



Land at Dark Lane, Broseley, Shropshire TF12 5LH.

August 2019
V 1.0



aeon archaeology



Archaeological Assessment
Project Code: A0215.1
Report no. 0207



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Project Code: A0215.1

Date: 09/08/2019

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1.0 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by South Shropshire Housing Association to carry out an archaeological assessment and field visit of land to the northeast of Broseley, Shropshire as part of a study carried out to identify any archaeological constraints to potential future development at the Site.

The assessment identified 12 archaeological sites within the Site boundary including the site of the 17th century Yew Tree mine. Site specific recommendations have been made for a phase of archaeological evaluation trenching of linear earthwork (feature 9) and linear earthwork – probable 17th century wooden railway route (feature 10) in advance of development, in order to ascertain the nature of remains at these locations and to inform any further mitigatory response.

In addition a geophysical survey has been recommended for the square structure shown on 1675 map (feature 11) and square structure shown on 1675 map (feature 12) so that it can be confirmed whether any preserved remains persist of these features.

On the balance of evidence the potential for prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, and medieval period remains to be encountered at the Site is considered to be low. The principle archaeological interest at the Site is that of the early industrial period and there is a high potential for preserved remains associated with one of the earliest industrial era coal mines in the Country (Yew Tree mine / Calcott Pit). Although the mine itself lies outside of the potential developable area it is highly likely that associated features such as the route of the 17th century wooden railway could pass through the Site, as well as associated ancillary structures such as a horse whim or winding apparatus. Any such preserved remains associated with the 17th century workings would be of local/regional to regional+ importance. As such, and in addition to the site specific recommendations made above, it is recommended that a phase of geophysical survey be undertaken across the development area to ascertain the degree to which remains may persist at foundation level and to quantify the archaeological resource at the Site. This would help inform the requirement, if any, for further assessment or mitigatory measures so that the archaeological resource can be safeguarded via preservation either in-situ or by record in advance of removal.

2.0 INTRODUCTION, AIMS AND PROJECT DESIGN

Aeon Archaeology was commissioned by South Shropshire Housing Association, hereafter the Client, to carry out an archaeological assessment and field visit of land to the northeast of Broseley, Shropshire as part of a study carried out to identify any archaeological constraints to potential future development at the Site. The assessment area includes a single triangular field measuring c1.12 hectares and located to the immediate east of Dark Lane, Broseley, Shropshire TF12 5LH (centred on **NGR SJ 67909 02271**) (figures 1-3).

The assessment has been undertaken in advance of planning application.

As part of the archaeological assessment a 1.0km search area centred on the 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, Shrewsbury. Information on statutorily protected sites including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites, and Historic Battlefields was obtained from Historic England.

The following report conforms to the guidelines specified in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

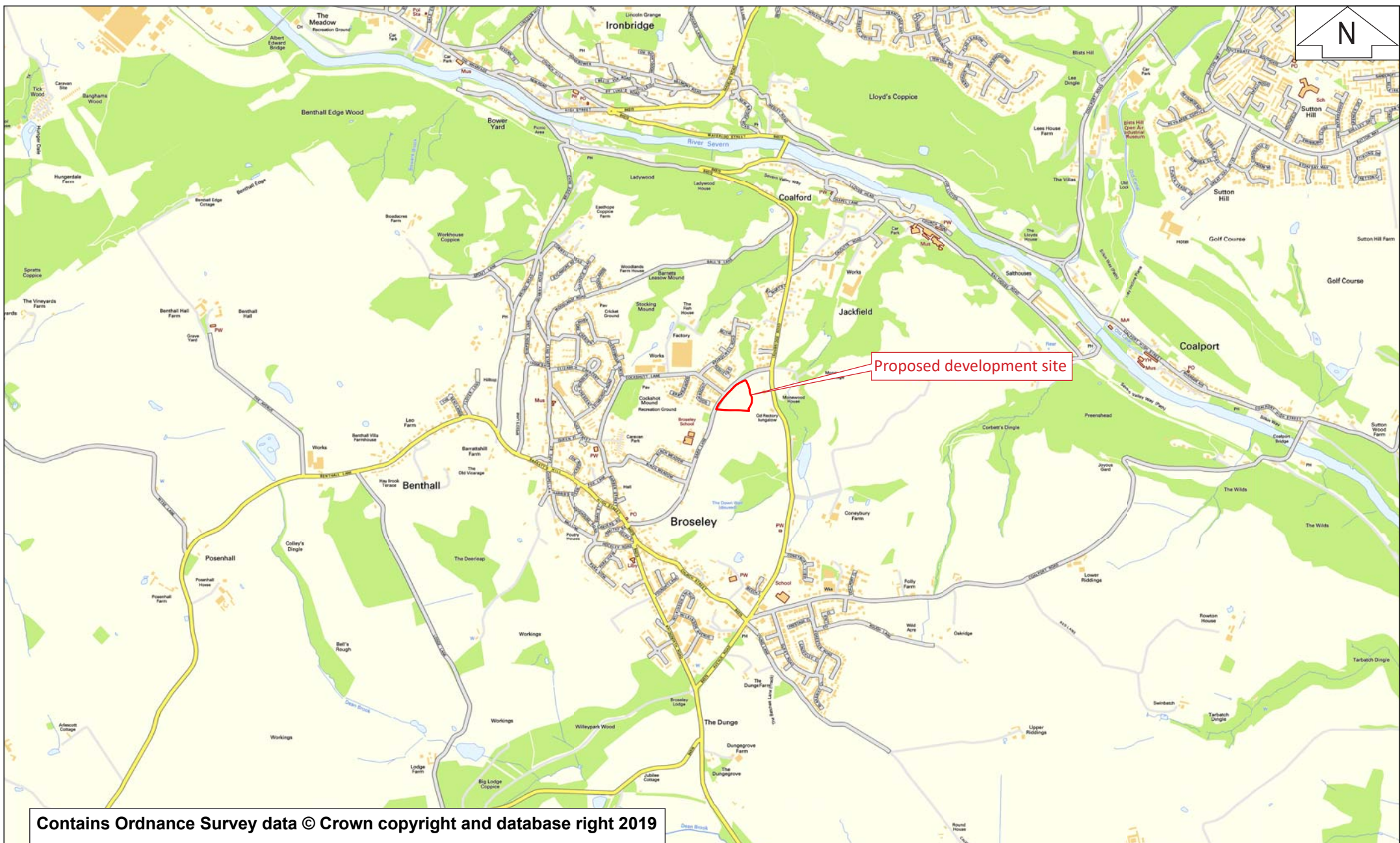


Figure 01: Location of proposed development site at Dark Lane, Broseley, Shropshire TF12 5LH (outlined red). Scale 1:20,000 at A4.



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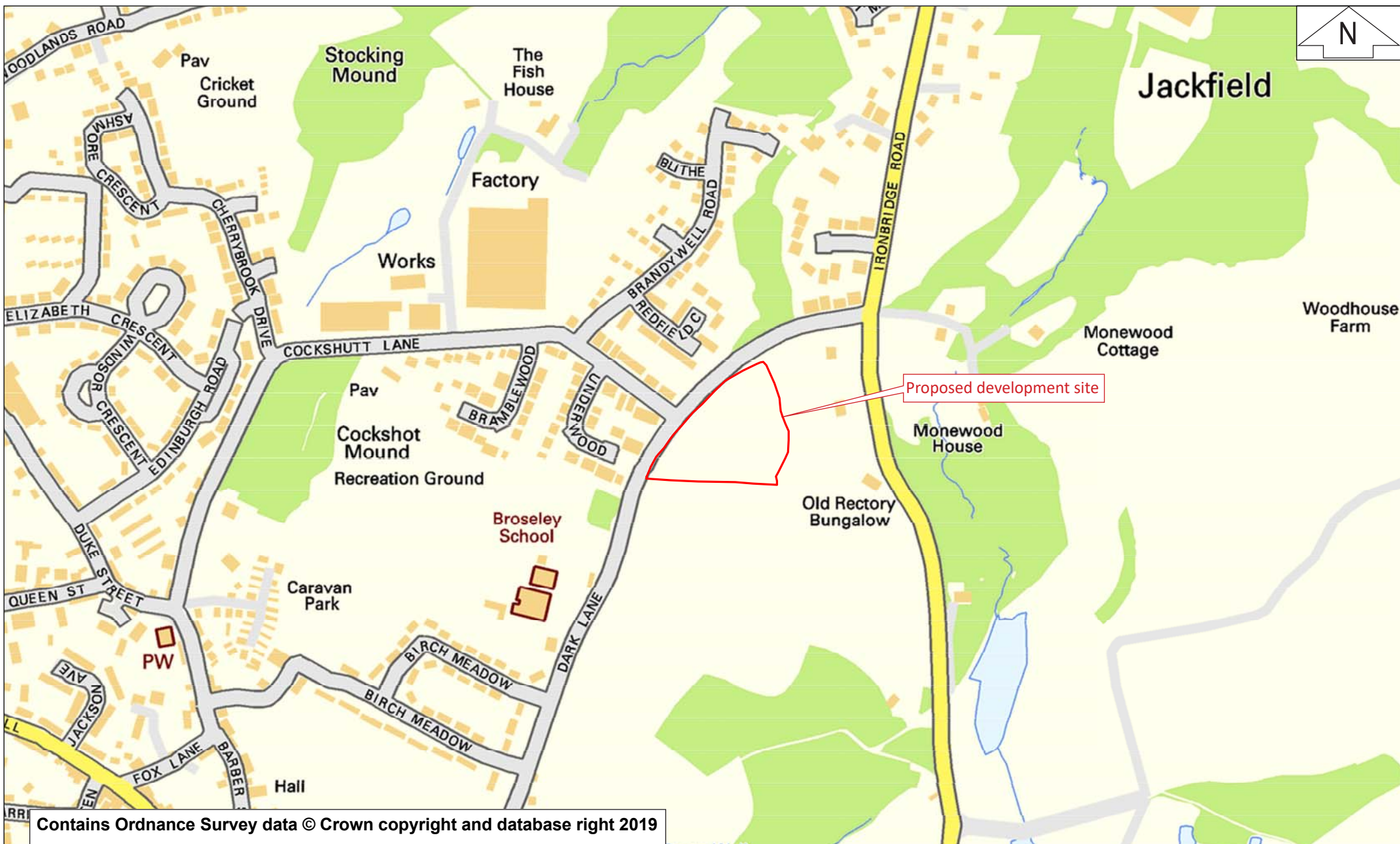


Figure 02: Location of proposed development site at Dark Lane, Broseley, Shropshire TF12 5LH (outlined red). Scale 1:5,000 at A4.



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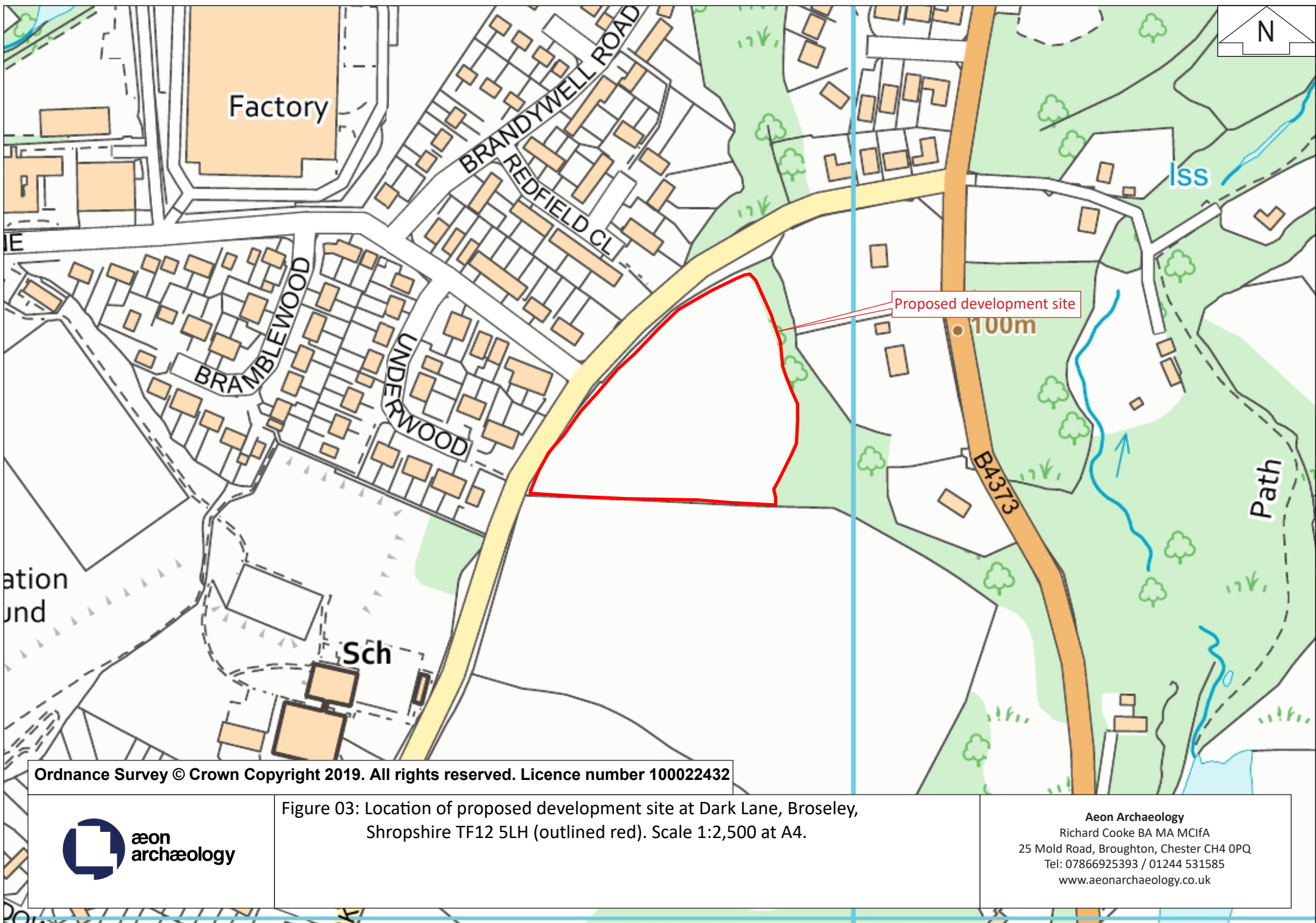




Plate 01: View across the proposed development site, from the south.



