An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed
Whitburn Street Relief Road,
Bridgnorth, Shropshire

by
Dr C Phillpotts
with contributions by
H R Hannaford

Archaeology Service

SHROPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Information and Community Services
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED
WHITBURN STREET RELIEF ROAD,
BRIDGNORTH, SHROPSHIRE

by
DR C PHILLPOTT'S
with contributions by
H R HANNAFORD

A Report for
THE ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT,
SHROPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Archaeology Service
SHROPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
Information and Community Services

Report Number 73 © Shropshire County Council June 1995
Winston Churchill Building, Radbrook Centre, Radbrook Road, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY3 9BJ Tel. (01743) 254018
An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed
Whitburn Street Relief Road, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

CONTENTS
1 INTRODUCTION 2
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES 2
  2.1 Aims and Objectives of the Evaluation 2
  2.2 Methodology of the Evaluation 2
3 THE DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH 4
  3.1 Introduction 4
  3.2 The town of Bridgnorth 4
  3.3 Town defences 5
  3.4 Medieval fields 6
  3.5 Early modern suburban development 7
  3.6 18th- and 19th- century houses and fields 8
  3.7 The Ropewalk 9
  3.8 Modern developments 9
  3.9 Conclusion 10
4 RECOMMENDATIONS 11
  4.1 Impact of Road Construction on the Site 11
  4.2 Recommended Archaeological Provision 11
5 REFERENCES AND SOURCES CONSULTED 12

ILLUSTRATIONS
Fig. 1: Location of Study Area
Fig. 2: Extract from map of Bridgnorth c1610
Fig. 3: Extract from Tithe map of St Leonard's parish, Bridgnorth 1840
Fig. 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey map 1:2500, sheet LVIII.8, 1884
Fig. 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey map 1:2500, sheet LVIII.8, 1903
1 INTRODUCTION
1.1 The town of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, is situated on the River Severn, about 29km southeast of Shrewsbury, and 20km northwest of Kidderminster (Hereford and Worcester).

1.2 There is currently a proposal to construct a new relief road connecting Whitburn Street with Northgate (B4373) on the north side of the town (Fig. 1). The proposed road corridor skirts around the outside of the postulated line of the medieval town defences, and although it does not encroach onto the line of the town wall itself, there is the possibility of extra-mural settlement and activity in the area during the medieval and post-medieval periods. In particular former settlement might be expected to have extended backwards from the frontage of North Gate into the study area.

1.3 In view of the potential archaeological significance of the proposed development area, it was deemed necessary to undertake an archaeological evaluation of it in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the DoE Planning Policy Guideline No. 16 (Nov. 1990).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
2.1 Aims and Objectives of the Evaluation
2.1.1 A brief for this evaluation was prepared by M D Watson, Head of Archaeology, Information and Community Services, Shropshire County Council.

2.1.2 The aim of this evaluation is to provide information enabling an informed and reasonable planning decision to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.

2.1.3 The objectives were, firstly, to locate any archaeological features and deposits likely to be affected, and to assess their survival, quality, condition, and significance. Options for the management of the archaeological resource, including any further archaeological provision considered necessary, would then be identified and recommended.

2.2 Methodology of the Evaluation
2.2.1 To achieve these objectives, the evaluation was required to comprise documentary research and sample excavation.

Documentary and Historical Research: A search of all the relevant documentary sources was to be undertaken; this research would include the cartographic and aerial photographic sources for the study area, and the primary and secondary sources held at the County Sites and Monuments Record and the County Records and Research Unit.

Sample Excavation: Sample excavations would be undertaken, based on the results of the documentary research and magnetometer and field surveys. These excavations would be limited to the top of significant archaeological deposits, which would then be sampled only where essential for achieving the objectives.
of the evaluation. A full written, graphic, and photographic record would be made of the findings.

2.3.1 The Archaeology Service of Information and Community Services, Shropshire County Council, was commissioned by the County Surveyor's Department to conduct this evaluation.

