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West Midlands
Interchange

Four Ashes Ltd



West Midlands Interchange Staffordshire

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



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**West Midlands Interchange
Staffordshire**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ramboll Environ to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Four Ashes, Staffordshire, centred on National Grid Reference 391856, 309745. This study will support an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO), to be submitted to the Secretary of State (SoS) via the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource.

The effect of the development proposals on the historic environment resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the DCO. This study has identified no overriding heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development.

This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and 19th century remains. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required prior to development by the planning archaeologist for Staffordshire County Council.

In the first instance it is recommended that a programme of geophysical survey be carried out within the Site in order to determine, as far as possible, the presence of potentially buried archaeological remains.

The site contains the locally listed (Grade B) Heath Farm, a 19th century farmhouse, which is due to be demolished as part of the proposed development. Further assessment of this building and a programme of building recording may be required prior to demolition.

The Historic Landscape Character of the Site is of limited significance. Although development of the site would fundamentally its character, this would not constitute an appreciable loss to the wider historic environment resource.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further assessment and/or archaeological works will be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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The report was researched and compiled by Andrew Reid and Alex Cassels, with illustrations prepared by Andrew Reid, Alex Cassels and Alix Sperr. Alexandra Grassam managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ramboll Environ (hereafter 'the Client'), to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land at Four Ashes, Staffordshire (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 391856, 309745.

1.1.2 This study will form a technical appendix for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in support of an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO), to be submitted to the Secretary of State (SoS) via the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site comprises five parcels of land comprising a total of approximately 270 hectares (ha) located immediately to the north of Four Ashes industrial estate, approximately 1.6 km north-east of the village of Coven and approximately 5 km west of Cannock, Staffordshire.

1.2.2 The Site is currently primarily under arable cultivation in the north and pasture in the south and consists of numerous fields enclosed by hedgerows. An area totalling approximately 20 ha is covered by woodland which encompasses the eastern half of a wood named on Ordnance Survey maps as 'Calf Heath Wood'. The route of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal and the Wrinehill to Wolverhampton railway line run through the Site, although neither are included within any of the land parcels.

1.2.3 The Site is broadly bounded on four sides by roads, the A449 along the western edge, the A5 along the northern edge, the M6 along the north-eastern edge and Straight Mile along the southern edge. A further land parcel is located to the south of Straight Mile and bounded to the south by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. The Four Ashes industrial estate is located immediately to the south of the Site. Beyond the immediate boundaries of the Site its environs are characterised by agricultural land with farmsteads, residential properties and scattered settlements.

1.2.4 The Site is situated within a relatively flat area of land at an elevation of approximately 16-18m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Local topography falls gently to the south towards the valley of the River Stour.

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as sandstone of the Wildmoor Sandstone Formation and the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation. A large area of Glaciofluvial Deposits of Sand and Gravel from the Devensian period, or latest ice age, is present within the Site either side of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal with smaller areas of Alluvium (British Geological Survey).



1.3 Scope of document

1.3.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment resource within the Site and its environs, and to provide an initial assessment of the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

1.3.2 The Historic Environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.'

1.3.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines a Heritage Asset as:

'a building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

1.4 Aims

1.4.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a defined study area;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components;*
- *assess the potential impact of development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets; and*
- *make recommendations for strategies to mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from the proposed development.*

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

2.1.2 The following section summarises the main components of the national and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the historic environment within the planning process. Further detail is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

2.2.1 Designated heritage assets are defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.'

2.2.2 Designation can be defined as:

'The recognition of particular heritage value(s) of a significant place by giving it formal status under law or policy intended to sustain those values' (English Heritage 2008, p.71).

2.2.3 Statutory protection is provided to certain classes of designated heritage asset under the following legislation:

- *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979;* and
- *Protection of Wrecks Act 1973*

2.2.4 Further information regarding heritage designations is provided in **Appendix 2**.

2.3 Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)

2.3.1 Hedgerows that fulfil certain criteria are afforded protection under the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (as Amended 2002)*. The administration of the regulations is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

2.4 National Policy Statement for National Networks 2015

2.4.1 The National Policy Statement for National Networks 2015 outlines the importance of the historic environment as a resource: how that resource should be assessed during the EIA process; how decisions in determining the significance of heritage assets and the potential impact of the development upon that asset; and requires, where the loss of the whole or part of the heritage asset is deemed to be justified, a documentary record to be produced and deposited with the Local Authority and an appropriate museum (where necessary).

2.5 National Planning Policy Framework

2.5.1 National Planning Policy Framework Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

2.5.2 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

2.5.3 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:

- *recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;*
- *requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;*
- *takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;*
- *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets, in line with their significance; and*

- *requires 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 impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

2.5.4 A selection of excerpts from NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is presented in **Appendix 2**.

2.5.5 On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) web-based resource. The resource provides additional guidance intended to accompany the NPPF. It includes a section entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (ID: 18a), which expands upon NPPF Section 12.

2.6 Local planning policy

2.6.1 The Site is situated within the administrative boundaries of South Staffordshire Council, which adopted the *South Staffordshire Local Plan – Core Strategy* in December 2012.

2.6.2 The Core Strategy forms the basis of the development plan for the district and sets out general policies in relation to provision of facilities, transport and protection of natural and historic features.

2.6.3 Local planning policies that relate to the historic environment and may be relevant to the proposed development are presented in **Appendix 2**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology employed during this assessment was based upon relevant professional guidance, including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014).

3.2 Study Area

3.2.1 A Study Area was established within a 1 km radius of the Site boundary. The recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site.

3.3 Sources

3.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. These comprised:

- *The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), which is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets;*
- *The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER), comprising a database of recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county;*
- *National heritage datasets including the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), Heritage Gateway, OASIS, PastScape and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index;*

- *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Staffordshire Record Office, Lichfield Record Office and William Salt Library; and*
- *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Staffordshire Record Office, Lichfield Record Office and William Salt Library and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the vicinity of the Site were studied.*

3.3.2 Sources consulted during the preparation of this assessment are listed in **Section 8**.

3.4 Site visit

3.4.1 The Site was originally visited on 10th March and 23rd March 2016 and visited again on the 16th February 2017. Weather conditions were dry and clear. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

3.4.2 The aim of the Site visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any prior impacts not evident from secondary sources. The Site visit also sought to ascertain if the Site contained any previously unidentified features of archaeological, architectural or historic interest.

3.5 Assessment criteria- Significance

3.5.1 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'

3.5.2 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage (now Historic England) in *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document, significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value** *Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;*
- **Historical value** *Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative;*
- **Aesthetic value** *Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place; and*
- **Communal value** *Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.*

3.5.3 This assessment was also informed by the advice published by Historic England in the document entitled *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2* (2015a).

3.5.4 The relative significance of heritage assets was determined in general accordance with the schema laid out below in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Generic schema for classifying the significance of heritage assets

Significance	Categories
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Registered Battlefields Non-designated assets of national importance Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Moderate	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups
Negligible	Sites, features, structures or landscapes with little or no archaeological, architectural or historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

3.6 Definition of historically important hedgerows

3.6.1 A hedgerow is determined to be historically important if it has existed for 30 years or more and meets one of the following criteria set out in the Regulations:

- *the hedgerow marks a boundary between parishes existing before 1850;*
- *the hedgerow marks an archaeological feature or site that is a Scheduled Monument or recorded on the Historic Environment Record;*
- *the hedgerow marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor or a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts*

3.6.2 Hedgerows that are not defined as historically important may still fulfil other, ecological, criteria to be defined as important under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

3.7 Assumptions and limitations

3.7.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3.7.2 The records held by the SHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3.8 Copyright

- 3.8.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the recorded historic environment within the Study Area, compiled from the sources summarised above and detailed in the references section of this report (**Section 8**). The aim is to identify the known and potential components of the historic environment (heritage assets) that could be affected by the proposed development.

- 4.1.2 All heritage assets identified within the Study Area are listed in **Appendix 3**. The NHLE and HER entries are assigned a unique number within the text and given a **WA** prefix for ease of reference.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

Site

- 4.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

Study Area

- 4.2.2 Designated heritage assets within the Study Area comprise:

Four Scheduled Monuments;

- **WA 3:** *Two Roman camps north of Water Eaton;*
- **WA 4:** *A Roman fort west of Eaton House;*
- **WA 5:** *A Roman camp, Kinvaston; and*
- **WA 6:** *Site of Pennocrucium, east of Stretton Bridge.*

Two Grade II Listed Buildings;

- **WA 41:** *The Round House, an 18th century former lock keeper's cottage; and*
- **WA 74:** *Wharf Cottage, an early 19th century lock keeper's cottage.*

One Conservation Area:

- *Staffordshire and Worcester Canal Conservation Area, runs through the Site, although only very small sections are located within the land parcel. The Conservation Area was designated by Staffordshire County Council in 1978.*

4.2.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Study Area.

4.2.4 Designated heritage assets located within the Study Area are depicted in **Figures 1-2**.

4.3 Locally listed heritage assets

4.3.1 Staffordshire County Council has also produced a list of '*locally important Heritage Assets*', a number of which are located within the Study Area. The location and grade of these assets (**WA46, 47, 54, 57, 65, 67, 71** and **77**) has been provided by the SHER and are noted within the gazetteer within **Appendix 3**.

4.3.2 The locally listed Heath Farm (**WA 81**) is located within the Site to the south of Vicarage Road and to the west of Stable Lane. The farmstead is laid out around a regular courtyard with a detached farmhouse and is likely to have been established in the early 19th century.

4.3.3 South Staffordshire Council have published the criteria that determines whether a structure should be included on the local list and the significance attached to each Grade within the local listing. This information is contained within **Appendix 2**.

4.4 Previous studies

Site

4.4.1 No record of any previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the Site has been identified during the preparation of this assessment. A trial trench evaluation was undertaken, however, on undisturbed land at the site of a former chemical works located immediately to the west of the Site boundary and north of Vicarage Road in March 2016. The evaluation identified no significant archaeological remains from any period (OA 2016).

Study Area

4.4.2 The SHER contains entries pertaining to two investigations which have been carried out within the Study Area comprising:

- *A watching brief was undertaken during construction works at Claygates located approximately 1 km to the west of the Site. No archaeological features or finds were observed.*
- *A survey of the M6 corridor identified a number of sites and features.*

4.4.3 Where relevant, the results of these investigations are discussed in further detail in **Section 4.5**.

4.5 Archaeological and historical context

4.5.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for the likelihood of as yet unrecorded archaeological remains within the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets within the Study Area, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.

4.5.2 Records obtained from the NHLE, SHER and other sources are listed in **Appendix 3** and illustrated in **Figures 1-2**.

