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Stoke St. Milborough,
Shropshire
An Archaeological desk-based assessment 2007
(revised 2008)

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Stoke St. Milborough, Shropshire
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 2007 (revised 2008)

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For

Severn Trent Water Ltd

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SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology of a proposed water pipeline at Stoke St Milborough, between land west of Henley Hall (NGR SO 533, 762), through the village of Snitton (NGR SO 557 753) and to Prospect Place reservoir to the southeast (NGR SO 570 741).

The work was undertaken on instruction from Severn Trent Water Ltd and carried out in August 2007 and March 2008. The assessment involved a search of the records held at the Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record and the Archaeological Data Service. All readily available cartographic, archaeological and historical sources were consulted. An air photograph study, and a walkover survey were also undertaken.

The proposed route extends through a Grade II registered park at Henley Hall and a possible shrunken medieval village settlement at Snitton. At Snitton traces of above-ground earthworks, which include ridge and furrow, former trackways and the remains of possible medieval house platforms were identified. At Henley Hall a number of parkland features including a large ditched post-medieval deer park boundary and a tree-lined avenue were identified, in addition to ridge and furrow and other earthworks of uncertain form and date. The archaeological features identified over the remainder of the study area comprised the remains of medieval or post-medieval cultivation, and the site of a former limekiln.

Recommendations for alternative pipeline routes are suggested.

1 INTRODUCTION

A new 450mm water pipeline is proposed for construction between the junction of the B4364 and the A4117 Ludlow Road in the west (NGR SO 533 762), and the Caynham Road in the east (SO 570 741), in the Parish of Stoke St Milborough, Shropshire (hereafter the study area), a distance of approximately 4.5km.

In August 2007 Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the eastern part of the proposed pipeline, between Snitton (SO 557 753) and Prospect Place reservoir (SO 570 741), a length of approximately 1.9km. In March 2008 a further desk-based assessment was undertaken for the proposed route between the B4364 and Snitton, including an alternative route skirting to the south of Snitton, covering a total distance of c.5km. The results of both assessments are combined in this revised assessment.

The work was commissioned by Grontmij on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd. This report outlines the results of the assessment which was prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 2001).

The assessment conformed to a brief produced by Shropshire County Council (Shropshire CC 2007), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2007) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation. A walkover survey was undertaken as part of the assessment. The scope of this assessment included an air photo study, reproduced in full in Appendices 1 and 2, and summarised in Section 7 below. An RCHME level 2 field monuments survey (Shropshire CC 2007, 3.3.2) will be undertaken as a further stage of work when route proposals have been finalised.

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The proposed pipeline is located to the east of Ludlow on the lower contours of the Clee Hills at between 135m and 200m AOD in southwest Shropshire (Figs 1-5). The pipeline runs through undulating, largely pastoral, agricultural land and crosses a number of small steams and pockets of woodland.

The western part of the route is located at 119m AOD, dropping down to 100m OD at the Ledwyche Brook, from where the land rises towards Snitton, where close to Snitton Hall, the land is at *c* 130m AOD. This area is characterised by soils formed on Raglan Mudstone, with some limited superficial deposits of alluvium around the Ledwyche Brook, and more extensive undifferentiated clays and gravels around Henley Hall and Snitton. (BGS map sheet 181, Ludlow). The land rises to the south and east of Snitton to *c* 150m AOD where a band of limestone is present. Bedrock comprising argillaceous rocks and sandstone characterise the land to the east, with further mudstones in the southeastern part of the study area.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principle aim of the project was to assess the survival and potential significance of any archaeology within the study area by collating existing archaeological and historical information for the site and its immediate environs and placing it in its local, regional and national context.

This information will be used to inform the detailed design process for the pipeline and a mitigation strategy for future archaeological work on the route (if appropriate). The assessment will also be used to inform a second stage of field survey of earthworks to be undertaken once a final route of the pipeline has been established.

4 METHODOLOGY

The study area chosen for this assessment was 50m wide, centred on the proposed pipeline route.

A search of all relevant and readily available published and non-published documentary sources was carried out in the Library of the University of Birmingham. The Shropshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record, the main source of archaeological information for the county was consulted, alongside records published by the Archaeological Data Service (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/). An Aerial Photograph assessment was undertaken by Alison Deegan (see Appendices 1 & 2).

In addition, a walkover survey was undertaken across the whole study area in order to assess the topography and any visible above-ground archaeology. Potentially significant archaeological sites were logged using a handheld GPS. The walkover survey will also serve to inform a second stage field survey to RCHME level 2 standard (Shropshire CC 2007, paragraph 3.3.2), which is outside the scope of the present study.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE STUDY AREA AND ITS CONTEXT

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the area studied for this assessment. A Grade II registered park and garden is present at Henley Hall (Figs 2 & 3).

5.1 Prehistoric

No prehistoric sites have been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the proposed pipeline. In the wider vicinity a possible Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age Beaker hearth has been recorded at Rock Green, Ludlow (Carver and Hummler 1991) around 1.5 km to the southwest of Henley Hall. Two Bronze Age cairns have been recorded on top of Clee Hill to the east, together with a hoard of two bronze axes and a stone battle axe, found in the nineteenth century (PRN 00426). An Iron Age hillfort is also present on Clee Hill (PRN 00427), and an Iron Age hillfort is also recorded to the west at Caynham Camp (PRN 00419).

5.2 Romano-British

A number of rectilinear cropmark enclosures have been recorded to the northwest of Caynham Camp between and in the vicinity of the River Corve and the Ledwyche Brook (Whimster 1989, 48) and to the northwest of the Clee hills. These may be attributable to the Iron Age or Romano-British period. Romano-British occupation has been recorded at Rock Green east of Ludlow (Carver and Hummler 1991, 87) where a rectangular enclosure, identified as a cropmark, contained possible Romano-British pottery and a 2nd century brooch. No evidence of Romano-British settlement has, however, been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the proposed pipeline route.

5.3 Medieval

Domesday Book (1086) provides an insight into the character of medieval rural settlement in England shortly after the Norman Conquest. Snitton is not specifically mentioned in the Domesday Book. However, certain 'hides' of landholding described in Domesday are considered to have been held by other named settlements (Thorn and Thorn 1986). Snitton is thought to have been part of Caynham, held by Earl Morcar in 1086 which included "…8 hides which pay tax…10 villagers and 5 smallholders…a mill…woodland fattening 200 pigs ..[and] 3 hedged enclosures" (*ibid*.).

The site of a former moat has been recorded at Hall Farm, Snitton (PRN 03298; Fig. 4) in association with the Cay Brook. Moated sites are considered to originate in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Roberts and Wrathmell 2002, 58) and were created by 'members of the knightly class' or freeholders (*ibid*.). They are also often associated with what were wooded landscapes, which saw active colonisation in this period (*ibid*.) as part of an expansion of rural agricultural settlement. The presence of moated sites in Shropshire in the later medieval period into the fifteenth century has also been suggested (Kettle 1989, 85) and the longevity of the use of moated sites has also been stressed (Roberts and Wrathmell 2002, 58).

Earthworks belonging to possible ridge and furrow cultivation and a field system have been recorded in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline (PRN 04314; Fig. 4) and this may suggest medieval agriculture associated with the moated site at Snitton. It may be worth noting that medieval open field systems may also be associated with enclosures within which lay cultivation strips, particularly in areas of irregular terrain or woodland (Stamper 1989, 49).

Other features recorded to the south of Snitton, within the vicinity of the pipeline may also potentially relate to medieval agriculture or settlement. A hollow way has been recorded which runs up slope from west to east, "either side of it are four terraces, which are unevenly spaced and slightly irregular" (Horton 1991; PRN 04314; Fig. 4). These may also potentially date to the medieval period.

Further details of the medieval landscape are provided by the air photo study (Appendices 1 & 2).

5.4 Post-medieval

The moated site at Snitton was occupied by a farmhouse in the sixteenth century (which survives as a listed building with nineteenth century modifications: PRN 10724).

Henley Hall (PRN 10713; NGR SO 54126, 76091) is located to the south of the Ludlow Road and is a mid-18th century three storey country house, associated with extensive grounds (PRN 07733), including a landscaped park, walled kitchen garden, formal gardens and a deer park. The site is an English Heritage Grade II registered park and garden (GD2127). The house is approached from the main road via 18th century iron gates and screening (PRN10718) and a lodge house. The Hall was remodelled in 1772, 1875 and 1907 (PRN10718). Two boundaries exist to the south of the house associated with the deer park (PRN 07733). Immediately to the south of the house a ha- ha boundary is present (*beyond pipeline route*), and further south a further substantial ditched boundary. The latter is a deer park boundary and may date to the early 19th century when the deer park was reduced in size and moved to the south of the hall (PRN 07733). To the south of this ditched boundary is a slightly embanked tree-lined avenue leading to Park House, a late 18th century summerhouse, also associated with a pool (PRN 07733).

Further details of surviving post-medieval landscape features are provided by the air photo study (see Appendices) and walkover survey (Section 6 below)

6 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

The following paragraphs represent a summary of significant information available from cartographic sources for the areas covered by the pipeline route. Fields have been numbered and are referred to as land 'Units' shown on Figs. 2-5.

6.1 1840s Tithe map (Bitterley Parish; not illustrated)

The layout of Henley Hall is depicted with an approaching drive, house and associated buildings and deer park. Whilst Park House is not illustrated, a dashed line appears to indicate the line of an avenue or track leading from Henley Hall (Unit 45), to the west side of a pool. The field and park boundary divisions have been established by this date in the area. A 'stone' is recorded to the west of the avenue leading from the south of the Henley Hall (Unit 45), and a further 'stone' is recorded in a field to the northeast of the Hall (Unit 11). It is unclear as to what these stones were or why they were illustrated. The latter field (Unit 11) is recorded as 'The Falls' under arable cultivation. This fieldname may indicate the presence of a former mill stream (a mill race is recorded in a field to the northwest on later mapping). It is notable that a mill was present on the north side of the Ludlow Road (*beyond pipeline route*), adjacent to the Ledwyche Brook, on its eastern side. Two pools are recorded adjacent to Henley Hall, on its northeastern side, Swan Pool and Upper Pool. Fields are largely listed as meadows in the Tithe apportionment.

To the east in Unit 15 the field is named 'The Waterfalls', under arable cultivation. This name may relate to the stream flowing to the west of this field, but could also relate to the presence of a former mill race, though this cannot be confirmed from available cartographic sources.

To the east around Snitton most of the fields are described as pasture or orchards such as 'apple tree piece', but with some arable. A field boundary, at a right angle to the present road, is depicted forming a narrow strip parallel with the eastern boundary of Unit 19, recorded as 'potato patch' on the Tithe apportionment. It is notable that the stream running to the west of Hall Farm, diverts sharply to the southeast within an orchard to the south of Snitton Lane (Unit 24.). The stream diverts back to a southwest alignment, and runs parallel with a building (later part of West Farm) and through Unit 23. The stream, therefore is clearly being diverted here, and it may be possible that this is in association with a mill. However, the buildings here are described as a 'house and gardens' in the Tithe apportionment. The presence of any mill, therefore, would pre-date mapping of the 1840s.

6.2 1885 Ordnance Survey (Figs 6-8).

The field boundary system around Henley Hall remains largely the same as that recorded in the 1840s. Two mill races and a corn mill are recorded to the north of Henley Hall on the north side of Ludlow Road (*beyond pipeline route*) associated with the Ledwyche Brook. The Lodge is annotated on the drive leading to Henley Hall. To the west of the hall a trackway is depicted aligned northeast to southwest through Units 5 and 42. Weirs are annotated to the west of the Hall and south of the hall on the Ledwyche Brook, indicating water management within the Hall's park and grounds. The deer park to the south of Henley Hall appears unchanged and Park House is illustrated surrounded by trees, although not annotated. The trackway leading to Park House, as illustrated on the tithe map, is not indicated, instead another trackway is shown leading from the hall further east leading to the deer park boundary (Unit 44) and branching to the east and southern area of the deer park (Unit 45). A trackway is shown leading southwest

from Squirrel Farm (Unit 47). Additional field boundaries to those currently present are depicted in Units 11 and 13, along with a trackway running through Unit 13. Former field boundaries are also depicted within Unit 46. At Snitton orchards are depicted to the west and north of West Farm and two arms of a moat depicted on the north side of Snitton Lane at Hall farm. The stream diversion in the vicinity of West Farm, as depicted on the Tithe map remains unchanged. It is possible that a long building may have been a mill associated with an adjacent diverted steam, though is not annotated as such. Two sinuous trackways are depicted in fields to the east of Snitton linking with the existing Snitton Lane. One trackway links directly with the existing road to the north (Unit 25), the other leading to Snittongate in the east (Units 25 28, 29, 31, and 33). Former field boundaries are also shown in Unit 25. A further trackway (aligned approximately east-west is depicted in Units 27, 29, 30, 52, 53 and 54) and other interconnecting trackways are also depicted in Units 51 and 53.

The presence of an 'old quarry' and an 'old limekiln' are shown to the southeast of Snitton (Unit 35), indicating they had gone out of use by this date. A trackway aligned in a southwest to northeast direction is also depicted close to these features. The area appears to be one of regularly planted trees, suggesting orchards.

6.3 1891 Ordnance Survey (Figs 9-11)

The deer park at Henley Hall is clearly defined and annotated as 'Henley Park' (Unit 45). No significant alterations appear to have been mapped in the area, however, and boundaries, trackways and other features remain unchanged to those features mapped on the previous Ordnance Survey edition.

6.4 1904 Ordnance Survey (Figs 12-14)

Field boundaries and trackways are largely as shown in earlier mapping. Some greater detail and further annotation is, however, presented on this map. The land around Snitton remains largely as orchards and the moated site is again depicted at Hall Farm (*beyond pipeline route*). The Old Quarry and Old Limekiln are again annotated to the southeast (Unit 35). Stones previously annotated on the tithe map of the area are again indicated, both within the deer park (Unit 45) and within land to the north (Unit 9). A tree-lined avenue is depicted extending to the area of Park House (Unit 45), and other formal tree planting arrangements are indicated. A Boat House is shown within the park, together with Fisherman's Bridge and Lady's Bridge over the Ledwyche Brook are annotated.

A spring is annotated southwest of Squirrel Farm (Unit 47) and crossings over the stream to the northwest can be discerned (Units 12 and 46a). The area around Snitton remains largely unchanged, characterised by orchards, the moated site at Hall Farm (*beyond pipeline route)* and numerous trackways. An old quarry is again marked to the southeast (Unit 35), and a number of spoil heaps are depicted to its northwest (Unit 35).

7 WALKOVER SURVEY (FIGS. 2-5)

A walkover survey of the Snitton to Prospect Place Reservoir part of the study area was undertaken on 28th August 2007. The routes of the proposed pipeline covering the area west of Henley Hall and southeast to Snitton and south of Snitton were walked in March 2008. The walkover surveys were undertaken in order to identify any earthworks or other archaeological remains visible on the ground surface. Notes were made on any visible potential archaeological features within each field .As part of the survey features were sketch-plotted on to a 1:10000

scale map, and possible archaeological features logged using a handheld GPS, accurate to around 10m.

7.1 Snitton to Prospect Place reservoir (Route a, SE; Figs 4-5)

At Snitton the western half of Unit 24, currently used as an orchard (Plate 1) had a stream running along its western and southwestern sides. This orchard is also depicted on the map of 1885. A ditch with a bank on its southern side was recorded running broadly parallel with Snitton Lane to the north (Plate 2), terminating just short of the current entrance gate. The western end of the ditch joined the Cay Brook. The farmer recalled stone footings for a possible cottage having been discovered in the southwest corner of the western half of Unit 24 when the existing outbuilding was constructed. He also noted that this area was boggy and the presence of a well was suggested. This, however, seems unlikely due to the proximity of the stream.

The eastern half of Unit 24 was pasture with a continuation of the orchard. The land rose to the southeast towards the small track leading off Snitton Lane to Snitton Court. The natural topography generally rises from Snitton to the east and southeast. Snitton Lane in particular displays this rise and appears to form a hollow way as it enters the area around Snitton Court (Plate 3).

To the southeast of Snitton Lane Unit 25 contained many hollows and raised areas within the topography could be seen. Alongside Snitton Lane the field undulated considerably (Plate 4) with at least three raised areas with adjacent hollows. These may represent former building platforms.

A linear hollow overgrown with vegetation (Plate 5), could also be seen at the western part of Unit 25, running parallel with Snitton Lane. A raised linear feature or low bank could also be seen within the pasture field to the immediate southeast of Snitton Court and extending into Unit 25 (Plate 6). This accords with features described as possible ridge and furrow, southeast of converted farm buildings (PRN 04314). To the south of this an ovoid raised area was apparent within Unit 25. A former field boundary was also apparent within Unit 25, orientated approximately north-south, as recorded on the historic mapping.

A further distinctive feature within Unit 25 was a sinuous 'S'-shaped sunken pathway. This feature is also shown on mapping of 1885 and 1904 (Fig. 7). To the south of this pathway were two distinctive prominent earthworks. These were approximately rectangular in plan and were raised above the level of the adjacent pathway (Plates 8-11). It is possible that these earthworks represent former house platforms. No buildings are recorded on the historic mapping examined for this location. These features appear to accord with descriptions on the Sites and Monuments record (PRN 04314) of a hollow way with associated terracing. However, the fact that Snitton Lane itself forms a hollow way causes some confusion with this description. It seems probable that both Snitton Lane and other less well-defined former trackways may be associated with former building platforms, at least within Unit 25.

No visible earthworks were present within the southwest corner of Unit 28, through which the proposed pipeline runs. Unit 29 did not contain any visible earthworks. Most of the northwest part of the field was, however, covered in long grass. A former field boundary marked on historic mapping (1885) was not visible on the ground. However, the former position of the field boundary marked almost exactly the extent of the currently ploughed southeastern area of the field. The ploughed portion of the field (Plate 12) was scanned along the proposed pipeline route, but no artefacts were visible on the ploughsoil surface.

No archaeological features were visible within Unit 32, where the grass had been recently mown. A fast-flowing stream marked the boundary between this Unit 32 and Unit 34 which was pasture with no notable features.

Within Unit 35 the land sloped to the east and south. In the lower southern part of Unit 35 was a low bank (Plate 13) aligned approximately northwest to southeast, which may have been a former field boundary. Some parallel ridges to the south, in the lowest area of the field, may have been former cultivation ridges, but were not clearly defined. An 'old quarry' and 'old limekiln' (PRN 07110) have been recorded here on the historic maps of 1885 and 1904 (Figs. 5 and 7). No upstanding remains of the former limekiln were visible here. Spoil heaps in the northern area of the field were recorded on the 1904 OS map, though these were not visible on the ground. A distinctive hollow was visible within Unit 35 (Plate 14), straddling the field boundary with Unit 37. This was assumed to relate to the 'old quarry' although was located to the northeast of its position as depicted on the historic mapping. The hollow was overgrown and was surrounded by trees, and particularly with nettles within Unit 37 (Plate 15), which may suggest previously disturbed ground. A small raised area was apparent, within Unit 37, but this could have been accentuated by differential vegetation growth.

Unit 38 was recently mowed pasture. The lines of mowed grass made identifying any potential earthworks problematic. In the northeastern corner of the field some undulations may have represented former cultivation ridges running in an approximately northwest to southeast direction, but this was by no means clear. Two possible former field boundaries could be discerned, one as a ditch and dark band of grass (Plate 16) aligned approximately northeast to southwest and the other as an alignment of trees running northwest to southeast. It is notable that these boundaries are not recorded on the historic mapping from 1885, though two of the trees in the centre of the field are in the same position as those on the map of 1885.

Units 39 and 41 were pasture fields sloping steeply to the northwest down to a small stream. No features were noted in these fields.

7.2 West and south of Henley Hall (Route b; Figs 2-3)

In the field east of Mountflirt Cottage (Unit 3), no archaeological features were visible within a field of low grass. A linear feature visible as a dark band aligned west to east in the grass c.0.5m wide may relate to a buried pipe or land drain. Ridge and furrow and a ditch as marked on AP plots of the area (Deegan, below, Field 3) were not visible.