2.3.2 Access to the study area was not possible for the purpose of sample excavation. It was therefore agreed with the client that the evaluation of the site and recommendations for any further archaeological provision for the site would be based on the results of the documentary research alone.
3 THE DOCUMENARY RESEARCH by Dr C Phillpotts

3.1 Introduction
Like most urban and suburban areas, a history of dense occupation of the study area is reflected in its relatively abundant documentation. This study has reviewed the chief printed, manuscript and cartographic sources for the history of the site. Further research in the manuscript collections of the Shropshire Records and Research Centre might provide more detail of the tenurial history of the site (as indicated below), but would probably not increase our knowledge of the use of the land or the impact of previous generations upon it. There are also some medieval deeds relevant to the area in the Pitchford Collection at the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth (Croom 1992, 17), which have not been exploited for this study.

The research indicates that the study area lay outside the limits of the medieval town of Bridgnorth, but stood at the furthest edge of its post-medieval suburbs. It is likely to include evidence of structures only near the Northgate frontage. To the rear of this the land remained in agricultural and horticultural use, until the presence of some light industry in more recent times.

3.2 The town of Bridgnorth
Consulting the SMR revealed no evidence of human occupation within the study area or in its immediate vicinity in the prehistoric, Roman or early Saxon periods. However the site of Bridgnorth is believed to lie within the context of a field and road system of Roman or pre-Roman origin extending across southeast Shropshire (Croom 1992, 34).

A late Saxon burh was established in the area in 912 by Aethelflaeda, lady of the Mercians. This was at a place called Cwatbrycge, where there had been a bridge over the River Severn since at least 896. It is debated whether the site of the burh lay on the promontory of Bridgnorth Castle or further downstream between Quatford and Eardington (Rowley 1972, 187; Croom 1992, 19; Watson and Musson 1993, 95). At the time of the Domesday Book survey in 1086, Bridgnorth did not form a separate settlement, but was included in the entry for Membrefelde (Morville). This was a complex manor with eighteen berewicks which at this time served as the centre of Alnothstree Hundred. Before 1066 it had been royal land. In 1086 it was held by Earl Roger of Shrewsbury and the site of Bridgnorth was probably part of his demesne lands in the manor (Thorn 1986, 4.1.5). There was at this time a burgus at Quatford, noted under the Eardington entry, presumably an early and unsuccessful planted town.

Earl Roger's son Robert de Belleme constructed the castle in 1101-2 and founded the first town at Bridgnorth. He moved the collegiate church of St Mary, founded by his father, from the earlier settlement of Quatford along with the status of burgus. He led a rebellion against Henry I and as a result all his lands were forfeited. Nevertheless the town he had planted continued to flourish, outstripping its parent settlements at Morville and Quatford. At this stage the area of the town and its market were probably confined to the outer bailey of the
An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Whitburn Street Relief Road, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

castle (Rowley 1972, 188; Thorn 1986, 4.1.5n; Croom 1992, 19, 34).

The church of St Leonard to the north-east of the new town, is now thought to have been the church of a rural settlement or estate (probably a township of Morville), which was engulfed by the growing town rather than founded to serve it. It had a large extra-mural parish, which therefore preceded the foundation of the town, and a cemetery on the edge of the later walled area. It was rebuilt in the fifteenth century, burned down in the Civil War in 1646 and later rebuilt again (Bellet 1856, 215; Mason 1957, 10, 16; Croom 1992, 21-2, 34).

The town received its first charter of privileges in 1157 from Henry II, although it claimed to have held these in the time of his grandfather Henry I (1100-1135). At this time the town was known as Bruge or Brig (Bellet 1856, 214-5). The town was extended to the north beyond the castle bailey on a deliberate plan of regular burgage plots, lining the two sides of the market in High Street, which ran north from the castle gate. This development was probably undertaken by the Crown in c1155-7. The area of the town was later increased a second time on a grid of streets running at right angles to the west of High Street, lined with smaller burgage plots. Therefore it acquired the name of Bridgnorth. This enlargement probably took place before the murage grant of 1220 (see below) and the market charters of 1215 and 1227 (Croom 1992, 26-8, 34, fig 6).

