



global environmental solutions

**Queen's Head Marina
Oswestry, Shropshire**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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June 2011

CAPiTAL
Construction Management



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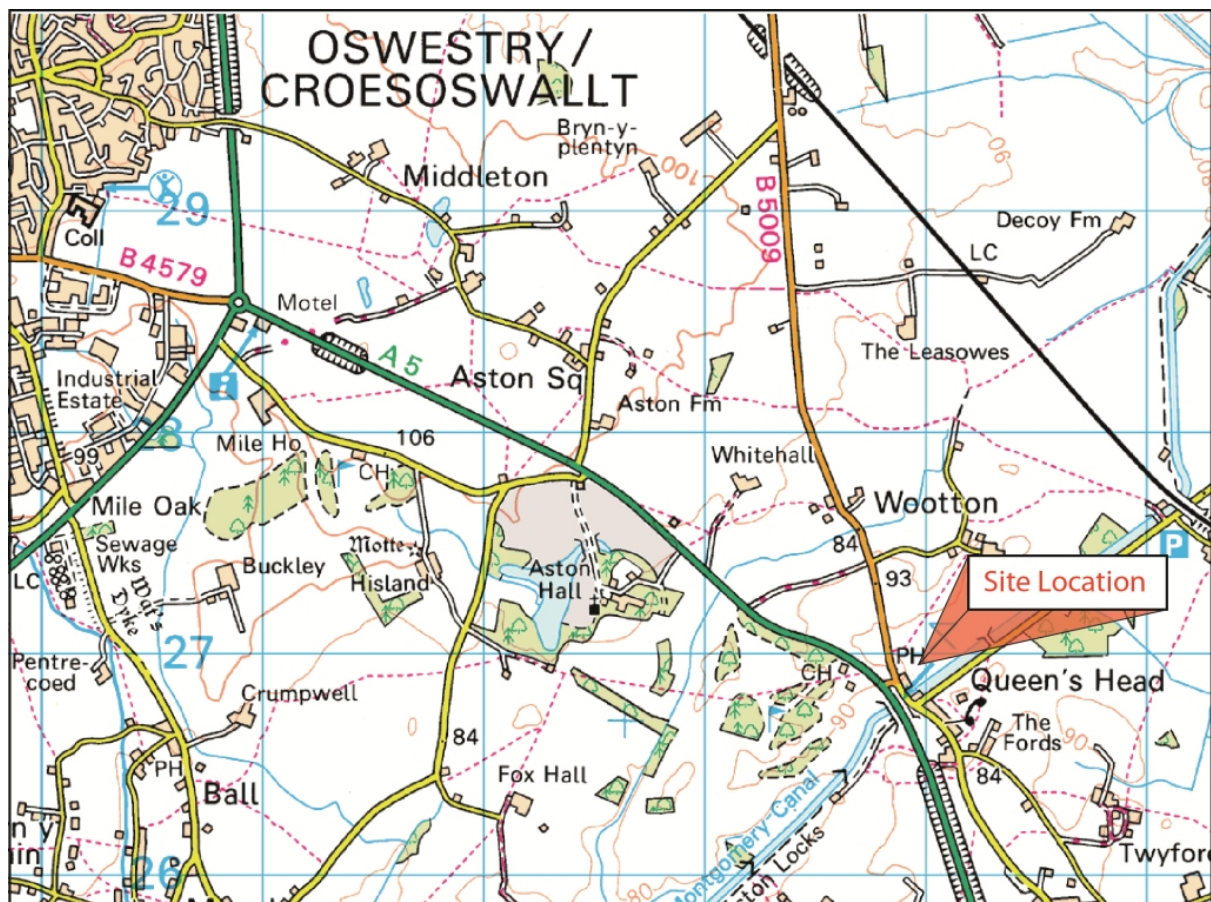
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of document

This report presents a synthesis of the known heritage assets for an area at Queen's Head, Oswestry, (Figure 1: central point of the application site lies at National Grid Reference SJ341270) so that the potential impact of a proposed mixed use development on the historic environment can be assessed. The desk study and assessment has been prepared by SLR Consulting on behalf of Capital Construction Management (hereafter the Client).

Figure 1 Site location



1.2 Planning background

An application for mixed use development is being submitted for an area of farmland adjacent to the Shropshire Union (Montgomery) Canal. An archaeological desk-based assessment is required as one of the supporting statements for this application.

A Scheme design is shown in Figure 2. The principal groundworks will involve excavation of a basin for a marina in the southwestern part of the site, with space for 43 narrow boats. Sheet piling will be inserted to retain the structure. This will be serviced by construction of two piled buildings: a cafe/heritage centre, and the marina facilities consisting reception, shop, showers and boat sales. In addition areas of hard standing, car parks and access roads will be constructed leading to, and on three sides of, the new development (the canal

forming the fourth side). On higher ground to the northeast a series of pitches for a touring caravan park will be constructed along with an access road.

Figure 2
Scheme design



1.3 Sources consulted

This study has gathered data from a variety of web-based resources including the Heritage Gateway portal, the Archaeology Data Service, and the Montgomery Canal Conservation Management Plan (CMP). A search request was made to Shropshire Council's Historic Environment Record for a 1km radius from SJ 341 270. In addition Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust's Historic Environment Record supplied their Landscape Archaeology Assessment, 2003, which formed a background survey for British Waterways Montgomery Canal Conservation Management Strategy.

1.4 Acknowledgements

This report was written by Tim Malim, BA, FSA, MIFA (SLR Consulting) and it was commissioned by John Onions of Capital Construction Management, on behalf of Edward Goddard of Morris Leisure. Caroline Malim (SLR Consulting) layered the data on to a GIS and produced the maps. The following individuals and organizations provided assistance in compiling this report: James Blyth (Tier Environmental), Julie Kennedy and William Onions (Capital Construction Management), Jeff Spencer (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust), Penny Ward (Shropshire Council).

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location and land-use

The application site comprises an area of c.10ha and is located 6.5km southeast of Oswestry, along the A5. It is bordered on the southwest side by the Queen's Head public House and the B5009 to Whittington; on the southeastern side by the Montgomery branch of the Shropshire Union Canal; to the northeast by fenced field boundaries, and to the northwest by hedged field boundaries.

The land is currently under pasture, and consists of seven fields. An access track leads east to the southwestern corner, from the northwest by a gate off the B5009, and to the southeast by Corbetts Bridge which leads off the canal-side road to Rednal. A footpath runs from this bridge through the northern part of the site. Although the towpath runs along the far bank, the Montgomery canal forms the southeastern boundary to the site, and a turning point projects into the application site.

2.2 Geological, topographic and administrative background

The site geology comprises Wilmslow Sandstone and Chester Pebble Beds covered by fluvio-glacial drift deposits of sands and gravels (BGS sheet 137, 2000). Peat and alluvial clays have been deposited in more recent times within the low-lying southern part of the site, with the peat having accumulated to over 9m in depth in the southwestern corner.

The topography rises from the low-lying land adjacent to the canal at 80.5m AOD towards the northwest where the site's elevation is 92mAOD and to the northeast at 88.62m AOD. The water table lies c.200mm below the lowest point of the site, and the water level of the adjacent canal is at a natural level governed by the groundwater supply.

The land lies in the parish of Oswestry Rural, Shropshire.

2.3 Site visit

A site walk-over survey was undertaken on the 9th June 2011. This confirmed that the majority of the application site was being used for grazing, with the exception of some residential use on the western side at Rustle Hill, and a long brick-built structure on the low land which housed a tractor and stored other farming equipment and materials.

The southwestern part of the site was low-lying and showed vegetation indicative of wet ground (Figure 3); drainage ditches run eastwards through this zone. Further to the north-east the land rose towards Corbetts Bridge and the remains of an old sandpit were visible (Figure 4; Drawing 1 Appendix 2). From the highest part of the site in the northeast views westwards showed the slope of the land towards the wet meadowland and the canal, and also the buildings at Queen's Head (Figure 5) located on a prominent hill. The public house and residential properties were best viewed from the south side of the canal, from which the pronounced knoll at Rustle Hill was very noticeable, with the long brick-built farm building at the foot of the hill (Figure 6). Rustle Hill has been terraced, to create a level platform for the house built in the late 1960s or early '70s (Figure 7). A track extended southwestwards from this terrace to provide access to the former Queen's Head farm, some of the buildings of which survive (Figure 8) and the barns are now converted to residences (Figure 9).

