



# OAKLANDS FARM SOLAR PARK

Applicant: Oaklands Farm Solar Ltd

Environmental Statement

Appendix 7.1 – Historic Environment Assessment

January 2024

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# Oaklands Farm Solar Park - Environmental Statement Volume 3

## Appendix 7.1: Historic Environment Assessment

### **Final report**

Prepared by LUC

January 2024

**BayWa RE**

**Oaklands Farm Solar Park**  
**Historic Environment Assessment**

**Project Number**  
 11477

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## Executive Summary

LUC was commissioned by BayWa RE to prepare an historic environment assessment (HEA) to accompany an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Oaklands Farm Solar Park Project, a proposed solar farm with an associated Battery Energy Storage System ('the Proposed Development'). The Proposed Development would have a generating capacity of over 50MW and would be situated on 191 hectares of land at Oaklands Farm to the south-east of Walton-on-Trent and to the west of Rosliston in south Derbyshire. The solar farm itself, comprising photovoltaic panel arrays, a central electricity substation and Battery Energy Storage System together with access, landscaping and other works would be located on 135 hectares of agricultural land currently in use for arable production and grazing. A high voltage underground electricity cable would then run through land at Fairfield Farm and Park Farm to the north to connect the solar farm to the national grid via an electricity substation located at the former Drakelow Power Station which sits south of Burton-upon-Trent.

The HEA covers the Proposed Development's effects to listed buildings and conservation areas, as well as archaeological heritage assets, so fulfils the purposes of a Heritage Statement and an archaeological desk-based assessment.

An initial version of the HEA was prepared for the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) stage of the application in April 2022. The current version of the HEA addresses changes since this date: revision of the Proposed Development's solar panel array extent; and completion of geophysical survey across the Site.

The HEA found that the Site environs have been exploited for millennia, with evidence for activity stretching back into at least later prehistory. The section of the River Trent floodplain which lies near the site contains heritage assets evidencing significant levels of ceremonial and funerary activity in the Bronze Age, many of them scheduled monuments. The Site itself has no unambiguous evidence for activity of this period but does contain an undated enclosure which may be of later prehistoric to Roman date. Aside from this enclosure and a possible Roman Road which crosses the north of the Site, recorded assets within the site relate to medieval and later farming activity.

The HEA study areas contain numerous designated and non-designated heritage assets. These largely relate to prehistoric to Roman activity or to medieval and later settlement and farming. The prehistoric to Roman assets include Neolithic and Bronze ceremonial and funerary sites, an

## Executive Summary

Iron Age hillfort as well as Roman roads and a fort, lying near Walton-on-Trent. The medieval and later assets span farms and farming settlements as well as the parklands and houses of the gentry. Walton-on-Trent, a village sited at a historic crossing point over the Trent, lies c. 410m west of the Site. Its historic core is a conservation area and it contains numerous listed buildings and a non-designated parkland.

The Proposed Development is likely to have direct physical effects on non-designated heritage assets as a result of groundworks. Known features which may be affected within the Site are all below-ground heritage assets of, at most, local importance which comprise:

1. An undated enclosure of possible later prehistoric to Romano-British date;
2. A possible Roman Road north of Park Farm;
3. Drakelow Park – medieval deer park pale and post-medieval parkland elements (peripheral plantations and a section of driveway and avenue associated);
4. Medieval ridge and furrow;
5. Post-medieval field boundaries; and
6. Post-medieval extraction/quarrying pits.

These assets may experience truncation or removal associated with groundworks and this is likely to equate to levels of harm between a low level of less than substantial harm to total loss. The Site has some potential to contain hitherto unrecorded below-ground heritage assets of later prehistoric to Roman date. If present these could range in importance from local to national importance. The Site has some potential to contain hitherto unrecorded below-ground heritage assets related to post-medieval field barns. The barn sites lie within the panel arrays and could experience physical change ranging from truncation to removal. This would range from less than substantial harm to total loss.

The Proposed Development lies in relatively close proximity to heritage assets spanning later prehistory to the early 20th century, including numerous designated heritage assets. The following assets are likely to experience harm as a result of change in their setting resulting from the Proposed Development:

## Executive Summary

1. Oaklands Farm farmhouse, including attached storage range – non-designated 19<sup>th</sup> C farmhouse;
2. Oaklands Farm Cottages – non-designated 19<sup>th</sup> C cottages;
3. Church of St Mary, Rosliston – Grade II\* listed building;
4. Church of St Mary, Coton in the Elms – Grade II listed building.

In all cases the harm would be less than substantial and would cease if the Proposed Development's above-ground infrastructure was removed.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### Project background

**1.1** LUC was commissioned by BayWa (hereafter ‘the Applicant’) to prepare an historic environment assessment (HEA) to accompany an application for a Development Consent Order for Oaklands Farm Solar Park; a proposed solar farm with an associated Battery Energy Storage System (‘the Proposed Development’).

**1.2** The Proposed Development would have a generating capacity of over 50MW and would be situated on 191 hectares of land at Oaklands Farm to the south-east of Walton-on-Trent and to the west of Rosliston in south Derbyshire. The solar farm itself, comprising photovoltaic panel arrays, a central electricity substation and Battery Energy Storage System together with access, landscaping and other works would be located on 135 hectares of agricultural land currently in use for arable production and grazing. A high voltage underground electricity cable would then run through land at Fairfield Farm and Park Farm to the north to connect the solar farm to the national grid via an electricity substation located at the former Drakelow Power Station which sits south of Burton-upon-Trent.

**1.3** The Site is centred on NGR 423337 317716.

**1.4** An initial version of the HEA was prepared for the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) stage of the application in April 2022. A number of changes since this date have necessitated updates to the HEA: revision to the Site extent, reduction in the extent of the solar panel array and completion of geophysical survey across the application site. The current version of the HEA responds to these changes.

**1.5** The main components of the Proposed Development will comprise:

- a.** Solar PV arrays
- b.** Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
- c.** Proposed Development substation and permanent compound and welfare



- d. Laying of electrical cabling
- e. National Grid Drakelow substation grid connection
- f. Vehicular access
- g. Internal access roads
- h. Fencing and security
- i. Landscaping including habitat creation areas
- j. Drainage
- k. Creation of a new permissive footpath

1.6 The Proposed Development will connect to the National Grid through the substation at Drakelow power station.

1.7 The HEA includes consideration of archaeological heritage assets and above-ground heritage assets, such as listed buildings and conservation areas, and, therefore, fulfils the purpose of an archaeological desk-based assessment and a heritage statement.

## Site description and context

1.8 The Site lies within the Trent Valley, southwest of Burton-upon-Trent, c.1 km east of the Trent (**Figure A**). The majority of the Site occupies land on the undulating watershed between the valleys of the Rivers Trent and Mease and the northern tip of the Site, north of Walton Road, lies on the edge of the floodplain. The highest point in the Site is c.90 m aOD and ground level across the majority of the site (i.e. excluding the Drakelow section) is c.20 to 40 m higher than the nearby floodplain. An unnamed stream, a tributary of the Trent, runs through the centre of the Site.

1.9 The northern tip of the Site (i.e. north of Walton Road) lies within the area of the former Drakelow Power Station, hereafter 'the Drakelow Power Station site'. This consists of plantations and structures associated with the parkland use of the area prior to energy development. The remainder of the Site is in agricultural use and is occupied by fields which are either in arable or pasture use with the latter including areas of active grazing land. The fields form part of a continuum of rural land between the villages of Walton-on-Trent, c.570 m west of

the Site, and Rosliston, c. 380 m west of the Site. Two farms, both of apparent post-medieval origin, lie adjacent to the Site. Park Farm, lies immediately west of the northern section of the Site and has at its core a farmhouse of 18<sup>th</sup> century origin which is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1096453)<sup>1</sup>. Oaklands Farm, lies immediately west of the southern end of the Site and has at its core a farmhouse of 19<sup>th</sup> century origin which is not designated.

**1.10** The British Geological Survey website<sup>2</sup> describes the underlying geology as sandstone bedrock overlaid by head deposits. The geology bedrock is Edwalton Member, a sandstone formed approximately 228 to 237 million years ago in the Triassic Period. The superficial deposits vary across the Site. In the central west portion of the site, the deposits are characterised by clay, silt, sand and gravel deposited by fluvial action. In the rest of the Site superficial deposits are characterised by Thrussington Member – a Diamicton created by the action of ice and meltwater. Both formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Soils over the majority of the Site are by slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage, transitioning to freely draining slightly acid loams near Park Farm. Around the stream course, soils change to slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils.

## **Legislative and policy context**

### **National context**

**1.11** National legislation relating to the protection and treatment of the historic environment within the development process identifies historic assets as a non-renewable, fragile and finite resource and places a priority on their conservation. The key pieces of legislation are the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990). The 1990 Act places a number of duties on decision makers, key amongst these are:

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<sup>1</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1096453>

<sup>2</sup> <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk>.

1. Section 16 states that, in considering applications for Listed Building Consent, “special regard” will be had “to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses”; and
2. Section 72 states that, in considering applications affecting Conservation Areas, “special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area”.

**1.12** In the operation of this law, the concept of ‘preservation’ referred to in Sections 16 and 72 has been interpreted as to do no harm. The Site lies within a conservation area so the Section 72 duty is key to deciding the application.

**1.13** The application of these laws is guided by national policy, set out in the National Policy Statements (NPS), National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Whilst there are references to the historic environment throughout the NPPF, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' deals with the topic in detail. The NPPF paragraphs relevant to this application are included in Appendix A.

**1.14** As a nationally significant infrastructure project, the application is subject to policies within the relevant National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5). Although the Energy NPS predate adoption of the NPPF their policy content and tests with regard to the historic environment is fundamentally the same as they were based on the national planning policy in effect at the time of their adoption. This was Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010) which forms the basis of the policies on this topic in the NPPF. Draft replacement Energy NPS were consulted on between March and May 2023. The updated documents include no new provisions regarding this topic. The November 2023 draft NPS EN-1 to be designated includes clarification of sources of effects to heritage assets from energy developments and states that these sources of effects are to be covered in Applicant's assessments.<sup>3</sup> The November 2023 draft EN-3 to be designated includes a specific section on the kinds of effect that can arise to heritage assets and the kinds of assessment, design

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<sup>3</sup> EN-1 Consultation draft to be designated, para. 5.9.12 references “noise, vibration, light and indirect impacts” as potential sources of effects to heritage assets.

intervention and mitigation that may be required.<sup>4</sup> This largely repeats ground covered in EN-1 and the relevant topic guidance currently in operation (see list at paragraph 2.3).

## Local policy

**1.15** Current planning policies for the Site are the South Derbyshire District Council Local Plan<sup>5</sup> and the East Staffordshire Borough Council Local Plan (2021-2031)<sup>6</sup>. The Local Plan for South Derbyshire has been prepared in two parts. Part 1 was adopted by Full Council on June 13, 2016. The Local Plan Part 2 was adopted by Full Council on November 2, 2017. The Local Plan for the East Staffordshire Borough was reviewed on October 19, 2020. Policies of relevance to the current application are given in **Appendix A**.

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<sup>4</sup> EN-3 Consultation draft to be designated, Section 2.10.107- 2.10.119

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.southderbyshire.gov.uk/our-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/adopted-local-plan>.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/local-plan-2012-2031>.

# Chapter 2

## Methodology

### Aims and objectives

**2.1** This historic environment assessment aims to explain how the historic environment within and surrounding the Site may be affected by the Proposed Development.

**2.2** It seeks to identify the significance of heritage assets within the Site and its environs, assess the likely impact of the Proposed Project upon assets and provide recommendations for any appropriate mitigation strategies. Impacts are described in terms of the extent to which the Proposed Project will harm or enhance the assets' significance. Significance is articulated in accordance with the guidance document Conservation Principles, to ensure alignment with the relevant sections of the National Planning Policy Framework.

**2.3** It has been carried out in accordance with the following appropriate guidance:

- 1.** Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA (Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment), IHBC (Institute of Historic Building Conservation), Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2021);
- 2.** Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017);
- 3.** Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (Historic England, 2015);
- 4.** The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Historic England, 2017); and
- 5.** Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12 (Historic England, 2019).

### Sources

**2.4** The following sources of information were used in the preparation of this report:

1. The National Heritage List for England;
2. EBC conservation area information;
3. Historic Environment Record (HER);
4. Ordnance Survey historic mapping;
5. Walkover survey;
6. Geophysical survey results;
7. British Geological Survey mapping;
8. Secondary published and online sources;
9. Proposed Development plans and sections;
10. Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) mapping;
11. Visualisations of the Proposed Development.

## Data gathering and study area

**2.5** Study areas are used both to provide context in which to interpret the heritage assets within the Site which may be subject to direct, physical effects but also to understand which assets may experience effects due to the presence of the Proposed Development within their setting. The latter is informed by understanding the extent over which the Proposed Development may be visible and the degree of this visibility. Study areas were set at the PEIR stage for data gathering and assessment. Although the panel array has since been reduced in extent, the northernmost extent of the Site for cable connection into Drakelow Power Station site remains broadly similar to that at PEIR. As such, the same study areas have been retained for this updated HEA for consistency with the PEIR documentation.

**2.6** A Core Study Area of land lying within 2.5 km of the Site was used for HER data gathering.<sup>7</sup> This was to provide context for understanding the Site and its environs and to allow identification of non-designated assets which may experience effects as a result of the

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<sup>7</sup> The PEIR version of the HEA had a typo for the extent of this study area, stating that it was 2 km from the site boundary, this has been corrected in revision to the HEA.

Proposed Development. The Core Study Area extended across the Derbyshire border into Staffordshire so HER data was obtained from both Derbyshire County Council (DCC) and Staffordshire County Council (SCC) HERs<sup>8</sup>. All assets lying within the Core Study Area were considered for effects from the Proposed Development.

**2.7** A Wider Study Area, covering land lying 2.5 to 5 km from the Site boundary, was used for identifying any designated heritage assets beyond the Core Study Area which could experience effects from the Proposed Development. This was informed by review of scheme ZTVs and liaison with the specialists undertaking the LVIA for the Proposed Development. ZTVs and LVIA analysis for scoping indicated that significant visual effects will be confined to within 2.5 km of the Site so the extent of the Wider Study Area was precautionary and designed to allow identification of all designated heritage assets potentially susceptible to effects related to setting change.<sup>9</sup>

### **Zone of theoretical visibility mapping**

**2.8** Evaluation of the theoretical extent to which the Proposed Development would be visible across the study area was undertaken by establishing a ZTV using computer software designed to calculate the theoretical visibility of the proposed PV panels, substation and battery storage within their surroundings. ESRI's ArcMap 10.8.1 software was used to generate the ZTV. The Viewshed tool, found in the Spatial Analyst Toolbox within the ArcMap software was used to calculate the theoretical visibility. The tool calculates areas from which the PV panels (2.7 m high), Proposed Development's substation (variable heights of between 5.03-10.20 m) and battery storage (variable heights of between 3.12-3.50 m) are potentially visible. This was performed on a 'bare ground' computer generated terrain model, which does not take account of potential screening by existing buildings or vegetation. It is considered to over emphasise the extent of potential visibility and therefore represents a 'maximum potential visibility' scenario. The DTM (digital terrain model) data has not been altered (i.e. by the addition of local surface

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<sup>8</sup> DCC HER entries in the subsequent text are identifiable by reference IDs starting with 'MDR' or 'EDR'. SCC HER entries in the subsequent text are identifiable by reference IDs starting with 'MST'.

<sup>9</sup> E.g. assets – such as parklands, county houses or commemorative monuments, where aspects of their significance relates to designed views.

screening features) for the production of the ZTV, and no significant discrepancies between the used DTM and the actual topography around the study area was identified.

**2.9** The DTM used for the LVIA analysis is OS Terrain® 5 height data, obtained from Ordnance Survey in 2023. The root-mean-square error (RMSE) of this data is 2.5m. The DTM data is represented by 5x5m grids, which means that the software calculates visibility from the centre point of each 5x5m grid/square area. It should be noted that the software uses point height data, rather than continuous data, and assumes straight line topography between data points, and is therefore not able to take account of small scale, less than 5m in width, topographic features.

**2.10** A DSM (digital surface model) was created to account for local screening features. The existing buildings (estimated at 8m high) and areas of existing woodland (estimated at 15m high) were added in to DTM. A screening ZTV was run on the DSM to represent the potential screening provided by these elements. The ZTV resulting from this process is referred to as the 'screened ZTV'.

**2.11** The effect of earth curvature and light refraction has been included in the ZTV analysis and a viewer height of 1.5m above ground level has been used. The ZTV is used as a starting point in the assessment to provide an indication of theoretical visibility.

### **Walkover survey**

**2.12** Site visits for walkover survey of the Site and nearby heritage assets with the potential for effects related to setting change were conducted on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> November 2021 and to gather additional asset photography on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2023. On November 15<sup>th</sup> the weather was overcast but with good visibility, and walkover focused on visits to assets with potential for effects related to setting change. On November 16<sup>th</sup> the weather was overcast with limited visibility early in the day due to localised mist and the walkover concerned the visit of the Site fields. Some of the fields were surveyed from the field edges in order to not damage the crops. On 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2023, weather was rainy and overcast. Selected photographs from the site visits are included in the report.

**2.13** Locations visited for assessing setting comprised:

- 1.** Park Farm;



2. Oaklands Farm;
3. Walton-on-Trent;
4. Alrewas, incl. Trent and Mersey Conservation Area;
5. Barton-under-Needwood;
6. Burton-upon-Trent;
7. Stapenhill;
8. Rosliston;
9. Cauldwell;
10. Coton in the Elms;
11. Lullington;
12. Edingdale;
13. Harlaston;
14. Haunton.

## Geophysical survey

**2.14** A gradiometer survey of those sections of the Site in which infrastructure was proposed was conducted in three stages between June 2022 and September 2023. Splitting the survey into three phases was required due to issues with land access and state of crop growth. The results of the survey are laid out in a standalone report<sup>10</sup> (see **Appendix 7.2: Geophysical Survey Report**) and have informed the updated baseline and assessment presented in this HEA. The survey was commissioned prior to the reduction in panel array extent so the survey data, in places, extends beyond the Site.

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<sup>10</sup> Baker, P. and Plesnicar, R. 2023 *Oaklands Farm, Derbyshire: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report*. Wessex Archaeology Report No. 262680.03

## Assumptions and limitations

**2.15** Much of the information used by this study consists of secondary information compiled from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this information is reasonably accurate unless otherwise stated.

**2.16** Initial desk-based research was undertaken during the COVID-19 lockdown so material held by local archives was not consulted. Alternative sources of key archival material, namely tithe awards and maps<sup>11</sup> and historic Ordnance Survey mapping<sup>12</sup> were used to inform production of this report instead.

**2.17** Fields within the Site which were under crop at the time of the walkover survey were inspected from field margins and tracks, rather than subject to full walkover. It is not considered that this has impaired identification of heritage assets within the site since other sources (LiDAR, conventional aerial photography) are available as other sources from which assets can be identified.

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<sup>11</sup> Accessed via the Genealogist website <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/search/advanced/landowner/tithe-records/>

<sup>12</sup> Accessed via the Envirocheck export for the Site.

# Chapter 3

## Archaeological and Historical Background

### Recorded heritage assets

**3.1** There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

**3.2** The Derbyshire HER has the following records for the Site:

- 1.** Two flint cores, one Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, the other Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (MDR7801);
- 2.** The course of a possible Roman Road (MDR11325);
- 3.** An enclosure known from cropmarks and ascribed an “unknown medieval date” (MDR7113);
- 4.** Cropmarks of field boundaries interpreted as post-medieval in date (MDR7120); and
- 5.** The northern tip of the site lies within the former extent of Drakelow Park (MDR2518).

**3.3** The following designated heritage assets lie within the Core Study Area:

- 1.** Three scheduled monuments:
  - a.** Remains of barrow cemetery 350yds (320m) SW of Tucklesholme Farm (List Entry No. 1006076);
  - b.** Slight univallate hillfort 230m south-west of Old Hall Cottages (List Entry No. 1017742), hereafter ‘the Borough Walls Scheduled Monument’;
  - c.** Timber circle, hengiform monument and part of a pit alignment at Catholme (List Entry No. 1019109);

**2.** 34 listed buildings – 5 Grade II\* , 29 Grade II. The grade II listed buildings include Park Farm (List Entry No. 1096453),<sup>13</sup> which lies immediately west of the northern section of the Site; and

**3.** Two conservation areas: Walton-on-Trent and Trent and Mersey Canal.

**3.4** The Core Study Area also contains numerous undesignated assets, identified through review of the DCC and SCC HERs.

**3.5** The following designated heritage assets lie within the Wider Study Area:

**1.** 13 scheduled monuments.

**2.** 232 listed buildings, the majority of which lie in the conservation areas listed below.

**3.** 12 conservation areas:

**a.** Six conservation areas in Burton upon Trent – Town Centre, Clarence Street and Anglesey Road, George Street, Horninglow Street and Guild Street, Station Street and Borough Road and King Edward Place, Burton upon Trent.

**b.** Tatenhill

**c.** Barton under Needwood

**d.** Alrewas

**e.** Haunton

**f.** Harlaston

**g.** Lullington

**4.** One registered Park and Garden – Stapenhill Cemetery.

**3.6** Assets and HER entries are shown on Figures A and B with those mentioned in the text labelled on the figures.

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<sup>13</sup> NB listed under its former name 'Grove Farm'.

## Previous archaeological works

**3.7** This section of the Trent Valley has been subject to multiple archaeological investigations. Much of what is known of the deeper past of the area comes from archaeological work associated with gravel extraction on the floodplain. Areas away from the floodplain have seen much lower levels of investigation and this, in part, accounts for the lower numbers of HER entries. Some archaeological work has, though, been undertaken within the Site. This work is summarised below with relevant findings from that fieldwork described in the Developmental Background section.

**3.8** A ploughed field survey<sup>14</sup> was undertaken in this stretch of the Trent Valley in the late 1980s, including sections of the Site adjacent to Walton-on-Trent and Rosliston (Figure A: EDR3779).

**3.9** The Site was subject to archaeological work in association with proposed pipelines in the 1990s and 2000s. The 1997 fieldwork comprised fieldwalking and geophysical survey (Figure A: EDR1750) east of Oaklands Farm. A gas pipeline route through the centre of the site was subject to geophysical survey in 2007 (Figure A: EDR4970).

## Developmental background

### Early Prehistoric

**3.10** There are no HER or PAS records within the Core Study Area for archaeological material of Palaeolithic date. Some Late Mesolithic finds<sup>15</sup> have been found. The majority of these were found mainly during fieldwalking. Those Mesolithic finds which have come from excavations have been found as residual items in later contexts. Two flint cores, one of potential Late Mesolithic date, were found within the Site (Figure A: MDR7801). This is likely to indicate some level of activity within the Site at the date. This is to be expected given the known focus of Mesolithic communities on exploiting resources in river valleys.

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<sup>14</sup> A form of fieldwalking, i.e. where ploughed land is walked over in transects a set distance apart and artefacts observed in the ploughsoil are recorded and recovered.

<sup>15</sup> MDR7799, MDR7800, MDR7801, MDR15076, MDR15117, MDR15089, MDR15096, MDR15106, MDR15080.

## Later prehistoric

**3.11** The floodplain of the River Trent preserves numerous remains of Neolithic and Bronze Age period activity. Known records of this period are concentrated around the River Trent. They include below-ground heritage assets associated with ceremonial use of the floodplain and by the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age communities. Away from the floodplain, records of these periods are sporadic and relate mainly to finds of artefacts. This might be due to two factors: the paucity of the investigation of the areas away from the floodplain and deliberate selection by prehistoric communities of this landscape zone, possibly as of the nearby abundant water source.<sup>16</sup>

**3.12** A Neolithic ritual complex was discovered at Catholme and is a scheduled monument (Figure A: List Entry No. 1019109). This consists of the buried remains of a timber circle, hengiform monument and includes part of a pit alignment. Timber circles are the remains of large communal structures used as meeting places or ceremonial centres during the Late Neolithic period, while hengiform monuments are ritual or ceremonial centres closely linked with burial and dating to the Middle and Late Neolithic periods. The pit alignment appears later, Early Bronze Age to Later Iron Age in date, but is included in the scheduled area. Pit alignments are related to the division of the agricultural and political landscape.

**3.13** Further evidence of Neolithic ritual activity comes from Efflinch and Fatholme. A series of multi-period earthworks lies at Efflinch and are a scheduled monument (Figure A: List Entry No. 1006073). They include a feature interpreted as a cursus.<sup>17</sup> A causewayed enclosure was discovered during excavation west of the Trent at Fatholme (Figure A: MST209). Causewayed enclosures are thought to have a ritual or ceremonial function for communities.

**3.14** A Bronze Age barrow cemetery exists near Tucklesholme Farm, c. 2km west of the Site and is a scheduled monument (Figure A: List Entry No.1006076)<sup>18</sup>. The asset consists of the

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<sup>16</sup> Watt. S. 2001, *The Archaeology of the West Midlands A framework for research*. University of Birmingham. Pp. 32-119.

<sup>17</sup> A long narrow rectangular earthwork enclosure of Neolithic date, usually defined by a bank and ditch and presumed to be of ceremonial function.

<sup>18</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1006076>.

buried remains of five ring ditches – remains of round barrows – and lies on the gravel terraces west of the Trent on the edge of the floodplain. These were identified from cropmarks visible on aerial photography. The asset survives as buried archaeological remains as the subsequent ploughing activity has levelled above-ground earthworks associated with the barrows. A further possible round barrow lies east of this scheduled monument, but is excluded from the scheduled area, and may be part of the same barrow cemetery (Figure A: MST1439).

**3.15** Several further non-designated barrows are also recorded within the Core Study Area from cropmark evidence and archaeological investigations. Many of these lies west of the Trent near Walton-on-Trent. These include ring ditches near Barton Turn, Fatholme, Barton Mill, Newbold Farm and Efflinch (Figure A: MST1443, MST1462, MST1446, MST1448, MST1449 and MST1468). Cropmarks near Barton Mill also include a pit alignment and enclosure.

**3.16** Further activity of this period is attested by finds of artefacts of these periods across the Core Study Area. The majority of these were collected during fieldwalking and some finds – chiefly struck flints, flint tools and a bronze object – have been dated to Neolithic early Bronze Age period<sup>19</sup> whilst some others – mainly struck flints, flint tools and pottery – are of uncertain date.<sup>20</sup>

**3.17** The presence of significant numbers of assets of Neolithic and Bronze Age date on the Trent floodplain shows it was well-used during these periods and may have been a hub where communities gathered together for different activities. These spanned ceremonial, funerary and ritual activities as well as more “practical” activities of the Neolithic and Bronze Age local communities<sup>21</sup>. Few occupation sites of this date have yet been identified and it is likely that the

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<sup>19</sup> MDR2519, MDR2521, MDR2534, MDR2557, MDR2524, MDR2525, MDR15080 and MST23687.

<sup>20</sup> MDR2531, MDR15076, MDR7096, MDR2540, MDR2541, MDR2542, MDR2539, MDR2544, MDR10335, MDR2532, MDR2546, MDR2526, MDR2523, MDR7098, MDR2547, MDR2535, MDR2538, MDR2533, MDR2537, MDR2527, MDR2529, MDR2530, MDR2528, MDR10337, MDR2513, MDR2540, MDR2539, MDR10335, MDR15095, MDR2532, MDR15093, MDR2544.

<sup>21</sup> Historic England. 2018. *Prehistoric Barrows and Burial Mounds: Introductions to Heritage Assets*. Swindon. Historic England. pp.1-7. Historic England 2018. *Prehistoric Henges and Circles: Introductions to Heritage Assets*. Swindon. Historic England. pp. 5-11. Historic England 2018. *Causewayed Enclosures: Introductions to Heritage Assets*. Swindon. Historic England. pp. 1-5.

communities who used the floodplain for ritual activities lived and farmed nearby sections of the Trent Valley. As a relatively uninvestigated part of the Trent Valley near to foci of ritual activity, it is possible that the Site could contain hitherto unrecorded buried heritage assets (archaeological features and deposits) of this period.