Early Prehistoric (970,000 – 4000 BC)

- 4.5.3 There are relatively few Palaeolithic finds recorded in the West Midlands region compared to the south and East of England and evidence is often limited to finds of individual tools, which are typically recovered from deeply stratified deposits within a riverine environment (Garwood 2011, 12 & 20). The region lies at the furthest northern geographical limits of known settlement during this period and the discovery of any significant remains would be of great significance to understanding how populations adapted to the changing environmental conditions (*ibid.* 19 & 24).
- 4.5.4 The Mesolithic period is poorly understood within the region with relatively low densities of recorded finds from the period (Garwood 2011, 31). Many of these finds have been recorded as the result of unsystematic surface collection with only a few areas having attracted more focused fieldwork strategies (*ibid.*, 27). The general trend of for the distribution of Mesolithic finds seems to be closely linked to the presence of well-drained elevated terrain close to water sources (*ibid.*).
- 4.5.5 There is no evidence for very early human activity within the Study Area. The superficial deposits of Devensian Glaciofluvial sands and gravels within the Site and its proximity to the River Penk lead to a general potential for remains dating to the earlier prehistoric periods to be present, albeit deeply stratified.

Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age (4000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.5.6 By the Neolithic period evidence for human occupation within the region becomes much more visible archaeologically. This is in part due to a change in the way populations lived with the highly mobile lifestyle evident during the Mesolithic being adapted to include more sedentary occupation sites, in conjunction with the adoption of farming and the introduction of domesticated livestock (Whittle 1999, 63). The Neolithic period is also characterised by the emergence of monuments and ceremonial centres (Garwood 2011, 45). In addition to the archaeological features attributable to the period, a new broader range of artefacts are found at Neolithic sites which includes pottery and metal (Whittle 1999, 59).
- 4.5.7 The earliest archaeological evidence within the Study Area is located within the Site. Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs indicate the presence of a ring ditch and linear feature (**WA 88**) which have been dated to the Neolithic period.
- 4.5.8 The Bronze Age is represented archaeologically within the region by funerary monuments, particularly round barrows and burials, although there is virtually no evidence relating to settlement within the region from this period (Garwood 2011, 73 & 104). Some parts of the region contain recognisable ceremonial landscapes with 'extensive aggregations of round barrows and ring ditches' that, in some cases, are found close to Neolithic monuments (*ibid.*, 72). The material culture recovered from the Bronze Age is rich, diverse and complex. It contains the earliest examples of metallurgy with Britain particularly rich in deposits of copper and tin while stone tools continued to be produced (*ibid.*, 80; Parker Pearson 1999, 78).
- 4.5.9 Within the Site, the SHER records the location of a possible ring ditch (**WA 89**) identified from aerial photographs that have been dated to the Bronze Age. Additionally, two barrows (**WA 1**), located approximately 400 m south of the Site, were noted by antiquarians in the 17th and 18th centuries. However, gravel quarrying in the area appears to have removed any remains.

- 4.5.10 By the Iron Age, settlement becomes more visible archaeologically due to their regular enclosure by ditches which can be identified from aerial photography (Garwood 2011, 106). By the middle of the period, enclosures were in widespread use and were often associated with roundhouses while hillforts became a prominent feature of the regions' landscape (Garwood 2011, 106).
- 4.5.11 Cropmarks identified from aerial photographs approximately 660 m north-west of the Site (**WA 2**) comprise a two contemporary enclosures, one of which is noted by the SHER as being an irregular enclosure containing two sub-circular enclosures and linear features. The SHER records these features as dating to the Iron Age.
- Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)*
- 4.5.12 The Study Area contains evidence for significant occupation during the Romano-British period which includes four Scheduled Monuments (**WA 3-6**). The activity during this period is mainly clustered approximately 750 m north-west of the Site where the assets in this area are described within the NHLE listing as occupying a 'strategic location and a nodal point in the Roman road system, with roads leaving Watling Street for Chester, Wroxeter, Greensforge, and perhaps Metchley'.
- 4.5.13 Watling Street (**WA 21**) ran from the east coast of England, through the major settlements at London (*Londinium*) and St Albans (*Verulaium*), along the northern edge of the Site to the settlement at Water Eaton (*Pennocrucium*) and on towards the major town at Wroxeter (*Viroconium Cornoviorum*). Three subsidiary roads are recorded within the Study Area comprising the road from Crateford to Standeford Green (**WA 9**), the road from *Pennocrucium* to Kingswood (**WA 14**) and the road from *Pennocrucium* to Greensford (**WA 24**).
- 4.5.14 In addition to the roads noted by the SHER, several features identified from cropmarks on aerial photographs are noted as being potential Roman Roads including two sets of parallel linear cropmarks in a north-western alignment (**WA 11, WA 13**), located approximately 745 m north-west of the Site.
- 4.5.15 Three of the Scheduled Monuments relate to camps or forts constructed by the Roman military. Two camps north of Water Eaton (**WA 3**) survive as buried archaeological remains. The camps comprise rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosures which were used by Roman soldiers when on campaign or as practice camps and as such were likely only used temporarily.
- 4.5.16 A vexillation fort (**WA 5**) is likely to represent the first semi-permanent structure the Roman army constructed within the Study Area (roman-britain.co.uk 2016). The fort was discovered via aerial photo reconnaissance in 1946 by Dr. J.K. St Joseph who subsequently excavated two sections across the western defences. The excavations revealed two large V-shaped ditches approximately 6 m apart and recovered Samian ware fragments including the base of a South Gaulish dish, a bowl fragment and pieces of amphora. Later excavations in the mid-1950s uncovered evidence of timber buildings in the form of daub fragments, although little material culture was recovered. The excavations also failed to identify any trace of a rampart, timber revetment or palisading, although they were successful in defining the extent of the fort which has been postulated to have been able to hold half a legion. Excavations in the early 1970s identified the earliest fort was constructed c. AD 50 with occupation continuing until the early Flavian period (AD 69- 96). The fort was reduced in size later in its occupational lifespan with approximately 120 m removed from its eastern defences.

- 4.5.17 A second fort (**WA 4**) within the Study Area is located west of Eaton House, approximately 600 m west of the Site, and approximately 700 m south of **WA 5**. The fort was identified from aerial photographs, although there was some indication of the ditch on the ground in 1966. The fort lay on a raised platform of level ground commanding wide views of the surrounding landscape. The fort measures approximately 2 ha in size with two external ditches on the eastern and northern sides. Daub and gravel from the interior of the fort were turned up during ploughing in the 1960s while the pottery scatter recovered from the area included rusticated ware, an amphora neck, mortaria fragments and Samian Ware. The fort is overlain by earthworks relating to later ridge and furrow agriculture with no trace of the fort visible on recent aerial photographs.
- 4.5.18 In addition to the Roman military installations to the north-west of the Site are the Scheduled remains of the Roman settlement of *Pennocrucium* (**WA 6**). As with the forts and camps noted above the settlement was first identified from aerial photographs although a classical reference from the Antonine Itinerary notes the presence of a settlement in the Water Eaton Area, located between the forts at Wall and Wroxeter. Excavations following its discovery uncovered a rectangular enclosure adjacent to Watling Street with timber buildings fronting on to the road. The excavations identified two possible occupation phases with the pottery assemblage suggesting the settlement flourished from the late 1st to late 3rd century AD.
- 4.5.19 Aside from the Scheduled Monuments and roads within the Study Area, eight separate findspots of Roman coins (**WA 8, 10, 12, 15-19**) are recorded including a complete silver Roman republican denarius minted in 82 BC (**WA 17**) found within the Site. Also found within the Study Area are several findspots of Roman pottery (**WA 7, 15, 20, 23**).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410 – 1500)

- 4.5.20 Two settlements are recorded within the Study area as tracing their origins to the Anglo-Saxon period. Gailey, or Gragelie, (**WA 26**) located within the Site is recorded as having one villager in the Domesday Survey on 1086 while the settlement at Rodbaston, or Redbaldeson, (**WA 27**), located approximately 540 m north of the Site, comprised four smallholders at the time of the survey following the Norman Conquest of 1066. At Rodbaston the earthwork remains of at least three house platforms have been identified. The settlement at Water Eaton is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as settlement as containing ten households suggesting its establishment during the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 4.5.21 Other finds from the Anglo-Saxon period within the Study Area include two copper alloy strap ends (**WA 24**) found approximately 250 m north of the Site while a copper alloy strap end and stirrup strap mount with an animals head (**WA 25**) were recovered within the Site.
- 4.5.22 A series of upstanding earthworks (**WA 34**) located approximately 300 m south of the Site have been interpreted as the possible remains of a medieval moat while a rectangular feature interpreted as a ploughed out moat (**WA 30**) is located approximately 1 km north-west of the Site. The SHER notes latter of these may in fact relate to the significant Roman occupation of this area noted above.
- 4.5.23 There are numerous features within the Study Area relating to medieval agricultural practices which include areas of ridge and furrow (**WA 31, 35-37**) and earthworks associated with former field boundaries and drainage systems (**WA 32-33**).
- 4.5.24 Other finds from the medieval period within the Study Area include several sherds of 11th to 14th century pottery located approximately 500 m west of the Site (**WA 28**) and an incomplete 14th century cast copper alloy horse harness suspension mount (**WA 29**) located approximately 785 m west of the Site.

4.5.25 The Study Area is likely to have been characterised as an agricultural landscape during the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods as evidenced by the presence of numerous remains relating to agricultural practices and the scattered nature of the settlements within the Study Area at this time.

Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (AD 1500 – present day)

4.5.26 Evidence suggests the rural character of the landscape surrounding the Site changed little between the end of the medieval period and the beginning of the post-medieval period. Assets attesting to this rural character include numerous isolated farms and farmsteads throughout the Study Area (**WA 53, 58, 60-62, 66**). Linear earthworks (**WA 49**) identified from aerial photographs likely represent former post-medieval field systems, while a linear feature (**WA 92**), located adjacent to the south of the Site, is recorded as undated by the SHER although it is likely the features relate to post-medieval agricultural activity.

4.5.27 Two post-medieval mills are recorded in the Study Area. Deepmore Mill (**WA 42**) is a former mill building located approximately 500 m south of the Site. The mill has been dated to c. 1700 and is depicted on maps from the late 18th century. The former course of the mill stream (**WA 50**) is also still visible as a cropmark although some remains of the mill are still visible including a dry pond and a stone and brick revetment. The second mill, Standeford Mill (**WA 63**), is located approximately 800 m south of the Site and initially operated as a watermill, although it is recorded as a corn mill in the late 19th century.

4.5.28 In addition to the features relating to agriculture, within the Study Area lie two landscape parks associated with large country houses. Somerford Park (**WA 51**) is located approximately 220 m south-west of the Site and was likely laid out in the mid-18th century. The layout of the park is almost identical to the park at Prestwood Hall which was designed by the famed landscape architect Humphrey Repton, although there is no documentary evidence to suggest Repton was involved. The other park in the Study Area is Rodbaston Park (**WA 52**), associated with the 19th century hall and located approximately 1 km north of the Site.

4.5.29 The most significant change in the landscape was the introduction of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal (**WA 44**) in 1772. The canal was designed by James Brindley, the engineer responsible for the Trent and Mersey Canal, as part of his wider plan to link the cities of Hull, Bristol and Liverpool with waterways (gracesguide.co.uk 2016). The canal took six years to construct and remained privately run from an office in Wolverhampton, having never been taken over by the railway companies like many other canals, until the waterways were nationalised in 1948 (Staffordshire County Council 1978).

