

Archaeology Wales

Roden Grove, Wem

Archaeological Evaluation



By
Phil Wilson

Report No. 1759

Archaeology Wales

Roden Grove, Wem

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared For: Fletcher Homes

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Signed:



Position: Project Manager

Date: 31.01.19

Authorised by: Mark Houlston

Signed:



Position: Managing Director

Date: 31.01.19

By
Phil Wilson

Report No. 1759

January 2019

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Non-technical Summary

Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological field evaluation from the 20th to the 23rd of January at the request of Fletcher Homes. This programme of works was recommended by SCHET-DC – archaeological advisors for Shropshire Council- in response to proposed development at land off Roden Grove, Wem SY4 5HJ centred on SJ 50882 28210. The associated Planning Application No. is 18/00846/REM.

Five archaeological trial trenches were excavated prior to a housing development on land to the south of Roden Grove, Wem, Shropshire SJ 50882 28210. The study area is thought to contain agricultural archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. This includes field boundaries, the vestiges of a ridge and furrow field system and the site of a windmill; the study area is positioned in Windmill Field.

Excavation did not reveal evidence of the ridge and furrow system, nor remains of the windmill. Rather evidence for land division in the form of suspected field boundaries was disclosed and evidenced as predominantly north south orientated negative features cut into the floors of three of the excavated trenches. A complete dearth of finds from both the trenches and their archaeological features undermined the development of a chronology for these findings. Other deposits encountered included top and developed subsoils along with geological horizons located at the base of each trench.

All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (CIfA 2014).

Figures

Figure 1. Plan showing development area

Figure 2. Development plans

Figure 3. LiDAR imagery 1m DTM showing location of trenches and area of development.

Figure 4. Trench plans

Figure 5. Detailed plans

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Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1 after excavation.

Plate 2. [1017] after excavation, looking E

Plate 3. [1019] after excavation, looking N

Plate 4. Trench 2 after excavation, looking NW

Plate 5. Trench 2, section edge, looking NNE

Plate 6. Trench 3 after excavation, looking NW

Plate 7. Trench 3, looking SW

Plate 8. [1004] after excavation, looking SE

Plate 9. Trench 4 after excavation

Plate 10. [1006] after excavation, looking NE

Plate 11. N facing section of [1008]

Plate 12. Trench 5, looking NE

Plate 13. [1014] after excavation, looking S

Plate 14. [1010] after excavation, in plan

Plate 15. [1012] after excavation, looking E

1. Introduction

In January 2019, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Fletcher Homes to carry out an archaeological field evaluation prior to the construction of 25 dwellings on land off Roden Grove, Wem SY4 5HJ centred on SJ 50882 28210 (Figure 1-2).

The study area is thought to contain agricultural archaeological features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. This includes field boundaries, the vestiges of a ridge and furrow field system and the site of a windmill; the study area is positioned in Windmill Field.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allowed for five trenches to be excavated targeting anomalies observed in LiDAR imagery for the area (Figure 3). Excavation did not reveal evidence of the ridge and furrow system, nor remains of the windmill. Rather evidence for land division in the form of suspected field boundaries was disclosed and evidenced as predominantly north-south orientated negative features cut into the natural substrate of three of the excavated trenches. A complete dearth of finds from both the trenches and their archaeological features undermined the development of a chronology for these findings. Other deposits encountered included top and developed subsoils along with geological horizons located at the base of each trench.

The field evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Fran Ward, with Siobhan Sinnott and Phil Wilson, all of Archaeology Wales. The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 20th to the 32rd of January 2019.

All work conformed to *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research* (CIfA 2014).

2. Site description and archaeological background

2.1 Location, Topography and geology

The proposed development area is located on the south-western edge of Wem, and it is currently characterised as an area of improved pasture. The proposed development area is c. 4 acres including the housing area and an attenuation pond. The area raises toward the east from 76m AOD to 78m AOD, and its flanked by a residential area to the north and east and by the River Roden to the west.

The underlying geology is defined by the Penarth Group, and its composed of sedimentary bedrock formed during the Triassic Period. The superficial soils are defined as Glacofluvial deposits of sand and gravels formed during the Quaternary period (BSG 2018).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

A Heritage Statement was produced in 2015 to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. Research into a number of sources noted potential for medieval and post-medieval activity in the area.

Medieval activity was documented during the examination of LiDAR Imagery (1m DTM). The latter noted the possible presence of ridge and furrow running NNE/SSW along the field, present within the boundaries of the site.

Post-medieval activity was noted through the observation of a paleochannel which resulted from the change of course of the River Roden to make the latter more navigable (see Nash 2015). Further evidence dating to post-medieval times is observed in LiDAR Imagery through the presence of an old field boundary documented in historic OS maps.

The examination of LiDAR imagery also highlighted the potential presence of an earthwork defined as a possible house platform. Given that the Tithe Map of 1838 notes the field as 'Windmill Field', it may be possible to suggest that the earthworks correspond to this structure.

3. Aims and Objectives

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation was to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features present within the development area. The work aimed to reveal the presence or absence of an archaeological resource, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work included an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aimed to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

4. Methodology

The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014). The archaeological project manager in charge of the work was satisfied that all

constraints to ground works had been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation trenches were positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource was fully understood.

It was proposed that five trenches, each 20m in length, were machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 3). The locations and dimensions of the trenches were agreed with SCHET-DC prior to the commencement of works.

The evaluation trenches were excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas were subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features was undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum the small discrete features were fully excavated, larger discrete features were half-sectioned (50% excavated) and linear features had interventions excavated along their length, with 20% of the feature being excavated. Terminal ends of linear features and relationships with other features were investigated.

Sufficient excavation was undertaken to ensure that the natural horizon was reached and proven across the site.

5. Evaluation results

Trench 1 (Figure 3-6; Plates 1-3)

Trench 1 measured 20m in length and 1.5m in width and was orientated in an east-west direction. The natural substrate (1003) was reached 0.6m below ground level. (1003) was defined by a deposit of sands and gravels cut by two features: [1017] and [1019].

- [1017] was linear in plan transecting the trench in a northwest-southeast direction. Excavation of the linear feature [1017] revealed it attained a depth of 0.25m on its northern flank at an angle of c 30 degrees; it was filled with a deposit of mid-brown silty loam (1018).
- [1019] was a sub-circular cut, 0.5m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 0.08m. Its edges were slightly irregular and diffuse, and it contained a fill of mid-brown silty loam (1020).

The cut features [1017] and [1019] were sealed by a deposit of compact mid-brown silty loam (1002) which was excavated to a depth of 0.58m. A layer of dark brown loam (1001) sealed the trench; it was 0.20m deep. No archaeological finds were recovered from Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figures 3-6; Plates 4-5)

Trench 2 was 20m in length and 1.5m in width and was orientated on a northwest-southeast direction. The natural substrate (2003) was reached at c 0.6m below ground level. (2003) was defined by a deposit of sand and gravel. (2003) was overlaid by (1002), a deposit of mid-brown silty loam. The subsoil was overlaid by the topsoil (1001), a layer of dark brown loam. No archaeological features or finds were located in Trench 2.

Trench 3 (Figures 3-6; Plates 6-8)

Trench 3 was also positioned in a northwest-southeast axis, and measured 20m in length and 1.5m in width. The natural substrate (3003) was reached at c 0.66m below ground level. The latter was defined by a deposit of sands and gravels. This deposit was cut by linear feature [1004], located at the eastern end of the trench. [1004] was 1.4m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.15m, had gradual sides and a concave base. Its fill (1005) was defined by mid-brown clayey loam. No archaeological finds were recovered from within this fill.

The linear feature [1004] was sealed by a horizon of mid-brown loam (3002) which was 0.40m in depth was stratified beneath a layer of dark brown loam some 0.19m deep (3001).

Trench 4 (Figures 3-6; Plates 9-11)

Trench 4 was positioned on a northwest-southeast axis and measured 20m in length and 1.5m in width. The natural substrate was reached at 0.6m below ground level. The latter – (4003) – was defined by sand and gravels. Two features were cut through (4003): [1006] and [1008].

- [1006] was a sub-linear feature orientated northeast-southwest. [1006] was 0.4m in width and 0.05m in depth. Its fill was defined by a deposit of dark brown clayey loam.
- [1008] was a linear feature orientated east to west. [1008] was 0.5m in width and 0.2m in depth. Its fill was defined by a deposit of dark brown clayey loam.

No finds were recovered from either these features. [1006] and [1008] were overlaid by a the subsoil – (4002) – a deposit of mid-brown silty loam. The latter was overlaid by the topsoil – (4001) – defined as a deposit of dark brown loam.