**3.18** There are far fewer recorded assets of known or probable Iron Age date. This is in part due to the fact that many of the forms used in the Bronze Age, such as rectilinear field systems and ring ditches which may indicate house sites, have a relatively long period of creation and use that continues through the Iron Age and into the Roman period. Known or probable assets of Iron Age date comprise the Borough Walls Scheduled Monument (List Entry No. 1017742)<sup>22</sup>, a pit alignment known from cropmarks at Fatholme (MST1447) and a rectangular enclosure, also known from cropmarks, immediately west of the Site near Walton Hill Farm (MDR2510).

**3.19** The Borough Walls Scheduled Monument comprises earthworks and other remains of a univallate hillfort on Borough Hill, c. 1km west of the Site. It lies at the end of a shoulder of land which forms part of the Trent-Mease watershed, known as Borough Hill, and ground level drops sharply away to the floor of the Trent Valley immediately west of the asset. The position of the monument was carefully selected on the top of a hill, with the steep slopes providing natural defence. The slope down from the asset to valley floor is wooded. The hillfort is defined by a single circuit of bank and ditch ramparts. The interior is in use as grazing land and the northwestern and southeastern banks of the hillfort are covered in trees. Land which would have been enclosed within the hillfort but is now occupied by farm buildings at Borough Hill is excluded from the scheduled area.

**3.20** The enclosure at Lad's Grave, close to the southern tip of the Site (Figure A: MDR7113) is known from cropmarks and ascribed an "unknown medieval date" in the HER entry. This cropmark is visible, to an extent, on recent digital aerial available online photography and does not align with the axes of fields recorded in this area on early historic mapping -themselves of probable medieval date. It is more likely that the enclosure is of later prehistoric to Romano-British date and may represent an element of a field system. No anomalies related to this enclosure were detected by the geophysical survey carried out for the Site but this was an area

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<sup>22</sup> Recorded on the Derbyshire HER as MDR2506.



of increased magnetic response which could mask slight ditched features (Baker and Plesnicar, 2023, Figure 35). Prehistoric activity is attested within the adjacent field, immediately to the south-east of the Site boundary, by the find of a chunk of flint-working waste (Figure A: MDR2524). The geophysical survey of the PEIR Site extent found two small enclosures, both undated but morphologically similar to later prehistoric to Roman enclosures, east of the current Site boundary.<sup>23</sup>

**3.21** Other activity which may be of a later prehistoric date comes from HER entries associated with cropmark enclosures. Some of these records are undated but of asset forms likely to be of later prehistoric date due to morphological similarities with excavated examples. HER entries which are, or are likely, to be of Bronze Age date include enclosures and ditches at Barton Quarry (MST20942), enclosures and a pit alignment near Barton Mill (MST3733), enclosures at Walton Hill (MDR10294), Catton (MDR7096, MDR7097), and Donkhill Plantation (MDR7156).e

## Roman

**3.22** Roman-period activity is recorded in the Site and its environs. Ryknild Street, the Roman road from Chester (Deva) to Derby (Derventio) (MST1142), forms the predecessor of the main arterial route through the area, the present A38. The course of a possible Roman road from Ibstock, Leicestershire, to Ryknild Street runs through the northern tip of the site (MDR11325). This road is thought to be part of a longer-distance route from Leicester (Ratae) to Chester. Its course continues into Staffordshire, crossing Ryknild Street and running toward Hoar Cross and is recorded as MST18008 on the Staffordshire HER. HER entries of Roman date, related to possible settlements and a fort, lie near the River Trent. Finds of this period have been found across the Core Study Area but particularly in its east.

**3.23** The projected course of the Ibstock – Hoar Cross Roman road (MDR11325; MST18008) runs through the northern tip of the Site. Sections of the parish boundaries either side of the River Trent, follow a linear alignment and may preserve the road alignment and orientation. These include the stretch of the boundary between Walton-on-Trent and Drakelow parishes immediately west of the Site. No anomalies associated with this Roman road were detected by

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<sup>23</sup> Baker and Plesnicar, 2023, Features 4000 and 4001, p. 6 and Figure 11.

the geophysical survey of the Site, despite finding anomalies associated with other ditched features (interpreted as field boundaries of probable post-medieval date) in this part of the Site.<sup>24</sup> It is possible that that the road took a more northerly course to cross the Trent, missing the Site.

**3.24** Cropmarks interpreted as a Roman military site, either a fort or marching camp (MDR2514), lie immediately south of the line of the Roman road, between the Drakelow Power Station site and the River Trent. It is considered likely that the fort was built when the Trent was a frontier zone at the northern and western limit of Roman control of Britain. If this is the case it is likely to have been built in the 40s AD to monitor and control the surrounding environs.

**3.25** Further Roman activity was found during archaeological investigations immediately north of St Laurence's Church Walton-on-Trent in 2005 (MDR9581). Work at this site at Warren Farm by University of Leicester Archaeological Services found Roman features and artefacts including gullies, ditches, postholes, pits and pottery.<sup>25</sup> This indicates settlement activity adjacent to what is known to have been an important crossing point over the Trent in later periods.

**3.26** Roman artefacts were also found associated with earlier and later finds during the programmes of fieldwalking that have been undertaken within the Core Study Area. They include coins, pottery and metal objects such as brooches.<sup>26</sup> Several roman finds, including coins of Hadrian and Gallienus, have been found by metal detectorists within the Site and are recorded on the PAS. There were from between Park Farm and Hill Covert, near to the course of the Roman road.

## Early Medieval

**3.27** Despite relatively few early medieval HER entries or known assets, it is likely that much of the settlement framework originated during this period. The majority of placenames in the study areas, including Drakelow and Walton-on-Trent, comprise Old English terms, indicating that they were in existence in the early medieval period. Walton-on-Trent incorporates an Old

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<sup>24</sup> Baker and Plesnicar, 2023, Figure 9.

<sup>25</sup> [https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?uid=MDR9581&resourceID=1023](https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MDR9581&resourceID=1023)

<sup>26</sup> MDR15117, MDR15089, MDR15096, MDR15106, MDR15095, MDR15080, MDR15093, MST1966, MST3341, MST4556 and MST2121.

English term for Briton or Welshman (walh),<sup>27</sup> i.e. someone not Anglian, implying that the settlement could have been in existence by the time Old English speakers came to the area. This, along with documented Roman period activity adjacent to Walton's church, indicates that it may be a fairly early settlement. A 6th century bowl was found c.560m north east of the Site in 1962 during gravel extraction at Drakelow Power Station (MDR2606). The exact location of settlement at Drakelow during this period is not known but the does show human presence in the area.

**3.28** The remaining HER entries of this period are located near to the River Trent, with some found in association with prehistoric ceremonial places. A probable Anglo-Saxon cremation cemetery was found during gravel extraction near Barton Turn in the 19th century (MST915). This was close to barrows and cremation burials of Bronze Age date. The reuse of earlier ceremonial sites for burials in the pre-Christian early medieval is period has been observed at Bronze Age barrow sites across England. A Late Saxon enclosure, c. 600 m south of the cremations, was excavated prior to gravel extraction on the floodplain between Barton Turn and Walton-on-Trent (MST20943). The most extensive recorded settlement activity was at Catholme where part of a settlement was found during excavation of a multi-period site (MST1473). This consisted of at least 65 buildings with activity there dated to the 7th to 9th centuries.

**3.29** As settlement of this period is known at Drakelow and Walton-on-Trent, in relatively close proximity to the Site, it can be inferred that these nearby communities will have farmed or otherwise used the Site. Whether this translates to buried archaeological heritage assets of this date is unclear. If settlement of this period was focused on what became the medieval villages, it is unlikely that the Site contains significant early medieval settlement remains. If present, archaeological heritage assets are more likely to be associated with agriculture and subsistence.

## Medieval

**3.30** The settlement pattern established in the early medieval period largely persisted into medieval and later periods. Larger nucleated villages, such as Walton-on-Trent and Barton-

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<sup>27</sup> See Key to English Placenames <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Staffordshire/Walton%20upon%20Trent>

under-Needwood, were located on the lower slopes of the Trent Valley, just above the floodplain, with smaller hamlets, such as Rosliston, Coton in the Elms and Cauldwell, established around smaller tributary streams to the east of the Trent. Although subsequent development means that many of the buildings in these settlements are 18th century and later in date, most retain a parish church which is medieval in origin. These churches are the only standing buildings which can be attributed to this period and comprise:

1. Church of St Laurence, Walton-on-Trent. This is a Grade II\* listed building (List Entry No. 1159347) of medieval origin which was restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several structural elements belonging to the 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries are still visible.
2. St Mary Church, Rosliston. This is a Grade II\* listed building (List Entry No. 1159242) and, though heavily in 1802, retains a 14<sup>th</sup> century tower and steeple. A 14<sup>th</sup> century cross-base also lies within its churchyard (MDR2504).
3. Church of St Giles, Cauldwell. This is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No.1334611) built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and heavily restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**3.31** Alongside these villages, moats and monastic granges are recorded.<sup>28</sup> Two moated sites are recorded in the Drakelow area (MDR7092, MDR2607) and possible moated sites lie adjacent to the church at Walton-on-Trent (MDR9581), Catton (MDR23161) and Caldwell (MDR6957).

**3.32** The village at Drakelow was apparently deserted by the close of this period and there are no above ground remains of this settlement. The likely site of Drakelow village lies outside of the Site (MDR2605, MDR9008). In addition to the desertion of Drakelow, there is evidence for settlement contraction or desertion at several of the villages in the study area. These comprise earthworks of building platforms in what are now the grounds of Walton Hall (MDR7130) and similar features at Catton (MDR2515).

**3.33** During the medieval period, these settlements farmed the surrounding lands using an open field system. In this system, the fields were farmed communally with each household holding

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<sup>28</sup> Barret. D. *East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework: Resource Assessment of Medieval Derbyshire*. pp. 1-10. <https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/>

furlongs of land within common fields which were unenclosed (i.e. lacking in fixed boundaries like hedges) from those held by their neighbours. The Site formed part of the lands exploited by Walton-on-Trent, Rosliston and Drakelow. The open field system was characteristic of medieval agriculture across much of lowland England and traces of open field farming, in the form of the remains of ridge and furrow, are recorded widely across the Midlands. In some cases, ridge and furrow survives as a pronounced earthwork – giving the land surface an almost corrugated appearance – whilst in others it has been levelled by subsequent ploughing and has been detected from cropmarks visible on aerial photography. Ridge and furrow has been recorded within the Site and in many fields in its immediate vicinity. Review of LiDAR and field visits indicate ridge and furrow only survives within the Site as shallow earthworks, located north-east of Park Farm and in the centre of the Site (Figure A: LUC 6-8). The most coherent area of ridge and furrow identified from LiDAR is LUC 6. No earthworks were readily perceptible at any location during the site walkover. Well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks lie immediately west of the Site, in the fields between Ashtree Farm and Walton-on-Trent (MDR7111). It is likely that much of the historic road network in the study areas is also of medieval origin since it appears to respect, and in places define, the different open fields which supported the villages.

**3.34** In terms of HER entries, the Core Study Area appears to conform to a normal pattern of records for medieval in the Trent Valley, being mainly represented by features associated with settlement and agricultural activities. In addition to the churches described above, the site of a medieval chapel at Coton in Elms is recorded (MDR2503), located to the south-east of the Site. There are numerous records of medieval ridge and furrow,<sup>29</sup> sections of field systems which have been excavated during gravel extraction<sup>30</sup> plus boundary ditches and enclosures.<sup>31</sup> A possible trackway of medieval was identified from aerial photographed near Catton south-west of the Site (MDR7160). Pillow mounds, earthworks related to rabbit farming are recorded in

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<sup>29</sup> MDR7122, MDR7124, MDR7127, MDR7111, MDR7123, MDR7126, MDR7118, MDR7116, MDR10604, MDR7056, MDR7119, MDR7112, MDR7110, MDR2562, MDR7050, MDR8181, MDR8182, MDR10167, MDR7115, MDR2561, MDR2560, MDR7155, MDR10166, MST5573, MST5573, MST12405, MST18887, MST5536, MST5572, MST5574.

<sup>30</sup> MST1444, MST4184, MST1441, MST1463.

<sup>31</sup> MDR7103, MDR7128, MDR7030, MDR7125, MDR2512, MDR7057, MDR7107, MST1441; MST4830, MST4830, MST4185.

Catton Park (MDR7101, MDR10168). Medieval deer parks are recorded at Drakelow (MDR2518) and Coton (MDR16510). Drakelow Park became the site of power station in the mid-20th century (see below) and part of the southern end lies within the Site. There is little remaining of the medieval park due to later parkland landscaping and power station construction but it is possible that sections of the park pale exist along Walton Road.

### **Post-Medieval**

**3.35** This section of the Trent Valley had a largely agriculturally based economy in the post-medieval period. It generally lacked the extensive industrial centres and concerns which developed the post-medieval period further north in Derbyshire and further west in Staffordshire. The only exception to this is Burton-upon-Trent, c. 3km north of the Site, which grew into a major brewing centre in the 19th century.

**3.36** The medieval villages and hamlets largely continued to be the main focus of settlement. This led to the reworking of many of the plots and buildings within them. Several of the villages within the study areas retain a high number of post-medieval, particularly 18th to 19th century, buildings and this is reflected by their designation as conservation areas.

**3.37** Walton-on-Trent is the closest village-based conservation area to the Site, lying c.410 m west of the Site. It includes the historic core of the village, which contains eight listed buildings. These include the Church of St Laurence (Grade II\* listed building; List Entry No.1159347) and Walton Hall (Grade II\* List; Entry No.1159300) and associated parkland and fields. The eastern part of the village is excluded from the conservation area and consists of recent housing. A further c. 30 non-designated buildings which are historic and contribute to the character and appearance of the conservation area. The village is of at least medieval origins and at a historic crossing point on the River Trent. Its historic core consists of buildings of varying dates and associated plots and the majority of listed buildings lie along Main Street. Aside from the medieval church, the rest of the village is made up of buildings of 16th to 20th century date. The earlier buildings, whilst now heavily altered, are largely farmhouses or agricultural in origin whereas those of 19th century and later date are less closely tied to farming and reflect a trend for wealthier inhabitants of Burton-upon-Trent to move out of the town to the nearby countryside. The Church of St Laurence lies at the western edge of the village, between Main

Street and the River Trent. It is of largely medieval date – earliest elements are 12-14th century – and was restored in the 1860s. It has a tower but no spire. Walton Hall is a small country house set in a small parkland, lies at the southern edge of the village and forms the southern section of the Conservation Area. It was built in the 1720s for the Sheriff of Derbyshire, William Taylor, and replaced an earlier manor house, the site of which had been in use since at least the 14th century. The hall and its associated stables and garden walls are a Grade II\* listed building, a further hall outbuilding and attached garden wall is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1096427) and the parkland is not designated. The remains of the manor house replaced by Walton Hall, Walton Old Hall, lie at the eastern edge of the park. The structure retains some timber framing but has been subject to extensive 19th and 20th century alterations.

**3.38** The settlements of Rosliston, Caldwell and Coton in the Elms lie within c.1 km from the Site, none is a conservation area. Rosliston and Coton in the Elms were historically fairly linear settlements strung out along their main streets with numerous undeveloped gaps between the buildings within the village. The church was substantially rebuilt. Recent infill development means these gaps are no longer present and village are perceived largely as modern settlements.

**3.39** Rosliston lies c.360 m east of the Site and retains several historic buildings amidst later development. These are mostly domestic structures and only its church, St. Mary's, is a listed building (Grade II\*; List Entry No. 1159242). St. Mary's, Rosliston, is medieval in origin but the chief surviving element of this date is the 14th century tower and spire as the nave and chancel were rebuilt in a plain gothic style in 1819. This rebuild was in part financed by a grant from the Society for the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels. Many of the surviving historic buildings in the village lie close to the church on Main Street and these include a 19th century school.

**3.40** Coton in the Elms lies c.1 km southeast of the Site and retains several historic buildings amidst later development. Aside from its church, these are mostly domestic structures. St. Mary's, Coton in the Elms is a Grade II listed building and was built in the mid-19th century (List Entry No. 1096452). The village had a medieval church but it was replaced on a new site in the 1840s to designs of H.I. Stevens of Derby, also in part financed by a grant from the Society for

the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels. The only other listed buildings in the village lie at the junction of Mill Street and Church Street. These are the Old School House, a 16th/17th century timber framed house (Grade II; List Entry No. 1334613), and Manor Farmhouse, an 18th century house (Grade II; List Entry No.1311322).

**3.41** Caldwell<sup>32</sup> lies c.1.3 km east of the Site and is a small hamlet. The hamlet is centred around the junction of Church Lane and Main Street. More recent development has taken place west of Main Street and the majority of historic buildings lie south of the junction and at Priory Farm at the north of edge of the settlement. The manor was once held by Burton Abbey and it is likely that the name 'Priory Farm' indicates that it was originally established to support this abbey. The current farmhouse is early 19th century and is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No.1096450). Caldwell's church, the Church of St Giles, is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1334611). It is of at least 12th century date and was extended and renovated in 1843, followed by further restoration in 1865. The church stands within a small church yard which abuts Caldwell Park, the grounds of Caldwell Hall. Caldwell Hall is a Grade II\* listed building and has an early 18th century core with alterations and additions spanning the late 18th to 20th century (List Entry No. 1334612)<sup>33</sup>. Manor Farmhouse lies across Main Street from the Hall. It is late 18th century with some minor later alterations and is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1096451). Farm buildings of various dates, which include 19th century barn and storage ranges (not designated) as well as more recent agricultural sheds, lie to its immediate north.

**3.42** Much of the landscape framework of the Site and study areas is post-medieval in origin and relates to changes in agriculture and land use over this period. The open field system was superseded in the post-medieval period as farming moved away from a collective effort, organised on a community basis, to farm holdings run by individual farmers. This entailed the conversion of former open fields into smaller fields with permanent boundaries which were concentrated into the hands of individual farmers. It also led to the establishment of farmsteads at distance from what had been the main settlement in the parish as some farmers sought to live in the midst of their holdings. Other farmers continued to live within the village/hamlet. The

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<sup>32</sup> Whilst the hamlet is called Caldwell, the parish it forms the centre of is called Cauldwell.

<sup>33</sup> Listed as 'Cauldwell Hall'.



farms adjacent to the Site, Park Farm and Oaklands Farm, are likely to have been established as part of the relocation of farm owners to live amongst their holdings. The farmhouse at Park Farm is of 18th century origin and is a Grade II listed building,<sup>34</sup> whereas Oaklands Farm farmhouse appears to be of later 19th century date and is not designated. Oaklands Farm farmhouse is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey coverage of the area, along with what appears to be a range of agricultural workers' cottages, Oaklands Farm Cottages, on the opposite side of the road (Derbyshire 1:2,500 scale 1883). Whilst buildings at both Park Farm and Oaklands Farm have been subjected to modifications and alterations, both farm complexes have retained earlier fabric and have recognisable historic rural buildings. The 19th century farmhouse and cottages at Oaklands are considered as non-designated heritage assets.

**3.43** Historic mapping shows that field barns (LUC 3 and 4 on Figure A) and a field barn and cottage (LUC 5) existed within the Site, east of Oaklands Farm, in the mid-19th century. These are likely to have been built when the land was enclosed into fields to provide further storage and accommodation within the farm holding but at distance from the farmstead. None of these structures are extant, having been demolished either between the 1840s and 1880s (LUC 3)<sup>35</sup> or 1990 and 2000<sup>36</sup> (LUC 4 and 5).

**3.44** Early enclosure into fields tended to happen either piecemeal or by agreement between local farmers. Fields created in this way often preserve the shape of open field furlongs within the alignment of the sinuous boundaries which define the fields – often referred to as 'reverse-S' field boundaries. The fields within the site have some reverse-S boundaries<sup>37</sup> but the majority of boundaries are rectilinear, evidencing more recent reorganisation of the land holdings. Geophysical survey of the Site found multiple linear anomalies interpreted as deriving from field boundaries of post-medieval date.<sup>38</sup> This supports the impression of recent reorganisation and

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<sup>34</sup> List Entry 1096453, listed under its former name 'Grove Farm'

<sup>35</sup> Shown on Walton-on-Trent Tithe Map (1841) but not on OS first edition 6" (1:10,560) Derbyshire Sheet LIX.SE Surveyed: 1881 to 1882, Published: 1884 (Figure C).

<sup>36</sup> Visible on OS 1:10,000 map for 1993 but not on aerial photography from 2000 available via Google Earth rollback.

<sup>37</sup> Fields O3, O6-O11 and O20-21.

<sup>38</sup> Baker and Plesnicar, 2023, pp. 6-7.

realignment gained from review of historic maps and current boundary forms. Map regression evidence indicates that this reorganisation was undertaken in the later 20th century. This is a well-documented trend in the English agricultural landscape of the post-war period whereby a drive for greater production after World War Two led to amalgamation of holdings and straightening out of boundaries to allow more efficient cultivation and harvesting using heavier machinery (e.g. combine harvesters). Reverse-S field boundaries are much frequent between the Site and Walton-on-Trent, particularly west of Ashtree Farm, and appear to represent a remarkably good preservation of fieldscapes of this nature.

**3.45** The privatisation of land represented by enclosure also meant that farmers could work other resources on their land. LiDAR data shows multiple shallow pits in several of the fields within the Site.<sup>39</sup> These are probably former marl pits but some of them are quite large so it is possible that they could also derive from small-scale quarrying. The pits are likely to be of later post-medieval date as they all appear to be mapped, in part, on the first edition Ordnance Survey.

**3.46** At the same time as the fields were being privatised, changing fashions in polite society introduced another aspect which altered the rural landscape. This was the creation of landscape parklands by the aristocracy and gentry to act as fit settings for their homes from the later 17th century onwards. These parklands were essentially large private preserves created around country houses. They acted not only to create aesthetically pleasing, yet productive, environments in which to live but also to exclude anyone the owners did not wish to have on their land. The study area does not have any particularly extensive aristocratic parklands but there are several small parklands – none is designated. The largest was Drakelow Park, which developed from the medieval deer park at Drakelow (MDR2518). The northern tip of the Site lies within the park's southern end. The park was laid out around Drakelow Hall, an 18th century mansion and seat of a local noble family, the Gresleys. The Gresleys continued to occupy the Hall well into the 20th century, selling the estate in the 1930s. Few traces of the park now survive as it was subsequently redeveloped for energy generation in the mid-20th century (see below). Parks are also documented at Walton-On-Trent, Catton, Coton and Caldwell. The park

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<sup>39</sup> Fields P6, P8, P10, O4-6, O13, O16, O19.

at Coton has now been reworked into forestry and woodland but the other parks remain legible in the landscape. They retain the country houses at their core, although Caldwell Hall is now in use as a private school. Walton Park lies at the southern end of the village and lies within the Walton-On-Trent Conservation Area. Catton Hall is a Grade II\* listed building and was built in 1741 for Christopher Horton by William Smith (List Entry No. 1334609). The park includes several other listed buildings, including Round Lodge and a chapel of ease was (Grade II listed buildings: Entry No.1334599, List Entry No.1096447). Caudwell Hall is also a Grade II\* listed building and was built in the early 18th century (List Entry No. 1334612). As it is now in school use, sections of parkland south of the house have been converted to playing fields and there is additional modern development to the north and east of it. The park's lake and plantations remain extant southwest of the Hall.

**3.47** Many of the HER entries relate to traces of agricultural activities in the form of field and other boundary earthworks.<sup>40</sup> Features associated with a post-medieval field system are recorded in the centre of the Site, south of Rosliston Road (MDR7120). Water meadows are also recorded around the River Trent<sup>41</sup>. Mills are recorded at Barton and near Rosliston (MST2467, MST4982, MDR7099). A possible windmill site lies west of the Site adjacent to Walton Park (MDR7100). A further mill, Drakelowe Mill, lay north of the Site (MDR7927). This appears to have been served by a leat running from near Flint Mill, Rosliston (MDR7129).

**3.48** The Trent Valley became a major communications corridor in the later 18th century, first with the construction of the Trent and Mersey Canal in the 1770s and later with the road improvements followed by the coming of the railways in the 1840s – both were built along the valley floor. The canal connected the burgeoning industrial centres of the Midlands to raw materials and markets, both along the canal route itself and via the Mersey docks. It spurred industrial development and growth at many locations along its route, including at Burton-upon-Trent c. 3km north of the site. Improvements in road transport also played a part. Ryknild Street

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<sup>40</sup> MDR7036, MDR7105, MDR7114, MDR7108, MDR7117, MDR7038, MDR7023, MDR7029, MDR2556 MDR7024, MDR7035, MDR7039, MDR7025, MDR7026, MDR7028, MDR7120, MDR7109, MDR7102, MDR7160, MDR23233, MDR23232, MST18888, MST18892, MST18894, MST18892, MST4185 MST18893, MST1463, MST1446, MST5573, MST1444, MST1447, MST13506, MST471, MST20944.

<sup>41</sup> MST18685, MST18806, MST18684.

remained in use as the main route through the valley floor into the 19th century. In 1815 the road was turnpiked to provide an improved route to Burton-upon-Trent from Alrewas, Lichfield, Brownhills and Shenstone (MST22328). Although the character of the route has since changed significantly since the 19th century, the turnpike route underpins the present A38 within the Core Study Area and features associated with it remain in existence. These include a milepost near Gallow Bridge (Grade II listed building; List Entry No.1392682). Whilst the earlier improvements in transport had already enabled some growth at Burton, the railway intensified this and underpinned the town's growth into a major brewing centre in the 19th century. The stretch of the Trent and Mersey Canal through the study areas is a conservation area and several of its bridges and associated buildings and structures are grade II listed buildings. Despite this level of connection and industrial development, the study areas remained largely rural.

## **Modern**

**3.49** Changes occurred to Drakelow Park early in the 20th century. Sir Robert Gresley, 11th Baronet Gresley, commissioned a suite of works to improve the park. These included a new hall, sunken gardens and a southern entranceway. These were all to designs of Sir Reginald Blomfield, a notable architect and garden designer. Blomfield also made alterations to structures associated with the 18th century stable block and garden walls (List Entry Nos. 1096454, 1311251). The Hall no longer survives but the sunken gardens and elements of the southern entrance remain and are Grade II listed buildings (List Entry Nos. 1158871, 1334614), the lodge at the southern entrance is not listed but of a similar date and also survives.

**3.50** Burton continued to grow in the 20th century. During WWI, it was chosen for a National Machine Gun Factory to support supply of arms to the fronts. A site at Branston, between the Trent and main railway line, was selected but, as construction of the factory only commenced in 1917, it was not fully operational by the time of the Armistice in 1918 and was put up for disposal after the war (MST4711). The site was purchased by Crosse and Blackwell, who moved manufacture of their preserved foods there from London in 1924 – Branston Pickle was invented there shortly afterward. The firm's tenure of the site did not last long as they relocated production back to London in 1925. The site then went into industrial use, including 'artificial silk' production, until being reacquired by the War Office in 1937. The site remained in government use until the 1990s, including as an ordnance depot from the 1937 to 1964. Following disposal,

much of the site was redeveloped. Despite this, several buildings associated with the WWII machine gun factory remain and are Grade II listed buildings.<sup>42</sup>

**3.51** The presence of Ordnance Depot and the key transport links on the valley floor meant that fortifications and anti-invasion defences were built around the Trent within the Core Study Area. These include a blockhouse and numerous pillboxes.<sup>43</sup> Many of the pillboxes survive and can still be seen crossings of railway over the river and canal.

**3.52** Away from the industrial centre of Burton, the landscape remained largely rural into the 20th century. Over the course of the 20th century the floodplain has been transformed by aggregate extraction. Much of the floodplain between Burton and Alrewas has been subject to aggregate quarrying. Whilst some active extraction sites remain, the majority are now flooded and worked out. Many of these have been put other uses, including commemorative and leisure facilities, and some are now nature reserves. The growth of road transport as a key distribution mode in the latter half of the 20th century has also influenced the Site environs with the construction of distribution centres and industrial estates along the A38. This is particularly notable between the A38 at Barton-under-Needwood and the River Trent and also at the southern end of Burton.

