

THE CENTRAL MARCHES
HISTORIC TOWNS SURVEY
SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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Summary

This document comprises the survey methodology and data entry standards for the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey. It supersedes a number of documents produced in the early stages of the project. This document forms part of the project archive, and copies have been deposited with the two County Sites and Monuments Records. It has been updated to form documentation on depositing the dataset with ADS.

This document is particularly relevant for understanding the implementation of the survey methodology set out in the project design (Cooper and Dalwood 1992). The evolution of the project between 1992 and 1995 led to elements of the project being separated into discrete stages. Stage 1 of the project comprised data collection, analysis on a town-by-town basis and the writing of Town Assessment Reports for each town. The work carried out in Stage 1 is documented in the updated project design (Dalwood and Buteux 1995).

This document was produced during Stage 2 of the project. Stage 2 of the project comprised the development of "strategic reports" for each county, and the dissemination of data compiled in Stage 1 of the project. This document forms supportive documentation for the Town Assessment Reports, the CAD mapping, and the SMR records produced by the project.

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Principles of data collection, data structure, and analysis

1.1 General aims

- 1.1.1 The methods used in the survey were adopted to fulfil the requirements of an *extensive urban survey*, the aim of which is to yield sufficient background information for strategic planning decisions. These decisions rest with archaeologists who have responsibility for giving advice to local authority planning departments. Therefore the survey is primarily orientated to the requirements of these archaeologists, whether at national or local level.
- 1.1.2 A clear distinction has been made between *extensive urban survey* and *intensive urban survey* (English Heritage 1992a) and this was also emphasised in the survey *Research Design* (Cooper and Dalwood 1992). This document also takes into account documents concerned with urban archaeological records (English Heritage 1992b, RCHME and English Heritage 1993). The methodology detailed in this document was approved by English Heritage and the project's advisory committee in 1993.

1.2 Archaeological users of the survey

- 1.2.1 **Local authority archaeologists.** The first consideration was to make the data useful for those archaeologists who give day-to-day advice to local authorities. For the majority of urban areas in the two counties this function is currently performed by archaeologists employed by Hereford and Worcester County Council and Shropshire County Council. (Worcester City Council employs an Archaeological Officer and Hereford City Council satisfies the provisions of its Area of Archaeological Importance status by supporting the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit: however both these cities were excluded from the scope of the survey.) The County Council archaeologists also give advice on Local Plan policies to District Councils. The results of the survey form an essential source for development control work in urban areas, and will form a basis for developing improved policies over the next five to ten years.
- 1.2.2 **English Heritage.** English Heritage have a statutory duty to give advice on Scheduled Ancient Monuments to the Department of National Heritage. English Heritage also give advice to local authorities on Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The survey will provide information on the archaeology adjacent to Scheduled Ancient Monuments in urban areas. English Heritage's ongoing *Monuments Protection Programme* is undertaking a national assessment of scheduled and non-scheduled sites with a view to providing consistent coverage. Draft documentation on the proposed MPP approach to urban areas was made available to the County Archaeological Service in 1991 and was taken into account during the project design stage. A revised version has been published (English Heritage 1992b). The data collected by the survey and summarised in the individual urban area assessments has proved a useful source for the work of the *Monuments Protection Programme*.
- 1.2.3 **Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.** It is intended that data produced by the survey will be transferred to the National Archaeological Record.
- 1.2.4 **Archaeological contractors.** Archaeological contractors working in urban areas in the region have found the results of the survey a useful starting point when preparing specifications and estimates for archaeological work, and during fieldwork and analysis (Buteux and Dalwood 1995).
- 1.2.5 **Academic researchers.** The survey provides a general assessment of the extant evidence from, and the potential of, each town surveyed. The Town Assessment Reports are a useful starting point for academic researchers with an interest in historic towns.

- 1.2.6 **Independent archaeologists.** Independent archaeologists with an interest in the survey area will find the results of the survey a useful starting point for further research.

1.3 Data structure and terminology

- 1.3.1 The terminology employed by the survey is based on that used in the Hereford and Worcester Sites and Monuments Record wherever possible (White 1989). The Shropshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record has a similar structure and terminology. The nature of urban archaeological data is complex, however, and for the purposes of the project it was necessary to reassess the data structure for urban archaeological records in some detail. This led to a certain amount of recasting of existing data.
- 1.3.2 The survey uses a number of terms in a specific way. These terms may be misunderstood as they can have other meanings in archaeological usage and therefore they are defined here.
- 1.3.3 Two important principles have guided the design of the data structure: *economy of records* and *ease of database maintenance*. These are important requirements given the main aim of the survey and the primary users of the results.
- *Economy of records.* It is possible to conceive of many levels of data and increasing refinements in the data structure (down to the ability to query databases about specific classes of artefact). The data structure adopted is believed to be appropriate.
 - *Ease of database maintenance.* It is important that the database created by the survey is capable of development in the future, so that new data can be added in a logical fashion. It is believed that the database can be developed in the future through the agencies of the two County SMRs.
- 1.3.4 The data structure used in the survey is organised hierarchically, into three levels of record, of increasing abstraction or interpretation.

Level 1 Archaeological remains and buildings

Level 2 Components

Level 3 Urban forms

This approach is a major development from the "flat" data structure that formerly prevailed in the County SMRs. The terminology can be related to the concepts and definitions proposed in recent documents produced by initiatives of English Heritage and RCHME (English Heritage 1992a, RCHME and English Heritage 1993). The survey methodology differs in some respects from these proposals, and the variations are set out below.

1.4 Remains (level 1 records)

- 1.4.1 **Terminology.** The term "remains" follows the usage in *Planning policy guidance 16: archaeology and planning* (DoE 1990). The concept of "remains" adopted by the survey resembles the concept of "site" put forward by RCHME and English Heritage (1992b, 1):

[data] which has enabled a judgment to be made about the archaeological or historical resource in a particular locality.

- 1.4.2 **Defining remains.** Remains are conceived in terms of an area where archaeological study (fieldwork or desk-based analysis) has produced data. There are a number of aspects of

remains records that should be born in mind:

- remains are usually accurately located, but sometimes important data cannot now be accurately located (such as a findspot "in the town");
- a remains record may contain data relating to different periods of occupation and may describe a wide range of different types of structural, artefactual and environmental data;
- remains records sometimes contain data from different archaeological activities at the same location, carried out at different times (eg evaluation, excavation, watching brief);
- a remains record is often a record of archaeological activity and therefore negative results from fieldwork are as worthy of record as positive results;
- some remains records are based entirely on documentary evidence, such as an industrial premises shown on a 19th century title map.

1.4.3 **Delimiting and depicting remains.** Remains are spatially depicted as either point, lines or areas. Point depiction is used for finds spots and where only the approximate location of the remains are known. Linear depiction is used for Roman roads and other linear features (such as artificial watercourses). The majority of remains are depicted as areas. Remains are sometimes delimited using modern land boundaries, but often precise limits are depicted (such as the location of an excavation trench). The boundaries of remains are sometimes arbitrary in historical or archaeological terms.

1.4.4 **Data structure.** Each remains record is given a unique SMR number with a county prefix (HWCM..., SA...). Each site is related to one or more individual "components" (see below). The extent of each remains is digitised. Data is held on the CAD database.

