

**B4176 Upper Aston to  
County Boundary  
Improvement Scheme:**

**An Archaeological Desk-Based  
Assessment 2001**

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit  
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by  
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## **B4176 Upper Aston to County Boundary Improvement Scheme: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment 2001**

### **1.0 Summary**

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) in October 2001 for Moore Environment, acting on behalf of Shropshire County Council. The aim of the study was to assess the known and potential cultural heritage resource within a defined study area along the B4176 from Upper Aston to the county boundary with Staffordshire, ahead of proposed on-line improvements and the construction of a new stretch of road. The results of a walkover survey and documentary search, including historical maps, showed that the only recorded sites of archaeological or historical significance were various listed buildings which front onto the B4176. Other potential sites that were identified included a significant field boundary comprising deliberately-planted mature trees at the northwestern end of the study area, the likely below-ground remains of brick-built buildings and a well of unknown date in the village of Upper Aston, the partially below-ground remains of a toll house, probably dating from the early 19th century, and a linear ridge in a field outside the southeastern end of the study area which does not correspond to any former field boundary shown on the 1840 tithe map. Remnants of former field boundaries were also noted in various fields along the route. This report provides an assessment of the effects of the road improvement, and proposals for mitigation.

### **2.0 Introduction**

A desk-based assessment of the impact on the cultural heritage resource of improvements to the B4176 from Upper Aston to the county boundary between Shropshire and Staffordshire (Fig. 1), was carried out by BUFAU in October 2001. The work was commissioned by Moore Environment, acting on behalf of Shropshire County Council. The scheme includes two options, A and B (Figs. 2 and 3), and consists essentially of on-line improvements to a stretch of the existing road, which would necessitate the stripping-out of hedgerows on one side or another of the road, and the taking of a thin strip of field. Also, the bend at Newin House Farm, in the central section of the stretch of road subject to improvements, would be straightened out to the north, involving the taking of a strip of land from one or the other side of the road. Option B also involves the addition of a new section of road at the southeastern end, running approximately parallel, and to the south of the existing road.

The assessment adheres to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999).

### **3.0 Site location**

The section of the road affected runs from its junction with Wolmore Lane, near Hillend, in the northwest (NGR SO 380800/294700), to the county boundary between Shropshire

and Staffordshire in the southeast (NGR SO 382300/293600). For the stretch of road which is to undergo on-line improvements, the study area consists of an approximately 10m wide strip on each side of the existing road, approximately 1.4km long. The study area around the new stretch of road is approximately 0.9km long and 25m wide (Fig. 4).

#### **4.0 Aims**

The aim of the assessment was to define the likely extent, survival and significance of above- and below-ground archaeological remains within the study area, based on the available evidence, and the results of a site inspection. The assessment also considers the immediate surroundings of the study area, in order to ensure that the cultural heritage sites within it are set within their broader context.

#### **5.0 Method**

The Cultural and Archaeological Heritage consists of features of archaeological, historical and architectural value, and can include upstanding remains, such as standing buildings and other structures, earthworks, buried remains, palaeoenvironmental evidence, the sites of historical events or those with historical associations, historic landscape elements, and artefact scatters that may indicate the location of an archaeological site.

Primary and secondary published and unpublished sources, including historic maps, were consulted at Shropshire County Record Office. Shropshire County Sites and Monuments Record, the primary source of known archaeological information for the county, was also consulted. A walkover survey of the study area was carried out, where access was permitted, in order to note any visible or potential archaeological or historical features.

NATA assessment tables have been compiled, summarising the impact of the scheme on the archaeological and historical sites identified as being within the study area or otherwise affected by the scheme. These are in Appendix 1.

The length of the route was divided into three separate sections, A, B and C, for convenience of description, and each identified site was numbered. The divisions and site numbers are shown on Figure 4.

#### **6.0 Geology and topography**

The parish of Claverley, of which Upper Aston is a township, lies in eastern Shropshire, close to the county boundary with Staffordshire, and in the area of the mid-Severn Valley. It is situated on a sandstone plain comprising Triassic sandstones deeply incised by streams and overlaid in parts by boulder clay or till (Brown 1993). The parish sits in a 'dish,' the eastern ridge of which runs to the north, northeast and east of the study area, and defines the county boundary. This ridge is three miles long and is known as Abbot's Castle Hill. Its highest point is 139m OD and it is drained by streams which feed the

Claverley and Cut-throat brooks, to the southwest of the study area. The soils in the parish are generally light and well-drained, providing good agricultural land

## **7.0 Archaeological and historical context**

Upper Aston is a township in the large parish of Claverley. Claverley itself lies about 1.5 miles southwest of Upper Aston. In prehistoric times, Claverley lay within the ancient forest of Coed, whose eastern boundary extended to the modern county boundary. The assets offered by woodland such as timber for building and fuel, and wild game such as deer and boar, would have been attractive to prehistoric settlers. Various artefacts dating from the Palaeolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age have been found around Claverley itself, although none have been recorded in the vicinity of Upper Aston. Possible Iron Age or Romano-British farmsteads dispersed throughout the parish have been identified from aerial photographs, although none have been found to exist within or close to the study area.

Abbot's Castle, the placename given to the ridge that runs almost parallel to the study area, was known as Apewardcastel in medieval times, which gives rise to speculation about the existence of an earlier fortified settlement, but only a holloway and linear ditch have been found. The holloway is situated to the east of the Upper Aston to Seisdon road, outside the study area, and may represent the original alignment of the road (Brown 1993).

The place-name Aston has *tun* as its second element, *Ast* meaning east. *Tun* is Old English meaning settlement, and Aston is indeed east of Claverley. Place name evidence for the parish suggests that the Anglo-Saxons were settling in it during the 7th century (Brown 1993). The parish of Claverley is mentioned in the Domesday Book, but no reference is made to Upper Aston

The Ordnance Survey of Archaeological Sites by the RCHME holds an entry for NGR SO 8093, which reads 'traditionally a chapel once existed at Aston.' However, this reference is vague, no date for the chapel is given, and no such site is recorded on the SMR.

