

APPENDIX 16B Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Alternative Route

Proposed Overhead Line between Legacy (Wrexham) and Oswestry Alternative Route

Archaeological desk-based assessment

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Proposed Overhead Line between Legacy (Wrexham) and Oswestry Alternative Route

Archaeological desk-based assessment

SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology has been commissioned by TEP to undertake a desk-based assessment of the potential archaeological resource of an alternative route for part of the proposed reinforcement of 132kV overhead lines between Legacy (Wrexham) and Oswestry. The proposed alternative route extends from NGR SJ 316 386 to SJ 313 323, by-passing the eastern side of the village of St Martin's, Shropshire.

The assessment has identified a low potential for remains dating from the Mesolithic period, a moderate potential for remains dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age, and a moderate potential for remains dating from the Iron Age/Roman period. There is little potential for the discovery of unknown archaeological remains of the medieval period.

The nature of the potential impact is likely to be relatively minor in scale and it is suggested that any potential effects could be substantially mitigated through the implementation of a programme of archaeological monitoring (watching brief) during intrusive stages of the construction programme.

Proposed Overhead Line between Legacy (Wrexham) and Oswestry Alternative Route

Archaeological desk-based assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology has been commissioned by TEP to undertake a desk-based assessment of the potential archaeological resource of part of the proposed reinforcement of 132 kV overhead lines between substations at Legacy, Wrexham (NGR SJ 2945 4850) and Oswestry, Shropshire (NGR SJ 3032 3055). An assessment was previously undertaken for the entire route in February 2007, based on a route that passed to the west of the village of St Martins. The current assessment is for a proposed alternative route for the central part of the route, extending from NGR SJ 316 386 to SJ 313 323 and by-passing the eastern side of St Martin's (Fig. 2).
- 1.1.2 This desk-based assessment forms an initial stage of archaeological investigation. For the purposes of this report a Study Area was established, defined by a 500 m corridor along the line of the proposed route. Documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources, including the results from any previous archaeological investigations within the Study Area were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the proposed areas, and the potential impact of the proposed mitigation on such remains was considered.
- 1.1.3 All known archaeological sites and findspots within the Study Area have been mapped and entered into a gazetteer, which can be found in Appendix One. Each entry has been allocated an OA number, which is included in the gazetteer, referred to in the text and marked on the Archaeological Features Mapping (Fig. 2). At its northern and southern ends the route inhabits or crosses the original study corridor examined for the original route. Sites located within this corridor maintain their original OA Numbers (i.e OA 37) in this report and on its accompanying mapping. Sites located within the 'alternative' route corridor have been allocated A (Alternative) numbers (i.e A18).

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The proposed alternative route lies in north Shropshire, and extends from the valley of the River Ceiriog just south of its confluence with the River Dee (SJ 316 386) to the B5009 south east of Gobowen (SJ 313 323), passing round the east side of St Martin's. It passes through the parishes of St Martin's and Selattyn and Gobowen in the District of Oswestry.

- 1.2.2 The scheme corridor crosses rural land, avoiding the built up areas of St Martins and Gobowen.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 National Policy

- 2.1.1 Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains. It acknowledges the potentially fragile and finite or irreplaceable nature of such remains (para. 6), and states that the desirability of preservation of archaeological remains and their setting is a material consideration within the planning process (para. 18). PPG 16 provides that there is a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains (para. 8), and that where preservation *in situ* is not justified it is reasonable for planning authorities to require the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for excavation and recording of remains (para. 25).
- 2.1.2 The underlying principle of this guidance is that the cultural heritage resource represents a finite and non-renewable resource and that its conservation should be the primary goal of archaeological resource management.
- 2.1.3 Paragraph 22 adds: '*Local planning authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments...as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance*'.

2.2 Hedgerow Regulations

- 2.2.1 Nationally, the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 prohibit the removal of protected hedgerows (generally those over 20m in length or connected at both ends to hedges of any length, excluding those bounding domestic gardens). As the Site passes through rural areas, this protection will have to be taken into account.

2.3 Oswestry Local Plan

- 2.3.1 The Oswestry Borough Council's Local Plan (1996-2006) recognises the value of the cultural heritage and seeks to protect it through policies HE 1-16. Policies HE1 to HE16 relate to the cultural heritage, in particular:
- HE1: Development of the Historic Environment
 - HE2 to 6: Listed Buildings
 - HE7 to 9: Conservation Areas
 - HE13 & 14: Archaeological remains and sites of national and regional or local importance.
 - HE16: the assessment of sites of archaeological importance.

