

The West Midlands Rail Freight Interchange Order 201X  
Technical Appendix 9.7 - List Entry Descriptions  
Regulation 5(2)(a)  
Historic England - January 2017



# Two Roman camps N of Water Eaton

## 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: Two Roman camps N of Water Eaton

List entry Number: 1006097

## Location

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

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: ST 158

## 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

Two Roman camps 250m north east of Water Eaton 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; 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. All well-preserved examples are identified as being of national importance.

The two Roman camps 250m north east of Water Eaton Farm survive as buried archaeological features and deposits which will contain important evidence relating to Roman military strategy and organisation.

## History

See Details.

## Details

This record was the subject of a minor enhancement on 25 June 2015. The 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.

The monument includes two Roman camps situated on the eastern bank of the River Penk. Both camps have been discovered from cropmarks on aerial photographs. The most northerly of the camps is visible as a single ditch roughly rectangular in plan with rounded corners. It measures externally up to 165m south west to north east and up to 100m north west to south east enclosing an area of approximately 1.5 hectares. Just under 50m south east is what appears to be the northern corner of another camp. A single ditch appears to extend 200m in length on its north west side, and its north east side appears to extend 175m in length, taking advantage of a pronounced crest at the south east corner of the field. Its south west and south east sides cannot be currently traced but the camp is estimated to be rectangular in plan enclosing an area of approximately 3.5 hectares. The two camps lie just over 320m north of Watling Street, the early Roman road from London to the legionary fortress of Wroxeter. A number of Roman military sites have been identified in the vicinity of Stretton Mill and Water Eaton, including two forts, a number of camps and a small defended settlement known as Pennocrucium. They occupy a strategic location and a nodal point in the Roman road system, with roads leaving Watling Street for Chester, Wroxeter, Greensforge, and perhaps Metchley.

## Selected Sources

### **Books and journals**

Welfare, H, Swan, V, Roman Camps in England: The Field Evidence, (1995)

### **Other**

Pastscape: 77292 & 77262, HER: DST578, NMR: SJ91SW27 & SJ91SW37

## Map



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# Roman fort W of Eaton 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: Roman fort W of Eaton House

List entry Number: 1006098

## Location

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

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.

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: ST 159

## 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

Roman fort 450m WSW of Eaton House.

### Reasons for Designation

Roman forts served as permanent bases for auxiliary units of the Roman Army. In outline they were straight sided rectangular enclosures with rounded corners, defined by a single rampart of turf, puddled clay or earth with one or more outer ditches. Some forts had separately defended, subsidiary enclosures or annexes, allowing additional storage space or for the accommodation of troops and convoys in transit. Although built and used throughout the Roman period, the majority of forts were constructed between the mid-first and mid-second centuries AD. Some were only used for short periods of time but others were occupied for extended periods on a more or less permanent basis. In the earlier forts, timber was used for gateways, towers and breastworks. From the beginning of the second century AD there was a gradual replacement of timber with stone. Roman forts are rare nationally and are extremely rare south of the Severn Trent line. As one of a small group of Roman military monuments, which are important in representing army strategy and therefore government policy, forts are of particular significance to our understanding of the period. All Roman forts with surviving archaeological potential are considered to be nationally important.



The Roman fort 450m WSW of Eaton House survives as buried archaeological remains as years of ploughing has reduced the above ground visible remains. Together with the nearby military sites and settlement of Pennocrucium, the remains will provide important evidence for Roman military strategy and of significant changes throughout the period of Roman occupation.

## History

See Details.

## Details

This record was the subject of a minor enhancement on 3 July 2015. The 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.

The monument includes a Roman fort situated on slightly elevated ground to the east of the Penk valley. The fort survives as cropmarks known from aerial photography. The fort is square in plan with two or more ditches and measures externally up to 160m across occupying an area of just over 2 hectares. The site was identified in 1965 by J.K. St. Joseph who noted mounds marking the rampart on all four sides, lighter coloured soil from the area of the ramparts, burnt oven-debris from the intervallum, and patches of daub and gravel from the interior. Pottery scatters included rusticated ware, an amphora neck, mortaria fragments, Samian and quern. The mounds no longer survive and the archaeology survives entirely as buried features and structures.

The fort lies to the south of Watling Street, the early Roman road from London to the legionary fortress at Wroxter (Viroconium). The monument is part of a large group of Roman military sites identified within the vicinity of Water Eaton and Stretton Mill, near to the where Watling Street crosses the River Penk. This was a strategic location and a nodal point in the Roman road system from which roads left Watling Street for Chester, Wroxeter, Greensforge, and perhaps Metchley. In the later Roman period a small defended settlement called Pennocrucium was laid out astride Watling Street, which lies just to the north west of the monument. Pennocrucium is the subject of a separate scheduling.

# Selected Sources

## Books and journals

Welfare, H, Swan, V, Roman Camps in England: The Field Evidence, (1995)

## Other

Pastscape: 77259, HER: DST5789 & NMR: SJ91SW26

National Grid Reference: SJ 90517 10572

## Map



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End of official listing



# Roman camp, Kinvaston

## 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: Roman camp, Kinvaston

List entry Number: 1006104

## Location

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Penkridge

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

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: ST 57

## 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

Two Roman forts 580m south west of Mere Lane Farm.

### Reasons for Designation

Roman forts served as permanent bases for auxiliary units of the Roman Army. In outline they were straight sided rectangular enclosures with rounded corners, defined by a single rampart of turf, puddled clay or earth with one or more outer ditches. Some forts had separately defended, subsidiary enclosures or annexes, allowing additional storage space or for the accommodation of troops and convoys in transit. Although built and used throughout the Roman period, the majority of forts were constructed between the mid-first and mid-second centuries AD. Some were only used for short periods of time but others were occupied for extended periods on a more or less permanent basis. In the earlier forts, timber was used for gateways, towers and breastworks. From the beginning of the second century

AD there was a gradual replacement of timber with stone. Roman forts are rare nationally and are extremely rare south of the Severn Trent line. As one of a small group of Roman military monuments, which are important in representing army strategy and therefore government policy, forts are of particular significance to our understanding of the period. All Roman forts with surviving archaeological potential are considered to be nationally important.

The two Roman forts 580m south west of Mere Lane Farm survive as buried archaeological features and deposits and will provide evidence for Roman military strategy during the Romano-British period of occupation. The identification of the largest enclosure as a probable vexillation fortress enhances the significance of the monument. Vexillation fortresses - campaigning bases holding a mixed detachment of between 2500 and 4000 legionary and auxiliary troops are rare nationally with less than 20 identified examples, most of which are situated in the Midlands.

## History

See Details.

## Details

This record was the subject of a minor enhancement on 12 June 2015. The 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.

The monument, which falls into two separate areas of protection, includes two Roman forts situated on gentle sloping ground to the west where it meets the River Penk and to the south where a stream runs approximately 50m from its southern boundary. The monument is known from cropmarks visible from aerial photographs and survives as two double ditched rectangular enclosures with rounded corners. The larger encloses an area of approximately 10.5 hectares and the smaller encloses an area of approximately 7.3 hectares. The smaller enclosure utilises the western defences of the larger enclosure with a reduction of approximately 120m at its eastern end. Excavation indicates that the larger enclosure is earlier in date, and finds including Samian, coarse ware and fragments of amphora suggest a mid first century date for construction of the earlier fort with occupation continuing until the early Flavian period. A rubbish dump has also

been identified at the western limit of the monument by the river containing charcoal, daub, pottery, bone and large stones.

The earlier fort has been identified as a possible vexillation fortress. The forts lie 650m north of Watling Street, the early Roman road from London to the legionary fortress of Wroxeter. A number of Roman military sites have been identified in the vicinity of Stretton Mill and Water Eaton, including two forts, a number of camps and a small defended settlement known as Pennocrucium. They occupy a strategic location and a nodal point in the Roman road system, with roads leaving Watling Street for Chester, Wroxeter, Greensforge, and perhaps Metchley.

## Selected Sources

### Books and journals

Welfare, H, Swan, V, Roman Camps in England, (1994)

### Other

Pastscape: 77238, HER: DST5787 & NMR: SJ91SW21

National Grid Reference: SJ 90764 11613, SJ 90930 11456

## Map



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Historic England

# Camp NE of Stretton Mill

## 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: Camp NE of Stretton Mill

List entry Number: 1006120

## Location

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

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: ST 46

## 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

Roman fort 200m known as Roman camp north-east of Stretton Mill.

### Reasons for Designation

Roman forts served as permanent bases for auxiliary units of the Roman Army. In outline they were straight sided rectangular enclosures with rounded corners, defined by a single rampart of turf, puddled clay or earth with one or more outer ditches. Some forts had separately defended, subsidiary enclosures or annexes, allowing additional storage space or for the accommodation of troops and convoys in transit. Although built and used throughout the Roman period, the majority of forts were constructed between the mid-first and mid-second centuries AD. Some were only used for short periods of time but others were occupied for extended periods on a more or less permanent basis. In the earlier forts, timber was used for gateways, towers and breastworks. From the beginning of the second century AD there was a gradual replacement of timber with stone. Roman forts are rare nationally and are extremely rare south of the Severn Trent line. As one of a small group of Roman military monuments, which are important in representing army strategy and therefore government policy, forts are of particular significance to our understanding of the period. All Roman forts with surviving archaeological potential are considered to be nationally important.