**3.53** The Trent also became key in the development of the National Grid generating system in the 1950s. Many coal-fired power stations were built along the Trent from Staffordshire through to Nottinghamshire as the river provided a ready source of water for use in the station's cooling towers and as the valley floor rail line established in the 19th century meant fuel could be Bought in relatively easily. Drakelow Park was chosen for the site of three co-located coal-fired generating stations in the 1950s with the first station opening in 1955. The stations were Drakelow A, B and C, collectively referred to as 'Drakelow Power Station'. Multiple overhead power lines (OHLs) were built to connect Drakelow Power Station into the grid and allow export of the electricity generated there. This means that there are multiple OHLs radiating out from Drakelow, carried on steel pylons, including two within the Site. Whilst Drakelow A-C have been

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<sup>42</sup> Office Block, List Entry No. 1246225 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1246225?section=official-list-entry>; Canteen, List Entry No. 1246224 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1246224?section=official-list-entry>; Pump house List Entry No. 1246223

<sup>43</sup> MST4634, MST4632, MST6524, MST4631, MST6521, MST6522, MST4831, MST4636, MST4635, MST4637.

decommissioned and removed, the Drakelow Power Station site remains in use for energy infrastructure and contains a large substation. Other sections of the former power station site are due to be redeveloped for a mix of uses including, an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility, employment land and housing.

**3.54** The construction of these stations went hand in hand with the fragmentation of Drakelow Park. Many features associated with the park, including Drakelow Hall (MDR2518), were lost to demolition.

**3.55** The Site remains in agricultural use and some field boundaries have been straightened to create more regularly-shaped land parcels. This is particularly notable in the southern part of the site where this has been accompanied by amalgamation of smaller fields into larger land parcels. The surrounding landscape has also seen significant change with the creation of plantation woodlands associated with creation of the 'National Forest' from the 1990s. These are mostly concentrated east of the Site, around Rosliston which has a visitor centre for the National Forest.

# Chapter 4

## Assessment

### Asset significance

#### Assets within the Site

**4.1** There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

**4.2** Although the immediate surroundings of the Site appear to indicate exploitation of the area from earlier prehistory to the present period, there are only a few DCC HER entries within the site itself. Recorded heritage assets within the Site comprise:

1. An undated enclosure at Lad's Grave.
2. A possible Roman Road.
3. Drakelow Park.
4. Medieval ridge and furrow.
5. Post-medieval field boundaries.
6. Post-medieval extraction/quarrying pits.

#### Undated enclosure at Lad's Grave

**4.3** The enclosure at Lad's Grave is known from cropmarks and ascribed an "unknown medieval date" in the HER (MDR7113). It lies in the southern tip of the Site and is recorded on the HER as a simple point feature (i.e. no extent of the enclosure is given). It appears on recent digital photography as an incomplete rectangular enclosure, with only 3 sides visible, and measuring 45 m by 42 m.

**4.4** Review of historic mapping for this HEA indicates that it does not align with the known medieval to post-medieval field systems, making it more likely that it is later prehistoric to Romano-British in date. If so, it is likely to be of local importance due to the way that archaeological deposits which constitute the asset would document how the area was used during these periods (evidential value). Setting does not currently contribute to the significance

of this asset as this rests solely in the evidence present in the archaeological deposits (evidential value) which make up the asset.

### **Possible Roman Road**

**4.5** A possible Roman Road lies in the north of the site (MDR11325). Although sections of the road outside of the site have been identified on as cropmarks aerial photographs (1969), no features associated with it were observed during the walkover, on recent digital aerial photography or LiDAR overage, nor within the geophysical survey of the Site. If present within the Site, the road is likely to be of at least local importance as it would provide direct physical evidence (evidential value) of the local Roman road network and how it served other known assets of this date, such as Drakelow fort/camp (MDR2514). Setting does not currently contribute to the significance of this asset as this rests solely in the evidence present in the archaeological deposits (evidential value) which make up the asset.

### **Drakelow Park**

**4.6** The northern end of the site overlaps the former extent of this park (MDR2518). Drakelow Park was originally a deer park, established in the medieval period, and converted to a landscape parkland around Drakelow Hall, in the post-medieval period. The park was enlarged several times during its history, including in the 18th and 19th century, and remained in existence into the 1950s. It was sold in 1950 for development of a series of coal-fired power stations, collectively known as Drakelow, and now themselves decommissioned and removed. Despite the extent of later development, some elements of the parkland, such as its extent and peripheral plantations, remain legible in the landscape. The distinct and separate nature of the parkland when compared to the surrounding, broadly contemporary, farmland also remains legible. Also evident is the way the remains of the parkland sit in a landscape transformed by energy generation. Within the Site, this is largely due to the presence of multiple overhead lines (OHLs) which cross the parkland.

**4.7** If present within the Site, buried archaeological remains of the pale<sup>44</sup> associated with the medieval deer park are likely to be of local importance as they would provide direct physical

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<sup>44</sup> A specific form of boundary earthwork used to create the outer limit of a medieval deer park.



evidence (evidential value) of a medieval landuse thus far known only from documentary sources. Setting does not currently contribute to the significance of this asset as this rests solely in the evidence present in the archaeological deposits (evidential value) which make up the asset.

**4.8** Despite development and decommissioning of the Drakelow power stations, some elements of the later landscape parkland remain legible within the Site. These comprise plantations at its periphery and a section of driveway and avenue. These provide some physical evidence of the post-medieval phase of Drakelow Park (evidential value). It is also possible to experience them as a part of a post-medieval landscape park fragmented by subsequent development (historical (illustrative) value). The setting of these assets, experienced as distinct and different to surrounding farmland, factors in this part of their significance by allowing understanding of them as part of Drakelow Park.

#### **Medieval ridge and furrow.**

**4.9** Earthworks of these cultivation remains are recorded east of Park Farm and in the centre of the Site (Figures A and E: LUC 6-8). They provide visible physical evidence (evidential and historical (illustrative) values) for medieval cultivation and also show how this was superseded by enclosure into private fields in the post-medieval period (historical (illustrative) value). Their setting, within the later fieldscapes which supplanted them, contributes to this historical (illustrative) value. The assets have local importance as they demonstrate a farming practice which was ubiquitous in the area in the medieval period.

#### **Post-medieval field boundaries.**

**4.10** Approximately at the centre of the Site lies an area of former field boundaries and a curved linear feature, identified from cropmarks on aerial photographs (MDR7120). These features have been described as earthwork field boundaries of post-medieval date seen as perpendicular linear ditches<sup>45</sup>. During the walkover survey no features associated with these cropmarks were observed. The asset provides physical evidence (evidential value) for post-medieval cultivation of the area and how this has been subsequently superseded. The asset

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<sup>45</sup> HER data.

has local importance but, as only a fraction of it survives and it is part of a well-understood and well-documented system, it has been ascribed limited local importance. Setting does not currently contribute to the significance of this asset as this rests solely in the evidence present in the archaeological deposits (evidential value) which make up the asset.

### **Potential buried archaeological heritage assets within the Site**

**4.11** The site has potential for further, hitherto unrecorded, below-ground heritage assets:

- 1.** Neolithic to the Roman periods – the Site environs were used during these periods so contemporary assets are possible within the Site. If present they could range in importance from local to national importance and would provide physical evidence (evidential value) of how the area was settled and used during these periods.
- 2.** Post-medieval field barns and related structures (Figures A and E: LUC 3 to 5). Whilst these structures are known from historic mapping they no longer survive above ground, but there is potential for some below-ground archaeological remains relating to them. If present they would provide some physical evidence (evidential value) for a feature characteristic of later 18th century and 19th century farming in the area. They would have local importance but, as only a fraction of the buildings' full extents would remain as archaeological deposits, they are of limited local importance.

**4.12** Setting is not considered to factor in the significance of these since their significance will reside solely in the evidence present in the archaeological deposits (evidential value).

### **The historic landscape of the Site**

**4.13** As described above, the site covers two areas of distinct historic landscape evolution:

- Drakelow Power Station, preserving traces of the former Drakelow Park, north of Walton Road;
- Landscapes between Walton-on-Trent and Rosliston.

### **Drakelow Power Station**

**4.14** The Drakelow Power Station area is a landscape of some time-depth with older elements, i.e. remnants of the 18th to 20th century Drakelow Park, which remain tangible amid mid-20th

century and later infrastructure related to electricity generation and transmission. It is an area in flux after the cessation of generation, clearance of the majority of associated structures and release of parts of former power station land for redevelopment into commercial and residential uses. The Site comprises a very small section of the southern edge of the Drakelow Power Station area.

**4.15** The area's significance derives from a combination of evidential, historical (illustrative and associative) and aesthetic values. In evidential and historical (illustrative) terms the area provides physical evidence for, and a demonstration of, the development and evolution of parklands from the 18th to early 20th century, how this park has been significantly modified by conversion to a power generating facility in the mid-20th century and, finally, the superseding of coal-fired electricity generation in the early 21st century. In historical (associative) terms, the area is associated with the Gresley family who created the parkland remnants which remain visible, the British Electricity Authority under whose auspices the power stations were built and with the Central Electricity Generating Board and its privatised successors who operated them. In aesthetic terms the remnants of the parkland provide some semblance of the ornamental landscape laid.

**4.16** The forces which shaped the Drakelow Power Station area were local expressions of national trends. As such, it is assessed as having local importance.

### **Fieldsapes between Walton-on-Trent and Rosliston**

**4.17** The remainder of the Site (i.e. south of Walton Road) is part of continuum of fieldsapes which extend between Walton-on-Trent and Rosliston and is a landscape of greater time-depth. Although occupied by fields created through reorganisation of existing fields in the late 19th and mid-20th century, they are derived from a system created through piecemeal enclosure of medieval open fields in the post-medieval period. This is evidenced by the presence of reverse-S field boundaries which preserve medieval ploughing alignments. The degree of reorganisation of fields varies across the Site with those immediately around Rosliston Road having seen least

alteration since the later 19th century. Despite reorganisation, many field boundaries retain hedges derived from the field layout shown on the Tithe Maps for the area in the 1840s<sup>46</sup>.

**4.18** The area's significance derives from combination of evidential, historical (illustrative) values. In evidential and historical (illustrative) terms the area provides physical evidence for, and a demonstration of, how the land between the villages of Walton-on-Trent and Rosliston has been farmed since the medieval period and how it has changed in response to wider trends in English farming. This latter includes the process of privatising common land by enclosing it in the post-medieval period and the trend for holdings to be streamlined and amalgamated from the mid-20th century onwards to allow mechanised agriculture.

**4.19** The forces which shaped the fieldscapes were local expressions of national trends. As such, it is assessed as having local importance.

### **Off Site Assets**

**4.20** The following designated heritage assets lie within the Core Study Area:

1. Three scheduled monuments.
2. 34 listed buildings.
3. Walton-on-Trent conservation area.

**4.21** The Core Study Area also contains numerous undesignated assets, identified through review of the DCC and SCC HERs.

**4.22** The following designated heritage assets lie within the Wider Study Area:

1. 13 scheduled monuments.
2. 232 listed buildings, the majority of which lie in the conservation areas listed below.
3. 12 conservation areas:

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<sup>46</sup> An assessment of those hedges within the Site which may be affected by the Proposed Development and qualify as 'Important' under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 is presented in ES Technical Appendix 6.14: Important Hedgerow Assessment.

- a. Six conservation areas at Burton upon Trent – Town Centre, Clarence Street and Anglesey Road, George Street, Horninglow Street and Guild Street, Station Street and Borough Road and King Edward Place, Burton upon Trent.
  - b. Tatenhill.
  - c. Barton under Needwood.
  - d. Alrewas.
  - e. Haunton.
  - f. Harlaston.
  - g. Lullington.
4. One registered Park and Garden – Stapenhill Cemetery.

**4.23** The following section describes the assets within the study areas considered susceptible to effects related to setting change and their significance. Detail on other assets within the study areas not considered susceptible to effects related to setting change is contained in Appendix B.

**4.24** The majority of the assets recorded within the Derbyshire HER lying in proximity to the Site appear to be of a character which does not make them susceptible to effects related to development of the site for a solar farm. This is as they are subsurface assets whose heritage significance comes entirely from their archaeological content (evidential value) and their setting plays no part in forming or appreciating their significance.

**4.25** The following heritage assets have potential for effects related to setting change as a result of the scheme and their significance is discussed below:

1. Park Farm – a farmhouse which is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1096453).
2. Entrance to the former Drakelow Park – gate piers and wing walls (Listed Building Grade II, List Entry No. 1158871) and adjacent non-designated lodge building.
3. Assets at Walton-on-Trent.
4. Borough Walls Iron Age hillfort – Scheduled Monument (List Entry No. 1017742).
5. Oaklands Farm – farmhouse and attached storage range plus Oaklands Farm Cottages, both non-designated.

6. Church of St Mary, Rosliston – Grade II\* listed building (List Entry No. 1159242).
7. Church of St Mary, Coton in the Elms – Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1096452).

**4.26** These assets are shown on Figure E.

### **Park Farm**

**4.27** Park Farm is a farmhouse of 18th century origin and is a Grade II listed building (List Entry Nos.1096453).<sup>47</sup> It is understood that it remains in use as the farmhouse for Park Farm. The farmhouse lies immediately west of the northern end of the Site, adjacent to the proposed Drakelow cable connection. As discussed above it is likely to represent the core of farm holding created after enclosure of formerly common fields in the post-medieval period. Land to the immediate north, east and south of the farmhouse forms gardens to the farmhouse. A former orchard abuts the southern end of the gardens. A complex of farm buildings of varying dates abuts the western side of the farmhouse. This has grown from a courtyard arrangement in the later 19th century to now covering an area roughly three times the size of the farmstead as mapped in the late 19th century. Within this, 19th century farm buildings survive immediately adjacent to the farmhouse with the rest of the structures being recent, large agricultural sheds. Fields adjacent to the farmhouse are pasture and have been modified over the course of the 20th century to create more regularly-shaped land parcels. Two OHLs run into Drakelow through these fields with the closest lying c.100m east of the farmhouse, a pylon carrying this OHL lies c. 105m east-southeast of the farmhouse. There are two approaches to the farm which run through the fields from Walton Road. The approaches are of at least late 19th century date. Whilst the easternmost approach has lost some trees, those that survive appear similar to the surviving avenues in the former Drakelow Park. These avenues were also in place by the late 19th century and may indicate that, at this date, Park Farm was part of the wider Drakelow estate.

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<sup>47</sup> List Entry 1096453, listed under its former name 'Grove Farm'.

**Figure 4.1: Park Farm, looking southeast**



**4.28** The heritage significance of Park Farm derives from its role as the centre of an enclosure period farmstead. As a Grade II listed building it is of national importance. The core of this heritage significance stems from a combination of evidential and historical (illustrative) values. In evidential terms, the farmhouse physically documents how a domestic building at the core of a farmstead has evolved since the 18th through its retention of original fabric and the layers of subsequent extension and alteration which have been undertaken to modify it as needs have changed over this period. In historical (illustrative) terms, the farmhouse demonstrates the move by some farmers away from the settlement at the core of their parish following enclosure to living amongst their holdings. It also shows how the changing demands of farm life were accommodated through enlarging and modifying the farmhouse over multiple generations of resident farmers and how it continues to be used for this purpose. If Park Farm was part of the Drakelow estate, it may also have illustrative (associative) value with the Gresley family. The level of mature vegetation in the gardens around Park Farm and the presence of ranges of agricultural buildings immediately abutting its western end mean that the farmhouse is best appreciated at close range, e.g. from the farmhouse end of driveway from Walton Road, and it is not widely visible from the surrounding landscape.

**4.29** The setting of Park Farm has been altered in the later 20th century through modernisation of the fields immediately east of the farmhouse and the installation of two OHLs within these fields at relatively close proximity to the building. Although Park Farm is not experienced in a wholly unaltered post-medieval landscape, the setting of the farmhouse contributes to its

heritage significance by allowing it to remain legible as the core of a rural landholding with its supporting ancillary buildings and related fields immediately adjacent.

### **Entrance to the former Drakelow Park**

**4.30** Drakelow Park, a former landscape parkland and site of electricity generating stations, lies north of Walton Road. The northern end of the Site lies within the former parkland extent. The structures which comprise the former entranceway into the park from Walton Road are Grade II listed buildings (List Entry Nos.1158871). A non-designated lodge building lies within the former parkland immediately adjacent to the entranceway. These assets form some of the few surviving buildings associated with the park, the others lie c.1.5km to the north at the fringe of Burton upon Trent and are Grade II listed buildings. The entranceway was built c.1900 for Sir Robert Gresley, 11th Baronet Gresley, to designs of Sir Reginald Blomfield, a notable architect and garden designer. The designer of the lodge is currently unknown but it appears to have been built at the same time. The entranceway and lodge are flanked by plantations which formed the edge of the parkland in the 19th century. These act to screen the entranceway and lodge from view until almost upon the entrance. The drive which led into the parkland from this entrance survives to an extent, running for c.210m before terminating at the Drakelow substation boundary. There are some surviving avenue trees flanking this remaining driveway section. Three of the Drakelow C cooling towers formerly stood c.200m north of the entranceway. Whilst these have been removed, the substation remains operational and there are still OHLs carried by pylons in close proximity to the entranceway with the closest OHL lying c.50m to its north.

**4.31** As a Grade II listed building the entranceway gates and walls are a heritage asset of national importance (High value). This heritage significance stems from a combination of evidential, historical (illustrative and associative) and aesthetic values. In evidential and historical (illustrative) terms, the entranceway physically documents, and also shows, the weight the aristocracy and their designers placed on having sufficiently grand entrances to their parklands and the need to restrict access to only permitted visitors. The key aspect of the asset's heritage significance comes from its historical (associative) value and how this plays into its appearance (aesthetic value). The entranceway was the work of Reginald Blomfield, a nationally significant architect with major work in London and commemorative monuments at



Ypres. Blomfield was heavily influenced by French styles and many of his designs, including this entranceway, draw on French Renaissance styles. Whilst the association with Blomfield and the aesthetic composition of the entranceway underpins to its listing, the association with the last of the Gresleys to hold Drakelow also adds to the heritage significance of the asset.

**4.32** The lodge is non-designated and not known to be associated with a notable architect. It is assumed that it was appraised when the other structures in Drakelow park were appraised for listing in the 1980s and it was not noted as having special architectural or historic interest. As such, the lodge has been given a preliminary assessment of local importance (Low value). It has the same evidential and historical (illustrative) value as the entranceway as it too is part of the experience of arrival at the park and the control of entry to it. It also has historical (associative) value owing to its likely construction for Sir Robert Gresley, 11th Baronet Gresley.

**4.33** The setting of these assets contributes to their significance by preserving, despite the effect of development associated with Drakelow Power Station, the sense that it is the entrance to an aristocratic parkland. This experience is despite the presence of OHLs in the immediate vicinity of the assets. The retention of the perimeter plantations adjacent to the entranceway also preserve some of the 'theatre' involved in the arrival at the park – whereby the entrance is concealed from visitors until the last moment.

### **Assets at Walton-on-Trent**

**4.34** The village of Walton-on-Trent lies c.420m from the western edge of the site. Heritage assets at Walton-on-Trent consist of the Walton-on-Trent Conservation Area plus eight listed buildings and the non-designated parkland of Walton Hall. The listed buildings include the Church of St Laurence (List Entry No. 1159347) and Walton Hall (List Entry No.1159300), both grade II\*. The conservation area character statement identifies a further c. 30 non-designated buildings which are historic and contribute to the character and appearance of the conservation area. The conservation area comprises the historic core of the village and parkland and fields associated with Walton Hall. The eastern part of the village is excluded from the conservation area and consists of recent housing.

**4.35** Walton-on-Trent is a historic crossing point on the River Trent and the present village is of at least medieval origins. The historic core of the village consists of buildings of varying dates

and associated plots. The majority of listed buildings lie along Main Street. The church is the only known surviving medieval building. The rest of the village is made up of buildings of 17th to 20th century date and their associated plots. The 17th century buildings are timber framed whilst the later structures are generally brick. The exception to this are a few 19th century buildings in an 'Olde English' style which make some use of timber framing. The earlier buildings, whilst now heavily altered, are largely farmhouses in origin whereas those of 19th century and later date are less closely tied to farming and reflect a trend for wealthier inhabitants of Burton-upon-Trent to move out of the town to the nearby countryside.

**4.36** As designated heritage assets, the listed buildings and the conservation area at Walton-on-Trent are heritage assets of national importance (High value). With the exception of the church and the Hall, the heritage significance of the assets at Walton-on-Trent relates primarily to their evidential and historical (illustrative) values although aesthetic value also factors to an extent. Their evidential value relates to the way in which the historic buildings and plot patterns provide direct physical evidence of the presence of an agricultural village over several centuries. The buildings also provide evidence for the changing nature of the village over this period. The change from a settlement which contained working farms to one that was composed chiefly of houses and with farms and outbuildings at distance from the village was a consequence of the enclosure of open farmland in the 18th century. The buildings also provide evidence for the evolution of local domestic architecture, both vernacular and polite, over the post-medieval period to close of the 19th centuries. The historical (illustrative) value comes chiefly from the ways in which the buildings and plot patterns demonstrate the evidential aspects discussed above and allow an understanding and appreciation of these factors. In addition, the way in which the historic village can be seen to relate to the river and adjacent rural landscape, which supported the growth of the historic village, allows understanding of their interrelated nature. This is observable at most edges of the conservation area, as historic built form gives way to fields. The only exception to this is the central section of the eastern edge of the conservation area where later 20th century housing around Rosliston Road lies between the historic core and the start of fields. The aesthetic value of these assets derives from the way in which buildings and the plot patterns combine to form a coherent and historic-feeling place and, consequently, mean that the village core is harmonious and attractive. This is despite the presence of

buildings which are highly mixed in nature, spanning vernacular buildings and the polite architecture of several of the 19th century houses.

**4.37** The built form of the village and the surrounding landscape, including trees along banks of the Trent adjacent to the village, act to prevent appreciation of the buildings from outside the village itself. This means that the setting of the buildings within the conservation area is relatively discrete. This aspect of their setting feeds into the heritage significance of the buildings by underscoring their origin as components of this historic village.

**Figure 4.2: Walton-on-Trent Conservation area, crossroads of Main Street with Station Lane and Coton Road, looking northeast.**



**4.38** The setting of the conservation area – between the river and a fieldscape of significant time-depth, both of which historically supported the village – contributes to its significance. It does this by allowing by allowing an appreciation of these key aspects in the village's development. These qualities can be most readily appreciated from the approaches to the village from the south and north. From these, the conservation area and is visible in the landscape context which supported it which adds to the understanding of that it is a historic rural village. This is not as appreciable from the eastern approaches as the recent housing around Rosliston Road intervenes between the village core and its fieldscapes. Although the river is key to the origin and growth of the river, it is not actually possible to appreciate the presence of the village until actually at the bridge over the Trent. This is due to mature hedgerows and trees along Station Lane which screen visibility of the village.

**4.39** The Church of St Laurence (Grade II\* listed building: List Entry No. 1159347) lies at the western edge of the village, between Main Street and the River Trent. As a designated heritage asset it is of national importance (High value). The church is of largely medieval date with its earliest elements of 12-14th century date, it was restored in the 1860s. It has a tower but no spire. Its heritage significance is a combination of evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values. The evidential value of the church derives from the fabric of the building and the way in which this provides direct physical evidence for the evolution of the church since at least the 12th century. It also provides evidence of changing fashions in church architecture, and the trend for extensive work to churches under the banner of 'restoration' in the Victorian period. The historical value of the church comes from both illustrative and associative elements. In illustrative terms, the architectural quality of both the medieval and more recent elements show the importance of the church to the community. This shows that it warranted expenditure on costly stone buildings and the involvement of skilled masons and, latterly, architects. In associative terms, the church has connections to both local noble families, who patronised the church and were buried and memorialised within it, including the Gresleys and Ferrers. The Victorian and later work is also associated with key figures in the Gothic Revival with the restoration being overseen by the architect G.E. Street, designer of the Law Courts in London among many works, and including stained glass by the leading Birmingham firm Swaine Bourne. Further replacement stained glass installed in the 1930s, also in a gothic style, was designed by C. Webb – a leading designer of church stained glass. The aesthetic value of the church derives from the architectural sophistication and detailing used in the various phases of the building and the quality of execution and the way in which these sit harmoniously against one another. Communal value comes from the church's role as the focus of community life from at least the 12th century. Owing to the level of vegetation – around the church itself, in the village and around the river – and the relatively squat nature of the church tower, the church is not widely visible away from its immediate environs. The main exception to this is the approach to the village from the north along Main Street, the church is clearly visible at the edge of the village adjacent to the river from the stretch between Warren Farm and the northern edge the village.

**4.40** The church's setting contributes to its heritage significance by underscoring its central role in the historic village and allowing appreciation of this.

**Figure 4.3: Church of St. Laurence, Walton-on-Trent, looking southwest**



**4.41** Walton Hall is a small country house set in a small parkland and lies at the southern edge of the village and forms the southern section of the Walton-on-Trent Conservation Area. It was built in the 1720s for the Sheriff of Derbyshire, William Taylor, and replaced an earlier manor house, the site of which had been in use since at least the 14th century. The Hall and its associated stables and garden walls are a Grade II\* listed building (List Entry No. 1159300). A further hall outbuilding is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1096427) and the parkland is not designated. The parkland appears 18th century and later in date and comprises formal gardens (immediately adjacent to the Hall), tree-studded lawns and, at the south of the park, arable fields edged by plantation woodland. The Hall lies c.1 km northwest of the Site, with the edge of the parkland, which also forms the conservation area boundary, c. 410 m northwest of the Site. The hall and associated listed buildings, as designated heritage assets, are of national importance. The parkland is laid out on the valley side and shoulder of the high ground which forms the Trent-Mease watershed. The Hall sits on high ground within the centre of northern section of the park with the land falling away to the valley floor to its east. The parkland consists of formal gardens immediately adjacent to the hall which then give way to tree-studded lawns to the south and east with the remaining, southern, section of the park in use as arable fields. The south and east edges of the park are defined by plantation woodland. The parkland appears to contain no particularly notable features and is similar in character to the parks surrounding many minor gentry houses of this period. As such it is assessed as being of local importance.

**Figure 4.4: Walton Hall, looking southeast**



**Figure 4.5: Walton Hall parkland, looking southeast toward the Site from footpath south of the hall**



**4.42** The heritage significance of Walton Hall and its associated buildings is a combination of evidential, historical, and aesthetic values. In evidential and historical (illustrative) terms, the buildings document and show the nature of domestic and ancillary buildings built for, and used by, the upper echelons of society in the 18th century. They also show the way these have been altered and used over the subsequent centuries as the Hall has changed in ownership. The buildings also have historical (associative) value due to their construction for an important local family, the Taylors, and particularly with William Taylor for whom the house was built when he was the Sheriff of Derbyshire. In aesthetic terms, the use of a retained, classically-influenced, design executed in brick of a higher quality than in contemporary buildings in the village mean that the hall is distinctive. The establishment of a park around the Hall adds to this aesthetic

value by placing it in a controlled and attractive private preserve and this aspect of the setting of the Hall contributes strongly to its heritage significance. The layout of the park means that the Hall is only clearly visible from within the park itself and in glimpses on the approaches to the village from the south. The placement of the Hall on a high point within the park means that it can be seen to loom above these approaches, underscoring the status of the Hall as the residence of the controller of the manor. This aspect of its setting contributes to its significance by making an eloquent declaration of the power of the hall and its occupants.

**4.43** The heritage significance of the parkland derives from similar sources to that of the Hall. In evidential and historical (illustrative) terms, the park documents and shows the upper echelons of society modifying their environments to provide fit, and private, surroundings for their country homes in the 18th century. The park has some historical (associative) value due its probable construction for the Taylors. In aesthetic terms, the parkland was designed to provide varied and attractive surroundings for the house in line with then current fashions. The setting of the parkland allows understanding of its intended function – a private preserve of the hall separate to the village and surrounding agricultural land. It does this by allowing appreciation of the sharp change in character from both the fields and the village to the parkland landscape.

#### **Borough Walls Iron Age hillfort**

**4.44** The Borough Walls Iron Age hillfort Scheduled Monument (List Entry No. 1017742) c.1km west of the site and immediately south of Walton Hall's parkland. The hillfort lies at the end of a shoulder of land which forms part of the Trent-Mease watershed, known as Borough Hill. Ground level drops sharply away to the floor of the Trent Valley immediately west of the asset. The slope down from the asset to valley floor is wooded. The hillfort is defined by a single circuit of bank and ditch ramparts. The interior is in use as grazing land and the northwestern and southeastern banks of the hillfort are covered in trees. Land which would have been enclosed within the hillfort but is now occupied by farm buildings at Borough Hill is excluded from the scheduled area.