4.5.30 Several features associated with the canal are also present within the Study Area. These mainly comprise locks and lock keeper's cottages (**WA 45-48, 54-57, 64-65**) including the Grade II Listed 18th century Round House (**WA 41**) located between two of the land parcels west of Gailey along the northern edge of the Site. Adjacent to the Round House, Gailey Wharf (**WA 67**) is a Grade A locally listed building which includes a restored 18th century revolving crane. Within the south of the Study Area is a canal aqueduct (**WA 68**) and the Grade A locally listed Deepmore Bridge (**WA 71**).

4.5.31 Other assets from the post-medieval period within the Study Area include a reservoir associated with the canal (**WA 43**), the possible location of a clay pit (**WA 70**) and the site of a former toll house and gate (**WA 64**). The current A5 (**WA 73**) and A449 (**WA 69, 72**) were established as turnpike roads during the 18th century.

4.5.32 Little about the character of Site and the Study Area changes in the 19th century as the area remaining broadly rural. The Grade II Listed Wharf Cottage (**WA 74**) is another within

the group of buildings associated with the canal located between two of the land parcels east of Gailey along the northern edge of the Site, adjacent to the Round House (**WA 41**) and Gailey Wharf (**WA 67**). The Hatherton Branch of the canal (**WA 80**) was built in 1860 to connect the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal (**WA 44**) to the Wyrley and Essington Canal. Archaeological excavations during the construction of the M6 toll at Great Wyrley uncovered remains connected with the canal including railway tracks, a wharf and an aqueduct.

- 4.5.33 The route of the Grand Junction Railway (**WA 83**) runs through the Site. Gailey Railway Station (**WA 75**) is located between two of the land parcels west of Gailey along the northern edge of the Site. It was built in 1837 along the Grand Junction Railway line which runs through the Site, although is not located within any of the constituent parcels. The railway was constructed in 1833 and ran between Newton Junction near Warrington to Birmingham (gracesguide.co.uk 2016b).
- 4.5.34 Several further assets associated with the canal can also trace their origins to the 19th century which include two reservoirs (**WA 76**), a Grade B locally listed feeder channel (**WA 77**) and a canal junction (**WA 78**).
- 4.5.35 Other assets from the 19th century within the Study Area include a group of cottages (**WA 79**) approximately 100 m south of the Site, and several farmsteads including Model Farm (**WA 82**), Lowlands Farm (**WA 84**) and Stable Farm (**WA 85**). The local listed (Grade B) Heath Farm (**WA 81**) is located within the southern portion of the Site.
- 4.5.36 The SHER records only one asset within the Study Area from the modern period, the location of a finger post (**WA 86**) located adjacent to the south-east of the Site.

Undated

- 4.5.37 Five assets within the Study Area are recorded as being of unknown date, four of which are identified from aerial photographs and thus have yet to have their date confirmed (**WA 88-90, 92**). Two circular cropmarks, located within the Site, are believed to be prehistoric in date (**WA 88-89**), while linear features identified approximately 700 m north and adjacent to the south of the Site are possible remains of former field boundaries or drainage features (**WA 90, 92**). A small silver ring (**WA 91**), found approximately 800 m north-west of the Site, is also undated.

4.6 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.6.1 The HLC is held by the SHER and indicates the present character of vast majority of the Site can be defined as 18th/19th century planned enclosure with a section in the north-west of the Site defined as early irregular enclosure. Smaller sections of the Site are noted as plantations established after 1800, pre-1880s settlements, artificial water bodies and industrial extractive. The historic character of the Site can be broadly defined as heathland prior to 1800 with small sections having been enclosed prior to this date. The HLC complements the evidence provided by the SHER and historic mapping noted above indicating the rural nature of the Site and the surrounding area.
- 4.6.2 This assessment has not identified any hedgerows that meet the criteria for being considered historically important under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. It is considered possible that some of the hedgerows in the north-west of the Site may mark a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts of the 19th century. However, it has not been possible to definitively establish the extent of the pre-enclosure field system due to the lack of historical mapping for this section of the Site.

4.7 Built heritage

4.7.1 The local listed (Grade B) Heath Farm (**WA 81**) is located within the Site, on the south side of Vicarage Road. The farmstead is laid out around a regular courtyard with the farmhouse (**Plate 1**) in the west of the farmyard complex. The farm was probably established in the early 19th century to take advantage of the newly enclosed agricultural landscape formed following an Act of Parliament in 1813.

4.8 Assessment of archaeological survival and previous impacts

4.8.1 Several sections of the Site are currently in use as an aggregates quarry and have been significantly disturbed by the excavation operations (**Plate 2; Figure 3**). As a result the survival of potential heritage assets within these sections is considered to be poor.

4.8.2 It is anticipated that, as the remainder Site has not been previously developed and is currently in use mainly for arable agriculture (**Plates 3-4**) with some areas used as pasture (**Plates 5-6**), any disturbance to buried archaeological remains that may be present would be largely restricted to truncation caused by ploughing.

5 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS- PHYSICAL EFFECTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section provides an initial assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development in relation to elements of the historic environment resource that may be subject to physical impacts.

5.2 Summary of known and potential historic environment resource

5.2.1 The following table (**Table 2**) presents a summary of the known and potential elements of the historic environment resource within the Site and its vicinity, which could be physically affected by the development proposals, based on the information presented in **Section 4**.

5.2.2 Entries in the table are assigned a '*Potential*' rating, which represents a measure of probability. This has been determined via the application of professional judgement, informed by the evidence presented in the preceding sections of this assessment. '*Potential*' is expressed on a four point scale, assigned in accordance with the following criteria:

- **High** Situations where heritage assets are known or strongly suspected to be present within the Site or its vicinity and which are likely to be well preserved.
- **Moderate** Includes cases where there are grounds for believing that heritage assets may be present, but for which conclusive evidence is not currently available. This category is also applied in situations in which heritage assets are likely to be present, but also where their state of preservation may have been compromised.
- **Low** Circumstances where the available information indicates that heritage assets are unlikely to be present, or that their state of preservation is liable to be severely compromised.
- **Unknown** Cases where currently available information does not provide sufficient evidence on which to provide an informed assessment with regard to the potential for heritage assets to be present.



5.2.3 The relative '*Significance*' of known and potential heritage assets included in **Table 2** has been determined in accordance with the criteria set out in **Section 3.5**.

Table 2: Summary of known and potential historic environment resource within the Site

Potential	Period and Description	Significance	Previous impacts
High	Neolithic and Bronze Age	High	Impacts from sustained agricultural practices, particularly during the modern period along with localised quarrying activities
	Romano-British	High	
	Anglo-Saxon	High	
	Medieval	Moderate	
	Post-medieval and 19th century	Moderate	
	Post-medieval	Low	



High	Modern	The Site has changed little throughout the modern period with historic mapping suggesting it has remained as agricultural land throughout the 20th century and the first years of the 21st century. There is, therefore, a high likelihood of encountering remains associated with this agricultural practice within the Site.	Negligible	N/A
Moderate	Iron Age	Although there are few remains dated to the Iron Age period within the Study Area, the presence of such significant Romano-British occupation increases the potential for encountering Iron Age remains as in many cases there is little difference between occupation between these periods with many sites often seeing occupation prior to the Roman Conquest in AD 43.	High	Impacts from sustained agricultural practices, particularly during the modern period along with localised quarrying activities
Unknown	Early Prehistoric	There are no known heritage assets dating the early prehistoric period within the Site or the Study Area although the presence of Glaciofluvial deposits within the Site dating to the Devensian period lead to a general potential for such remains to be encountered within the Site. However, at present this potential is currently unknown.	Unknown	

5.3 Statement of potential impact

Designated heritage assets

- 5.3.1 No designated heritage assets would be physically affected by the implementation of the proposed development.

Archaeological remains

- 5.3.2 The construction of the proposed development is anticipated to entail the following sources of ground disturbance and excavations:

- *Preliminary site investigation works;*
- *Setting up a secure construction compound within the Site;*
- *Plant movement;*
- *Topsoil stripping;*
- *Piling and/or excavation of new foundation trenches;*
- *Installation of services, drainage and other infrastructure;*
- *Establishment of new car parking areas, estate roads and access points;*
- *Hard landscaping works (levelling, remodelling); and*
- *Soft landscaping and environmental enhancement works, including planting.*

- 5.3.3 The aforementioned works have the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried archaeological features which may be present within their footprint. This could in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets.

- 5.3.4 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

Historic Landscape Character

- 5.3.5 The HLC of the Site is recorded as an agricultural landscape which mainly took form in the 18th and 19th centuries through the enclosure of the land through parliamentary act or private agreement with an historic character of open heathland of the most part. Assets in the Study Area relating to agricultural practices from the medieval and post-medieval periods also indicate the rural nature of the Site and the wider landscape with the presence of heathland suggesting the Site was located on the margins of settlement until the later part of the post-medieval period.

Locally listed built heritage

- 5.3.6 The draft masterplan indicates that the locally listed (Grade B) Heath Farm located within the Site will be demolished as part of the proposed development.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The effect of the development proposals on the known and potential heritage resource will be a material consideration in determination of the DCO application. This study has

identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which are likely to prohibit development as the Site does not contain any designated heritage assets.

Archaeological remains

- 6.1.2 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to prehistoric, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and 19th century remains. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation within the Site, the potential for and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.
- 6.1.3 Any adverse impact to buried archaeological features as a result of the implementation of the development proposals would be permanent and irreversible in nature. This potential adverse effect could be reduced through the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation, in accordance with national and local planning policy.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.1.4 The HLC of the Site is primarily rural with the majority of the land enclosed during the 18th and 19th centuries with a small section of early irregular enclosure in the north-west of the Site. Prior to this, the Site and the surrounding landscape had mainly been heathland with areas used for agricultural purposes during the post-medieval period and 19th century whilst likely an area on the margins of settlement as evidenced by the presence of heathland prior to the enclosure of the land in the 18th century.
- 6.1.5 The presence of a plantation within the Site established after 1800 leads to the potential for earlier archaeological remains to be present as extant earthworks within 'Calf Heath'.
- 6.1.6 This assessment has not identified any evidence to indicate that any hedgerows contained within the Site meet the criteria for being considered historically important under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. It is considered possible that some of the hedgerows in the north-west of the Site may mark a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts of the 19th century. However, it has not been possible to definitively establish the extent of the pre-enclosure field system due to the lack of historical mapping for this section of the Site.

Locally listed built heritage

- 6.1.7 The 19th century locally listed (Grade B) Heath Farm is located within the boundaries of the Site. The current draft masterplan indicates that the farmhouse will be demolished as part of the proposed development. Further assessment of this building and a programme of building recording may be required prior to demolition.

6.2 Recommendations

- 6.2.1 Recommendations for further work will be dependent on the confirmation of the scale and scope of the proposed development, which is currently being determined through the development of the masterplan. As the masterplan is further progressed, all recommendations for any necessary further work will be determined in consultation with the relevant consultees.