Despite suffering from a degree of plough damage the Roman fort 200m north east of Stretton Mill will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to the fort's construction, layout, and use. Its relationship with the other Roman military sites and defended settlement of Pennocrucium is of great significance to Roman military strategy, and Roman occupation and settlement during the Romano-British occupation period.

## History

See Details.

## Details

This record was the subject of a minor enhancement on 12 June 2015. The 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.

The monument includes a Roman fort situated on slightly sloping elevated ground overlooking the River Penk valley to the east. The fort is known from cropmarks identified on aerial photographs and survives as a rectangular enclosure with rounded corners aligned north west to south east enclosed by double ditches on its north west, north east and south west sides and a single ditch on its south east side. It measures externally 150m in length (north west – south east) and 130m in width (south west - north east), covering a total area of approximately 2 hectares. To the south east are further ditches which appear as an extension to the fort enclosing an additional area of approximately 0.4 hectares. Excavations have confirmed the location of the ditches and pottery fragments from its internal ditch date from AD 50–200.

Earthworks to the north east of the monument may represent the site of an annexe to the fort but as this has not been formally assessed it is not included in the scheduling. The fort lies 250m north of Watling Street, the early Roman road from London to the legionary fortress of Wroxeter. A number of Roman military sites have been identified in the vicinity of Stretton Mill and Water Eaton, including a large Vexillation fortress, another fort, a number of camps and a small defended settlement known as Pennocrucium. They occupy a strategic location and a nodal point in the Roman road system, with roads leaving Watling Street for Chester, Wroxeter, Greensforge, and perhaps Metchley.

# Selected Sources

## Books and journals

Welfare, H, Swan, V, Roman Camps in England, (1994)

## Other

Pastscape: 75398, HER: DST5785 & NMR: SJ81SE8

National Grid Reference: SJ 89717 11087

## Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

# Site of Pennocrucium, E of Stretton Bridge

## 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 Pennocrucium, E of Stretton Bridge

List entry Number: 1006121

## Location

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Brewood and Coven

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

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: ST 47

## 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

Part of a small Roman town known as Pennocrucium, 320m south of Water Eaton Farm.

### Reasons for Designation

Five types of town are known to have existed in Roman Britain: coloniae, municipia, civitas capitals, Roman provincial capitals and Roman small towns. The first four types can be classified as 'public towns' because each had an official status within the provincial administrative system. Roman small towns are settlements of urban character which lack the administrative status of public towns, but which are nevertheless recognisably urban in terms of morphology, features and function. They tend to lack the planned rectangular street grids, public buildings and well-appointed town houses of the public towns and instead are generally characterised by mainly

insubstantial timber or half-timbered structures. Some small towns possess an enclosing wall, while others have masonry or earthwork defences. Additional features include temples, bath houses, ovens, kilns and cemeteries. Roman small towns began to emerge in the mid-first century AD. However, the majority of examples appeared in the later first and second centuries, while the third and fourth centuries saw the growth and development of existing establishments, together with the emergence of a small number of new ones. Some small towns had their origins in earlier military sites and developed into independent urban areas following the abandonment of the forts. Others developed alongside major roads and were able to exploit a wide range of commercial opportunities as a result of their location. There are over 130 Roman small towns recorded in England, these are mainly concentrated in the Midlands and central southern England. Some examples have survived as undeveloped 'greenfield' sites and consequently possess particularly well-preserved archaeological remains.

Despite ploughing, the part of a small Roman town known as Pennocrucium 320m south of Water Eaton Farm survives well and is known from excavation to possess particularly well-preserved archaeological remains relating to its occupation, use and abandonment. Its importance is further enhanced by its interrelationship with a large number of nearby contemporary sites.

## History

See Details.

## Details

This record was the subject of a minor enhancement on 12 June 2015. The 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.

The monument, which falls into two separate areas of protection, includes the part of a small Roman town surviving within a rectangular defended enclosure situated on the eastern side of the Penk Valley. It measures up to 250m east to west and up to 200m north to south, covering in total an area of up to 5 hectares. Originally identified through aerial photography, archaeological excavations through the north and south defences revealed three ditches enclosing an area of up to 2.5 hectares astride Watling Street, an early Roman road from London to the legionary fortress of Wroxeter. The



Roman road which led to the Roman military sites at Greensforge appears to enter the site through the centre of its southern defences. Excavations in the interior have identified timber buildings fronting onto Watling Street with gardens and rubbish pits to the rear, cobbled lanes, a well and pottery dating from late first to the fourth century AD. Ribbon development outside the defences was noted during the widening of Watling Street in 1956 but this does not form part of this scheduling. A Roman fort to the south east of the monument is the subject of a separate scheduling and the relationship between the two sites has not been confirmed. A number of other Roman military sites have been identified in the vicinity of Stretton Mill and Water Eaton, including a large Vexillation fortress, forts, and a number of camps. They occupy a strategic location and a nodal point in the Roman road system with roads leaving Watling Street for Chester, Wroxeter, Greensforge, and perhaps Metchley.

## Selected Sources

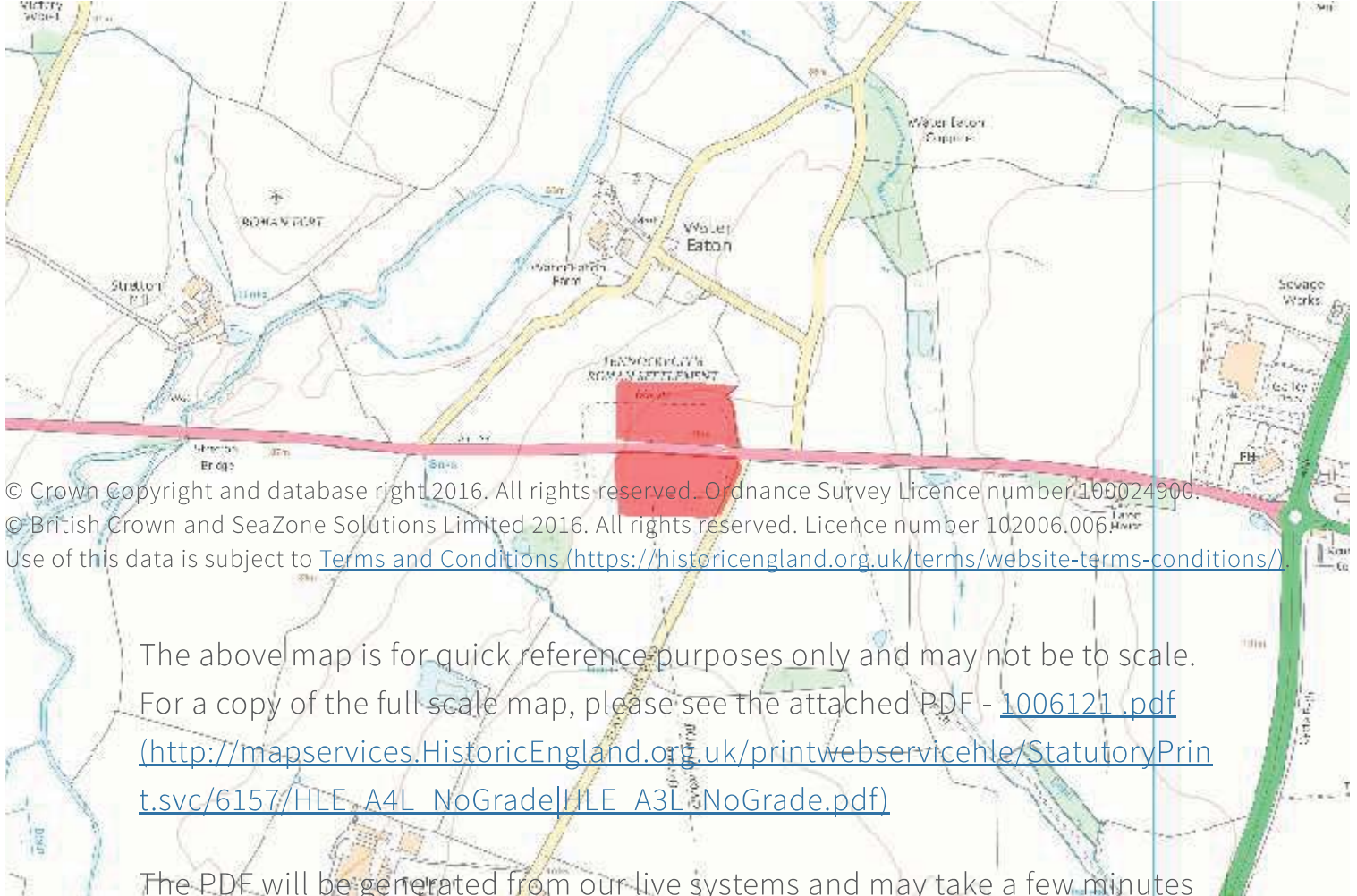
### **Books and journals**

Welfare, H, Swan, V, Roman Camps in England, (1994)

Gould, J, 'The Watling St "Burgi"' in *Brittania*, , Vol. 30, (), 185-198

National Grid Reference: SJ 90296 10661, SJ 90297 10767

## Map



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Historic England

# Roman villa 300yds (270m) NW of Engleton Hall

## 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: Roman villa 300yds (270m) NW of Engleton Hall

List entry Number: 1006082

## Location

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

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.