Trench 5 (Figures 3-6; Plates 12-15)

Trench 5 was orientated north-south and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m. The trench measures 20m in length and 1.5m in width. (5003) was, similarly to all other trenches, defined by a deposit of sand and gravels. Three features were cut through the natural substrate:

- Cut [1014] was linear in plan and crossed the trench in an east-west direction. The cut measured 0.45m in depth and was filled by (1015), (1016), (1021) and (1021). The first fill was defined by mid-brown grey sand and was 0.03m in depth. (1016) overlaid (1015). The former was composed of mid-brown grey sand with pebbles and charcoal fragments. This deposit was overlaid by the uppermost fill (1021). (1021) was a deposit of light grey yellow sand measuring 0.22m in depth. This was positioned at the northern end of the trench and partially sealed by a further deposit of yellow and grey sand (1022), attaining a width of 0.80m and a depth of 0.20m. No archaeological material was located in the deposits found in cut [1014].
- Cut [1012] measured 0.65m in width, 0.25m in depth, and run in an east to west direction. Its fill (1013) was defined by mid-brown loam and was archaeologically sterile.
- Cut [1010] was characterised as a circular feature. It measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. It contained a fill (1011) which was defined as a deposit of light grey sand.

All the cuts were overlaid by the subsoil (5002) composed of mid-brown silty loam. The latter was overlaid by the topsoil, characterised as a deposit of dark brown loam (1001).

6. The finds

No finds were recovered during the trenching evaluation.

7. Discussions and Conclusions

The evaluation conducted at land off Roden Grove yielded only limited archaeological data. Of the five Trenches excavated only three revealed archaeological material of any certainty. This was restricted to land demarcation i.e. suspected field boundaries. A lack of finds recovered from the five trenches made the chronological status of these features difficult to ascertain. Furthermore, evidence from cut [1014] at the northern end of Trench 5 suggested that the negative feature suspected to be a ditch might well have housed a hedge prior to its removal. Stratigraphy from within this feature underscored this suggestion as it did not support evidence for a bank. Moreover, there was no indication of recutting to suggest it was reductively maintained throughout its life; concentrated charcoal deposits discovered in its fills might also suggest a programme of root clearance. Other linear features in the evaluation area might also represent former positions of hedged rather than ditched enclosures. If so, they might be later rather than earlier in date deriving from the post-medieval rather than the medieval period. Other deposits encountered during the evaluation included top and sub soils along with natural drift formations of sand and gravel flooring each trench. Alluvial deposits were also encountered.

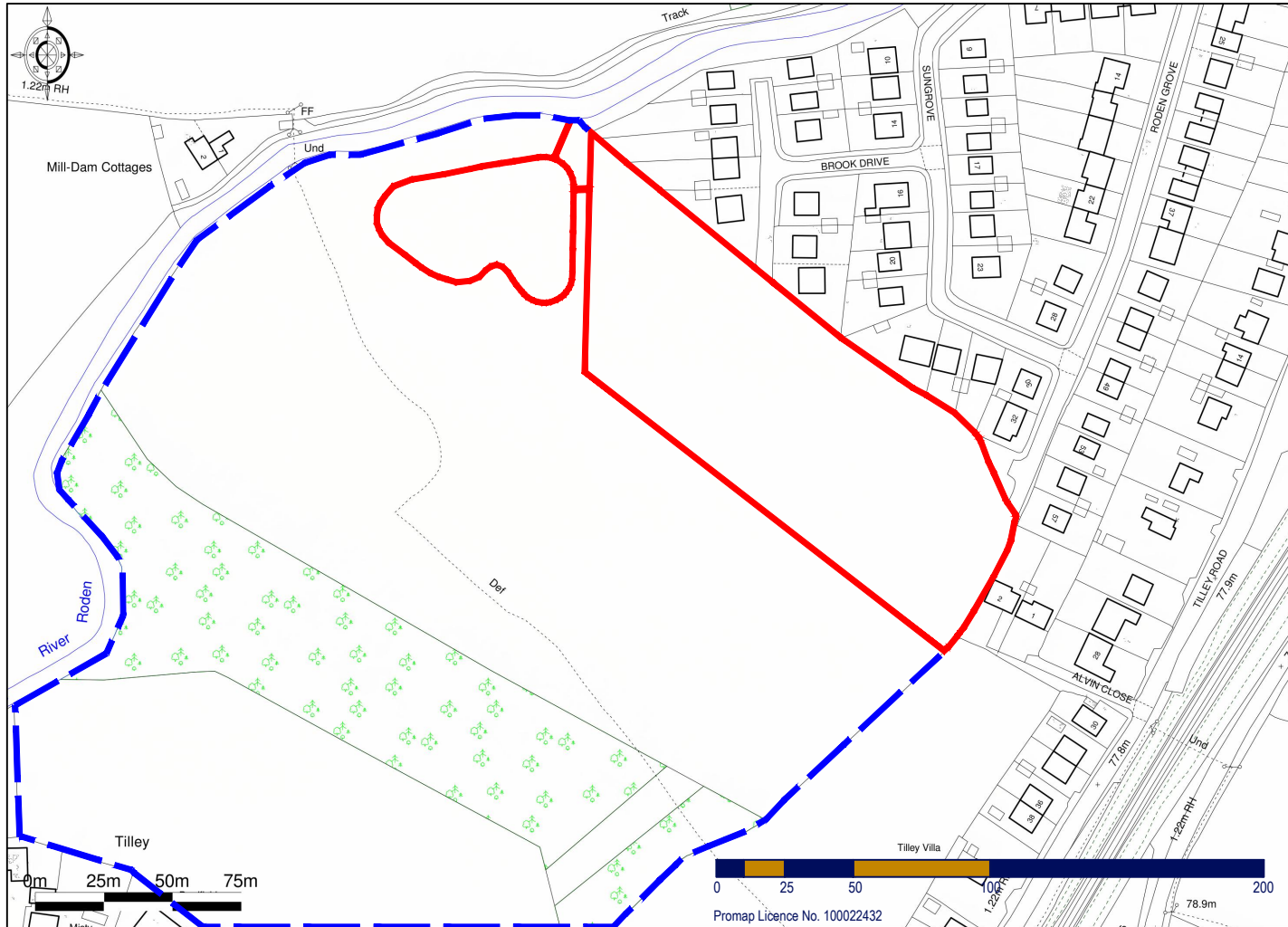
8. Bibliography

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- English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.
- English Heritage, 2006. Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).

- British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:
www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX I:



Amendments:



95 Mount Pleasant Rd, Shrewsbury SY1 3EN
01743 267020 homes@fletcherhomes.co.uk

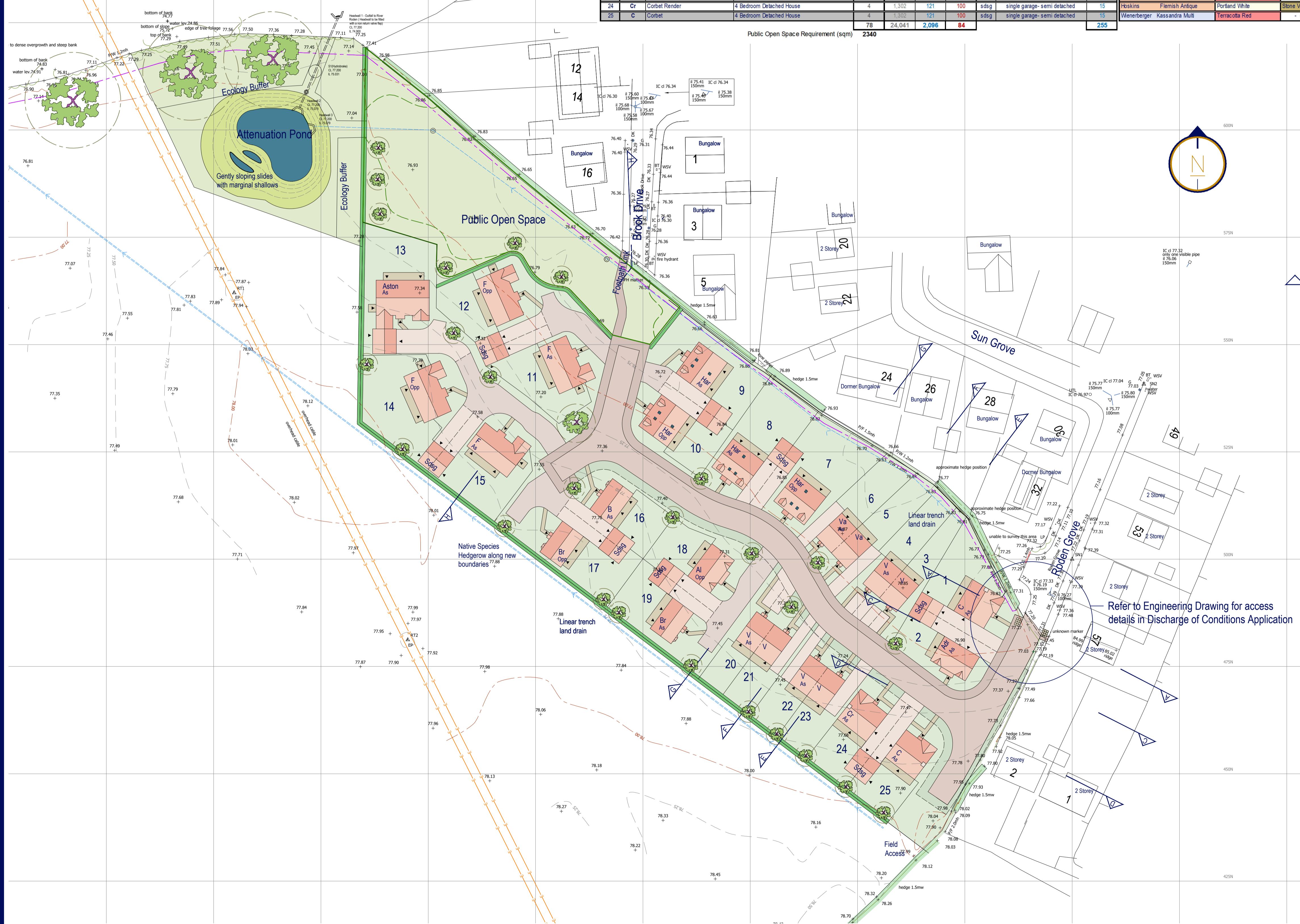
Project: Roden Grove, Wem
Residential Development of 25 Dwellings,
SY4 5HJ