The tithe map of 1842 shows the study area as predominantly rural and agricultural in character. From the pattern of the fields at this time, it appears to have been farmed in strips possibly taken from an earlier open-field system of farming. Many of the fieldnames bear the element *Leasow*, which derives from the Old English *laeswe*, meaning pasture land. The pattern of the fields today has not changed greatly since 1842, although a number of the smaller enclosures have had their boundaries removed and they have been converted into larger fields. It would appear that this landscape has remained chiefly agricultural and that Upper Aston has always been a small outlying roadside hamlet within the parish.

In 1851, Upper Aston had only six people listed in Bagshaw's Directory of Shropshire. These were Joseph Bryan, who owned much of the surrounding land at the time the tithe award was made, John Farrington, a farmer, Thomas Griffiths, a wheelwright, William Thomas Hill, a farmer, John Perry, a farmer and timber merchant, who also owned land at the time of the tithe award, and John Wilson, a farmer, maltster, house and estate agent and appraiser, who also owned land here in 1842. He occupied Aston Hall.

By 1891, only five people were listed in Kelly's Directory, including Mrs. Selina Brazier, the beer retailer who occupied the Woodman Inn, and James Jenks, a joiner. In 1929, the population was still almost entirely involved in farming. William Thomas Wilkes of Upper Aston Farm had over 150 acres of land.

## **8.0 Baseline conditions (Fig. 4)**

This section of the assessment details current conditions within the study area, as observed during the site inspection, and details past conditions for each section based on information from the above sources. Field-names as at 1840 were taken from the tithe map, and from a field-name map compiled by Foxall, and held in the Shropshire County Record Office (Fig. 5)

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or designated Conservation Areas contained within the study area. All of the sites within the study area that are recorded on the SMR, are listed buildings. None of these are Grade I listed.

### **8.1 Section A (Fields 1-6)**

This section of the study area covers the stretch from Hillend in the northwest up to the western end of the proposed new section of road near the bend at Newin House Farm. Two listed buildings are recorded in this section.

#### Field 1: Site 1

Field 1 is currently grassed over. Its western border is banked up from the road and comprises well-spaced mature trees. These represent a significantly visible field boundary, which would have been deliberately planted (**Site 1**, Plate 1). The trees are shown on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6). The northern end of the field slopes gently to the south. Remnants of past field boundaries were not observed and no visible features of archaeological potential were noted.

In 1842, this field comprised parts of four separate enclosures, two called *Hill End Piece*, owned and occupied by Joseph Bryan and comprising arable land, and *Lower* and *Upper*, owned by a farmer, John Perry, and occupied by John Wilson, again in use as arable land. By 1882, *Lower Long Leasow* had been incorporated into *Upper Long Leasow*, as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6).

#### Field 2: Site 2

Field 2 is currently ploughed. It is fairly flat, and is bordered by fencing and hedgerows. A mature tree within the field may have been the remnant of a former field boundary shown on the tithe map. No other visible features of potential archaeological interest were noted.

This field comprised two enclosures in 1842, *Far Barn Piece* and *Barn Field*, the latter containing a yard and small building on the present site of Clifton Farm and Clifton Cottages. By 1882, two more dwellings with outbuildings had been built in the northern corner of the field, against the B4176. The dwellings still stand today. Clifton Cottage had also been built by this time. Clifton Cottage (**Site 2**, Plate 2; SMR 11775), a Grade II listed building, lies on the western side of the B4176 at SO 8102 9451. It is an early 19th-century, two-storey brick building with a hipped slate roof, end brick stacks, and deep eaves. It has three sash windows and a doorway with a wood bracketed pedimental hood, panelled reveals and a fanlight. The building is set in a triangular plot of land next to Clifton Farm, and fronts onto the road. Although the building has been dated to the early 19th century, it does not appear on the tithe map.

#### Field 3

Field 3 is currently grassed, contains hay bales, and is bordered by hedgerows. It slopes gently to the south. No visible features of archaeological potential were noted.

In 1842, this field consisted of three enclosures, *Upper Long Leasow*, *Four Square Leasow* (arable owned by Joseph Bryan), and *Sling*. The latter name refers to its long, narrow shape.

#### Field 4

Field 4 is currently under crop. A slight linear dip was noted, which may have been a remnant of a former field boundary shown on the tithe map. No other visible features of potential archaeological interest were noted.

This field consisted of two separate enclosures in 1842: *Cote Leasow*, an arable field owned by John Perry, a farmer, and occupied by John Wilson, and *Ten Acres*. The element *cote* derives from the Old English, referring to a cottage, hut, or shed for animals (Foxall 1980). No such building is shown on the tithe map, but a building may have stood in this field in earlier times.

#### Field 5: Site 3

Field 5 is currently grassed and bordered by high hedgerows. A slight linear depression was observed against the southern edge of the field, although this was situated outside the study area. No other visible features of potential archaeological interest were noted.

In 1842, this field comprised *Warne Hill* and *Crabtree Field*, both arable fields owned and occupied by Joseph Bryan. There was a small square plot enclosing a building in the



former field, on the site of the present Woodman Inn. The Woodman Inn (**Site 3**; SMR 11776; SO 8105 9449) is a Grade II listed building, which fronts onto the B4176. The inn is a late 18th- to early 19th-century three-storey brick building with a tiled roof, coped gables and end brick stacks. It has three sash windows, and a wooden doorcase with reeded jambs and a pedimental hood. It is recorded in the 1901 Register of Public Houses as being at Upper New Inns, Claverley. Its licence was granted in 1865. In 1901, its owner was Mrs. Selina K. Brazier, and its occupier and manager John Brazier. It had stabling for two horses and served agricultural and roadside trade.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 (Fig. 6) shows the inn and an outbuilding, which differ slightly in plan from the modern-day map. By this time the two separate enclosures had become one. This map also shows a building in the adjacent plot to the southeast. This building was named Poplar Cottage, its present name, by 1902.

