

Heritage Assessment

Ian Pick Associates

Site of Proposed Poultry Unit

Greenfields

Church Lane

Ash Magna, Whitchurch

Shropshire

June 2015



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Cover: View looking WNW showing Christ Church Ash Magna, built in 1836

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Contents:

1	Executive Summary	1
2	Introduction.....	2
3	Site Description	3
	3.1 Soils and Geology	3
4	Methodology	4
	4.1 Research Aims	4
	4.2 Research Methods.....	4
	4.2.1 Evaluation and Study of Archaeological Databases.....	4
	4.2.2 Evaluation and Study of Primary Sources.....	4
	4.2.3 Evaluation and Study of Secondary Sources	4
	4.2.4 Evaluation and Study of Cartographic Evidence.....	4
5	Summary Assessment.....	5
	5.1 Consultation of Archaeological and Historical Records	5
	5.1.1 Conservation Areas	5
	5.1.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	5
	5.1.3 Archaeological Sites	5
	5.1.4 Site Visit	5
	5.2 Results	7
6	Visual Impact Assessment (including site visit).....	12
	6.1 Methodology	12
	6.2 Results of Visual Impact Assessment.....	15
	6.3 Discussion.....	16
	6.3.1 <i>Christ Church, Ash Magna</i>	17
7	Copyright.....	20
8	Bibliography	20
9	Cartography and Aerial Photography	21

1 Executive Summary

Border Archaeology has undertaken a Heritage Assessment of a proposed Free Range Egg Production Unit at Greenfield Poultry Unit, Ash Magna, Whitchurch, Shropshire, based upon a consultation of readily available sources of archaeological and historical information together with a site visit.

- Consultation of the Shropshire Historic Environment Record identified 10 sites of archaeological interest within a 1km radius of the site, almost all of which are of post-medieval date. The potential for revealing evidence of prehistoric, Roman and medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low**, primarily based on the lack of evidence for activity for these periods in the archaeological record.
- The potential for encountering evidence of post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. The study area is situated within an area of former irregular field enclosures of early post-medieval date, which are visible on the tithe map but were gradually removed during the late 19th -20th centuries. These irregular field enclosures are visible on modern aerial photographs within the pasture field containing the site of the proposed development (about 50m SW of the site); however no visible evidence for these features was encountered during the site visit.
- An assessment was also made of the visual impact of the proposed development on the setting of nearby heritage assets. The results of this assessment may be summarised thus:

Out of the 10 heritage assets considered, only two were identified as having views towards the site of the proposed development, namely, Christ Church, Ash Magna (a Grade II Listed Building) and the possible enclosure feature 150m NW of Ashwood Cottages. The site of the proposed development at Greenfields Poultry Unit cannot be viewed from the other heritage assets, being obscured by terrain and/or existing buildings, tree cover and hedges.

No trace of the circular enclosure feature identified from aerial photographs to the SW of the proposed development was noted on the ground during the site visit.

In the case of Christ Church, Ash Magna (a Grade II Listed Building), the overall significance of impact of the proposed development on views looking either towards or from the church has been assessed as **Neutral/Slight**. This reflects the fact that these views are very heavily obscured by existing tree cover.

Conclusion: In summary, it may be stated that the potential for encountering significant archaeological remains on the site, in overall terms, may be assessed as **Low**. The results of the visual impact assessment demonstrate that the proposed development, in overall terms, will have no measurable impact on views to or from specific heritage assets identified in the vicinity of the proposed poultry site, including the nearby Grade II listed building of Christ Church, Ash Magna.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology Limited (BAL) was instructed by Ian Pick Associates on behalf of A.T. & W.J. Vernon, Greenfields Farm, Ash Magna, Shropshire, to undertake a Heritage Assessment with regard to a proposed Free Range Egg Production Unit to be erected on land adjacent to an existing poultry unit at Greenfields Poultry Unit, Ash Magna, Whitchurch, Shropshire, SY13 4DY (NGR SJ 58338 40258) (Planning Ref: 15/01665/FUL).

Copies of this assessment will be supplied to the client, to Andy Wigley, Historic Environment Manager Shropshire County Council and to the Shropshire Historic Environment Record.