Figure 3
Photograph of low-lying meadow, southwestern part of site, looking NE



Figure 4
Remains of sandpit looking north



Figure 5
View southwestwards over water meadows and towards Queen's Head



Figure 6
Queen's Head and Rustle Hill looking north from south side of canal



Figure 7
Rustle Hill and terracing looking south



Figure 8
Queen's Head farm buildings looking northwest



Figure 9
Queen's Head barns looking northeast



3.0 RESULTS OF DESK STUDY

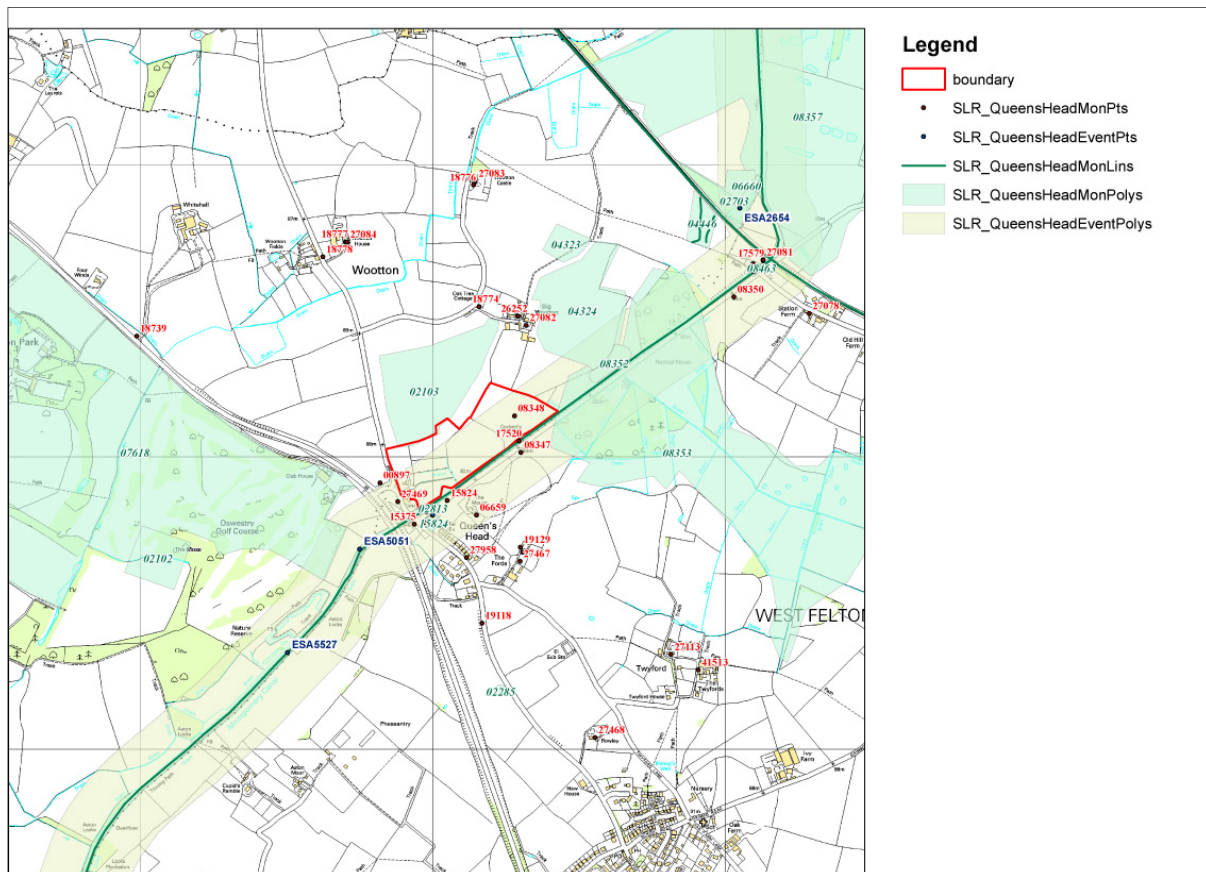
3.1 Archaeological background

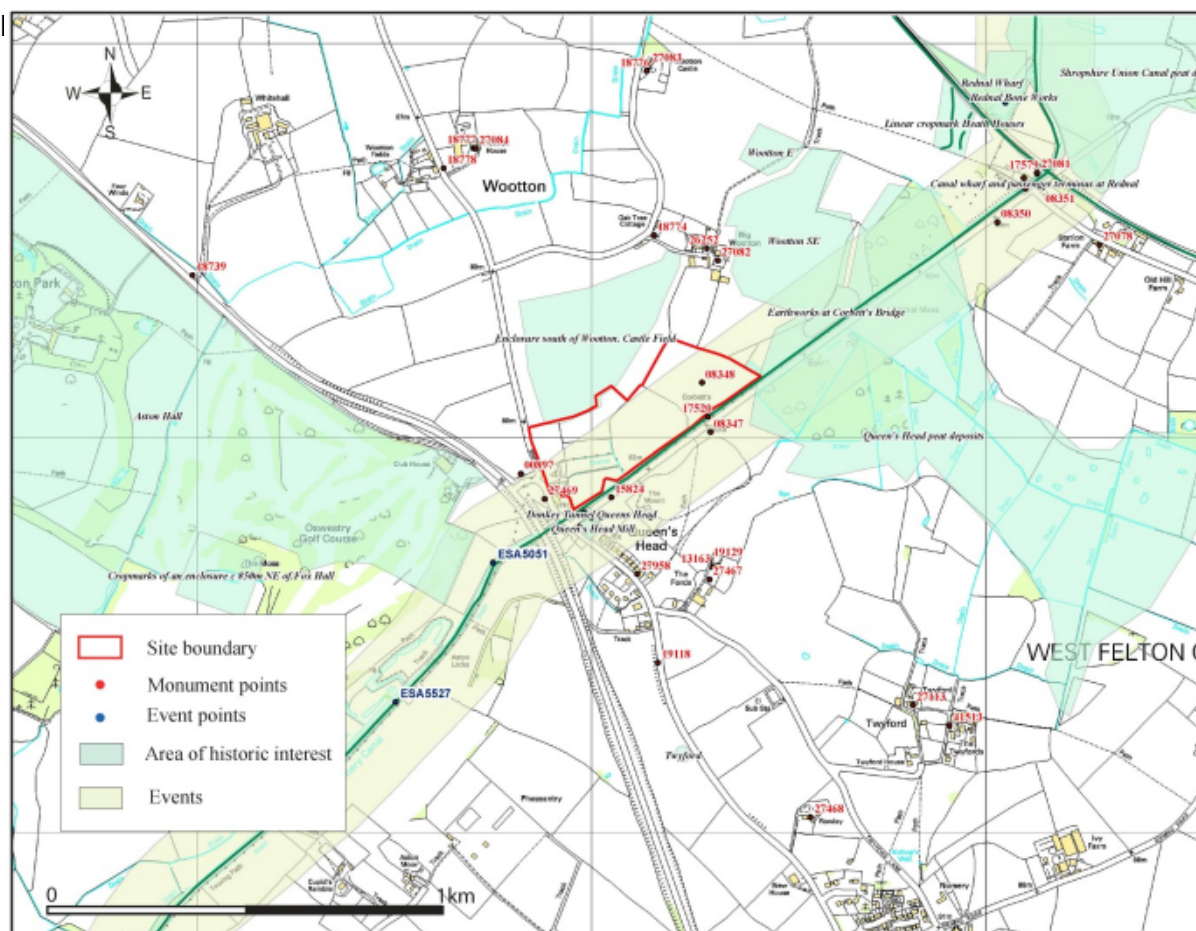
There are no designated heritage assets within the application site, and the application site is not within a World Heritage Site or a Conservation Area. There are no scheduled monuments within the study area, no Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens, but there are 11 listed buildings within 1km of the centre of the application site according to Shropshire HER, and an additional listed building is registered by Heritage Gateway.

Figure 10a-d
Maps showing Shropshire Historic Environment Record data

A = all HER records by PRN identifier; B = HER points by number, areas (Polygons) by name/description; C = detail of west end of application site and Queen's Head; D = detail of Rednal Wharf area