Plate 02: View across the proposed development site, from the north.

3.0 METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Archival research

The archaeological assessment involved the study of the following records:

- The regional Historic Environment Record (Shropshire HER, Historic Environment Team, Shropshire Council, Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY2 6ND) was examined for information concerning the study area. This included an examination of the core HER, and secondary information held within the record which included unpublished reports.
- The Shropshire Archives and Record Office (Castle Gates, Shrewsbury SY1 2AQ) was examined for information concerning the study area which included the Broseley tithe map and schedule, the County Series Ordnance Survey maps, and associated published secondary information.
- Information about World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments was obtained from Historic England.
- Results from previous archaeological work within the area was also reviewed.

3.2 Site walkover

The site walkover was carried out on 16th July 2019 by Richard Cooke BA MA MCIfA, 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 viewpoints were photographed using a digital SLR (Canon 600D) set to maximum resolution.

3.3 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 Paragraph 141, Section 12 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012), published by the Department for Communities and Local Government and Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 (Historic England 2015).

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 paper and digital copies of the report will be sent to the regional HER and will be lodged with the Oasis archaeological online database. Copies of all notes, plans, and photographs from the assessment are stored at Aeon Archaeology under the project code **A0215.1** with the originals being lodged in a suitable repository to be agreed with the archaeological curator.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Topographic Description

The site includes a single triangular field measuring c1.12 hectares and located to the immediate east of Dark Lane, Broseley, Shropshire TF12 5LH (centred on NGR SJ 67909 02271).

The Site is given over to agricultural purpose and historic aerial photography suggests that this has taken the form of both arable and pastoral use. During the site visit it was noted that the field was currently given over to grazing but was not in use.

The Site is bounded to the west and north by Dark Lane, and by further enclosed fields to the south and east. It is enclosed by mature hedgerows on all sides and is accessed via a farm gate in the south-western corner.

The land drains northward from 133.0m OD in the south to 118.0m OD in the north, however localised undulation is seen at the eastern limit where earthworks associated with the former Yew Tree mine persist.

The bedrock geology is of the Halesowen Formation, a mudstone, siltstone and sandstone sedimentary bedrock that formed approximately 308 to 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period in an environment previously dominated by rivers. The superficial deposits are unrecorded (British Geological Survey).

4.2 Statutory and non-statutory designations

4.2.1 Non-designated monument points from the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (figure 04)

The Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER) maintains a register of non-designated archaeological sites represented as single point data, line data or as polygons. These are identified through their Monument UID number. 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 92 non-designated monument points and 57 monument polygons within 1.0km of the centre of the Site (see appendix I) and the following lie within the Site boundary:

- (i) The post-medieval *Site of Yew Tree Mine, Broseley* (MSA35857).

In addition the Site boundary lies within 100.0m of the following non-designated monument points:

- (i) Approximately 13.0m southeast of the post-medieval *Site of Upper Worf Mine, Broseley* (MSA35897);
- (ii) Approximately 13.0m southeast of the post-medieval *Site of Lower Worf Mine, Broseley* (MSA35896);
- (iii) Approximately 27.0m northeast of the post-medieval *Three-Stile Piece Mine, Broseley* (MSA35810).

There are no other non-designated monuments within 100.0m of the Site boundary.

4.2.2 Listed Buildings (figure 05)

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 37 Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the centre of the Site (see appendix I) but none lie within the site boundary or within 500.0m.

4.2.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

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 are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 1.0km of the Site boundary. The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument to the Site is that of *Bedlam Furnaces* (List entry: 1,006,234) located approximately 1.1km to the north.

4.2.4 Locally Listed Buildings

Local Lists of Historic Buildings recognise locally distinctive historic or architecturally significant buildings and structures. Typically these lists identify buildings and structures that are of local importance yet without another form of national historic environment designation, such as a Listed Building of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Shropshire East Council and Shropshire West and Chester Council maintain Local Lists as Supplementary Planning Documents which are a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The depiction of a local list building should be regarded as indicative only and should not be regarded as constituting any legal definition.

There are no Locally Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the centre of the Site.

4.2.5 Areas of Archaeological Potential

The shape and form of a modern town is the product of hundreds, sometimes thousands of years. Much of its history is to be seen in its historic buildings or its street plan. Elsewhere it may survive as buried archaeological deposits. These remains are highly vulnerable to destruction by modern development.

Although there has been a great deal of work at major towns and cities such as Chester and York, the minor historic centres have been less well studied. The HER in partnership with English Heritage carried out a survey of the archaeological potential and historic development of 37 historic towns in Shropshire, Halton and Warrington.

The survey was divided into three phases - data gathering, assessment and strategy. During data gathering a wide range of sources was examined, collated and entered on to the Shropshire Historic Environment Record Database. This data was assessed and used to write a component based summary of the history and archaeology of each town. This information was mapped on to a Geographic Information System, enabling the production of period based time-slice maps for each town.

Finally a strategy for the protection of the historic features of each town was devised, identifying, where possible, an Area of Archaeological Potential based on the assessment. The strategy reports are intended to act as Supplementary Planning Document to the archaeological policies in the Local Development Framework. They include a defined Area of Archaeological Potential consisting of one or more Archaeological Character Zones.

There are no Areas of Archaeological Potential within 1.0km of the centre of the Site.

4.2.6 World Heritage Sites (figure 06)

World Heritage Sites are places that the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO has inscribed on a list of international sites because of their outstanding universal value, the importance of which is so great as to transcend national boundaries. Countries with world heritage sites are required to afford the highest level of protection to these places, which means not only looking after the sites themselves but also their setting. This inevitably results in some constraints upon development within or adjacent to world heritage sites.

There are no World Heritage Sites within the Site boundary.

The Site lies within 500.0m of the following World Heritage Sites:

- (i) Approximately 480.0m south of the Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site (1,000,090).

4.2.7 Events (figure 07)

The Site has been included within two baseline assessment reports carried out by local historian Steve Dewhirst (ESA 8156 and ESA 8156-SSA30872) initially in 2016 and then updated in September 2018 and July 2019 respectively. These reports provide an in-depth historical narrative of the origins and development of Yew Tree mine and have been referenced within this assessment report.

The Site has also been included within several other surveys including the 1985-1987 Nuffield Survey of Industrial Archaeology in Coalbrookdale etc by IGMT (Institute of Industrial Archaeology) (ESA5697); a desk-based survey report by Collins P & Duckworth S. in 1997 as an initial study of the case for including the Broseley area in the Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site (ESA6535); the 1998 historic and cultural land use and landscape assessment of Ironbridge and Coalbrookdale by Della Hooke (ESA6833); and the 1984 Investigation of Limestone Mines in the Wrekin area by Wardell Armstrong (ESA6078 and ESA6080). These reports provide a broad historical narrative of the industrial development of Broseley and the Ironbridge Gorge area however they do not provide any additional detail concerning the individual archaeological receptors within the Site boundary.

In addition the Site has been subject to a coal mining risk assessment in October 2018 and an evaluation in May 2019 by the Telford Mining and Geological Services (TMGS). The latter of these reported on exploratory excavations into three archaeological receptors present at the Site (feature 3 Site of Yew Tree mine; feature 5 linear earthwork; and feature 8 trial pit) and has been utilised in order to establish the nature of buried remains of these features.

4.2.8 Historic Parks and Gardens

Historic England 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 Historic England on applications affecting sites Registered as grade I or II* and the Garden History Society on sites of all grades.

There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within 1.0km of the Site boundary. The nearest Registered Historic Park and Garden is the grade II registered Wenlock Abbey (1,001,135) located approximately 5.65km to the southwest.

4.2.9 Registered Battlefields

Historic England's Register of Historic Battlefields identifies 46 important English battlefields. Its purpose is to offer them protection through the planning system, and to promote a better understanding of their significance and public enjoyment.

There are no Registered Battlefields within 1.0km of the Site boundary. The nearest registered battlefield site is that of the Battle of Shrewsbury 1403 (1,000,033) located approximately 22.0km to the northwest.

4.2.10 Lidar (figure 08)

Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 100,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed surface and terrain models to be generated at different spatial resolutions.

The Lidar data of the Site showed 10 archaeological receptors (features 1-10; see section 7.0) within the Site boundary. Five of these receptors (features 5, 7, 8-10) had no physical upstanding remains and were identified solely via the Lidar data coverage.

4.2.11 Historic Aerial Photographs

An aerial photograph dated to 1961 and presented within Steve Dewhirst's baseline assessment report, as well as more recent coverage from 1999, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2015 and 2018 (Google Earth) were inspected for sites additional to the desktop and site visit, however no additional sites were found.



Figure 04: Location of non-designated monument points from the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Scale 1:10,000 at A4.

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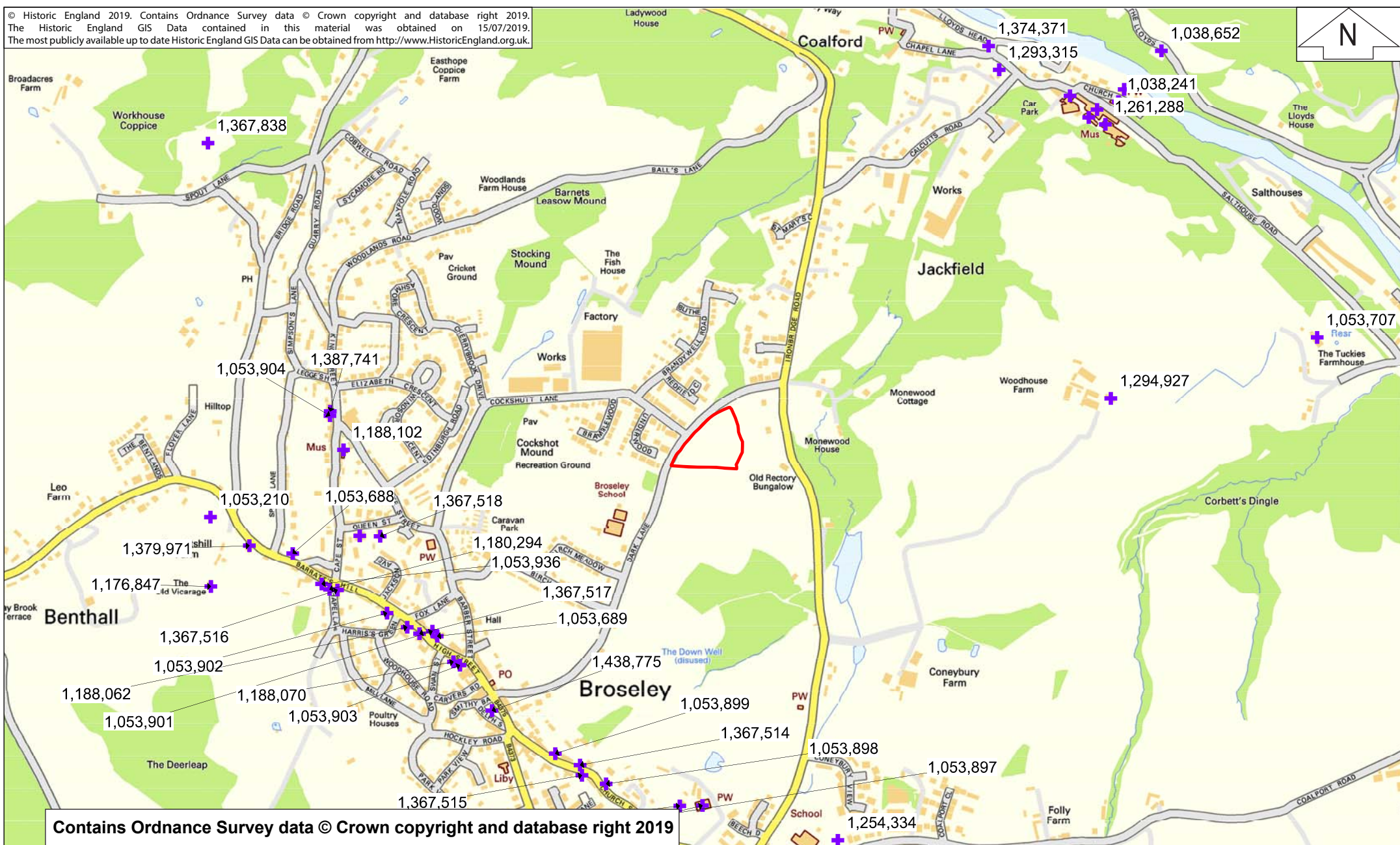


Figure 05: Location of Listed Buildings. Scale 1:10,000 at A4.



