











-  Outline Site Boundary
-  Conservation Area
-  Listed Building - Grade I
-  Listed Building - Grade II*
-  Listed Building - Grade II
-  Registered Park & Garden - Grade II*
-  Registered Park & Garden - Grade II
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Non-designated
-  Asset assessed within Bidwells Gazetteer

Title: Plan of all Designated Assets within Weston Park

Project: Land at J3

Client: Bradford Rural Estates Ltd

Date: August 2019

MW 48 – Boscobel House and Gardens

CONSERVATION AREA

No but a Guardianship Site

DESIGNATION

Registered Park and Garden - Grade II

First Registered 1st December 1986

GROUP VALUE

Yes



Figure 48 Boscobel House park and garden, English Heritage

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.222 The Boscobel House site covers an area of around 2 hectares. The boundaries of the garden follow the walls and hedges which define the formal gardens to the west and south, the close to the east and the farmyard to the north. The Royal Oak is also included in the register.
- 5.223 In 1651, the future Charles II hid from Oliver Cromwell's patrols, first in an oak tree and then at Boscobel House after his defeat at the battle of Worcester. The house and gardens were restored by Derbyshire industrialist, Walter Evans, in 1812 who sought to return them to 'what it was when Charles was there'. The house and many of the buildings found within the Boscobel Site are listed and have been discussed above.
- 5.224 The formal garden lies to the south and west of the principal house. The garden is defined by a tall brick wall on the north and east and a hedgerow on the south and west. The garden is entered through a doorway in the brick wall at the north.
- 5.225 The garden is divided into smaller 'areas' by pathways. The main paths are made of red quarry tiles and are edged with pebbles. In the south-western area is a four-sided prospect mound on top of which is a timber-framed arbour, approached by worn sandstone steps. The arbour was built in the 1950s and references a similar, but probably smaller, structure referenced in 17th century literature and artworks which document Charles' escape, the account by Thomas Blount for instance. North-west of the mound is a lawn containing an oak tree grown from the acorn of a Boscobel oak. Two other areas of the garden are divided into four small beds divided with intricately patterned low box hedging.
- 5.226 The Boscobel House and Gardens are considered to be of **good/ high** value

MW 49 – Land around the Churchyard Cross

CONSERVATION AREA

Yes

DESIGNATION

Scheduled Monument

First Scheduled 7th April 1997

GROUP VALUE

Yes



Figure 49 Churchyard Cross –

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.227 The churchyard cross was most probably used as a station for outdoor processions. It is one of the few standing crosses thought to have survived the reformation and is thus considered to be worthy of protection by Historic England, particularly due to its evidential value as a monument relating to Medieval customs.
- 5.228 The land around the cross is included in the schedule as the limited activity around the site may result in a rich source of archaeological deposits relating to the cross's construction and use.
- 5.229 The churchyard cross is considered to be of **good/high** value due to its archaeological potential.

MW 50 – Site of Medieval College

CONSERVATION AREA

Yes

DESIGNATION

Scheduled Monument

First Scheduled 9th November 1972

GROUP VALUE

Yes



Figure 50 Site of medieval college

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.230 This scheduled ancient monument marks the site of the chantry college founded by Isabel Pembrugge in 1410. The college was home to a non-monastic community which included a warden, 4 chaplains, 2 clears and 13 deserving alms people who lived in the almshouse. The primary purpose of the college was to pray for the souls of Isabel and her three husbands.
- 5.231 The college was dissolved in 1546. The buildings which remained largely intact were reused as a cloth factory and for a time were re-inhabited before finally falling into disrepair by 1757. Evidence suggests that they were being dismantled by 1763 before being completely demolished by George Durant in the 19th century.
- 5.232 The college mostly survives as buried remains with some of the structure visible as crop and soil marks. The site has been dissected by the A41. However, it is considered to be one of the rare surviving examples of a medieval college, providing evidence for our understanding of the development, use, and significance of the college to the local area. It is therefore considered to be of value by Historic England.
- 5.233 The college site is considered to be of **good/high** value.

MW 51 – Castle Hill Motte and Bailey Castle

CONSERVATION AREA

No

DESIGNATION

Scheduled Monument

First Scheduled 9th November
1972

GROUP VALUE

Yes



Figure 51 Castle Hill

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.234 A well-preserved example of a motte and bailey castle. This monument is likely to have extensive archaeological remains of the structures which once stood on the motte and within the bailey as well as artefacts and organic remains left by those who inhabited the site. The fence posts present at the site are not included in the scheduling, however, the ground beneath them is
- 5.235 The motte is formed from a natural, unusually shaped sandstone mound beside the river Wolfe. The mound is flat at the top and is between 2.5m and 5m high. It measures approximately 40m by 55m at its base and 28m by 33m at the top. It is believed that the sides could have been artificially altered to increase their defensive value.
- 5.236 To the south of the motte, is triangular shaped bailey which is about 40m to 65m internally. To the east the bailey is defined by an artificially enhanced slope and a more natural embankment on the west.
- 5.237 Documentary evidence suggests that the castle was occupied for around 200 years; it could be the castle mentioned in a charter of 1098, it also thought that the castle is highly likely to be that mentioned in a charter dated 1185-90 as well as in a document of 1320. The 1320 document suggests that the castle had been abandoned by that date.
- 5.238 The castle at Castle Hill is not believed to have been a precursor to Tong Castle, therefore it could potentially show that Tong Norton was a separate holding from the manor of Tong.
- 5.239 Castle Hill is considered to be of **high** value.

MW 52 – White Ladies Priory

CONSERVATION AREA

No but a Guardianship Site

DESIGNATION

Scheduled Monument

First Scheduled 10th May 1935

GROUP VALUE

Yes



Figure 52 White Ladies Priory

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.240 The ruined, earthwork and buried remains of the Augustinian Priory of St Leonard at Brewood, commonly known as White Ladies Priory. The site also contains the buried remains of the 16th century house and gardens which replaced the convent after the reformation, as well as a later burial ground.
- 5.241 The priory was founded in the late 12th century. The priory was granted a modest endowment. However, despite this the remains reveal the high-quality craftsmanship used to build the priory. The church is unusual in that it has not been substantially altered since its foundation.
- 5.242 The priory housed a small community until it was dissolved in 1536, one of the first religious houses to be suppressed. All of the monastic buildings, with the exception of the church, were taken down. The property was then leased, and a timber-framed house was built onto the east end of the church, complete with a walled garden. In 1651, White Ladies was owned by the Gifford family (who also owned Boscobel House). In September 1651, the future Charles II was given shelter at White Ladies after his defeat at the battle of Worcester.
- 5.243 The house was demolished in the 18th century. However, as late as the early 19th century, its gatehouse was used as a labourer's cottage and the churchyard was used for Catholic burials.
- 5.244 Above ground, all that remains is the ruinous priory church. This consisted of a five bayed, aisleless nave with a choir and a three-bayed presbytery. Built of coursed sandstone, the northern wall of the church is most intact, retaining the round-headed windows, and a number of the doorways remain throughout the building.
- 5.245 The archaeological evidence has already revealed that the cloister was unusually positioned north of the church, so that it could make use of a south-westerly flowing water supply. Further excavations will show the full extent of the Cloister and other monastic buildings as well as subsistence features such as the earthworks for fishponds. As well of this, evidence of the 16th century house and gardens will remain underground.

- 5.246 The site is considered to be worthy of protection as very few Nunnery sites have been explored in detail and further excavations could reveal a great deal about the economic and social structure of such religious sites. In addition, the continued use of the site for Catholic burials until the 19th century will provide evidence for the site's religious significance over a long period of time. Indeed, numerous grave covers have been discovered, including two dating from the late 12th to the mid-13th centuries. Moreover, the site's later use as a private house ensures continued interest.
- 5.247 White Ladies Priory is considered to be of **high** value.

MW 53 – Boscobel House

CONSERVATION AREA

No but a Guardianship Site

DESIGNATION

Scheduled Monument

Scheduling Date Not Available

GROUP VALUE

Yes



Figure 53 Boscobel House

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.248 A two-hectare site which holds a farmhouse/ hunting lodge, with outbuildings, associated formal gardens and a descendant of the Royal Oak tree. The house and Royal Oak were two of the hiding places of the future Charles II in 1651, whilst he was escaping to France after the battle of Worcester.
- 5.249 Boscobel appears in the old county list of Scheduled Monuments, but it has never been formally scheduled. The house is listed grade II* and many of the outbuildings are grade II. The garden is a Registered Park and Garden grade II.
- 5.250 Boscobel House is considered to be of **good/ high** value.

MW 54 – Roman Camps South-west of Stoneyford Cottages

CONSERVATION AREA

No

DESIGNATION

Scheduled Monument

First Scheduled 2nd June 1973

GROUP VALUE

Yes



Figure 54 Roman Camps, Google Maps

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.251 The area contains the remains of two Roman marching camps positioned to the south of the Roman Watling Street, though the camps both tend to follow the topography rather than the road layout. The camps are both rectangular in plan with rounded corners superimposed with the smaller camp lying within, sharing the northern corner and part of the north-west and north-east sides of the larger camp. The smaller site is clearer when viewed on aerial photographs suggesting it is the later of the two.
- 5.252 The camps survive as buried structures, layers and deposits. These have survived despite the agricultural cultivation and some limited quarrying in the area. As such they potentially hold evidence for their construction, longevity, chronology and overall landscape context.
- 5.253 The Roman Camps South-west of Stoneyford Cottages are considered to be of **high** value.

MW 55 – Tong Conservation Area

CONSERVATION AREA

Yes

DESIGNATION

Conservation Area

First Designated 9th March 1981

GROUP VALUE

Yes

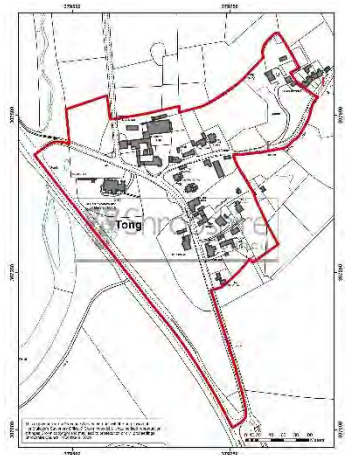


Figure 55 Tong Conservation Area, Shropshire Council

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.254 The Tong Conservation Area stretches from the boundary of Tong Priory in the north-east, roughly following the property and field boundaries to the A41 in the west. In the south-east the boundary follows the Newport Road up to the Old Orchard where it then follows the property boundaries and Hubbal Lane north.
- 5.255 The Conservation Area contains 16 listed buildings, predominantly grade II but with a grade II* medieval cross base and the grade I St Bartholomew Church. The listed buildings make up the majority of the village's built fabric. Additionally, the Conservation Area has two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, although the A41 cuts across the site of the medieval college.
- 5.256 Most of the built fabric is on the eastern side of Newport Road, with only the Church of St Bartholomew with associated heritage assets, Tong House (the former vicarage) and the northern part of the Tong Castle estate on the west.
- 5.257 The properties in the north of the Conservation Area, at the junction of Newport Road and Hubbal Lane, are of a consistent and rural form with exposed timber framing and a consistent roofline. The properties beyond the village hall are larger and are made from different materials. However, the buildings are positioned further from the boundary between the property and public road, reducing their perceived scale to a level similar to the smaller properties on the western end of Hubbal Lane.
- 5.258 The properties to the south of the Conservation Area come in a range of sizes and scales, for instance the 1-4 Newport Lane are single storey whilst the Red House is three storeys. All of the properties are red brick but have different designs, the most intricately detailed being Tong Hall which was the 'show piece' of Tong from the southern approach. This dynamic has been marginally altered by the construction of the Old Orchards and the mature foliage between Tong Hall and the Old Orchards which reduce the approach to Tong Hall. At the edges of the Conservation Area are late 20th or early 21st century properties.
- 5.259 Along Hubbal Lane and Newport Road, the Conservation Area feels rather enclosed with the property boundaries standing directly onto the public road. However, the streetscape opens up at the junction of Hubbal Lane and Newport Road. Here the property boundaries (of the Old Post Office, Holly Tree Cottage and Church Farm) stand back from the roadside, whilst on the west of

Newport Road the views open up across the former Tong Castle Park with the spire of St Bartholomew being a dominant focal point in the north. However, the 17th century timber framed properties at the junction of Hubbal Lane and Newport Road (Hafod, Holly Tree Cottage and the Church Farm Buildings, the latter two being positioned diagonally to the roads) and Hubble Lane all open in the direction of the church, suggesting that St Bartholomew church and Tong Castle were the main focal points of Tong. Now, the mature vegetation along the boundary of St Bartholomew redirects the view from the junction ensuring that the main focus is towards Tong Castle Park.

- 5.260 The conservation has a fairly, rural character, despite the village's close proximity to the M54 and the A41. This is in part due to the open spaces between each of the properties and due to the open landscaping of the Tong Castle Estate and surrounding landscape.
- 5.261 The Tong Conservation Area is considered to be of **good** value.

MW 56 – Weston-Under-Lizard Conservation Area

CONSERVATION AREA

Yes

DESIGNATION

Conservation Area

First Designated (Shropshire) 2nd February 1981

First Designated (Staffordshire) November 1973

GROUP VALUE

Yes

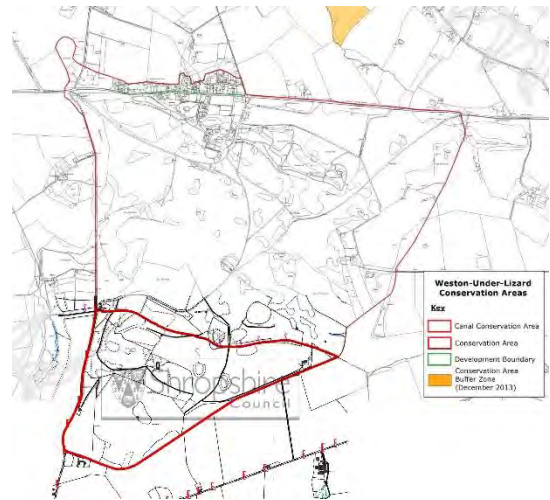


Figure 56 Weston-Under-Lizard Conservation Area

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.262 The Weston-Under-Lizard Conservation Area stretches across Shropshire and Staffordshire borders. The Conservation Area is divided between Shropshire and South Staffordshire district councils with the boundary corresponding with the district boundary.
- 5.263 The Conservation Area mostly follows the boundaries of Weston Park but also includes much of Weston-Under-Lizard village. There are a number of designated heritage assets within the Conservation Area, most of which are within Weston Park itself.
- 5.264 The “Capability” Brown Landscape of Weston Park is the principal element which forms the Conservation Area, with maintained woodlands and open pasture ensuring an open and rural feeling landscape in the south.
- 5.265 This differs from the experience on the north side of the Weston-Under-Lizard Conservation Area. Along the A5, the high boundaries on either side of the road create an enclosed feel, particularly at the north-western boundary of Weston Park where the road is almost completely enclosed by mature trees on either side.
- 5.266 The village of Weston-Under-Lizard is located in the northern part of the Conservation Area. The historic village is linear and comprises predominant short terraces of red brick 19th century cottages, with a few larger detached cottages also placed alongside the road. North of the main road, the village mostly consists of cul-de-sacs two-storey redbrick houses built in the late 20th / early 21st century.
- 5.267 The Weston-Under-Lizard Conservation Area is considered to be of **good/high** value.

MW 57 – Woodlands Farmhouse

CONSERVATION AREA

No

DESIGNATION

Non-designated Heritage Asset

GROUP VALUE

No



Figure 57 Woodlands Farmhouse

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.268 A farmhouse. The building appears in the 1884 Ordnance Survey Map though does not appear in John Rocque's survey of the County of Salop (1752) suggesting the building was constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century.
- 5.269 The building is two to two and a half storeys high and roughly U-shaped in plan, although the principal elevation is asymmetric. The external elevations are red brick and the pitched roof is covered in slate. The building has three chimneys, one centrally placed ridge stack and two further stacks on the rear.
- 5.270 The building appears to still be in use as a farmhouse on a working farm, but the surrounding buildings have been altered over time.
- 5.271 Woodlands Farmhouse is considered to be of **low** value.

MW 58 – Woodside Farmhouse

CONSERVATION AREA

No

DESIGNATION

Non-designated Heritage Asset

GROUP VALUE

No



Figure 58 Woodside Farmhouse

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.272 A farmhouse likely to have first been constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century.
- 5.273 The building is red brick with a clay tile roof. It is rectangular in plan form and three storeys high. The principal façade is symmetrical with three bays of sash windows. The door is positioned in the central bay within a projecting porch. The building has two end stacks
- 5.274 The building appears to still be in use as a farmhouse on a working farm.
- 5.275 Woodside Farmhouse is considered to be of **low** value.

MW 59 – Lizard Mill Farmhouse

CONSERVATION AREA

No

DESIGNATION

Non-designated Heritage Asset

GROUP VALUE

No



Figure 59 Lizard Mill Farm

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.276 The site first appears on late 19th century mapping suggesting a late 18th or early 19th century date of construction.
- 5.277 The farmhouse is an L-shaped building built in redbrick with a clay tile roof. It is predominantly two storeys high though the north face of the rear wing is single storey, this aspect is covered with a catslide roof. The building also features numerous extensions. The windows are all casements and appear to have all been replaced.
- 5.278 The building appears to still be in use as a farmhouse on a working farm. The building faces onto a central courtyard within the farmyard. Some of the original farm buildings appear to still survive, and additional structures have been built within the farm group.
- 5.279 Lizard Mill Farm is considered to be of **low** value.

MW 60 – Lizard Farmhouse

CONSERVATION AREA

No

DESIGNATION

Non-designated Heritage Asset

GROUP VALUE

No



Figure 60 Lizard Farm

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT:

- 5.280 The farmhouse appears to have been built in the late 18th or early 19th century. The building is rectangular in plan form though there are several extensions to the building which marginally alter this shape. The main building is two storeys high and three bays wide, the extensions to the building are single storey. The farmhouse is redbrick with a clay tile pitched roof. Either side of the principal structure are brick end stacks. The extensions are also brick built with clay tile roofs, though the extension to the south of the principal building is beneath a catslide roof. The windows are all casements and appear to have all been replaced.
- 5.281 The building is still in use as a farmhouse on a working farm. Some of the original farm buildings appear to still survive, and additional structures have been built within the farm group.
- 5.282 Lizard Farm is considered to be of **low** value.

6.0 Setting Assessments

6.1 The setting of the designated heritage assets which have a close association with the site has also been assessed to evaluate their risk of negative impact from any development within the proposal area. This has been conducted in accordance with our methodology and ‘Step 2’ of Historic England’s GPA3, an assessment of the setting.

6.2 The assets have been grouped as follows:

GROUP	REF. NO.	ASSET NAME
1 St Bartholomew’s	MW01	St Bartholomew Church
2 St Bartholomew’s Churchyard	MW 02	Durant Cross
	MW 03	Churchyard Cross Base and Sundial
	MW 04	Remains of Almshouses
	MW 49	Land Around Churchyard Cross
	MW 50	Site of Medieval College
3 Tong Village	MW 05	Church Farmhouse
	MW 06	Stable Wing adjoining Church Farmhouse
	MW 07	Hafod
	MW 08	Holly Tree Cottage
	MW 09	Outbuilding
	MW 10	The Old Post Office
	MW 11	The Red House
	MW 12	Kennels
	MW 13	1-4 Newport Road
	MW 14	Tong Hall
	MW 15	Tong House
MW 16	Former North Gates to Tong Castle	
4 Tong Castle	MW 17	Remains of Tong Castle
5 The Bell Inn	MW 18	Obelisk Milestone at the Bell Inn
	MW 19	Former Stables at the Bell Inn
6 Tong Norton Farm	MW 20	Byre with Hayloft on Tong Norton Farm
	MW 21	Wall at Tong Norton Farm
7 Willowbrook Cottage	MW 22	Willowbrook Cottage
8 Knoll Farmhouse	MW 23	Knoll Farmhouse
9 Knoll Tower	MW 26	Knoll Tower
10 Weston Park West Boundary	MW 24	Knoll Lodge

	MW 27	Boat House and Cottage
	MW 28	Shrewsbury Lodge
	MW 29	Shrewsbury Gates, Piers and Walls to Weston Park
11 Weston Hall	MW 25	Weston Hall
12 Newport Road	MW 30	Lizard Grange
	MW 57	Woodlands Farmhouse
	MW 59	Lizard Mill Farmhouse
13 Watling Street	MW 31	Milestone
14 Tong Forge	MW 32	Brookview Cottage
	MW 33	Solhagen
15 Vauxhall Farm	MW 34	Barn at Vauxhall Farm
	MW 35	Fowl House at Vauxhall Farm
16 Tong Park Farmhouse	MW 36	Tong Park Farmhouse
17 Shackerley House	MW 37	Shackerley House
18 Shackerley Hall	MW 38	Shackerley Hall
19 The Wood	MW 39	The Wood
20 Meashill Farmhouse	MW 40	Meashill Farmhouse
21 Boscobel	MW 42	Barn in Boscobel Farmyard
	MW 42	Stable and Granary in Boscobel Farmyard
	MW 43	Range of Farm Buildings in Boscobel Farmyard
	MW 44	Boscobel House
	MW 45	Garden Wall of Boscobel House
	MW 46	Cast Iron Railings around the Royal Oak
	MW 48	Boscobel House & Gardens
	MW 53	Boscobel House
22 Weston Park	MW 47	Weston Park
	MW 56	Weston-Under-Lizard Conservation Area
23 Castle Hill	MW 51	Castle Hill Motte and Bailey Castle
24 White Ladies Priory	MW 52	White Ladies Priory
25 Woodside	MW 54	Roman Camps South-west of Stoneyford Cottages
	MW 58	Woodside Farmhouse
	MW 60	Lizard Farm
26 Tong Conservation Area	MW 55	Tong Conservation Area

- 6.3 These setting assessments follow the methodology suggested in Historic England guidance. The sections below present a summary of the findings regarding setting. Please note that, for the purposes of summary, some of the assets have been grouped due to their close proximity, similar setting and historical relationship.

Group 1: Church of St Bartholomew

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 01	St Bartholomew's Church	Grade I Listed	High/ Very High

- 6.4 An individual assessment of the setting of the Church of St Bartholomew has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.5 St Bartholomew's Church sits prominently on the western side of Tong village on an 'island' formed by the A41 on its west side and Newport Road on the east side.
- 6.6 The immediate setting of the church is formed by its churchyard and associated monuments which all have a historic relationship with the church and add considerably to our appreciation of its significance. Beyond this, the village of Tong forms a physical boundary to the east of the church and mature vegetation along the A41 work to visually enclose the church in this distinctive, immediate setting. Historically, the landscaped park of Tong Castle formed part of this setting with designed views between the church and the former castle park but this relationship has been physically disrupted by the creation of the A41, yet can to an extent still be visually appreciated.
- 6.7 There is an awareness of the church within the wider agricultural landscape which extends the building's setting beyond the boundaries of the village. This wider setting is agricultural in appearance, formed by open fields and landscaped boundaries, with some isolated built structures. In this wider landscape, although set on lower ground, the spire of the church can be glimpsed at times from areas to the west and in the foreground or middle ground of views to the east side of the church looking westward. The presence of the M54 and A41 in close proximity do act to limit the extent and quality of setting relationship and reduce the former rural characteristics of the land to the church's immediate west and south.
- 6.8 The church's immediate setting is considered to make the greatest contribution to its significance due to the historic and cultural associations that these areas have with the church, as well as in visual terms. The church's wider setting makes a more limited contribution to the its significance, but awareness of the church in a wider rural landscape contributes to its appreciation where the relationships remain tangible (ie without the effects of the road separation). Therefore, whilst there is variety in the quality and extent of the church's setting, it is considered overall to make a **good** contribution to the significance of the building, particularly in terms of the building's immediate setting.
- 6.9 The church is located outside the proposed development area, but the closest parts of the site are considered to form part of the **good** contribution to its setting.

Group 2: St Bartholomew's Churchyard

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 02	Durant Cross	Grade II Listed	Good/ Moderate

MW 03	Churchyard Cross Base and Sundial	Grade II* Listed	Good/ High
MW 04	Remains of Almshouses	Grade II Listed	Good/ Moderate
MW 49	Land around the Churchyard Cross	Scheduled Monument	Good
MW 50	Site of Medieval College	Scheduled Monument	Good

- 6.10 Individual assessments of the setting of the site of the Medieval College, the Almshouse Remains, the Durant Cross, the land around the Churchyard Cross and the Cross base and Sundial have been undertaken. These items have been grouped together due to their close proximity and shared setting. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.11 The assets surround the church of St Bartholomew and are all directly related to the church. The churchyard forms the immediate setting of the assets with its boundaries formed by the Newport Road and the A41. The built form of Tong village and the mature trees which line the A41 both work to screen the assets whilst their relatively small scale also ensures that they cannot be easily appreciated from outside of the churchyard. The Church of St Bartholomew is a central focus of the churchyard and the assets act as an integral part of the grouping around the church. Their setting is less extensive than the church's but is of a high quality. As such the setting of St Bartholomew's Churchyard is considered to be a **high beneficial** contributor to significance as it is very important to the appreciation of this asset group.
- 6.12 Beyond the churchyard the site is surrounded by open fields, although glimpses of the above ground assets can be had through the trees along A41, particularly in the case of the Almshouse Remains. Their setting is not considered to extend far beyond the western boundary of the churchyard but parts of the proposed development site adjoin the churchyard boundary and, consequently, they make a **moderate beneficial** contribution to the setting of the assets as a whole.

Group 3: Tong Village

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 05	Church Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 06	Stable Wing adjoining Church Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 07	Hafod	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 08	Holly Tree Cottage	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 09	Outbuilding	Grade II Listed	Moderate/ Good
MW 10	The Old Post Office	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 11	The Red House	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 12	Kennels	Grade II Listed	Moderate/ Good
MW 13	1 – 4 Newport Road	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 14	Tong Hall	Grade II Listed	Good

MW 15	Tong House	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 16	Former North Gates to Tong Castle	Grade II Listed	Good/ Moderate

- 6.13 An assessment of the setting of Church Farmhouse and stables, Hafod, Holly Tree Cottage, the Outbuilding, the Old Post Office, the Red House, the Kennels, 1-4 Newport Road, Tong Hall, Tong House and the North Gates of Tong Castle has been undertaken. These assets have been grouped together for the purposes of this summary due to their close proximity and shared setting.
- 6.14 The assets within Tong Village are mostly on the western side of Newport Road and are all enclosed within defined private boundaries, usually comprising mature landscaping to varying extents of enclosure. The village has a number of green spaces within it, in the form of the private gardens of the properties and in the form of the surrounding fields and wooded areas beyond the village boundaries.
- 6.15 Most of the assets within the village have a residential use, with the exception of Church Farm Stables. The immediate setting of the assets is the centre of the village formed by the properties' proximity to the Newport Road. The Church of St Bartholomew and the former landscaped parkland of Tong Castle were historically key focal points to the west/ south-west, although the A41 has effectively severed the former castle and its parkland from the village. Yet, despite this, the visual relationship can still be appreciated to a limited extent.
- 6.16 The surrounding area is generally in agricultural use and formed of large open fields. Awareness of this rural context contributes to the significance of the asset grouping, particularly in relation to Church Farm Stables and assets where the relationship with adjoining open land is most direct. The M54 and the A41 act as physical separators between the village and areas of surrounding countryside, this is especially the case with the M54. The close proximity of the roads also mean that the assets experience road noise and pollution, whilst the south end of Newport Road is used as an informal lay-by. These latter effects reduce the sense of the village's seclusion and rural context.
- 6.17 Overall, the setting of the Tong Village group is considered to make a **good** contribution to the assets within. The proposed development site is located to the west of the Tong Village group. Whilst some parts of the site have **no** association with the assets in the village, the closest parts may be considered to form an element of this **good** contribution to setting.

Group 4: Tong Castle

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 17	Remains of Tong Castle	Grade II Listed	Moderate/ Good

- 6.18 An assessment of the setting of the Remains of Tong Castle has been undertaken. This summary considers the remains of the Castle itself and the historic park associated with it. The former North Gates and the Old Post Office have been discussed within this setting assessment due to their historic relationship with Tong Castle and its associated parkland. However, the setting of these assets has been assessed as part of the Tong Village group.

- 6.19 The remains of Tong Castle are positioned at the base of a shallow valley just south of Church Pool. The park is said to have been designed based on the advice of ‘Capability’ Brown and, typically for his style, makes use of the valley form to frame the former country seat (now demolished). The approach to the former Castle from Tong village from the north roughly follows the curve of Church Pool (although this route is now severed by the A41).
- 6.20 The Castle site has remains which date from the 11th century, many of which are buried. However, it was all but destroyed over the course of the 20th century. The M54 was constructed through the centre of the Castle, now forming a major physical barrier along the south of the former landscaped park. This separation is most apparent in terms of the relationship between the southernmost ruins and the landscaped park, found mostly to the north side. Around the house ruins, a dense area of trees was planted as part of the M54 works, and these have now changed the previously open setting of the ruins to a far more enclosed one. These new trees are now indistinguishable from the former Castle Wood to the east.
- 6.21 The historic visual connection between the former Castle and the Village to the north has not only been reduced by the new tree belt but also by the creation of the A41 which has greatly hindered movement and tangible visual relationship between the Village and the Castle. The modern tree belt has also reduced the connection between the ruins and Church Pool. Despite this, some appreciation of this designed relationship can still be obtained.
- 6.22 Historically, Tong Castle’s setting extended to the west of Church Pool. However, this land has also been divided by the A41 and, where not affected by the main road, has been largely re-modelled for agricultural use. Remains are limited. As a result, we consider that the area to the west of Church Pool no longer contributes to the significance of the Remains of the Castle, and therefore can only be considered to form part of its wider setting.
- 6.23 As a result of the above interventions over the centuries, the setting of the Castle is much reduced in extent and appreciable design, and therefore makes a reduced contribution to the asset’s significance. Nevertheless, there remains an awareness of the relationship between Church Pool and the village core which forms part of its setting. As such, the setting of Tong Castle is considered to make a **low/moderate beneficial** contribution to the its significance. The proposed development site includes part of the former landscaped park, in particular the area between Church Pool and Castle Wood where the surviving design of the former parkland is most appreciable. This part of the site is therefore considered to make a **moderate beneficial** contribution to the setting of the Remains of Tong Castle.

Group 5: The Bell Inn

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 18	Obelisk Milestone at the Bell Inn	Grade II Listed	Low/ Moderate
MW 19	Former Stables at the Bell Inn	Grade II Listed	Moderate/ Good

- 6.24 An assessment of the setting of the Obelisk Milestone and the Bell Inn Stables has been undertaken. These items have been grouped together due to their close proximity and shared setting. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.25 The Bell Inn site sits directly on the A41 and comprises the Inn building and its associated gardens (neither of which are designated) as well as the Obelisk Milestone and Former Stables. The stables

are located on the north of the inn and the Obelisk base is east of the stables, in the car park. North of the site is a petrol station. The Obelisk Milestone was once a distinctive marker point along a main route between Newport and Wolverhampton. It is the position of this group, directly on the north-south route, which arguably makes the greatest setting contribution to the significance of the designated assets as it relates to the historical significance of the route for travellers and the assets' intended function.

- 6.26 The siting of the group as a whole is prominent as one of the few built elements along the A41. However, the designated assets within this group of built form (the Stables and Obelisk) are much less prominent due to their relatively small scale in relation to the unlisted Bell Inn and the petrol station. As a result, their setting is closely contained and defined within this grouping. However, the degradation of the immediate setting of the Obelisk and Stables as a result of the hard-surfaced parking area and impact of the current uses results in a poor impact. The assets' immediate settings are therefore considered to make a **low adverse** impact on their significance, with the wider setting being **low beneficial**. The proposed development site adjoins the group on the north, west and south sides and, in providing a largely open and rural setting for the assets is considered to make a **low beneficial** contribution to their setting.

Group 6: Tong Norton Farm

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 20	Byre with Hayloft on Tong Norton Farm	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 21	Wall at Tong Norton Farm	Grade II Listed	Good/ Moderate

- 6.27 An assessment of the setting of the Byre and Wall at Tong Norton Farm has been undertaken. These items have been grouped together due to their close proximity and shared setting. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.28 The Byre and Wall at Tong Norton Farm both sit on the eastern side of the Tong Norton Farm site, within the village of Tong Norton. The farmyard forms the immediate setting of the assets and relates directly to the agricultural use of the Byre. The farmyard is almost u-shaped with a clear focus towards the fields to the south and the large barn to the north of the site. Neither of the assets within the farmyard are prominent features of the site. Instead, it is the large barn which is located on the site's northern boundary with Offoxey Road which is the most prominent structure in the farmyard, drawing attention away from the wall and limiting views of the Byre from the road when looking from the west. Mature trees on the eastern boundary of the farm limit views of the assets when looking from the east.
- 6.29 The wider setting of the assets is formed by open fields to the north and south with the built form of Tong Norton Village to the east and west. However, it must be highlighted that the undulating landscape, intervening built form and mature foliage limits the extent of the assets' wider setting, for instance to the west, the Bell Inn site and the mature hedgerow along the A41 form the western horizon. Additionally, the A41 acts as a boundary towards the west limiting access to the fields around the Bell Inn site and severing the relationship between that area and the assets on Tong Norton Farm.
- 6.30 The majority of the built fabric which forms the village of Tong Norton is focused upon the main roads through the village and found within large plots mostly on the south side of Offoxey Road. Although the more recently-built dwellings are located within released fields both to the north and

south of the Offoxey Road and are more heavily concentrated within that space. Tong Norton Farm is a key visual feature of village, particularly due to the large barn. The two assets within the farmyard are not prominent features in views of the farm due in part to their scale and also due to the built form and mature vegetation around them.

- 6.31 To the north and south of the farm are open fields which relate to the site’s function. The field to the south in particular appears to relate to the site. These make the site feel very rural but the close proximity of the A41 to the west means the site does not feel overly tranquil.
- 6.32 The group’s setting is considered to make a **good** contribution to the assets’ significance. The proposed development site is located to the south and west of the farm group and is considered to make a **low/moderate beneficial** contribution to their setting. It should be highlighted that the proposed site area to the south of Tong Norton Farm is considered to make the greatest contribution to the setting of the assets, with the area in the west only having a limited relationship to the assets due to the A41 limiting movement between the assets and the area to the west.

Group 7: Willowbrook Cottage

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 22	Willowbrook Cottage	Grade II Listed	Good

- 6.33 An assessment of the setting of Willowbrook Cottage has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.34 Willowbrook Cottage is east of the River Wolfe. The house is set back from the road, meaning it is not a particularly prominent feature. The immediate setting of the building is formed by its private gardens and feels largely enclosed and private, due to being surrounded on three sides by mature vegetation. The northern boundary wall is low and makes the site feel a little more open on this side.
- 6.35 To the north and south of Willowbrook Cottage are fields and the built form of Tong Norton village is to the east and west of the property. The built fabric which forms the village consists mostly of properties in large plots found mostly on the south side of Offoxey Farm, although later built form can be found on both the north and south side of the road and are more concentrated areas of built fabric. The fields and relatively linear form of the village make the site feel very rural and tranquil.
- 6.36 The asset experiences a degree of roadside noise from traffic moving along the residential Offoxey Road and from the A41 which is not far from the site. However, the undulating topography of the area and the mature vegetation intervening built form restrict the relationship between Willowbrook Cottage and the A41 ensuring the asset’s setting maintains a rural character.
- 6.37 The setting of Willowbrook Cottage is considered to make a **moderate beneficial** contribution to the asset’s significance. The proposed development site is located to the south and west of the property, and it is considered to make a **low beneficial** contribution to the asset.

Group 8: Knoll Farmhouse

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 23	Knoll Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	Good

- 6.38 An assessment of the setting of Knoll Farmhouse has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.39 The immediate setting of Knoll Farmhouse is formed by the Knoll Farm farmstead. The farmhouse is positioned on the western side of the farmstead and, with the other buildings in the group, forms a U-shape around a central courtyard. Private gardens surround the buildings with the east and west of the gardens bound by mature foliage. A low wall forms the garden's south boundary. The site can only be approached by a private road which runs east from Mill Lane along the site's boundary with Weston Park. The wall and mature foliage of Weston Park forms the northern boundary of the site.
- 6.40 The wider setting of the farmhouse is formed of open fields responding to the agricultural character of Knoll Farm. The dense vegetation around Norton Mere impedes the site's relationship with the area to the west whilst the more recent development added to Tong Norton, located to the south-west of the farmstead, also acts as a border to the wider setting. Around the fields to the south and east is mature vegetation, which is mostly low-lying. However, there are areas which obscure views of the farmhouse.
- 6.41 Overall, the Farmhouse's rural setting is considered to make a **good** contribution to its significance. The proposed development site is located to the south and west of the asset. The presence of mature foliage to the west of the farmhouse results in no apparent relationship between the farmhouse and the western site area. The site area to the south, however, can be considered to add to the farmhouse's rural setting and therefore does contribute to the setting of Knoll Farmhouse. Overall, the proposed site is considered to make a **low/moderate beneficial** contribution to the setting of Knoll Farmhouse.

Group 9: Knoll Tower

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 26	Knoll Tower	Grade II Listed	Good

- 6.42 An assessment of the setting of Knoll Tower has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.43 Knoll Tower is located towards the south end of Weston Park on top of a prominent ridge. The immediate setting of the tower is formed by the designed parkland of Weston Park with its areas of open land and clusters of trees. The landscape of Weston Park rises at the north and south ends of the Park with a dish of lower ground in the centre. Knoll Tower is located on the south ridge, with land that falls away on all sides. This positioning means that the tower is prominent both in terms of its relationship with the Hall but also in relationship with the wider landscape context, to varying

degrees. It is one of the few built structures within Weston Park that has a relationship beyond the heavily planted perimeter boundaries of the park.

- 6.44 Outside the Park boundaries, the landscape has a predominantly rural character, with open fields defined by hedgerows. The topography gently undulates to the immediate south of the park, but levels to its west. Much of the built form within the land below the Knoll Tower is screened from view by landscaping either in the foreground or middle-ground. As such, there is a dominance of landscape forming the setting of the Knoll Tower. There are longer range views towards, for example, large scale structures at Cosford but these do not have a significant impact on the ability to appreciate the tower's setting. Although the tower may have had a closer visual relationship with Tong village and castle in the past, later intervening planting has much reduced any intervisibility.
- 6.45 As such, it is considered that the setting of the Knoll Tower makes a **good/high beneficial** contribution to the building's significance. The proposed development site is located to the west and south-west of the Knoll Tower and, as some parts of it form part of the wider landscape setting, it is considered to make a **good** contribution to the asset's setting.

Group 10: Weston Park West Boundary

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 24	Knoll Lodge	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 27	Boathouse and Cottage	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 28	Shrewsbury Lodge	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 29	Shrewsbury Gates, Piers and Walls to Weston Park	Grade II Listed	Good

- 6.46 An assessment of the setting of Knoll Lodge, the Boathouse and Cottage, Shrewsbury Lodge and Shrewsbury Gate Piers has been undertaken. These items have been grouped together due to their close proximity similar setting and history. Weston Park contains numerous designated assets; however, the above-mentioned assets are those that individually have an appreciable setting relationship with area outside the boundary of the Park and could be affected by development to the south or west. Knoll Tower has been assessed separately due to its elevated position and the resultant wider setting which differs from the assets grouped here. A summary of our findings is below.
- 6.47 The assets are all located along the western boundary of the Park. This area is defined by dense perimeter planting which defines the parkland edge and a stone wall. Knoll Lodge, Boat House, Shrewsbury Lodge and Shrewsbury Gate are all located within small open clearings in the western tree belt of the park. These small clearings tend to form the assets' immediate settings. As a result, the immediate setting of these assets feels enclosed on their north, south and east sides, creating a woodland character. The eastern boundary of the Boathouse is formed by New Park Pool which creates a slightly more open feel to the asset but is also surrounded with dense foliage, again creating a sense of enclosure. To the west side of these assets, the boundary walls often forms a physical edge to the settings, or where woodland has been thinned, there is some intervisibility with the landscape on the west of the park at close range.
- 6.48 The landscape to the west of the assets is mainly agricultural in character, with open fields enclosed by mature trees, hedgerows or woodland. These field boundaries, and the trees around Norton Mere and Mill Lane add to the rural character of the assets' setting. However, the trees and

hedges also work to limit the western setting of the assets and the area alongside the western edges of the park often feels remote and detached from land to the west.

- 6.49 Overall, the setting of the assets along Weston Park west boundary is considered to make a **good/high beneficial** contribution to their significance. The proposed development site located at distance to the west and south-west of the assets and has a limited visual and physical relationship with the assets. It is therefore considered to make a **negligible** contribution to the setting of this asset group.

Group 11: Weston Hall

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 25	Weston Hall	Grade I Listed	High/ Very High

- 6.50 An assessment of the setting of Weston Hall has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.51 Weston Hall is located within the northern portion of Weston Park. To the north of the Hall are numerous structures associated with the site's Home Farm, as well as other structures relating to the function of the grand house, such as the stables and Church of St Andrew. All of these are located within a relatively tight cluster to the north side of the Hall. In contrast, the designed parkland located to the east, west and south of the house is open and expansive. The dish of lower ground in which the Hall sits is contained by the rising topography around the perimeters, enclosing the parkland by level change and mature planting to varying degrees. The parkland design evidently aimed to define landscaped edges to the land. Views from within the parkland outward are incidental and close-range through perimeter planting. There are no evident or important designed vistas from within the park outward, and certainly not from the Hall itself. Indeed, the setting of the Hall is very well contained by the designed landscape which followed that intention.
- 6.52 Where Knoll Tower does have a visual and setting relationship with parts of the wider landscape, the Hall itself does not.
- 6.53 The Hall's setting is formed by the immediately surrounding parkland and this is considered to make a **high beneficial** contribution to its setting. The mature vegetation which surrounds the boundaries of the park ensure that there is no perceptible relationship between the Hall and the landscape beyond the Park. Consequently, the proposed development site, located at distance to the west, makes **no contribution** to the setting of Weston Hall as an individual setting in itself.

Group 12: Newport Road A41

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 30	Lizard Grange	Grade II Listed	Good
MW 58	Woodlands Farmhouse	Non-designated Asset	Low
MW 59	Lizard Mill Farmhouse	Non-designated Asset	Low

- 6.54 An assessment of the setting of Lizard Grange, Woodlands and Lizard Mill has been undertaken. These items have been grouped together due to their close proximity and similar setting. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.55 Lizard Grange, Woodland Farmhouse and Lizard Mill Farmhouse are location within some of the few farmsteads located along the Newport Road (A41) within a corridor of land between Weston Park in the east and the stream that runs between Burlington Pool and Tong Forge in the west. The farmhouses’ immediate setting is formed by the farmstead groups of which they form a part and the immediate grounds. All of the farmsteads are positioned away from the A41 and are accessed via private tracks. They all have an east-west orientation although the farm buildings which also form part of the groups can limit the views of the farmhouses from areas beyond their immediate setting. However, glimpses can still be obtained as the farmhouses tend to be of greater height than the functional buildings around them.
- 6.56 Beyond the closer range setting of the farmsteads, the assets are all surrounded by open fields which provide a rural character. Flanking the A41 corridor are dense expanses of trees, those to the east are part of the Weston Park site. The open character of the areas between is punctuated by areas of mature vegetation, especially along field boundaries, and often on a strong north-south orientation which follows the course of the A41, the stream and the topography. There is some intervisibility between the farm groups and other built structures in the area although these links are limited by the intervening vegetation, topography and the physical distances between the structures.
- 6.57 The setting of the assets is considered to make a **good** contribution to their significance. The proposed development site forms an integral part of the wider setting of these assets and is considered to make a **good** contribution to their significance.

Group 13: Watling Street

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 31	Milestone	Grade II Listed	Low/Moderate

- 6.58 An assessment of the setting of the Milestone has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.59 The immediate and meaningful setting of the Milestone is provided by Watling Street (A5), and the extent of setting which can be considered to contribute to its significance is limited. The historic route is bounded on both sides by hedgerow, beyond which are open fields. The milestone was (and is) a marker on this important transport route and its setting relates to its historic function. Unfortunately, it has been badly damaged in recent years and the widening of the road and its engineered character (together with signage) detract from its setting. It is considered that the current condition of the setting makes a **low adverse** impact on its significance.
- 6.60 The proposed development site is located to the south of the asset and is considered to make a **negligible** contribution to the milestone’s setting, other than providing a sense of a rural location.