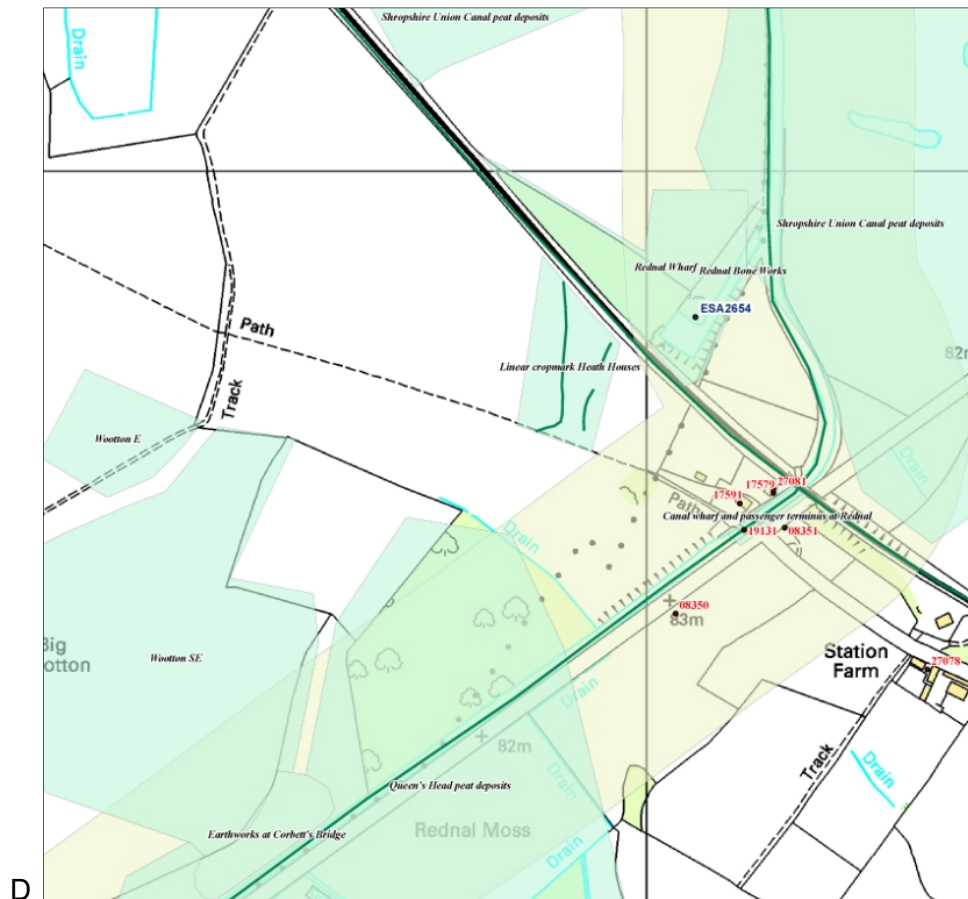
A





C





The baseline data acquired from Shropshire's HER lists 53 entries in the html document. The GIS backing tables include 37 monument records (numbered in Figure 10), three linear monuments and 15 further sites that have been mapped as areas (labelled in Figure 10). Prominent amongst these further records are English Heritage's North-West Wetlands Survey of Queen's Head and Shropshire Union Canal peat deposits. Within the 37 monument records, however, duplication occurs because of a separate survey of historic farm buildings identified from 19th century mapping. This has resulted in 11 buildings have two entries on the list, and Corbett's Bridge (Bridge 74) is also duplicated, which reduces the number of monuments to 25 in total.

In addition seven events (archaeological investigations) are recorded within the study area. These all relate to the canal and include the archaeological landscape survey undertaken by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust as part of the management strategy plan.

3.2 Chronological summary

The earliest records register prehistoric remains including two stone axe hammers at Aston (HER897 adjacent to the western boundary of the application site), and a bronze palstave (HER 898) 700m to the southeast at Twyford, all of Bronze Age date. In addition to these artefacts a Bronze Age burial monument, now reduced by ploughing to a ring-ditch visible as a cropmark, is also located at Twyford (HER 2285) 700m to the south. Queen's Head peat deposit (HER 8535) which lies to the east of the application site is recorded as undated within the HER, but it originated in late Palaeolithic times. This would also apply to the Shropshire Union Canal peat deposit which is identified lying to the north of the application site (HER 8537).

An Iron Age and/or Roman field system represented by enclosure ditches (HER 2103) lies adjacent to the north of the application site (labelled as enclosure south of Wootton, Castle Field on Figure 10D). An arc of ditch which might indicate a further enclosure is recorded at Wootton East (HER 4324; Figure 10A & D); although undated this might also be from an early period. A further site believed to be of Iron Age and/or Roman date comprises cropmarks showing two sides of an enclosure north-east of Fox Hall, 0.75km west of the application site.

There are no other Roman or medieval monuments or chance finds recorded from the study area, and the earliest historical records are for farmhouses of which Wootton Castle is 16th century in origin, The Fords is 17th century, and Wootton House is 18th century. Aston Park is also of 18th century date. Four cottages are recorded from 19th century mapping (one of which is extant and a listed building), as well as ancillary farm buildings attributable to this period.

The main post-medieval development to the historic landscape was construction of the Montgomery branch of the Shropshire Union Canal in 1794 – 1796. This was an 11 mile long section from Frankton locks to Carreghofa to include access to Llanymynech and its limestone. Limekilns developed along the line of the canal to service the local agricultural community, as the product from burning limestone could be spread on acidic soil to make it more fertile.

Post-medieval industrial structures account for 11 entries on the HER, most of which relate to the Montgomery canal and associated activities, including the listed building of Corbett's Bridge (No. 74) which lies on the edge of the application site towards its northeastern end. This is close to earthworks identified by the archaeological landscape survey which lies close to Corbett's Bridge (Figure 10B & D), and one of the cottages plotted from 19th century mapping (HER 8347). Lime-kilns have been identified near Corbett's Bridge within the application area (HER 8348; Figure 10B), and at Queen's Head (HER 8346), adjacent to a barge-house (a listed building) of 19th century date which lies on the south bank of the canal opposite the application site. In this zone also can be found a mill, donkey tunnel and sand-pit, with a wind-mill further east at The Mount (Figure 10C). The old A5 turnpike road is recorded (HER 15375) at Queen's Head, as are two milestones along it (both of which are listed buildings HER 11918, 18739).

3.3 Surveys

English Heritage's North-West Wetlands project sampled the peat deposits at Queen's Head and the Shropshire Union Canal in the 1990s (Leah et al 1998) (Figures 10 A, B and D). The latter was poorly preserved but the Queen's Head deposit was described as covering an extensive area (c.50 – 80ha) with up to 3m of surviving peat. A sample at 2.75m depth had a pollen signature typical of the hazel maximum which dates from Flandrian I (late Palaeolithic/early Mesolithic), whilst at 0.3m depth a second sample contained pollen with greater quantities of oak and alder typical of Flandrian III (which spans the period from the Neolithic/Bronze Age to Iron Age/Roman transition). Charcoal indicated forest clearance and the development of heathland.

An assessment of the potential of this peat deposit stated "*The site is particularly important as it represents a scarce example of a well-preserved peat archive situated in the north-western part of Shropshire*" (ibid, p.168).

Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust's archaeological landscape assessment for the Montgomery Canal Partnership (Jones et al 2003) included a review of existing data and field survey within the area of the application site. This summarized the historic landscape character as "*the canal crosses a low-lying area of former marshland, now drained for*

agriculture". In particular Historic Landscape Characterization Aspect Areas 86 and 89 relate to the application site (Figure 2E of this study shows that 86 lies within Character Area 26: Perrymoor and 89 is included with Character Area 25: Wootton). It identified the West Felton side of the canal as regular fields, enclosure of former medieval open-field strips, whereas Wootton displayed a more irregular pattern indicative of medieval or early post-medieval piecemeal clearance, drainage and enclosure. Queen's Head is described as a canal-side and road-side settlement, part of Perrymoor which comprises small and larger regular, straight-sided fields representing post-medieval drainage of former wetland, mostly following construction of the canal. Figure 3U of this study categorizes much of the application site as of "paleoenvironmental potential".

A geotechnical and land quality survey was undertaken of the application site by Tier Consult in 2010 (see Drawing 1 in Appendix 2 below). This included drilling of 14 window sample boreholes (WS 1 – 14) to a depth of 9m below ground level (bgl), and excavation of 47 trial pits to 3.7m bgl (TP1 – 47) (Blyth 2010 Appendix M). The summary description of the deposit sequence is topsoil extending to 0.55m below ground surface, with alluvial deposits consisting of peat and clay/silt extending to more than 9m bgl with Glaciofluvial sands and gravels in those areas where alluvial deposits did not mask them. Within the sand-pit recorded by OS mapping in 1949 a depth of made-ground up to 6.6m bgl was logged. This consisted of granular material, including clinker, metal, plastic and glass, as well as a brown gravelly sand.

Alluvial deposits were found alongside the canal in the southern half of the application site. On the periphery of the rising ground this was described as a firm or spongy brown pseudo fibrous peat to a depth of c.3m bgl after which recovery became difficult because of wetter conditions, but the peat probably extended to c.5m in depth. Tree trunks were also encountered in these lower deposits (WS12 and 13 in Appendix 2 below). A soft grey silt was found to underlie the peat at its periphery but in the south-western part of the site the peat extended to a depth of c.9m directly on to the Glaciofluvial sands and gravels (WS6, 7, 8, 9 and 13 in Appendix 2 below).