Date first scheduled: 24-Sep-1974

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: ST 235

## 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

Roman villa 380m WNW of Engleton Hall.

### Reasons for Designation

Romano-British villas were extensive rural estates at the focus of which were groups of domestic, agricultural and occasionally industrial buildings. The term "villa" is now commonly used to describe either the estate or the buildings themselves. The buildings usually include a well-appointed dwelling house, the design of which varies considerably according to the needs, taste and prosperity of the occupier. Most of the houses were partly or wholly stone-built, many with a timber-framed superstructure on masonry footings. Roofs were generally tiled and the house could feature tiled or mosaic floors, underfloor heating, wall plaster, glazed windows and cellars. Many had integral or separate suites of heated baths. The house was usually accompanied by a range of buildings providing accommodation for farm labourers, workshops and storage for agricultural produce. These were arranged around or alongside a courtyard and were surrounded by a complex of paddocks, pens, yards and features such as vegetable plots, granaries, threshing floors, wells and hearths, all approached by tracks leading from the surrounding fields. Villa buildings were constructed throughout the period of Roman occupation, from the first to the fourth centuries AD. They are usually

complex structures occupied over several hundred years and continually remodelled to fit changing circumstances. They could serve a wide variety of uses alongside agricultural activities, including administrative, recreational and craft functions, and this is reflected in the considerable diversity in their plan. Villa owners tended to be drawn from a limited elite section of Romano-British society. Although some villas belonged to immigrant Roman officials or entrepreneurs, the majority seem to have been in the hands of wealthy natives with a more-or-less Romanised lifestyle, and some were built directly on the sites of Iron Age farmsteads. The majority of these are classified as 'minor' villas to distinguish them from 'major' villas. Roman villas provide a valuable index of the rate, extent and degree to which native British society became Romanised, as well as indicating the sources of inspiration behind changes of taste and custom. In addition, they serve to illustrate the agrarian and economic history of the Roman province, allowing comparisons over wide areas both within and beyond Britain. As a very diverse and often long-lived type of monument, many are identified as nationally important.

The Roman villa 380m WNW of Engleton Hall has been shown by partial excavation to survive well despite some damage through quarrying at its southern end. It is associated with a number of Romano-British sites including a Roman town situated to the north east which built up around the important strategic route of Watling Street. The monument will contain archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to its construction, development and use over a period of at least 200 years.

## History

See Details.

## Details

This record was the subject of a minor enhancement on 10 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.

The monument includes the buried remains of a Roman villa situated on a slightly elevated position on the eastern bank of the River Penk. Excavation in the 1930s revealed a winged courtyard layout facing east, including at least four principal rooms, a bath house wing and portico. Traces of a defensive boundary including a bank and ditch surround the villa complex. At least

three building phases were identified and the artefacts recovered suggest occupation at the site from at least the 2nd to 4th century. The villa was sited just over 450m south of Watling Street, a principal Roman road running from Dover to Wroxeter, and the Roman town of Pennocrucium was situated just over 700m to the north east.

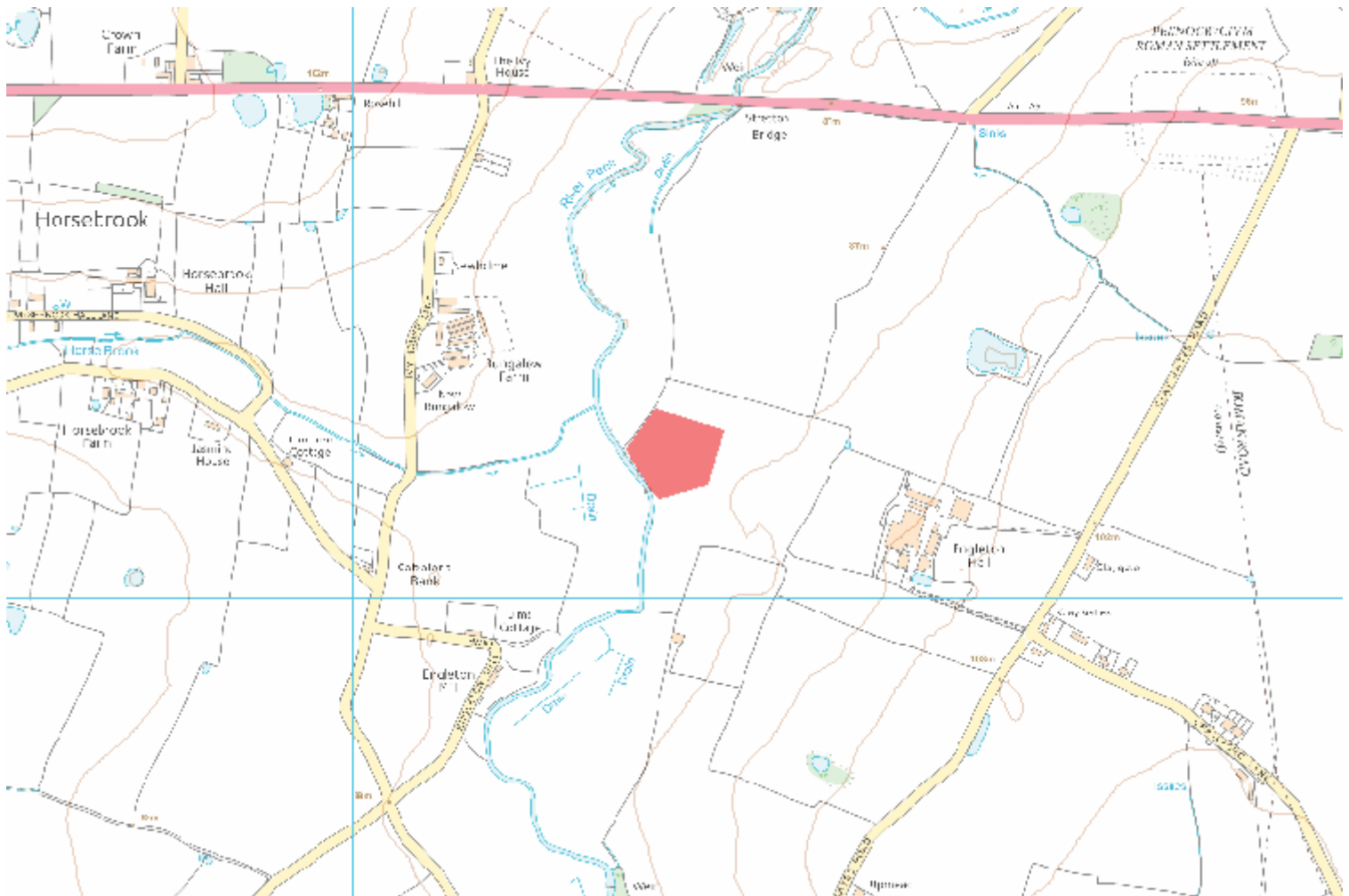
## Selected Sources

### Other

Pastscape: 75403

National Grid Reference: SJ 89478 10214

## Map



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This copy shows the entry on 22-Nov-2017 at 10:41:21.

End of official listing





# Rodbaston Old Hall moated site and fishpond

## 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: Rodbaston Old Hall moated site and fishpond

List entry Number: 1011893

## Location

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Penkridge

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first scheduled: 15-Mar-1966

## Legacy System Information

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

Legacy System: RSM

UID: 13474

## 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

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

Despite infilling of the outer moat and some scrub and tree growth on the

island the monument survives in a relatively good condition. Considerable evidence of the buildings which originally occupied the island will survive in addition to which organic remains will survive in the waterlogged moat.

## History

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

## Details

The monument is the manorial moated site of Rodbaston Old Hall together with a dry fishpond and earthwork features to the N. The extant remains of the monument include a largely scrub and tree covered raised island c.73m square containing an internal bank around three sides that measures 2.4m max.height at the S corner. Surrounding the island is a waterlogged moat c.8m wide x 1.5m deep with a causeway on the SW arm. The island was originally double moated, although the outer moat has been infilled at an unspecified date. To the N of the moat is a dry fishpond measuring c.60m x 19m x 0.6m deep with traces of a similar rectangular earthwork to its SW. The manorial status of Rodbaston was linked to the hereditary forestership of Cannock. All fences and a drain at the N end of the fishpond are excluded from the scheduling. The ground beneath these features, however, is included.