**4.45** As a scheduled monument, the asset is of national importance. Its heritage significance is formed by a combination of evidential and historical (illustrative) values. In evidential terms, the archaeological deposits which constitute the hillfort will provide a physical document of how

assets of this kind were employed in the Iron Age and how they were used, fell into disuse and became appropriated for other uses. In historical (illustrative) terms, the presence of the hillfort allows understanding of how the area was used in later prehistory. The setting of the asset factors into its heritage significance by allowing appreciation of the considerations likely to have been key in why it was built there, namely the availability of commanding views out over the Trent valley. The contribution this makes is somewhat compromised by the low level of visibility the asset has. The asset is difficult to recognise as a hillfort when moving through the adjacent landscape due to the level of tree cover on its ramparts and the presence of more recent farm buildings.

### **Assets at Oaklands Farm**

**4.46** Oaklands Farm lies c.140m southwest of the Site boundary. Oaklands Farm (farmhouse and attached storage range) is shown on historic mapping from at least the early 19th century and surviving buildings at the farm appear to be of roughly this date. Oaklands Farm Cottages lie on the opposite side of Coton Road to Oaklands Farm. They are first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey and appear to be a range of agricultural workers' cottages of late 19th century date. Although much extended, a two-storey brick farmhouse and attached storage range is still visible at Oaklands. The courtyard of farm buildings which previously stood to their north has been replaced with large, modern agricultural sheds and barns and a range of bungalows constructed to the west of these by Coton Road. Land south of the farmhouse is in use as gardens and contains several mature trees. A separate detached house, Twin Oaks House, was built immediately east of the farmhouse in the 1960s. The level of development and mature vegetation around Oaklands Farm means that the farmhouse is not generally visible from the surrounding landscape. The chief exception to this is on the approach to the farm from the south along Coton Road where both the farmhouse and Oaklands Cottages Farm are clearly visible. Despite the extent of later development, the related nature of Oaklands Farm and Oaklands Farm Cottages remains legible from Coton Road, particularly immediately adjacent to Oaklands Farm.



**Figure 4.6: Oaklands Farm, looking southeast**



**Figure 4.7: Oaklands Farm Cottages, looking northwest**



**4.47** Oaklands Farm and Oaklands Farm Cottages are non-designated heritage assets and ascribed a local level of importance. Like Park Farm, Oaklands Farm is an enclosure period farmstead and its heritage significance stems from a similar combination of evidential and historical (illustrative) values. In evidential terms, the farmhouse physically documents how a domestic building at the core of a farmstead has evolved since the 19th century through retention of both original fabric and that associated with subsequent extension and alteration. In historical (illustrative) terms, the farmhouse demonstrates the away from the settlement at the core of the parish following enclosure to living in the centre of newly created farm holdings. It also shows how the changing demands of farm life were accommodated through enlarging and modifying the farmhouse over multiple generations of resident farmers and how it continues to be used for this purpose. Oaklands Farm Cottages' heritage significance stems from evidential and historical (illustrative) values. The addition of these cottages to the farm complex in the late

19th century documents and shows the novel forms of rural housing adopted to service farms which were more remote from the main settlement.

**4.48** Although Oaklands Farm and its cottages are not experienced in a rural landscape which has remained unaltered since they were first built and used, the setting of these assets contributes to their heritage significance to an extent. It does this by allowing them to remain legible as the core of a rural landholding and related to one another. As discussed above, this is a quality that is best appreciated at relatively close range when approaching the assets from the south along Coton Lane.

### **Church of St Mary, Rosliston**

**4.49** The Church of St Mary, Rosliston, is a Grade II\* listed building (List Entry No. 1159242). It lies within the village of Rosliston c.420m east of the Site within a rectangular churchyard. The church is of medieval origin but the chief surviving element of this date is the 14th century tower and spire. The nave and chancel were rebuilt in a plain gothic style in 1819. This was in part financed by a grant from the Society for the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels. Rosliston is a village of at least medieval original and is a linear village, laid out along Main Street.

**Figure 4.8: Church of St. Mary, Rosliston, looking northwest**



**4.50** Historically the village was fairly strung out along Main Street with numerous undeveloped gaps between the buildings within the village. Infill development since the 20th century means that these gaps are no longer present and the village is perceived as a largely modern settlement. This is particularly evident around the church where only the buildings immediately south of the church around Main Street are pre-20th century. Recent housing abuts the churchyard on its east and west sides and a public open space, formed of fields converted to recreational use, lies immediately north of the churchyard. The church and churchyard is approached up a short alleyway from Main Street which runs between historic buildings. The degree of development adjacent to the church means that it is largely screened from view when in the village unless in the immediate vicinity of the church. As such, it feels tucked away and

secluded. Owing to the presence of a spire, the church is also visible from many locations in the surrounding countryside.

**4.51** As a designated heritage asset, the Church of St Mary, Rosliston, is of national importance. Its heritage significance is a combination of evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values. The evidential value of the church derives from the fabric of the building and the way in which this provides direct physical evidence for the evolution of the church since at least the 14th century. It also provides evidence for the trend for churches to be extensively rebuilt in the early 19th century. The historical value of the church comes from both illustrative and associative elements. In illustrative terms, the architectural quality of both the medieval and 19th century elements show the importance of the church to the community. This shows that it warranted expenditure on costly stone buildings and the involvement of skilled masons. In associative terms, the church has connections to the Society for the Enlargement and Building of Churches, a society which continues today under the auspices of the National Churches Trust. The society was established after the Napoleonic War, chiefly focussed on ensuring there were sufficient work places of worship for the growing urban population, but it also made grants to rural churches in disrepair and/or in need of larger space for their congregation. The aesthetic value of the church derives from the architectural sophistication and detailing used in the phases of the building, the quality of execution and the way in which these sit harmoniously against one another. Communal value comes from the church's role as the focus of community life from at least the 14th century.

**4.52** The setting of the church contributes to its significance to an extent. The historic buildings immediately adjacent allow the church to be understood as part of a village which is historic in origin. The extent of recent development means that, when in close proximity to the church (i.e. within the churchyard and on the adjacent sections of Main Street), the sense of it as a rural church is not particularly perceptible. This quality is much more strongly felt at distance from the church as the spire acts to show not only where the church is but also the village to which it belongs. At this range the distinction between recent and historic buildings is not perceptible so the church is seen as being part of a rural village surrounded by fields and woods of varying dates.

### **Church of St Mary, Coton in the Elms**

**4.53** The Church of St Mary, Coton in the Elms, is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1096452). It lies c.1 km to the southeast of the Site and toward the northern end of the village. The church was built in the 1840s to designs of H.I. Stevens of Derby and is in a restrained gothic style and has a tower and spire. It was a wholesale replacement of the previous parish church, on an entirely new site. As with Rosliston, Coton is a linear village of medieval origin. It too contained numerous gaps between buildings but has also seen infill development since the 20th century remove these. Whilst much of the village is perceived as a modern settlement, there are some surviving historic buildings in the immediate vicinity of the church. Recent housing abuts the churchyard on its east and north sides. Owing to the relatively low-rise nature of this development and the churchyard fronting directly onto Church Street, the church is relatively visible within this section of the village. It is also possible to see out from the churchyard to the fields north of the village. The presence of a spire means the church is also visible from many locations in the surrounding countryside.

**Figure 4.9: Church of St. Mary, Coton in the Elms, looking southwest**



**4.54** As a designated heritage asset, the Church of St Mary, Coton in the Elms, is of national importance. Its heritage significance is a combination of evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values. The evidential value of the church derives from the fabric of the building and the way this provides direct physical evidence for the religious practices of the Church of England in the 19th century. It also provides evidence for the trend for churches to be wholly rebuilt in the 19th century if the preceding church building was in disrepair or no longer felt to be appropriate for the needs of its congregation and patron. The historical value of the church comes from both illustrative and associative elements. In illustrative terms, its architectural quality shows the importance of the church to the community such that it warranted rebuilding under supervision of an architect. In associative terms, the church has connections to H.I. Stevens, a major regional architect who was responsible for many church buildings and civic works. Like St Mary's Rosliston, this church is also connected to the Society for the

Enlargement and Building of Churches who contributed part of the funds for its construction. The aesthetic value of the church derives from the architectural sophistication and detailing used in the building and the quality of execution. Communal value comes from the church's role as the focus of community life from at the mid-19th century.

**4.55** The setting of the church contributes to its significance to an extent. The historic buildings immediately adjacent allow the church to be understood as part of a village which is historic in origin. The setting of the church also allows it to be appreciated as a rural church. Whilst this quality is appreciable to an extent from the churchyard, it is more strongly felt at distance from the church as the spire acts to show not only where the church is but also the village to which it belongs. Like St Mary's Rosliston, at this range the distinction between recent and historic buildings is not perceptible and the church is seen as being part of a rural village surrounded by fields and woods of varying dates.

### **Previous ground impacts**

**4.56** Except for construction activity associated with Drakelow Power Station in the north of the Site, no substantial developed is known to have been undertaken within the Site. It is likely that groundworks associated with power station construction and demolition will have caused significant truncation and disturbance to any below-ground heritage assets lying within their footprint. Water pipes, overhead electric conductor, rising main, underground utility cables also cross the Site. These are likely to have caused some more localised truncation and disturbance to buried heritage assets.

**4.57** The Site's fields have been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period. These will have been under plough cultivation and this process is likely to have caused truncation of at least the upper levels of any below-ground heritage assets which predate ploughing.

## Potential development impacts

### Direct physical effects

#### Known assets

**4.58** The Proposed Development will entail groundworks (which includes cable trenching, piling of panels and works to construct the battery storage units and substations) and such processes will remove and/or truncate any below-ground heritage assets which exist within their footprint.

**4.59** In terms of the assets identified above, this will have the following potential effects:

- 1.** An undated enclosure of possible later prehistoric to Romano-British date (MDR7113) the exact extent of this non-designated enclosure is unclear but the panel array does not extend right into the corner of the field in which it lies so it is likely that it would be truncated to an extent rather than wholly removed.
- 2.** A non-designated possible Roman Road north of Park Farm (MDR11325) – it is currently unclear whether any archaeological deposits associated with the road exist within the Site. Proposed works in this section of the Site comprise the underground connection from the northern panel array to the National Grid Drakelow substation. The course of this connection is not yet finalised but if it is to run through the Roman road then this will cause very localised truncation to the asset.
- 3.** Drakelow Park:
  - a.** the non-designated deer park pale may survive adjacent to Walton Road. Proposed works in this part of the Site comprise the underground connection from the northern panel array to the National Grid Drakelow substation. The course of this connection is not yet finalised but if it is to run through the park pale very localised truncation is likely to occur to the asset.
  - b.** peripheral plantations and a section of driveway and avenue associated with the post-medieval landscape parkland. Proposed works in this part of the Site comprise the underground connection from the northern panel array to the National Grid Drakelow substation. The course of this connection is not yet finalised but as it is to be



undergrounded into the Proposed Development's substation it is unlikely to have any effect on these surviving parkland elements so would leave them unaltered.

4. Medieval ridge and furrow – of the ridge and furrow recorded at the Site, LUC 6 lies in area where extensive groundworks are likely as it coincides with the site of the Proposed Development's substation and battery storage area. The others lie in fields on the cable connection with only LUC 8 directly interacting with the cable route. Groundworks for the substation and battery storage are likely to cause some truncation to LUC 6's earthworks and below-ground deposits associated with the ridge and furrow. A total of 230 m of cable route runs through LUC 8. Owing to the size of the assets and the scale of the groundworks, this is likely to constitute less than substantial harm
5. Post-medieval field boundaries recorded as cropmarks – the asset (MDR7120) lies at the northern tip of the southern panel array and it is likely that the asset would be truncated rather than wholly removed by installation groundworks. This could range from substantial harm to less than substantial harm.
6. Post-medieval extraction/quarrying pits – these lie within the panel arrays and it is likely that they would be truncated rather than wholly removed by installation groundworks. Owing to the size of the assets and the scale of the groundworks, this is likely to constitute less than substantial harm.

### **Potential assets**

**4.60** The site has some potential to contain hitherto unrecorded below-ground heritage assets of later prehistoric to Roman date. If present these could range in importance from local to national importance. If such assets lie within the panel arrays or footprints of structures (i.e. the Proposed Development's substation, battery storage) they could experience physical change ranging from some truncation (less than substantial harm) to removal (total loss).

**4.61** The site has some potential to contain hitherto unrecorded below-ground heritage assets related to post-medieval field barns (Fields O3 and O12). The barn sites lie within the panel arrays and could experience physical change ranging from truncation to removal. This would range from less than substantial harm to total loss.

## Historic landscape of the Site

**4.62** Within the Drakelow Power Station area, the Proposed Development will comprise underground cable connection into an existing substation and temporary construction access to facilitate associated plant and vehicle movements. This will not alter the composition or appearance of the historic landscape in this area. As such, no harm is predicted to arise.

**4.63** In the section of the fieldscapes between Walton-on-Trent and Rosliston lying which lies within the Site, the Proposed Development will comprise the solar panel array, plus associated substation and battery storage, and the underground cable connection from the array to Drakelow. Only very small sections of nine hedgerows are proposed for removal as part of construction. This means the essential framework of the field system in which the Proposed Development is to be constructed will remain unaltered. The panel array and associated infrastructure will be visible but will not prevent appreciation of the Site's fields as part of a wider continuum of similar fields since the array layout respects the boundaries of the fields it would occupy. As such, no harm is predicted to arise.

## Effects related to setting change

**4.64** Assets identified as being susceptible to effects related to setting change comprise:

1. Park Farm – Grade II listed building;
2. Entrance to the former Drakelow Park – gate piers and wing walls (Listed Building Grade II) and adjacent non-designated lodge building;
3. Assets at Walton-on-Trent, including listed buildings, conservation area and non-designated parkland;
4. Borough Walls Iron Age hillfort – Scheduled Monument;
5. Oaklands Farm.
6. Church of St Mary, Rosliston – Grade II\* listed building.
7. Church of St Mary, Coton in the Elms – Grade II listed building.

**4.65** Assessment of effects related to setting change is based upon the level of visibility of the Proposed Development and review of other effects which could change how assets are

experienced (e.g. changes to the traffic and/or noise baseline). The visibility of the proposed development has been assessed using the bare ground and screened ZTVs for both substation and panel array.

**4.66** All effects related to setting change would be reversible and would cease with the removal of the Proposed Development.

### **Park Farm**

**4.67** Park Farm is a farmhouse which is a Grade II listed building and lies immediately west of the northern end of the Site (List Entry No. 1096453). Its heritage significance derives from its role as the centre of an enclosure period farmstead. As a Grade II listed building it is an asset of high value. The core of this heritage significance stems from a combination of evidential and historical (illustrative) values. Although Park Farm is not experienced in a wholly unaltered post-medieval landscape, its setting contributes to its heritage significance by allowing it to remain legible as the core of a rural landholding with its supporting ancillary buildings and related fields immediately adjacent.

**4.68** Following revision to the Proposed Development after the PEIR stage, the northern tip of the panel array will lie 1.5 km south of the farmhouse. The screened ZTV indicates that no panels will be visible from Park Farm or from the approach drives to it from Walton Road. The Proposed Development's substation will not be visible. The connection cable to the National Grid Drakelow substation will also run east of the farmhouse but, as it will be undergrounded, will not be experienced in the setting of Park Farm. As such, there will be no change to the setting of Park Farm and no harm would arise. In terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), the setting of the building would be preserved.

### **Drakelow Park entranceway**

**4.69** The structures which comprise the former entranceway into the park from Walton Road are Grade II listed buildings (List Entry No. 1158871). A non-designated lodge building lies within the former parkland immediately adjacent to the entranceway. Both date to c. 1900. Their heritage significance stems from a combination of evidential, historical (illustrative and associative) and aesthetic values. The setting of these assets contributes to their significance by preserving, despite development associated with Drakelow Power Station, the sense that it is

the entrance to an aristocratic parkland and some of the 'theatre' involved in the arrival at the park.

**4.70** Following revision to the Proposed Development after the PEIR stage, the northern tip of the panel array will lie c.1.8 km south of the park entranceway. The screened ZTV indicates that no panels will be visible from the assets nor from the approach to them along to Walton Road. The Proposed Development's substation will not be visible. As such, there will be no change to the setting of Park Farm and no harm would arise. In terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), the setting of the building would be preserved.

### **Assets at Walton-on-Trent**

**4.71** Heritage assets at Walton-on-Trent consist of the Walton-on-Trent Conservation Area plus eight listed buildings and the non-designated parkland of Walton Hall. As designated heritage assets, the listed buildings and the conservation area at Walton-on-Trent are heritage assets of High value.

**4.72** With the exception of the church and the all, the heritage significance of the assets at Walton-on-Trent relates primarily to their evidential and historical (illustrative) values although aesthetic value also factors to an extent. The built form of the village and the surrounding landscape act to prevent appreciation of these buildings from outside the village itself. This means that their setting is relatively discrete. This aspect of their setting feeds into their heritage significance by underscoring their origin as components of this historic village. The setting of the conservation area also contributes to its significance. It does this by allowing by allowing an appreciation of key aspects – the river and a fieldscape of significant time-depth – which underpin the village's development. These qualities can be most readily appreciated from the approaches to the village from the south and north. From these, the conservation area and is visible in the landscape context which supported it which adds to the understanding that it is a historic rural village. Although the river is key to the origin and growth of the river, it is not actually possible to appreciate the presence of the village until actually at the bridge over the Trent due to mature hedgerows and trees along Station Lane screening visibility of the village.

**4.73** The Church of St Laurence (Grade II\* listed building: List Entry No. 1159347) lies at the western edge of the village and is an asset of High value. Its heritage significance is a

combination of evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values. The church's setting contributes to its heritage significance by underscoring its central role in the historic village and allowing appreciation of this. Away from the immediate vicinity of the church, this is best appreciated on the approach to the village from the north along Main Street from the stretch between Warren Farm and the northern edge the village. With the exception of Walton Hall, the listed buildings at Walton-on-Trent are not considered susceptible to effects as a result of the operational Proposed Development. There is no predicted visibility of the scheme within the historic core of the village, either in the bareground or screened ZTVs, so any effects would arise as a result of how the assets would be viewed in combination with the Proposed Development. The listed buildings other than the church have relatively discrete settings as the built form of the village acts to prevent appreciation of them from outside of the village. There is no visibility of the Proposed Development predicted from these settings so assets will not be experienced in combination with it. As such, the heritage significance of these assets will remain unaffected the ability to appreciate these assets would be unaltered. The Church of St Laurence has a more extensive setting, being experienced from within the village and the approach from the north. There is also no visibility predicted from these locations so the church would not be experienced in combination with the Proposed Development. Its heritage significance will remain unaffected and the ability to appreciate the asset would be unaltered.

**4.74** Although the conservation area lies only c.420m from the western tip of the Site, there is very limited predicted visibility of the Proposed Development. Only a section of the southern part of the conservation area, coincident with the central southern section of the Walton Hall parkland and a stretch of the park's eastern boundary lies within the screened panels ZTV. A very small section of the eastern boundary of the parkland lies within the screened substation ZTV. Given this level of likely visibility, the conservation area would remain experienced as set within a rural landscape and its central focus, the church, would still be seen in this context. The legibility of the relationship of both to the river crossing would be unaffected and still appreciable from Main Street near Warren Farm. As the experience of the conservation area would not meaningfully change once the Proposed Development is operational, it is predicted that no harm would arise.

**4.75** Walton Hall is a small 18th century country house set in a parkland at the southern edge of the village. The hall and its associated stables and garden walls are a Grade II\* listed building (List Entry No. 1159300) and a further hall outbuilding is a Grade II listed building (List Entry No. 1096427). These assets are of High value. The hall is set within a non-designated parkland and is a Low value asset. The heritage significance of Walton Hall and its associated buildings is a combination of evidential, historical, and aesthetic values. The presence of a park around the hall is an aspect of the hall's setting that contributes strongly to its heritage significance. It not only places it in aesthetically pleasing surroundings but also acts to conceal and reveal it in a manner similar to that which its original designers intended. The placement of the hall on a high point within the park means that it can be seen to loom above the southern approaches to the village, underscoring the status of the hall as the residence of the controller of the manor. This aspect of its setting also contributes to its significance by making an eloquent declaration of the power of the hall and its occupants. The setting of the parkland allows understanding of its intended function – a private preserve of the hall separate to the village and surrounding agricultural land. It does this by allowing appreciation of the sharp change in character from both the fields and the village to the parkland landscape.

**4.76** Although the conservation area lies only c.420m from the western tip of the Site, there is very limited predicted visibility of the scheme. Only a section of the southern part of the conservation area, coincident with the central southern section of the Walton Hall parkland and a stretch of the parkland's eastern boundary lies within the screened Panels ZTV. A very small section of the eastern boundary of the parkland lies within the screened substation ZTV. As such, is unlikely that the Proposed Development would meaningfully change the setting of the heritage assets at Walton-on-Trent, nor would it affect the elements of their setting which contributes to their significance. The conservation area would remain experienced as set within a rural landscape and the church would still be seen in this context. The legibility of the relationship of both to the river crossing would be unaffected and still appreciable from Main Street near Warren Farm. The legibility of the private nature of the Walton Hall parkland and the way the hall is positioned to both be secluded and oversee the southern approaches to the village would remain unaltered. It is possible that there may be some visibility of panels from the southern section of the Walton Hall parkland. Any visibility is like to be highly screened by trees within and at the edges of the parkland. Owing to where the visibility occurs, it is unlikely that

there would be views of the hall in combination with the Proposed Development. The scheme is predicted to result in no changes in the setting of the Walton Hall assets which would harm their significance, as such and no harm would arise. In terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), the setting of the listed buildings would be preserved.

### **Borough Walls Iron Age hillfort Scheduled Monument**

**4.77** The Borough Walls Iron Age hillfort (List Entry No. 1017742) c.1km west of the site and immediately south of Walton Hall's parkland. As a scheduled monument, the asset is of national importance (High value). Its heritage significance is formed by a combination of evidential and historical (illustrative) values. The setting of the asset factors into its heritage significance by allowing appreciation of considerations likely have been key in why it was built there, namely the availability of commanding views out over the Trent valley. The contribution this makes is somewhat compromised by the low level of visibility the asset currently has due to woodland and buildings at its edges.

**4.78** The western edge of the southern panel array will lie c.1.1km southeast of the hillfort. The central section of the hillfort lies within the screened panels ZTV. There is no visibility within the screened substation ZTV. Prominence within the landscape and views out into the surroundings appear to have been important considerations in the siting and function of hillforts. Whilst the scheme would alter the character of part of the landscape over which the hillfort looks, this is a landscape already very different in character from that in which it would have operated when in use. The intervening c.2000 years have seen much alteration in land cover and communications networks so the hillfort's 'original' setting does not survive. The distance and separation of the Proposed Development from the hillfort mean that it will not challenge any remaining prominence the asset has. The Proposed Development will also not affect the views out from the asset over the Trent Valley which are likely to have been important in siting the asset. As such, the elements of the setting of the hillfort which contribute to its significance will remain unaltered by the Proposed Development and no harm would arise.

### **Oaklands Farm**

**4.79** Oaklands Farm lies c.140m southwest of the Site boundary and contains non-designated heritage assets – farmhouse and attached storage range and Oaklands Farm Cottages – which

are 19th century in origin and are of Low value. Like Park Farm, the heritage significance of these assets derives from Oaklands Farm's role as the centre of an enclosure period farmstead and the core this significance stems from a combination of evidential and historical (illustrative) values. Although Oaklands Farm and its cottages are not experienced in a rural landscape which has remained unaltered since they were first built and used, their setting contributes to their heritage significance to an extent. It does this by allowing them to remain legible as the core of a rural landholding and related to one another – a quality best appreciated at close range when approaching the assets from the south along Coton Lane.

**The proposed scheme will heavily alter the setting of these assets. The scheme will wrap around the north, east and southwest sides of Oaklands Farm meaning that it is experienced largely in the context of a solar farm, rather than fields, and this will include views out from the farmhouse to the southeast (i.e. from what appears to be its main frontage). This will erode to an extent how the farmhouse can be understood in its historic rural context and cause some harm. Oaklands Farm Cottages will experience a similar, but slightly less extensive, change in their setting causing a similar erosion of how this asset can be understood and a similar level of harm. For both assets, the presence of the scheme would leave the ability to perceive their functional relationship unaffected. The role of setting in the significance of these assets has already been eroded to an extent by development to their north and southeast. The fundamental aspects of their heritage significance, derived from the form and appearance of the buildings and how these document and show Oaklands Farm's role since the early 19th century will remain unaltered. As such, the change in setting is considered to result in less than substantial harm to these Low value assets.**

#### **Church of St Mary, Rosliston**

**4.80** As a designated heritage asset, the Church of St Mary, Rosliston, is a High value asset. Its heritage significance is a combination of evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values. The setting of the church contributes to its significance to an extent. The historic buildings immediately adjacent allow the church to be understood as part of a village which is historic in origin. The extent of recent development means that the church is mainly understood as a rural



church at distance. This is as the spire acts to show where the church is and the village to which it belongs. At this range the distinction between recent and historic buildings is not perceptible so the church is seen as being part of a rural village.

**4.81** The church is c.430m east of the Site and it lies within the screened panel ZTV, no visibility is shown in the screened substation and battery storage ZTV. Owing to the height of buildings immediately adjacent to the church, there would be no visibility of the Proposed Development from the churchyard. It is possible that the church may be viewed in combination with the Proposed Development when approaching it from public rights of way which run through fields north and south of the village but such views are likely to be heavily filtered by hedgerows and other boundary vegetation. When the church is approached from these directions, the presence of the Proposed Development may erode the sense of it as a rural church to a very small extent. Experience of the church would remain unaltered from all other directions, including from the footpath which runs between Walton-on-Trent and Rosliston (see LVIA viewpoint VP03). The prominence of the church would remain unchallenged by the Proposed Development and the fundamental aspects of the church's heritage significance, derived from the form and appearance of the building and its history of alteration and maintenance, will remain unaltered.. As such, the change in setting is considered to result in a low level of less than substantial harm. In terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), the setting of the building would not be wholly preserved.

### **Church of St Mary, Coton in the Elms**

**4.82** As a designated heritage asset, the Church of St Mary, Coton in the Elms, is a High value asset. Its heritage significance is a combination of evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal values. The setting of the church contributes to its significance to an extent. The historic buildings immediately adjacent allow the church to be understood as part of a village which is historic in origin. The extent of recent development means that the church is mainly understood as a rural church at distance. This is as the spire acts to show where the church is and the village to which it belongs. At this range the distinction between recent and historic buildings is not perceptible so the church is seen as being part of a rural village.

**4.83** The church is c.1km southeast of the Site and it lies within the screened panels ZTV, no visibility is shown in the screened substation and battery storage ZTV. Owing to the low height of buildings immediately adjacent to the church, it is possible that there would be visibility of the array from the churchyard. It is also possible that the church may be viewed in combination with the Proposed Development when approaching it from footpaths running through fields northwest and west of the village but such views are likely to be heavily filtered by hedgerows and other boundary vegetation. The Proposed development would also be at a distance of c.1km from the asset so it would be seen as a clearly separate element with fields and woods lying between the village edge and the Site. This distance and separation means any erosion to the sense of St Mary's as a rural church would be extremely limited. The prominence of the church would remain unchallenged by the Proposed Development. The fundamental aspects of the church's heritage significance, derived from the form and appearance of the building, will remain unaltered. As such, the change in setting is considered to result in a very low level of less than substantial harm. In terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), the setting of the building would not be wholly preserved.

## Conclusions

**4.84** The assessment has found that the Proposed Development is likely to cause less than substantial harm to heritage assets.