4.0 HISTORIC MAPPING

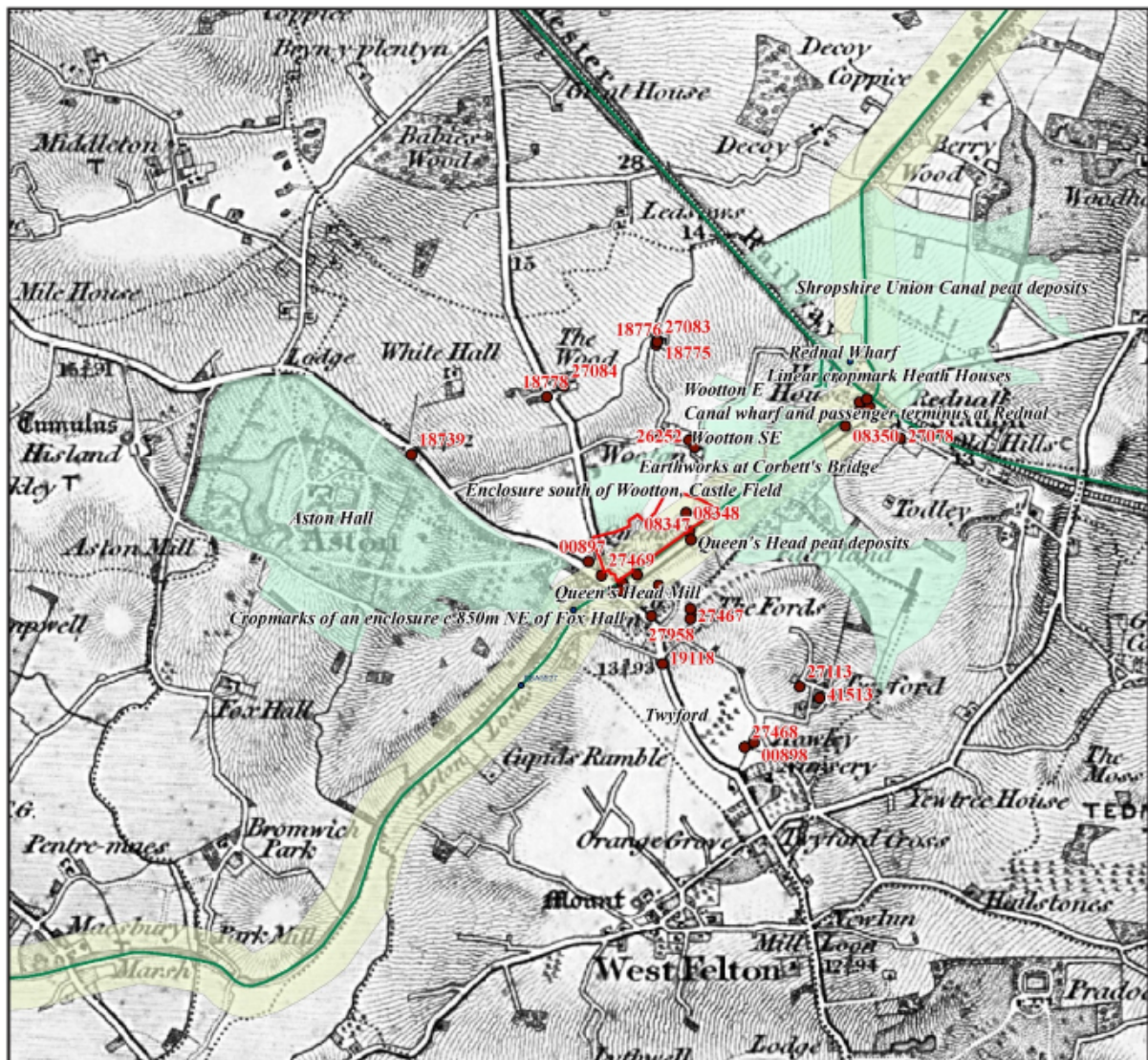
The earliest map consulted is Robert Baugh's map of Shropshire dated to 1808 (Figure 11) which shows the crossroads at Queen's Head, the canal and the canal-side road to Rednal, a windmill (probably at The Mount) and a collection of buildings on the west side of the A5, but no buildings where the existing Queen's Head public house and former farm are located. There is also no place-name attached to Queen's Head, although the Fords is labelled. Milestones at 13 and 14 miles along the A5 from Shrewsbury are identified (now protected as listed buildings), but no detail of the application site itself is apparent.

Figure 11
Robert Baugh's map of Shropshire 1808; application site in red (approximate)



The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping using the Cassini projection is shown in Figure 12 with HER data superimposed. Although this labels Queen's Head and shows the contour of the land rising to the north from the line of the Montgomery Canal, no further detail is provided for the application site. No buildings are depicted in the location of the former Queen's Head Farm. It labels the area of Queen's Head peat deposit as "Fairlyland", thus noting the exceptionally distinctive character of this landscape feature.

Figure 12



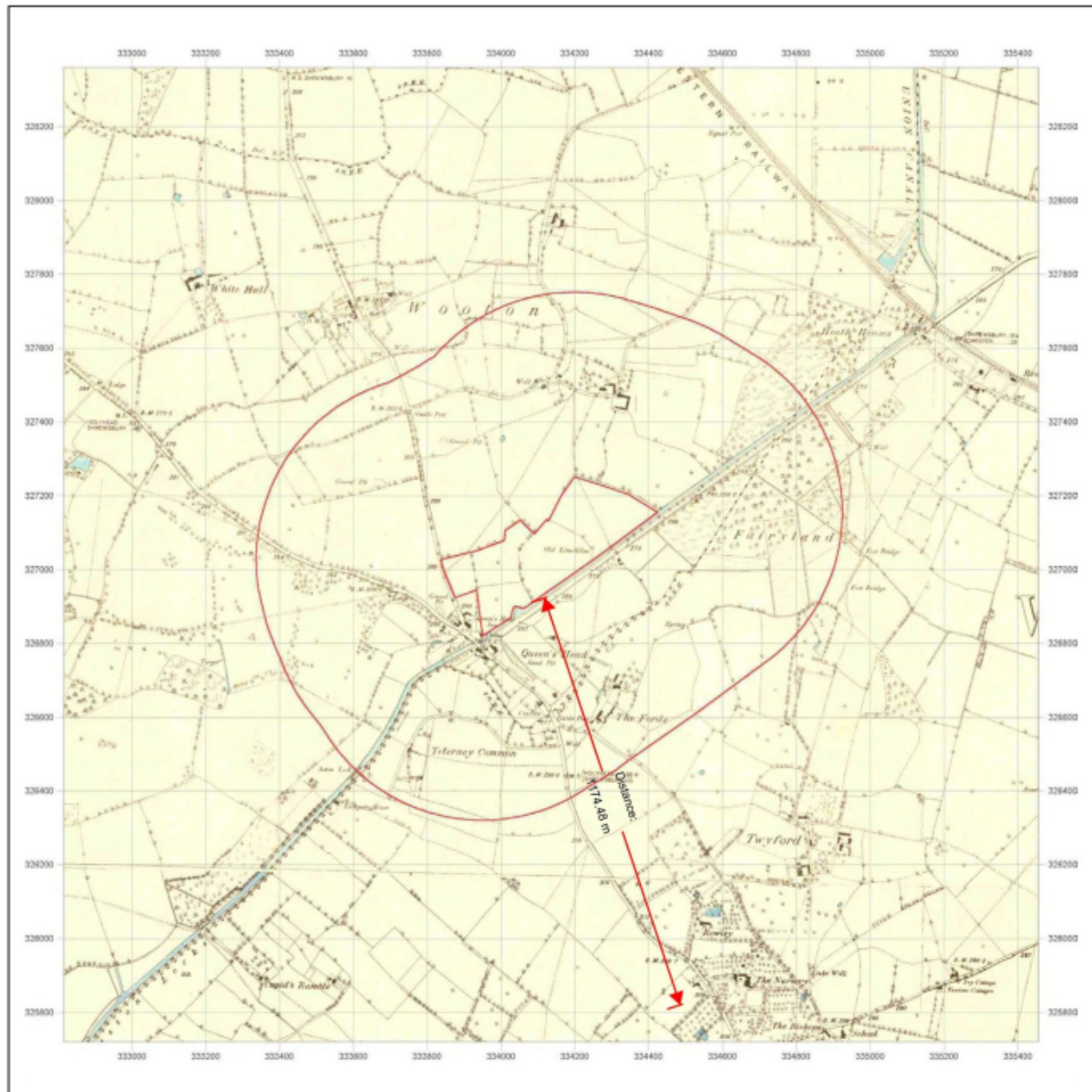
The 1877 OS 1st edition (Figure 13) shows that a footpath ran through the application site from Corbett's Bridge to Wootton Castle, and that two small dots southwest of the bridge but within the application site, are labelled as "*Old Limekilns*". The application site is divided into five fields, with a curving boundary encircling the central enclosure and straight-edged boundaries around the others (most of which are depicted with trees suggestive of hedges). The Queen's Head Inn and barns are shown, as is the mill on the south side of the canal, with a sand-pit and tramway to its east. The tramway leads to the canal next to a crane, but also shows Rednal road passing over it, so this is presumably the "donkey tunnel" referred to by HER records.

These features are more clearly labelled in the 1901 and 1924 revisions (such as “corn mill”), with the latter map showing expansion of the sand-pit behind the mill, as well as a second footpath from Corbett’s Bridge to Wootton. The barge-house first appears on the 1901 revision (Figure 14), and Queen’s Head farm buildings have expanded on this map. The 1949 revision (Figure 15) shows a large sandpit in the eastern most field of the application site, northwest of Corbett’s Bridge. By 1972 this has been in-filled and a drainage ditch subdivides the southwestern field, the Queen’s Head farm complex has expanded with a long shed on the lower land (still extant today), and a house has been constructed on top

of Rustle Hill (Figure 16). This shows the terracing of the natural slope to accommodate the new house.

