

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Potential Development Sites East of Oswestry, Shropshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



CPAT Report No 748

Potential Development Sites East of Oswestry, Shropshire
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

F Grant and N W Jones
October 2005

Report for J Ross Developments

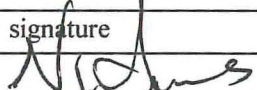

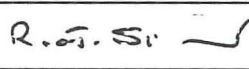
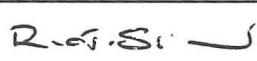
The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
7a Church Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7DL
tel (01938) 553670, fax (01938) 552179
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prepared by	N W Jones		27/10/05
	F Grant		27/10/05
checked by	R.J. Silvester		27/10/05
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The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

7a Church Street Welshpool Powys SY21 7DL

tel (01938) 553670, fax 552179

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (henceforward CPAT) was asked by Capita Symonds, on behalf of J Ross Developments to provide a quotation for an archaeological desk-based assessment of three proposed development areas lying to the east of Oswestry in Shropshire.
- 1.2 At this stage it is understood that none of the three sites is presently the subject of any planning applications. Consequently, the Historic Environment Officer for Shropshire County Council has not yet been involved in discussions about the impact on the cultural heritage and therefore no curatorial brief has been prepared.
- 1.3 This report presents the results of a desk-based study and field survey of the three areas and includes recommendations for further stages work which may be required in connection with any planning applications.

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The three development areas lie to the south-east of Oswestry, occupying land to the north and south of the road termed the B4579 and bounded to the east by the A5 and A483 trunk roads (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The largest area, The Eastern Gateway, is currently agricultural land, the majority of which is down to pasture, but includes two arable fields. It encompasses 36.6ha and lies to the north of the B4579, west of the A5 (T), east of the North Shropshire College and south of Middleton Road. Further to the south, Rod Meadows covers 3.9ha between the B4579 and the A483, the eastern part of which is under pasture, while the western area has already been partly cleared for development. The third development area lies to the west of Rod Meadows on the south side of the B4579, encompassing 15.4 hectares currently occupied by the Oswestry Smithfield livestock market.
- 2.3 The northern part of the proposed development area consists of gently undulating land, rising to a maximum of 109m OD just to the north of the B4579, with the land falling gradually to the south. Here, frequent south-east flowing springs and ditches drain the damper, low-lying ground.
- 2.4 The underlying geology of the eastern part of the development area is represented by Permian sandstones, and to the west by Carboniferous Westphalian (Coal Measures) Red beds. (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The initial phase of the assessment consisted of a desk-based study of the readily available primary and secondary sources. The repositories consulted included: the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), held by Shropshire County Council in Shrewsbury; the Shropshire Records and Research Centre in Shrewsbury, and Oswestry Local Studies Library.
- 3.2 Following the desk-based study, the three areas were subject to a walk-over survey to examine all the known sites and prospect for previously unrecorded archaeology. Digital photography, to a resolution of 3 mega pixels, was taken of selected archaeological sites and locations.
- 3.3 In the following sections the term *PRN* precedes the primary record number of a site already identified in the regional Sites and Monuments Record.

4 RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED STUDY

- 4.1 The information from the regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) identified five sites which fall within the proposed development areas: the boundary earthwork of Wat's Dyke (PRN 01001), a Bronze Age standing stone (PRN 00896), a findspot of both a Roman coin and a prehistoric flint flake (PRN 02984), a standing stone of unknown date (PRN 04964), and an enclosure of probable Iron Age or Roman date (PRN 02286).

Prehistoric period

- 4.2 The site of a standing stone (PRN 00896) is recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1" series (Fig. 2), lying within the Eastern Gateway area. The SMR refers to a site visit in 1990-91 when a horse-shoe shaped depression was noted, although the stone itself was missing. An examination of the map source and a recent field visit suggest that the site is within a large hollow created by gravel extraction and has therefore been destroyed while the stone itself had disappeared. It is possible that this is one of three stones mentioned by Watkin (1920, 253-4) as part of local folklore which records them as having been thrown by giants from Selattyn. A second stone (PRN 04964) is depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1888-90 (Fig. 5), lying on the southern boundary of the Livestock Market, although it is not marked as an antiquity on their maps and may have been a no more than a relatively recent boundary marker.

Iron Age and Romano-British period

- 4.3 Aerial photography (Plate 1) has been used to identify a single-ditched D-shaped enclosure (PRN 02286) sited upon a small knoll in the Eastern Gateway development area, together with a second enclosure to the north-east, just outside the area (PRN 03974). These earthworks suggest occupation of the area during the Iron Age or Roman period, possibly concentrated on the slightly higher ground.
- 4.4 A Republican Roman silver coin, probably of 45BC, and a prismatic flint flake were recovered during gravel digging at Maes y Carreg Llwyd in 1853. Close to them were found pieces of bone, which seemed to have been burnt (PRN 02984). It is possible that the finds came from one of the gravel pits identified within the study area (see below, Site 2). Though the objects are clearly of different dates, the discovery of such finds indicates activity in the area from the prehistoric period, with the coin in particular possibly relating to occupation of the nearby Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure site (PRN 03974).