7 REFERENCES

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7.2 Historic Environment Records

Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER)

7.3 Cartographic and documentary sources

1827 Unsealed copy of Award and plans under the Act for Inclosing Lands in the Several Parishes of Penkridge, Cannock and Berkswich and the Extra Parochial Place of Teddesley Alias Teddesley Hay, County of Stafford, with related documents. (Staffordshire Record Office (SRO) Ref: Q/RDc/22a)

1838 Map of the Parish of Brewood (SRO Ref: D5827/2/7/7)

1890 First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch map

1925 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map

1967 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map

7.4 Online resources

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

<http://opendomesday.org/>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

<http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

All URLs Accessed on 14/02/2017

8 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1: Terminology

Glossary

The terminology used in this assessment follows definitions contained within Annex 2 of NPPF:

Archaeological interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Designated heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage asset	A building monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Historic environment record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.
Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Value	An aspect of worth or importance

Chronology

Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Prehistoric		Historic	
Palaeolithic	970,000 – 9500 BC	Romano-British	AD 43 – 410
Early Post-glacial	9500 – 8500 BC	Saxon	AD 410 – 1066
Mesolithic	8500 – 4000 BC	Medieval	AD 1066 – 1500
Neolithic	4000 – 2400 BC	Post-medieval	AD 1500 – 1800
Bronze Age	2400 – 700 BC	19th Century	AD 1800 – 1899
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43	Modern	1900 – present day

8.2 Appendix 2: Legislative and planning framework

Designated Heritage Assets

Designation	Associated Legislation	Overview
World Heritage Sites	-	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites for their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) – <i>cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity</i> . England protects its World Heritage Sites and their settings, including any buffer zones or equivalent, through the statutory designation process and through the planning system. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out detailed policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, including World Heritage Sites, through both plan-making and decision-taking.
Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance	<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i>	Under the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> , the Secretary of State (DCMS) can schedule any site which appears to be of national importance because of its historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest. The historic town centres of Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Hereford and York have been designated as Archaeological Areas of Importance under Part II of the <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> . Additional controls are placed upon works affecting Scheduled Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance under the Act. The consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for certain works affecting Scheduled Monuments.
Listed Buildings	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	In England, under Section 1 of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> , the Secretary of State is required to compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, on advice from English Heritage/Historic England. Works affecting Listed Buildings are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities. Historic England is a statutory consultee in certain works affecting Listed Buildings. Under certain circumstances, Listed Building Consent is required for works affecting Listed Buildings.
Conservation Areas	<i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i>	A Conservation Area is an area which has been designated because of its special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. In most cases, Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities. Section 72 (1) of the <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</i> requires authorities to have regard to the fact that there is a Conservation Area when exercising any of their functions under the Planning Acts and to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. Although a locally administered designation, Conservation Areas may nevertheless be of national importance and significant developments within a Conservation Area are referred to Historic England.
Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields	<i>National Heritage Act 1983</i>	The Register of Parks and Gardens was established under the <i>National Heritage Act 1983</i> . The Battlefields Register was established in 1995. Both Registers are administered by Historic England. These designations are non-statutory but are, nevertheless, material considerations in the planning process. Historic England and The Garden's Trust (formerly known as The Garden History Society) are statutory consultees in works affecting Registered Parks and Gardens.
Protected Wreck Sites	<i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i>	The <i>Protection of Wrecks Act 1973</i> allows the Secretary of State to designate a restricted area around a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. These statutorily protected areas are likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic or archaeological importance.

National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN):

NPSNN Chapter 5: The historic environment

Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/387223/npsnn-web.pdf (Accessed on 14/02/2017)

Para. 5.120	The construction and operation of national networks infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment.
Para. 5.121	The historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Para. 5.122	Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called 'heritage assets'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
Para. 5.123	Some heritage assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation. Categories of designated heritage assets are: World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Protected Wreck Sites; Protected Military Remains; Registered Parks and Gardens; and Registered Battlefields; Conservation Areas.
Para. 5.124	Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance.
Para. 5.125	The Secretary of State should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets (as identified either through the development plan process by local authorities, including 'local listing', or through the nationally significant infrastructure project examination and decision making process) on the basis of clear evidence that the assets have a significance that merit consideration in that process, even though those assets are of lesser value than designated heritage assets.
Para. 5.126	Where the development is subject to EIA the applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed project as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and describe these in the environmental statement.
Para. 5.127	The applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's 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 a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
Para. 5.128	In determining applications, the Secretary of State should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset), taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relevant information provided with the application and, where applicable, relevant information submitted during examination of the application; • any designation records; • the relevant Historic Environment Record(s), and similar sources of information; 100 • representations made by interested parties during the examination; and • expert advice, where appropriate, and when the need to understand the significance of the heritage asset demands it.
Para. 5.129	In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between their conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

NPSNN Chapter 5: The historic environment

Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/387223/npsnn-web.pdf (Accessed on 14/02/2017)

Para. 5.130	<p>The Secretary of State should take into account the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of their settings and the positive contribution that their conservation can make to sustainable communities – including their economic vitality. The Secretary of State should also take into account the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. The consideration of design should include scale, height, massing, alignment, materials, use and landscaping (for example, screen planting).</p>
Para. 5.131	<p>When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Given that heritage assets are irreplaceable, harm or loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, and grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens should be wholly exceptional.</p>
Para. 5.132	<p>Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification that will be needed for any loss.</p>
Para. 5.133	<p>Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm, or alternatively that all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and • no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and • conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and • the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
Para. 5.134	<p>Where the proposed development 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 securing its optimum viable use.</p>
Para. 5.135	<p>Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. The Secretary of State should treat the loss of a building (or other element) that makes a positive contribution to the site's significance either as substantial harm or less than substantial harm, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the elements affected and their contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.</p>
Para. 5.136	<p>Where the loss of significance of any heritage asset has been justified by the applicant based on the merits of the new development and the significance of the asset in question, the Secretary of State should consider imposing a requirement that the applicant will prevent the loss occurring until the relevant development or part of development has commenced.</p>
Para. 5.137	<p>Applicants should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.</p>
Para. 5.138	<p>Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the Secretary of State should not take its deteriorated state into account in any decision.</p>
Para. 5.139	<p>A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset and therefore the ability to record evidence of the asset should not be a factor in deciding whether consent should be given.</p>



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Para. 5.140	Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, the Secretary of State should require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the importance and the impact. Applicants should be required to deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environment Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it.
Para. 5.141	The Secretary of State may add requirements to the development consent order to ensure that this is undertaken in a timely manner in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that meets the requirements of this section and has been agreed in writing with the relevant Local Authority (or, where the development is in English waters, with the Marine Management Organisation and English Heritage) and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.
Para. 5.142	Where there is a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State should consider requirements to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.



National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

Para. 128	<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>
Para. 129	<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 assessment 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>
Para. 132	<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. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.</p>
Para. 135	<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 affect directly or indirectly 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>
Para. 137	<p>Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.</p>
Para. 139	<p>Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.</p>
Para. 141	<p>Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also 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>



Local Planning Policy

South Staffordshire Local Plan - Core Strategy (Adopted 11th December 2012)

Available at: <http://www.sstaffs.gov.uk/pdf/ADOPTED%20Core%20Strategy%20December%202012.pdf> (Accessed on 14/02/2017)

Policy ref.	Title	Scope
EQ3	Conservation, Preservation and Protection of Heritage Assets	<p>The conservation and enhancement of South Staffordshire's historic environment will be achieved by a number of means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council will establish, review and maintain records of known heritage assets including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Listed Buildings ○ Scheduled Ancient Monuments ○ Conservation Areas ○ Registered Parks and Gardens ○ Buildings of Special Local Interest (a 'local list') ○ Undesignated heritage assets ○ Other historic landscapes <p>and will support and encourage ever greater appreciation, knowledge and enjoyment of the District's historic environment and heritage assets through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint working with local communities and interest groups such as civic and historical societies; • The continual development and refinement of the Local List; and • Interaction with the County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will support and encourage measures which secure the improved maintenance, management and sustainable reuse of heritage assets, particularly those which are identified nationally or locally as being at risk. Where necessary an assessment will be made of whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies. • The Council will ensure that development which affects a heritage asset of its setting will be informed by a proportionate assessment of the significance of the asset, including its setting, which is likely to be affected the proposals. These will be judged by considering the extent to which an asset's archaeological, architectural, historic or artistic interest will be harmed, including its conversation, in the interest of present and future generations. • In the case of development a conservation area proposals will be considered against any management plan and appraisal adopted for that area. • The Council will consider the significance and setting of all proposed works to heritage assets, informed by relevant guidance that is supported by English Heritage. In addition the following principles will be adhered to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minimising the loss of disturbance of historic materials ○ Using appropriate materials, and ○ Ensuring alterations are reversible • The Council will require all works proposed to heritage assets, or sites with the potential to include assets, to be informed by a level of historical, architectural and archaeological evidence proportionate to their significance. Where appropriate, the Council may also require historical research and archaeological recording to be undertaken before works to a heritage asset commence. Heritage assets including Listed Buildings (and those on a local list) Registered Parks and Gardens (and other historic landscapes) Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments are identified on the Policies Map and Inset Plans.



South Staffordshire Local Plan - Core Strategy (Adopted 11th December 2012)

Available at: <http://www.sstaffs.gov.uk/pdf/ADOPTED%20Core%20Strategy%20December%202012.pdf> (Accessed on 14/02/2017)

Policy ref.	Title	Scope
		Development proposals should be consistent with the NPPF, the adopted Village Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (or subsequent revisions) an other local planning policies.