South of the A4117 and west of Henley Hall, the study area extends southwards through sheep-grazed fields. Distinctive earthwork ridge and furrow aligned approximately east-west, was recorded (Unit 5, Plate17). The ridges were spaced 7m ridge to ridge. Linear depressions were also noted to the west of the Ledwyche Brook, aligned approximately north-south.

Ridge and furrow was recorded to the south (Unit 42), aligned northwest to southeast. This lay on a level raised area within the field which appears to be natural, but which may have been terraced on its eastern side (Plate 18). A possible earthwork building foundation was recorded abutting the terrace on its southeastern side. The feature was made up of two low parallel earth banks, aligned approximately east-west (Plate 19). A low bank was aligned north-south on the eastern side which gave the impression of a sub-rectangular defined area. It is possible that this feature may be part of the ridge and furrow earthworks, although a former small structure cannot be discounted at present. To the northeast further ridge and furrow was visible.

To the south in Unit 43 a substantial broad flat-based ditch (Plate 21) was recorded, which appeared to form part of the former deer park boundary. A modern crossing point was present over the Ledwyche Brook, and the watercourse also appeared to have been straightened here in the past. To the east of the brook a tree lined avenue led to a disused building 'Park House' (Plate 22). A substantial ditched park boundary was also present to the north of the pipe route here, representing a continuation of that recorded to the west of the stream. Ridge and furrow was faintly visible as closely-spaced lines in the northern part of Unit 45.

To the east the route cuts through a narrow track and passes an associated 20th century disused wooden outbuilding. In the field to the east (Unit 45a) a low bank and associated ridge and furrow were visible aligned approximately north-south. In the southeast of this field a low bank or natural terrace area was visible running approximately southwest to northeast. This feature continued into Unit 12 (Plate 23). Within Unit 45a, two short parallel depressions were present to the south of the bank or terrace. These may relate to drainage adjacent to a small stream. It is notable that a crossing point over the steam is present in a patch of scrub/ woodland to the west (Unit 46a), made up of timber and re-used railway tracks. Within Unit 47 a linear depression aligned northwest to southeast appeared to form a trackway running from Squirrel Farm to the entrance gateway in the northern boundary with Unit 12. No features were observed in Unit 15.

7.3 North and east of Henley Hall (Route a, NW; Figs 2 &3)

To the east of the Ledwyche Brook, and between it and the drive to Henley Hall, a number of linear banks or terraces were recorded in Unit 8 (Plate 24), aligned approximately north-south. Close to the Ludlow Road in the northwest corner of Unit 8 two possible raised platforms were noted (Plate 25), with the eastern platform being higher than the west. These may suggest the presence of former building platforms.

To the north of the A4117 the pipeline route extended through three fields. Unit 9 was a pasture field where a flat-topped low bank (see Deegan below) was recorded aligned approximately west to east. The feature marked the line of a trackway between two field entrances within Unit 9.

Within Unit 11 a possible former field boundary aligned southwest to northeast (see Deegan below) could be discerned in the southeast area of the field, within a recently planted crop. A stone-built culvert was recorded, channelling a small stream beneath the Ludlow Road, in the southeast corner of the field (Plate 26). To the east of the stream some post-medieval pottery could be seen at the field margins including Staffordshire Slipware (17th-18th century), although this is likely to have derived from an associated farm through past manuring. No archaeological features could be seen in Unit 13 to the east, from where the pipeline crossed to the south of the Ludlow Road, described below.

7.4 Squirrel Lane to Snitton (routes a and b), and south of Snitton (route c)

East of Squirrel Lane the pipeline route *b* extended east though Unit 15, and route *a* crossed to the south of the Ludlow Road. Unit 15 was obscured by a low Brassica crop and no features were visible. To the east the route ran along the south side of Snitton Lane (a hollow way) through Units 17/19. Both Units 17 and 19 contained a recently planted low crop and no features were visible, although features were recognised in the air photo assessment (see Deegan below). Within this field, the alternative route *c* splits from route a, to extend to the south of Snitton.

In Unit 21a a broad level area was recorded, bounded by a distinctive linear hollow running approximately northeast to southwest (Plates 27 and 28), on its western side, opening into a sub-circular hollow area to the southwest of the raised plateau, which itself appeared to form a corner here. Within the area of the plateau raised earthworks could also be discerned in the field (Plate 29), adjacent to Snitton Lane, which may relate to former building platforms. A distinctive southwest to northeast aligned flat-based hollow was also recorded in the southern area of the field (Plate 30), which appeared to mark a former trackway.

The route passes through a small paddock (Unit 21b) to the south. This field was obscured by existing small 20th century farm outbuildings, small trees and farm equipment. However, a low bank could be discerned aligned approximately east-west (Plate 31).

To the southwest of the timber-framed house and associated buildings at West Farm in Unit 21c a clearly-visible broad, flat-based hollow (Plate 32) was visible aligned approximately northeast-southwest. The feature was slightly embanked to either side. Ridge and furrow was clearly visible to the west of this feature and aligned at a right angle to it. To the northeast a small disused structure (Plate 33) was set into a raised area of land to the southwest of the existing farm buildings and was overgrown with scrub. The structure had a mortared sandstone base with brick courses above. A small wooden door or 'hatch' was set within the brickwork. Brick blocking beneath this small door, and between the stone blocks, suggests there was was once a larger opening. The function of this structure is unknown, although it may have been a small agricultural related store or coop. The brickwork suggests a 20th century date. However, the rectangular dressed sandstone base of the structure may, potentially, have been re-used from a nearby former structure.

To the southeast the route extends through two grazed fields (Units 50 and 52). No archaeological features were observed, although features have been recorded in the air photo mapping (see Deegan below). No archaeological features were observed in Units 27 and 54. However, two possible archaeological banks have been recorded in Unit 27 through aerial photography (see Deegan below and Appendix 1). Ridge and furrow and former field boundary features were recorded through the air photo survey in the southern part of Unit 54 (Deegan Appendix 2), at a distance from the proposed pipeline route.

8 AIR PHOTO STUDY BY ALISON DEEGAN (SUMMARY)

This section of the assessment provides a summary of the results of the air photo study, which are detailed in full in Appendices 1 & 2 below. The study involved the examination of all available air photographs and was undertaken following the guidance contained in Palmer and Cox 1993.

An earthwork in the southern area of Unit 2 (*beyond pipeline route*) follows the suggested alignment of a length of the Clun-Clee routeway, a medieval or post-medieval drove road with possible Bronze Age origins. Other possible medieval features comprise the terraces or fishponds in Unit 7, and the possible pillow mounds in Unit 26. Elsewhere furlong boundaries and ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval or slightly later date were recorded in Units 17, 25, 27, 29, 33, 42, 48 and 52.

Most features recorded from air photographs were probably post-medieval or later in date. A narrow and straight form of ridge and furrow is recorded extensively, for example in Units 1, 10, 42, and 46 in the vicinity of Henley Hall and southeast of Snitton in Unit 54. Other post-medieval features comprise a possible structure in Unit 25, a limestone quarry and limekiln in Unit 35, trackways (Units 6 and 25) and small hollows of unknown function (Units 1 and 21). An undated ditch crosses Units 8, 10 and 11.

Several features were identified within the Grade II registered park and gardens at Henley Hall, including a ha-ha boundary (Unit 44, *beyond pipeline route*), and a further broad ditched boundary in Units 43 and 45. An embanked tree-lined trackway leading to Park House was identified in Unit 45. Some probable shallow mineral extractions were also identified.

Many of the mapped features survived as earthworks up to the 1990s. Post-medieval ploughing has affected medieval earthworks in Units 17, 27, 29 and 23, and others appear to have been levelled in the 20th century (Units 3, 4, 11, 19, 35, 46, 52, 53 and 54). Where earthworks survive, these may overlie and conceal features from earlier periods.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Note: The following conclusions are drawn from existing available data on potential archaeological sites. Any below-ground excavations associated with the pipeline scheme have the potential to reveal previously unknown archaeological deposits, particularly deposits which are not conducive to identification through cartographic, aerial photographic and walkover techniques. Any such deposits may be subject to further archaeological excavation or recording on the basis of recommendations by the County Historic Environment Officer.

9.1 Snitton (Routes a and c; Fig. 2)

It is clear that the area in the vicinity of Snitton has the highest potential for the presence of archaeological features and deposits. In Unit 25 in particular, there are a number of visible earthworks which may relate to medieval agriculture and settlement. An 'S'-shaped former trackway appears to be associated with at least two possible former house platforms. Possible ridge and furrow earthworks or a boundary bank are apparent to the east of houses associated at Snitton Court. The current Snitton Lane forms a hollow way. Earthworks in Units 25 adjacent to southern side of the lane may relate to former dwellings here.

To the west of West Farm, Unit 21a contains a number of earthwork features alongside and at a right angle to Snitton Lane, in the form of raised areas, representing possible former building platforms, and linear hollows representing possible former trackways. This area may represent the western extent of earthwork features relating to a shrunken medieval village.

Where the route passes through the south of Unit 21a, features relating to a former trackway have been recorded as earthworks. To the south in Unit 21b, another possible bank was also recorded, and a relatively substantial ditch or trackway in field 21c, is associated with a well-defined area of ridge and furrow. It is clear that the earthwork features observed in the vicinity of West Farm relate to former settlement and agriculture, and that this may, potentially, relate to a shrunken medieval village. None of the linear features noted are recorded on the 1st edition ordnance survey maps for the area (1885), suggesting they had gone out of use some time before. To the southeast of Snitton the route passes to the south of a concentration of features in Unit 25. However, the extent of former settlement activity here may also extend south into field Units 27 and 30, where possible medieval furlong boundaries have been identified through aerial photography.

The above-ground earthworks around Snitton, including possible house platforms, could represent the remains of a shrunken village settlement. Fully deserted medieval villages are common from the fourteenth century when the Black Death and recurrent plagues and animal diseases decimated rural populations. It is possible, therefore that this location (Units 21a, 21b, 21c, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 50 and 52) may contain extensive below-ground and above-ground archaeological deposits relating to a shrunken medieval village. The understanding of

medieval rural settlement patterns in Shropshire is a theme that has been recently highlighted as a research priority (Stamper 2003) along with the clarification of the spatial extent of known sites (*ibid*.).

9.2 Henley Hall (Routes *a* and *b*)

The proposed route *b* extends through areas of well-defined ridge and furrow considered to be of post-medieval date (Deegan above). An earthwork possibly relating to a former structure is present to the east of a linear terrace in field Unit 42. It is possible to suggest that the ridge and furrow and other earthworks are contemporary with Henley Hall. However, some of these earthworks may potentially relate to medieval cultivation (Deegan Unit 42). A large ditched boundary to the southwest of the hall is a prominent feature of the 18th-19th century deer park, as is a tree-lined avenue leading to Park House to the south of the main hall.

To the north of Henley Hall a number of linear north-south aligned features were recorded in Unit 8, either as earthwork terraces or as possible ditched features. It is unclear as to whether the linear terraces are natural (associated with the Ledwyche Brook) or whether they represent a former trackway (Deegan Appendix 1, Unit 8). Other ditched features visible from aerial photographs (Deegan, Appendices 1&2) may be recent drainage ditches. A longer boundary, aligned approximately southwest to northeast, has been identified within fields 8, 10 and 11 and may be a former field boundary or drainage ditch (Deegan Appendix 1). A further boundary on a similar alignment was identified both on the ground in Field 11 and from aerial photography. This field boundary is visible on historic mapping. It is possible that all the ditched features in this area are post-medieval in date.

Two raised areas within Unit 8, south of Ludlow Road and to the east of Henley Bridge may represent platforms for earlier structures. No structures are shown on the 1st edition or later mapping, suggesting they may pre-date the 19th century. Alternatively, these features may be natural in origin.

9.3 Remainder of the study area

A number of fields contain ridge and furrow and associated furlong banks which may be medieval or post-medieval in date, and identified through an examination of aerial photographs. Where earthworks survive they may serve to preserve earlier features beneath (Deegan, Appendices 1 & 2). The remains of former field boundaries and arable cultivation, not shown on the mapping of 1885 may be present in Units 35 and 38. These could relate to earlier post-medieval or medieval agricultural boundaries, although the remains are less clear than those recorded around Snitton.

In Unit 35 the area of the former quarry and limekiln was not immediately apparent during the walkover survey. A large tree-filled hollow was identified in the southeast corner of Unit 35 also straddled the boundary with Unit 37. It is not clear whether this feature is related to the quarrying or limekiln as shown on the historic mapping, as it is located in a different position, c.50m to the northeast. Features recorded by the air photo survey also confirm the location of those shown on the historic mapping, suggesting the hollow observed on the walkover survey is an additional feature.

10 IMPLICATIONS

10.1 Henley Hall area

The proposed pipeline route extends through a park boundary and a formal avenue within the Grade II registered park and gardens at Henley Hall. Alternative routes should be considered, to the north of the designated area (north of the A4117). Any route passing through the park should be designed to avoid earthworks such as the deer park boundaries and the embanked tree-lined avenue associated with Park House to the south of the hall. It is possible that the ridge and furrow earthworks recorded here during the walkover survey could mask and preserve earlier settlement features which may potentially be subject to further archaeological work. Areas where the route extends through well-preserved ridge and furrow and other presently less well-defined earthwork features would be subject to an RCHME Level 2 survey (Watson 2007) in order to detail their form and extent. A further stage of archaeological recording, watching brief or excavation may potentially be recommended by the Historic Environment Officer.

10.2 Snitton area

Consideration should be given to the re-location of the pipeline away from Units 24 and 25. This relocation would remove the likely requirement for detailed recording of the earthworks and archaeological excavation of the below-ground remains here, including the time allowance that would be required for archaeological field investigation and the costs of post-excavation analysis, reporting and publication.

It should be noted that the earthwork and probable below-ground remains of the medieval village may also extend to the north of Snitton Lane, and may be for this reason difficult to avoid. The air photo study (see Appendix 1) has identified pillow mounds of potential medieval date (which could alternatively be interpreted as house platforms of medieval date) within Unit 26.

Consideration should also be given to the re-location of the pipeline away from Units 21a, 21b, 21c. Here the walkover survey has identified further earthworks in the form of possible former trackways, potential building platforms and ridge and furrow, to the west and southwest of West Farm, Snitton. These features may also relate to a shrunken medieval village here. In addition the air photo survey has also identified a possible medieval trackway in Units 51 (beyond current route) and 52.

It must also be noted in respect of any alteration to the proposed pipeline route that a group of possible medieval furlong divisions has been identified in Unit 48 together with medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow in Unit 49.

It is possible that the ridge and furrow earthworks recorded during the walkover survey could mask and preserve earlier settlement features. Consideration should be given to the re-location of the pipeline outside these fields. An RCHME Level 2 earthwork survey (Watson 2007) would be required to define the extent and nature of the features here more fully. As a result a further stage of archaeological recording, watching brief or excavation may potentially be recommended by the Historic Environment Officer.

10.3 Other areas

An appropriate programme of archaeological recording (e.g. watching brief with contingency for salvage recording), should be undertaken during topsoil stripping, for example to record the area surrounding the former limekiln in Unit 35.

10.4 Unknown archaeological sites

- Other archaeological features, not identified during the course of the present study, may be identified during the course of topsoil stripping along the proposed pipeline route.

10.5 Further survey

- Detailed recording of the earthworks identified was outside the scope of this desk-based study and can only be undertaken when the pipeline route is finalised.

- Identification of archaeological earthworks on the ground is provisional and dependant on detailed Level 2 survey (RCHME 1999) in order to fully assess their form and extent.

11 ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

In view of the proximity of the current proposed Pipeline routes to potential archaeological features and deposits at Snitton and landscape features relating to Henley Hall, the following route options may be suggested:

- Placing the pipeline in the road to the northwest of Henley Hall (Fig. 2)

- Placing the pipeline in the road through the village of Snitton, and extending the route southwards through Unit 28 to meet the existing proposed route (Fig. 4). It is possible that an archaeological watching brief and further archaeological work may be recommended by the Historic Environment Officer for groundworks within the road at Snitton Lane, which may have originated as a medieval hollow way.

- Alternative route proposals may be considered. Any such routes extending beyond those covered by the present assessment may warrant further archaeological desk-based assessment as according to the Historic Environment Officer.

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9.1 Cartographic Sources

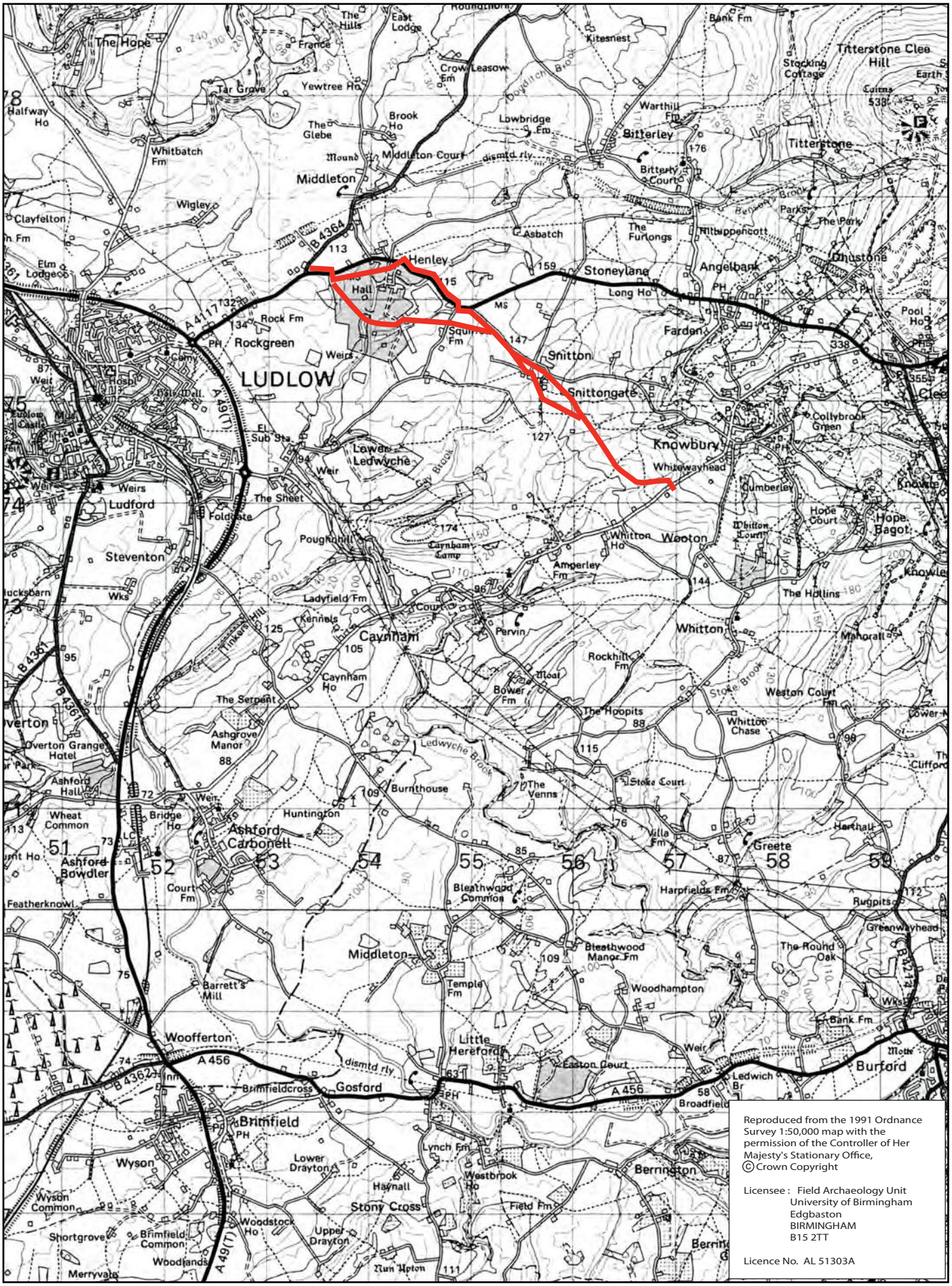
1840s Tithe map of Bitterley Parish and accompanying descriptive apportionment

1885 Shropshire 1:2500 series

1888-1891 1st Edition Ordnance Survey

1903-1904 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey

British Geological Survey Map Sheet 181, Ludlow: Solid and Drift.