Group 14: Tong Forge

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 32	Brookview Cottage	Grade II Listed	Moderate/Good
MW 33	Solhagen	Grade II Listed	Good

- 6.61 An assessment of the setting of Brookview Cottage and Solhagen has been undertaken. These items have been grouped together due to their close proximity and similar setting. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.62 The Tong Forge area is characterised by dense areas of mature trees, particularly along the river and roadways. These trees limit views into and through the site making the area feel enclosed and secluded whilst also limiting the intervisual relationship between the units within the area.
- 6.63 The Tong Forge Area is accessed via private roads, one heading north from Stanton Road and one heading east from Lizard Lane. Solhagen and Brookview Cottage sit within a group of dwellings and commercial areas which are well-contained within this densely wooded area. The commercial areas are mostly positioned towards the eastern boundary of the Tong forge area. Brookview Cottage appears to have a more pronounced relationship with those commercial spaces whilst Solhagen has limited awareness.
- 6.64 Beyond the trees, Tong Forge is surrounded by open fields divided by mature vegetation. There is not close association between the assets within Tong Forge and the wider area, due to the trees located within the area. However, there are points which have a limited visual relationship with the surrounding landscape, including Brookview Cottage
- 6.65 The setting of the assets is considered to make a **moderate/low beneficial** contribution to the assets' significance. The Tong Forge area will be surrounded by the proposed development and, as forming part of its present rural context, is considered to make a **low beneficial** contribution to the area's setting

Group 15: Vauxhall Farm

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 34	Barn at Vauxhall Farm	Grade II Listed	Moderate/Good
MW 35	Fowl House at Vauxhall Farm	Grade II Listed	Moderate/Good

- 6.66 An assessment of the setting of Vauxhall Farm Barn and Fowl House has been undertaken. These items have been grouped together due to their close proximity and shared setting. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.67 The Barn and Fowl House at Vauxhall Farm form part of a farmstead on a flat area of open land. This is accessed via a private road leading south from Stanton Road. The Barn is positioned to the west of the access road and is surrounded by later farm structures, and the Fowl House is located to the east of the road just before the farmhouse. To the south the site is open, resulting in a stronger visual relationship between the assets and the land to the south. In contrast, the positioning of these ancillary structures within the farm group, as well as the mature vegetation lining the access road and the farmhouse garden, provide a sense of enclosure from the north,

east and west. However, there are spaces between the vegetation and built form which gives this boundary some permeability into these areas.

- 6.68 The farmstead is surrounded by fields which are not subdivided by hedgerows and therefore appear as large open spaces. There is also a minor, glimpsed visual link between Vauxhall Farm and the spire of St Bartholomew’s Church across the intervening fields. Beyond the fields are three main roads; Stanton Road on the north and west, the M54 to the south and the A41 on the east. These roads define the boundaries of this grouping and are reinforced by mature trees. Glimpses of the site from the public roads can be obtained through breaks in the treelines. The busy roads challenge the rural context of the farm group and are not beneficial to their setting.
- 6.69 The Vauxhall Farm group is a built feature in an area of almost completely open landscape. However, the relatively small size and the more central positions of the Barn and Fowl House in comparison to the other farm buildings means that they have a reduced individual prominence within the group. However, the wider arable landscape does contribute to our understanding of the assets and their original function. As such, the setting of Vauxhall Farm is considered to make a **good** contribution to the assets’ significance. The proposed development site forms much of the setting of the assets and is considered to make a **good** contribution to their setting.

Group 16: Tong Park Farmhouse

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 36	Tong Park Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	Moderate/Good

- 6.70 An assessment of the setting of Tong Park Farmhouse has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.71 Tong Park Farmhouse is positioned on the north-western side of the Tong Park farmstead. The site can only be approached by a private track which runs along the north side of the M54.
- 6.72 The farmhouse feels isolated and is surrounded on all sides by fields which are divided by hedgerows. However, there are some dense clusters of mature trees within the site’s setting, the largest of which is the Parkhorn Rough woodland which is east of the site. The M54 is just beyond the field to the south of the site. Despite the mature trees which line the boundary with the motorway, the presence of the major road is evident within the immediate setting.
- 6.73 Tong Park Farmhouse is a built feature in an almost completely open landscape, and it therefore has prominence; however, it is not isolated and forms part of a group of historic and modern farm buildings which provide it with a context and indicate how the function of the land has evolved. Not all of these structures are beneficial to the listed building’s setting and it means that its former, historic isolation is not perceived equally from all locations.
- 6.74 As such the setting of Tong Park Farmhouse is considered to make a **good/moderate beneficial** contribution to the asset’s significance. The proposed site boundary is located approximately 1km to the west of the asset. At this distance, the site has no relationship due to the distance, intervening built form, foliage and undulating topography. Therefore, the site is considered to make **no contribution** to the setting or significance of the asset.

Group 17: Shackerley House

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 37	Shackerley House	Grade II Listed	Moderate/Good

- 6.75 An assessment of the setting of Shackerley House has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.76 Shackerley House is a private house accessed along a cul-de-sac. The site is surrounded by farm buildings to the north and west, and mature trees to the east and south. This means that the building's setting feels very enclosed. Beyond the farmhouses and trees, the site is surrounded by fields, with a few cottages located along Old Shackerley Lane. The house used to be a prominent house positioned in the old Shackerley Road, but this was diverted to accommodate the M54 which now runs along the site's southern boundary. The building's setting is considered to make a **moderate beneficial** contribution to the asset's setting. The proposed site is located some 1.5km to the west of the asset and is considered to make **no contribution** to the asset's setting due to the distance and intervening built form and foliage.

Group 18: Shackerley Hall

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 38	Shackerley Hall	Grade II Listed	Moderate/Good

- 6.77 An assessment of the setting of Shackerley Hall has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.78 Shackerley Hall is private house surrounded by a landscaped garden. The site has one tree-lined access road leading north from Shackerley Lane. The orientation of the house and the associated grounds is westward towards Mill Lane, beyond which are open fields. The M54 runs to the north of the listed building, forming a distinct boundary on that side. The site is surrounded by mature foliage along its boundaries, particularly the north and western boundaries. The setting of Shackerley Hall makes a **good** contribution to its significance, but the site is considered to make **no contribution** to that setting due to the degrees of physical and visual separation.

Group 19: The Wood

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 39	The Wood	Grade II Listed	Good/ Moderate

- 6.79 An assessment of the setting of The Wood has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.80 The Wood is part of a working farmstead. The site has three private access roads; one leading north east from Shackerley Lane and two leading north from Donington Lane. Within the site, the main house faces southwards, with associated farmbuildings on the north side. There is a landscaped garden on the southern side of the house with an avenue leading towards it.
- 6.81 The Wood is surrounded by fields with some large wooded areas in the near vicinity, particularly the Langley Plantation in the north, the Big Wood in the east. There are also a small number of cottages to the east of the Wood; along Renshaw Wood Lane and on the site's north-eastern boundary. Due to the open visual relationship between the immediate curtilage and land beyond, the setting of The Wood is extensive, particularly towards the north-west. The asset's setting is considered to make a **good** contribution to its significance. The proposed site boundary is located some 2km to the west of The Wood and, despite some open aspects in a westward direction, the extent of physical and visual separation results in the site making **no contribution** to the setting of the asset.

Group 20: Meashill Farmhouse

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 40	Meashill Farmhouse	Grade II Listed	Good/ Moderate

- 6.82 An assessment of the setting of Meashill Farmhouse has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.83 Meashill Farmhouse is found on the south-west of the Meashill farmstead. The site can only be approached via a private road which heads south from Offoxey Road. The Monarch's Way path runs along the south of the site.
- 6.84 The site is rather isolated, surrounded on all sides by open fields which are divided by hedgerows. The site is a built feature in an almost completely open and natural landscape. There are some clusters of mature trees within the site's setting, the largest of which is the Tong Rough woodland which is north of the site and blocks views of the site from Offoxey Road.
- 6.85 The setting of Meashill Farm is considered to make a **good** contribution to its significance. The proposed development site is positioned at a very considerable distance (circa 2km) to the west and has no perceptible relationship with the asset. As such, the site is considered to make **no contribution** to the setting of Meashill Farmhouse.

Group 21: Boscobel House

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 41	Barn in Boscobel Farmyard	Grade II Listed	Moderate/ Good

MW 42	Stable and Granary in Boscobel Farmyard	Grade II Listed	Moderate/ Good
MW 43	Range of Farm Buildings in Boscobel Farmyard	Grade II Listed	Moderate/ Good
MW 44	Boscobel House	Grade II* Listed	High
MW 45	Garden Wall of Boscobel House	Grade II Listed	Moderate/ Good
MW46	Cast Iron Railings around the Royal Oak	Grade II Listed	Moderate/ Good
MW 48	Boscobel House and Gardens	Grade II Registered	Good/ High
MW 53	Bocobel House	Scheduled Monument	Good/ High

- 6.86 An assessment of the setting of the Boscobel House and Gardens, the Barn, Stable and Granary, Range of Farm buildings, Garden Wall and the railings around the Royal Oak has been undertaken. These items have been grouped together due to their close proximity and shared setting. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.87 The Boscobel site consists of the house and garden, the farmyard, and the fields beyond the boundary wall of the garden, including the Royal Oak. Within the farmyard, house and garden the site feels very enclosed due to the grouping of the farm buildings and the high wall and hedgerow which surround the formal garden. This enclosed feeling is continued in the north by the mature vegetation which lines the site's boundary with Offoxey Road, views of the site from Offoxey Road are also limited by the vegetation. The site feels much more open to the south with the expanse of open fields to the south of the site and this open feel is increased by the southerly downward slope of the landscape. The southern views are bordered by the wooded areas Boscobel Dingle in the West and Royal Oak Wood in the south-east.
- 6.88 There are few built features in the surrounding landscape, resulting in Boscobel appearing prominent in its isolated rural setting and acting as a landmark. The site receives footfall as a visitor attraction, as an important heritage asset but also linked to its historic connections with the escape of the future Charles II after the battle of Worcester in 1651.
- 6.89 The setting of Boscobel House is considered to make a **high beneficial** contribution to the significance of the assets within this group. The proposed site boundary is located circa 4km away to the west of the assets and, despite, the siting of the group on higher ground, it is considered to make **no contribution** to the setting of the group.

Group 22: Weston Park

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 47	Weston Park	Grade II* Registered Park and Garden	High/ Good
MW 56	Weston-Under-Lizard	Conservation Area	Good/ High

- 6.90 An assessment of the setting of the Weston Park Registered Park & Garden and the Weston-Under-Lizard Conservation Area has been undertaken. The assets have been assessed together as a result of their similar boundaries and shared setting. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.91 Weston Park Registered Park & Garden is located on an area of land which rises at the north and south ends with a dish of lower ground in the centre, in which the Hall is located. Much of the Park is a ‘Capability’ Brown designed landscape which provides the parkland character for the majority of the built assets contained within the Park’s extent. Mature trees line the western and southern boundaries of the Park and Conservation Area, limiting views into and out of it in most instances and directing views in others. Notably, whilst the parkland tends to have more open relationships with adjoining land on the south side, the western edges of the park are more firmly defined and contained, both by estate walls and also by the density of planting and the nature of the topography. The village of Weston-under-Lizard is positioned along the north-western boundary of the park. The village is located within the Conservation Area but it is not included within the boundary of the Registered Park & Garden.
- 6.92 Most of the built fabric of the Park and Conservation Area is located on its northern side, including the village of Weston-under-Lizard, the Hall and its associated ancillary buildings. The village of Weston-under-Lizard has a direct relationship with the Park, forming part of the formal approach to Park from the west. The Park itself forms the primary setting of the buildings located within it. There are some exceptions to this; for example, the Knoll Tower which possesses a tangible setting relationship with land outside the park, and certain assets along the western side of the park. These have been considered separately.
- 6.93 Both the Registered Park & Garden and the Conservation Area are set in a landscape context of open fields, defined by hedgerows and woodland. The wider setting of both therefore possesses a rural character which contributes to the appreciation of the asset in its context. There are some built elements located within this setting, such as isolated farmsteads, but larger scale settlement is located at a greater distance and is not perceptible in terms of the setting. Whilst the character of the landscape is predominantly rural, there are interruptions and detractors from the appreciation of this, notably the presence of the A41 and A5 as major and very busy transport routes.
- 6.94 The setting of the Weston-Under-Lizard Conservation Area and of Weston Park Registered Park & Garden is considered to make a **good** contribution to the significance of the assets. The proposed development site is located to the west and south-west of both, at closest distances of 250-500m. The site therefore forms part of the setting of both assets, and the parts of the site that have the closest physical or visual relationship with them are considered to make a **good** contribution to their setting.

Group 23: Castle Hill

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 51	Castle Hill	Scheduled Monument	High

- 6.95 Castle Hill is a motte formed from a possibly altered, sandstone knoll. The site sits within a fork of the River Wolfe and is surrounded by mature foliage; this foliage is particularly dense to the west along the adjacent brook. The site is not easily accessed and cannot be easily seen from the public roadways. Along with the surrounding trees, this makes the site feel enclosed and private. To the north of the site is the settlement of Tong Norton which contains a loosely distributed collection of properties of varying dates and scales. Beyond the trees to the south, east and west of the Castle

site is private farmland; however, the castle site has a limited relationship with the area to the west as a result of the dense tree belt and brook creating a border.

- 6.96 The overall setting of Castle Hill is considered to make a **good** contribution to the asset’s significance. The proposed development site is located mainly to the west of the asset and considered to make a **low beneficial** contribution to its setting.

Group 24: White Ladies Priory

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 52	White Ladies Priory	Scheduled Monument	High

- 6.97 An assessment of the setting of White Ladies Priory has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.98 The setting of White Ladies Priory is particularly rural and secluded. The site sits on a slight north-easterly incline allowing for views out across the neighbouring farmlands which make up its south-western setting. To the north and east, small woodland which blocks views of the ruined church, as well as most of any road noise from Shackerley Lane, adding to the site’s secluded feel. It is through this woodland that the site is approached.
- 6.99 White Ladies Priory is a local landmark both historically and as a visitor attraction as well as visually due to its presence as a built feature in an almost completely open and natural landscape. However, its size and relative concealment ensures that it is not particularly prominent visual feature of the landscape.
- 6.100 Above ground, the immediate curtilage of the plot is defined by a hedgerow however, remains of the associated buildings (from the Priory and the Tudor house) are likely to survive below ground. The full extent of these remains and the site as a whole, is currently unknown.
- 6.101 The site also has wider connections not only as a religious house but also due to its connection to Charles II. The site was one of the many hiding places of the future Charles II during his escape after the battle of Worcester in 1651, thus it is connected to the nearby Boscobel House and Royal Oak sites as well as to the Monarch’s Way walking trail. The connection between White Ladies Priory and Boscobel House and the Royal Oak is actively promoted by English Heritage.
- 6.102 Overall the setting of White Ladies Priory is considered to make a **high beneficial** contribution to the asset’s significance. The proposed development site is located at distance (circa 3km) to the west of the asset. As such, the site is considered to make **no contribution** to the setting of White Ladies Priory.

Group 25: Woodside

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
------------------	-------	-------------	--------------

MW 54	Roman Camps South-west of Stoneyford Cottages	Scheduled Ancient Monument	High
MW 58	Woodside Farmhouse	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low
MW 60	Lizard Farm	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Low

- 6.103 An assessment of the setting of Lizard Farm, Woodside Farm and the Roman Camps has been undertaken. These items have been grouped together due to their close proximity and similar setting. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.104 The assets are all located within a corridor of arable land bound by two areas of mature woodland; Forge Plantation to the east and Lizard Wood and Dog Wood to the west. The land slopes up gently to the west. The landscape is formed of open fields with high hedgerows and mature trees lining the field boundaries and the roads. There is very little built form along this area meaning the assets appear to be relatively isolated. The mature foliage also limits views of the two farmsteads and the area of the buried Roman Camp remains.
- 6.105 The setting of the assets is considered to make a **good** contribution to their significance. The proposed development site includes the land immediately surroundings these assets and is therefore considered to make a **good** contribution to their significance.

Group 26: Tong Conservation Area

ASSETS INCLUDED IN THIS ASSESSMENT:

REFERENCE NUMBER	ASSET	DESIGNATION	SIGNIFICANCE
MW 55	Tong	Conservation Area	Good

- 6.106 An assessment of the setting of the Tong Conservation Area has been undertaken. A summary of our findings is presented below.
- 6.107 The Tong Conservation Area has a designation boundary which includes almost all the existing built form in the village, and it extends westwards and southwards to the A41 to include the land associated with the church and the pasture associated with the former access towards the (demolished) Castle. It does not extend beyond the A41. However, the setting of the Conservation Area will be considered to include land outside the boundary as forming part of its wider context.
- 6.108 Most of the built fabric within the Conservation Area is on the eastern side of Newport Road, with only the Church of St Bartholomew plus its associated churchyard, Tong House (the former vicarage) and the northern part of the Tong Castle estate on the west. There is some modern development on the outskirts of the Conservation Area, however these are small in scale and limited in impact.
- 6.109 Within the Conservation Area, the cluster of built form provides a contained feel, but the junction of Hubbal Lane and Newport Road provides a streetscape which opens and creates a more expansive setting for the church in its prominent landscape position. There are also views westwards beyond the church to the landscape setting beyond which, despite the presence of the lower-set A41, help to protect the character of its context. Also alongside the church and Tong

House (and from positions west) there are views across the open, former designed landscape towards Church Pool and the former site of Tong Castle. These items are not included in the Conservation Area and the A41 physically and visually segregates them from the Conservation Area, but there remains and visual relationship between these two spaces.

- 6.110 The tower and spire of St Bartholomew Church play an important part of the majority of views within and around the Conservation Area. The tower and spire are not of great height, but they can be seen in various locations when looking towards Tong from the south, west and north, and also when looking across the village, for example in some locations looking east to west. In these locations, the wider setting can provide a positive setting for the church but also for the grouping of the Conservation Area in its current context.
- 6.111 The Conservation Area is generally surrounded by open fields which provide a rural character. These are most intact on the eastern side. This rural sense is somewhat reduced on the western and southern sides by the close proximity of the A41 which defines the western boundary of the Conservation Area, and the engineering associated with the M54 to the south. In addition, the use of the southern end of Newport Road as an informal layby further reduces the rural sense of the Conservation Area. These existing physical factors do detract from the setting of the Conservation Area.
- 6.112 As such the contribution of the setting of the Tong Conservation Area varies and is considered to vary from **good beneficial-low adverse**. The proposed development site is partially within the Conservation Area boundary, also located to its immediate north, west and south. Due to this close association and the areas of land included, parts of the site are considered to make a **good** contribution to the Conservation Area's setting.

Summary of Significance

6.113 The tables below provide a summary of the significance assessments above.

REFERENCE NUMBER	LISTED BUILDINGS	GRADE	OVERALL SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION OF SETTING TO SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION OF SITE TO SETTING
MW 01	St Bartholomew Church	Grade I	High/ Very High	Good	Good
MW 02	Durant Cross	Grade II	Good/ Moderate	High Beneficial	Moderate Beneficial
MW 03	Churchyard Cross Base and Sundial	Grade II*	Good/ High	High Beneficial	Moderate Beneficial
MW 04	Remains of Almshouses	Grade II	Good/ Moderate	High Beneficial	Moderate Beneficial
MW 05	Church Farmhouse	Grade II	Good	Good	Good
MW 06	Stable Wing adjoining Church Farmhouse	Grade II	Good	Good	Good
MW 07	Hafod	Grade II	Good	Good	Good
MW 08	Holly Tree Cottage	Grade II	Good	Good	Good
MW 09	Outbuilding	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Good	Good
MW 10	The Old Post Office	Grade II	Good	Good	Good
MW 11	The Red House	Grade II	Good	Good	Good
MW 12	Kennels	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Good	Good
MW 13	1-4 Newport Road	Grade II	Good	Good	Good
MW 14	Tong Hall	Grade II	Good	Good	Good
MW 15	Tong House	Grade II	Good	Good	Good
MW 16	Former North Gates to Tong Castle	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Good	Good
MW 17	Remains of Tong Castle	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Low/Moderate Beneficial	Moderate Beneficial

MW 18	Obelisk Milestone at the Bell Inn	Grade II	Low/ Moderate	Low Beneficial - Low Adverse	Low Beneficial
MW 19	Former Stables at the Bell Inn	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Low Beneficial - Low Adverse	Low Beneficial
MW 20	Byre with Hayloft on Tong Norton Farm	Grade II	Good	Good	Low/ Moderate Beneficial
MW 21	Wall at Tong Norton Farm Entrance	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Good	Low/ Moderate Beneficial
MW 22	Willowbrook Cottage	Grade II	Good	Moderate Beneficial	Low Beneficial
MW 23	Knoll Farmhouse	Grade II	Good	Good	Low/ Moderate Beneficial
MW 24	Knoll Lodge	Grade II	Good	Good/High Beneficial	Negligible
MW 25	Weston Hall	Grade I	High/ Very High	High Beneficial	None
MW 26	Knoll Tower	Grade II	Good	Good/High Beneficial	Good
MW 27	Boat House and Cottage	Grade II	Good	Good/High Beneficial	Negligible
MW 28	Shrewsbury Lodge	Grade II	Good	Good/High Beneficial	Negligible
MW 29	Shrewsbury Gates, Piers and Walls	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Good/High Beneficial	Negligible
MW 30	Lizard Grange	Grade II	Good	Good	Good
MW 31	Milestone	Grade II	Low/ Moderate	Low Adverse	Negligible
MW 32	Brookview Cottage	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Moderate/ Low Beneficial	Low Beneficial
MW 33	Solhagen	Grade II	Good	Moderate/ Low Beneficial	Low Beneficial
MW 34	Barn at Vauxhall Farm	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Good	Good
MW 35	Fowl House at Vauxhall Farm	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Good	Good
MW 36	Tong Park Farmhouse	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Good/Moderate Beneficial	None
MW 37	Shackerley House	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Moderate Beneficial	None

MW 38	Shackerley Hall	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	Good	None
MW 39	The Wood	Grade II	Good/ Moderate	Good	None
MW 40	Meashill Farmhouse	Grade II	Good/ Moderate	Good	None
MW 41	Barn in Farmyard	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	High Beneficial	None
MW 42	Stable and Granary	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	High Beneficial	None
MW 43	Range of Farm Buildings	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	High Beneficial	None
MW 44	Boscobel House	Grade II*	High	High Beneficial	None
MW 45	Garden Wall	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	High Beneficial	None
MW 46	Cast Iron Railings	Grade II	Moderate/ Good	High Beneficial	None

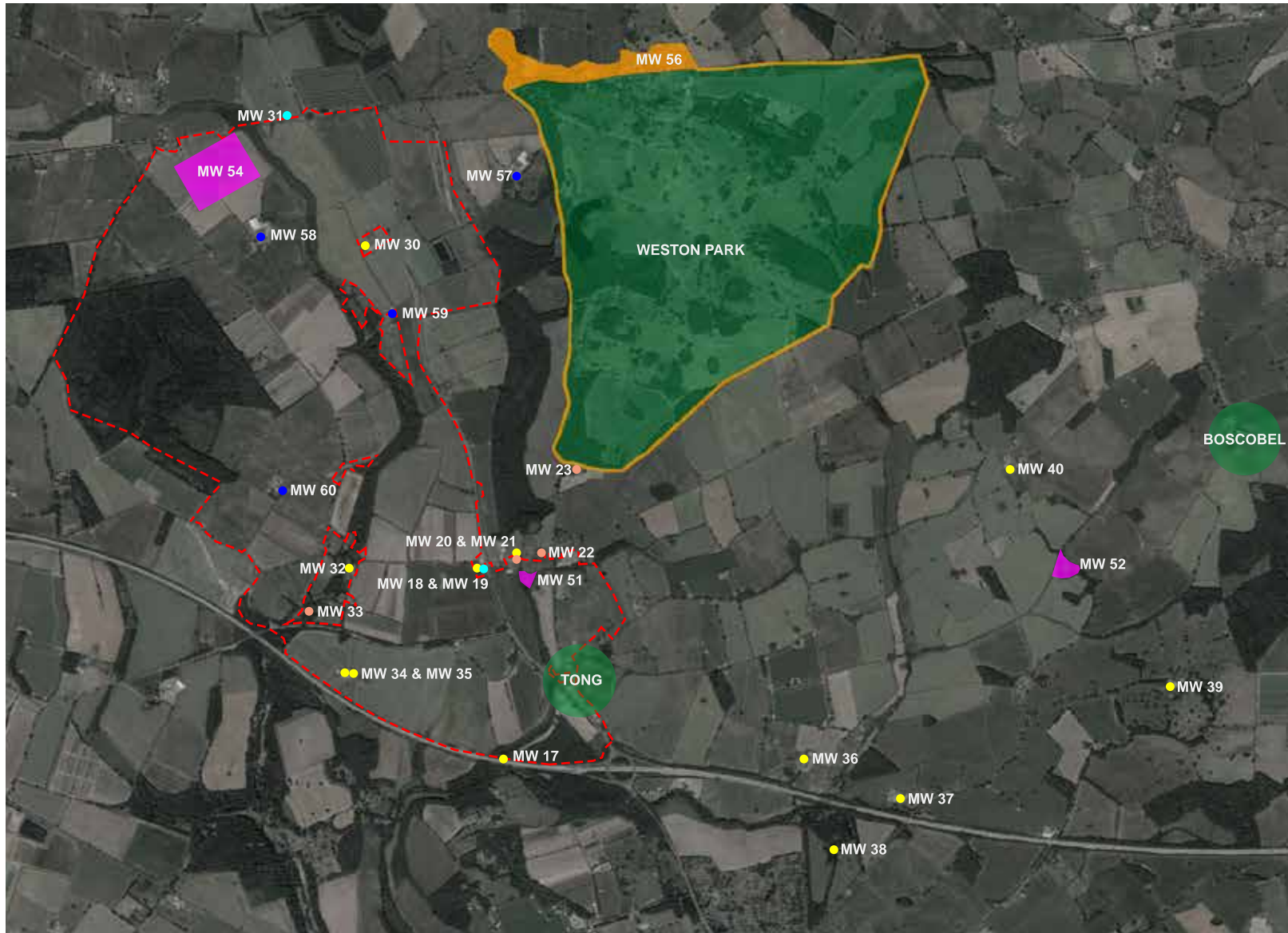
REFERENCE NUMBER	REGISTERED PARKS & GARDENS	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION OF SETTING TO SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION OF SITE TO SETTING
MW 47	Weston Park	Grade II*	High /Good	Good	Good
MW 48	Boscobel House Park & Garden	Grade II	Good/ High	High Beneficial	None

REFERENCE NUMBER	SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION OF SETTING TO SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION OF SITE TO SETTING
MW 49	Churchyard Cross	Good/ High	High Beneficial	Moderate Beneficial
MW 50	Site of Medieval College	Good/ High	High Beneficial	Moderate Beneficial
MW 51	Castle Hill Motte and Bailey Castle	High	Good	Low Beneficial
MW 52	White Ladies Priory	High	High Beneficial	None











MW 53	Boscobel House	Good/ High	High Beneficial	None
MW 54	Roman Camp Southwest of Stoneyford Cottages	High	Good	Good

REFERENCE NUMBER	CONSERVATION AREA	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION OF SETTING TO SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION OF SITE TO SETTING
MW 55	Tong Conservation Area	Good	Good - Low Adverse	Good
MW 56	Weston-under-Lizard Conservation Area	Good/High	Good	Good

REFERENCE NUMBER	NON – DESIGNATED ASSET	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION OF SETTING TO SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION OF SITE TO SETTING
MW 57	Woodlands Farmhouse	Low	Good	Good
MW 58	Woodside Farmhouse	Low	Good	Good
MW 59	Lizard Mill	Low	Good	Good
MW 60	Lizard Farm	Low	Good	Good













Key

-  Outline Site Boundary
-  High/ Very High
-  High
-  High/ Good
-  Good
-  Good/ Moderate
-  Moderate
-  Moderate/ Low
-  Low
-  Please see alternative drawing for assets in this location

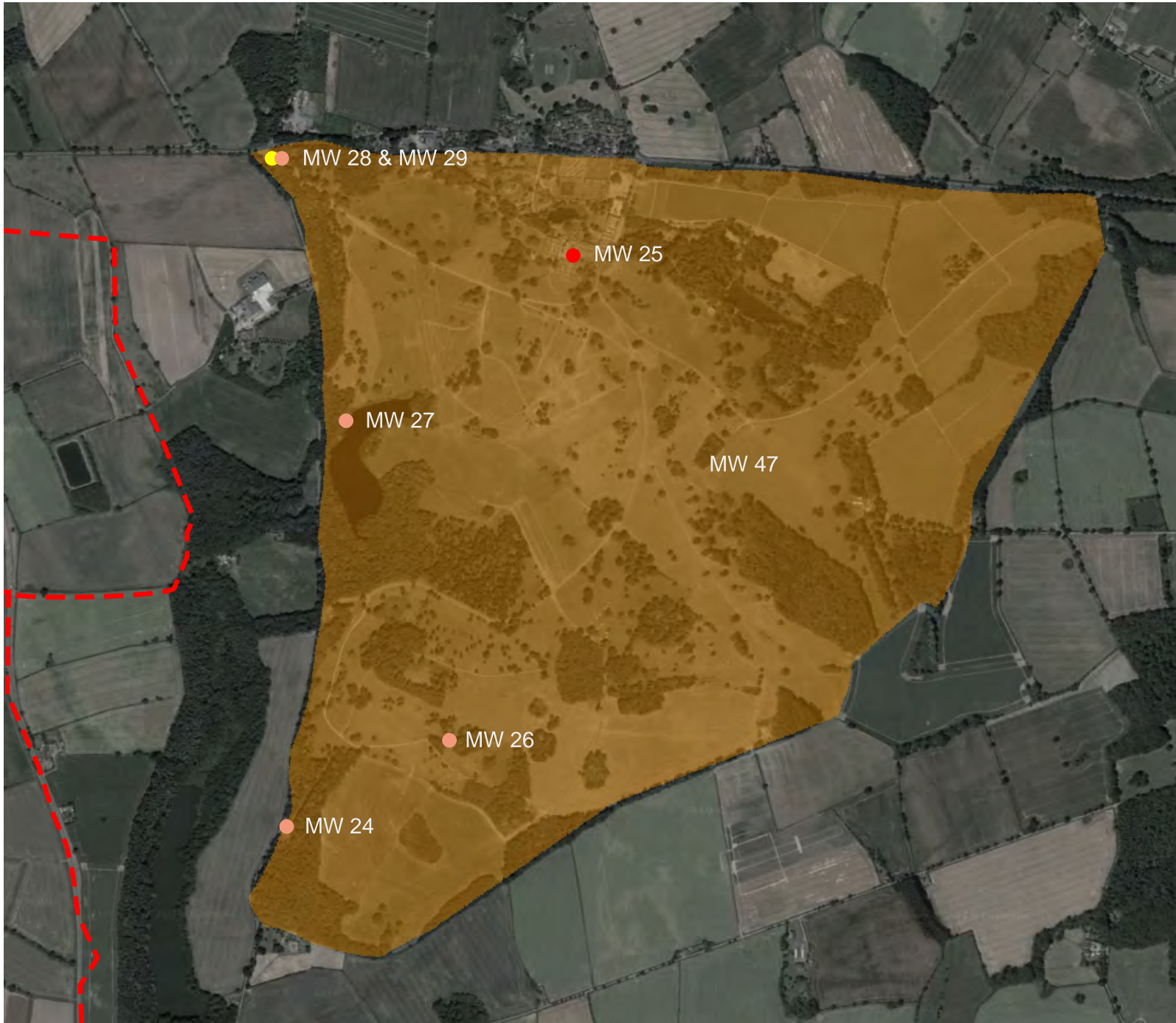
Title: Asset Significance Plan
 Project: Land at J3 Bradford
 Client: Rural Estates Ltd
 Date: August 2019













Key

-  Outline Site Boundary
-  High/ Very High
-  High
-  High/ Good
-  Good
-  Good/ Moderate
-  Moderate
-  Moderate/ Low
-  Low
-  Please see alternative drawing for assets in this location

Title: Tong
 Project: Land at J3
 Client: Bradford Rural Estates Ltd
 Date: August 2019













Key

-  Outline Site Boundary
-  High/ Very High
-  High
-  High/ Good
-  Good
-  Good/ Moderate
-  Moderate
-  Moderate/ Low
-  Low
-  Please see alternative drawing for assets in this location

Title: Weston Park
Plan
Project: Land at J3
Client: Bradford Rural Estates Ltd
Date: August 2019



Key

-  Outline Site Boundary
-  High/ Very High
-  High
-  High/ Good
-  Good
-  Good/ Moderate
-  Moderate
-  Moderate/ Low
-  Low
-  Please see alternative drawing for assets in this location

Title: Boscobel
 Plan
 Project: Land at J3
 Client: Bradford Rural Estates Ltd
 Date: August 2019

APPENDIX 1

STATUTORY LIST DESCRIPTIONS



Historic England

CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW

List entry Number: 1053606

Location

CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 26-May-1955

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255307

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (South side)

6/27 Church of St. Barthelomew 26/5/55

GVI

Parish Church. Circa 1260, largely re-built c.1410, for Elizabeth de Pembruge, South Chapel of c.1515, and whole restored 1889 - 92 by Ewan Christian. Ashlar with lead roofs. 3 bay nave, 4 bay aisles extending Eastwards to form transepts, central tower and spire, South transeptal chapel, 3 bay chancel, and North vestry. Moulded cill string, continuous hoodmould, buttresses with

set-backs and pinnacles above, parapet string, and battlemented parapet, except to aisles. Tower: 3 stages; square second stage with corner pinnacles, and chamfered corners to octagonal bell stage. String course, parapet string, battlemented parapet with corner pinnacles, and short spire with pinnacled gabled lucarnes, and finial with weathervane. 2-light second stage windows to North and South with hoodmoulds; 2-light louvred bell-chamber openings on cardinal faces with hoodmoulds. Nave and aisles: 4-light West window with panelled tracery, West doorway beneath with boarded doors, 2-light West aisle windows; South side; 4 bays; 2-light windows with quatre-foil tracery, 3-light East window with panelled tracery; 2 bay chapel projecting to right with 2-light 4-centred arched windows; South doorway in second bay from left with moulded arch and two C15 boarded doors; South porch with moulded arch and 2-light side windows; North side: 4 bays; 2-light windows, 3-light East window with panelled tracery, blocked door in second bay from West. Chancel: 3 bays, 3-light South windows with panelled tracery, 4-centred moulded-arched doorway beneath centre window with square head, and carved spandrels; two 3-light North windows, gabled vestry to North-East with 2-light North and East windows; large 5-light East window with transom and panelled tracery; North-East angle buttresses with 2 ogee-arched niches; one with C20 figure. Interior: 3 bay nave arcades with octagonal piers, moulded bases and capitals, double chamfered arches dying into responds, and hoodmoulds to South; double chamfered arches at East end of aisles and crossing, 5 bay C15 nave roof with carved corbels supporting cambered ties, moulded beams, and carved bosses; C15 lean-to aisle roofs; 5 bay C15 chancel roof; 4-centred moulded-arched vestry doorway with square head, and trefoiled panelled door with quatrefoil bottom panels, and 3 circular holes; 3 bay sedilia with cusped trefoiled arches; piscina with cinquefoil arch; evidence of former niches flanking East window; South (Vernon) chapel: moulded ogee-arched doorway with finial and 4-centred boarded door, fan vault with shafts and carved pendants, altar slab, piscina, aumbry, and inscription and remains of painted crucifixion on East wall. Fittings: parish chest dated 1625, carved coat of arms of 1814 in North aisle; C15 octagonal stone font with large stepped base, and carved trefoiled sides with shields; octagonal wooden pulpit dated 1629 with 2 tiers of arched panels, turned stem, and stairs with turned balusters; C15 North and South aisle screens of 5 bays with traceried lower panels, ogee lights with open panelled tracery, carved figures, and cresting; C15 chancel screen of 9 bays with traceried lower panels, ogee lights with open panelled tracery, carved friezes and cresting; C15 chancel stalls with 3-light traceried back panels, carved frieze, cresting, carved misericords, and desks with traceried panels and ends, and carved poppy-heads; 1899 sanctuary panelling; C19 reredos from Oberammergau;

copy of parish map by Evelyn Knight of 1759 in North transept; c1600 vestment in vestry. Stained glass: C15 in West window, with figures; East window of 1900 by Kempe. Exceptional series of monuments including: panel from a tomb chest on North wall with carved angel holding shield; C13 incised slab to priest in North transept; Sir Fulke and Lady Elizabeth de Pembruge (founders of the college) of 1408-47, alabaster chest tomb with 2 recumbant effigies and sides with single and double tiers of alternating arches; Sir Richard Vernon and wife of 1451, alabaster chest tomb with 2 recumbant effigies and sides with alternating saints and angels in canopied niches; Sir William Vernon and wife of 1467, chest tomb with 2 brasses and sides with carved quatrefoil panels; Ralph Elcott of 1510, brass of priest in South aisle wall; Sir Harry Vernon of 1515, chest tomb between South transept and Vernon chapel in panelled elliptical arch with canepied niches, chest tomb with 2 effigies, and sides with alternating angels and shields; Arthur Vernon, M. A. Cantab, of 1517, brass on floor of Vernon chapel, and canopied niche in the West wall with demi figure holding pen; Richard Vernon and wife of 1517, alabaster chest tomb with 2 effigies and sides with alternating angels and bedesmen; Humphrey Vernon and wife of 1542, incised slab on plain chest tomb; Mrs. Wylde of 1624, kneeling figure on West wall of chancel; Sir Edward Stanley of 1632 and his parents Sir Thomas Stanley (1576) and Margaret Vernon, 2 tier table tomb with effigy of Edward below and black columns supporting top tier with effigies of parents and obelisks at corners; Elizabeth Pierrepont of 1696, relief portrait in medallion on North wall of chancel; George Durant of 1780, tablet at crossing with mourning woman below urn, probably by John Bacon. St. Bartholomew's church was largely re-built after the founding of a chantry college here in 1410 by Elizabeth de Pembruge; none of the collegiate buildings survive but the remains of almshouses still stand to the West (qv).Cranage, Vol 1, pp. 42-54; N. Pevsner, B.O.E. Shropshire, pp. 301-4; G. Griffith, History of Tona and Boscobel, 1894.

Listing NGR: SJ7956507384

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Cranage, DHS , An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire, (1908), 42-54

Griffith, G, History of Tong and Boscobel, (1894)

Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Shropshire, (1958), 301-304

Map

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For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1053606.pdf](#)
(http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/367806/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf).

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes
to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this
delay.

This copy shows the entry on 01-Mar-2018 at 10:21:01.

End of official listing



Historic England

DURANT HEADSTONE, APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES TO NORTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: DURANT HEADSTONE, APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES TO NORTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW

List entry Number: 1053607

Location

DURANT HEADSTONE, APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES TO NORTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255309

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (South side)

6/25 Durant Headstone, approximately - 3 metres to North of Chancel of Church of St. Bartholomew.

GV II

Headstone. Early C19. Sandstone. Large Maltese cross. Inscribed: G.D/
h.m.c./1823. It is not clear to which Durant this applies as George Durant the
elder died in 1780 and the younger in 1844. G. Griffith, History of Tong and
Boscobel, 1894, pp. 89-92 and pp. 154-61; D. H. Robinson, The Wandering
Worfe, Waine Research Publications, 1980, Ch. 3.

Listing NGR: SJ7956607398

Selected Sources

Books and journals

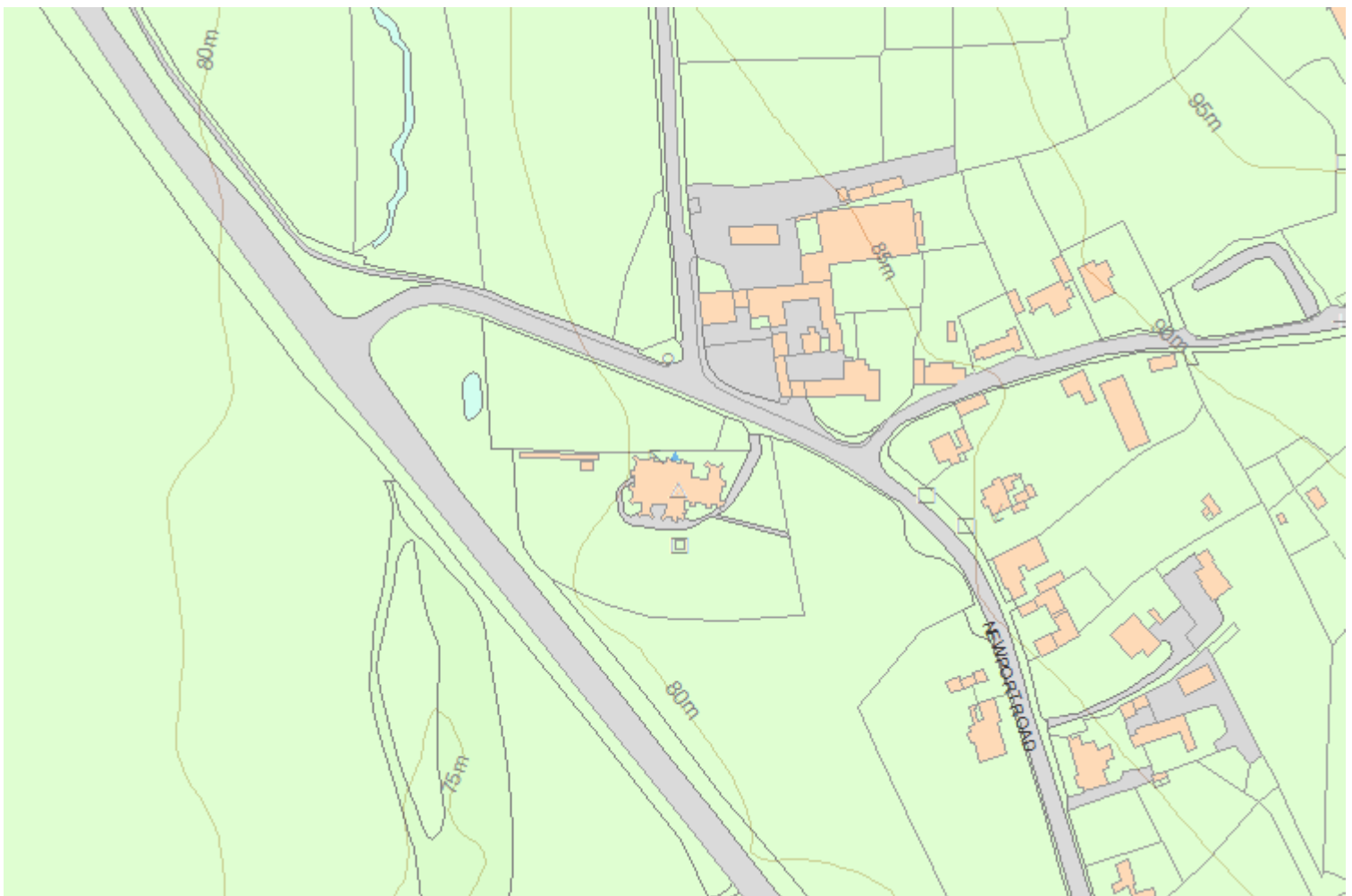
Griffith, G, History of Tong and Boscobel, (1894), 89-92

Griffith, G, History of Tong and Boscobel, (1894), 154-161

Robinson, D H, The Wandering Worfe, (1980)

National Grid Reference: SJ 79566 07398

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

CHURCHYARD CROSS BASE AND SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH CHAPEL OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCHYARD CROSS BASE AND SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH CHAPEL OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW

List entry Number: 1176556

Location

CHURCHYARD CROSS BASE AND SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH CHAPEL OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255308

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (South side)

6/28 Churchyard Cross Base and - Sundial approximately 5 metres to South of South Chapel of Church of St. Bartholomew.

GV II*

Churchyard cross base and sundial. Circa C15 and 1776. Sandstone. 4 steps to square cross base with carved heads at corners; round C18 column above with sundial. Cranage, Vol. 1, pp. 42-54.