Figure 13

1st edition 1:10,560 scale Ordnance Survey map 1870s, and detail of west and east end at 1:2500 scale 1877 (from Blyth (Tier) 2010 Groundsure report)



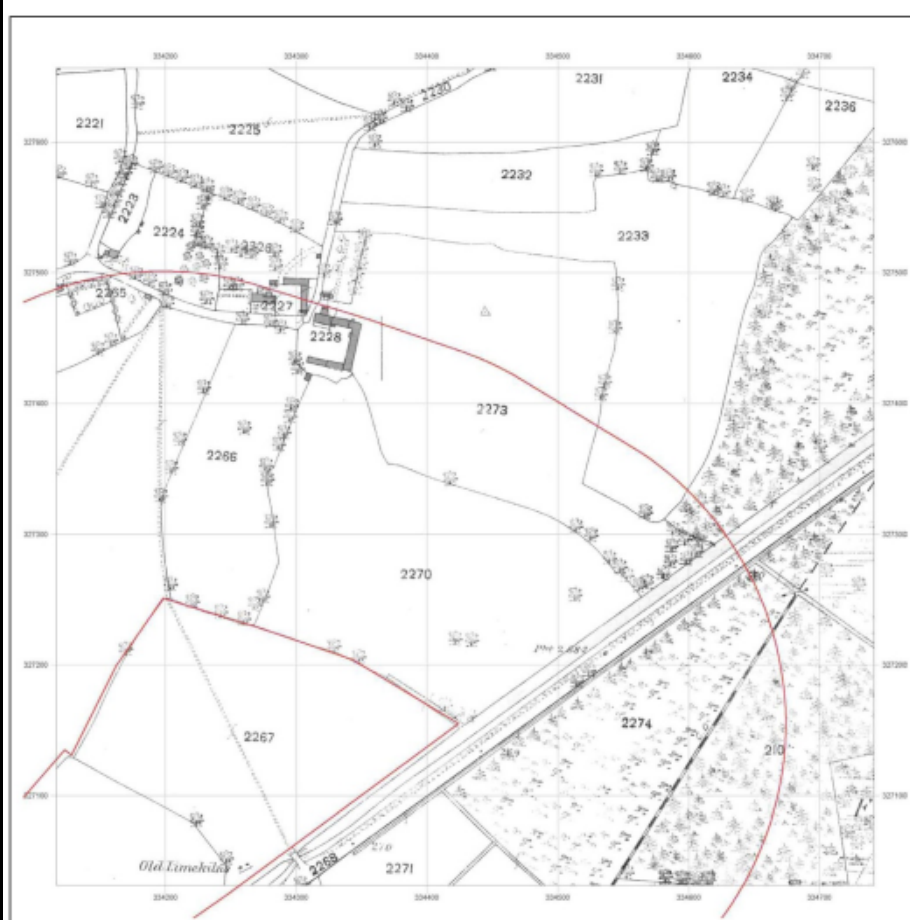


Figure 14
2nd edition OS map showing west and east ends at 1:2500 scale (from Blyth 2010)

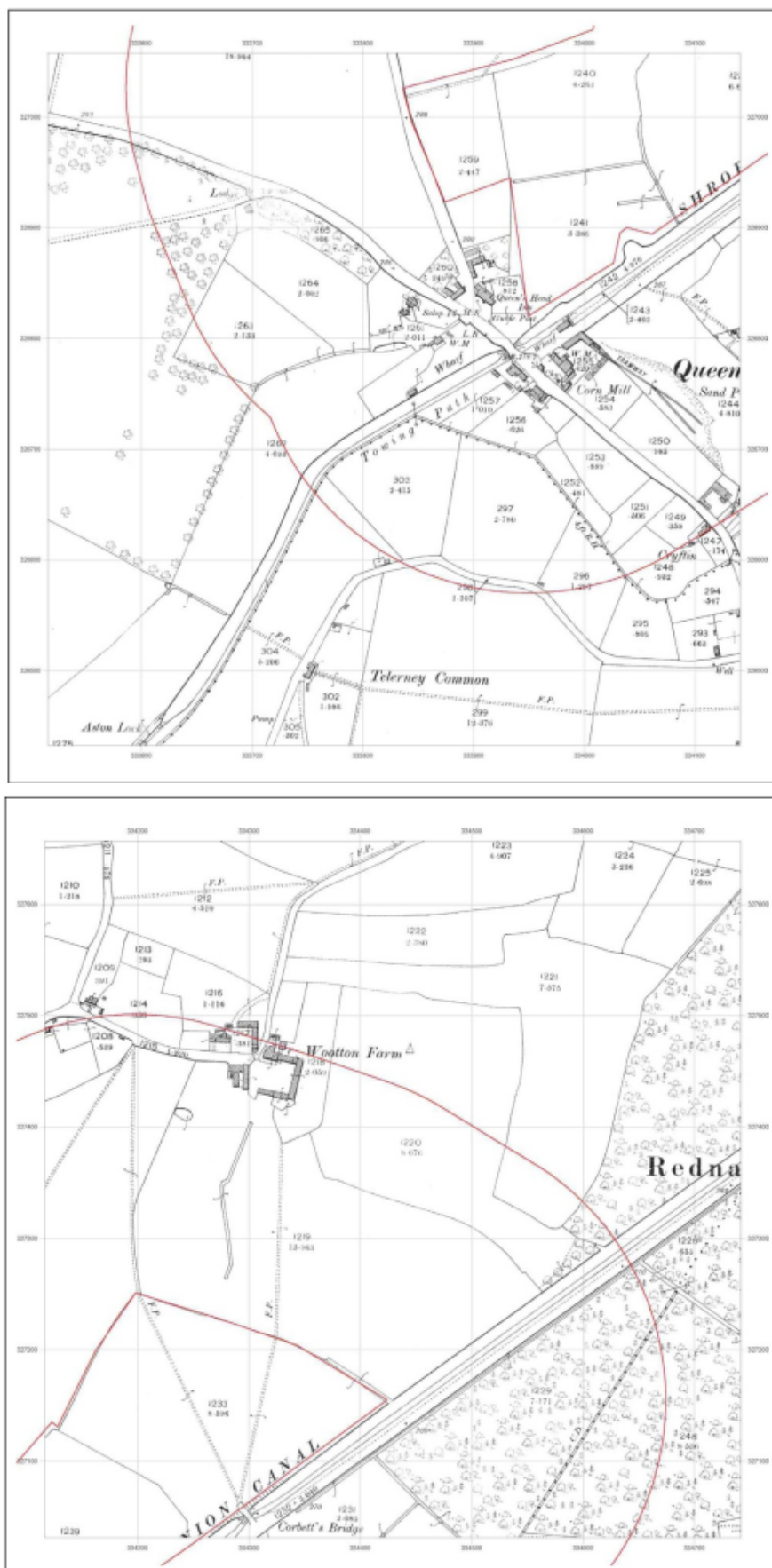


Figure 15
1949 OS map at 1:10,560 scale showing sand pit in eastern fields (from Blyth 2010)