2.4 Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin Joint Structure Plan

- 2.4.1 As part of the Joint Structure Plan (adopted 14th November 2002, covering the period 1996 - 2011), buildings of special architectural or historic interest and scheduled as ancient monuments shall be protected from development which would have a detrimental effect on their fabric, character and setting, especially where this would affect their listed or scheduled status (policy P24). Particular attention shall be paid to conserving listed buildings at risk. Special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance and setting of conservation areas when development or enhancement schemes are proposed in or adjacent to them.
- 2.4.2 There will be a presumption against developments that would adversely affect scheduled ancient monuments or other sites of national archaeological importance or their settings. Other sites of known historical or archaeological importance including historic battlefields and their settings shall be protected from development wherever possible. Local planning authorities shall ask for appropriate archaeological investigations to determine the importance of the sites before a planning application is determined (policy P25).
- 2.4.3 Local plans and development and management proposals shall ensure that registered parks and gardens are protected and that appropriate management is applied, having regard to their special features and historic interest, wildlife habitats, listed buildings, and the character of surrounding countryside. Consideration should also be given to protecting other important parks and gardens (policy P26).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The desk-based assessment was undertaken for a 1km wide corridor along the preferred route in order to establish the baseline environment. The general approach and methodology was to collate and report on archive, bibliographic, cartographic, aerial photographic and background sources pertaining to the cultural heritage, including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings and historic landscape features within the study area. The aim of this survey was to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present within the area.
- 3.1.2 Field assessment was carried out to clarify the character, location and extent of known archaeological sites and identify unknown sites. A 100 m corridor was systematically walked by a professional archaeologist to identify archaeological sites. This comprised an 80 m corridor within which poles may be positioned, plus 10 m either side to allow for stays and access tracks.

3.2 Sources consulted

- 3.2.1 The Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record is the primary repository of

information on all known archaeology in the area. Oxford Archaeology obtained a record of all SM. data for all known archaeological sites and finds within the Study Area. In addition the following sources were consulted:

- English Heritage - National Monuments Record and aerial photographs
- Shropshire Archives – Historic maps

3.2.2 All known archaeological sites and findspots within the Study Area have been mapped and entered into a gazetteer, which can be found in Appendix One. Each entry has been allocated an OA number, which is included in the gazetteer, referred to in the text and marked on the Archaeological Features Mapping (Fig. 2). At its northern and southern ends the route inhabits or crosses the original study corridor examined for the original route. Sites located within this corridor maintain their original OA Numbers (i.e OA 37) in this report and on its accompanying mapping. Sites located within the 'alternative' route corridor have been allocated A (Alternative) numbers (i.e A18).

3.3 Assessment of significance

3.3.1 The importance of each cultural heritage feature was assessed through the exercise of professional judgement in relation to the criteria applicable to Scheduled Monuments, namely:

- survival/condition
- period
- group value
- rarity
- situation
- multi-period/single period status
- fragility/vulnerability
- Documentation.

Table 1: Criteria used to determine Importance of Receptors

Importance	Examples of receptor
International and National	World Heritage Site, Sites of International importance Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Sites of National importance
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites), Grade II Listed Buildings, Sites of Regional/County importance Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough interest Sites with a borough value or interest for education or cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade

Importance	Examples of receptor
Low local	Sites with a local or parish interest Sites with a low local value or interest for education or cultural appreciation Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant value or interest. Sites, which are so badly damaged those too little, remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The assessment has identified a total of 34 archaeological features within the Study Area.
- 4.1.2 There are 12 Listed Buildings in the Study Area, of which Pentre Morgan farmhouse (A15) is listed Grade II* and the remainder Grade II.
- 4.1.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens within the Study Area.

4.2 Previous archaeological work

- 4.2.1 Marches Archaeology carried out a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and watching brief within the northern part of the Study Area in 2003 as part of the installation of the Overton to Chirk gas pipeline. This work included an evaluation and subsequent excavation of an earthwork west of Lower Farm, Pen-y-Bryn, which proved to be part of Wat's Dyke, an early medieval defensive earthwork (OA 51). During the watching brief phase of the project two groups of worked flint were recovered from topsoil (A10, OA62), but neither group contained chronologically diagnostic types.