Early medieval period

- 4.5 The western boundary of the Livestock Market lies along the line of Wat's Dyke, which is a linear earthwork running intermittently for approximately 65km from the River Morda at Maesbrook, near Oswestry, to Basingwerk on the Dee Estuary in Flintshire.
- 4.6 The earthwork consists of a bank with a ditch on its west side and it makes full use, where possible, of the natural drainage and topography in the locality to present a barrier to those approaching from the west. The Dyke, therefore, may well have formed the western boundary or frontier of a territory which must have included the eastern part of Flintshire, north-west Shropshire and west Cheshire at least (Hannaford 1998). The dating of the Dyke is uncertain. In the past it was generally thought to date to the 8th century AD, predating the other great earthwork, Offa's Dyke, which lay further to the west. However, more recent excavations undertaken south of Maes-y-Clawdd (Hannaford 1998; see Fig. 2) produced a radiocarbon date from material buried beneath the earthwork which suggests that a 5th-century date for the construction of Wat's Dyke might be a possibility. It is conceivable, however, that the date was produced from a deposit which simply pre-dates the Dyke by an unknown span of time and therefore offers only a point in time after which the earthwork was constructed. The section adjacent to the Livestock Market is no longer visible as an upstanding earthwork although the line of the Dyke is preserved in its boundary (Plate 3). The area has been heavily disturbed with the ground on the western side of the boundary having been turned into a sewage works before being further landscaped as part of the existing industrial estate. The extant sections of the dyke to the north and south are both protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Medieval period

- 4.7 The development site falls into two township areas, The Liberties of Oswestry in the west and Middleton in the east. The castle at Oswestry and the surrounding townships of Weston Cotton and Maesbury are mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, although no entry was made for Middleton itself. However, the routeway running through the area, which ultimately became the London to Holyhead coach road in the 17th century before being demoted to the B4579 in the late 20th century, originally formed the boundary of several early parishes and townships, suggesting it had existed since Saxon times (Watkin 1920, 241).
- 4.8 A rectangular enclosure (PRN 02448), perhaps a medieval moated site, is recorded to the west of the Livestock Market, although it has been lost during the expansion of the industrial estate.

Post-medieval period

- 4.9 During the English Civil War Oswestry was initially garrisoned by the Royalists before being taken by the Parliamentarians in 1644. In attempting to recapture the town the Royalists raised a force from Shrewsbury but were repelled and forced to retreat in an area somewhere to the east of the town. Sir Thomas Myddleton, reinforcing the Parliamentary garrison, wrote at the time that 'the enemy had taken the passage of water near Whittington, and very furiously assaulted and charged us, but were repulsed', and they 'beat back' the enemy 'to a place called Felton Heath' (near West Felton) (Bracher & Emmett 2000, 84-5). There are no records to suggest that any Civil War activity took place near the study area although there are unconfirmed reports that lead shot was discovered by metal detectorists during the construction of part of the nearby industrial estate (M Walters pers comm.).
- 4.10 The earliest map identified for the study area is from 1780 entitled 'Two farms in the Township of Middleton', showing the land just to the north and east of the Eastern Gateway development area. Although the map is not metrically accurate it appears to show a parcel of land to the south of the minor Middleton to Oswestry road, with a track or footpath running east to west across it. In addition the edges of some of the fields just incorporated into the eastern edge of the development area are shown.
- 4.11 Two Tithe surveys cover the proposed development area, for the township of Middleton in the east in 1834, and the township of The Liberties of Oswestry in 1838. These maps provide information regarding the boundaries of fields, the location of tracks, buildings and other features such as ponds, gardens etc., as well as ownership and details of land use. The general pattern depicts a landscape of larger, predominantly arable fields in the north of the area, with smaller meadows in the damper, lower lying southern area. Transcriptions of both surveys which include the field names are depicted in Figs 3 and 4. Features such as field boundaries which are no longer extant have been plotted from these maps and are depicted on Fig. 1.
- 4.12 At the time of the Tithe surveys the Eastern Gateway area comprised a field system sited to the north of the coach road (Site 5) linking Oswestry to Shrewsbury (later the B4579). A minor trackway is shown running north to south from the northern edge of the coach road, forming the boundary of Gravel Hole Field and Long Meadow. Although not depicted on the map, the field name identifies the presence of a gravel extraction pit (Plate 2). At this time part of the coach road lay on a slightly different alignment to the current B4579, running in a north-west to south-east alignment across the proposed Rod Meadows development area. The Tithe map also identifies a possible structure or enclosure, with a garden area to the west, within the northern part of this area. To the west, within the Livestock Market area, the Tithe map shows small fields, predominantly meadows, many of which are bounded by ditches. A lane leading south-east from the main coach road is depicted, with a short easterly extension from it. This lane serves a cottage and outbuildings lying just to the west of the lane, with a further footpath access across Cae Ysgubor (Barn Field) to the north-west.
- 4.13 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1:10,560 map of 1888-90 (Fig. 5) identifies the cottage as Mead Cottage and shows a further building on the eastern side of the lane, just to the south of the main dwelling, and one in the garden area to the north. A pond or pit is also shown to the east of the garden. A milestone is depicted on the south side of the coach road adjacent to the Livestock Market, recording 80 miles to Holyhead and 16.5 miles to Shrewsbury. Further west a building with a small enclosure is located just to the south of the coach road in Cae Bont (Bridge Field). In the area to the south of the present Livestock Market a stone is depicted, recorded in the SMR as PRN 04964. To the north, within the Eastern Gateway development area, a trackway is shown crossing several fields in an east-west

direction (now a public right of way). A gravel extraction pit is shown in Gravel Hole Field, but the boundary with the field to the south (Croft of Barber) has changed slightly, probably to allow easier access to the pit. A probable pond is also shown on the boundary of the fields of Far Ground and Crabtree Field in the north.

