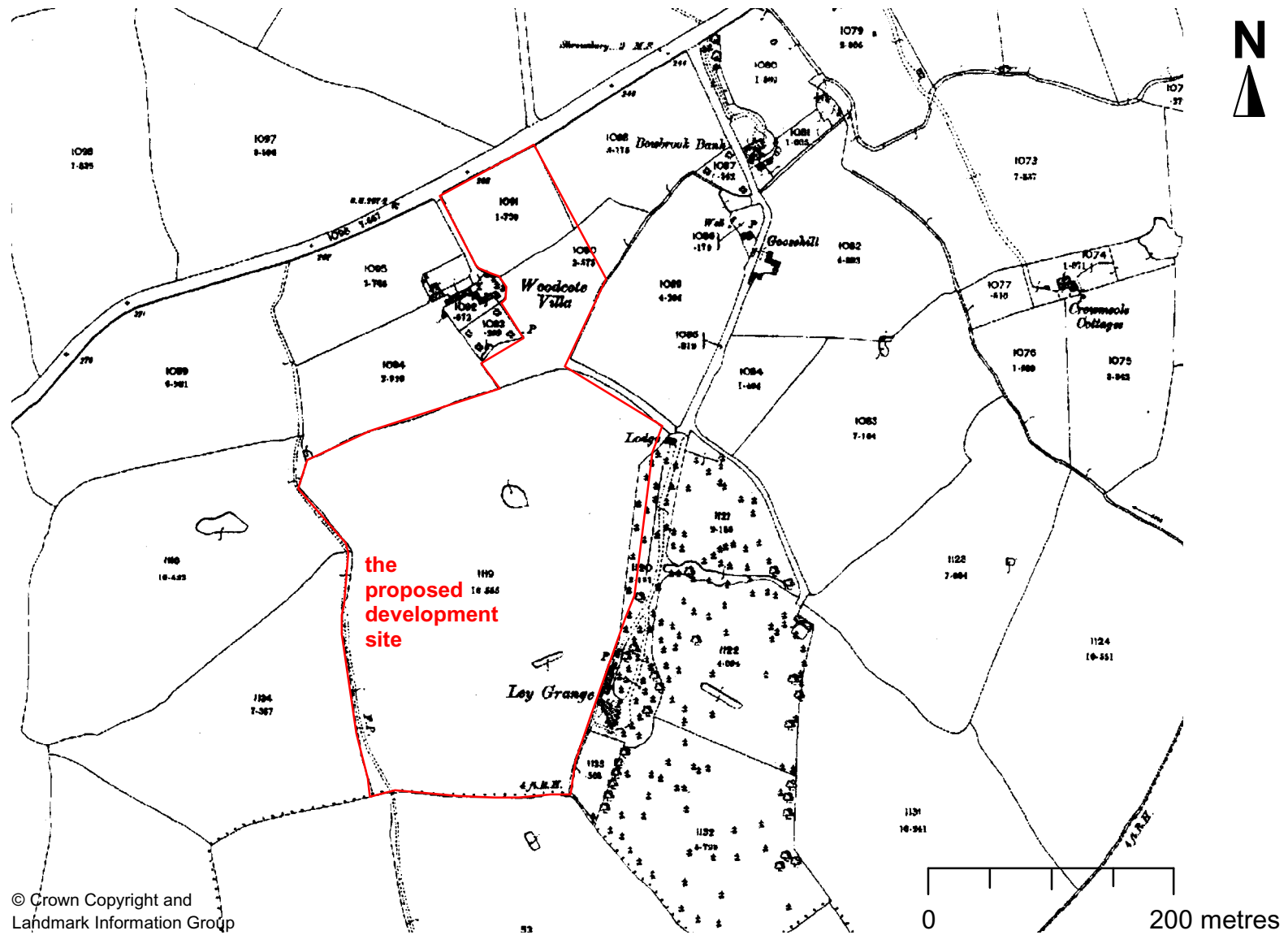
LAND AT BOWBROOK, SHREWSBURY 2012
 Figure 1: The proposed development site and the study area