4.3 Early prehistoric period (c 500 000 BC – 700)

- 4.3.1 The earliest evidence for human activity identified within the Study Area is a flint scraper dating from the Neolithic period (c 4000 – 2000 BC) found on the surface of a tilled field south west of Lower Farm, Pen-y-Bryn, c 250 m from the proposed route of the power line (OA60)
- 4.3.2 Evidence for funerary monuments dating from the Bronze Age (c 2000 – 700 BC) has been identified at three locations within the Study Area. Cropmarks of ring ditches have been identified from aerial photographs south west of the village of Henlle, comprising a group of up to four such features c 150 m from the proposed

route (OA109) and a further two *c* 400 m from the proposed route (OA111). These ring ditches are likely to represent the remains of burial mounds that have been levelled by ploughing, leaving only the surrounding quarry ditch and possibly the central burial. A small mound recorded at Pen-y-Bryn (OA55), *c* 150 m from the proposed route, may also be the remains of a Bronze Age barrow, although there is some doubt as to its identification: an investigation by Shropshire County Council SMR in 1991 was unable to identify the feature either on aerial photographs or on the ground.

- 4.3.3 Two small groups of worked flint and chert (A10, OA62) were recovered from topsoil during the watching brief on the Overton to Chirk gas pipeline, but contained no diagnostic types and could only be dated broadly to the prehistoric period, although they are most likely attributable to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

4.4 Late prehistoric/Roman period (*c* 700 BC – AD 410)

- 4.4.1 A cropmark of a rectangular enclosure and associated trackway *c* 200 m from the proposed route at Great Fernhill (OA116) is believed on morphological grounds to be of Iron Age (*c* 700 BC – AD 43) or Roman (AD 43 – 410) date.

4.5 The medieval period (*c* AD 410 to 1500)

- 4.5.1 A ditch and bank extending along the east side of the valley of the River Ceiriog between NGR SJ 3180 3872 and SJ 3156 3852 (OA51) have been identified as part of Wat's Dyke, a defensive earthwork believed to have been constructed during the early medieval period to define the boundary between the English kingdom of Mercia and its welsh neighbour, Powys.
- 4.5.2 Little evidence survives for activity dating from the remainder of the medieval period. The only building within the Study Area identified as definitely having medieval origins is Plas Wiggin farmhouse (A18), a Grade II Listed building that has seen considerable later remodelling. The earthwork enclosure near Ddôl (OA49) may also be of medieval date, but could be more recent, and the areas of ridge and furrow earthworks within the Study Area all appear to be too narrow and slight to be of medieval date, and are more likely to be post-medieval. This evidence would indicate that the Study Area was only sparsely settled during the medieval period, and that agriculture here may have been pastoral rather than arable at this time.

4.6 Post-medieval and modern periods (*c* 1500 - present)

- 4.6.1 The landscape changed substantially during the Post-medieval period, when numerous farms were established throughout the Study Area. After Plas Wiggin, the earliest was probably Pen-y-Bryn farmhouse, Wigginton (A20), which may have been built as early as the 16th century. Pentre Morgan farmhouse (A15) and Great Fernhill farmhouse (OA121) were built during the 17th century, when Plas Wiggin (A18) was remodelled and a barn (A19) added. Top House farm (OA58) and its barn

(OA56) may be of 17th century date but this is uncertain, as a building is shown at this location on the tithe map but none is indicated on the subsequent enclosure map. The farmhouses at Cross Lanes Farm, St Martins (A17) and Derwen House, south east of Gobowen (A29) are also of Post-medieval date. All these buildings have been Listed at Grade II.

- 4.6.2 The industrial heritage of the area is represented within the Study Area by the former Iftonrhyn Colliery, c 300 m from the proposed route (A13), and coal workings near Ifton Hall, c 400 m from the proposed route (OA61), and also by the brick works at Ifton Heath (A14) (which now survives only as the hollow of the former clay pit) and the iron mill that presumably gave its name to the hamlet near Fernhill (OA113). The exploitation of these resources required a communications infrastructure, represented within the Study Area by the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway (OA152), which was opened in 1846-8 and crosses the southern tip of the Study Area c 300 m from the end of the proposed route, and Ellesmere Canal (A21), which will be crossed by the proposed route. The canal also features two listed buildings: an early 19th century lock-keeper's cottage near New Marton bridge (A22), c 150 m from the proposed route, and New Marton Bottom Lock, half way between this site and Hindford (A23), c 400 m from the proposed route.
- 4.6.3 A possibly ancient road (A16) extending from St Martin's Moor to east of Pentre Madoc and a trackway near Pen-y-Bryn (OA54) are likely to be routes of medieval or Post-medieval date.