- 4.14 By the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1901 Cae Bont has been subdivided by the addition of a north-south boundary leading from the building adjacent to the coach road. The gravel pit now appears planted with coniferous trees, and an oval pond or pit is shown just to the west of the boundary of Gravel Hole Field and Long Meadow. A further pond, pit or enclosure is shown in the south-east corner of the field known as Argwnog in the central area of the Eastern Gateway.

Modern period

- 4.15 By 1926 the Ordnance Survey records that Mead Cottage had been renamed Rodmeadows, a name that persists to the present day.
- 4.16 Several fields to the east of the development area, falling within the Eastern Gateway and Rod Meadows areas, were developed as a military camp, possibly during the Second World War. The camp was active during the 1950s and appears to have comprised a series of access roads, barrack blocks and other ancillary buildings. By the late 1960s the camp was disused and the buildings were gradually demolished.
- 4.17 The Oswestry Smithfield market was relocated from the town centre to its present site during the late 1960s or early 1970s. The construction of the Smithfield necessitated the widening of the main Shrewsbury road.
- 4.18 During the mid 1980s there was a complete restructuring of the road system in the area, with the construction of the Oswestry Bypass. The former coach road from Oswestry to Shrewsbury was replaced by the A5 trunk road which skirted the eastern side of the town. The old road to the west, leading to the town, was reclassified as the B4579, and part of its former route at the eastern end became redundant altogether (Plate 5).
- 4.19 Development of the area has continued with the expansion of industrial estates along Maes y Clawdd and Maesbury Road to the south of the study area.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- 5.1 Each site of archaeological interest, identified during the assessment, has been classified according to its perceived significance. The categories, with the exception of Category E, are based on those given in the Department of Environment, Transport and Regions' *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)* Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 (1993). Category E is taken from the draft *Archaeology and the Trunk Road Programme in Wales: a Manual of Best Practice* prepared by Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments (n.d.) which in other respects follows the DMRB volume.

Category A sites are those believed by CPAT to be of primary significance, either potentially of national importance or already designated by English Heritage as scheduled ancient monuments or listed buildings. It is presumed that sites in this category will be preserved and protected *in situ*.

Category B sites are sites of regional importance. These sites are not of sufficient importance to justify scheduling, but are nevertheless important in aiding the understanding and interpretation of the archaeology of the region. Preservation *in situ* is the preferred option for these sites, but if loss or damage is unavoidable, appropriate detailed recording should be undertaken.

Category C sites are sites of local importance. These sites are of lesser importance, but are nevertheless useful in aiding the understanding and interpretation of the archaeology of the local area. They are not normally of sufficient importance to justify preservation if threatened, but merit adequate recording in advance of loss or damage, or if portable they should be moved.

Category D sites are either sites of minor importance or those which are so badly damaged that too little now remains to justify their inclusion in a higher grade. Rapid recording should be sufficient, but as with Category C sites they should be moved if this is an appropriate strategy.

Category E sites are sites which have been identified, but whose importance cannot be assessed from fieldwork and desk-based study alone. An archaeological evaluation would be required to categorise such a site more accurately if the proposal was likely to affect it in any way.

- 5.2 The locations of the individual archaeological sites are shown on Figure 1. Tables summarising the known archaeology of each of the three study areas are provided below.

Livestock Market

- 5.2.1 There are four recorded archaeological sites within the area of the existing Livestock Market.

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Condition	NGR	Category
01001	Wat's dyke	Earthwork	Early medieval	Unknown	SJ 29872870	E
04964	Maes y Clawdd stone	Document	Bronze Age	Destroyed ?	SJ 30222854	D
Site 3	Rodmeadows Farm	Buildings	Post-medieval	Intact	SJ 30502850	C
Site 4	Rod Meadow milestone	Milestone	Post medieval	Destroyed	SJ 30232873	D

PRN 01001 Wat's Dyke

Wat's dyke is a major boundary earthwork which survives intermittently between Maesbury and the Dee Estuary, and is generally believed to date from at least the early 8th century AD. The area of dyke in question appears from map evidence to have persisted as a field boundary along the western edge of the development area (Plate 3). The field survey revealed no evidence for any surviving earthwork and although a broad bank exists just to the south of the B4579, but outside the study area, this is considered to be modern. Nevertheless, buried deposits of earlier date may survive beneath it. The area

to the east of the boundary is now the carpark for the Livestock Market and has evidently been landscaped and further disturbed by underground services. The sections of the dyke to the north and south of the study area have both been afforded Scheduled Ancient Monument status as monuments of national importance. It is possible that buried archaeological deposits relating to the dyke survive within the study area, although from available evidence it appears that the dyke itself may have been located on the west side of the boundary, outside the study area.