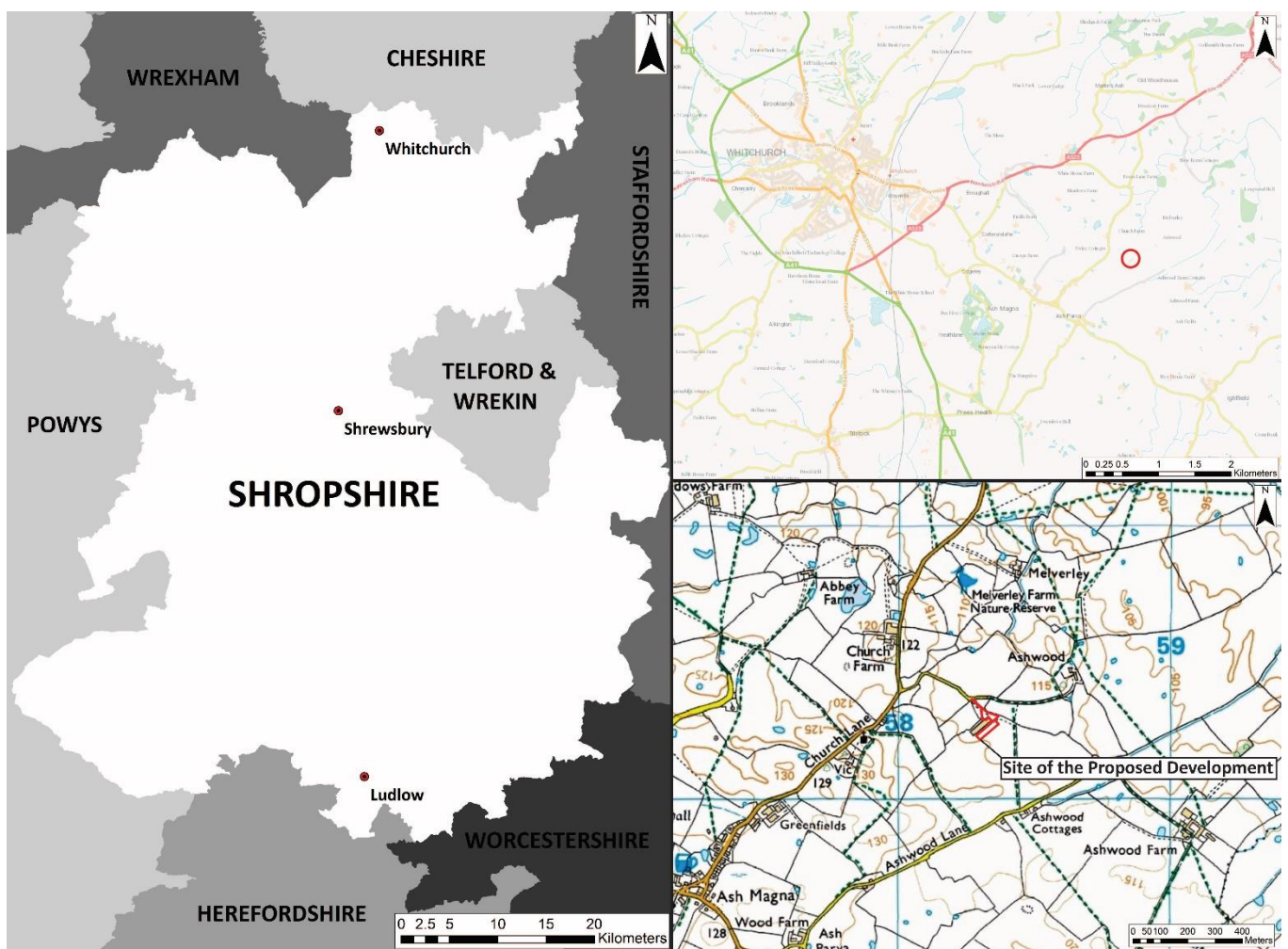


Fig. 1: General Site Location Plan
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3 Site Description

The site of the proposed Free Range Egg Production Unit (covering an area measuring 69m × 20m) is located within a pasture field immediately SE of Greenfields Poultry Unit, which is situated approximately 900m NW of the village of Ash Magna, Whitchurch, Shropshire (*fig. 2*).

The grid reference for the site is NGR SJ 58338 40258.

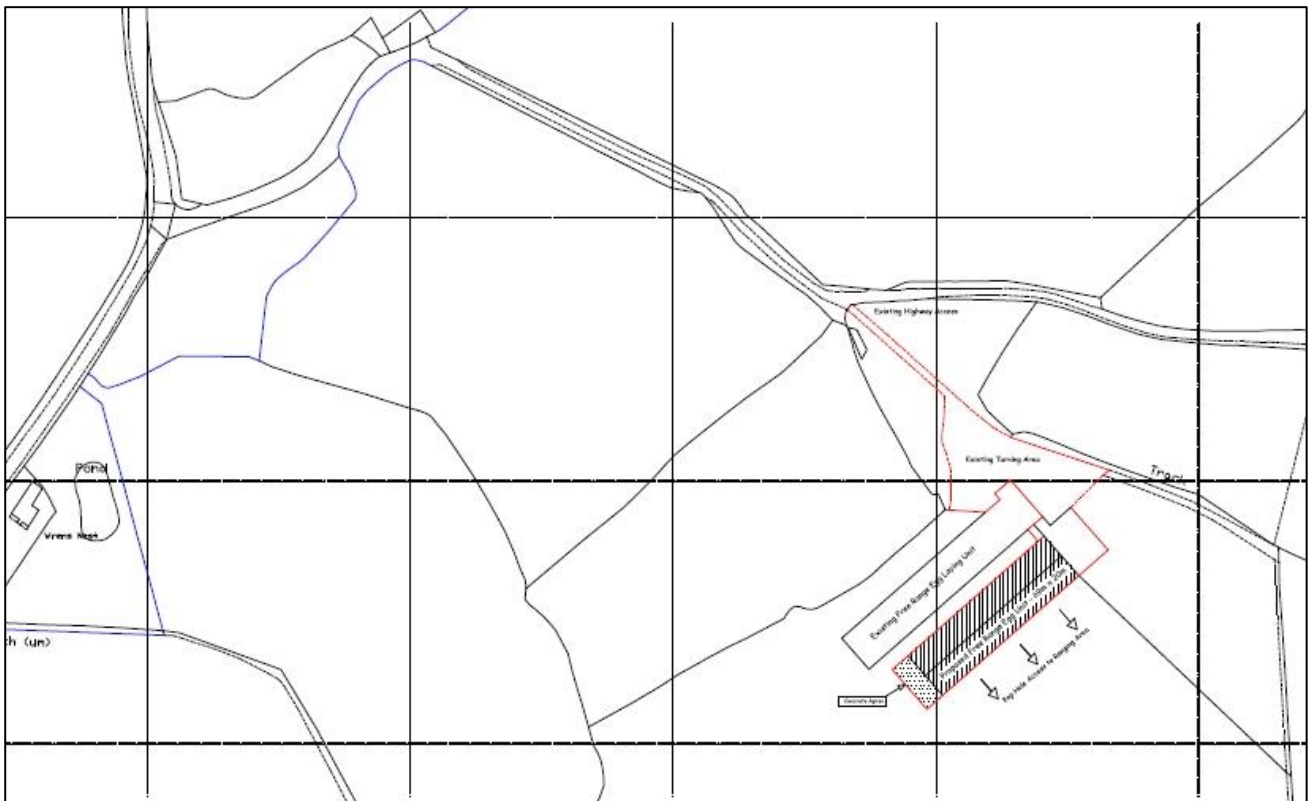


Fig. 2: Detailed plan showing site of proposed unit
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3.1 Soils and Geology

The predominant soil type in the vicinity of the site comprises typical stagnogley soils of the SALOP (711m) series, consisting of slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy over clayey, fine loamy and clayey soils overlying reddish till (SSEW, 1983).