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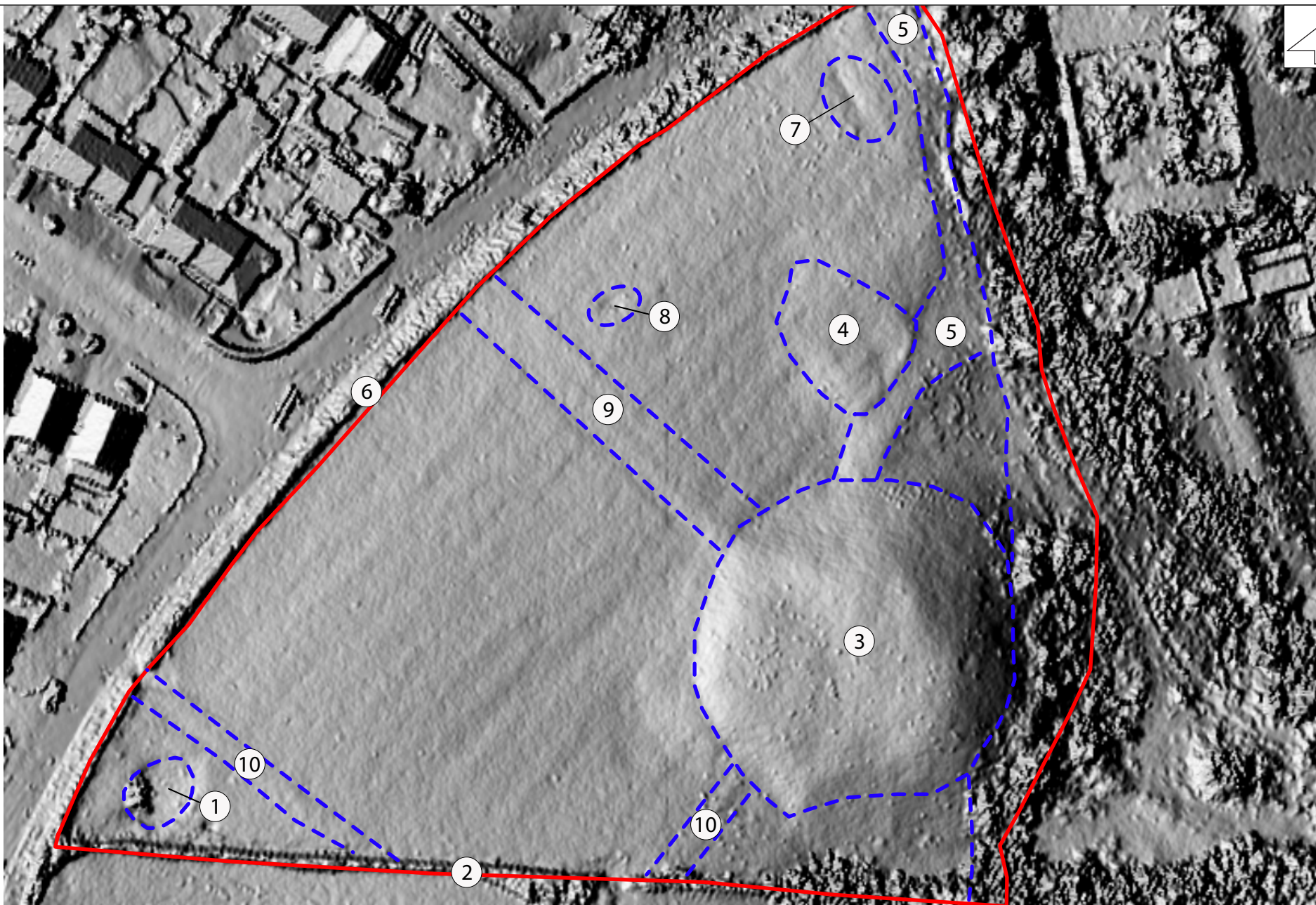


Figure 08: Location of archaeological features identified from Lidar data 25cm DSM (outlined in blue; numbers refer to report gazetteer).

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 Monument UID 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 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 English 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 entirety of the modern county of Shropshire formed part of the territory of the Celtic Cornovii tribe, whose capital was the Wrekin hill fort. After Roman military expansion into the area in 47 AD, the tribal territory was reorganised as a Roman Civitas and the capital was relocated to Viroconium at Wroxeter. Upon the collapse of the Roman empire the former Cornovii territory may have formed part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Powys.

There are no known prehistoric or Roman sites within the Site boundary or within 1.0km. The principle archaeological interest of the assessment area is that of the post-medieval industrial revolution onward and it is probable that some prehistoric and/or Roman sites have been removed by industrial development. The assessment area would however have been conducive to occupation in the prehistoric and Roman periods, being on relatively flat and well-drained land. There is however no evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the immediate environs and given the potential impact upon buried remains via the working of the post-medieval Yew Tree mine, the potential for preserved remains from these periods is considered to be low.

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 sites within 1.0km of the centre of the Site.

The northern part of Shropshire was part of the Anglo-Saxon territory of the Wreocensæte, with the southern part probably belonging to the Magonsaete (Gelling 1992). Both were absorbed by the Saxon Kingdom of Mercia by King Offa. In 765 he constructed Watt's Dyke

to defend the territory against the Welsh, and in 779, having pushed across the River Severn, drove the Welsh King of Powys from Shrewsbury. He later secured his conquests by a second defensive earthwork known as Offa's Dyke.

In the 9th and 10th centuries the district was frequently overrun by the Danes, who in 874 destroyed the famous priory of Wenlock, said to have been founded by St Milburga, granddaughter of King Penda of Mercia, and in 896 wintered at Quatford. In 912 Ethelfleda, the Lady of Mercia, erected a fortress at Bridgnorth against the Danish invaders, and in the following year she erected another at Chirbury (Chrisholm, 1911).

Mercia was mapped out into shires in the 10th century after its recovery from the Danes by Edward the Elder. The first mention of 'Shropshire' in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle occurs in 1006, when the King crossed the Thames and wintered there. In 1016 Edmund Atheling plundered Shrewsbury and the surrounding areas (Chrisholm, 1911).

After the Norman Conquest of 1066 the principal estates in Shropshire were all bestowed on Norman proprietors, pre-eminent among whom is Roger de Montgomerie, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, whose son Robert de Bellesme forfeited his possessions for rebelling against Henry I, when the latter bestowed the Earldom on his Queen for life (Chrisholm, 1911).

The principal landholders at the time of the Domesday Survey were the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Hereford, the church of St Remigius, Earl Roger, Osbern Fitz-Richard, Ralph de Mortimer, Roger de Laci, Hugh Lasne and Nicholas Medicus. Earl Roger had the whole profits of Condover hundred and also owned Alnodestreu hundred. The family of Fitz-Alan, ancestors of the royal family of Stuart, had supreme jurisdiction in Oswestry hundred, which was exempt from English law (Chrisholm, 1911).

Broseley originates in a Saxon clearance within the Royal Forests which covered most of the Ironbridge Gorge. The form of medieval Broseley survives around the church. Although no church was recorded in the Domesday survey, the presence of ox-teams suggests quite an important agricultural settlement. Aided by the sale of land by Much Wenlock abbey with the dissolution of the monasteries, the coal and iron trade started to develop in the sixteenth century.

There are only a limited number of confirmed sites known to date from the medieval period recorded by the HER within the search area. It is likely, however, that at least some of the mining remains confirmed as post medieval have medieval origins. Only Willey Park (SMR Ref 07556) is confirmed as being medieval in date; Willey Park, comprising the northern part of Willey parish, was known to be in existence by 1291, it was enlarged in 1537. Limited evidence of the park pale survives as earthworks (SMR Ref 21379).

The vast majority of the HER records date to the post-medieval and industrial era. The identified sites most immediate to the proposed development area are the site of Yew Tree mine (MSA35857) located within the Site boundary and the sites of upper and lower Worf mine (MSA35897 and MSA35896) located adjacent to the Site on the western side of Dark Lane.

To the south of the Site and the village the Deerleap is now heavily wooded. The site of a kiln dump was also recorded within The Deerleap (SMR Ref 08238); the site contained more than one sort of waste and was interpreted as a dumping site for local potteries and clay pipe manufactories. There are further bell pits recorded during opencasting to the south west of The Deerleap (SMR Ref 08239). Further to the south west of The Deerleap there is a Pond Bay on Dean Brook, adjacent to Lodge Farm (SMR Ref 00654). The pond served as a water supply pond as part of the supply network for the New Willey Ironworks. There are further

bay ponds to the south east (SMR Refs 00655 & 03998), surviving as earthworks north west and west-north west of Willey Furnace Cottages.

To the south of the proposed development area, a new Hall was built replacing the old Willey Hall between 1812 -20. A 270 acre park (SMR Ref 07554) was created around the Hall for privacy, four local roads were closed; the Slaney almshouses and a clergyman's house were demolished and the hamlet of Hangstree Gate depopulated. The principal features of the park were the three large ponds overlooked by the Hall, with the wooded slopes of Shirlett forest beyond, later in the 19th century the park was reduced in size to 150 acres by William Andrews Nesfield.

To the southwest of the proposed development area, centred in and around Benthall are a number of sites of archaeological significance. These include the site of the former Benthall Pottery (SMR Ref 03982) on Benthall Lane which was founded in 1772. In 1845 it was united with the adjacent Haybrook Pottery and the two remained as a single business until the former Haybrook Pottery part ceased production in c1940. The site of the former Haybrook Pottery (SMR Ref 01821) lies directly south of the Benthall site, south of Benthall Lane. Also on the northern side of Benthall Lane is the site of Richard Shaw's claypipe kiln (SMR Ref 28234). A late example of pipemaking site, undertaken as a small scale domestic industry, in conjunction with other activities, now occupied by farm buildings. To the north east of the Benthall Pottery site is the earthwork remains of coal and ironstone extraction (SMR Ref 07284).

Further to the east, along Benthall Lane a findspot of clay pipes (SMR Ref 03788) at number 23 Benthall Lane suggests the possible location of a pipe kiln or tip site. During the construction of a house in 1983 at 11, Benthall Lane a 17th century clay pipe kiln (SMR Ref 03820) was uncovered and recorded. The site also included the site of an 18th century cottage (SMR Ref 17219). Another probable Pottery works site was located at Coppice House/ the Old Vicarage Benthall (SMR Ref 03986) in 1978. Excavation revealed ceramic material indicating local production of a range of early 18th century wares. The quantity of material suggested that there must have been two kilns on the site or at least very near, however excavation in 1985, again recovered large amounts of 18th century pottery, did not reveal any kilns. To the west of Lodge Lane, Benthall a kiln dump (SMR Ref 08240), representing a waster tip was exposed by opencast mining. A findspot of 18th century pot wasters (SMR Ref 20358) was recorded "*by a pond just over Lodge Lane*" [ie from Coppice Head].

To the northeast of the proposed development area, there are a number of further recorded sites of archaeological significance. These are the site of the former Legges Hill Pipeworks (SMR Ref 04527), clay tobacco pipeworks built in 1823 by William Southern and believed to be the first purpose built pipe factory in Britain, in the 1930s production moved to King St and by the late 1950s the site had become a gate factory. Between King Street and Duke Street is site of the former Broseley Congregational Chapel (SMR Ref 28915), the Chapel was built in the mid 19th century and demolished by 1978. Adjacent to the chapel site is the site of the former Broseley Friends Meeting House (SMR Ref 16701). The meeting house was built in 1769; Abraham Darby of Coalbrookdale was buried there in 1717. The site has now been cleared.

There is the site of the burial ground of the Former Birch Meadow Chapel (SMR Ref 28097) located on Birch Meadow. There are also extensive earthwork remains of coal and ironstone extraction (SMR Ref 07283) to the north east of Broseley.

On the south easternmost fringe of Broseley is the site of the Broseley Tileries (SMR Ref 04631). The tile works were in operation from at least 1828 and by 1838 the Broseley Tileries were the largest works in the Jackfield area, they were sold to a new company, Broseley Tileries Co Ltd, in 1877. The works closed in 1940, and the site is now occupied by a housing

estate. The only remains, including embankments from plateways and other unidentifiable surface and probable below surface remains lay in a field between Rough Lane and Forester Road, at the southern end of the site. To the south west of the Tileries site is the site of the former Dunge Brick and Tile Works (SMR Ref 07237). The works were built in 1811 as brickworks and rebuilt on a new site c1870, specifically for the change from brick manufacture to roof tile manufacture. The works closed soon after 1903. The site is now largely modern housing.

