

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AT
MORVILLE SAND PIT,
MORVILLE HEATH,
SHROPSHIRE

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Project 3628
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Desk-based assessment of Morville Sand Pit, Morville Heath, Shropshire

Jonathan Webster

Summary

A desk-based assessment was undertaken at Morville Sand Pit, Morville Heath, Shropshire (NGR SO 6811 9344). It was undertaken on behalf of David L Walker Limited, on behalf of their client Lafarge Aggregates Ltd, who intends to undertake mineral extraction for which a planning application has been submitted.

This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are potentially affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered. The potential impact of the application, and the need for further on-site evaluation, is assessed.

The desk-based assessment while unable to record any known archaeological activity within the site boundaries, was able to reveal that the surrounding landscape has been subject to human interaction from at least the Late Neolithic, continuing into the Bronze Age with funerary monuments being constructed to the east and south-east following the routes of both the Tiddle and Mor Brooks. This, along with an above average number of worked flints and Neolithic pottery recovered from fields to the immediate east of the area of investigation, hint at a potentially complex prehistoric landscape.

Whilst the Romano-British road to the north of the site showed that the area had been used to transport people and goods, no evidence could be found to suggest that any settlement existed in that period. The village of Morville to the east is known through documentary evidence to have grown rapidly during the Saxon period and was noted as being the head of a hundred and site of a minster church during this period, however due to the growth of Bridgnorth in the medieval period this area became largely overlooked and declined in importance over time. The site itself, originally part of Morville heath, was not enclosed until at least 1770 when the land began to be divided as part of the estate of Morville Hall. The area of investigation then changed little until the latter half of the 20th century when it was divided into three land parcels, which themselves were amalgamated shortly after when the site was occupied by Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd who turned the site into a sand quarry, excavating roughly three-quarters of the site during mineral extraction and creating the current topographical layout.

Report

1. **Background**

1.1 **Reasons for the project**

A desk-based assessment was undertaken at Morville Sand Pit, Morville Heath, Shropshire (NGR SO 6811 9344; Fig 1). It was undertaken on behalf of David L Walker Limited, on behalf of their client Lafarge Aggregates Ltd, who intends to undertake mineral extraction for which a planning application has been submitted to Shropshire County Council (client reference DW/JB-M32/1).

The proposed development site is considered to include potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application.

The project conforms to a project proposal (including detailed specification) which was produced by the Service (HEAS 2011).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (IfA 2008), the *Environmental code* (BACMI 1992) and the *Mineral extraction and archaeology: a practice guide* (EH 2008).

1.2 **Aims**

The general aims of this desk-based assessment are to:

- describe and assesses the significance of the heritage assets within the application site;
- establish the nature, importance and extent of the heritage assets;
- assess the impact of the application on the heritage assets

The specific aims of this desk-based assessment are to:

- recommend mitigation measures to offset detrimental effects of the development

1.3 **Methods**

1.3.1 **Documentary research**

All relevant information on the history of the site and past land-use was collected and assessed in particular accordance with English Heritage Mineral extraction guidelines (EH 2008) and Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (IFA 2008). Records of known archaeological sites and monuments were obtained from Shropshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). Historic maps and published sources were consulted and archives consulted at the Historic Environment and Archaeology Service offices, Worcestershire County Council.

The results are mapped on Figure 2 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1. Event records have been omitted where this would repeat information in other record types, and would not materially affect the assessment. HER references have been used throughout this assessment.

1.3.2 **List of sources consulted**

Cartographic sources

- 1839 Tasley Tithe Map
- 1842 Morville Tithe Map
- 1st Edition, 1883-4 Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500
- 1st Edition, 1888-92 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560
- 1902 Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500

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- 1903 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560
 - 1926 Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500
 - 1928 Ordnance Survey, 1:10,560
 - 1954 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560
 - 1975 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500
 - British Geological Survey (BGS) 1975 *Geological Map, Dudley, Solid and Drift*, Sheet **167**, 1:63,560
 - 1979 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000
 - 1982 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000
 - 1991 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000

Aerial photographs

Quantification of photographs of study area located at the Air Photographs Library, National Monuments Record, Royal Commission for Historic Monuments, Swindon:

- 33 vertical photographs
- 16 oblique photographs
- Google Earth (Accessed 5 January 2011)

Documentary sources

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- * VCH I, Page, W (ed), 1908 *Victoria History of the County of Shropshire, I*
- * VCH II, Gaydon, A, T (ed), 1973 *Victoria History of the County of Shropshire, II*

1.4 **Hedgerows**

The consideration of the application of the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* is intended to be indicative rather than definitive. Searches relating to the information necessary for the regulations is restricted to those that are readily available. For instance, the Service will not usually have undertaken exhaustive searches of documents (particularly textual documents) held by a Records Office. Wildlife and landscape criteria are also beyond the scope of this archaeological project and have not been considered.

1.5 **Other methods**

A site visit was undertaken on the 15 February 2011.

2. **The application site**

2.1 **Location**

The study area comprises a single sub-rectangular land parcel 9ha in size (Figs 1 and 2), although heritage assets were considered within 1km of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context. The area of investigation is located to the immediate south-east of Hangman's Lane to the south of the A458. It is bounded to the south by Telegraph Road and to the east and south-east by arable fields and the north-east by Morville Heath. The northern corner of the site is restricted by the 'Hollies' domestic buildings (Plate 3) while the former 'Workhouse Cottage' is sited along the north-eastern boundary line.