PRN 04964 Maes y Clawdd stone

A stone is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map on or close to the southern boundary of the study area. The stone is not depicted as an antiquity and may have been a boundary stone, although the SMR also hints that it may have been a possible Bronze Age standing stone. A recent field visit failed to identify a stone at this location and it is presumed to have been removed and/or destroyed.

Site 3 Rodmeadows Farm

The complex of farm buildings and associated structures and enclosures is first recorded on the Tithe map in 1838 when they were owned by Richard Mansell and occupied by Richard Poole. The farm is named as Mead Cottage on the 1888-90 Ordnance Survey map, and later as Rodmeadows. The 19th-century maps show a lane leading southwards from the main Oswestry to Shrewsbury coach road, with the cottage, yard and outbuildings on the west side of the lane. The main farm buildings are surrounded by small fields and a garden area to the north-east. Two further outbuildings are shown adjoining the eastern side of the lane to the north and south of the main farm buildings and a footpath leads north-west across Cae Ysgubor (Barn Field) from the farm to the coach road. The buildings are now occupied by Hughes Bros, agricultural machinery dealers, and known as The Smithfield Works (Plate 4).

Site 4 Rod Meadow milestone

The Ordnance Survey map of 1888-90 depicts a milestone on the south side of the road recording 80 miles to Holyhead and 16.5 miles to Shrewsbury. The milestone is no longer evident and may have been removed during the construction of the Livestock Market.

Eastern Gateway

6.2.2 There are five recorded archaeological sites within the Eastern Gateway area

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Condition	NGR	Category
00896	Mead Cottage standing stone	Document	Bronze Age	Destroyed	SJ 30412877	D
02286	Rod Meadow enclosure	Cropmark	Iron Age / Romano-British	Unknown	SJ 30472872	B
02984	Maes y Garreg Llwyd finds	Find only	Roman / prehistoric	Unknown	SJ 30402870	D
Site 1	Cae Mawr military camp	Building	Modern	Destroyed	SJ 309286	D
Site 2	Mead Cottage Gravel Pit	Earthwork	Post medieval	Unknown	SJ 30402877	D

PRN 00896 Mead Cottage standing stone

The location of a former standing stone, identified from the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1" map (Fig. 5), was investigated in 1981 when a horse-shoe shaped depression was identified which could have been the location of the stone. An examination of the map source and a recent field visit suggest that the site is within a large hollow created by gravel extraction and has therefore been destroyed.

PRN 02286 Rod Meadow enclosure

This site has been identified from cropmarks visible on aerial photographs from 1978, 1986 and 1995 (Plate 1), which show a single-ditched D-shaped enclosure with a probable entrance on the straight edge in the north-east. The site measures approximately 90m north-west to south-east by 70m north-east to south-west, and the ditch appears to be around 5m in width. The site lies on the highest point of a slight knoll from which the ground drops gently to the south and north. As part of the present study the cropmark has been plotted from oblique aerial photographs that are available, and from this it is apparent that the western side has been encroached upon by a number of small gravel pits (Site 2; Plate 2).

PRN 02984 Maes y Garreg Llwyd finds

A Republican Roman silver coin, probably of 45BC, and a prismatic flint flake were recovered during gravel digging in 1853, along with pieces of bone, which seemed to have been burnt.

Site 01 Cae Mawr military camp

The location of a probable World War II military camp was identified from the Ordnance Survey 1954 map, located in the eastern area of the proposed development sites of Rod Meadows and the Eastern Gateway. The camp extended over several fields, extending outside the study area, and consisted of several access roads with a complex of associated buildings. The buildings and infrastructure were gradually demolished during the 1960s and 1970s and the site is now under pasture, although slight earthworks may indicate the locations of some of the structures.

Site 02 Mead Cottage Gravel Pit

An area former gravel extraction has been identified from the Tithe Survey through field-name evidence (Gravel Hole Field) and a single gravel pit is depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1888-90 (Fig. 5), which was disused by 1901 and covered by a coniferous plantation. Aerial photographic evidence suggests numerous small gravel pits in the south-western corner of the field (see Fig. 1), some of which have encroached upon the enclosure (PRN 02286). The field survey revealed a large depression which marks the site of some of the former gravel workings (Plate 2).

Rod Meadows

6.2.3 There are two recorded archaeological sites within the Rod Meadows area.

PRN	Name	Type	Period	Condition	NGR	Category
Site 1	Cae Mawr military camp	Building	Modern	Destroyed	SJ 309286	D
Site 5	Oswestry to Shrewsbury coach road	Road	Post medieval	Damaged	SJ 30702854	D

Site 1 Cae Mawr military camp

The south-western corner of a probable World War II military camp lies within the study area, to the north of the old coach road (Site 5). The buildings and infrastructure were gradually demolished during the 1960s and 1970s and the site is now under pasture, although slight earthworks may indicate the locations of some of the structures (Plate 5).

Site 5 Oswestry to Shrewsbury coach road

The old coach road from Oswestry to Shrewsbury, part of the London to Holyhead road, runs north-west to south-east through the study area (Plate 5). This 220m-long section became disused following the construction of the Oswestry Bypass in the late 1980s.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The assessment has identified a number of archaeological sites within each of the proposed development areas, which are summarised below.