**4.85** Truncation or removal of non-designated heritage assets is possible as a result of the Proposed Development. Known features which may be affected are all below-ground heritage assets. These are all assets of, at most, local importance and comprise:

1. An undated enclosure of possible later prehistoric to Romano-British date (MDR7113);
2. A possible Roman Road north of Park Farm (MDR11325);
3. Drakelow Park – medieval deer park pale and post-medieval parkland elements (peripheral plantations and a section of driveway and avenue associated);
4. Medieval ridge and furrow (LUC 6 and 8);
5. Post-medieval field boundaries; and
6. Post-medieval extraction/quarrying pits.

**4.86** The Site has some potential to contain hitherto unrecorded below-ground heritage assets of later prehistoric to Roman date. If present these could range in importance from local to national importance. The Site has some potential to contain hitherto unrecorded below-ground heritage assets related to post-medieval field barns (LUC 3-5). The barn sites lie within the panel arrays and could experience physical change ranging from truncation to removal. This would range from less than substantial harm to total loss.

**4.87** If the Proposed Development is approved and loss of these assets is accepted, a suitable programme of mitigation to address their loss is to be drawn up in association with the appropriate advisors to South Derbyshire District Council (DCC Archaeological Officer). Without prejudice to the agreed mitigation, it is likely that measures could include archaeological evaluation, fieldwork (advance works and construction period monitoring) and control measures to avoid accidental damage to heritage assets during construction.

**4.88** The following assets are likely to experience harm as a result of change in their setting resulting from the Proposed Development:

- 1.** Oaklands Farm Farmhouse – less than substantial harm to a non-designated asset of local importance;
- 2.** Oaklands Farm Cottages – less than substantial harm to a non-designated asset of local importance;
- 3.** Church of St Mary, Rosliston – Grade II\* listed building - less than substantial harm to a designated asset;
- 4.** Church of St Mary, Coton in the Elms – Grade II listed building – very low level of less than substantial harm to a designated asset.

**4.89** In NPS/NPPF terms the level of harm would be less than substantial harm. In terms of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), the setting of the buildings would not be wholly preserved. No heritage-asset specific mitigation<sup>48</sup> is proposed to address effects to heritage assets as a result of setting change. This is as the introduction of mitigation,

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<sup>48</sup> i.e. beyond what landscape and boundary measures are already proposed as mitigation.

such as plantations and extensive hedgerow reinforcement, could cause changes in the setting of assets which could also lead to harm to their significance.

# Chapter 5

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Chapter 5  
References

Oaklands Farm Solar Park  
January 2024

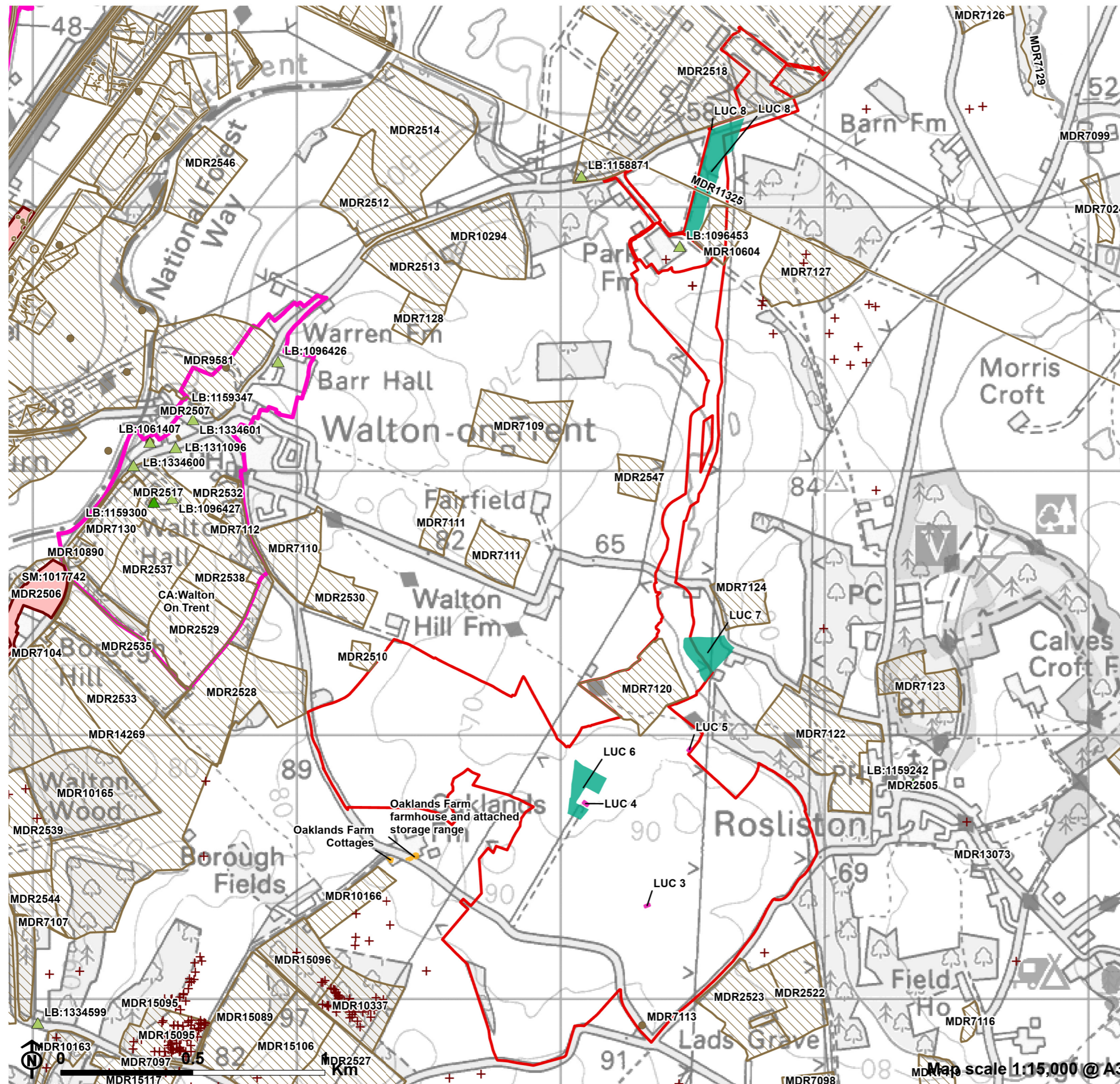
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# Chapter 6

## Map Figures



Figure A: The Site – Designated Heritage Assets, HER Entries and other non-designated assets



- Site boundary
- Scheduled Monument (SM)
- Conservation Area (CA)
- Listed Building (LB)**
  - ▲ Grade II\*
  - ▲ Grade II
  - HER entry - point
  - HER entry - linear
  - HER entry - area
  - + Portable Antiquities Scheme
- Additional non designated assets**
  - Standing building
  - Site of building
  - Shallow ridge and furrow earthworks

Map scale 1:15,000 @ A3  
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 ©Crown copyright and database rights, Ordnance Survey  
 licence number 100019265, (23/11/2023)

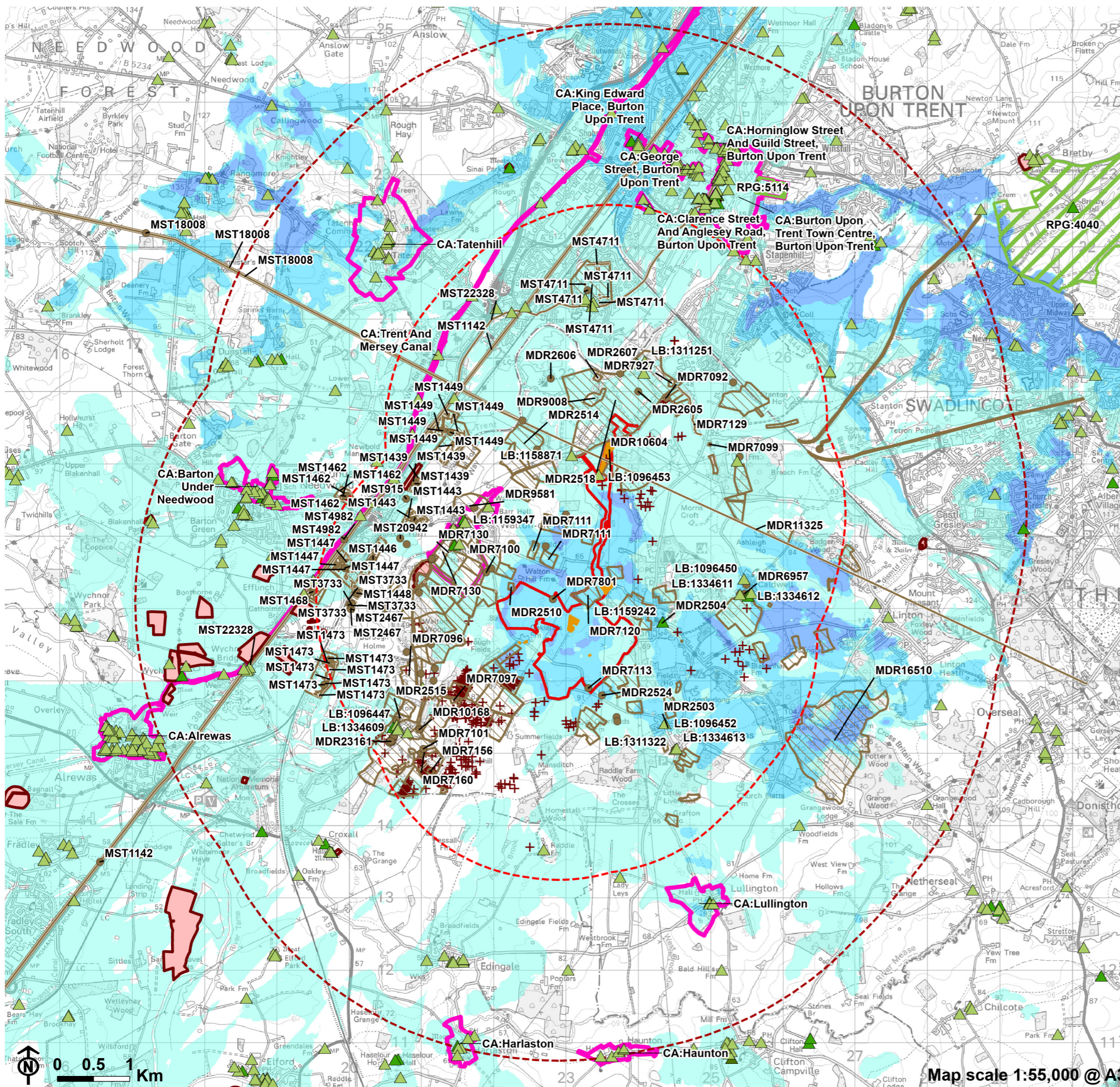
PINS reference: EN010122







**Figure B: The Study Areas - Designated Heritage Assets and HER Entries**



- Site boundary
- 2.5km from site boundary
- 5km from site boundary
- Scheduled Monument (SM)
- Conservation Area (CA)
- Registered Park and Garden (RPG)
- Listed Building (LB)**
  - ▲ Grade I
  - ▲ Grade II\*
  - ▲ Grade II
- HER entry - point
- HER entry - linear
- HER entry - area
- Oaklands Farm - Farmhouse and Farm Cottages
- + Portable Antiquities Scheme
- Theoretical visibility**
  - Lower visibility
  - Higher visibility

The ZTV indicates the theoretical visibility of the PV solar panel at a maximum height of 2.7m from a viewing height of 2m above ground level. The terrain model is based on OS Terrain 5 digital terrain model (DTM) data (5m grid, obtained from BayWa 2021). The DTM was edited to create an indicative Digital Surface Model (DSM), incorporating:

- Existing buildings, based on OSVML building data with an assumed height of 8m for each building.
- Existing woodland, based on the woodland category of the Forestry Commission NFI 2020 dataset, with an assumed height of 15m for each type of woodland ('Assumed woodland', 'Broadleaved', 'Conifer', 'Mixed mainly broadleaved', 'Mixed mainly conifer'), irrespective of age. Hedgerows are not modelled.

Earth curvature and atmospheric refraction have been taken into account. The ZTV was calculated using ArcMap 10.8.1 software.


PINS reference: EN010122

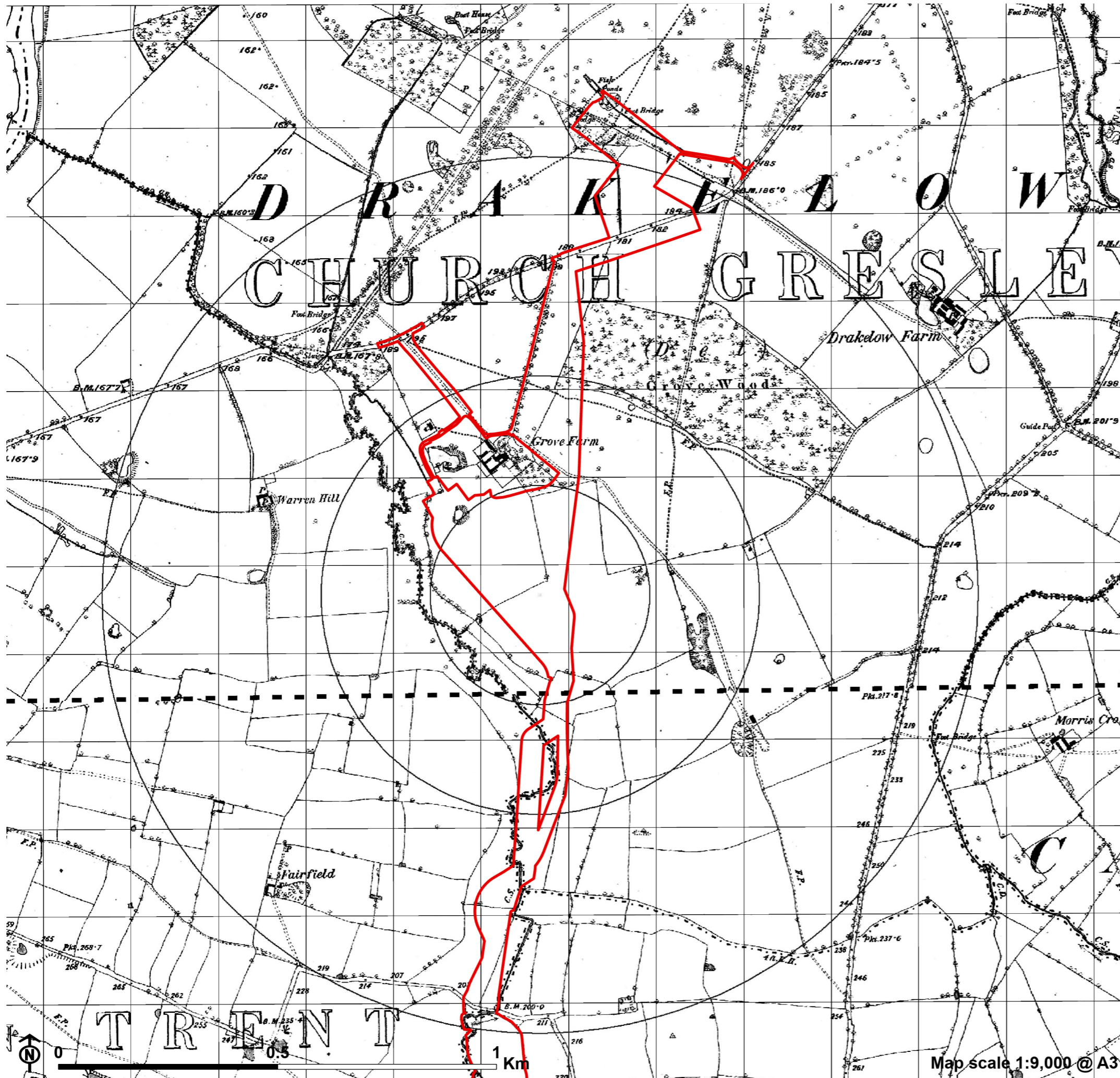


Map scale 1:55,000 @ A3



Figure C: The Site - Ordnance Survey  
First Edition 6" (1884) - North of the  
Site

 Site boundary



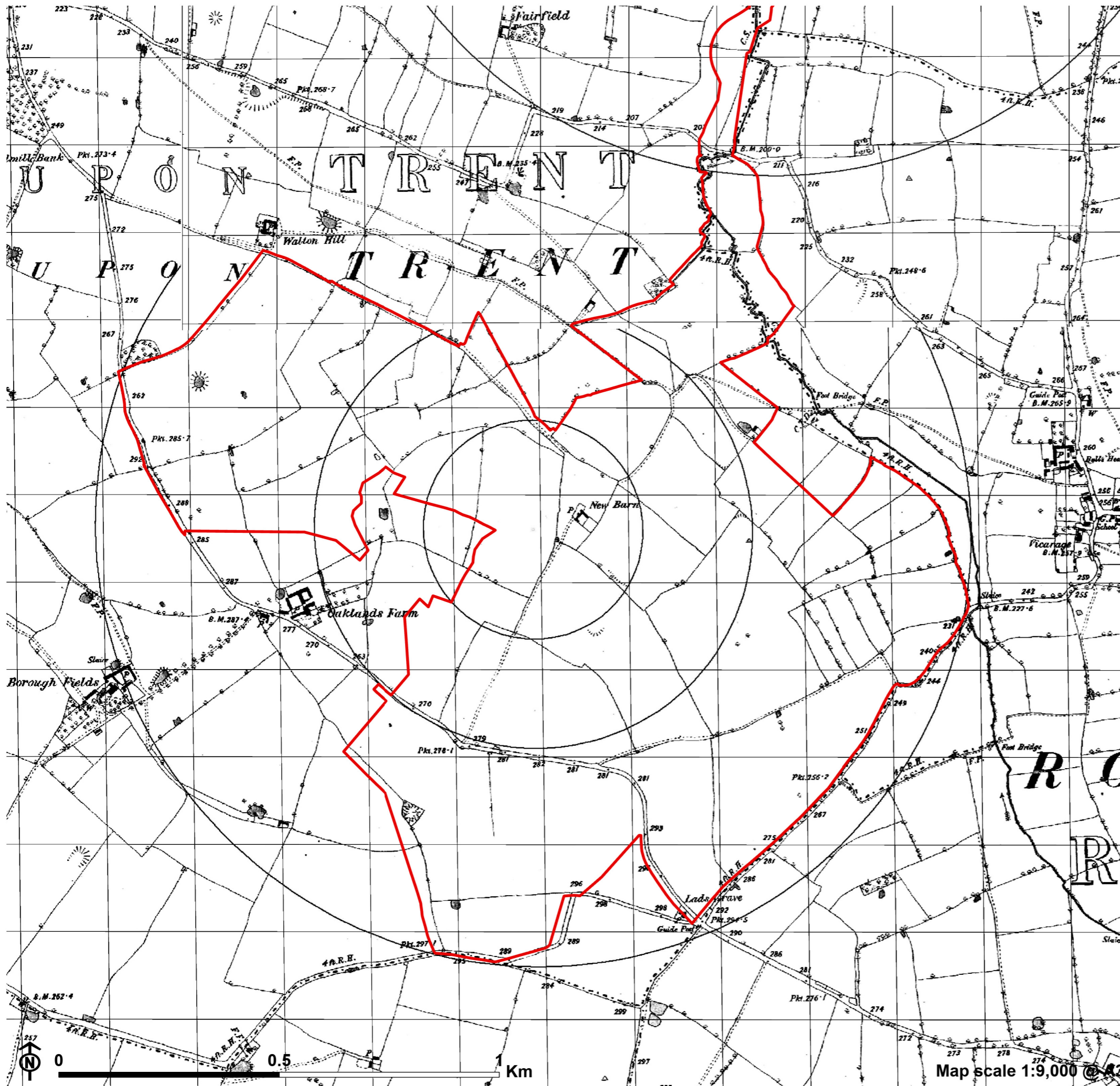
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Figure D: The Site - Ordnance Survey  
First Edition 6" (1884) - South of the  
Site

Site boundary

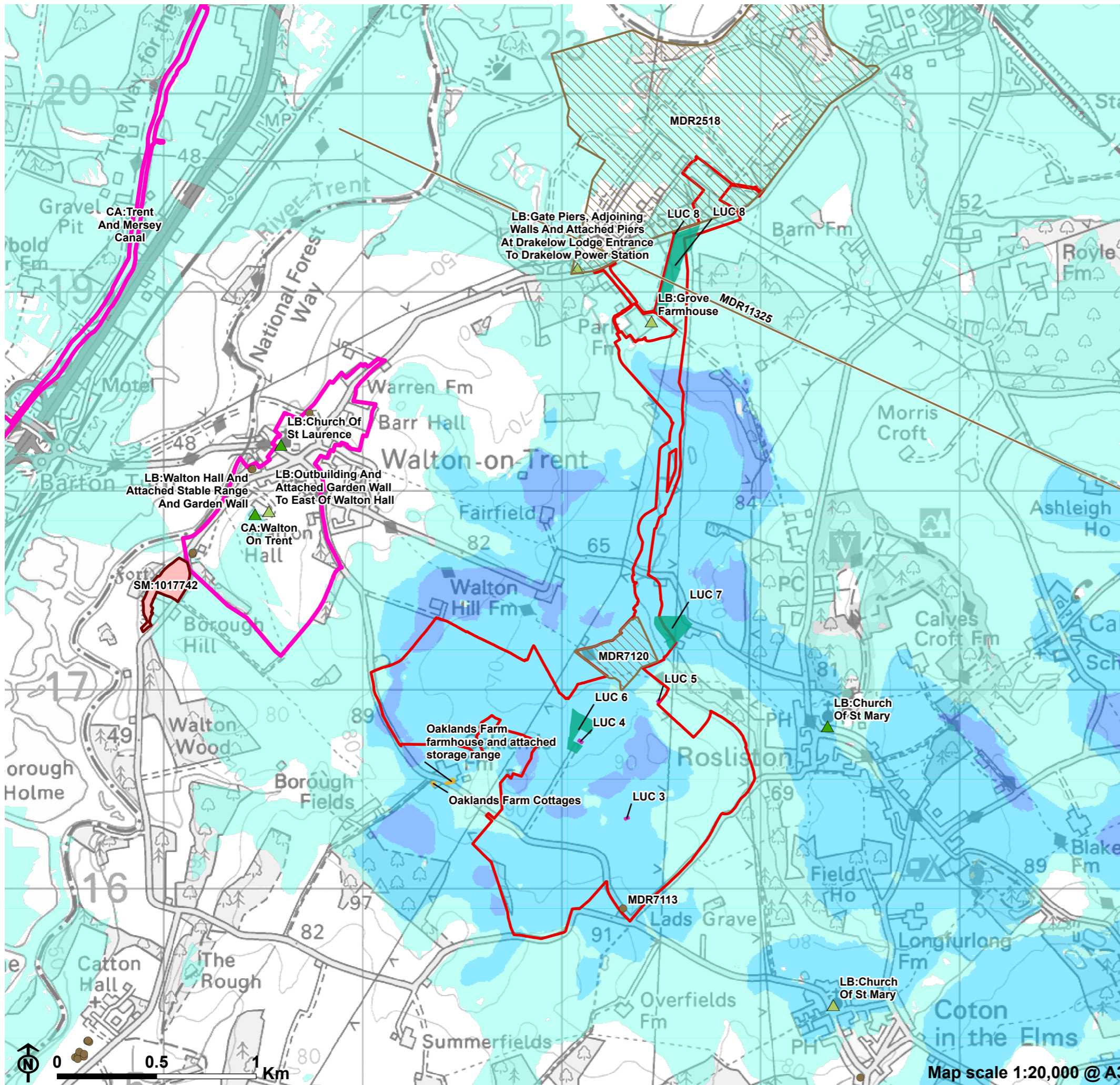


PINS reference: EN010122





**Figure E: Assets Susceptible to Effects Related to Setting Change**



- Site boundary
- Scheduled Monument (SM)
- Conservation Area (CA)
- Listed Building (LB)**
- ▲ Grade II\*
- ▲ Grade II
- HER entry - point
- HER entry - linear
- HER entry - area
- Additional non designated assets**
- Standing building
- Site of building
- Shallow ridge and furrow earthworks
- Theoretical visibility**
- Lower visibility
- Higher visibility

The ZTV indicates the theoretical visibility of the PV solar panel at a maximum height of 2.7m from a viewing height of 2m above ground level. The terrain model is based on OS Terrain 5 digital terrain model (DTM) data (5m grid, obtained from BayWa 2021). The DTM was edited to create an indicative Digital Surface Model (DSM), incorporating:

- Existing buildings, based on OSVML building data with an assumed height of 8m for each building.
- Existing woodland, based on the woodland category of the Forestry Commission NFI 2020 dataset, with an assumed height of 15m for each type of woodland ('Assumed woodland', 'Broadleaved', 'Conifer', 'Mixed mainly broadleaved', 'Mixed mainly conifer'), irrespective of age. Hedgerows are not modelled.

Earth curvature and atmospheric refraction have been taken into account. The ZTV was calculated using ArcMap 10.8.1 software.