2.2 **Topography, geology and soils**

The area of investigation lies along the eastern slope of a small ridge that runs roughly north-east to south-west. The site has been severely altered from its natural topography with the west and south-east of the site being subjected to mineral extraction creating opencast areas which have been surrounded by the subsequent large spoil heaps. This has created a single triangular land parcel of untouched landscape in the north-east corner of the site (Plates 1-3). The overall pattern and natural slope of the site dips gradually to the east and south-east from a height of roughly 100m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) in the west, to 90m AOD to the east. The underlying geology is mapped by the British Geological Survey (1:63,560 sheet 167) as Boulder Clay over Silurian shales and sandstones (Temeside Group), with augering of geological deposits revealing glacial deposits of sand and gravel (McRae 1997). The soils are mapped by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) as belonging to the Clifton Association (Ragg *et al* 1984, 135) although it should be noted that during the geological auger survey carried out to the immediate south-east of the site (McRae 1997, plan 2) a more complex soil sequence was noted, which in addition to the known Clifton Association soils, noted well draining Newport 1 Association soils in the south-west corner of the field immediately butting the north-east corner of the current site (Fig 2).

2.3 **Current land-use**

The study area is currently divided into two portions with the northern and central quarter of area being under arable use, the remainder of the site has been in use as a quarry (Fig 2; Plates 1-3).

3. **Heritage assets**

The following understanding on the development and evolution of the area of investigation and the surrounding landscape has been derived from a range of different archaeological techniques as recommended by the English Heritage Mineral extraction guidelines (EH 2008,

17-28). Whilst no single method can provide a complete picture of the potential heritage assets for a site this combined methodology is hoped to provide as clear an understanding of the known archaeological resource present as possible.

3.1 **Documentary evidence**

The area of investigation lies within the Morville parish. Morville is known to have been regarded as of some importance during the Saxon period being the head of a hundred (VCH I, 293), and the site of a minster church. However the importance of the settlement was overshadowed during the medieval period by Bridgnorth, and the church was granted to Shrewsbury Abbey in this period (VCH II, 29).

The name *Morville* is derived from the elements 'Mam', which means a hill, possibly Aston Hill on the south side of the Mor Brook, and 'feld' (Gelling and Foxall 1990), which is usually taken to be a cleared area in a generally woodland landscape, although it is also known to have a relationship with heathland (Gelling 1978, 126).

The Domesday Book entry for Morville indicates that it was an important manor (Thorn and Thorn 1986). However the description is far from clear with the number of ploughs recorded suggesting an extensive arable landscape. The entry also makes mention of a number of smaller settlements ('berewicks') under the manor's influence. Little information is available regarding the area in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods although some enclosure is recorded as taking place on Morville Heath in 1770 (SCRO 775/193).

The earliest documentary evidence that could be directly associated with the area of the proposed development were the tithe maps (Morville and Tasley maps dated respectively 1842 and 1839). In 1842 the tithe apportionment shows that the farm (later known as Boars Head Farm) owned the land along with a total of 171 acres, and was in ownership of Sir R Acton (part of the Morville Hall estate). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1:2,500, Fig 3; and 1:10,560) shows a footpath that transects the field from its northern corner in a south-east direction exiting the site roughly 100m north from the south-east corner, with a second footpath leading from the centre of the field in a north-east direction to the 'Workhouse Cottage' (see below). This path remained in place until at least 1954 when it is last depicted on the Ordnance Survey map (1:10,560). At some point between 1954 and 1975 when the next available map is published (Fig 6), the area of investigation and beyond has undergone a drastic change with a shift in farming practice and the equipment available. The field was divided into three north-west to south-east orientated rectangular fields equal in width and identical to the still extant fields to the immediate east and south-east that were laid out at the same time, and it is during the construction of these new field boundaries that the existing north-east limit of the site appears. The site remained the same until it was bought and used for gravel extraction by Lafarge Aggregates.

3.2 **Archaeological Background**

The County Historic Environment Record (Fig 2) identified a Roman Road (PRN 4076) that runs east to west to the north of the site along the route of the current A458. To the immediate north-east of the investigation site boundary is an upstanding timber-framed building known as 'Workhouse Cottage' (SA 15041) known to be post-medieval in date. Other sites include ring-ditches 300m to the south-east (PRN 213) along with further cropmarks to the south and north (PRN 2093 and 214 respectively). Finally the general area surrounding the Mor Brook especially in the vicinity of Morville village has recorded many examples of worked flint (Hurst and Bretherton 1999).

Aerial photographic images of the area revealed a large sub-rectangular cropmark roughly 60m x 50m on the western side of the site to the immediate north and outside of the current quarried area. However it is believed that this feature is of probable geological origin as it is consistent in style and morphology with other cropmarks noted in the field to the immediate south-east of the site which were investigated during previous archaeological evaluations and proven to be natural in origin (Hurst and Bretherton 1999).