4 Methodology

4.1 Research Aims

This Heritage Assessment seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built heritage assets within the study area and to establish their character, extent, quality and importance, within a local, regional and national context.

4.2 Research Methods

The research carried out for this Heritage Assessment consisted of the following elements:

4.2.1 Evaluation and Study of Archaeological Databases

The Shropshire Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record were both consulted and lists obtained of all known archaeological sites, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the study area (the search radius was defined as 1km from the approximate centre of the site at NGR SJ 58338 40258).

4.2.2 Evaluation and Study of Primary Sources

A review of primary documentary sources (including the tithe award for Whitchurch (Ash Parva township) and relevant estate records) relating to the study area was undertaken.

4.2.3 Evaluation and Study of Secondary Sources

Readily available published and unpublished works relating to sites and structures of archaeological and historical interest within the study area were examined, utilising local history collections held at Shropshire Archives and Whitchurch Heritage Centre.

4.2.4 Evaluation and Study of Cartographic Evidence

Historic maps and other pictorial sources relating to the study area dating back to c.1800 were consulted. Collections of aerial photographs relating to the study area were consulted using materials held at the Shropshire County Council Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record Swindon.

5 Summary Assessment

The specific study area (centred on NGR SJ 58338 40258) comprises the site of a proposed Free Range Egg Production Unit (covering an area measuring 69m × 20m) located within Greenfields Poultry Unit, which is situated approximately 900m NW of the village of Ash Magna, located about 3.4km E of the historic town of Whitchurch, Shropshire.

5.1 Consultation of Archaeological and Historical Records

This section analyses the information available from documentary sources and records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the specific study area and discusses its implications for the nature of the archaeological and built heritage resource within the study area.

5.1.1 Conservation Areas

The site is not located within any designated Conservation Areas.

5.1.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area. The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument to the study area consists of the moated site at Ightfield Hall, which is located approximately 1.75km SE of the site of the proposed development.

5.1.3 Archaeological Sites

Consultation of the Shropshire Historic Environment Record identified a total of 10 monuments and one archaeological event within the 1km search radius, centred on SJ 58338 40258. The results of this search are presented in Table 1 & Figure 3.

One site outside the search radius, a moated site at Ightfield Hall, approximately 1.75km SE of the site, was also considered as part of this assessment.

5.1.4 Site Visit

A site visit was carried out on June 9th 2015 to determine the potential for surviving archaeological remains on the site. A general photographic record was taken from key vantage points in the vicinity of the site; no visible archaeological features were noted.