PINS reference: EN010122



# Appendix A

## Planning Policy

**Table A.1: NPPF sections of relevance to the present application**

Paragraph	Context
200	<p>In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.</p>
201	<p>Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.</p>
203	<p>In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:</p>

Paragraph	Context
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;</li> <li>b. The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and</li> <li>c. The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.</li> </ul>
205	<p>When considering the impact of a Proposed Development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.</p>
206	<p>Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;</li> <li>b. Assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.</li> </ul>
207	<p>Where a Proposed Development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:</p>

Paragraph	Context
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;</li> <li>b. No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;</li> <li>c. Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible;</li> <li>d. The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.</li> </ul>
208	<p>Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.</p>
209	<p>The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.</p>
210	<p>Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.</p>
211	<p>Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.</p>

**Table A.2: Erewash Borough Council planning documents - sections of relevance to the present application**

Paragraph	Context
South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 1	
Policy BNE2 Heritage Assets	<p>A Development that affects South Derbyshire’s heritage assets will be expected to protect, conserve and enhance the assets and their settings in accordance with national guidance and supplementary planning documents which the authority may produce from time to time.</p> <p>These assets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Conservation Areas</li> <li>ii) Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>iii) Listed buildings</li> <li>iv) Registered historic parks and gardens</li> <li>v) Undesignated heritage assets on the local list</li> </ul> <p>B Particular attention will be paid to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) the heritage of the Trent Valley, including its prehistoric remains, ancient crossing points and the transport heritage of the Trent Navigation, Trent and Mersey Canal, and the railways;</li> <li>ii) the complementary relationship that exists in many cases between estate parklands and villages. Often they are integral parts of a conservation area, or form part of a conservation area setting. The management and care of these landscaped grounds is material to the character of the adjacent villages.</li> <li>iii) the industrial heritage of Melbourne, Shardlow, Swadlincote and Ticknall. Most of this historic industry has now gone, but the surviving structures and</li> </ul>



Paragraph	Context
	<p>landscape evidence continue to exert a huge influence on the character of these places.</p> <p>C The Council will promote the respect for, and protection and care of, the historic environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) developing a local list of undesignated heritage assets, covering the same categories as the designated assets in the national list, in accordance with the best practice guidance issued by English Heritage.</li> <li>ii) considering the further use of Article 4 directions, reinforced through grant schemes where possible and enforcement action where necessary.</li> <li>iii) periodic production and updating of conservation area appraisals and management plans.</li> <li>iv) measures to tackle heritage “at risk”, including service of urgent works and repairs notices where necessary.</li> </ul> <p>D The District Council will work with private owners and developers to bring forward opportunities to secure the long-term future, sensitive use or re-use of under-utilised buildings, and the development of gap sites in conservation areas where development is beneficial to the character and appearance of the area. The District Council will also seek opportunities to improve public access to existing heritage features associated with new development schemes.</p>
<p>South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2</p>	
<p>Policy BNE10            Heritage</p>	<p>Applications for development that affects heritage assets, as defined in Policy BNE2, will be determined in accordance with national policy for conserving and enhancing the historic environment.</p> <p>In particular the following will apply:</p>

Paragraph	Context
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ all applications should be accompanied by a heritage assessment, prepared with the appropriate expertise, to a level of detail proportionate to the asset's significance. The assessment should describe the asset's significance, identify the impact of the Proposed Development and provide clear justification for the works. Where appropriate, the Council may also require historical research and archaeological recording to be undertaken before works to a heritage asset commence;</li><li>■ developments affecting a heritage asset or its setting, including alterations and extensions to existing buildings, will be required to demonstrate how the proposal has taken account of design, form, scale, mass, siting and setting of the heritage asset, in order to ensure that the proposed design is sympathetic and minimises harm to the asset;</li><li>■ the loss of buildings and features which make a positive contribution to the character or heritage of an area should be avoided through preservation or appropriate reuse, including enabling development;</li><li>■ any Proposed Development which impacts on archaeological remains will be required to be accompanied by an archaeological evaluation of the site and a statement demonstrating how it is intended to overcome the archaeological constraints of the site. Development will be resisted which would result in the loss of or substantial harm to Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other archaeological sites of equivalent significance. Development affecting non-designated archaeological sites will be assessed having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the site. In all cases measures will be undertaken to minimise impact and, where possible, to preserve the site in situ. The District Council will require public display and interpretation where appropriate;</li><li>■ development that will lead to substantial harm to or loss of significance of any other designated heritage asset will be refused, unless it can be</li></ul>

Paragraph	Context
	<p>demonstrated that the development is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. Where less than substantial harm would result this will be considered against the public benefits of the proposal;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ effects of the development on the significance of other non designated heritage assets on the local list will be assessed having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset.</li> </ul>
<p>East Staffordshire Borough Council Local Plan (2021-2031)</p>	
<p>Strategic Policy 25, Historic Environment</p>	<p>Development proposals should protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings, taking account of their significance, as well as the distinctive character of the Borough’s townscapes and landscapes. Such heritage assets may consist of undesignated and designated assets including conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, archaeological sites, registered parks and gardens and historic landscapes which contribute to the Borough’s historic environment and local distinctiveness.</p> <p>This should include the use of high quality design as stipulated in the NPPF and the Borough Council’s Design SPD. Development proposals that are likely to have negative impacts on the historic environment should demonstrate how harm can be effectively and justifiably mitigated.</p> <p>Development proposals should be informed by the various information sources and evidence base that are available.</p> <p>The towns of Burton-upon-Trent and Uttoxeter, including their historic retail centre should be a focus for heritage-led regeneration and the repair of key</p>

Paragraph	Context
	<p>heritage assets will be supported. Such regeneration should be informed by relevant historic environment evidence base. This will be delivered through various initiatives such as through new development proposals or regeneration schemes with key partners such as English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund.</p> <p>Inner Burton is a focus for regeneration in order to improve poor quality building stock which consists of Victorian terraced housing. Initiatives should therefore consist of effective repair and refurbishment of Victorian housing stock as part of sustainable development with opportunities to introduce innovative energy efficiency technology, which reflects the local historic character.</p>

## **Appendix B**

# **Assessment of susceptibility to effects related to setting change**

Table B.1: Review of designated heritage asset susceptibility to effects related to setting change associated with the Proposed Development

List Entry	Asset Type	Name	Grade	Study Area	In ZTV	Susceptible to effects related to setting change	Reasoning
1006072	Scheduled Monument	Circular enclosures centring 300yds (270m) W of Wychnor Junction	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset is already experienced in a wholly modified landscape (flooded gravel extraction, transport corridors) so the Proposed Development appears unlikely, owing to this and the intervening distance, to meaningfully affect how the assets is experienced.
1006073	Scheduled Monument	Enclosures and cursus 300yds (270m) SE of Efflinch	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset is already experienced in a wholly modified landscape (flooded gravel extraction, transport corridors) so the Proposed Development appears unlikely, owing to this and the intervening distance, to meaningfully affect how the assets is experienced.
1006076	Scheduled Monument	Remains of barrow cemetery 350yds (320m) SW of Tucklesholme Farm	n/a	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies on opposite side of the Trent to the Site, c. 2 km to its west. It is already experienced in a wholly modified landscape (flooded gravel extraction, transport corridors) so the Proposed Development appears unlikely, owing to this and the inter
1006084	Scheduled Monument	Burton upon Trent Abbey	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies deep within Burton-on-Trent so the Site does not form part of its setting
1006090	Scheduled Monument	Site of round barrow near River Tame	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset is already experienced in a wholly modified landscape (flooded gravel extraction, transport corridors) so the Proposed Development appears unlikely, owing to this and the intervening distance, to meaningfully affect how the assets is experienced.
1006093	Scheduled Monument	Earthworks centring on 320yds (300m) NW of the Junction Inn, Efflinch	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	The asset lies on the opposing side of the Trent Valley. The Site lies c. 3 km to the east and does not appear to form part of its setting so the Proposed Development is unlikely to affect the asset's significance or appreciation of this significance.

1006094	Scheduled Monument	Circular enclosures 100yds (90m) SW of Bonthorn	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	The asset lies on the opposing side of the Trent Valley. The Site lies c. 4 km to the east and does not appear to form part of its setting so the Proposed Development is unlikely to affect the asset's significance or appreciation of this significance.
1006095	Scheduled Monument	Pit alignments running NE and SW centring 320yds (300m) N of Wychnor Bridge	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	The asset lies on the opposing side of the Trent Valley west of the A38. The Site lies c. 3 km to the east and does not appear to form part of its setting so the Proposed Development is unlikely to affect the asset's significance or appreciation of this
1006096	Scheduled Monument	Two large circular enclosures centring 150m SE of Baggaley's Wood	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	The asset lies on the opposing side of the Trent Valley. The Site lies c. 4.6 km to the east and does not appear to form part of its setting so the Proposed Development is unlikely to affect the asset's significance or appreciation of this significance.
1009037	Scheduled Monument	Blakenhall moated site	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	The asset lies on the opposing side of the Trent Valley. The Site lies c. 5 km to the east and does not appear to form part of its setting so the Proposed Development is unlikely to affect the asset's significance or appreciation of this significance.
1009032	Scheduled Monument	Wychnor deserted medieval village, moated site, moated enclosure and two fishponds	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	The asset lies on the opposing side of the Trent Valley. The Site lies c. 4 km to the east and does not appear to form part of its setting so the Proposed Development is unlikely to affect the asset's significance or appreciation of this significance.
1011068	Scheduled Monument	Sinai Park moated site	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies on the opposite side of the Trent Valley c.4.5km NW of the Site. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting.
1011069	Scheduled Monument	Hlaew and settlement remains at Croxall	n/a	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
1011209	Scheduled Monument	Castle Gresley motte and bailey castle	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	The asset lies between Castle Gresley village and the railway line. The Site lies c. 3.5 km to the west and does not appear to form part of its setting so the Proposed Development is unlikely to affect the asset's significance or appreciation of this sig
1019109	Scheduled Monument	Timber circle, hengiform monument and	n/a	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination

		part of a pit alignment at Catholme					
1017742	Scheduled Monument	Slight univallate hillfort 230m south west of Old Hall Cottages	n/a	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	Yes	In ZTV and some potential for meaningful visibility in combination.
1038432	Listed building	THE OLD RECTORY	II*	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
1038433	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	II*	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
1038434	Listed building	CHURCH HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
1038435	Listed building	THE CEDARS	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038439	Listed building	THE MILL HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
1038440	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST LEONARD	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1038443	Listed building	WYCHNOR BRIDGES FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1038444	Listed building	SMITHY COTTAGE AND ATTACHED RANGE OF BUILDINGS ATTACHED TO NORTH OF WYCHNOR BRIDGES FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination



1038445	Listed building	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL BRIDGE 42	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1038446	Listed building	HOME FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED FARM BUILDINGS	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1038447	Listed building	OLD HALL FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1038449	Listed building	IMPLEMENT SHED	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1038450	Listed building	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL BRIDGE 36 AT SK 208 194	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1038484	Listed building	Sinai Park	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Bare earth substation	No	The Site does appear to not form part of this asset's setting.
1038485	Listed building	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL BRIDGE 35 AT SK 212 205	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting, no intervisibility is predicted and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal.
1038486	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST MARY	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1038487	Listed building	DUNSTALL HALL AND ATTACHED ORANGERY	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1038510	Listed building	14, MAIN STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038511	Listed building	SHOULDER OF MUTTON PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.

1038512	Listed building	20, MAIN STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038513	Listed building	24, MAIN STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038514	Listed building	48, MAIN STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038515	Listed building	78, MAIN STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038516	Listed building	130 AND 132, MAIN STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038517	Listed building	BARN TO WEST OF NO 174	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038518	Listed building	THE OLD PARSONAGE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038519	Listed building	BELL INN	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038520	Listed building	25, 25A AND 27, WALES LANE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038521	Listed building	2, WALES LANE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.

1038543	Listed building	BLAKENHALL FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset is a component of a historic farmstead. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the farmstead nor its surrounding agricultural land
1038545	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST JAMES	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038546	Listed building	The Old Vicarage	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038547	Listed building	BARN TO SOUTH OF ASHTON FARM HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038548	Listed building	THE LODGE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038549	Listed building	FULLBROOK	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038550	Listed building	OAKFIELD HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038680	Listed building	129, STATION STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038681	Listed building	130 AND 131, STATION STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038682	Listed building	152 TO 155, STATION STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.

1038683	Listed building	Grail Court Hotel and outbuildings	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038684	Listed building	COUNTY COURT	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038685	Listed building	170 TO 172, STATION STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038686	Listed building	175, STATION STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038687	Listed building	CHRIST CHURCH	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038688	Listed building	125-145, WELLINGTON STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038689	Listed building	NUMBER 6A INCLUDING MALTHOUSE TO REAR	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038692	Listed building	MARSTON'S BREWERY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038693	Listed building	Offices at Marston's Brewery	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038694	Listed building	STATION BRIDGE AND FLANKING WALLS	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038698	Listed building	180, HORNINGLOW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.

1038699	Listed building	181, HORNINGLOW STREET	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038700	Listed building	183 AND 184, HORNINGLOW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038703	Listed building	Town Hall	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038704	Listed building	STATUE OF MICHAEL ARTHUR BASS	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038705	Listed building	1, LICHFIELD STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038706	Listed building	10, LICHFIELD STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038707	Listed building	PEEL HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038708	Listed building	50, LICHFIELD STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038709	Listed building	72, MAIN STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038710	Listed building	GATES, RAILINGS AND PIERS ON WEST SIDE OF CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MODWEN	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.

1038711	Listed building	1 AND 2, NEW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038712	Listed building	7 AND 8, NEW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038713	Listed building	9 AND 10, NEW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038714	Listed building	DRAWING OFFICE (FORMER SCREW MILL) OF S BRIGGS AND COMPANY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038716	Listed building	CENTRAL BREWING TOWER AT MARSTON'S BREWERY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038717	Listed building	STONE ARCHWAYS AT GATEWAY TO CEMETERY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038718	Listed building	FERRY BRIDGE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038719	Listed building	OFFICES AND BREWHOUSE OF FORMER ALLSOPPS NEW BREWERY AT IND COOPE BURTON BREWERY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038720	Listed building	126 AND 126A, STATION STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.

1038723	Listed building	OFFICE BLOCK, LOADING BAY AND NORTH MALTHOUSE OF THE FORMER YEOMANS, CHERRY AND CURTIN BREWERY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038724	Listed building	FORMER MIDLAND RAILWAY GRAIN WAREHOUSE NUMBER 2	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038725	Listed building	ASSEMBLY ROOMS	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038726	Listed building	7, GREEN STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038729	Listed building	46, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038730	Listed building	53, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038732	Listed building	61 AND 62, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038733	Listed building	HIGH STREET EVANGELICAL CHURCH	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038734	Listed building	99 AND 100, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038735	Listed building	102, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.

1038736	Listed building	GATES AND GATE PIERS TO SOUTH WEST OF NUMBER 136	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038737	Listed building	CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038738	Listed building	WATER TOWER ABOUT 100 METRES TO REAR OF OFFICES OF BASS'S BREWERY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038739	Listed building	5, HORNINGLOW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038742	Listed building	Nos. 168 and 169 Horninglow Street including rear range	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038762	Listed building	The Manor and former coach house	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038763	Listed building	Leopard Inn Public House	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1038794	Listed building	THE MANOR	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1038795	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST MATTHEW	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1038796	Listed building	MILEPOST AT NGR SK 2174 1110	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to road transport. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the road it serves



1038810	Listed building	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ST JAMES	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1038811	Listed building	HAUNTON GRANGE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1038812	Listed building	Haunton Hall	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1038813	Listed building	MANOR FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED STABLE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1038820	Listed building	BARN APPROXIMATELY 400 YARDS NORTH EAST OF POPLARS FARM	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset is a component of a historic farmstead. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the farmstead nor its surrounding agricultural land
1038821	Listed building	CHURCH FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038822	Listed building	CROXALL HALL AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALL	II*	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1038823	Listed building	THE FIRS	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.
1038824	Listed building	3, SCHOEFIELD LANE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.

1038893	Listed building	CHETWYND BRIDGE	II*	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to road transport. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the road it serves
1051996	Listed building	Trent and Mersey Canal Bridge Number 37 off Lichfield Road at SK 2057 1877	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1061407	Listed building	52-54 Main Street	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.
1064773	Listed building	CANAL MILEPOST EAST OF BRIDGE NUMBER 44 AT SK 1826 1610 ON NORTH SIDE OF TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1064774	Listed building	CANAL MILEPOST AT SK 2089 1970	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1096413	Listed building	CHURCHYARD WALLS AND GATES TO ALL SAINTS CHURCH	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1096421	Listed building	GRANGEWOOD HALL AND ATTACHED STABLEBLOCK	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1096426	Listed building	BARR HALL AND ATTACHED FARM BUILDINGS	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.
1096427	Listed building	OUTBUILDING AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALL TO EAST OF WALTON HALL	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within a non-designated parkland which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.

1096447	Listed building	CHAPEL OF EASE AT CATTON HALL	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1096448	Listed building	NORTH RANGE OF STABLES AND ATTACHED GATE PIER AT CATTON HALL	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1096449	Listed building	KITCHEN GARDEN WALLS AT CATTON HALL	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1096450	Listed building	PRIORY FARMHOUSE	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1096451	Listed building	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1096454	Listed building	STABLEBLOCK AND COTTAGES TO FORMER DRAKELOW HALL AT SK 241203	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1096455	Listed building	BALD HILL'S FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	No
1096456	Listed building	MANOR HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development nor potential for meaningful views in combination
1096479	Listed building	BOTTLE KILN AND ATTACHED BUILDING, BRETBY BRICK AND STONEWARE COMPANY	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development nor potential for meaningful views in combination
1096480	Listed building	BRIZLINCOTE HALL FARMHOUSE	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation, Screened substation	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination

1096481	Listed building	GATE PIERS AND RETAINING WALL TO NORTH WEST OF BRIZLINCOTE HALL FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1096482	Listed building	RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS TO EAST OF BRIZLINCOTE HALL FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1096597	Listed building	GRESLEY OLD HALL	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1096602	Listed building	BOUNDARY WALL OF 40 METRES FRONTING ROAD TO SOUTH OF HILL FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset is a component of a historic farmstead. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the farmstead nor its surrounding agricultural land
1159003	Listed building	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1159167	Listed building	LODGE TO GRANGEWOOD HALL	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1188144	Listed building	THE DEER HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1188223	Listed building	CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.
1188232	Listed building	FORMER STABLE APPROXIMATELY 10 YARDS NORTH WEST	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.

		OF THE OLD VICARAGE					
1188243	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II*	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1188245	Listed building	MANOR HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1188264	Listed building	23, WALES LANE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1188289	Listed building	81, WALES LANE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1188303	Listed building	74, WALES LANE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1188311	Listed building	GROUP OF 8 MEMORIALS APPROXIMATELY 15 YARDS WEST OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1188331	Listed building	DOVECOTE APPROXIMATELY 100 YARDS NORTH WEST OF CROXALL HALL	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1188340	Listed building	RADDLE FARMHOUSE	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development nor potential for meaningful views in combination
1188353	Listed building	4, SCHOEFIELD LANE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.

1188360	Listed building	OAKLEY FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development nor potential for meaningful views in combination
1190387	Listed building	POOL GREEN FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
1190389	Listed building	COURT FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED BOUNDARY WALL TO SOUTH EAST	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1190424	Listed building	CHURCH SCHOOL	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1190445	Listed building	CARRIAGE ARCH 10M TO WEST OF ENTRANCE FRONT TO DUNSTALL HALL	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1190823	Listed building	DOVECOTE APPROXIMATELY 40 METRES NORTH OF THE OLD RECTORY	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
1190837	Listed building	FRONTAGE RAILINGS TO CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
1190856	Listed building	THE HAWTHORNS	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
1190865	Listed building	CARRIAGE SHED TO THE SOUTH OF THE CEDARS FRONTAGE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1191132	Listed building	HILL FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination

1191209	Listed building	OUTBUILDINGS ATTACHED TO SOUTH OF WYCHNOR BRIDGES FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1203246	Listed building	GRANGE FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development nor potential for meaningful views in combination
1204963	Listed building	Parish Church of Saint Mary and Saint George	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1205046	Listed building	HILL FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset is a component of a historic farmstead. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the farmstead nor its surrounding agricultural land
1213613	Listed building	The Abbey	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1213663	Listed building	47, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1213665	Listed building	56, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1213674	Listed building	65, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1213677	Listed building	81 AND 81A, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1213708	Listed building	3 POSTS TO EAST OF NUMBER 102	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1213774	Listed building	147 AND 148, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.

1213805	Listed building	THE OLD FARM	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1213881	Listed building	167, HORNINGLOW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1213997	Listed building	9, LICHFIELD STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1214046	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST MODWEN	I	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1214081	Listed building	12, MARKET PLACE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1214109	Listed building	ANCHOR INN PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1214225	Listed building	ST PETER'S CHURCH	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1214325	Listed building	The Guild Hall	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1244090	Listed building	BARTON COURT	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1246223	Listed building	PUMP HOUSE AT BRANSTON DEPOT	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1246224	Listed building	CANTEEN AT BRANSTON DEPOT	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.



1246225	Listed building	OFFICE BLOCK AT BRANSTON DEPOT	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1252855	Listed building	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL, CANAL MILEPOST OFF A38 AT SK 1939 1722	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1252867	Listed building	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL, CANAL MILEPOST AT SK 2033 1848	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1252868	Listed building	Trent and Mersey Canal, Mill Bridge number 39, off Lichfield Road (A38) at SK 1914 1737	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1253366	Listed building	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL MILEPOST AT SK 2267 2260	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1257921	Listed building	51 AND 52, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1261830	Listed building	Former Head Post Office	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1288683	Listed building	IRON SHELTER APPROXIMATELY 300 METRES NORTH WEST OF FERRY BRIDGE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.
1288698	Listed building	SHOBNALL GRANGE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.

1288714	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST PAUL	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1288752	Listed building	3, NEW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1288761	Listed building	11, NEW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1288788	Listed building	Burton upon Trent War Memorial	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1288881	Listed building	6, Horninglow Street	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1288928	Listed building	OFFICES OF BASS'S BREWERY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1288935	Listed building	101, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1288956	Listed building	ANDRESEY BRIDGE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1293439	Listed building	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL BRIDGE 43	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1293496	Listed building	SCHOOL HOUSE TO REAR OF MILL HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
1293604	Listed building	THE HORSESHOE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.

1293826	Listed building	CANAL MILEPOST AT SK 217 212, 10M SOUTH OF BRIDGE 34 (EAST SIDE)	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1293827	Listed building	NEWBOLD MANOR HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset is a component of a historic farmstead. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the farmstead nor its surrounding agricultural land
1294711	Listed building	THE HOMESTEAD	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1294809	Listed building	2, SCHOEFIELD LANE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	
1294848	Listed building	THE BARN COTTAGE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1294868	Listed building	WOODSIDE FARM HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1294870	Listed building	ORCHARD COTTAGE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset is a component of a historic farmstead. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the farmstead nor its surrounding agricultural land
1294875	Listed building	10 AND 12, MAIN STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1295091	Listed building	MILE POST AT NGR SK 18021459	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to road transport. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the road it serves
1311096	Listed building	35 Main Street	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.

1311228	Listed building	LADY LEYS FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset is a component of a historic farmstead. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the farmstead nor its surrounding agricultural land.
1311251	Listed building	GARDEN WALL TO EAST OF SUNKEN GARDENS AT SITE OF DRAKELOW HALL	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1311290	Listed building	ROYLE FARMHOUSE	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset is a component of a historic farmstead. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the farmstead nor its surrounding agricultural land
1311322	Listed building	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1334575	Listed building	WOODFIELDS FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset is a component of a historic farmstead. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the farmstead nor its surrounding agricultural land
1334596	Listed building	VILLAGE HALL	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1334599	Listed building	THE ROUND LODGE	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1334600	Listed building	BARN FARM COTTAGE AND ATTACHED BARN	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.
1334601	Listed building	LYCHGATE TO EAST OF ST LAURENCE'S CHURCH	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.

1334609	Listed building	CATTON HALL	II*	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1334610	Listed building	SOUTH RANGE OF STABLES AND ATTACHED ARCHWAY AT CATTON HALL	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1334611	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST GILES	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1334612	Listed building	CAULDWELL HALL	II*	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1334613	Listed building	THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1334614	Listed building	SUNKEN GARDENS AT SITE OF DRAKELOW HALL	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to country house and parkland. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1374281	Listed building	THE OLD VICARAGE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374282	Listed building	GROUP OF 3 MEMORIALS APPROXIMATELY 10 YARDS WEST OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination
1374283	Listed building	1, SCHOEFIELD LANE	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374284	Listed building	THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination

1374315	Listed building	2, FRIARS WALK	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374316	Listed building	66 AND 67, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374317	Listed building	97 AND 98, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374318	Listed building	136, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374319	Listed building	146, HIGH STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374320	Listed building	4, HORNINGLOW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374321	Listed building	BASS MUSEUM OF BREWING	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374336	Listed building	HERITAGE BREWERY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374338	Listed building	292-303 Shobnall Road	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation, Screened substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374339	Listed building	Brewhouse at former Ind Coope Burton Brewery	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374341	Listed building	178 AND 179, HORNINGLOW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.

1374342	Listed building	182, Horninglow Street	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374345	Listed building	1, FRIAR'S WALK (See details for further address information)	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374346	Listed building	4, NEW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374347	Listed building	17 AND 17A, NEW STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374349	Listed building	GATE PIERS ON DRIVE TO NUMBERS 224 AND 224A (SHOBNALL GRANGE)	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374350	Listed building	BASS NEW BREWERY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374351	Listed building	DEVONSHIRE ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374372	Listed building	127 AND 128, STATION STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374373	Listed building	150, 150A 151, STATION STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374401	Listed building	GATEHOUSE TO BLAKENHALL FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset is a component of a historic farmstead. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the farmstead nor its surrounding agricultural land

1374402	Listed building	5, BROOKSIDE ROAD	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374403	Listed building	ASHTON FARM HOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374404	Listed building	Dower House	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374405	Listed building	BARTON HALL	II*	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374414	Listed building	LOWER FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset is a component of a historic farmstead. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the farmstead nor its surrounding agricultural land
1374426	Listed building	142, MAIN STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374427	Listed building	7, MAIN STREET	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374428	Listed building	Wharf House	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset related to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the canal
1374429	Listed building	79, WALES LANE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1374448	Listed building	8 Main Street	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.



1374467	Listed building	THE NOOK	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
1374468	Listed building	FRONTAGE WALL AND GATES TO THE OLD RECTORY	II	Wider Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
1374469	Listed building	CROSSROADS COTTAGE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374470	Listed building	STABLE TO THE NORTH OF THE CEDARS FRONTAGE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1374473	Listed building	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within village which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination
1391069	Listed building	Sealwood Cottage	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset related to a designed landscape. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination with the Proposed Development
1392327	Listed building	The Shrubbery	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset related to a designed landscape. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination with the Proposed Development
1392330	Listed building	THE RITZ CINEMA	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1392678	Listed building	MILEPOST AT JUNCTION OF MAIN STREET/HOLLYHOCK WAY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1392679	Listed building	MILEPOST OPPOSITE 143 BURTON ROAD	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1392682	Listed building	MILEPOST	II	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	No	Asset related to road transport. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting and development of it would not affect the relationship between the asset and the road it serves

1430418	Listed building	Roman Catholic Church of St Mary and St Modwen	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1452564	Listed building	Branston village war memorial	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV	No	Asset lies within urban area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for meaningful views in combination.
1477327	Listed building	Burton upon Trent Market Hall	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies within urban conservation area which forms its setting. Asset has no potential for views in combination.
1096452	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST MARY	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	Yes	In ZTV and some potential for meaningful visibility in combination
1096453	Listed building	GROVE FARMHOUSE	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	Yes	Asset lies adjacent to the Site boundary and the Proposed Development may alter its setting
1158871	Listed building	GATE PIERS, ADJOINING WALLS AND ATTACHED PIERS AT DRAKELOW LODGE ENTRANCE TO DRAKELOW POWER STATION	II	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	Yes	Asset lies adjacent to the Site boundary and the Proposed Development may alter its setting
1159242	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST MARY	II*	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	Yes	Asset lies c.420 m from the site and has potential for views in combination with the Proposed Development which may affect how it is perceived
1159300	Listed building	WALTON HALL AND ATTACHED STABLE RANGE AND GARDEN WALL	II*	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	Yes	Some potential for meaningful visibility in combination.
1159347	Listed building	CHURCH OF ST LAURENCE	II*	Core Study Area	Not in ZTVs	Yes	Some potential for meaningful visibility in combination.

1001616	Registered Park and Garden	STAPENHILL CEMETERY	II	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Asset lies c.3.6km north-east of the Site in Stapenhill, only its west end is in ZTV. Asset surrounded by woodland and development, meaning no actual visibility. No potential for meaningful views in combination
n/a	Conservation Area	King Edward Place, Burton upon Trent	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	The asset lies, at closest, c. 3.2 km north of the Site and is a section of historic townscape within the built up area of Burton-upon-Trent. Intervening development associated with later expansion of the town means that theist does not form part of the
n/a	Conservation Area	Trent and Mersey Canal	n/a	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation, Screened substation	No	The Site may be intermittently visible from the asset at distance (PV array 2.2km E at closest). Development would not affect the relationship between the canal, associated structures and settlements, nor how which this is appreciated.
n/a	Conservation Area	Barton under Needwood	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Glimpses of the Site, as part of the continuum of land on the opposite valley side, are occasionally possible from the CA. The development would not affect aspects of the CA's setting contributing to its significance (legible contact with fieldscapes at*
n/a	Conservation Area	Burton upon Trent Town Centre, Burton upon Trent	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	The asset lies, at closest, c. 2.5 km north of the Site and is a section of historic townscape within the built up area of Burton-upon-Trent. Intervening development associated with later expansion of the town means that theist does not form part of the
n/a	Conservation Area	Haunton	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Glimpses of the Site, at distance and as part of the continuum of land to the north, are possible from the main street. The development would not affect aspects of the CA's setting contributing to its significance (legible contact with fieldscapes)
n/a	Conservation Area	Harlaston	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Glimpses of the Site, at distance and as part of the continuum of land to the north, are possible from the main street. The development would not affect aspects of the CA's setting contributing to its significance (legible contact with fieldscapes)
n/a	Conservation Area	Lullington	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	Glimpses of the Site, at distance and as part of the continuum of land to the north, are possible from the main street. The development would not affect aspects of the CA's setting contributing to its significance (legible contact with fieldscapes)

n/a	Conservation Area	Clarence Street and Anglesey Road, Burton upon Trent	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	The asset lies, at closest, c. 2.5 km north of the Site and is a section of historic townscape within the built up area of Burton-upon-Trent. Intervening development associated with later expansion of the town means that theist does not form part of the
n/a	Conservation Area	George Street, Burton upon Trent	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	The asset lies, at closest, c. 3.1 km north of the Site and is a section of historic townscape within the built up area of Burton-upon-Trent. Intervening development associated with later expansion of the town means that theist does not form part of the
n/a	Conservation Area	Horninglow Street and Guild Street, Burton upon Trent	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	The asset lies, at closest, c. 3.5 km north of the Site and is a section of historic townscape within the built up area of Burton-upon-Trent. Intervening development associated with later expansion of the town means that theist does not form part of the
n/a	Conservation Area	Station Street and Borough Road, Burton upon Trent	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation, Screened substation	No	The asset lies, at closest, c. 3 km north of the Site and is a section of historic townscape within the built up area of Burton-upon-Trent. Intervening development associated with later expansion of the town means that theist does not form part of the as
n/a	Conservation Area	Tatenhill	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation, Screened substation	No	Glimpses of the Site, at distance and as part of the continuum of land to the SE are possible from the CA. The development would not affect aspects of the CA's setting contributing to its significance (legible contact with fieldscapes)
n/a	Conservation Area	Alrewas	n/a	Wider Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	No	The Site lies c.5 km northeast of the asset. It appears that glimpsed views of the Site are possible only from sections of the conservation area and, in these it appears as part of the continuum of land on the opposing valley side. At this distance and w
n/a	Conservation Area	Walton on Trent	n/a	Core Study Area	Bare earth PV, Screened PV, Bare earth substation	Yes	The Site lies c. 410m east of the asset and the Proposed Development may be visible from within it or in combination with it.