The TMGS shallow mine workings assessment report (p3-4) summaries the proposed development Site as follows:

The land off Dark Lane is situated towards the southern end of the Coalbrookdale coalfield which extends from south of Broseley northwards nearly as far as Newport. The published mapping indicates the site to be free of naturally occurring glacial deposits and to be underlain at rockhead by Upper Coal Measure Coalport Beds. These strata generally comprise clays, mudstones, siltstones and sandstones together with occasional thin and sulphurous interbedded coal seams and associated seatearths, plus very occasional thin Spirorbis limestones. The strata hereabouts generally dip gently to the north east.

This part of the Coalbrookdale coalfield is sometimes affectionately referred to as the Broseley coalfield and during the late 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries saw intense mining activity, with numerous collieries working coal for domestic and industrial uses, and particularly as kiln fuel for the manufacture of tiles, pipes and bricks, together with various clays and ironstones. The mainstay of the ceramic industry was a band of red clays, generally named the Red Tile Clays or Brick and Tile Clays. These clays belong to the Hadley Beds (also known as the Etruria Marl or Ruabon Marl series) within the Upper Coal Measures. North of the river these clays or marls reach over 40m thick and were extensively quarried. By contrast in the Broseley area they are relatively thin, normally only up to several metres thick of which less than 2m constitutes useable tile clay, and consequently these red clays were extensively mined underground in the area between Broseley town and the River Severn. The Dark Lane site is indeed surrounded by abandoned collieries from which these red clays were mined at no great depth, although unfortunately the records of many of these workings have not survived. The nearest recorded workings are from the Jubilee pit just east of the site whose clay workings extended to within about 50m of the application site boundary.

By contrast the working of coal around the Dark Lane site generally took place at greater depth, with the Middle and Lower Coal Measure coals lying at depths typically in excess of 40m. The one exception to this was the working of the coal seam which marks the boundary between the Hadley Beds and the overlying Coalport Beds. Known as the Main Sulphur coal, this distinctly sulphurous coal is highly variable in quality and thickness but proved a popular kiln fuel. Occasionally occurring as a single coal leaf up to perhaps 0.9m thick, more usually it occurs as several leaves of coal separated by fireclays within up to 1.8m of strata. The Main Sulphur appears to have been worked wherever it was of good enough quality. There are recorded workings in this coal at Fishhouse colliery, approx. 250m north west of the Dark Lane site. The coal is there recorded as 0.46m thick at a depth of 42m. A fireclay 0.91m thick was taken along with the coal.

Over much of the Broseley area the Main Sulphur coal(s) lies close above the red tile clays, with in most shaft records the coal and the red clays being separated by just a few metres of sandstone.

The mine site located at the eastern end of the proposed development area is believed to be that of the Yew Tree mine. There is however some doubt over the name of the mine as both the Map of Langleys Tenement c1658 and Prestwich writing in 1836 refer to Yew Tree pit as being sited in Calcut field, Broseley. The proposed development site is however labelled as Broomy Leasow on the 1803 tithe apportionment. It is possible that the field plot changed names or was known by two separate names, however the identity is cast further into doubt by the 2019 TMGS report which compared the 1836 Prestwich log with that of their own bore-holes (p8):

These two logs are presented at the same scale and clearly reveal a serious lack of correlation. Whilst the interval between the Main Sulphur and Big Flint coals are roughly similar, the position of the Red Tile Clays and the White Rock are clearly at odds. However the main problem is the respective depths. For the Yew Tree pit log to faithfully record the strata in the Dark Lane shaft, the original shaft top would have had to be approx. 4.5m above its present level. Whilst not totally impossible this seems most unlikely, leaving one to conclude that the shaft log recorded by Prestwich in 1836 was either not from the Yew Tree pit or, just as possible, this shaft is not the actual Yew Tree pit. The 1836 log might even be an amalgam of two or more shaft logs.

Regardless of the name of the mine the site represents one of the earliest recorded mines and is first depicted on the 1675 map 'A description of Widdow Comptons Insets in Broseley taken Dec 6th 1675' (figure 09). This map depicts the mine shaft as well as what is almost certainly a wooden railway running south-southeast from the mine before turning and heading west-northwest to join the main arm of the railway which connected to the River Severn and a probable wharf. This route is visible on the Lidar data (figure 08 feature 10). The mine is labelled as *Calcott Pit* and two, fairly small square structures are depicted to the northwest and southwest of the shaft respectively (figure 18 features 11 and 12). The identity of these structures is unknown but they may represent a horse whim or winding apparatus.

The location of the mine is next depicted on John Cary's map of 1787 (figure 10) however this map shows no details of the site.

The Site is again shown on Greenwood's map of 1830 (figure 11) where the route of a railroad is shown running north / north-westward from the mine location and which presumably had replaced the wooden railway by this point. The route of the railroad is again shown on 1" OS map of 1833 (figure 12) where it is shown skirting the eastern and northern boundary of the Site and connecting to the northern face of the shaft. This route is visible on the Lidar data (figure 08 feature 5).

By the production of the Broseley tithe map of 1838 (figure 13) there are no features associated with the mine depicted within the Site boundary and it is probable that the mine had been closed. The tithe map does however depict a small pond in the south-western corner of the Site which is recorded as feature 1 in the site gazetteer.

Local historian Mr. Steve Dewhirst summarised the following historical development of the mine (ESA8156-SSA30872):

1. The pit was probably a single shaft mine worked by a horse whim from the 1600s onwards. The date of the mound is unclear as is the sequence of working over nearly 200 years. There may be archaeological remains of the shaft and winding apparatus on or near the mound.

2. There are no visible signs of the 1675 wooden railway, however on the field two possible routes are shown on Lidar. It is one of the few places where the archaeology of a wooden railway may remain undisturbed and as such it is of high importance.
3. The railroad shown on the 1833 1" OS map may have followed the field boundary at the eastern edge of the field. There are no visible remains of the branch line to the pit shown on this map but it is possibly visible on Lidar.
4. The Lidar shows a possible further shaft and clay pit along the northern boundary of the site. These are probably late 19th century and associated with clay working or prospecting. There is no documentary evidence for these.
5. The 1913 Broseley Estate sale document also mentions a Powder Magazine for Beddoes of Ironbridge but does not give a location.⁴ Foundations may still remain.

The tithe map labels the Site as plots 531a and 531b with the apportionment giving the following details:

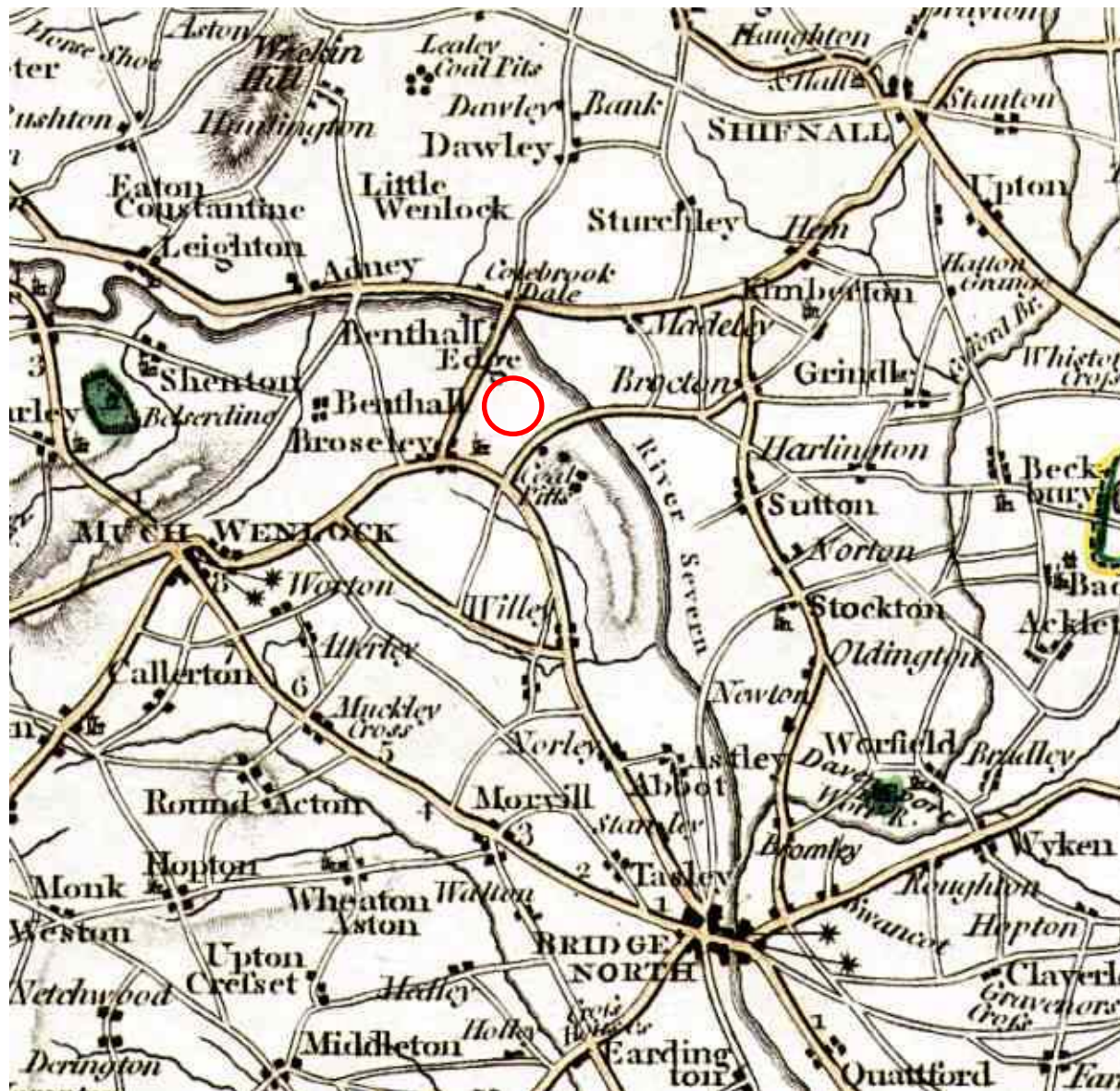
Plot	Plot Name	Landowner	Tenant
531a	Broomy + Leasowe	Francis Blythe Harries	George Southern
531b	-	Francis Blythe Harries	George Southern

The proposed development site is again depicted on the first, second and third edition county series Ordnance Survey 25" maps of 1882, 1902 and 1927 (figures 14-16) as well as on the 6" map of 1938 (figure 17). All of these maps depict the Site as it exists today, as a single triangular enclosed field bounded to the west by Dark Lane. The first edition map shows an old clay pit to the east of the Site boundary which by the 1902 map has been used to construct a rectory. All of the maps depict the pond (feature 1) in the southwest corner.



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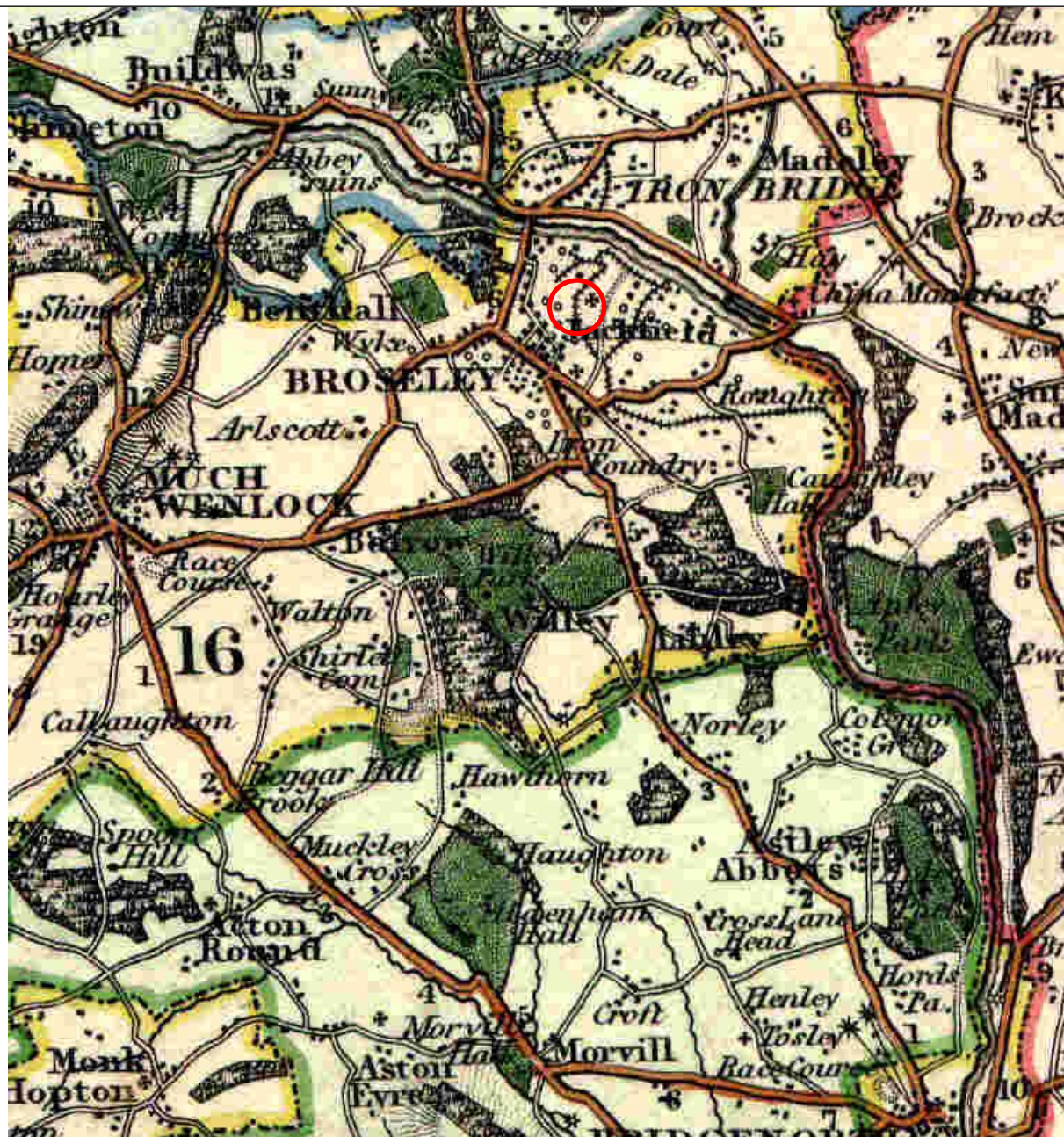


Figure 11: Approximate location of the proposed development site on Greenwood's map of 1830 (Site indicated by red circle).



