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**Coly Anchor Housing Development,  
Kinnerley, Shropshire.  
August 2013**

**aeon archaeology**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment  
Project Code: A0023  
Report no. 0019

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# **Coly Anchor Housing Development, Kinnerley, Shropshire. August 2013**

Report no. 0019 v1.0

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Aeon Archaeology

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Project Code: A0023

Date: 10/08/2013

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## 1.0 Non Technical Summary



## **1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by David Parker Planning Associates to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed new housing development as part of a full planning application at Kinnerley, Oswestry, Shropshire.

The archaeological desk-based assessment did not identify any upstanding archaeological remains within the proposed development area and no archaeological sites were depicted on any of the historical mapping. The lack of any physical or cartographic evidence for archaeological remains coupled with the fact that the site occupies the floodplain of the Weir Brook suggests that there is low potential for the presence of preserved unknown buried archaeological remains at the site. As such no recommendations are made for any further archaeological assessment or mitigatory measures.



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## 2.0 Introduction, Aims and Project Design

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION, AIMS AND PROJECT DESIGN

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by David Parker Planning Associates to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed new housing development as part of a full planning application (**13/00615/FUL**). The scheme is to include the construction of twelve houses with access roads and landscaping, within a rectangular shaped piece of land spanning a single grazing field and measuring 0.7 hectares. The site is centred on **NGR SJ 33964 20673** and is bordered by Bankfields Lane to the north, Coly Anchor to the south, and Weir Brook to the east, within the town of Kinnerley, Oswestry, Shropshire (figure 1).

A mitigation brief was not prepared for this scheme by the Shropshire Council Historic Environment Team, however a consultee response to the application by the Principal Archaeologist stated that:

*‘No development approved by this permission shall commence until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI). This written scheme shall be approved in writing by the Planning Authority prior to the commencement of works’.*

This archaeological desk-based assessment is for the proposed development area. As part of the archaeological desk-based assessment a 1.0km search area centred on the proposed development site was utilised for a search of the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER). This provided a background historical narrative of the area and included source material from the Shropshire Archives and Record Office. Information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings was obtained from English Heritage.

The following report conforms to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, rev. 2007).

The archaeological desk-based assessment considered the following:

- (i) The history of the site;
- (ii) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally;
- (iii) The potential impact of the proposed development on known sites of archaeological importance including their setting.

The archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in four stages:

- (i) Archival research
- (ii) Field visit/site walkover of all accessible areas
- (iii) Written report
- (iv) Project archive



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## 3.0 Methods and Techniques

### **3.0 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES**

#### **3.1 Archival research**

The archaeological desk-based assessment involved the study of the following records:

- The regional Historic Environment Register (Historic Environment Team, Environment Group, Shropshire Council, Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury Shropshire) was examined for information concerning the study area. This included an examination of the core HER, and secondary information held within the record which includes unpublished reports, the 1:2500 County Series Ordnance Survey maps, and the National Archaeological Record index cards.
- The National Monuments Record (NMR, English Heritage Archive, The Engine House, Fire Fly Avenue, Swindon, SN2 2EH) was checked for sites additional to the HER.
- Information about Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments from English Heritage was examined in the regional HER. The Register of Outstanding and Special Historic Landscapes and the Register of Parks and Gardens was checked, and also the location of World Heritage Sites.
- Secondary sources were examined, including works held within the regional libraries. Indices to relevant journals, including county history and archaeology society journals and national society journals were checked. Also at this stage 19<sup>th</sup> century topographical dictionaries, antiquarian tours and trade directories were examined where relevant.
- Evidence from aerial photographs was collated.
- Archive maps were consulted in the Shropshire Archives (Castle Gates, Shrewsbury, SY1 2AQ). This included the relevant estate maps and tithe maps, and information from Land Tax Assessments. Where relevant antiquarian prints and photographs from the national and regional archives were examined.
- Results from previous archaeological work within the area was reviewed.

#### **3.2 Site walkover**

The site walkover was carried out on 7<sup>th</sup> August 2013 by Richard Cooke BA MA MIFA, archaeological contractor and consultant at Aeon Archaeology. The weather conditions were ideal for the field search being both bright and clear. All archaeological sites and view points were photographed using a digital SLR (Canon 550D) set to maximum resolution.

#### **3.3 Desk-based assessment report**

All features identified from the archival research and site walkover were assessed and allocated to categories of international, national, regional/county, local and none/unknown importance as listed in section 6.0. These are intended to place the archaeological feature within a geographical context of importance and thus help inform the most suitable level of mitigatory response. The criteria used for allocating features to categories of importance are based on existing statutory designations and, for non-designated assets, the Secretary of

State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduling Ancient Monuments; these are set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

### **3.4 Project archive**

A full archive including plans, photographs and written material was prepared. All plans, photographs and written descriptions were labelled and cross-referenced using Aeon Archaeology pro-formas. A draft copy of the report was sent to the client and upon written approval from them copies of the report will be sent to the regional HER (Historic Environment Team, Environment Group, Shropshire Council, Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire). All notes, plans, and photographs arising from the desk-based assessment are stored at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0023**.



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## 4.0 Archaeological and Topographical Background

## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 Topographic Description**

The site comprises a plot of land totalling 0.7 hectares within the township of Kinnerley, Oswestry, Shropshire. Kinnerley is a small village located between the villages of Argoed in the west and Dovaston in the east. The site consists of one field of improved pasture forming a rectangular shape, bordered by Bankfields Lane to the north, Coly Anchor to the south, and Weir Brook to the east.

The site boundaries are defined by wooden post and wire fencing as well as a fairly recently planted hedgerow to the west. To the east it is bordered by the stream Weir Brook and occupies a part of its traditional flood plain. The proposed development land is relatively flat and occupies a height of 66.0m Ordnance Datum at the northern end, falling to 65.0m Ordnance Datum at the southern end. The site lies within the historic parish of Kinnerley.

The site bedrock comprises the Wilmslow Sandstone Formation, a sandstone sedimentary bedrock that formed approximately 242 to 248 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was dominated by hot deserts. Above this lies Glaciolacustrine deposits of Devensian clay and silt. A superficial deposit that formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by Ice Age conditions (British Geological Survey).

### **4.2 Statutory and non-statutory designations**

#### **4.2.1 Non-designated monument points from the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (figure 1)**

The Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER) maintains a register of non-designated archaeological sites represented as single point data or as polygons. These are identified through their Preferred Reference number (PrefRef). These include sites which are of archaeological/historical interest, artefact find spots, documentary evidence, and locations of past events such as archaeological projects.

There are thirty-five non-designated monument points and nine polygons within 1.0km of the boundary of the proposed development site (see appendix I) but no monuments are located within the development area.

The site lies in close proximity to the following:

- (i) Approximately 81.0m north of the post-medieval *Farm Hall Mill, Kinnerley* (PrefRef:14289);
- (ii) Approximately 160.0m southeast of the post-medieval *Site of the Old School, Kinnerley* (PrefRef:17251);
- (iii) Approximately 208.0m southeast of the medieval *Churchyard cross remains and steps approx 15m south of the nave of the Church of St Mary* (PrefRef:19329);
- (iv) Approximately 219.0m southeast of the post-medieval *Church of St Mary, Kinnerley* (PrefRef:13018);
- (v) Approximately 224.0m southeast of the medieval *Font approx 2m west of the porch of the Church of St Mary* (PrefRef:19330);



- (vi) Approximately 266.0m northeast of the *Circular enclosure of unknown date* (PrefRef:04227).

#### 4.2.2 Listed Buildings (figure 2)

The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport holds a List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, considered to be of national importance. Compiled under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the List includes structures from boundary walls and telephone boxes to cathedrals. Listing gives statutory protection and restrictions apply. Consent may be required for works to, or that affect the setting of, a Listed Building and the Local Planning Authority conservation officer should be consulted if in doubt.