Locally Listed Buildings

South Staffordshire Council have published the following information which sets out the criteria that determines whether a structure should be included on the local list and the significance attached to each Grade within the local listing. This information is available at:

<https://www.sstaffs.gov.uk/planning/criteria.cfm> (Accessed 14/02/2017)

Criteria	Details
Age and Rarity	<p>These are buildings that were built:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to a unique design by a local or locally important architect; • before 1840 and survive in anything like their original condition; • between 1840 and 1919 (that is, Victorian or Edwardian) and which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ retain many of their original features; and ○ are of sufficient quality to distinguish them from other buildings of the same period in the District; • between 1919 and 1939 and; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ are a good example of the style of the period, or ○ Are an example of a particular building type that became more popular in the period; • Between 1939 and 1945 and are rare surviving examples of a wartime structure; or • Between 1946 and 1977 and are buildings of exceptional quality and design.
Historic	<p>These are buildings that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are associated with an important historic figure, locally or nationally; • are good examples of 'town planning'; or • illustrate some aspect of local history, be it; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ social; ○ economic; ○ Industrial; or ○ cultural.
Architectural	<p>These are buildings that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the work of an architect of national importance; • the work of an architect important to the District; • examples of a style of building unique to the local area; • part of a group that is a good surviving example of a historic architectural style; • examples of technological innovation in a building type or technique, <p>as well as architecturally significant street furniture.</p>

Grade	Details
Local List A (LLA)	<p>These are buildings and structures that are considered by South Staffordshire Council to be of such interest that they should be on the national list. If there is a threat to a Grade LLA building or structure, they will consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making an application to Historic England for Spot Listing; • serving a Building Preservation Notice (BPN) to secure its preservation; and/or • making an Article 4 direction to control alterations to the building.
Local List B (LLB)	<p>These buildings or structures have a particular local significance. They will be largely unaltered examples of their style and era that make a contribution to South Staffordshire's rural or village character.</p> <p>As a general rule, Grade LLB buildings and structures are unsuitable for demolition, and South Staffordshire Council will pay close attention to any proposals for their alteration. They may also consider making an Article 4 direction to control alterations to these buildings</p>
Local List C (LLC)	<p>These are buildings or structures that have a certain interest, but which may be suitable for alteration or demolition, where necessary. In such cases, South Staffordshire Council will generally require that an accurate record be taken of the building or structure before work begins.</p>



8.3 Appendix 3: Gazetteer

WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
1		MST1075	Barrows, Four Ashes, Brewood		Two barrows noted by antiquarians in the 17th and 18th centuries at Calves Heath. The name 'Low Field' on the 19th century tithe map indicates the approximate location of the barrows, however gravel quarrying appears to have removed any remains of these features.	Bronze Age	391860	308150
2		MST1790	Cropmark Enclosures, Water Eaton, Penkridge		An irregular enclosure containing two sub-circular enclosures and linear features with a second contemporary enclosure to the west.	Iron Age	390848	311196
3	1006097	MST218	Two Roman camps north of Water Eaton	Scheduled Monument	Two Roman camps surviving as buried archaeological remains. Both camps are rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosures constructed and used by Roman soldiers either when on campaign or as practice camps. The two camps lie just over 320m north of Watling Street, the early Roman road from London to the legionary fortress of Wroxeter. A number of Roman military sites have been identified in the vicinity of Stretton Mill and Water Eaton, including two forts, a number of camps and a small defended settlement known as <i>Pennocrucium</i> . They occupy a strategic location and a nodal point in the Roman road system, with roads leaving Watling Street for Chester, Wroxeter, Greensforge, and perhaps Metchley.	Romano-British	390351	311225
4	1006098	MST163	Roman fort west of Eaton House	Scheduled Monument	The monument includes a Roman fort situated on slightly elevated ground to the east of the Penk valley. The fort survives as cropmarks known from aerial photography. The fort is square in plan with two or more ditches and measures externally up to 160m across occupying an area of just over 2 hectares. Pottery scatters included rusticated ware, an amphora neck, mortaria fragments, Samian and quern. The fort lies to the south of Watling Street, the early Roman road from London to the legionary fortress at Wroxeter (<i>Viroconium</i>). The monument is part of a large group of Roman military sites identified within the vicinity of Water Eaton and Stretton Mill, near to the where Watling Street crosses the River Penk. This was a strategic location and a nodal point in the Roman road system from which roads left Watling Street for Chester, Wroxeter, Greensforge, and perhaps Metchley.	Romano-British	390515	310572



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Eastings	Northing
5	1006104	MST63	Roman camp, Kinvaston	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument includes two Roman forts situated on gentle sloping ground to the west where it meets the River Penk and to the south where a stream runs approximately 50m from its southern boundary. The monument is known from cropmarks visible from aerial photographs and survives as two double ditched rectangular enclosures with rounded corners. Excavation indicates that the larger enclosure is earlier in date, and finds including Samian, coarse ware and fragments of amphora suggest a mid-1st century date for construction of the earlier fort with occupation continuing until the early Flavian period. A rubbish dump has also been identified at the western limit of the monument by the river containing charcoal, daub, pottery, bone and large stones. The earlier fort has been identified as a possible vexillation fortress. The forts or camps lie 650m north of Watling Street, the early Roman road from London to the legionary fortress of Wroxeter. A number of Roman military sites have been identified in the vicinity of Stretton Mill and Water Eaton, including two forts, a number of camps and a small defended settlement known as Pennocrucium. They occupy a strategic location and a nodal point in the Roman road system, with roads leaving Watling Street for Chester, Wroxeter, Greensforge, and perhaps Metchley.</p>	Romano-British	390933	311453



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
6	1006121	MST62	Site of <i>Pennocrucium</i> , east of Stretton Bridge	Scheduled Monument	<p>The monument, which falls into two separate areas of protection, includes the part of a small Roman town surviving within a rectangular defended enclosure situated on the eastern side of the Penk Valley. It measures up to 250m east to west and up to 200m north to south, covering in total an area of up to 5 hectares. Originally identified through aerial photography, archaeological excavations through the north and south defences revealed three ditches enclosing an area of up to 2.5 hectares astride Watling Street, an early Roman road from London to the legionary fortress of Wroxeter. The Roman road which led to the Roman military sites at Greensforge appears to enter the site through the centre of its southern defences.</p> <p>Excavations in the interior have identified timber buildings fronting onto Watling Street with gardens and rubbish pits to the rear, cobbled lanes, a well and pottery dating from late first to the 4th century AD. Ribbon development outside the defences was noted during the widening of Watling Street in 1956 but this does not form part of this scheduling. A Roman fort to the south east of the monument is the subject of a separate scheduling and the relationship between the two sites has not been confirmed. A number of other Roman military sites have been identified in the vicinity of Stretton Mill and Water Eaton, including a large Vexillation fortress, forts, and a number of camps. They occupy a strategic location and a nodal point in the Roman road system with roads leaving Watling Street for Chester, Wroxeter, Greensforge, and perhaps Metchley.</p> <p>A collection of Roman pottery including Grey Ware, Samian Ware, Severn Valley Ware and Mortaria fragments.</p>	Romano-British	390292	310714
7		MST11757	Roman Pottery Finds, Brewood		A 1st century AD silver denarius recovered during metal detecting.	Romano-British	390300	310600
8		MST11756	Coin Findspot, Brewood		The probable course of a Roman road between Crateford (situated on the Roman road between Greensforge and <i>Pennocrucium</i>) and Standeford which may survive as earthworks through Somerford Park.	Romano-British	390600	310600
9		MST6022	Roman Road (Crateford to Standeford Green)		A silver denarius of Nero, minted in Rome between AD 64 and AD 65 recovered during metal detecting.	Romano-British	390685	309000
10		MST15944	Coin Findspot, Brewood			Romano-British	390300	309300



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
11		MST1787	Cropmarks, North of Eaton House, Penkridge		Two parallel linear cropmarks heading from Watling Street in a north westerly direction and visible for approximately 170 m on aerial photographs. They may represent the course of a Roman road linking one or more of the Roman forts/camps to Watling Street.	Romano-British	390862	310822
12		MST15930	Silver Denarius Findspot, Penkridge		A complete silver Roman republican denarius (coin), minted in Rome in 58 BC by P. Hypsaeus, recovered during metal detecting.	Romano-British	390700	310900
13		MST18871	Cropmarks, North of Eaton House, Penkridge		Parallel linear cropmarks heading from Watling Street in a north-westerly direction and visible for approximately 135 m (although interrupted for approximately 30 m). The features possibly represent the course of a Roman road which may continue to the south.	Romano-British	390701	311060
14		MST1889	<i>Pennocrucium</i> Roman Road (Kingswood to <i>Pennocrucium</i>)		The course of a section of Roman road heading south-west from the Roman settlement of <i>Pennocrucium</i> and the forts at Water Eaton.	Romano-British	387735	306904
15		MST3377	Samian and Coin Findspot, South of Water Eaton Coppice, Penkridge		A number of finds of probable Romano-British date, including a coin, a bead, a sherd of samian and a fragment of a spur.	Romano-British	390550	310740
16		MST15474	Coin Findspot, Brewood		A complete silver Roman republican denarius, probably minted in Rome in 101 BC by moneyer M. LUCILIUS found during metal detecting.	Romano-British	390800	309700
17		MST15931	Coin Findspot, Penkridge		A complete silver Roman republican denarius, minted in Rome in 82 BC by P. CREPVSI, recovered during metal detecting.	Romano-British	391300	310200
18		MST3330	Coins Findspot, Water Eaton Coppice, Penkridge		Three corroded coins of possible Roman date found in the area around Water Eaton Coppice. A bronze jug-shaped object, thought to be a possible toy, was also recovered from this area.	Romano-British	390670	311200
19		MST15473	Coin Findspot, Brewood		A complete Roman republican silver denarius, minted in Rome in 85 BC by the moneyer L. IULIUS BURSIO recovered during metal detecting.	Romano-British	390700	309700
20		MST1913	Roman Amphora Findspot, Near Eaton House, Penkridge		The neck of a Roman amphora with graffiti (inscribed after firing).	Romano-British	390750	310700



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Eastings	Northings
21		MST1138	Watling Street Roman Road		The Roman road of Watling Street which passes through the districts of Lichfield, Cannock, South Staffordshire and Tamworth.	Romano-British	402224	306840
22		MST1715	Greensforge to <i>Pennocrucium</i> Roman Road (<i>Pennocrucium</i> Part)		The course of a roman road between Greensforge and <i>Pennocrucium</i> , identified as cropmarks on aerial photography.	Romano-British	389985	306706
23		MST12109	Pottery Findspot, Penkrige		Two oxidised rim sherds from a utilitarian ware pottery vessel, recovered during metal detecting.	Romano-British	391000	310000
24		MST12107	Strap Fitting, Penkrige		Two copper alloy strap ends of Saxon date, recovered during metal detecting.	Anglo-Saxon	392700	310500
25		MST16617	Strap End and Mount Findspot, Brewood		A cast copper alloy strap end of probable mid-9th-mid-11th century date and a cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount decorated with an animals head (now worn), which is of probable 11th century date, both recovered during metal detecting.	Anglo-Saxon	391300	309200
26		MST2456	Gailey / Gragellie (Settlement)		A settlement recorded as having one villager in the Domesday Survey of 1086.	Anglo-Saxon	391600	310340
27		MST1226	Rodbaston / Redbaldston Deserted Settlement		A settlement of four smallholders recorded in the Domesday survey, which may have been deserted at some point in the medieval period. The earthwork remains of at least three house platforms have been identified in the area of the south of Rodbaston College.	Anglo-Saxon	392160	310950
28		MST11306	Medieval Pottery, Water Eaton, Brewood		Several sherds of pottery of 11th-14th century date, recovered in the area to the south-east of the Roman fort.	Medieval	390700	310400
29		MST15894	Horse Harness Mount Findspot, Brewood		An incomplete cast copper alloy horse harness suspension mount of 14th century date, recovered during metal detecting.	Medieval	390400	310200
30		MST2715	Possible Moated Site, Water Eaton, Penkrige		Although ploughed out, four arms of a single, rectangular moated site have been noted in the area to the north-east of the possible Roman camps at Water Eaton.	Medieval	390550	311350
31		MST4947	Ridge and Furrow, Penkrige		An area of ridge and furrow earthworks of medieval date, identified on aerial photography.	Medieval	392816	310482
32		MST4206	Field Boundary, Kinvaston		A linear earthwork bank identified from aerial photography and walkover survey, which is interpreted as an earlier continuation of an existing field boundary.	Medieval	392867	310455