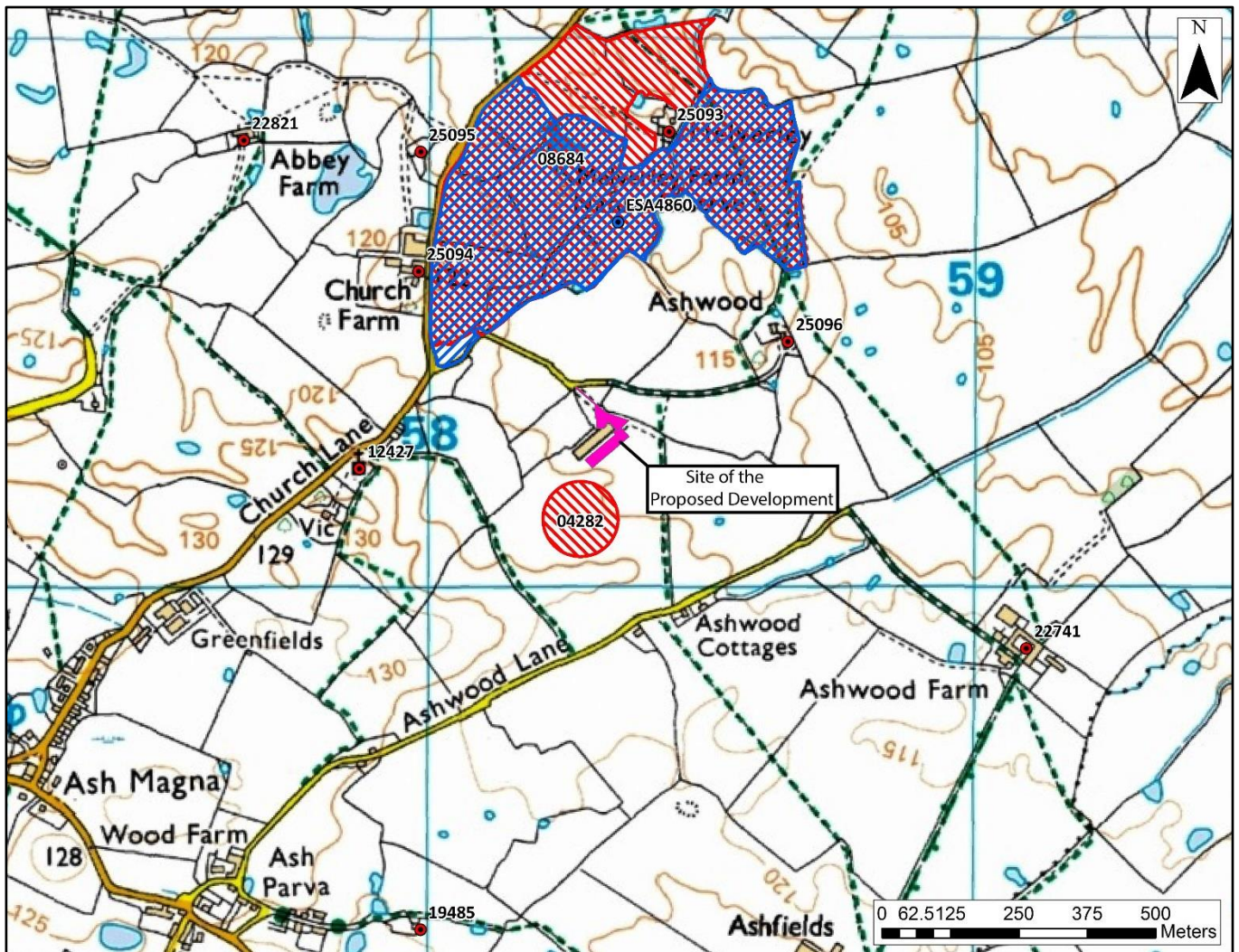


Fig. 3: Plan showing location of archaeological events and monuments identified in the vicinity of the study area, based on information obtained from the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (search radius defined as 1km centred on SJ 58338 40258)

PRN	Description	NGR	Date
04282	Possible circular enclosure 150m NW of Ashwood Cottages	SJ 5827 4012	Unknown date
08684	Earthwork Remains of Ridge and Furrow Cultivation at Molverley Farm	SJ 5831 4075	Early Post-Medieval
12427	Christ Church, Church Lane, Ash Magna Grade II Listed building	SJ 5787 4022	1836
19485	Beech Cottage Ash Parva Grade II Listed building	SJ 5798 3938	early 17 th c.
22741	Ashwood Farm (19 th century farmstead)	SJ 5908 3989	Post-Medieval (19 th c.)
22821	Abbey Farm (19 th century farmstead)	SJ 5766 4081	Post-Medieval (19 th c.)
25093	Molverley Farm (19 th century farmstead)	SJ 5843 4083	Post-Medieval (19 th c.)
25094	Church Farm (19 th century farmstead)	SJ 5798 4057	Post-Medieval (19 th c.)
25095	Yew Tree Cottage (19 th century)	SJ 5798 4079	Post-Medieval (19 th c.)
25096	Ashwood (16 th -17 th century farmhouse with later 19 th century alterations)	SJ 5865 4045	Post-Medieval (17 th -9 th c.)
ESA4860	Condition survey and management plan for Molverley Farm Nature Reserve	SJ 58344 40668	1998

Table 1: Gazetteer of archaeological events and monuments in the vicinity of the study area (based on a 1km radius centred on NGR SJ 58338 40258) derived from the Shropshire Historic Environment Record

5.2 Results

- **Prehistoric**

No archaeological sites or findspots of prehistoric date have been recorded in the vicinity of the study area, based on consultation of the Shropshire Historic Environment Record. Located approximately 50m SW of the proposed development is the site of a roughly circular enclosure with associated linear offshoots of unknown date (PRN 04282; SJ 5827 4012), which was identified as a cropmark from oblique aerial photographs taken in 1982 (CPAT Refs. 82/03/0010; 82/50/0029-0031) and is also visible on vertical photographs taken on 13 Aug 1983 (Shropshire HER). This enclosure feature and its associated offshoots are discernible on the Whitchurch tithe map for 1839 (*fig. 4*) and probably represent part of an irregular field system of early post-medieval date, rather than being of prehistoric origin.

The potential for encountering archaeology of Roman date in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low**, reflecting the lack of evidence in the archaeological record for prehistoric occupation in this area.

- **Roman**

No archaeological sites or findspots of Roman date have been recorded in the vicinity of the study area, based on consultation of the Shropshire Historic Environment Record. The course of a probable Roman road branching off from Watling Street to the S of the fort and roadside settlement at Whitchurch is located approximately 2.5km to the SW of the site, at its closest point (Margary, 1973, 293-4). However, no archaeological evidence of associated Roman settlement in the wider locality of the road has been identified. The potential for encountering archaeology

of Roman date in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low**, reflecting the absence of evidence in the archaeological record for Roman occupation in this area.

- **Medieval**

No archaeological sites of medieval date are recorded in the locality of the study area.

Place-name evidence in the vicinity of the site, such as 'Ash Magna', 'Ash Parva' and 'Ashwood', strongly indicates that the study area was heavily wooded during the medieval period. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records a settlement at Ightfield, approximately 1.75km SE of the site, which was presumably centred on Ightfield Hall, where the Scheduled earthwork remains of a rectangular moated site of medieval date survive (PRN 01023; NGR SJ 5996 3939), adjacent to the Hall, which is of late 17th-century date (Page, 1908, 493).

The settlements of Ash Magna and Ash Parva are first recorded in the mid-late 13th century, which suggests that the area remained heavily wooded and sparsely settled until the later medieval period (Gelling, 2006, 269). The potential for encountering archaeological remains of medieval date on the site has been assessed as **Low**, reflecting the lack of evidence for medieval occupation in the immediate locality and the wider surrounding area.

- **Post-Medieval**

Almost all of the heritage assets recorded in the Shropshire Historic Environment Record in the vicinity of the study area are of post-medieval date. Documentary and cartographic evidence indicates that the landscape pattern in the study area originally consisted of discrete blocs of small, irregularly shaped arable and pasture fields surrounding large isolated farmsteads as depicted on the tithe map for Whitchurch (Ash Parva township) dated 1839 (*fig. 4*). Documentary evidence appears to indicate that this pattern of enclosure was probably established during the early post-medieval period and reflects the piecemeal clearance of woodland in this area for agricultural purposes.

A well-preserved complex of small irregular fields has survived in the vicinity of Meverley Farm Nature Reserve, approximately 300m NW of the proposed poultry unit site, and was surveyed in 1998 as part of a management plan for the Reserve (EWA4860). Extensive and well-preserved remains of straight and narrow (between c.1.5m and 4m wide) ridge and furrow systems were identified within these fields, which from field inspection and analysis of aerial photographs were assessed as being contemporary with, or later than, the creation of the small irregular fields (Reid, 1998).