LUDLOW
Middleton
Henley
Hall
Stoneylane
Angelbank
Snitton
Snittongate
Farden
Knowbury
Whitwayhead
Rockgreen
Rock Fm
Weirs
Lower Ledwyche
Ludford
The Sheet
Foldgate
Steventon
Pougnhill
Caynham
Caynham Camp
Ladyfield Fm
Kennels
Tinkers Hill
Caynham Ho
The Serpent
Ashgrove Manor
Overton Grange Hotel
Ashford Hall
Ashford Carbonell
Ashford Bowdler
Huntington
Burnthouse
Ledwyche Brook
The Venns
Stoke Court
Bleathwood Common
Bleathwood Manor Fm
Middleton
Temple Fm
Barrett's Mill
Woodhampton
Woofferton
Little Hereford
Easton Court
Gosford
Brimfield
Brimfieldcross
Lynch Fm
Westbrook Ho
Haynall
Stony Cross
Field Fm
Bernington
Lower Drayton
Upper Drayton
Woodstock Ho
Wyson
Wyson Common
Shortgrove
Brimfield Common
Woodlands
Merryvale
Nun Upton
Whitton
Whitton Ho
Wooton
Amperley Fm
Pervin
Rockhill Fm
Bower Fm
Moat
Whitton Chase
Weston Court Fm
The Hoopits
Villa Fm
Greete
Harpfields Fm
Rugpits
Greenwayhead
The Round Oak
Bank Fm
Burford
Ledwich Br
Broadfield
Titterstone
Titterstone Clee Hill
Stocking Cottage
Bitterley
Bitterly Court
Warthill Fm
Lowbridge Fm
Middleton Court
Asbatch
The Furlongs
Hiltuppencott
Parks
The Park
Chustone
Long Ho
Pool Ho
Collybrook Green
Cumberley
Hope Court
Hope Bagot
The Hollins
Mahorall
Knowle
Knowles
Clee
Clifford
Harthall
Lower
Whitton
Yewtree Ho
Brook Ho
The Glebe
Whitbatch Fm
Tar Grove
The Hope
France
East Lodge
The Hills
Crow Leasow Fm
Kitesnest
Bank Fm
Halfway Ho
Clayfelton
Elm Lodge
Wigley
Weir
Hospl
Castle
Mill
Well
Sub Sta
Weir
Bridge Ho
Wheat Common
Court Fm
Featherknowl
Barrett's Mill
Lynch Fm
Haynall
Field Fm
Bernington
Broadfield
Ledwich Br
Burford
Greenwayhead
Rugpits
Harpfields Fm
Greete
Villa Fm
Harthall
Whitton Chase
Weston Court Fm
Rockhill Fm
Bower Fm
Moat
Pervin
Amperley Fm
Whitton Ho
Wooton
Hope Bagot
Hope Court
Cumberley
Whitwayhead
Knowbury
Collybrook Green
Pool Ho
Farden
Snittongate
Snitton
Angelbank
Stoneylane
Long Ho
Chustone
Parks
The Park
Hiltuppencott
The Furlongs
Asbatch
Bitterly Court
Bitterley
Warthill Fm
Lowbridge Fm
Middleton Court
Brook Ho
The Glebe
Yewtree Ho
Tar Grove
The Hope
East Lodge
The Hills
Crow Leasow Fm
Kitesnest
Bank Fm
Titterstone
Titterstone Clee Hill
Stocking Cottage
Halfway Ho
Clayfelton
Elm Lodge
Wigley
Whitbatch Fm
Rock Fm
Rockgreen
Weirs
Lower Ledwyche
Ludford
The Sheet
Foldgate
Steventon
Pougnhill
Caynham
Caynham Camp
Ladyfield Fm
Kennels
Tinkers Hill
Caynham Ho
The Serpent
Ashgrove Manor
Overton Grange Hotel
Ashford Hall
Ashford Carbonell
Ashford Bowdler
Huntington
Burnthouse
Ledwyche Brook
The Venns
Stoke Court
Bleathwood Common
Bleathwood Manor Fm
Middleton
Temple Fm
Barrett's Mill
Woodhampton
Woofferton
Little Hereford
Easton Court
Gosford
Brimfield
Brimfieldcross
Lynch Fm
Westbrook Ho
Haynall
Stony Cross
Field Fm
Bernington
Lower Drayton
Upper Drayton
Woodstock Ho
Wyson
Wyson Common
Shortgrove
Brimfield Common
Woodlands
Merryvale
Nun Upton
Whitton
Whitton Ho
Wooton
Amperley Fm
Pervin
Rockhill Fm
Bower Fm
Moat
Whitton Chase
Weston Court Fm
The Hoopits
Villa Fm
Greete
Harpfields Fm
Rugpits
Greenwayhead
The Round Oak
Bank Fm
Burford
Ledwich Br
Broadfield
A 456
A 4117
A 49(T)
B 4364
B 4361
B 4362
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MS
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BIRMINGHAM
B15 2TT
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Fig. 1

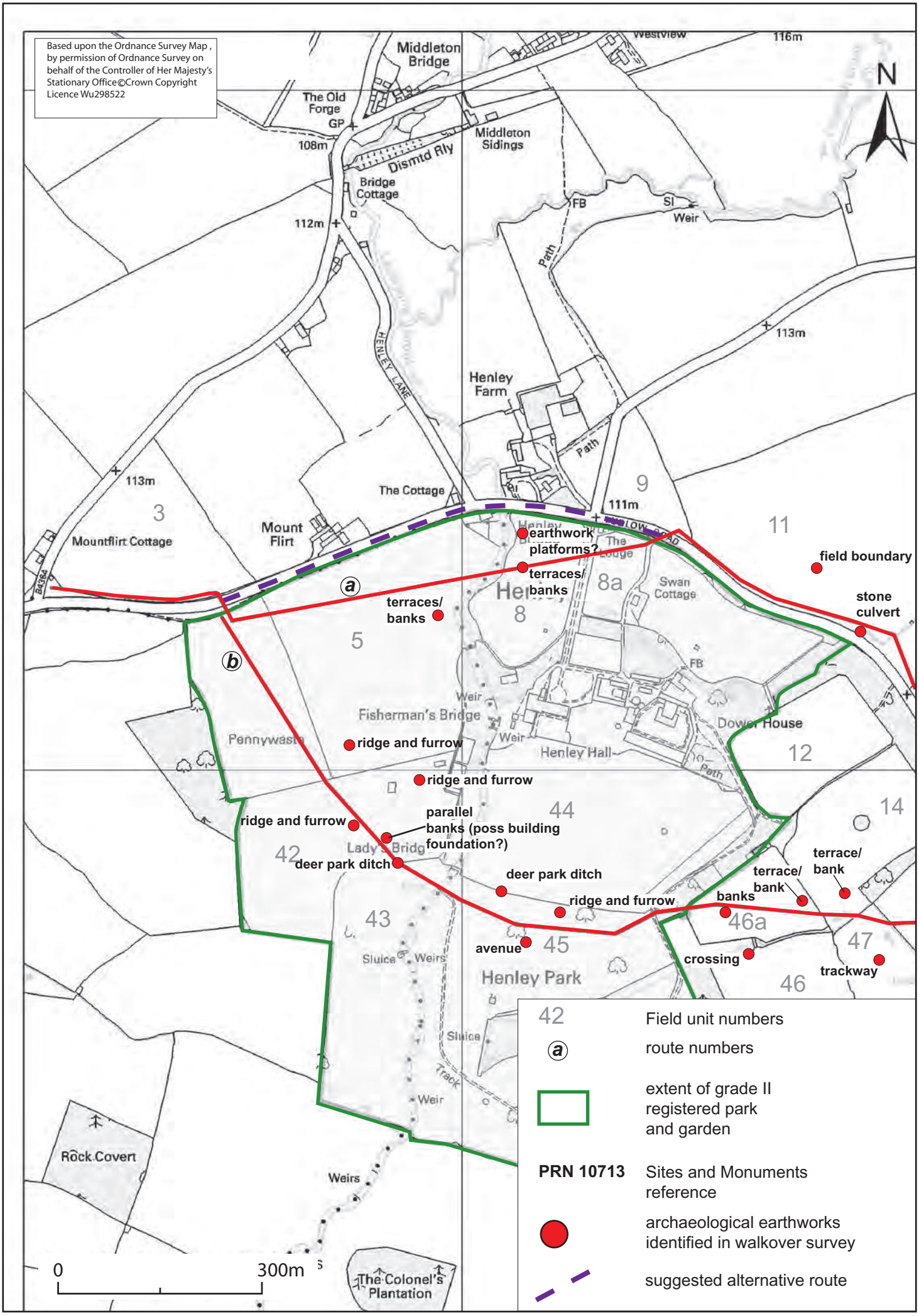
Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map , by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office©Crown Copyright Licence Wu298522
N
Middleton Bridge
The Old Forge
GP
108m
Dismtd Rly
Middleton Sidings
Bridge Cottage
112m
FB
SI
Weir
Path
HENLEY LANE
113m
Henley Farm
The Cottage
111m
Mount Flirt
Mountflirt Cottage
B4364
3
9
11
earthwork platforms?
terraces/ banks
terraces/ banks
field boundary
stone culvert
Swan Cottage
8a
8
5
a
b
Fisherman's Bridge
Weir
Pennywasta
ridge and furrow
Henley Hall
Dower House
12
Path
ridge and furrow
44
14
parallel banks (poss building foundation?)
ridge and furrow
42
Lady's Bridge
deer park ditch
deer park ditch
terrace/ bank
terrace/ bank
banks
ridge and furrow
43
46a
47
avenue
45
crossing
trackway
Sluice
Weirs
Henley Park
46
Sluice
Track
Weir
Rock Covert
Weirs
0
300m
The Colonel's Plantation
42
Field unit numbers
a
route numbers
extent of grade II registered park and garden
PRN 10713
Sites and Monuments reference
archaeological earthworks identified in walkover survey
suggested alternative route

Fig.2

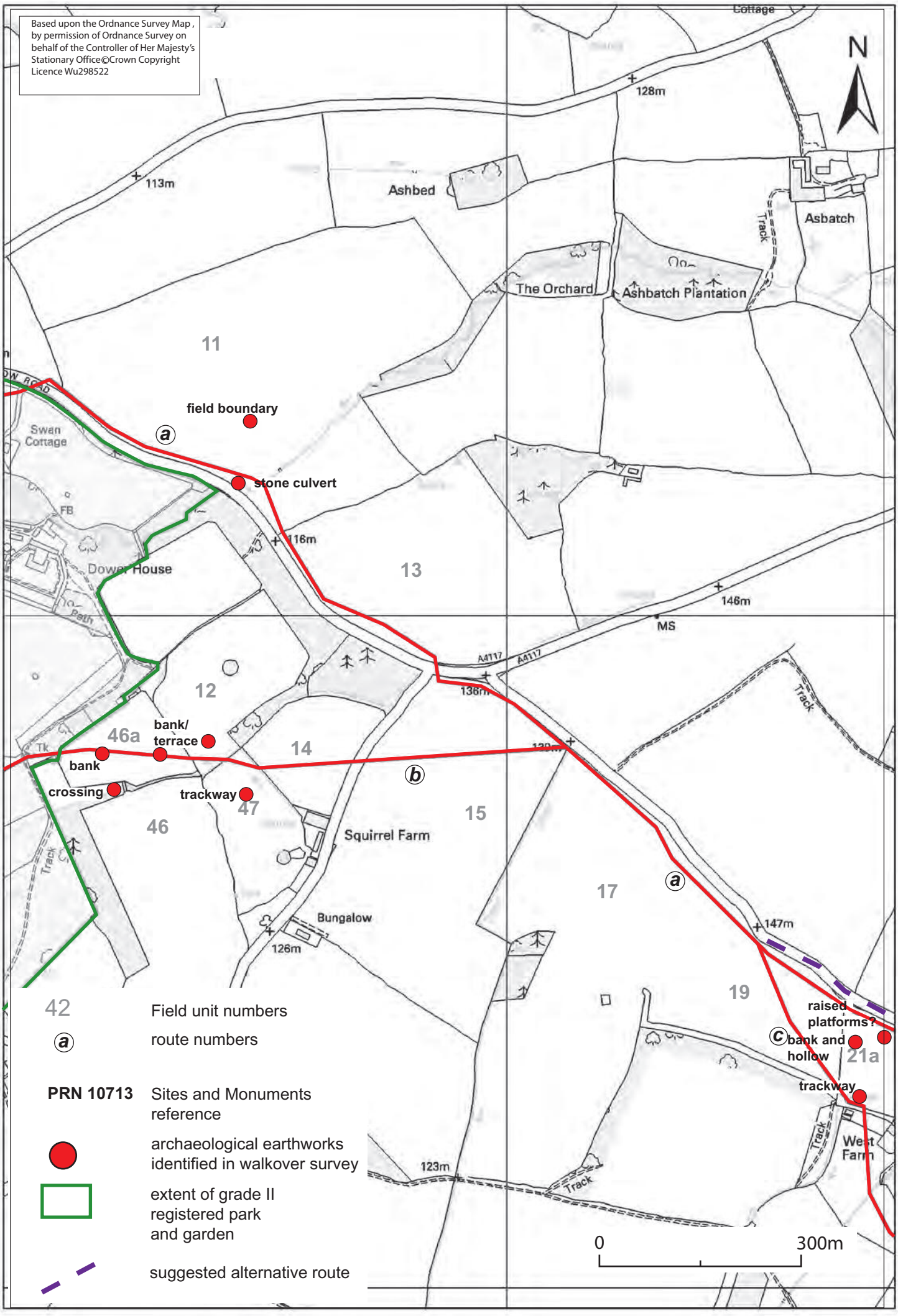
Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map , by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office©Crown Copyright Licence Wu298522
N
Cottage
128m
113m
Ashbed
Asbatch
Track
The Orchard
Ashbatch Plantation
11
field boundary
a
Swan Cottage
stone culvert
FB
116m
Dower House
13
146m
MS
Path
A4117
A4117
136m
12
bank/ terrace
46a
14
Tk
bank
crossing
trackway
47
b
15
46
Squirrel Farm
Track
17
a
Bungalow
126m
147m
19
raised platforms?
c
bank and hollow
21a
trackway
West Farm
Track
123m
Track
0
300m
42
Field unit numbers
a
route numbers
PRN 10713
Sites and Monuments reference
archaeological earthworks identified in walkover survey
extent of grade II registered park and garden
suggested alternative route

Fig.3

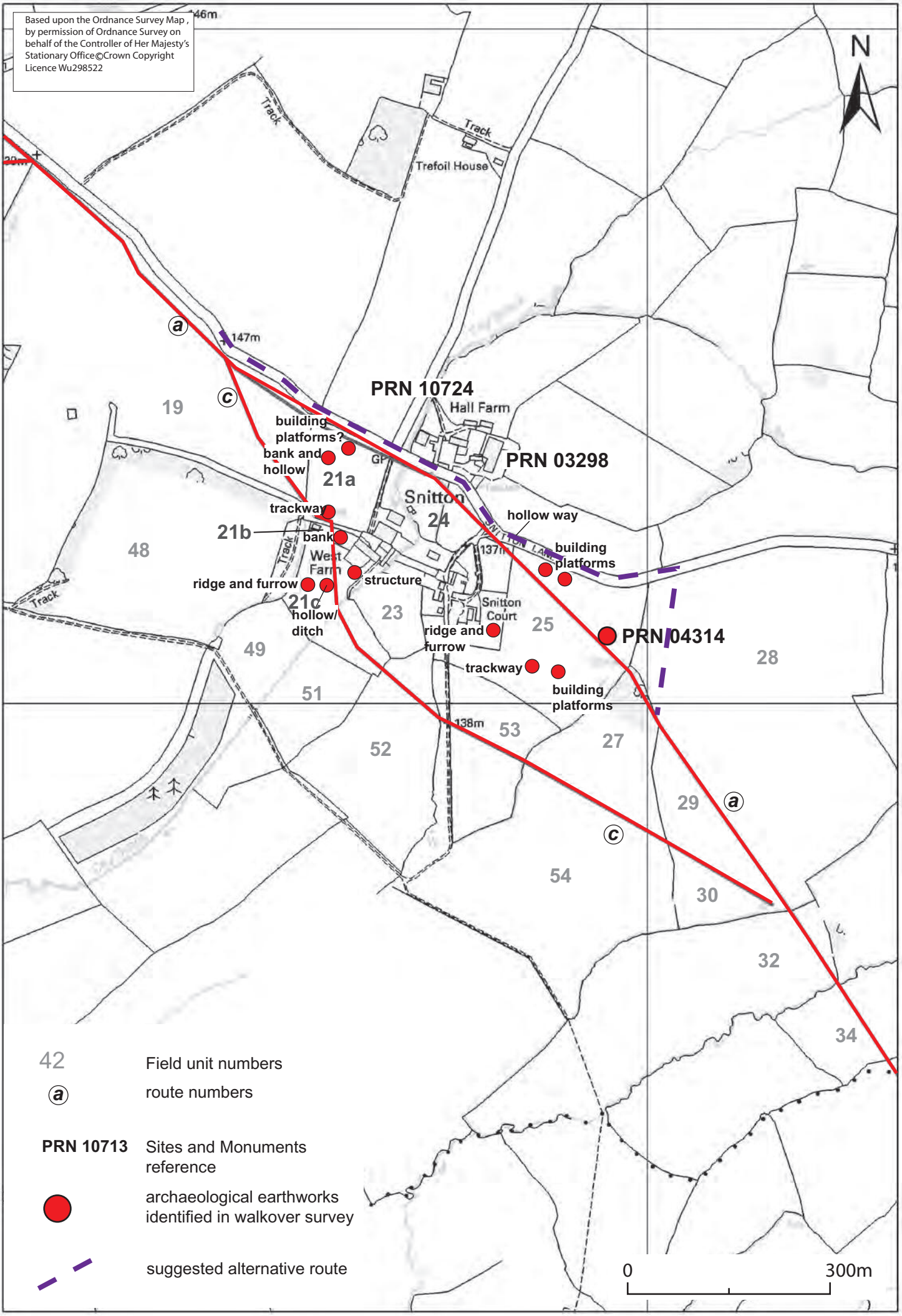
Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map , by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office©Crown Copyright Licence Wu298522
N
Track
Trefoil House
147m
PRN 10724
Hall Farm
PRN 03298
building platforms?
bank and hollow
21a
trackway
21b
bank
West Farm
structure
ridge and furrow
21c
hollow/ ditch
Snitton
24
hollow way
building platforms
137m
Snitton Court
ridge and furrow
PRN 04314
trackway
building platforms
138m
19
48
49
51
52
53
23
25
27
28
29
54
30
32
34
42
Field unit numbers
route numbers
PRN 10713
Sites and Monuments reference
archaeological earthworks identified in walkover survey
suggested alternative route
0
300m