1.5 Building (level 1 record)

1.5.1 **Terminology.** The survey separates records relating to buildings (standing and demolished) from remains, although they are regarded as the same level of record (level 1).

1.5.2 **Data structure.** Each building is given a unique SMR number with a county prefix (HWCM..., SA...). It is normally related to an individual "component" (see below). Each building is digitised and the data is held on the CAD database.

1.6 Component (level 2 record)

1.6.1 **Terminology.** The survey uses the term "component" to refer to a level of archaeological evidence that is more abstract than remains or building. There are similarities with the term "monument" used by RCHME and English Heritage (1993), and the relation between "remains" and "components" is reflected by that between "sites" and "monuments":

"Monuments...are defined as entities having a specific function, use, purpose or symbolic meaning...Sites provide the data. Monuments represent an interpretive assessment of the data."

In general, components are more "interpretative" than remains, and therefore more likely to be modified in extent (or interpretation) in the future when more evidence becomes available, perhaps through the recognition of new remains.

1.6.2 **Defining components.** Components are defined through analysis of data relating to each town, including the interpretation of cartographic and documentary sources, remains and buildings records (level 1 records), and published syntheses of archaeological data. The form and extent of components was checked on the ground in each case. The survey conceives of components in spatial and morphological terms. There are a number of aspects of remains records that should be born in mind:

- components are often defined by their distinctive morphology;
- components are initially identified for a particular period, but some are long-lived and can be present in more than one urban form
- the entire area of each urban form (level 3 records) consists of a mosaic of components, and the limits of an urban form are defined by the previously defined components;
- it is not necessary to identify "remains" record in order to identify a component, and many components identified during the course of the survey do not contain either remains or (contemporary) buildings - they have been defined on the basis of either documentary/cartographic evidence or analogy;
- some components are identical in extent to recorded remains (eg a castle represented by well-preserved earthworks), and in this case a single record is used.

1.6.3 **Component terms.** A range of component terms was drawn up and the opportunity was taken to limit the range of component classes to avoid ambiguity. The terms used for components are generally those used in the HWCC SMR (White 1989) although the survey has drawn on the *Thesaurus of archaeological site types* (RCHME and English Heritage 1992a). It has proved necessary, however, to adopt a number of terms not found in either of these sources.

Examples of terms used:

Churchyard (to encompass church, monuments etc)
Manorial enclosure
Market place
Open space
Public building (ie school, town hall, workhouse)
Religious house (ie monastery, priory, friary)
Street system
Tenement plots (cf burgage plots)
Town defences

1.6.4 **Delimiting and depicting components.** Components are depicted as polygons, and this includes "linear" components such as streets and defences.

1.6.5 **Data structure.** Every component is given a unique SMR number and county prefix. Each component is related to one or more urban forms. Each component is digitised and data is held on the CAD database.

1.7 Urban form (level 3 record)

- 1.7.1 **Terminology.** The survey uses the term "urban form" to refer to the highest order of archaeological data to be recorded and analysed. The term "urban form" has been defined by English Heritage (1992a):

"within the generally continuous tradition of urban settlement there are recognisable and often distinct patterns of occupation which constitute major horizons in the development of the town. These are called forms."

A total of 16 urban forms have been identified at a national level by English Heritage (1992b). Some are not found in the study area, but examples include:

- Civitas capital
- Roman small town
- Saxon royal/ecclesiastical centre
- Saxon fortified centre
- Medieval small market town
- Medieval medium-sized market town
- Medieval large market town
- Post-medieval industrial town

- 1.7.2 **Defining the urban form.** The survey uses these terms as descriptors for urban forms, with additions where necessary. For each period a mosaic of components will be defined and it is the size and character of these components which will define the urban form. Many towns have a single urban form (such as Kenchester, a Roman small town), but others towns are long-lived and here a number of "superimposed" urban forms can be identified (ie Droitwich).
- 1.7.3 **Data structure.** Data relating to urban forms is recorded as an SMR record, and the extent of the urban form is digitised.

1.8 Urban area

- 1.8.1 **Terminology.** The term "urban area" has been defined by English Heritage (1992a):

"The starting point is the urban area itself...each urban area is conceived as one or more superimposed sets of associated, spatially related, and physically interconnected archaeological monuments and intervening deposits which because of their juxtaposition, proximity to one another, and geographically restricted areal extent can be conceived as a single unit."

The term urban form is used by the survey as a label for the extent of the "historic core" of a town, excluding any expansion in the period post-1800. If further analysis allows the definition of new and more extensive components (such as 19th century suburbs), then the urban area will need to be redefined.

- 1.8.2 **Defining the urban area.** Urban areas are defined by the maximal extent of the urban forms previously identified. In the case of with a single urban form (eg Kenchester), the boundary of the urban area is identical to the urban form. In cases where two or more forms are defined the limit of the urban area encompasses the greatest extent.
- 1.8.3 **Delimiting and depicting the urban area.** The limit of the urban area is, therefore, the predicted extent of deposits relating to the historic town. It is important to note, however, that this is not a boundary separating "important" from "not important" archaeological deposits but a boundary between different types of knowledge and information.

- 1.8.4 **Data structure.** The urban area is not recorded separately as an SMR record, as it is essentially a management designation. The limit of the urban area is digitised and is mapped with other data.

2 Scope of the survey

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The scope of the survey is defined as all settlements within the modern counties of Shropshire and Hereford and Worcester which are perceived to have achieved urban status in the period from AD 50 to 1800. The large county towns of Hereford, Shrewsbury and Worcester are excluded. Settlements that only achieved urban status after 1800, such as Ironbridge and Great Malvern, are also excluded.
- 2.1.2 A total of 64 towns were surveyed, for which the broad criteria for inclusion are listed below. For information on the reports produced see appendix 1.

2.2 List of towns surveyed, with notes on criteria for inclusion

- 1 **Acton Burnell (Shropshire).** Medieval small market town. 36 burgesses by 1315. Post-medieval village.
- 2 **Albrighton (Shropshire).** Market and fair granted in 1232 and references to burgesses in 1300. Medieval and post-medieval small market town. Borough status granted in 1644.
- 3 **Alvechurch (Worcestershire).** Documentary evidence for 11th century bishop's palace. Establishment of fair in 13th century, recognised as a borough by the late 13th century. Medieval and post-medieval small market town.
- 4 **Atcham (Shropshire).** Fairs and probably burgage plots in mid-13th century. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 5 **Baschurch (Shropshire).** Early 13th century new town. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 6 **Bewdley and Wribbenhall (Worcestershire).** Village in 1304. Licence to hold market granted 1446. Depots and warehouses from 15th century to deal with inland trade with Bristol. Medieval medium-sized market town. Post-medieval riverine port.
- 7 **Bishop's Castle (Shropshire).** Medieval small market town, founded in late 12th century. 46 burgesses by 1285. Post-medieval small market town.
- 8 **Blackwardine (Herefordshire).** Roman settlement: ?small town. No medieval or post-medieval settlement.
- 9 **Bridgnorth (Shropshire).** Castle and borough transferred from Quatford early 12th century. Charter 1187; by 14th and 15th centuries important wool trading centre. Medieval and post-medieval large market town.
- 10 **Broadway (Worcestershire).** Documentary evidence for markets in 1196-1198. Medieval small market town. Grant of market in 1251 probably synchronised with foundation of a borough. Probably post-medieval small market town?.
- 11 **Bromsgrove (Worcestershire).** Possibly Anglo-Saxon fortified centre. By 1086 was an extensive royal demesne with large population. Medieval small market town. Recorded as borough in 12th and 13th centuries. Market granted 1200. Wool and cloth trade important in 16th century. Post-medieval medium-sized market town.