Significantly, the survey identified that the fields to the S of the Nature Reserve (including the poultry farm site) formerly lay within the boundaries of the extensive Ashwood estate, which was gradually enclosed from the 16th century onwards and originally exhibited a similar pattern of enclosure to those surviving at Meverley Farm, as shown on the 1839 tithe map and the OS 1st edition map of 1884 (*fig. 5*) (Reid, 1998, 2-3).

It is likely that the roughly circular enclosure and its linear offshoots which have previously been identified as cropmarks approximately 50m SW of the proposed development (PRN 04282) represent the remnants of a similar

complex of small irregular fields of early post-medieval date which are traceable on the Whitchurch tithe map of 1839 and the OS 1st edition map (figs. 4 & 5). The Whitchurch tithe map shows that the site of the poultry unit was located within the northernmost corner of an irregularly shaped pasture field called 'Chidlow's Ground' (Plot No. 278), which, by that time, had been detached from the Ashwood estate and was held by one William Norcop-Radford of Betton Hall (near Market Drayton). The OS 1st edition map (fig. 5) also marks a number of smaller ovoid features within the same field, which probably represent marl pits or pond features for watering livestock.

Consultation of later Ordnance Survey mapping dated 1902, 1924 and 1948 (Fig. 6) shows that this pattern of small irregular field enclosures in the vicinity of the study area was gradually dismantled during the first half of the 20th century, with smaller fields being amalgamated to form larger enclosures. This may be associated with a marked shift from arable to pastoral farming in this area during the late 19th-early 20th century, although it appears that some field boundaries were also removed on the Ashwood estate during the Second World War in order to regain land for arable cultivation (Reid, 1998, 2-3).

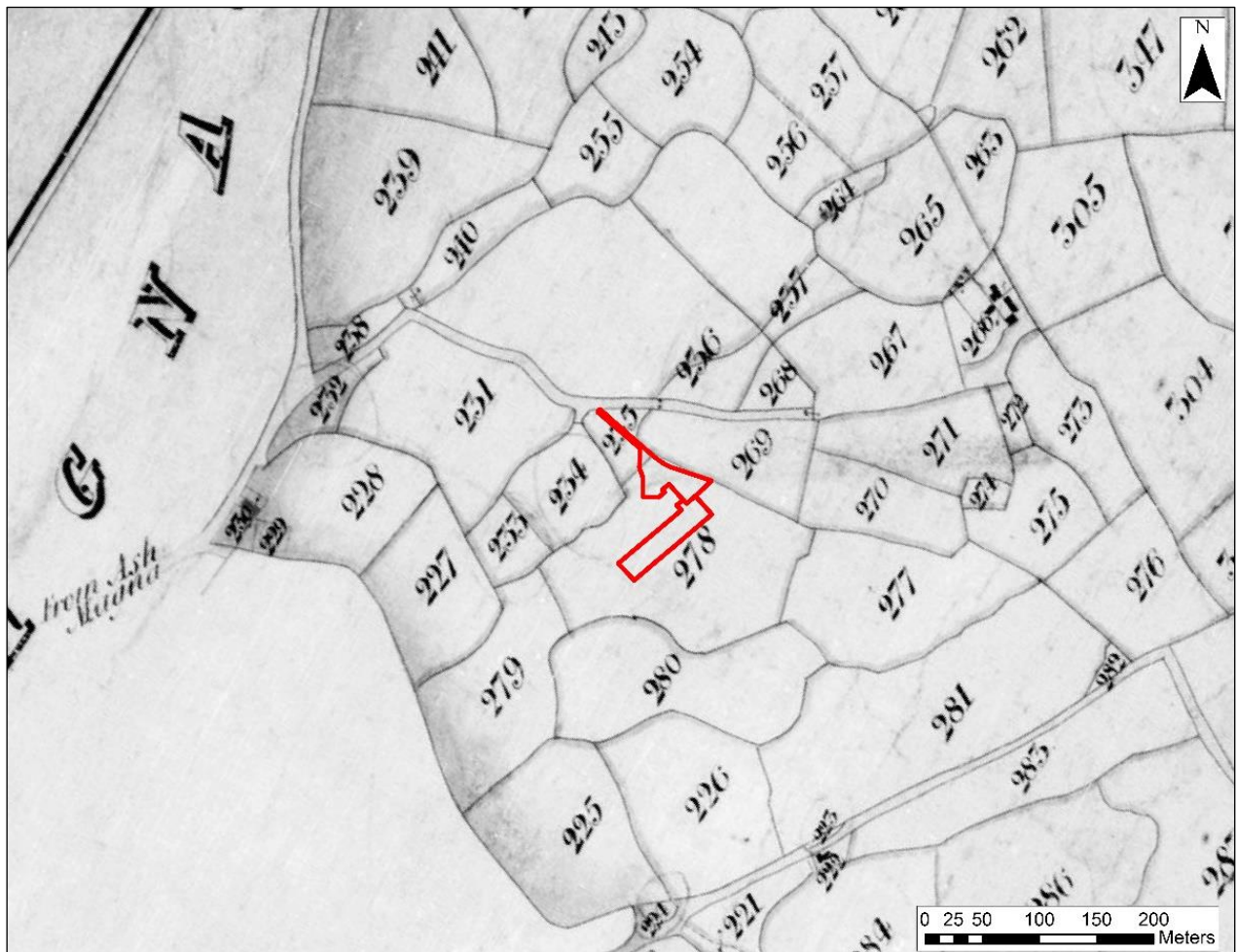


Fig. 4: Extract from the Whitchurch tithe map (Ash Parva township) for 1839
(Reproduced by courtesy of Shropshire Archives)

The remaining heritage assets identified within the search radius chiefly consist of dwellings and farmsteads of post-medieval date. The earliest of these is Ashwood Farm (PRN 22741), a substantial farmstead situated approximately 800m SE of the proposed poultry unit site. Although the majority of the farm buildings date from the 19th century, the farmhouse retains structural elements of 16th -or 17th -century date (Reid, 1998). Located approximately 950m SW of the site, just to the E of Ash Parva hamlet, is Beech Cottage, a Grade II Listed timber-framed house of early 17th -century date with 19th -century additions (PRN 19485).