5 WALKOVER SURVEY

5.1 Methodology

- 5.1.1 A walkover survey of the proposed development was carried out between 18th and 20th July 2007 and on 9th-10th and 18th October 2007. The purpose of this survey was to clarify the character, location and extent of known archaeological sites and identify unknown sites through field assessment. A 100 m wide corridor was systematically walked by a professional archaeologist to identify archaeological sites. This comprised an 80 m corridor within which poles may be positioned, plus 10 m either side to allow for stays and access tracks. Statutorily designated sites within 500 m of the proposed route were also examined to assess any effect on their settings, which are tabulated in Table 2.

5.2 Results

- 5.2.1 The survey was conducted in good light and good weather, and consequently it is possible to have a high level of confidence in the results. The landscape through which the proposed development passes is entirely rural and consists of pasture and hay fields. The landscape has a generous amount of tree cover, predominantly

provided by field boundary trees rather than by blocks of woodland. The topography is for the most part gently rolling hills, except for the northern end of the route, where there is a sharp drop into the valley of the River Ceiriog.

- 5.2.2 A single, non-statutorily designated site was identified during the walkover survey, comprising an earthwork field boundary of probable post-medieval date (A34).

5.3 Archaeological Potential of the route corridor

Early prehistoric period (c 500 000 – 700 BC)

- 5.3.1 Though there is some evidence of Mesolithic activity on hilltop sites in Shropshire, there is generally very low potential for finding previously unknown evidence for occupation from this time. There is a very low potential for impact on previously unknown sites from this period.
- 5.3.2 The discovery in the northern part of the Study Area of a flint scraper (OA60) dating from the Neolithic period and flint and chert flakes (A10, OA62) dating broadly from the Neolithic or Bronze Age indicate that there is a potential for further, as yet undiscovered remains of this date within the area of the development. It is likely that such remains would comprise surface scatters of flint and chert implements representing the former locations of camps or settlements, rather than buried archaeological features.
- 5.3.3 Two groups of ring ditches likely to represent the remains of Bronze Age barrows (OA109, OA111) have been identified as cropmarks within the southern part of the Study Area, between Gobowen and Hindford. It is possible that the known cropmark complexes could represent only the most visible parts of more extensive areas of archaeological remains, as barrow cemeteries such as these can include other, more ephemeral features including inhumation and cremation burials without ring ditches. There is a moderate potential that features associated with these cropmarks at OA111 could continue into the development corridor.

Iron Age/Roman period (c 700 BC – AD 410)

- 5.3.4 No major sites of this period, such as hillforts, towns, villas or military installations have been identified within the Study Area, but the presence of a single enclosure (OA116) identified as a cropmark toward the southern end of the Study Area suggests that further such remains could be present in areas where cropmarks are not easily discernible due to the primarily pastoral landuse. The known enclosure is likely to be part of an agricultural settlement, and any further sites are likely to be similarly agricultural in nature. It is also possible that the enclosure is part of a more extensive complex of features that are not visible as cropmarks, which could potentially extend within the development corridor.

- 5.3.5 The proposed route avoids the main centres of medieval settlement, and there is little potential for the discovery of unknown archaeological remains of this period.

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6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 This desk-based assessment has indicated that the proposed development will not impact directly on any statutorily designated sites. It may slightly affect the setting of the Grade II Listed farmhouse at Great Fernhill Farm (OA121, but will not affect any of the other designated sites, comprising eleven Listed Buildings, within the corridor.
- 6.1.2 The proposed route crosses Ellesmere Canal (OA47), but it is assumed that the power line will bridge over the canal and thus not cause any physical impact to the canal. There is a slight possibility that the proposed development could impact on remains associated with two cropmark complexes (OA 109, OA111) identified in the southern part of the Study Area if these complexes are more extensive than the features visible on aerial photographs. Groundworks associated with the development may result in a direct impact on an earthwork field boundary (A34) of probable post-medieval date.
- 6.1.3 As regards the potential for encountering currently unknown archaeological remains, the assessment has identified a low potential for remains dating from the Mesolithic period within the line of the development. There is a moderate potential for remains dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age within the line of the development. If present, these are likely to comprise surface scatters of flint and chert artefacts representing the former locations of camps or settlements, or ring ditches representing the remains of plough-levelled barrows. There is a moderate potential for remains dating from the Iron Age/Roman period, most likely representing elements of an agricultural landscape. The proposed route avoids the main centres of medieval settlement, and there is little potential for the discovery of unknown archaeological remains of this period.
- 6.1.4 Due to the uncertain nature of the potential archaeological resource, the potential effect of the proposed development cannot be established conclusively. However, the nature of the potential impact (as discussed in Section 2) suggests that any impacts will be relatively minor in scale and it is suggested that any potential effects could be substantially mitigated through the implementation of a programme of archaeological monitoring (watching brief) during intrusive stages of the construction programme.