Drawing: Location Plan

| | | | | |
|----------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|
| Drawing Number | Rev. | Scale | Paper | Drawn By |
| F105/01 | | 1:2500 | A4 | AB |
| | | | | Date: Feb 2018 |

| Plot | House Ref | Name | Accommodation | No. of Beds | Sales | CIL (m ²) | Affordable | sqm | Ref | Garage Type | CIL (m ²) | Garage | Brick Manufacturer | Type | Stone | Render | Window UPVC | Doors IG GRP Doors | | Garage Doors | | |
|------|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|--------|-----------------------|------------|------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|--------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rear- NG11 Colour White | Design Colour | Roofs | Colour | Roofs |
| 1 | C | Corbet | 4 Bedroom Detached House | 4 | 1,302 | 121 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG02 | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 2 | Adr | Albrighton Double Aspect Rendere | 4 Bedroom Detached House | 4 | 1,124 | 104 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1M | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 3 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1Q | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A | |
| 4 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1Q | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A | |
| 5 | Va | Vymwy Affordable | 2 Bedroom Semi Detached Affordable Dwelling | 2 | 724 | 0 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1Q | Willow | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A | |
| 6 | Va | Vymwy Affordable | 2 Bedroom Semi Detached Affordable Dwelling | 2 | 724 | 0 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1Q | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A | |
| 7 | Har | Domer Bungalow Rendere | 3 Bedroom Domer Bungalow | 3 | 1,205 | 112 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 8 | Har | Domer Bungalow Rendere | 3 Bedroom Domer Bungalow | 3 | 1,205 | 112 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 9 | Har | Domer Bungalow Rendere | 3 Bedroom Domer Bungalow | 3 | 1,205 | 112 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Willow | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 10 | Har | Domer Bungalow Rendere | 3 Bedroom Domer Bungalow | 3 | 1,205 | 112 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Willow | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 11 | Fk | Frankton | 3 Bedroom Bungalow | 3 | 928 | 77 | 77 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Black | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 12 | Fk | Frankton | 3 Bedroom Bungalow | 3 | 928 | 77 | 77 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 13 | As | Aston | 3 Bedroom Bungalow attached garage | 3 | 1,103 | 103 | 100 | dg | double garage | 15 | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Willow | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | ISO45 Large RB 4877x2125 | Golden Oak | |
| 14 | Fk | Frankton | 3 Bedroom Bungalow | 3 | 928 | 77 | 77 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 15 | Fk | Frankton | 3 Bedroom Bungalow | 3 | 928 | 77 | 77 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 16 | B | Burton | 3 Bedroom Detached House | 3 | 952 | 88 | 88 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1M | Willow | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 17 | Br | Burton Rendere | 3 Bedroom Detached House | 3 | 952 | 88 | 88 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | Off White G20 | Ivory | NG1M | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 18 | Al | Albrighton | 4 Bedroom Detached House | 4 | 1,124 | 104 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1M | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 19 | Br | Burton Rendere | 3 Bedroom Detached House | 3 | 952 | 88 | 88 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1M | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 20 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1Q | Black | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A | |
| 21 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1Q | Black | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A | |
| 22 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1Q | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A | |
| 23 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1Q | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A | |
| 24 | Cr | Corbet Rende | 4 Bedroom Detached House | 4 | 1,302 | 121 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG02 | Black | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| 25 | C | Corbet | 4 Bedroom Detached House | 4 | 1,302 | 121 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG02 | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak | |
| | | | | 78 | 24,041 | 2,098 | 84 | | | | | 255 | | | | | | | | | | |

Public Open Space Requirement (sqm) 2340



- Key:**
- Existing hedge with protective fencing-
 - Proposed Tree- showing mature tree diameter dotted- refer to Landscaping Drawing.
 - Proposed Hedgerow- refer to Planting - refer to Landscaping Drawing Ref. F105-03.
 - Road with footpath one side and grassed service verge opposite.
- For Materials refer to External Materials Schedule and Landscaping Drawing Ref. F105-03.
- Ecology - For locations and details of bird and bat boxes, refer to Landscaping Drawing Ref. F105-03.
- External Lighting - For locations of on front and rear of drawings, refer to Landscaping Drawing Ref. F105-03.
- Fencing - For types of boundary treatments, refer to Landscaping Drawing Ref. F105-03.
- Open Space Requirements:
 78 bedrooms x 30sqm requirement = 2340sqm.
 Formal Area Provided = 1766sqm (75% of required provision)
 Semi Natural Features = 1040sqm
 Total= 2806sqm = 120% of provision provided.
- G Sections- Refer to Section Drawings for details of cross sections identified on Cross Sections Drawing Ref. F105-04

Refer to Engineering Drawing for access details in Discharge of Conditions Application

- Amendments:
- A Application Issue 16/02/18
 - B Tree References reflecting landscaping plan 07/03/18
 - C Layout Amendments 28/03/18
 - D Layout Changes 19/04/18
 - E Landscaping amendments 23/04/18
 - F Tree positions around POS amended 21/05/18



95 Mount Pleasant Rd, Shrewsbury SY1 3EN
 01743 267020 homes@fletcherhomes.co.uk

Project: Reserved Matters Application.
 Residential Development for 25 Dwellings,
 Land off Roden Grove, Wem.

Drawing: PLANNING:
 Proposed Block Plan

Drawing Number: Rev. Scale Paper Drawn By: AB
 FH-105-02 (P) F 1:500 A1 Date: Oct 2017