Ashwood, comprising a farmhouse and associated complex of outbuildings some 350m NW of the proposed development, appears to be of early to mid-19th -century date. A similar date can be ascribed to Church Farm (PRN 25094), situated approximately 480m NW of the poultry unit site, Abbey Farm (PRN 22821), approximately 890m NW of the site, Yew Tree Cottage (PRN 25095), approximately 650m NNW of the site, and Meverley Farm (PRN 25093), situated about 580m N of the proposed development.

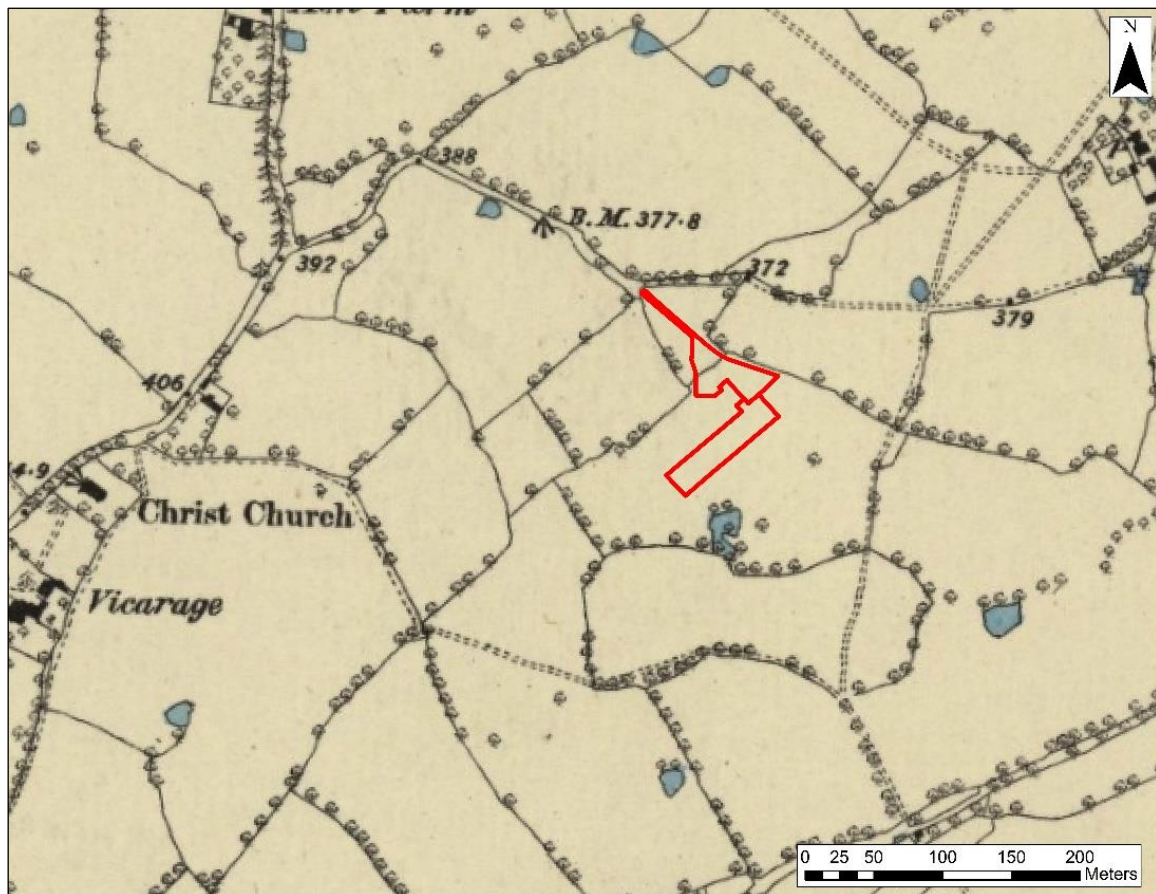


Fig. 5: Extract from the OS 1st edition 6 inch map of 1884
(Reproduced by courtesy of Shropshire Archives)

Situated approximately 450m due W of the poultry site is Christ Church, Ash Magna (PRN 12427), a Grade II Listed church, comprising a nave and battlemented W tower built of brick with ashlar dressings in a plain Gothic Lancet style by George Jenkin, a local architect, in 1836 with a brick chancel in Decorated Gothic style added in 1901 (Pevsner, 1958, 61) (Plate A). The church was built to serve the new ecclesiastical parish of Ash Magna (formed

eight years later in 1844). The interior was heavily remodelled in 1901 and 1936. No monuments of architectural interest were noted within the surrounding churchyard.

The potential for encountering archaeological remains of post-medieval date have been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. The study area is situated within an area of former irregular field enclosures of early post-medieval date, which are visible on the tithe map (fig. 4) but were gradually removed during the late 19th-20th centuries. These irregular field enclosures are visible on later aerial photographs to the SW of the site of the proposed development; however, no visible evidence for these features was encountered during the site visit.