One of the new streets was Whitburn Street, running westward from High Street at the north end of the new town. It was not quite parallel to St Mary's Street and Listley Street, perhaps because it was on the line of an earlier route to St Leonard's church (Croom 1992, 27). It appeared as Wytebourne in 1258-9 and later as Whitebourne (Watkins-Pitchford 1937-8, 195). A grant was made of rent from a house here in about 1251 (SRRC 1093/2/76). By 1322 there were a number of tenements in the street, including a bakehouse and the house of John ad Portam, presumably adjacent to the Whitburn Gate (see below) (SRRC 1093/2/87). In later times the street changed its name to Raven Street because of the Raven Inn on its south side (SRRC St Leonard tithe map).

3.3 Town defences
The extended town was provided with perimeter defences in 1216-23, at a time of troubled relations with the Welsh. They were constructed of turf and timber. In 1220 Henry III allowed the burgesses to take timber from the royal forest of Worfield for the purpose, and considerable damage was done to these woods as a result (Bellet 1856, 214). Beyond the circuit of the ramparts was the added protection of a moat or town ditch on the north and north-west sides. To pay for the expense of the defences the borough was licensed to collect a murage tax from 1220 to 1235. The ramparts were later replaced by stone walls for most of the circuit (SMR SA374), probably in the 1260s. Adjacent to St Leonard's churchyard the palisade defence remained, even in the 1640s (Mason 1957, 10-11, 24; Turner 1971, 201; Rowley 1972, 189; SRRC plan 108, Pee's map of pre-seventeenth-century buildings). Murage grants were made for the construction and upkeep of these walls in 1257-72, 1285-90, and at various periods in the fourteenth century. The licence was renewed in 1406-11, at the time of Owain Glyndwr's rebellion (Turner 1971, 238-40).
Stone gatehouses were added to the circuit of the walls. North Gate (SMR SA379) was at the end of High Street at SO 7157 9332. It was rebuilt in brick in 1740 and restored in sandstone in 1910, encasing the brick structure (Mason 1957, 51). None of the original medieval gateway is visible. Whitburn Gate (SMR SA380) was at the west end of Whitburn Street at SO 7140 9317, between the sites of no.52 and nos. 34-35. It was demolished in 1761 and the street was lowered by three feet at this time (Watkins-Pitchford 1937-8, 203 and n33; Mason 1957, 10).

The arc of the town wall between Whitburn Gate and North Gate ran roughly parallel to the line of the proposed relief road to its north. The alignment can be seen on modern maps along the northern boundaries of the plots on the north side of Whitburn Street (OS maps 1884, 1903). Some of these plots encroached across the line of the wall to take in parts of the town ditch, which ran outside the wall between the two gates and to the east of North Gate along the line of Moat Street (Watkins-Pitchford 1937-8, 203).

3.4 Medieval fields

The agricultural base of the medieval town was provided by three common fields to the west and north-west of the town, divided into cultivation strips. These were said to be within the liberties of Bridgnorth. Conduit Field, High Field and Hook Field appear a map of the town c1610 (SRRC 4001/P/1/38 and 39, reproduced in Bellet 1856). In the centre of Hook Field was a large tree, perhaps the oak (hok) which originally named it. The names of the fields and some of the selions into which they were divided still appeared on the tithe map of 1840 (Fig. 3, SRRC tithe map of St Leonard, Bridgnorth, and field-name map).

The study area lay along the south-eastern side of Hook Field, which extended westward from Northgate and Broseley Road to the parish boundary with Tasley. These fields were clearly in use by the thirteenth century, but it is unknown when they were established. Excavation may provide the opportunity to investigate and date the boundary of Hook Field, which lay obliquely across the eastern end of the study area.

In the late medieval period Bridgnorth expanded beyond its walls into suburbs. The principal extra-mural settlement was in the Low Town, to the east of the bridge, but there was also unplanned development outside Whitburn Gate and North Gate. At North Gate there was encroachment onto the town ditch (Rowley 1972, 189; Croom 1992, 29, 34). Nicholas Palmer owned premises here in the thirteenth century (Eyton 1854, i 369). The old town hall, originally the Guildhall, stood outside the North Gate until 1645, and the Burgess Hall was above the gate itself (Mason 1957, 17; SRRC 4001/E/4, survey of 1693, f6). No evidence has been found that the medieval suburb extended along Northgate as far as the study area.