There are seven Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the proposed development area (see appendix I) but none lie within the site boundary. The site lies in close proximity to the following:

- (i) Approximately 208.0m southeast of the grade II Listed Building of the medieval *Churchyard cross remains and steps approx 15m south of the nave of the Church of St Mary* (ListEntry:1,307,907);
- (ii) Approximately 219.0m southeast of the grade II\* Listed Building of the post-medieval *Church of St Mary, Kinnerley* (ListEntry: 1,054,675);
- (iii) Approximately 224.0m southeast of the grade II Listed Building of the medieval *Font approx 2m west of the porch of the Church of St Mary* (ListEntry: 1,054,676);

#### 4.2.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (figure 2)

Scheduled monuments are those considered to be monuments of national importance. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for any work to a designated monument. Any works within a Scheduled area will require SMC; this includes non-invasive techniques such as geophysics or field-walking.

There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within 1.0km of the proposed development area (see appendix I) but none lie within the site boundary. The site lies in close proximity to the following:

- (i) Approximately 587.0m north of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of *Belan Bank motte and bailey castle 250m east of Farm Hall* (ListEntry:1,014,622).

#### 4.2.4 Historic Parks and Gardens

English Heritage holds a Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. These Registered landscapes are graded I, II\* or II, and include private gardens, public parks and other green spaces. They are valued for their design, diversity and historical importance. Inclusion on the Register brings no additional statutory controls, but there is a presumption in favour of conservation of the designated site. Local authorities are required to consult Cadw on applications affecting sites Registered as grade I or II\* and the Garden History Society on sites of all grades.

There are no historic parks and gardens within the site boundary or within 1.0km of the proposed development area.

#### 4.2.5 Conservation Areas

A Conservation Area is an area considered worthy of preservation or enhancement because of its special architectural or historic interest, "the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance," as required by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Section 69 and 70). There are additional planning controls over certain works carried out within the Conservation Area. The designation does not preclude development from taking place, but does require that developments preserve or enhance the historic character of the area, for example by ensuring that newly constructed buildings are of a high quality design. Conservation Area status also removes some permitted development rights that apply in undesignated areas.

There are no conservation areas within the site boundary or within 1.0km of the proposed development area.

#### 4.2.6 Historic Landscape Areas (figure 3)

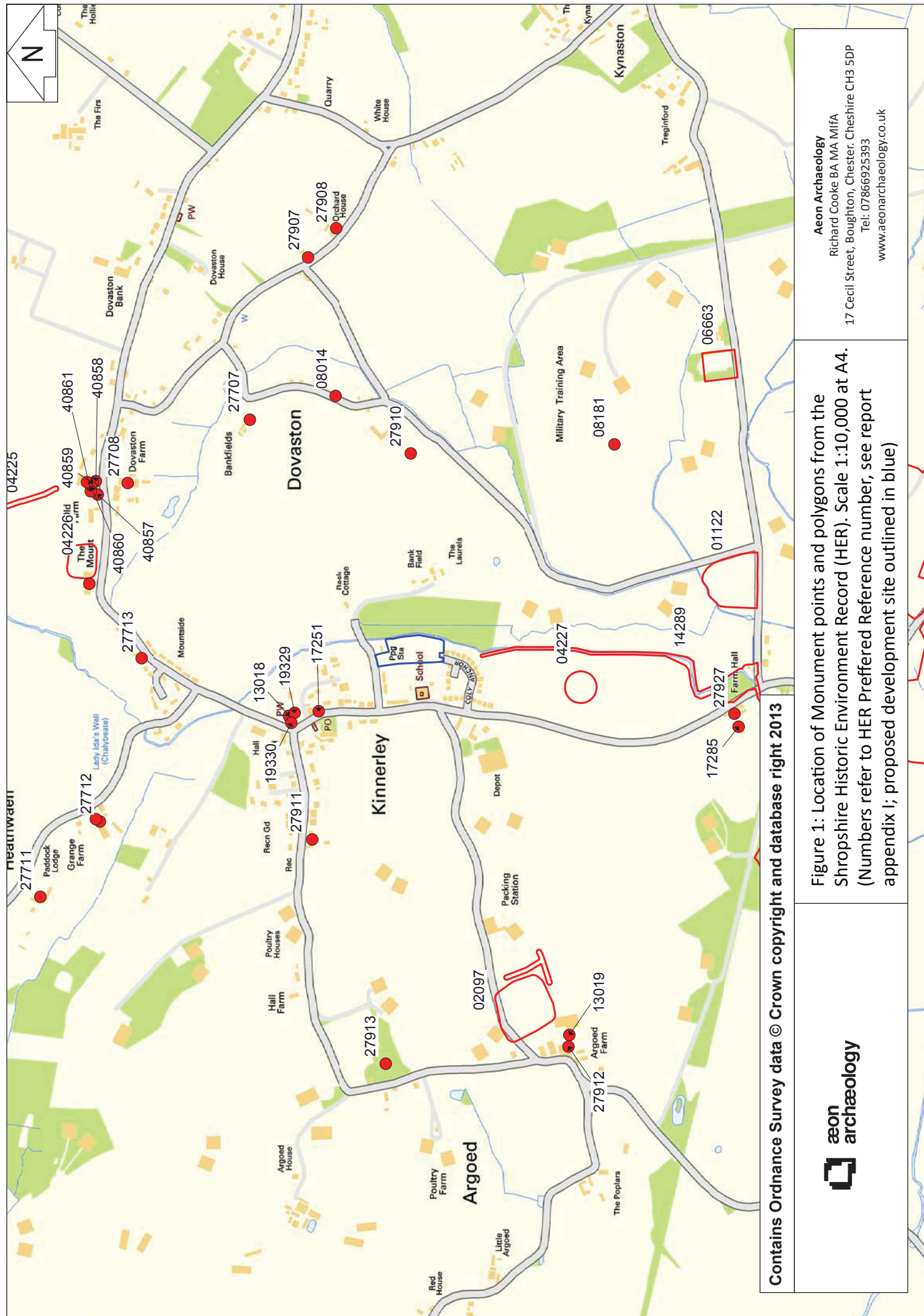
The Shropshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (HLC) aims to improve the understanding of the county's landscape, and provide a context for its archaeological sites and monuments. Historic landscape characterisation provides a framework for informed landscape management strategies, spatial planning, development control and conservation issues at a local, regional and national level. HLC underpins historic environment advice given to planners, district councils and other environment or conservation agencies, enabling future changes within the historic environment to be monitored. HLC promotes a framework, a background understanding and a better informed starting point from which to consider issues and proposals. It provides information, not judgements, and does not identify the "best" areas, rather allowing appropriate decisions to be made in the light of proposed change. HLC seeks to identify surviving time-depth - the legibility and past within the present landscape; thus, facilitating the sustainable management of the historic components and setting of the contemporary landscape.

The proposed development area lies within the following HLCs:

- (i) Within the *Miscellaneous floodplain fields* Historic Landscape Character Area (ID Code:Wvf6).

#### 4.2.7 Events

There has not been any past project work undertaken by Aeon Archaeology or any other archaeological contractor within the proposed development site. However, in 1995 a visual survey of the Severn-Vyrnwy confluence was carried out for the National Rivers Authority (ESA5591) and from 2000 to 2002 a desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the Llanforda Pipeline by Shropshire County Council Archaeology Service (ESA4677). However, while these did result in new information, fieldwork was limited. Both projects appear to have skirted the site and the reports contain no specific detail relevant to it.