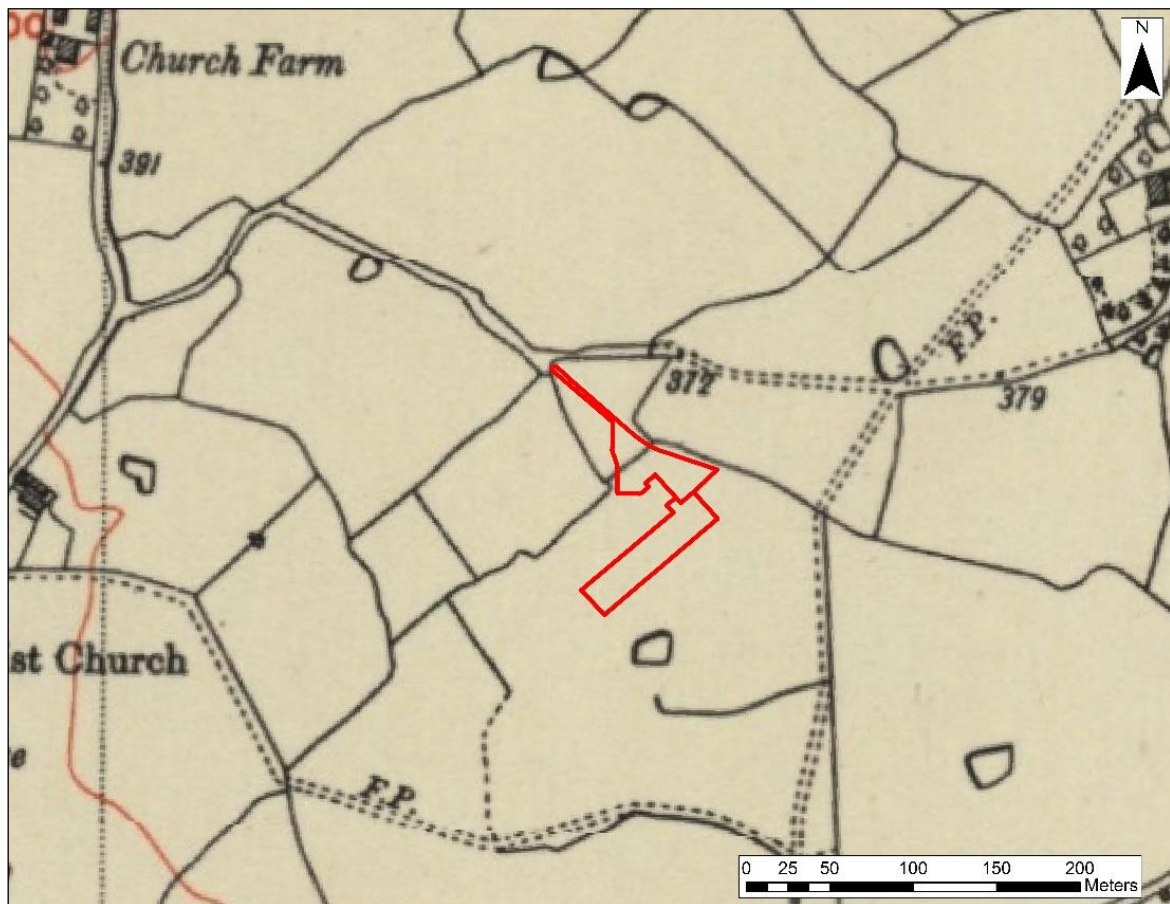


Fig. 6: Extract from the OS provisional edition 6 inch map of 1948
(Reproduced by courtesy of Shropshire Archives)



Plate A: View looking NE showing Christ Church Ash Magna (built 1836) and surrounding churchyard

6 Visual Impact Assessment (including site visit)

6.1 Methodology

A site visit was carried out on June 9th 2015 in order to identify any surviving heritage assets within the development area and, more specifically, to determine the potential for visual impact of the proposed development upon the setting of built heritage assets (including buildings or earthworks) recorded in the vicinity of the site. For the purposes of this assessment, a radius of 1km was defined around the study area, centred on NGR SJ 58338 40258.

Visits were made to those specific heritage assets potentially impacted by the proposed development and a photographic record was compiled from key vantage points.

This assessment has been primarily informed by criteria for assessing visual and physical impact on cultural heritage assets contained in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* Vol. 11 Section 3 Part 2 (Highways Agency, 2009). It has also been informed by English Heritage (Historic England) guidance for assessing heritage significance within views (English Heritage, 2011, *Seeing the History in the View* and English Heritage, 2012, *The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance*). Border Archaeology is also fully cognizant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets contained in National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Guidance Section 12 (Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment) (DCLG, 2012).

In more detail, the process for assessing the visual impact of the proposed development on the heritage assets listed above may be described as follows:

The assessment of the impact of the proposed poultry units upon built heritage takes into account the significance of each built heritage feature and the likely impact (with mitigation) of the proposed development upon them in order to arrive at a judgement of the proposed development effect.

- *Establishing the importance of built heritage assets*

The value of each building, structure or area is judged upon statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural and historic significance and contribution to local character. Considering these criteria, each identified asset has been assigned a value ranging from **Very High** to **Low**.

Table 2: Factors for assessing the importance of built heritage assets

Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Heritage sites (including nominated sites). - Assets of acknowledged international importance.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). - Grade I and II* Listed Buildings
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grade II Listed Buildings. - Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. - Conservation Areas containing buildings which contribute significantly to its historic character. - Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-listed buildings of minor local historical importance. - Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. - Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The importance of the built heritage asset has not been ascertained.

- *Establishing the magnitude of impact on built heritage assets*

The assessment of impact on built heritage assets includes specific consideration of a building's setting, which varies from case to case and cannot be generically defined. Impacts from proposed developments can be both beneficial and adverse.

Table 3: Factors for assessing the magnitude of impact on built heritage assets

Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to the setting.
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Moderate	Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified. Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.
Minor	Change to the key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different. Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.
Negligible	Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.
No change	No change in fabric or setting.