Archaeological fieldwalking and geophysical survey were carried out in 1998 (Hurst and Bretherton 1998; Price 1998) followed by an evaluation the year later to the immediate east

and south-east of the current area of investigation (Hurst and Bretherton 1999). This study revealed dateable material from the Neolithic/Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. While little evidence could be shown to suggest much activity from the Romano-British period onwards, except a series of post-medieval field boundaries, the material produced hinted at a preserved prehistoric landscape. During the fieldwalking and evaluation phases of the investigation a high number of worked flints were recovered across the three fields along with a single posthole/pit 0.25m by 0.30m in plan that contained five sherds of prehistoric pottery (Hurst and Bretherton 1999, 9). Unfortunately this feature had been severely truncated by later medieval/post-medieval activity.

Prior to this the nearest evaluations were carried out at Bridgewalton and Underton Farms to the south-east of Boars Head Farm approximately 0.5km away (Barnes 1992; Ford 1992a and b). Fieldwalking carried out prior to these works produced medieval pottery and a flint (Ford 1992a). The subsequent trenching revealed no features despite being targeted, including over the location of a ring-ditch previously revealed on aerial photographs.

4. **Summary of significance**

4.1 **Designated heritage assets**

4.2 **Assessment of significance**

The desk-based assessment has provided evidence that the application site lies within an area of archaeological interest. As a result, an assessment of the significance of this landscape can be made in terms of the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological interest.

Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

The presence of known funerary monuments to the east and south-east along with the recovery of a large number of worked flints from the fields to the immediate east of the area of investigation (Hurst and Bretherton 1999) and the recovery of five sherds of late Neolithic pottery from a single feature suggest the presence of a prehistoric activity. Pottery of this date is extremely unusual in this area, with comparable vessels of similar form having been recovered from Bromfield, near Ludlow (Stanford 1982, 290, fig 6) and Wellington to the north of Hereford (R Jackson pers comm; cited in Hurst and Bretherton 1999).

The fabric and decorative style of the pottery recovered falls within the Peterborough ware traditions (ibid, 9). The most relevant work on Peterborough Wares in comparison to the Morville area was undertaken in Wales (Gibson 1995) that revealed over 30 findspots (over 140 individual sherds) many of which running along the Welsh/English border and comparatively close to the area of investigation. The research by Gibson helped to illustrate the rarity of these early pottery types that are characterised by large angular quartz tempering, profuse decoration and heavily rounded or moulded rims. Radiocarbon dates of the Welsh assemblage revealed a date range between 3500 and 2500 BC (Gibson 1995) and it is likely that the material recovered next to the present site can be similarly dated.

A total of 31 flints were recovered during the fieldwalking and evaluation phases of investigation in the fields immediately east and south-east of the proposed site. Almost half of this material could be classified as waste products including flakes, snapped blades, a core and miscellaneous debitage. While none of this material was particularly diagnostic the flakes suggested a blade-based technology of the Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic. The worked material could be classified as retouched flakes and tools including scrapers, a microlith, blades and two polished Neolithic tools, one a possible axe, the other a discoidal knife. The percentage of production waste being likely to indicate in-situ activity such as hunting camps (see below).

The flint assemblage, although small, is large for the comparable size of land investigated. This assemblage is potentially reinforced by the presence of a moderately large, but only partially catalogued and unpublished collection recovered from Morville Farm to the north of the site (E-K Burns pers comm.; cited in Hurst and Bretherton 1999, 6). The Morville assemblage also infers a wide range of dates from the Mesolithic through to the later Neolithic or early Bronze Age from the diagnostic material available. This along with the

relatively high proportion and range of tools and retouched items in relation to waste products suggests patterns of use and discard that often characterise 'domestic' activity (Richards 1990, 16-19).

The raw material used was variable in colour and quality ranging from poor to high qualities, and there was no suggestion of imported chalk flint, so it was concluded that a local source of pebble flint (probably the underlying boulder clay) provided the raw material. Utilisation of local pebble flint as a raw material has been commonly observed at sites to the southeast, along the Upper Severn and its tributaries, such as Lightmarsh Farm (Jackson *et al* 1996) and Kinver (Bevan 1993).

The presence of earlier prehistoric remains here is consistent with archaeological research in the region that suggests the north Worcestershire/south Shropshire deeply gullied and wet landscape provided 'better' hunting grounds and were actively used in early prehistory with a general movement to the south and north onto the better drained, flatter landscapes as farming practices took over (Jackson and Dalwood 2007).

Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

As expressed above the notable presence of early prehistoric pot and flints to the immediate east of the site, along with the funerary monuments to the east and south-east, suggest the presence of a potentially complex prehistoric landscape. The site's position on higher ground with good well draining ground would help to preserve any archaeological features that may be present and provide an opportunity to better understand this poorly understood period in the evolution of the county. No known archaeological works are known to have been carried out during the previous mineral extraction within the application area and as such it is not known what features may have been present. However the destruction of the archaeological record may not be as severe as first indicated with large spoil heaps covering potentially preserved buried soil horizons and their associate features. As a whole when combined with the undisturbed north corner of the field this represents roughly half of the site having the potential to reveal answers on the use and evolution of the landscape.

Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The archaeological interest in the area expands beyond the site boundaries comprising the entire landscape which having been largely untouched throughout recorded history has the potential to reveal a well preserved and understood prehistoric landscape. The proposed works could provide evidence towards establishing the character of this.