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

## Selected Sources

### Other

Darvill, T., MPP Single Monument Class Description - Moats, (1988)

Dennison, E., MPP Single Monument Class Descriptions - Fishponds, (1988)

PRN NO. 107, Staffordshire SMR, Rodbaston Old Hall: Penkridge,

Sharyane, Letter to Robinson, K.D. MPPFW, (1990)

National Grid Reference: SJ 92109 12404

## Map





Historic England

# CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ST CHAD

## 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 MARY AND ST CHAD

List entry Number: 1060197

## Location

CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ST CHAD, CHURCH ROAD

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Brewood and Coven

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: I

Date first listed: 19-Mar-1962

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: 271333

## 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

BREWOD C.P. CHURCH ROAD SJ 8808-8908

13/27 Church of St. Mary and 19.3.62 St. Chad

G.V. I

Parish Church. Contains material of C13 and C16 and was thoroughly restored by G.E. Street between 1878 and 1880, Ashlar; clay tile roofs, 6 bay chancel of collegiate proportions, 5 bay nave with aisles and outer S. aisle; W. Tower and spire with diagonal buttresses. C13 lancets to choir (E.end restored 1878-80); lancet triplets in Street's outer S.aisle gables (inspired by evidence of cross

gabling on N.aisle); restored Decorated tracery. Early C16 W. Tower with 4 centred western doorway and Perpendicular W. window, 2 light belfry openings, crenellated parapet and corner pinnacles. Interior: Arcade of tall octagonal piers; wide drop arch to chancel of 2 chamfered orders; widely splayed pointed tower arch; C19 timber roof. Fittings: Font with heavy base, funnel shaped bowl and simple roll moulded panels, probably late C16; pulpit by Street; stone reredos of 1911. Monuments: 4 alabaster monuments in chancel, all Giffards of Chillington: Sir John died 1556 with 2 wives; Sir Thomas died 1560 and 2 wives;; John died 1613 and wife; Walter died 1632 and wife; incised slab to Richard Lane died 1518 and wife; tablet to Matthew Moreton died 1669 and wife. Medieval coffin about 4 yards S. of chancel. B.O.E., V.C.H. Vol. 5.

Listing NGR: SJ8834908663

## Selected Sources

### **Books and journals**

Page, W, The Victoria History of the County of Stafford, (1908)

Pevsner, N, The Buildings of England: Staffordshire, (1974)

National Grid Reference: SJ 88349 08664

## Map



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([http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservice/hle/StatutoryPrint.svc/63251/HLE\\_A4L\\_Grade/HLE\\_A3L\\_Grade.pdf](http://mapservices.HistoricEngland.org.uk/printwebservice/hle/StatutoryPrint.svc/63251/HLE_A4L_Grade/HLE_A3L_Grade.pdf))

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Historic England

# WESTGATE, FORECOURT WALL AND GATE PIERS

## 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: WESTGATE, FORECOURT WALL AND GATE PIERS

List entry Number: 1060202

## Location

WESTGATE, FORECOURT WALL AND GATE PIERS, 10, DEAN STREET

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Brewood and Coven

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II\*

Date first listed: 16-May-1953

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: 271350

## 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

BREWOD C.P. DEAN STREET SJ 8808-8908 (South West side)

13/42 No. 10 (Westgate), 16.5.53 forecourt wall and gate piers. G.V. II\*

House. Dated 1723. Red brick with stone bands and keys; clay tile roof; brick stack. 2 storeys and concealed attic; 5 window front; glazing bar sashes with raised keys. Central 8 panelled door with moulded architrave, frieze and cornice with keystone; fan light with radiating glazing bars in a square frame; central window on first floor has raised shaped surround with console scrolls

and mask keystone; panel below with initials B/W/1723'; plaster covered eaves; bracketed gutter. To the right is a C19 gabled addition with bay windows supported on metal brackets and panelled door. Interior: C18 staircase with turned balusters; moulded cornice to stair hall; corner fireplace on ground floor N.W. room with stone surround and raised key stone decorated with shell motif. Brick wall and gate pillars with stone coping enclose a small forecourt.

Listing NGR: SJ8832108600

## Selected Sources

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

National Grid Reference: SJ 88321 08600

## Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

# SOMERFORD 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: SOMERFORD HALL

List entry Number: 1039352

## Location

SOMERFORD HALL

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Brewood and Coven

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II\*

Date first listed: 16-May-1953

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: 271411

## 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

BREWOD C.P. SOMERFORD PARK SJ 90 NW

5/100 Somerford Hall 16.5.53

- II\*

Country house, now medical practice. Mid C18. Stucco lined as ashlar with rusticated quoins; hipped slate roof; brick stacks. Palladian style; rectangular main block and flanking pavillions to N, and S. Main block: 3 storeys; moulded plinth and eaves; 1:5:1 windows; both end bays slightly recessed; glazing bar sashes with moulded architraves and plaster keys, single storey

porch and 6 panelled, double leaved door flanked by engaged Corinthian columns with moulded entablature; the semi elliptical fan light above has radiating glazing bars. Flanking Pavillions: 1 storey with pediments surmounted by ball ornaments; 1 central Venetian window with Ionic pilasters. Interior: good oak open well staircase with turned balusters, those at first floor level restored; C18 panelled doors on first floor; Adam style room on ground floor to West with decorative plaster work on walls and ceiling. Home of the Monckton family until recently. Stands within a landscaped park; restoration work in progress at time of re-survey. (April 1984)

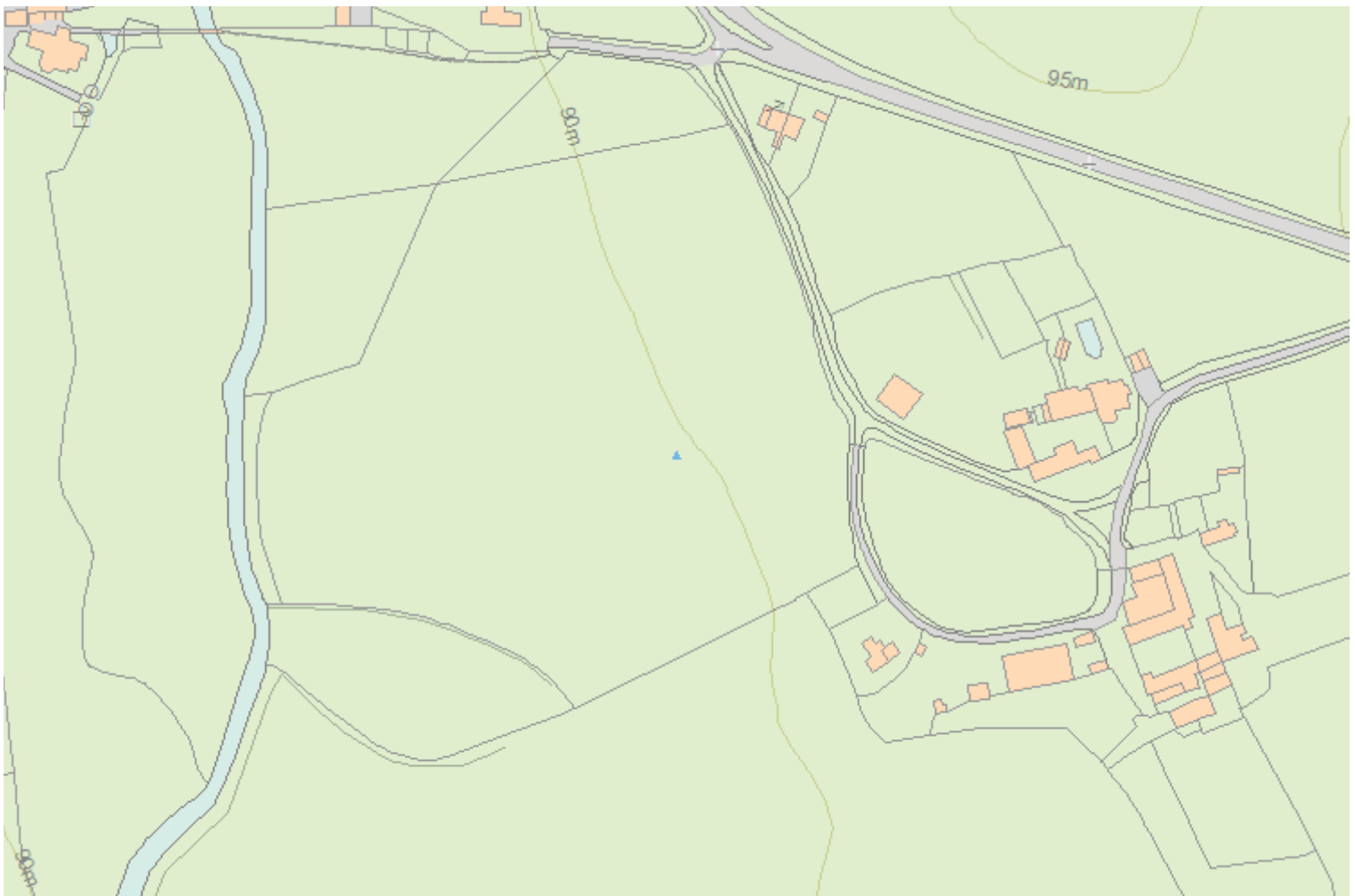
Listing NGR: SJ8980908750

## Selected Sources

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

National Grid Reference: SJ 89809 08750

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Historic England

# STRETTON HALL AND COMBINED SERVICE AND STABLE WING

## 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: STRETTON HALL AND COMBINED SERVICE AND STABLE WING

List entry Number: 1180222

## Location

STRETTON HALL AND COMBINED SERVICE AND STABLE WING

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II\*

Date first listed: 16-May-1953

Date of most recent amendment: 04-Jul-1985

# Legacy System Information

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

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 271585

## 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 81 SE STRETTON C.P. STRETTON.

5/100 Stretton Hall and combined 16.5.53 service and stable wing. (Previously listed as Stretton Hall)