#### Field 6

Field 6 is currently grassed but may have comprised 'set-aside' land. The western border hedgerow contained some mature trees. No visible features of archaeological potential were noted.

In 1842, this field consisted of two long, narrow strips, *New Inn Leasow* and *Bets Leasow*, which had become one field by 1882. A third enclosure was *Upper Bets Leasow*, which backed onto a common boundary line, which appears to have followed (and still does) the bottom of what was then named Apewood Castle Hill, and is now called Abbot's Castle Hill. The top of this hill follows the county boundary for some distance, running northwest-southeast, and becomes the Staffordshire Way. The fieldname element *Bets* could derive from the Middle English *bete*, meaning to improve rough grassland by betting (paring) the turf and burning and digging it (Foxall 1980). The fields were both arable land, owned and occupied by John Perry, the wheelwright.

### **8.2 Section B (Fields 7-14)**

This section of the study area covers the proposed new stretch at Newin House Farm, which is intended to replace and straighten the existing stretch of road.

Only one site within this section of the study area was recorded on the SMR. Two further Grade II listed buildings, White House Farm (SMR 11781) and No. 3, Upper Aston (SMR 11782) lie outside the study area to the southwest.

#### Field 7

Field 7 is currently ploughed and bordered by high hedgerow, including a few mature trees. A slight ridge running north-south across the field may have been the remnants of a former field boundary shown on the tithe map. No other visible features of archaeological potential were noted.

In 1842, this field comprised *Signpost Leasow* and *Billingsleys Piece*. The former field was owned and occupied by John Wilson, and comprised arable land. A third boundary had been added by 1882, joining two ponds. This boundary had been removed by 1902, and only the northernmost of the two ponds remained. This pond had gone by 1926.

#### Field 8

Field 8 is currently very overgrown and inaccessible, so it was not possible to detect the presence of any potential archaeological features.

In 1842, this enclosure was a garden.

#### Field 9

Field 9 is currently pasture. The ground surface is uneven and there is a large nettled patch in the southwest corner. Patches of nettles often act as indicators of disturbed ground, such as ground that has been built on in the past. The current owner of the land, based at Newin House Farm, stated that he had discovered the remains of brick buildings in this corner, and a well, which he had subsequently filled in for safety reasons. No buildings are shown on the 1842, 1902 and 1926 maps, so it is possible that these are either pre-1842 or post-1926. Given the proximity of a well to the remains, it may be more likely that they are pre-1842 (**Site 4**, Plate 3). A black-and-white vertical aerial photograph from 1983 shows some disturbance on this site, but it is not clear whether buildings are shown or whether some contemporary (to 1983) work is being carried out on the site.

In 1842, this was known as *Lower Paddys Field*, and was owned by John Perry, the farmer, occupied by John Wilson, and comprised pasture land. The element *paddy* could refer to a paddock, or it could be a personal name. By 1882, a footpath followed the southeastern boundary of the field.

#### Fields 10, 10a and 10b

This piece of land forms a triangular island created by the junction of the B4176 with two other roads which pass through the village.

Field 10 is currently very overgrown and inaccessible. However, a row of stone blocks lies along part of the western edge of the plot, on the far side of a shallow ditch against the road. The blocks may represent part of a former wall or other structure. An electricity sub-station sits against the southern boundary of the plot.

Field 10a is currently grassed, with an uneven ground surface. A now disused sheep wash is in the western corner, and a small cluster of trees and shrubs stands in the centre. The farmer from Newin House Farm stated that the former pond that used to lie in this plot was used to collect surface wash from the road.

Field 10b is currently extremely overgrown and inaccessible. However, the remains of part of a brick wall, about six or seven courses high, could be seen standing by the southern edge of the plot, representing the remains of the toll house (not recorded on the Shropshire County SMR) shown on the tithe map (Site 5). The farmer from Newin House Farm stated that this building had been demolished about twenty years ago.

In 1842, this area was subdivided further by the continuation of a road from the southwest to meet the B4176, and the addition of another short stretch of road. Fields 10 and part of 10a formed the *Triangle Orchard*, which was owned and occupied by Joseph Bryan. The rest of Field 10a formed a *Horse Pond*, and Field 10b was where the Toll House stood, according to a fieldname map (Foxall 1979), taken from the tithe map and award. The tithe apportionment lists Catherine Foxall as the occupier of the toll house and garden, owned by the Turnpike Road Commissioners, although the map shows the house and garden to the southwest of the building labelled on the 1979 map. The tithe map itself does show a small building within this enclosure, probably the toll house.

The 1882 Ordnance Survey shows trees in Field 10, a large pond filling 10a, and a building with an outbuilding in 10b. By 1926, a sheep wash had been installed in the southern corner of Field 10, still shown on modern-day maps.

#### Fields 11 and 11a

Field 11 is currently grassed-over, and the ground surface is very uneven. There are many patches of nettles and thistles, which can often be indicators of disturbed ground. A few dead apple trees are all that remains of the former orchard. A pond lies against the southern border of the field and low ridges extend from the gate into the field, possible remnants of a former trackway into the field. No other visible features of potential archaeological interest were noted.

Field 11 was the *Bowling Green Orchard* in 1842, and Field 11a was a garden. A pond lay in Field 11, against the B4716, is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps, and still exists today. The orchard was owned by Joseph Bryan, and the garden was occupied by Catherine Foxall and owned by the Turnpike Commissioners. A few trees are shown within the field in 1882. By 1926, a further boundary had been added, dividing the orchard from a smaller plot of land.

#### Fields 12 and 12a: Site 6

Both of these fields were grassed-over pasture and bordered with high hedgerows. Field 12a was banked-up about 1m from the road. No visible features of potential archaeological interest were noted.