- 12 **Bromyard (Herefordshire).** Anglo-Saxon minster. First documentary reference to status as a borough in 1262. Medieval and post-medieval small market town.
- 13 **Burford (Shropshire).** Free borough status granted 1265. Grant of market and fair in 1266. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 14 **Caus (Shropshire).** Borough created by 1200. 58 burgage tenements circa 1349. Medieval small market town. Decayed after Black Death. Deserted in the post-medieval period.
- 15 **Church Stretton (Shropshire).** Medieval village or small market town. Post-medieval small market town.
- 16 **Cleobury Mortimer (Shropshire).** Medieval and post-medieval small market town.
- 17 **Clifford (Herefordshire).** Medieval small market town, from 11th to 12th century. Post-medieval village.
- 18 **Clifton upon Teme (Worcestershire).** Planned medieval town. 1270 enfranchised as a borough. Grant confirmed 1377. Failed to prosper and lost market by 15th century. Post-medieval village.
- 19 **Clun (Shropshire).** Possibly early 13th century foundation. Medieval and post-medieval small market town. 183 burgages by 1272, but 60 burgages empty *c* 1300.
- 20 **Droitwich (Worcestershire).** Roman small town and industrial centre. Anglo-Saxon commercial centre. Medieval medium-sized market town and industrial centre. Post-medieval industrial town.
- 21 **Eardisley (Herefordshire).** Domesday records a *domus defensabilis*. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 22 **Ellesmere (Shropshire).** 12th century castle. Medieval and post-medieval medium-sized market town.
- 23 **Evesham and Bengeworth (Worcestershire).** Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical centre. Grant of market and the privileges of a *port* in 1051. Rapid growth in late 11th century. Medieval and post-medieval medium-sized market town.
- 24 **Ewyas Harold (Herefordshire).** Borough founded in 11th-12th century. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 25 **High Ercall (Shropshire).** Grant of market and fair in 1267. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 26 **Huntington (Herefordshire).** Borough founded in 13th century. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 27 **Kenchester (Herefordshire)** Roman small town (*Magnis*). No medieval or post-medieval settlement.
- 28 **Kidderminster (Worcestershire).** Anglo-Saxon minster church. Manor in 1086. Date of charter not known but references to burgages in the 13th century. Important cloth manufacturing town. Medieval medium sized market town. Post-medieval medium sized market town.
- 29 **Kilpeck (Herefordshire).** Grant of weekly fair and two day annual fair in 1309. Probably medieval small market town, but no direct evidence of borough status. Defences. Shrank in late medieval period. Post-medieval village.

- 30 **Kington (Herefordshire).** Possible Anglo-Saxon settlement. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval small market town.
- 31 **Ledbury (Herefordshire).** Anglo-Saxon minster church. 1086 small hamlet. Series of charters including 1142. Medieval and post-medieval medium-sized market town.
- 32 **Leintwardine (Herefordshire).** Roman small town. Possible occupation in 5th century AD. Medieval and post-medieval village.
- 33 **Leominster (Herefordshire).** Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical centre. First grant of fair in 1170. Referred to as a borough in 1221. Serious competitor to markets at Hereford and Worcester by 13th century. Medieval medium-sized market town. Declined in later medieval period. Post-medieval medium-sized market town.
- 34 **Longtown (Herefordshire).** Planned borough created 1185-95. By 1300 town had 100 burgesses. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 35 **Ludlow (Shropshire).** Borough founded in 12th century. First documentary reference in 1138. Important cloth industry in 13th century. Princes Council/Council of the Marches met 1475-1689. Medieval and post-medieval medium-sized market town.
- 36 **Lydham (Shropshire).** Borough status granted 1270. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 37 **Madeley (Shropshire).** Market granted 1269. 52 burgages in 1320s. Medieval and post-medieval small market town. Population swelled by industrialisation in 18th and 19th century.
- 38 **Market Drayton (Shropshire).** Market by 1246. Medieval and post-medieval small market town.
- 39 **Much Wenlock (Shropshire).** Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical centre. Market established 1224. Described as borough by 1247. Medieval and post-medieval medium-sized market town.
- 40 **Newport (Shropshire).** Borough status granted at beginning of 12th century. Medieval and post-medieval small market town.
- 41 **Oswestry (Shropshire).** Borough charter 1189. Medieval medium-sized market town. Principal market for Welsh cloth in 16th and 17th centuries. Post-medieval medium sized market town.
- 42 **Pembridge (Herefordshire).** 1240 charter. Medieval and post-medieval small market town.
- 43 **Pershore (Worcestershire).** Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical centre. Medieval medium-sized market town. 18th century expansion of trade. Post-medieval medium-sized market town.
- 44 **Ploughfield (Herefordshire).** Medieval small market town. Post-medieval villages *c* 500m apart.
- 45 **Quatford (Shropshire).** Postulated Anglo-Saxon fortified centre. Late 11th century castle and borough. Functions passed to Bridgnorth *c* 1102. Medieval small market town (briefly). Medieval and post-medieval village.
- 46 **Redditch (Worcestershire)** Medieval small market town, without borough status. Post-medieval village. Major growth post-1800.

- 47 **Redhill (Shropshire).** Roman small town (*Uxacona*). No later settlement.
- 48 **Richard's Castle (Herefordshire).** 11th to 12th century foundation. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 49 **Ross-on-Wye (Herefordshire).** Market granted late 1130s. Medieval small market town. Expanded during post-medieval period. Post-medieval medium-sized market town.
- 50 **Ruyton-XI-towns (Shropshire).** Borough charter granted 1308. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 51 **Shifnal (Shropshire).** Possible early minster church. Market and fair granted 1244-5. Burgage tenure recorded in 1441; medieval small market town. Post-medieval medium-sized market town.
- 52 **Stapleton (Herefordshire).** 11th to 12th century foundation. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 53 **Stottesden (Shropshire).** Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 54 **Stourport (Worcestershire).** Late 18th century foundation as new town. Post-medieval industrial town.
- 55 **Stretton Grandison (Herefordshire).** Roman small town. No later settlement.
- 56 **Tenbury Wells (Worcestershire).** References to 11th century market. Charter in 1248. Medieval small market town. Economic decline in the 17th century. Post-medieval small market town; 19th century resort town.
- 57 **Upton-on-Severn (Worcestershire).** Weekly market and fair first mentioned in 1416. First described as borough in 15th century. No record of a charter. Medieval and post-medieval small market town.
- 58 **Wellington (Shropshire).** Market granted 1244. Medieval and post-medieval small market town.
- 59 **Wem (Shropshire).** Medieval and post-medieval small market town.
- 60 **Weobley (Herefordshire).** Achieved urban status by 1140. Medieval small market town. Some post-medieval shrinkage/shift. Post-medieval small market town.
- 61 **Weston-under-Penyard (Herefordshire)** Roman small town (*Ariconium*), and important industrial centre.
- 62 **Whitchurch (Shropshire).** Roman small town (*Mediolanum*). Medieval and post-medieval medium-sized market town on same site.
- 63 **Wigmore (Herefordshire).** 11th century castle. Medieval small market town. Post-medieval village.
- 64 **Wroxeter (Shropshire).** Roman vicus and civitas capital (*Viriconium*). Post-Roman royal/ecclesiastical centre. Medieval and post-medieval village.