4.3 **Hedgerows**

The *Hedgerow Regulations 1997* Act, sets out the archaeological and historical criteria for determining 'Important' hedgerows (wildlife and landscape criteria are beyond the scope of this report). The hedge must fulfil the first criterion in Table 1 and at least one of the succeeding criteria to be of importance. Hedges are excluded from the regulations for the reasons given in Table 2.

Please note that due to OS mapping tiles available those used in Figures 3-7 are missing the lower south-west corner of the site, whilst this is unfortunate, no changes were noted in the mapping looked at during the assessment and the illustrations have been included to help show the lack of change and development of the site.

Hedge/criteria	Hedge 1: north-west	Hedge 2: north-east	Hedge 3: south-east	Hedge 4: south-west
Hedge has existed for 30 years or more	Yes – on map of 1975	Yes-on 1 st edition 1883-4	Yes- on 1 st edition 1883-4	Yes- on 1 st edition 1883-4
On parish boundary (pre-1850)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Incorporates a feature which is part of a scheduled ancient monument*	No	No	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a site registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997)*	No	No	No	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No	No	No	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No	No	No	No
Recorded in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997) as an integral part of a field system predating the Inclosure Acts, or is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system (the system must be substantially complete) or part of a historic landscape characterisation adopted for development control purposes pre-24 March 1997)	No	No	No	No

Table 1. Importance of hedgerows (* can be wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, such sites, and must be associated with such sites)

Hedge/criteria	Hedge 1: north-west	Hedge 2: north-east	Hedge 3: south-east	Hedge 4: south-west
Less than 20m in length and not joined to another hedge	No	No	No	No
Boundary of the curtilage of a dwelling-house	Yes	No	No	No

Table 2. Hedgerows excluded from the regulations.

5. **The potential impact of the application**

This desk-based assessment, and the information provided by the Client, allows an assessment to be made of the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological interest in the site.

The proposed scope of works comprises a series of intrusive works planned to remove the underlying sand deposits before reinstatement, and as such the potential impact on any archaeological deposits or features is considered high.

6. **Assessment of need for further on-site evaluation**

Please note that all below recommendations are used to help aid the County Archaeologist (Shropshire County Council) by providing the best evidence known to date, and any mitigation works put in place during the extraction process will be those deemed most fitting to the situation by Shropshire County Council.

The English Heritage Mineral extraction guidelines (EH 2008) state that mineral extraction can only occur in areas where viable deposits can be found and in that respect are different from other forms of development and need to be treated as such (ibid, 4), it also states that archaeological remains are finite and 'once removed can never be replaced' (ibid, 4). This desk-based assessment has shown that the proposed site lies within a rich and poorly understood early prehistoric landscape, and that due to its position on high ground has the potential to contain well preserved artefactual and archaeological features in both the area of current arable crop and under any existing spoil heaps created during previous episodes of mineral extraction (Plate 1). As such it is highly recommended that any intrusive works be monitored down to the top of the natural substrate by an archaeological watching brief, and that a contingency for further archaeological works be put in place should significant deposits or structures be revealed.

Any site investigation works or watching briefs required would be concluded by production of an archaeological report (and appropriate publication) to be deposited for public consultation with the Shropshire HER, and a project archive to be deposited at a local museum.

7. **Residual effects**

Implementation of the mitigation proposed above should ensure that there are no residual effects on the historic environment and archaeological resource from the proposed development. Mitigation should ensure that adverse impacts are restricted in scope to *not significant*.

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and, therefore, cannot be directly replaced. However, mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the county's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas.

8. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

A desk-based assessment was undertaken on behalf of David L Walker Limited (the client) on behalf of their client Lafarge Aggregates Ltd at Morville Sand Pit, Morville Heath, Shropshire (NGR SO 6811 9344).

This study was unable to record any known archaeological activity within the site boundaries, but was able to reveal that the surrounding landscape has been subject to human interaction from at least the Late Neolithic, continuing into the Bronze Age with funerary monuments being constructed to the east and south-east following the courses of both the

Tiddle and Mor Brooks. This, along with an above average number of worked flints and Neolithic pottery recovered from fields to the immediate east of the area of investigation, hint at a potentially complex prehistoric landscape.

Whilst the Romano-British road to the north of the site showed that the area had been used to transport people and goods no evidence could be found to suggest that any settlement existed. The village of Morville to the east is known through documentary evidence to have grown rapidly during the Saxon period and was noted as being the head of a hundred and site of a minster church during this period, however due to the growth of Bridgnorth in the medieval period this area became largely overlooked and declined in importance over time. The site itself originally part of Morville heath was not enclosed until at least 1770 when the land began to be divided as part of the estate of Morville Hall, the area of investigation then changed little until the latter half of the 20th century when it was divided into three land parcels, which themselves were removed shortly after the site was occupied by Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd who turned the site into a sand quarry, excavating roughly three-quarters of the site during mineral extraction and creating the current topographical layout.

9. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project: Dan Walker (David L Walker Ltd), Mr Shaw (the landowner) and Penny Ward (Historic Environment Record Officer, Shropshire County Council).

10. **Personnel**

The assessment was undertaken by Jonathan Webster. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt.