In 1842, these fields comprised one larger field containing a small plot. The larger part of the field was known as *Flax Oven or Garden Piece*, comprised arable land, and was owned and occupied by Joseph Bryan. In the northwest corner of it stood the smaller plot, containing the New Inn. The 1882 map shows this as a large building, built around a courtyard, with outbuildings to the south of it. Modern-day maps show the building as

Newin House Farm (**Site 6**, Plate 4; SMR 11777; SO 8137 9407), which is Grade II listed. It is a brick building with stone dressings, and was built c.1700. Formerly an inn, presumably the New Inn, it has two storeys and an attic, rusticated quoins, coped gables and a tiled roof. It has a square frame moulded doorway and a metal verandah on one side. Its plan has been changed since 1882. On the 1902 map, an open-sided extension had been added to various parts of the building, probably the metal verandah.

#### Field 13

Field 13 is currently in use as pasture for horses. It is banked-up from the road, as is Field 12 opposite, perhaps indicating that the road was a sunken road or holloway. No visible features of potential archaeological interest were noted.

In 1842, this field comprised five separate plots, including the largest, *Rickyard Piece*, two yards, a garden, and a square plot containing a building. By 1882, there was a large 'L'-shaped building on this site and several outbuildings. Upper Aston Farm now occupies the site.

#### Field 14

Field 14 is currently under crop, so it was difficult to make a visual survey. The farmer at Newin House Farm said the fieldname *Wet Pits* probably referred to dewponds for collecting surface water, as the field was very wet. No visible features of potential archaeological interest were noted.

This field is the same size today as it was in 1842, when it was known as *Wet Pits*. This may be a reference to the existence of relict medieval ridge and furrow, which may once have been used in the field. *Pits* could be a reference to the furrows which, on heavy soils, were useful in draining off water. The name could also refer to the existence of pools.

### **8.3 Section C (Fields 15-20)**

This section of the study area covers the stretch from the eastern end of the proposed new section of road near the bend at Newin House Farm up to the county boundary in the southeast, and includes Options A and B of the scheme.

No sites are recorded on the SMR as being within or adjacent to this section of the study area.

#### Field 15

Field 15 is currently grassed-over. No visible features of archaeological interest were noted.

In 1842, Field 15 comprised two enclosures, *Cole Leasow* and *Southalls Field*, both arable land owned and occupied by Joseph Bryan. *Southalls* is probably a personal name. At their eastern end were small plots called *Plecks*. Beyond these, in 1882, was a gravel pit. By this time, the two fields had become one, and were known as *Long Common*.

#### Field 16

Field 16 is currently under winter crop and bordered by high hedgerows, including some mature trees. A shallow linear dip running northwest-southeast was noted, outside the study area. No other visible features of archaeological interest were noted.

In 1842, this field comprised *Shop Leasow* and part of *Cote Leasow*. *Shop* probably refers to a shed rather than a retailing shop, probably from the Old English *scoppa*, meaning a shop, booth or shed (Foxall 1980). These fields were both arable, and owned and occupied by John Wilson. A smithy stood against the road in the southern part of the field, outside the study area. By 1882, the field had become just one enclosure.

#### Field 17

Field 17 is currently under winter crop and slopes gradually down to the southeast. No visible features of archaeological interest were noted.

In 1842, this field comprised part of *Cote Leasow*, *Blake Hill Piece*, *Near Wellings* and *Far Wellings*. *Blake Hill Piece*, within the study area, was arable land, and owned and occupied by John Wilson.

#### Fields 18 and 18a: Site 7

Field 18 is currently grassed over and slopes gently up to the east. A linear ridge was observed, running northwest-southeast across the field, outside the study area (**Site 7**, Plate 5). No other visible features of archaeological interest were noted. Field 18a comprises plots of land containing residential properties and gardens.

In 1842, Field 18 was the same as at present, and was known as *Blakehill Field*. It was arable land, owned by the farmer John Perry and occupied by John Wilson. Field 18a was one of a series of four small enclosures, much the same as at the present time. It was owned and occupied by John Plimley, comprised arable land and was known as *Common Allotment*.

#### Field 19

Field 19 is currently under winter crop, and slopes down to the southeast. No features of potential archaeological interest were noted.

In 1842, this field was two separate enclosures: *Vinsomes* and *Great Stone Leasow*, both owned and occupied by Joseph Bryan, and both arable.

#### Field 20

Field 20 currently comprises plots of land containing residential dwellings and gardens.

This strip of four separate plots was, in 1842, part of an area of small square plots and rectangular strips, nearly all incorporating the fieldname element *Common*, which usually signifies an enclosure from common land. The three plots that fell within the study area

were named *Common Pieces* and *Inclosure*. The 1882 and 1902 Ordnance Survey maps show a well in the western corner of the westernmost of the plots.

## 9.0 Impacts and mitigation

The impact of the scheme on the cultural heritage sites contained within or close to the study area is summarised here, and NATA Tables have been provided in Appendix 1 of this report. All mitigation recommendations made here are preliminary and subject to review when full design details are available.

### *Site 2: Clifton Cottages (Grade II listed)*

Impact to this building could be avoided by taking land from the opposite side of the road.

### *Site 3: Woodman Inn (Grade II listed)*

Impact to this building could be avoided by taking land from the opposite side of the road.

### *Site 4: Field 9 possible building remains and well*

Potential below-ground remains of these structures may be destroyed or disturbed by the construction of the new stretch of road through this field. An archaeological watching brief may be appropriate during construction.

### *Site 5: Remains of toll house in Field 10b*

The potential effects on the above and below-ground remains of the toll house are not presently known. If possible, the new route should be chosen to avoid disturbance to this site. If such disturbance cannot be avoided, the above and below-ground remains should be recorded (RCHME Level 1 survey and salvage recording), and a report prepared in an appropriate format.

### *Site 6: Newin House Farm*

This building may see some benefit in terms of a reduction in traffic pollution and noise from the re-routing of traffic from the current stretch of the B4176 to the proposed new stretch of road, providing no land is taken from the land attached to the building.