GV II\*

Country House. 1720s, altered and extended 1860s. Red brick with even stone quoins and dressings; hipped slate roofs and concealed lead flat. Provincial Baroque style, massive modelled brick centre stacks on line of hips. Probably

formerly double pile plan; stable and service blocks to North, originally two storey, second storey added in 1860s, moulded plinth string on First floor, modillion cornice on second floor, blocking course parapet with urn finials at angles. Entrance front: 9 bays, glazing bar sashes; 3 central with Gibbs surrounds and centre window blocked by inscribed stone plaques; cartouche to centre of second floor; the two right hand bays have a large 2 storey bay of 1860s with cornice broken round; central tripartite portico with banded Tuscan columns and strapwork parapet; main parapet blocking course raised over centre 3 bays. Garden front: 2 - 3 - 2 bays with centre projection, all similar to entrance front but with french casement central door to garden in surround similar to windows and open segmental pediment over coat of arms with side scrolls to blocking course parapet. Blocked window on North East front has painted cruciform type window of the type probably originally used. Service wing returns to entrance front, lower, but in similar style with stone rusticated surround to South door; remainder of range simpler with steeply pitched roof. Interior: Central Hall with early C18 staircase in two flights: open string, with scroll supports and moulding run under entire width of tread; balusters alternating spiral and Tuscan column with clasped foliage bases; rectangular handrail, ramped at angles and without curtail scroll; two spiral columns beneath half landing; head supported by tension chain concealed in adjacent panelling attached to ceiling; dado panelling to inner side of flight, ramped at angles; stair hall egg and dart cornice and shallow dome centre to ceiling; massive fireplace with C17 German bas relief carved panels on breast over mid C19 tiled hearth. Two early C18 doorways with roll moulded surrounds, doors formerly double with elaborate brass escutcheons. Library; Early C18 oak panelled; fireplace with shouldered marble surround, bayleaf roll over and cartouche, giant corinthian pilasters flank breast, repeated to entrance side; cornice dentilled with bands of egg and dart, cabling and simplified fret pattern; two eight panelled doors. Drawing room: Mid C19 with early C18 fireplace; pine, shouldered marble surround bordered by a frieze of scallops, scrolled consoles to jambs and bay leaf roll with scallop centre and plain mantle.

Listing NGR: SJ8870211723

## Selected Sources

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

National Grid Reference: SJ 88702 11723

# Map



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End of official listing



Historic England

# CHURCH OF ST JOHN

## 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 JOHN

List entry Number: 1374085

## Location

CHURCH OF ST JOHN

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Lapley, Stretton and Wheaton Aston

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II\*

Date first listed: 19-Mar-1962

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: 271580

## 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 81 SE STRETTON C.P. STRETTON

5/103 Church of St. John. 19.3.62

GV II\*

Parish Church. C12 Chancel, altered when the remainder re-built in late C19. Random coursed red sandstone; steeply pitched roofs in handmade red tile over Chancel and banded with scalloped tiles elsewhere with verge parapets. South Porch, Nave without Aisles; Transepts and Chancel. Timber framed gabled porch, 3 bay Nave, in Lancets, West window two light pointed and rose

window over; West gable surmounted by bell cote; slightly projecting lower transepts built into length of Nave; two light windows in early C14 style, Chancel C12, buttressed, small rounded arch windows to North and South sides with round arch priest's door to South; C14 reticulated three light window to East end. Interior: Pointed arch to Chancel, depressed pointed arches to transepts. Late C19 roof to Nave; corbelled arch braces to ties with strutted king posts, trussed rafters in Chancel of similar date. Piscina scalloped with flower ornament, corbels for effigies on East wall of Chancel, mediaeval mensa altar, C17 Laudian communion rail, late C19 octagonal stone font and octagonal timber box pulpit; simplified poppy head to choir stall bench ends. Oval slate plaque over South door. Carved stone C15 figure corbel by priest's door at time of re-survey. Pre-restoration drawing within Church.

Listing NGR: SJ8867411667

## Selected Sources

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

National Grid Reference: SJ 88674 11667

## Map

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End of official listing



Historic England

# CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ST LUKE

## 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 MARY AND ST LUKE

List entry Number: 1374120

## Location

CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ST LUKE, CHURCH ROAD

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Shareshill

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II\*

Date first listed: 19-Mar-1962

Date of most recent amendment: 28-May-1987

# Legacy System Information

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

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 271795

## 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 90 NW SHARESHILL C.P. CHURCH ROAD (north side)

3/27 Church of St. Mary & St. Luke 19.3.62 (formerly listed as Church of St Mary)

GV II\*

Parish Church. Circa 1742 with C15/C16 west tower. Red brick with ashlar tower and dressings; plain tile roof. West tower with diagonal buttresses, 5-bay nave and apsidal chancel. West Tower. 3 stages marked by strings, with a frieze of saltire crosses below a crenellated parapet with short corner finials.

Above ground level and approached by a flight of brick and stone steps is a west door with fanlight, wide chamfered surround and hood mould. Pointed 2-light belfry openings with trefoil head lights and central mullion extending to the soffit of the arch. On the south side, breaking through the second stage string is an C18 circular stone sundial. Nave and chancel. Moulded stone plinth, rusticated quoins of unequal length, boldly moulded cornice, and opal parapet incorporating balustrading over the window bays on the south side. Semi-circular arched windows with panelled pilasters, moulded arches, raised keystones and bracketed sills with aprons. Bowed south porch with two pairs of Tuscan Columns, heavily moulded cornice and balustraded parapet; inside is a 2-leaf, 6-panel door within a semi-circular arched opening with Gibbs surround. Large Venetian east window with Ionic colonettes, raised keystone, and bracketed sills, and aprons. Interior. 3-bay Ionic arcade between nave and chancel with semi-circular arches and raised keys. Plaster ceiling over nave with dentilled and egg and dart moulded cornice and 3 rectangular panels with quadrant corners; each has a centrepiece of foliage surround by shells and fleurons. Shell-like plaster dome over the apse. The east window has bracketed sills and fluted Ionic pilasters; the centre light has a raised key and the arch springs from the dentilled cornice of the side lights. Panelled west gallery on slim cast-iron columns. Fittings. C18 communion rail with twisted and turned balusters incorporating square knots. Brass chandelier over chancel. C18 square plan panelled pulpit. Stone font of 1861. Full set of C18 box pews, and waist high wainscotting. Commandment board of 1903. Georgian royal arms. Monuments. Recumbant effigies of Sir Humphrey Swynnerton, died 1562, and wife; they formerly adorned a chest tomb but this has gone and the effigies are split up. Tablet to Penelope died 1726 wife of Sir Henry Vernon of Hilton Park (q.v.); Corinthian aedicule flanked by cherubs, gadrooned base, segmental pediment containing cherubic heads and surmounted by the arms of the Vernons. B.o.E. pp 233-4; V.C.H. vol V, pp. 179-80.

Listing NGR: SJ9443706589

## Selected Sources

### Books and journals

Page, W, *The Victoria History of the County of Stafford*, (1959), 179-80

Pevsner, N, *The Buildings of England: Staffordshire*, (1974)

National Grid Reference: SJ 94437 06589

# Map



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This copy shows the entry on 22-Nov-2017 at 10:46:25.

End of official listing



Historic England

# CHILLINGTON

## 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: CHILLINGTON

List entry Number: 1001164

## Location

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Brewood and Coven

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Codsall

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: 2168

## 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 park landscaped by Lancelot Brown c 1760 associated with a country house.

## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The manor of Chillington has remained in the same family since 1178, which since that time has been known by the name of Giffard. Peter Giffard (d 1746), who inherited in 1718, began the rebuilding of the house and laid out a formal landscape around it, a landscape which was altered considerably in the third quarter of the century when Thomas Giffard (d 1776), who inherited the estate in 1748 two years after his half-brother's death, brought in Lancelot Brown (1716-83) and James Paine (1717-89) to enlarge and alter the park. Giffard's son, also Thomas (d 1823), continued his father's improvements by enlarging the house. Since that time, alterations to both house and grounds have been relatively minor.

## DESCRIPTION

**LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING** Chillington lies in the wooded country bordering Shropshire, c 10km north-west from Wolverhampton and 3km south-west of Brewood, in which parish it lies. The village of Chillington was largely swept away by Brown, and all that remains is an unmetalled lane known as Chillington Street and two timbered and thatched cottages. Chillington Hall stands on a slight rise, with the ground falling away to the east and south. The area here registered comprises c 344ha.

**ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES** The most imposing approach to the Hall is via the drive which runs south-west for 1.5km up the centre of the Upper Avenue, described in 1727 as 'lately made by Peter Giffard' (VCH 1959, 29). The Upper Avenue ends at Giffard's Cross on Port Lane. Here is an C18 gateway (listed grade II) with four tall, rusticated ashlar piers with ball ornaments flanking a central double cast-iron gate and two single outer gates. On its north side is Giffard's Cross Lodge (listed grade II), a small, late C18, red-brick Palladian building. A wooden cross (listed grade II) within the garden marks the site where, c 1510, a panther was reputedly shot by Sir John Giffard (d 1556). From here the drive continues east for a further 1.5km up the Lower Avenue, shown on a map of 1775. Midway along its length Lower Avenue crosses over the Shropshire Union Canal via an ornamental bridge known as the Avenue Bridge (listed grade II), of c 1840 and designed by Thomas Telford. An early C19 pair of one-and-a-half-storey brick cottages at its end presumably served



as a gate lodge to the similarly dated stone-walled gateway which led from the minor road here into the Avenue.

Another approach to Chillington is via a 300m long, tree-lined drive from the north. This leads to the north-east corner of the stables and farmyard complex, from where a drive loops south-east around the front of the Hall before running across the park to become the carriage drive along the south side of The Canal. This drive is the third approach to Chillington and runs for 4km to Codsall Wood where there is an C18 lodge (listed grade II). Before the M54 was constructed a track forked south from this drive to Whitehouse Lane.

At the north-west corner of the park is another gate with C18 rusticated ashlar piers with ball ornaments, beneath which are the family coat of arms of three stirrups. There is a lodge building on the north side. The drives east and south from this survive in part as forest tracks.

**PRINCIPAL BUILDING** In 1718 the existing house at Chillington was partially demolished and a new, south-facing, three-storey brick range constructed, probably by Francis Smith (1672-1738) of Warwick. That range was retained when a much enlarged house (listed grade I) was begun in 1786, the year after Thomas Giffard came of age, to a design by Sir John Soane (1753-1827). The main, east front of that has a central Ionic portico of Tunstall stone and is of two storeys, with end pavilions to mask the east end of Smith's earlier, and taller, south range. Soane's house was intended to be stuccoed, but in the event the brick was left bare, possibly to blend in with the earlier work. Later alterations and extensions have been minor.

Some 300m to the west of the Hall, and immediately to the east of the kitchen garden, is a large and fine stables and home farm complex (components listed grade II\*) of several C18 phases.

**GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS** A semicircle of lawns runs around the eastern side of the Hall, with iron railings separating them from the park. To the south of the Hall is a geometric arrangement of rose beds with a macrocarpa hedge c 80m to the south, the main elements to survive from a garden laid out in 1911 by Inigo Triggs (d 1923). From here a straight walk leads west, passing to the south of The Bowling Green Arch (listed grade II\*), a monumental stone screen of c 1730 with gates believed to be by Robert Bakewell. The gates lead through to a yew-hedged rectangular lawn, at the north end of which is a monument to the poet Cowper (who composed a verse about a grove of oak trees planted at Chillington in 1790), moved here

from its original location in the park in the later C20. From the Bowling Green Arch the straight walk continues west as the Wall Walk, which runs parallel to and south of the south side of the stables and farm complex, and then passes south of the kitchen gardens and onwards to the woodlands at the north end of The Pool. Rhododendrons and azaleas line the Walk.

To the south of the Wall Walk is The Grove, a rectangular arboretum planted in the later C19. It measures c 300m east/west by 200m north/south. Its north-western part has been developed as a memorial to Airey Neave (d 1979), who married into the owners' family. A ride south through The Grove is believed to follow the line of a cedar avenue of the 1780s; one tree survives. The Grove is defined to the south by a ha-ha and to the west by a road leading to the gap between the stables and farm and the kitchen gardens. This crosses the Wall Walk via a brick bridge, perhaps later C18.

As well as rebuilding the house Peter Giffard apparently laid out or added to the formal grounds around it. In addition to the Bowling Green Arch, the Wall Walk and the Upper Avenue which survive and which are known to date from his time, a 1756 plan of the gardens shows a series of compartments with (presumably) gravel walks south and south-west of the house, and a canal to the south-east.

**PARK** The main part of the landscape park is roughly circular, 1.5km in diameter, with the Hall in its higher, northern part. Big Wood (in the later C20 mixed commercial woodland) lies west of the main landscape park. It lies within the brick park wall and is crossed by various tracks, some at least presumably perpetuating the lines of carriage drives. That wall, and the open parkland around the Hall, date from Lancelot Brown's enlargement and landscaping of the park c 1760.

The east, south, and west sides of the main landscape park are defined by water features. Running roughly south from the main entry into the park 300m east of the Hall is a 200m long narrow pool. The line of that is picked up 300m to the south by The Canal, a curving, 1.2km long river-like feature, which enters The Pool at its south-east corner. The Pool, a 500m wide lake with a curving, 800m long, arm running north from it, effectively bounds the park to the west and is its main feature.

Around The Canal and Pool are a number of high-quality buildings and other features. On the south side of The Canal, and 150m from its north end, is a sluice house (listed grade II). This is a brick building, possibly of the third

quarter of the C18, with an elaborate arched entry on to The Canal. It was converted in the C20 from a boathouse. About 70m to the east of the sluice house is an C18 icehouse (listed grade II). At the point where The Pool is entered by the Canal is Payne's Bridge [sic] (listed grade II\*), a late C18 stone ashlar bridge by James Paine. On The Pool edge 250m south-west of Payne's Bridge, and surrounded by yews, is the ruinous Gothic Temple, perhaps of c 1772 and built of brick rendered to look like ashlar (listed grade II). Some 300m south-west of the Gothic Temple, and set back c 100m from the edge of The Pool, is the Grecian, or Ionic, Temple (listed grade I). Perhaps designed by Sir John Soane in the 1780s, the Temple is a substantial, five-bay, yellow-brick Ionic building with ashlar dressings, a central portico of four columns, and with a central, leaded, fibreglass dome. It masks a gamekeeper's cottage. Intervisible from the Grecian Temple is the Roman, or Neo-Classical, Temple (listed grade II) of c 1772, which stands on the north-east shore of The Pool. Restored in the 1990s the building has a facade with four Roman Doric columns supporting an entablature; behind is a single room with fireplace. At the northern end of The Pool the water is impounded by a five-arched Sham Bridge (listed grade II\*) by Brown. Water enters The Pool from a reservoir above the bridge via a stone culvert.

There is a third bridge, the Holbrook Bridge (listed grade II), over an arm of water leading to the Holbrook Pool on the west side of The Pool. The bridge, late C18 and possibly by Brown, was repaired with blue bricks c 1875.

The main carriage drive circuit runs via the south side of The Canal and Pool, along the dam or embankment which retains the water. From it a view is obtained c 600m south to White House (listed grade II\*), to which a Palladian north facade was added as an eyecatcher in the later C18.

Between the Hall's pleasure grounds and The Canal and Pool is permanent grassland with mature parkland trees, some of the oldest specimens (oaks, Scots pines) possibly being survivors of Brown's plantings of c 1760. In addition to Big Wood, along the north boundary of the park, between Big Wood and the kitchen garden, are woods called The Charlemagne (in 1883 named Brickkiln Rough) and Duckery Plantation. Woodland also extends down the east side of The Pool (The Decoy), and along the south edge of the park, where Old Park Wood forms a south-eastwards extension.

In the 1970s the M54 motorway was driven through the southern part of Big Wood, passing c 100m south of the Grecian Temple.

In 1511 five acres (c 2ha) of arable was inclosed as a park, and in 1650 the pastures at Chillington included the New Park, the Old Park, and the Common Park.

Evidence of Brown's involvement - no plan or accounts are known - comes from a statement by James Paine in 1767 where he speaks enthusiastically of the park, and of The Pool in particular, and refers to Brown 'who designed and conducted the execution of the improvements of this justly admired park' (Stroud 1975, 147). The landscaping was probably completed about 1761, as the improvements are shown on a plan of that date by Thomas White, a 'pupil' of Brown's. Comparison of that plan with one of the early C18 is the best indication of what was done: defining the bounds of the park; removing field boundaries and some buildings; planting clumps and other woodland, and creating The Canal.

**KITCHEN GARDEN** The brick-walled kitchen garden lies to the west of the stables and farmyard complex. The main compartment, C18, is c 130m east/west by c 100m north/south. Paths divide the interior, still partly cultivated in 1997, into quarters; some clipped golden yew still survive at the ends of the north/south path. Against the north wall are two early C19 vineries, in 1997 in poor condition. Behind that wall and the vineries are brick sheds. A further brick-walled compartment was built on to the west side of the garden in the early C19, with a gardener's house on the west side. In 1997 the interior of that compartment was grass.