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APPENDIX ONE

Gazetteer of known archaeology within the Study Area

NMR = National Monuments Record
SMR = Shropshire Sites and Monuments Record
wa = Identified during walkover survey

OA no.	Type	Easting	Northing	Description	SMR ref/NMR ref
50	Earthwork	3142	3878	A field boundary and ridge and furrow NE of Pont-y-Blew farmhouse. The ridges and furrow is too narrow and slight to be medieval and may be of 19th century date.	08259/-
51	Scheduled Monument	3160	3865	Part of Wat's Dyke, an early medieval defensive earthwork. It is seriously eroded in stretches, but runs from the edge of the road at SJ 3180 3872 south west to SJ 3156 3852.	08308/-
49	Earthwork	3179	3889	Two sides of what may be rectangular ditched enclosure with a raised interior, approximately 70m square. The third arm of the rectangle coincides with a removed field boundary. The postulated fourth, southern, arm would run through an area of woodland that has been extended north eastwards since the date of the County Series 25in Map. The east side is badly eroded or cut away, leaving a straight edge, which may have led to the rectangular interpretation. The southern side of the enclosure survives as a very slight depression. To the east of the enclosure, near the edge of the field are some slag heaps. The area between these and the straight edge of the enclosure might have been interpreted as a moat arm on the AP. To the west of the enclosure is an old field boundary orientated NW/SE, which is still visible at the very bottom, and continues into the wood at the top.	04413/-
60	Findspot	3150	3830	Findspot of a flint scraper of probable Neolithic date.	04616/-
54	Historic landscape feature	3210	3860	A trackway of post-medieval date from aerial photographs as part of the	08260/-

OA no.	Type	Easting	Northing	Description	SMR ref/NMR ref
55	Earthwork	3200	33850	Overton to Chirk gas pipeline survey. The Shropshire SMR records a small mound at Pen Y Bryn, 80 ft in diameter, situated on a raised point of land on the verge of the valley of the Dee. However, nothing is visible on CPD 1983 vertical APs and no such feature could be identified during the walkover survey. The mound, if it ever existed, may have been a natural glacial feature or an upcast mound from the coalmining that took place along this side of the Ceiriog Valley. If a genuine barrow formerly existed here, and has now been levelled by ploughing, there is the possibility of surviving buried remains including the surrounding ring ditch and the cist or urn containing the burial.	02859/66834
56	Listed Building	3209	3850	Post-Medieval barn 10m north of Pen-y-Bryn, Grade II listed. Late C17 extended C18 with later additions and alterations. Original 3-bay barn extended by one bay to left in C18. A building is shown in this location on the tithe map, but nothing is indicated on the 1810 enclosure map. It is therefore unclear whether there was anything on this site before the early 19th century.	19085/-
58	Historic Farmstead	3209	3849	Top House Farm, Pen-y-Bryn. Although the farm contains a Listed barn allegedly of 17th century origin, and buildings are shown on the site on the tithe map, none are indicated on an 1810 enclosure map. It is therefore unclear whether there was a farm or cottage on this site before the early 19th century, and it is unlikely that the site has origins before the late 17th century. Whatever its date, the site appears to have been an isolated farmstead, not the focus of a nucleated settlement	08304/-
59	Historic landscape feature	3227	3840	Former water course SE of Pen Y Bryn plotted from aerial photographs during an assessment for the Overton to Chirk gas pipeline route and shown as a stream on the tithe map. On the eastern side of the stream, at the southern end, earthworks were noted during a field inspection and interpreted as scarps related to the stream. The OS 2nd edition map also shows this feature as a stream channel. A watching brief on the Overton to Chirk gas pipeline picked up a linear feature at this location, which	08261/-