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 1:10,000

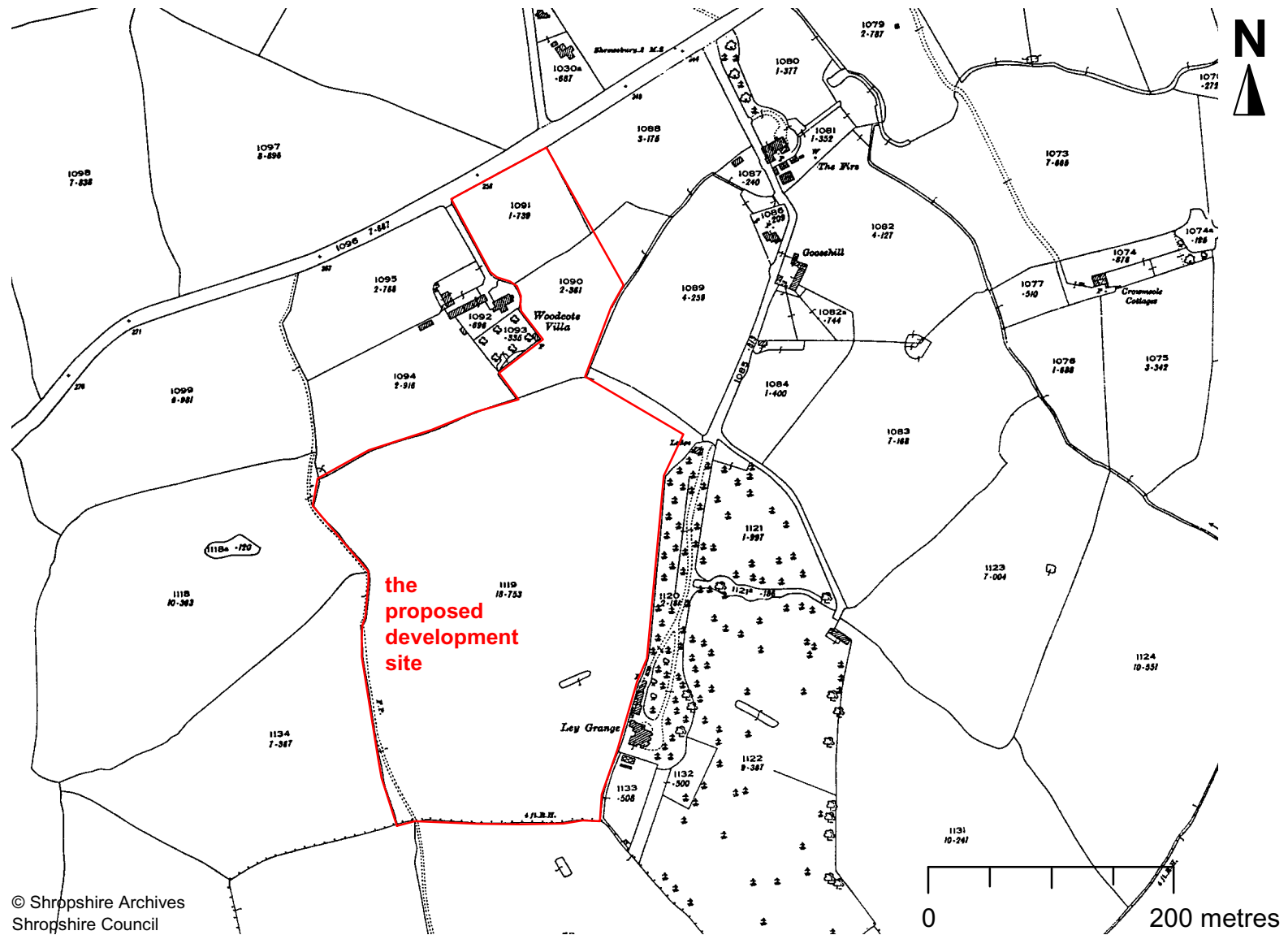




LAND AT BOWBROOK, SHREWSBURY 2012
 Figure 4: Extract from the OS 25" map, 1st edition (1881), 1:5000 scale



LAND AT BOWBROOK, SHREWSBURY 2012
 Figure 5 Extract from the OS 25" map, 2nd edition (1902), 1:5000 scale



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Figure 6 Extract from the OS 25" map, 3rd edition (1927), 1:5000 scale



Photo 1: The northern field of the proposed development site, looking S



Photo 2: The southern field of the proposed development site, looking S



Photo 3: The proposed development site, looking SE towards Ley Grange