Listing NGR: SJ7956707365

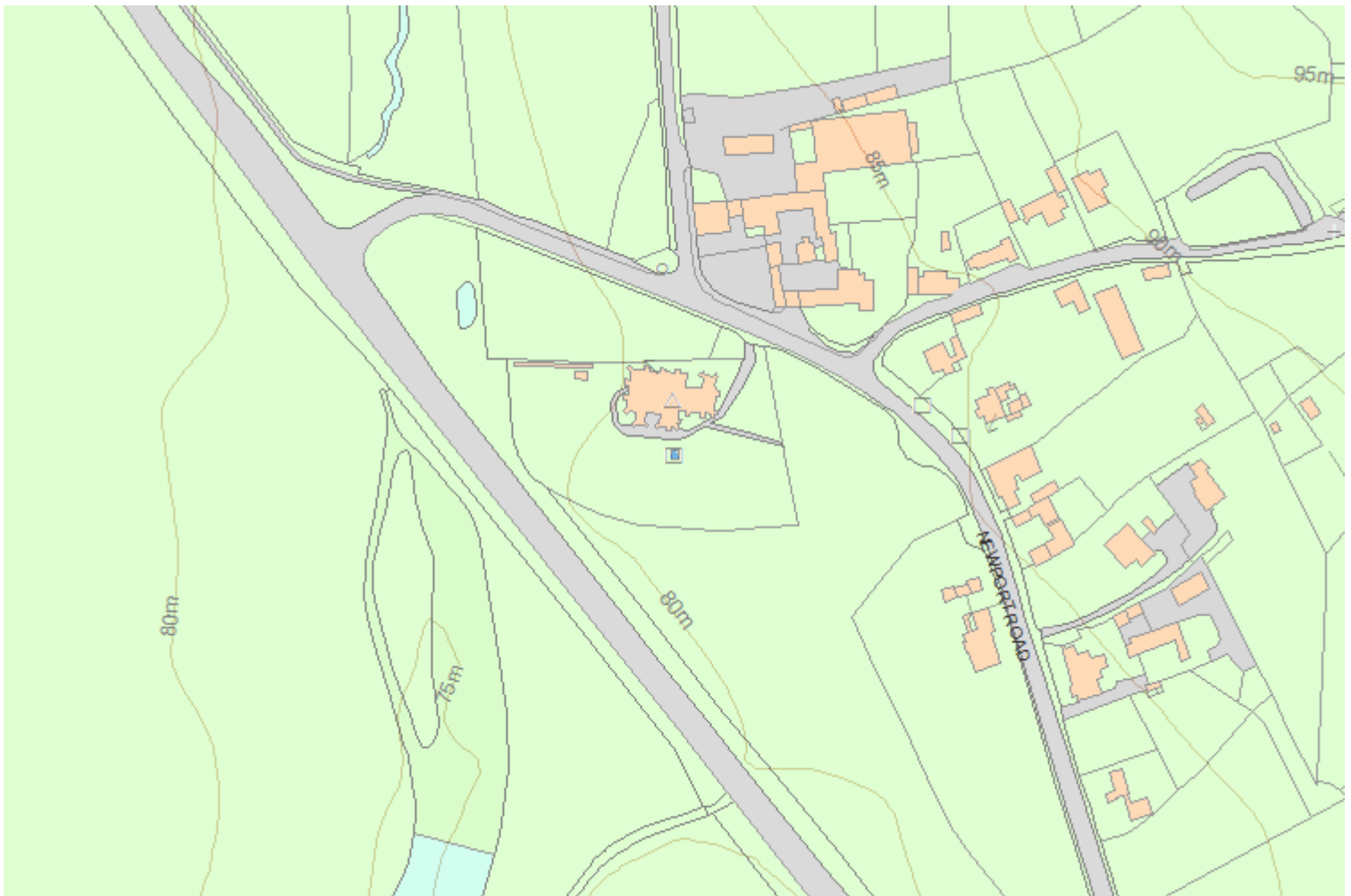
Selected Sources

Books and journals

Cranage, DHS , An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire, (1908), 42-54

National Grid Reference: SJ 79568 07365

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

REMAINS OF ALMSHOUSES APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO WEST OF NAVE OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: REMAINS OF ALMSHOUSES APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO WEST OF NAVE OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW

List entry Number: 1176560

Location

REMAINS OF ALMSHOUSES APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO WEST OF NAVE OF CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255310

Asset Groupings

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List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (South side)

6/26 Remains of Almshouses approximately 20 metres to West of Nave of Church of St. Bartholomew.

GV II

Remains of almshouses. C15. North wall, approximately 25 metres long; central moulded arched doorway with hoodmould, 2 flanking moulded arched windows with hoodmoulds. Cranage, Vol. 1, p.54, G. Griffith, History of Tong and Boscobel, 1894.

Listing NGR: SJ7952507398

Selected Sources

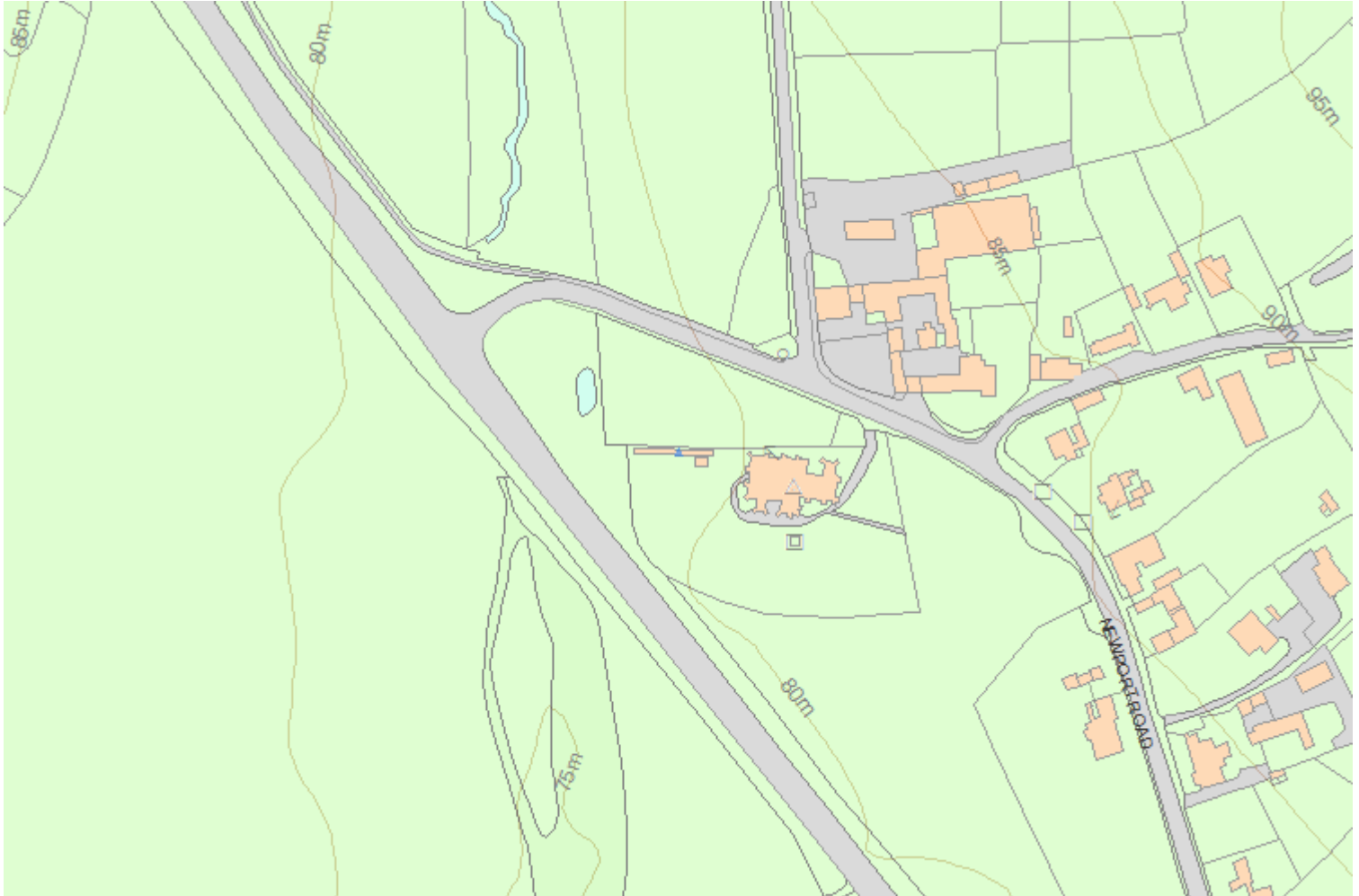
Books and journals

Cranage, DHS , An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire, (1908), 54

Griffith, G, History of Tong and Boscobel, (1894)

National Grid Reference: SJ 79525 07398

Map



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Historic England

CHURCH FARMHOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CHURCH FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1053612

Location

CHURCH FARMHOUSE, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-May-1955

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255318

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (North side)

6/22 Church Farmhouse 26/5/55

GV II

Inn, now house. Early C17 with partial early C19 re-facing and mid to late C19 additions. Timber framed with sandstone plinth and painted brick nogging, painted brick facing to right, painted brick to right at rear, and old tile roof, hipped to right. L-plan with 3 framed bays to front. 2 storeys with gable lit attics. Framing: close studding with tension braces and straight corner braces,

jettied first floor to left with moulded bressumer and 3 brackets with carved heads; central ridge stack, stack to left at rear, 2 end stacks to right, and end stack to wing at rear. C19 wooden mullioned and transomed casements, 4 on first floor, and 3 on ground floor to left; projecting ground floor square bay to right with dentil brick eaves cornice, catslide roof, and glazing bar sash to front with flush frame; 7 steps up to door between first and second windows from right with 6 raised and fielded panels, 3- light overlight, and doorcase with reeded pilasters supporting entablature with dentil cornice. Queen post truss exposed in left-hand gable end. Interior: ground floor room off-centre to right with chamfered beam and joists; first floor room to left with panelling dated 1625 above fireplace, and moulded beam; queen post roof trusses, somewhat altered. Formerly The Bell Inn, Charles Dickens reputedly wrote 'The Old Curiosity Shop' while staying here.

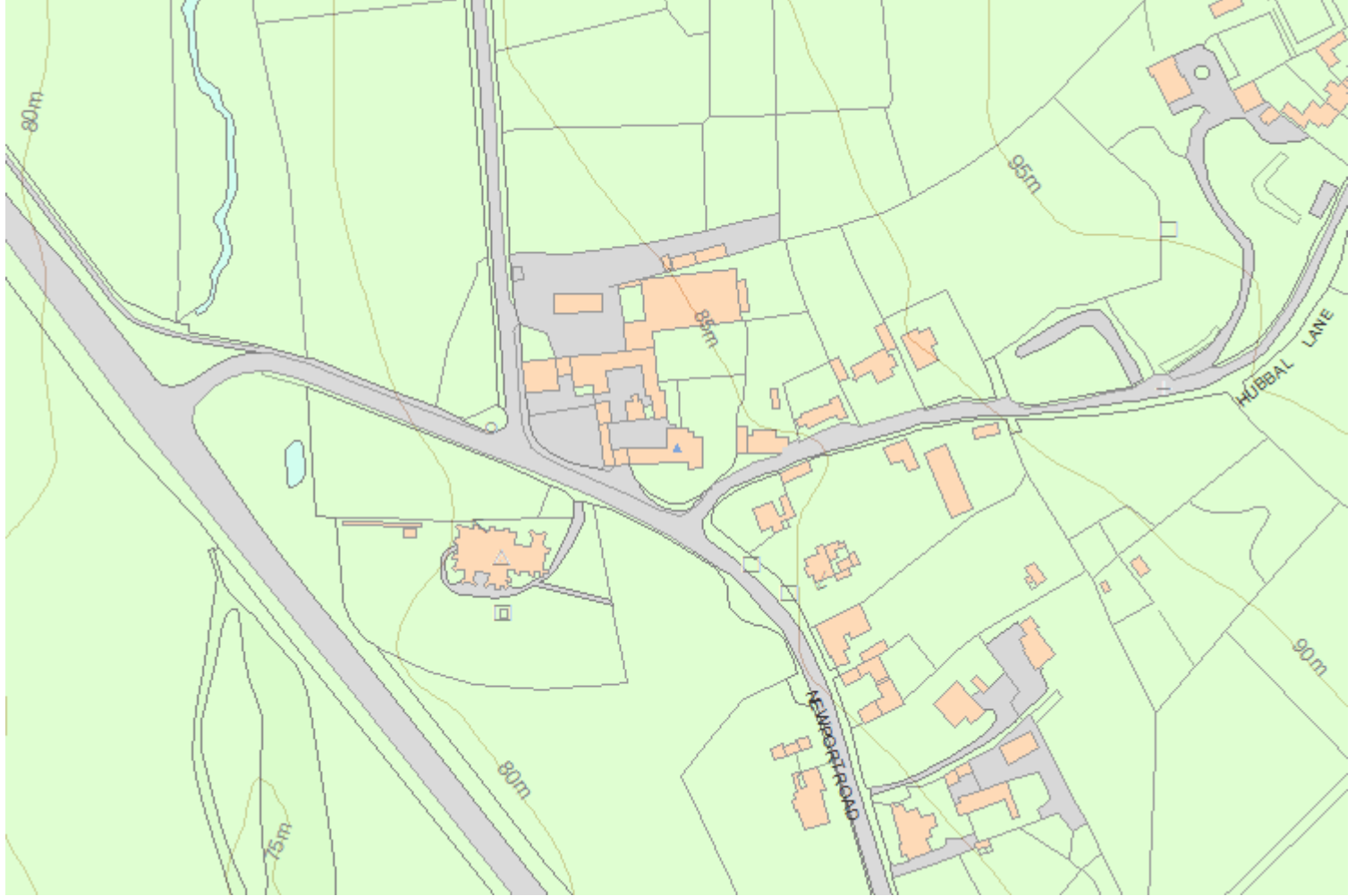
Listing NGR: SJ7963207426

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 79632 07426

Map



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Historic England

STABLE WING ADJOINING CHURCH FARMHOUSE TO WEST

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: STABLE WING ADJOINING CHURCH FARMHOUSE TO WEST

List entry Number: 1176640

Location

STABLE WING ADJOINING CHURCH FARMHOUSE TO WEST, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-May-1955

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255319

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (North side)

6/21 Stable Wing adjoining Church 26/5/55 Farmhouse to West (formerly listed as Church Farmhouse).

GV II

Stables. Circa 1600 and late C17 with early and mid C19 partial re-facing and additions. Timber framed with sandstone plinth and white painted brick

nogging, squared and coursed sandstone, red brick and old tile roofs. L-plan with 2 framed bays to front and remains of one framed bay in wing to rear. One storey. Framing: square panels with straight braces; queen post truss with v-struts exposed in left-hand gable end of c.1600 block. 2 gabled eaves dormers to rear, and ridge stack off-centre to right. Central carriage entrance. Early C19 battlemented parapet gable end to rear with recessed blank straight sided arches; the early C19 alterations are stylistically similar to other structures in the area associated with George Durant the younger (d.1844) of Tong Castle(qv. Cow House to North of Acorn Cottage, etc.).

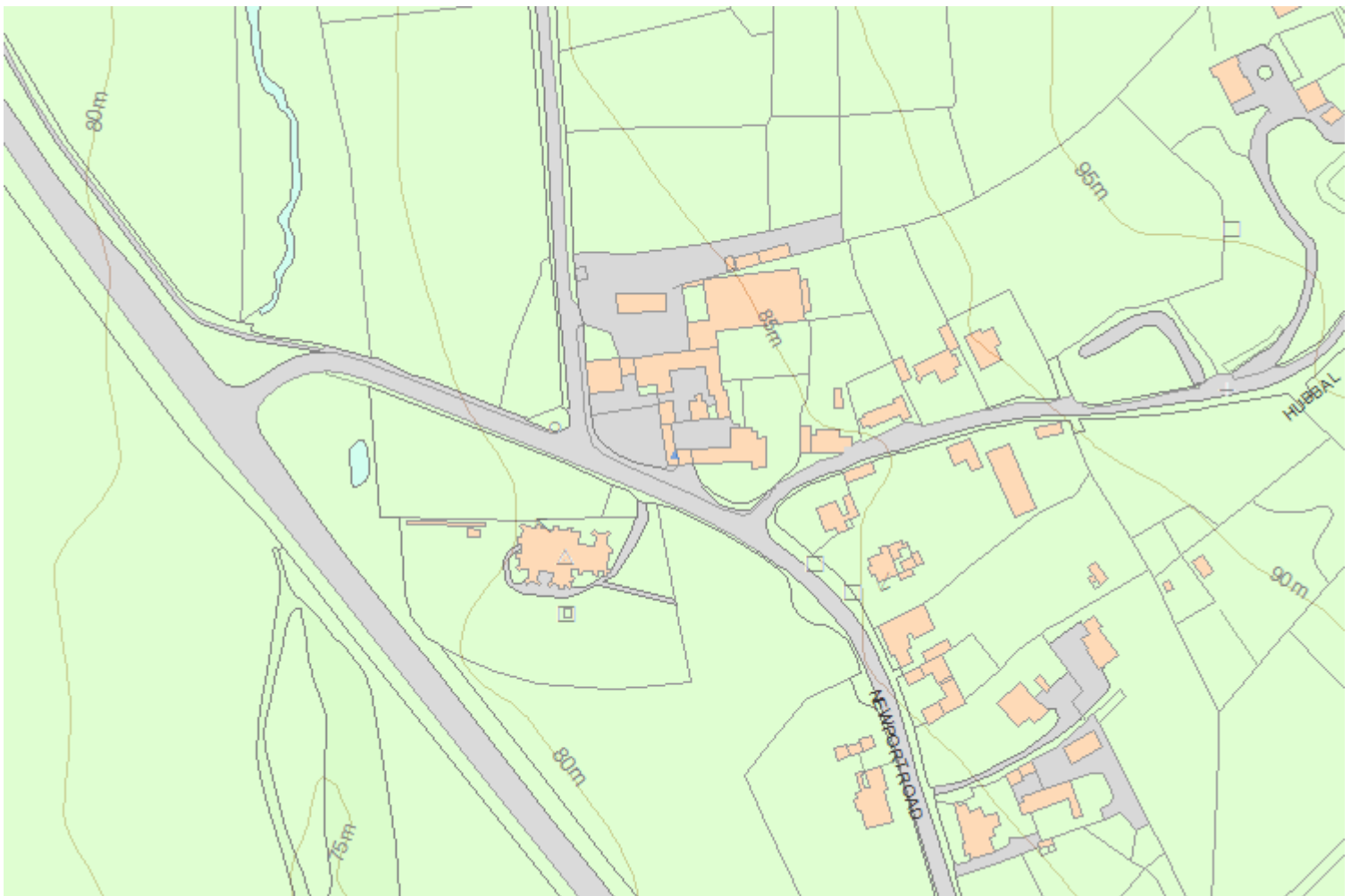
Listing NGR: SJ7960907424

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 79608 07423

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Historic England

HAFORD

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: HAFORD

List entry Number: 1367653

Location

45 AND 46, HUBBAL LANE

45 AND 46, TONG HILL LANE

HAFORD, 48, HUBBAL LANE

HAFORD, 48, TONG HILL LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-May-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 29-Aug-1984

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255336

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. TONG HILL LANE (North side)

6/23 Nos. 45, 46, and 48 26/5/55 (Hafod) (formerly listed as No. 46, No. 47 and No. 48).

GV II

3 cottages. Mid to late C17. Timber framed with stone plinth, painted brick nogging, and old tile roof. 4 framed bays. 1½ storeys. 4 eye brow eaves dormers with 2-light leaded casements, end stacks, and central ridge. stacks. Framing: square panels with straight braces. 4 window front, a- light leaded casement to left, three 5-light leaded casements to right, that to far right Gothic tracery. Boarded and half glazed doors between first and second windows from left and C20 boarded door between first and second windows from right. This row of cottages was probably formerly thatched.

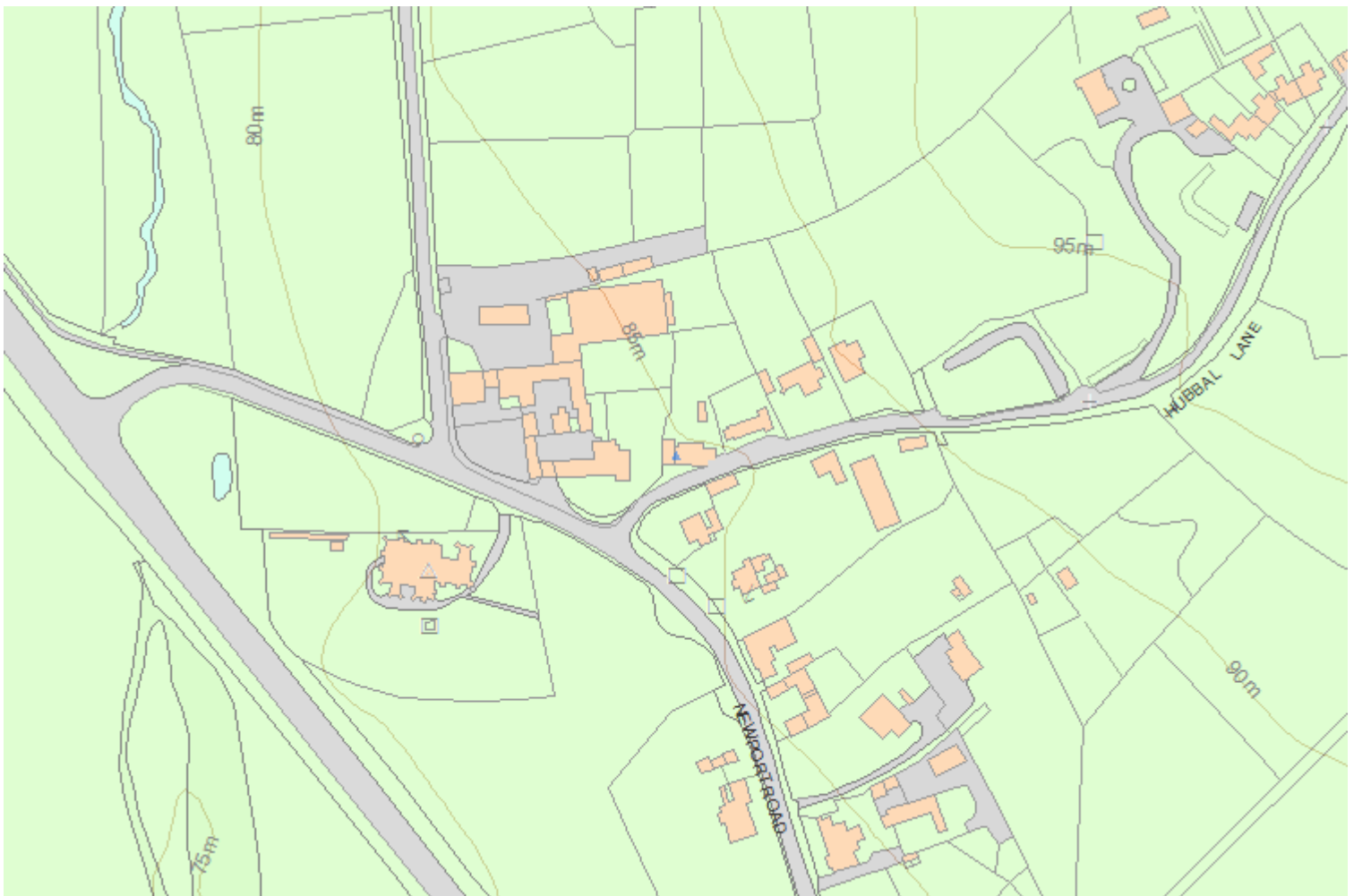
Listing NGR: SJ7965907430

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 79659 07428

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Historic England

HOLLY TREE COTTAGE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: HOLLY TREE COTTAGE

List entry Number: 1053613

Location

HOLLY TREE COTTAGE, HUBBAL LANE
HOLLY TREE COTTAGE, NEWPORT ROAD
HOLLY TREE COTTAGE, TONG HILL LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-May-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 29-Aug-1984

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255320

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (North-East side)

6/31 Holly Tree Cottage (formerly 26/5/55 listed as Cottage occupied by County Police.)

GV II

Cottage. C17 with C19 alterations and additions. Timber framed with painted brick nogging, later painted brick facing to left and right, squared and

coursed sandstone wing to rear, and plain tile roof with partial catslide roof to rear. L-plan with 2 framed bays. 1½ storeys. Framing square panels. 2 gabled dormers with 2-light casements, and ridge stack off-centre to left. 2 ground floor C20 three-light casements flanking early C19 door with 4 trefoil-arched panels. Early C19 sandstone wing to rear with 3 blank straight sided arches, similar to other buildings in the area associated with George Durant the younger (d. 1844) of Tong Castle (qv. Former stable block to North of The Bell Inn).

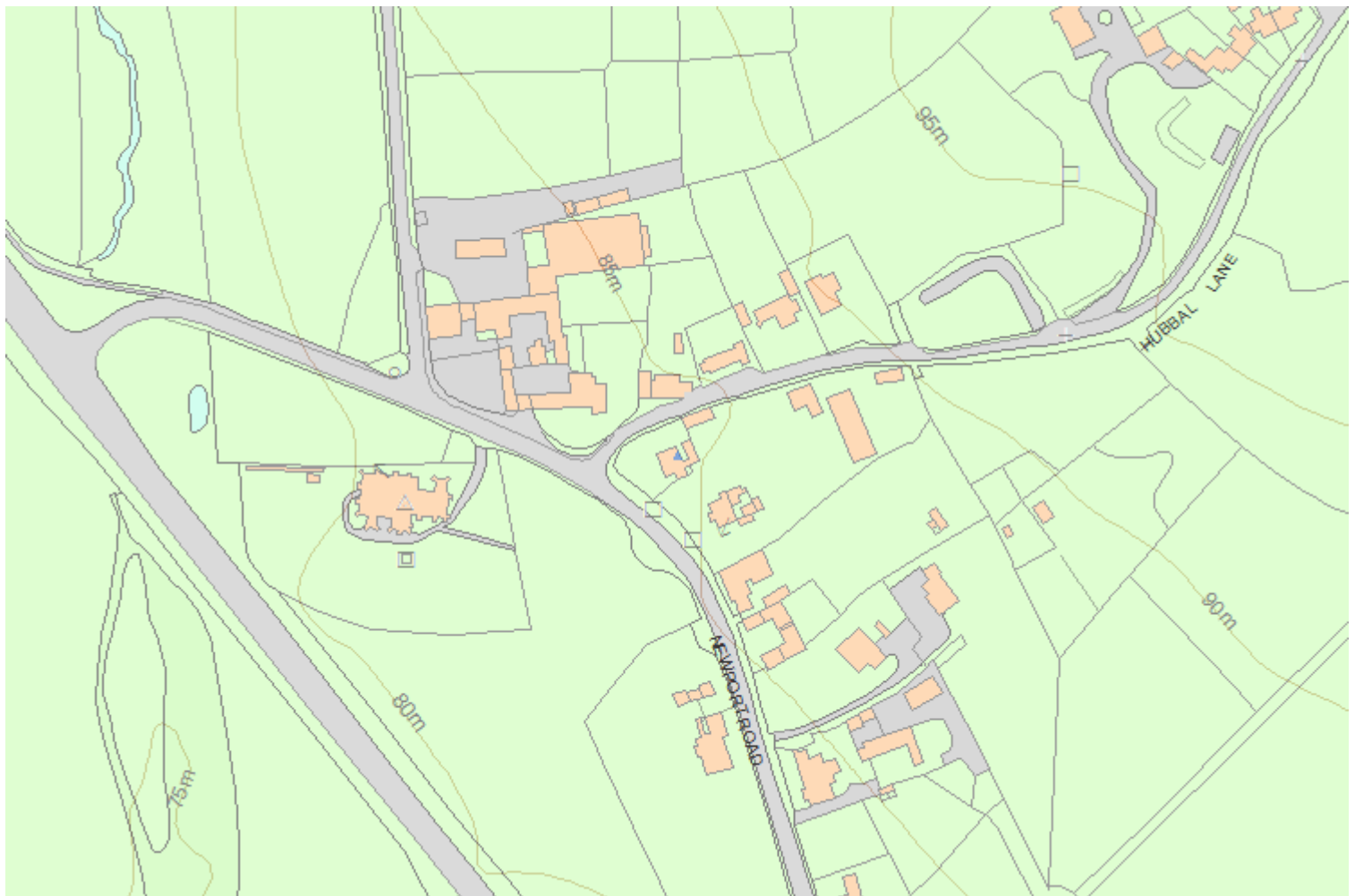
Listing NGR: SJ7966807403

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 79668 07403

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End of official listing



OUTBUILDING APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO NORTH OF THE OLD POST OFFICE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: OUTBUILDING APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO NORTH OF THE OLD POST OFFICE

List entry Number: 1054378

Location

OUTBUILDING APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO NORTH OF THE OLD POST OFFICE, HUBBAL LANE

OUTBUILDING APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO NORTH OF THE OLD POST OFFICE, TONG HILL LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255339

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. TONG HILL LANE (South side)

6/24 Outbuilding approximately - 20 metres to North of The Old Post Office.

Outbuilding. Late C17 with early C19 alterations and additions. Timber framed (blackened in 1984) with sandstone plinth and red brick nogging, red brick first floor and partial re-facing, squared and coursed sandstone addition to East, and old tile roofs. Plan with one framed bay to West. 1 and 2 storeys. Framing: square panels with straight braces. Parapeted gable end to West with toothed brick coping and blank pointed-arched recess. Boarded loft door to North. The early C19 alterations are stylistically similar to the series of eccentric outbuildings erected on the Tong Estate by George Durant the younger (d.1844) (qv. Cow house to North of Acorn Cottage, etc.) . Included for group value.

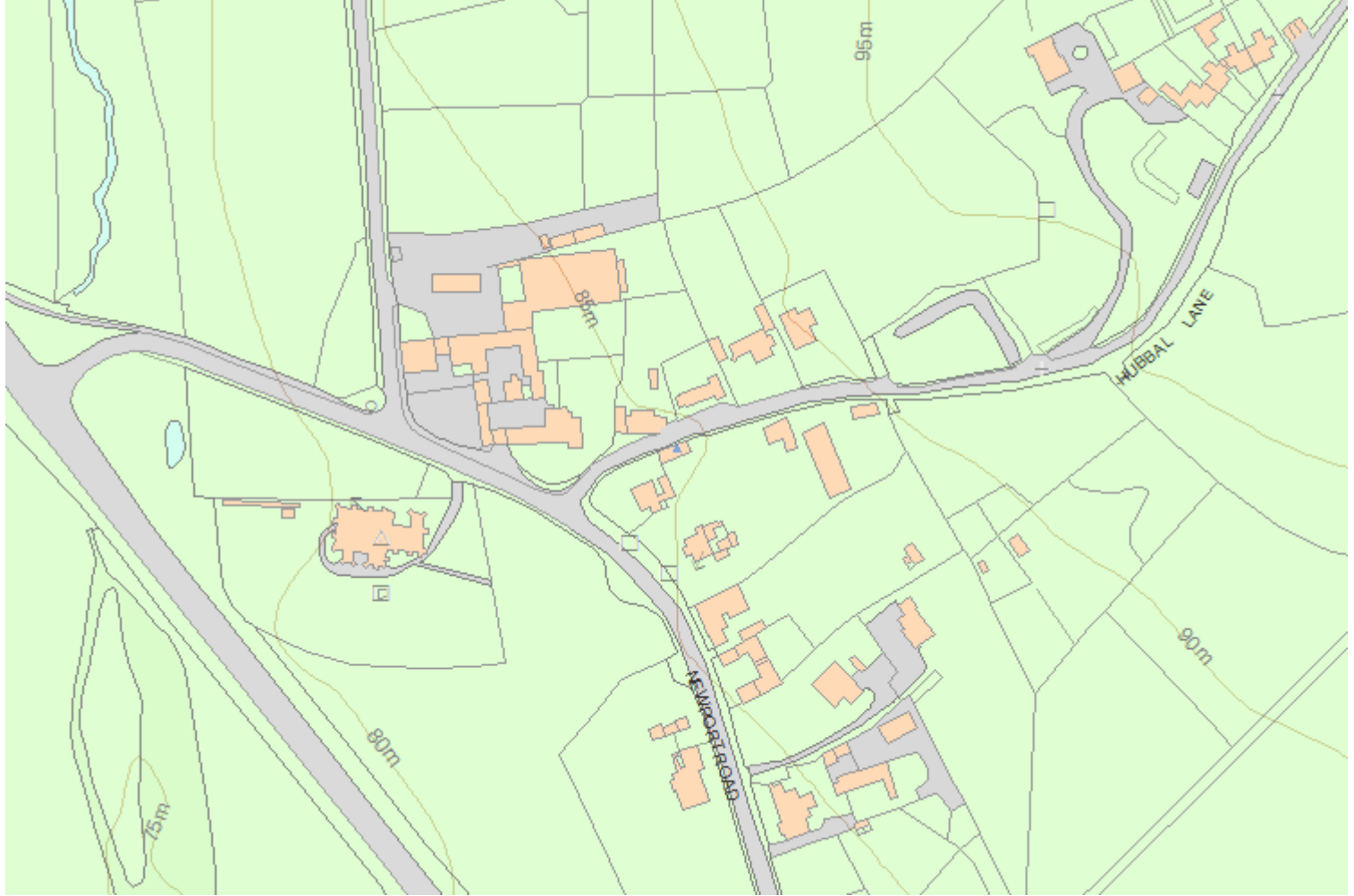
Listing NGR: SJ7967907415

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 79677 07419

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End of official listing



Historic England

THE OLD POST OFFICE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: THE OLD POST OFFICE

List entry Number: 1307786

Location

THE OLD POST OFFICE, HUBBAL LANE
THE OLD POST OFFICE, NEWPORT ROAD
THE OLD POST OFFICE, TONG HILL LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-May-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 29-Aug-1984

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255321

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE 6/32

TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (North-East side), The Old Post Office

(formerly listed as The Post Office)

26/5/55

GV II

Entrance Lodge, now house. Late C18 or early C19, re-built to South- East circa 1946. Squared and coursed sandstone, red brick to South-West with stone dressings and old tile roof. Gothick Lodge partly re-built circa 1946 in a Neo-Georgian style. 1½ and 2 storeys. Plinth, string course, triangular pedimented gable end to front with raised brick cornice and verge, and 2 stacks to rear. 1:1:1 bay rhythm; centre bay projecting with small triangular pedimented gable end, and end bays curving outwards. Leaded casements; central first floor 3-light window with arched centre light, and 2-light ground floor windows flanking central 3-light window with carved coat of arms above. North-West front: C20 glazed door to right with Gothick traceried fanlight, and C20 doorcase with reeded pilasters and open triangular pediment; 2 storey canted bay to left with string course and parapet. Courtyard to rear with battlemented wall. This was formerly the North Lodge to Tong Castle (qv) and if the now largely demolished Gothic part was late C18 it was probably by 'Capability' Brown. Included for group value (qv. North gates and gatepiers 30 metres to South- West). N. Pevsner. B.O.E. Shropshire, p.304; G. Griffith, History of Tong and Boscobel, 1894, pp. 154-61. D. H. Robinson, The Wandering Worfe, Waine Research Publications, 1980. Ch.3.

Listing NGR: SJ7968707384

Selected Sources

Books and journals

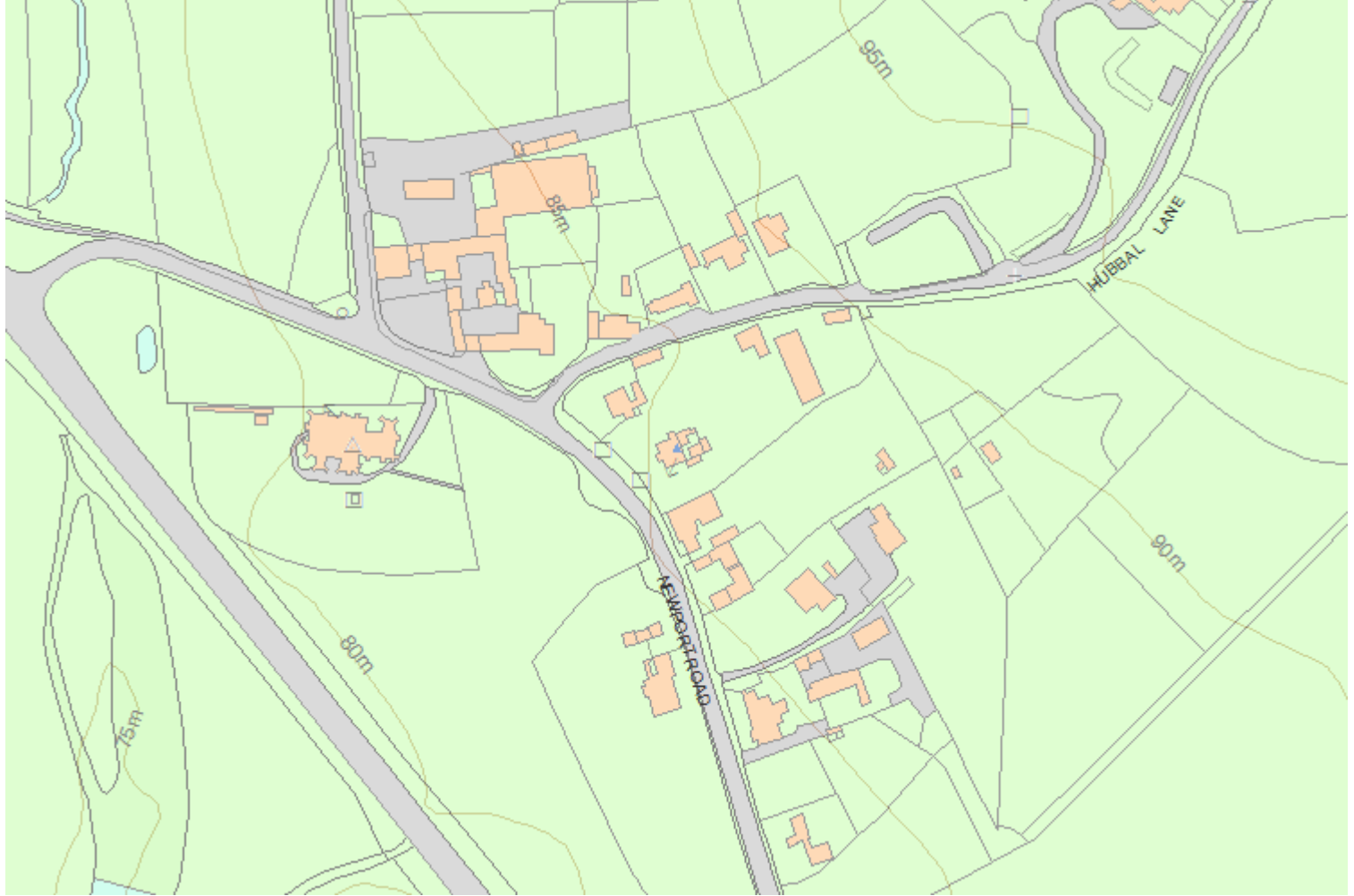
Griffith, G, History of Tong and Boscobel, (1894), 154-161

Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Shropshire, (1958), 304

Robinson, D H, The Wandering Worfe, (1980)

National Grid Reference: SJ 79687 07384

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

THE RED HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: THE RED HOUSE

List entry Number: 1367650

Location

THE RED HOUSE, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-May-1955

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255322

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (East side)

6/34 The Red House. 26/5/55

GV II

House. Dated 1766 on brick to front. Red brick with old tile roof. L-plan. 3 storeys with 2 storey wing to rear. Moulded stone plinth, giant order of end pilaster strips, moulded wooden eaves cornice, stone coped parapet gable end, end stacks and stack to rear. 3 bays; windows with C19 wooden mullioned and transomed casements, bracketed cills, gauged heads, and

projecting keystones. Central 6-panelled door with top 4 panels glazed, doorcase with moulded architrave, frieze and cornice, and C19 wrought iron lattice porch with tented hood. 2 storey outbuilding set back to right of red brick with tile roof; plinth, eaves band, dentilled brick eaves cornice, and parapeted gable end. Two C20 casements with segmental relieving arches flanking central blocked segmental arched doorway. RP/AP/MP inscribed on bricks to front. Interior: C18 two-flight dog-leg staircase with open string, turned balusters, and inlaid moulded ramped handrail. N. Pevsner, B.O.E. Shropshire, p.304.

Listing NGR: SJ7969207360

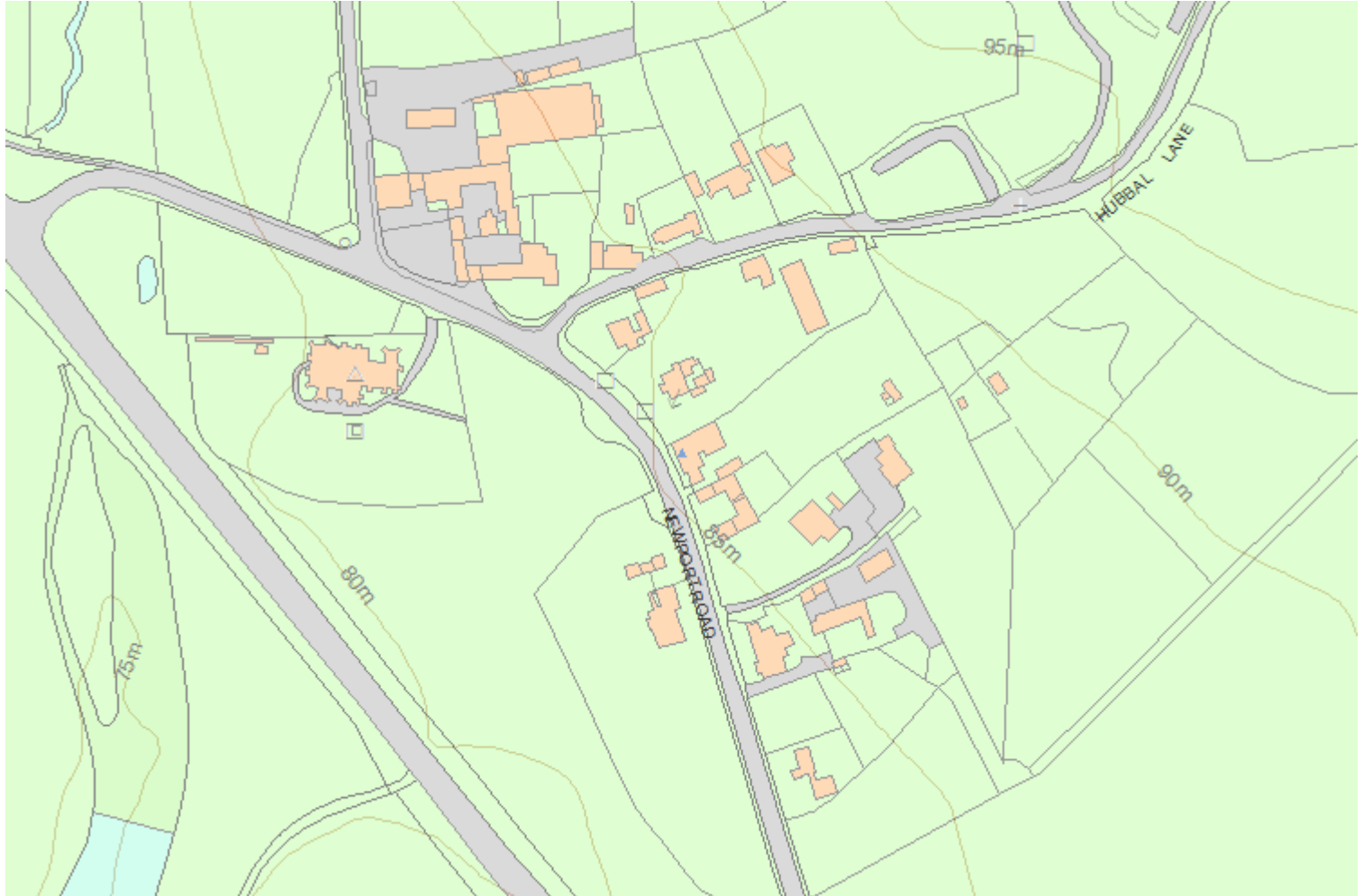
Selected Sources

Books and journals

Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Shropshire, (1958), 304

National Grid Reference: SJ 79687 07357

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

KENNELS APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES TO EAST OF THE RED HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: KENNELS APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES TO EAST OF THE RED HOUSE

List entry Number: 1053614

Location

KENNELS APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES TO EAST OF THE RED HOUSE,
NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255323

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD

6/33 Kennels approximately 50 - metres to East of The Red House.

GV II

Pig Sty, now kennels. Early C19. Regular coursed sandstone with brick

dressings and old tile roof. 1½ storeys. Dentil brick eaves cornice. 2 blocked round-arched windows flanking central gabled porch with blocked round-arched doorway and later dwarf pen wall with railings to right. Loft door to North. This is probably one of a series of eccentric outbuildings erected on the Tong Estate by George Durant the younger (d.1844) (qv. Pig Sty and Cow House to North of Acorn Cottage, Fowl House to West of Vauxhall Farmhouse, etc.).