Fig.4

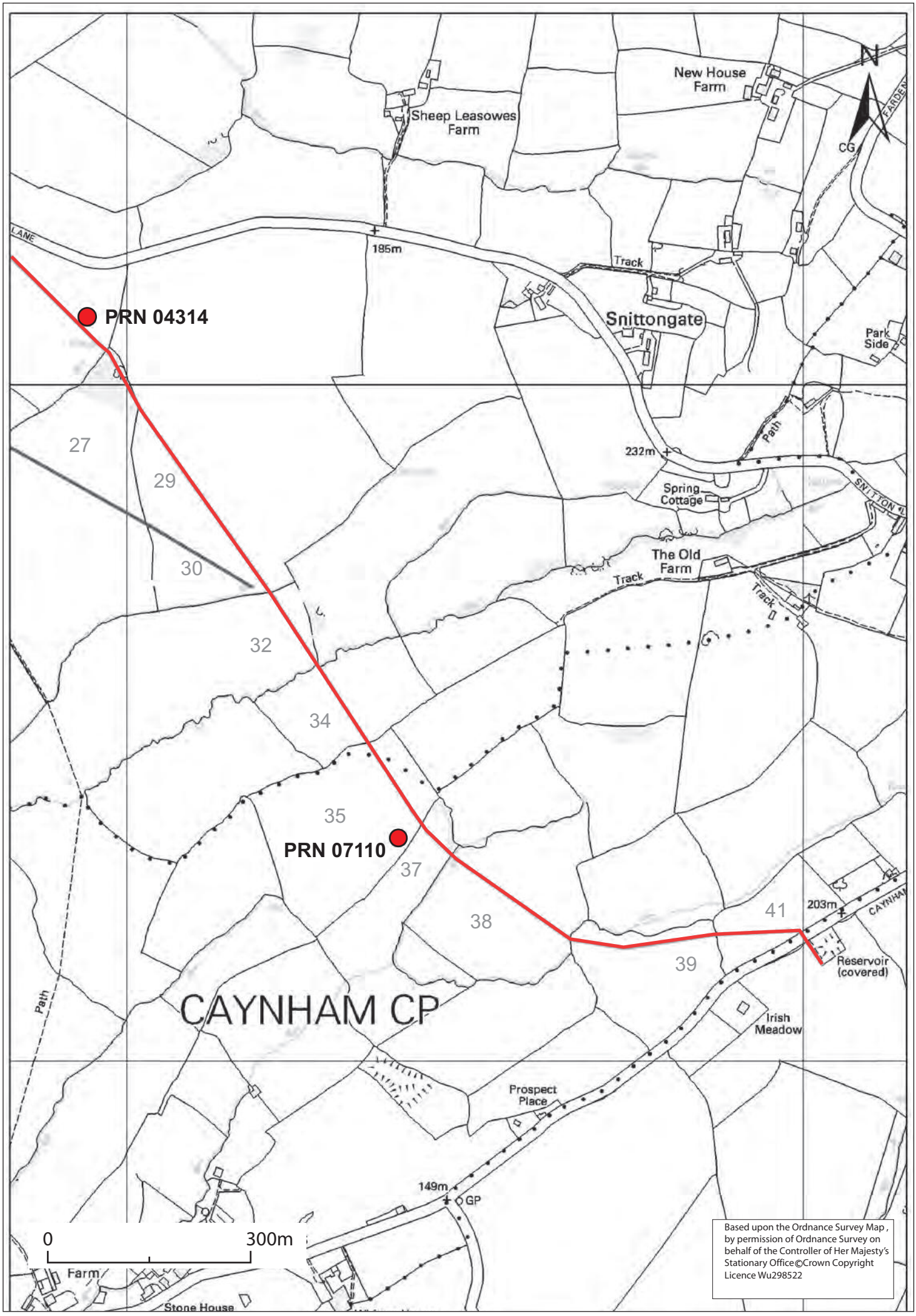
New House Farm
Sheep Leasowes Farm
CG
LANE
185m
Track
PRN 04314
Snittongate
Park Side
27
29
30
232m
Path
Spring Cottage
SNITTON
The Old Farm
Track
Track
32
34
35
PRN 07110
37
38
41
203m
CAYNHAM
39
Reservoir (covered)
CAYNHAM CP
Path
Irish Meadow
Prospect Place
149m
GP
0
300m
Farm
Stone House
Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map , by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office©Crown Copyright Licence Wu298522

Fig.5

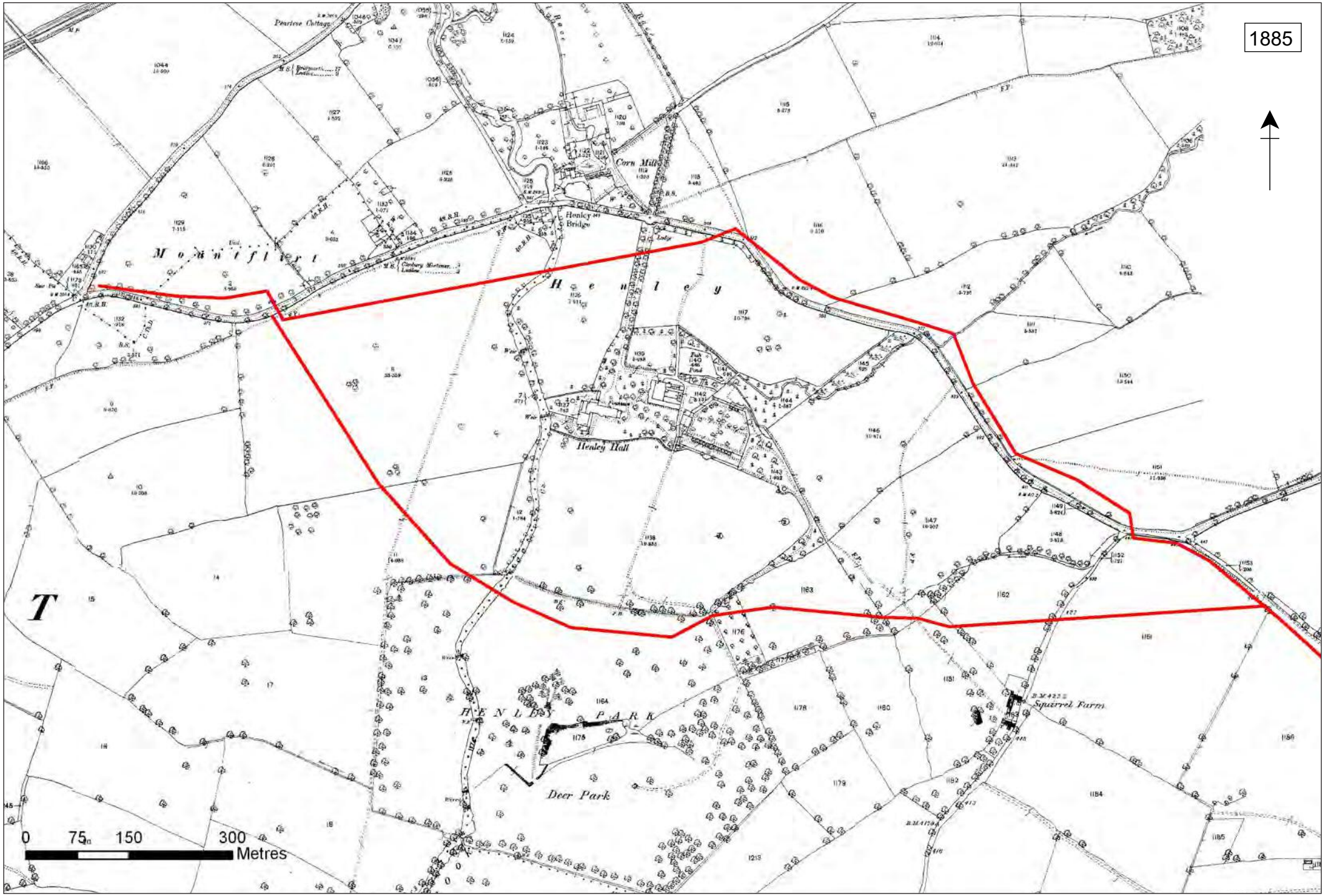
1885
Mountfleurt
Henley
Corn Mill
Henley Bridge
Henley Hall
HENLEY PARK
Deer Park
Squirrel Farm
Pearlree Cottage
0 75 150 300
Metres

Fig.6

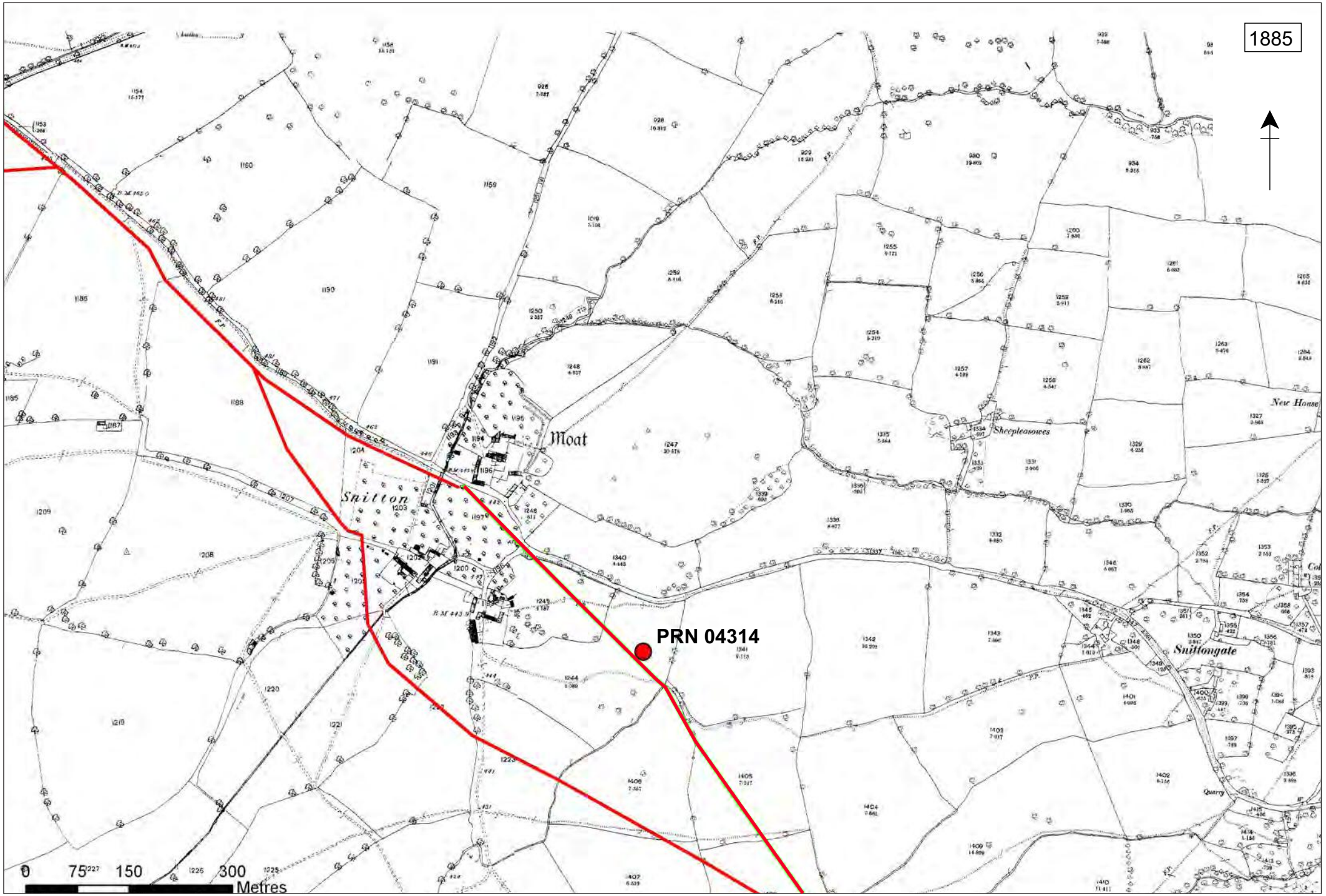
1885
Moat
Snitton
PRN 04314
Sheepleasowes
New House
Snittongate
Quarry
0 75 150 300
Metres

Fig.7

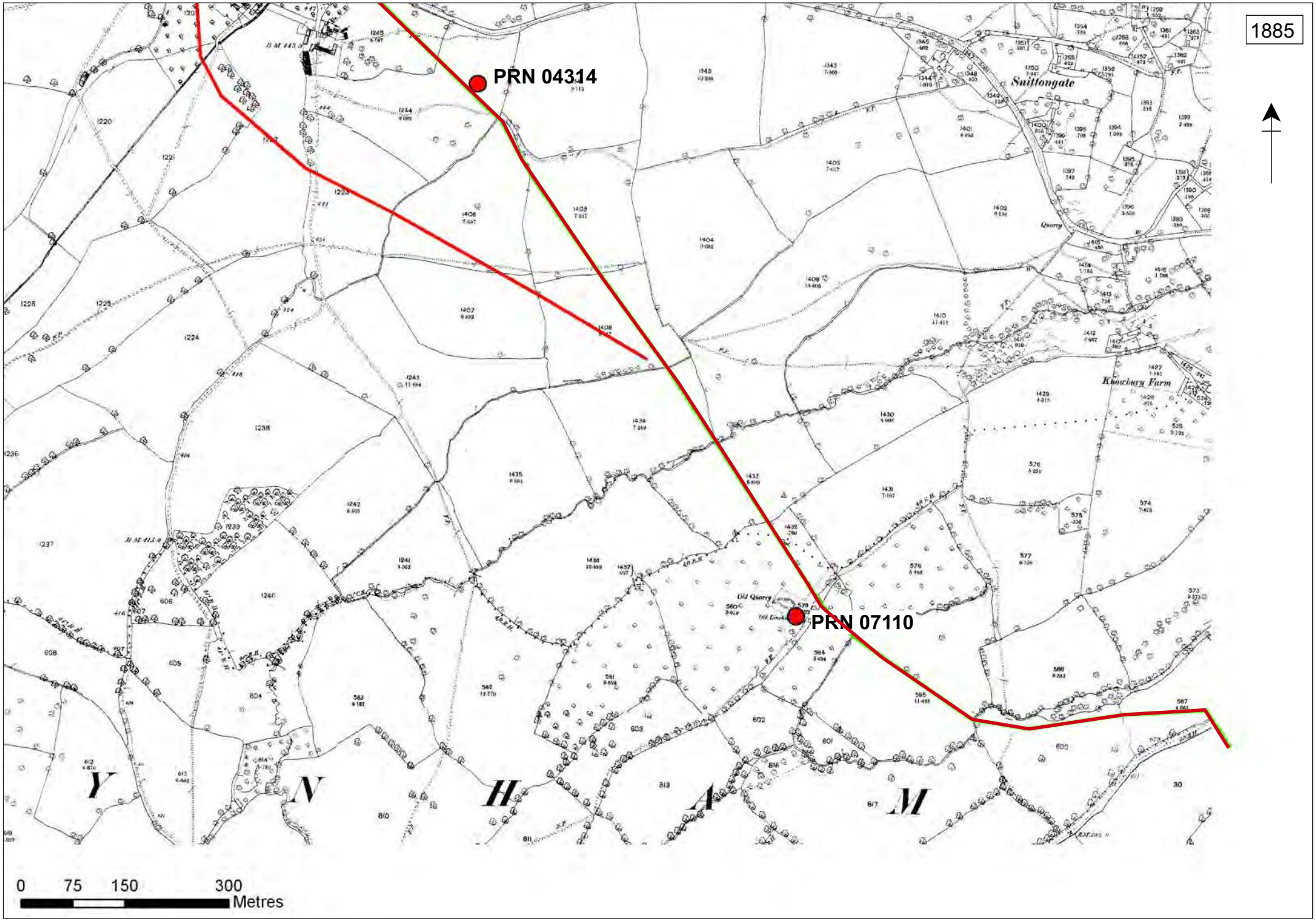
1885
PRN 04314
PRN 07110
Sniltongate
Knowbury Farm
Old Quarry
Quarry
0 75 150 300
Metres

Fig.8

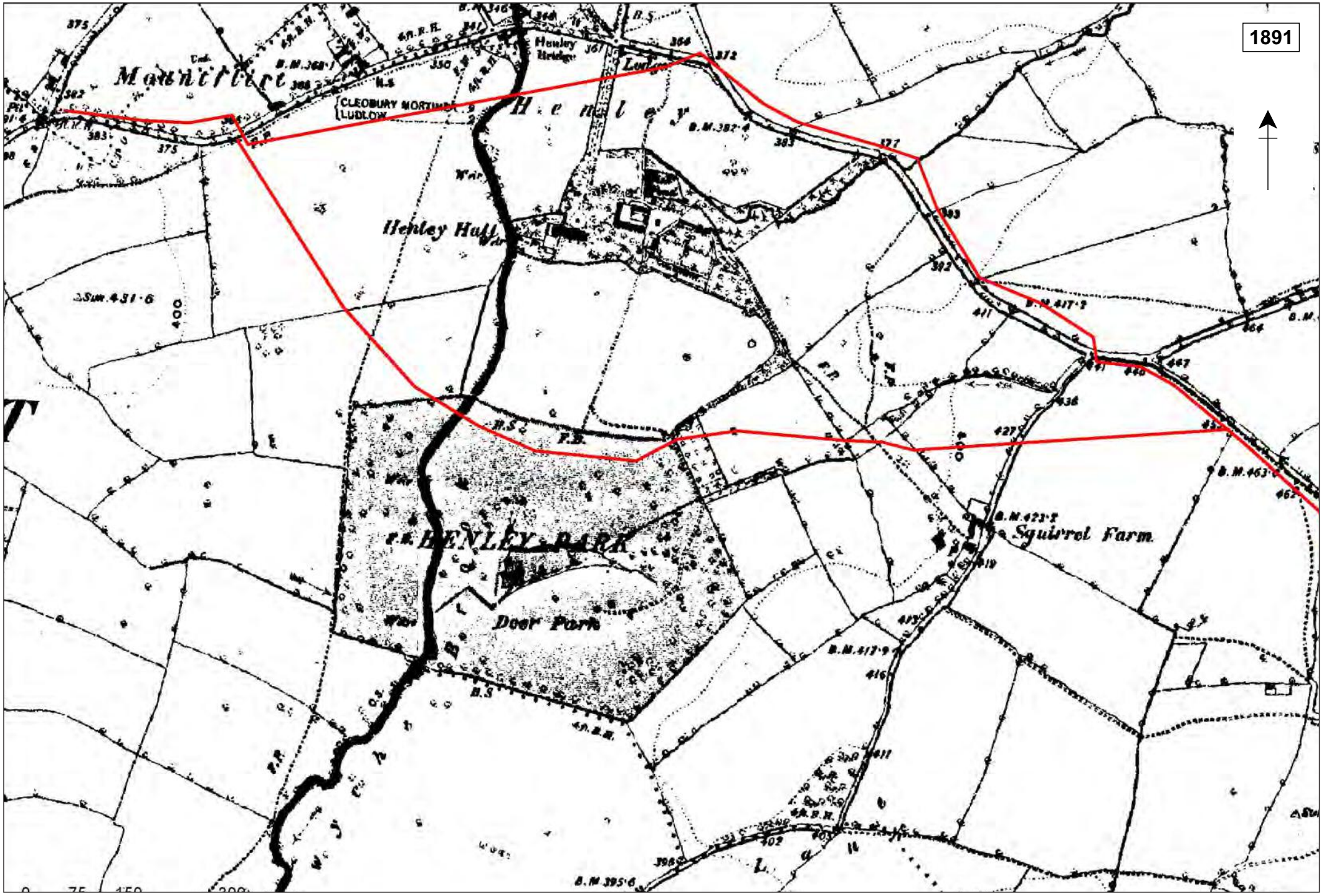
1891
Henley Hall
HENLEY PARK
Deer Park
Squirrel Farm
CLEOBURY MORTIMER
LUDLOW