### *Site 7: ridge in Field 18*

This site lies outside the study area and should not be impacted upon by the proposals. However, there remains the possibility that the site is more extensive than the current visible features, and it may be considered appropriate to maintain a watching brief during construction.

## 10.0 References

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Claverley Tithe Map 1840

Foxall's Field-name map 1979

Ordnance Survey 25 inch Sheets:

LIX.8 1888, 1902, 1926

LIX.4 1888, 1902, 1926

1:10,000 black-and-white vertical aerial photograph 14<sup>th</sup> August 1983 No. 9071

### Appendix 1: New Approach to Appraisal (NATA) Tables (English Heritage)

These tables indicate the impact the scheme will have on cultural heritage sites within and close to the study area, based on the available information.

Site No.	Form	Survival	Condition	Complex-ity	Context	Period	Scale It Matters	Significance	Rarity	Impact
1: Field boundary with planted trees.	Deliberately-planted boundary trees separating banked-up field from B4176.	Good.	Good.	Stands out, as other fields in study area have mostly hedgerow boundaries.	Part of area of agricultural land.	Not known. Shown on 1882 O.S. map. Presumably planted after road laid out unless road coincides with former early field boundary.	Low.	Limited.	Not rare.	Not known..
2: Clifton Cottage.	2-storey brick building, hipped slate roof, end brick stacks.	Good.	Good. Occupied.	Not known.	Probably associated with Clifton Farm. Part of mainly roadside settlement.	Early C19	High.	Grade II listed building	Not rare.	None significant if land taken on opposite side of road, although may be disruption to view if hedges uprooted.



Site No.	Form	Survival	Condition	Complex-ity	Context	Period	Scale It Matters	Significance	Rarity	Impact
<b>3:</b> Woodman Inn.	3-storey brick building, tiled roof, coped gables, end brick stacks.	Good.	Good. Occupied.	Typifies character of area as roadside settlement.	Granted pub licence in 1865 and served agricultural and roadside trade.	Late C18/early C19.	High.	Grade II listed building.	Not rare.	None significant if land taken on opposite side of road, although may be disruption to view if hedges uprooted.
<b>4:</b> Possible below-ground building remains and well.	Anecdotal evidence of remains. Information is that well was filled-in for safety reasons.	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	Not clear.	Not known. Could be pre-1840 or post-1926, more likely the former.	Limited.	Limited.	Not rare.	Not known.
<b>5:</b> Above & below-ground remains of toll house.	Some low brick coursing visible in overgrown plot.	Poor above-ground.	Poor above-ground.	Documentary evidence exists for 1840	Part of roadside settlement.	Shown on 1840 map, but probably earlier.	Medium.	County.	Not rare.	Not known.

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Survival</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Complex-ity</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Scale It Matters</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Rarity</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<b>6:</b> Newin House Farm.	2-storey + attic, brick building with stone dressings. Formerly an inn.	Good.	Good. Occupied.	Part of group of buildings in centre of Upper Aston at junction of 3 roads.	Set in land long used for farming. As an inn, would have catered for roadside and agricultural trade.	c.1700	High.	Grade II listed building.	Not rare.	May be beneficial if traffic drawn away from building onto new stretch of road.
<b>7:</b> Linear ridge in field	Low ridge running c.northeast-southwest across grassed field.	Not known.	Not known.	May represent former field boundary not shown on 1840 tithe map.	Possible part of early field system?	Not known.	Local.	Limited.	Not rare.	Should not be impacted upon.