Livestock Market

- 7.2 The western boundary of the area follows the line of Wat's Dyke, an early medieval linear earthwork. Although this section of the dyke is no longer visible as an upstanding earthwork the sections to the north and south of the study area have both been afforded Scheduled Ancient Monument status as monuments of national importance. Available evidence suggests that the dyke ran along the western side of the present boundary in an area which has been heavily disturbed, while the adjacent land within the study area has been landscaped as a carpark. It is possible, however, that buried archaeological deposits relating to the dyke survive within the study area.

- 7.3 Three other sites are recorded within the area including a boundary stone or standing stone, and a milestone, both now destroyed, and Rodmeadows Farm, which is now occupied by an agricultural machinery dealer.

Eastern Gateway

- 7.4 Within the Eastern Gateway area the most significant site is the late Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure (PRN 02286) which has been revealed through aerial reconnaissance. Although no upstanding earthworks survive and the site has been partly damaged by gravel extraction, the majority appears to be relatively undisturbed and significant buried archaeological deposits are likely to survive. Artefacts of prehistoric and Romano-British date which could conceivably be related to the enclosure were recovered during gravel extraction in the 19th century and the area also includes the site of a Bronze Age standing stone. The only other recorded archaeological site is a World War II military encampment (Site 01), which has since been destroyed.

Rod Meadows

- 7.5 The Rod Meadows area also contains part of the military encampment, as well as the course of the former London to Holyhead coach road.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

- 8.1 It should be noted that there is the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological deposits within all three areas, but particularly the Eastern Gateway, which occupies the higher ground and has remained undeveloped. It may therefore be considered appropriate to undertake further archaeological investigations to assess the likely archaeological potential of area.
- 8.2 The present study has only accessed readily available aerial photography and it may be useful to interrogate sources held by the National Monuments Record in Swindon, and at Cambridge University.
- 8.3 The majority of the Eastern Gateway area is currently under either pasture or root crops, neither of which are not generally conducive to the formation of cropmarks. It may therefore be appropriate to undertake a programme of geophysical survey, comprising sample transects in each field, to provide an indication of the likely archaeological potential of the area as a whole.
- 8.4 A programme of rapid building recording should be considered for Rodmeadows Farm following the generally accepted guidelines for an RCHME Level 1 Survey (RCHME 1996, Recording Historic Buildings: a descriptive specification, third edition). This would comprise a rapid visual inspection of the exterior and interior of each building, a photographic survey and a written description of the character, fabric, function and dating of each building.

- 8.5 Advice should be sought from the Historic Environment Officer of Shropshire County Council, regarding any further stages of investigation, before any planning applications are submitted.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 The writers would like to thank the following for their assistance and co-operation: Penny Ward, Sites and Monuments Records Officer for Shropshire County Council; the staff of Shrewsbury Records and Research Centre; and the staff of Oswestry Library.

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Maps

SRRC = Shropshire Records and Research Centre, Shrewsbury

1780 Map of Two Farms in the Township of Middleton (SRRC 800/58)

1838 Tithe map and apportionment for The Liberties of Oswestry (Oswestry Parish)

1834 Tithe map and apportionment for the township of Middleton

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Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Shropshire 19.2 and 3, 1901

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 Shropshire 19.2 and 3, 1926

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Shropshire 19NE, 1890

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 Shropshire 19NW, 1888

Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 SJ22NE and SJ32NW, 1954

Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 SJ2928, 1969

Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 SJ2929, 1970

Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 SJ3028, 1969

Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 SJ3029, 1969

Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 SJ3128, 1969

Ordnance Survey 1: 2,500 SJ3129, 1969

Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 SJ22NE and SJ32NW, 1979-80

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 SJ3128, 1985
Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 SJ3129, 1984
Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 SJ3028, 1985
Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 SJ3029, 1984

Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 SJ3029, 1990
Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 SJ3129, 1990
Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 SJ22NE and SJ32NW, 1992
Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 SJ22NE and SJ32NW, 2000

Aerial Photographic Sources

Oblique aerial photographs held by CPAT

Colour slide
95-C-1945

Black and white prints
95-MB-887
78-05-19 to 21
86-MB-797 & 798
86-14-16
86-14-18 & 19