3 Data sources and methods of analysis

3.1 Range of data sources

3.1.1 It was not practical to locate every source of data relevant to the historic towns within the survey area. The range of such sources is very large and the data often of little relevance. Priorities were therefore established. The aim was to assess an extensive range of data sources which would allow the maximum amount of information to be scanned within a limited amount of time. This would also allow a comprehensive assessment of the archaeological potential of each town. The sources consulted comprised:

- County SMRs and other archaeological databases
- Historic buildings listings
- Building surveys
- Cartographic sources
- Archaeological reports and syntheses (published and unpublished)
- Museum collections
- Published primary and secondary historical sources
- Place-name studies
- Topographic data
- Geological and soil data
- Fieldwork data collected by the project team
- Local plans

The following sources were not generally considered in detail:

- Primary documentary sources
- Pictorial sources

3.2 Analytical methods

3.2.1 **General.** Each source required different study methods and the approach to each is outlined below.

3.2.2 **County Sites and Monuments Records and other archaeological databases.** A search of the Shropshire and Hereford and Worcester SMRs and the National Archaeological Record provided a list of archaeological "remains" and a bibliography for further study. Many records already existed within the computerised SMR databases. These databases formed a primary source for the project.

3.2.3 **Historic Building Listings and Building Surveys.** The statutory listings of historic buildings were used to locate and map all listed buildings, and to update the SMR where the County SMR computer databases were not comprehensive. Richard Morriss (Historic buildings specialist) used the listed building information and selected fieldwork to prepare a statement on the quality and extent of buildings within each urban area. This information was also used to provide an overview and outline priorities for future building survey work.

3.2.4 **Cartographic sources.** A number of different cartographic sources were used:

- modern Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps (used as base maps);
- published maps and plans based on synthetic studies;

- Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 maps other historic maps (generally earlier 19th century maps or tithe maps).

Historic maps were used for locating remains and defining components. Also used for plotting ecclesiastical parish boundaries. This source was important as historic town plans are depicted that survive in much less complete form in the modern town plan. Components that were routinely defined using historic cartographic sources included: churchyards, bridges, monastic precincts, market places, street system, tenement plots and town defences.

3.2.5 **Archaeological reports and synthesis.** A qualitative assessment was made of sources of primary and secondary archaeological evidence relating to each urban area. This included published and unpublished reports (where readily available), interim reports or other summaries, and personal communications from individual fieldworkers (especially relating to unpublished excavations). This data was routinely used to enhance existing SMR records or generate new records. Reports that synthesised a wide range of data was used in writing the Town Assessment Reports. There were three important elements in the study of the archaeological sources:

- the compilation of a bibliography of primary and secondary sources for each urban area;
-
- synthesising available data on the character and range of archaeological deposits in each urban area.

3.2.6 **Museum collections.** A rapid assessment of the archaeological collections held in museums in the survey area will be undertaken by means of a questionnaire. This located published and unpublished collections. The results of this questionnaire, with the bibliographic searches, provided the basic information for the assessment of artefactual data.

3.2.7 **Primary and secondary historical sources.** A bibliographic search was made of local history collections. The data derived from secondary sources such as the published volumes of the *Victoria County History*, studies carried out on individual towns, and synthetic historical studies were used in the following ways:

- Evidence that related to potential archaeological sites (eg documentary evidence for the foundation of a church in the pre-Conquest period). This data was mapped and recorded in SMR records.
- Evidence which could be used to locate or define the presence of particular components at particular periods (eg documentary evidence of the presence of certain streets in the medieval period). This evidence is referenced in the SMR records for the component.
- Evidence with archaeological significance that related to the urban form as a whole (evidence for date of borough charter). This evidence was simply references in the Town Assessment Reports.

3.2.8 **Place-name studies.** Information was extracted from the published works on place-names and a synthesis of current interpretations was compiled. This evidence was presented in the Town Assessment Reports.

3.2.9 **Topographic data.** Modern Ordnance Survey maps were used to obtain data on contours and current watercourses (sometimes enhanced by reference to earlier Ordnance Survey maps).

3.2.10 **Geology and soils data.** Standard sources were used to obtain data on geology and soil type. This data was used by Elizabeth Pearson (environmental archaeologist) to assess the potential for preservation of organic remains.

3.2.11 **Fieldwork.** The project team carried out a rapid field assessment of all the urban areas to enable the preliminary interpretations and assessments to be checked on the ground. The data recorded during fieldwork included:

- the location of artificial terracing and other topographic evidence of features of the town plan that may be revealed as changes of slope/elevation (eg graveyards, monastic precincts, earthwork defences);
- the location and extent of specific features identified during the course of the bibliographic search and data analysis (eg house platforms in failed towns);
- the extent of cellarge beneath 19th and 20th century buildings.

3.2.12 **Local Plans.** Information on Conservation Areas was obtained from Local Plans.

3.3 Specialist studies

3.3.1 Specialist studies were undertaken to enhance the Town Assessment Reports. The scope of these studies was rather varied and the different briefs that were worked to are included with this document (appendix 2). The studies carried out were as follows:

Derek Hurst: artefacts

Richard Morriss: standing buildings

Elizabeth Pearson: environmental archaeology

Paul Stamper: primary documentary sources

3.4 Mapping

3.4.1 **Map scales.** Modern Ordnance Survey maps (1:2500) were used as the basis for all mapping and CAD digitising. Maps at larger scales were only available for a small number of towns that happen to fall within large modern conurbations (but not large medieval towns such as Ludlow, Bridgnorth and Evesham), and so 1:2500 was adopted as the common scale for the map base. Although the CAD data can be plotted out or viewed through a monitor at larger scales, the data is not accurate at a scale greater than 1:2500.

3.4.2 **Mapping remains.** All individual remains were mapped as points or areas.

3.4.3 **Mapping buildings.** All listed buildings were mapped as areas (polygons). Other historic buildings were mapped in the same way, although sometimes demolished buildings could only be mapped as point data in the approximate location.

3.4.4 **Mapping components.** All components were mapped and digitised, and formed a complete mosaic for each town. Linear components such as streets and defences were also defined.

3.4.5 **Mapping urban forms.** The urban forms created by the mosaic of component were

mapped and digitised. Urban areas that had a long period of occupation were classified under a number of different urban forms, and each was separately mapped and digitised.

3.4.6 **Mapping Urban Areas.** The extent of the urban area was defined by the maximum extent of all the urban forms. The boundary of the Urban Area defines the potential extent of archaeological deposits relating to the historic town. It does not necessarily relate to the historic legal borough boundary, nor the known extent of archaeological deposits.

3.4.7 **Mapping other data.** A range of other types of data were routinely mapped and digitised: contours, ancient and modern watercourses, modern district boundaries and historic ecclesiastical parish boundaries. Maps have a superimposed 100m grid.

3.4.8 **Constraints mapping.** A constraints maps was produced for each town . It was decided to include two types of information:

- the extent of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (it should be noted that this mapping is not definitive, and is only included for information);
- the Archaeological Urban Area.