Figure 12: Approximate location of the proposed development site on the 1" OS map of 1833 (Yew Tree mine shaded blue; railroad from mine to river shaded orange).

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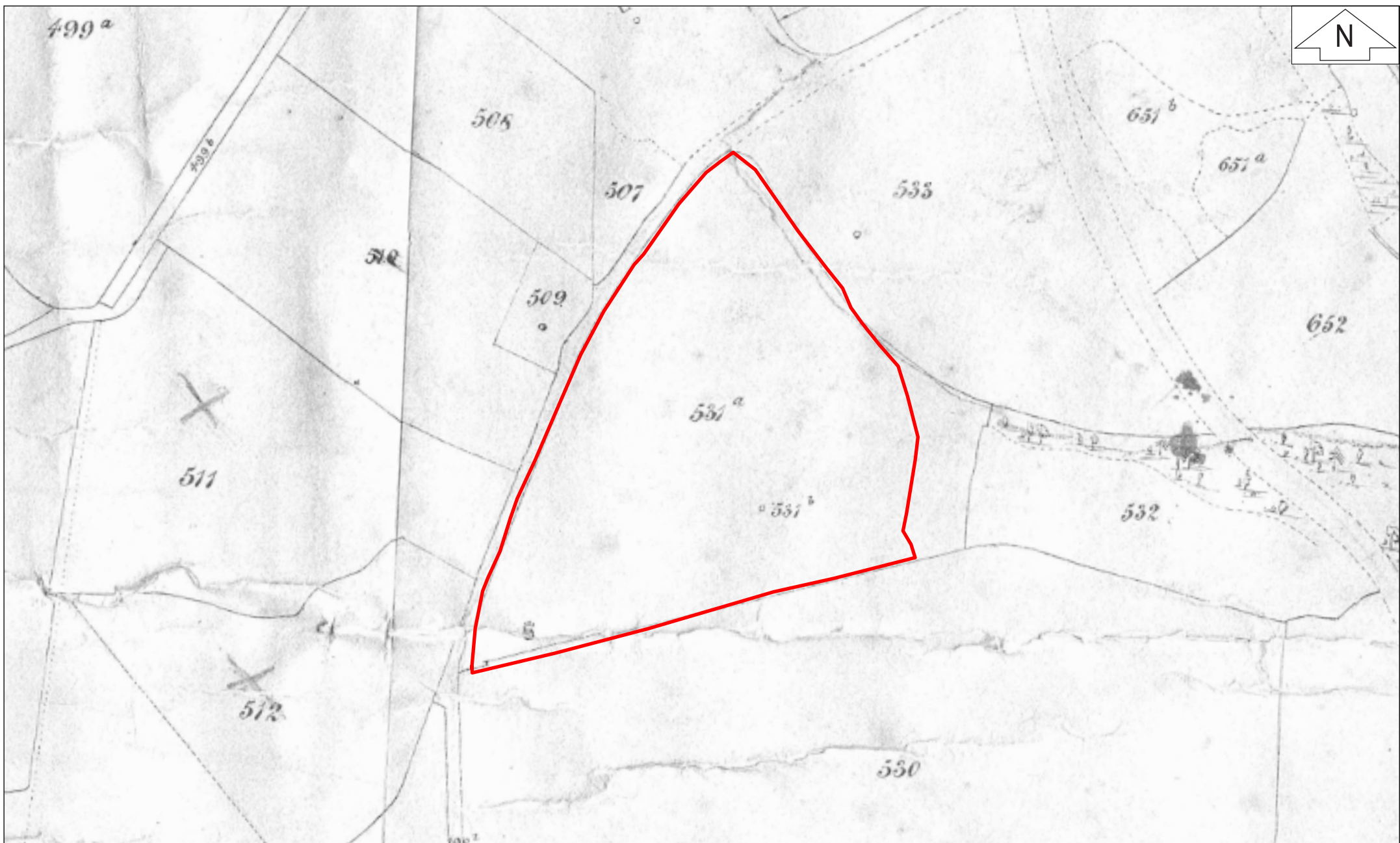




Figure 14: Location of the proposed development site on the first edition county series 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1882.

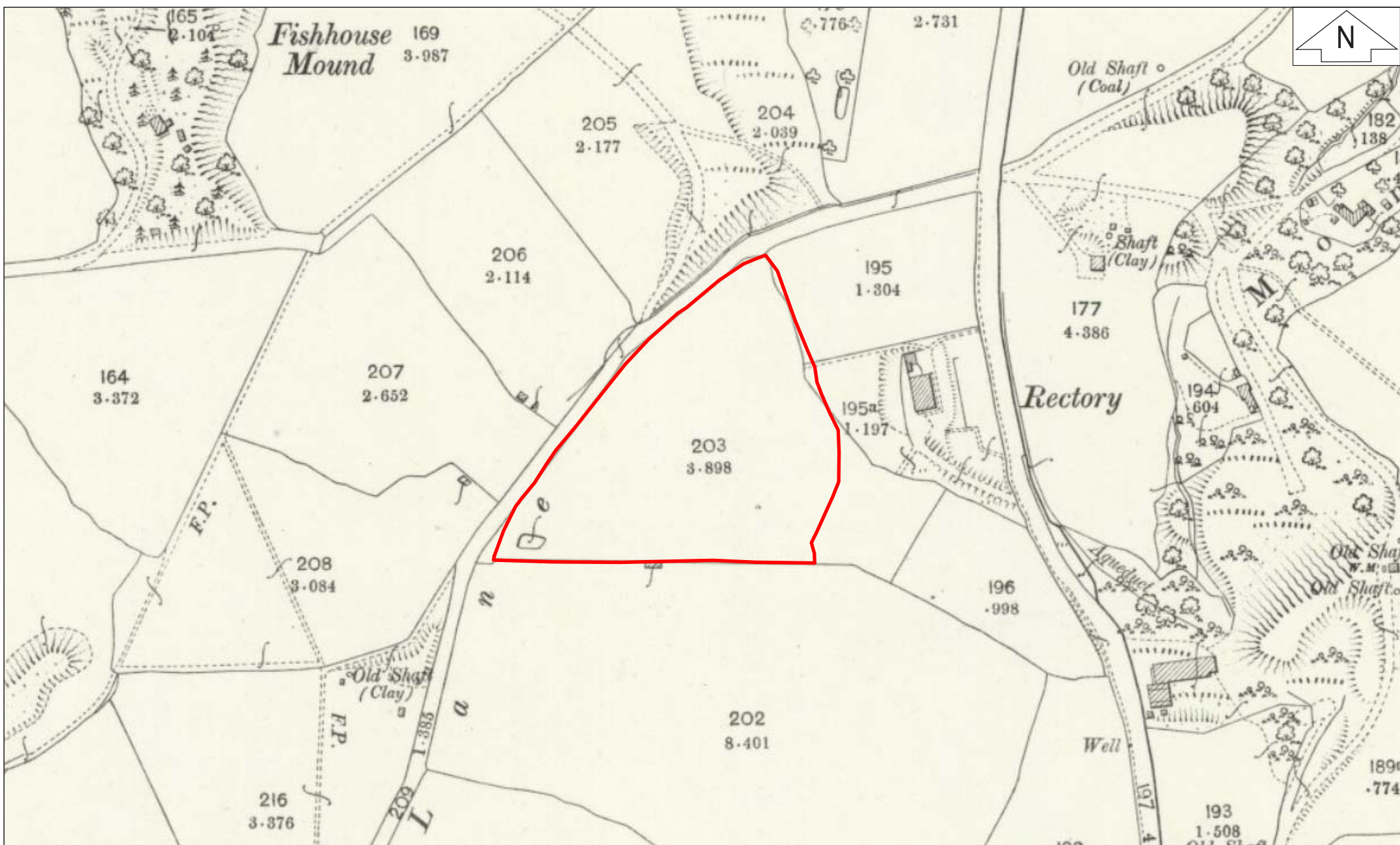


Figure 15: Location of the proposed development site on the second edition county series 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1902.



Figure 16: Location of the proposed development site on the third edition county series 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1927.

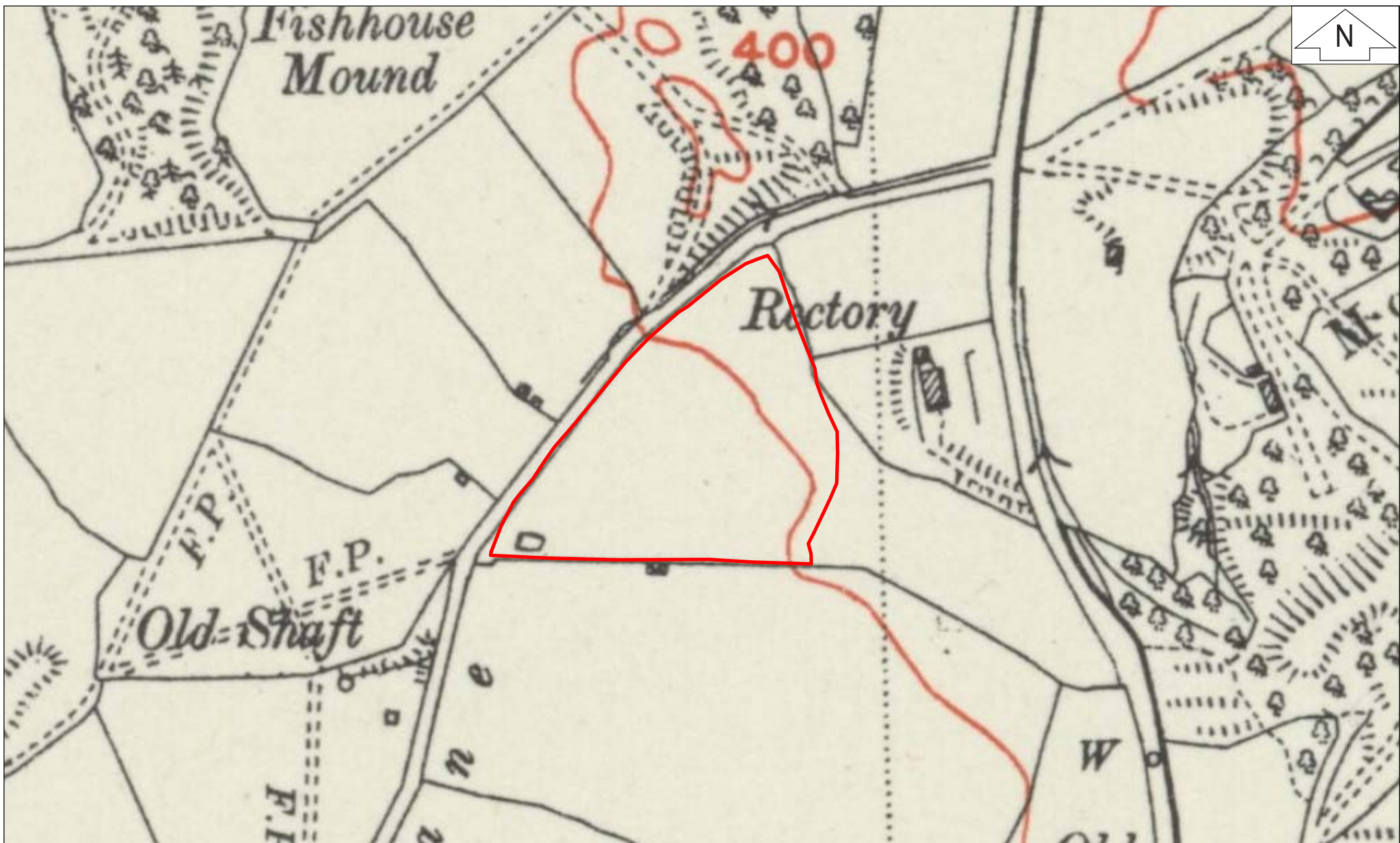


Figure 17: Location of the proposed development site on the county series 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1938.

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF HISTORICAL ASSETS

6.1 Definitions

Definitions of importance, impact, and significance of effect as used in the gazetteer (section 7.2) are listed below.