OA no.	Type	Easting	Northing	Description	SMR ref/NMR ref
A10	Findspot	3256	3826	was interpreted as the old streambed. A group of three worked flints was recovered during a watching brief on the Overton to Chirk gas pipeline trench south west of Ifton Hall Farm. The flints consisted of two broken flakes or blades, and a single piece of debitage (which was actually of chert) from knapping activity	08315/-
62	Findspot	3260	3830	A group of three flints and cherts was recovered from the topsoil of the field to the south east of Grandarr during a watching brief on the Overton to Chirk gas pipeline in 2004. The flints consisted of one broken blade (flint), one flake (chert) and one piece of debitage from knapping (chert).	08316/-
61	Historic landscape feature	3265	3810	Coal workings c 300 m south of Ifton Hall	06546/-
A13	Historic landscape feature	3251	3744	Iftonrhyn Colliery Earthworks. The colliery was in production from the 19th century, and is labelled as disused on the OS 2nd Edition (1902).	06540/-
A14	Historic landscape feature	3333	3698	Brickworks, operational early 19th-early 20th century.	06542/-
A15	Listed Building	3396	3701	Pentre Morgan farmhouse. Listed Grade II*. Constructed c 1668 on site of an earlier building, with later additions and alterations.	- /1056492
A16	Linear monument			Course of an ancient road. Identified from map evidence, there is no trace of it on the ground.	- /66825
A17	Listed Building	3269	3625	Cross Lanes farmhouse. Listed Grade II.	- /255726
A18	Listed Building	3338	3565	Plas Wiggin farmhouse. Listed Grade II. Probably C14 or C15 core, remodelled early C17 with later additions and alterations.	19089/255731
A19	Listed Building	3338	3569	Barn c 50 m north of Plas Wiggin farmhouse. Listed Grade II. Mid-C17 with later alterations.	19090/255732
A20	Listed Building	3247	3553	Pen-y-Bryn farmhouse, Wigginton. Listed Grade II. Probably C16 or C17 with later additions and alterations.	19088/255730
47	Linear monument			Ellesmere canal. Constructed between 1791 and 1805 to link Shrewsbury with the Dee and Mersey.	- /1340907
A22	Listed Building	3286	3476	Cottage. Listed Grade II. Lock keeper's cottage associated with New Marton lock on Ellesmere canal. Built c 1801.	19109/255761
A23	Listed Building	3307	3415	New Marton Bottom Lock on Ellesmere canal. Listed Grade II.	19164/255853

OA no.	Type	Easting	Northing	Description	SMR ref/NMR ref
108	Earthwork	3160	3360	Remains of twentieth century army practice trenches of zig-zag and 'crenellated' form. The site comprises drainage ditches that run down the east slope of two natural hillocks at different angles and into a larger drain, which runs along the base of the hillocks. The latter runs into R Perry c 200 m to the south and comprises a ditch with a substantial bank behind and a smaller one in front. It doubles up as a field boundary.	02858/66907
109	Cropmark	3212	3342	Cropmarks of up to four circular enclosure ditches, possibly the remains of round barrows of later Prehistoric date.	02158/66934
111	Cropmark	3255	3327	Two possible ring ditches SW of Henlle	02288/66922
113	Site of Building	3176	3323	Iron Mill. Buildings on either side of the road probably represent a post-medieval iron works.	06550/-
116	Cropmark	3169	3304	Cropmark of a rectangular enclosure with a trackway leading to the north, at Great Fernhill. The site lies upon level arable land, gently sloping away at a distance to all but the north. The enclosure measures about 30m north-south, by 25m, is double ditched on the west, the ditches being about 10m apart. The north and south sides extend westwards for 40m, and open outwards. There are short stretches of detached linears to the south. The marks probably represent an Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure.	02156/66931
A29	Listed Building	3103	3281	Derwen House. Listed Grade II.	468814/-
119	Building	3124	3274	Location of water mill. The buildings now on site are not necessarily related to the former mill.	15586/-
121	Listed Building	3167	3253	Great Fernhill farmhouse. Listed Grade II. Mid-C17, extended late C18 with later additions and alterations.	19147/-
A32	Listed Building	3209	3249	Fernhill Hall. Listed Grade II. A country house, circa 1820-30.	13179
152	Linear monument			Shrewsbury and Chester railway. Opened 1846-8, the line incorporated the North Wales Mineral Railway and had several branches to mines along the route.	- /1370381
A34	Earthwork	3256	3420	Earthwork field boundary extending north-eastward from Top House	