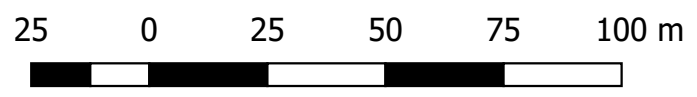
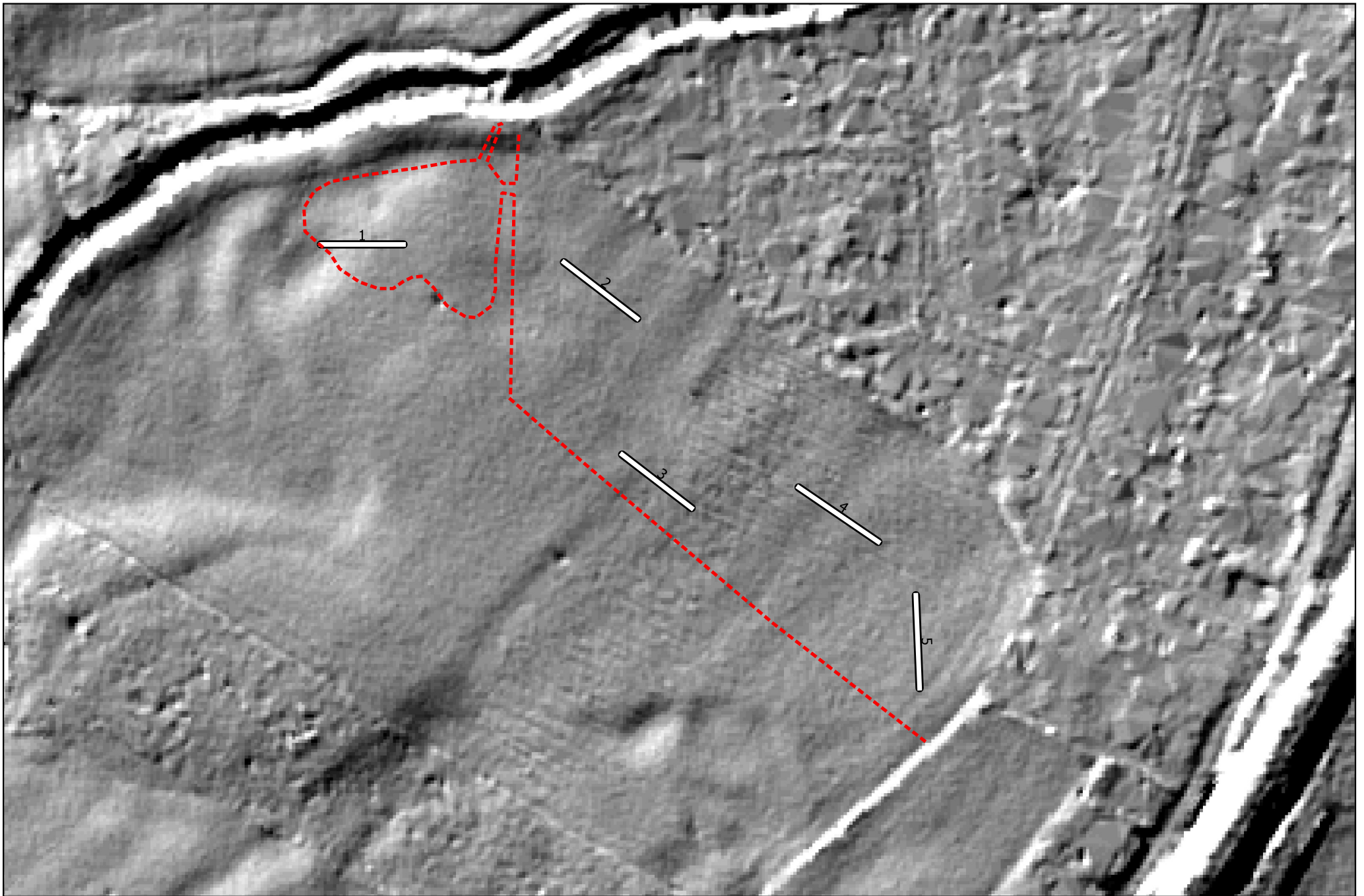
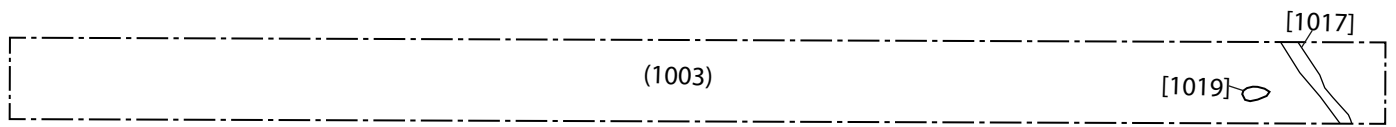
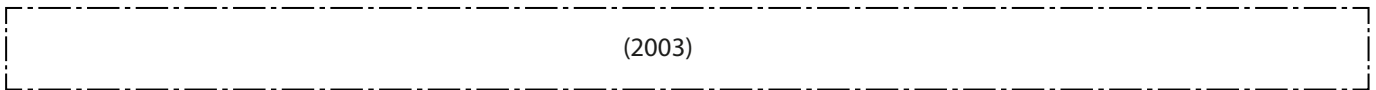


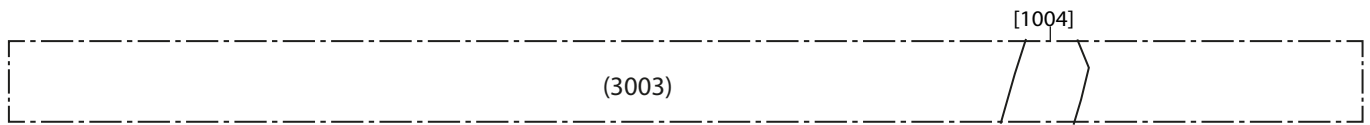
Figure 3. LiDAR image 1m DTM showing location of trenches and area of development.



Trench 1



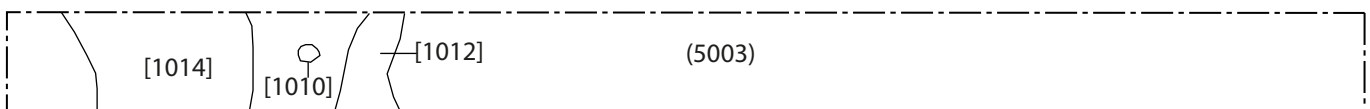
Trench 2



Trench 3



Trench 4



Trench 5

Figure 4. Trench plans

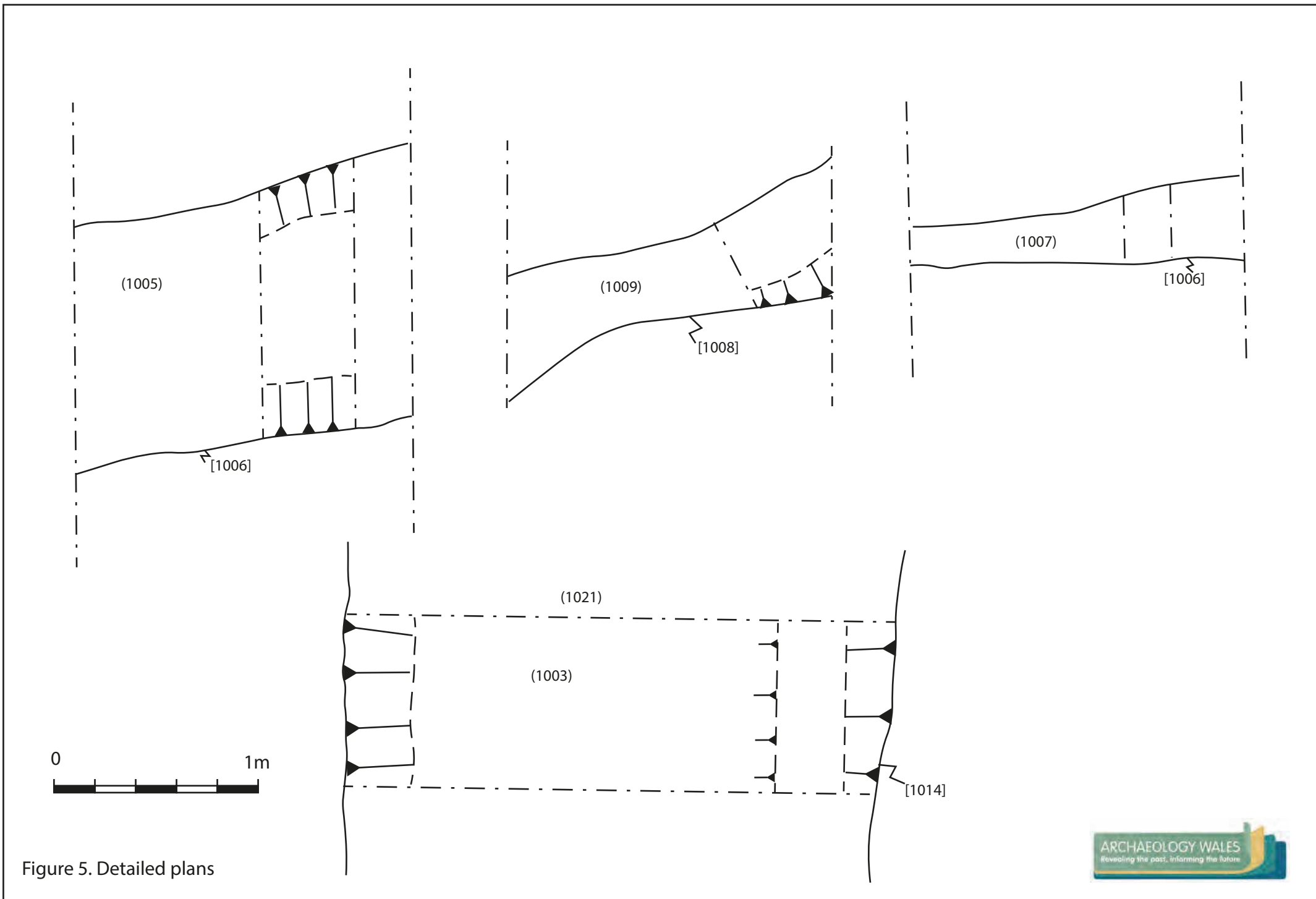


Figure 5. Detailed plans

Figure 6.1 E facing section of [1014]