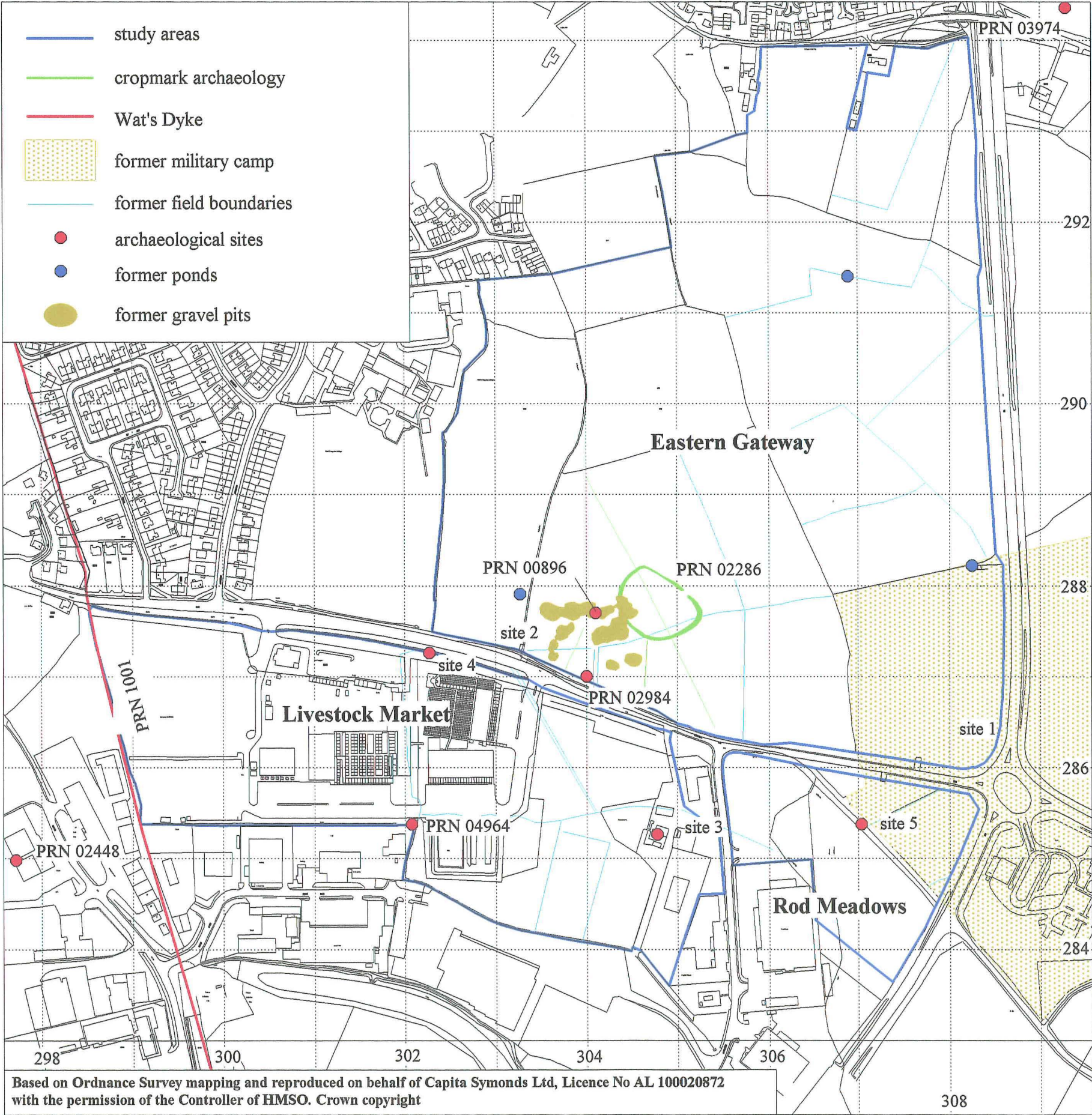


Fig. 1 Site boundaries and archaeological sites

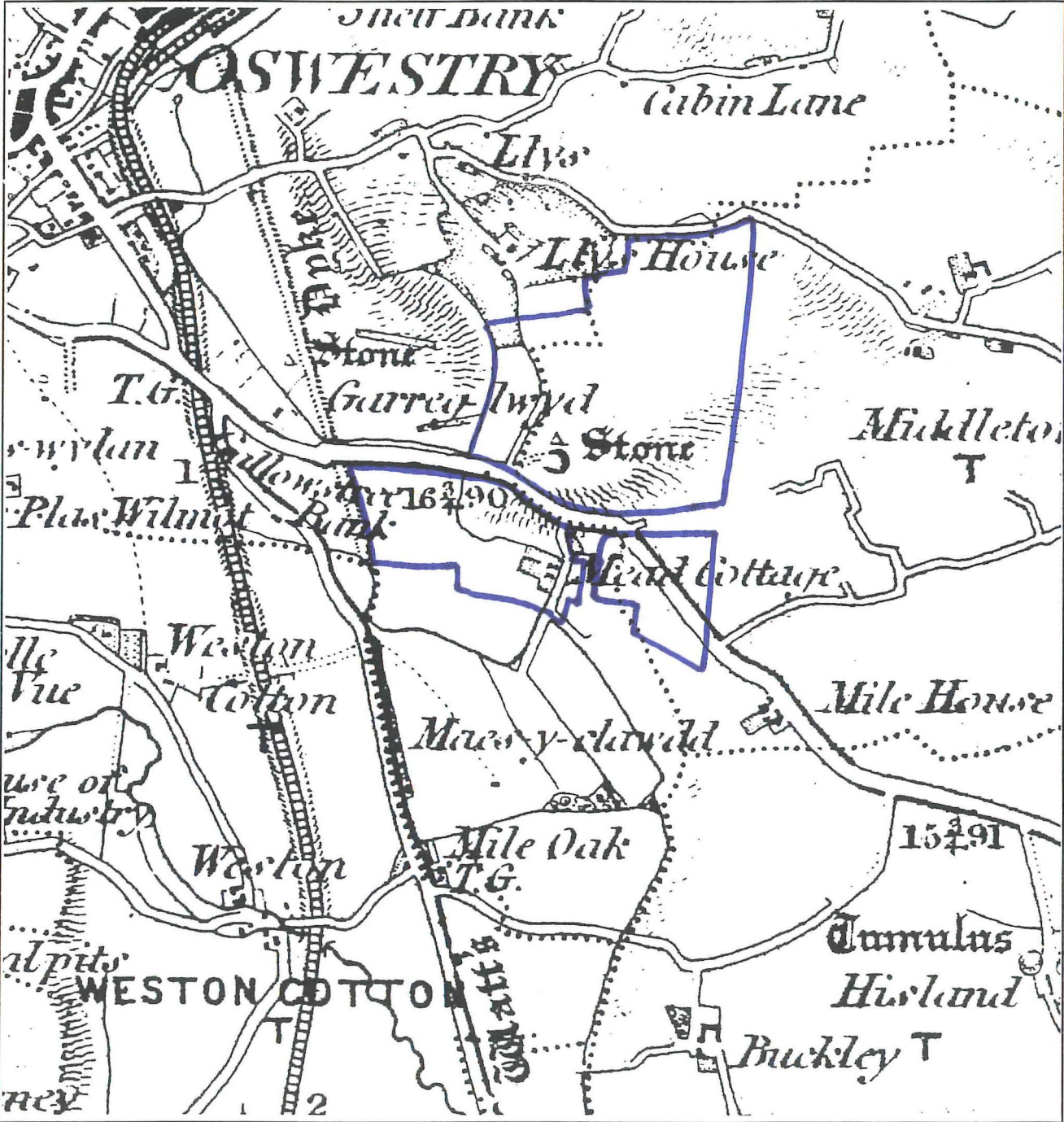


Fig. 2 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1" map

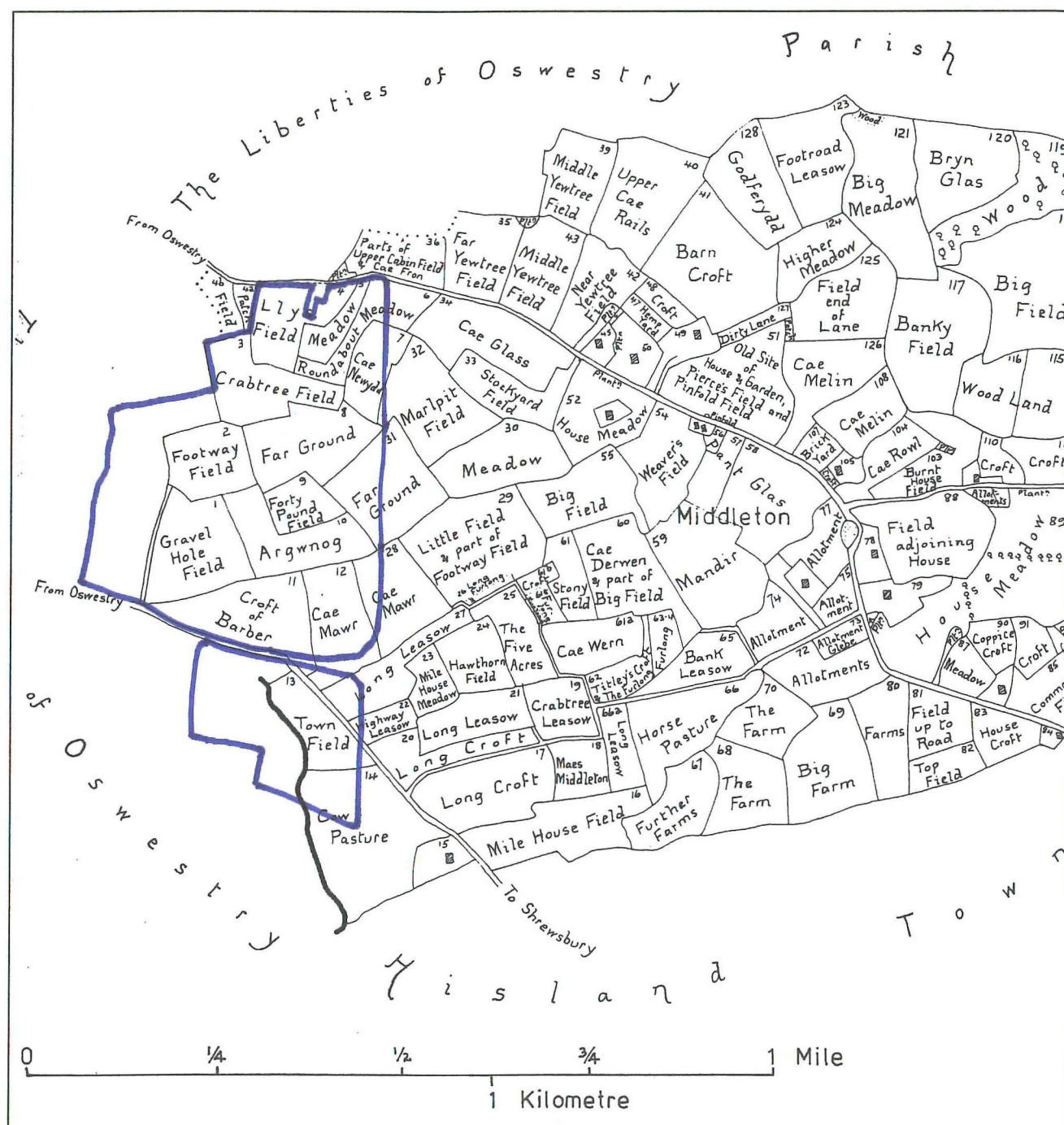


Fig. 3 Tithe survey and field names, township of Middleton 1834

Fig. 4 Tithe survey and field names, township of The Liberties of Oswestry 1838