<i>OA no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>SMR ref/NMR ref</i>
				Farm for 200 m to join an existing field boundary. A second earthwork boundary branches off this boundary and extends to the north-west	

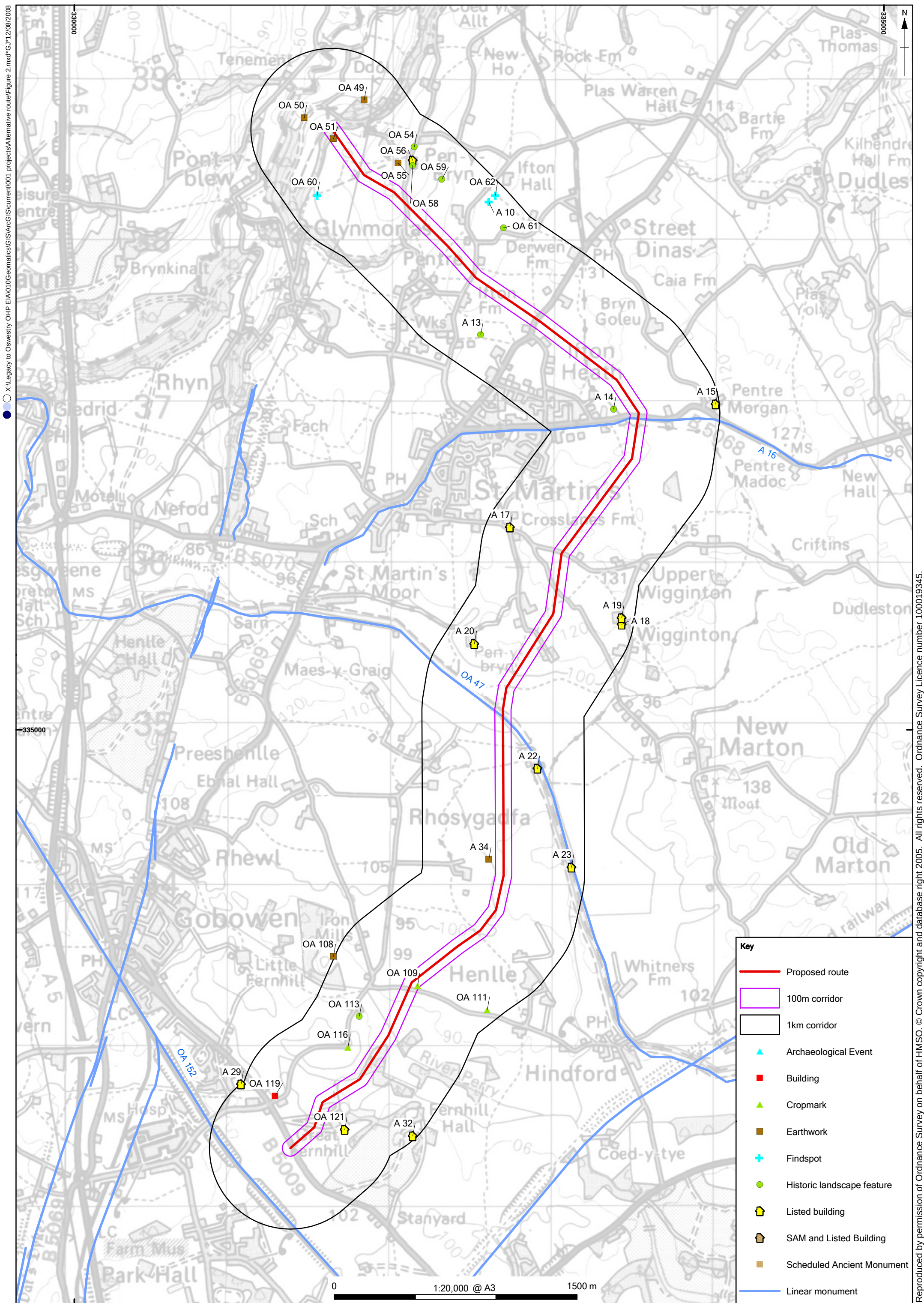


Figure 2: Archaeological feature mapping