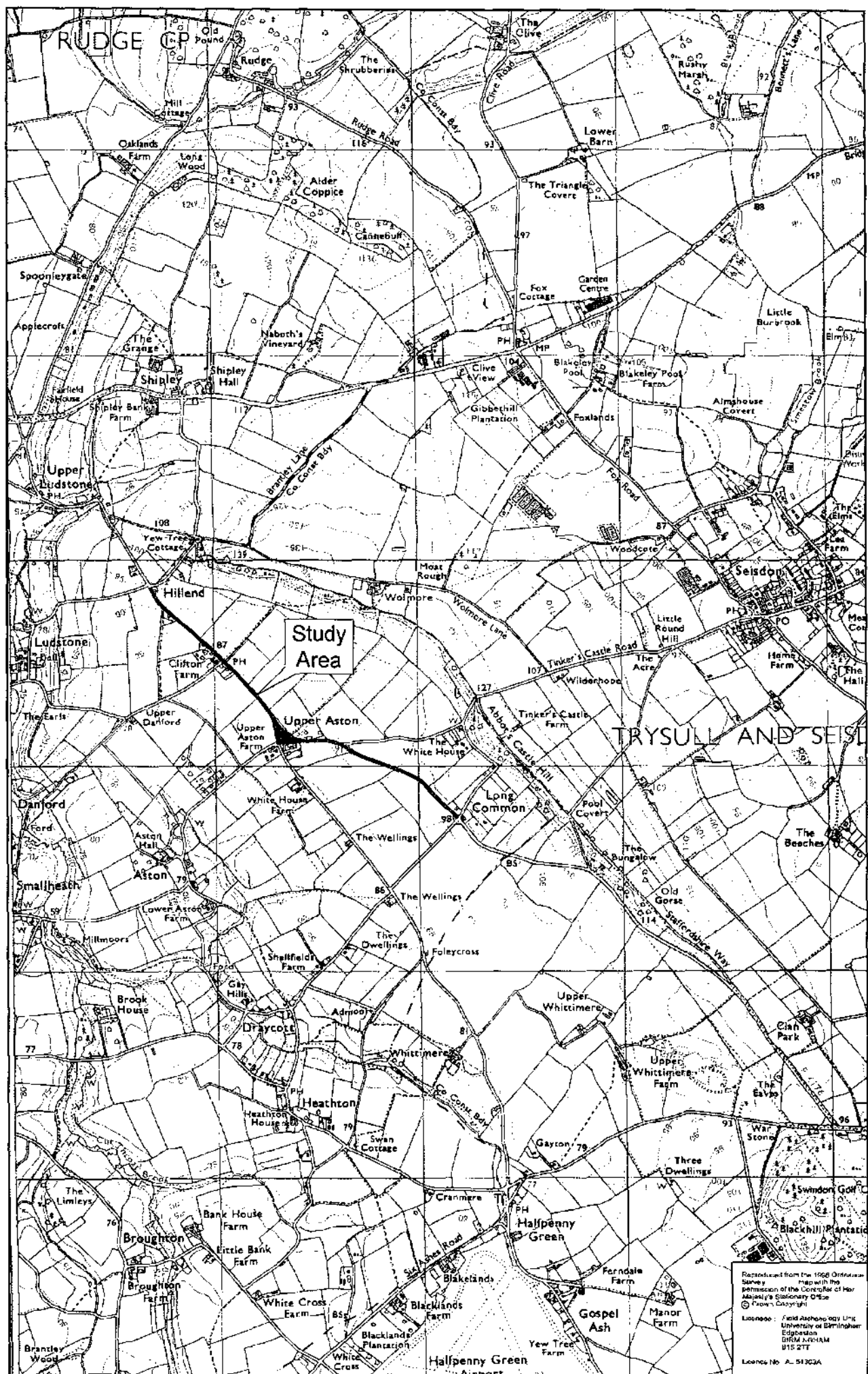
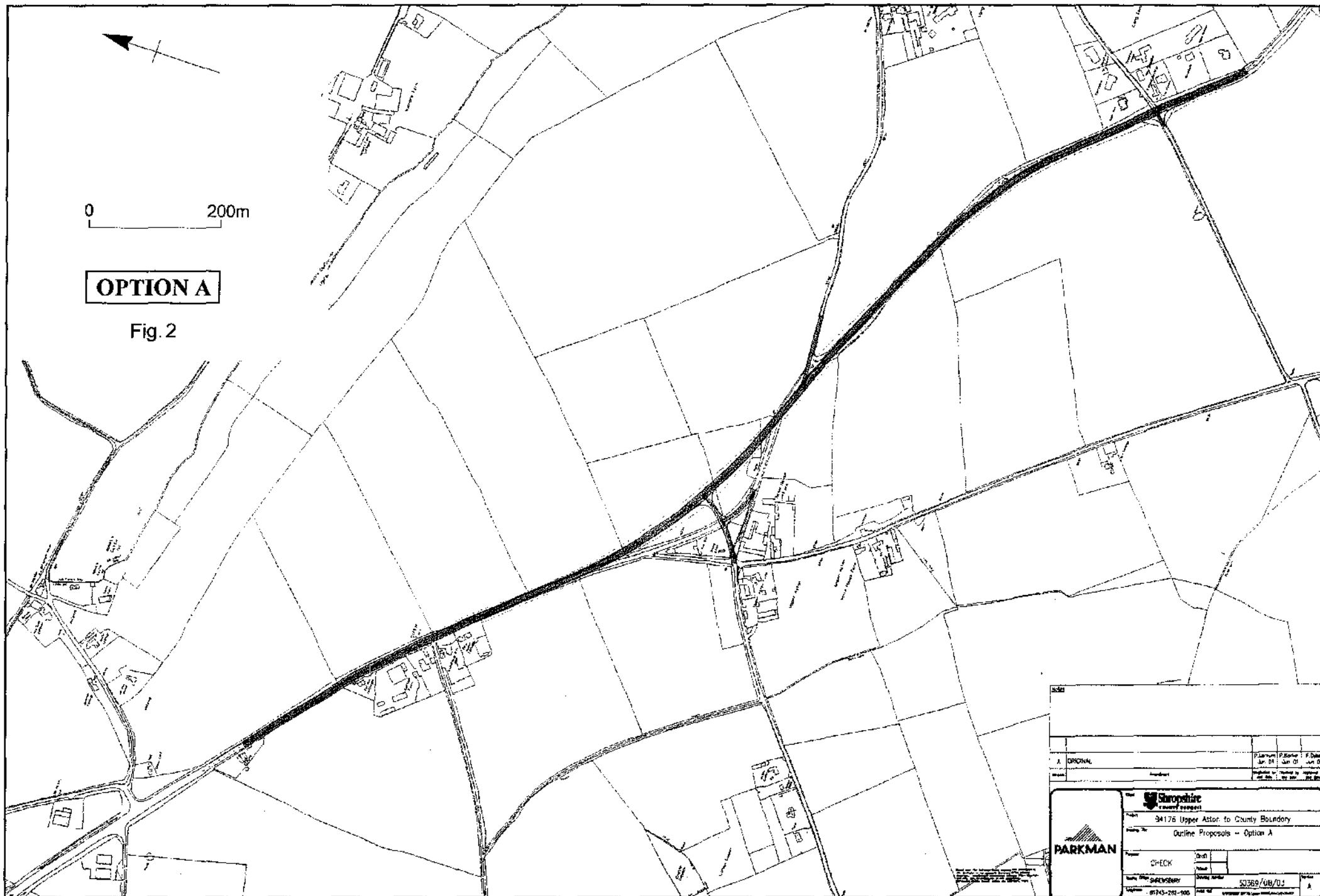