4 Structure of records for SMR data entry

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The basic data record used by the survey was designed for compiling data for incorporation in County Sites and Monuments Records. The record structure was a shortened version of the record structure used by the Hereford and Worcester County Council Sites and Monuments Record, fully documented elsewhere (White 1989). A proforma recording form was used, and for each urban area a list of SMR records was compiled (appendix 3).

4.2 The record form fields

1 Record No.

Every record had a unique number reference assigned during the compilation of the record. Blocks of numbers were assigned to the project by the county SMR officers. The prefixes used are as follows:

HWCM: Hereford and Worcester SMR

SA: Shropshire SMR

2 Record type

R - Remain

B - Building

C - Component

UF - Urban Form

3 Cross Ref-urban forms

This is used to link the record of a remain to a component record, or a component to an urban form, but not the other way around. Many-to-one relationships were entered, but not one-to-many.

4 Cross ref-monuments

This is used to link the records of sites and buildings to the monument/s to which they belong.

5 Site name

Free text entry for site name.

6 County

Here and Worc or Shropshire

7 SAM No

Shropshire or Hereford and Worcester County Number for a scheduled Ancient Monument.

8 NAR No

RCHME National Archaeological Record Number, based on the system established by the Ordnance Survey. This consists of the number of the 1:10,000 quarter sheet together with a number relating to a site or find that is unique to that quarter sheet, eg SO47 SW 13.

9 District

Modern district name

10 Parish

Modern civil parish

- 11 Grid Ref**
OS National Grid reference including 2 letters and an 8 figure reference. For a large site a centred grid reference is indicated by placing a C after the number (eg SO 1234 5678 C). An approximate grid reference is indicated by placing an A after the number. A linear site is designated by a series of grid references separated by dashes eg SO 1234 5678 - SO 1234 6789.
- 12 Topography**
(not used)
- 13 General Description**
Free text description. Descriptions from different sources were kept separate and attributed each to a reference. This is done by putting a separate number in triangular brackets eg <4> at the end of each source (see 20).
- 14 Period General/Site and Monument Type General**
Suitable terms from the glossary (White 1989).
- 15 Period Specific/Site and Monument Type Specific/Form**
Keywords from the glossary (White 1989). See also examples of correlations between remains and components records
- 16 Site Status**
SAM: Scheduled Ancient Monument
- 17 Area Status**
(not used)
- 18 Archaeological Hist/Person/Date**
Index of archaeological excavations, surveys, photographic recording, fieldwalking, etc, in format: Event/Name/Year.
- 19 Site Visit/Date**
(Not used)
- 20 Source/Collection/Author/Date/Title/Other**
Every source or reference should be recorded using the format: Source type/Collection/Author/Year/Title/Other <>
- NB:** It became laborious to record bibliographic references on the back of each SMR form. A separate "bibliographic record" was compiled for each urban area, consisting of a list of sources. Statements in the "description" field were referenced to this list rather than sources listed on the reverse of the record form. A proforma was used for compiling the list of sources for each urban area (Appendix 3).
- 21 Compiler, Amender/Date**
The date of compilation and any subsequent update in format: Initials/Month.Year (eg VB/10.1993)

4.3 Examples of correlations between remains/buildings records and component records

| Remain or building type | Component type |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Abbey | Religious House |
| Almshouse | Public Building |
| Baths | Baths |
| Belltower | Churchyard |
| Bridge | Bridging Point |
| Burgage plot | Tenement Plot |
| Building | Tenement Plot |
| Causeway | Bridging Point |
| Cremation | Cemetery (Roman) |
| Chapel | Chapel |
| Church | Churchyard |
| Cross | Churchyard |
| Cross | Market place |
| Ditch | Town defences |
| Ford | Bridging Point |
| Forum | Public Building |
| Friary | Religious House |
| Gate house | Religious House |
| Holloway | Street System |
| Hospital | Religious House |
| House Platform | Tenement Plot |
| Inhumation | Churchyard |
| Inhumation | Cemetery (Roman) |
| Inner Bailey | Castle |
| Keep | Castle |
| Lock | Canal |
| Lock keepers Cottage | Canal |
| Lychgate | Churchyard |
| Manor House | Manorial Enclosure |
| Market place | Market place |
| Market hall | Market place |
| Mill | Mill |
| Monastery | Religious House |
| Motte | Castle |
| Nunnery | Religious House |
| Outer Bailey | Castle |
| Rampart | Town defences |
| Rampart | Castle |
| Street | Street System |
| Timber framed building | Tenement plot |
| Undercroft | Tenement Plots |
| Warehouse | Quay |

5 Analytical database compiled by Rachel Edwards

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 An analytical database was set up at the end of the data collection stage. Data was recorded for each urban form for a range of fields. The data was recorded by urban form rather than by town, so there were multiple entries for long-lived towns. The fields and permitted entries are set out below. This database was used for extracting data on various aspects of the towns surveyed. It does not contain any information not contained in the Town Assessment Reports.

5.1.2 The database was designed in Foxpro for Windows. The filename is ubform.dbf.

5.2 Field listing and entry rules for analytical database

| | |
|--------------|--|
| SMR_NO (5) | Unique ref no of Urban Form. This is an SMR number. |
| NAME (30) | Given name of UF. |
| FUNCODE (4) | Function code. Code glossary (cf English Heritage 1992b): RST Roman small town REC Royal/ecclesiastical centre [Anglo-Saxon] COC Commercial centre [Anglo-Saxon] SMTM Small market town - medieval SMTP Small market town - post-medieval MMTM Medium sized market town - medieval MMTP Medium sized market town - post-medieval ITP Industrial town - post-medieval |
| DISTRICT (2) | Administrative district. Code glossary: SH South Herefordshire MH Malvern Hills WY Wychavon WF Wyre Forest LE Leominster SS South Shropshire BM Bromsgrove NS North Shropshire WK Wrekin BG Bridgnorth SA Shrewsbury and Atcham O Oswestry R Redditch |
| TOPOG (8) | Topographical position(s) of town. Use codes: VB = valley bottom, VS, HT etc. Enter up to three, in the form: VB VS HT. Do not use punctuation, make sure they are separated by spaces. Code glossary: HT Hill top RT Ridge top ST Spur top VF Vale flat VU Vale undulating VB Valley bottom VS Valley side |
| SYN (2) | Archaeological synthesis. Enter number carried out (minimum = 1 for CMHTS). |
| FWLK (2) | Fieldwalking. Enter number carried out. |
| AREXC (2) | Area excavation. Enter number carried out. |
| EVAL (2) | Evaluation/trial trench. Enter number carried out. |
| WB (2) | Watching brief/observation. Enter number carried out. |
| FIND (2) | Findspot. Enter number carried out. |
| EWSV (2) | Earthwork survey. Enter number carried out. |
| GPHY (2) | Geophysical survey. Enter number carried out. |
| HIST (1) | Historical study. Indicate type carried out: Professional town history; Amateur town history; None. Glossary: P A N |
| MORPH (1) | Morphological study. Presence or absence, enter 1 for presence, 0 for absence. |
| SDEP (1) | Stratified deposits. Presence or absence, enter 1 for presence, 0 for absence. |
| WDEP (1) | Waterlogged deposits. Presence or absence, enter 1 for presence, 0 for absence. |