Fig.9

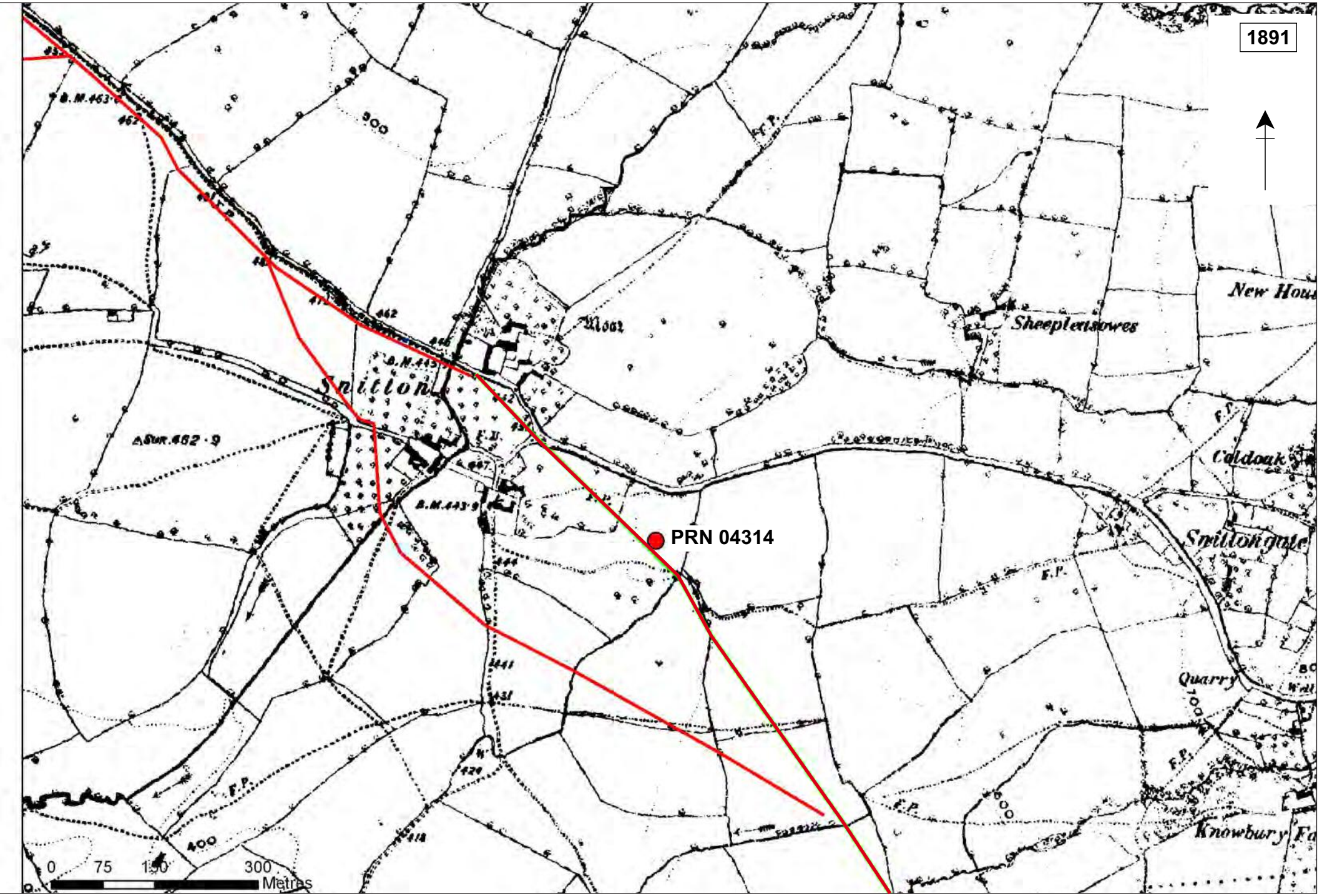
1891
PRN 04314
Moor
Sheeplerstowes
Smitton
Coldoak
Smittongate
Quarry
Knowbury
0 75 150 300
Metres

Fig.10

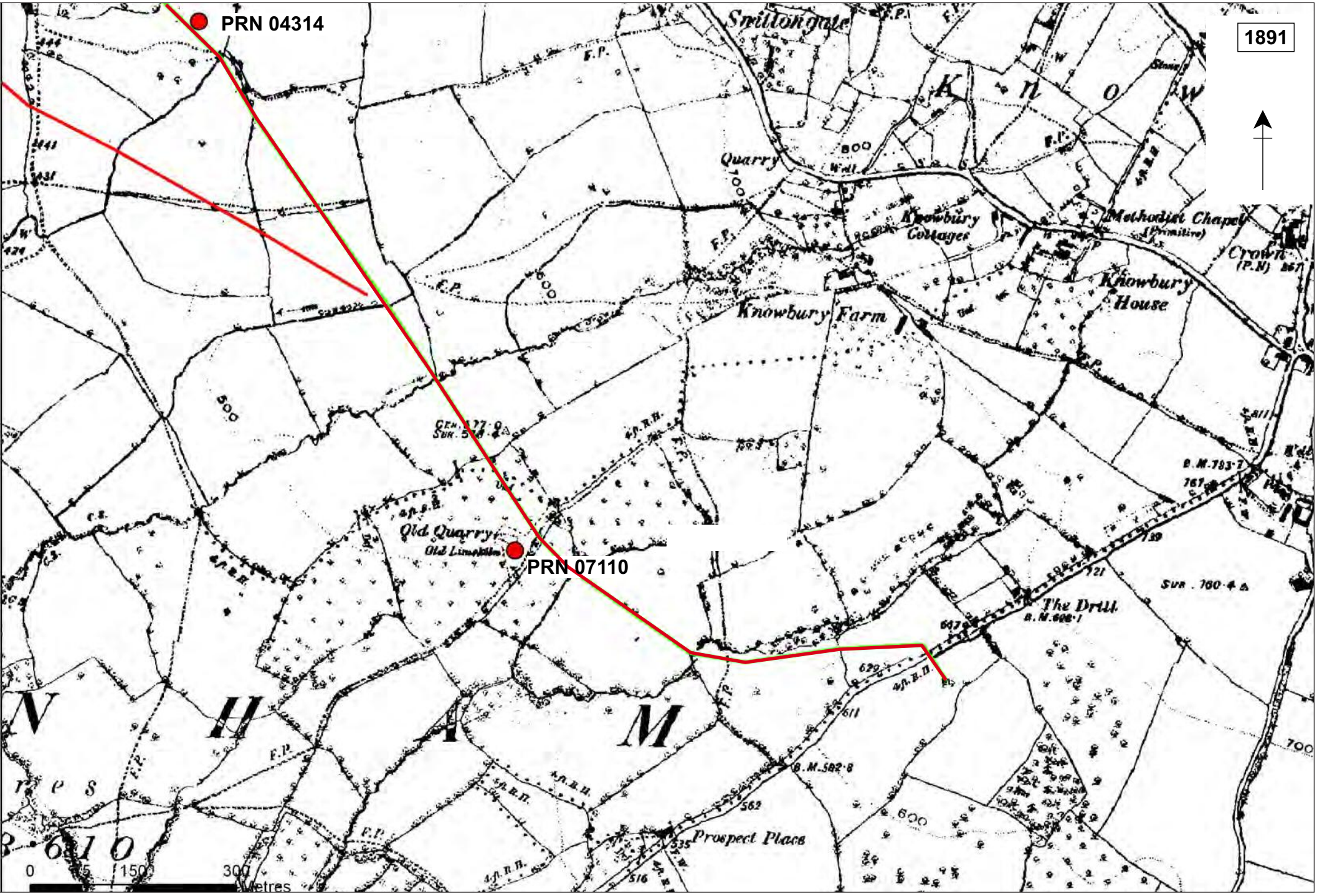
PRN 04314
PRN 07110
1891
Knowbury Farm
Knowbury House
Knowbury Cottages
Methodist Chapel
Crown
Old Quarry
Old Limekiln
The Drill
Prospect Place
Quarry
0
75
150
300
Metres

Fig.11

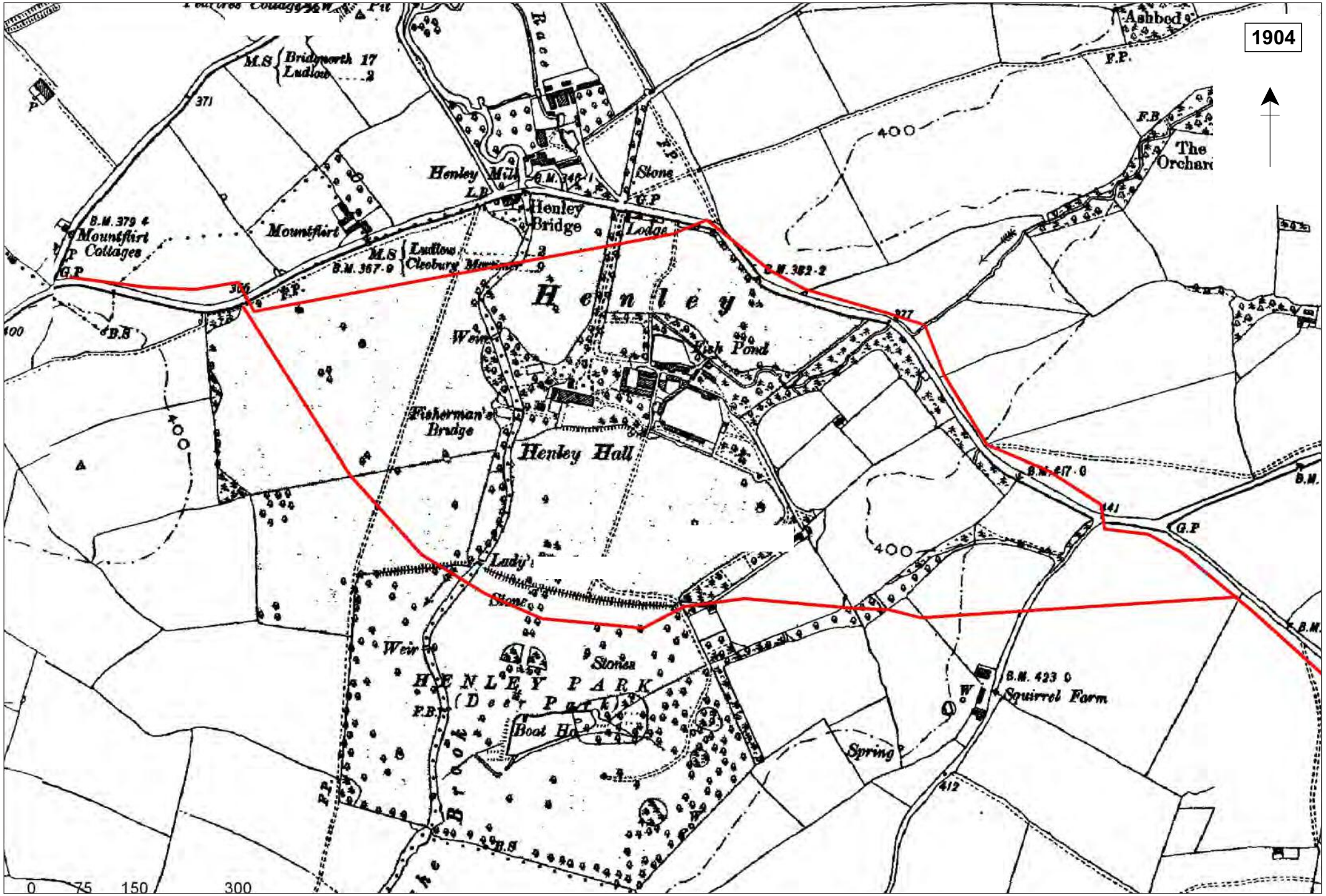
1904
Henley
Henley Bridge
Henley Mill
Mountflirt
Mountflirt Cottages
Fisherman's Bridge
Henley Hall
Fish Pond
Weir
Lodge
Ashbeds
The Orchard
HENLEY PARK
(Deer Park)
Boot Ho
Squirrel Farm
Spring
Stones
Lady's Stone
Brook
Bridgnorth 17
Ludlow 2
Ludlow 2
Cleobury Mortimer 9
B.M. 379·4
B.M. 367·9
B.M. 382·2
B.M. 417·0
B.M. 423·0
371
400
377
412
141
F.P.
G.P
B.S
F.B
0
75
150
300

Fig.12

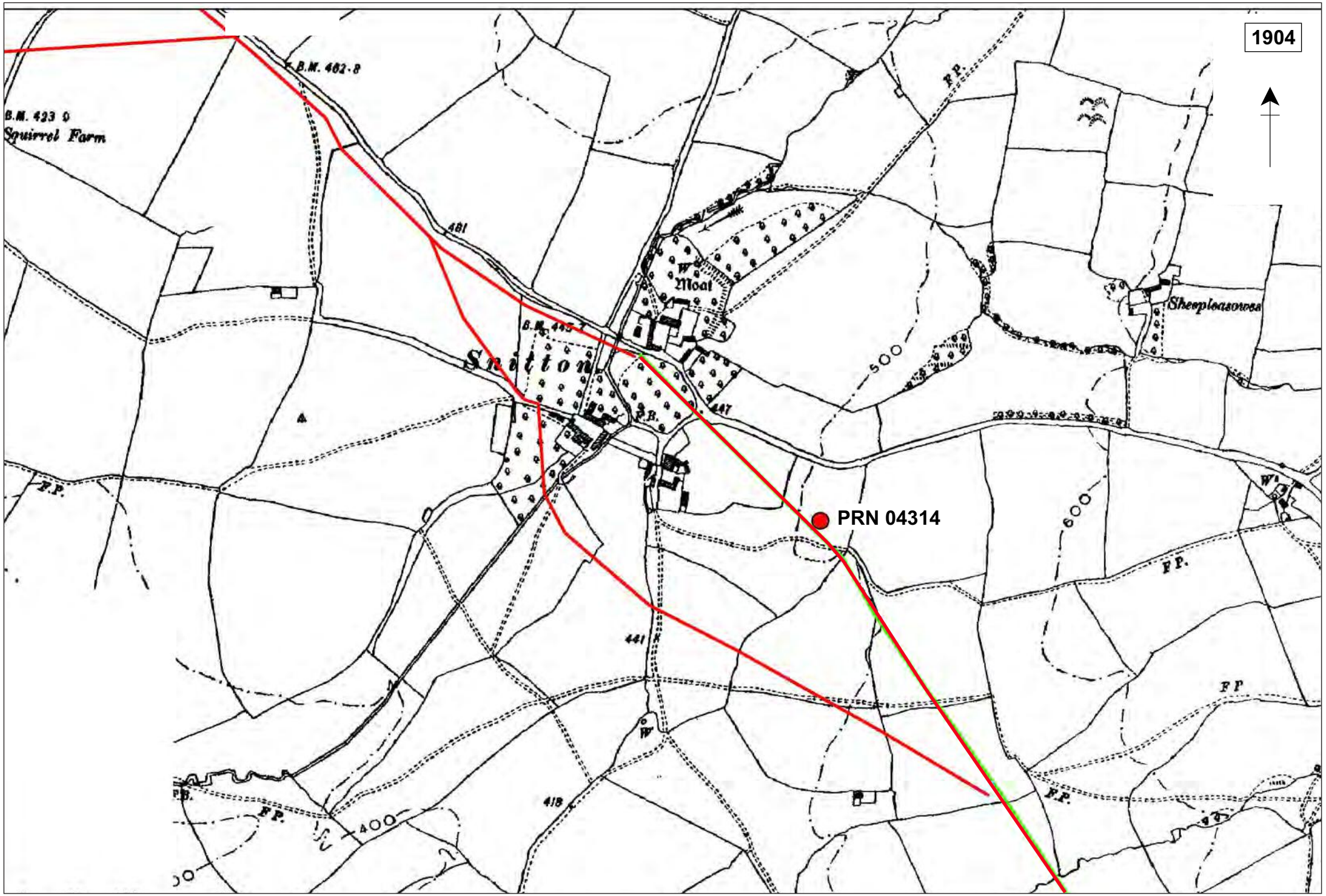
1904
B.M. 462·8
B.M. 423 9
Squirrel Farm
481
Moat
Sheepleasowes
Sutton
500
447
PRN 04314
600
F.P.
441
418
400

Fig.13

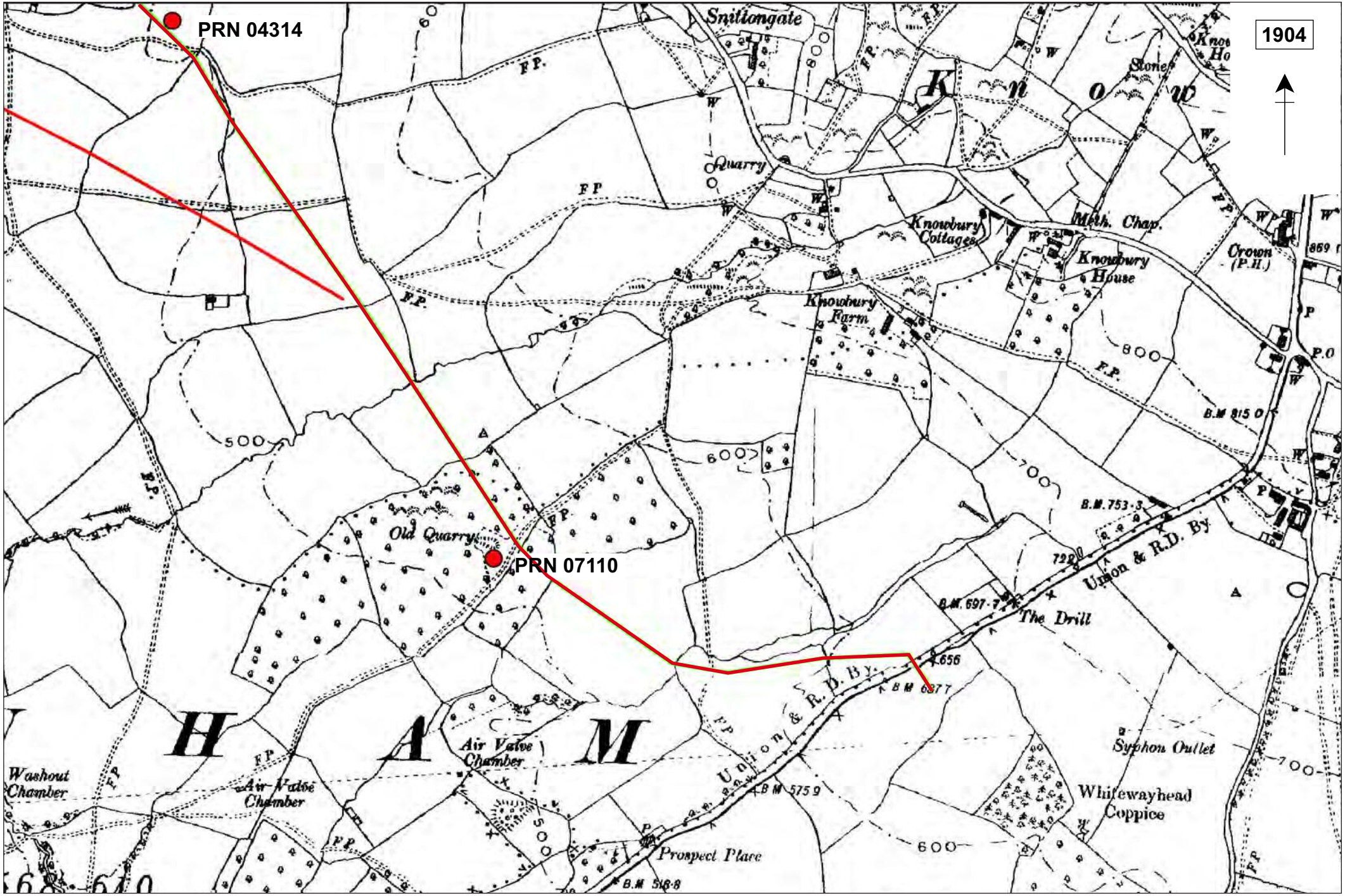
PRN 04314
PRN 07110
1904
Snitlongate
Quarry
Knowbury Cottages
Meth. Chap.
Knowbury House
Crown (P.H.)
Knowbury Farm
Old Quarry
Air Valve Chamber
Washout Chamber
Union & R.D. By.
The Drill
Syphon Outlet
Whiteswayhead Coppice
Prospect Place
B.M. 753·3
B.M. 697·7
B.M. 575·9
B.M. 516·8
B.M. 815·0
656
H A M

Fig.14

Plate 1

Plate 2

Plate 3

Plate 4

Plate 5

Plate 6

Plate 7

Plate 8

Plate 9

Plate 10

Plate 11

Plate 12

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Plate 29

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Plate 32

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APPENDIX

AIR PHOTO MAPPING AND INTERPRETATION

BY ALISON DEEGAN

Summary

Air photo mapping and interpretation of archaeological features from existing photographs was undertaken covering a 100m wide corridor centred on the proposed route of pipeline between SO533 762 and SO570 741, near Stoke St Milborough, Shropshire.

This survey identified and mapped the remains of medieval and post medieval agricultural landscapes and possible Second World War munitions stores and some features of uncertain date.