**REFERENCES** Country Life, 103 (13 February 1948), pp 326-9; (27 February 1948), p 426 The Victoria History of the County of Staffordshire 5, (1959), pp 28-30 R Sidwell, West Midland Gardens (1981), pp 164-5

Maps Plan of Hall and Gardens, 1756 (private collection) A Survey of the Lordship of Chillington, early C18 (D590/363 a & b), (Staffordshire Record Office) Plan of Chillington Manor by Thomas White, 1761 (D590/368), (Staffordshire Record Office) Plan of Chillington, 1791 (D590/370), (Staffordshire Record Office) W Yates, Map of Stafford, 1775

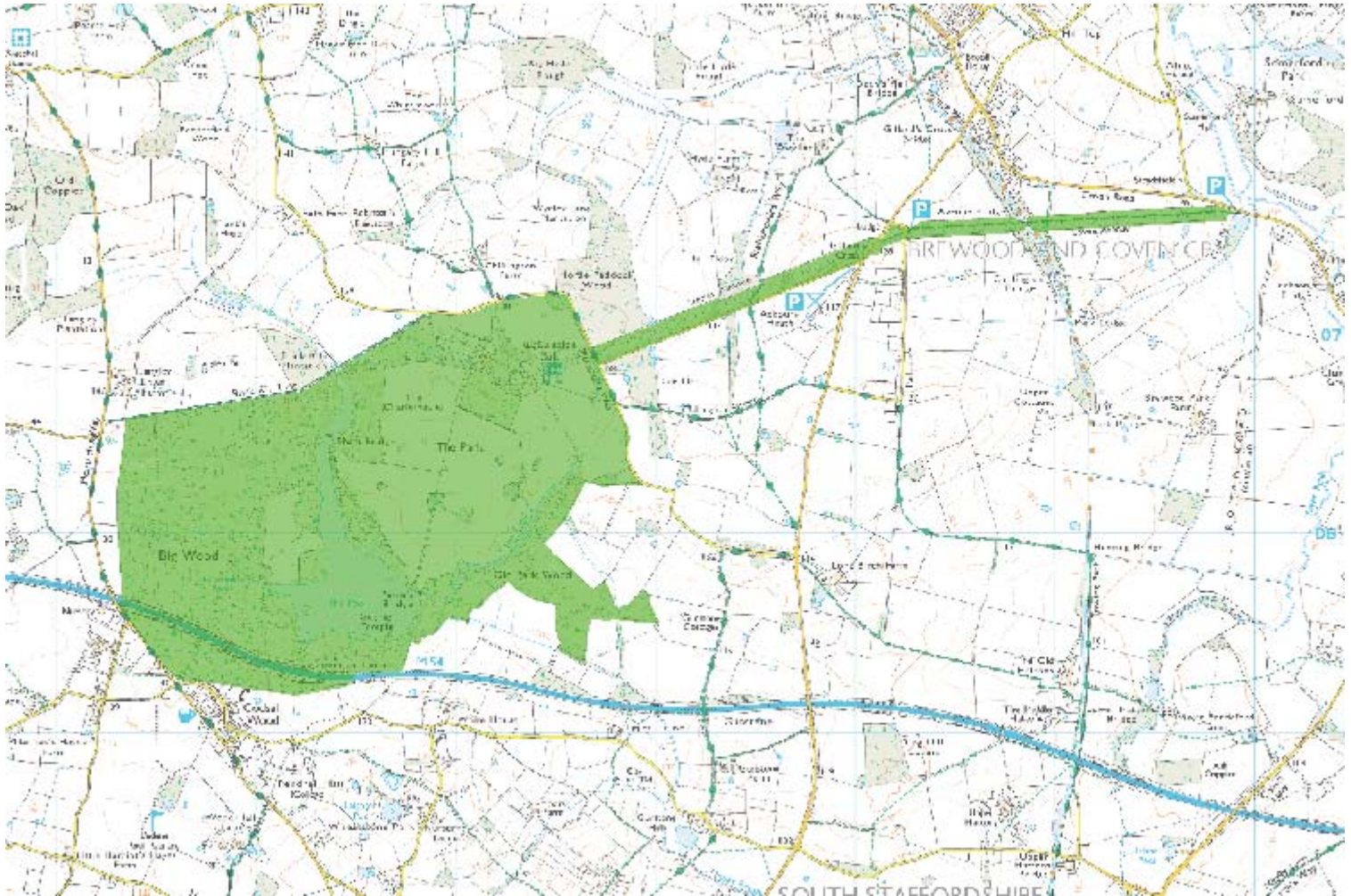
OS 6" to 1 mile: 1st edition published 1883 1924 edition

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

## Selected Sources

National Grid Reference: SJ8709706420

## Map



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Historic England

# THE ROUND 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 ROUND HOUSE

List entry Number: 1188285

## Location

THE ROUND HOUSE, WATLING STREET

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Penkridge

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 23-May-1985

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: 271762

## 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 91 SW PENKRIDGE C.P. WATLING STREET (South side)

6/113 The Round House

23.5.85

GV II

Former lock keeper's house. C18 with later alterations. Red brick; brick stack. Circular plan. 2 storeys with castellated parapet and chimney carried up as a turret; C20 casements. The Round contributes to a picturesque grouping of



buildings around Gailey Wharf.

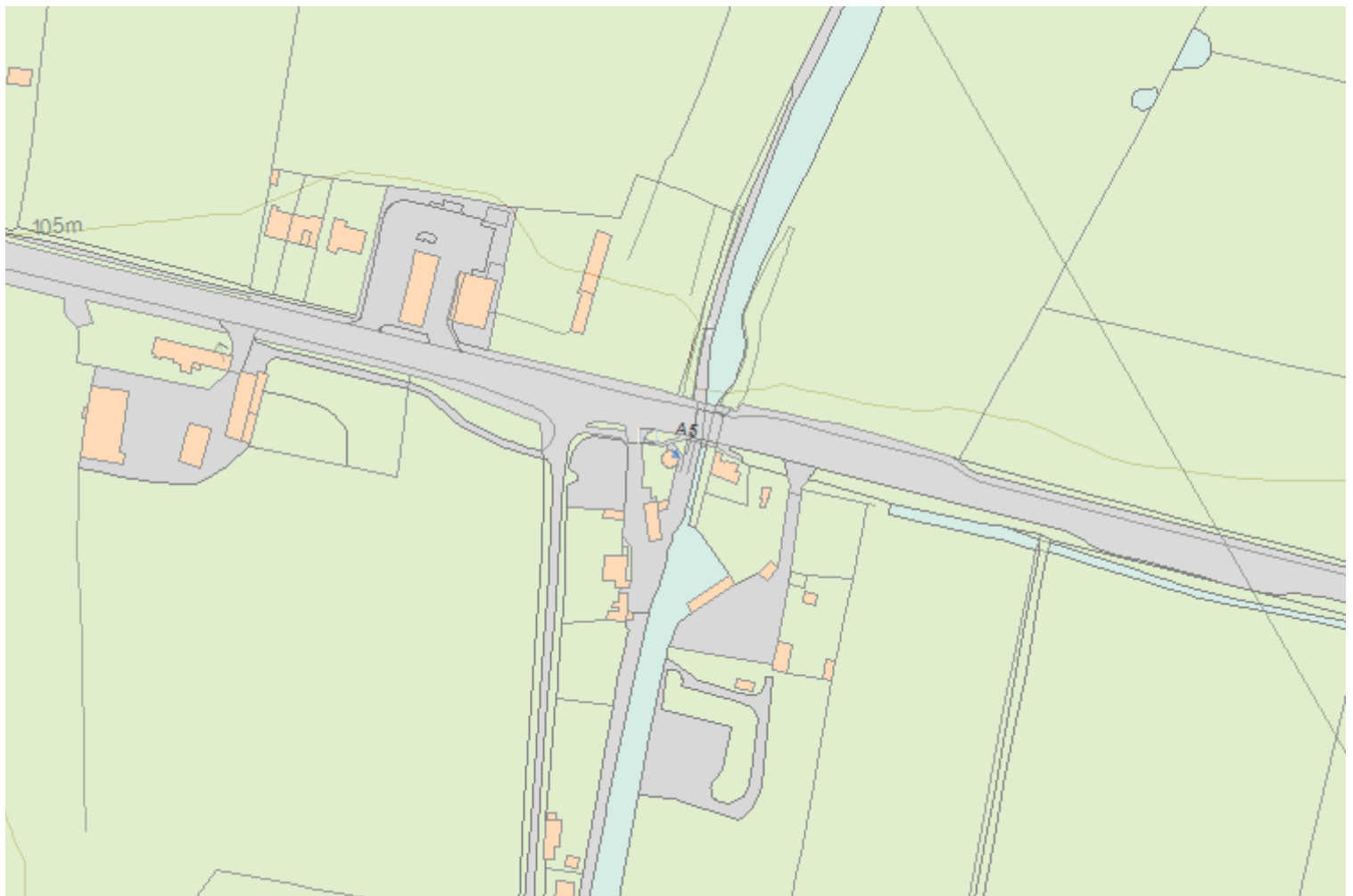
Listing NGR: SJ9200310403

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End of official listing



Historic England

# WHARF 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: WHARF COTTAGE

List entry Number: 1039205

## Location

WHARF COTTAGE, WATLING STREET

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Penkridge

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 23-May-1985

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: 271763

## 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 91 SW WATLING STREET (South side)

6/114 Wharf Cottage

23.5.85

GV II

Cottage. C.1800. Red brick, Flemish stretcher bond; plain tile roof; brick integral end stacks. Single-cell. 2 storeys with dentilled eaves; 1 bay, pointed cast iron casements with Gothic style glazing bars; door to left. Wharf Cottage

makes an important contribution to the picturesque grouping of buildings around Gailey Wharf.