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
33		MST4934	Headland, Near Rodbaston		A linear earthwork feature identified to the north of the A5 near Rodbaston Bridge and interpreted as the probable remains of a medieval plough headland.	Medieval	392891	311319
34		MST4933	Deepmore Moated Site		A series of upstanding earthwork banks identified from aerial photography and interpreted as the possible remains of a medieval moat. The moat feature is surrounded by a series of drainage ditches.	Medieval	392717	308275
35		MST6377	Ridge and Furrow Field System		Cropmark evidence of possible medieval ridge and furrow, overlying cropmarks of possible Roman origin (WA 5).	Medieval	390474	311269
36		MST5662	Ridge and furrow field system		Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow identified from aerial photographs	Medieval	393391	307764
37		MST13777	Ridge and Furrow, North of Somerford Park, Brewwood		The earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow aligned in two directions, showing multiple fields. One area of earthworks area aligned south-west to north-east, the other north-west to south-east. These earthworks appear to be pre-date the boundaries shown on the late 19th century 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.	Medieval	389935	309236
38		MST4587	Gravelly Way Seal Matrix		A medieval copper seal matrix.	Medieval	391500	309700
39		MST4943	Linear Earthwork Features, East of Four Ashes		A series of ditched post-medieval drainage systems and field boundaries, which survive as upstanding earthworks.	Post-medieval	393062	308263
40		MST4941	Linear Earthwork Features, East of Four Ashes		Linear earthwork features identified in the area to the east of Four Ashes and interpreted as the remains of post-medieval drainage systems and field boundaries.	Post-medieval	392600	308100
41	1188285	MST1233	The Round House	Grade II Listed Building	18th century former lock keepers cottage.	Post-medieval	392003	310403
42		MST2257	Deepmore Watermill		A former mill building, now incorporated within an farmhouse. The remains of a dry pond and a stone and brick revetment associated with the mill are still visible on the site.	Post-medieval	392714	308119
43		MST1230	Calf Heath Reservoir, Watling Street, Penkridge		The smallest of three feeder reservoirs to the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal. The reservoir has been in existence since at least the 1820's and was probably used to feed the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal.	Post-medieval	392800	310150



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
44		MST1229	Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal		The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, which was designed and built by engineer James Brindley and which opened in 1772. From its opening until nationalisation in 1948 it was privately run from an office in Wolverhampton and never came under the control of the railway companies as so many other canals did.	Post-medieval	391187	304906
45		MST1240	Rodbaston Lock (Number 9) and Bridge (Number 80)		A brick-built toll office and a toll-clerk's house on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Gailey Wharf. The house is a double-fronted, brick and slate building of late 18th or early 19th century date.	Post-medieval	392964	311209
46		MST1253	Calf Heath Bridge Number 77, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Hatherton	Local (Grade A)	A bridge over the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal. The bridge has undergone some rebuilding and one of the name plates has been replaced. There is a winding hole immediately east of the bridge. Also a locally listed building (DST7751).	Post-medieval	392100	308602
47		MST1252	Long Moll's Bridge Number 76, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Hatherton	Local (Grade A)	A brick-built bridge spanning the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal. Although the bridge appears to have been modified, it still retains both its original cast iron name plates. Also a locally listed building (DST7753).	Post-medieval	392905	308666
48		MST1254	Gravelly Way Bridge Number 78, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Penkridge		A brick built bridge on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, which appears to survive in its original form and with both name plates in position.	Post-medieval	391608	309547
49		MST4946	Linear Earthwork Features, Calf Heath		Degraded linear earthworks identified from aerial photography, which may be the remains of former field systems, plough headlands or former field boundaries.	Post-medieval	392316	310047
50		MST18843	Mill Stream, Deepmore Mill, Shareshill		The course of the former mill stream to Deepmore Mill. Deepmore Mill has been dated to circa 1700 and the mill stream is depicted on maps of late 18th century and later date. Now visible only as a cropmark feature.	Post-medieval	393004	307812



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
51		MST6192	Somerford Park, Brewood		A landscape park around Somerford Hall, probably laid out in the mid-18th century. Possibly associated with the landscape architect Humphrey Repton. Somerford Hall estate is of possible Repton design. It is almost identical in landscape treatment to that at Prestwood Hall and even has two Gothic buildings similar to those Repton proposed for the lodge for Prestwood. There is, however, no documentary evidence to prove that he was involved. Contemporary illustrations show an ornamental bridge and pool in front of the house and clumps of trees in the park. To the south of the hall is an octagonal gazebo which was built in the mid-18th century. On the approach to the hall is Somerford Grange, which was built in the mid-18th century for the owner of the hall George Barbor as an eye-catching structure to be seen from the hall. The Grange's decorative Gothic façade with canted bays, porthole windows and castellated parapet masks a working farmhouse.	Post-medieval	390500	308350
52		MST6216	Rodbaston Hall (Park)		A landscaped area around Rodbaston Hall (The Grange?), the extent of which has been mapped from the 6-inch 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.	Post-medieval	392550	311500
53		MST17494	Straight Mile Farm, Calf Heath, Hatherton		An isolated L-plan smallholding, with attached farmhouse and additional detached outbuilding to the north. The smallholding appears to have been established in the late 18th or early 19th century and the original ranges appear to be extant.	Post-medieval	392917	308833
54		MST1232	Gailey Lock Number 12 and Gailey Bridge Number 79, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Penkridge	Local (Grade A)	A canal bridge and lock on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Gailey, which were conceived as a single unit and probably date to circa 1772. Both are also locally listed buildings (Lock: DST8081; Bridge: DST7911).	Post-medieval	392015	310415
55		MST1235	Toll Clerk's House and Toll Office, Gailey Wharf, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Penkridge		A brick-built toll office and a toll-clerk's house on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Gailey Wharf. The house is a double-fronted, brick and slate building of late 18th or early 19th century date.	Post-medieval	391980	310360



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
56		MST1236	Canal Warehouse, Gailey Wharf, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Penkridge		A canal side warehouse on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Gailey Wharf. Of probable later 18th or early 19th century date.	Post-medieval	391995	310379
57		MST1238	Brick Kiln Lock (Number 11), Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Gailey	Local (Grade A)	A probable late 18th century canal lock on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, north of Gailey Wharf. Also a locally listed building (DST7905).	Post-medieval	392197	310767
58		MST17495	Woodside Farm, Caif Heath, Penkridge		An isolated farmstead laid out around a regular L-plan courtyard with a detached farmhouse and additional detached elements. The farmstead appears to have been established in the late 18th or early 19th century and the original ranges still appear to be extant.	Post-medieval	392403	309111
59		MST1076	Standeford Bridge, Brewwood		Documentary evidence for a bridge road bridge in the vicinity of Standeford Mill, first mentioned in the late 17th century.	Post-medieval	391189	307774
60		MST17496	Outfarm, Four Ashes, Brewwood		An isolated outfarm of possible late 18th or early 19th century date.	Post-medieval	391903	308712
61		MST17497	Deepmore Farm / Deepmore Mill Farm, Shareshill		A farmstead associated with Deepmore Mill, which may have been established in the 18th century. The farmstead is laid out around a regular, four-sided courtyard, with the detached farmhouse (incorporating remains of the mill building) located to the west of the main road and the farm buildings to the east.	Post-medieval	392778	308140
62		MST17498	Pennymore Hay Farm, Saredon		An isolated farmstead laid out around a regular, four-sided courtyard. The farmstead was probably established in the late 18th or early 19th century, but has now been demolished.	Post-medieval	392827	308600
63		MST2266	Standeford Mill, Brewwood		The site of a watermill since at least the late 18th century. Standeford Mill was operating as a corn mill in the late 19th century.	Post-medieval	391357	307656
64		MST20033	Site of Toll House, Rodbaston, Penkridge		Historic mapping indicating the site of a toll gate and possible toll house on the A449 at Penkridge in the early-mid 19th century. The toll house was located on the turnpike route linking Stone, Stafford, Penkridge and Gailey which was first recorded in 1761. The possible toll house building(s) are no longer extant.	Post-medieval	391470	311475



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
65		MST1239	Boggs Lock (Number 10), Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Gailey	Local (Grade A)	A listed early 19th century red brick lock-keeper's cottage of two storeys, which is one of a group of buildings associated with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Gailey Wharf. Also a locally listed building (DST7906)	Post-medieval	392605	310873
66		MST21771	Former Farmstead (Red Cottage), East of Gailey, Penkridge		An isolated farmstead laid out around a regular u-plan courtyard with attached farmhouse. The farmstead may have been established in the later 18th or early 19th century and is still extant.	Post-medieval	392514	310236
67		MST1237	Gailey Wharf, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Penkridge	Local (Grade A)	A wharf on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Gailey. The wharf has a restored 18th century revolving crane and there is also a sluice into the canal from the Calf Heath Reservoir. Also a locally listed building (DST7923)	Post-medieval	392010	310360
68		MST1256	Canal aqueduct, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal		A canal aqueduct on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, originally of brick construction	Post-medieval	393479	308415
69		MST22386	Streetway and Wordsley Green Turnpike Road		A mid-18th century turnpike road connecting Stourbridge, via Amblecote and Kingswinford, Wolverhampton and Gailey, with Cannock	Post-medieval	391626	300004
70		MST4204	Possible clay pit, Saredon		Documentary evidence for the location of a clay pit	Post-medieval	394189	308918
71		MST2772	Deepmore Bridge, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal	Local (Grade A)	An accommodation bridge spanning the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Saredon	Post-medieval	393082	308076
72		MST22375	Newport and Stonnall Turnpike Road		A late 18th century turnpike road which connected Newport, Shropshire with Weston under Lizard, Cannock, Brownhills and Stonnall	Post-medieval	394409	308331
73		MST22384	Stone, Stafford and Penkridge Turnpike Road		A turnpike road established in the mid-18th century to connect Stone, Stafford, Penkridge and Gailey	Post-medieval	391467	323518
74	1039205	MST1234	Wharf Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	A listed early 19th century red brick lock-keeper's cottage of two storeys, which is one of a group of buildings associated with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Gailey Wharf.	19th century	392025	310398
75		MST1270	Gailey Railway Station, Gailey		A railway station on the Grand Junction Railway Line between Birmingham and Liverpool. The station was built in 1837 and was of brick construction.	19th century	391420	310520