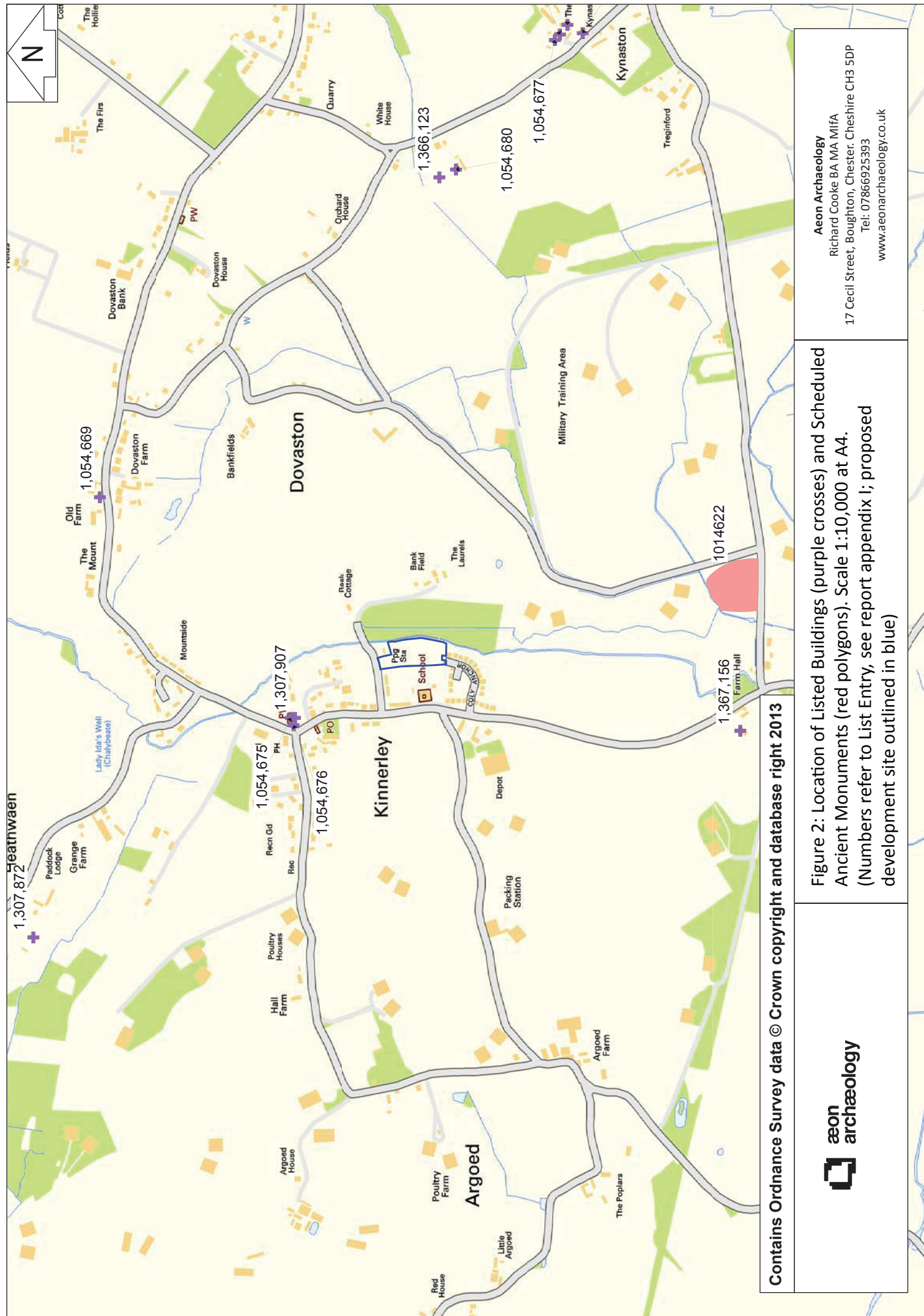
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Figure 1: Location of Monument points and polygons from the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Scale 1:10,000 at A4. (Numbers refer to HER Preferred Reference number, see report appendix I; proposed development site outlined in blue)

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Figure 2: Location of Listed Buildings (purple crosses) and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (red polygons). Scale 1:10,000 at A4. (Numbers refer to List Entry, see report appendix I; proposed development site outlined in blue)

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## 5.0 The Historical Context



## 5.0 THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following sections describe the known archaeological record within the general area of the proposed development. Sites are identified by their Preferred Reference number (PrefRef) which is the number by which they are identified in the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER), or by their Scheduled Ancient Monument reference, or Listed Building reference numbers if applicable. The intention of this section is to provide a historic and archaeological context to the site. This aids in establishing the relative importance of an archaeological feature within its landscape, as well as assessing the potential for unknown buried archaeological remains on the proposed development site.

The beginning and end of certain periods is a contentious issue. In the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER) the following dates are used. This is a standard convention across all of the HERs.

**Table 1. Historic periods**

Palaeolithic (prehistoric)	500,000 BC – 10,001 BC
Mesolithic (prehistoric)	10,000 BC – 4,001 BC
Neolithic (prehistoric)	4,000 BC – 2,351 BC
Bronze Age (prehistoric)	2,350 BC – 801 BC
Iron Age (prehistoric)	800 BC – 42 AD
Romano-British	43 AD – 409 AD
Post-Roman (Early Medieval)	410 AD – 1065 AD
Medieval	1066 AD – 1539 AD
Post-Medieval	1540 AD – 1900 AD
Modern	1901 AD – 2050 AD

### 5.1 Prehistoric and Roman Period

The prehistoric and Roman periods are poorly represented within this part of Shropshire and there are no known confirmed prehistoric or Roman sites within 1.0km of the proposed development site. However the *Argoed Enclosures* (PrefRef:02097) which consists of a large wide single ditched enclosure with a small enclosure in the northwest angle, was identified on oblique aerial photographs taken by the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust in 1977 and 1986 (HER). This site is located approximately 692.0m to the southwest of the proposed development site and is possibly of Iron Age or Roman date.

Two further sites within 1.0km may be of prehistoric origin but are currently unconfirmed. The first site lies approximately 270.0m to the south of the proposed development area and consists of a *Circular Enclosure* (PrefRef:04227) identified on aerial photographs taken by the Ordnance Survey in 1999. The second is a *Pit alignment c.80m north of Old Farm* (PrefRef:04225) and lies approximately 780.0m to the northeast.

### 5.2 Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods

The Early Medieval period is poorly represented within this part of Shropshire and there are no known archaeological sites or finds within 1.0km of the proposed development site.

The village of Kinnerley is first mentioned in the Domesday Book where it is referred to that the Lords of the Manor were *Dunning* and *Algar*. Kinnerley is next mentioned in 1221 when *Madoc de Sutton* was Lord of the Manor. Early in 1223 King Henry ordered the Sheriff of

Shropshire to give full possession of the castles of Whittington and Kinnerley to *Baldwin de Hodnet* who had an army capable of resisting the Welsh Prince Llewellyn who had been harassing the English forces along the border with Wales. In September 1223, the castle at Kinnerley known today as *Belan Bank* was besieged and taken by force by Prince Llewellyn, who subsequently surrendered it under threat of being excommunicated. However, Kinnerley castle was again taken by Prince Llewellyn in 1225 but was defeated and ejected by the English forces after a battle.

Later on a certain James de Audley held Kinnerley peaceably until he went overseas with King Richard the Lionheart in 1257. The Welsh then re-occupied Kinnerley, but Audley returned in 1258 and ejected them. The Welsh, however, came back in 1264 and burnt the castle together with the surrounding buildings ([www.shrop.net](http://www.shrop.net)).