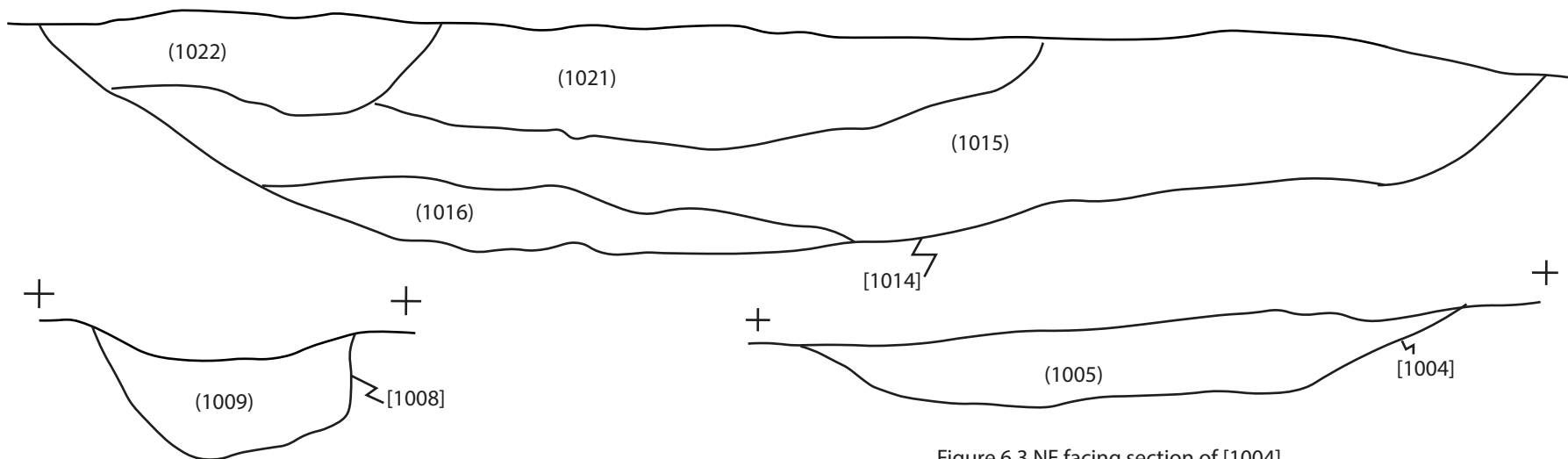


Figure 6.2 N facing section of [1008].

Figure 6.3 NE facing section of [1004].

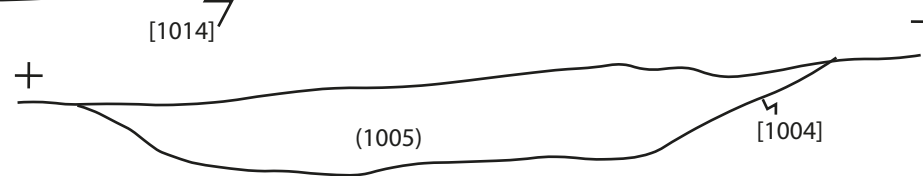


Figure 6.4 E facing section of [1017].

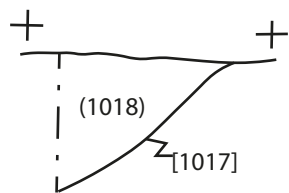


Figure 6.5 E facing section of [1019].

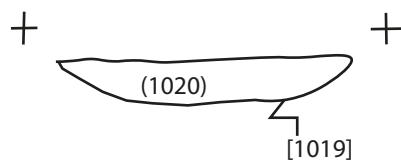


Figure 6.6 N facing section of [1010].

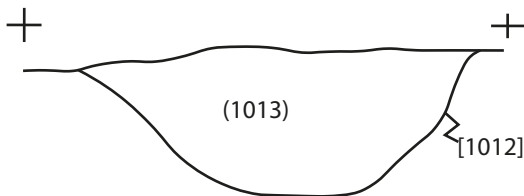
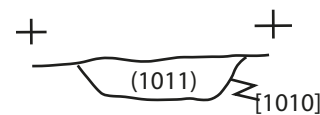


Figure 6.8 NE facing section of [1006].

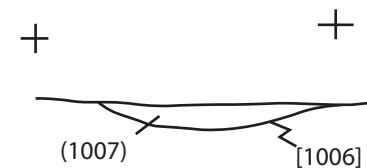


Figure 6. Sections

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX II:



Plate 1. Trench 1 after excavation. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 2. [1017] after excavation, looking E. Scale 0.3m



Plate 3. [1019] after excavation, looking N. Scale 0.3m



Plate 4. Trench 2 after excavation, looking NW. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 5. Trench 2, section edge, looking NNE. Scale 1m



Plate 6. Trench 3 after excavation looking NW. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 7. Trench 3, looking SW. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 8. [1004] after excavation, looking SE. Scale 1m



Plate 9. Trench 4 after excavation. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 10. [1006] after excavation, looking NE. Scale 1m



Plate 11. N facing section of [1008]. Scale 0.5m



Plate 12. Trench 5, looking NE. Scale 1m & 2m



Plate 13. [1014] after excavation, looking S. Scale 2m



Plate 14. [1010] after excavation, in plan. Scale 0.3m



Plate 15. [1012] after excavation, looking E. Scale 1m

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX III:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Land Off Roden Grove Roden Grove Wem Shropshire

**Prepared for:
Fletcher Homes**

**Planning Application Number: 18/00846/REM
Project No: 2625**

14.06.18



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Figure 1. Location plan with proposed development marked in red.

Figure 2. Proposed block plan

Figure 3. Proposed landscaping plan

Figure 4. Location of trenches on LiDAR 1m DTM

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Fletcher Homes.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the commencement of the main development associated with the erection of 25 dwellings on land off Roden Grove, Wem SY4 5HJ centred on SJ 50882 28210. The associated Planning Application No. is 18/00846/REM.

A Heritage Statement produced by a member of the action group in 2015, documents the presence of buried medieval and post-medieval remains within the area, mostly of agricultural origin. These were observed through the examination of LiDAR imagery, among other. Furthermore, the Tithe map of 1838 records this field as 'Windmill field', therefore noting the possible presence of the remains of a structure within the development area. In order to test the presence/absence and nature of archaeological remains within the site, SCHET has recommended that a trenching evaluation is completed prior the commencement of works.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of 25 dwellings on land off Roden Grove, Wem SY4 5HJ centred on SJ 50882 28210 (Figure 1-3). The associated Planning Application No. is 18/00846/REM.

A Heritage Statement produced in 2015 by a member of the action group, documents the presence of buried medieval and post-medieval remains within the area, mostly of agricultural origin. These were observed through the examination of LiDAR imagery, among other. Furthermore, the Tithe map of 1838 records this field as 'Windmill field', therefore noting the possible presence of the remains of a structure within the development area.

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Fletcher Homes.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with SCHET in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Shropshire Council. SCHET has recommended that an intrusive archaeological evaluation of the development area is undertaken prior to the commencement of the main development to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The purpose of the proposed programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation is to provide the local planning authority with the information that they have requested from the client in response to their planning application, the requirements for which

are set out in NPPF paragraph 141 and the Shropshire Development Plan (Policy MD13).

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

The proposed development area is located on the south-western edge of Wem, and it is currently characterised as an area of improved pasture. The proposed development area is c. 4 acres, including the housing area and the attenuation pond. The area raises toward the east of the development area from 76m AOD to 78m AOD, and its flanked by a residential area to the north and east and by the River Roden to the west.

The underlying geology is defined by the Penarth Group, and its composed of sedimentary bedrock formed during the Triassic Period. The superficial soils are defined as Glacofluvial deposits of sand and gravels formed during the Quaternary period (BGS 2018).

3. Archaeological background

A Heritage Statement was produced in 2015 to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. Research into a number of sources noted potential for medieval and post-medieval activity in the area.

Medieval activity was documented during the examination of LiDAR Imagery (1m DTM). The latter noted the possible presence of ridge and furrow running NNE/SSW along the field, present within the boundaries of the site.

Post-medieval activity was noted through the observation of a paleochannel which resulted from the change of course of the River Roden to make the latter more navigable (see Nash 2015). Further evidence dating to post-medieval times is observed in LiDAR Imagery through the presence of an old field boundary documented in historic OS maps.

The examination of LiDAR imagery also highlighted the potential presence of an earthwork defined as a possible house platform. Given that the Tithe Map of 1838 notes the field as 'Windmill Field', it may be possible to suggest that the earthworks may belong to the remains of such structure.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the intrusive trial trench evaluation will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)*.

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation will be to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. Sufficient desk based work will be included to assess the results of the field evaluation. The work will include an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The intrusive trial trench evaluation will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the commencement of ground works associated with the approved development. To allow for a suitable entry for the archaeology investigations to take place, localised field access improvements on the access points to be undertaken prior to the evaluation. Archaeology Wales will update SCHET with the exact dates.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to Fletcher Homes and to SCHET within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation areas will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

It is proposed that five trenches will be machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 4). The exact positioning of the trenches will depend on

the position of any extant services or other obstructions that come to light during the initial phase of ground works. The locations and dimensions of the trenches will be agreed with SCHET prior to the commencement of works.

The evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-5) will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas will be subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum small discrete features will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required.

Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring will be discussed with Fletcher Homes and SCHET.

Where potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation SCHET and Fletcher Homes will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. SCHET may subsequently request that further archaeological work is undertaken in order to fully evaluate areas of significant archaeological activity. Such work may require the provision of additional time and resources to complete the archaeological investigation.

6.2. Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologist undertaking the field evaluation will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)* will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2nd Edition 2011).