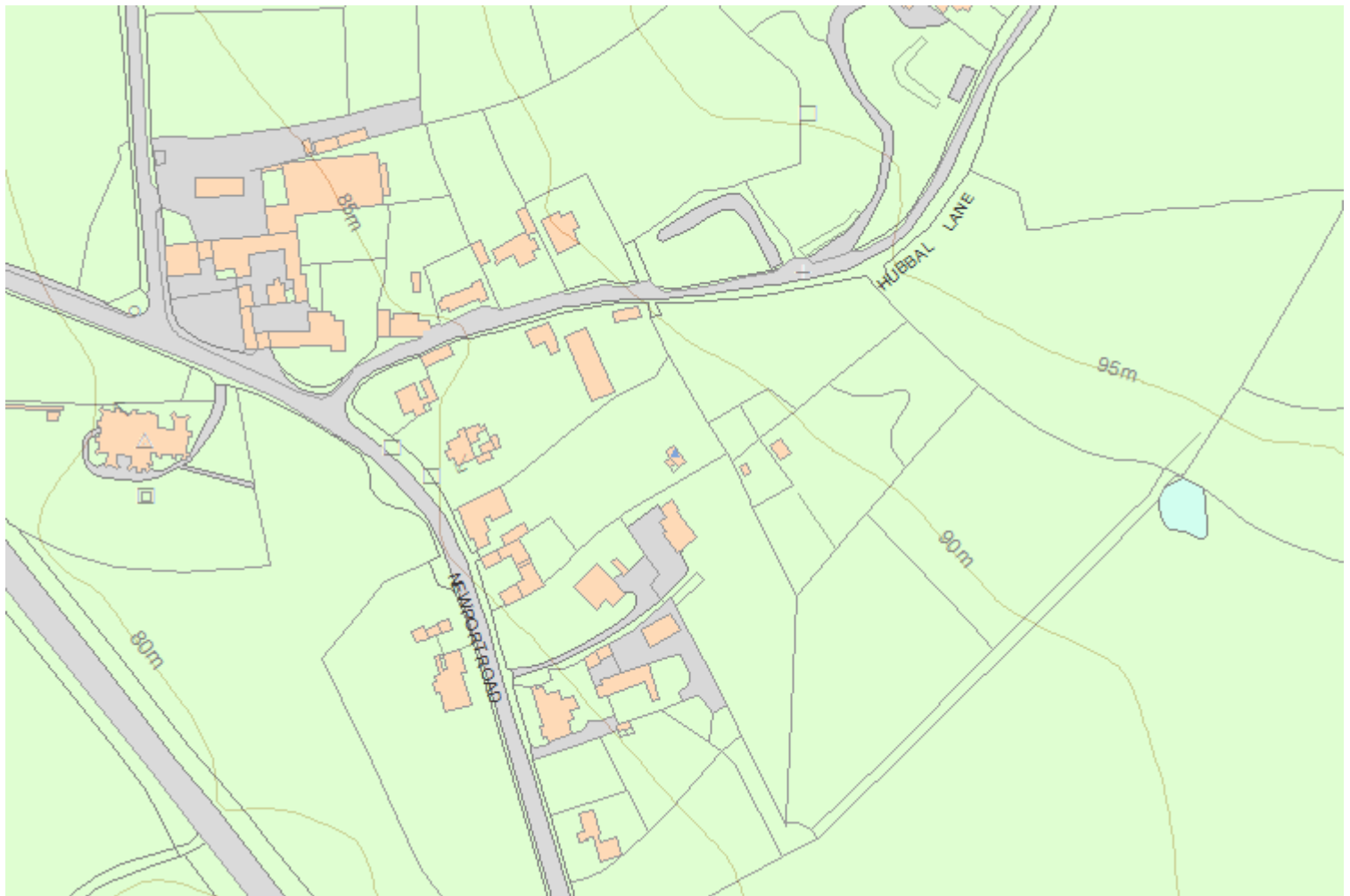
Listing NGR: SJ7976407381

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 79764 07381

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

1-4, NEWPORT ROAD

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: 1-4, NEWPORT ROAD

List entry Number: 1176665

Location

1-4, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-May-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 29-Aug-1984

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255324

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (East side)

6/35 Nos. 1 - 4 (Consec.) (formerly 26/5/55 listed as Almshouses).

GV II

Almshouses. Mid C19. Red brick with ashlar dressings, and hipped old tile roof. U-plan. One storey. Plinth, and one central ridge stack to each range. 1:5:1 bay rhythm, that in centre slightly projecting with triangular pedimented gable end above and round archway below with impost blocks. 2-light casements with segmental heads; segmental headed boarded doors in

second and sixth bays. Left-hand return front with two 2-light casements to right, 4-light casements off-centre to left, and boarded door to lect. Right-hand return front with 2-light casement to left, and boarded door to right. N. Pevsner, B.O.E. Shropshire, p.304.

Listing NGR: SJ7970807340

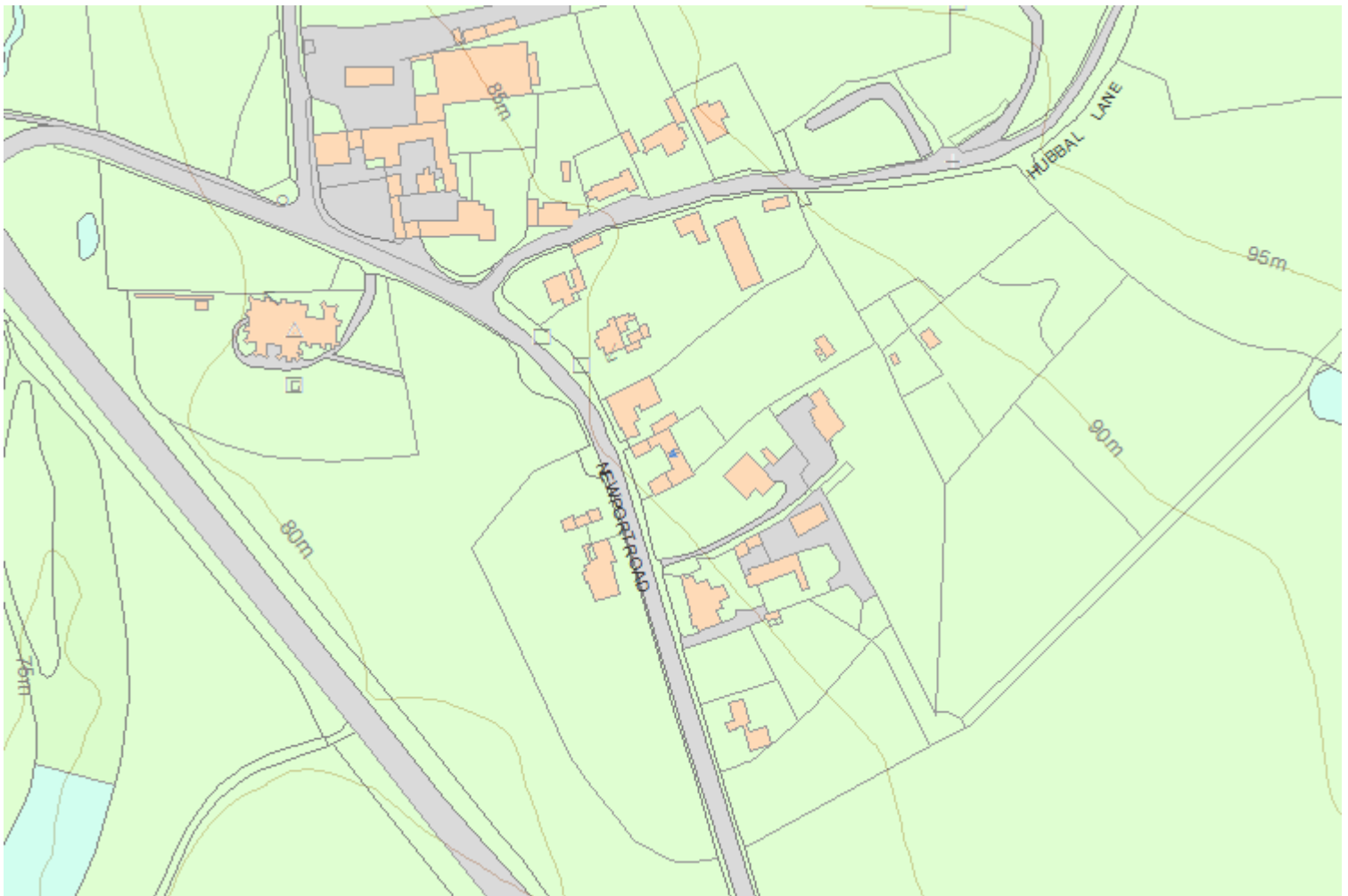
Selected Sources

Books and journals

Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Shropshire, (1958), 304

National Grid Reference: SJ 79708 07340

Map



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t.svc/448971/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf).

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End of official listing



Historic England

TONG HALL

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: TONG HALL

List entry Number: 1053615

Location

TONG HALL, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255325

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (East side)

6/36 Tong Hall. -

GV II

Shown on O.S. map as The Hall. House. Circa 1840 with late C19 and C20 additions to left. Red brick with grey and gault brick dressings. Neo-Gothic style. 2 storeys. Interrupted dentil brick string course, parapeted gables with dentil bricks to stone coping, end stack to right and stack at rear. 2 window front with segmental headed leaded cross windows; gable above with

recessed octagonal panel. Right-hand end elevation; 2 first floor blind pointed-arched windows with Y-tracery, continuous cill string; inserted 3-light C20 casement to right, and 2 gabled ends above; ground floor window to right with painted keyed lintel, and 4-trefoil panelled door to its right with painted keyed lintel. Late C19 block set back to North with 2 gabled semi-dormers and 2 ground floor C20 leaded casements. C20 addition to left with parapet. This building has stylistic similarities with other eccentric structures erected on the Tong Estate by George Durant the younger (d.1844) (qv. Fowl House to West of Vauxhall Farmhouse, Cow house to North of Acorn Cottage, etc.). Included for historical association and group value. G. Griffith, *History of Tong and Boacobel*, pp. 154-61. D. H. Robinson, *The Wandering Worfe*, Waine Research Publications, 1980, Ch. 3.

Listing NGR: SJ7971907286

Selected Sources

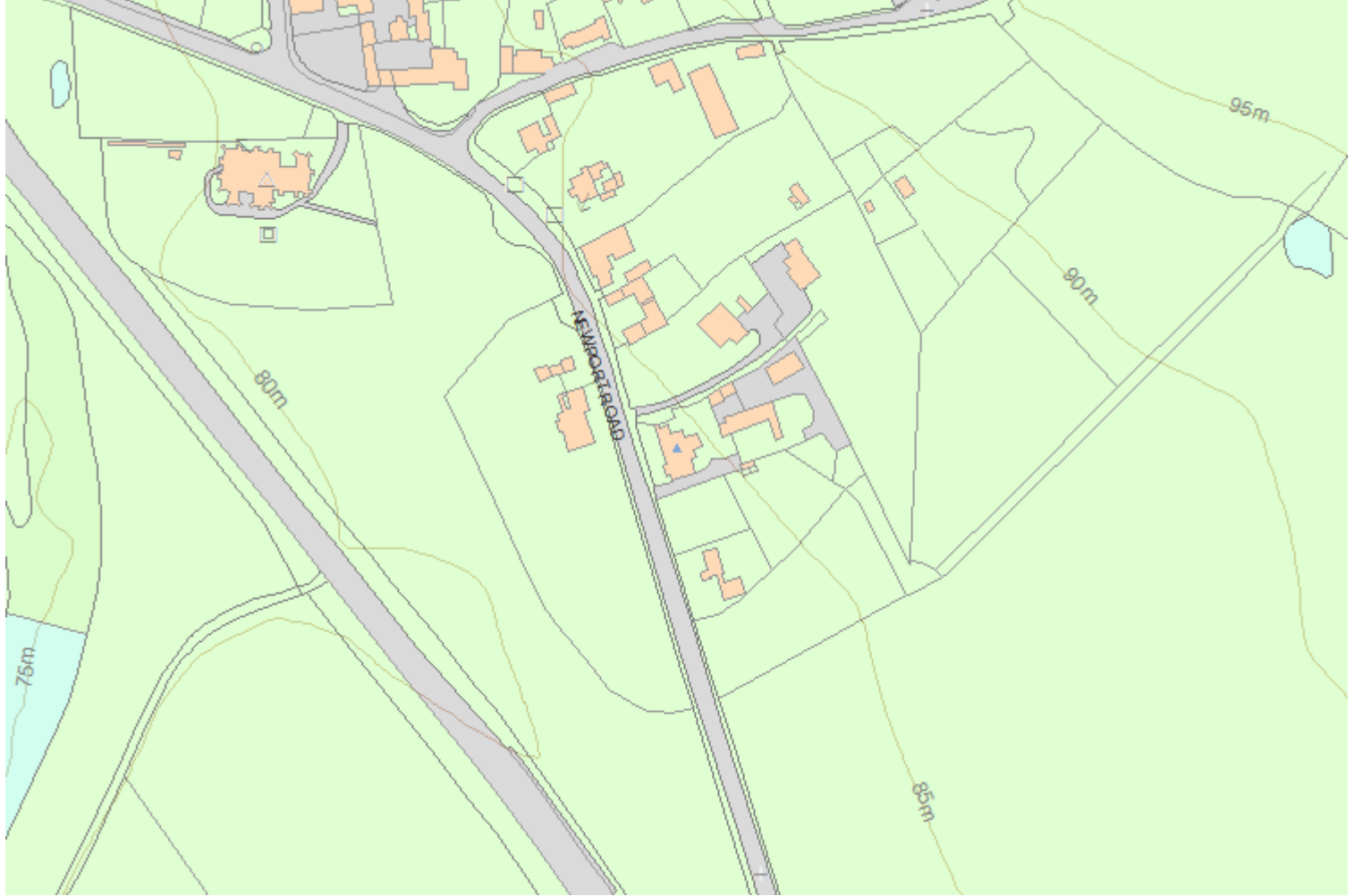
Books and journals

Griffith, G, *History of Tong and Boscobel*, (1894), 154-161

Robinson, D H, *The Wandering Worfe*, (1980)

National Grid Reference: SJ 79719 07286

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

TONG HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: TONG HOUSE

List entry Number: 1053609

Location

TONG HOUSE, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-May-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 29-Aug-1984

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255313

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (West side)

6/30 Tong House 26/5/55 (formerly listed as The Vicarage).

GV II

House. Early C18 with C19 addition. Red brick with ashlar dressings, and old tile roof. 2 storeys and garret. Plinth, giant order of end pilaster strips with moulded capitals, cornice band, panelled parapet, parapeted gable ends with stone coping, end stacks to right, stack behind ridge off-centre to left, and 2 stacks to rear. 5 bays; windows with C19 mullioned and transomed frames,

segmental gauged heads, and projecting triple keystones. 2 steps to central half glazed C19 door with doorcase consisting of architrave, Doric pilasters supporting full entablature, keystone, and segmental pediment. 5 bay left-hand end elevation. C19 two storey red brick addition projecting to right. N. Pevsner, B.O.E. Shropshire, p.304.

Listing NGR: SJ7968207292

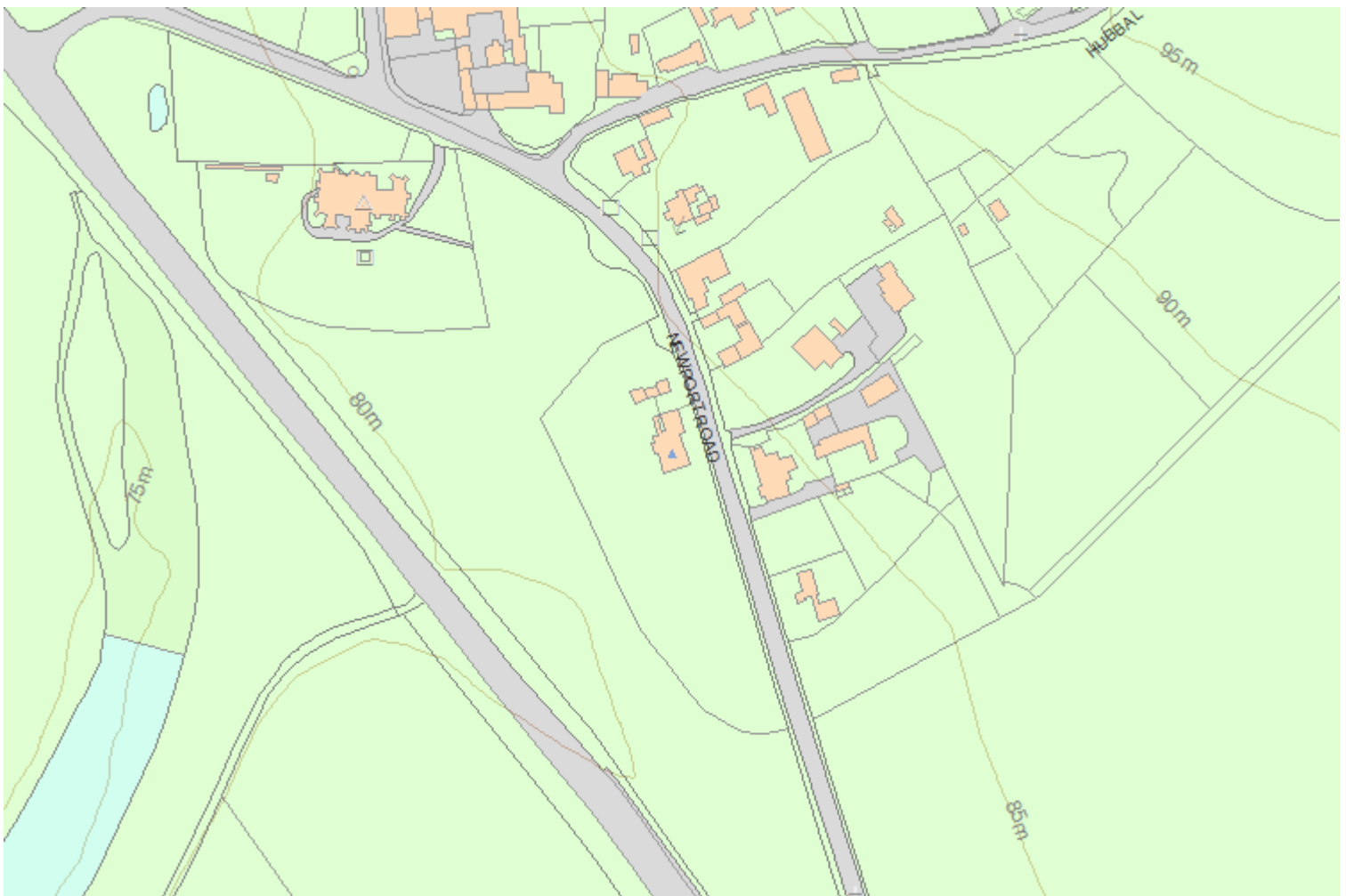
Selected Sources

Books and journals

Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Shropshire, (1958), 304

National Grid Reference: SJ 79682 07292

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End of official listing



Historic England

FORMER NORTH GATES AND GATEPIERS TO TONG CASTLE AND FLANKING RETAINING WALLS AND BOLLARDS, APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF THE OLD POST OFFICE

Overview

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade:

II

List Entry Number:

1053608

Date first listed:

29-Aug-1984

Statutory Address:

FORMER NORTH GATES AND GATEPIERS TO TONG CASTLE AND FLANKING
RETAINING WALLS AND BOLLARDS, APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES TO SOUTH
WEST OF THE OLD POST OFFICE, NEWPORT ROAD

Map

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Location

Statutory Address:

FORMER NORTH GATES AND GATEPIERS TO TONG CASTLE AND FLANKING
RETAINING WALLS AND BOLLARDS, APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES TO SOUTH
WEST OF THE OLD POST OFFICE, NEWPORT ROAD

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District:

Shropshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish:

Tong

National Grid Reference:

SJ 79654 07364

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (South-West side)

6/29 Former North Gates and Gatepiers - to Tong Castle with flanking Retaining Walls and Bollards, approximately 30 metres to South- West of The Old Post Office.

GV II

Gates, flanking walls, and bollards. Late C18 or early C19. 2 wrought iron gates with fleur-de-lys railings. Flanking walls: squared and coursed sandstone approximately 5 metres long and 1 metre high. Dentil brick chamfered coping, central segmental arched niches with flanking recessed Latin and Maltese crosses; square gate and end piers with dentil brick coping. Low flanking retaining walls, approximately 20 metres to left and 60 metres to right. Bollards on bank behind retaining wall, 4 to left of gates and 11 to right, with chain links between; cannon type with acanthus necking, finials, Durant shields with motto: "Heati qui Durant" ("Blessed are those who endure" or "Blessed are the Durants".) The bollards were brought from near the castle when it ceased to be lived in. The walls have similar details to that East of Convent Lodge (qv) entrance which are dated 1821, but if they date from the building of the Castle (qv) in 1765 they are probably by its Architect, 'Capability' Brown. G. Griffith, *History of Tong and Boscobel*, 1894, pp. 89-92 and pp.154-61; D. H. Robinson, *The Wandering Worfe*, Waine Research Publications, 1980, p.56.

Listing NGR: SJ7965507365

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

255311

Legacy System:

LBS

Sources

Books and journals

Griffith, G, *History of Tong and Boscobel*, (1894), 89-92

Robinson, D H, *The Wandering Worfe*, (1980), 56

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

Images of England

Images of England was a photographic record of every listed building in England, created as a snap shot of listed buildings at the turn of the millennium. These photographs of the exterior of listed buildings were taken by volunteers between 1999 and 2008. The project was supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Date: 14 Jul 2002

Reference: IOE01/07683/12

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Historic England

REMAINS OF TONG CASTLE AT NGR SJ 7916 0693

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: REMAINS OF TONG CASTLE AT NGR SJ 7916 0693

List entry Number: 1176612

Location

REMAINS OF TONG CASTLE AT NGR SJ 7916 0693, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255317

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE 6/41

TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD Remains of Tong Castle at NGR SJ 7916 0693

II

Castle, remains of. C12 to the C16. Fragmentary remains of sandstone walls on natural rock. The site is now divided into two, and largely obscured by the M54 Motorway (qv. Remains of Tong Castle at NGR SJ 7916 0696). George

Durant the elder (d. 1780) demolished most of Sir Harry Vernon's circa 1500 castle in 1764 and replaced it with 'Capability' Brown's Gothick Castle in 1765, which was, in turn, demolished in 1954. Under excavation at time of re-survey by the Shropshire Archaeological Society with report to follow (qv. Convent Lodge, wall with pulpit approximately 10 metres to East of Convent Lodge, The Old Post Office, former North gates and flanking walls). N. Pevsner, B.O.E. Shropshire, p.304; G. Griffith, History of Tong and Boscobel, 1894, pp. 89 - 92 and pp. 154-61; D. H. Robinson, The Wandering Worfe, Waine Research Publications, 1980, pp. 56-9.

Listing NGR: SJ7911806897

Selected Sources

Books and journals

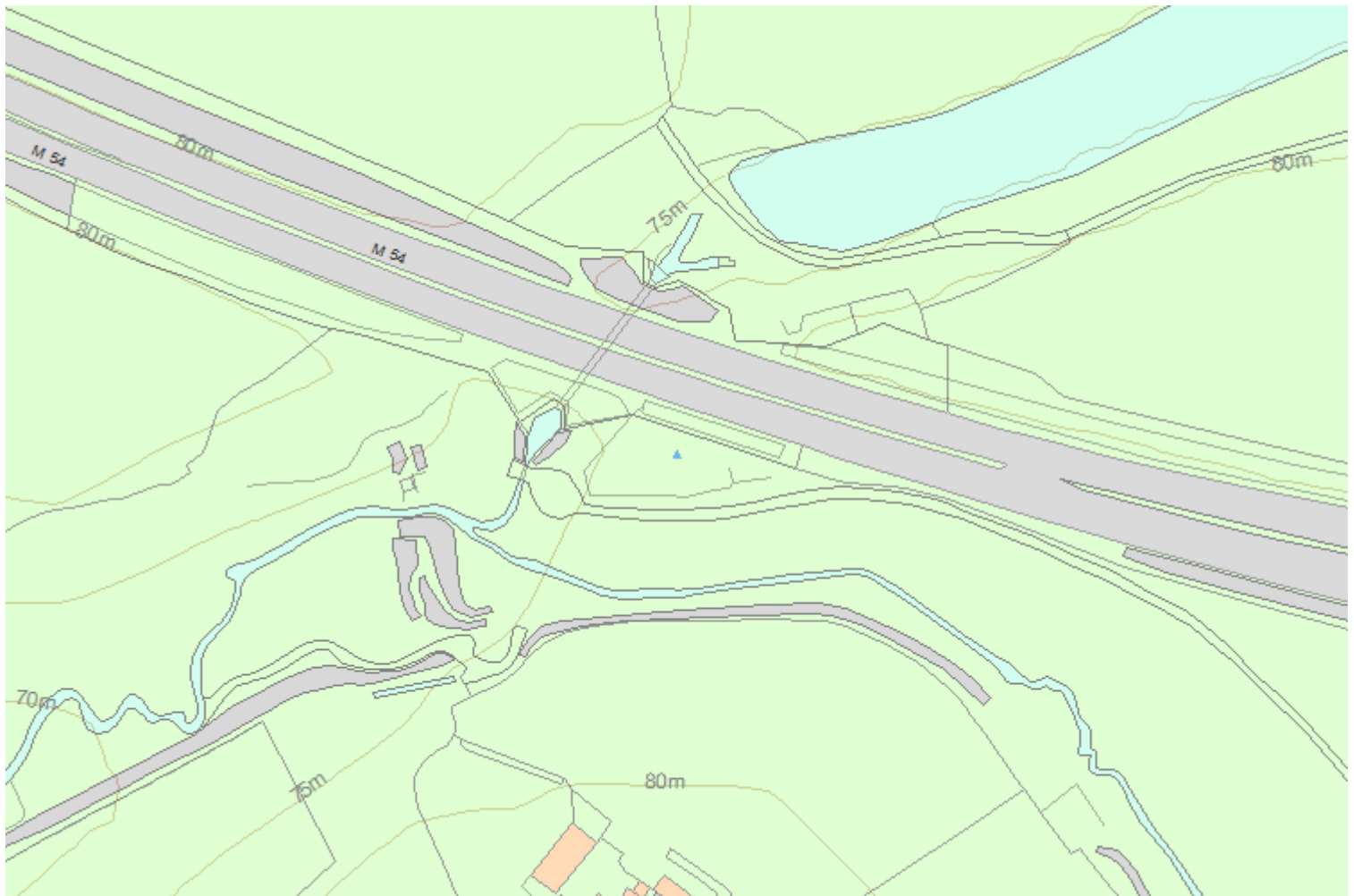
Griffith, G, History of Tong and Boscobel, (1894), 89-92

Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Shropshire, (1958), 304

Robinson, D H, The Wandering Worfe, (1980), 56-59

National Grid Reference: SJ7911806897

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

REMAINS OF TONG CASTLE AT NGR SJ 7916 0696

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: REMAINS OF TONG CASTLE AT NGR SJ 7916 0696

List entry Number: 1176571

Location

REMAINS OF TONG CASTLE AT NGR SJ 7916 0696, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255312

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE 6/40

TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (West side)

Remains of Tong Castle at NGR SJ 7916 0696.

II

Castle, remains of. C14 to circa 1765. Sandstone and red brick on natural rock.

Fragmentary remains of stables and outbuildings including barrel vaulted cellars and part of newel staircase. The site is now divided into two, and largely obscured, by the M54 Motorway (qv. Remains of Tong Castle at NGR SJ 7916 0693). George Durant the elder (d.1780) demolished most of Sir Harry Vernon's circa 1500 castle in 1764 and replaced it with 'Capability' Brown's Gothick Castle in 1765, which was, in turn demolished in 1954. Recently excavated by the Shropshire Archaeological Society with report to follow (qv. Convent Lodge, wall with pulpit approximately 10 metres to East of Convent Lodge, The Old Post Office, former North gates and flanking walls). N. Pevsner, B.O.E. Shropshire, p.304; G. Griffith, History of Tong and Boscobel, 1894, pp. 89-92 and pp.154-61; D. H. Robinson, The Wandering Worfe, Waine Research Publications, 1980, pp. 56-9.

Listing NGR: SJ7924606936

Selected Sources

Books and journals

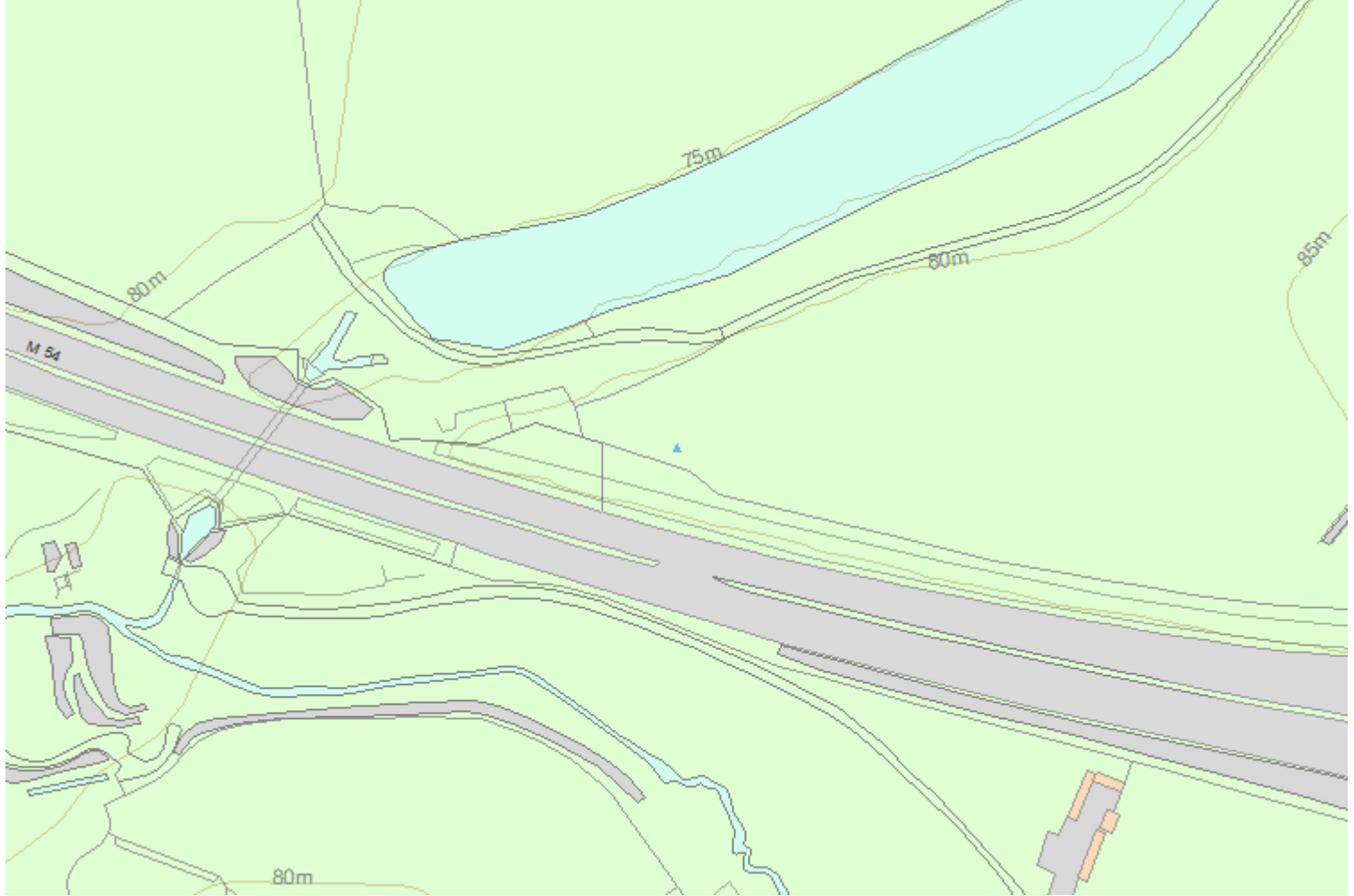
Griffith, G, History of Tong and Boscobel, (1894), 89-92

Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Shropshire, (1958), 304

Robinson, D H, The Wandering Worfe, (1980), 56-59

National Grid Reference: SJ7924606936

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

OBELISK MILESTONE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO EAST OF THE BELL INN

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: OBELISK MILESTONE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO EAST OF THE BELL INN

List entry Number: 1367649

Location

OBELISK MILESTONE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO EAST OF THE BELL INN,
NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-May-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 29-Aug-1984

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255305

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (West side)

6/18 Obelisk Milestone approximately 26/5/55 10 metres to East of the Bell Inn (formerly listed as Butter Cross, Tong Norton).

GV II

Obelisk milestone. Reputedly a mediaeval wayside cross base surmounted by C18 obelisk. Sandstone. Square base with 2 steps, and tapered square obelisk above. Inscribed; to East; "Brewood/6/Lichfield/21" to South; "Albrighton/10/LONDON/134" to West; "Shifnal/3/Salop/21" to North; "Newport/ 8/Chester/49". This milestone reputedly incorporates part of, or is on the site of, a mediaeval wayside cross. D. H. Robinson, *The Wandering Worfe*, Waine Research Publications, 1980, pp. 53-4.

Listing NGR: SJ7917808108

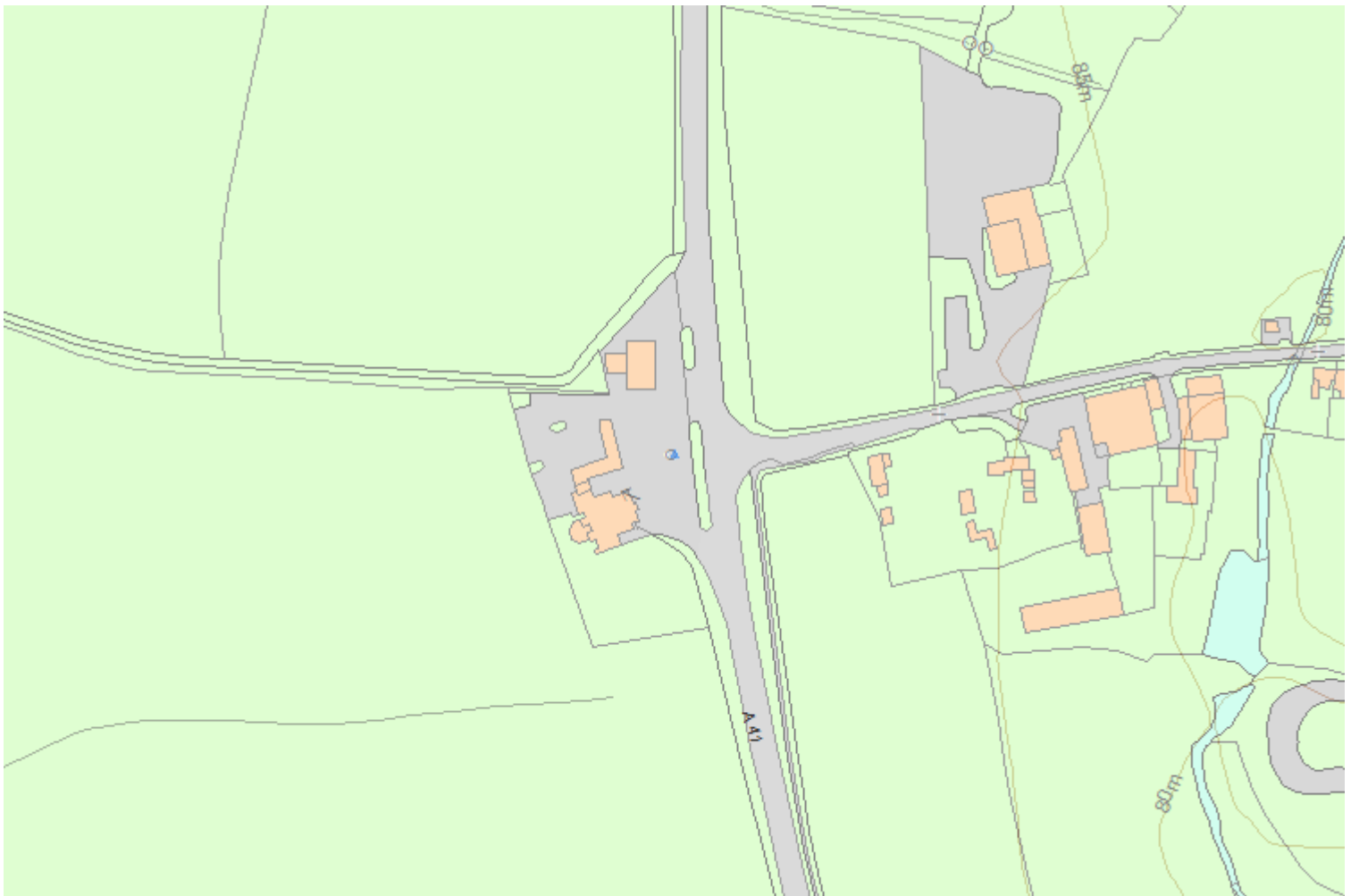
Selected Sources

Books and journals

Robinson, D H, *The Wandering Worfe*, (1980), 53-54

National Grid Reference: SJ 79178 08108

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Historic England

FORMER STABLE BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 7 METRES TO NORTH OF THE BELL INN

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: FORMER STABLE BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 7 METRES TO NORTH OF THE BELL INN

List entry Number: 1307873

Location

FORMER STABLE BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 7 METRES TO NORTH OF THE BELL INN, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255306

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (West side)

6/17 Former Stable Block - approximately 7 metres to North of the Bell Inn.

GV II

Stable block. Early C19. Squared and coursed sandstone with some brick to

rear, and old tile roof. Gothic style, L-plan. 1½ storeys. Gable end to left with blind loft window. 6 blind square and straight-sided arched windows to front flanking central blind straight-sided arched doorway. This is one of a series of eccentric Gothick outbuildings erected on the Tong Estate by George Durant the younger (d. 1884). (qv Pig Sty and Cow House to North of Acorn Cottage, etc.).

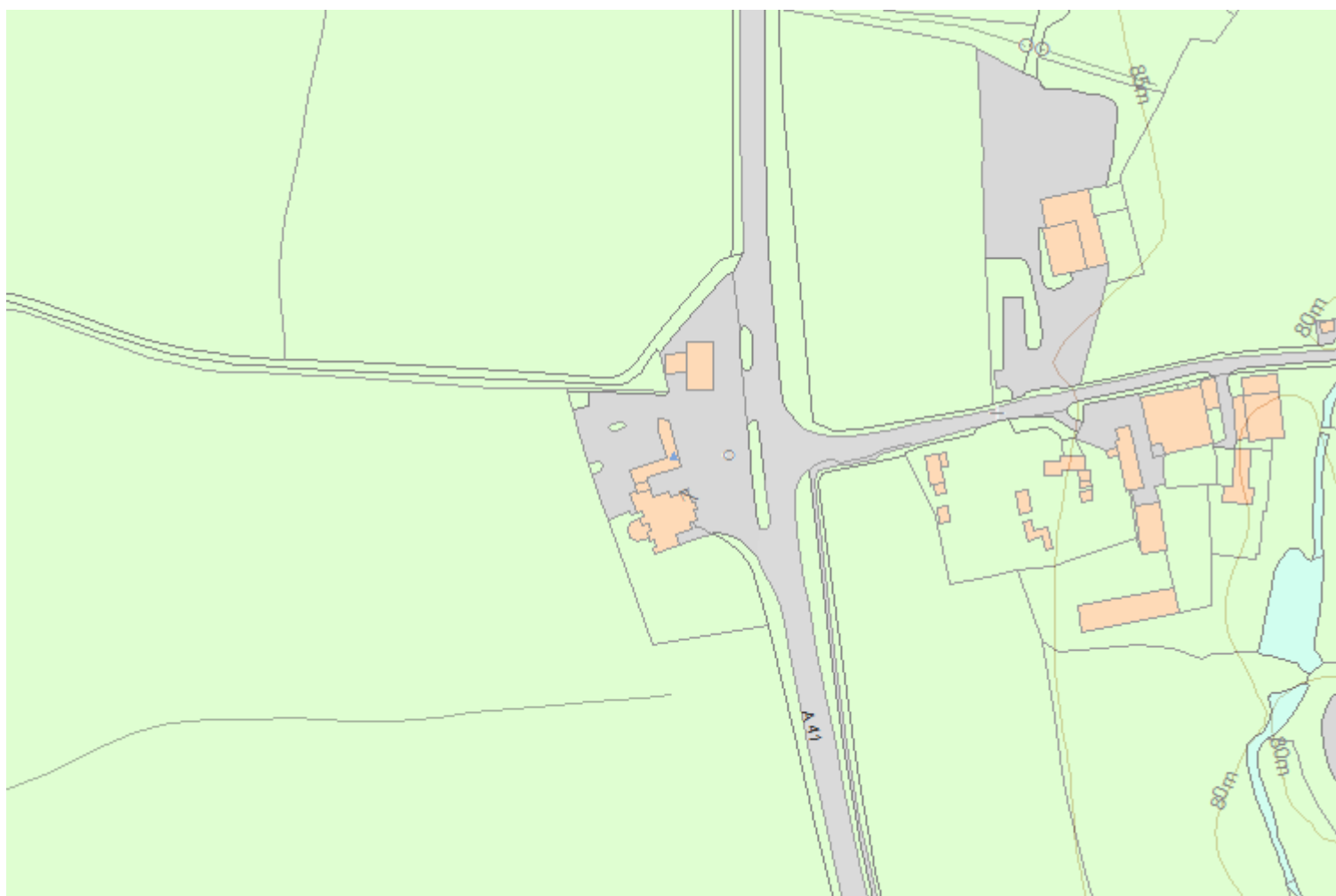
Listing NGR: SJ7915608107

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 79156 08107

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End of official listing



Historic England

BYRE WITH HAYLOFT APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO NORTH OF TONG NORTON FARMHOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: BYRE WITH HAYLOFT APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO NORTH OF TONG NORTON FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1176703

Location

BYRE WITH HAYLOFT APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO NORTH OF TONG NORTON FARMHOUSE, OFFOXEY ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255330

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. OFFOXEY ROAD, Tong Norton (South side)

6/16 Byre with Hayloft - approximately 10 metres to North of Tong Norton Farmhouse.

GV II

Byre with hayloft. Late C17. Timber framed with red brick nogging, red brick ground floor, and old tile roof. 2 framed bays on first floor. 2 storeys. Framing: square panels with tension braces; exposed queen post trusses with v-struts. West front with 2 first floor openings flanking boarded loft door off-centre to left; 2 ground floor entrances to right and boarded double doors to left. 9 steps to South leading to first floor entrance.

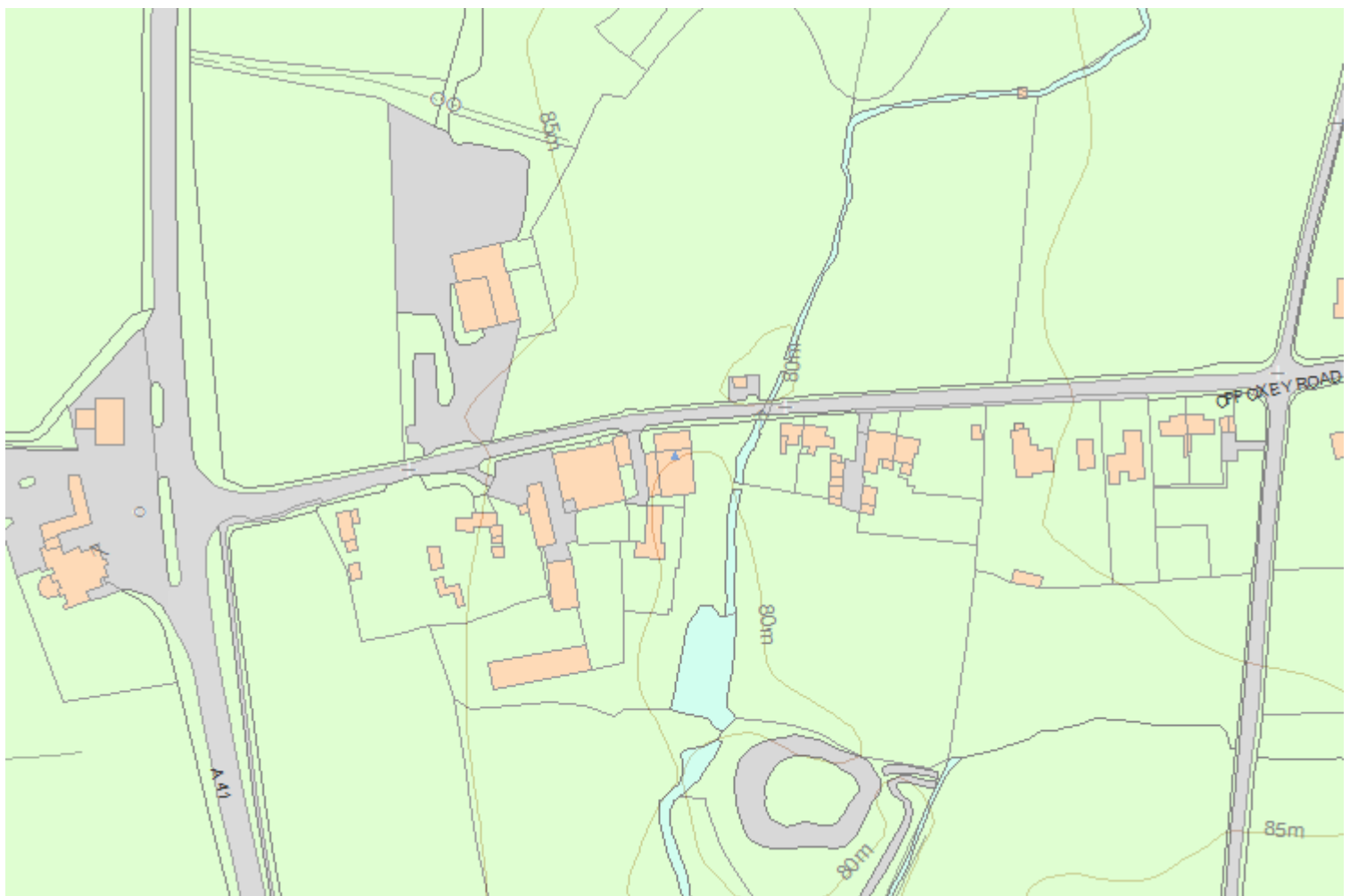
Listing NGR: SJ7937508128

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 79375 08128

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End of official listing



WALL APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO NORTH OF BYRE WITH HAYLOFT AT TONG NORTON FARM

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: WALL APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO NORTH OF BYRE WITH HAYLOFT
AT TONG NORTON FARM

List entry Number: 1367652

Location

WALL APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO NORTH OF BYRE WITH HAYLOFT AT
TONG NORTON FARM, OFFOXEY ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255331

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. OFFOXEY ROAD, Tong Norton (South side)

6/15 Wall approximately 10 metres - to North of Byre with Hayloft at Tong Norton Farm.