This work was commissioned from **Alison Deegan**, 7/8 Malt Kiln, Clayton, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD14 6QP by **Birmingham Archaeology,** University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT on behalf of Grontmij

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4.	Conclusion
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Figure A2	Overview of air photo mapping of archaeological features along the proposed route of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire.
Figure A3	Extract of air photo mapping of archaeological features from the B4364 to Squirrel Farm along the proposed route of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire (1:5000 scale).
Figure A4	Extract from air photo mapping of archaeological features at Snitton on the proposed route of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire (1:5000 scale).
Figure A5	Extract from air photo mapping of archaeological features from Snitton to the Caynham Road on the proposed route of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire(1:5000).
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1 Introduction

1.1 Client details

1.1.1 This air photo (AP) survey was commissioned by Birmingham Archaeology.

1.2 Specification

1.2.1 The client required the mapping of levelled and upstanding archaeological features visible on the available air photographs.

1.3 Archaeology from air photographs

1.3.1 Air photographs taken in appropriate conditions can record crop marks, soilmarks and earthworks of archaeological origin.

1.3.2 Crop marks result from variations in leaf and stalk colour and plant height and vigour. Crop marks occur where there are anomalies below the ground: infilled hollows, palaeochannels, frost cracks, archaeological pits, ditches, surfaces and banks or modern disturbances such as land drains. Crop marks can also be created by variations in the treatment of the topsoil and ground cover, for example the uneven application of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides or damage.

1.3.3 Crop marks that delineate buried and levelled archaeological features are the effect of differential growth and ripening between the vegetation on the archaeological deposits and that on surrounding undisturbed ground. Variations in growth and ripening are most visible when there is a significant difference in the water and nutrient availability between the archaeological and natural deposits. Crop marks can form at any stage from germination to ripening but the optimal conditions are during periods when precipitation is exceeded by transpiration. This results in potential soil moisture deficit (SMD) and water-stressed plants (Jones and Evans 1975). Prolonged periods of SMD halt plant growth and then cause wilting of the plant leaves, stem and finally root. It is leaf wilt in particular that is visible from the air. Water-stress is exacerbated by free-draining sub-surface deposits such as archaeological walls or road surfaces but mitigated by rich and humic ditch and pit deposits. Even after ripening differences in crop height and bulk can indicate the presence of buried features where there are no tonal differences. Crop marks can be seen most clearly in large areas of homogenous, fast-growing plants such as cereal crops and, less frequently, in root crops and grass. Crop marks produced in arable and grass at times of significant moisture stress, usually over buried structures or other highly permeable archaeological deposits, are often referred to as parchmarks.

1.3.4 Soilmarks are the colour and tonal differences between archaeological deposits and the background plough or subsoil. The action of ploughing, which can penetrate the ground to a depth of 45cm, brings to the surface previously buried material. The rotation of the plough exposes the cut surface uppermost. Where the plough cuts buried and in-filled archaeological features such as banks and ditches it brings to the surface slices of these deposits. If these slices are sufficiently differentiated from the natural plough or subsoil they can be visible from the air. Soilmarks are most apparent on lighter, reflective soils where the contrast with the often humic archaeological deposits is greatest.

1.3.5 Archaeological earthworks that are visible on the ground can also be seen from the air. Detection and recording of earthworks from the air is determined by their survival and visibility. The survival of earthworks depends on past and present land use; natural erosion processes, deliberate destruction and ploughing can all reduce upstanding features to ground level. Earthworks can be revealed by the pattern of sunlight and shadow, differential frost or snow cover or the distribution of standing and flood water. Large and subtle variations in ground relief are further accentuated when viewed stereoscopically. Most stereo images are vertical photographs taken in long, regular sorties but stereo-overlapping can also be achieved from correctly set-up oblique views.

1.4 The AP survey area (see Figure A1)

1.4.1 The AP survey area consists of a 100m wide corridor centred on a proposed pipeline route to the south of Stoke St Milborough, near Ludlow, Shropshire. The proposed route runs from the junction of the B4364 and the A4117 Ludlow Road in the west (SO533 762) to the Caynham Road in the east (SO570 741), a distance of approximately 4.5km. The entire proposed route was examined for the purpose of the air photo study.

1.4.2 This corridor lies wholly within the county of Shropshire and runs approximately northwest to southeast through the parishes of Ludford, Bitterley and Caynham. It crosses Ledwyche Brook at Henley Hall, Cay Brook at Snitton and a third, unnamed brook near the Caynham Road.

1.4.3 The corridor runs across undulating Lower Old Red Sandstone (BGS 1979). The soils are generally well-drained and of the BROMYARD soil association (571b) although there are some less permeable LUGWARDINE (561d) soils along Ledwyche Brook (SSEW 1983).

1.4.4 This landscape is rural in character and the corridor mainly intersects fields of arable cultivation and pasture but also passes through parkland and woodland at Henley Hall and the hamlet and former orchards at Snitton.

2 Methodology

2.1 Data sources

2.1.1 The air photo collections of the English Heritage's National Monuments Record (NMR) and Shropshire County Council (SCC) were consulted for this survey. Contact details and lists of the photographs consulted in these collections are given in Appendix A1.

2.1.2 A search of the University of Cambridge's Unit for Landscape Modelling (ULM) online catalogue indicates that this collection does not currently hold any coverage of this survey area (http://www.uflm.cam.ac.uk/).

2.2 Air photo rectification and mapping

2.2.1 This assessment was undertaken according to the guidelines set out in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper "Uses of aerial photography in archaeological evaluations" (Palmer & Cox 1993).

2.2.2 All the available air photographs were systematically examined, using x2 magnification where necessary. The vertical photographs were viewed stereoscopically where possible.

2.2.3 The rectification software used here can transform photographic images, however, copyright restrictions on all the material consulted prohibit the scanning of prints. Instead details of the relevant archaeological, natural and modern features and control points were traced onto acetate sheets overlain to carefully selected photographs.

2.2.4 This information was rectified to control points derived from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale raster maps supplied by Birmingham Archaeology. Rectification was undertaken using the Bradford Aerial Photographic Rectification Programme, AERIAL5.14. Archaeological features were mapped to a scale of 1:2500 in accuracy and detail. The Ordnance Survey published tolerances at 1:2500 scale are ±0.96m (95% degree of confidence). AERIAL5.14 gives error readings for each control point, where 5 or more control points are used. In all cases attempts were made to attain error readings of less than 3 metres for any one control point.

2.2.5 The rectified overlays were collated in MAPINFO Professional 7.5 and converted from raster images to vector plots. The vector plots were then exported to Autodesk MAP 2004 for assimilation and editing, with reference to photocopies and laser copies of the original prints.

3 Results

3.1 The air photographs

3.1.1 The NMR holds 100 vertical photographs from 17 different sorties flown between 1947 and 1999. Together these cover the whole AP survey area and provide comprehensive coverage for most decades except the 1970s. These were taken by the RAF and Ordnance Survey for military and cartographic purposes rather than to record archaeological sites.

3.1.2 The NMR also holds 6 specialist oblique air photographs of the AP survey area. These were taken for Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust in 1988, 1990 and 1995.

3.1.3 Shropshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record holds five vertical air photos and 11 obliques air photographs. The vertical photographs are from a single sortie flown in August 1983. The oblique photographs were taken between 1988 and 2006 and some are duplicated in the NMR.

3.2 The features (see Figures A2 - A5)

3.2.1 The survey area has been divided into units based mainly on the modern fields to aid the description of the archaeological features. The features within each unit have been described in Appendix A2. The Autodesk .dwg file that accompanies this report contains the mapping that is reproduced in Figures A2 to A5. Within this drawing file a data sheet that lists the period, type and principal photo sources is attached to every archaeological feature. This can be viewed in the Autodesk properties pane. The following text is a brief chronological summary of this survey's results.

3.2.2 No features of pre-medieval date were identified on the air photographs although the

Iron Age hillfort known as Caynham Camp (NMR UID 111086) lies less than 2.5km to the south of this area.

3.2.3 Perhaps the earliest features visible on the photographs are furlong boundaries and ridge and furrow of possible medieval or perhaps slightly later date. These are present in units 17, 25, 27, 29 and 33.

3.2.4 The hollow way that is visible along the southern boundary of unit 2 coincides with a section of the purported route of the Clun-Clee Ridgeway (NMR UID1036157). The NMR records this monument as a medieval or post medieval drove road with possible Bronze Age origins. It is possible that the physical remains that are visible on the photographs pertain to the medieval or post medieval manifestation of this route.

3.2.5 Other possible medieval features include the terraces or fishponds on the eastern banks of Ledwyche Brook in unit 7 and the possible pillow mounds north of Snitton Court in unit 26.

3.2.6 These exceptions aside, the majority of the features recorded from the air photographs are probably of post medieval date. A narrow and generally straight form of ridge and furrow is visible in many fields and it is often associated with banked or ditched field boundaries or drains (eg in units 1 and 10).

3.2.7 Other features that may date to this period are a possible structure in unit 25, a limestone quarry and limekiln in unit 35, other quarries (eg unit 25), incised trackways (eg units 6 and 25) and small hollows of unknown function (eg unit 1 and 21).

3.2.8 On the 1947 and early 1950s vertical photographs small areas alongside A4117 Ludlow Road and the B4364 were used to store numerous containers. It is possible that these were munitions stores remaining after the Second World War. Most were removed by the early 1960s.

3.2.9 The route of the Ludlow Road was slightly altered in the mid-twentieth century. Where it departs from the current mapped route the old route has been outlined on Figs A2-A3.

3.2.10 A possible ditch of unknown date runs across units 8, 10 and 11. This is visible as a faint crop mark in grass and crops on just one occasion. Intriguingly it appears to underlie both the avenue leading to Henley Hall and the Ludlow Road.

3.2.11 Many of the features outlined above and described in Appendix A2 survived as earthworks until at least the 1990s (the date of latest photography). This includes the complex earthworks in units 25 and 26 near Snitton Court. Unfortunately possible medieval furlongs and ploughing in units 17, 27, 29 and 23 have been greatly levelled.

4 Conclusion

4.1.1 Most of the earthwork or levelled archaeological features identified on the air photographs probably date to the medieval and post medieval periods. These may overlie and conceal features from earlier periods.

4.1.2 The absence of crop marks, soilmarks or earthworks in any part of the survey area

should not be interpreted as the absence of archaeological features.

References cited

British Geological Survey 1979 Geological Survey Ten Mile Map, South Sheet. 1:625 000. 3rd Ed (solid).

Jones, R. J A and Evans, R 1975 'Soil and crop marks in the recognition of archaeological site by air photography' in Wilson, D. (ed) Aerial Reconnaissance for Archaeology. CBA Research Report 12. p 1-11

Palmer, R. & Cox, C. 1993 Uses of aerial photography in archaeological evaluations. Institute of Field Archaeologists, Technical Paper 12 . IFA Birmingham.

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 Soils of England and Wales, 1:250 000 scale map and legend. Sheet 3.

The 1885 Ordnance Survey map referenced in this report was consulted online at http://www.old-maps.co.uk/. This website provides a year and metric scale for the mapping it displays, but not the original sheet number.

Appendix A1 Sources consulted

National Monuments Record.

English Heritage, National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC), Kemble Drive, Swindon, SN2 2GZ. Enquiry reference no. AP 17087. The following black and white vertical air photographs were consulted at the NMRC on the 21st August 2007.

Sortie	Frame	To frame	Date	Scale
RAF/CPE/UK/2095	1174	1176	28-May-47	9800
RAF/CPE/UK/2095	3176	3181	28-May-47	7500
RAF/CPE/UK/2095	4375	4377	28-May-47	13000
RAF/541/524	3024	3028	13-May-50	9360
RAF/541/524	3045	3047	13-May-50	9360
RAF/541/524	4014	4015	13-May-50	9360
RAF/541/524	4028	4031	13-May-50	9360
RAF/541/524	4047	4048	13-May-50	9360
RAF/58/710	3324	3329	02-Jun-51	10000
RAF/58/710	4338	4340	02-Jun-51	10000
RAF/58/751	3229	3232	21-Jul-51	11000
RAF/58/751	4232	4235	21-Jul-51	11000
RAF/543/1507 f22	401	405	03-Nov-61	10000
RAF/543/2339 f21	19	21	31-Jul-63	10500
OS/65205	143	146	14-Sep-65	7500
OS/65205	162	162	14-Sep-65	7500
OS/66075	10	12	28-May-66	7500
OS/66074	13	16	28-May-66	7500
OS/68278	120	121	12-Aug-68	7500
OS/69018	143	144	08-Mar-69	7500
OS/69018	156	157	08-Mar-69	7500
OS/69018	166	167	08-Mar-69	7500

Sortie	Frame	To frame	Date	Scale
OS/69019	8	10	08-Mar-69	7500
OS/69019	26	27	08-Mar-69	7500
OS/79113	12	12	10-Sep-79	7800
OS/84079	38	38	25-Apr-84	8400
OS/90054	60	61	09-Apr-90	10600
OS/90054	74	76	09-Apr-90	10600
OS/90054	91	92	09-Apr-90	10600
OS/99581	75	78	18-Jun-99	8200
OS/99581	155	158	18-Jun-99	8200
OS/99582	26	30	18-Jun-99	8200

RAF = Royal Air Force, OS = Ordnance Survey,

The following black and white specialist oblique air photographs were consulted at the NMRC on the 21st August 2007.

NMR index no	Date
SO5476/3	10-Dec-95
SO5575/1	04-Apr-90
SO5575/2	04-Mar-88
SO5575/3	04-Mar-88
SO5575/4	04-Mar-88
SO5575/5	14-May-95

Sites and Monuments Record, Sustainability Group, Shropshire County Council

Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY2 6ND. The following black and white vertical air photographs of the survey area were consulted on the 29th August 2007.

Source	Frames	Date	Scale 1:
Cartographic Services (CS)	7783-7784	13/08/1983	10 000
Cartographic Services (CS)	7801-7803	13/08/1983	10 000

The following oblique air photographs of the survey area were consulted on the 29th August 2007.

KM sq.	SMR Suffix	Photographer reference	Year	Type
SO5376	A	CPAT 90-MB-600	1990	black & white
SO5476	A	CPAT 92-MB-602	1992	black & white
SO5476	B	CPAT 92-MB-603	1992	black & white
SO5476	C	CPAT 95-MB-1092	1995	black & white
SO5476	Not yet accessioned	CPAT 06-SA-1256	2006	black & white
SO5476		CPAT 06-CP-635	2006	colour
SO5575	A	CPAT 88-3-23	1988	black & white of colour slide?
SO5575	B	CPAT 88-3-24	1988	black & white of colour slide?
SO5575	C	CPAT 88-3-25	1988	black & white of colour slide?
SO5575	D	CPAT 90-MB-622	1990	black & white
SO5575	E	CPAT 95-MB-596	1995	black & white

Appendix A2 Catalogue of features

Unit no.	Unit NGR	Landuse 1940s/90s	Description and comment of features in unit	Principal photo source(s)
1	SO 531 762	P/P	Narrow ridge and furrow bound by ditches and banks and cut by the Ludlow Road. To the north field boundaries and drains and two small hollows at SO5298 7610 and SO5307 7617. All features are likely to be of post medieval date. All features survived as earthworks until at least 1990.	OS/90054 60 OS/69018 144 SO5376A
2	SO 534 761	P/P	The southern boundary of this unit coincides with an east to west aligned depression, possibly a medieval or post medieval hollow way. Also two small areas of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow divided by ditched field boundaries or drains. All features survived as earthworks until at least 1990.	OS/90054 60 OS/69018 144
3	SO 535 763	P/P	An area of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow bound along its northern edge by a broad ditched field boundary. Also two possible munitions stores on either side of the B4364. The latter were removed after the 1940s and the post medieval earthworks appear to have been levelled by 1990.	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3180 RAF/541/524 3025 OS/90054 60
4	SO 537 763	P/A	A small area of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow. These earthworks appear to have been levelled 1990.	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3180 OS/90054 60
5	SO 538 761	PK/P	In the south of this unit there are two small areas of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow. The northern part is crossed by several linear features. The slight scarp running north to south at SO5393 7624 may be the remains of a post medieval field boundary but the other ditches are probably drains or paths of relatively recent date. Most of these features survived as earthworks until at least 1990.	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3180 RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3180 OS/90054 60 SO5476A
6	SO 538 764	P/P	A small area of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow and a sinuous trackway of probable similar date. The trackway cuts into a natural terrace of Ledwyche Brook. These features survived as earthworks until at least 1990.	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3180 OS/90054 60

Unit no.	Unit NGR	Landuse 1940s/90s	Description and comment of features in unit	Principal photo source(s)
7	SO 540 764	P/P	Earthwork terraces on the eastern banks of Ledwyche Brook. These are possibly the remains of medieval or post medieval fishponds. These features survived as earthworks until at least 1990.	OS/90054 60
8	SO 541 762	PK/P	A possible medieval or post medieval trackway or terrace runs north to south through this unit but a natural origin for this feature cannot be discounted. To its east lies an infilled hollow. To the south-west there is an arrangement of narrow ditches, centred at SO5405 7622, these are probably drains of recent date. These features survived as earthworks until at least 1990. Less distinct are the crop marks of an undated broad ditch that appears to originate at SO5412 7622 and continues into units 10 and 11 to SO5443 7631.	OS/90054 60 RAF/58/751 4234 CS7783
9	SO 542 764	P/P	A north to south aligned ditched field boundary or drain and a southwest to northeast aligned and slightly elevated trackway. Both are probably of post medieval or later date. These features survived as earthworks until at least 1990.	OS/90054 60 RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3180
10	SO 543 762	PK/P	Small area of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow bound to the northeast by a ditched field boundary or drain. Two other possible field boundaries or drains. These features survived as earthworks until at least 1990. This unit is also traversed by the faint crop marks of the long boundary ditch described in Unit 8.	OS/90054 60 RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3179 CS7783
11	SO 545 763	A+P/A+P	A small area of crop marked post medieval narrow ridge and furrow and a recently removed field boundary. The faint crop marks of the long boundary ditch described in Unit 8 continue into this unit. This runs close to two sub-circular crop marks which may be infilled tree boles. There was a possible munitions store alongside the Ludlow Road in this unit but this road has since been realigned and so the area in question now lies within the modern road corridor.	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3179 RAF/58/710 3325 RAF/541/525 3026 CS7783