Medieval Bridgnorth was dominated by the Palmer family. At least two of the family, Master Walter le Palmer the clerk (fl 1250-77) and Nicholas Palmer (fl
1252-83) held land in fields towards the Hok in the thirteenth century (Eyton 1854, i 369, 373). The southern part of Hook Field, adjacent to the study area, was still called Palmer's Croft in the eighteenth century (SRRC 3628/1 map V). Master Walter also bought rents in Wytebourn in 1251, and William le Palmer of Croft granted rents to his son John there in 1322 (SRRC 1093/2/76 and 87). At the end of the fifteenth century the Palmer lands in Bridgnorth and Astley abbeys were inherited by the Horde family, which was prominent in the town until 1601 (Mason 1957, 17-18). Thomas Horde still held parts of Hook Field in 1605 and 1622 (SRRC 1093/2/126 and 131).

Pieces of arable land in Hook Field were sold in 1526, 1594, 1605, 1612, 1619, 1622 and 1677 (SRRC 1093/2/121, 123-33). The Acton family were the eventual beneficiaries of these transactions.

3.5 Early modern suburban development

The lands of the Horde family in Bridgnorth and Astley Abbots were bought by Sir William Whitmore over the period 1612-24. In November 1612 Sir William purchased lands from Thomas Horde including Palmer's Croft, eight messuages and two enclosures, and in the 1630s he acquired the croft on which the House of Correction was built (see below) from the daughters of Thomas Taylor (SRRC 5586/2/2/30). All this property was on the west side of the Northgate road. At the height of their wealth in 1754-95, Sir William's descendants the Whitmores of Apley owned 12,000 acres in Shropshire, including Bridgnorth Castle, and they dominated the political life of the town until the nineteenth century (Mason 1957, 18). By 1777 they owned almost all the land on the west side of the road outside the town walls (SRRC 3628/1 map V).

The map of c1610 (Fig. 2) shows in a conventional manner that the eastern and south-eastern parts of Hook Field, adjacent to Northgate and the town walls, had been divided into a series of small enclosures. The first detailed map of the area in 1777 shows the basic pattern of these enclosures as extending back in narrow rectangles from frontages on Northgate road. Behind these the study area skirted the north side of Crown Garden, and ran on into an enclosed portion of Palmer's Croft (SRRC 3628/1 map V).

This linear suburb was a fairly open area of gardens and orchards, barns, warehouses and pigsties, on both sides of the road. To the east of the road was Brian's Orchard, known from seventeenth and eighteenth-century wills, leases and deeds (SRRC 775/211, 213, 214). The Actons owned several closes on the edge of Hook Field on the west side of the road in the seventeenth century, including Barber's Orchard (SRRC 1093/2/133/2). To the south of this was The Sling, and to the south again Chapell Close. By 1704 these were all held by Thomas Wild, a brickmaker, although it is not clear if he exploited the site for brickmaking (SRRC 2028/1/2/218, calendared in Boycott collection list p193).

A barn had been built on the east side of the road by 1605, on ground formerly used as a garden (SRRC 1093/2/126). Elsewhere in the Northgate suburb were barns leased from the town bailiffs by Thomas Holland, Richard Dovey and Hugh Savedge by 1612. These were described as built on waste land, and
therefore probably bordered the road or the ditch. Dovey's barn had been built by his father shortly before 1578 (SRRC 4001/E/3; 2028/1/2/92, calendared in Boycott Collection list p281). Over the area of the town ditch between North Gate and St Leonard's churchyard a series of pigsties, dung yards, warehouses and stables had appeared by the 1690s (SRRC 924/390; 4001/E/4, survey of 1693, f6).

No buildings appear here on the map of c1610. However, dwelling houses and public buildings were by now interspersed along the road among these agricultural buildings. The town gaol or House of Correction was built between the west part of the North Gate and the town ditch. It had been established by 1608, when John and David Pearce sold its site to Thomas Taylor (SSRC 5586/2/2/30 p39). It had six cells and a warder's house, and was mostly demolished in 1923. To its north was an alley on the line of the ditch, and to the north of this the Poor House of St Leonard's parish, later the Workhouse (Watkins-Pitchford 1937-8, 203 and nn. 35 and 36). The Workhouse garden stretched behind at rightangles to the road, south of Crown Garden, to a point a little south of the study area (SRRC maps 2768/1; 3628/1 map V no 217; 4001/P/1/8; OS maps 1884, 1903).