| | |
|------------|--|
| ART (1) | Artefactual evidence. Presence or absence, enter 1 for presence, 0 for absence. |
| BLGID (1) | Building survey, identification. Enter 1 for yes, 0 for no. |
| BLGDT (1) | Building survey, detailed. Enter 1 for yes, 0 for no. |
| IND (1) | Industrial debris. Presence or absence, enter 1 for presence, 0 for absence. |
| ENV (1) | Environmental material. Presence or absence, enter 1 for presence, 0 for absence. |
| BLGS (3) | Buildings contemporary with urban form. Enter number. |
| CAST (1) | Component - Castle. Enter number. |
| DEF (1) | Component - Town defences. Enter number. |
| MANENC (1) | Component - Manorial enclosure. Enter number. |
| RELHOU (1) | Component - Religious house. Enter number. |
| CHYD (1) | Component - Churchyard. Enter number. |
| HOSP (1) | Component - Hospital. Enter number. |
| TPLOT (2) | Component - Tenement plot. Enter number. |
| MILL (1) | Component - Mill. Enter number. |
| TANN (1) | Component - Tannery. Enter number. |
| BRPNT (1) | Component - Bridging point. Enter number. |
| QUAY (1) | Component - Town Quay. Enter number. |
| MARKT (1) | Component - Market place. Enter number. |
| OCCUP (2) | Component - Occupation area [Roman or Anglo-Saxon]. Enter number. |
| CEMET (1) | Component - Cemetery [Roman]. Enter number. |
| EXMUR (1) | Component - Extra-mural area [Roman]. Enter number. |
| BATH (1) | Component - Bath house [Roman]. Enter number. |
| PUBLIC (1) | Component - Public building. Enter number. |
| CHAPL (1) | Component - Chapel [Usually post-medieval]. Enter number. |
| SPACE (1) | Component - Open space. Enter number. |
| STREE (1) | Component - Street system. Enter number. |
| ALMS (1) | Component - Almshouse. Enter number. |
| INDUS (1) | Component - Industrial area. Enter number. |
| ADMIN (1) | Component - Administrative complex [Roman]. Enter number. |
| THALL (1) | Component - Town Hall. Enter number. |
| ARTPOT (1) | Artefactual potential. Enter L/M/H for Low, Medium or High. |
| ENVPOT (1) | Environmental potential. Enter L/M/H for Low, Medium or High. |
| BLGPOT (1) | Building survey potential. Enter N/L/M/H for None, Low, Medium or High. |
| DOCPOT (1) | Documentary potential. Enter N/L/M/H for None, Low, Medium or High. |
| DEPPOT (1) | Buried deposits potential. Enter L/M/H for Low, Medium or High. |
| SAM (2) | Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Urban Form. |
| CONAR (1) | Conservation Area coverage in relation to Urban Form. Enter N/P/C for None, Partial, Complete. |
| PERDEV (2) | Permitted development. Number of areas of permitted development in urban form. |
| UFSURV (1) | Survival of Urban Form in modern topography. Enter P/M/G for Poor, Moderate, Good. |
| CELL (1) | Cellarage. Enter N/L/M/E for None, Little, Moderate, Extensive. |
| C20 (1) | 20th century destruction. Enter N/L/M/E for None, Little, Moderate, Extensive. |
| COMP (3) | Compiler. This will be entered for all records at a later date. |
| DATE (8) | Date of compiling record. |

6 Town Assessment Reports

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 **The Town Assessment Report series.** A total of 64 Town Assessment Reports were written in the data collection stage of the project, and were made available in draft form. These reports contain a large amount of checked and synthesised historical, architectural and archaeological information, including much general information that cannot be accommodated within SMR records. The reports were edited in Stage 2 of the survey, and disseminated. The reports are produced by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service in the internal report series; copies of individual reports are available from the HWCAS. A list of reports (with report numbers) is included in this document (appendix 1).

6.2 Town Assessment Report format

- 6.2.1 The reports were produced to a uniform format using a model structure. A typical report structure is set out below.

Summary

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Location and landuse
- 1.2 Topography, geology and soils
- 1.3 Chronological outline
- 1.4 Placename studies
- 1.5 Syntheses of documentary and archaeological data
- 1.6 Cartographic sources
- 1.7 Archaeological excavations and surveys
- 1.8 Acknowledgments and personnel

2 Pre-urban evidence

3 Medieval archaeological evidence

- 3.1 Medieval remains and buildings
- 3.2 Medieval urban components
- 3.3 Medieval urban form
 - Definition and classification
 - Survival

4 Post-medieval archaeological evidence

- 4.1 Post-medieval remains and buildings
- 4.2 Post-medieval urban components
- 4.3 Post-medieval urban form
 - Definition and classification
 - Survival

5 Post-1800 archaeological evidence

6 Specialist assessments

- 6.1 Assessment of artefactual evidence (J D Hurst)
- 6.2 Assessment of environmental evidence (E A Pearson)
- 6.3 Assessment of primary documentary sources (P A Stamper)
- 6.4 Assessment of buildings (R K Morriss)
 - Survey and analysis

Assessment of the listing details

7 Archaeological research framework

- 7.1 Model of urban development
- 7.2 Chronological framework
- 7.3 Urban landuse
- 7.4 Potential for survival of buried remains
- 7.5 Potential for artefactual studies (J D Hurst)
 - Period discussion
 - Comparison with secondary documentary evidence
- 7.6 Environmental archaeology (E A Pearson)
- 7.7 Potential for study of standing buildings (R K Morriss)
- 7.8 Summary of research potential

8 Management framework

- 8.1 Urban archaeological area
- 8.2 Existing protection measures
 - Scheduled ancient monuments
 - Listed buildings
 - Conservation Area
- 8.3 Management approach

9 Principal groups of documentary sources

10 References

12 Mapping

6.3 Report mapping

6.3.1 **Range of mapping.** Maps were designed to show pre-determined data-sets (or layers of data), which were overprinted onto Ordnance Survey digital data. The eight different map layers used were as follows:

- Archaeological remains
- Historic buildings (listed and other recorded buildings)
- Roman urban form and components
- Anglo-Saxon urban form and components
- Medieval urban form and components
- Post-medieval urban form and components
- Observed cellarage and 20th century development (not all towns)
- Urban area and scheduled ancient monuments

7 Specification of CAD drawings compiled by Laura Templeton

7.1 The drawings

Location.dwg. This is a basic location drawing showing the scope of the survey. It includes County boundaries, the towns being surveyed, districts, and rivers.

Key Drawings. Two 'Key' drawings were produced for drawings in Hereford and Worcester and Shropshire respectively. These drawings were originally XREFERENCED into the town drawings so that any updates to them were automatically reflected in the town drawings. On completion of the project, the drawings were inserted permanently into each drawing.

Town Drawings. All the information recorded by the survey is kept in one drawing file per town. The file names were originally either that of the town depicted, or an abbreviated version, due to the restriction at the time of 8 characters length for file names. The drawings in the data set are now named as the towns with no abbreviation.

Drawing Information. All the information digitized for each town is stored in one drawing file per town. Separate types of information are stored on AutoCAD **LAYERS** within the drawing. A layer exists for each type of information entered onto the drawing. Each layer has a colour and linetype assigned to differentiate them from each other. One, all, or any combination of these layers may be viewed or plotted at any one time. See the list for details of layers, linetypes and colours.