Fig.1



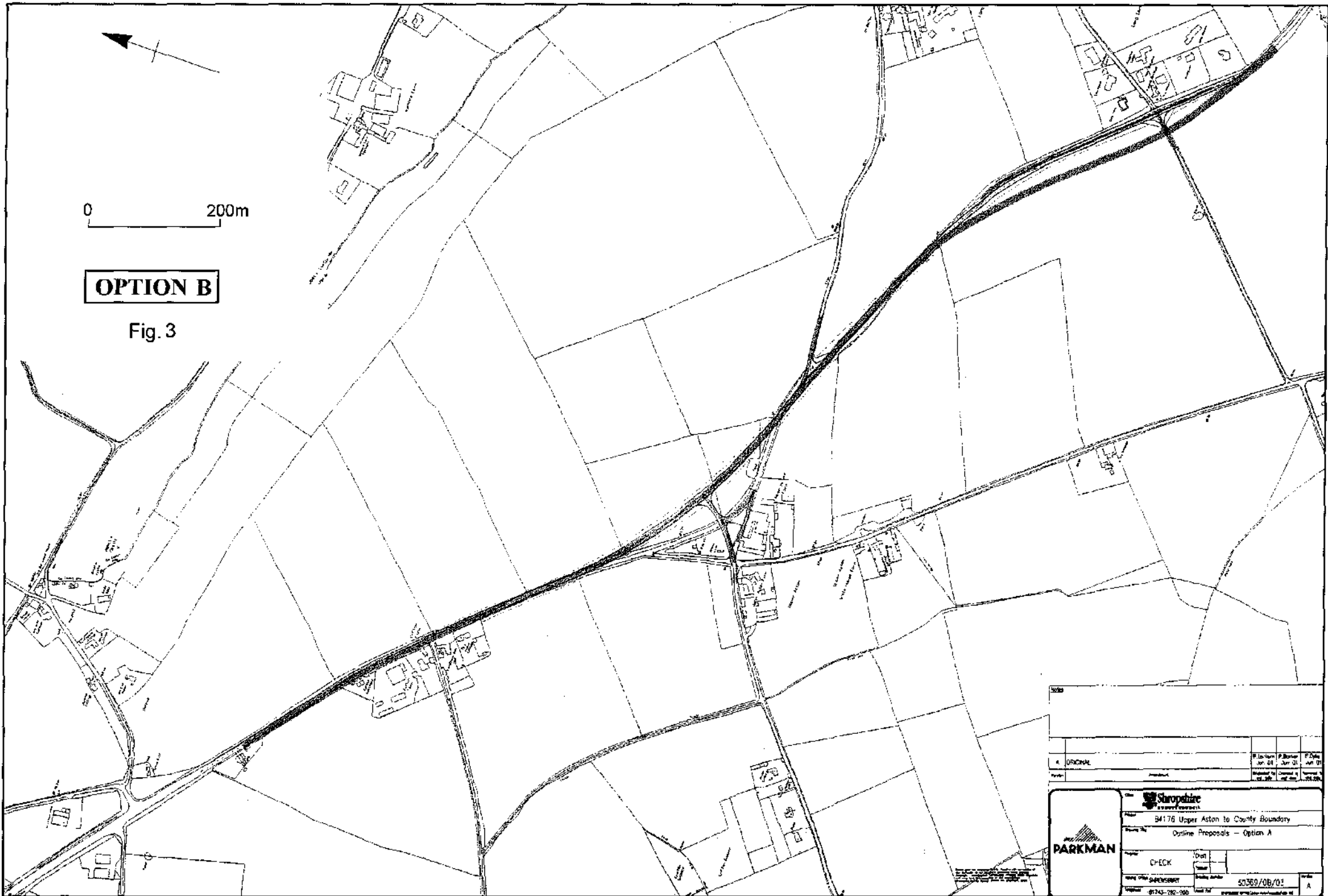
**OPTION A**

Fig. 2

A. ORIGINAL		Planum	P. Mark	P. Date
		Jan 01	Jan 01	Jan 01
		Revised	Revised	Revised
		Jan 01	Jan 01	Jan 01

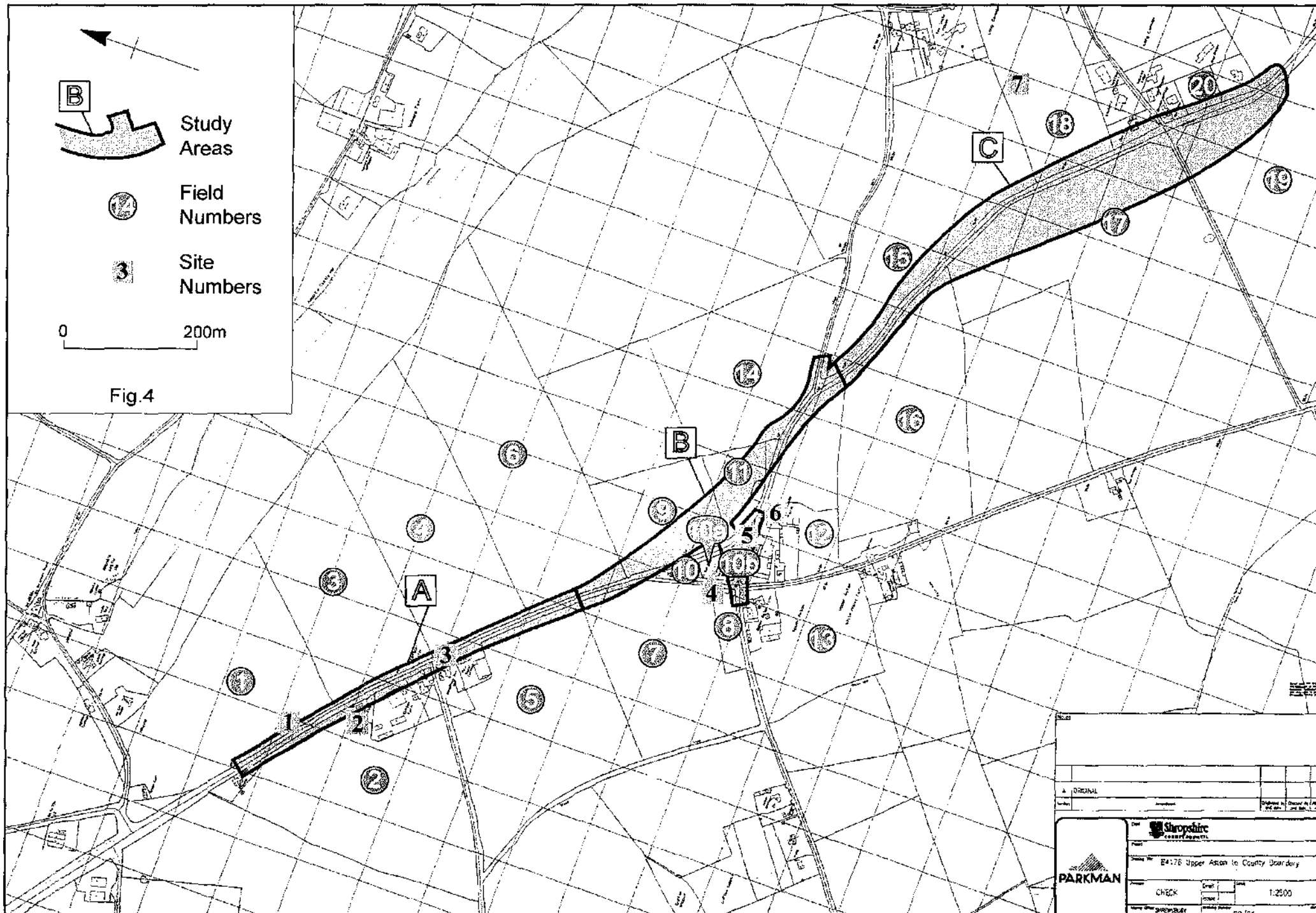
<b>Shropshire</b> Council	
Project: 94176 Upper Aston to County Boundary Drawing No: Outline Proposals - Option A	
Status: CHECK	Date:
Drawn By: S. B. B.	Drawing Number: 50369/01/01
Scale: 1:1000	Date: 01/01/01