6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

| Artefact type | Specialist |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Flint | Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales) |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Animal bone | Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University) |
| CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc. | Rachael Hall (APS) |
| Clay pipe | Hilary Major (Freelance) |
| Glass | Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales) |
| Cremated and non-cremated human bone | Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University) |
| Metalwork | Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/Quita Mold (Freelance) |
| Metal work and metallurgical residues | Dr Tim Young (GeoArch) |
| Neo/BA pottery | Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University) |
| IA/Roman pottery | Jane Timby (Freelance) |
| Roman Pottery | Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance) |
| Post Roman pottery | Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology) |
| Charcoal (wood ID) | John Carrot (Freelance) |
| Waterlogged wood | Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter) |
| Molluscs and pollen | Dr James Rackham |
| Charred and waterlogged plant remains | Wendy Carruthers (Freelance) |

6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

SCHET will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to SCHET for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of SCHET will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area will be back-filled, until SCHET has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. SCHET will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the evaluation, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.

- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the intrusive trial trench evaluation, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to Fletcher Homes and SCHET upon completion.

8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Historic England.

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Historic England.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to SCHET.

An OASIS project reporting form will be completed when the project is completed.

8.2.6. Finds deposition

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by James Weaver and Fran Ward (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of SCHET and Fletcher Homes.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002).

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This will occur following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

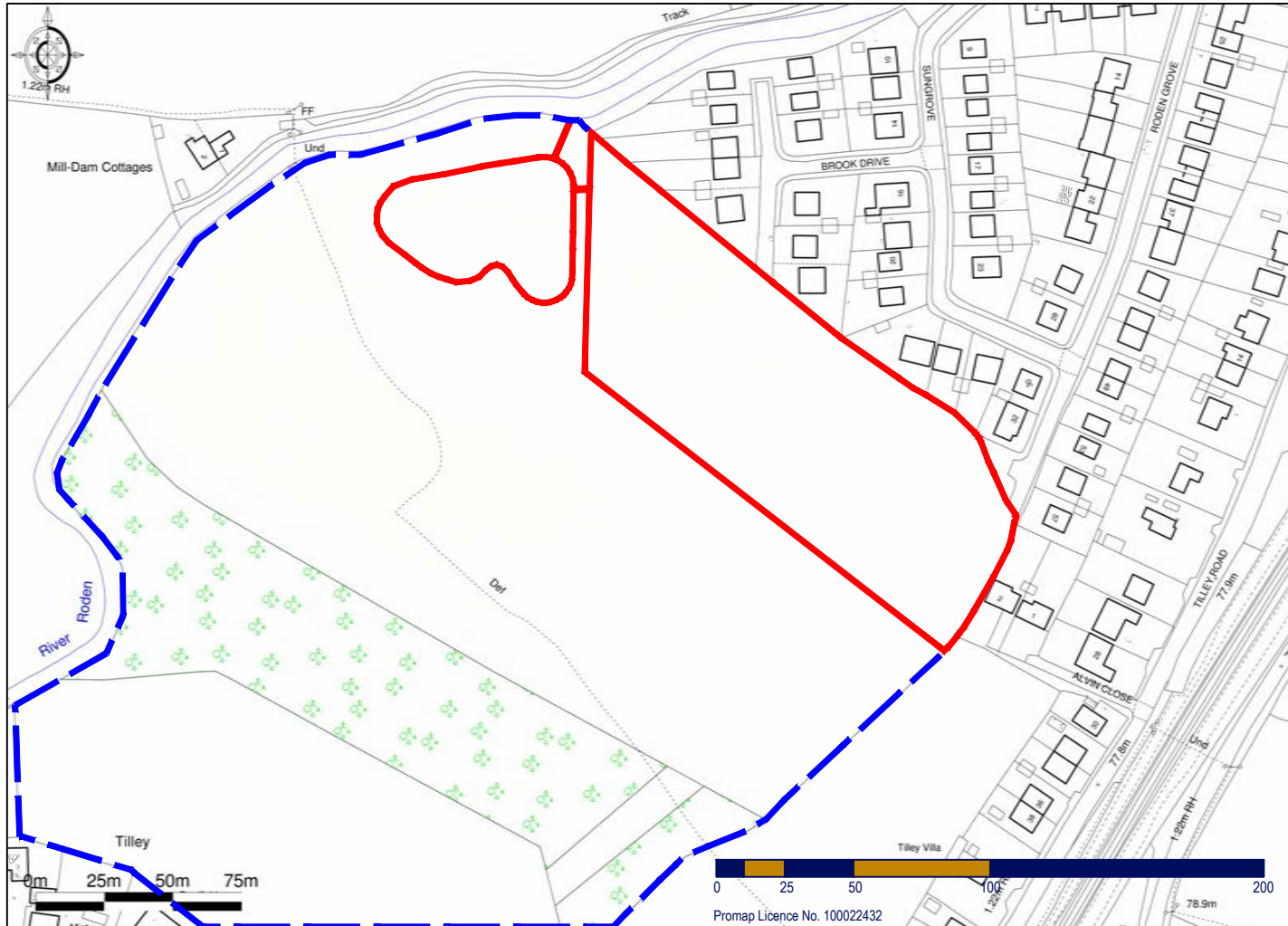
English Heritage, 2006. Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).

McKinley, J., Roberts C., 1993, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, Technical Paper 13.

Nash G. 2015. Fields north of Tilley Village, Shropshire. Desk Based Assessment.

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html



Amendments:



95 Mount Pleasant Rd, Shrewsbury SY1 3EN
 01743 267020 homes@fletcherhomes.co.uk

Project: Roden Grove, Wem
 Residential Development of 25 Dwellings,
 SY4 5HJ

Drawing: Location Plan

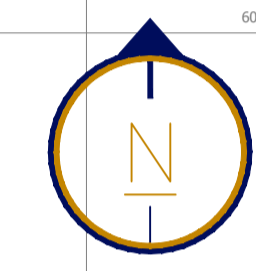
| | | | | |
|----------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|
| Drawing Number | Rev. | Scale | Paper | Drawn By |
| F105/01 | | 1:2500 | A4 | AB |
| | | | | Date: Feb 2018 |

| Plot | House Ref | Name | Accommodation | No. of Beds | Sales | CIL (m ²) | Affordable | sqm | Ref | Garage Type | CIL (m ²) | Garage | Brick Manufacturer | Type | Doors IG GRP Doors | | Garage Doors | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|----------------------------------|---|-------------|--------|-----------------------|------------|------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Shropshire Brick & Stone | Render | Window | Design | Colour | Roofs | Colour | Roofs | Colour |
| 1 | C | Corbet | 4 Bedroom Detached House | 4 | 1,302 | 121 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG02 | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 2 | Adr | Albrighton Double Aspect Rendere | 4 Bedroom Detached House | 4 | 1,124 | 104 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | Off White G20 | Ivory | NG1M | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 3 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | | | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | --- | Silver | NG1Q | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | N/A | N/A |
| 4 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | | | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | --- | Silver | NG1Q | Black | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | N/A | N/A |
| 5 | Va | Vymwy Affordable | 2 Bedroom Semi Detached Affordable Dwelling | 2 | 724 | 0 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | | | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | --- | Silver | NG1Q | Willow | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A |
| 6 | Va | Vymwy Affordable | 2 Bedroom Semi Detached Affordable Dwelling | 2 | 724 | 0 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | | | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | --- | Silver | NG1Q | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A |
| 7 | Har | Domer Bungalow Rendere | 3 Bedroom Domer Bungalow | 3 | 1,205 | 112 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 8 | Har | Domer Bungalow Rendere | 3 Bedroom Domer Bungalow | 3 | 1,205 | 112 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 9 | Har | Domer Bungalow Rendere | 3 Bedroom Domer Bungalow | 3 | 1,205 | 112 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Willow | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 10 | Har | Domer Bungalow Rendere | 3 Bedroom Domer Bungalow | 3 | 1,205 | 112 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Willow | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 11 | Fk | Frankton | 3 Bedroom Bungalow | 3 | 928 | 77 | 77 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | --- | Silver | NG1K | Black | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 12 | Fk | Frankton | 3 Bedroom Bungalow | 3 | 928 | 77 | 77 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | --- | Silver | NG1K | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 13 | As | Aston | 3 Bedroom Bungalow attached garage | 3 | 1,103 | 103 | 100 | dg | double garage | 15 | | | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | --- | Silver | NG1K | Willow | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | ISO45 Large RB 4877/2125 | Golden Oak |
| 14 | Fk | Frankton | 3 Bedroom Bungalow | 3 | 928 | 77 | 77 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 15 | Fk | Frankton | 3 Bedroom Bungalow | 3 | 928 | 77 | 77 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1K | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 16 | B | Burton | 3 Bedroom Detached House | 3 | 952 | 88 | 88 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | --- | Silver | NG1M | Willow | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 17 | Br | Burton Rendere | 3 Bedroom Detached House | 3 | 952 | 88 | 88 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | Off White G20 | Ivory | NG1M | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 18 | Al | Albrighton | 4 Bedroom Detached House | 4 | 1,124 | 104 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1M | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 19 | Br | Burton Rendere | 3 Bedroom Detached House | 3 | 952 | 88 | 88 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1M | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 20 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | | | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | --- | Silver | NG1Q | Black | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A |
| 21 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | | | Forterra | Oakthorpe Red Stock | Portland White | --- | Silver | NG1Q | Black | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 30 Slate Grey | N/A | N/A |
| 22 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | | | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1Q | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | N/A | N/A |
| 23 | V | Vymwy | 3 Bedroom Semi Detached | 3 | 724 | 67 | 67 | ps | parking space/ driveway | N/A | | | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Terracotta Red | Stone V10 | Ivory | NG1Q | Tideway | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | N/A | N/A |
| 24 | Cr | Corbet Rende | 4 Bedroom Detached House | 4 | 1,302 | 121 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Hoskins | Flemish Antique | Portland White | Stone V10 | Silver | NG02 | Black | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| 25 | C | Corbet | 4 Bedroom Detached House | 4 | 1,302 | 121 | 100 | sdsg | single garage- semi detached | 15 | | | Wenberger | Kassandra Mult | Terracotta Red | --- | Ivory | NG02 | Camouflage Beige | Concrete Plain Roof Tile | 35 Tudor Brown | Horsham 8070 | Golden Oak |
| | | | | 78 | 24,041 | 2,098 | 84 | | | | | 255 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Public Open Space Requirement (sqm) 2340