7.2 Town names and their original drawing file names

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Acton Burnell | Actonb.dwg |
| Albrighton | Albright.dwg |
| Alvechurch | Alvech.dwg |
| Atcham | Atcham.dwg |
| Baschurch | Basch.dwg |
| Bewdley and Wribbenhall | Bewdleyw.dwg |
| Bishops Castle | Bcastle.dwg |
| Blackwardine | Blackwar.dwg |
| Bridgnorth | Bridgnth.dwg |
| Broadway | Broadway.dwg |
| Bromsgrove | Bromsgrv.dwg |
| Bromyard | Bromyard.dwg |
| Burford | Burford.dwg |
| Caus | Caus.dwg |
| Church Stretton | Chstrett.dwg |
| Cleobury Mortimer | Cleomort.dwg |
| Clifford | Clifford.dwg |
| Clifton-upon-Teme | Clifton.dwg |
| Clun | Clun.dwg |
| Droitwich | Droit.dwg |
| Eardisley | Eard.dwg |
| Ellesmere | Ellesmere.dwg |
| Evesham and Bengeworth | Evesham.dwg |
| Ewyas Harold | Eharold.dwg |
| High Ercall | Hercall.dwg |
| Huntington | Hunting.dwg |
| Kenchester | Kenchest.dwg |
| Kidderminster | Kiddie.dwg |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Kilpeck | Kilpeck.dwg |
| Kingsland | Kingslnd.dwg (not used) |
| Kington | Kington.dwg |
| Ledbury | Ledbury.dwg |
| Leintwardine | Leintwar.dwg |
| Leominster | Leominst.dwg |
| Longtown | Longtown.dwg |
| Ludlow | Ludlow.dwg |
| Lydham | Lydham.dwg |
| Madeley | Madeley.dwg |
| Market Drayton | Mktdray.dwg |
| Much Wenlock | Muchwen.dwg |
| Newport | Newport.dwg |
| Oswestry | Oswestry.dwg |
| Pembridge | Pembrdg.dwg |
| Pershore | Pershore.dwg |
| Preston-on-Wye and Ploughfield | Preston.dwg |
| Quatford | Quatford.dwg |
| Redditch | Redditch.dwg |
| Redhill | Redhill.dwg |
| Richards Castle | Rcastle.dwg |
| Ross-on-Wye | Ross.dwg |
| Ruyton-XI-Towns | Ruyton.dwg |
| Shifnal | Shifnal.dwg |
| Shrewsbury | Shrews.dwg (not used) |
| Stapleton | Stapletn.dwg |
| Stottesdon | Stottsdn.dwg |
| Stourport | Stourpt.dwg |
| Stretton Grandison | Stretton.dwg |
| Tenbury Wells | Tenbury.dwg |
| Upton-upon-Severn | Uptonsev.dwg |
| Wellington | Welling.dwg |
| Wem | Wem.dwg |
| Weobley | Weobley.dwg |
| Weston-under-Penyard | Weston.dwg |
| Whitchurch | Whitch.dwg |
| Wigmore | Wigmore.dwg |
| Wroxeter | Wroxeter.dwg |

7.4 Layers

| INFORMATION TYPE | LAYER NAME | COLOUR | LINETYPE |
|---|---|-----------------|------------|
| Contours | CONTOURS | 15 light grey | dot |
| Contour nos. | CONT-NOS | 10 brown | continuous |
| River courses | RIVERS | 12 dark cyan | continuous |
| Listed Buildings | L-BUILDINGS | 3 green | continuous |
| Listed Building nos. | LBNOS | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Historic Buildings | BUILDINGS | 5 blue | dashed |
| Historic Building nos. | BUILDNOS | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Demolished Buildings | DEMOLISHED | 5 blue | dashed2 |
| Demolished Building nos. | DEMOLNOS | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Scheduled Monuments | SCHEDULED-MONS | 9 dark red | continuous |
| Scheduled Monument nos. | SMNOS | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Conservation areas (N/A) | CONSERVATION | 2 yellow | divide2 |
| Planned development | PLANNEDDEVELOPMENT | 1 red | divide2 |
| Protected by other policies | PROTECTION | 5 blue | divide2 |
| 18th and 19th cellarage | CELLARAGE | 8 dark grey | continuous |
| 20th century development | DEVELOPMENT | 14 dark magenta | dashed2 |
| Remains (Sites) | SITES | 2 yellow | continuous |
| Remains no. (Site no.) | SITENOS | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Roman Components | MONS_R | 2 yellow | continuous |
| Roman Component nos. | MONS_RNO | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Saxon Components | MONS_S | 2 yellow | continuous |
| Saxon Component nos. | MONS_SNO | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Medieval Components | MONS_M | 2 yellow | continuous |
| Medieval Component nos. | MONS_MNO | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Post-med Components | MONS_P | 2 yellow | continuous |
| Post-med Component nos. | MONS_PNO | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Roman Urban Form | FORM_R | 9 dark red | dashdot2 |
| Roman Urban Form nos. | FORM_RNO | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Saxon Urban Form | FORM_S | 11 dark green | dashdot2 |
| Saxon Urban Form nos. | FORM_SNO | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Medieval Urban Form | FORM_M | 13 dark blue | dashdot2 |
| Med Urban Form nos. | FORM_MNO | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Post-med Urban Form | FORM_P | 14 dark magenta | dashdot2 |
| Post-med Urb. Form nos. | FORM_PNO | 4 cyan | continuous |
| Urban Area | URBAN-AREA | 1 red | dot |
| Historic Parishes | PARISHES | 2 yellow | dot2 |
| 1:2500 grid | GRID | 10 brown | dashed |
| 1:2500 grid points | GRIDPLOT | 4 cyan | continuous |
| 1:2500 grid nos. | GRIDNOS | 10 brown | continuous |
| Xref'd Key | KEY | 7 white | continuous |
| Xref'd Key drawing info | CADINFO | 6 magenta | continuous |
| Base layer | 0 | 7 white | continuous |
| (in all ACAD drawings) | | | |
| OS buildings | OS_BLDG | 1 red | continuous |
| OS building points | OS_BLDP | 6 magenta | hidden2 |
| OS general lines | OS_LINE | 7 white | continuous |
| OS minor lines | OS_M_LN | 6 magenta | continuous |
| OS roads | OS_ROAD | 4 cyan | continuous |
| OS building text | OS_TBLD | 7 white | continuous |
| OS water text | OS_TWATR | 7 white | continuous |
| OS Vegetation | OS_WATR | 3 green | continuous |
| OS Water | | 5 blue | continuous |
| KEYSH\$0\$ ____ | Key to mapping information (Shropshire) | | |
| KEYHW\$0\$ ____ | Key to mapping information (Hereford and Worcester) | | |
| Key layers named as per map information layers and required for printing purposes | | | |

| Layers specific to the Wroxeter drawing | | |
|---|--------------|---------|
| Post Roman Urban Form | WFORM-PR | 53 |
| Post Roman Urban Form nos. | WFORM-PRNOS | 4cyan |
| Roman Civitas Capital Urban Form | WFORM-RCV | 53 |
| Roman Civitas Capital nos. | WFORM-RCVNOS | 4cyan |
| Roman fortress Urban Form | WFORM-RFT | 53 |
| Roman fortress Urban Form nos. | WFORM-RFTNOS | 4cyan |
| Post Roman Components | WMONS-PR | 2yellow |
| Post Roman Component nos. | WMONS-PRNOS | 4cyan |
| Roman Civitas Capital Components | WMONS-RCV | 2yellow |
| Roman Civitas Capital Components nos. | WMONS-RCVNOS | 4cyan |
| Roman fortress Components | WMONS-RFT | 2yellow |
| Roman Fortress Components nos. | WMONS-RFTNOS | 4cyan |