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12. **Abbreviations**

HER – Historic Environment Record

HEAS – Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council

NMR – National Monuments Record (Royal Commission for Historical Monuments, Swindon)

PRN – Primary record number used by the Shropshire HER

SA – Numbers prefixed with "SA" are the primary reference numbers used by the Shropshire County Sites and Monument Record

SCRO – Shropshire County Record Office (Shropshire Records and Research Centre)

Appendix 1 Heritage assets registered with the Historic Environment Record (any within the application site are indicated in bold)

HER number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
PRN 00212	Enclosure c600m NE of Morville	SO 6758 9436 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	Cropmark	Early Bronze Age to Roman	Probable rectangular enclosure, enclosing two ring ditches.
PRN00213	Group of three ring ditches NE of Bridgewalton House	SO 6849 9268 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	Cropmark	Bronze Age	Three ring ditches, one of them a double.
PRN00214	Enclosure 900m E of Morville	SO 6796 9413 (MBR: 246m by 134m)	Cropmark	Early Iron Age to Roman	Sub rectangular single ditch enclosure.
PRN02093	Possible rectangular enclosure or drainage system	SO 6800 9264 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	Earthwork	Unknown	Possible rectangular earthwork and shallow ditch system.
PRN02094	Ring ditch c250m NE of Morville Farm	SO 6742 9415 (MBR: 10m by 10m)	Cropmark	Bronze Age	Ring ditch
PRN04076	Greensforge (Staffs) to Central Wales	SO 4997 8856 (MBR: 62959m by SO48NE Dispersed 11604m)	Road	Roman	Roman road from the fort at Greensforge near Stourbridge and the forts at Forden Gaer, Caersws and Castell Collen.

Plates



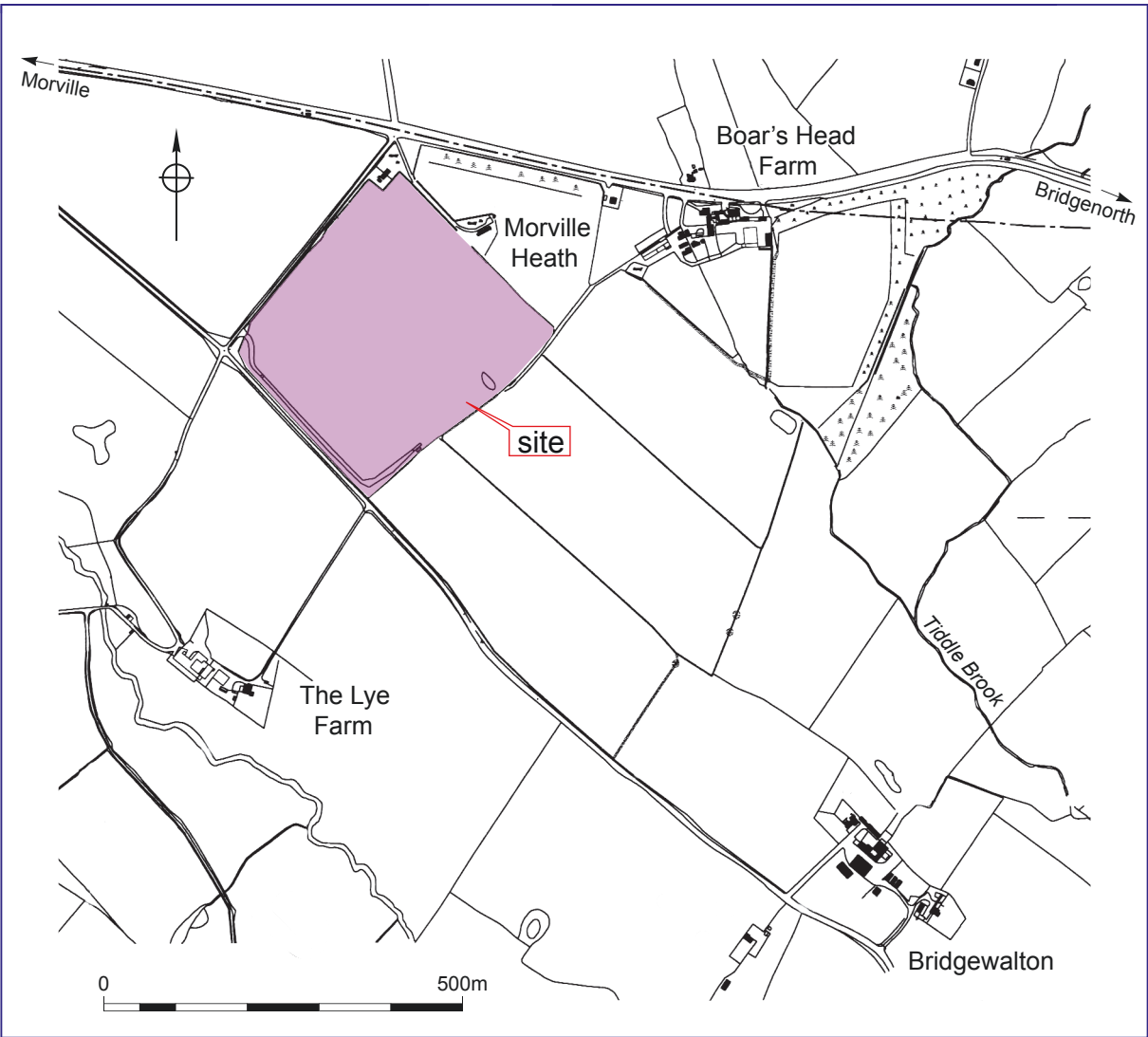
Plate 1, Existing quarry north-east of site looking south-east