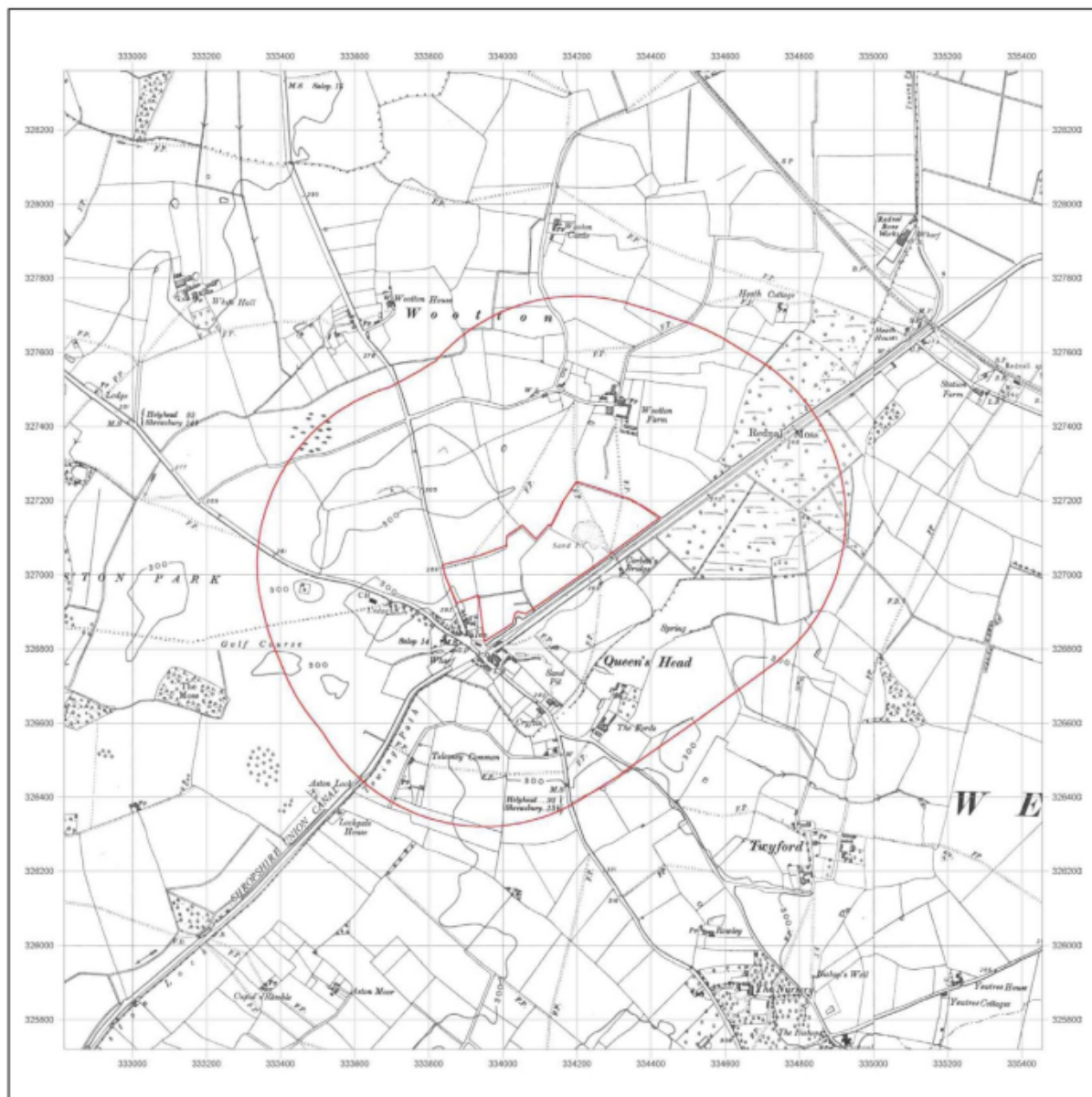
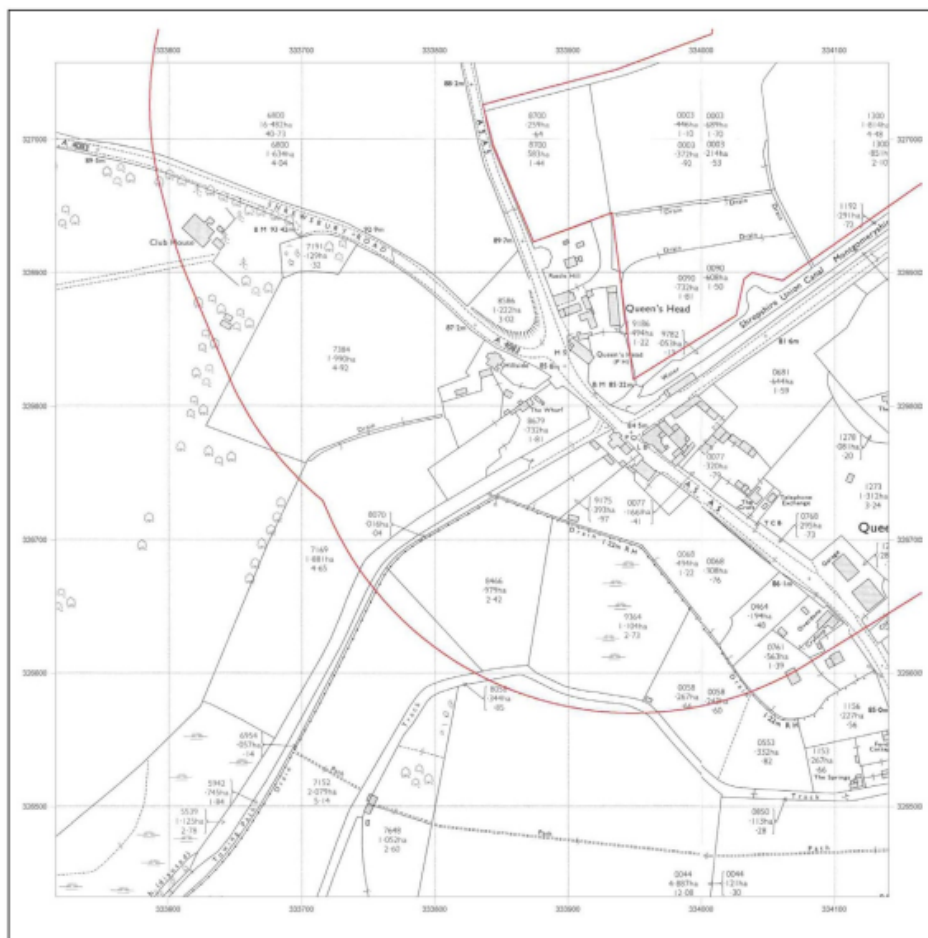


Figure 16
1972 OS map at 1:2500 scale of west end of application site (from Blyth 2010)



5.0 DISCUSSION AND ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The known heritage assets within the setting of the application site are dominated by the Montgomery canal and associated structures. The impact of industrialization during the late 18th century radically transformed this landscape, which had previously been an area of low-lying marshy ground. Prior to the canal there was no settlement at Queen's Head which lies in a valley between West Felton and Twyford to the south, and Aston Park and Wootton to the north. The place-name *The Fords* must relate to an earlier crossing place of a stream which has disappeared due to canalization as part of construction for the Montgomery branch of the Shropshire Union canal. Historic mapping has identified some industrial heritage within the application site, towards its eastern end, namely an infilled sand-pit and two limekilns, (the latter were considered old by the 1st edition 1:2500 OS map of the 1870). The site-walkover identified an additional sand-pit.

Several listed buildings are located within the countryside around the application site, the closest of which relate to the canal, such as Corbett's Bridge (Figure 17) and the barge-house (Figure 18) on the south side of the canal opposite the application site at Queen's Head. The previous farm buildings within the site boundary are of late 19th and 20th century construction and are not listed. Further afield listed buildings include farmhouses such as Wootton Castle, and milestones on the old A5.

Figure 17
Corbett's Bridge looking south



The proposed marina and associated works will change the existing green-field setting for the listed buildings adjacent to the application site, Corbett's Bridge and the barge house. The main area of development, however, is in the southwestern part of the site and will be largely screened from Corbett's Bridge by topography and vegetation. The appreciation of this heritage asset is therefore unlikely to be adversely affected. The barge house will be directly opposite the development, but as this consists of a marina for barges, it is keeping with the setting for the barge house, related to the use of the canal. It will thus not constitute an adverse effect to the setting and in fact enhances appreciation of the significance of the heritage asset, which is seen as desirable within PPS5.

Figure 18
Barge house on south side of Montgomery Canal looking east



It is the earlier heritage of the site, its prehistoric development, however, which is of greater significance for the proposed development. Peat deposits that date from the Mesolithic through to Roman times have previously been identified within close proximity to the application site, and this resource has been recognized as of potential importance for its palaeoenvironmental record. These well-preserved deposits have been briefly investigated as part of the North-West Wetlands Survey in the 1990s and were reported as being c.3m in depth. The recent coring programme within the application site (Blyth 2010) have extended this deposit westwards and also recorded it as extending to over 9m in depth, sometimes interspersed with alluvial clays and sands showing slow and high velocity flooding events. Tree-trunks have also been detected at around 3 – 4m depth, which emphasizes the significance of the peat for waterlogged conditions which would favour preservation of organic remains. This deposit covers an area of c.2ha which discounts an interpretation of it as a kettle hole (usually 10m or less in diameter). The extent and depth gives it potentially of equal regional importance to sites such as Baggy Moor, or Fenns and Whixall Moss.

The potential information that this peat deposit has regarding the development of the prehistoric environment and climate over thousands of years is of high significance. Although there are some early prehistoric remains from the immediate area (Bronze Age stone axe hammers, and burial monuments), slightly further away at Rednal, for example, there are bronze metalwork finds and a significant bronze hoard showing that the local topography was a determining factor in prehistoric land use and related activities. The wetland at Queen's Head could have had a special significance for such activities, especially if this was indeed located close to an ancient crossing point.

By Roman and medieval times the application site would have been occupied by a large area of wet land, a peat bog which was cut through when the Montgomery canal was constructed in the late 18th century. This event, however, would not have affected the

general water-table as the canal was engineered for the natural ground-water level to regulate the level of water in the canal.

In contrast to this wet area, and based upon the previously known archaeological resource, the potential for archaeological remains from the higher parts of the application site can be considered low. Corbett's Bridge may well have been constructed to provide access for the lime kilns shown as "old" on the 1877 OS map. Footpaths then developed from the bridge to service Wootton. Wootton would have been the medieval focus of domestic activity in the area. A predecessor to the A5 turnpike would have crossed the wet area (and presumably a stream) near The Fords to what is now Queen's Head, which can be deduced from the place-name and convergence of roads in this zone. The occurrence of Bronze Age axes at Queen's Head and Twyford, as well as a burial monument at Twyford, along the alignment of the road, suggests that this routeway is very ancient.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The desk-based assessment has reviewed the archaeological evidence for the application site and adjacent area. With the exception of 18th/19th century limekilns and two 20th century sand-pits there are no known archaeological sites within the application site. The proximity of Wootton as a medieval settlement focus suggests a low potential for archaeological remains of this period to extend into the application site. There is minimal evidence for a Roman presence in the local landscape, so there is low potential for this period as well. Geotechnical boreholes, however, have revealed an important zone of deep peat which is of archaeological significance for its evidence on prehistoric environmental conditions and climate. This zone occupies the central and southwestern part of the application site, the location designed for the marina and associated infrastructure. There will therefore be high impact through removal of a substantial part of this peat during construction of the marina.