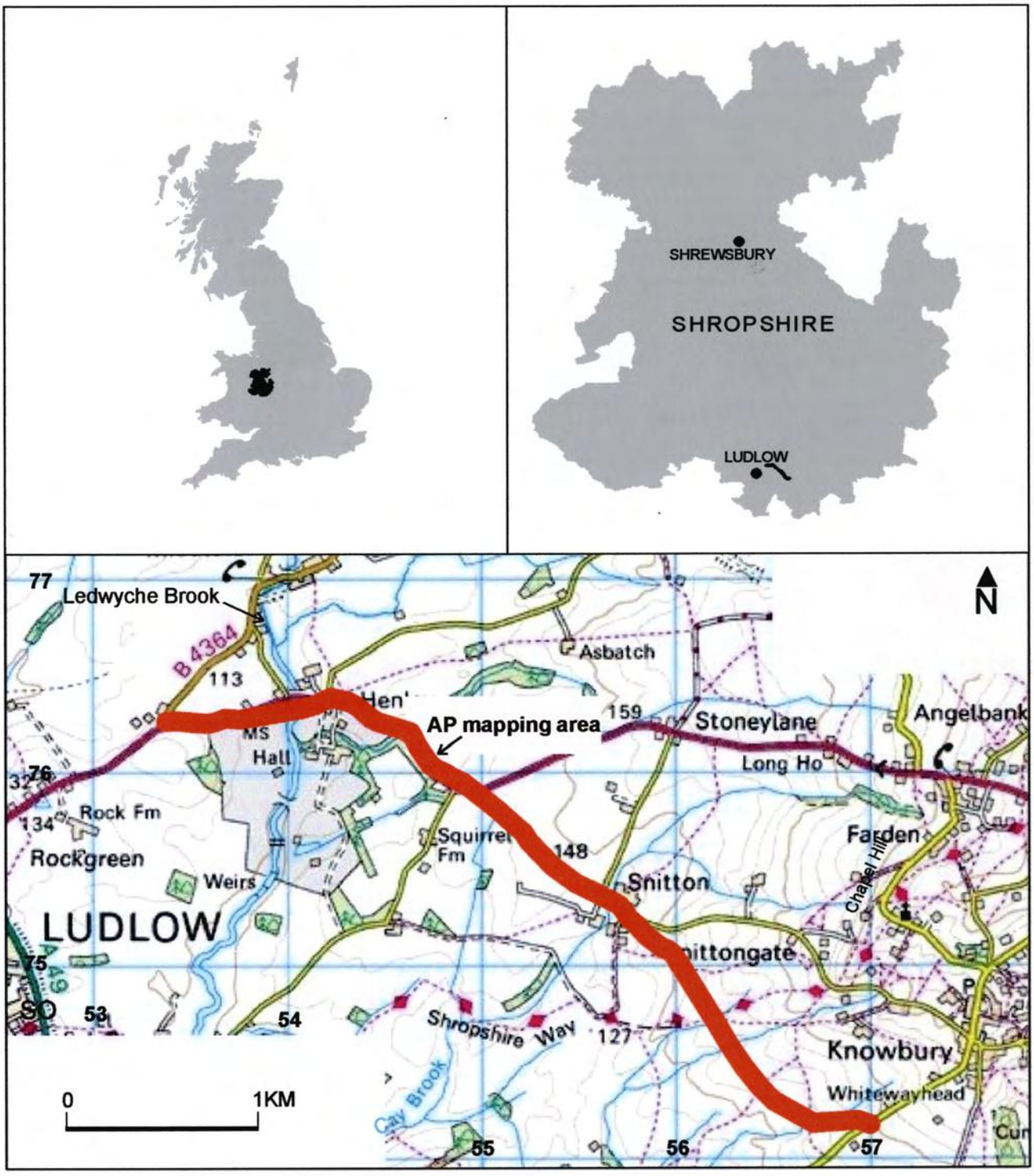
Unit no.	Unit NGR	Landuse 1940s/90s	Description and comment of features in unit	Principal photo source(s)
12	SO 545 759	PK+WD/P	A small area of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow and short lengths of bank, ditch and terrace also of probable post medieval date. The terraces may be wholly or partly of natural origin. The features in this unit survived as earthworks until at least 1990.	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3179 OS/90054 60
13	SO 548 760	A/A	Indistinct crop marks near the centre of the unit. Probably of natural origin, the sub-circular features may be tree boles.	OS/90054 60 RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3179
14	SO 547 758	P/P	A possible 20th century munitions store adjacent to the Ludlow road	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3179
15	SO 549 757	P/A	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
16	SO 552 759	P/P	A possible 20th century munitions store adjacent to the Ludlow road	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3179
17	SO 551 756	A/P	Medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow with individual furlongs marked by banks or baulks, all levelled by 1947. Amongst these there are sub-circular hollow which may be infilled tree boles.	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 4376
18	SO 553 757	P/P	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
19	SO 553 754	A/P	Possible medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow or perhaps later land drains. Levelled by 1947	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3179
20	SO 554 756	P/P	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
21	SO 555 753	P+O/P	Two areas of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow seemingly bound by substantial ditches. There is a slight hollow at SO5555 7532 and a long rectilinear enclosure defined by a low bank at 5546 7521. Part of the latter is depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map. Most of these features survived as earthwork until at least 1995.	RAF/543/1507 F22 403 RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3177 SO5575/5
22	SO 556 755	P/P	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
23	SO 556 751	P/P	Small area of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow.	RAF/543/1507 F22 403
24	SO 556 752	P+O/P	Small area of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow under former orchard.	RAF/543/1507 F22 403

Unit no.	Unit NGR	Landuse 1940s/90s	Description and comment of features in unit	Principal photo source(s)
25	SO 558 751	P/P	Complex multi-phase earthworks. The earliest of which appear to be a series of possible medieval furlongs oriented north to south at SO5589 7504. These are defined by low banks or lynchets with very slight traces of ridge and furrow. At 5582 7503 there are traces of other furlongs on an east to west alignment. Deeply incised trackways run across this unit and cut into the possible medieval field remains. The trackways run from the north and south sides of Snitton Court towards the narrow strip of land between units 17 and 28 and into unit 29. There are the remains of a small rectilinear structure (internal dimensions 7.5 x3.5) adjacent to the southern branch of the trackway at SO5576 7506. There is small amorphous quarry and spoil heap at 5593 7513 and perhaps others to the north extending into unit 26. There are also various ditched field boundaries and drains of post medieval or later date. The curvilinear boundary at SO5583 7511 was extant on the earliest photographs. Most of these features survived as earthwork until at least 1990.	RAF/543/1507 F22 403 SO5575/1 OS/90054 74 CS7801
26	SO 558 752	P/P	There are two low, short banks at SO5578 7526 and SO5581 7526. These may be the remains of medieval or post medieval pillow mounds. There is also a small area of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow, a trackway and other disturbances that may be associated to the quarry visible in unit 25. Most of these features survived as earthwork until at least 1990.	RAF/543/1507 F22 403 RAF/CPE/UK/2095 4376 SO5575/1 OS/90054 74 CS7801
27	SO 559 749	P+WD/A+WD	Two pairs of parallel banks, possibly the levelled remains of medieval furlongs.	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 4376
28	SO 560 751	P/A	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
29	SO 560 749	A/A	A parallel arrangement of 6 low banks or lynchets that were probably the divisions between individual medieval furlongs. There are also traces of medieval ridge and furrow and post medieval narrow ridge and furrow and a probable continuation of the trackways described in Unit 25. Largely levelled by 1961.	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 4376 RAF/543/1507 F22 403
30	SO 561 747	P/A	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	

Unit no.	Unit NGR	Landuse 1940s/90s	Description and comment of features in unit	Principal photo source(s)
31	SO 562 748	P/A	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
32	SO 561 746	P/A	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
33	SO 564 747	P/P	Medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow with individual furlongs marked by banks or baulks. Also probable post medieval field boundary or drains and a small post medieval or early 20th century quarry. Largely levelled by 1951.	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 4376 RAF/58/710 3328 CS7801
34	SO 563 745	P/P	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
35	SO 563 743	P/P	A small post medieval limestone quarry and limekiln. Infilled and levelled by 1961.	RAF/CPE/UK/2095 4376 RAF/543/1507 F22 403
36	SO 565 745	P/P	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
37	SO 565 743	P/P	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
38	SO 565 742	P/P	Banked and ditched field boundaries of medieval or post medieval date and post medieval narrow ridge and furrow. Two ditches appear to form a small rectilinear enclosure at SO5664 7427. Most of these features survived as earthwork until at least 1999.	RAF/543/1507 F22 404 RAF/CPE/UK/2095 4376 OS/99582 27 CS7801
39	SO 567 740	P/P	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
40	SO 567 742	P/P	A small area of crop marked post medieval narrow ridge and furrow.	RAF/543/1507 F22 404
41	SO 569 742	P/P	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	

LANDUSE CODES A = arable, P= pasture, PK = parkland, WD= woodland, O = Orchard
EVIDENCE CODES EWK=earthwork, CM=cropmark, PM=parchmark, EXT=extant, STR=structural remains

NB. The type, period, principal photo sources and unit number are attached to individual features in the following layers of Autodesk MAP drawing STOKE ST MILBOROUGH AP MAPPING.dwg: APEXTENT OF AREA, APBANK, APDITCH, APRF, APHACHURE AND APSTRUCTURE. This information can be viewed in the Autodesk property pane.



Location plan of air photo mapping area for the proposed Stoke Saint Milborough pipeline, Shropshire.

N

SO 564 769

14

16

18

15

Squirrel Farm

17

20

22

Cay Brook

19

SO 550 754

21

24

26

23

Snitton Court

25

28

27

29

31

30

33

SO 553 747

SO 565 747

32

0 100 metres 200

Extract from air photo mapping of archaeological features at Snitton on the proposed oute of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire. (1:5000 scale)

oject number	708009
uthor	lison Deegan BSc MIFA
ient	irmingham Archaeology
ite	ugust 2007
igital mapping scale	:2500
igital sources	hotos held by the NMR & Shropshire SMR

Key to features recorded from air photographs

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Ridge and furrow
- Area of large, diffuse or poorly-defined features
- Schematic earthworks (top & direction of slope)
- Proposed pipeline route
- Extent of air photo investigation
- 4 Unit & unit no.

Air photo mapping and interpretation © Alison Deegan 2007

B4364

Ledwyche Brook

SO 534 765

SO 550 765

SO 534 760

SO 550 754

N

Former route of A4117

Former route of A4117

Henley Hall

A4117 Ludlow Road

Squirrel Farm

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

0 100 metres 200

Extract from air photo mapping of archaeological features from the B4364 to Squirrel Farm along the proposed route of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire. (1:5000 scale)

Project number	0708009
Author	Alison Deegan BSc MIFA
Client	Birmingham Archaeology
Date	August 2007
Original mapping scale	1:2500
Original sources	Photos held by the NMR & Shropshire SMR

Key to features recorded from air photographs

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Ridge and furrow
- Area of large, diffuse or poorly-defined features
- Schematic earthworks (top & direction of slope)
- Proposed pipeline route
- Extent of air photo investigation
- 4 Unit & unit no.

Air photo mapping and interpretation © Alison Deegan 2007

N

B4364

Ledwyche Brook

Henley Hall

A4117 Ludlow Road

Squirrel Farm

Cay Brook

Snitton Court

Caynham Road

see Figure 3

see Figure 4

see Figure 5

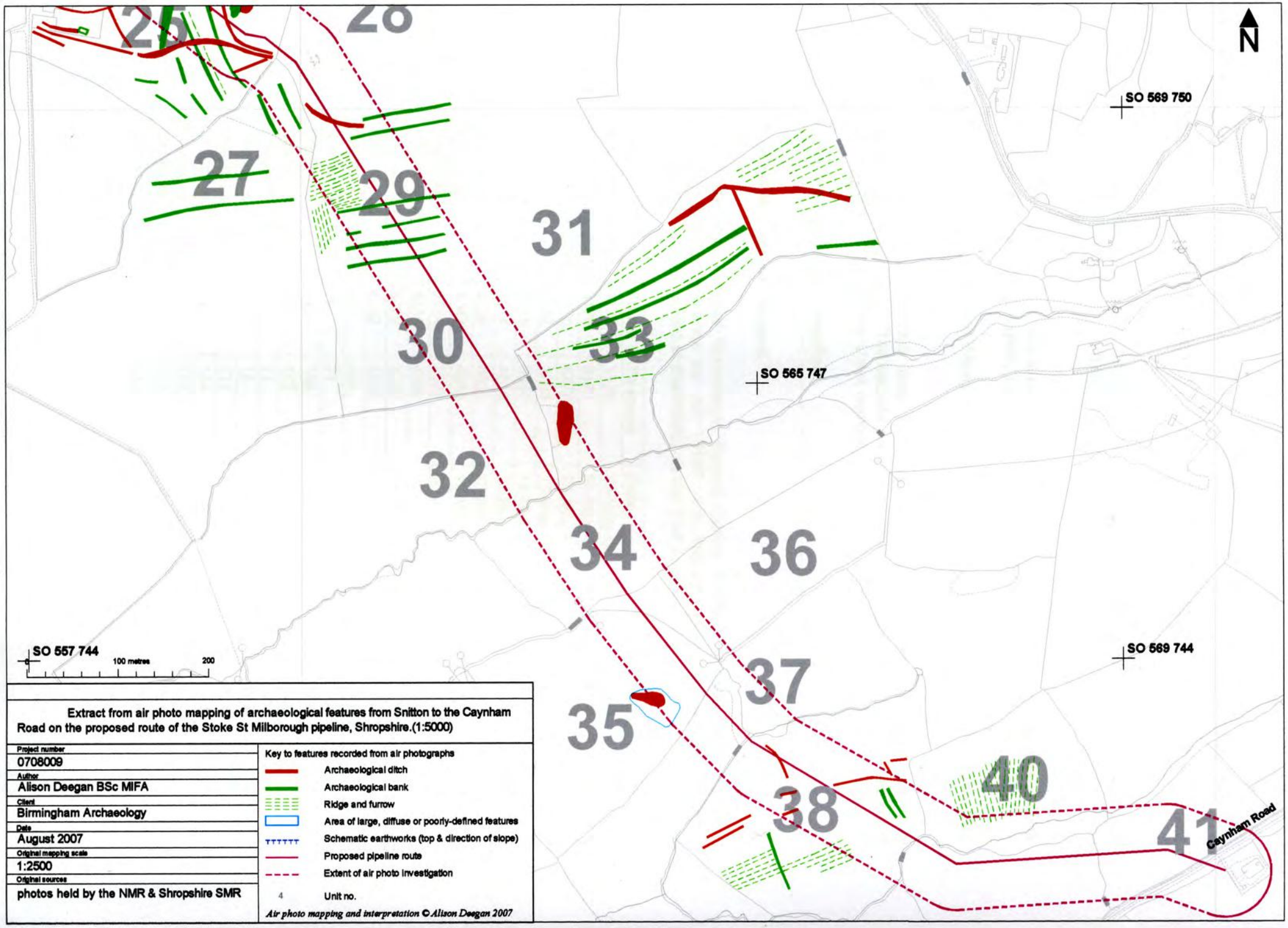
Overview of air photo mapping of archaeological features along the proposed route of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire.

Project number	0708009
Author	Alison Deegan BSc MIFA
Client	Birmingham Archaeology
Date	August 2007
Original mapping scale	1:2500
Original sources	photos held by the NMR & Shropshire SMR

Key to features recorded from air photographs

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Ridge and furrow
- Area of large, diffuse or poorly-defined features
- Schematic earthworks (top & direction of slope)
- Proposed pipeline route
- Extent of air photo investigation
- 4 Unit & unit no.

Air photo mapping and interpretation © Alison Deegan 2007



Extract from air photo mapping of archaeological features from Snitton to the Caynham Road on the proposed route of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire.(1:5000)

Project number	0708009
Author	Alison Deegan BSc MIFA
Client	Birmingham Archaeology
Date	August 2007
Original mapping scale	1:2500
Original sources	photos held by the NMR & Shropshire SMR

Key to features recorded from air photographs

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Ridge and furrow
- Area of large, diffuse or poorly-defined features
- Schematic earthworks (top & direction of slope)
- Proposed pipeline route
- Extent of air photo investigation
- 4 Unit no.

Air photo mapping and interpretation © Alison Deegan 2007

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Supplementary air photo mapping and interpretation for two proposed diversions along the Stoke St Milborough pipeline route Shropshire

Archaeology

March 2008
Project number 0708021
Undertaken by Alison Deegan BSc MIFA

©Alison Deegan 2008

Commissioned by
Birmingham Archaeology
University of Birmingham
Edgbaston
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B15 2TT

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Summary

Air photo mapping and interpretation of archaeological features from existing photographs, for areas at Henley Hall and Snitton, near Stoke St Milborough, Shropshire. This work is a supplement to a previous survey along the route of a proposed water pipeline between SO533 762 and SO570 741.

This survey identified and mapped the remains of medieval to 20th century agricultural and parkland landscapes.

This work was commissioned from **Alison Deegan**, 7/8 Malt Kiln, Clayton, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD14 6QP by **Birmingham Archaeology,** University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT.

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Contents

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results

4. Conclusion

References and websites cited

Figure 6 Overview of supplementary air photo mapping of archaeological features along the proposed route of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire.

Figure 7 Air photo mapping of archaeological features for two supplementary areas to the proposed route of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire. (1:5000 scale)

Appendix 1 Sources consulted

Appendix 2 Catalogue of features

1 Introduction

1.1 Client details

1.1.1 This air photo (AP) survey was commissioned by Birmingham Archaeology as a supplement to the original Stoke St Milborough pipeline survey, which was conducted in August 2007 (Deegan 2007). It was commissioned in response to proposed route alterations around Henley Hall and Snitton.

1.2 Specification

1.2.1 The client required the mapping of levelled and upstanding archaeological features visible on the available air photographs to a scale of 1:2500.

1.3 Archaeology from air photographs

1.3.1 (please refer to Deegan 2007, Section 1.3)

1.4 The AP survey area (see Figure 6)

1.4.1 The original proposed pipeline route ran from the junction of the B4364 and the A4117 Ludlow Road in the west (SO533 762) to the Caynham Road in the east (SO570 741), south of Stoke St Milborough, near Ludlow, Shropshire.

1.4.2 This supplementary survey concerns two alternative routes around the southern sides of both Henley Hall and Snitton.

1.4.3 The descriptions of the survey area given in Deegan 2007, Section 1.4 are also relevant to these supplementary areas.

2 Methodology

2.1 Data sources

2.1.1 The air photo collections of the English Heritage's National Monuments Record (NMR) and Shropshire County Council Sites and Monument Record (SCC SMR) were consulted for this supplementary survey. Contact details and lists of the photographs consulted in these collections are given in Appendix 1.

2.1.2 A search of the University of Cambridge's Unit for Landscape Modelling (ULM) online catalogue indicates that this collection does not currently hold any coverage of this survey area (http://www.uflm.cam.ac.uk/).

2.2 Air photo rectification and mapping

2.2.1 This supplementary survey employed the same methodology as the original survey (see Deegan 2007, Section 2.2)

3 Results

3.1 The air photographs

3.1.1 Forty-six vertical air photographs held by the NMR were examined or re-examined. These date from 1947 to 1999 and together they cover the two supplementary survey areas for most decades except the 1980s. These were taken by the RAF and Ordnance Survey for military and cartographic purposes rather than to record archaeological sites.

3.1.2 The NMR also holds 9 specialist oblique air photographs. These were taken for Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

3.1.3 Based on the information collected for the earlier survey two oblique and four vertical photographs held by SCC SMR were identified as covering the two supplementary areas. SCC SMR kindly supplied scans of these photographs.

3.2 The features (see Figures 6 - 7)

3.2.1 Like the original survey the two supplementary areas have been divided into units based mainly on the modern fields. The numbering of these units follows on from the original survey. Units 42 through to 47 cover the area to the south of Henley Hall, units 48 to 54 cover the area around the south side of Snitton.

3.2.2 The features within each unit have been described in Appendix 2. The Autodesk .dwg file that accompanies this report contains the mapping that is reproduced in Figures 6 and 7. Within this drawing file a data sheet that lists the period, type and principal photo sources is attached to every archaeological feature. This can be viewed in the Autodesk properties pane. The following text is a brief chronological summary of this supplementary survey's results.

3.2.3 The earliest archaeological features visible on the air photographs are probably furlong boundaries and ridge and furrow of possible medieval or perhaps slightly later date. These are present in units 42, 48 and 52.

3.2.4 These exceptions aside, the majority of the features recorded from the air photographs are probably of post medieval date or later. A narrow and generally straight form of ridge and furrow is visible in nearly all the fields or parkland south of Henley Hall (units 42-46) and is also extensive in unit 54.

3.2.5 Several landscape features associated with Henley Park, which is a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (2127), are visible on the air photographs (www.discovershropshire.org.uk). A ha ha divides the hall grounds from the park (unit 44). A broad-ditched boundary running through units 43 and 45 demarcates the northern limits of the deer park (SMR PRN07733). Also sections of embanked trackway can be seen along the route of an avenue that appears to have run from Henley Hall across to the park house (SMR PRN10717), a Grade II listed building in the deer park (units 44 and 45). Some sections of this avenue are still lined with trees and these may mask other features.

3.2.6 Other post medieval features include field boundaries, some of which were extant in the 1940s and 1950s and possible shallow extractions (see units 44 and 49).

3.2.7 The levelled remains of one or more structures are visible as soilmarks in unit 54. These features were not depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map but did feature on the 1903 edition and so are presumed to be of recent origin. They were still extant and roofed in 1961.

3.2.8 Several of the features outlined above and described in Appendix 2 appear to have survived as earthworks until at least the 1990s however the features in unit 54 had been substantially levelled by 1969.

4 Conclusion

4.1.1 Most of the earthwork or levelled archaeological features identified on the air photographs probably date to the post medieval period or the 20th century although some features may be of medieval date. These may overlie and conceal features from earlier periods.