Plate 2, Current arable field looking south-west



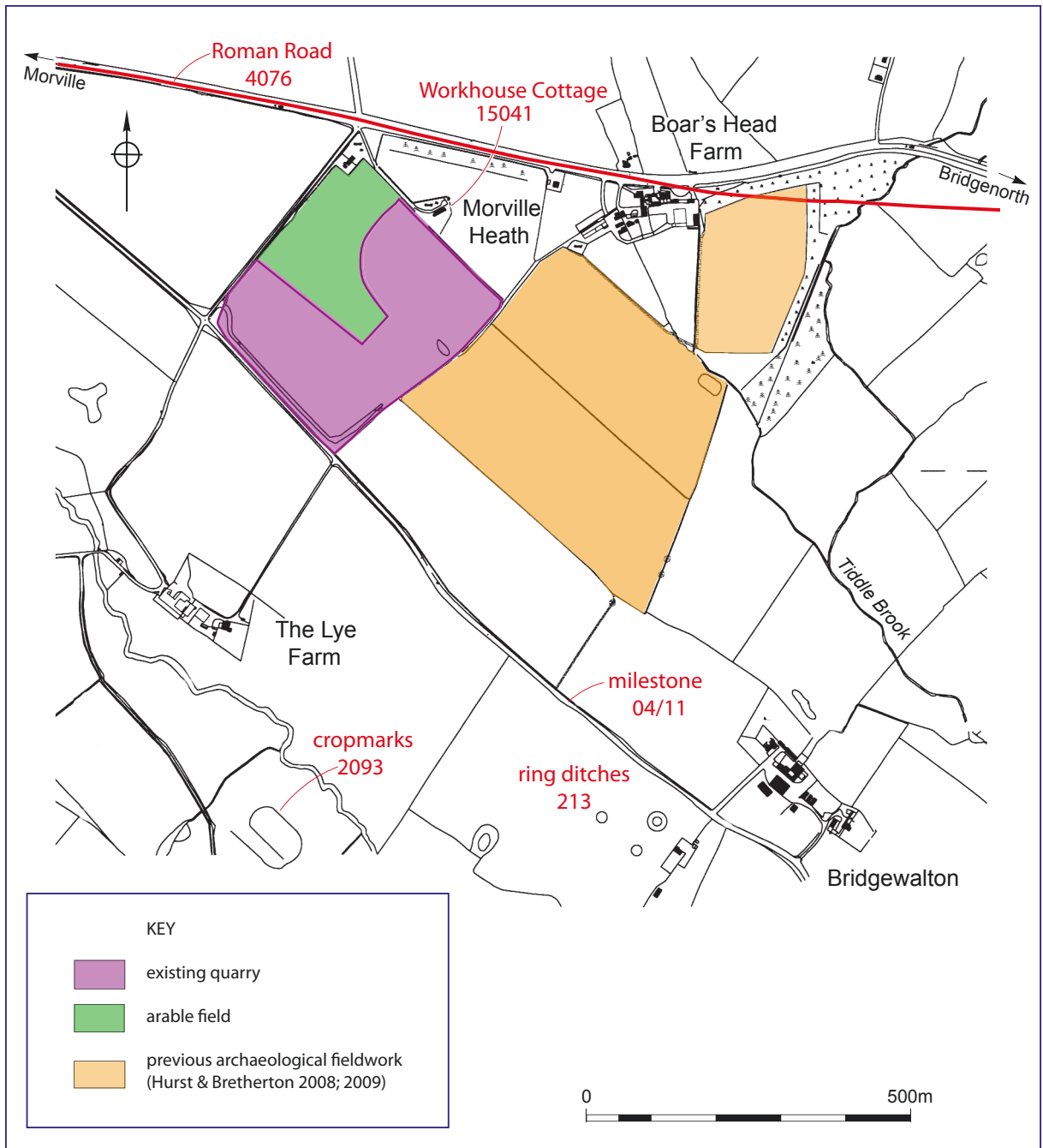
Plate 3, Current arable field looking north-west towards the 'Hollies' cottages