Table B.2: Review of Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) Monument entries for susceptibility to effects related to setting change associated with the Proposed Development (Core Study Area)

MonUID	PrefRef	Name	MonType	Summary	In ZTV	Susceptible to effects	Reasoning
MDR2504	MDR2504	Churchyard Cross-Base, St Mary's Church, Rosliston	CROSS	The base of a 14th century cross in St Mary's Churchyard.	Bare earth	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR2519	MDR2519	Stone axe, Warren Farm, Drakelow	FINDSPOT	A polished stone axe was found near Warren Farm in 1967.	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR2520	MDR2520	Old Trent, Weir	WEIR	Now in Staffordshire, due to revised county boundaries,	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR2521	MDR2521	Spearhead, Drakelow	FINDSPOT	A Middle Bronze Age, basal-looped, socketed, bronze spearhead.	Screened PV	No	HER entry for a findspot, no asset is present which could be affected by setting change
MDR2525	MDR2525	Flint Scatter, 500m SE of Lads Grave	FLINT SCATTER		Bare earth PV, Screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2531	MDR2531	SDAS 127 Pottery and flint scatter, northeast of Round Lodge, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER	A flint and pottery scatter identified during field walking.	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR2534	MDR2534	Flint flake, south east of Borough Fields, Walton-on-Trent	FINDSPOT	A flint flake was picked up during fieldwalking in the 1980s	Bare earth PV, Screened PV	No	HER entry for a findspot, no asset is present which could be affected by setting change
MDR2541	MDR2541	SDAS 106 Flint Scatter	FLINT SCATTER		No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR2542	MDR2542	SDAS 152 Single Flint	FINDSPOT		No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination

MDR2548	MDR2548	Pottery sherds, north of Fairfield, Walton-on-Trent	FINDSPOT	Four medieval or post-medieval pottery sherds found during fieldwalking.	Bare earth PV, Screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2557	MDR2557	Stone axe hammer, Royle Farm, Drakelow	FINDSPOT	A Neolithic-Early Bronze Age axe hammer of rough and unpolished quartz dolerite was found at this location.	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2605	MDR2605	Possible Deserted Medieval Village, Drakelow	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	The approximate location of Drakelow Deserted Medieval Village, although no indications of the site have been found.	No	Yes	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR7036	MDR7036	Field boundary, Cauldwell	FIELD BOUNDARY	An earthwork field boundary of post-medieval date.	Bare earth PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7094	MDR7094	Borough Holme Cropmarks	SITE	Now in Staffordshire, due to revised county boundaries	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
MDR7095	MDR7095	Borough Holme, Enclosure	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Now in Staffordshire, due to revised county boundaries	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
MDR7100	MDR7100	Possible Location of Windmill, Southeast of Walton Hall, Coton Road, Walton-on-Trent	WINDMILL?	Possible location of a windmill, southeast of Walton Hall, Coton Road, Walton-on-Trent, of unknown date.	Bare earth PV, Screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance

MDR7101	MDR7101	Catton Park, Pillow Mound	PILLOW MOUND		No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
MDR7105	MDR7105	Rylands Cottages, Field Boundaries	FIELD BOUNDARY		Bare earth PV, Screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7108	MDR7108	Field Boundary	FIELD BOUNDARY		No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
MDR7113	MDR7113	Lad's Grave, Walton-on-Trent - cropmark enclosure	ENCLOSURE		Bare earth PV, Screened PV	Yes	The asset lies within the Site and is likely to be physically affected by the Proposed Development.
MDR7117	MDR7117	Coton, ridge and furrow	RIDGE AND FURROW		No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
MDR7106	MDR7106	Cropmark enclosure south of Walton Wood	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE		Screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR10168	MDR10168	Possible pillow mound east of Catton Hall	PILLOW MOUND		No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
MDR7799	MDR7799	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic cutting flake, Warren Hill, Walton-on-Trent	FINDSPOT	A cutting flake was picked up during fieldwalking in 1997.	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR7800	MDR7800	Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade, c. 280m north of Rosliston Road, Walton-on-Trent	FINDSPOT	Broken blade found during fieldwalking in 1997	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	HER entry for a findspot, no asset is present which could be affected by setting change
MDR7801	MDR7801	Two flint cores, 450m south of Rosliston Road, Walton-on-Trent	FINDSPOT	Two flint cores, one Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, the other Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, found during fieldwalking in 1997	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	HER entry for a findspot, no asset is present which could be affected by setting change

MDR2606	MDR2606	Anglo-Saxon bowl, Warren Farm, Drakelow	FINDSPOT	Globular bowl of possible 6th century date found in 1962	Bare earth PV	No	HER entry for a findspot, no asset is present which could be affected by setting change
MDR7114	MDR7114	Linear features, Overfields Farm, Catton	FIELD BOUNDARY	Linear features seen on an aerial photograph and interpreted as probable field boundaries	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR6957	MDR6957	?Moat (site of), Caldwell Hall, Caldwell	MOAT?	Documentary evidence indicates that Caldwell Hall [SMR 18001] was surrounded by a moat.	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR12279	MDR12279	Village pump, Cauldwell	WATER PUMP	Late 19th century village pump by the roadside	Bare earth PV	No	The asset's setting is the settlement in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR15076	MDR15076	Prehistoric flints, Catton Hall, Catton	FINDSPOT	Late Mesolithic flints, and possibly some Neolithic material, found during the excavation of test pits in this field.	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR2524	MDR2524	Chunk of flint waste, east of Lads Grave, Coton in the Elms	FINDSPOT		Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	HER entry for a findspot, no asset is present which could be affected by setting change
MDR23085	MDR23085	15th or 17th Century Pottery, off Rosliston Road South, Drakelow	FINDSPOT	15th or 17th century pottery, off Rosliston Road South, Drakelow.	Bare earth PV	No	HER entry for a findspot, no asset is present which could be affected by setting change
MDR9064	MDR9064	Icehouse, Drakelow House, Drakelow	ICEHOUSE		No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination



MDR23161	MDR23161	Possible Moated Site or Platform, Southwest of Catton Hall, Catton	MOAT?; HARD STANDING; POST HOLE; DITCH?	Possible moated site or platform, southwest of Catton Hall, Catton, possibly of medieval or post medieval date.	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR23232	MDR23232	Circular Earthwork, Southeast of Walton Hall, Coton Road, Walton-on-Trent	EARTHWORK; WINDMILL?	Circular earthwork, southeast of Walton Hall, Coton Road, Walton-on-Trent, of unknown date.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR23233	MDR23233	Possible Site of Circular Earthwork, North of Rosliston Road, Walton-on-Trent	EARTHWORK; QUARRY?	Possible site of circular earthwork, north of Rosliston Road, Walton-on-Trent, of unknown date.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR6956	MDR6956	Cauldwell Hall, Main Street, Cauldwell	COUNTRY HOUSE; DATE STONE; SCHOOL	Cauldwell Hall, Main Street, Cauldwell, possibly built in 1678, but considered to be an early 18th century building.	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR2550	MDR2550	St Giles's Church, Church Lane, Caldwell	CHURCH; ANGLICAN CHURCH	St Giles's Church, Church Lane, Caldwell, originally a 12th century building.	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR10074	MDR10074	Nos. 52-54 Main Street, Walton-on-Trent	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; CRUCK HOUSE; DATE STONE	Nos. 52-54 Main Street, Walton-on-Trent, originally a 15th or 16th century building.	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination

MDR10863	MDR10863	No. 35 Main Street, Walton-on-Trent	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	No. 35 Main Street, Walton-on-Trent, an early 17th century building.	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MDR7129	MDR7129	Leat, south of Walton Road, Drakelow	LEAT	A former leat running through woodland southeast of Drakelow Mill [SMR 19216].	Bare earth PV	No	Although in the ZTV, visibility of the Proposed Development from or in the context of this asset would not affect its significance. This is as the aspects of its setting which contribute to its significance - connection to adjacent mill sites and water c
MDR11325	MDR11325	Possible Roman Road (conjectural route of), Ibstock (Leicestershire) to Ryknield Street (Staffshire), South Derbyshire	ROAD	Approximate route of a possible Roman road running across southern Derbyshire and thought to link Leicester with Ryknield Street.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	Yes	The asset lies within the Site and is likely to be physically affected by the Proposed Development.
MDR7159	MDR7159	Linear earthwork, Catton	FIELD BOUNDARY	A linear earthwork seen on an aerial photograph probably represents a post-medieval field boundary	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7993	MDR7993	Midland Railway, Bretby Colliery Branch	RAILWAY	Railway linking 3 collieries and a brickworks to the Leicester and Burton Branch Railway. Now dismantled.	Bare earth PV, Bare earth SS	No	Asset is a former railway line lying c.2 km east of the Site. The Proposed development will not affect those aspects of its setting, such as its connection to the railway network, settlements and former industrial concerns, which factor into its signific
MDR7096	MDR7096	Cropmarks and artefact scatter, Catton	ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; ARTEFACT SCATTER	A D-shaped enclosure and a curved linear feature are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. A flint and pottery scatter	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance

				has been recovered from the same field.			
MDR2540	MDR2540	Flint scatter and linear cropmarks.	FLINT SCATTER; LINEAR FEATURE			No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
MDR2514	MDR2514	Cropmarks north-west of Warren Barn, Walton-on-Trent	FORT?; ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Various cropmark features identified from aerial photographs, including a ditched enclosure that may be a Roman fort or marching camp.	Screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2512	MDR2512	Cropmarks, north of Manor Farm, Walton-on-Trent	ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE	Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs.		No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7126	MDR7126	Ridge and furrow, south of Walton Road, Drakelow	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks at this location on aerial photographs.		No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR2546	MDR2546	Pottery and flint scatter, north-west of Manor Farm, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER	A scatter of pottery sherds and flint recovered during field-walking between 1986-8.		No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR8181	MDR8181	Ridge and furrow cropmarks, Walton-on-Trent	RIDGE AND FURROW			No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR8182	MDR8182	Ridge and furrow cropmarks at Catton.	RIDGE AND FURROW			No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2539	MDR2539	SDAS 125 Flint Scatter	FLINT SCATTER			No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance

MDR2526	MDR2526	SDAS 196 - Flint Scatter	FLINT SCATTER		Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2515	MDR2515	Possible deserted medieval village, Catton	DESERTED SETTLEMENT; BUILDING PLATFORM?; FINDSPOT	Three earthwork platforms and traces of a boundary or wall were identified during a survey in 1987. Catton is included on a list of deserted medieval villages.		No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7092	MDR7092	Moated site, Walton Road, Drakelow	MOAT	Three sides of a moat still in water, the fourth partially filled in.		No	The asset's setting is the woodland in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7125	MDR7125	Linear cropmarks, Walton Road, Drakelow	BOUNDARY; LINEAR FEATURE	Cropmark boundaries of possible medieval date are visible at this location on aerial photographs.		No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2607	MDR2607	Site of possible moat (now destroyed), Drakelow	MOAT?	Possible moated site near the River Trent, Drakelow - now destroyed	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7927	MDR7927	Drakelowe Mill (site of), north of Walton Road, Drakelow	WATERMILL; CORN MILL	The site of a mill shown on a map of the late 18th century. No evidence of the mill now remains.		No	Building is no longer extant.
MDR2561	MDR2561	Ridge and Furrow south west of Malt House Farm, Coton	RIDGE AND FURROW		Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.

MDR2562	MDR2562	Ridge and Furrow and other earthworks SSW of Malt House Farm, Coton	RIDGE AND FURROW; DITCH; BANK (EARTHWORK)		Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR2560	MDR2560	Ridge and Furrow, South West of School, Coton	RIDGE AND FURROW		Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR2563	MDR2563	Earthworks by Pessall Brook, Coton	HOLLOW WAY		Bare earth PV	No	The asset's setting is the watercourses it was designed to assist crossing and the Site does not appear to form part of its setting
MDR7118	MDR7118	Ridge and furrow, west of Church Street, Coton in the Elms	RIDGE AND FURROW	Ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval date.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7116	MDR7116	Ridge and furrow, Malthouse Farm, Coton Lane, Rosliston	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork ridge and furrow of medieval date.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7155	MDR7155	Grafton House, Ridge and Furrow	RIDGE AND FURROW		Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7122	MDR7122	Ridge and furrow, north-west of Rosliston	FIELD SYSTEM; RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks. Part of a medieval field system. See also SMR 25006 and 25007.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7023	MDR7023	Earthworks, east of Rosliston Road, Drakelow	FIELD BOUNDARY	Post-medieval field boundaries are visible as earthworks at this location on aerial photographs.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7107	MDR7107	Catton, Field Boundary, Enclosure	FIELD BOUNDARY; SUB CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE			No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance

MDR2544	MDR2544	SDAS 126 Flint Scatter	FLINT SCATTER			No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7124	MDR7124	Field system, Rosliston Road, Rosliston	FIELD SYSTEM; RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks. See also SMR 25005 and 25006.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7120	MDR7120	Cropmark features, Walton Lane Farm, Walton-on-Trent	FIELD BOUNDARY; LINEAR FEATURE	Cropmarks representing former field boundaries as well as an unidentified curved linear feature were identified on aerial photographs	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2522	MDR2522	Flint scatter, west of Brookside Wood, Coton in the Elms	FLINT SCATTER	A low-density flint scatter.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, screened SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2523	MDR2523	Flint scatter, north-east of Lads Grave, Coton in the Elms	FLINT SCATTER	A flint and pot scatter.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, screened SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7098	MDR7098	Flint scatter, north-west of Coton-in-the-Elms	FLINT SCATTER	A flint scatter to the north-west of Coton-in-the-Elms.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR10165	MDR10165	Walton Wood, ancient replanted woodland surrounded by bank and ditch	WOOD; WOOD BANK		Bare earth PV, screened PV, screened SS	No	The asset's setting is the woodland in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR10166	MDR10166	Ridge and furrow south-east of Brough Fields Farm	RIDGE AND FURROW		Bare earth PV, screened PV, screened SS	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR10167	MDR10167	Earthwork ridge and furrow 250m north-east of Catton Hall	RIDGE AND FURROW			No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.

MDR7103	MDR7103	Field boundary cropmark, Catton	FIELD BOUNDARY	A medieval field boundary visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs.		No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7097	MDR7097	Rectangular enclosure, east of The Rough, Catton	ENCLOSURE	A rectangular enclosure of unknown date was identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs.		No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR10294	MDR10294	Possible enclosures, Warren Hill, Walton-on-Trent	SETTLEMENT?; LINEAR FEATURE; ENCLOSURE; BOUNDARY DITCH	Enclosure ditches of unknown date indicated by geophysical survey; two trenches revealed linear features and probable prehistoric pottery sherds	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2527	MDR2527	SDAS 105 Pottery and Flint Scatter, near Catton Farm Cottages, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	Pottery and flint scatters collected during fieldwalking in 1987, and then again in 1997.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR10335	MDR10335	Artefact scatter, south of Rosliston Road, Catton	FLINT SCATTER	Pottery sherds and flint flakes found during fieldwalking in 1997		No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR10337	MDR10337	Artefact scatter south-east of Borough Fields Farm, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER; FLINT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	Pottery sherds, artefacts and flints found during fieldwalking in 1997 and 2013/14.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance

MDR7029	MDR7029	Field boundary, Ashleigh Barn, Cauldwell	FIELD BOUNDARY	An earthwork field boundary of post-medieval date.	Bare earth PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7030	MDR7030	Boundary ditch, Cauldwell	BOUNDARY DITCH	A cropmark boundary ditch of unknown date.	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2556	MDR2556	Cropmark field boundary, Royle Farm, Drakelow	FIELD BOUNDARY	A post-medieval field boundary is visible as a cropmark at this location on aerial photographs.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7057	MDR7057	Boundary, west of Sandy Lane, Cauldwell	FIELD BOUNDARY	An earthwork boundary of unknown date.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7024	MDR7024	Earthworks west of Royle Farm, Drakelow	FIELD BOUNDARY	Post-medieval field boundaries are visible as earthworks at this location on aerial photographs.		No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7099	MDR7099	Drakelow Flint Mill, Rosliston Road, Drakelow	FLINT MILL; HOUSE	Flint mill present by 1825; now converted to a dwelling.		No	Former flint mill sitting at the core of a farmstead c.1 km east of the Site. Its setting is the farmstead and woods to its north and fields to its immediate south. The Site does not appear to form part of its setting.
MDR7127	MDR7127	Ridge and furrow, west of Rosliston Road, Drakelow	RIDGE AND FURROW	Probable earthwork ridge and furrow system of medieval date.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR10604	MDR10604	Ridge and furrow, north-east of Park Farm, Drakelow	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks.	Screened PV, screened SS	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7128	MDR7128	Cropmark features c. 400m south-west of	BOUNDARY	Parallel cropmark features identified		No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance



		Warren Hill, Walton-on-Trent		on aerial photographs and interpreted as a possible boundary			
MDR2513	MDR2513	Cropmarks and artefact scatter, c 400m west of Warren Hill, Walton-on-Trent	PIT ALIGNMENT; ARTEFACT SCATTER	A probable pit alignment is visible on an aerial photograph of 1963; fieldwalking recovered several pieces of flint		No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2506	MDR2506	Borough Hill Univallate Hillfort and adjacent earthworks, Walton-on-Trent	HILLFORT; FIELD SYSTEM; RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthworks are evident between Old Hall and Borough Hill Farm but their original plan cannot be determined.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	Yes	Duplicate of Scheduled Monument record, assessed under List Entry No. 1017742
MDR7056	MDR7056	Ridge and furrow, south of Cauldwell Road, Cauldwell	RIDGE AND FURROW	Ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval date visible on aerial photographs.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR10908	MDR10908	Manor Farm, Coton In The Elms	FARMHOUSE	Late 18th century farmhouse	Screened PV		Duplicate of Listed Building record, assessed under List Entry No. 1311322
MDR10890	MDR10890	Walton Old Hall, Walton-on-Trent	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; HUNTING LODGE?	The remains of a 16th century timber-framed house, radically rebuilt in brick in the 17th century, which suffered disrepair and was restored several times; now used as a garage	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.

MDR2518	MDR2518	Drakelow Park (approximate extent of), Drakelow	DEER PARK	Deer park shown on Saxton's map of the late 16th century. The extent mapped is approximately that of the late 19th century. Destroyed by the Power Station in the 1960s.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	Yes	Asset lies partly within the Site and, at closest, c.720 m north of the panel array. The Proposed Development may change the setting of the asset and affect its significance and/or how it is perceived
MDR4285	MDR4285	Midland Railway, Swadlincote Branch	RAILWAY	Branch railway mostly completed in 1849	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset is a former railway line lying c.2 km east of the Site. The Proposed development will not affect those aspects of its setting, such as its connection to the railway network, settlements and former industrial concerns, which factor into its significance
MDR2505	MDR2505	St Mary's Church, Rosliston	CHURCH	Chapel largely rebuilt in 1819, although the 14th century west tower survives. Grade II* listed.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	Yes	Duplicate of Listed Building record, assessed under List Entry No. 1159242
MDR7152	MDR7152	Brick Kiln Pits, Catton	BRICK KILN?; CLAY PIT?	A marshy hollow in woodland may mark the site of former brick-making	Screened PV	No	The asset's setting is the woodland in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7156	MDR7156	Two cropmark enclosures, Donkhill Plantation, Catton	ENCLOSURE	Two enclosures, one within the other, have been identified from aerial photographs	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7158	MDR7158	Enclosures, north of Catton Wood, Catton	ENCLOSURE	Embanked enclosures visible on an aerial photograph, probably representing the boundaries of post-		No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.

				medieval plantations.			
MDR7157	MDR7157	Enclosure, Catton Wood	ENCLOSURE	Embanked enclosure probably representing the remains of a plantation		No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
MDR7111	MDR7111	Ridge and Furrow, Rosliston Road, Walton	RIDGE AND FURROW	Probable earthwork ridge and furrow identified on an aerial photograph	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR2547	MDR2547	Pottery and flint scatter, north of Rosliston Road, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER	Six pieces of flint and six pottery sherds were found during fieldwalking in 1986/7	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7109	MDR7109	Field system north of Fairfield, Walton-on-Trent	FIELD SYSTEM	Cropmarks indicating former field boundaries were identified on an aerial photograph	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2510	MDR2510	Cropmark enclosure and field boundary, off Coton Road, Walton-on-Trent	ENCLOSURE; FIELD BOUNDARY	A late prehistoric enclosure and a field boundary of unknown date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR9581	MDR9581	Possible moated site and possible settlement site, Warren Farm, Walton-on-Trent	SETTLEMENT; MOAT?	A multi-period site, with evidence for Mid to Late Iron Age and Early Roman settlement, as well as a possible medieval moated		No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.

				site, although the latter may never have been completed.			
MDR2503	MDR2503	Medieval chapel (site of), Coton in the Elms	CHAPEL	Approximate site of a medieval chapel probably demolished in the 16th century. After excavation in 1866 four stones marked its corners - only one survives	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR12280	MDR12280	The Old School House, Main Street, Coton in the Elms	BOX FRAME HOUSE	Timber framed and red brick house of 16th or 17th century date, partly rebuilt in the mid 19th century. It was a school in the 19th century.	Screened PV		Duplicate of Listed Building record, assessed under List Entry No. 1334613
MDR7115	MDR7115	Ridge and furrow, Overfields Farm, Coton-in-the-Elms	FIELD SYSTEM; RIDGE AND FURROW	Broad ridge and furrow, comprising several furlongs, is visible on aerial photographs, as is an adjacent area of narrower strips	Bare earth PV, screened PV, screened SS	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR2507	MDR2507	St Laurence's Church, Station Lane, Walton-on-Trent	PARISH CHURCH	A grade II* listed parish church dating to the late 12th and 13th centuries, circa 1334, and the 15th century. It was restored by Street in 1868, also with early 20th century		Yes	Duplicate of Listed Building record, assessed under List Entry No. 1159347

				additions and alterations.			
MDR13070	MDR13070	Baptist Chapel (site of), Main Street, Walton-on-Trent	BAPTIST CHAPEL	The site of a 19th century Baptist Chapel. It is not known whether any remains of the former chapel survive within the current building at this site.		No	The asset's setting is the settlement in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR13071	MDR13071	St Mary's Church, Church Street, Coton in the Elms	PARISH CHURCH	A grade II listed parish church dating to 1844-6 by Stevens of Derby, with a late 19th century northern organ bay.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	Yes	Duplicate of Listed Building record, assessed under List Entry No. 1096452
MDR13072	MDR13072	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Chapel Street, Coton in the Elms	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	A former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel that was extant by the late 19th century. It is now in use as a Parish Hall [2011].		No	The asset's setting is the settlement in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR13073	MDR13073	United Methodist Free Chapel (site of), Main Street, Rosliston	UNITED METHODIST FREE CHAPEL	The site of a United Methodist Free Chapel that was built in 1873. The building has since been demolished.	Bare earth PV	No	Building is no longer extant.
MDR13076	MDR13076	Former Baptist Chapel, Caldwell	BAPTIST CHAPEL	A former Baptist Chapel that was founded in Caldwell in 1785. There is a chapel at this site by the late 19th	Bare earth PV	No	The asset's setting is the settlement in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.

				century. It still appears to be extant, but is no longer in use as a place of worship [2011].			
MDR10073	MDR10073	The Round Lodge, Walton-on-Trent	LODGE; HOUSE	Grade II listed former lodge, octagonal in plan.			Duplicate of Listed Building record, assessed under List Entry No. 1334599
MDR9008	MDR9008	Fish ponds (site of), Drakelow	FISHPOND	The site of fishponds, possibly associated with local medieval settlement, but now destroyed by the construction of Drakelow Power Station.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7102	MDR7102	Cropmark field boundaries, Catton	FIELD BOUNDARY	Fields boundaries of post-medieval date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. See also SMR 17913.		No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7160	MDR7160	Earthwork features, Catton	TRACKWAY; CULTIVATION TERRACE	Two earthwork features identified from aerial photographs. Possibly a trackway and a cultivation terrace. See also SMR 17906.		No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
MDR8380	MDR8380	Icehouse, Catton Park, Catton	ICEHOUSE	An icehouse associated with, and possibly contemporary with, the 18th century		No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.

				Catton Hall (SMR 17914). Described in 1983 as being in poor condition.			
MDR7035	MDR7035	Cropmark field boundaries, Privet Plantation, Cauldwell	FIELD BOUNDARY	Probable cropmark field boundaries of post-medieval date identified on aerial photographs.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7050	MDR7050	Ridge and furrow and field boundaries, Linton	RIDGE AND FURROW; FIELD BOUNDARY	Ridge and furrow and field boundaries visible as probable earthworks on old aerial photographs. The area has since been planted with trees.	Bare earth PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7039	MDR7039	Field boundary, Linton	FIELD BOUNDARY	A post-medieval field boundary identified on aerial photographs.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR2516	MDR2516	Catton Hall, Catton Road	COUNTRY HOUSE	Grade II* listed Country House built circa 1741. There appears to be some debate on who the architect was.			Duplicate of Listed Building record, assessed under List Entry No. 1334609
MDR7025	MDR7025	Earthworks south of Stanton House, Swadlincote	FIELD BOUNDARY	Post-medieval field boundary is visible as an earthwork at this location on aerial photographs.	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
MDR7026	MDR7026	Earthwork east of Stapenhill Fields Farm, Drakelow	FIELD BOUNDARY	A post-medieval field boundary is visible as an earthwork at this	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.

				location on aerial photographs.			
MDR7028	MDR7028	Field boundary, west of Stanton, Swadlincote	FIELD BOUNDARY	A post-medieval field boundary is visible as a cropmark at this location on aerial photographs.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7014	MDR7014	Caldwell Hall Parkland	PARK; FISHPOND	Parkland associated with Caldwell Hall [SMR 18001].	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	There is very limited visibility shown by the ZTV. In practice it is unlikely that the Proposed Development would be visible owing to plantations at the edges of the park and intervening vegetation. There is no potential for meaningful views of the Proposed Development
MDR10163	MDR10163	Catton Park, Catton	LANDSCAPE PARK	The parkland associated with Catton Hall (SMR 17914), as it appears on historic OS maps.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	There is very limited visibility shown by the ZTV. In practice it is unlikely that the Proposed Development would be visible owing to plantations at the edges of the park and intervening vegetation. There is no potential for meaningful views of the Proposed Development
MDR14269	MDR14269	Walton Park (site of), Walton-on-Trent	DEER PARK	The possible extent of the medieval deer park at Walton, as suggested by Wiltshire and Woore (2009).	Bare earth PV, screened PV, screened SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7038	MDR7038	Wood boundary, Cauldwell	ENCLOSURE	An earthwork wood boundary of post-medieval date.	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination.
MDR7119	MDR7119	Ridge and furrow, north of Elms Road, Coton in the Elms	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork ridge and furrow of medieval date.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR7123	MDR7123	Field system, north of Rosliston	FIELD SYSTEM; RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks. Part of a medieval field system. See	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.



				also SMR 25005 and SMR 25007.			
MDR15089	MDR15089	Flint and artefact scatters, north-west of Donkhill Cottages, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	Scatters of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic flints and Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR15095	MDR15095	Flints and artefact scatter, south of Black Plantation, Walton-on-Trent	FINDSPOT; ARTEFACT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	Two prehistoric flints, Roman artefacts, and medieval and post-medieval pottery scatters.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	HER entry for a findspot, no asset is present which could be affected by setting change
MDR15096	MDR15096	Flint and artefact scatter, south of Borough Fields Farm, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	Small scatters of late Mesolithic flint, and Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, screened SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR15106	MDR15106	Flint and artefact scatter, north-east of Donkhill Cottages, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	A late Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint scatter, and Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery scatters.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR15117	MDR15117	Flint and pottery scatters, east of The Rough, Catton	FLINT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	Scatters of late Mesolithic flint, possibly Iron Age pottery and Roman pottery recovered during field-walking.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2517	MDR2517	Walton Hall, Main Street, Walton on Trent	COUNTRY HOUSE	Three-storey house of seven bays built		Yes	Duplicate of Listed Building record, assessed under List Entry No. 1159300

				in 1723 by the Taylor family.			
MDR2529	MDR2529	Pottery and flint scatter, east of Borough Hill, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	A scatter of pottery sherds and flint recovered during fieldwalking between 1986-8.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2530	MDR2530	Pottery and flint scatter, west of Walton Hill Farm, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	Scatter of pottery sherds and flint recovered during field-walking between 1986-8.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screened SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2532	MDR2532	Flint scatter, north-west of Walton-on-Trent C of E School, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER	A scatter of flint that was recovered during field-walking between 1986-8.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2535	MDR2535	Flint scatter, east of Borough Hill Farm, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER	A scatter of flints recovered during field walking between 1986-8.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2538	MDR2538	Flint scatter, west of Coton Road, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER	A scatter of flints recovered during field walking between 1986-8.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7104	MDR7104	Quarries, Borough Hill, Walton-on-Trent	QUARRY	Ploughed over hollows representing quarries of post-medieval date.	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7110	MDR7110	Ridge and Furrow, Coton Road, Walton-on-Trent	RIDGE AND FURROW	Ridge and furrow, Coton Road, Walton-on-Trent, of unknown date.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.