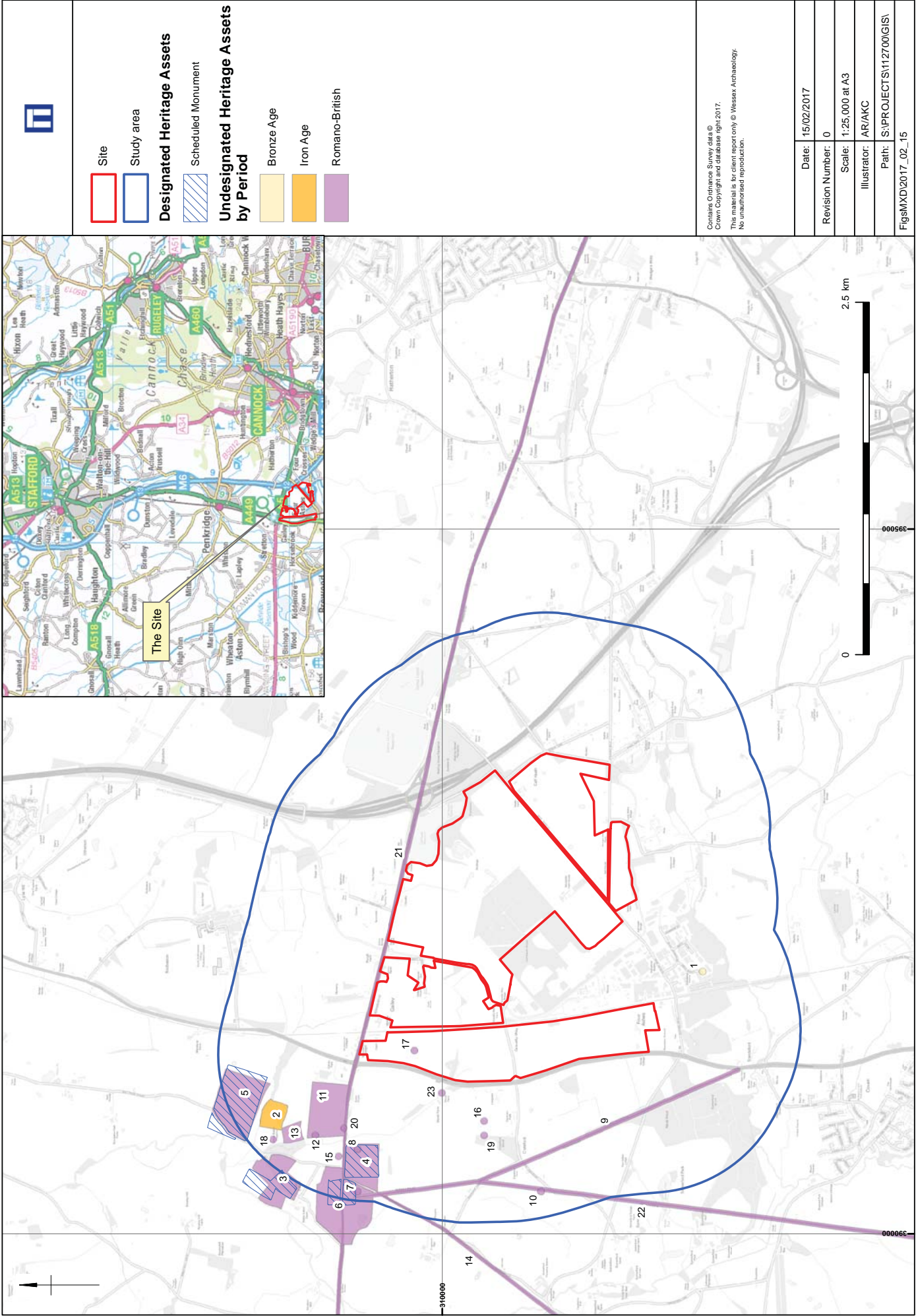
WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
76		MST1231	Gailey Upper Reservoir and Lower Reservoir, Penkridge		Two canal feeder reservoirs located on the north side of Watling Street, which are separated by a causeway. The reservoirs are thought to date from the 1840's and served the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal. A smaller, earlier reservoir is located on the opposite side of the road.	19th century	393500	310500
77		MST20708	Canal Feeder Channel, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Gailey	Local (Grade B)	A channel supplying water from Gailey Reservoir into the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal just north-east of Boggs Lock, Gailey. Of probable mid-19th century date. Also a locally listed building (DST8099)	19th century	392884	310612
78		MST1255	Hatherton Canal Junction		The junction between the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal and the Hatherton Canal, which opened in 1837 to serve the collieries.	19th century	393460	308520
79		MST1259	Cottages, East of Bridge Number 77, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal		A group of three cottages set on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal to the east of Bridge Number 77. Two of the cottages are terraced and of mid-19th century date, while the third is isolated and smaller and may never have been inhabited.	19th century	392251	308558
80		MST2201	Cannock (Hatherton) Branch, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal		The Hatherton Branch of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, which was linked in circa 1860 to the Wyrley and Essington Canal. The canal and associated basins and wharves have since been abandoned and much of it backfilled. Archaeological excavation revealed remains of the Hawkins Canal Basin, including a wharf and an aqueduct, which connected the basin to the canal. Two rail tracks also extended either side of the basin, allowing goods transfer between the canal and railway. The Hatherton Reservoir supplied water to the canal via the Hawkins Canal Basin and Aqueduct via a sluice at the north-west corner of the reservoir. A second basin, known as Gilpin's Basin was located on the canal to the east of Hawkins Basin. This included a wharf with goods shed and a network of rail lines.	19th century	395100	309070
81		MST22071	Heath Farm, Calf Heath, Heatherton	Local (Grade B)	An isolated farmstead laid out around a regular, courtyard with detached farmhouse. The farmstead was probably established in the early 19th century following the enclosure of Calf Heath through an 1813 Act of Parliament.	19th century	393121	309441



WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
82		MST13237	Model Farm, Rodbaston Hall, Penkridge		A mid-19th century model farm complex that has now been partially demolished.	19th century	392072	311415
83		N/A	Grand Junction Railway		Railway line constructed in 1833 from Newton Junction in Warrington to Birmingham. After the success of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway the Grand Junction Railway was an ambitious project to link the northern cities of Manchester, Liverpool and Preston to the Midlands. The line operated successfully and was merged with the London and North West Railway in 1845.	19th century	391514	309280
84		MST21772	Lowlands Farm, Hatherton		An isolated L-plan farmstead, which was extant by at least the late 19th century and appears to survive relatively unaltered	19th century	393780	308492
85		MST22578	Stable Farm		An isolated farmstead originally laid out around a single-sided loose courtyard	19th century	393604	308831
86		MST20140	Finger Post, Straight Mile, Hatherton Junction		A black and white painted wooden finger post situated at the junction of Straight Mile and Kings Road, north of Hatherton Junction. The finger post arms point direction to Four Ashes and Brewood, Four Crosses and Hatherton, Shareshill and Saredon and to Gailey and Penkridge. Of possible early to mid-20th century date.	Modern	393361	308814
87		MST16599	Late Medieval to Post Medieval Finds, Brewood		A complete sheet copper alloy three-piece strap end and an incomplete cast copper alloy dagger chape both dating to the late medieval period and also a complete cast copper alloy book clasp and a complete cast copper alloy probable sword belt fitting both dating from the late medieval or early post-medieval period.	Multi-period	391300	309200
88		MST1789	Cropmarks, Gravelly Way Farm, Penkridge		A ring ditch and linear features identified on aerial photographs.	Undated	391449	309667
89		MST4205	Ring Ditch, Heath Farm, Penkridge		A possible ring ditch of Late Bronze Age date identified as a cropmark on aerial photography.	Undated	393136	309653
90		MST4948	Field System, Gailey Reservoir, Penkridge		Degraded linear earthworks interpreted as the remains of a possible field system or field boundaries of unknown date. It is also considered possible that some of these features may be of geological origin.	Undated	393135	310786
91		MST18149	Silver Ring Findspot, Penkridge		A small silver ring with snake head terminals, recovered during metal detecting.	Undated	390931	311272

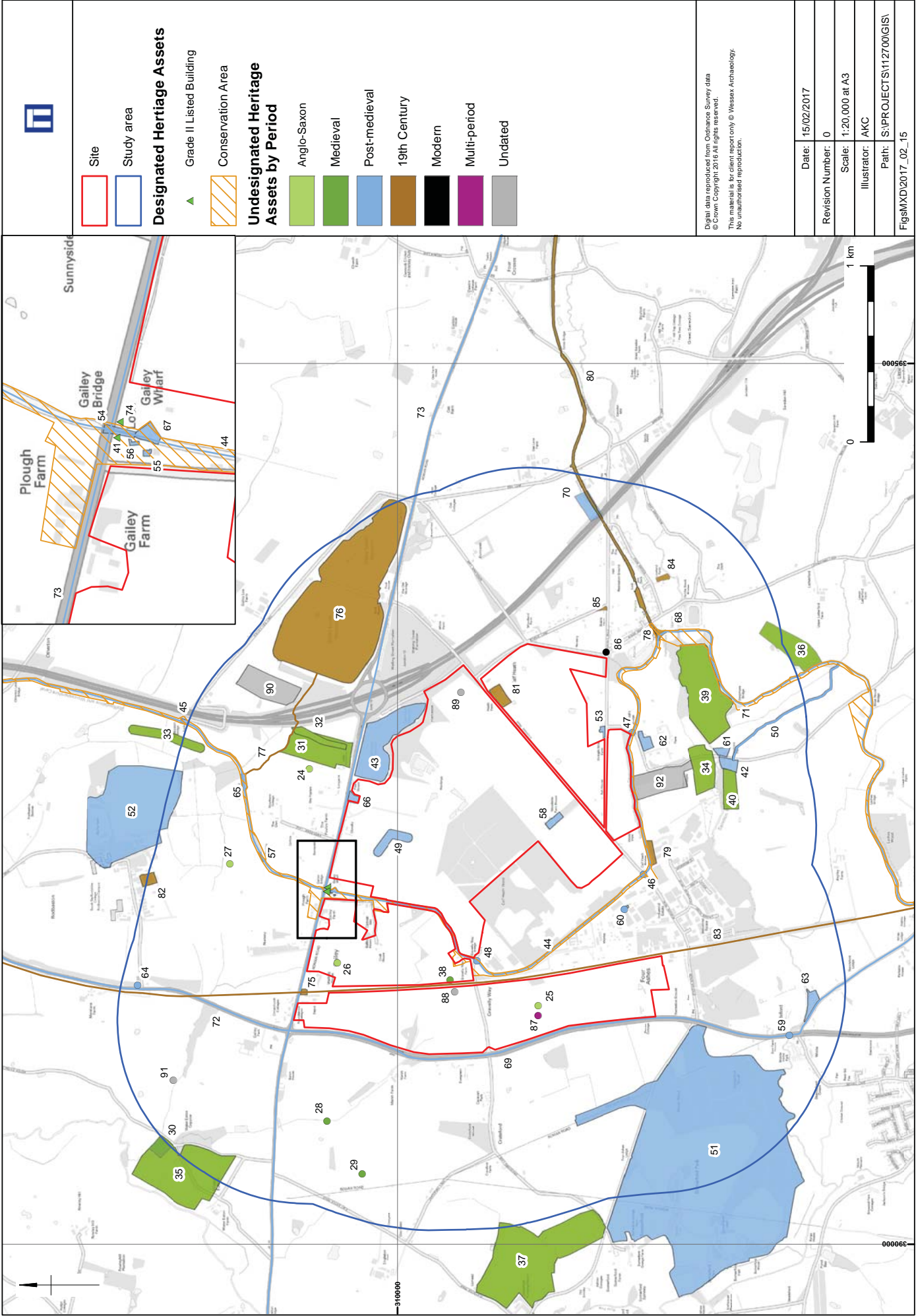


WA No.	NHLE No.	HER No.	Name	Designation	Description	Period	Easting	Northing
92		MST4942	Linear Feature, East of Four Ashes		One of a series of features identified as the possible remains of part of a post-medieval drainage system or a former field boundary.	Undated	392595	308498