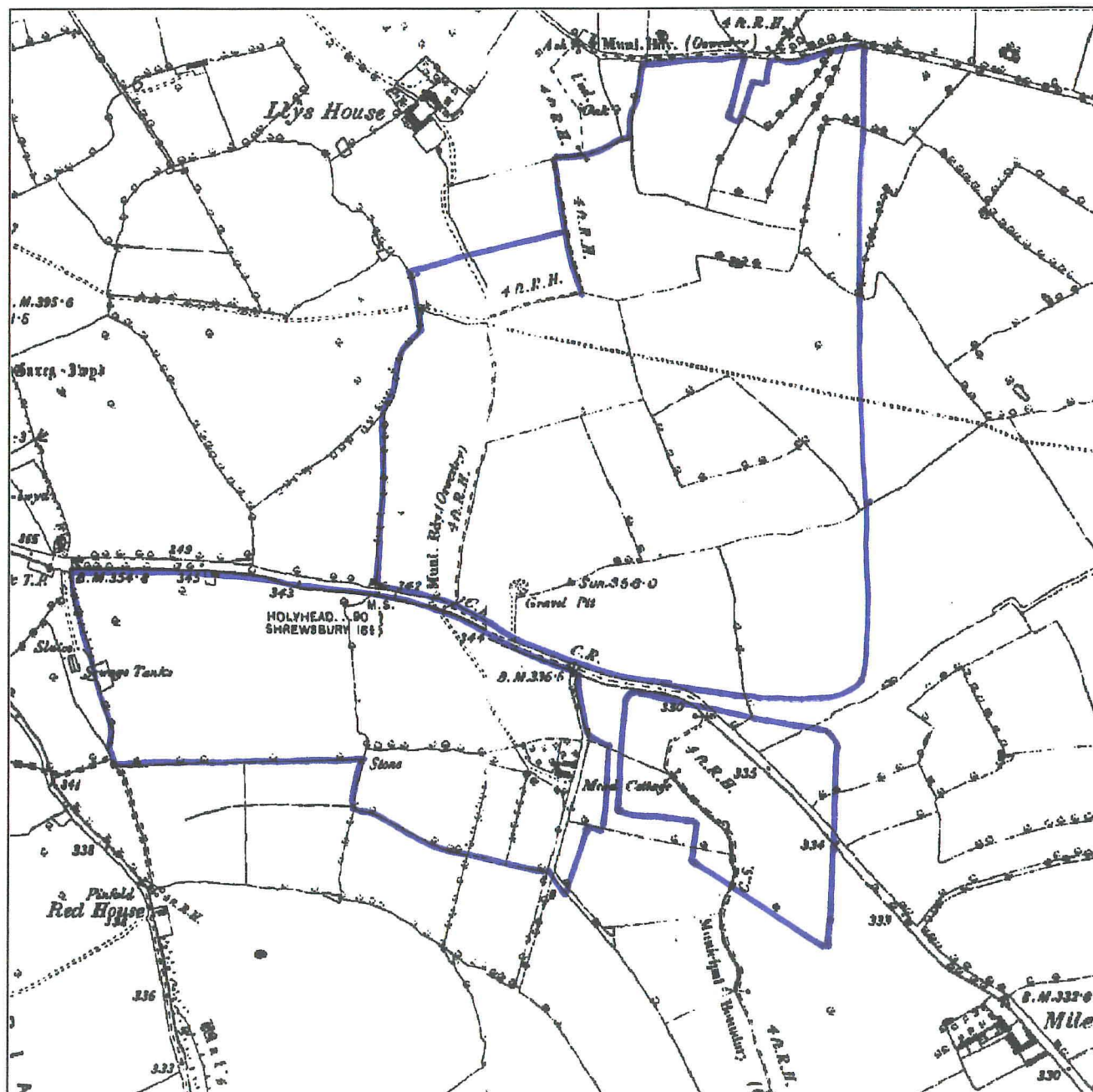


Fig. 5 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map 1888-90



Plate 1 1995 aerial photograph showing enclosure PRN 02286. CPAT 95-c-1945



Plate 2 View of Gravel Hole Field from the south-west showing depression of former gravel workings (Site 2) and location of enclosure (PRN 02286) on the skyline, right of centre.



Plate 3 Western boundary of the Livestock Market following the line of Wat's Dyke (PRN 01001)



Plate 4 Rodmeadows Farm (Site 3) viewed from the east.



Plate 5 Rod Meadows showing the line of the old coach road (Site 5) in the distance and slight earthworks of the former military camp (Site 1) in the foreground.