MDR7112	MDR7112	Ridge and furrow, Walton-on-Trent C of E School, Walton-on-Trent	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks. See also SMR 27540 and 27541.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of it.
MDR16510	MDR16510	Coton Park (site of), east of Botany Bay, Rosliston	PARK	The site of the medieval Coton Park. Some boundaries are still visible as a bank and ditch (see SMR 25002 also).	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset lies within plantation associated with the National Forest and the Site does not form part of its setting.
MDR15080	MDR15080	Flint and artefact scatters, field east of Catton Wood, Catton	FLINT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	Late Mesolithic flint, Roman pottery and artefacts, medieval and post-medieval pottery, and post-medieval brick kiln debris.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR15093	MDR15093	Artefact scatter, northwest of Donkhill Plantation, Catton	FINDSPOT; ARTEFACT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	A possible flint scraper/flake core, prehistoric pottery, Roman pottery and brooch, and medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	HER entry for a findspot, no asset is present which could be affected by setting change
MDR2528	MDR2528	Pottery and flint scatter, east of Borough Hill Farm, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER; ARTEFACT SCATTER	A scatter of pottery sherds and flints recovered during field-walking in 1986.	Bare earth PV, screened PV, screened SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR2533	MDR2533	Flint scatter, south-east of Borough Hill Farm, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER	A scatter of flints recovered during field-walking between 1986-8.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance

MDR2537	MDR2537	Flint scatter, south of Walton Hall, Walton-on-Trent	FLINT SCATTER	A scatter of flint recovered during field-walking between 1986-8.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance
MDR7130	MDR7130	Possible settlement (site of), Walton Old Hall, Walton-on-Trent	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE; BUILDING PLATFORM; RIDGE AND FURROW	Possible earthwork building platforms and adjacent ridge and furrow earthworks.	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor in its significance

**Table B.3: Review of Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) Monument entries for susceptibility to effects related to setting change associated with the Proposed Development (Core Study Area)**

MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Summary	MonType	DF_InZTV	DF_SetSus	DF_Reason
MST12589	51365	Milepost, North of Barton Turns.	A triangular cast iron milepost located on the A38 north of Barton Turn. The milepost gives distances to Alrewas, Lichfield and Burton.	MILEPOST	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with proposed development or potential views in combination.
MST13506	52070	Ditch Feature, Tucklesholme, Barton Under Needwood	The truncated remains of a ditch or furrow base identified during an archaeological watching brief at Graycar Business Park. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature, although it is not considered to be of recent origin.	DITCH; RIDGE AND FURROW?	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST13812	52379	Trent House, Branston	A probable early-mid 19th century house on the River Trent at Branston, the site of which was once occupied by a timber-framed dwelling of at least 17th century date. Trent House was converted to a hotel in the 1960s.	HOUSE; HOUSE; HOTEL	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with proposed development or potential views in combination.
MST1442	1450	Enclosure, South of Newbold Manor Farm, Barton under Needwood	A possible oval enclosure of unknown date, identified from aerial photography from the 1970s in the area to the south of Newbold Manor Farm.	ENCLOSURE	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.

MST14556	53123	Newbold Manor Farm, Alrewas	An isolated late 18th century farmstead laid out around a loose courtyard, with a detached, listed farmhouse. Some of the original farm buildings appear to have undergone some alteration and additional, large agricultural buildings have been added to the	FARMSTEAD; Regular Courtyard Plan	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST14559	53126	Raddle Farm, Raddle Lane, Edingale	A mid 18th century farmstead originally laid out in a regular courtyard with a detached listed farmhouse. The farmhouse is the only surviving original element, with modern, large scale agricultural buildings now erected on the site.	FARMSTEAD; L SHAPE PLAN; Regular Courtyard Plan	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST1966	1974	Pottery Fragment, River Trent, Branston	A fragment of Roman Pottery, found on the river bed at Branston.	FINDSPOT	Bare earth PV	No	HER entry for a findspot no asset is present which could be affected by setting change.
MST20942	56814	Enclosure and Ring Ditch, Barton Quarry, Barton Under Needwood	A number of prehistoric features including a Bronze Age enclosure and ring ditch, identified during archaeological excavations at Barton Quarry between 2007 and 2012.	GULLY; ENCLOSURE; RING DITCH	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST20943	56815	Late Saxon Activity, Barton Quarry, Barton Under Needwood	Late Saxon activity, characterised by a an impressive enclosure, identified during archaeological excavations at Barton Quarry.	ENCLOSURE; POST HOLE	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST20944	56816	Post-Medieval Features, Barton Quarry, Barton under Needwood	Post-medieval features including former field boundaries, rubbish pits and the foundations of a barn, identified during archaeological excavations at Barton Quarry between 2007 and 2012.	FIELD BOUNDARY; BARN; RUBBISH PIT	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST2121	2130	Pottery Findspot, Newbold Farm, Dunstall	Roman and medieval pottery is recorded to have been recovered from this area prior to gravel extraction. Cropmark features have also been noted from aerial photography in this area.	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	No	No	HER entry for a findspot no asset is present which could be affected by setting change.
MST2467	2477	Barton Mill, Barton under Needwood	A brick built flour mill fed by the former course of the River Trent. A mill is shown in this area	WATERMILL; FLOUR MILL	No	No	Building is no longer extant.

			on William Yates' 1775 and is identified as 'Barton Mill' on 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping. The area has now been quarried and nothing survives of t				
MST2899	2912	Barton Turn Lock and Bridge, Trent and Mersey Canal, Barton Under Needwood	A canal bridge and lock on the Trent and Mersey Canal at Barton Turn.	CANAL BRIDGE; CANAL LOCK	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with proposed development or potential views in combination.
MST3341	3567	Coin Findspot, Barton Turn	A 2nd century AD coin found in the vicinity of Barton Turn during metal detecting in circa 1983.	FINDSPOT	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	HER entry for a findspot no asset is present which could be affected by setting change.
MST4556	4975	Coins and Brooch Findspot, Barton under Needwood	Two Roman coins and a brooch found in Barton parish in the mid 1990s.	FINDSPOT	No	No	HER entry for a findspot no asset is present which could be affected by setting change.
MST4631	5051	Pillbox, Wychnor	A Second World War hexagonal pillbox, located on the west side of the River Trent at Wychnor.	PILLBOX	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with proposed development or potential views in combination.
MST4632	5052	Pillbox, Wychnor	A Second World War concrete pillbox, located on the west side of the River Trent at Wychnor.	PILLBOX	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST4634	5054	Pillbox, Barton under Needwood	A Second World War concrete pillbox, located on the west side of the River Trent at Barton under Needwood	PILLBOX	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST4635	5055	Pillbox, West of River Trent, Barton Under Needwood	One of a line of three Second World War concrete pillboxes (with PRN 05056 and 05297) on the west side of the River Trent at Barton under Needwood.	PILLBOX	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST4636	5056	Pillbox, South of Walton Bridge, Barton Under Needwood	One of a line of three Second World War concrete pillboxes (with PRN 05055 and 05297) on the west side of the River Trent at Barton under Needwood, situated to defend Walton Bridge.	PILLBOX	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination

MST4637	5057	Site of Pillbox, Branston	The possible site of a pillbox recorded on the west bank of the River Trent. The pillbox was not found during site visit in 2003.	PILLBOX	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST4829	5295	Gas Works, Barton-under-Needwood	The site of a gas works complex, one of the original buildings from which may still be extant.	GAS WORKS	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with proposed development or potential views in combination.
MST4831	5297	Pillbox, North of Walton Bridge, Barton Under Needwood	One of a line of three Second World War concrete pillboxes (with PRN 05055 and 05056) on the west side of the River Trent at Barton under Needwood, situated to defend Walton Bridge.	PILLBOX	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST4982	5448	Plaster Mill, Barton-under-Needwood	An extant 19th century plaster mill building at Barton-under-Needwood.	PLASTER MILL	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with proposed development or potential views in combination.
MST6364	40259	Gauging Weir, Catholme, Barton under Needwood	A series of timbers identified within a former course of the River Trent at Catholme, which have been suggested to represent the remains of a possible gauging weir, perhaps associated with water management and supply to Barton Mill. Dendrochronological d	WEIR	Bare earth PV	No	Asset removed/destroyed from the location
MST6365	40260	Gauging Weir, Borough Holme, Barton under Needwood	The remains of possible gauging weir of probable post-medieval date, on the former course of the Old River Trent at Borough Holme. Quarrying in this area has probably now removed any evidence of this structure.	WEIR	No	No	Asset removed/destroyed from the location
MST6521	5625	Pillbox, Wychnor	A Second World War pillbox located on the western side of the River Trent at Wychnor.	PILLBOX	Bare earth PV	No	Asset has no intervisibility with proposed development or potential views in combination.
MST6522	5626	Pillbox, Branston	A Second World War pillbox situated on the western bank of the River Trent at Branston. The concrete pillbox is hexagonal and is a Type FW4/23.	PILLBOX	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST6524	5628	Pillbox, Branston	A Second World War hexagonal pillbox on the northern bank of the River Trent at Branston.	PILLBOX	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination

MST896	898	Gallow's Bridge, Branston	Documentary evidence for the site of a bridge in the 17th century. The 17th century bridge is shown in approximately the same location as the Gallow Bridge shown on late 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey mapping.	ROAD BRIDGE	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST915	917	Cremation Cemetery, West of Rylance Farm, Barton under Needwood	Several urns containing human bones recovered during the excavation of a ballast pit in the mid 19th century, interpreted as the possible site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Further barrows and cremations (of Bronze Age date) have been identified to the nor	CREMATION CEMETERY?; CREMATION?	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST23198	59314	Charcoal Deposit, River Trent, north-west of Walton-on-Trent	A charcoal layer up to 8" thick, observed in the section of a channel or scrape excavated on the western side of the River Trent, north-west of Walton-on-Trent. The date and origin of the deposit is unknown but may be of possible archaeological interest.	LAYER	No	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST23687	59774	Socketed Spearhead Findspot, River Trent, Branston	A Middle Bronze Age basal-looped socketed spearhead found in gravel near the west bank of the River Trent on the Staffordshire / Derbyshire county boundary south of Branston.	FINDSPOT	No	No	Asset removed/destroyed from the location
MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Summary	MonType	DF_InZTV	DF_SetSus	DF_Reason
MST1142	1144	Ryknild Street Roman Road	The projected course of a section of the Ryknild Street Roman road, the course of which is now largely followed by the route of the modern A38. The earthwork remains of the agger survives in places along the route and elsewhere the possible road-side dit	ROAD	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screen*	No	The existence of this asset is conjectural. If it is present, the proposed development will not affect those aspects of its setting, such as its connection to Roman settlements and military installations, which factor into its signific
MST18008	54239	Roman Road (Walton-on-Trent to Hoar Cross)	The putative course of part of a Roman road said to have linked Chester with Leicester.	ROAD	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screen*	No	The existence of this asset is conjectural. If it is present, the proposed development will not affect those aspects of its setting, such as its connection to Roman settlements and military installations, which factor into its signific



MST18886	55117	Linear Feature, North-East of Newbold Farm, Dunstall	A east to west aligned linear feature of unknown date, identified on aerial photography in the area to the north-east of Newbold Farm, Dunstall.	LINEAR FEATURE	No	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST18888	55119	Linear Feature, North of Barton Turn, Barton Under Needwood	A linear feature identified on aerial photography on the west side of the Trent and Mersey Canal to the north of Barton Turn. Possibly a former field boundary? Commiserate	FIELD BOUNDARY?; LINEAR FEATURE	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST18889	55120	Linear Feature, West of Barton Turn, Barton under Needwood	A linear cropmark feature of unknown date identified on aerial photography in the area between the Trent and Mersey Canal and the A38 at Barton Turn. This area has now been built over and it is unlikely that any remains of this feature now survive.	LINEAR FEATURE	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST22019	57908	Midland Railway - Birmingham to Derby Branch	The course of the Birmingham and Derby line railway which opened in August 1939 to link Birmingham to the industrial areas of Yorkshire.	RAILWAY	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS, screen*	No	Asset is a railroad c.2m east of the Site. The Proposed development will not affect those aspects of its setting, such as its connection to the railway network, settlements and former industrial concerns, which factor into its signific
MST2203	2212	Trent and Mersey Canal	The course of the Trent and Mersey Canal, constructed by engineers James Brindley and Hugh Henshall. The canal opened in November 1771.	CANAL	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS	N/a - other spatial element used for this record	Duplicate of Conservation Area
MST22328	58462	Burton upon Trent (Alrewas and Shenstone) Turnpike Road	A mid 19th century turnpike Road, connecting the towns of Burton upon Trent, Alrewas, Lichfield, Brownhills and Shenstone.	TOLL ROAD	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS	No	Asset is a former turnpike road c.2.3km east of the Site. The Proposed development will not affect those aspects of its setting, such as its connection to the settlements which factors into its signific
MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Summary	MonType	DF_InZTV	DF_SetSus	DF_Reason
MST12405	50817	Ridge and Furrow, Dunstall	The earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow, identified on aerial photography from 1971. Much of the ridge and furrow was still extant in circa 1999/2000.	RIDGE AND FURROW	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination

MST1439	1447	Round Barrows, East of the Railway, Barton under Needwood	Ring ditches and associated linear features identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs from the 1960s and 1970s. Excavation has revealed that the ring ditch was the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, with three ditches and a central pit containing	LINEAR FEATURE; BARROW CEMETERY?; ROUND BARROW	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST1441	1449	Linear Feature, South and East of Newbold Manor Farm, Barton under Needwood	Linear features and enclosures interpreted as the probable remains of a medieval field system, identified as cropmarks on aerial photography in the area to the south and east of Newbold Manor Farm. A trackway and ridge and furrow also of medieval date ha	FIELD SYSTEM; FIELD BOUNDARY; RIDGE AND FURROW; TRACKWAY; RING DITCH?; NON ANTIQUITY?; LINEAR FEATURE	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST1443	1451	Round Barrow, East of Barton and Walton Station, Barton Under Needwood	A series of cropmarks including a possible ring ditch identified on aerial photography to the east of Barton and Walton Station. Most of the features were considered to be of non-archaeological origin, although excavation of the ring ditch found it to re	RING DITCH; ROUND BARROW; FIELD BOUNDARY?; LINEAR FEATURE?; ENCLOSURE?	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST1444	1452	Medieval Field System, East of Barton Turn, Barton under Needwood	The remains of a former field system of medieval and later date formed by a series of rectangular enclosures with associated ridge and furrow earthworks. The site of a post mill can also be seen within one of the enclosures.	FIELD SYSTEM; RIDGE AND FURROW; ENCLOSURE; POST MILL; TRACKWAY	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MST1446	1454	Cropmark Features, North-East of Fatholme, Barton under Needwood	A series of linear features interpreted as probable post-medieval field boundaries, identified in the area to the north-east of Fatholme. A possible Bronze Age barrow has	ROUND BARROW?; FIELD BOUNDARY;	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.

			also been identified from cropmarks in this area, however some of the features mapp	RING DITCH; LINEAR FEATURE			
MST1447	1455	Cropmarks, Fatholme, Barton under Needwood	A rectangular enclosure (possibly of recent origin), a probable ring ditch and a series of pit alignments of probable Iron Age date, identified as cropmarks on aerial photography. A series of linear features (some of which represent post medieval field b	RING DITCH; PIT ALIGNMENT; FIELD BOUNDARY; ENCLOSURE	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST1448	1456	Cropmarks, North of Barton Mill, Barton Under Needwood	A series of cropmark features a possible Bronze Age barrow, pit alignments and other linear features, identified on aerial photography in the area to the north of Barton Mill, Barton under Needwood. Some of the linear features probably represent post-med	PIT ALIGNMENT; ROUND BARROW; FIELD BOUNDARY	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST1449	1457	Cropmark Features and Ridge and Furrow, Newbold Farm, Dunstall	A ring ditch, pit alignment, enclosure, and possible Bronze Age barrow and (parallel) linear features, identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs from the 1970s. One of the linear features appears to be the remains of a former field boundary. The eart	RING DITCH; ENCLOSURE; BARROW?; PIT ALIGNMENT?; RIDGE AND FURROW; RIDGE AND FURROW	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST1462	1470	Ring Ditch and Linear Features, North-East of Barton Turn, Barton under Needwood	The remains of three ring ditches and other linear features seen as cropmarks on aerial photographs in the area to the north-east of Barton Turn.	RING DITCH; LINEAR FEATURE	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST1463	1471	Enclosures, Fields Systems and Ring Ditches, Barton Turn	A series of linear features and enclosures seen as cropmarks, which are probably the remains of a medieval or post-medieval field system. Two, or possibly three ring ditches are also visible as cropmarks in this area. Part of this area is now built over.	RING DITCH; FIELD BOUNDARY?; ENCLOSURE?; FIELD SYSTEM	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.

MST1466	1474	Cropmarks, Barton Under Needwood	Linear cropmark features of an unknown date, identified on aerial photography in the area adjacent to the modern railway line at Barton-under-Needwood.	LINEAR FEATURE	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST1468	1476	Cropmarks East of Efflinch, Catholme	Cropmark ring ditches possibly representing the remains of Bronze Age barrows. Also, further cropmarks including two possible enclosures and a series of linear features and ridge and furrow. Some of these features may represent the remains of a former fi	RING DITCH; BARROW?; FIELD SYSTEM; RIDGE AND FURROW; ENCLOSURE	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST1470	1478	Cropmark Features, Catholme	The partially scheduled remains of a series of pit alignments associated with a timber circle (01397) and hengi-form monument (PRN 00203). A series of linear features and a large circular enclosure have also been identified in this area along with the pr	LINEAR FEATURE; ENCLOSURE?; PIT ALIGNMENT; FIELD BOUNDARY	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST1471	1479	Pit Alignment, Catholme	A pit alignment aligned east to west and a series of parallel and intersecting linear features, identified as cropmarks on aerial photography. Possibly associated with the scheduled timber circle, hengi-form monument and other pit alignments at Catholme.	PIT?; LINEAR FEATURE; PIT ALIGNMENT	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST1473	1481	Settlement, Catholme Lane, Barton under Needwood	The remains of an Anglo-Saxon settlement identified during archaeological excavations between 1973-1980 (in advance of quarrying). Earlier, prehistoric activity, was also identified on the site during excavations.	SETTLEMENT; GRUBENHAUS; SETTLEMENT	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST18684	54915	Water Meadow, east of Barton under Needwood	A water meadow with surviving earthworks was identified during the Water Meadow Survey carried out in 2008.	WATER MEADOW	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.

MST18685	54916	Water Meadow, Catholme, Wychnor	The possible earthwork remains of a post-medieval water meadow system at Catholme, Wychnor. It appears that the water meadow does not survive in good condition, with part of its former extent now quarried away.	WATER MEADOW	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST18806	55037	Water Meadow, South-East of Branston	The remains of water meadow identified from aerial photography in the area to the south-east of Branston during a survey of water meadows in Staffordshire carried out in 2008. Recent Lidar survey data suggests that only the main drains now survive in thi	WATER MEADOW	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST18885	55116	Linear Cropmarks, Dunstall	Linear cropmarks of unknown date, identified on aerial photography in the area to the west of the River Trent at Dunstall.	LINEAR FEATURE	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST18887	55118	Ridge and Furrow, East of Newbold Farm, Dunstall	The earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow, identified on aerial photography to the east of Newbold Farm, Dunstall.	RIDGE AND FURROW	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST18892	55123	Former Field Boundaries, West of the River Trent, Branston	Linear cropmark features identified on aerial photography to the west of the River Trent at Branston. The cropmarks probably represent the remains of post-medieval field boundaries.	FIELD BOUNDARY?	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST18893	55124	Field Boundaries, West of the River Trent, Barton under Needwood	Linear cropmarks identified on aerial photography to the west of the River Trent at Barton under Needwood. Interpreted as the probable remains of post-medieval field boundaries.	FIELD BOUNDARY	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST18894	55125	Possible Field Boundaries, Catholme, Wychnor	Parallel linear features aligned roughly north-east to south-west, identified on aerial photography at Catholme. Interpreted as the probable remains of post-medieval field boundaries. The area has been quarried and no remains associated with the linear f	FIELD BOUNDARY?	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST18994	55225	Linear Feature, Catholme, Wychnor	A north-south aligned linear feature of unknown date or function, identified on aerial	LINEAR FEATURE	Bare earth PV	No	Cropmark no longer extant.

			photography in the Catholme area. This area has now been quarried and therefore it is likely that nothing remains of this feature.				
MST204	204	Enclosure and Cursus, Efflinch, Catholme	A scheduled site to the south-east of Efflinch consisting of small circular earthworks (presumably round barrows), with an elongated, elliptically ended structure which may possibly represent a small cursus of the type common in the Warwick Avon Valley.	CURSUS?; RING DITCH; BARROW; RIDGE AND FURROW	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST208	208	Barrow Cemetery, Tucklesholme Farm, Barton under Needwood	The partially scheduled remains of a barrow cemetery at Tucklesholme Farm, identified as cropmarks from aerial photography. A number of other features, including a possible cursus and a pit alignment are also seen as cropmarks in this area. The area is n	CURSUS?; RING DITCH; BARROW CEMETERY; BARROW; INHUMATION CEMETERY?; PIT ALIGNMENT; ENCLOSURE	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST209	209	Ring Ditch, Causewayed Enclosure and other Structures, Fatholme	Cropmark evidence for the remains of part of an extensive group of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age ritual monuments, including a ring ditch with at least 7 ditch circuits, intersected by later causeways. Numerous pits and postholes are also evident, as wel	RING DITCH; BUILDING; CAUSEWAYED ENCLOSURE; BUILDING; BUILDING	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST3733	4006	Cropmarks, North of Barton Mill, Barton under Needwood	A ring ditch, enclosure and pit alignment identified as cropmarks on aerial photography in the area to the north of Barton Mill.	RING DITCH; ENCLOSURE; PIT ALIGNMENT	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST3931	4207	Cropmark, Pessall Farm, Edingale	An circular cropmark enclosure of unknown date and function identified on aerial photography near Pessall Farm, Edingale.	ENCLOSURE	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST3954	4231	Linear Features, Mill Bridge, Barton under Needwood	A linear feature visible as a cropmark, which appears to be overlain by extant field boundaries. Of possible geological origin.	LINEAR FEATURE; NATURAL FEATURE?	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.

MST4184	4520	Medieval Field System, South of Barton Turn Farm, Barton under Needwood	Cropmark features including a possible enclosure and field boundaries, a trackway and ridge and furrow identified as cropmarks on aerial photography in the area to the south of Barton Turn Farm. The features are thought to be of possible medieval date. T	FIELD SYSTEM; ENCLOSURE; FIELD BOUNDARY; TRACKWAY; RIDGE AND FURROW	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST4185	4521	Enclosures and Field Boundaries, North of Barton Turn, Barton under Needwood	A cropmark enclosure of possible medieval date, another enclosure of possible post-medieval date and a series of linear features interpreted as probable post-medieval field boundaries. Identified on aerial photography in the area to the north of Barton T	RING DITCH?; ENCLOSURE; ENCLOSURE; FIELD BOUNDARY	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST4186	4522	Cropmarks, South-East of Barton Turn, Barton under Needwood	Cropmarks seen on aerial photography in the area to the south-east of Barton Turn, including a possible enclosure and linear feature. Also a ring ditch and parallel linear features (now recorded as part of PRN 01452).	LINEAR FEATURE; ENCLOSURE	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST4711	5177	Branston Machine Gun Factory / Branston Pickle Factory	A former 1st World War machine gun factory with associated defence structures. The construction of the factory began in 1917 and closed in 1919. It was converted for the production of Branston Pickle in circa 1920 and during the Second World War it was u	ORDNANCE FACTORY; FOOD PROCESSING PLANT; AIR RAID SHELTER	Bare earth PV, screened PV, Bare earth SS	No	Although in the ZTV, visibility of the Proposed Development from or in the context of this asset would not change the aspects of its setting which contribute to its setting such as its proximity to infrastructure
MST4713	5179	Osier Bed, Branston	A post medieval osier bed, identified from historic Ordnance Survey mapping. The area has now been redeveloped as a golf course.	OSIER BED	Bare earth PV	No	Feature no longer extant.
MST4738	5204	Appletree Hill Brickworks, Burton	The former site of a post medieval brickworks identified from historic Ordnance Survey mapping. The site of the brickworks has now been redeveloped as a residential area.	BRICKWORKS	Bare earth PV, screened PV	No	Building is no longer extant.

MST4830	5296	Enclosure, South-East of Newbold Manor Farm, Dunstall	An incomplete rectangular enclosure of possible medieval date, identified as a cropmark on aerial photographs in the area to the south-east of Newbold Manor Farm, Dunstall.	ENCLOSURE	Bare earth PV	No	Asset consists of buried archaeological remains and is primarily of evidential value. Setting does not factor into its significance.
MST5536	20266	Ridge and Furrow, Borough Holme, Barton under Needwood	Ridge and furrow earthworks of probable medieval date, identified on aerial photographs from the 1960s. The area has been quarried and no remains of the ridge and furrow survive.	RIDGE AND FURROW	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST5538	20268	Ridge and Furrow, East of Newbold Manor Farm, Dunstall	The earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow, identified from aerial photography from the 1960s.	RIDGE AND FURROW	Bare earth PV	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.
MST5572	20302	Ridge and Furrow, East of Gallow Bridge, Branston	The earthwork remains of medieval or later ridge and furrow, identified on aerial photography from 1963 in the area to the east of Gallow Bridge, Branston.	RIDGE AND FURROW	No	No	Asset has no intervisibility with the Proposed Development or potential for views in combination
MST5573	20303	Ridge and Furrow, Branston	The earthwork remains of medieval or later ridge and furrow, which may have been re-used as a water meadow in the post medieval period.	RIDGE AND FURROW; WATER MEADOW	Bare earth PV	No	Feature no longer extant.
MST5574	20304	Ridge and Furrow, Branston	The earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow, identified on aerial photography from 1963.	RIDGE AND FURROW	Bare earth PV, Bare earth SS	No	The asset's setting is confined to the field in which it sits so the Site does not form part of its setting.