GV II

Wall. Late C18 or early C19. Squared and coursed sandstone. Approximately 50 metres long and 1.5 metres high, curving round to farm entrance at West. Chamfered coping and square intermediate and end piers with pyramidal coping. 6 bays with second and fifth recessed; first, third, fourth and sixth bays with recessed Latin crosses flanked by recessed Maltese crosses. The wall has many similarities with structures in the area connected with the Durants of Tong Castle (qv. North gates and gate piers, Convent Lodge, Wall with pulpit to East of Convent Lodge). G. Griffith, *History of Tong and Boscobel*, 1894 pp. 154-61; D. H. Robinson, *The Wandering Worfe*, Maine Research Publications, 1980. Ch. 3.

Listing NGR: SJ7937808141

Selected Sources

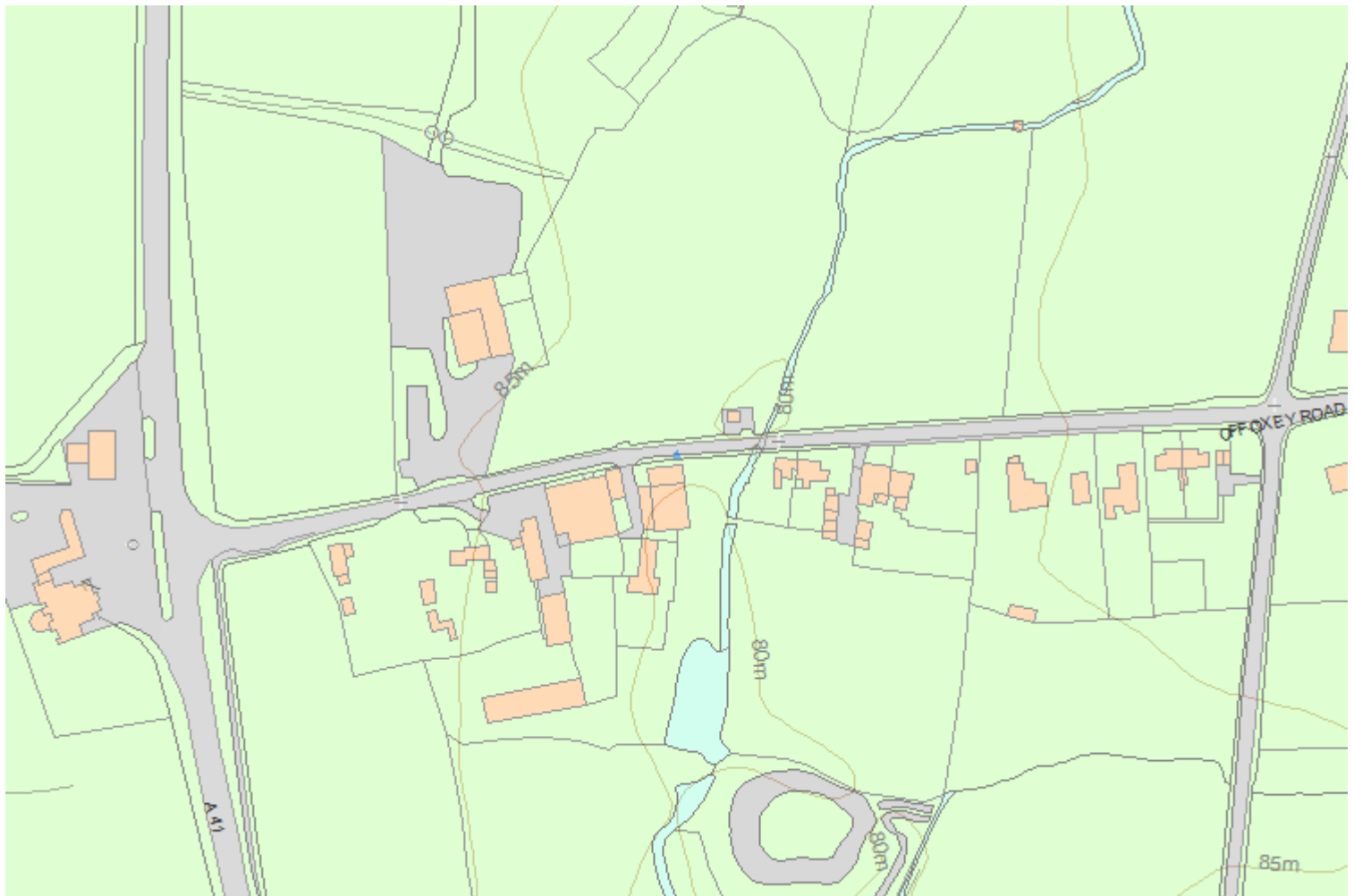
Books and journals

Griffith, G, *History of Tong and Boscobel*, (1894), 154-161

Robinson, D H, *The Wandering Worfe*, (1980)

National Grid Reference: SJ 79378 08141

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End of official listing



Historic England

WILLOWBROOK COTTAGE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: WILLOWBROOK COTTAGE

List entry Number: 1053617

Location

WILLOWBROOK COTTAGE, OFFOXEY ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255332

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. OFFOXEY ROAD, Tong Norton (South side)

6/14 Willowbrook Cottage.

GV II

Farmhouse, now house. Mid C17 with partial C18 re-facing and additions, and C19 additions. Timber framed with stone plinth and red brick nogging, partial brick and regular coursed stone re-facing, brick additions, and old tile roof. L-plan including 3 framed bays. 1½ storeys. Framing: square panels with straight braces; exposed queen post truss to East. 2 gabled eaves dormers to

West, one to East and one to South, all with 2-light casements; end stacks to East and South, and ridge stack off- centre to North. West front: 3 window front. Two C20 two-light casements flanking C20 two-light casement in blocked segmental headed doorway, and C20 French casements; half glazed C20 door to left. C19 block in angle of L with present main entrance.

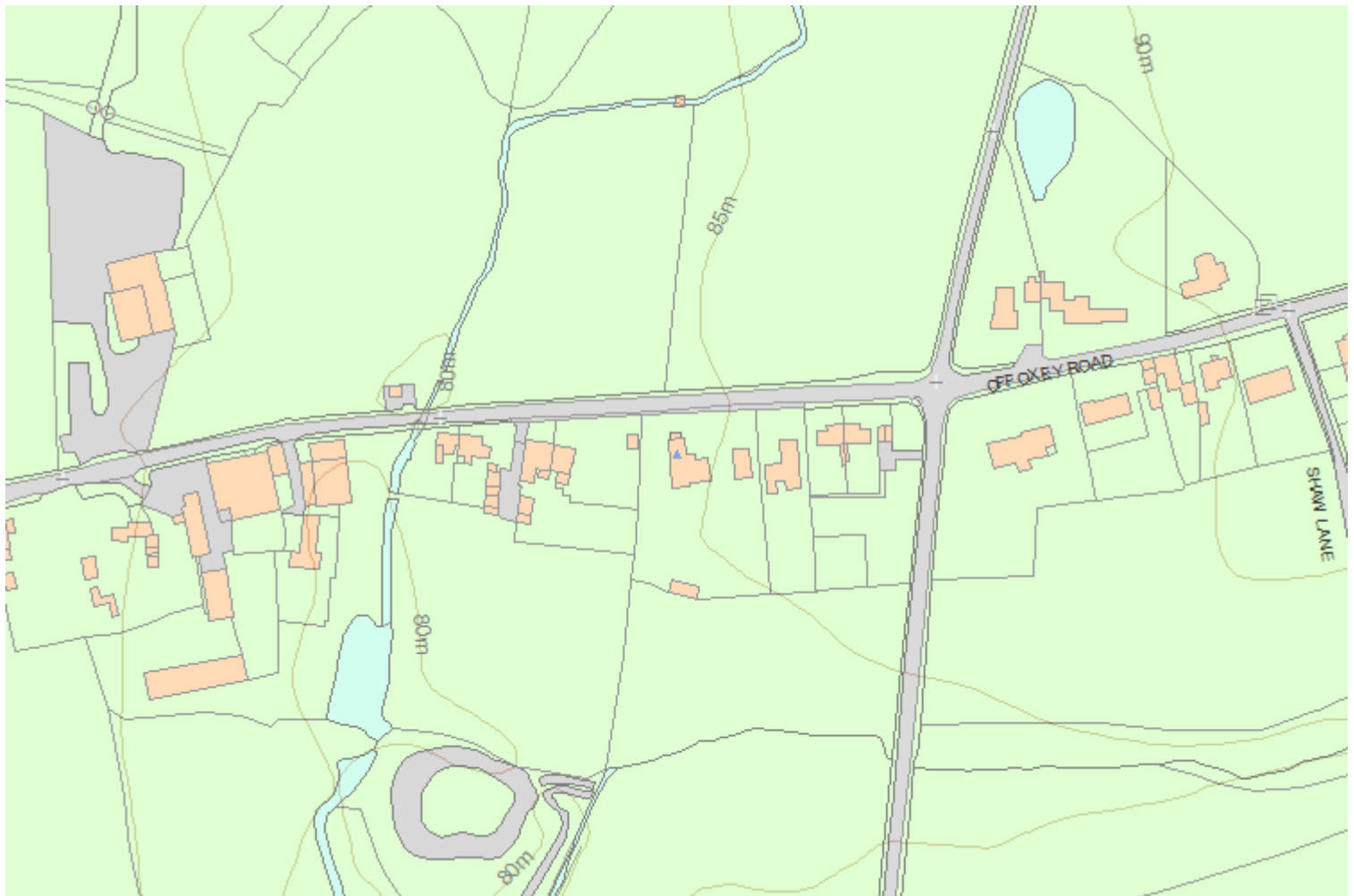
Listing NGR: SJ7950308132

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 79503 08132

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End of official listing



Historic England

KNOLL FARMHOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: KNOLL FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1367645

Location

KNOLL FARMHOUSE, MILL LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255294

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. MILL LANE (East side)

6/13 Knoll Farmhouse. -

- II

Shown on O.S. map as Knoll House. Farmhouse. Mid C18. Red brick with ashlar dressings and old tile roof. 3 storeys. Stone plinth, plat bands between each floor, toothed brick eaves cornice, parapeted gable ends, and end stacks. 1:3:1 bay rhythm. Segmental headed first and ground floor windows with C19 wooden casements, 2 ground floor early C19 glazing bar sashes

flanking central 6-panelled door with top 4 panels glazed, and bottom 2 flush, 2-light rectangular overlight, panelled reveals, and plain architrave; C19 timber framed gabled porch. Set back one storey wings with parapet ramped up to centre, square end piers with urn finials, and C19 wooden framed cross windows to front with segmental relieving arches.

Listing NGR: SJ7979708604

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 79797 08604

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t.svc/400883/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf](http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/400883/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf)).

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Historic England

KNOLL LODGE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: KNOLL LODGE

List entry Number: 1053600

Location

KNOLL LODGE, MILL LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255293

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. MILL LANE (East side)

6/12 Knoll Lodge.

II

Estate Lodge. Dated 1882 on rainwater heads. Sandstone ashlar with slate roofs. T-plan Queen Anne Revival Style. One storey. Plinth, raised quoins, moulded cornice, blocking course, triangular pedimented gable ends with keyed blank circular panels in tympana, and 2 stacks with moulded cornices. Sashes with vertical glazing bars and raised architraves; canted bay with

cornice to West. Porch in angle of T to North-West with keyed round arch and triangular pedimented gable end above; 6-panelled door with moulded architrave.

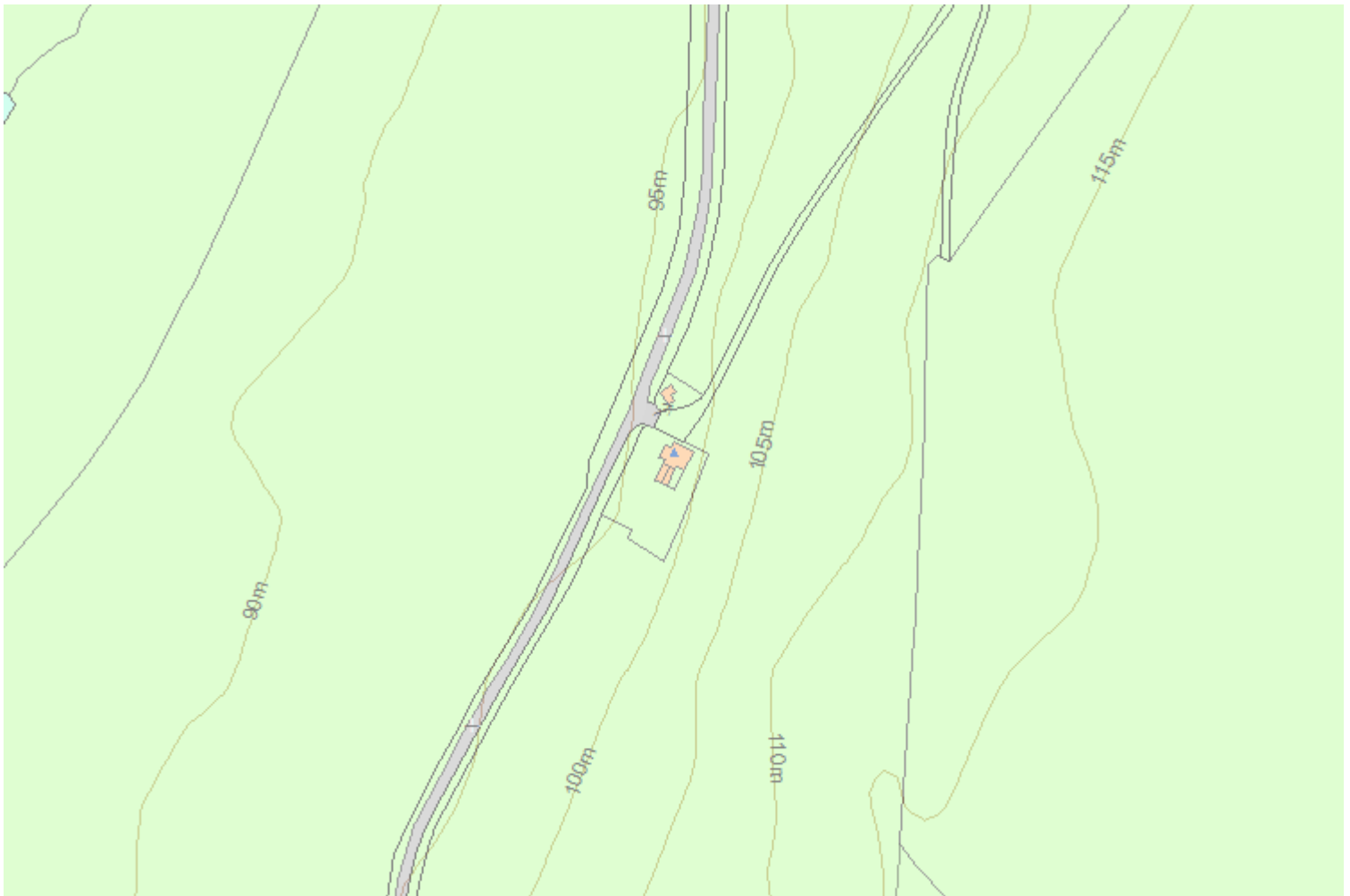
Listing NGR: SJ7980508933

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 79805 08933

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End of official listing



Historic England

THE KNOLL TOWER

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: THE KNOLL TOWER

List entry Number: 1054379

Location

THE KNOLL TOWER, WESTON PARK

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-May-1955

Date of most recent amendment: 08-May-2002

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255340

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 80 NW TONG C.P WESTON PARK.

7/1 26/5/55 The Knoll Tower

II

Flag Tower. 1883. Random coursed ashlar, roof invisible behind parapet. Square plan with octagonal corner turret to North-West; Tudor Gothic style. 3 stages, with 4 stage turret. Battered first stage, string courses at floor levels, and battlemented parapet. Rectangular openings with chamfered reveals in first and second stages, and turret; mullioned square windows with

chamfered reveal in top stage. Boarded door to South-East. Fire back dated 1613 let into ground by West front, on site at time of re-survey. Associated with Weston Park (q.v. Weston-under-Lizard, Staffordshire). N Pevsner, B.O.E. Shropshire, p.304; G. Griffith, History of Tong and Boscobel, 1984, p.161.

Listing NGR: SJ8028709189

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Griffith, G, History of Tong and Boscobel, (1894), 161

Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Shropshire, (1958), 304

National Grid Reference: SJ8028709189

Map



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This copy shows the entry on 01-Mar-2018 at 10:38:50.

End of official listing

WESTON HALL AND SERVICE WINGS TO NORTH AND EAST

Overview

Heritage Category:
Listed Building

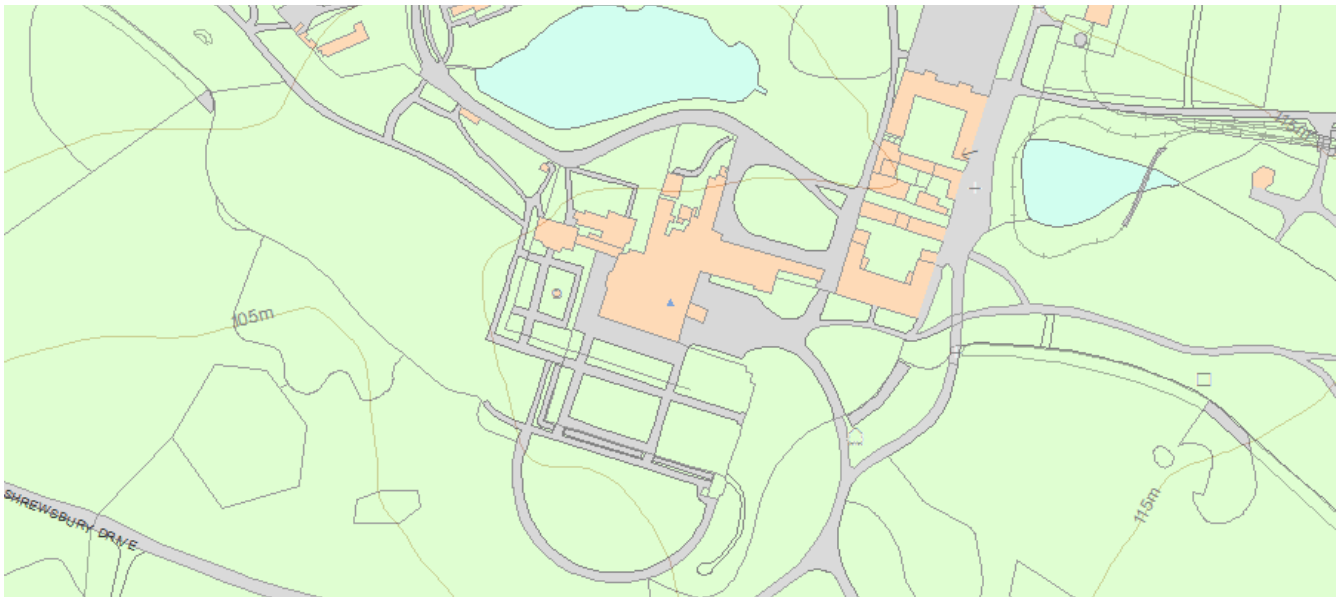
Grade:
I

List Entry Number:
1039264

Date first listed:
16-May-1953

Statutory Address:
WESTON HALL AND SERVICE WINGS TO NORTH AND EAST

Map



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This copy shows the entry on 02-Sep-2019 at 09:58:01.

Location

Statutory Address:
WESTON HALL AND SERVICE WINGS TO NORTH AND EAST

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:
Staffordshire

District:
South Staffordshire (District Authority)

Parish:
Blymhill and Weston-under-Lizard

National Grid Reference:
SJ8064010614

Details

SJ 81 SW WESTON UNDER LIZARD C.P. WESTON PARK.

4/43 16.5.53

Weston Hall and service wings to North and East.

GV I

Country House, 1670s, attributed to Lady Wilbraham, with alterations and additions of early, mid and late C19. Red brick and stone dressings; lead roof invisible behind parapet; large, blind arcaded centre stacks. 'U' shaped, C17 plan, open to North, court now filled in by additions. South front of 1671, formerly entrance front; 3 storey on cellars 2-3-1-3-2 bays of glazing bar sashes; central entrance, moulded plinth, stone bands at first and second floor level; projecting bays to ends and centre with quoins, rising at ends to open segmental pediment on cyma recta cornice with acanthus enrichment and oeil-de-boeuf to tympanum; centre bay all of stone taken flush to cornice and balustraded parapet running between pediments; window surrounds of various designs in a symmetrical arrangement, moulded, shouldered with keystone or cornice; enriched surround to french casement doors with corbelled consoles to break angled cornice. East front: Re-fronted as entrance mid C19, but retaining much C17 work. 3-3-3 bays in glazing bar sashes; central entrance. Quoins to angles and centre projection taken up to pediment with stone cartouche in tympanum; stone bands (swan-necked at angles to match with other fronts) at first and second floor levels; balustraded parapet run up to pediment; Hexastyle porte cochère to width of centre projection in Tuscan columns with tetrastyle central break to frieze, cornice and balustraded parapet; window surrounds similar to South front; simpler with elliptical arch surrounds to outer windows to ground and first floor of centre projection and rusticated ashlar apron to upper window of centre bay; glazed double door with moulded surround. West front: 1-1-1-3-1-1-1 in glazing bar sashes, three sided projecting stone centre bay and centre side bays, the former probably mid C19, the latter more likely C17; quoins to angles and projections, bands at first and second floor levels, blocking course parapet, balustraded over projections; window surrounds similar to East front. North front has pediments as South front and C19 service wings running North; further wing, stone faced, to South, of two storey 7-2 bays, running East of entrance; projection at end, balustraded parapet, 4 pane sashes, 3 with pedimented heads; brickwork and steeply pitched roof visible to parallel C18 range on South side. Interior: Entrance Hall: Roman Doric tetrastyle colonnade to right of entrance, pilastered surrounds to arched openings to stair hall. C20 frieze of egg and dart, Acanthus and Anthemion. Stair Hall: Chequer pattern marble floor, Ionic pilasters to entrance hall openings and arches to inner halls, corniced door surrounds, coffered lower ceiling, C19 marble stair running against entrance axis; open string scrolled under treads with three curtain steps to wrought iron rinceau pattern balustrade with occasional lyre uprights; continued as balustrade to landing; Ionic pilastered tripartite window over stairs and Ionic colonnade to landing. Tapestry Room: Mid C19 mixed Gothic and classical cornice of trefoil and anthemion; fireplace mid C19 in marble; ram headed terms to angles; inner surround of entwined flowers and egg and dart; Chimaera to frieze, cornice, quadrant over terms. Drawing Room: 4 bay length sited over entrance axis of C17 house; mid C19 dentilled and modillioned, patera and egg and dart cornice implies apse to East end with Ionic pilasters below; marble fireplace, pilastered surround and rinceau frieze to cornice. Library: 3 bay length painted and dragged walls to imitate wood; Corinthian colonnade to East and West, forming entrance passages bearing frieze and modillioned cornice; marble fireplace, reeded surround to fleurons at angles; built-in bookcases with key frieze. Dining Hall: Re-modelled in C19 from two floors, 1-3-1 bays projecting to centre, pedimented door heads, re-used dado and C20 plasterwork, mid C19 fireplace, marble, similar to Tapestry Room but larger: Lion terms, Lyre and Dragon frieze. Cornice and architectonic overmantel of coloured marbles with consoles to pilastered centre panel. Salons: Outer and Inner formerly Billiard and Smoking Rooms, both late C19, arched screen to Inner Hall, outer Salon with coved ceiling and glazed centre panels, dentilled cornice; Fasci and Sphinx heads to combined fireplace and pedimented mirror overmantel all in light relief, keyed, blind arched surround, lyre panel over doors to inner Salon in Adamesque style plasterwork, including arched recesses. C19 Breakfast Room and Apsidal Music Room follow to North East of entrance to Service Wing. Extensive cellars below main house, vaulted in brick, some sandstone walling; Wine Room complete with 2 layers of arched brick bins.

Listing NGR: SJ8064010614

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
271611

Legacy System:
LBS

Sources

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 38 Staffordshire,

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

Images of England

Images of England was a photographic record of every listed building in England, created as a snap shot of listed buildings at the turn of the millennium. These photographs of the exterior of listed buildings were taken by volunteers between 1999 and 2008. The project was supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Date: 14 Oct 2005

Reference: IOE01/14783/14

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BOATHOUSE AND COTTAGE AT SJ 799102

Overview

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade:

II

List Entry Number:

1039267

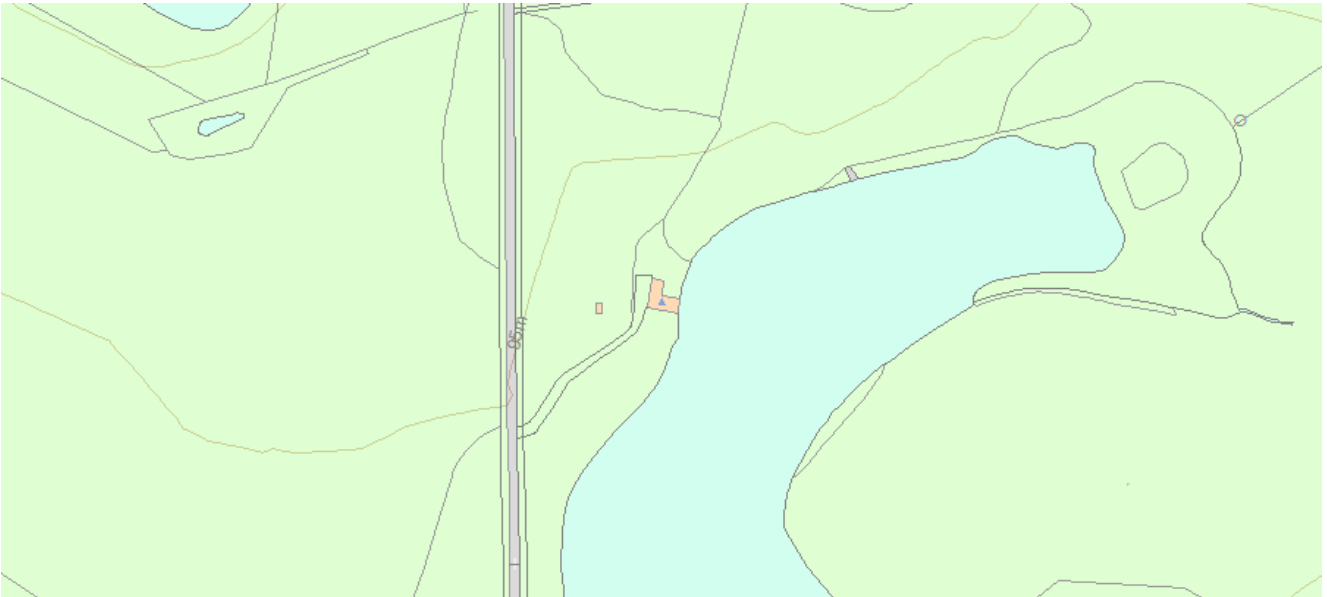
Date first listed:

04-Jul-1985

Statutory Address:

BOATHOUSE AND COTTAGE AT SJ 799102

Map



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Location

Statutory Address:

BOATHOUSE AND COTTAGE AT SJ 799102

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Staffordshire

District:

South Staffordshire (District Authority)

Parish:

Blymhill and Weston-under-Lizard

National Grid Reference:

SJ7996810120

Details

SJ 71 SE WESTON UNDER LIZARD C.P. WESTON PARK.

3/4

Boathouse and Cottage at SJ 799102.

- II

Boathouse. Late C19. Rusticated sandstone ashlar; slate roof, gabled, widely projecting verge to lake and fretted eaves boards. L-shaped plan in Swiss Cottage style; single storey, gabled front to lake, arched opening to Boathouse and quatrefoil to apex with cusped corbels to cantilevered purlins. Cottage to rear has cast iron casements with perimeters in coloured glass; hipped angled end to right; half glazed door with patterned glazing.

Listing NGR: SJ7996810120

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:
271616

Legacy System:
LBS

Sources

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 38 Staffordshire,

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

Images of England

Images of England was a photographic record of every listed building in England, created as a snap shot of listed buildings at the turn of the millennium. These photographs of the exterior of listed buildings were taken by volunteers between 1999 and 2008. The project was supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund.



Date: 14 Oct 2005

Reference: IOE01/14622/13

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There aren't currently any contributions

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SHREWSBURY LODGE TO WESTON PARK

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Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

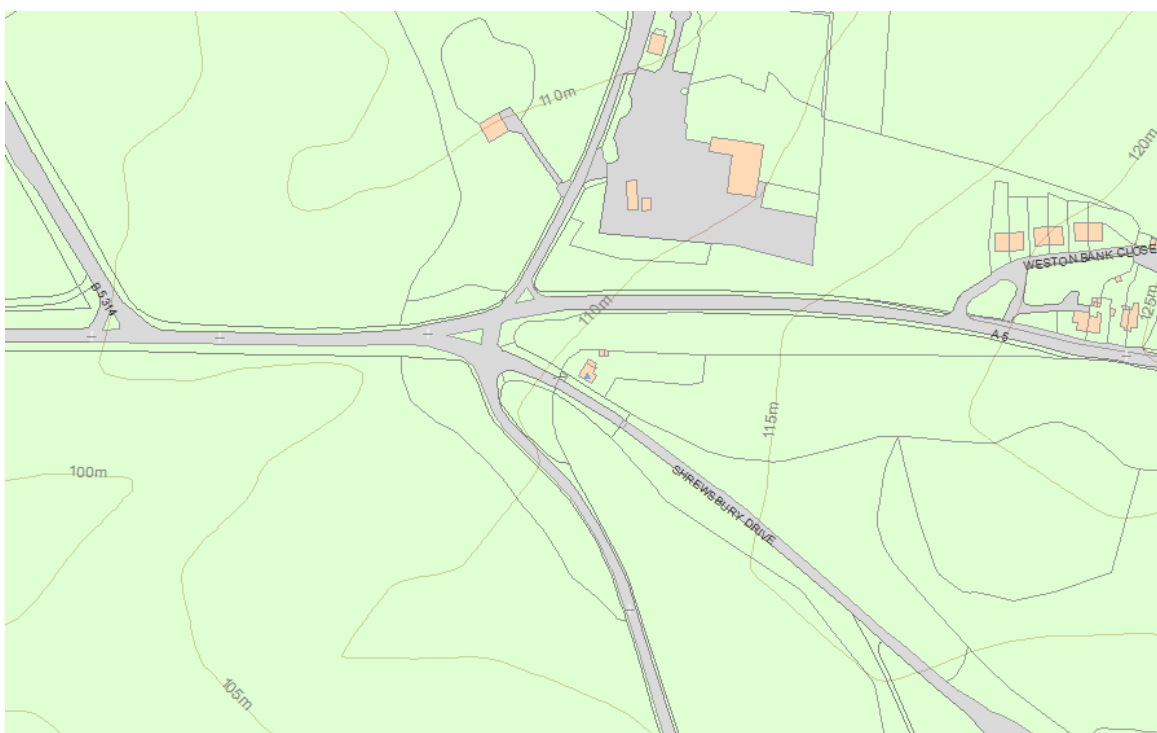
List Entry Number: 1039233

Date first listed: 16-May-1953

Statutory Address: SHREWSBURY LODGE TO WESTON PARK

Statutory Address: SHREWSBURY LODGE TO WESTON PARK, WATLING STREET


Map



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This copy shows the entry on 16-Apr-2019 at 11:41:55.

Location

Statutory Address: SHREWSBURY LODGE TO WESTON PARK

Statutory Address: SHREWSBURY LODGE TO WESTON PARK, WATLING STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire (District Authority)

Parish: Blymhill and Weston-under-Lizard

National Grid Reference: SJ7979610886

Details

SJ 71 SE WESTON UNDER LIZARD C.P. WESTON PARK.

3/2 16.5.53 Shrewsbury Lodge to Weston Park.

GV II

Lodge, mid C18. Red sandstone ashlar; shallow pitched, hipped slate roof; centre stone stack. 2 storey, 3 bay front and central entrance; glazing bar sashes (half depth to upper storey) flank pedimented centre projection with giant blind arch recess in place of centre window; raised band at first floor level; Tuscan columned pedimented porch.

Listing NGR: SJ7979610886

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 271628

Legacy System: LBS

Sources

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 38 Staffordshire,

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

SHREWSBURY GATES, PIERS AND WALLS TO WESTON PARK

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Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

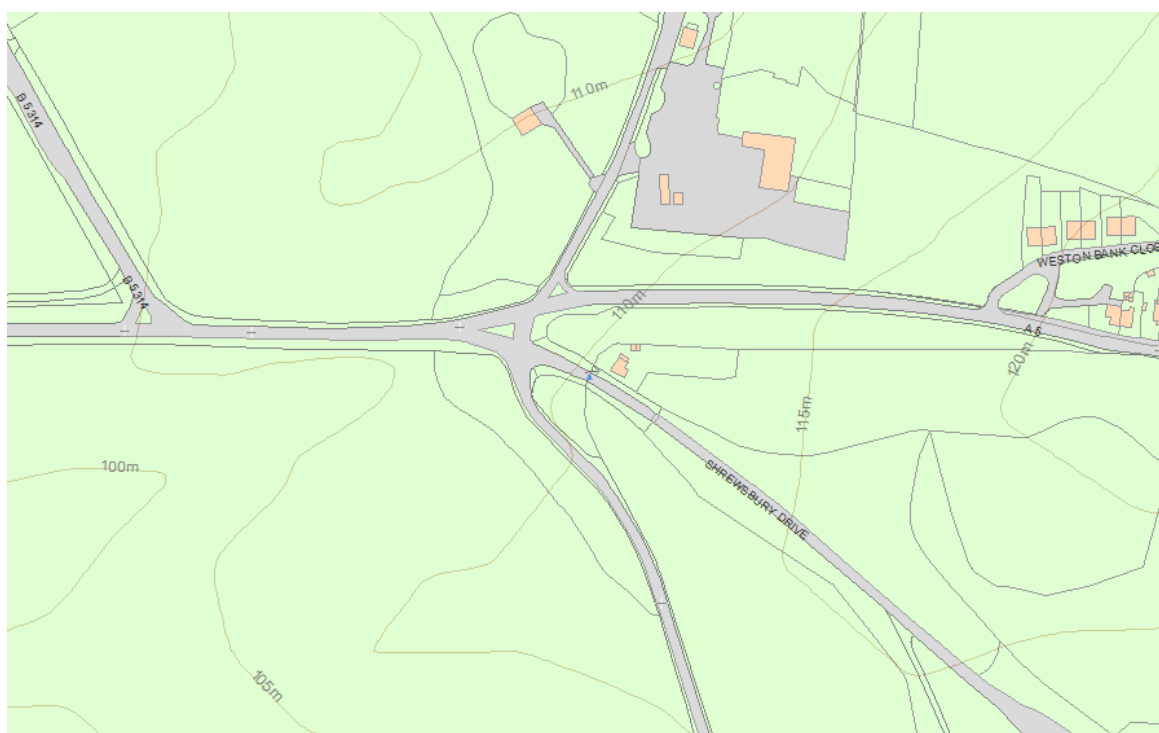
List Entry Number: 1374072

Date first listed: 04-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: SHREWSBURY GATES, PIERS AND WALLS TO WESTON PARK

Statutory Address: SHREWSBURY GATES, PIERS AND WALLS TO WESTON PARK, WATLING STREET


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This copy shows the entry on 16-Apr-2019 at 14:08:24.

Location

Statutory Address: SHREWSBURY GATES, PIERS AND WALLS TO WESTON PARK

Statutory Address: SHREWSBURY GATES, PIERS AND WALLS TO WESTON PARK, WATLING STREET

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire (District Authority)

Parish: Blymhill and Weston-under-Lizard

National Grid Reference: SJ7978010883

Details

SJ 71 SE WESTON UNDER LIZARD C.P. WESTON PARK.

3/3

Shrewsbury Gates, piers and walls to Weston Park.

GV II

Gateway and screen walls. Mid C18. Stone. Piers approximately 2 m high with moulded string and coping flanked by screen walls, of which adjacent 2 m to piers is in balustrading to upper half; further walls in coursed stone; wrought iron gates with decorative middle band and cresting.

Listing NGR: SJ7978010883

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 271627

Legacy System: LBS

Sources

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 38 Staffordshire,

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

LIZARD GRANGE

Overview

Heritage Category:
Listed Building

Grade:
II

List Entry Number:
1053605

Date first listed:
29-Aug-1984

Statutory Address:
LIZARD GRANGE, NEWPORT ROAD

Map



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Location

Statutory Address:
LIZARD GRANGE, NEWPORT ROAD

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District:
Shropshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish:
Tong

National Grid Reference:
SJ 78734 10096

Details

SJ 71 SE TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD (West side)

4/28 Lizard Grange. -

- II

Farmhouse. Late C18. Red brick and old tile roof with catslide over 2 storey outshut to rear. 2 and 3 storeys. Ashlar plinth, dentilled brick eaves cornice, and end stacks. 3 bays; glazing bar sashes with segmental heads and flush frames. Central half glazed door with 2 lower flush panels, and doorcase consisting of Tuscan pilasters supporting entablature and open triangular pediment.

Listing NGR: SJ7873410096

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

255304

Legacy System:

LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

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Date: 06 Jan 2005

Reference: IOE01/12501/32

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There aren't currently any contributions

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MILESTONE AT NGR SJ7837310905

 [1 contribution](#)

Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

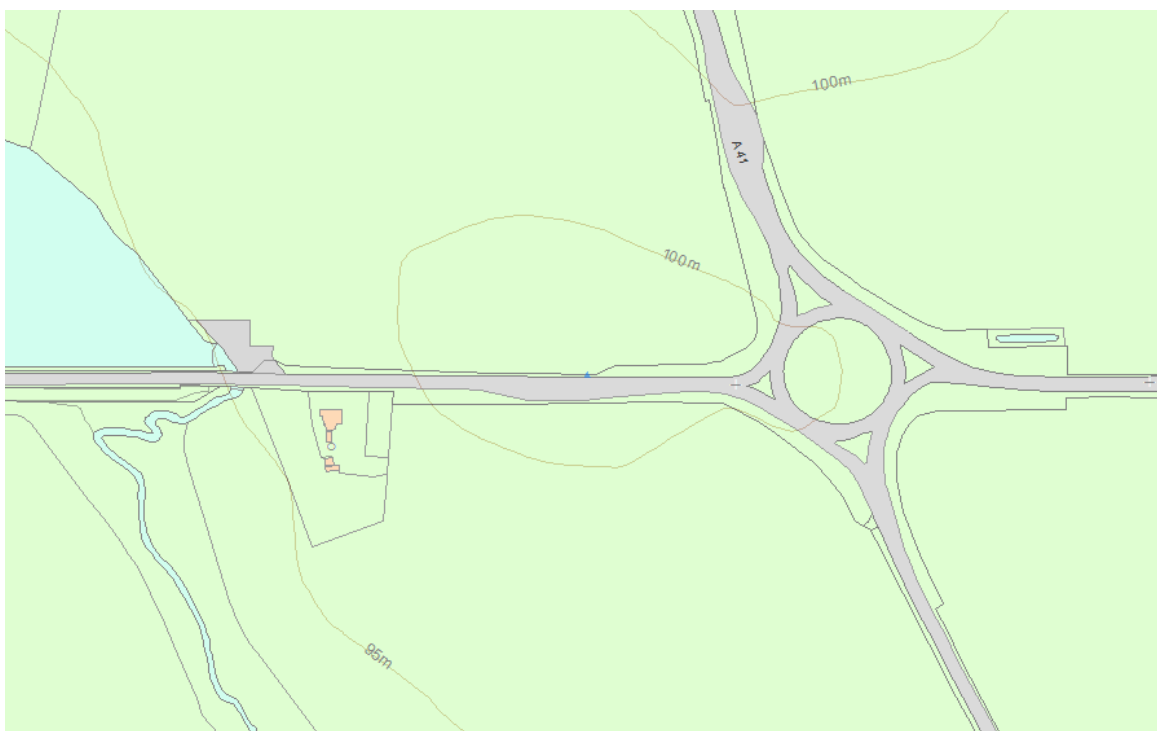
Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1367624

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Statutory Address: MILESTONE AT NGR SJ7837310905, A5


Map



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This copy shows the entry on 16-Apr-2019 at 15:46:04.

Location

Statutory Address: MILESTONE AT NGR SJ7837310905, A5

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District: Shropshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Sheriffhales

District: Shropshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Tong

National Grid Reference: SJ7837310905

Details

SHERIFFHALES C.P.

SJ 71 SE

4/25

A5 (North side)

Milestone at NGR SJ7837310905

II

Milestone. Late C18. Stone. Rectangular section with segmental top inscribed: SALOP / ? / MILES.
Distance illegible at time of re-survey.

This entry was subject to a Minor Amendment on 13 February 2018.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: 255185

Legacy System: LBS

Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing



Historic England

BROOKVIEW COTTAGE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: BROOKVIEW COTTAGE

List entry Number: 1176717

Location

BROOKVIEW COTTAGE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255335

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. TONG FORGE

6/19 Brookview Cottage. -

- II

Cottage. C17 and C20. Timber framed with white painted brick nogging, and old tile roof. One framed bay. 1½ storeys. Framing: square panels with straight braces; exposed queen post trusses with v-struts. End stack to North. Two 2-light C19 attic casements to South and one 2-light ground floor casement

below; boarded door to West. C20 timber framed lean-to to West.

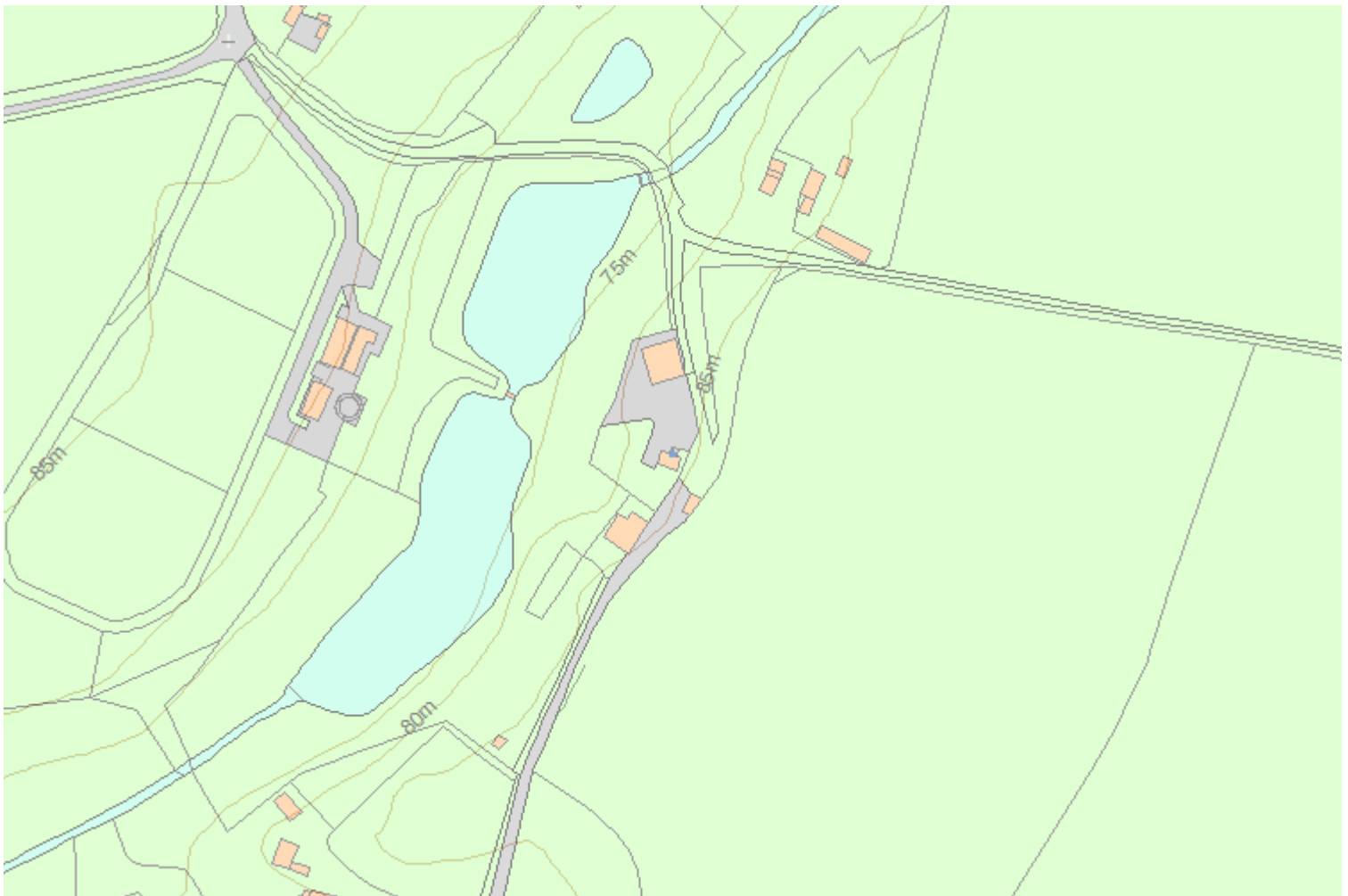
Listing NGR: SJ7839608164

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 78396 08164

Map



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This copy shows the entry on 01-Mar-2018 at 10:39:58.