It is recommended that a programme of sampling of the peat deposits is undertaken in advance of construction so that the character, date and true archaeological potential of the peat deposits can be assessed and an appropriate mitigation strategy designed. Two deep cores would be required to extract a master sequence from the deepest peat, with radiocarbon dating of top and base of deposits and at key intervals between. These cores could be assessed to establish the baseline indicators, through studies of macro- and micro-fossils, invertebrates and pollen. The results would help in establishing what potential might exist for Bronze Age or earlier archaeological remains to lie buried within these deposits.

7.0 REFERENCES

Blyth J. 2010 *Preliminary Site Assessment of Land at Queens Head, Oswestry, Shropshire* Tier Environmental August 2010

Jones N.W., Silvester R.J., and Britnell W.J., 2003 *Montgomery Canal Conservation Management Strategy: Landscape Archaeology Assessment Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Report No. 550*

Leah M., Wells C.E., Stamper P., Huckerby E., and Welch C. 1998 *The Wetlands of Shropshire and Staffordshire North West Wetlands Survey 5 Lancaster University Imprints 7*

Shropshire Historic Environment Record

Heritage Gateway

8.0 CLOSURE

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Limited with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with the client. Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of Capital Construction Management and Morris Leisure; no warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.










Appendix 1 HER data


ID	Name	Date	Description
898	Find Spot in 1867 of a bronze palstave at Twyford	Bronze Age	Bronze age palstave found in 1867, E of the pool in Rowley Orchard, Twyford
2285	Twyford	Bronze Age	a ring ditch of Bronze Age date
897	Find Spot in 1896-7 (and later) of an stone axe hammer at Aston gravel pit	Bronze Age	Two Bronze Age perforated stone axe hammers found separately in the same gravel pit at Aston
8353	Queen's Head peat deposits	Prehistoric	An extensive area (c50-80ha) of relict mire peats has been identified with up to 3m of surviving peats. The deposits have considerable palaeoenvironmental potential and further work may provide evidence for the impact of prehistoric human activity in what is presently a poorly studied part of the country
8357	Shropshire Union Canal peat deposits	Prehistoric	An extensive area (c100ha) of relict mire peats has been identified with up to 1.25m of surviving peats which have been severely truncated by arable cultivation
2103	Enclosure south of Wootton, Castle Field	Prehistoric Roman	Cropmarks of a series of conjoined sub rectangular enclosures, possibly a field system of Iron Age or Roman in date
2102	Cropmarks of an enclosure c 850m NE of Fox Hall	Prehistoric Roman	Cropmarks of two sides of a single-ditched rectangular enclosure of probable Iron Age to Roman date
4323	Wootton E	Prehistoric?	Arc of a possible circular enclosure
18775	Wootton Castle , Wootton	Medieval	a farmhouse of 16th to 17th century date. The site is protected by Grade II Listing
27083	Wootton Castle	Medieval	Linear farm, medieval and 17th century in date
4324	Wootton SE	Post-medieval	Linear cropmarks, probably recently removed field boundaries extant on the six inch Base Map
4446	Linear cropmark Heath Houses	Post-medieval	A linear cropmark feature running N/S and starting to curve to the SW at the S end of the field in which it is visible
6659	Possible windmill site at The Mount, Queen's Head	Post-medieval	Windmill depicted on the Oswestry (Aston, Hisland & Wootton) Tithe map of 1838; is the same building known as The Mount
7618	Aston Hall	Post-medieval	Gardens and park of c 62 ha, laid out by William Emes in the late 18th century as the setting for a small country house
13163	The Fords, QUEENS HEAD, West Felton	Post-medieval	An early 17th century farmhouse, which is protected by Grade II Listing.
17579	Heath House, REDNAL	Post-medieval	A 17th century timber framed house. In the late 18th century the integral byre at the right end was extended, and a scullery added at the left end. The building is protected by Grade II Listing
18739	Milestone at NGR SJ 3299 2742 on A4083	Post-medieval	a milestone of 19th century date. The site is protected by Grade II Listing
18774	Oak Tree Cottage, Wootton	Post-medieval	a hall house of medieval to post medieval date. The site is protected by Grade II Listing
18776	Outbuilding apx 15m S of Wootton Castle, Wootton	Post-medieval	a possible threshing barn of 17th century date. The site is protected by Grade II Listing
18777	Wootton House, Wootton	Post-medieval	This site represents: a farmhouse of 18th century date. The site is protected by Grade II Listing.
18778	Pump and Basin apx 60m SW of Wootton House, Wootton	Post-medieval	a trough of 19th to 20th century date, a pump of 19th to 20th century date. The site is protected by Grade II Listing
19118	Milestone, old A5, South of Queens Head	Post-medieval	An early 19th century milestone, with cast iron metal plate, which is protected by Grade II Listing





ID	Name	Date	Description
19129	Pump and basin apx 2m N of The Fords QUEENS HEAD	Post-medieval	a pump of post medieval date. The site is protected by Grade II Listing
8347	Probable site of cottage just south of Corbett's Bridge	Post-medieval	Probable cottage depicted on the Oswestry (Aston, Hisland & Wootton) Tithe map of 1838
8350	Site of house c130m SW of Heath Cottage, Rednal Moss	Post-medieval	Cottage depicted on West Felton (Sutton) Tithe map of 1838
8351	Site of house c50m SE of Heath Cottage, Rednal Moss	Post-medieval	Cottage depicted on the West Felton (Sutton) Tithe map of 1838
8352	Earthworks at Corbett's Bridge	Post-medieval	Earthworks of uncertain form, but certainly including at least two relict field gullies and probably other features as well. All lie on a valley floor location immediately below a river terrace scarp
41513	Cartshed, converted to Garage, Cowhouse and Loose Box, at The Twyford	Post-medieval	19th. century: Ph1. Cartshed, converted to Ph2. Garage, Cowhouse and Loose Box. MATERIALS etc:- Walls: Sandstone, . Roof Materials, Shape and Construction: Thin Slate, Gabled, King Post Bolted. V Struts. Machine Cut. Through Purlins
26252	Little Wootton	Post-medieval	19th century regular courtyard L-plan
27078	Station Farm	Post-medieval	19th century L-plan farm
27081	Heath House	Post-medieval	17th century farmhouse
27082	Wootton Farm	Post-medieval	Full Regular Courtyard. Additional Plan Details: Presence of small second yard with one main yard evident. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 19th Century
27084	Wootton House Farm	Post-medieval	Loose Courtyard with farm buildings on one side of the yard. Additional Plan Details: None. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 18th Century
27113	Twyford Farm	Post-medieval	Twyford Farm, linear farmstead part of a loose farmstead cluster
27467	The Fords	Post-medieval	Loose Courtyard comprising an L- Plan range with detached buildings to the third side of the yard. Presence of small second yard with one main yard evident. Date Evidence from Farmhouse: 17th Century.
27468	Rowley	Post-medieval	Farmhouse set away from yard.
27469	Queens Head	Post-medieval	Queens Head, a farmstead Dispersed with multiple yards.
927	Montgomery Canal	18th century	Cutting from Hordley westwards towards Llanymynech began early in 1794
2703	Rednal Wharf	18th century	Canal basin and wharf at Rednal on the Montgomery canal
17520	Corbetts Bridge (Bridge No 74), SHROPSHIRE UNION CANAL	18th century	A canal bridge, circa 1796, which is protected by Grade II Listing.
19131	Bridge No 74 SHROPSHIRE UNION CANAL (Montgomeryshire Branch)	18th century	a canal bridge of post medieval date. The site is protected by Grade II Listing
15375	Toll House, A5, Queen's Head	18th century	The site of a 18th/19th century toll house, since demolished
8346	Limekilns at Queen's Head	18th century	Limekilns depicted on the Oswestry (Aston, Hisland & Wootton) Tithe map of 1838
8348	Limekiln near Corbett's Bridge	18th century	Limekiln Field named on the Oswestry (Aston, Hisland & Wootton) Tithe map of 1838
2813	Donkey Tunnel Queens Head	19th century	Tunnel, brick lined, which passes under the Queens Head to Rednal road-tramlines still in place. Connects the small sand pit on east side of road with warehouse alongside canal-trams were pulled by a donkey

ID	Name	Date	Description
6660	Rednal Bone Works	19th century	Windmill depicted on the Oswestry (Aston, Hisland & Wootton) Tithe map of 1838
17519	Disused barge house, SHROPSHIRE UNION CANAL (Montgomeryshire Branch)	19th century	A probable late 19th century boat house, which is protected by Grade II Listing.
17591	Canal Warehouse, Rednal	19th century	A mid 19th century, brick and timber framed canal warehouse. It is protected by Grade II Listing because it is a rare surviving example of a rural, canal/road transshipment warehouse, of a type once more common on the Shropshire Union Canal system.
15824	Queen's Head Mill	19th century	This site represents: a watermill of unknown date
8444	Shrewsbury & Chester Railway	19th century	Oswestry & Chester Railway (SOCR) was authorised by Parliament in 1845
8463	Canal wharf and passenger terminus at Rednal	19th century	a canal wharf of 19th century date
8349	Sand pit at Queen's Head	20th century	Sand pit depicted on the Oswestry (Aston, Hisland & Wootton) Tithe map of 1838