4.1.2 The absence of crop marks, soilmarks or earthworks in any part of the survey area should not be interpreted as the absence of archaeological features.

References cited

Deegan, A 2007 *Air photo mapping and interpretation for the proposed Stoke St Milborough pipeline Shropshire*. Unpublished report no. 0708009

The 1885 Ordnance Survey map referenced in this report was consulted online at http://www.old-maps.co.uk/. This website provides a year and metric scale for the mapping it displays, but not the original sheet number. Date accessed 04/03/08

Websites cited

The 1885 and 1903 Ordnance Survey maps referenced in this report was consulted online at http://www.old-maps.co.uk/. This website provides a year and metric scale for the mapping it displays, but not the original sheet number. Date accessed: 04/03/08

'England - Shropshire: 079/NW', Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 - Epoch 1 (1888). URL: http://www.british-history.ac.uk/mapsheet.aspx?compid=55135&sheetid=7487&ox=1300&oy=1904&zm=4&czm=4&x=328&y=260. Date accessed:05 March 2008.

http://www.discovershropshire.org.uk/html/search/verb/GetRecord/CCS:MSA4180 (for deer park) and /CCS:MSA5518 (for park house) Date accessed: 05/03/08

http://www1.getmapping.com/webshop/Web/CommonPages/Main/preview.aspx?srid=27700&x=356340&y=275180 2004 date photography accessed: 04/03/08

http://www1.getmapping.com/webshop/Web/CommonPages/Main/preview.aspx?srid=27700&x=356340&y=275180 1999-2000 date photography accessed: 05/03/08

N

B4364

Ledwyche Brook

SO 534 765

SO 550 765

SO 534 760

SO 540 760

SO 564 769

SO 550 754

SO 553 747

SO 557 744

SO 569 750

SO 569 744

SO 565 747

Henley Hall

park house

A4117 Ludlow Road

Squirrel Farm

Cay Brook

Snitton

Caynham Road

approximate limits of deer park

see Figure 7 (top)

see Figure 7 (bottom)

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 22 24 25 26 27 28 29 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54

Title

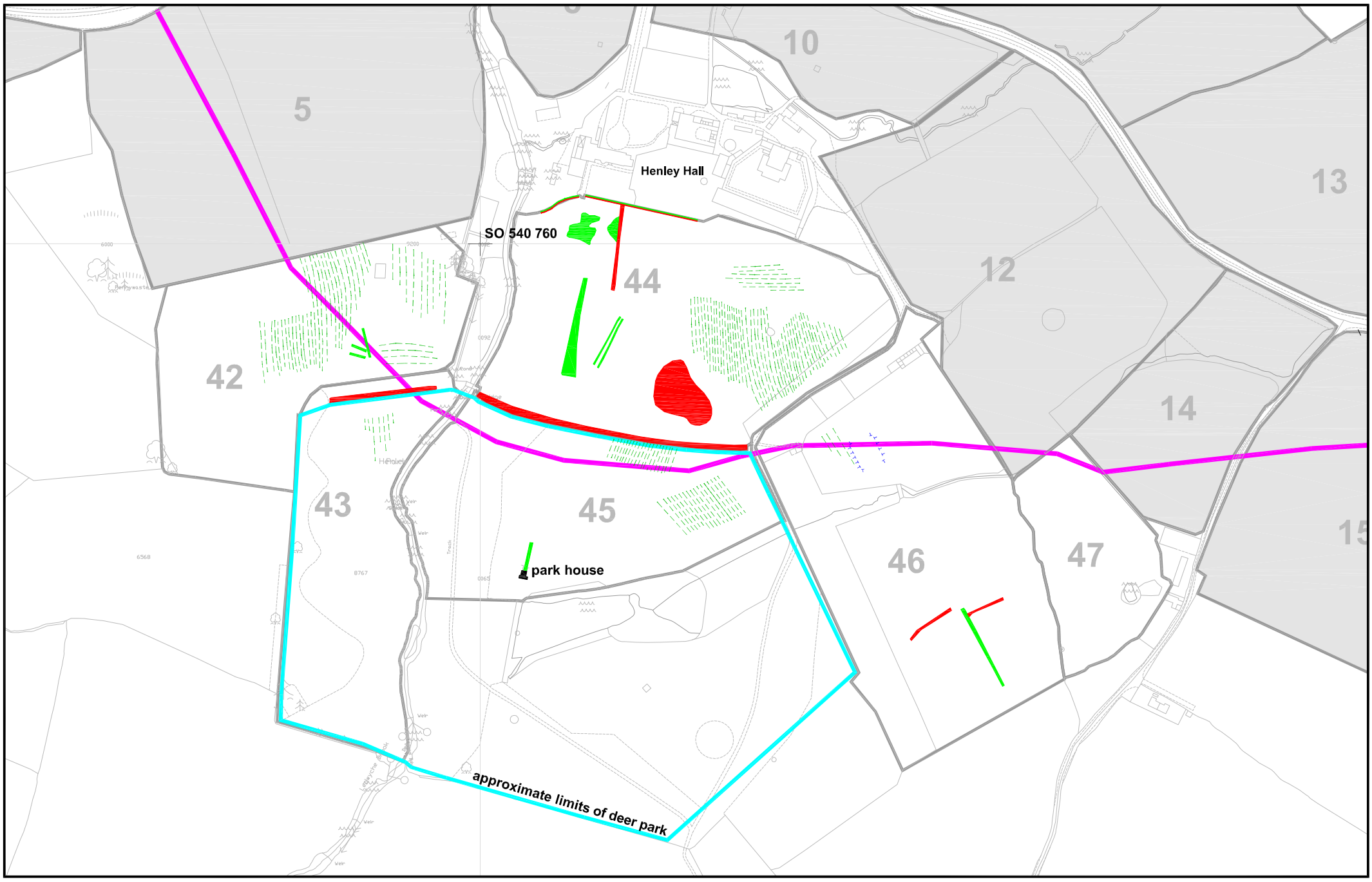
Figure 6. Overview of supplementary air photo mapping of archaeological features along the proposed route of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire.

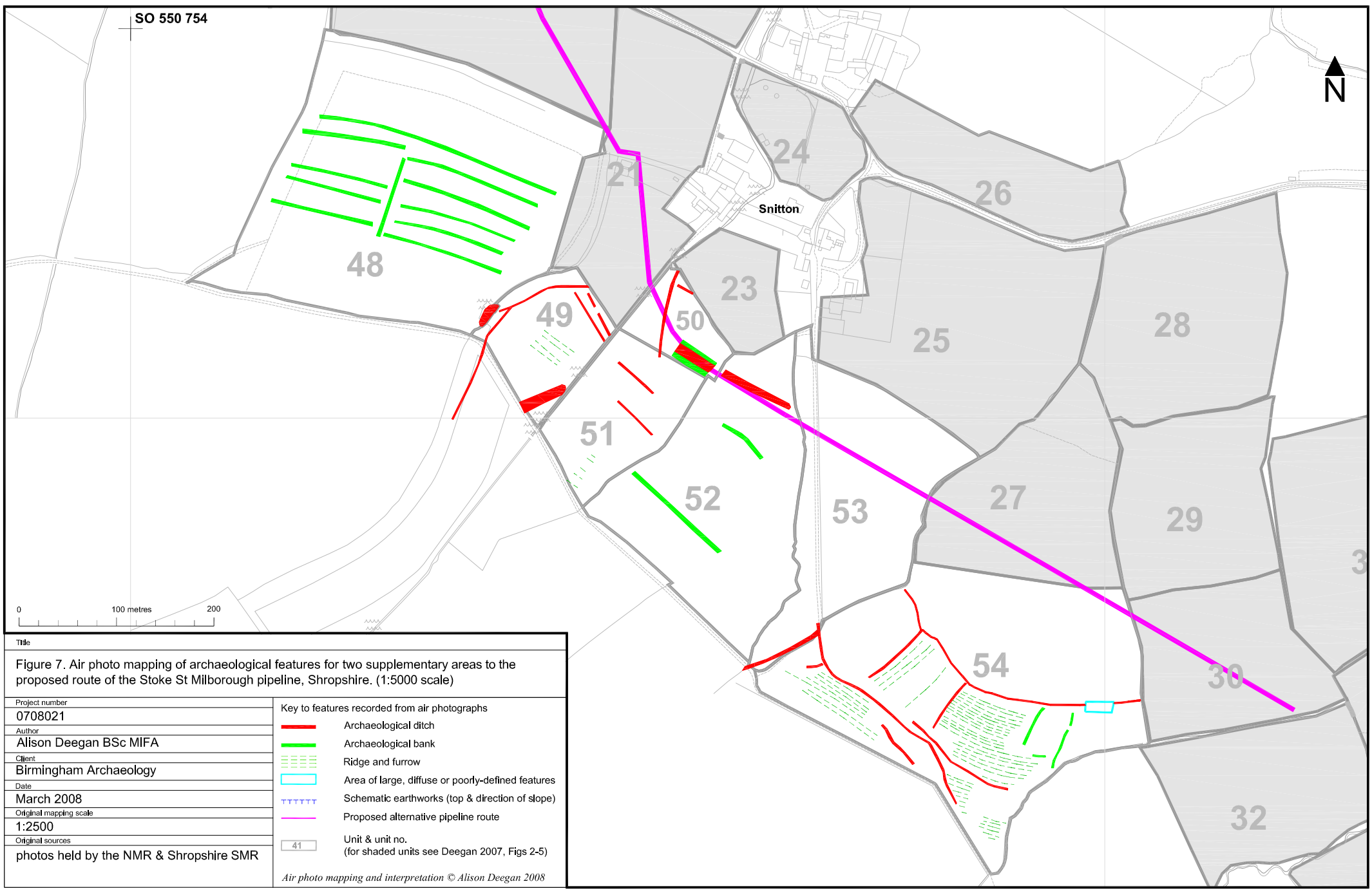
Project number	0708021
Author	Alison Deegan BSc MIFA
Client	Birmingham Archaeology
Date	March 2008
Original mapping scale	1:2500
Original sources	photos held by the NMR & Shropshire SMR

Key to features recorded from air photographs

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Ridge and furrow
- Area of large, diffuse or poorly-defined features
- Schematic earthworks (top & direction of slope)
- Proposed alternative pipeline route
- 41 — Unit & unit no. (for shaded units see Deegan 2007, Figs 2-5)

Air photo mapping and interpretation © Alison Deegan 2008





Title

Figure 7. Air photo mapping of archaeological features for two supplementary areas to the proposed route of the Stoke St Milborough pipeline, Shropshire. (1:5000 scale)

Project number	0708021
Author	Alison Deegan BSc MIFA
Client	Birmingham Archaeology
Date	March 2008
Original mapping scale	1:2500
Original sources	photos held by the NMR & Shropshire SMR

Key to features recorded from air photographs

- Archaeological ditch
- Archaeological bank
- Ridge and furrow
- Area of large, diffuse or poorly-defined features
- Schematic earthworks (top & direction of slope)
- Proposed alternative pipeline route
- 41 — Unit & unit no. (for shaded units see Deegan 2007, Figs 2-5)

Air photo mapping and interpretation © Alison Deegan 2008

Appendix 1 Sources consulted

National Monuments Record.

English Heritage, National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC), Kemble Drive, Swindon, SN2 2GZ. Enquiry reference no. AP 23702. The following black and white vertical air photographs were consulted at the NMRC on the 26th February 2008.

Sortie	Frame	To frame	Date	Scale 1:
RAF/CPE/UK/2095	1176	1177	28-May-1947	9800
RAF/CPE/UK/2095	3177	3179	28-May-1947	7500
RAF/CPE/UK/2095	4375	4377	28-May-1947	13000
RAF/541/524	3025	3026	13-May-1950	9360
RAF/541/524	4015	4015	13-May-1950	9360
RAF/541/524	4048	4048	13-May-1950	9360
RAF/58/710	3326	3327	02-Jun-1951	10000
RAF/58/751	3231	3232	21-Jul-1951	11000
RAF/58/751	4233	4234	21-Jul-1951	11000
RAF/543/1507 F22	402	403	03-Nov-1961	10000
RAF/543/2339 F21	19	20	31-Jul-1963	10500
OS/65205	143	145	14-Sep-1965	7500
OS/65205	162	162	14-Sep-1965	7500
OS/66075	10	10	28-May-1966	7500
OS/66074	13	13	28-May-1966	7500
OS/69018	142	144	08-Mar-1969	7500
OS/69018	156	157	08-Mar-1969	7500
OS/69018	166	166	08-Mar-1969	7500
OS/69019	9	9	08-Mar-1969	7500
OS/69019	27	27	08-Mar-1969	7500
OS/79113	12	12	10-Sep-1979	7800
OS/84079	38	38	25-Apr-1984	8400
OS/90054	60	60	09-Apr-1990	10600
OS/90054	75	75	09-Apr-1990	10600
MAL/75020	162	162	24-Apr-1975	5000
OS/99581	77	77	18-Jun-1999	8200
OS/99581	156	158	18-Jun-1999	8200
OS/99582	29	29	18-Jun-1999	8200

RAF = Royal Air Force, OS = Ordnance Survey, MAL = Meridian Airmaps Ltd

The following black and white specialist oblique air photographs were consulted at the NMRC on the 26th February 2008.

NMR index no	Date
SO5476/1	15-May-1992
SO5476/2	15-May-1992
SO5476/3	15-May-1992
SO5476/4	15-May-1992
SO5575/1	04-Apr-1990
SO5575/2	04-Mar-1988
SO5575/3	04-Mar-1988
SO5575/4	04-Mar-1988
SO5575/5	14-May-1995

Sites and Monuments Record, Sustainability Group, Shropshire County Council

Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY2 6ND. Scans of the following black and white vertical air photographs of the survey area were consulted.

Source	Frames	Date	Scale 1:
Cartographic Services (CS)	7784	13/08/1983	10 000
Cartographic Services (CS)	7801-7803	13/08/1983	10 000

Scans of the following oblique air photographs of the survey area were consulted.

KM sq.	SMR Suffix	Photographer reference	Year	Type
SO5476	Not yet accessioned	CPAT 06-SA-1256	2006	black & white
SO5476		CPAT 06-CP-635	2006	colour

Appendix 2 Catalogue of features

Unit no.*	Unit NGR	Landuse	Description and comment of features in unit	Principal photo source(s)
42	SO537 78	P/P	An area of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow and small fragments of possible medieval ridge and furrow together with three short lengths of bank, which are probably of post medieval or 20th century date. The possible medieval ridges, located at SO5393 7595, are slightly wider and more curving than the ploughing remains observed to the west. The features in this unit appear to have survived as earthworks until at least 2004.	OS/69019 027 OS/90054 60 SO5479/1 Get Mapping (2004)
43	SO538 756	PK/PK	A small area of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow and a broad east to west aligned ditch. The ditch is the northern boundary of the deer park, which is post medieval in date. It continues eastward into Unit 45. This boundary was depicted on the 1888 Ordnance Survey 1:10, 560 scale map. These features appear to have survived as earthworks until at least 1990.	OS/90054 60
44	SO541 758	PK/PK	A post medieval ha ha separates this area of parkland from the immediate environs of Henley Hall to the north. It appears to comprise of a deep ditch perhaps with a walled-revetment. This feature was depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map. The southern edge of this unit is marked by the deer park boundary ditch that continues from Unit 43. The raised sections of the avenue that led between Henley Hall and the park house (unit 45) are visible as earthworks. A pair of slight and narrow banks and a drain lie to the east of the avenue, these are probably of post medieval or twentieth century date. There is post medieval narrow ridge and furrow over much of the eastern half of this unit. There are also some amorphous disturbances. On 1983 and 2006 photographs there are irregular parchmarks to the front of Henley Hall, these may indicate sub-surface material such as building or bank rubble. At SO5402 7584 there are slight earthworks that may be the remains of some form of shallow extraction. All of these features (except the parchmarks) appear to survive as earthworks until at least 1990.	OS/69019 027 OS/90054 60 CS 7784 SO5476/1 06-CP-0635

Unit no.*	Unit NGR	Landuse	Description and comment of features in unit	Principal photo source(s)
45	SO540 757	PK/PK	Two small areas of post medieval narrow ridge and furrow, the park house and a short length of raised avenue are visible in this unit. The park house is a Grade II listed building (SMR PRN10717). From this the avenue runs northward towards Henley Hall. The 1885 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map depicts more raised sections to the north and south of the park house but these, if they survive, are masked by the trees that line the route of the avenue.	OS/69019 027 OS/90054 60
46	SO544 757	P&A/P&A	Post medieval field boundaries, a small area of post medieval ridge and furrow and a slight platform are visible in this unit. The platform may be the remains of a tree ring as a single tree is depicted on this spot on the 1885 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map. Some of the field boundaries were still extant in 1940 but appeared as crop marks by 1969.	OS/69019 027 OS/90054 60 RAF/CPE/UK/2095 3179
47	SO546 757	P/P	No archaeological features were visible in this unit.	
48	SO552 752	P/A&WD	A series of low banks or lynchets that were probably divisions between individual medieval furlongs. There is also a small pond in the south-east corner of this unit. These features had been levelled by 1961 and are visible as soilmarks on the 1999-2000 digital images..	RAF/543/1507 F22 403 Get Mapping (1999-2000)
49	SO554 750	P/P	Fragments of ridge and furrow and a water channel of medieval or post medieval date together with drains and a disturbance of likely post medieval or 20th century date are visible in this unit. The water channel is probably a continuation of the feature noted in Unit 21 (Deegan 2007, Appendix 2). The disturbance at SO5542 7501 is in the form of shallow excavations. 1999 photographs suggest this area was under pasture but the condition of these earthworks was not clear.	RAF/543/1507 F22 403 OS/99581 156
50	SO555 750	P/P	Post medieval ridge and furrow and post medieval or 20th century drains are visible as earthworks in 1961. 1999 photographs suggest this area was still under pasture but it is not clear how well these earthworks survive.	RAF/543/1507 F22 403 OS/99581 156

Unit no.*	Unit NGR	Landuse	Description and comment of features in unit	Principal photo source(s)
51	SO555 751	P/P	A possible medieval or post medieval trackway formed of a broad hollow flanked by banks is visible as an earthwork until at least 1961. This feature continues eastward into Unit 52. Two drains of probable post medieval or 20th century date are also present. 1999 photographs suggest this area was under pasture but the condition of these earthworks was not clear.	RAF/543/1507 F22 403 OS99581 156
52	SO556 748	A/P	A possible medieval or post medieval trackway in the form of a broad hollow and two low banks or lynchets that may have between the divisions between individual medieval furlongs. It appears that these features had been levelled by 1950.	RAF/541/524 4048
53	SO557 749	P/P	A post medieval trackway , which is depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map, is visible as a crop mark in 1969.	OS/69019 9
54	SO558 746	A/A+P	All the features that are visible in this unit lie to the south of the former field boundary that ran between SO5579 7482 to SO5603 7471. This boundary was extant still in 1950. Running perpendicular to this are several banked or ditched linears that may also be former field boundaries, though these had been removed before 1947 and were not depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map. In 1961 one or more structures stood adjacent to the main field boundary at SO5599 7470. These features were not depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map but were on the 1903 edition so might be inferred to be of very late 19th or very early 20th century date. A series of ditches, perhaps incised trackways, run north-west to south-east across the southern part of this unit. Ridge and furrow, mostly narrow and probably of post medieval date lies between these ditches and some of the possible field boundaries. All of these features, including the structure had been greatly levelled and appeared as soilmarks in 1969.	OS/69019 9 RAF/543/1507 F22 403 RAF/CPE/UK/2095 RAF/541/524 4048

* for Units 1-41 please refer to Deegan 2007, 8-12

LANDUSE CODES 1940s/1990s A = arable, P= pasture, PK = parkland, WD = woodland

NB. The type, period, principal photo sources and unit number are attached to individual features in the following layers of Autodesk MAP drawing STOKE ST MILBOROUGH AP MAPPING.dwg: AP EXTENT OF AREA, AP BANK, AP DITCH, AP RF and AP HACHURE. This information can be viewed in the Autodesk property pane.