End of official listing



Historic England

SOLHAGEN

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: SOLHAGEN

List entry Number: 1053618

Location

SOLHAGEN, 34

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255334

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. TONG FORGE

6/20 No. 34 (Solhagen) -

- II

Cottage. Late C18 with C19 alterations. Timber framed, brick plinth, painted brick nogging, and plain tile roof. T-plan of 3 framed bays. 1½ storeys. Framing: square panels with long straight braces and tension braces; exposed queen post trusses. Central ridge stack. 2 window front with C19 two-light

casements, and 2-light attic casements in gable ends. Boarded door to left.

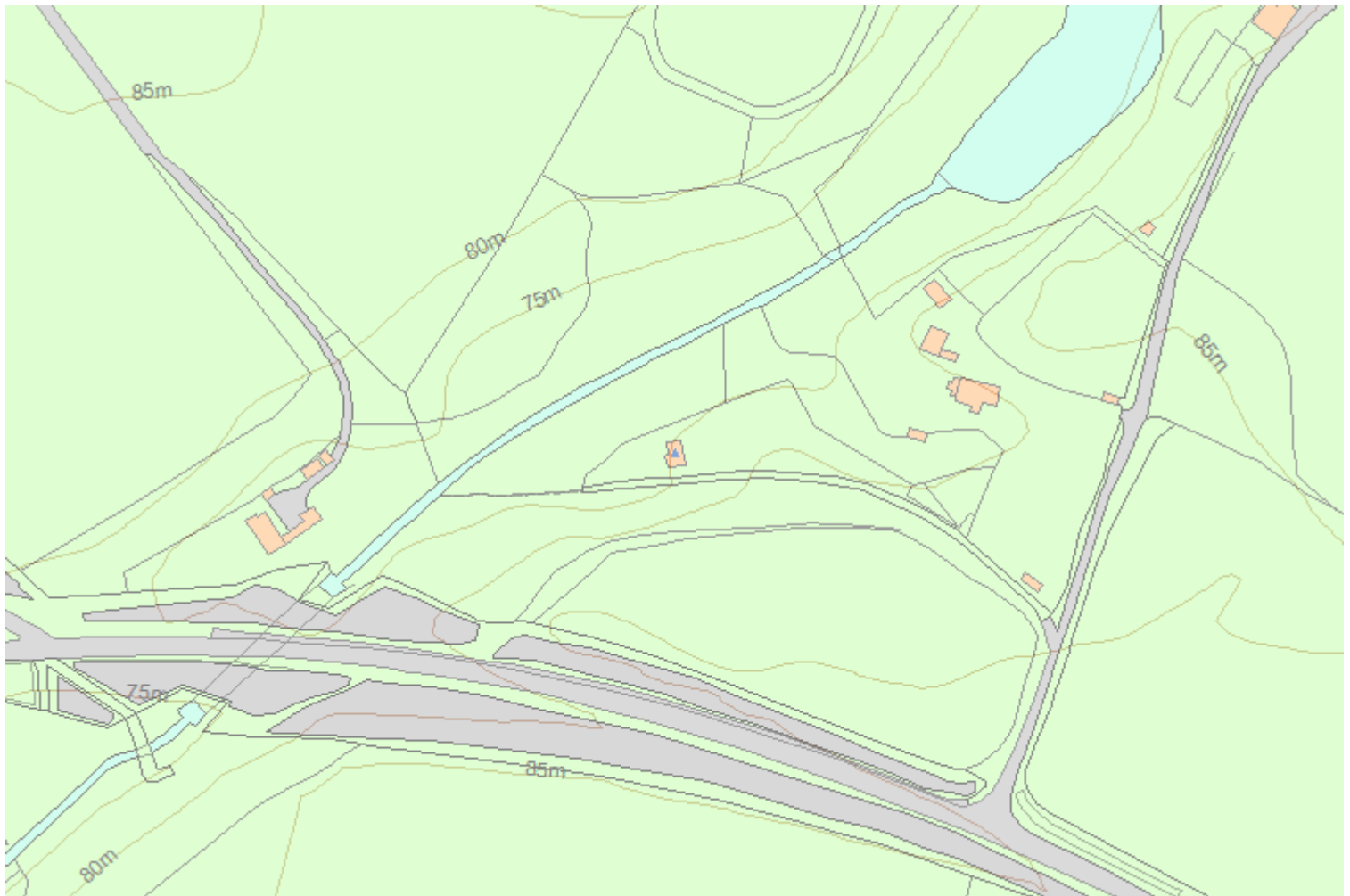
Listing NGR: SJ7815607974

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 78156 07974

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

BARN APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES TO WEST OF VAUXHALL FARMHOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: BARN APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES TO WEST OF VAUXHALL FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1176417

Location

BARN APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES TO WEST OF VAUXHALL FARMHOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255287

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. -

6/52 Barn approximately 50 - metres to West of Vauxhall Farmhouse.

GV II

Barn. C17. Timber framed with sandstone plinth, red brick nogging, and old tile roof. 3 framed bays with central mid storeys. Framing: square panels. Eaves swept up over strays, now partly blocked with C20 brickwork. C19 lean-

to addition to North. Interior: queen strut trusses.

Listing NGR: SJ7825907572

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 78259 07572

Map

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(http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/370398/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf).

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Historic England

FOWL HOUSE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO WEST OF VAUXHALL FARMHOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: FOWL HOUSE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO WEST OF VAUXHALL FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1053640

Location

FOWL HOUSE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO WEST OF VAUXHALL FARMHOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255286

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 70 NE TONG C.P. -

6/51 Fowl House approximately 10 metres to West of Vauxhall Farmhouse.

GV II

Fowl House. Circa 1842. Squared and coursed sandstone base, and gault

brick above with grey brick dressings. Neo-Egyptian style; square base with tall pyramid above. Coped base with low entrance to South. Pyramid with dentil brick string courses and diamond openings between, and stone obelisk finial with oval side openings. Some of the bricks were originally inscribed with mottoes: "LIVE AND LET LIVE; SCRAT BEFORE YOU PECK; TRIAL BY JURY; TEACH YOUR GRANNY; CAN YOU SMELL; GIVE EVERY (DOG) HIS DUE (DAY?); HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY." This is one of a series of eccentric out-buildings erected on the Tong Estate in the time of the Second George Durant (d.1844) (qv. Pig Sty and Cow house to North of Acorn Cottage) G. Griffith, History of Tong and Boscobel, 1894, p.1591 D. H. Robinson, The Wandering Worfe, Waine Research Publications, 1980, p.53.

Listing NGR: SJ7830307571

Selected Sources

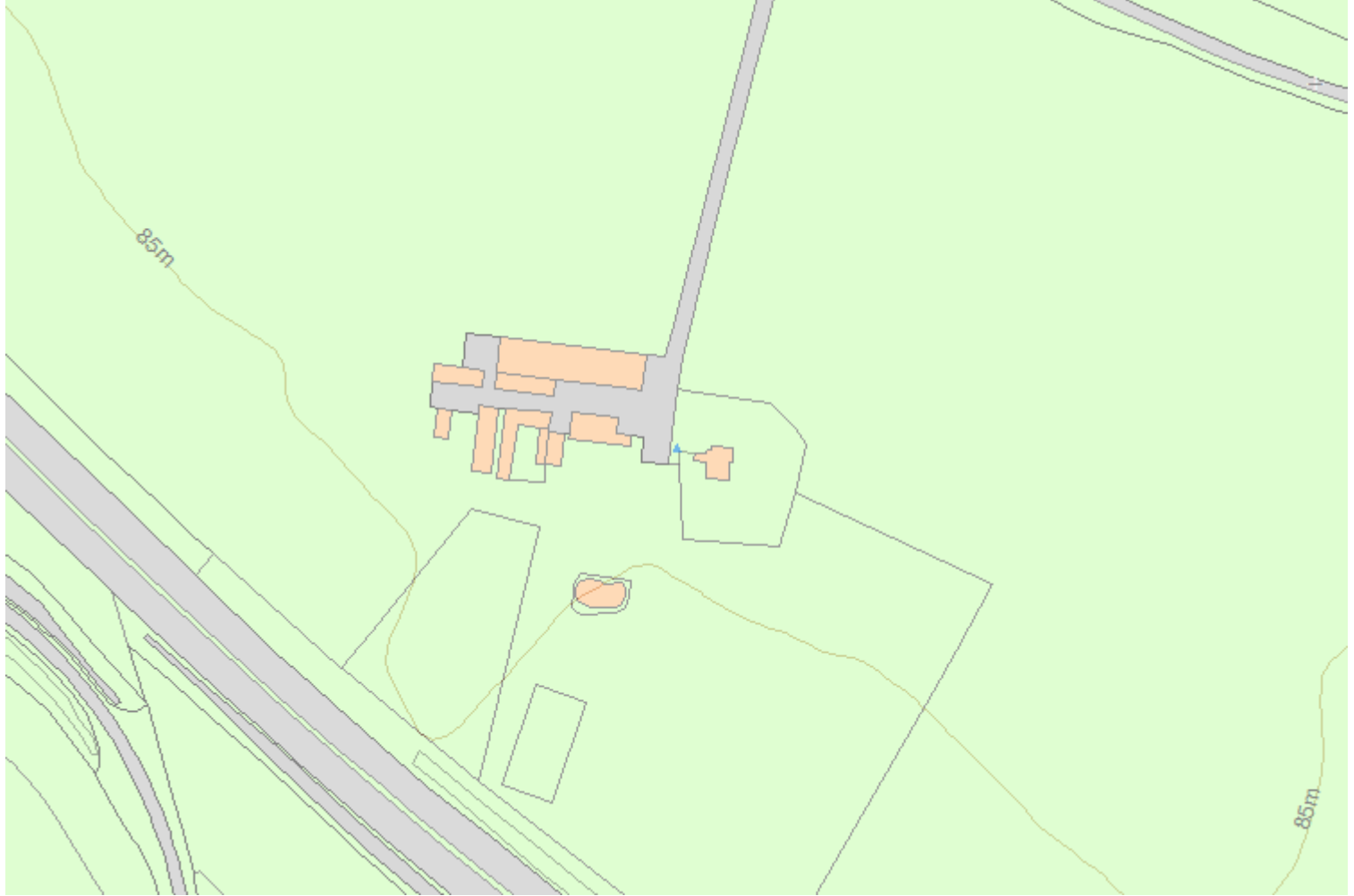
Books and journals

Griffith, G, History of Tong and Boscobel, (1894), 159

Robinson, D H, The Wandering Worfe, (1980), 53

National Grid Reference: SJ 78303 07571

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

TONG PARK FARMHOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: TONG PARK FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1176673

Location

TONG PARK FARMHOUSE, NEWPORT ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255326

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 80 NW TONG C.P. NEWPORT ROAD

7/5 Tong Park Farmhouse. -

- II

Farmhouse. Dated E:P to South, with C19 additions. L:D:K 1736 Red brick with C20 tile roof, hipped to right. 2 storeys. Plinth, plat band, end stack to left, and ridge stack at right to rear. 5 bays; first floor C19 two-light wooden casements and ground floor C19 wooden cross windows, all with segmental gauged heads and projecting painted keystones; rendered blind windows in right-

hand bay, that on first floor with flat head. Central C19 half glazed door, lower 2 with trefoiled heads and top 2 glazed; rectangular overhead, and segmental gauged head with projecting keystone; C20 glazed porch. 2 window South front with 2 first floor C19 wooden cross windows flanking central datestone, and 2 ground floor C19 wooden mullioned and transomed windows flanking central blocked segmental headed doorway.

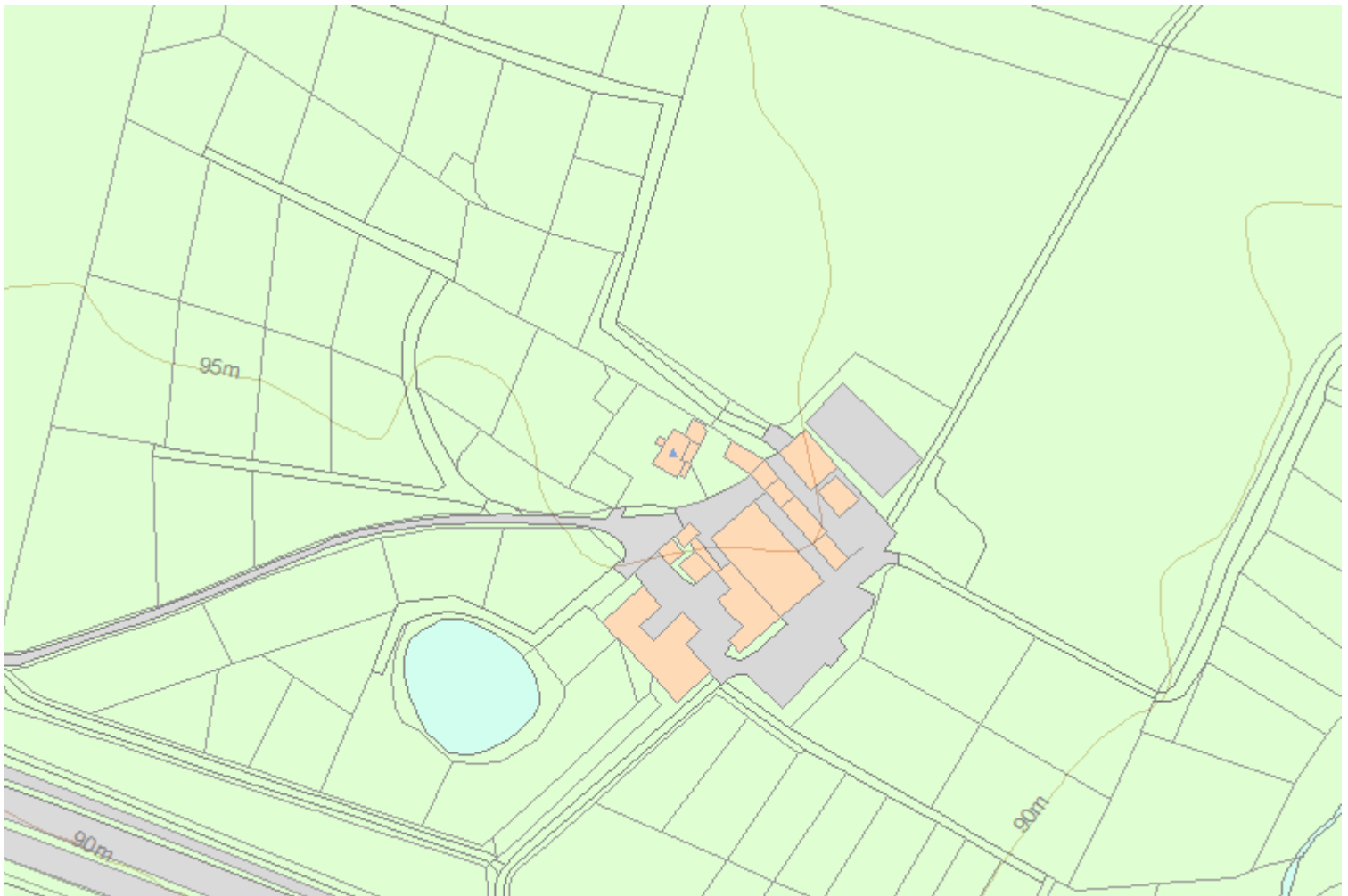
Listing NGR: SJ8090106725

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 80901 06725

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

SHACKERLEY HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: SHACKERLEY HOUSE

List entry Number: 1239243

Location

SHACKERLEY HOUSE, SHACKERLEY LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Donington

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Sep-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 416988

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 80 NW DONINGTON C.P. SHACKERLEY LANE (north-west side) 3/80

Shackerley House -

- II

House. Late C18. Red brick on plinth, dentilled eaves cornice, 2 integral end stacks, plain tiled roof; L shaped plan. 2 storeys; 3 bays, slightly projecting central gabled break with attic, glazing bar sashes under plastered lintels; central C20 door with rectangular over- light, plain pilastered doorcase

Listing NGR: SJ8144906358

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 81449 06358

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End of official listing



Historic England

SHACKERLEY HALL

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: SHACKERLEY HALL

List entry Number: 1239197

Location

SHACKERLEY HALL, SHACKERLEY LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Donington

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 19-Dec-1975

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 416987

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 80 NW DONINGTON C.P. SHACKERLEY LANE (north-west side) 3/79
Shackerley Hall 19.12.75

- II

Small Country House. C.1800 masking surviving portions of a late C18 house to rear. Red brick on stone plinth, first floor sill band all round, plastered moulded eaves cornice, 2 central brick eaves ridge chimneys, flat pitched hipped slate roof. 3 storeys; 3 sash windows with gauged heads, tripartite in arched recesses on ground floor, reduced proportions to top; central Tuscan porch with fragmentary entablature and open pediment, C20 door and

radiating fanlight. Interior has plain early C19 staircase with walnut inlaid handrail.

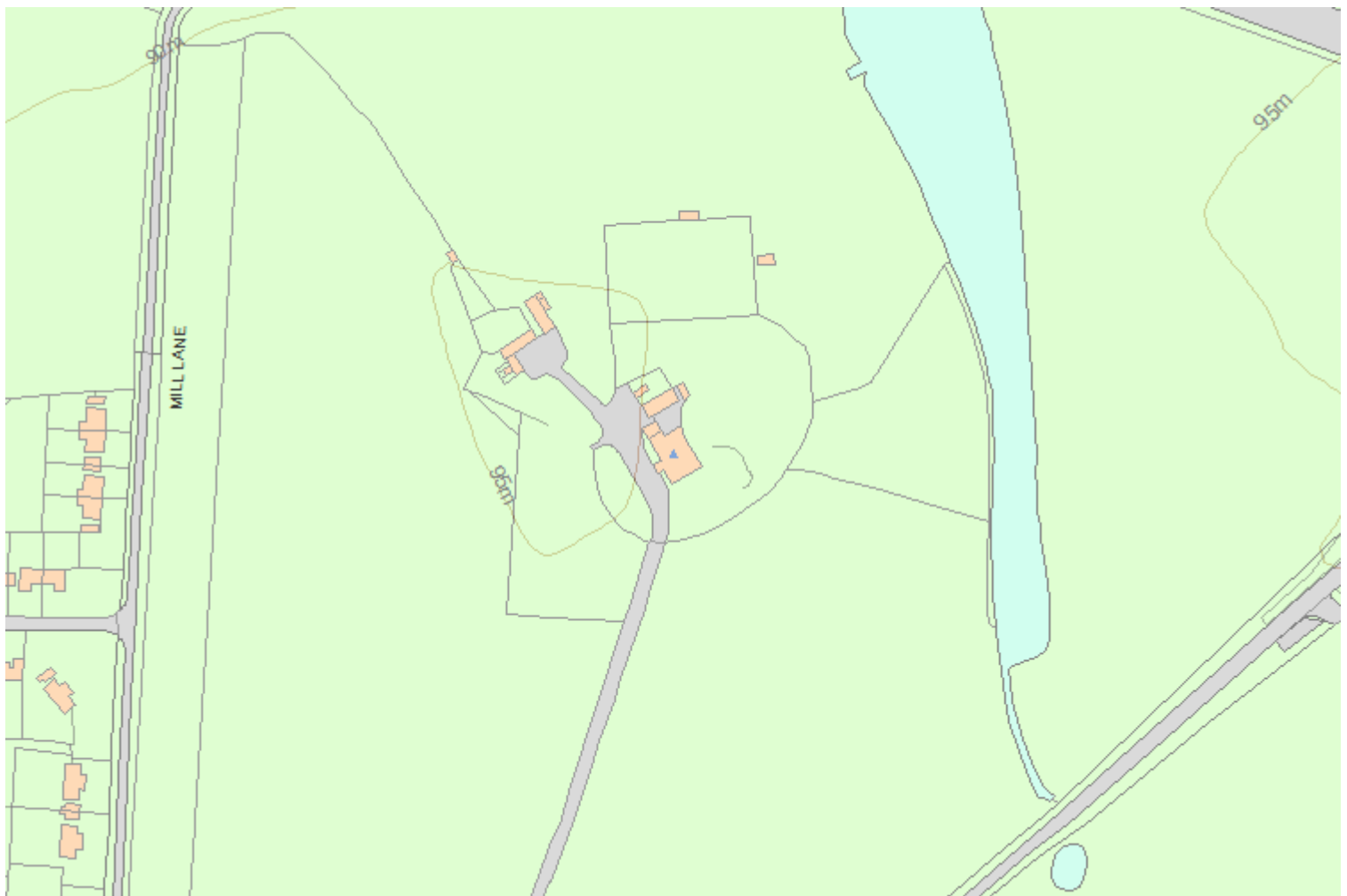
Listing NGR: SJ8104606137

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 81046 06137

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End of official listing



Historic England

THE WOOD

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: THE WOOD

List entry Number: 1273850

Location

THE WOOD, DONINGTON LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Donington

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Sep-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 416538

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 80 NW DONINGTON C.P. DONINGTON LANE (north side) 3/68 The Wood -

- II

Shown on O.S. map as The Wood House. Mid to late C18. Red brick on plinth, plain tiled double span roof with 2 axial valley stacks, gable ends carried across as parapet between ridges, raised verges on stone kneelers, moulded eaves cornice. 3 storeys, 3 glazing bar sash windows with gauged heads, 15 panes to ground floor, reduced proportions to top floor; central stone porch with moulded entablature, half glazed double doors and lantern in fanlight. 2

late C19 or early C20 2 storeyed bowed windows to left return front.

Listing NGR: SJ8315206806

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 83152 06806

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End of official listing



Historic England

MEASHILL FARMHOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: MEASHILL FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1053599

Location

MEASHILL FARMHOUSE, HUBBAL LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 29-Aug-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 255292

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 80 NW TONG C.P. HUBBAL LANE (East side)

7/4 Meashill Farmhouse. -

- II

Farmhouse. C18 and early C19. Red brick (English bond) with hipped slate roof. L-plan. 1½ and 2 storeys. Plinth, first floor cill string, and end stacks. 3 bays, that in centre slightly recessed; glazing bar sashes with gauged heads, tripartite on ground floor. 4 steps to central half glazed door with rectangular overlight, and doorcase consisting of Doric pilasters supporting entablature

with blocking course above. C18 1½ storey wing to rear of red brick with some uncoursed rubble and old tile roof with 3 stacks. The building is exceptional in its use of English bond as late as the early C19.

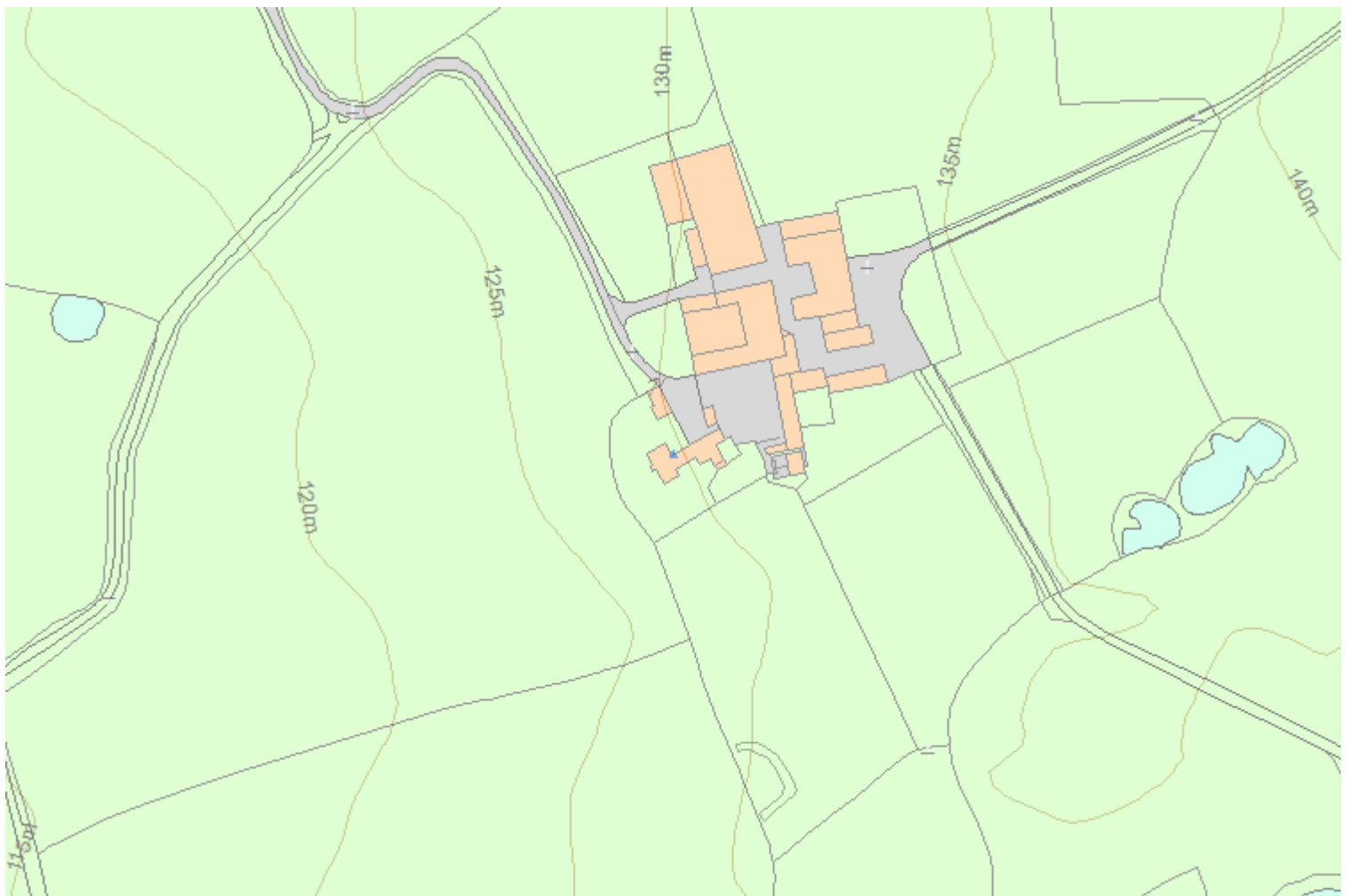
Listing NGR: SJ8236508235

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 82365 08235

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End of official listing



Historic England

BARN IN FARMYARD ABOUT 40 METRES NORTH WEST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: BARN IN FARMYARD ABOUT 40 METRES NORTH WEST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List entry Number: 1238948

Location

BARN IN FARMYARD ABOUT 40 METRES NORTH WEST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Boscobel

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Sep-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 416529

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 80 NW BOSCOBEL C.P. _

3/83 Barn in farmyard about 40m north-west of Boscobel House -

G.V. II

Barn. C17 with later alterations and repairs. Timber framed on stone plinth,

red brick infill, plain tiled roof. Rectangular. 5 bays; 2 rows of small square panels to eaves, left hand corner with straight brace to north-west; south-east side with irregular, heavy square frame panels, roughly 3 or 4 panels to eaves, single pegging, wide entrance, partly blocked. Roof of Queen Strut and inserted (later?) King Post construction. Early C19 brick extension to south-west with gabled hoist entry on south side, formerly housed machinery and engine. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Listing NGR: SJ8372008271

Selected Sources

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 35 Shropshire,

National Grid Reference: SJ 83720 08271

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End of official listing



Historic England

STABLE AND GRANARY ABOUT 10 METRES NORTH WEST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: STABLE AND GRANARY ABOUT 10 METRES NORTH WEST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List entry Number: 1273916

Location

STABLE AND GRANARY ABOUT 10 METRES NORTH WEST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Boscobel

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Sep-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 416532

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 80 NW BOSCOBEL C.P. -

3/85 Stable and granary about 10m north-west - of Boscobel House

G.V. II

Stable and granary. Early to mid C19. Red brick with plain tiled roof. Main

block of 2 storeys; entrance to granary up lateral external steps to east gable end, 4 lunette openings in 2 gables to north west side. One storey projection to north with 2 doors (one blocked) and single window. The stable was probably built by Walter Evans shortly after he acquired Boscobel House (q.v.) in 1811. Scheduled Ancient Monument, included only for Group Value with the house. J.J. West, Boscobel House, D.O.E. Guide Book (1981).

Listing NGR: SJ8373308256

Selected Sources

Books and journals

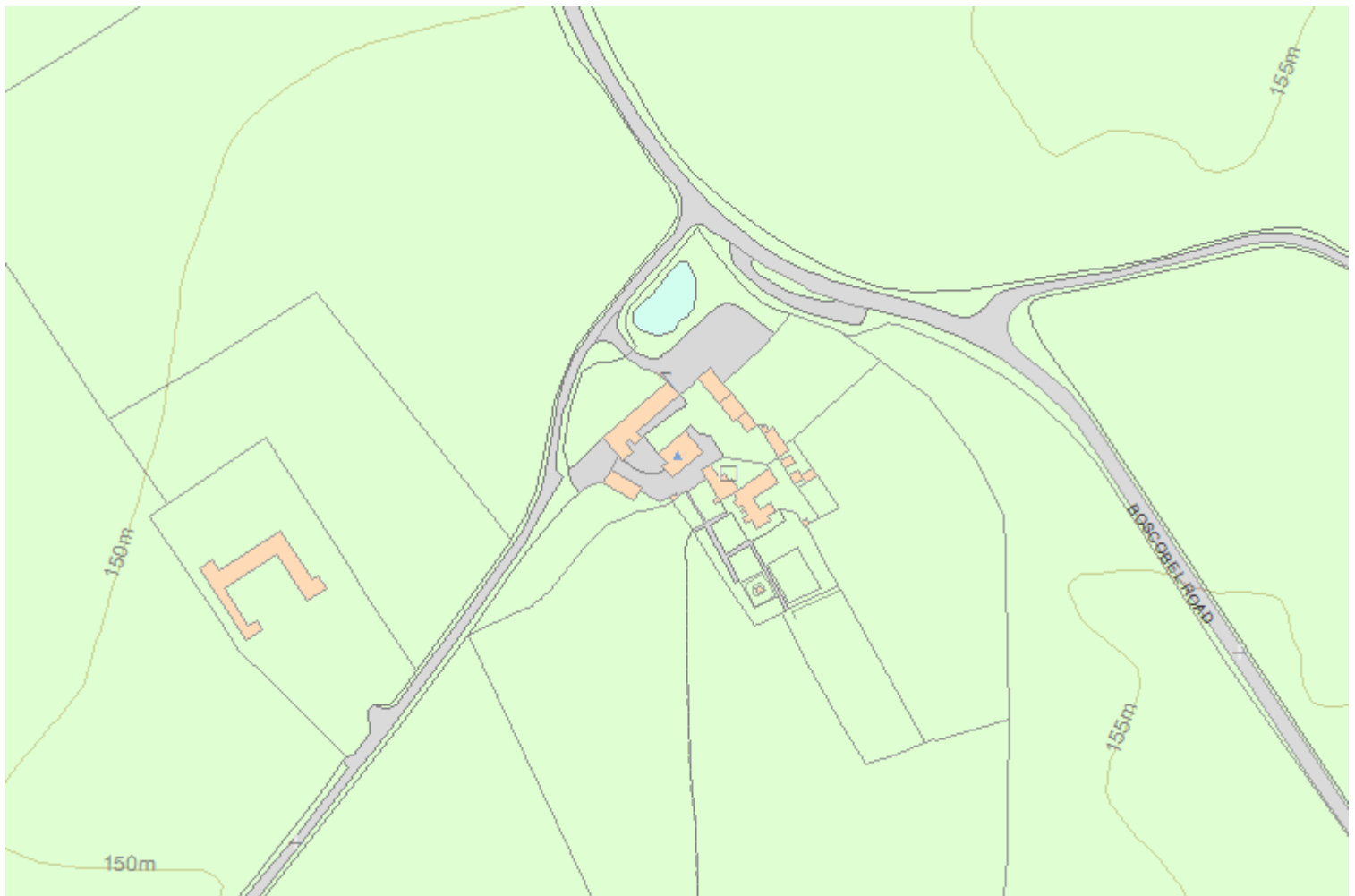
West, J J , Boscobel House, (1981)

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 35 Shropshire,

National Grid Reference: SJ 83733 08256

Map



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End of official listing



RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS INCLUDING IMPLEMENT SHED, STABLE, DOVE, COTE AND SMITHY IN FARMYARD TO NORTH EAST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS INCLUDING IMPLEMENT SHED, STABLE, DOVE, COTE AND SMITHY IN FARMYARD TO NORTH EAST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List entry Number: 1273965

Location

RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS INCLUDING IMPLEMENT SHED, STABLE, DOVE, COTE AND SMITHY IN FARMYARD TO NORTH EAST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Boscobel

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Sep-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 416530

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 80 NW BOSCOBEL C.P. -

3/84 Range of farm buildings including implement shed, stable, dove cote and smithy. in farmyard to north- - east of Boscobel House

G.V. II

Farm buildings including implement shed, stable (ground floor now converted to lavatory),dovecote and smithy. Early to mid C19. Red brick with plain tiled roofs. Irregular line of buildings to north-east side of farmyard. Implement/cart shed of 3 open bays with round-edged brick piers; Stable to right has brick dentilled eaves and is approached by external steps to the right hand gable end. Set back and attached by a wall is a lower range with gable to left (dovecote) and 3 doors, the right hand for a small but entirely complete smithy (lit from gable end to south-east); includes all tools, furnace and chimney with 2 sets of bellows attached to the wall. The majority of the buildings are thought to have been erected by Walter Evans shortly after he bought Boscobel House (q.v.) in 1811. Scheduled Ancient Monuments; the farm buildings (except the C20 brick implement shed of 4 open bays with wooden posts at the north-west end of the range) are included for Group Value with the House. 3.3. West, Boscobel House , D.O.E. Guide Book (1981).

Listing NGR: SJ8376808260

Selected Sources

Books and journals

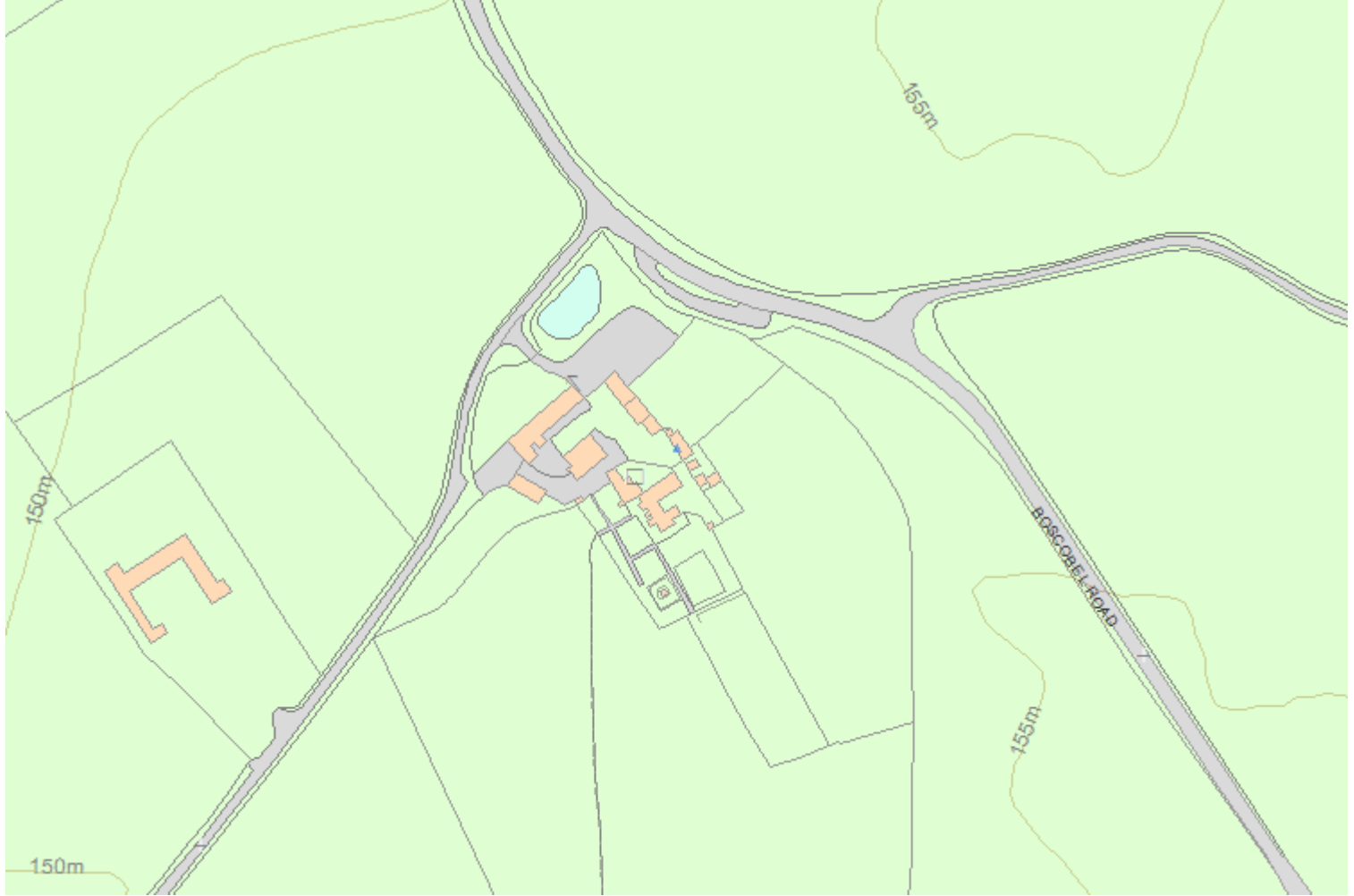
West, J J , Boscobel House, (1981)

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 35 Shropshire,

National Grid Reference: SJ 83768 08260

Map



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(http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/393428/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf).

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End of official listing



Historic England

BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List entry Number: 1273964

Location

BOSCOBEL HOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Boscobel

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 29-Sep-1951

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 416527

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 80 NW BOSCOBEL C.P. -

3/81 Boscobel House

29.9.51

G.V. II*

Farmhouse/hunting lodge. C16 farmhouse, remodelled as a hunting lodge for John Giffard between c.1600 and c.1630, extended in C19. Hunting Lodge. Timber framed (close studding) almost completely hidden behind cement

render, plain tiled roofs. 2 storeys with attic over cellar; 3 bays to west, lower gabled cross wing to left is the western bay of the C16 farm-house incorporated as a parlour to the lodge in late C18. The most prominent feature is a large side stack in the centre of the west elevation with offset to left and to right; the front of the stack is painted with decorative features including false lattice casements. Irregular fenestration, tall stair window to left above simple doorway, paired sashes of c 1816 to ground floor right with Gothick leading; gable end to south, slightly jettied to first floor and attic, has similar windows; angled turret at south east corner (formerly for a staircase?) also with Gothick sashes. Cross wing has C19 casements on each floor, wide 2 light segmental head on ground floor, projecting entrance to right with gabled timber lattice porch. To the rear the 2-storeyed C16 farmhouse projects to the east for 3 bays (the western bay is incorporated as a parlour in the hunting lodge); timber framed with square panelling and short tension braces, irregular fenestration; there are traces of a timber framed firehood in the east wall of the first bay from the west (where the farmhouse and late C18 parlour meet). To the north-east is a large C19 brick range with cross wing, painted black and white in imitation of timber framing. The Interior of the hunting lodge was considerably altered during C19; much of the panelling and decorative plastered friezes probably date to this period. The principal room on the ground floor, known as the Dining Room, was possibly the original hall; C18 Purbeck Marble fireplace (after Batty Langley), its overmantel decorated with scenes of Charles II's escape from Cromwell's men, inserted on west wall; the so-called Oratory in the turret in the south-east corner is perhaps more likely to have been a closet and the position of the original staircase. On the first floor the right hand room has a small closet or garderobe to the left of the fireplace with its Delft tile surround; the 'hiding-place' in the floor of the closet is probably a C19 creation. The smaller room to the left, also panelled, was formed by partitioning off part of the larger room. The attic is also now divided into 2 rooms; at the top of the stairs, which once continued to an upper garret, is the trap door to the secret cavity where Charles II is said to have spent the night after his flight from the Battle of Worcester in 1651; the inner room retains traces of wall painting. The house is set in a reconstructed formal garden, which retains a C17 viewing platform. The house is a Scheduled Ancient Monument in Guardianship. Boscobel House and White Ladies Priory, H.M.S.O. Guide Book (1965); J.J. West, Boscobel House, D.O.E. Guide Book (1981).

Listing NGR: SJ8375208243

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Boscobel House and White Ladies Priory, (1965)

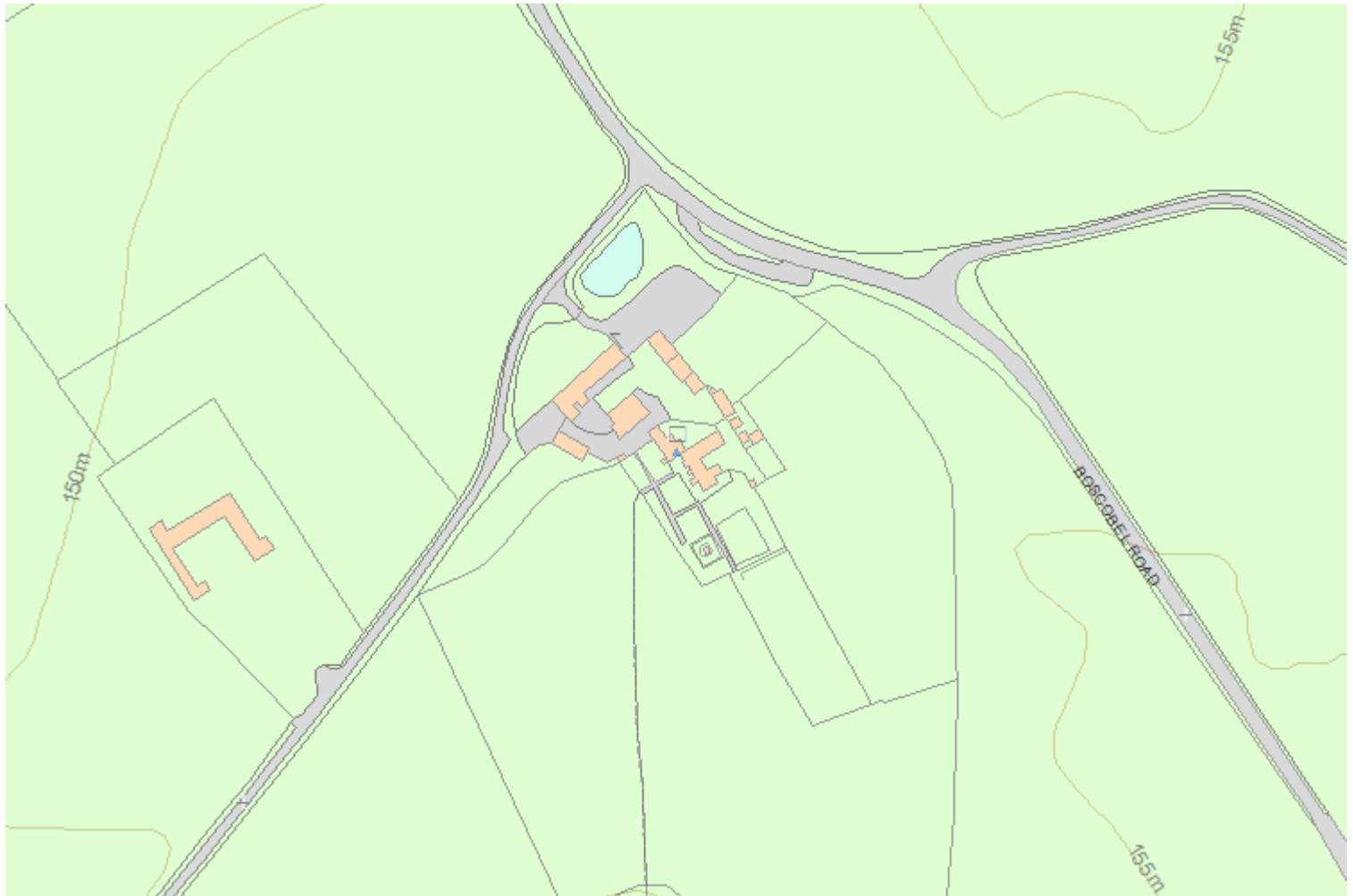
West, J J , Boscobel House, (1981)

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 35
Shropshire,

National Grid Reference: SJ 83752 08243

Map



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(http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/250075/HLE_A4L_Grade|HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf).

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End of official listing



Historic England

GARDEN WALL TO SOUTH EAST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: GARDEN WALL TO SOUTH EAST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List entry Number: 1238869

Location

GARDEN WALL TO SOUTH EAST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Boscobel

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Sep-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 416528

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

S3 80 NW BOSCOBEL C.P. -

3/82 Garden wall to south- east of Boscobel House -

G.V. II

Garden wall. Late C18 or early C19. Red brick. About 3.5m high and 45m long, angled near north-west end, ramped down at south-east end. Included for

Group Value with Boscobel House (q.v.) - privy.