The Scheduled Ancient Monument of *Belan Bank motte and bailey castle 250m east of Farm Hall* (ListEntry:1,014,622) lies 587.0m south of the proposed development area. The monument is situated at the western end of a low rise of ground south of the village of Kinnerley and approximately 4.5km east of the Welsh border. It is believed that it was originally called Eggelawe. The castle includes a castle mound, or motte, set within the northern half of a sub-rectangular bailey. The motte is of an unusual form with a small central mound set upon a larger earthwork platform. The lower platform of the motte is roughly circular in plan with an overall diameter of 50.0m and rises 1.5m above the level of the surrounding bailey. A surrounding ditch, which separates the motte from the bailey, remains visible as a slight, but distinct surface depression averaging 4.0m wide and 0.3m deep. Set upon the lower platform, slightly north of centre, is the motte proper. It was quarried in its southern quarter so that, in its present form, it is a crescent-shaped mound. However vestiges of the southern rim of the mound survive showing that in its original form it was a roughly circular earthen mound 25.0m in diameter at its base. The summit of the mound stands up to 3.0m above the level of the lower platform and would have originally been circular with a diameter of approximately 16.0m. The berm which has been created between the central scarp and the edge of the lower platform varies in width between 10.0m around the south side, and 5.0m around the north. A timber palisade probably once ran around the outer edge of the berm, forming an inner ward between it and the motte keep. The site stands in an area formerly used by the military, amidst a series of World War II storage bunkers. Each bunker was originally linked by a tramway system, the tramlines of which remain recognisable as a series of interlinking, low, flat topped banks 4m wide and 0.1m high. One such bank crosses roughly NE to SW close to the SE corner of the motte and bailey (HER).

There is further evidence of the medieval period located approximately 838.0m to the south of the proposed development site where several fields retain extensive remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (PrefRef:08685).

Approximately 208.0m to the northwest of the development site lies the grade II Listed Building of the medieval *Churchyard cross remains and steps approx 15m south of the nave of the Church of St Mary* (ListEntry:1,307,907); the grade II\* Listed Building of the post-medieval *Church of St Mary, Kinnerley* (ListEntry: 1,054,675); and the grade II Listed Building of the medieval *Font approx 2m west of the porch of the Church of St Mary* (ListEntry: 1,054,676). Of the present church only the lower two thirds of the tower remain of the original church. It is typical of mediaeval perpendicular architecture and may safely be dated to the late fourteenth/early fifteenth century. The tower arch has moulded capitals and broad ogee mouldings, usual perpendicular features of this period. An interesting feature of the original structure is a profusion of 'mason marks' made by the monumental masons who built the church. They are to be seen in what is now the vestry. Initials dating back to the seventeenth century badly disfigure the walls in the lower part of the tower. Also to be seen on the lower part of the tower, near the south door, are grooves made by medieval archers sharpening their arrows (HER)



The proposed development area is first depicted on the 1839 *Tithe Map for the Parish of Kinnerley* (figure 4). This map shows the site as lying in the north-eastern corner of a large enclosed grazing field (field number 229). The site is shown as being bounded to the north by Bankfields Lane as it is today, as well as being bordered by Weir Brook to the immediate east. The housing estate at Coly Anchor and Coly Anchor Close to the immediate south of the proposed development area had not been constructed at this point in time, and neither had the post-1880's housing stock or Primary School to the west. The enclosed field is depicted as being featureless with the exception of a small pond shown in the northeast corner of the development site. The large size of the field suggests that it had undergone agricultural improvement and the amalgamation of smaller fields. This type of field improvement is generally seen in the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century and is often associated with land belonging to large estates. There is a clear spread of similarly large sized fields to the south and west of the proposed development area, and it is possible that the development field once constituted part of land belonging to an estate, although no documentary evidence of this could be found.

The village of Kinnerley is shown as being rather smaller than it exists today, although enclosed fields and small holdings are located to the immediate north of Bankfields Lane. The village proper however is focused around the church and cross-roads approximately 230.0m to the north of the development area.

**Table 2. Apportionment to the 1839 Tithe Map for the Parish of Kinnerley**

Field Number	Field Name	Landowner	Occupier	Cultivation	A/R/P
229	Coley Hancot	Thomas Pugh	John Pugh	Pasture	8/2/27

The tithe apportionment (table 2) for the 1839 tithe map records that the field constituted 8 acres, 2 roods, and 27 perches, and was under cultivation as pasture land at the time of the tithe survey. The field name is shown as *Coley Hancot* which most likely refers to *colley* meaning a charcoal burner (Foxall. 1980), suggesting the field had been used for charcoal production. The landowner is shown as being Thomas Pugh who is recorded on the census of 1861 as residing at Farm House in Kinnerley. The census details show that he was a 57 year old widower who held the position as head of the household, with his occupation being recorded as a farmer of 150 acres employing 3 men and 1 boy. The census shows that he lived with his son Edward (23 years), his three daughters Mary Ann (21 years), Sarah (18 years), and Elizabeth (16 years), as well as three male servants.

The tithe apportionment records that the land was tenanted by John Pugh, who was very likely a relation of the local wealthy landowner Joseph Pugh. John Pugh is recorded on the census of 1841 as being a 30 year old farmer who also resided in Kinnerley along with three agricultural labourers.

The proposed development site is depicted in detail on the first and second edition county series 25" Ordnance Survey maps of 1875 and 1901 respectively (figures 5 and 6). Both maps depict the development site similarly to how it is shown on the 1839 tithe map. The site is still bounded to the north by Bankfields Lane as it is today, as well as being bordered by Weir Brook to the immediate east. The housing estate at Coly Anchor and Coly Anchor Close to the immediate south of the proposed development area had not been constructed at this point in time, and neither had the post-1880's housing stock or Primary School to the west. The area to the immediate north of Bankfields Lane is depicted as being occupied by a small holding with an enclosed plantation, possibly an orchard. The development site is again shown as being in the north-eastern corner of a single large enclosed field, and the small pond

depicted on the 1839 tithe map is again shown on the first edition map but appears to have been filled in by the production of the second edition map.

The village of Kinnerley played a vital role during World War II when the area around the village became a top-secret bomb storage depot (PrefRef:08181). Kinnerley was chosen because of its central location within the UK and because it had a railway link, and the line was operated by the military until it was closed in 1960. The huge site, which had extensive sidings and covered buildings, was created by the Royal Engineers. More than 200 huge storage sheds, camouflaged and decked out with turfed roofs, were built around the village of Kinnerley. Each was served by a railway siding which entered each building, allowing the highly dangerous cargo to be unloaded inside. Each bunker was originally linked by a tramway system, the tramlines of which remain recognisable as a series of interlinking, low, flat topped banks 4.0m wide and 0.1m high (HER).

### **5.3 Aerial Photographs**

As part of the archaeological desk-based assessment Ordnance survey aerial photographs dating to 1981, 1991, and 2013 were examined for sites additional to the HER. No additional sites were noted.