- Key:**
 - Existing hedge with protective fencing;
 - Proposed tree: showing mature tree diameter dotted: refer to Landscaping Drawing.
 - Proposed Hedgerow: refer to Planting refer to Landscaping Drawing Ref: F105/03.
 - Road with footpath one side and grassed service verge opposite.
- For Materials refer to External Materials Schedule and Landscaping Drawing Ref: F105/03.
- Ecology:** For locations and details of bird and bat boxes, refer to Landscaping Drawing Ref: F105/03.
- Internal Lighting:** For locations of on front and rear of drawings, refer to Landscaping Drawing Ref: F105/03.
- Fencing:** For types of boundary treatments, refer to Landscaping Drawing Ref: F105/03.
- Open Space Requirements:**
- 78 bedrooms: 30s: m re: urement: 2340s: m.
 - Formal Area Provided: 1766s: m (75% of re: uired provision).
 - Semi Natural Features: 1040s: m
 - Total: 2806s: m (120% of provision provided).
- Sections:** Refer to Section Drawings for details of cross sections identified on Cross Sections Drawing Ref: F105/04



- Amendments:**
- A Application Issue 16/02/18
 - B Tree References reflecting landscaping plan 07/03/18
 - C Layout Amendments 28/03/18
 - D Layout Changes 19/04/18
 - E Landscaping amendments 23/04/18
 - F Tree positions around P1 S amended 21/05/18



95 Mount Pleasant Rd, Shrewsbury SY1 3EN
01743 267020 homes@fletcherhomes.co.uk

Project: Reserved Matters Application.
Residential Development for 25 Dwellings,
Land off Roden Grove, Wem.

Drawing: PLANNING:
Proposed Block Plan

Drawing Number: Rev. Scale Paper Drawn By: AB
FH105/02/1P F 1:500 A1 Date: Oct 2017

PR : E : I : N : E : I : S : I : NG HEDGE

E:isting hedges to be protected during construction phases with 1.8m high Heras site fencing erected in locations shown on the plan approx. 1.5m off hedge. Fencing to be braced with stays coupled to fence, placed directly into/onto the ground without the use of weighted bases or dug foundations: using ground anchor pegs.

Signage to be provided on fencing to read 'PR : E : I : ED AREA : N : ADM : I : ANI : E'.

Fencing to remain on site through entire construction period to stop entry by construction plant or storage of materials or excavated material.

Drainage : Services trenches to be dug outside of protection areas.

Where work is placed alongside fencing to be moved to allow works in areas and move back to maintain protection.

Footpath openings in e:isting hedge to be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (March : September inclusive) or be covered to stop nesting birds and / or checked by an suitably :ualified ecologist prior to removal.

PLAN : I : NG SPE : I : FI : A : I : N

PS : I :

All planting in e:isting agricultural soils.

PLAN : I : NG :

All plants and planting to comply with the e:irements of all current/relevant British Standard Specifications including BS6545:2014 and BS 3936: Parts 1, 4, 9 and 10 and BS 5236: 1975 where applicable; BS 4428: 1989; and the BAILL : Nursery : e : e : n : e : r Document (5th edition): 1996. All plants to be supplied in accordance with the indicated schedule.

All planting to be carried out within the recognised planting season (November to March).

ree Species

o be planting in accordance with references on drawings and able 1.

PLAN : MA : I : RAL : REA : I : MEN :

All to be British Crown stock and fully hardened off.

Root Dip

Proprietary root dip applied to all bare/rooted stock (1) at time of lifting at nursery and (2) prior to planting.



Watering

Supply minimum 170 litres/standard or large feathered tree, 10 litres/transplant and 4 litres/shrub at planting.

ree Guards

Proprietary tree/shrub guards to be applied to all newly planted stock. All tree guards to be fi:ed to timber stakes in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. If container plants used provide 45 deg angle tree stake planted on side of prevailing wind with figure 8 tree tie. If bare root trees then use single upright stake with single trees

HEDGEROW PLAN : I : NG :

Hedging plants to be planted in trenches wide enough to allow for full root spread. Set out plants as scheduled in able 2 and planting in a double staggered row using a total of 5 plants per linear metre. Rows to be set 225mm apart.

P : I : ND PLAN : I : NG

Planting around attenuation pond to be as schedules in able 3, to suit location within pond.

ES : I : ABL : SHMEN : I : MANAGEMEN :

ree and shrub areas

ree and newly planted hedges to be kept in a bare earth/weed free condition using repeated applications of a glyphosate based herbicide applied in accordance with manufacturers recommendations. A 1m diameter weed free ring is to be maintained around each new hedgerow tree using repeated applications of a glyphosate based herbicide applied in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. Persistent weeds to be spot treated as necessary with alternative herbicides to be agreed with the : n : t : ract Administrator.

Any plants affected by frost heave or wind rock shall be re:firm:ed. Fertiliser to be applied in accordance with the soil analysis recommendations.

Any tree damaged or died within 5 years of planting to be replaced within the ne: t : available planting season.

Protective Fencing

Protective fencing is to be checked and adjusted to ensure posts are firm and that mesh/palings are taught and securely fi:ed.

RF

urf to be laid to front gardens. Rear gardens to be leveled with 150mm min topsoil as a minimum.

AREAS : I : F : P : I : BL : I : PEN SPAC E

Areas of Public : i : pen space to be left undisturbed where possible, where grass planting is re:uired to be : Hurle: Specialist Seeds HM 4 Public Open Spaces Grass Seed Mix. : i : comprising of : 50 : Dwarf Perennial Ryegrass 50 : Strong : i : reeping Red Fescue

Edges of public open space areas and buffer around attenuation pond to be planted with following:

Hurle: Specialist Seeds P4 Hedgerows Willowher & Grass Seed Mix 80:20

Mix tu: e : i : contains: Wildflowers 20 :

Yarrow, Agrimony, Garlic Mustard, : i : ommon : i : napweed, Wild Basil, Hedge Bedstraw, Wood Avens, : i : eye Daisy, Ribwort Plantain, : i : owslip, Seltheal, Red : i : ampion, Bladder : i : ampion, : i : ight Hedge Parsley, : i : luffed : i : etch.

Grasses 80 :

: i : rested Dogstail, : i : hewings Fescue, Slender : i : reeping Red Fescue, Browntop Bentgrass, Small Leaved : i : mothy, Yellow : i : algrass, Sweet : i : emal Grass, Meadow Fo:tail

ey : ee also E:ternal Materials and Landscaping Schedules:

E:isting hedge with protective fencing: see note.

Proposed ree: refer to ree Planting : i : able 1, showing mature tree diameter dotted

Proposed Hedgerow: refer to Planting : i : able 2.

Paths : Patios to be riven paving

Individual drives and parking spaces to be tarmac

Private drives shared areas to be brick pavers in herringbone pattern

obsmore Shannon.

Ecology

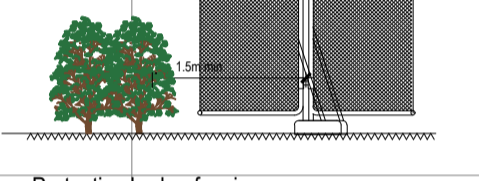
4 no Schwieger 1FF Boies suitable for summer roost or nursery site. o be erected at least 4m up on mature trees along River Roden boundary.

3 no Schwieger 1W Boies suitable for year/round use, set into e:ternal wall or incorporated into the masonry to be installed at least 3m above ground level.

2 no. Swift Boies, to be fitted at eaves level flush into e:ternal wall.