8 Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|---|
| CAD | Computer Aided Design |
| HWCAS | Hereford and Worcester County Sites and Monuments Record |
| HWCC | Hereford and Worcester County Council |
| HWCM | Primary record number prefix for SMR records used by HWCC |
| MPP | Monuments Protection Programme |
| RCHMER | Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England |
| SA | Primary record number prefix for SMR records used by SCC |
| SCC | Shropshire County Council |
| SMR | Sites and Monuments Record |

9 References

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- English Heritage 1992a *Managing the urban archaeological resource*
- English Heritage 1992b *Monuments evaluation manual 4: urban areas*, 2 vols
- English Heritage 1994 *Extensive urban survey: notes towards the production of project designs*
- RCHME and English Heritage 1993 *Urban archaeological databases: data standards and compilers manual*
- White, H, 1993 *Hereford and Worcester Sites and Monuments Record manual*, 3rd issue, HWCC County Archaeological Service internal report (unnumbered)

Appendix 1 List of Town Assessment Reports

(Number = Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service internal report series number)

- 293 *Archaeological assessment of Acton Burnell, Shropshire, Victoria Buteux*
- 294 *Archaeological assessment of Albrighton, Shropshire, Victoria Buteux*
- 295 *Archaeological assessment of Alvechurch, Hereford and Worcester, Hal Dalwood*
- 296 *Archaeological assessment of Atcham, Shropshire, Victoria Buteux*
- 297 *Archaeological assessment of Baschurch, Shropshire: interim report, Victoria Buteux*
- 298 *Archaeological assessment of Bewdley and Wribbenhall, Hereford and Worcester, Victoria Buteux*
- 299 *Archaeological assessment of Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, Hal Dalwood*
- 300 *Archaeological assessment of Blackwardine, Hereford and Worcester, Victoria Buteux*
- 301 *Archaeological assessment of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, Victoria Buteux*
- 302 *Archaeological assessment of Broadway, Hereford and Worcester, Hal Dalwood*
- 303 *Archaeological assessment of Bromsgrove, Hereford and Worcester, Victoria Buteux*
- 304 *Archaeological assessment of Bromyard, Hereford and Worcester, Hal Dalwood*
- 305 *Archaeological assessment of Burford, Shropshire, Hal Dalwood*
- 306 *Archaeological assessment of Caus, Shropshire, Victoria Buteux*
- 307 *Archaeological assessment of Church Stretton, Shropshire, Victoria Buteux*
- 308 *Archaeological assessment of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, Hal Dalwood*
- 309 *Archaeological assessment of Clifford, Hereford and Worcester, Hal Dalwood*
- 310 *Archaeological assessment of Clifton upon Teme, Hereford and Worcester, Hal Dalwood*
- 311 *Archaeological assessment of Clun, Shropshire, Victoria Buteux*
- 312 *Archaeological assessment of Droitwich, Hereford and Worcester, Victoria Buteux and Derek Hurst*
- 313 *Archaeological assessment of Eardisley, Hereford and Worcester, Victoria Buteux*
- 314 *Archaeological assessment of Ellesmere, Shropshire, Victoria Buteux*
- 315 *Archaeological assessment of Evesham and Bengeworth, Hereford and Worcester, Hal Dalwood*
- 316 *Archaeological assessment of Ewyas Harold, Hereford and Worcester, Victoria Buteux*
- 317 *Archaeological assessment of High Ercall, Shropshire, Victoria Buteux*

- 318 *Archaeological assessment of Huntington, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux
- 319 *Archaeological assessment of Kenchester, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux
- 320 *Archaeological assessment of Kidderminster, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux
- 321 *Archaeological assessment of Kilpeck, Hereford and Worcester* Hal Dalwood
- 322 *Archaeological assessment of Kington, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux
- 323 *Archaeological assessment of Ledbury, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux
- 324 *Archaeological assessment of Leintwardine, Hereford and Worcester*, Hal Dalwood
- 325 *Archaeological assessment of Leominster, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux
- 326 *Archaeological assessment of Longtown, Hereford and Worcester* Victoria Buteux
- 327 *Archaeological assessment of Ludlow, Shropshire*, Hal Dalwood
- 328 *Archaeological assessment of Lydham, Shropshire*, Victoria Buteux
- 329 *Archaeological assessment of Madeley, Shropshire*, Hal Dalwood
- 330 *Archaeological assessment of Market Drayton, Shropshire*, Hal Dalwood
- 331 *Archaeological assessment of Much Wenlock, Shropshire*, Victoria Buteux
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- 333 *Archaeological assessment of Oswestry, Shropshire*, Hal Dalwood
- 334 *Archaeological assessment of Pembridge, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux
- 335 *Archaeological assessment of Pershore, Hereford and Worcester*, Hal Dalwood
- 336 *Archaeological assessment of Ploughfield, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux
- 337 *Archaeological assessment of Quatford, Shropshire*, Victoria Buteux
- 338 *Archaeological assessment of Redditch, Hereford and Worcester*, Hal Dalwood
- 339 *Archaeological assessment of Redhill, Shropshire*, Victoria Buteux
- 340 *Archaeological assessment of Richard's Castle, Hereford and Worcester*, Hal Dalwood
- 341 *Archaeological assessment of Ross-on-Wye, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux
- 342 *Archaeological assessment of Ruyton-XI-Towns, Shropshire*, Victoria Buteux
- 343 *Archaeological assessment of Shifnal, Shropshire*, Victoria Buteux
- 344 *Archaeological assessment of Stapleton, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux
- 345 *Archaeological assessment of Stottesdon, Shropshire*, Hal Dalwood
- 346 *Archaeological assessment of Stourport, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux

- 347 *Archaeological assessment of Stretton Grandison, Hereford and Worcester*, Victoria Buteux
- 348 *Archaeological assessment of Tenbury Wells, Hereford and Worcester*, Hal Dalwood
- 349 *Archaeological assessment of Upton-upon-Severn, Hereford and Worcester*, Hal Dalwood
- 350 *Archaeological assessment of Wellington, Shropshire*, Hal Dalwood
- 351 *Archaeological assessment of Wem, Shropshire*, Victoria Buteux
- 352 *Archaeological assessment of Weobley, Hereford and Worcester*, Hal Dalwood
- 353 *Archaeological assessment of Weston-under-Penyard, Hereford and Worcester*, Hal Dalwood
- 354 *Archaeological assessment of Whitchurch, Shropshire*, Victoria Buteux
- 355 *Archaeological assessment of Wigmore, Hereford and Worcester*, Hal Dalwood
- 356 *Archaeological assessment of Wroxeter, Shropshire*, Roger White and Hal Dalwood