Listing NGR: SJ8377908228

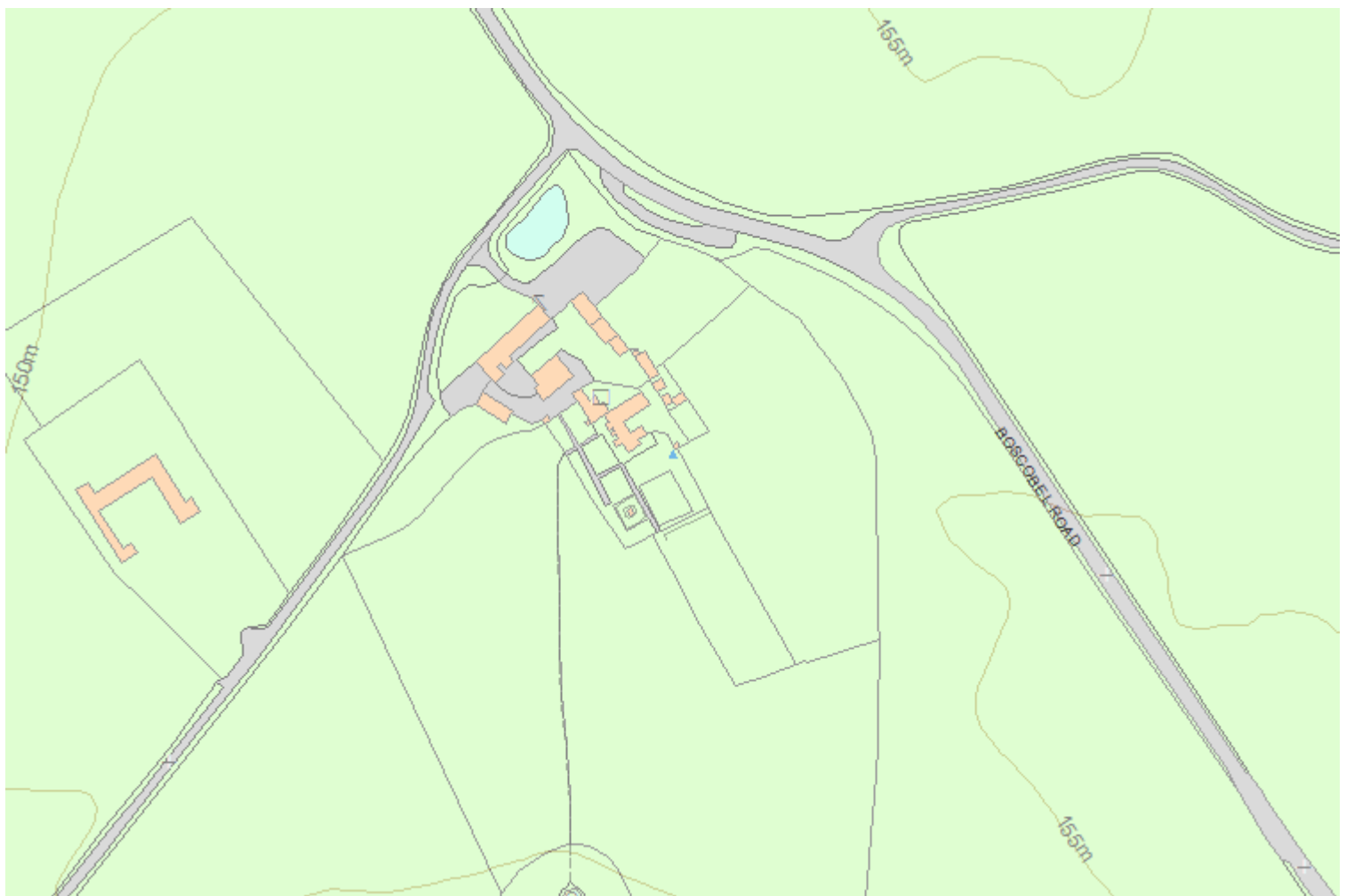
Selected Sources

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 35
Shropshire,

National Grid Reference: SJ 83779 08228

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

CAST IRON RAILINGS AND COMMEMORATIVE BRASS PLATES TO THE ROYAL OAK ABOUT 140 METRES SOUTH WEST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: CAST IRON RAILINGS AND COMMEMORATIVE BRASS PLATES TO THE ROYAL OAK ABOUT 140 METRES SOUTH WEST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List entry Number: 1238870

Location

CAST IRON RAILINGS AND COMMEMORATIVE BRASS PLATES TO THE ROYAL OAK ABOUT 140 METRES SOUTH WEST OF BOSCOBEL HOUSE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Boscobel

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 26-Sep-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 416533

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

SJ 80 NW BOSCOBEL C.P. _

3/86 Cast iron railings and commemorative brass - plates to the Royal Oak about 140m south-west of Boscobel House

Cast iron railings and commemorative brass plates. The railings, erected in 1817, on a stone plinth form a circular enclosure to the Royal Oak. Within are 3 commemorative brass plates, held upright by cast iron brackets, the smallest and earliest (in Latin) dating to 1787; the 2 larger plates were placed here in 1875 and record the history of the tree. The Royal Oak is thought to-be a descendant of the tree in which Charles II and his companion, William Careless, hid from Cromwell's troops in 1651.

Listing NGR: SJ8374008064

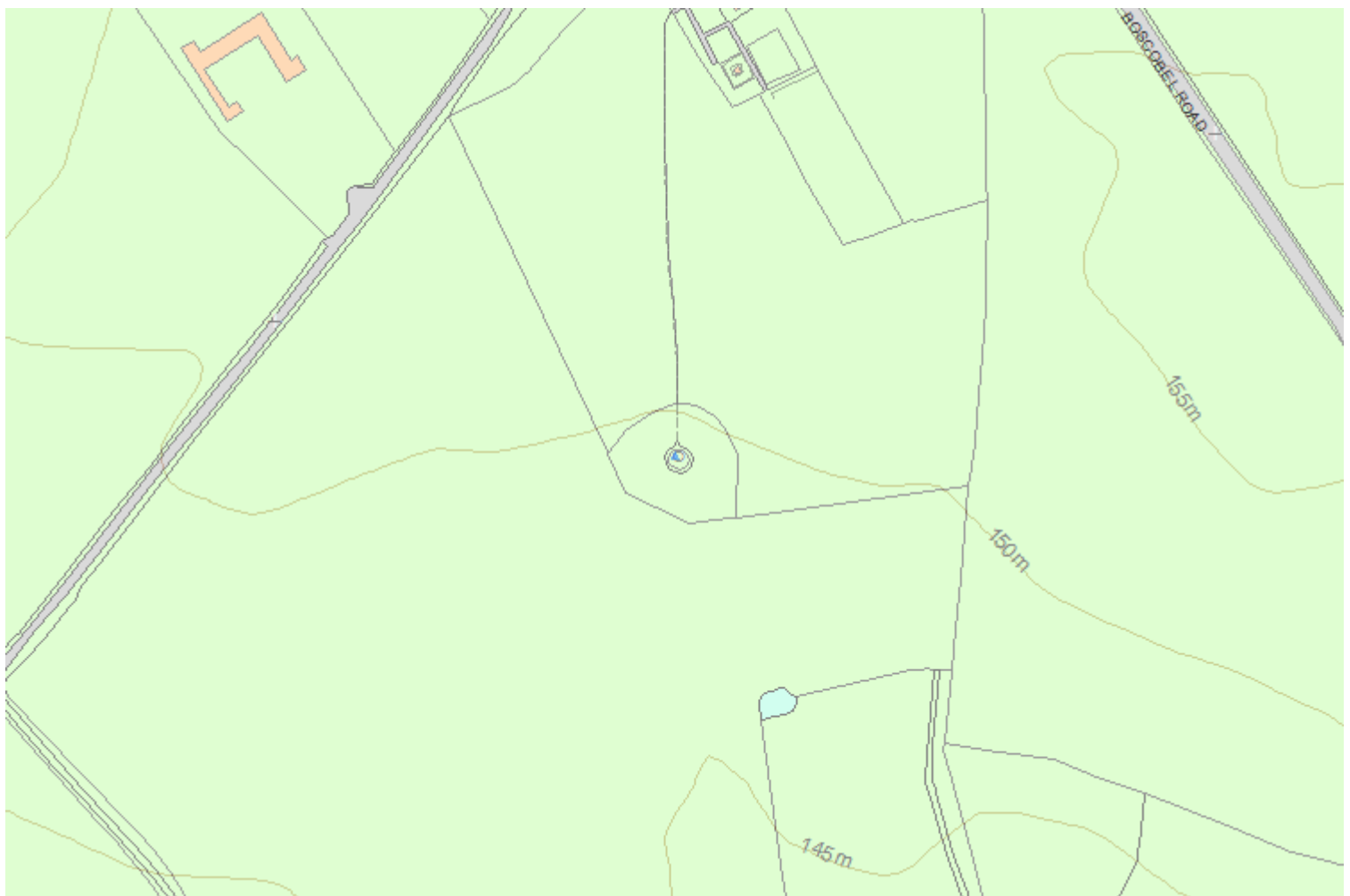
Selected Sources

Other

Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, Part 35 Shropshire,

National Grid Reference: SJ 83740 08064

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

WESTON PARK

List Entry Summary

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: WESTON PARK

List entry Number: 1000389

Location

The garden or other land may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Blymhill and Weston-under-Lizard

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first registered: 01-Dec-1984

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: Parks and Gardens

UID: 1352

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Garden

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

A landscape park laid out by Lancelot Brown in 1760s around a country house, adjoining which Italianate gardens were devised in the later C19.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Between the C15 and the C17 the manor of Weston was held by the Myttons. It was the heiress Elizabeth Mytton, who inherited in 1638 and in 1651 married Sir Thomas Wilbraham, who was apparently responsible for the rebuilding of the house from 1671 and later the adjoining parish church. They left no sons, and the estate passed by marriage to the Newport, later Bridgeman family. After the property was assigned in 1763 to Sir Henry Bridgeman, later Baron Bradford, he spent over £12,000 on improvements to the house, grounds and home farm buildings, bringing in, among other contractors, Lancelot Brown (1716-83). A later major phase of alterations to the house and grounds was undertaken by Orlando, third Earl of Bradford, who succeeded in 1865. The estate remained in the family in the later 1990s, although in 1986 the house, garden and park were vested in the Weston Park Foundation in order to ensure their conservation and their presentation to the public.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING The village of Weston-under-Lizard lies on the A5 (Watling Street) close to Staffordshire's border with Shropshire. The village lies largely on the north side of the road, while to the south is Weston Hall, its service courts and buildings, and its park. That park is an extensive one, extending c 2.5km south of the Hall and measuring the same from east to west, the west boundary being Mill Lane. On the east side the park wall cuts across the landscape following no obvious natural features. The area here registered comprises c 400ha, and essentially represents the park as established in the later C19 following successive extensions to the south.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES There are several approaches to Weston Hall. The main entrance (later C20) is off the A5 to the north of the Hall, past the Weston lodges, a pair of mid C19 sandstone ashlar buildings with gothic details (both listed grade II). Some 300m to the east of that entrance is a service one to the farm and stables complex (mid C19 gates etc listed grade II), on the west side of which is the Blymhill Lodge (listed grade II), a late C19 red-brick building. Four further lodges, all of sandstone ashlar, stand at more distant entrances to the park, from whence drives run across the park on scenic approaches to the Hall. At the north-west corner of the park is the

Shrewsbury Lodge of 1845 and gateway (both listed grade II); at the north-east corner is the mid C19 Stafford Lodge (unlisted); midway down the east side of the park is Brewood Lodge (listed grade II); midway down the west side is the mid C19 Tong Lodge (unlisted).

In 1658, besides the present approach south from the A5, a road to Weston Hall followed the line of the Shrewsbury Walk.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Weston Hall (listed grade I), which lies in the centre of the northern part of the park, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1671 in red brick and stone, with three three-storey ranges enclosing an open courtyard to the north. Substantially this is the building which survives to this day. In the years after 1865 the principal entrance was moved from the south to the east side to which a classical portico was added. At the same time a new wing and an orangery (listed grade II) were built to the west, and the infilling of the courtyard with buildings began.

The parish church of St Andrew lies immediately north-west of Weston Hall, behind and linked to the orangery. To the east of the Hall are brick stables of 1688 (listed grade II), with behind (north) of them large and impressive home farm buildings (listed grade II) of c 1800.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The main formal gardens lie south of Weston Hall. Before the brick-with-stone-detailing south front is an 80m wide, rectangular, terraced and balustraded Italianate garden (listed grade II), with edged flower beds, urns, a fountain, and a circular basin. Linked to the south and projecting into the park is a great semicircular balustraded arc, now (1997) laid down to lawn but when constructed surrounding a mature plane tree. To the west, before the Orangery, is another Italianate compartment. These gardens were formed in several phases in the later C19: Mr Hope, the Head Gardener, laid out a new flower garden to the south of the Hall in 1866; this was incorporated in Edward Kemp's terrace garden of 1877; this in turn was altered in 1887 when the walls were heightened and balustrading added.

The pleasure grounds extend north-west and east of the Hall; the main elements were apparently planned and laid out by Lancelot Brown 1765-8. Extending north-west from the Hall as far as the A5 is the Shrewsbury Walk, a broad gravel walk with lawns to either side and specimen trees including mature sweet chestnuts, perhaps survivals from an earlier, formal layout. The Walk, c 450m long by 50m wide, is bounded to the south by a stone-walled ha-ha, and to the north by a stone wall. Some 300m from the Hall, on the

south side of the Walk, is Pendrill's Cave (listed grade II), a C18 cave or grotto said to be the occasional residence in the C18 of Penderell, a mendicant. The Shrewsbury Walk was modified and extended to the newly built Shrewsbury Lodge in 1845.

South-east of the stables block the 10m long, late C18 or early C19, Pauslip's Tunnel (listed grade II) leads under a drive and gives access to the eastern pleasure grounds. These, again defined to the south by a ha-ha and overall c 750m long by up to 450m at the east end, were also laid out in the later 1760s by Brown. Walks from the Hall lead through the pleasure grounds, well planted with specimen trees ranging from sweet chestnut (possibly pre-Brown), via Beech (possibly Brown period) to more modern exotics, and around a chain of pools. Much the largest of these is the triangular Temple Pool, created c 1770-91 by an enlargement of the existing Fountain Pool. At the apex of the triangle, to the east, is Paine's Bridge (listed grade I), completed in 1793 to a design by James Paine (1717-89). Close to the north and south ends of the bridge are urns (both listed grade II). Also designed by Paine is the main feature of the pleasure grounds, the Temple of Diana (listed grade I), which stands to the south of Temple Pool overlooking the park. Constructed c 1770 the Temple is of ashlar with a glass dome above, and comprises a three-bay orangery to the front (south), a tea room, a music room, and basic accommodation. Two Coade stone urns and a basin to the south (listed grade II) are of c 1800. The other main structures in the east pleasure grounds are the Ionic Aedicule, a stone seat of 1938 at the west end of Temple Pool; Swiss (or Pink) Cottage (listed grade II) at the east end of the pleasure grounds, reconstructed c 1870 (when a rose arbour was erected in its garden) from a cottage already present in 1806; a mid C19 sandstone boathouse (possibly that built 1837; listed grade II) midway along the south side of Temple Pool; and a Pulhamite rockery at the north end of the Pool.

A miniature railway runs along the north side of the east pleasure grounds, and there is an adventure playground to the ground's north-west.

The two contracts for Brown's works at Weston (1765, 1766) mention a number of existing park and garden features, most of which disappeared over the next few years: the Square Pond; the Fountain Pool; the East Avenue; and a Bowling Green. Precisely what Brown actually designed is uncertain, although there seems little doubt that the general outlines of the two pleasure grounds and their main features were designed by him, even though Paine was brought in as the main architect.

PARK The park at Weston is roughly triangular. The A5 (Watling Street), which here runs almost due west/east, forms the 2.5km long northern boundary to the park the whole circuit of which is walled. The west side of the park, of about the same length, runs north/south alongside Mill Lane, the minor road to Tong Norton. Broad plantation belts screen these roads from the park within.

The Hall lies in the centre of the northern part of the park, looking south across permanent pasture with specimen trees and clumps falling for c 1km to a drain which carries water south-east to north-west across the centre of the park to the 500m long Park Pool (created 1828-9) which lies on the west side of the park north of Tong Lodge. A late C19 boathouse and cottage (both listed grade II) in Swiss Cottage style stand on its west side. Extending around the south side of the Pool is Cow Hey Wood, while adjoining the east side of the park at about the same distance from the Hall is Newport Plantation. North-east of that plantation is The Pheasantry, a mid C19 timber-framed estate cottage (listed grade II), to the south-east of which is the Head Keeper's Cottage. That is approached from the south by an oak avenue planted c 1870. Some 350m south-west of The Pheasantry is a 10m high, late C18 obelisk (listed grade II).

North of The Pheasantry the compartment known as the East Park, to the north and east of Temple Wood, was largely under arable cultivation in 1997.

South of the drain leading west to Park Pool the ground rises up onto Tong Knoll, on top of which is the four-storey Knoll Tower built in 1883. About 500m west of the Tower, against the park wall, is Knoll Lodge, built c 1870 about the time much of the Knoll was planted with trees.

There was deer park at Weston by 1346, east of the later landscape park although extending into its area. A moated site (scheduled ancient monument) 150m south-east of the Pheasantry may mark a lodge site. The 'Old Park' was still a discrete entity in 1775, although by then it was conjoined to the west by 'Weston Park', the landscape park associated with the Hall. That was created at about the time of, and presumably in association with, Brown's work on the pleasure grounds and the Hall's surrounds in the later 1760s. In 1857 the second Earl of Bradford purchased the Tong estate, which enabled the park to be extended to the south by c 1km, to take in the high ground rising up to Tong Knoll, itself bought in 1867 as part of a second round of land purchases in Tong.

KITCHEN GARDEN The walled kitchen garden (listed grade II), c 150m east/west by 120m north/south, lies north of the Hall and with the A5 as its northern boundary. It is probably of the later C18, and may have been constructed on Brown's advice; building work is recorded in 1770. Running from east to west across the centre of the gardens is a heated wall with pavilions, boiler houses and sheds. In 1992 the south side of the garden was leased to rose growers; the north side was not in cultivation.

REFERENCES Country Life, 98 (9 November 1945), pp 818-21; (23 November 1945), pp 910-13 The Victoria History of the County of Staffordshire 4, (1958), pp 170-3 Weston Park, Weston-under-Lizard, Shifnal. Landscape Restoration Plan, Phase I (Draft), (Elizabeth Banks Associates Ltd 1992) [lists and reproduces many historic maps relating to the park]

Maps Map of Weston, nd, (c 1770) (Staffordshire Record Office)

Description written: 1997 Register Inspector: PAS Edited: September 1999

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ8094809730

Map



Historic England

BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List Entry Summary

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: BOSCOBEL HOUSE

List entry Number: 1001115

Location

The garden or other land may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Boscobel

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first registered: 01-Dec-1986

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: Parks and Gardens

UID: 2118

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Garden

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

Reconstructed formal garden attached to a largely C17 house and nearby oak tree; long celebrated as hiding places of Charles II after Battle of Worcester.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

In the early C17 the White Ladies estate was owned by Edward Giffard, who was descended from the Giffards of Chillington (qv) in Staffordshire. He was succeeded by his son John, whose daughter, Frances, married John Cotton. By 1651 she had been widowed, but remained the owner of White Ladies. She did not however live here, and the house was occupied by William Penderel, her caretaker and servant, and his wife.

In 1651, following his defeat at the Battle of Worcester, Charles II was brought to White Ladies. Here he separated from the body of horse he had travelled with and was taken 1.5km to the north-east to a house at Boscobel which the Cottons used as a hunting lodge. During the day which followed (4 September) the now disguised Charles walked in Spring Coppice, 1km to the south, contemplating how best to make his escape from the country. The next day, accompanied by Richard Penderel, a member of an extended family some of whom were the Cottons' servants, Charles attempted to cross the Severn at Madeley, 15km to the south-west. The crossing however was guarded and the pair were forced to return to Boscobel. Here they found Major William Careless, one of Charles' officers. It was he who proposed the form of concealment adopted on Saturday 6 September, which was to spend the daylight hours hidden in an old oak pollard, lopped three or four years previously, which stood in a clearing c 150m south of the house. During the course of the day Charles and Careless observed Parliamentary troops searching the woods (Royal Oak Wood, Old Coppice and Spring Coppice) to the south. Charles slept that night 'in a secret place' in the house, rising the next morning to walk and pray in a 'gallery' at the top of the house. Part of the rest of the day was spent in a 'pretty Arbor in Boscobel garden, which grew upon a mount and wherein there was a stone table and seats about it'. An engraving by Hollar published to accompany Thomas Blount's 1660 account of the escape (from which the quotation is taken) suggests the possibility of conflation here, as it shows, quite separately from the mound and arbour, an octagonal stone table with a stool-like seat on the edge of the woodland a short distance south of the garden. That evening Charles left Boscobel, eventually to sail for France on 15 October.

Soon after 1651 ownership of White Ladies and Boscobel passed to Basil Fitzherbert, who in 1648 had married Frances' only daughter, Jane. The properties remained in that family's ownership, occupied by a series of tenants including descendants of the Peverels, until 1812 when Boscobel and much of the White Ladies estate was purchased by Walter Evans of Darley (Derbys). He, a mill owner, was attracted by the house's historic and romantic associations (Boscobel and the Royal Oak became well known soon after Charles' return to England in 1660), and embarked on a restoration of the house and garden to make them 'what it was when Charles was there' (guidebook 1996, 31). In 1918 the estate was bought by the Earl of Bradford, who in 1954 placed the house and the tree in Guardianship. The house passed into the care of English Heritage in 1984.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Boscobel House stands 14km north-west of Wolverhampton, on an unclassified road between the A5 and A41. South and especially west of the House the ground falls away, and from its upper floors and the prospect mound in its garden there are views south to the Royal Oak and the woods beyond and west towards Telford. The boundaries of the area here registered, c 2ha, follow the fences and hedges which define the garden, the close to its east and the farmyard north of the House. Also registered is the Royal Oak 200m to the south.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES There is a car park on the north side of Boscobel's farmyard. From here there is access to the English Heritage shop and entry point via which visitors are admitted to the site.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Boscobel House (listed grade II*), a C16 timber-framed farmhouse (the present North Range), was remodelled and extended c 1630 as a hunting lodge by John Giffard, the eldest son of Edward Giffard of White Ladies. It was apparently during a party to celebrate the completion of this extension, which forms the greater part of the present building, that the name of Boscobel was bestowed. It was conceived by one of the guests, Sir Basil Brook of Madeley (where, incidentally, he had created a fine garden) from the Italian Bosco Bello, because it stood in the midst of fair woods. In the early C19 a new block was added on to the north side of the North Range. Considerable restoration works took place after 1954 when the House was placed in Guardianship.

North of the House is a farmyard. Although it incorporates a large, C17, timber-framed barn (listed grade II), most of the buildings are 'improved' ones of the early C19 (these listed grade II).

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The garden lies along the west and south sides of the House, and is 60m long from north-west to south-east and 40m wide. It is entered via a door in a 2.5m tall brick wall which defines the garden to the north-west. To the south-west the garden is bounded by a tall holly hedge; a gap gives access to the path across the field to the Royal Oak. At the south corner of the garden the holly hedge turns to form the first part of the south-east boundary, up to a gap leading to the hornbeam walk. The hedge continues in box, up to the end of the 45m long, 3.5m high, brick fruit wall (listed grade II) which bounds the garden to the south-east. Along the last is a flower border. The main paths in the garden are of red quarry tiles

edged with pebbles.

In the south-west quarter of the garden is a four-sided prospect mound. On top of the mound, and reached by worn sandstone steps, is a timber-framed, plank-walled, north-west-facing arbour; the present structure (1998) was built c 1950. The mid C17 structure was probably less substantial and covered with climbing plants, as described by a late C18 visitor (guidebook 1996, 25).

North-west of the mound is a small lawn, on the west side of which, against the hedge, is an oak tree grown from a Boscobel Oak acorn and planted in 1897. North-west of the lawn are four small beds comprised of intricately patterned low box hedging. A similar group of four beds also lies against the south-east gable of the House. South-east of these, to the north-east of the mound, is a rectangular compartment defined by a 1m high box hedge containing fruit trees arranged in two rows of five.

The hornbeam walk runs 60m south-east from the gap in the garden hedge. To its east is a 20m wide paddock, once a kitchen garden. Along the east side of the House and gardens is a former orchard, now a grass paddock with a few skeletal fruit trees. A map of 1753 shows the paddock, then called the Park.

Hollar's view of Boscobel, published in 1660, was presumably the basis for the C19 recreation of the garden which was present in 1651. This shows a palisaded garden west and south of the House, with a mound and arbour, approached by steps, in the south-west corner. Behind (south of) the mound is a door in the palisading, through which Charles was taken to be concealed in Spring Coppice. The garden north and east of the mound is set with parterre-like beds, apparently box edged. The palisading, mound and arbour are also glimpsed in a painting almost certainly commissioned by Charles II in 1670 from Robert Streeter of Boscobel and White Ladies. By the later C18 the C17 garden features (with the possible exception of the mound) had disappeared, and a visitor noted 'a pretty little kitchen-garden planted with nut-hedges, currants and gooseberry bushes' (guidebook 1996, 31).

OTHER LAND The Royal Oak, a successor of the original pollard, stands as an isolated tree in an arable field c 200m south of the House and 100m north of Boscobel Wood. It is protected by 2.5m high iron railings (listed grade II); three successive copper plaques (included in listing) recording the royal association are mounted on a post on the south side of the tree. As soon as the story of the King's concealment at Boscobel became known the tree became a target for souvenir hunters. By 1680 the Fitzherberts had been

forced to crop part of the tree and to build a tall brick wall around it. An inscription on stone was placed over a door in the wall. Remarks by Evelyn and Stukeley in the early C18 indicate that by this time the original tree was almost dead, but that a new tree was growing close by. Later in the C18 even the roots of the old tree were removed to supply souvenirs. The brick wall was rebuilt in 1787 and the smallest and earliest of the three plaques installed. This wall was replaced by the present iron railings in 1817, the two other plaques being added in 1875.

A map of 1753 shows that at that time Boscobel Wood extended c 100m further north than it does in the late C20; the Royal Oak, in its square-walled enclosure, is shown close to its north boundary.

REFERENCES

T Blount, *Boscobel, or the History of His Sacred Majesty's Most Miraculous Preservation* (edns of 1660 and 1680) *Boscobel House and White Ladies Priory*, guidebook (English Heritage 2nd edn 1996)

Maps *Plan of Boscobel ...*, 1753 (D641/5/M/1/1), (Staffordshire Record Office) [copy in Shropshire Records and Research Centre: 4128/1]

OS 6" to 1 mile: 2nd edition surveyed 1901, published 1903 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1st edition surveyed 1881, published 1882 2nd edition surveyed 1901, published 1902

Description written: July 1998 Register Inspector: PAS Edited: February 2000

Selected Sources

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

National Grid Reference: SJ 83741 08064, SJ 83771 08253

Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

Churchyard cross, St Bartholomew's Church

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Churchyard cross, St Bartholomew's Church

List entry Number: 1016190

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 07-Apr-1997

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 27573

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions. After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity. Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions,

attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries. Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist. The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation. Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnacled spire. Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

The cross in St Bartholomew's churchyard is a good example of a medieval cross with a stepped base and decorated socket stone. Limited activity in the area immediately surrounding the cross suggests that archaeological deposits relating to the monument's construction and use in this location are likely to survive intact. While elements of the cross have survived from medieval times, the remodelling of the shaft and its use for a sundial illustrates its continued function as a public monument and amenity.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes a standing stone cross located in the churchyard of St Bartholomew's Church, Tong, c.6m south of the south chapel. The cross takes the form of a stepped base, socket stone and shaft, all of 15th century date, and is Listed Grade II*. The base includes four steps of square plan, 3.5m in width. The cross has subsided slightly so that the bottom step is flush with the ground, and the base has a maximum height of 0.7m. All the steps are well worn. The socket stone is square in plan with sides of 0.7m and is 0.5m high. The upper surface is chamfered and the corners are engraved with large faces, except the north east corner which is missing. The shaft has a width of 0.3m at its square base, and a low stump remains. Close to the base the shaft has been remodelled to a cylindrical form, to accommodate an 18th century sundial which was last recorded in-situ in 1975. The grave markers to the south of the cross are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 1 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

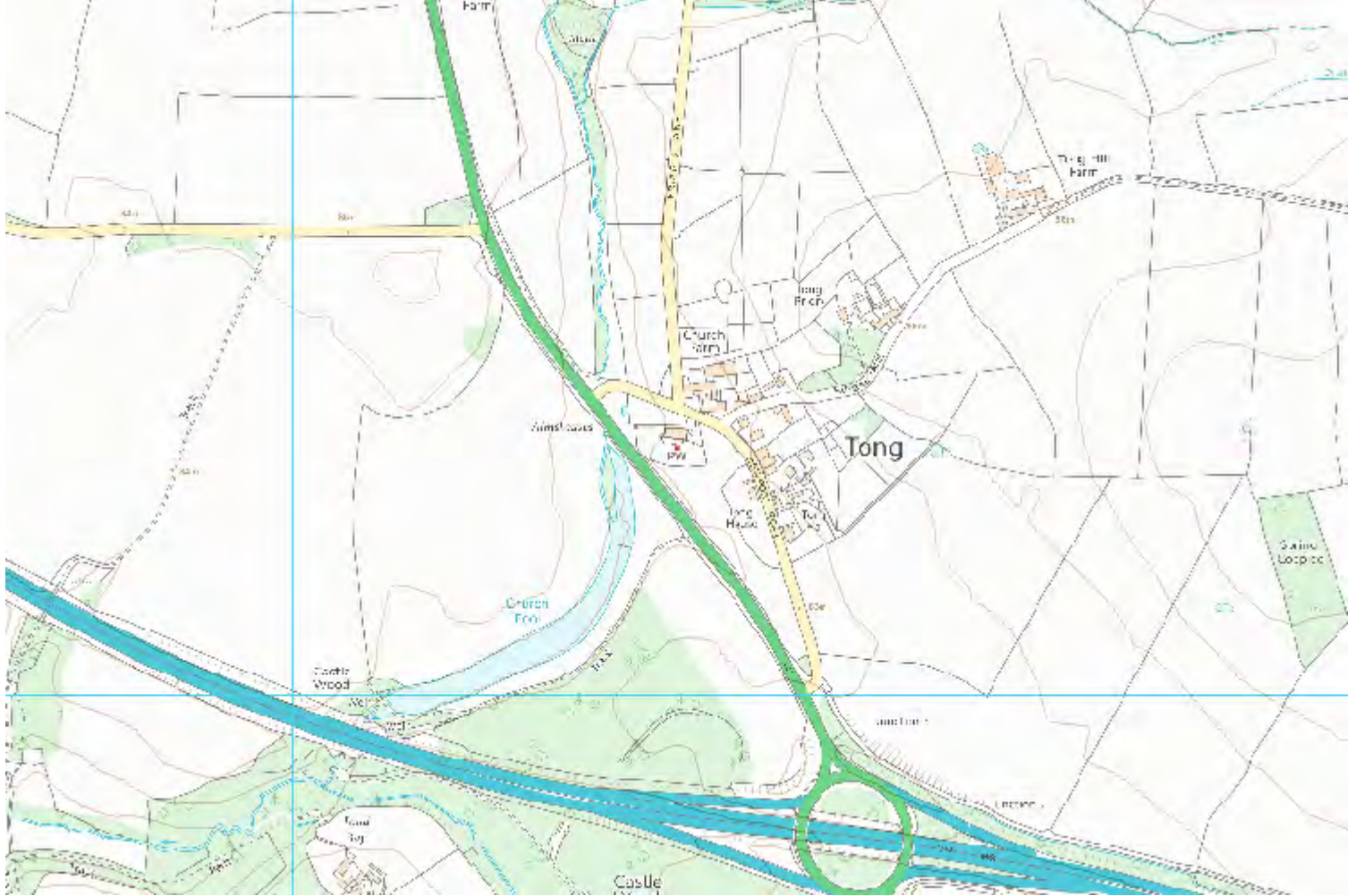
Cranage, DHS, Churches of Shropshire Volume 1, (1894), 54

Other

DJC, Ordnance Survey Observation, (1975)

National Grid Reference: SJ 79567 07367

Map



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End of official listing



Site of medieval college

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Site of medieval college

List entry Number: 1006243

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 09-Nov-1972

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM - OCN

UID: SA 300

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Monument

College of St Bartholomew 105m west of Tong House.

Reasons for Designation

The term college is used to describe a variety of different types of establishment whose communities of secular clergy shared a degree of common life less strictly controlled than that within a monastic order. Although some may date to as early as the tenth century, the majority of English colleges were founded in the 14th or 15th centuries. Most were subsequently closed down under the Chantries Act of 1547. Colleges of the prebendal or portional type were set up as secular chapters, both as an alternative to the structure of contemporary monastic houses and to provide positions for clerics whose services the monastic establishment wished to reward. Some barons followed suit by setting up colleges within their castles, while others were founded by the Crown for the canons who served royal free chapels. Foundations of this type were generally staffed by prebends or portioners (priests taking their income from the tithes, or other income deriving from a village or manor). After 1300, chantry colleges became more common. These were establishments of priests, financed from a common fund, whose prime concern was to offer masses for the souls of the patron and the patron's family. They may also have housed bedesmen (deserving poor and elderly) and provided an educational facility which in some cases eventually came to dominate their other activities. From historical sources it

is known that approximately 300 separate colleges existed during the early medieval and medieval period; of these, 167 were in existence in 1509, made up of 71 prebendal or portional colleges, 64 chantry colleges and 32 whose function was primarily academic. In view of the importance of colleges in contributing to our understanding of ecclesiastical history, and given the rarity of known surviving examples, all identified colleges which retain surviving archaeological remains are considered to be important. Despite the historical removal of the upstanding buildings at the college of St Bartholomew 105m west of Tong House the foundations and buried evidence survives comparatively well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to the construction, development, layout, function, social, religious, political and educational significance of the college, the domestic arrangements, its abandonment, dismantling and overall landscape context.

History

See Details.

Details

This record was the subject of a minor enhancement on 17 June 2015. This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

This monument includes a college situated on the north eastern edge of Church Pool to the south of St Bartholomew's church in the settlement of Tong. The college survives as largely buried structures, layers and deposits with very slight visible earthwork remains and with features visible as crop and soil marks on aerial photographs and as parch marks on the ground during prolonged dry spells. The building foundations were surveyed during a dry summer in 1911 and found to include a central quadrangle or courtyard surrounded by a small cloister which measured approximately 14.3m long by 13.1m wide. This was flanked by ranges of individual rooms to the east and south, with further buildings (possibly the hall or a chapel) extending to the north and an irregular curved projection was noted on the western side of the cloister. The buildings were described in 1757 as being roughly square in plan

and having had lead roofs which had been replaced with thatch. The college of secular priests was founded at the church by Dame Isobel Pembridge in 1410 as a chantry college to pray for the souls of the benefactress and her three husbands. It was a non-monastic community which included a warden, four chaplains, 2 clerks and thirteen alms people the latter were housed in almshouses to the west of the church (listed at Grade II). The chaplains each had a private chamber, although meals were taken more communally in a hall with two chambers, the upper contained the chaplains and the clerks were in the lower.

The college received endowments of land during the 15th century and in 1448 obtained a grant of rights of justice in the Lordship of Tong, which included the right to appoint justices of the peace. The college was finally dissolved in 1546. The buildings remained largely intact until 1757 and had been re-used as a cloth factory and even re-inhabited for a while but were being dismantled by 1763 and the remaining upstanding parts were removed by George Durant during the 19th century. A more recent survey and partial excavation was carried out in 1982 and confirmed that occupation and building work had predated the 1410 establishment of the college and that the plan of the college included an interior quadrangle surrounded by buildings on all four sides.

Selected Sources

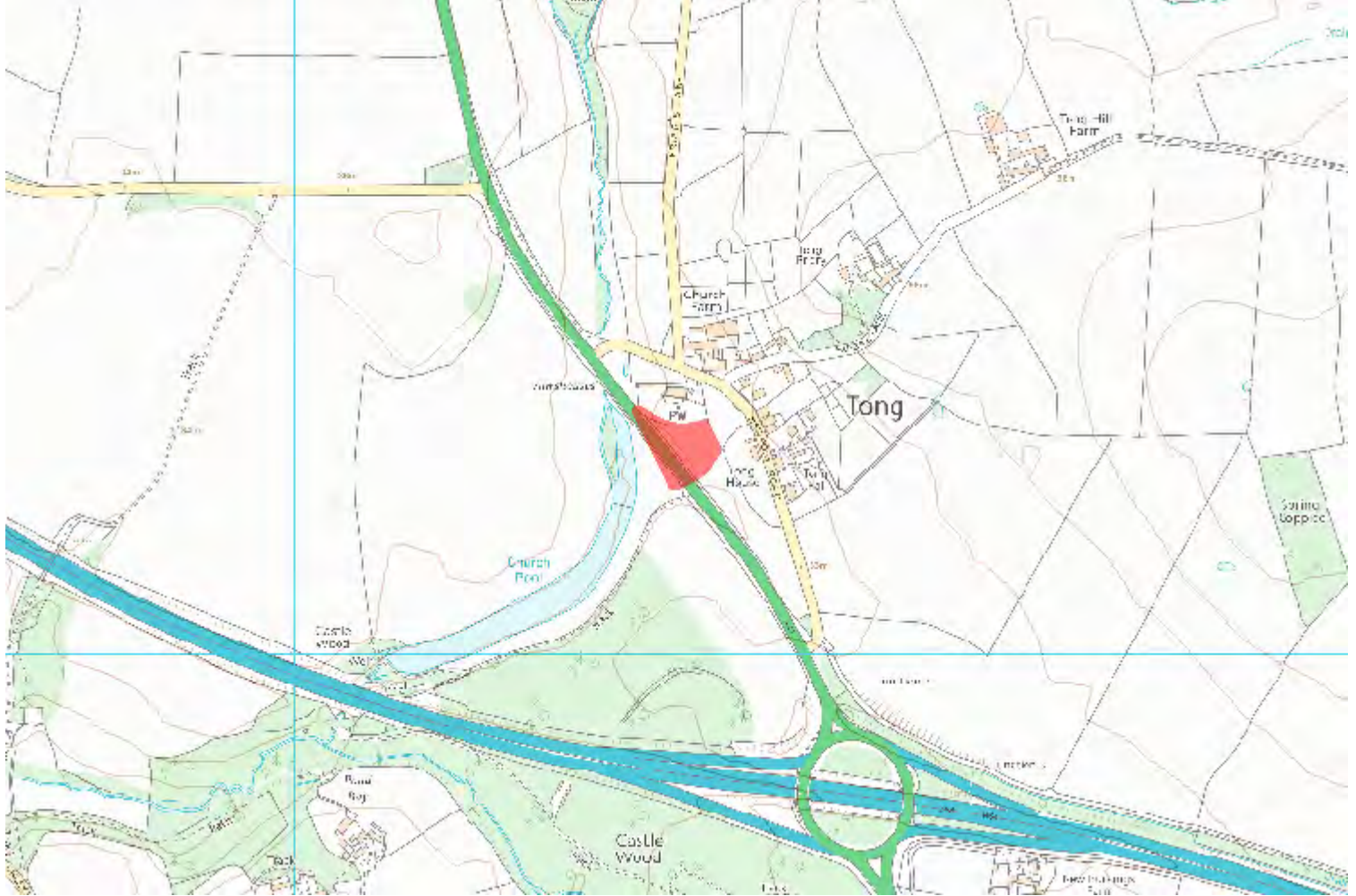
Other

PastScape 73668

Shropshire HER 01702

National Grid Reference: SJ 79565 07294

Map



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End of official listing



Castle Hill motte and bailey castle

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Castle Hill motte and bailey castle

List entry Number: 1019202

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Tong

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 09-Nov-1972

Date of most recent amendment: 07-Jun-2000

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 33805

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte and bailey castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. Over 600 motte castles or motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from most regions. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castle.

Castle Hill motte and bailey castle at Tong Norton is a well-preserved example of this class of monument. Extensive remains of the structures that stood on the motte and within the bailey are expected to survive, which together with the associated artefacts and organic remains, will provide valuable evidence about the activities and lifestyle of the site's inhabitants. Documentary references provide valuable information about the length of its occupation, believed to be some 200 years, in relation to the nearby castle to the south west. The monument remains a prominent feature within the landscape.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of a motte and bailey castle known as Castle Hill, in the hamlet of Tong Norton. The castle is probably that mentioned in a charter dated 1185-90, although it is unclear whether an earlier documentary reference to a castle at Tong in 1098 relates to this site or to the castle 1.1km to the south west (mostly destroyed by the construction of the M54). It is probable that land referred to as 'Olde Castle' in a document dated 1320 is the castle at Tong Norton, indicating that the castle may have been abandoned by that time. The motte has been formed from a natural steep-sided, flat-topped knoll of red sandstone beside the River Wolfe, which is surrounded by gently undulating land. This kidney-shaped mound measures approximately 40m by 55m at its base, 28m by 33m (maximum dimensions) across the top and is between 5m and 2.5m high. The sides of the knoll may have been artificially enhanced to increase its defensiveness. To the south of the mound lies a triangular shaped bailey, measuring 40m by 65m internally (maximum dimensions). It is defined on its eastern side by a well-defined scarp, up to 0.8m high, created by cutting into the natural slope. On its western side it is defined by a natural slope, possibly artificially enhanced, that falls towards the River Wolfe. All fence posts are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Selected Sources

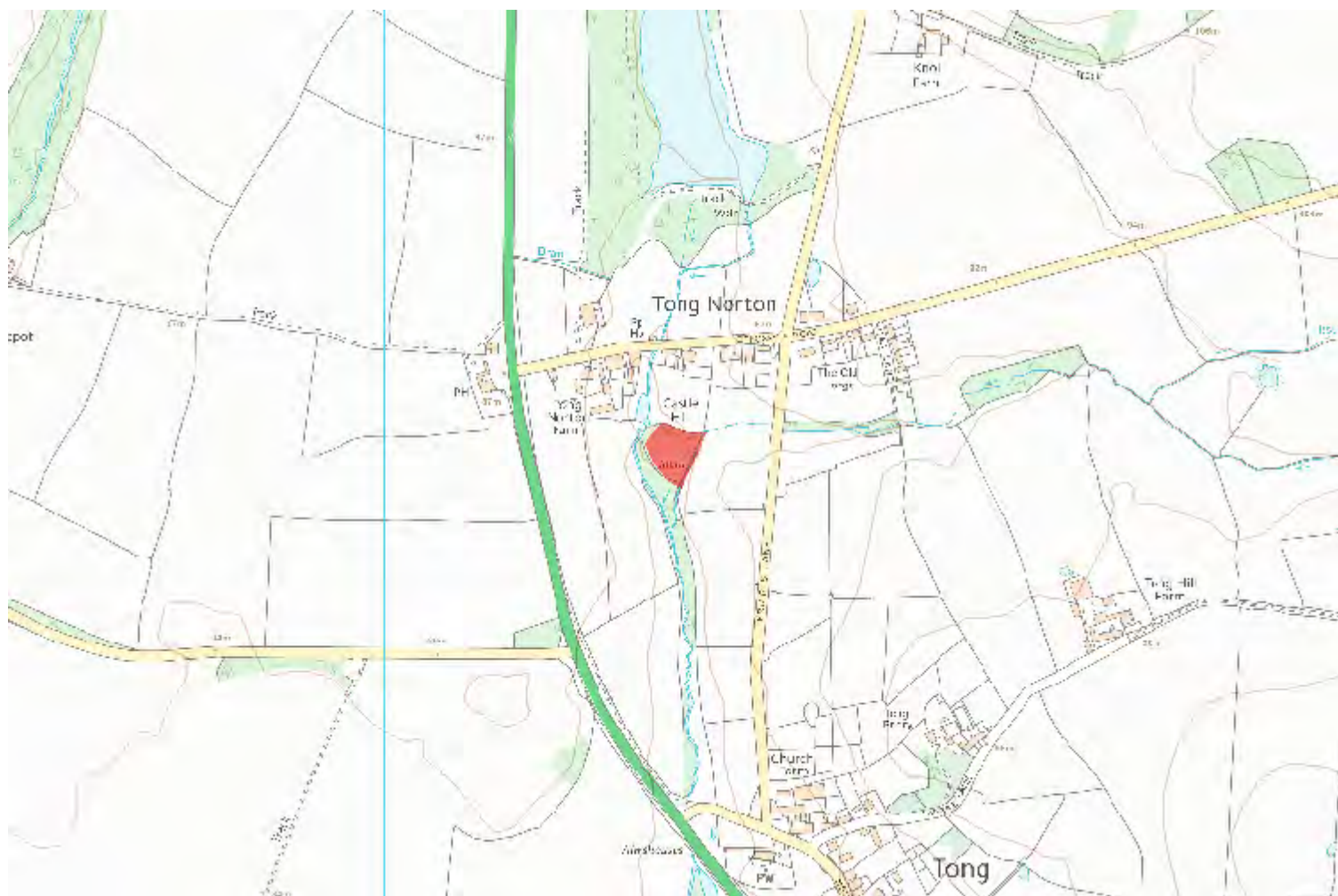
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Renn, D, Norman Castles in Britain, (1969), 324

Auden, J E, 'Bygones, 2nd Series' in Bygones, 2nd Series, , Vol. 5, (1898), 407

National Grid Reference: SJ 79433 07980

Map



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End of official listing



White Ladies (St Leonard's) Priory

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: White Ladies (St Leonard's) Priory

List entry Number: 1015290

Location

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Boscobel

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 10-May-1935

Date of most recent amendment: 15-Apr-1997

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 27559

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Monument

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Reasons for Designation

A nunnery was a settlement built to sustain a community of religious women. Its main buildings were constructed to provide facilities for worship, accommodation and subsistence. The main elements are the church and domestic buildings arranged around a cloister. This central enclosure may be accompanied by an outer court and gatehouse, the whole bounded by a precinct wall, earthworks or moat. Outside the enclosure, fishponds, mills, field systems, stock enclosures and barns may occur. The earliest English nunneries were founded in the seventh century AD but most of these had fallen out of use by the ninth century. A small number of these were later refounded. The tenth century witnessed the foundation of some new houses but the majority of medieval nunneries were established from the late 11th century onwards. Nunneries were established by most of the major religious orders of the time, including the Benedictines, Cistercians, Augustinians, Franciscans and Dominicans. It is known from documentary sources that at least 153 nunneries existed in England, of which the precise locations of only around 100 sites are known. Few sites have been examined in detail and as a rare and poorly understood medieval monument type all examples exhibiting survival of archaeological remains are worthy of protection.