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.
Unknown	Archaeological sites whose importance cannot be determined with the information currently at hand. This can include sites where the extent of buried remains is unknown.

2. Definition of Impact

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

Magnitude	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
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

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

7.0 SITE GAZETTEER – PHYSICAL IMPACTS

In accordance with Paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework each heritage asset has been assigned a level of importance ranked from International through to National, Regional/County, Local, and None. If it is not possible to assess the importance of the site from the visible remains, then it is ranked Unknown with the suspected importance level placed in brackets if possible. Identified sites were also assigned a level of impact ranked from High through to Medium, and Low. Levels of impact can be considered as both adverse or beneficial, and can be direct (physically impacting upon a site) or indirect (indirectly physically impacting upon a site). The significance of effect is determined from the importance level of the resource and the magnitude of the impact upon it. Where it is expected that a site will be impacted upon by the proposed works then mitigation/assessment recommendations are provided. All archaeological/historical sites identified are depicted on figure 18 with the location and orientation of photographs shown on figure 19.

1. Former Pond / clay extraction pit	MonUID: N.A.
Figures: 8, 14 - 19	Plate: 3
NGR: SJ 67837 02230	Period: Post-medieval
Description A sub-circular depression measuring 10.0m in length by 8.0m in width by 0.5m in depth and orientated north-south is situated in the south-western corner of the field plot near to the gate entrance. This feature is depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1882, 1902, 1927 and 1938 and is likely a former pond possibly created due to localised extraction of clay. As a possible clay extraction pit associated with the industrial era the feature can be considered to be of local importance however it will not be impacted upon by the proposed development and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance thus ensuring preservation in-situ.	
Category of importance: Local	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Avoidance	



Plate 03: Former pond (feature 1), from the north. Scale 1.0m.

2. Hedgerow	MonUID: N.A.
Figures: 8, 13 - 19	Plate: 4
NGR: SJ 67827 02225 – SJ 67959 02218	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A hedgerow comprised primarily of hawthorn and measuring c2.0m in height runs from east to west and demarcates the southern limit of the Site.</p> <p>Although the actual age of the hedgerow is unknown, under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 a hedgerow is considered “important” if it is greater than 30 years old and is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts.</p> <p>This feature is depicted on the tithe map of 1838 as well as on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1882, 1902, 1927 and 1938.</p> <p>This feature can be considered to be of negligible importance however it will not be impacted upon by the proposed development and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance thus ensuring preservation in-situ.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Avoidance	



Plate 04: Hedgerow (feature 2), from the north. Scale 1.0m.

3. Site of Yew Tree Mine (shaft)	MonUID: MSA35857
Figures: 8 - 19	Plate: 5-8
NGR: SJ 67944 02256	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A mound measuring 48.0m in length by 42.0m in width by 4.0m in height and orientated north-south is located at the eastern end of the Site and marks a mine shaft thought to be that of Yew Tree mine. Some doubt exists over the name of the mine (see section 5.2) however the site represents one of the earliest coal mines in the area and is shown on a map of 1675 where is labelled as 'Calcott Pit'. The mine appears to have been originally served by a wooden railway (feature 10) which had been replaced by a railroad (feature 5) by the 1" OS map of 1833. The mine and its associated infrastructure is not shown on the 1838 tithe map onwards and it appears to have gone out of use by this point in time.</p> <p>The top of the mound was evaluated by TMGS in May 2019 which revealed a typical Shropshire 'beehive' brick cap at 1.4m BGL. These 'beehives' were frequently constructed across open abandoned shafts in the Broseley area as a cheap capping to exclude people and livestock. The beehive was seen to have been partially rebuilt in stonework, possibly suggesting a partial collapse and repair at some time. A small hole between bricks allowed the shaft to be plumbed to a depth of 7.5m onto a hard floor, or a total of 8.9m below existing ground level on top of the spoil mound. There is no way of knowing at present whether that hard floor is indeed the top of the shaft filling or alternatively a staging across the open shaft.</p> <p>This feature can be considered to be of regional importance however it will not be impacted upon by the proposed development and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance thus ensuring preservation in-situ.</p>	
Category of importance: Regional	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Avoidance	



Plate 05: Site of Yew Tree mine (feature 3), from the west. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 06: Site of Yew Tree mine (feature 3), from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 07: Site of Yew Tree mine (feature 3) showing Shropshire brick 'beehive' from evaluation excavation by TMGS in May 2019.



Plate 08: Site of Yew Tree mine (feature 3) showing Shropshire brick 'beehive' from evaluation excavation by TMGS in May 2019.

4. Earthwork – possibly associated with the 1833 railroad embankment	MonUID: N.A.
Figures: 8, 18-19	Plate: 9
NGR: SJ 67941 02286	Period: Post-medieval
Description A mound measuring 22.0m in length by 15.0m in width by 1.0m in height and orientated northwest - southeast is located to the immediate northwest of Yew Tree mine shaft (feature 3). This feature is not depicted on any of the available cartographic sources however it appears to be an earthwork associated with the mine workings, possibly a secondary spoil tip or a feature / structure associated with the 1833 railroad embankment (feature 5). The mound was not evaluated by TMGS in May 2019 due to the presence of a badger set. This feature can be considered to be of unknown (local) importance through its association with Yew Tree mine however it will not be impacted upon by the proposed development and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed, aside from avoidance thus ensuring preservation in-situ.	
Category of importance: Unknown (Local)	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Avoidance	



Plate 09: Earthwork - possibly associated with the 1833 railroad embankment (feature 4), from the west. Scale 1.0m.

5. Earthwork – possibly associated with the 1833 railroad embankment	MonUID: N.A.
Figures: 8, 11, 12, 18, 19	Plate: 10 - 11
NGR: SJ 67953 02284 – SJ 67943 02339	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A linear earthwork measuring 70.0m in length by 6.0m in width by 0.5m in depth and orientated northwest - southeast is located to the immediate north of Yew Tree mine shaft (feature 3). This feature is first shown on Greenwood's map of 1830 and appears to be an embankment associated with the railroad serving the mine. The feature is shown again on the 1" OS map of 1833 but is absent from the tithe map of 1838, presumably having gone out of use.</p> <p>The mound was evaluated by TMGS in May 2019 which established that the earthwork measured 1.2m in width by 1.0m in depth, which they interpreted as a field drainage ditch. While this interpretation is possible it appears likely from the cartographic evidence that the feature may be an embankment associated with the railroad.</p> <p>This feature can be considered to be of unknown (regional) importance through its association with Yew Tree mine however it will not be impacted upon by the proposed development and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed, aside from avoidance thus ensuring preservation in-situ.</p>	
Category of importance: Unknown (Regional)	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Avoidance	



Plate 10: Earthwork - possibly associated with the 1833 railroad embankment (feature 5), from the southwest. Scale 1.0m.



Plate 11: Earthwork - possibly associated with the 1833 railroad embankment (feature 5) from evaluation excavation by TMGS in May 2019.

6. Hedgerow	MonUID: N.A.
Figures: 13 - 19	Plate: 12
NGR: SJ 67916 02330 – SJ 67828 02226	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A hedgerow comprised primarily of hawthorn, hazel and some mature trees runs from northeast to southwest and demarcates the eastern limit of the Site.</p> <p>Although the actual age of the hedgerow is unknown, under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 a hedgerow is considered “important” if it is greater than 30 years old and is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts.</p> <p>This feature is depicted on the tithe map of 1838 as well as on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1882, 1902, 1927 and 1938.</p> <p>This feature can be considered to be of negligible importance however it will not be impacted upon by the proposed development and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance thus ensuring preservation in-situ.</p>	
Category of importance: Negligible	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Avoidance	



Plate 12: Hedgerow (feature 6), from the east. Scale 1.0m.

7. Earthwork – possible clay pit	MonUID: N.A.
Figures: 18, 19	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SJ 67937 02327	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A circular depression measuring 12.0m in length by 8.0m in width and orientated northwest - southeast is located at the north-western side of the Site. This feature is not depicted on any of the available cartographic sources however is visible on the Lidar coverage (figure 08).</p> <p>The depression was not evaluated by TMGS in May 2019 as it was not immediately visible on the ground surface. The identity of the earthwork is unknown however it is suspected to be a 19th century clay extraction pit.</p> <p>As a possible clay extraction pit associated with the industrial era the feature can be considered to be of local importance however it will not be impacted upon by the proposed development and as such no further assessment or mitigatory measures are proposed aside from avoidance thus ensuring preservation in-situ.</p>	
Category of importance: Local	
Level of impact: None	
Significance of effect: Neutral	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Avoidance	

8. Earthwork – historic trial pit	MonUID: N.A.
Figures: 8, 18, 19	Plate: 13
NGR: SJ 67896 02290	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A circular depression measuring 7.4m in length by 4.7m in width by 0.3m in depth and orientated northeast - southwest is located at the north-western side of the Site. This feature is not depicted on any of the available cartographic sources however is visible on the Lidar coverage (figure 08).</p> <p>The depression was evaluated by TMGS in May 2019 which established there was no sign of either shale or coal within the disturbed soft clay but a piece of timber protruding into the dig at about 1.2m depth indicated that the ground had been dug from surface level and in fact was a shallow trial dig either to test the Main Sulphur coal and/or the overlying shallow clays, the timber being the remains of a temporary lining. Presumably on finding the upper leaf too badly weathered or the clays unsuitable the project had been abandoned and backfilled.</p> <p>It therefore seems probable that the earthwork is a historic trial pit, most likely from the 19th century. The evaluation by TMGS has all but removed any upstanding trace of the feature.</p> <p>This feature can be considered to be of local importance and although recommendations have been made by TMGS for not constructing upon the trial pit, the preliminary development masterplan suggests that a dwelling will be sited in close proximity. As such the impact of the development upon the feature is unknown however if it is to be built upon then a basic record should be taken prior to commencement of works. However, given the damage to the surface deposits by the TMGS evaluation and the basic record created by them, there appears to be little to be gained from a further mitigatory response.</p>	
Category of importance: Local	
Level of impact: Unknown	
Significance of effect: Unknown	
Recommendations for further assessment: None	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Avoidance or basic record (complete)	



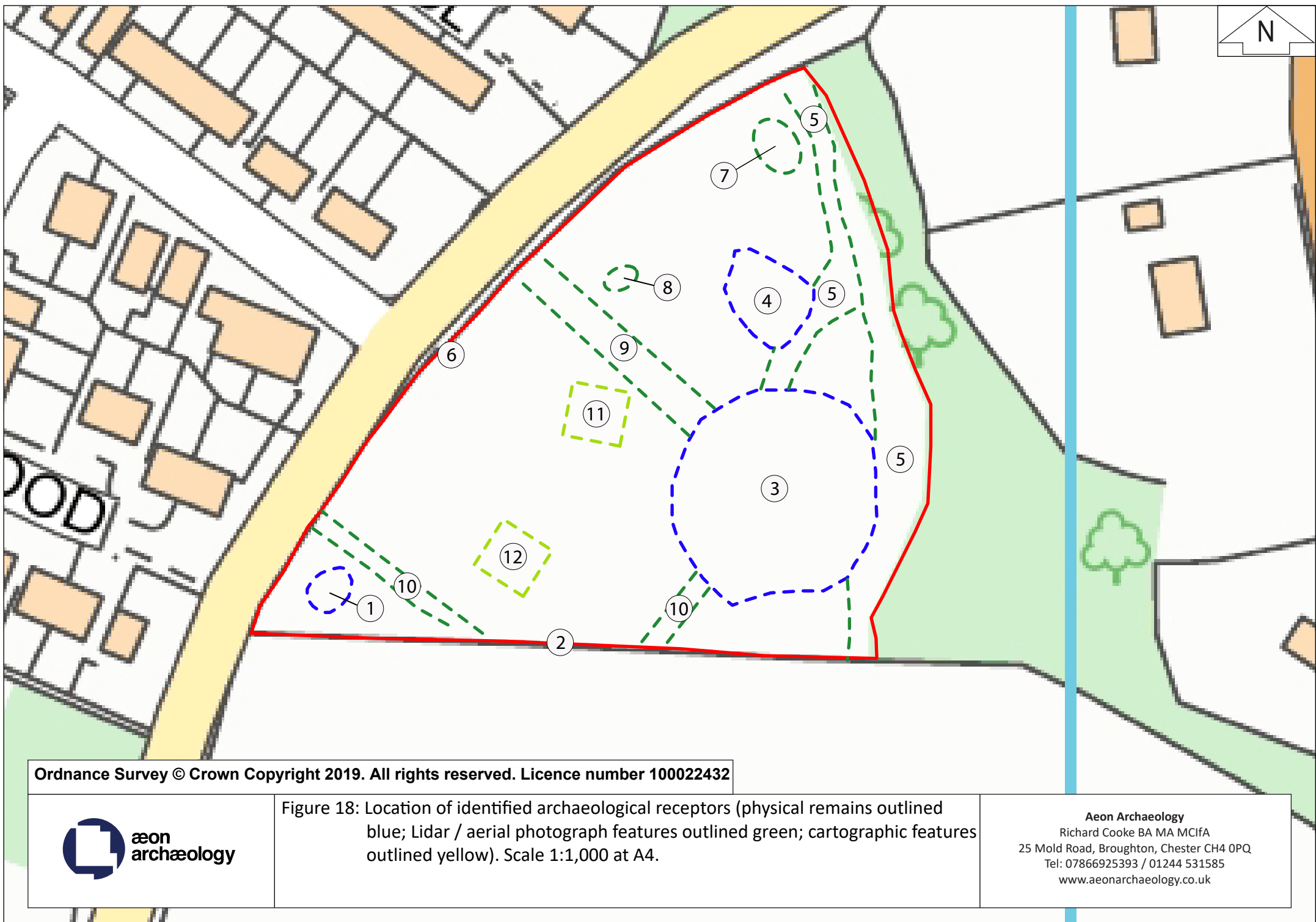
Plate 13: Historic trial pit (feature 7) from evaluation excavation by TMGS in May 2019.