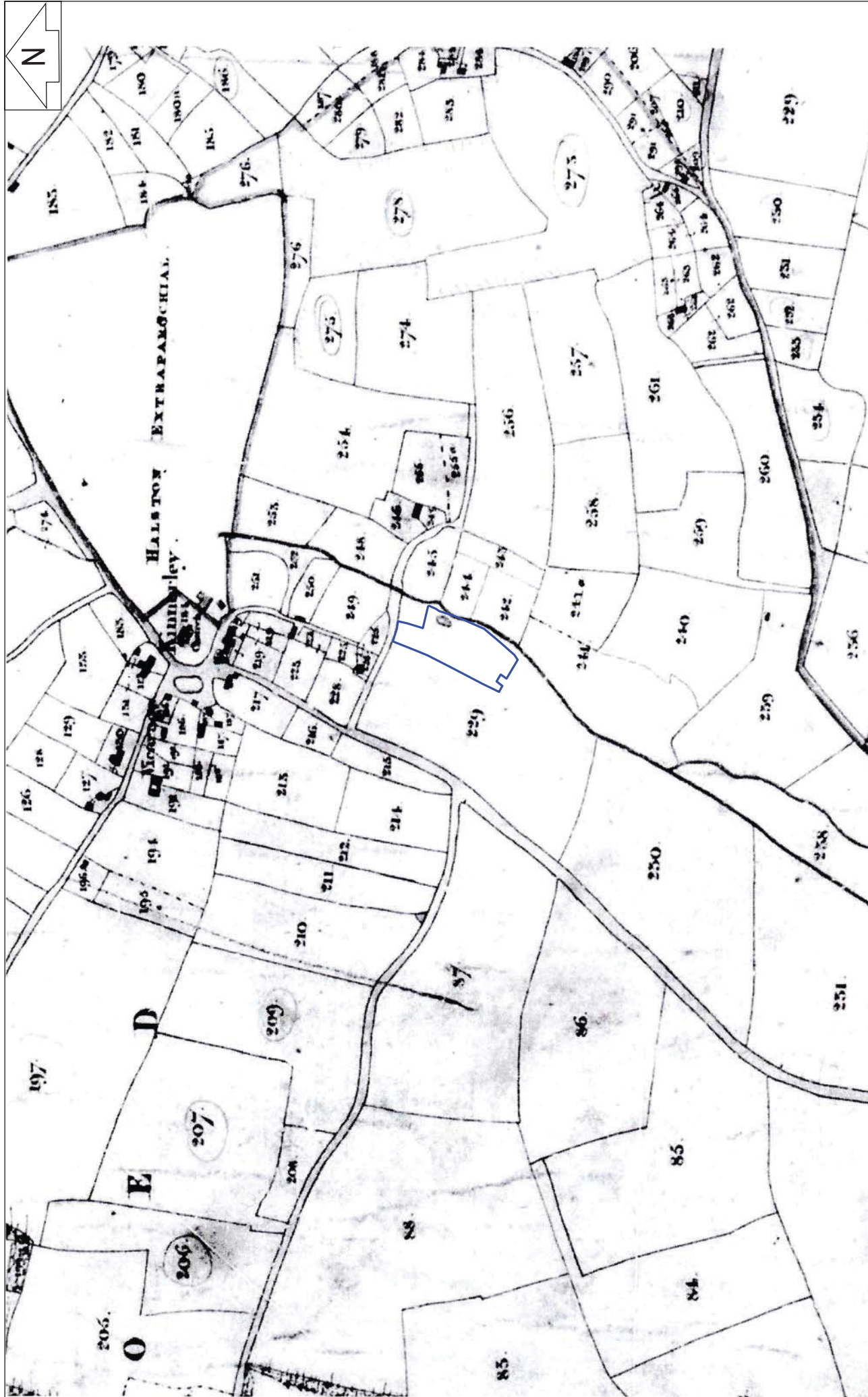


Figure 4: Tithe map for the parish of Kinnerley 1839.  
(approximate location of proposed development site outlined in blue)



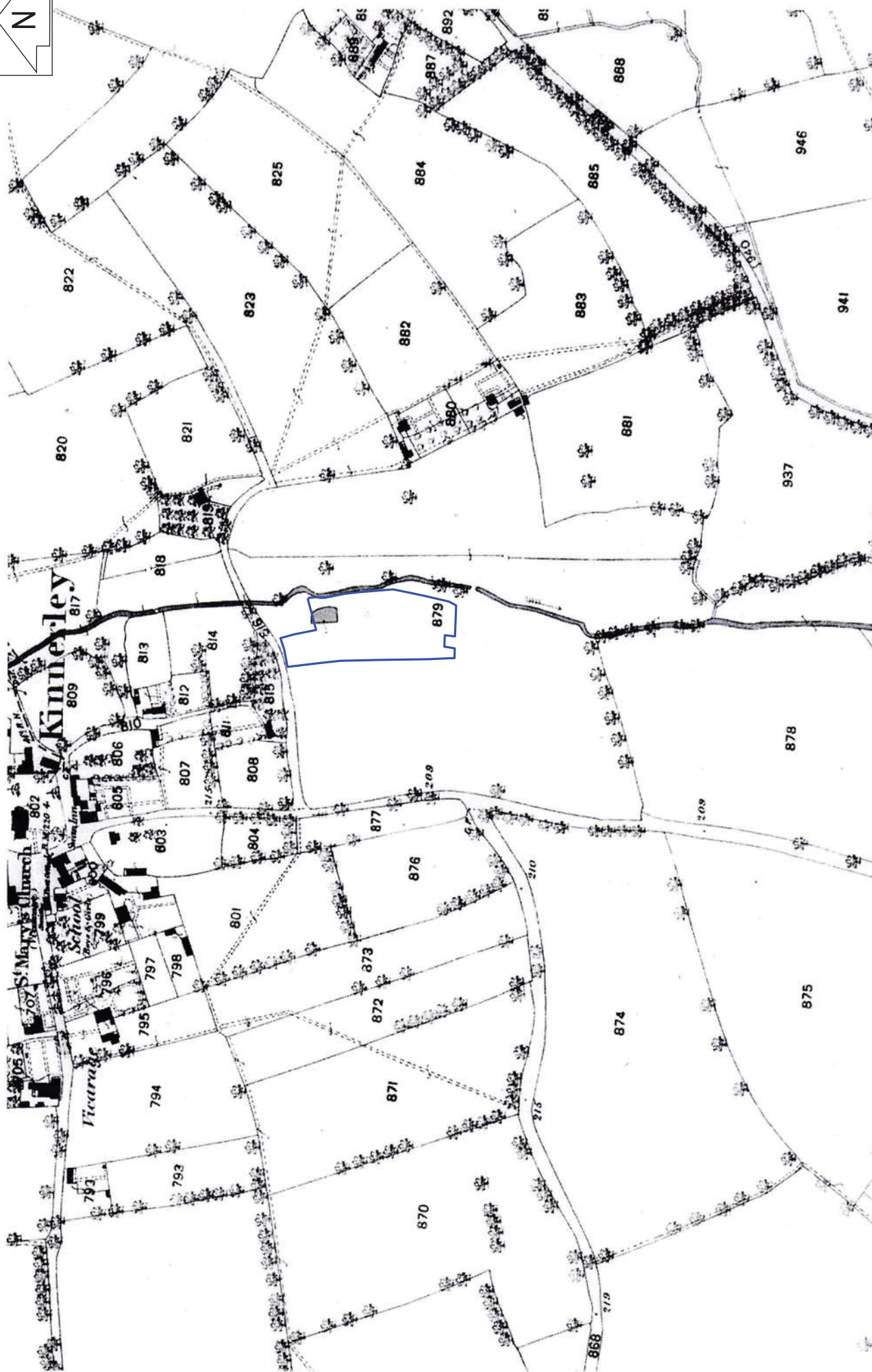


Figure 5: First edition 25" county series Ordnance Survey map of 1875. (approximate location of proposed development site outlined in blue)