3 no. Sparrow : i : erage Boies, to be fitted at eaves level flush into e:ternal wall.

E:ternal Lighting : i : n locations shown on front and rear to be of downlighter style bracket fitting, with ma: : 100watt lamps and P:R and timed switch with day/night sensor.



Protective hedge fencing

Pen Space Re:irements:

78 bedrooms : 30s: m re:uirement : 2340s: m.

Formal Area Provided : 1766s: m : 75 : of re:uired provision:

Semi Natural Features : 1040s: m

total: 2806s: m : 120 : of provision provided.

TABLE 1- Tree Planting

| Ref | Common Name Botanical Name | Description | Mature Tree Sizes |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| Feature Trees on Public Open Space To be STANDARD with a minimum girth of 10 – 12cm | | | |
| T1 | English Oak Quercus robur | One of the two native, British species of Oak. Large deciduous tree with lobed leaves leaves and acorns. | Height 30 Spread 18 |
| T2 | Sweet Chestnut Castanea sativa | Sweet Chestnut Castanea Sativa is a large, majestic tree long, glossy leaves which are well ridged and bright green. In the summer time the tree becomes laden with male and female catkins which are creamy in colour and contrast remarkably with the bright. | Height 20 Spread 15 |
| T3 | Small Leaved Lime Tilia cordata | Medium deciduous tree with rounded crown, glossy dark green heartshaped leaves which turn yellow in autumn, with small fragrant creamy-white flowers clusters in summer | Height 22 Spread 17 |
| General Tree Planting to be a minimum of LIGHT STANDARD- 2.5-2.75m high & 8-8cm girth 1m above GL. | | | |
| Spring Interest-White | | | |
| TP 4 | Mountain Ash (Rowan) Sorbus Sheeverwater Seeding | Deciduous Fast Growing, Upright Tree, Amber Coloured Fruits | Height 12m Spread 4m |
| Spring Interest-Yellow | | | |
| TP 5 | Field Maple Acer campestre | Small, native British tree, Young leaves are reddish-purple, turning dark green when mature, with clusters of yellow-green flowers in spring. | Height 8m Spread 4m |
| Spring Interest-Pink | | | |
| TP 6 | Rose Bud Cherry Prunus Subhirtella (Pendula Rubra) | Deciduous Tree, Weeping And Bearing Deep Pink Flowers In Spring Before Oval Dark Green Leaves Appear, These Turn Yellow In Autumn. | Height 4m Spread 4m |
| Autumn Interest-Red & Orange | | | |
| TP 7 | Sweet Gum Liquidambar styraciflua | Medium Sized Branching Tree with maple-like leaves which emerge as a vivid burgundy-purple colour in spring. These leaves slowly darken to green in summer, turning a translucent red and vivid orange in autumn. | Height 15m Spread 8m |

TABLE 2- Hedge Planting

| Ref | Common Name Botanical Name | Description | Percentage |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Native Species Hedge | | | |
| HP1 | | Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) | 35 |
| | | Hazel (Corylus avellana) | 25 |
| | | Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) | 10 |
| | | Field Maple (Acer campestre) | 10 |
| | | Holly (Ilex aquifolium) | 15 |
| HP2 | | Guelder Rose (Viburnum opulus) | 5 |
| | | Barberry (Berberis Thunbergii Atropurpurea) | Red Tinted Leaves, Turns Rich Purple In Autumn |

TABLE 3 - Pond Plant Species (to be planted as plugs)

| Common Name Latin Name | Common Name Latin Name | Common Name Latin Name |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Pond Edge | Wet/Bog | Deeper Water |
| Marsh Matgrass Caltha palustris | Ragged Robin Lychnis flo-cucul | Flowering Rush Butomus umbellatus |
| Water Forget Me Not Myosotis palustris | Sneezewort Achillea ptarmica | Greater Spearwort Ranunculus lingua |
| Water Plantain Alisma aquatilis-plantago | Meadowsweet Filipendula ulmaria | |
| Brooklime Veronica beccabunga | Skullcap Scutellaria galericulata | |
| Yellow Flag Iris Iris pseudacorus | Marsh Woadwort Stachys palustris | |
| Purple Loosestrife Lythrum salicaria | Water Avens Geum rivale | |
| Water Mint Mentha aquatic | | |
| Lesser Spearwort Ranunculus flammula | Slender Tufted Sedge Carex acuta | |

Amendments:

- A Application Issue 16/02/18
- B ree ref. corrections 07/03/18
- Layout Amendments 28/03/18
- D Layout changes, hedge spec. amended 19/04/18
- E Landscaping amendments 23/04/18
- F ree positions around P: S amended 21/05/18

FLETCHER

HOMES

95 Mount Pleasant Rd, Shrewsbury SY1 3EN
01743 267020 homes@fletcherhomes.co.uk

Project: Reserved Matters Application.
Residential Development for 25 Dwellings,
Land off Roden Grove, Wem.

Drawing: PLANNING:
Proposed Landscaping Ecology Plan

Drawing Number: FH/105/03 (P)
Rev: F
Scale: 1:500
Paper: A1
Drawn By: AB
Date: ct 2017

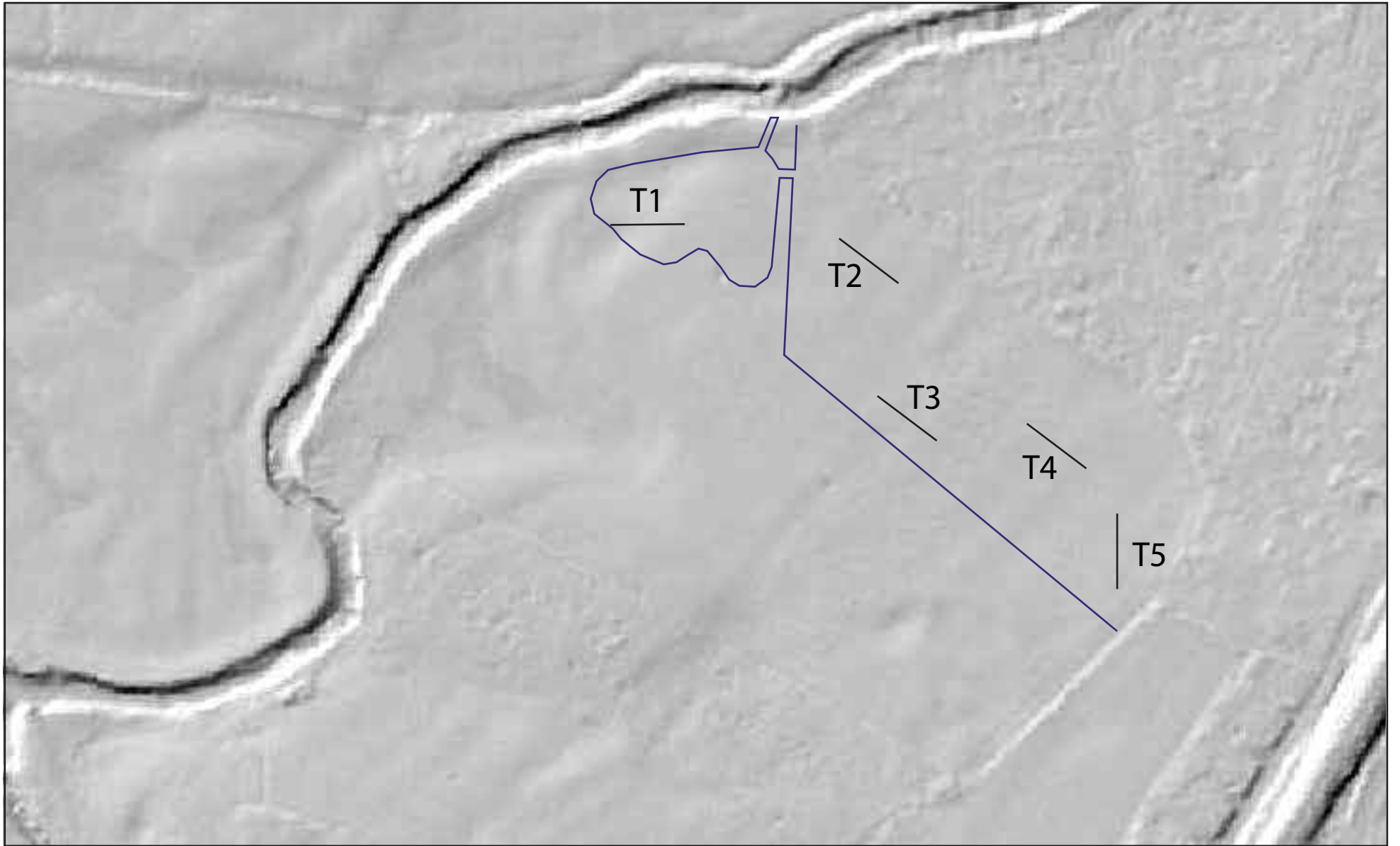


Figure 4. LiDAR imagery 1m DTM showing location of trenches (in black) and area of development (in blue).

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