9. Linear Earthwork	MonUID: N.A.
Figures: 8, 18, 19	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SJ 67886 02298 – SJ 67921 02275	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A linear feature measuring 50.0m in length by 7.0m in width is visible on the Lidar coverage running from northwest to southeast and connecting Dark Lane with the western side of Yew Tree mine (feature 3) (figure 08). This feature is not depicted on any of the available historic maps or on the ground, although it is visible from aerial photographs.</p> <p>The identity of the linear feature is unclear, however it is almost certainly associated with the mine workings and has been hypothesised by local historian Steve Dewhirst to be possibly the route of the 17th century wooden railway. While this is possible the map evidence would suggest that the railway lies to the south of the pit (see feature 10) and it is therefore more likely that this is an access road for brining men and materials between the mine and Dark Lane.</p> <p>As the identity of this feature is unknown its importance level is also unknown, although its association with the mine would likely make it of local importance. The feature lies within the proposed development area and as such will be removed by the associated groundworks. It is therefore recommended that a programme of further assessment to include evaluation trenching be undertaken so that the feature can be identified, its value established, and any required mitigatory response actioned.</p>	
Category of importance: Unknown (Local)	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Unknown (moderate or slight adverse)	
Recommendations for further assessment: Evaluation trenching	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Dependent upon the results of further assessment.	

10. Linear Earthwork – probable 17th century wooden railway route	MonUID: N.A.
Figures: 8, 18, 19	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SJ 67937 02233 – SJ 67933 02220 And SJ 67870 02223 – SJ 67838 02244	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A linear feature measuring 18.0m in length by 4.0m in width is visible on the Lidar coverage (figure 08) running from northeast to southwest into the southern Site limit, before appearing to turn north-westward and run 72.0m to the western limit of the Site. In the east the feature runs from the southern face of the site of Yew Tree mine (feature 3). This feature is not visible on the ground but appears to be shown as a railway on the 1675 and 1830 maps.</p> <p>The identity of the linear feature is unclear, however it is almost certainly associated with the mine workings and is likely to be the route of the 17th century wooden railway.</p> <p>As the identity of this feature is unknown its importance level is also unknown, however if it is the route of the 17th century wooden railway then it would be of at least regional importance if not higher. The feature partially lies within the proposed development area and as such some of it will be removed by the associated groundworks. It is therefore recommended that a programme of further assessment to include evaluation trenching be undertaken so that the feature can be identified, its value established, and any required mitigatory response actioned.</p>	
Category of importance: Unknown (Regional+)	
Level of impact: Medium adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Unknown (moderate or large adverse)	
Recommendations for further assessment: Evaluation trenching	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Dependent upon the results of further assessment.	

11. Square Structure shown on 1675 map	MonUID: N.A.
Figures: 9, 18, 19	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SJ 67896 02265	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A square feature measuring approximately 12.0m in length and width is shown on the 1675 map (figure 09) located to the northwest of the site of Yew Tree mine (feature 3). This feature is not visible on the ground or on Lidar, and is not depicted on any other cartographic sources.</p> <p>The identity of the feature is unclear, however it is possibly a structure associated with the earliest workings at the mine – possibly a horse whim or winding apparatus.</p> <p>As the identity of this feature is unknown its importance level is also unknown, however if it is associated with the 17th century mine workings then it would be of at least local / regional importance. The feature location lies within the proposed development area and as such some of it will be removed by the associated groundworks. It is therefore recommended that a programme of further assessment to include geophysical survey be undertaken so that any remains can be accurately located, its value established, and any required mitigatory response actioned.</p>	
Category of importance: Unknown (Local / Regional)	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Unknown (moderate adverse)	
Recommendations for further assessment: Geophysical survey	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Dependent upon the results of further assessment.	

12. Square Structure shown on 1675 map	MonUID: N.A.
Figures: 9, 18, 19	Plate: N.A.
NGR: SJ 67880 02241	Period: Post-medieval
<p>Description</p> <p>A square feature measuring approximately 12.0m in length and width is shown on the 1675 map (figure 09) located to the southwest of the site of Yew Tree mine (feature 3). This feature is not visible on the ground or on Lidar, and is not depicted on any other cartographic sources.</p> <p>The identity of the feature is unclear, however it is possibly a structure associated with the earliest workings at the mine – possibly a horse whim or winding apparatus.</p> <p>As the identity of this feature is unknown its importance level is also unknown, however if it is associated with the 17th century mine workings then it would be of at least local / regional importance. The feature location lies within the proposed development area and as such some of it will be removed by the associated groundworks. It is therefore recommended that a programme of further assessment to include geophysical survey be undertaken so that any remains can be accurately located, its value established, and any required mitigatory response actioned.</p>	
Category of importance: Unknown (Local / Regional)	
Level of impact: High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	
Significance of effect: Unknown (moderate adverse)	
Recommendations for further assessment: Geophysical survey	
Recommendations for further mitigatory measures: Dependent upon the results of further assessment.	



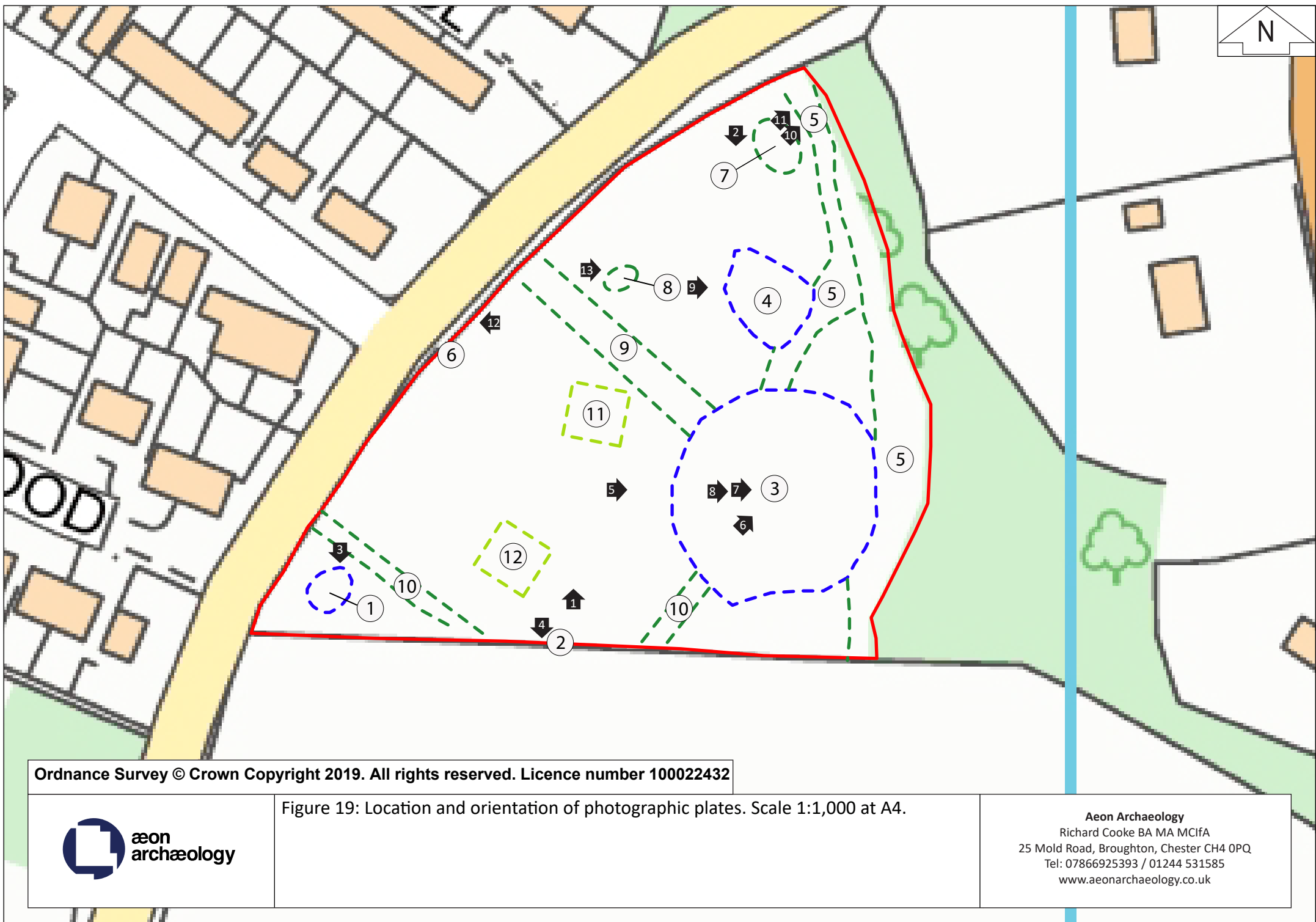


Table 2: Summary of archaeological features. GREEN = no action required; RED= Action required						
#	Name	Importance	Impact	Significance of effect	Further Assessment	Mitigation Recommendations
PHYSICAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS						
1	Former pond / clay extraction pit	Local	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
2	Hedgerow	Negligible	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
3	Site of Yew Tree mine (shaft)	Regional	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
4	Earthwork – possibly associated with the 1833 railroad embankment	Unknown (local)	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
5	Earthwork – possibly associated with the 1833 railroad embankment	Unknown (regional)	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
6	Hedgerow	Negligible	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
7	Earthwork – possible clay pit	Local	None	Neutral	None	Avoidance
8	Earthwork – historic trial pit	Local	Unknown	Unknown	None	Avoidance or basic record (complete)
9	Linear earthwork	Unknown (local)	High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Unknown (moderate or slight adverse)	Evaluation trenching	Dependent upon the results of further assessment
10	Linear earthwork – probable 17 th century wooden railway route	Unknown (regional+)	Medium adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Unknown (moderate or large adverse)	Evaluation trenching	Dependent upon the results of further assessment
11	Square structure shown on 1675 map	Unknown (local / regional)	High adverse direct physical (construction phase)	Unknown (moderate adverse)	Geophysical survey	Dependent upon the results of further assessment
12	Square structure shown on	Unknown (local)	High adverse direct physical	Unknown (moderate	Geophysical	Dependent upon the results

	1675 map	/ regional)	(construction phase)	adverse)	survey	of further assessment
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8.0 IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Direct physical impact

Construction phase

The proposed development scheme is expected to have a *high adverse direct physical* impact upon three sites of archaeological importance (linear earthwork feature 9; square structure shown on 1675 map feature 11; and square structure shown on 1675 map feature 12) and a *medium adverse direct physical* impact upon one site of archaeological importance (linear earthwork – probable 17th century wooden railway route feature 10) during the construction phase.

All of these four features are of unknown importance but are suspected to be of local, 2x local/regional, and regional+ importance, resulting in an unknown but suspected moderate/slight adverse, 2x moderate adverse, and moderate/large adverse significance of effect.

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 or non-physical impacts 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 indirect physical or non-physical impacts upon any known sites of archaeological and historical significance upon completion.

8.3 Site Specific Recommendations

Site specific recommendations have been made for a phase of archaeological evaluation trenching of linear earthwork (feature 9) and linear earthwork – probable 17th century wooden railway route (feature 10) in advance of development, in order to ascertain the nature of remains at these locations and to inform any further mitigatory response.

In addition a geophysical survey has been recommended for the square structure shown on 1675 map (feature 11) and square structure shown on 1675 map (feature 12) so that it can be confirmed whether any preserved remains persist of these features.

8.4 General recommendations and Conclusion

On the balance of evidence the potential for prehistoric, Roman, early medieval, and medieval period remains to be encountered at the Site is considered to be low. The principle archaeological interest at the Site is that of the early industrial period and there is a high potential for preserved remains associated with one of the earliest industrial era coal mines in the Country (Yew Tree mine / Calcott Pit). Although the mine itself lies outside of the potential developable area it is highly likely that associated features such as the route of the 17th century wooden railway could pass through the Site, as well as associated ancillary structures such as a horse whim or winding apparatus. Any such preserved remains associated with the 17th century workings would be of local/regional to regional+ importance. As such, and in addition to the site specific recommendations made above, it is recommended that a phase of geophysical survey be undertaken across the development area to ascertain the degree to which remains may persist at foundation level and to quantify the archaeological resource at the Site. This would help inform the requirement, if any, for further assessment or mitigatory measures so that the archaeological resource can be safeguarded via preservation either in-situ or by record in advance of removal.