Appendix 2 Selected Borehole Logs showing deep peat


						Tier Consult Ltd Tel: 01244 333 080 www.tierconsult.co.uk			Borehole No WS6 Sheet 1 of 1		
Project Name Queens Head, Shropshire				Project No. T/HO/855		Co-ords: -				Hole Type WS	
Location: The Queens Head Pub, Oswestry, Shropshire						Level: 80.80 m AOD				Scale 1:50	
Client: Capital Construction Management						Dates: 09/09/2010				Logged By JB	
Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (mAOD)	Legend	Stratum Description			
		Depth (m)	Type	Results							
	 				0.20	80.80		Firm brown sandy CLAY with a high proportion of rootlets. (TOP SOIL)			
								Pseudo-fibrous dark brown PEAT. (ALLUVIUM)			
					3.00	77.80		Very soft pseudo-fibrous brown PEAT. (ALLUVIUM)			
					4.00	76.80		Very soft pseudo-fibrous dark brown PEAT. (ALLUVIUM)			
					6.20	74.60		Firm brown slightly clayey PEAT. (ALLUVIUM)			
		7.00	SPT	N=10 (3,3, 3,3,2,2)	6.80	74.00		Medium brown very gravelly SAND. Gravel is subrounded to rounded fine to coarse sandstone. (GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS)			
					7.45	73.35		End of Borehole at 7.45 m			
	</										







		Tier Consult Ltd Tel: 01244 333 080 www.tierconsult.co.uk		Borehole No WS7 Sheet 1 of 1	
Project Name Queens Head, Shropshire		Project No. T/10/855		Co-ords: -	
Location: The Queens Head Pub, Oswestry, Shropshire		Level: 80.75 m AOD		Scale 1:50	
Client: Capital Construction Management		Dates: 09/09/2010		Logged By JB	

Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing		Depth (m)	Level (m AOD)	Legend	Stratum Description	
		Depth (m)	Type					
	▼			0.30	80.45		Firm brown slightly sandy CLAY with a high proportion of rootlets (TOP SOIL)	1
	▼			1.50	79.25		Pseudo-fibrous dark brown PEAT (ALLUVIUM)	2
							No recovery. Very soft. (ALLUVIUM)	3
				4.00	76.75		Very soft pseudo-fibrous dark brown PEAT (ALLUVIUM)	4
								5
								6
								7
								8
				9.00	71.75		End of Borehole at 9.00 m	9


Remarks: 1) Terminated at full length.
2) Groundwater strike at 1.50m bgl. Rose to 0.60m bgl in 20 minutes.
3) Very soft ground 1.50m to 9.00m bgl that is likely to collapse.

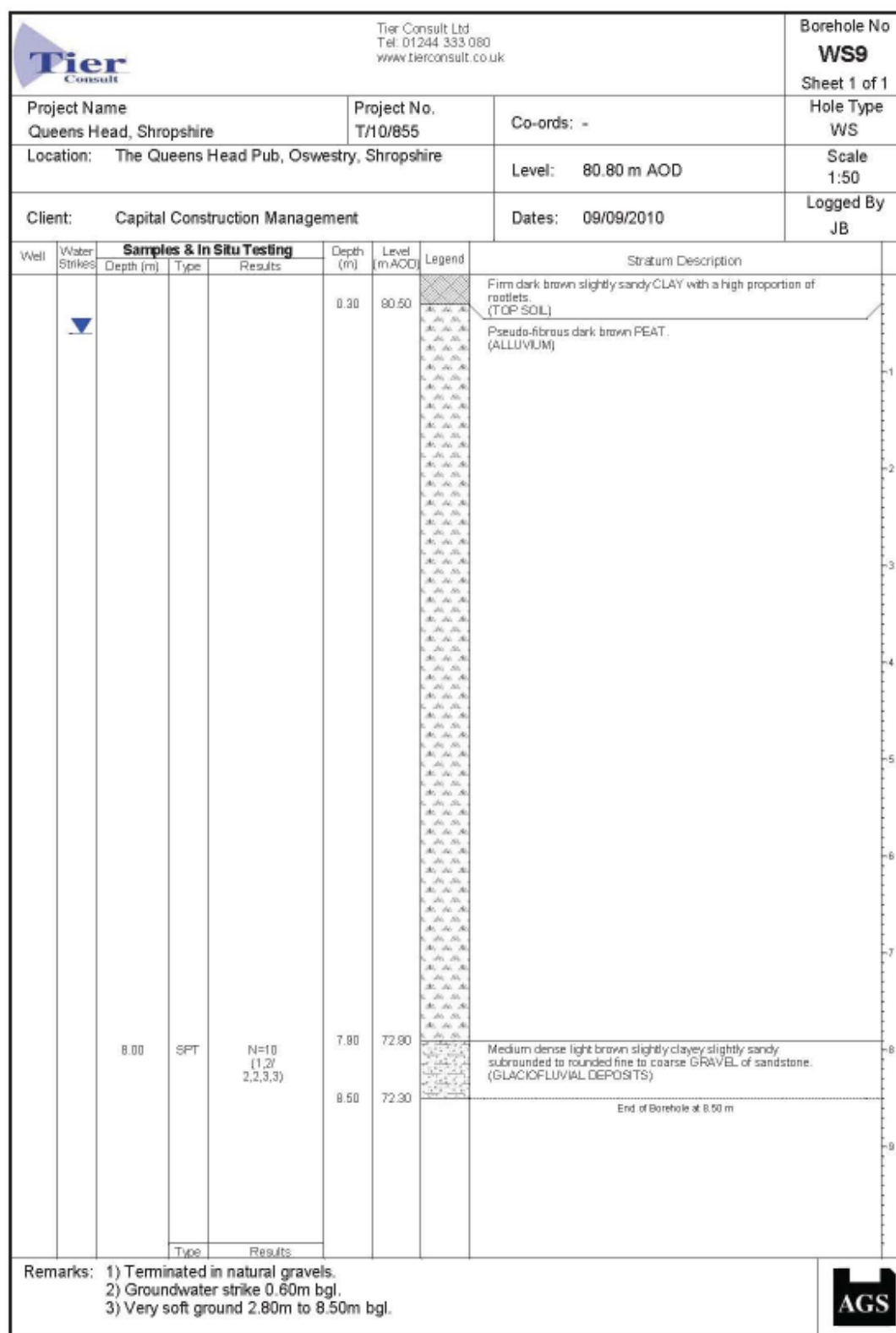


		Tier Consult Ltd Tel: 01244 333 080 www.tierconsult.co.uk		Borehole No WS8 Sheet 1 of 1	
Project Name Queens Head, Shropshire		Project No. T/10/855		Co-ords: -	
Location: The Queens Head Pub, Oswestry, Shropshire		Level: 80.64 m AOD		Scale 1:50	
Client: Capital Construction Management		Dates: 09/09/2010		Logged By JB	

Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing		Depth (m)	Level (mAOD)	Legend	Stratum Description			
		Depth (m)	Results							
				0.30	80.34	 Firm dark brown slightly sandy CLAY with a high proportion of rootlets (TOP SOIL)				
				0.80	79.74		 Pseudo-fibrous dark brown PEAT (ALLUVIUM)			
				1.00	79.64			 Light grey gravelly SAND. Gravel is subrounded to rounded fine to coarse of sandstone (ALLUVIUM)	1	
									 Light brown slightly sandy fibrous PEAT (ALLUVIUM)	
				4.50	78.14	 Very soft pseudo-fibrous dark brown PEAT. Sand band 8.00m to 8.20m bgl (ALLUVIUM)				
				9.00	71.64		End of Borehole at 9.00 m			

Remarks: 1) Terminated at full length.
2) Groundwater strike at 2.20m bgl, rose to 0.50m bgl after 20 minutes.
3) Very soft ground from 4.50m to 9.00m bgl.





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Project Name Queens Head, Shropshire				Project No. T/HO/855		Co-ords: -		Hole Type WS
Location: The Queens Head Pub, Oswestry, Shropshire						Level: 80.82 m AOD		Scale 1:50
Client: Capital Construction Management						Dates: 09/09/2010		Logged By JB
Well	Water Strikes	Samples & In Situ Testing			Depth (m)	Level (mAOD)	Legend	Stratum Description
		Depth (m)	Type	Results				
	▼ ▽				0.30	80.52		Firm dark brown slightly sandy CLAY with a high proportion of rootlets (TOP SOIL)
								Pseudo-fibrous dark brown PEAT, Tree trunk 4.50m to 5.00m bgl. (ALLUVIUM)
					5.70	75.12		Very soft slightly sandy SILT. (ALLUVIUM)
					6.20	74.62		Dense grey very sandy subrounded to rounded fine to coarse GRAVEL of sandstone (GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS)
		7.00	SPT	N=19 (5,5/ 5,4,5,5)	7.45	73.37		End of Borehole at 7.45 m
			Type	Results				

Remarks:

- 1) Terminated in natural gravel.
- 2) Groundwater strike at 1.90m bgl, rose to 0.80m bgl after 20 minutes.
- 3) Borehole stable.

[illegible]

Drawing 1: Borehole and test-pit location plan; previous area of infilled sand-pit shown as made ground, and significant depth of peat with deepest boreholes labelled in SW part of site





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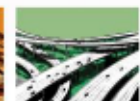
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