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Location of the site

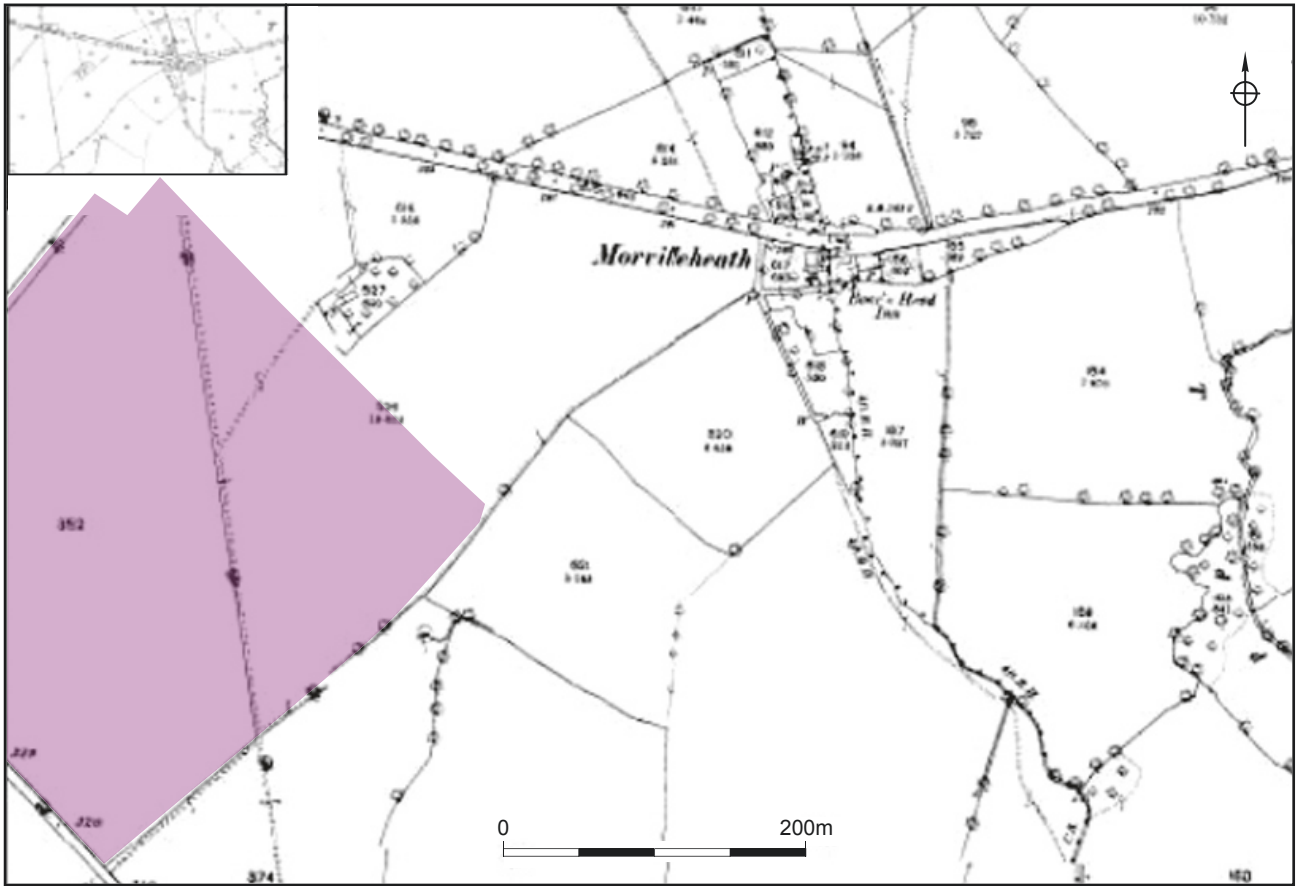
Figure 1



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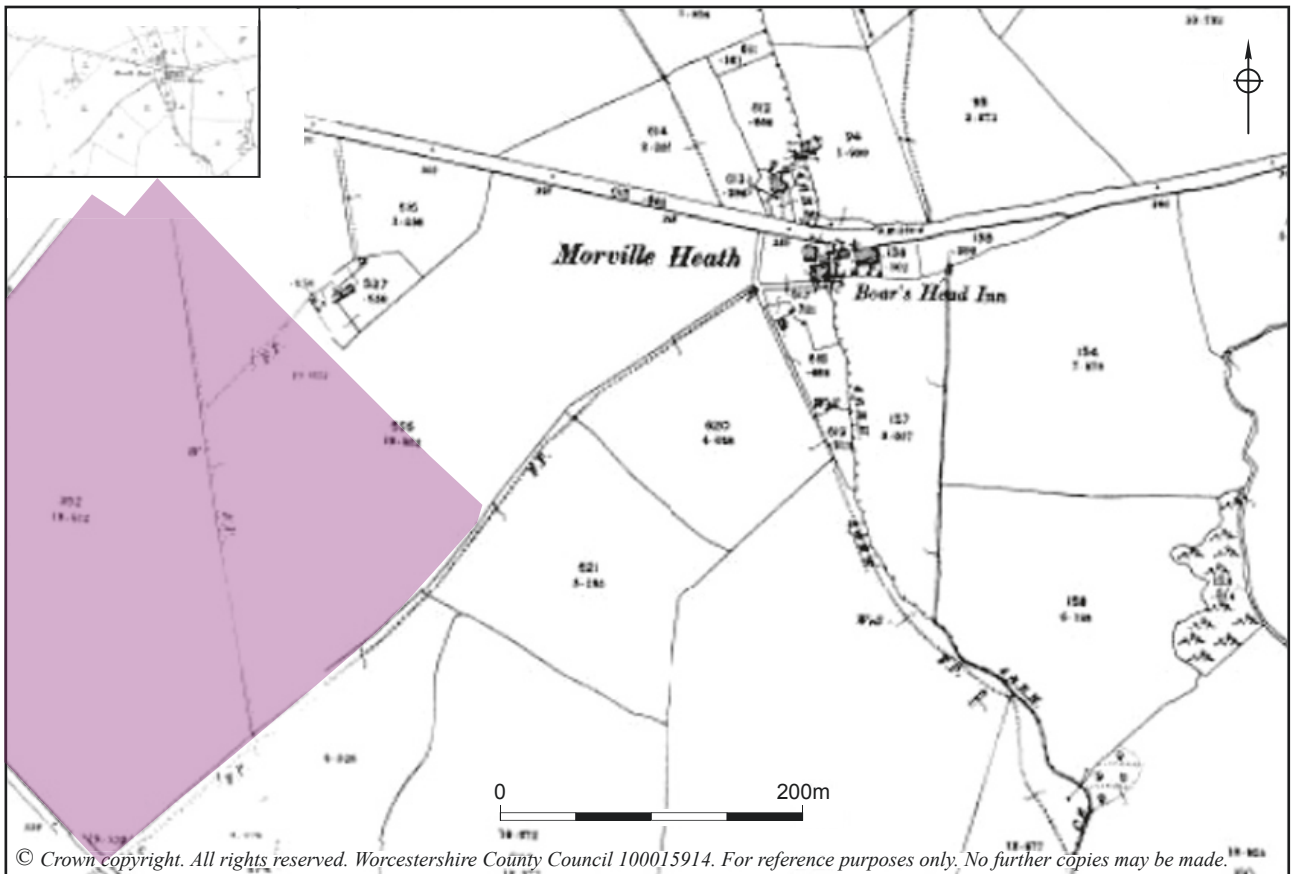
Sites in the vicinity