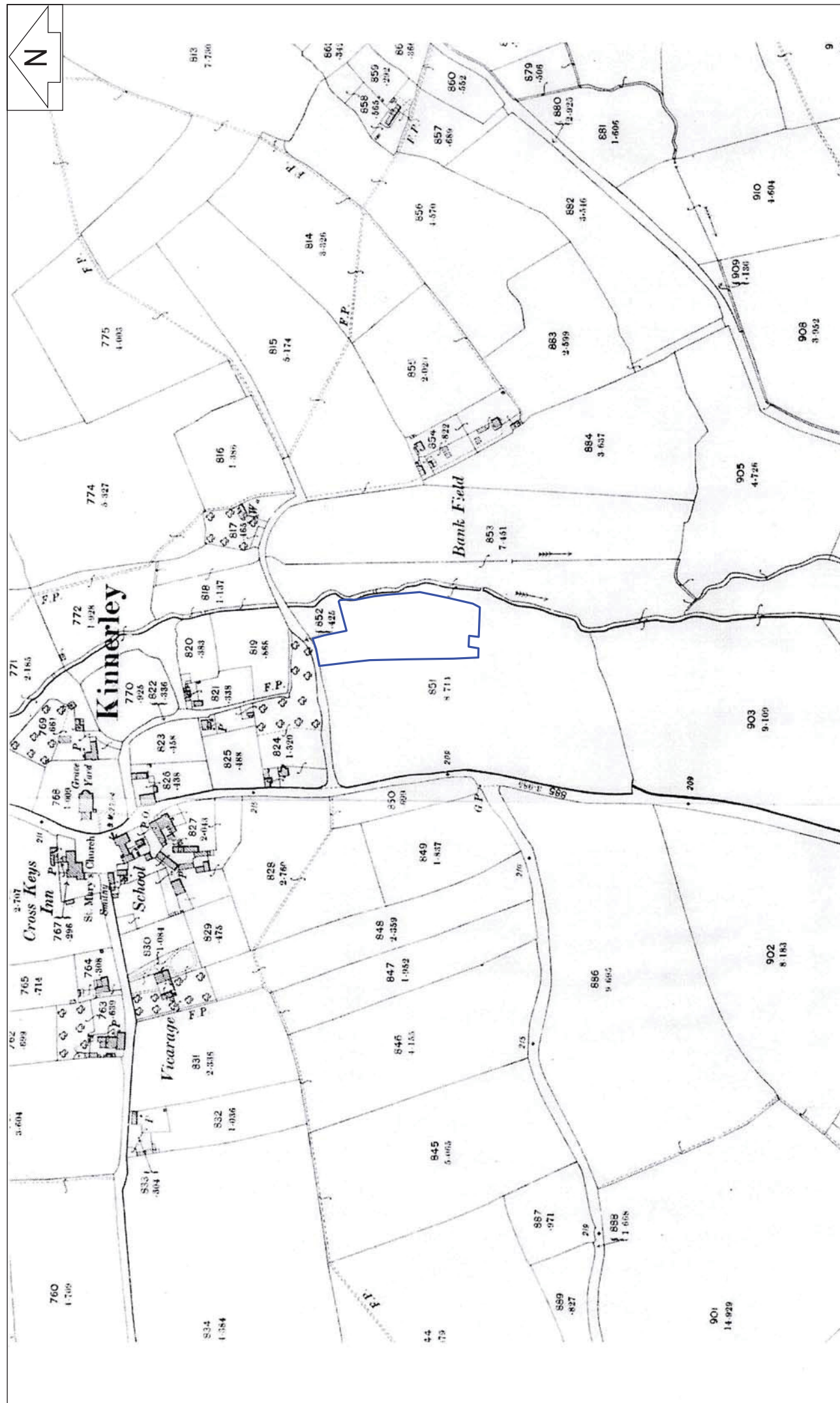


Figure 6: Second edition 25" county series Ordnance Survey map of 1901. (approximate location of proposed development site outlined in blue)



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## 6.0 Assessment of Historical Assets

## 6.0 ASSESSMENT OF HISTORICAL ASSETS

### 6.1 Definitions

Definitions of importance, impact, and significance of effect as used in the gazetteer (section 6.2) are listed below. Definitions of assessment and mitigation techniques as used in the gazetteer are listed in appendix II.

#### 1. Definition of Categories of importance

The following categories were used to define the importance of the archaeological resource.

Significance	Description
International (Very High)	Archaeological sites or monuments of international importance, including World Heritage Sites. Structures and buildings inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings or structures of recognised international importance.
National (High)	Ancient monuments scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, or archaeological sites and remains of comparable quality, assessed with reference to the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria. Listed Buildings. Undesignated structures of national importance.
Regional/ County (Medium)	Conservation Areas Archaeological sites and remains which, while not of national importance, score well against most of the Secretary of State's criteria.
Local (Low)	Archaeological sites that score less well against the Secretary of State's criteria. Historic buildings on a 'local list'.
Negligible/None	Areas in which investigative techniques have produced no or only minimal evidence for archaeological remains, or where previous large-scale disturbance or removal of deposits can be demonstrated.



## 2. Definition of Impact

The direct impact of the proposed development on each site was estimated. The impact is defined as follows:

<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Direct Impacts</b>	<b>Indirect Impacts</b>
High Adverse	Complete removal of an archaeological site. Complete destruction of a designated building or structure.	Radical transformation of the setting of an archaeological monument. A fundamental change in the setting of a building.
Medium Adverse	Removal of a major part of an archaeological site and loss of research potential.  Extensive alteration (but not demolition) of a historic building or feature, resulting in an appreciable adverse change.	Partial transformation of the setting of an archaeological site (e.g. the introduction of significant noise or vibration levels to an archaeological monument leading to changes to amenity use, accessibility or appreciation of an archaeological site). Partial adverse transformation of the setting of a designated building.
Low Adverse	Removal of an archaeological site where a minor part of its total area is removed but the site retains a significant future research potential. Change to a historic building or feature resulting in a small change in the resource and its historical context and setting.	Minor change to the setting of an archaeological monument or historic building.
Negligible/ Neutral	No impact from changes in use, amenity or access. No change in the ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context and setting.	No perceptible change in the setting of a building or feature.
Low Beneficial	Land use change resulting in improved conditions for the protection of archaeological remains or understanding/ appreciation of a historic building or place	Decrease in visual or noise intrusion on the setting of a building, archaeological site or monument. Improvement of the wider landscape setting of a building, archaeological site or monument.
Medium Beneficial	Land use change resulting in improved conditions for the protection of archaeological remains, or understanding/ appreciation of a historic building or place, including through interpretation measures (heritage trails, etc). Removal of harmful alterations to better reveal the significance of a building or structure, with no loss of significant fabric.	Significant reduction or removal of visual or noise intrusion on the setting of a building, archaeological site or monument; and Improvement of the wider landscape setting of a building, archaeological site or monument Improvement of the cultural heritage amenity, access or use of a building, archaeological site or monument.
High Beneficial	Arrest of physical damage or decay to a building or structure;	Exceptional enhancement of a building or archaeological site, its cultural heritage amenity and access or use



### 3. The significance of effect

The significance of effect is derived from the importance of the resource and the magnitude of the impact upon it.

**Very large** - A serious impact on a site of international or national importance with little or no scope for mitigation. These effects represent key factors in the decision making process.

**Large** - Lesser impacts on sites of national importance and serious impacts on sites of regional importance, with some scope for mitigation. These factors should be seen as being very important considerations in the decision making process.

**Moderate** - Moderate or minor impacts on sites of regional importance and minor to major impacts on sites of local or minor importance. A range of mitigatory measures should be available.

**Slight** - Negligible impacts on sites of regional, local or minor importance and minor and moderate impacts on minor or damaged sites. A range of basic mitigatory measures should be available.

**Neutral** - No perceptible effect or change to sites of all categories.

The significance of effect will be determined using the table below, a basic matrix combining archaeological value and magnitude of impact.

**Determination of Significance of Effect**

<b>Archaeological Value</b>	<b>International</b>	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
	<b>National</b>	Slight	Moderate or Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
	<b>Regional</b>	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
	<b>Local</b>	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate or Slight
	<b>Negligible</b>	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight
		<b>None</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
		<b>Magnitude of impact</b>			