**OPTION B**

Fig. 3

<p>94176 Upper Aston to County Boundary</p> <p>Outline Proposals — Option A</p>			
<p>Project: 94176</p> <p>Client: SHROPSHIRE</p> <p>Project No: 50369/08/01</p> <p>Project: 01743-182-100</p>	<p>Drawn: [ ]</p> <p>Checked: [ ]</p> <p>Scale: 1:1000</p>	<p>Rev: 1</p> <p>Date: [ ]</p> <p>Author: [ ]</p>	<p>Rev: 2</p> <p>Date: [ ]</p> <p>Author: [ ]</p>





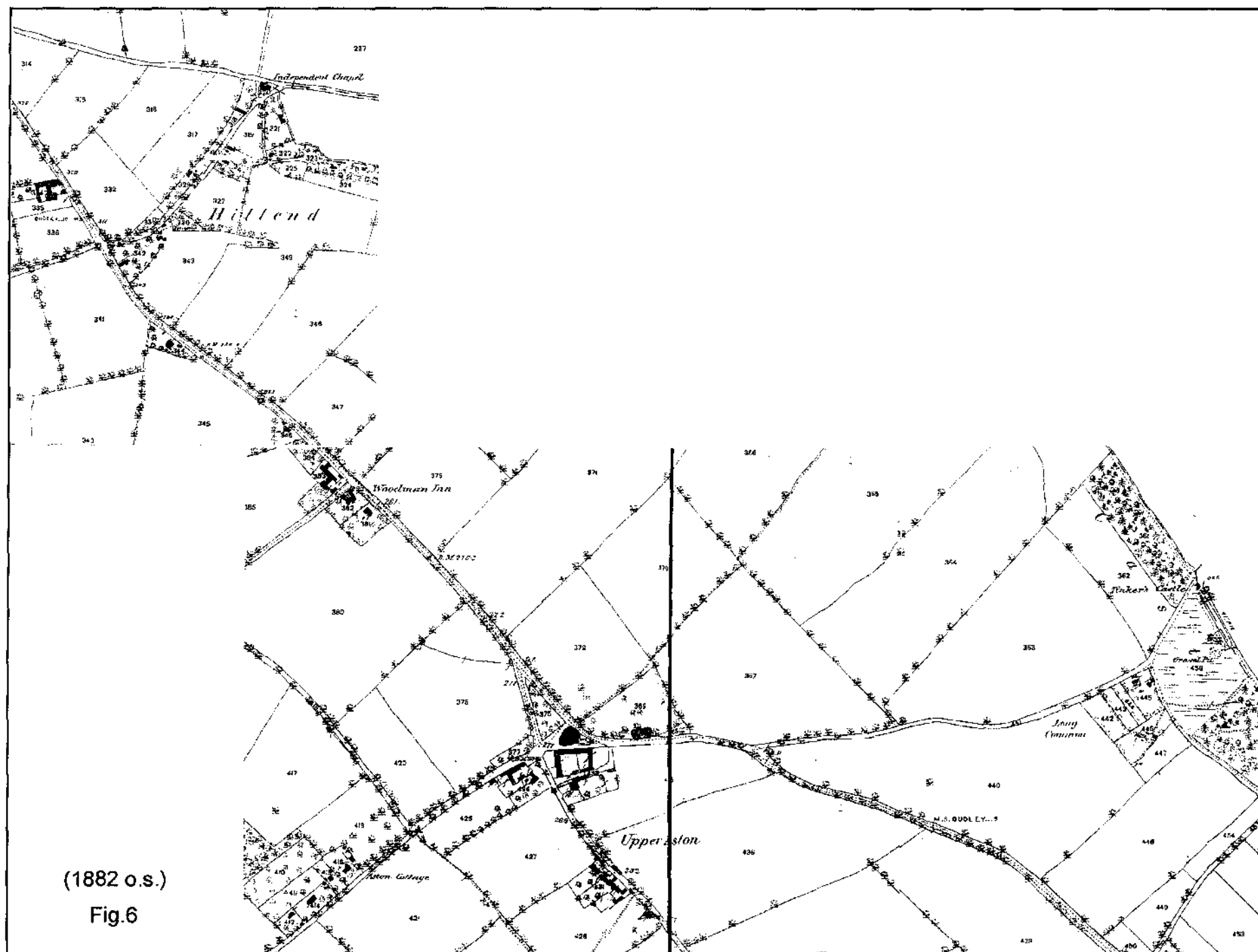






Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5