Figure 2



1883-4 1st edition OS

Figure 3



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1902 OS

Figure 4



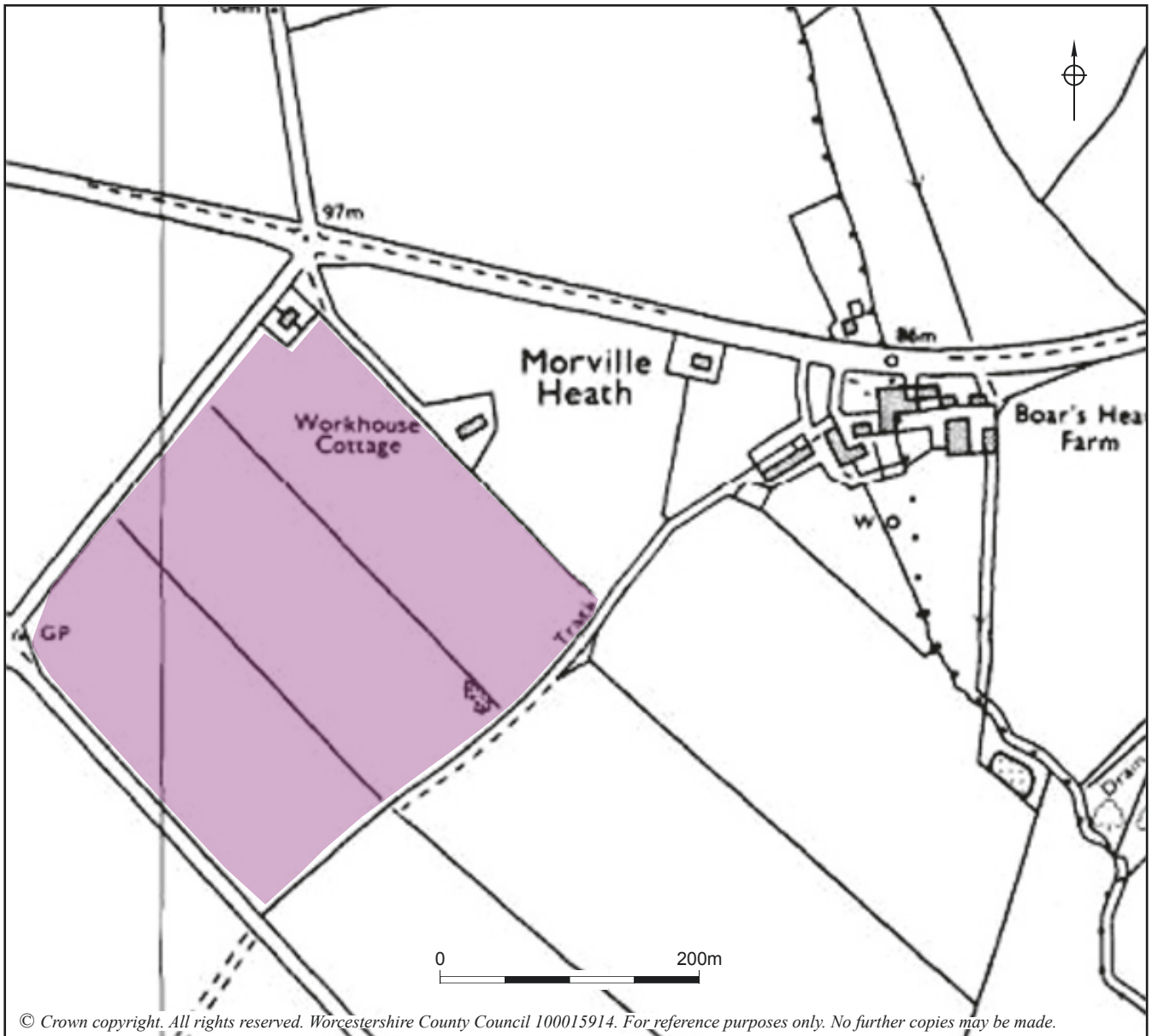
1926 OS

Figure 5



1975 OS

Figure 6



1979-91 OS

Figure 7