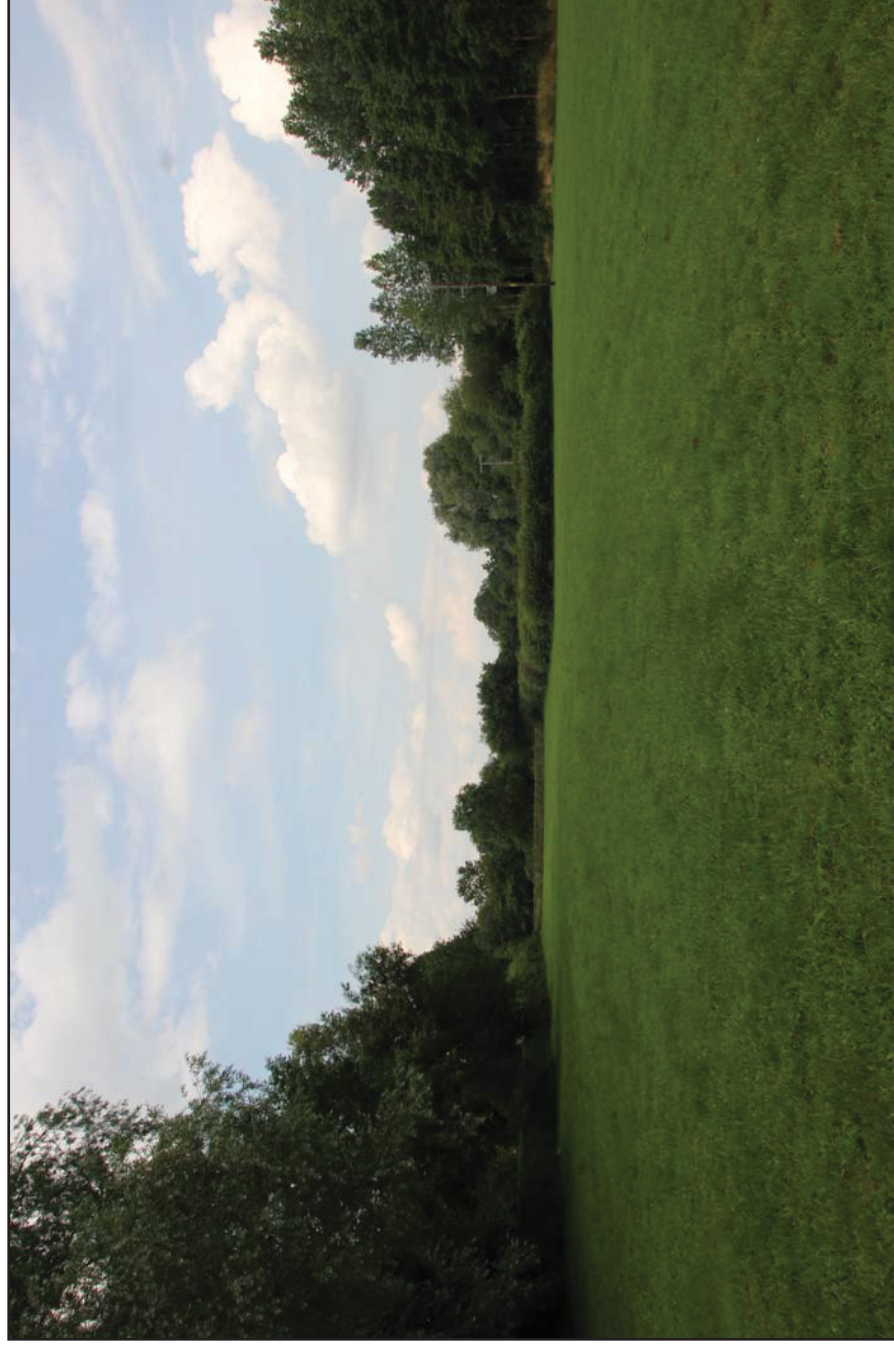


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## 7.0 Site Gazetteer

## **7.0 SITE GAZETTEER**

The field walkover discovered no sites of archaeological and historic interest within, or in close proximity to the proposed development corridor. The boundaries surrounding the site were not constructed until the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and therefore none of them constitute historic boundaries.



**Plate 01:** Coly Anchor proposed development site from the south.



**Plate 02:** Coly Anchor proposed development site from the north.



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## 8.0 Impact and Recommendations

## **8.0 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **8.1 Direct physical impact**

#### *Construction phase*

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any direct physical impact upon any known sites of archaeological and historical significance during the construction phase.

#### *Completion phase*

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any direct physical impact upon any known sites of archaeological and historical significance upon completion.

### **8.2 Indirect physical and non-physical (visual) impact**

#### *Construction phase*

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any indirect physical and non-physical impacts upon any known archaeological features during the construction phase.

#### *Completion phase*

The proposed development scheme is not expected to have any indirect physical and non-physical impacts upon any known archaeological features upon completion.

### **8.3 Historic Landscapes**

The proposed development site currently lies within the *Miscellaneous floodplain fields* Historic Landscape Character (HLC) area (Wvf6). If the proposed development was to go ahead the site would be amalgamated into the *Post-1880's settlement* Historic Landscape Character (HLC) area (Set63) or potentially form a new historic character area of *Modern 20<sup>th</sup> / 21st century housing stock*. With the addition of the existing Coly Anchor/ Coly Anchor Close estate and the proposed development the expected loss upon the *Miscellaneous floodplain fields* HLC would be approximately 15%.

### **8.4 Site Specific Recommendations**

There were no sites of archaeological/historical interest identified within the proposed development area, as such no further site specific assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.

### **8.5 General recommendations**

There are no confirmed prehistoric or Roman sites within 1.0km of the proposed development area, and despite a range of sites dating to the medieval period within reasonably close proximity to the site, there is no physical or cartographic evidence to suggest that the development site was utilised for anything other than post-medieval agriculture. It must be noted however that the site has clearly seen agricultural land improvement, most likely within the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century which may have removed any upstanding remains or field boundaries dating from the medieval period. Indeed, the 1839 tithe map and the first and second Ordnance Survey maps clearly show small holdings to the north of Banksfield Lane and it is possible that the medieval core of the village extended further south into the development area. However this is considered unlikely as the nucleus of the village is centred on the medieval Church of St. Mary and the fact that the site occupies the floodplain of the

Weir Brook makes it an unlikely location for anything other than water-powered mills or agricultural fields. The former of which can be seen approximately 82.0m to the south where the water-powered Farm Hall corn mill (PrefRef:14289) is recorded in the Shropshire HER. It must also be noted however that the close proximity of the water course to the site would increase the potential for well preserved palaeo-environmental remains or sites such as Bronze Age burnt mounds if they were present.

Through the available evidence of the proposed development site it is considered that there is a low potential for the preservation of unknown buried archaeological remains and as such no further recommendations for assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed.





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## 9.0 Sources

## 9.0 SOURCES

### ***OS Maps***

1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1875.

2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1901.

OS 1:10 000 Series sheet SH 31NE, SH 31SE, SH 31SW, SH 31NW, SH 32NE, SH 32SE, SH 32SW, SH 32NW, SH 33NE, SH 33SE, SH 33SW and SH 33NW.

### ***Aerial Photographs***

#### OS Aerial Photographs

1981 aerial photograph

1991 aerial photograph

2013 aerial photograph

### ***Primary Sources***

Shropshire Archives 212/466/1. *Map of Kinaston and Dovaston and Kinnerley with fields between c.1600.*

Tithe Map and Apportionment of the Parish of Kinnerley 1839.

### ***Secondary sources***

Shropshire Archives

Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

NMR Site Record Cards

Brown D. H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* Archaeological Archives Forum

British Geological Survey website. [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk).

Chisholm, H. 1911. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*

Dodd, C. R. 1844. *The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland*

English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

English Heritage, 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*

English Heritage, 2011. *The Settings of Heritage Assets*

Foxall, H. D. G. 1980. *Shropshire Field Names.*

The Institute for Archaeologists, 1994 (revised 2009) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

[www.shrop.net](http://www.shrop.net)



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## **Appendix I: Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Sites within 1km**

S.No.	Name of the Site	Location	Distance from the Project Area (km)
1	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
2	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
3	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
4	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
5	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
6	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
7	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
8	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
9	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
10	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
11	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
12	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
13	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
14	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
15	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
16	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
17	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
18	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
19	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
20	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
21	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
22	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
23	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
24	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
25	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
26	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
27	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
28	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
29	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2
30	Tomb of the Unknown Soldier	New Delhi	1.2

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# APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED SITES WITHIN 1.0KM

Undesignated monument points within 1km of the proposed development area as listed on the Shropshire HER