Eight messuages with named tenants were included in the sale from Horde to William Whitmore in November 1612, on the west side of the road (SRRC 5586/2/2/30 p44). In 1693 Abedingo Perkins had encroached onto the town's land outside North Gate by extending his house to make a shop with a room over it (SRRC 4001/E/4, survey of 1693, f8). On the east side of the road a house and buildings had been erected on Brian's Orchard by the Talbot family before 1733 (SRRC 775/213, 214). In the seventeenth century the Actons owned two house plots and a great garden, stretching from behind Talbot's houses to St Leonard's churchyard (SRRC 1093/2/133/2). In 1749 seven houses outside North Gate owed a rent of hens to the town bailiffs (SRRC 4001/E/3).

It has not been possible to trace the exact layout of these buildings and enclosures in the Northgate suburb before the mid-eighteenth century. More precision might be obtained by analysing two sets of leases of Whitmore property in Bridgnorth at SRRC in the seventeenth century (5586/2/2/30 pp63-87, leases valid in 1667; 5586/5/4/2, fifty copy leases of 1647, which could not be found in the SRRC strong room).

3.6 18th- and 19th-century houses and fields
From the mid-eighteenth century the locations of buildings and enclosures in and around the study area are shown more precisely on a series of maps.

A very sketchy map of Bridgnorth in the middle of the century shows houses extending along the west side of Northgate to a point opposite Strange Lane (now Cliff Road), further south than the study area (SRRC 4034/1). On a map of Whitmore lands in Bridgnorth in 1777, the built-up frontage of the west side of Northgate is shown as extending to its current limit on the south side of the study area, with two semi-detached cottages beyond, leased to Thomas Bolton and Samuel Felton. There were two gardens behind the cottages, with a barn to
An Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Whitburn Street Relief Road, Bridgnorth, Shropshire

their north (SRRC 3628/1 map V). The two cottages with their gardens appear on a map of the Whitmores' Apley Park Estate in 1803-37 (SRRC 5586/13/27) and a map of St Leonard's parish of about 1830, numbered 12 and 13. The barn had gone, but there was another cottage to the north, also numbered 13 (SRRC 2768/1). These cottages are also shown on the printed map of Bridgnorth by John Wood in 1835 (SRRC 4001/P/1/8). The east ends of their plots appear on the tithe map of 1840 (Fig. 3) and the cottages on the OS map of 1884 (Fig. 4). Their site probably lies under the start of the entrance road to the Infirmary, at the north-east end of the study area, and the gardens under the Infirmary building in its northern corner.

At the time of the tithe survey in 1840 Thomas Whitmore owned all the land of the former Palmer's Croft to the north-west of the study area. It was all used as meadows and gardens, except one field which was a cricket ground (SRRC tithe apportionment IR29/29/48). His property also included a number of cottages with yards and gardens in the Northgate suburb, Crown Garden and the gardens between it and the road on the south side of the study area. The land behind the gardens of nos. 12 and 13, and the enclosed part of Palmer's Croft, which form the bulk of the study area, were in the separate ownerships of C C C Jenkinson and Edward Gittos respectively (SRRC 5586/13/27; 5586/5/3/26 and 27). In 1867 the Whitmores sold the Apley Park Estate and its Bridgnorth property to W O Foster of Stourbridge (Mason 1957, 30).

3.7 The Ropewalk

In the nineteenth century the western part of the study area was occupied by a ropewalk and its associated buildings (SMR SA6929) at SO 7144 9332. This presumably made ropes for the barge trade on the River Severn. It is not shown on the tithe map, but appears on the OS maps of 1884 and 1903, when there were two large buildings and a tank on its north-west side (Fig. 5). It had been demolished by 1924. It is unlikely to have had much archaeological impact on the ground.

There was another larger and earlier ropewalk to the east, on the low ground towards the river (SRRC St Leonard's parish tithe map and field-name map; 4001/E/4, survey of St Leonard's parish 1824; OS maps 1884 and 1903).