White Ladies Priory is a fine example of a 12th century Augustinian priory church, which is unusual in being substantially unaltered since its 12th century foundation. The standing remains retain details of their method of construction, including the building and decorative techniques employed. The full extent of the claustral ranges and ancillary structures will remain in the form of post holes and as buried foundations within the precinct boundary, and floor levels will preserve environmental and artefact evidence for the activities which took place there. All this information will enhance our understanding of the relationships of the priory buildings and their various dates and functions. The subsistence and broader economic setting of this religious community can be understood in part from the earthwork remains of the fishponds, which will retain information relating to their method of construction and operation, and for the conversion of the northern pond into a causeway in the post-medieval period. The old ground surface sealed beneath these earthwork features will retain information relating to land use immediately prior to their construction. Further post holes, foundations and floor levels of the 16th century house will survive below ground and will increase our understanding of the extent and layout of the post-medieval house and its curtilage, and evidence for the extent and design of its gardens will also survive as buried features.

Documentary evidence provides an alternative insight into the role of the priory in the wider picture of medieval political and social organisation in Shropshire. The historical accounts of Charles II's escape from nearby Boscobel House and his shelter at White Ladies further enhances interest in the monument, and the protracted use of the Roman Catholic burial ground illustrates the continued religious significance of the site from medieval times through to the 19th century.

History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

Details

The monument includes the ruined, earthwork and buried remains of the Priory of St Leonard at Brewood, generally called White Ladies Priory, the buried remains of the 16th century house and gardens that partly replaced it, and the ruined and buried remains of the burial ground to the south of the priory. The monument is situated on a gentle west facing slope south of Roman Watling Street, some 3.5km NNE of Albrighton.

The priory was founded in the late 12th century as a house of Augustinian nuns. It had a modest endowment and remained a small convent, however the standing remains show a remarkably high quality of craftsmanship in their construction and architectural detail, which had altered little since its foundation. The house had an uneventful history, and with an annual value of only around 17 pounds in 1535 it was dissolved the following year. Although there were still four nuns in the house in 1538, the convent was finally dispersed in May of that year, and the property was leased to William Skevington of Wolverhampton while the ownership was later granted to Henry VIII's solicitor-general, William Whorwood. However it was probably William Skevington who built the timber-framed house which is depicted in 17th century paintings and engravings, as White Ladies later passed to Edward Giffard, whose first wife was Skevington's widow. It was one of their descendants who sheltered the future Charles II at White Ladies during his flight from Parliamentary troops in September 1651. The property subsequently followed the descent of Boscobel House, which lies just over 1km to the north east, and although the house at White Ladies was demolished during the 18th century its gatehouse was still in use as a labourer's cottage in 1809. Ten years later when much of the estate was sold, the priory site remained in the ownership of the Fitzherbert family, and until 1844 the church was used as a Roman Catholic burial place. The site was placed in the care of the Secretary of State in 1938 and is open to the public.

The priory church is aligned east-west and had a five-bayed, aisleless nave, a quire, and a three-bayed, square-ended presbytery, with simple north and south transepts. The cloister was unconventionally attached to the north wall of the nave, in order to make use of the water supply which flowed south west through the shallow valley bottom to the north. The medieval fabric of the priory remains virtually unaltered by the construction of Skevington's timber-framed house which was attached to the east end of the church. A privy garden was created in the cloister and the house itself was walled around and provided with a timber-framed gatehouse to the south. In the 19th century a walled graveyard was attached to the south side of the church.

The standing remains of the priory are of coursed sandstone construction. Of the presbytery, all but the south wall stands to its full height, and on the north wall a row of external corbel stones indicate the position of the eaves of its roof. Each bay had a plain round-headed window, and those in the western bay remain intact, while a round-headed recess can be seen between the central and eastern bays. The jambs of an inserted doorway below the central

window mark the access to a building, probably a sacristy, which was added between the presbytery and the north transept. A fine round-headed arch leads from the quire into the north transept, with columns of two half shafts and angle shafts to either side. The capitals are decorated in the Romanesque tradition characteristic of the 12th century, and the heavy but relatively unadorned carving demonstrates a thoughtful simplicity of design carried out with great skill. Parts of the east and west walls of the transept remain to either side of the arch, and a fragment of string course can be seen on the west wall. Elsewhere the foundations of the transept will survive below ground. Most of the south transept similarly remains as buried foundations, however the lower part of its south wall still stands, incorporated into the wall of the 19th century graveyard, and contains the remains of a window with a blocked recess beneath. The bays of the nave are marked externally by pilaster buttresses on the south wall, and each bay had a window in the north and south walls. The westernmost bay had a doorway to north and south, that in the north wall leading into the west walk of the cloister. It has a fine semicircular arch with cusped moulding which is more common in western France than England. The west wall of the church has two windows. The position of the cloister is indicated by a square platform extending from the north wall of the nave. The absence of standing remains suggests the cloister was timber-framed rather than stone built, and evidence for its extent will survive below ground. Further evidence for the cloister can be seen on the outer face of the north wall of the nave, where a weathering course at the level of the window sills indicates the line of the roof of the south cloister alley, and a row of corbels below it shows the position of the roof plate. The weathering turns upwards at the east end to accommodate the roof of the east alley, and at a higher level a second string course provides a hoodmould over the nave windows before again sloping upwards as weathering for the north transept roof. The priory church continued to be used for Roman Catholic burials until 1844, and the burial ground was to the south of the nave, enclosed by a wall which extends south from the west wall of the nave and eastwards incorporating the south wall of the south transept and the site of the south chapel. A number of grave covers have been found on the site, among them two dating from the late 12th to mid-13th century which now stand against the south wall of the transept, and headstones inscribed to William Pendrill, son of the William Penderel who sheltered Charles at Boscobel House, and his mother Joan.

To the east of the priory ruins, and now separated from them by the modern track, are the remains of a quarry scoop which has been cut into the natural slope, probably to provide building material for the priory. The southern end

of this hollow has subsequently been modified by the addition of an earthen bank up to 1.2m high to form the north side of a fishpond which was fed by a spring from the south. Part of the west side of the pond remains as a short low stretch of bank, and would have completed what was once a roughly rectangular hollow measuring up to c.25m south west-north east by c.33m north west-south east. A low earthen bank continues north westwards from the back of the pond, and at its northern end are the earthwork remains of a second, larger, pond bay. The west arm of this bay remains as a substantial linear earthwork, c.50m long, up to 8m wide and c.1.5m high, which turns east at its southern end to form the beginnings of the pond's southern arm. Further east this arm has been reduced by ploughing and is no longer visible as a surface feature. This line of ponds, connected by the earthen bank, forms the north eastern boundary of the priory precinct. The now straightened water course which flows south westwards past the north end of the northern pond bay would have provided an important resource for the monastic community and also marks the north western edge of the precinct. The distinctly uneven ground to the north and north west of the priory ruins indicates the presence of subsurface foundations and rubble, the remains of the claustral buildings and ancillary structures such as barns and guest accommodation which would have occupied the precinct. Masonry visible in places on the path to the north east of the church indicates possible building foundations or drain remains, perhaps for the reredorter. The southern boundary of the precinct is no longer visible as a surface feature, and the southern extent of the monument is drawn out to include the extent of visible earthworks and buried features identified by excavation.

The 16th century house which was built near the priory no longer stands, however, 17th century engravings and paintings show it to have been a substantial timber-framed dwelling with a hall, cross range, and a two-storeyed porch attached to the east end of the church. The roof line of an ancillary building attached to the west end of the church can be seen on the outer face of the nave's west wall. The depictions indicate that the cloisters were incorporated into a walled privy garden, and that the house itself was surrounded by a wall with a timber-framed gatehouse opposite the porch. Evidence for both the house and gardens will survive below ground. Excavations to the west of the church, and the presence of brick and tile in the plough soil, indicate the presence of post-medieval building. In common with other high status dwellings of the period a grand approach to the house was created, in this case by modifying the western arm of the pond bay into a causeway which would have allowed the house to be admired from a distance. The remains of oak stumps recently removed from the earthwork

indicate it was at one time planted to create an ornamental walkway, a tradition which may have originated in the early post-medieval period. The current path which runs along the west side of this causeway is later than the medieval earthworks and is probably an extension of the southern approach to the post-medieval house.

All fences around and across the monument, and the information board, are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract.

Selected Sources

Books and journals

Weaver, O J, Boscobel House and White Ladies Priory, (1991), 38

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Weaver, O J, Boscobel House and White Ladies Priory, (1991), 35

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Morris, J A, 'Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society' in White Ladies, , Vol. 48, (1934), 1-22

Other

plan, photos, Tong Archaeological Group, Trial excavations and ground survey, White Ladies Priory, 1990, (1990)

SA 01077, (1934)

National Grid Reference: SJ 82616 07639

Map

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End of official listing



Historic England

Boscobel House

List Entry Summary

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: Boscobel House

List entry Number: 1003018

Location

Not currently available for this entry.

The monument may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

District: Shropshire

District Type: Unitary Authority

Parish: Boscobel

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Brewood and Coven

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. As these are some of our oldest designation records they do not have all the information held electronically that our modernised records contain. Therefore, the original date of scheduling is not available electronically. The date of scheduling may be noted in our paper records, please contact us for further information.

Date first scheduled: N/A

Date of most recent amendment: N/A

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM - OCN

UID: SA 182

Asset Groupings

This list entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

List entry Description

Summary of Monument

Not currently available for this entry.

Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

History

The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1003018.pdf](http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/3054/HLE_A4L_NoGrade|HLE_A3L_NoGrade.pdf) (http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservicehle/StatutoryPrint.svc/3054/HLE_A4L_NoGrade|HLE_A3L_NoGrade.pdf).

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End of official listing

Roman camps SW of Stoneyford Cottages

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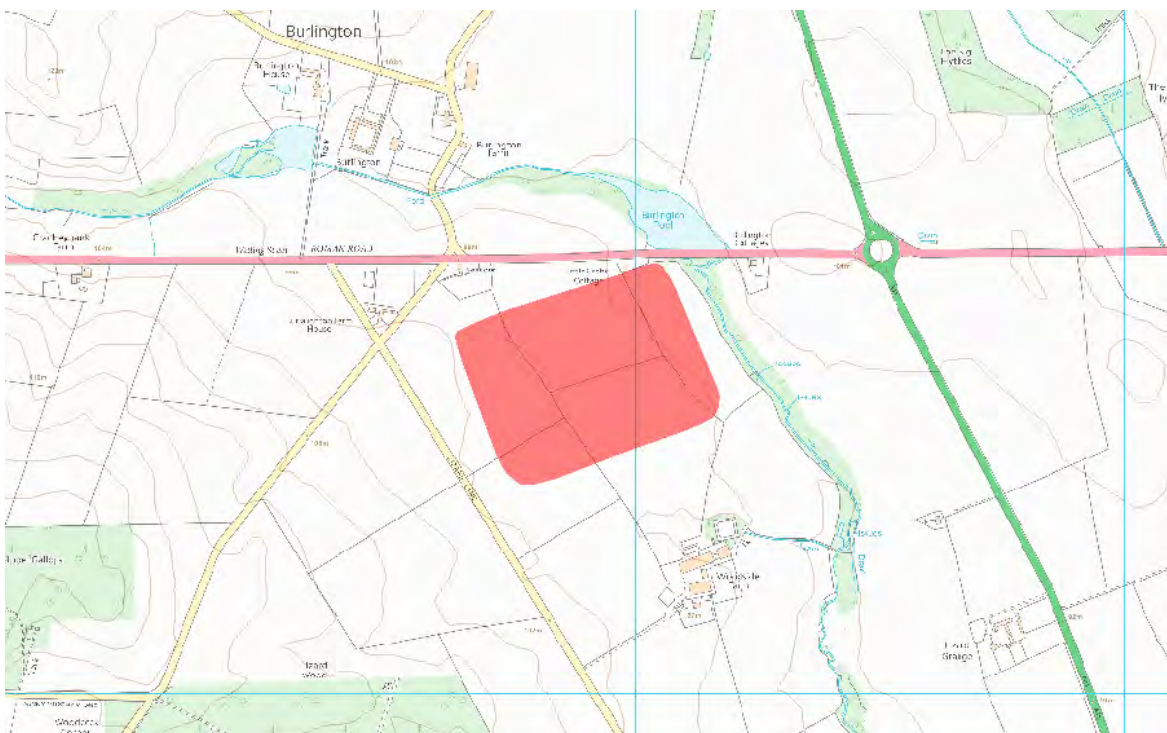
Overview

Heritage Category: Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number: 1006249

Date first listed: 02-Jun-1973


Map



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This copy shows the entry on 16-Apr-2019 at 16:49:52.

Location

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

District: Shropshire (Unitary Authority)

Parish: Shifnal

Summary

Two Roman camps 550m south-east of Burlington Farm.

Reasons for Designation

Roman camps are rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosures which were constructed and used by Roman soldiers either when out on campaign or as practice camps although most campaign camps were only temporary overnight bases and few were used for longer periods. They were bounded by a single earthen rampart and outer ditch and in plan are always straight-sided with rounded corners. Normally they have between one and four entrances, although as many as eleven have been recorded. Such entrances were usually centrally placed in the sides of the camp and were often protected by additional defensive outworks. Roman camps are found throughout much of England, although most known examples lie in the midlands and north. Around 140 examples have been identified and, as one of the various types of defensive enclosure built by the Roman Army, particularly in hostile upland and frontier areas, they provide an important insight into Roman military strategy and organisation. Despite cultivation and limited quarrying the two Roman camps 550m south east of Burlington Farm survive comparatively well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to their construction, longevity, relative chronologies, inter-relationship with the Roman road, military, strategic and political significance and overall landscape context.

History

See Details.

Details

This record was the subject of a minor enhancement on 17 June 2015. This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

This monument includes two superimposed Roman camps situated on a very slight spur on the south western side of Burlington Pool and on the western bank of a tributary to the River Worfe. The smaller camp lies within and shares the northern corner of the larger camp and both are to the south of the Roman road of Watling Street. Both camps survive as predominantly buried structures, layers and deposits visible on aerial photographs as crop and soil marks, with the very slightest of surface undulations discernible on the ground. The camps are both rectangular in plan with rounded corners although the larger is of more regular rectangular shape. Both camps are defined by single ditches. Trial excavation has revealed the ditch shared by both camps has a V-shaped profile and measures up to 1.5m wide and 0.7m deep. The larger camp measures approximately 460m long by 340m wide (thus covering around 15.3ha) and is aligned roughly ENE to WSW following the topography rather than running parallel to Watling Street. There is an entrance to the centre of the north east side. The northern corner has been subject to shallow quarrying. The smaller camp lies within and shares the northern corner and part of the north-west and north eastern sides of the larger camp. It measures approximately 200m long by 130m wide (2.5ha), is more clearly visible on aerial photographs and is slightly less regular in plan. Its clearer definition and relative closeness to the road implies this is the more recent camp of the two.

Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number: SA 318

Legacy System: RSM - OCN

Sources

Other

PastScape 73972 and 918132

Shropshire HER 01111

Legal

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

End of official listing



BIDWELLS

APPENDIX 15 : LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL APPRAISAL AND CAPACITY STUDY - BIDWELLS LLP, SEPTEMBER 2019

Land at J3, Shropshire
For: Bradford Rural Estates Limited
September 2019



**LAND AT J3,
SHROPSHIRE
LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL
APPRAISAL & CAPACITY
STUDY**

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Appendix A

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

Appendix B

MAPPING AND MASTER PLAN

Appendix C

ZTV AND VIEWPOINTS

Appendix D

CAPACITY STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This report presents the findings of a Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) and Capacity Study undertaken for the potential strategic site at Land north of Junction 3 of the M54 (“Land at J3”). The study considers the illustrative master plan produced by Bidwells in September 2019 (refer to drawing UDS44025-A1-0201, Appendix B) to inform the ongoing design process. The LVA and Capacity Study seeks to:

- Identify key landscape and visual constraints;
- Identify relevant planning policy, including a review of the Green Belt designations;
- Identify potential landscape and visual receptors, who may be affected by the proposals;
- Identify potential effects of the proposed development on receptors;
- Identify appropriate measures to mitigate any potential adverse effects; and
- Undertake an assessment of landscape capacity of the site to identify those areas most capable of accommodating development.

1.1 The Site

The site is located to the north of Junction 3 of the M54 and extends to the east and west of the A41 within the administrative area of Shropshire Council. The settlement of Tong is situated to the southeast of the site, which is approximately 500m west of Weston Park Registered Park and Garden.

The site covers approximately 700ha of largely open agricultural land to the west of Tong, with occasional isolated farmsteads, dissected from the north to south by a woodland belt and a unnamed watercourse that leads to the River Worfe. The farmsteads are connected by a network of local roads, tracks and footpaths. Crossing the site from east to west is the popular recreational route Monarch’s Way. Lizard Hill woodland is also located within the site to the west.

Map 01 shows the site location. The map’s viewport covers the study area that has been applied following preliminary Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis, baseline studies and field work.

1.2 Scope of the Report

The LVA & Capacity Study will be comprised of the following:

- A description of the existing baseline conditions including identification of landscape character, landscape receptors and landscape planning designations. The baseline studies will then inform the definition of the landscape sensitivity of the site and landscape components;
- Identification of the potential key visual receptor locations which may be affected by proposals, including a viewpoint assessment, supported by ZTV mapping. Key visual receptor locations will be agreed in discussion with Shropshire Council;
- Utilising the baseline data gathered, an assessment of landscape and visual sensitivity of the site will be undertaken;
- A review of the illustrative master plan in relation to the identified landscape and visual constraints and the assessment of capacity, including recommendations for design changes to minimise any potential adverse effects; and

- An assessment of Landscape Capacity in accordance with the methodology described in Topic Paper 6: 'Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity (The Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage, April 2002).

Desk study

The desk study uses information gathered from the following sources:

- National Character Area Profiles;
- The Shropshire Landscape Typology: Shropshire County Council, September 2006;
- Core Strategy DPD, adopted 24 February 2011;
- Site Allocation and Management of Development Adopted Plan, adopted 17 December 2015;
- Shropshire Landscape and Visual Sensitivity Assessment, Gillespies, 2018;
- Green Belt Overview, Tyler Grange, December 2017;
- Shropshire Green Belt Assessment – Final report, LUC, 2017;
- Shropshire Green Belt Review: Stage 2, LUC, 2018;
- National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012;
- Ordnance Survey 1:20,000 scale site-centred digital raster map;
- Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC): Web-based GIS (www.magic.gov.uk); and
- Aerial photography: Google Maps (<http://maps.google.co.uk/>).

Field study

An initial field study was carried out on 18th and 19th January 2018. Due to changes to the initial site boundary further field work was undertaken on 29th March 2019. The field work undertaken to assess:

- The landscape characteristics;
- Potential key views of the site from within the study area;
- The location and sensitivity of key visual receptor locations; and
- The potential effects arising from the proposed development.

The survey was undertaken from representative publicly accessible locations within 2km of the site boundary.

Due to changes to the initial site boundary a second site visit was undertaken on the 29th March 2019 to include additional viewpoints and consider a wider landscape context.

Consultation

Shropshire and South Staffordshire local authority have been consulted to agree the methodology and viewpoint locations included in the LVA. Both authorities received a draft of the illustrative master plan, correspondent ZTV, viewpoints photography and LVA methodology.

A meeting, including site visit, was held on 29th July with landscape architects Rupert Dugdale and Keith Hampshire from ESP Ltd. ESP are the appointed landscape consultancy who have

been appointed to act on behalf of Shropshire Council in respect of landscape assessment matters

ESP confirmed that they raised no objection to the suggested study area and selected viewpoints but did request for the LVA to include an additional viewpoint from Upton Lane (viewpoint 17). This viewpoint was subsequently taken on an additional site visit on 05th September. During this site visit, a number of photographs were also re-taken as ESP had identified that they were very dark or had exposure defects.

Patrick Walker, Senior Planner at South Staffordshire Council was also consulted on the LVA and provided comments via email correspondence. The comments related to whether the ZTV should be refined to reflect the possible visual impact of the proposed employment area, to include specific building heights, with consequences on the ZTV extent and viewpoints selection. These comments were considered and appropriate weight is given at the visual prominence of the employment area in the assessment of visual effects. However, it is believed refinement of the ZTV to include specific buildings heights will be more appropriate at later stage when full LVIA's will also be produced for more detailed development proposals. The comments also requested for an additional viewpoint to be undertaken from Weston Park (viewpoint 18). This was subsequently taken on the additional site visit on 06th September.

1.3 Development Proposals

The LVA and Capacity Study will be used to aid the development of the master plan proposals. The current scheme proposes four neighbourhoods and a strategic employment area positioned to the west of the village of Tong, accessed from Junction 3 of the M54. Three access points along Newport Road are provided to service each neighbourhood.

The illustrative master plan identifies development to the west of A41 and north of the M54, within the lower ground to the east and west of the central woodland belt dividing the site. The neighbourhoods are largely defined by existing landscape features, such as the woodland blocks, public right of ways, Stanton Road, Lizard Lane and field boundaries.

Existing mature planting, such as woodland and hedgerows, are largely retained and supplemented with additional new native woodland planting for screening and landscape enhancement. Strategic open space is proposed to break the built form and provide landscape structure along the A41.

It should be noted that the site boundary has evolved through the assessment and design iterative process. Initial landscape and visual baseline analysis, supported by site visits, informed the boundary evolution. Originally the site extended further to the east of Tong between Offoxey Road, the M54 and along the Monarch's Way to the east of Tong Park Farm. It was considered that the effects on the setting of important historic assets (such as the White Lady Priory and Weston Park) as well as the loss of countryside that formed a prominent part of the setting of Monarch's Way, was too great.

However, initial assessment findings suggested that land along the valley to the west of the A41 could accommodate some development. This area is generally slightly less visually prominent and more detached from critical historic assets. Furthermore, it benefits from proximity to the A41 to create appropriate site access. In the refinement of the site boundary and development of the master plan, the land to the north and west of Tong has been maintained within the site, however, it is retained as open Green Belt land to preserve the landscape qualities of the setting of Tong Conservation Area.

2.0 Landscape Baseline

Planning policies and designations which are of direct relevance to the assessment of landscape and visual effects are summarised below and should be read in conjunction with Map 02 in Appendix B Landscape Policies and Designations.

2.1 Landscape designations

The site is not subject to any statutory landscape designations. However, there are a number of Listed Buildings within the site and the 2km study area. The majority of these are Grade II, but the Churchyard Cross Case and Sundial located within Tong is Grade II*, St Bartholmew's Church is Grade 1 Listed, and Weston Park also contains three Grade I Listed Buildings.

Weston Park is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden located approximately 500m east of the site. The park was laid out by Lancelot Brown in 1760s around a country house. However, new garden compartments were formed up to the later C19. The boundaries of the park are generally well vegetated by mature broadleaved trees; however, occasional large gaps are present which allow some inter-visibility with the site.

Weston Park is a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden located north east of the site. The landscaped park was laid out by Lancelot Brown in 1760s around a country house the adjoining Italianate gardens were devised in the later C19. The boundaries of the park are generally well vegetated by mature broadleaved trees; however, occasional large gaps are present which allow long distance views and intervisibility with the site.

Besides Weston Park, approximately 1.5 km to the north, lies Lilleshall Grade II Registered Park and Garden, including the Grade II* Listed Lilleshall Hall. The park, currently the National Sports & Conferencing Centre, used to be the residence for noble families. Approximately 14ha of the park are lawns with terraces and numerous fine specimen trees. Woodland cover, including tree belts typical of the golf course use, is dominant with a long spur of the park extending north south along Sheriffhales Drive and partially defined by a formal treed avenue.

Within the site there are three Scheduled Monuments:

- The site of medieval college, located south of Tong Church;
- Castle Hill motte and bailey castle, adjoining Tong Norton; and
- The Roman Camp south west of Stoneyford Cottage.

The medieval college was a religious community and educational establishment. Most of the college '*survives as buried structures, layers and deposit with very slightly visible earthworks remains*¹'.

Castle Hill, instead, is a medieval fortification introduced into Britain by the Normans. This is a '*well-preserve example of this class of monument, which usually comprise of a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower.*²

The Roman Camp within the site is one of a pair, the second one is a Roman Fort 300m east of Drayton Lodge Farm, located outside the site boundary. Both monuments consist of buried

¹ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019202>

² <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006243>

enclosures and structures with the headquarter buildings and officer's house located in the Roman Fort.

The site and its surrounding landscape have limited public access, with relatively few public rights of way (PRoW) present (refer to Map 02). However, there are one bridleway and three public footpaths crossing the site. The route of Monarch's Way also cuts through the southern part of the site. Monarch's Way is an important and popular recreational route and PRoW based on the route taken by King Charles II during his escape after defeat by Cromwell. The whole route is now 615 miles in length, making it the longest inland trail within England.

The National Cycle Network route 81 runs approximately 80m south of the M54 within the study area at Timlet Bridge.

Numerous areas of woodland are found within the site and study area. These range in size from large geometric shames such as Lizard Wood, to smaller copses and boundary trees such as those surrounding the settlement Tong. Within the site the most notable woodland feature is the vegetated watercourse, which divides the site into two parts, running from north to south. Several woodland blocks within the study area are Ancient Woodlands, but only one small portion north west of Junction 3 and to the east of the Roman Camp Scheduled Monument are located within the site.

2.2 Landscape Policies

The relevant landscape policies are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) and Shropshire Council Local Plan which is formed by the following documents:

- Core Strategy DPD, adopted 24 February 2011; and
- Site Allocation and Management of Development Adopted Plan, adopted 17 December 2015.

Furthermore, Shropshire Council is currently undertaking a Local Plan Review, which will be informed by existing, updated and new evidence base. In addition, Shropshire Council commissioned a study which is of relevance to the assessment of the possible effects associated with the proposed development of the site:

- Shropshire Landscape and Visual Sensitivity Assessment, Gillespies, 2018.

National Planning Policy Framework

'The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.'

A central point of the NPPF is '*presumption in favour of sustainable development*'. This means it supports the approval of development proposals that accord with the development plan. The NPPF sets out a series of core principles that the planning system should follow. Those of particular relevance are:

- always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings;
- protect and enhance public rights of way and access;
- support development that is sympathetic to the local character and maintain a strong sense of place;

- enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land;
- conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment.

Core Strategy

'The Core Strategy sets out the Council's vision, strategic objectives and the broad spatial strategy to guide future development and growth in Shropshire during the period to 2026.'

The Core strategy divides Shropshire district into four Spatial Zones, highlighting for each one some key characteristics. The site is located within the East Spatial Zone, the landscape character is described as *'mixed farming use, planned woodland and country houses with associated parkland'*.

The Core Strategy policies of relevance to the site and the assessment of landscape and visual effects are as follows.

- CS6 – Sustainable Design and Development Principles

'To create sustainable places, development will be designed to a high quality using sustainable design principles, to achieve an inclusive and accessible environment which respects and enhances local distinctiveness and which mitigates and adapts to climate change.'

The policy also requires that development:

- *'Protects, restores, conserves and enhances the natural, built and historic environment and is appropriate in scale, density, pattern and design taking into account the local context and character, and those features which contribute to local character, having regard to national and local design guidance, landscape character assessments and ecological strategies where appropriate;*

The policy highlights the important role of trees and woodlands in defining the Shropshire landscape. It expects new development to be of high-quality design, with appropriate landscaping and tree planting which would guarantee the new development fitting with the surroundings.

- CS7 – Communication and Transport

The policy states *'protecting and enhancing strategic and local cycling, footpath, bridleway and canal networks as local transport routes and for recreation and leisure use.'* It highlights the importance of cycle, footpath, bridleway and National Cycle Network routes in creating a diverse transport system through Shropshire, while recognising the contribution of these routes to the natural and historic environment as they provide tourism and leisure opportunities.

- CS17 – Environmental Network

'Development will identify, protect, enhance, expand and connect Shropshire's environmental assets, to create a multifunctional network of natural and historic resources. This will be achieved by ensuring that all development:

- *Protects and enhances the diversity, high quality and local character of Shropshire's natural, built and historic environment, and does not adversely affect the visual, ecological, geological, heritage or recreational values and functions of these assets, their immediate surroundings or their connecting corridors;*

- *Contributes to local distinctiveness, having regard to the quality of Shropshire's environment, including landscape, biodiversity and heritage assets...*

All new development should take account of the features which generate local distinctiveness, both within Shropshire and its surrounds. Evidence from the Landscape Character Assessment, Historic Landscape Characterisation and Urban Characterisation Assessment should be used to ensure proposals contribute towards retaining and enhancing these assets and thereby making a positive contribution to the environment.'

The policy also states that new developments, regardless of their function and size, should improve or extend the connection between urban areas and the countryside. *'Linkages can be provided through footpaths, cycle paths, rail lines, watercourses and their margins, canal corridors, field boundaries, hedgerows or woodlands and can cross administrative boundaries.'*

Site Allocation and Management of Development Adopted Plan

'The Site Allocations and Development Management (SAMDev) Plan sets out proposals for the use of land and policies to guide future development... The SAMDev Plan supports the Council's commitment to sustainability and will make a positive contribution to delivering sustainable communities by setting out detailed policies to deliver sustainable development across Shropshire.'

Polices of relevance for the site are as follows:

- MD2 – Sustainable Design

The policy sets a series of requirements that defines an acceptable development proposal. In particular, the proposal should:

- *'Respond positively to local design aspirations, wherever possible, both in terms of visual appearance and how a place functions...*
- *Contribute to and respect locally distinctive or valued character and existing amenity value by:*
 - *Responding appropriately to the form and layout of existing development and the way it functions, including mixture of uses, streetscape, building heights and lines, scale, density, plot sizes and local patterns of movement;*
 - *Protecting, conserving and enhancing the historic context and character of heritage assets, their significance and setting...;*
- *Embrace opportunities for contemporary design solutions, which take reference from and reinforce distinctive local characteristics to create a positive sense of place, but avoid reproducing these characteristics in an incoherent and detrimental style*
- *Incorporate Sustainable Drainage techniques...'*

The policy highlights the obligation for new development proposals to provide a local sense of identity which should accord with the existing sense of the place. Therefore, landscape design is key to achieve high quality development not only in terms of aesthetic but also in connection with its function, including the relationship with the wider landscape context. *'Landscape character, open space, biodiversity, heritage assets, and buildings need to be considered together and linked to the wider environmental network from the start of the design process...'*

The policy encourages the planting of new trees, woodlands and hedges to reinforce the existing landscape structure, and states that *'sufficient space should also be provided to safeguard existing vegetation where possible. Where the layout, density or design of development results in the loss of existing vegetation, suitable mitigation measures should be put in place on site, in the first instance, or through off site compensation measures where this is not possible...'*

- MD12 – The Natural Environment

This policy aims to avoid harm to Shropshire's natural assets and promotes the conservation, enhancement and restoration of the landscape and its distinctive features. If loss or damage to a defined asset is inevitable, then appropriate mitigation measurements must be provided to reduce the adverse effect.

'Trees, woodlands and hedges are integral and significant features in Shropshire's landscapes and townscapes and their conservation and proper management is an essential factor in maintaining local distinctiveness. Important trees, woods and hedges include those with legal protection as well as other trees, groups of trees, woodlands and hedgerows that are of demonstrable significance in terms of their amenity, cultural, biodiversity, landscape, heritage, financial or ecosystem service values, or which make a significant contribution to the character of a building, a settlement or the setting thereof.'

Shropshire Landscape and Visual Sensitivity Assessment

Shropshire Council appointed Gillespies to undertake a Landscape and Visual Sensitivity (LVS) Assessment (2018) to help identify the possible development site to be put forward with the Local Plan Review. *'This is a strategic assessment which provides the context for more detailed studies of individual sites. It does not make judgements on the appropriateness of specific developments on individual sites (and does not consider specific development proposals where these might exist).'*

The study was undertaken for 66 identified settlements. The site is located within the Proposed Strategic Site Junction 3, which is sub-divided into 4 areas (A to D). The site is largely located within = 64JCT-A and 64JCT-B, although a small portion overlaps into 64JCT-C.

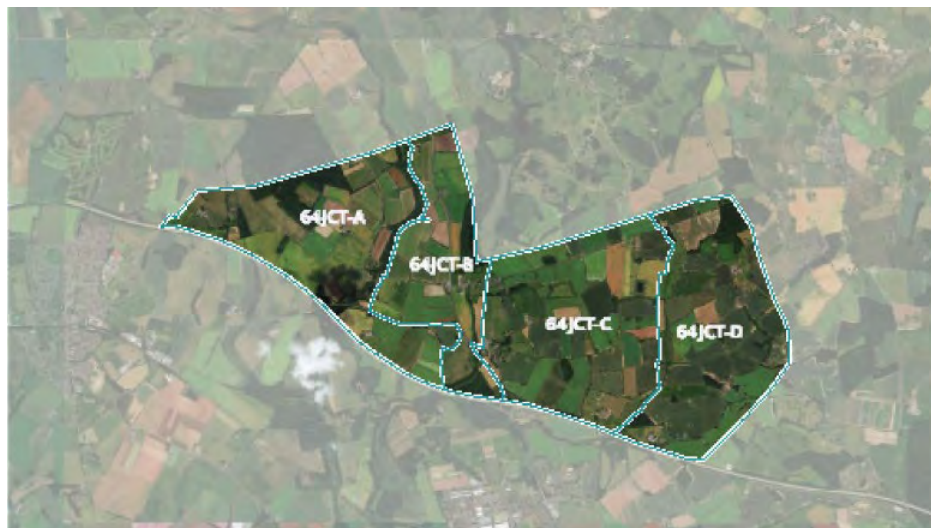


Figure 1 - Junction 3 [64JCT] ©Gillespies

The assessment provides a general description of each area, which includes designations and notable landscape features. Value and susceptibility are defined in both landscape and visual terms by applying professional judgement and applying the stated methodology. Ultimately the Landscape (LS) and Visual (VS) sensitivity identified for Junction 3 areas are:

Table 1 - Landscape and visual sensitivities

Sensitivity Parcel	LS Housing	LS Employment	VS Housing	VS Employment
64JCT- A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
64JCT- B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
64JCT- C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
64JCT- D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High

Each settlement sensitivity profile concludes with a design guidance plan showing areas of higher and lower relative sensitivity and key constraints to development. Considering that the site is largely located within areas A, B and C the following constraints identified in the Gillespies LVS study of relevance to this LVA are:

- Intervisibility over the valley land form;
- Views from the Monarch's Way;
- Views to Weston Park;
- Settings of designated historic features;
- Important landscape features to be retained, namely woodland blocks and belts;
- Areas of high visual sensitivity to development north east of Tong; and
- Areas of high landscape sensitivity to development around Tong and Forge Plantation.

2.3 Green Belt

A 'Site Specific Green Belt Review Junction 3, Shropshire' was produced by Tyler Grange (August 2019). This supports the site's promotion within the Emerging Local Plan providing site specific evidence regarding the contribution of the site to the Green Belt and harm resulting from the release. The review also identifies opportunities for '*preserving the function of the wider Green Belt and creating robust new Green belt Boundaries*'.

Whilst Tyler Grange's review named above deals in detail with the site's contribution to the Green Belt, this assessment focuses on the visual aspects relating to the openness of the Green Belt, which should be a matter of consideration according to the '*Advice on the role of Green Belt in the planning system*', 22 July 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government.

The following Green Belt planning policies are of relevance to the LVA's scope.

On a national level the Green Belt areas are protected by the NPPF policies, which defines the general principles to prevent urban sprawl and protect the essential open character of the Green Belts. The NPPF identifies five specific Green Belt purposes:

- *to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;*
- *to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;*
- *to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;*

- *to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and*
- *to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.*

The Shropshire's Local Plan sets out detailed, protective policies for the Green Belt area. It is important to note that the 'Report of the Examination of the SAMDev Plan' (2015) states the need for a '*review of Green Belt boundaries, as part of the consideration of strategic options to deliver new development in the review plan period which is likely to be 2016-2036*'. However, at the time of writing this LVA, the final Local Plan Review 2016-36 is not yet available.

The relevant current policies are as follows.

- Core Strategy: CS5 - Countryside and Green Belt

'New development will be strictly controlled in accordance with national planning policies protecting the countryside and Green Belt.'

'Subject to the further controls over development that apply to the Green Belt, development proposals on appropriate sites which maintain and enhance countryside vitality and character will be permitted where they improve the sustainability of rural communities by bringing local economic and community benefits...'

'The Green Belt boundary and all relevant policy area are identified on the Proposals Map for the SAMDev DPD, which sets out the detailed approach to development in the Green Belt and any new site allocations required within the safeguarded land.'

The policy recognises the countryside as a '*living-working environment*' which requires support and development to provide local needs such as affordable housing, community facilities and infrastructure. It also highlights the importance of quality and sustainability of design specifically related to the scale of development, environmental impacts and appropriate use of materials.

In relation to the Green Belt designation, the policy reiterates the '*general presumption against inappropriate development, particularly development which impacts on the openness of the Green Belt, and this will limit the ability to support proposals which are not identified as acceptable development types in PPG2.*'

- Site Allocation and Management of Development Adopted Plan: MD6 – Green Belt

'...development proposed in the Green Belt must be able to demonstrate that it does not conflict with the purposes of the Green Belt.'

'The fundamental purposes of the Green Belt are to prevent urban sprawl and to provide certainty that the land that lies between major urban areas will remain undeveloped over the long term.'

2.4 Landscape Character

The baseline landscape character is considered at 3 levels, national, county and local site specific level.

A desk study of published research such as the National Character Area information by Natural England, and site surveys have been used to establish the landscape baseline conditions and characteristics.

The site is cover by two published landscape character assessments:

- National Landscape Character Areas (2014) – Natural England; and
- The Shropshire Landscape Typology (2006) – Shropshire County Council.

National Landscape Character

The site and surrounding study area are located within one national character area (NCA). Refer to Map 03. The key characteristics are as follows.

- NCA 66 – Mid Severn Sandstone Plateau

Key characteristic:

- *‘Large, open arable fields with a weak hedgerow pattern on the plateau; and*
- *Important manmade features include the Roman road Watling Street, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, the M54 and the railway line’*

‘The NCA is predominantly rural and the extensive sandstone plateau extends across the central and eastern area where it meets with the urban areas of Birmingham and the Black Country. The plateau has an undulating landscape with large, open arable fields punctuated by areas of lowland heathland, acid grassland and small wooded streamside dells, locally known as dingles.’

‘Many of the woodlands on the plateau are conifer plantations which combine with parklands to evoke an estate character’, Weston Park is one of the large estate defining this character.

The NCA profiles identifies a series of Environmental Opportunity to protect and improve the landscape character of this area. It encourages to restore hedgerows and hedgerow trees with typical species; to promote the restoration of characteristic habitat in order to reduce fragmentation; to replace plantations on ancient woodland sites with native broadleaves species.

Given the important regional role for water supply of this area, the NCA profile encourages sustainable use of water and suggest the identification of natural areas for flood storage to reduce the reliance on hard engineering solution. Opportunities should be sought to widen *‘flood plains where possible and ensuring that they are not inappropriately developed, reinstating flood meadows throughout the riparian environs in the NCA and ensuring dual use of riparian open spaces in urban areas, for example flood-compatible playing fields and parks.’*

County Landscape Character

In 2006 Shropshire County Council combined the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) with the Shropshire Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) in one document: The ‘Shropshire Landscape Typology’ (2006). The site occupies four landscape types identified by the document. Refer to Map 04. Key characteristics relevant to the site for each type are as follows:

- Incised sandstone valley – Landscape Description Unit MP/03

Key Characteristics

- *‘Shallow, steep sided valleys;*
- *Planned woodland character interlocking estate plantations;*
- *Linear tree belts along watercourses;*
- *Clustered settlement pattern;*
- *Parklands; and*
- *Small-medium scale landscape with filtered views.’*

The flat valley floors were traditionally utilised for wet pastureland, whilst the thin sandy soils on the steep valley sides support semi-natural acid grassland. On the upper valleys sides much of the land is utilised for intensive arable farming. Planned woodlands with an estate land character form a notable element within this landscape type. A clustered settlement pattern, which largely avoids the valley floor, exists throughout the type, with a low-density dispersal of other dwellings, many of which represent former mills.

- Estate farmland – Landscape Description Unit MP/13

Key Characteristics

- *‘Mixed farmland land use;*
- *Clustered settlement pattern;*
- *Planned woodland character; and*
- *Medium to large scale landscapes with framed views.’*

Gently rolling lowland and valley floor landscapes that occurs across large areas of Shropshire. The majority of the landscape is divided in an ordered pattern of fields and woods; the first appears to have developed through time unplanned as the mix of medium to large sub-regular fields shows. The latter, however, has a planned appearance. Historically agricultural character developed at different scales and forms, but after the Second World War agricultural intensification created larger scale fields and more open views. Woodlands frame views within this medium to large scale landscape.

The settlement pattern is predominantly one of a village, hamlets and large farmsteads.

- Sandstone estate lands – Landscape Description Unit MP/27

Key Characteristics

- *‘Arable land use;*
- *Regular field patterns;*
- *Parkland with associated country houses;*
- *Clustered settlement pattern; and*
- *Medium – large scale, open landscapes.’*

Parklands of various sizes, with associated country houses, occur throughout these landscapes. They frequently contain veteran trees and provide significant focal points of tree cover more generally. Beyond these areas, the tree cover comprises thinly scattered field and hedgerow trees, together with occasional blocks of planted woodland, some of which may have ancient origins. The settlement pattern principally consists of villages and hamlets, together with a scatter of large estate farms.

- Enclosed Lowland Heaths – Landscape Description Unit MP/38

Key Characteristics:

- *Undulating lowland;*
- *Planned woodland character; and*
- *Dispersed settlement pattern.*

This gently rolling lowland landscape is characterised by medium to large scale agricultural landscape that have origins in the extensive open heathland or common rough pasture. Fields are typically long, rectilinear, with thorn hedges and straight roads between the scattered brick farmsteads. Blocks of plantation woodlands are common, while hedgerows are relatively sparse. The tree cover pattern creates a mixture of framed and lightly filtered views. *'Limited areas of open fields exist around some villages and hamlets.'*

2.5 The Site and Local Landscape Context

A combination of field survey undertaken during the site visits and information gathered from published landscape character assessments provide the necessary information to understand the characteristics of the local landscape. The main local landscape attributes are described below:

Topography and Hydrology

Site topography is defined by the valley feature formed by Lizard Hill to the west and Tong Knoll to the east. Levels within the site also fall gradually from north to south, with associated land generally draining towards two main low points, Tong Forge ponds to the southwest and Church Pool to the southeast, which connects upstream to Norton Mere. Topography rises steeply from Lizard Hill, which provides a prominent and important local landscape feature. Refer to Map 05

The channel generated at Burlington Pool to the north creating the dingle within Forge Plantation is located in the wide and flat valley bottom that leads to the flatter low lying land between Tong Forge, Tong Norton and Tong. Along the channel there is a small area of land at risk of flooding, largely within the woodland corridor (Refer to Map 06).

The topography surrounding the site is typical of the undulating landscape character of Shropshire, which to the southwest leads gently towards the Shropshire Hills. Wrekin Hill is a clear landmark on the horizon line. While, more locally to the site, the rising topography of Lizard Hill, Weston Park and Big Wood are clearly identifiable and prominent features.

Vegetation cover

The site is dominated by open arable farmland, hedges punctuated with mature trees delineate the fields. Woodland blocks are characteristic features within the valley bottoms and cloaking the tops of the hills. Woodland also dominates the historic parks, such as Weston.

Within the site linear woodland along the water course is located at centre of the site from north to south and to the west is a large woodland block covering Lizard Hill, which is a prominent feature in views from the surrounding landscape. Tree belts along the watercourses are also characteristics of the surrounding landscape. The most notable are those along Northon Mere, Church Pool, Ruckley Pool and Tong Forge.

Some woodland blocks surrounding the site are Ancient Woodland. Although, only a small portion, to the north west of the Junction 3 and along the dingle north of Woodside Farm, are located within the site.

Land use and settlement

The dominant land use is arable crop cultivation, dissected by Tong Forge and Church Pool woodlands. The small hamlets of Tong and Tong Norton are the two main areas of residential settlement, many of which are Listed Buildings. Several other residential properties are also located in Tong Forge. The site also contains a number of scattered farmsteads, some with private access tracks to gain access to the farms and surrounding fields.