PrefRef	Name	MonUID	ObjectID	Type
8014	Medieval Dovaston	MSA16508	10400	MON
8181	Kinnerley WW2 site	MSA17872	11038	MON
13018	Church of St Mary, Kinnerley	MSA7459	2725	BLD
13019	Argoed Farmhouse, Kinnerley	MSA17342	8441	BLD
15174	Grange Farm, Knockin	MSA24024	21990	BLD
17251	The site of the Old School, Kinnerley	MSA23348	23192	BLD
17285	Farm Hall, Kinnerley	MSA9044	2670	BLD
19329	Churchyard cross remains and steps apx 15m S of nave of Church of St Mary	MSA10902	2726	BLD
19330	Font apx 2m W of porch of Church of St Mary	MSA10903	2727	BLD
27707	Bankfields	MSA29929	21162	MON
27708	Dovaston Farm	MSA29930	21163	MON
27709	The Mount	MSA29931	21164	MON
27711	Paddock Lodge	MSA29933	21166	MON
27712	Grange Farm	MSA29934	21167	MON
27713	The Laurels	MSA29935	21168	MON
27907	Kilvert House	MSA30480	21728	MON
27908	Orchard House	MSA30094	21327	MON
27910	Site of unnamed farmstead c 130m SW of Plum Tree Cottage	MSA30096	21329	MON
27911	Site of unnamed farmstead at White House	MSA30097	21330	MON
27912	Argoed Farm	MSA30098	21331	MON
27913	Graham Taylor Workshop	MSA30099	21332	MON
27927	Farm Hall	MSA30113	21346	MON
40032	Threshing Barn converted to Cowhouse at Brookhouse Farm	MSA20533	13292	BLD
40033	Cowhouse at Brookhouse Farm	MSA20534	13293	BLD
40035	Pigsty at Brookhouse Farm	MSA20535	13294	BLD

40036	Stable/Looseboxes at Brookhouse Farm	MSA20536	13295	BLD
40037	Shelter Shed converted to Loose Boxes and Storage at Brookhouse Farm	MSA20537	13296	BLD
40043	2nd Stable at Brookside Farm	MSA20540	13299	BLD
40044	3rd Cowhouse at Brookside Farm	MSA20541	13300	BLD
40857	Farmhouse at Dovaston Farm	MSA21223	13943	BLD
40858	Cowhouse, Mixing House and Cartshed, with Granary over?, at Dovaston Farm	MSA21224	13944	BLD
40859	Stable/Loose Boxes, converted to Cowhouse and Loose Box, at Dovaston Farm	MSA21225	13945	BLD
40860	Pigsties, with Hen House over?, converted to Loose Boxes, at Dovaston Farm	MSA21226	13946	BLD
40861	Cartshed, with Granary over, converted to Garage and Cartshed, at Dovaston Farm	MSA21227	13947	BLD
40862	Cartshed/Shelter Shed at Dovaston Farm	MSA21228	13948	BLD

**Undesignated monument polygons within 1km of the proposed development area as listed on the Shropshire HER**

<b>PrefRef</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>MonUID</b>	<b>ObjectID</b>	<b>Type</b>
1122	Belan Bank motte and bailey castle 250m east of Farm Hall	MSA833	2015	MON
2097	Argoed Enclosures	MSA1511	140	MON
4225	Pit alignment c 80m N of Old Farm	MSA14613	196	MON
4226	An enclosure at The Mount	MSA14614	139	MON
4227	Circular enclosure of unknown date	MSA13289	1279	MON
6663	Brick Works	MSA3292	1280	MON
6716	Old Brick Works	MSA3345	7547	MON
8685	Ridge and Furrow South and West of Edgerley	MSA19083	5653	MON
14289	Farm Hall Mill, Kinnerley	MSA17381	2538	MON

**Listed Buildings within 1km of the proposed development area.**

<b>LB Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grade</b>
1054669	Old court	II
1054675	Church of st mary	II*
1054676	Font approximately 2 metres west of porch of church of st mary	II
1307872	Disused cottage at ngr sj 3335 2150	II
1307907	Churchyard cross remains and steps approximately 15 metres south of nave of church of st mary	II
1366123	Lane end	II
1367156	Farm hall	II

**Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1km of the proposed development area**

<b>SAM no</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>LegacyUID</b>
1014622	Belan Bank motte and bailey castle 250m east of Farm Hall	19218

**Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs) within 1km of the proposed development area**

<b>HLC A</b>	<b>Name</b>
F143	Small irregular fields
F144	Large irregular fields
F145	Paddocks/ closes
F146	Paddocks/ closes
F147	Drained wetlands
F148	Small irregular fields
F149	Planned enclosure
F23	Small irregular fields
F24	Large irregular fields
F27	Drained wetlands
F65	Drained wetlands
F66	Reorganised piecemeal enclosure
F67	Piecemeal enclosure
F68	Reorganised piecemeal enclosure
F69	Reorganised piecemeal enclosure
F70	Other small rectilinear fields
F71	Planned enclosure
Mil02	Disused ordnance depot
Mil05	Disused ordnance depot
Mil06	Disused ordnance depot
Set121	Pre-1880s settlement
Set122	Post-1880s settlement
Set60	Pre-1880s settlement
Set61	Post-1880s settlement
Set62	Post-1880s settlement
Set63	Post-1880s settlement
Set65	Pre-1880s settlement
W272	Other plantation



W274	Other plantation
Wvf6	Miscellaneous floodplain fields



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**Appendix II:  
Definitions of further assessment and mitigatory  
measures**

## **APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS OF FURTHER ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATORY MEASURES**

### **1. Definition of field evaluation techniques**

Field evaluation is sometimes necessary when the importance of an identified archaeological feature cannot be ascertained via an archaeological desk based assessment alone. There are several different techniques but the three most common are geophysical survey, trial trenching, and supervised metal detector survey:

#### *Geophysical survey*

This technique is a non-intrusive form of archaeological field evaluation. It utilises a magnetometer which detects differences within the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of iron in the soil. This iron often takes the form of magnetised iron oxides in the topsoil which have been re-deposited into lower archaeological features through cutting and backfill. A magnetometer can also detect iron artefacts within the soil and the presence of burnt stone material such as on hearths, kilns, and burnt mounds.

#### *Trial trenching*

Where a site is suspected to contain more subtle archaeological features such as pits, a geophysical survey may not be appropriate due to its lack of sensitivity in detecting these features. Indeed, trial trenching can also be utilised when anomalies have been identified during the geophysical survey and clarification is required in order to identify them. Trial trenches usually measure 20m by 2m although can vary in size if targeting geophysical anomalies. Trenches are excavated using a mechanical tracked excavator and supervised by an archaeologist. The topsoil and subsoil are removed onto buried features or if absent, on to the natural glacial substrata. Any archaeological remains found are usually evaluated and recorded prior to backfilling of the trench, so that further site specific mitigatory recommendations can be made.

#### *Supervised Metal Detector Survey*

Some types of underlying substrata and bedrock can mask the results of investigation techniques such as geophysical survey. In such instances an archaeologically supervised metal detector survey can be undertaken. This involves the supervision of metal detectorists by a suitably qualified archaeologist and the spatial mapping of artefacts as they are discovered. This technique can give a geographical spread of metal finds and thus be indicative of 'hotspot' areas which may require further investigation by trial trenching for example.

### **2. Definition of Mitigatory Recommendations**

None:

No further action is required.

Detailed recording:

A photographic and concise descriptive record is required, along with a digital survey.

Basic recording:

A photographic and basic descriptive record is required.

Watching brief:

Monitoring is required by a suitably qualified archaeologist during the proposed development. An archaeological watching brief is divided into four categories according to the IFA, 2001. *Institute for Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief:*

- comprehensive (present during all ground disturbance)
- intensive (present during sensitive ground disturbance)
- intermittent (viewing the trenches after machining)
- partial (as and when seems appropriate).

Avoidance:

These features should be avoided by the proposed development and any ancillary works including the establishment of compound and material lay-down areas. It may be necessary to surround the feature with a barrier and/or signage to avoid accidental damage.

Reinstatement:

These features should be reinstated to their original location and condition. Supervision by an archaeologist is required.