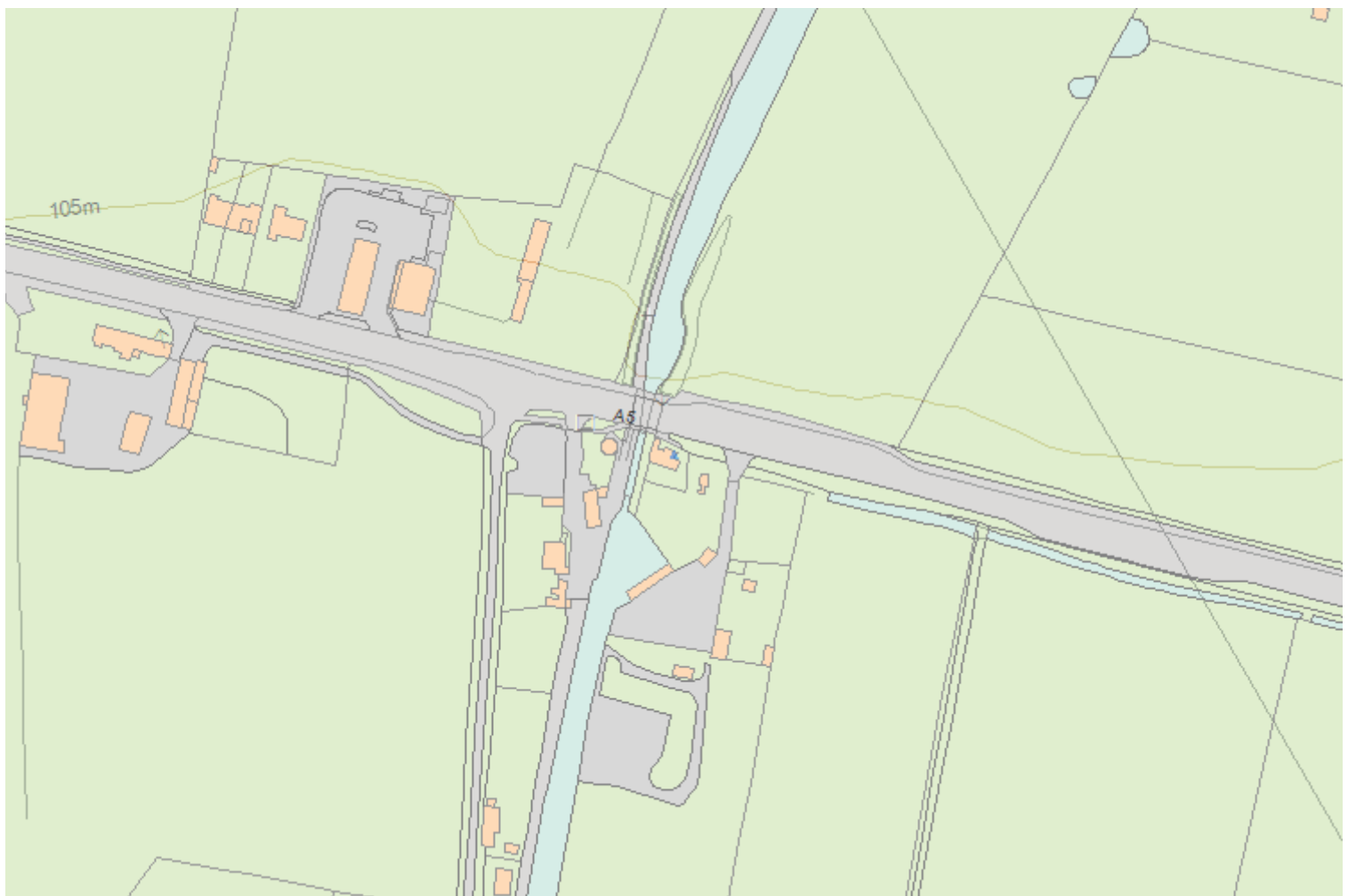
Listing NGR: SJ9202510398

## Selected Sources

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

National Grid Reference: SJ 92025 10398

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End of official listing



Historic England

# ASPLEY 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: ASPLEY FARMHOUSE

List entry Number: 1180120

## Location

ASPLEY FARMHOUSE, OLD STAFFORD ROAD

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

County: Staffordshire

District: South Staffordshire

District Type: District Authority

Parish: Brewood and Coven

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 28-Mar-1985

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: 271388

## 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

BREWOD C.P. OLD STAFFORD ROAD SJ 90 NW (North East side)

5/79 Aspley Farmhouse

- II

Manor House, now farmhouse. Early C16 with C18 and C19 rebuilding. Timber framed; outer walls rebuilt in brick; clay tile roof; brick stacks. H plan with central open hall, now floored, flanked by cross- wings. 2 storeys; 1:3:1 windows; projecting gable to left and right with decorative fretted barge boards; large C19 angled ground floor bay to left hand wing with plate glass



sashes at sides and C20 casements in front; all other windows are glazing bar casements; panelled door to right in angle between hall range and right hand crosswing. Interior: exposed beams and timber framing; late C17 staircase; inglenook fireplace.

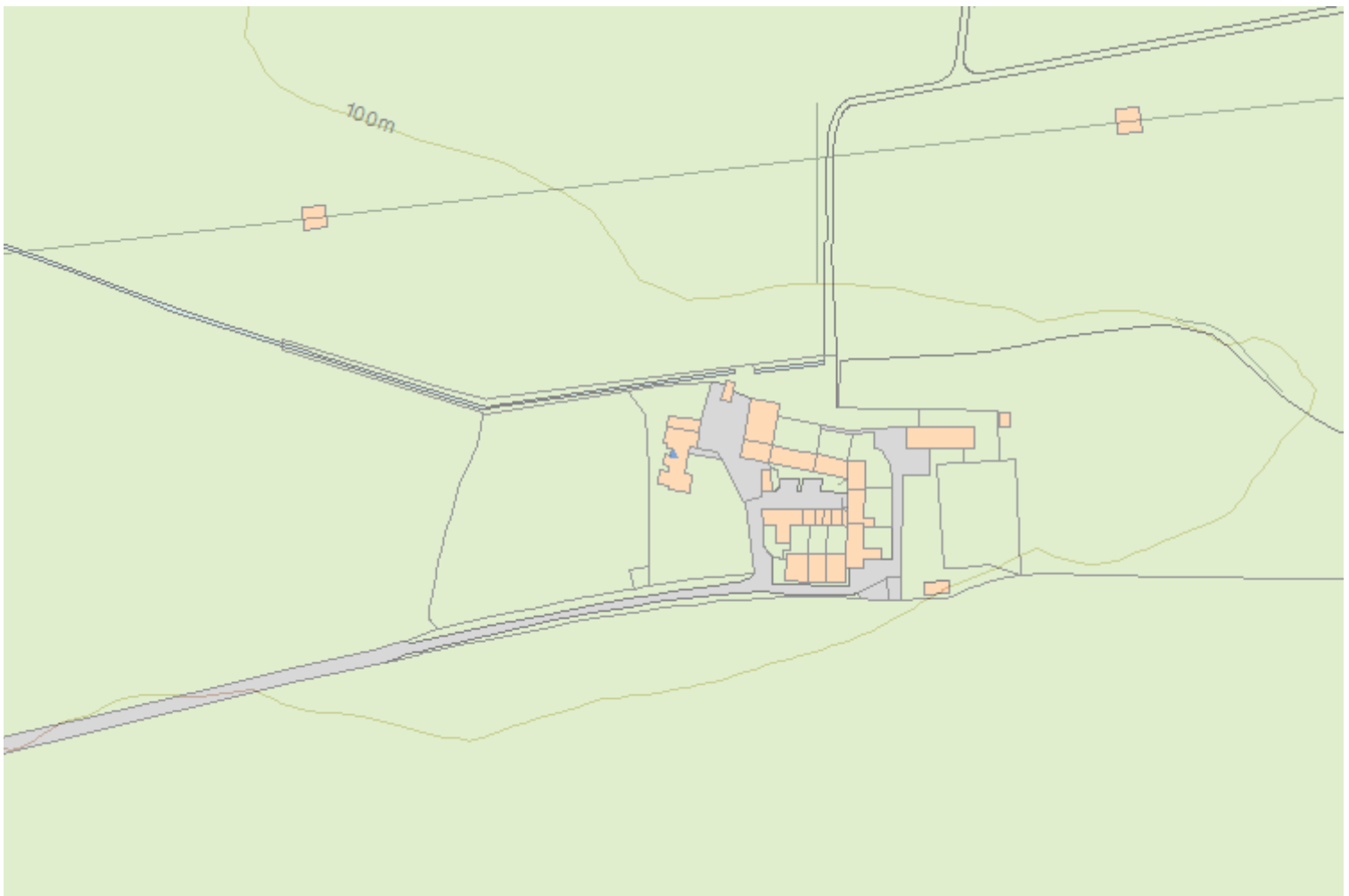
Listing NGR: SJ9213807508

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