- *Establishing the significance of impact on built heritage assets*

The significance of an impact on built heritage assets can be determined by cross-referencing the importance of the receptor with the magnitude of the impact, as detailed below:

<i>Magnitude of impact.</i>	<i>Importance of built heritage asset.</i>				
	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
No change	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral
Minor	Moderate/Large	Moderate/Slight	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight
Moderate	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/Slight
Major	Very Large	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Slight/Moderate	Slight

6.2 Results of Visual Impact Assessment

The results of the visual impact assessment are summarised in the table below:

<u>PRN</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Importance of Asset</u>	<u>Magnitude of Impact</u>	<u>Significance of Impact</u>
04282	Possible circular enclosure 150m NW of Ashwood Cottages	SJ 5827 4012	Low	No change (No surviving earthworks identified in field)	Neutral
08684	Earthwork Remains of Ridge and Furrow Cultivation at Molverley Farm	SJ 5831 4075	Low	No change (Site not visible from asset)	Neutral
12427	Christ Church, Church Lane, Ash Magna Grade II Listed building	SJ 5787 4022	Medium	Negligible (Site largely obscured from view by existing hedge and tree cover, very limited views to or from the heritage asset)	Neutral/Slight
19485	Beech Cottage Ash Parva Grade II Listed building	SJ 5798 3938	Medium	No change (No views to or from asset)	Neutral
22741	Ashwood Farm (19 th century farmstead)	SJ 5908 3989	Low	No change (No views to or from asset)	Neutral
22821	Abbey Farm (19 th century farmstead)	SJ 5766 4081	Low	No change (No views to or from asset)	Neutral
25093	Molverley Farm (19 th century farmstead)	SJ 5843 4083	Low	No change (No views to or from asset)	Neutral
25094	Church Farm (19 th century farmstead)	SJ 5798 4057	Low	No change (No views to or from asset)	Neutral
25095	Yew Tree Cottage (19 th century)	SJ 5798 4079	Low	No change (No views to or from asset)	Neutral
25096	Ashwood (17 th century farmhouse with later 19 th century alterations)	SJ 5865 4045	Low	No change (No views to or from asset)	Neutral

Table 4: Summary of results of visual impact assessment



Fig. 7: Plan showing locations of photos taken as part of visual impact assessment (with site location indicated in red)

6.3 Discussion

Within the search radius, a total of 10 built heritage assets were identified, two of which are Grade II Listed Buildings, namely, Christ Church, Ash Magna and Beech Cottage, six are unlisted farmsteads of post-medieval date (Abbey Farm, Ashwood, Ashwood Farm, Church Farm, Melverley Farm and Yew Tree Cottage), while the remaining two comprise the earthworks of ridge and furrow S of Melverley Farm and a possible enclosure feature NW of Ashwood Cottages. The purpose of the site visit was to determine whether the proposed development might affect views either from or towards individual heritage assets.

Out of the 10 heritage assets considered, only two were identified as having views towards the site of the proposed development, namely, Christ Church, Ash Magna (a Grade II Listed Building) and the possible enclosure feature 150m NW of Ashwood Cottages. The site of the proposed development at Greenfields Poultry Unit cannot be viewed from the other heritage assets, being obscured by terrain and/or existing buildings, tree cover and hedges.

In the case of the possible enclosure feature situated 150m NW of Ashwood Cottages, which (based on the aerial photographic evidence) appears to be located within a large pasture field approximately 50m SW of the site of the proposed new poultry unit, a visit was made to determine whether there might be any surviving earthworks on the ground; however, no trace of any surviving earthworks was identified (*Plate 1*).



Plate 1: View looking NE across pasture field NW of Ashwood Lane towards the site of the proposed development adjacent to the Greenfields Poultry Unit (to right of picture)

6.3.1 Christ Church, Ash Magna

Assessment of Importance of Receptor: The parish church of Christ Church, Ash Magna, situated approximately 450m due W of the proposed poultry unit site, is a Grade II Listed brick edifice largely built in 1836, with a chancel added in 1901. The church is sited within a large rectangular churchyard in an isolated location to the NW of Ash Magna village, with extensive views overlooking pasture fields extending eastwards (downslope) towards and beyond Ashwood Lane. The importance of the heritage asset may be assessed as **Medium**, based on its status as a Grade II Listed Building.



Plate 2: View looking E from the eastern edge of the churchyard towards the proposed development (obscured by a screen of trees to centre left of picture)

Assessment of Magnitude of Impact: Views looking E from the churchyard towards the site of the proposed development at Greenfields Poultry Unit are obscured by a bank of mature trees (*Plate 2*). Photographs taken from the pasture field containing the site of the proposed new poultry unit looking W towards the church and from the lane running from Church Lane to Ashwood demonstrate that views towards the church are already largely screened by existing mature tree cover (*Plate 3*). The church is only faintly visible from the entrance to the yard leading to the poultry unit (*Plate 4*), while views looking WSW towards the church from the lane running to the N of the poultry unit, about 100m W of the entrance to Ashwood, are heavily obscured by existing trees and hedges (*Plate 5*). The magnitude of impact of the proposed development on views looking either towards or from the church has been assessed as **Negligible**; this reflects the fact that these views are heavily obscured by existing tree cover.

Assessment of Significance of Impact: Based upon a cross-referencing of the importance of the receptor, which has been assessed as being of **Medium** importance as a Grade II Listed building, with the magnitude of impact (assessed as **Negligible**), the overall significance of impact may be assessed as **Neutral/Slight**.



Plate 3: View looking W from the site of the proposed development towards Greenfields Poultry Unit, the church is screened from view by trees to the rear of the poultry unit



Plate 4: View looking SW from entrance to poultry unit towards Christ Church (visible in centre of picture)



Plate 5: View looking WSW from lane to Ashwood across towards Greenfields Poultry Unit, with Christ Church faintly visible (in centre of picture, largely obscured by tree cover)

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9 Cartography and Aerial Photography

All maps were obtained from Shropshire Archives unless otherwise stated

1815 Unpublished OS Surveyors Drawing (2-inch)

1839 Whitchurch Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment (Ash Parva Township)

1884 OS 1st edition 6-inch map (Shropshire 8 NW)

1902 OS 2nd edition 6 inch map (Shropshire 8 NW)

1929 OS 3rd edition 6-inch map (Shropshire 8 NW)

1948 OS provisional edition 6-inch map (Shropshire 8 NW)

1975: OS 1:2500 map

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Report written by	Stephen Priestley MA		
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