This assessment enables an informed, sustainable and responsible approach to the proposed scheme. The information provided meets the expectations of NPPF in that the Client has described the significance of known archaeological assets that may be affected by the proposed scheme. It is considered that the level of detail provided is proportionate to the assets' importance and provides sufficient information to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of archaeological remains and therefore, there is sufficient information on which to establish a suitable assessment / mitigatory response.

Ultimately, therefore, and without prejudice to the findings of any future archaeological, or other investigations at the Site, it is considered that the archaeological interest at the Site could be safeguarded through a suitably worded condition to be applied to planning consent.

9.0 SOURCES

Maps

1675 map 'A description of Widdow Comptons Insetts in Broseley taken Dec 6th 1675'.

John Cary's map of 1787.

Greenwood's map of 1830.

1" Ordnance Survey map of 1833.

Broseley tithe map and apportionment of 1838.

1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1882.

2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1902.

3rd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1927.

6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1938.

OS 1:10 000 Series sheet SJ 60NE, SJ 60SE, SJ 60SW, and SJ 60NW.

Sources

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

Gelling, M. 1992. *The West Midlands in the Early Middle Ages.*

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Telford Mining and Geological Services, 2019. *Interim report: An investigation into Shallow mine workings and mine shafts - Land at Dark Lane, Broseley Shropshire TF12 5NU*

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*

APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED SITES WITHIN 1.0km

Non-designated monument points within 1.0km of the centre of the Site as listed on the Shropshire HER (figure 04)

Mon UID	Name	Type
MSA11214	Nos 37 and 37a, High Street, Bridgnorth	BLD
MSA11666	Calcutts House, COALFORD, Jackfield	BLD
MSA14498	Clay pipe works c 510m SE of Broadacres Farm, Barrow	MON
MSA16821	58 King Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA17250	No 36, Coalport Rd, Broseley	BLD
MSA17991	The Cumberland Hotel, Queen Street	BLD
MSA18003	Pritchard Memorial, Broseley	BLD
MSA18506	Coalford Wesleyan Chapel, Broseley	BLD
MSA18600	Broseley Old Chapel	BLD
MSA18601	Brosely Former Friends Meeting House	BLD
MSA19059	Barratt's Hill Farmhouse, Barratt's Hill	BLD
MSA22496	Cartshed, with Granary over, at Woodhouse Farm	BLD
MSA22497	Unspecified Farm Building/Stable?, converted to Cowhouse, converted to Loose Box, at Woodhouse Farm	BLD
MSA22498	Mixing House, converted to Loose Boxes, at Woodhouse Farm	BLD
MSA22499	Cowhouse, converted to Loose Boxes, at Woodhouse Farm	BLD
MSA22959	Woodhouse Farm	MON
MSA23052	Town Hall (Market Hall), Broseley	BLD
MSA23053	38 Upper Church Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA23332	Woodlands Farm, Broseley	BLD
MSA24352	Birch Meadow Chapel, subsequently the Elite Cinema, then the Bladen Club, latterly the Birch Meadow Centre	BLD
MSA2486	Find Spot in 1984 of kiln waste at 48, Sycamore Road, Broseley Wood	FS
MSA26632	Woodlands Farm	MON
MSA2786	Coneybury Blast Furnace and Ironworks	MON

MSA28527	Coneybury Farm	MON
MSA31688	Former Broseley Primitive Methodist Chapel, now house	BLD
MSA31689	Methodist Chapel, Broseley	BLD
MSA31690	Former Broseley Congregational Chapel	BLD
MSA31691	Former Plymouth Brethren Gospel Rooms, Broseley	BLD
MSA33596	Possible Remnant of the Jennings, Latham and Jennings' Cotton Manufactory, Broseley	BLD
MSA33893	Site of mine workings and spoil bank, Cobwell Road, Broseley	MON
MSA34050	Finger post in Broseley	BLD
MSA34078	Site of Adam Crompton's House, Ironbridge	MON
MSA34560	Broseley War Memorial	MON
MSA34663	Possible site of Broseley Old Hall	MON
MSA34664	Rectory, All Saint's Church, Broseley	MON
MSA35141	No 42, Coalford	BLD
MSA35142	Cottage immediately west of No 42, Coalford	BLD
MSA35143	No 35 and adjoining cottage	BLD
MSA35144	No 32, Coalford	BLD
MSA35145	Nos 43 and 44, Coalford	BLD
MSA35340	Underground reservoir tank, Dark Lane, Broseley	MON
MSA35361	19th century pit headgear, Rowton Farm	MON
MSA35362	Find of clay pipe waste, Stocking Mound, Broseley	MON
MSA35369	Find of 18th century clay pipes and pottery, 51 Coalford, Jackfield	FS
MSA35381	Findspot of clay tobacco pipes, 45 King Street, Broseley	FS
MSA35627	Cemetery Chapel, Broseley	BLD
MSA35767	Site of Cockshutt Lane Mine, Broseley Wood	MON
MSA35907	Site of Holly Well (or Holy Well), Ironbridge Road, Broseley	MON
MSA35946	DUDC (Dawley Urban District Council) Boundary Marker, Balls Lane, Broseley	MON
MSA36011	Broseley Pound, Pound Lane	MON
MSA36166	Site of No 15, Mill Lane, Broseley	MON

MSA36846	Findspot of 19th century material (including saggars), Rectory Garden, All Saints Church, Broseley	FS
MSA37108	Fifield House, Barratt's Hill, Broseley	MON
MSA37204	Summer house, Broseley Hall	BLD
MSA37349	Milton Cottage, Bridge Road, Benthall	BLD
MSA37506	Coal Shaft on Penns meadow	MON
MSA3887	Windmill, Benthall	MON
MSA3888	Rope Walk, Ironbridge	MON
MSA3912	Coal and ironstone mines, and associated workings, Broseley	MON
MSA3912	Coal and ironstone mines, and associated workings, Broseley	MON
MSA3912	Coal and ironstone mines, and associated workings, Broseley	MON
MSA3912	Coal and ironstone mines, and associated workings, Broseley	MON
MSA3912	Coal and ironstone mines, and associated workings, Broseley	MON
MSA3912	Coal and ironstone mines, and associated workings, Broseley	MON
MSA3912	Coal and ironstone mines, and associated workings, Broseley	MON
MSA3945	Gas Works, Ladywood (Borseley Gas Works)	MON
MSA461	Find Spot in 1950(?) of medieval glass and pottery at Coneybury Farm, Brosely	FS
MSA462	Church of All Saints, Church St (North Side)	MON
MSA469	Calcutts Coke Tar Ovens	MON
MSA472	Site of Old St Marys, Jackfield	MON
MSA481	No 11 (The Lawns), Church St (South side)	MON
MSA6486	Nos 15 to 18 (consec), Barratts Hill, Broseley	BLD
MSA6487	No 19, Barratts Hill, Broseley	BLD
MSA6490	Broseley Hall, Church Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6491	White Hall and No 12 , Church Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6492	Nos 20 to 22 (consec), formerly Raddle Hall, Church Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6493	No 31, Church Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6494	No 42, Church Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6495	Nos 32 and 33, Church Street, Broseley	BLD

MSA6496	No 34 (The Crown Public House), High Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6497	No 1, High Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6498	No 17 (Angel House), High Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6499	Bank House, High Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6500	No 29, High Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6501	Nos 51 and 52, High Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6502	Nos 53 and 54, High Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6503	No 22, King Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6504	Hurstlea, King Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA6505	Woodhouse Farmhouse (Set in fields above The Tuckies), Jackfield	BLD
MSA8327	No 33, Coalport Road, Broseley	BLD
MSA8819	Railway Level Crossing Gates NNW of Calcutts House, COALFORD	BLD
MSA9191	No 4, Barratts Hill, Broseley	BLD

Non-designated monument polygons within 1.0km of the centre of the Site as listed on the Shropshire HER (figure 04)

Mon UID	Name	Type
MSA16827	Southorn's Pipeworks, King Street, Broseley	MON
MSA18003	Pritchard Memorial, Broseley	BLD
MSA19058	Former butcher's shop adjoining south of No 21, King Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA19059	Barratt's Hill Farmhouse, Barratt's Hill	BLD
MSA2615	Benthall Furnaces	MON
MSA2786	Coneybury Blast Furnace and Ironworks	MON
MSA2985	Legges Hill Pipeworks	MON
MSA3008	Bell pits at the Deerleap	MON
MSA3053	Broseley Tileries	MON
MSA30845	Maltster's Warehouse, King Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA30846	No 21, King Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA30854	Burial ground of the Former Birch Meadow Chapel	MON
MSA31690	Former Broseley Congregational Chapel	BLD
MSA33893	Site of mine workings and spoil bank, Cobwell Road, Broseley	MON
MSA34079	Site of possible brickworks, S side of The Severn, Ironbridge	MON
MSA34793	Tramways running to E of Jackfield Brick and Tile Works	MON
MSA34793	Tramways running to E of Jackfield Brick and Tile Works	MON
MSA35339	Mining remains, Birch Meadow, Dark Lane, Broseley	MON
MSA35340	Underground reservoir tank, Dark Lane, Broseley	MON
MSA35715	Mine workings at Easthope Coppice Farm	MON
MSA35716	Mine workings at Barnets Leasow and Stocking Mound	MON
MSA35726	Stablehill Colliery, Broseley	MON
MSA35727	Astley Fields Colliery, Broseley	MON
MSA35728	Site of pit mound (possibly Pennystone ironstone mining), Maypole Green, Broseley Wood	MON
MSA35766	Cockshutt Mound, Broseley	MON
MSA35784	Fish-house Colliery and Cockshutt Lane Brickworks, Broseley	MON

MSA35785	Bottomcoal Colliery, Broseley	MON
MSA35785	Bottomcoal Colliery, Broseley	MON
MSA35807	Haycop Colliery, Broseley	MON
MSA35808	Brick-built covered reservoir, Down Well, Broseley	BLD
MSA35809	Birch Meadow Colliery, Broseley	MON
MSA35810	Three-Stile Piece Mine, Broseley	MON
MSA35840	Clench Acre Mine, Broseley	MON
MSA35841	Coneybury Mine, Broseley	MON
MSA35857	Site of Yew Tree Mine, Broseley	MON
MSA35896	Site of Lower Worf Mine, Broseley	MON
MSA35897	Site of Upper Worf Mine, Broseley	MON
MSA35906	Site of foot-road spring, Bridge Road, Broseley	MON
MSA35908	Duke Street Garage, Duke Street, Broseley	BLD
MSA35967	Ironbridge Road Toll House, 50 Ironbridge Road, Broseley	BLD
MSA36055	Anti-tank cylinders, Calcutts Road, Jackfield	MON
MSA36056	Calcutts Colour and Cement Mill, Jackfield	MON
MSA36417	Site of Hollywell Tileworks, Broseley	MON
MSA36419	Site of Hollywell Mine, Broseley	MON
MSA37015	Possible earthwork spoil heap associated with Clench Acre Mine, Broseley	MON
MSA37410	Possible below ground remains of Woodland Green Mine, Broseley Wood	MON
MSA37410	Possible below ground remains of Woodland Green Mine, Broseley Wood	MON
MSA3868	Wallace Tileries on the site of Wallace Colliery, Benthall	MON
MSA3869	Brick and Tile Works, Jackfield	MON
MSA3870	Milburgh Tileries, Jackfield	MON
MSA3871	Rock Tile Works, Jackfield	MON
MSA3872	Brick and Tile Works	MON
MSA3874	Hollygrove Brick and Tile Works	MON
MSA3875	Brick and Tile Works, Coalford	MON

MSA3876	Benthall Encaustic Tile Works on the site of the Benthall Furnaces	MON
MSA3888	Rope Walk, Ironbridge	MON
MSA3945	Gas Works, Ladywood (Borseley Gas Works)	MON

Listed Buildings within 1.0km of the centre of the Site (figure 05)

Number	Name	Grade
1053210	Benthall house	II
1053688	No 4, barratts hill	II
1053689	37 and 37a, high street	II
1053895	Church of all saints	II*
1053896	Broseley hall	II
1053897	White hall and number 12	II
1053898	20-22, church street	II
1053899	42, church street	II
1053900	The lawns	II*
1053901	The ironmaster public house	II
1053902	Angel house	II
1053903	53 and 54, high street	II
1053904	22, king street	II
1053936	15-18, barratts hill	II
1096062	Former cumberland hotel	II
1176847	The old vicarage	II
1180294	19, barratts hill	II
1188062	Bank house	II
1188070	51 and 52, high street	II
1188102	Former clay pipe works and kiln	II
1207703	Wall of slag blocks	II
1254334	33, coalport road	II
1254337	Disused workshop immediately to south of kiln house at jackfield tile museum	II
1254402	Various workshop buildings attached to east side of front block at jackfield tile museum	II*
1261288	Conservation workshop to south of tile press shop at jackfield tile	II

	museum	
1293315	Calcutts house	II
1294927	Woodhouse farmhouse (set in fields above the tuckies)	II
1367514	31, church street	II
1367515	32 and 33, church street	II
1367516	1, high street	II
1367517	29, high street	II
1367518	Hurstlea	II
1367609	Jackfield tile museum front block	II*
1374371	Railway level crossing gates north north west of calcutts house	II
1379971	Barratt's hill farmhouse	II
1387741	Former butchers shop adjoining south of number 21	II
1438775	Broseley war memorial	II