3.8 Modern developments

Thomas Whitmore donated land to the town of Bridgnorth to construct an Infirmary in 1835 (SRRC Watton's Cuttings iii 64). Three cottages of the Apley Park Estate were sold to the Infirmary late in the nineteenth century, presumably those numbered 12 and 13 on the plan of c1830 (SRRC 5586/5/3/26 and 27). The current Infirmary building was constructed to the north of the study area at some time between the OS maps of 1884 and 1903 (Figs. 4 and 5).

In the twentieth century the Smithfield cattle market was extended north-eastwards over the site of the ropewalk in the eastern part of the study area. The western part has been occupied by the Northgate Garage and its sheds.

3.9 Conclusion
The area north of the North Gate of Bridgnorth formed an extramural suburb in the late medieval and early modern periods. Evidence of dwelling houses and agricultural buildings from these periods might therefore be found along the Northgate frontage of the study area. However, no definite evidence that buildings extended this far from the gate has been found except for the period between the third quarter of the eighteenth century and the late nineteenth century.

Further west in the study area investigation of property boundaries may help to date the introduction of the common field system to Bridgnorth, and the subsequent division of its fringes into small enclosures.
4 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

4.1 **Impact of Road Construction on the Site**

It has not proved possible to determine the extent or quality of survival of any archaeological features or deposits within the study area due to being unable to carry out any sample excavations. Therefore it is not possible to predict the impact of road construction on the archaeological resource. However, should such archaeological features or deposits survive, then any damage to them is likely to be caused during the initial groundworks involving excavation within the road corridor and by the cutting of service trenches.

4.2 **Recommended Archaeological Provision**

4.2.1 Although the documentary research revealed no definite evidence for significant archaeological features within the study area of a date earlier than the late eighteenth century, it concluded that the study area lay within a late medieval and post-medieval extra-mural suburb. There must therefore remain a possibility that archaeological features or deposits associated with this earlier extra-mural suburb may survive. Evidence for medieval and later agricultural activity may also survive in the western part of the study area. Consequently it is recommended that provision be made for a programme of further archaeological works to be carried out before and during the initial groundworks phase of the proposed development.

4.2.2 The programme of archaeological works shall comprise further field evaluation in the form of sample excavation. It is recommended that three trenches be excavated, one to be located on the Northgate frontage and two to the rear.

4.2.3 On the basis of the results of this sample excavation it may be necessary to carry out further archaeological excavation in advance of construction work to ensure the preservation by record of any significant archaeological features and deposits encountered. Adequate time and resources would need to be provided for this.

4.2.4 During construction work all groundworks involving excavation should be carried out under direct archaeological supervision, followed by a sub-surface examination and assessment. Provision of time and resources should be built into the construction programme for the adequate recording of any archaeological features revealed during the course of road construction and associated ancillary works.
5 REFERENCES AND SOURCES CONSULTED

Aston, M, and Bond, J, 1976: *The Landscape of Towns*
Bellet, G, 1856: *The Antiquities of Bridgnorth*
Croom, J N, 1992: "The topographical analysis of medieval town plans: the examples of Much Wenlock and Bridgnorth" *Midland History* xvii
Eyton, R W, 1854: *Antiquities of Shropshire*
Mason, J F A, 1957: *The Borough of Bridgnorth 1157-1957*
Rowley, T, 1972: *The Shropshire Landscape*
Thorn, F and C (eds), 1986: *Domesday Book xxv Shropshire*, Phillimore, Chichester
Turner, H L, 1971: *Town Defences of England and Wales*
Watkins-Pitchford, W, 1937-8: "Collections for a History of Bridgnorth, Salop: a MS by William Hardwicke (BL Additional MS 30345)" *TSAS* xlix

Abbreviations

OS  Ordnance Survey
SMR  Shropshire Sites and Monuments Records, Shire Hall, Shrewsbury
SRRC  Shropshire Records and Research Centre, Castle Gates, Shrewsbury: especially the Bridgnorth Borough Records, Acton Collection, and Apley Park Estate Collection.
TSAS  Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society
Fig. 1: Location of Study Area
Fig. 2: Extract from map of Bridgnorth c1610

Fig. 3: Extract from Tithe map of St Leonard's parish, Bridgnorth, 1840
Fig. 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey map 1:2500, sheet LVIII.8, 1884

Fig. 5: Extract from Ordnance Survey map 1:2500, sheet LVIII.8, 1903