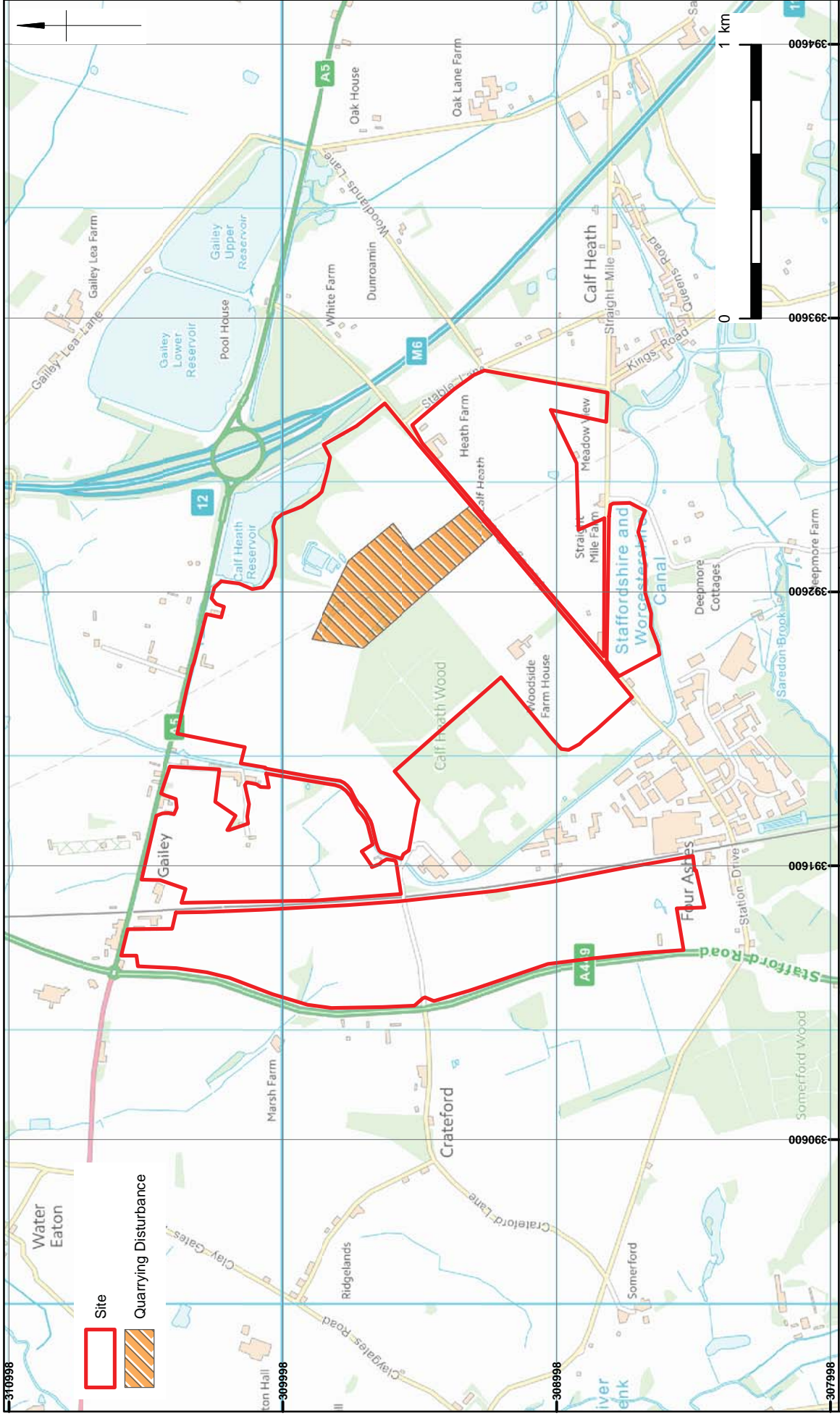
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Figure 1 Site, Study Area and known heritage assets from the prehistoric to Romano-British periods (based on Historic England, SHER and other sources)



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Figure 2
Site, Study Area and known heritage assets from the Anglo-Saxon period to the modern period, including multi-period and undated assets (based on Historic England, SHER and other sources)



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Areas of the Site disturbed by quarrying activities Figure 3



Site

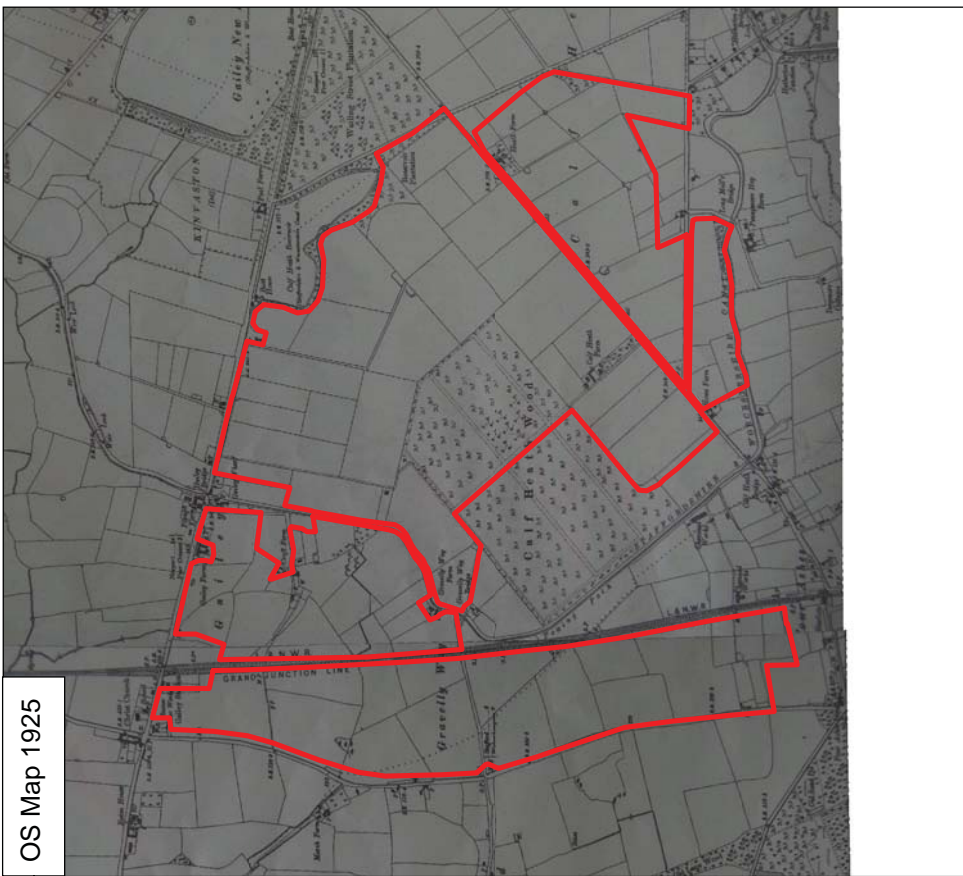
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First Edition OS Map 1890



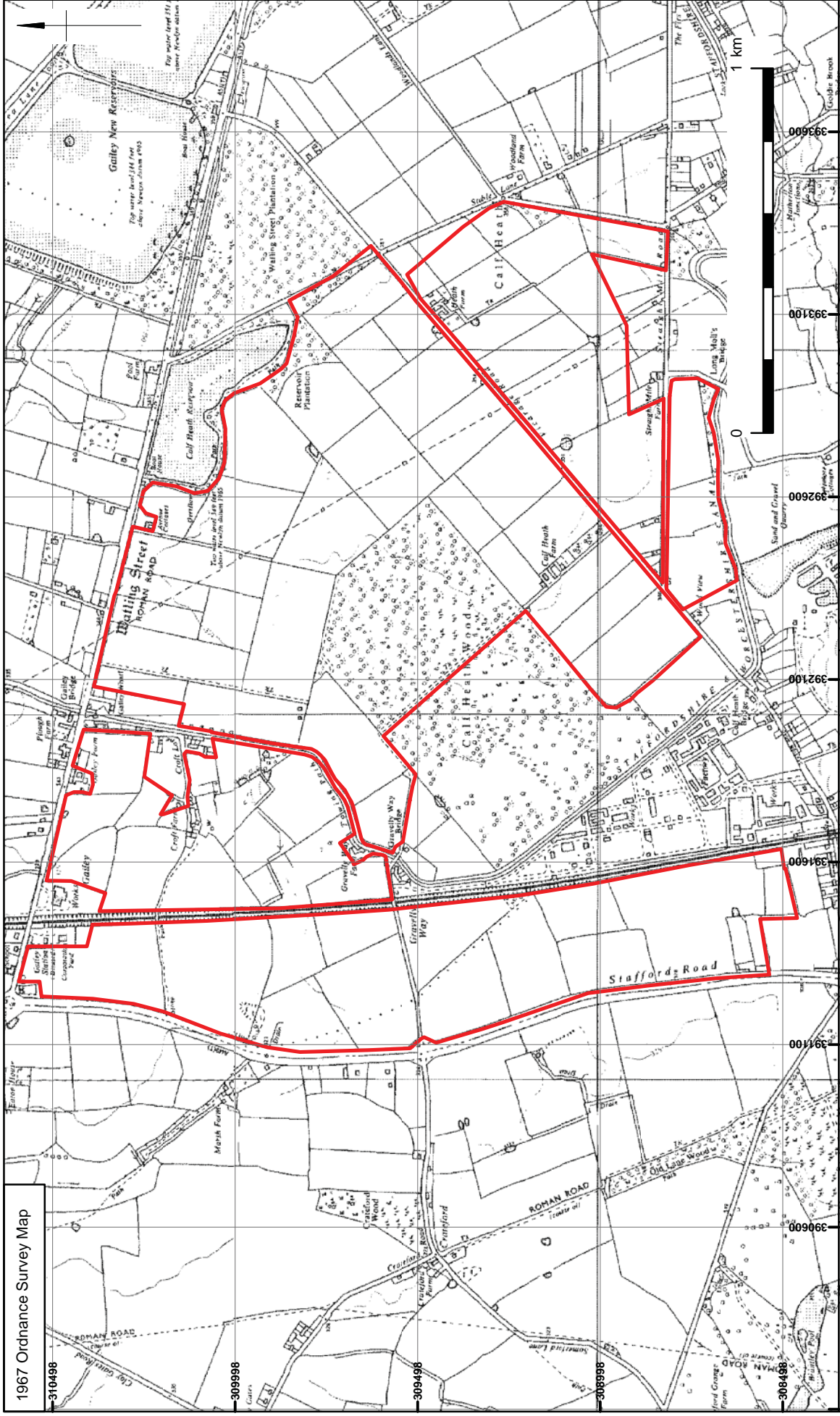
OS Map 1925



 **Site** 

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1967 Ordnance Survey Map

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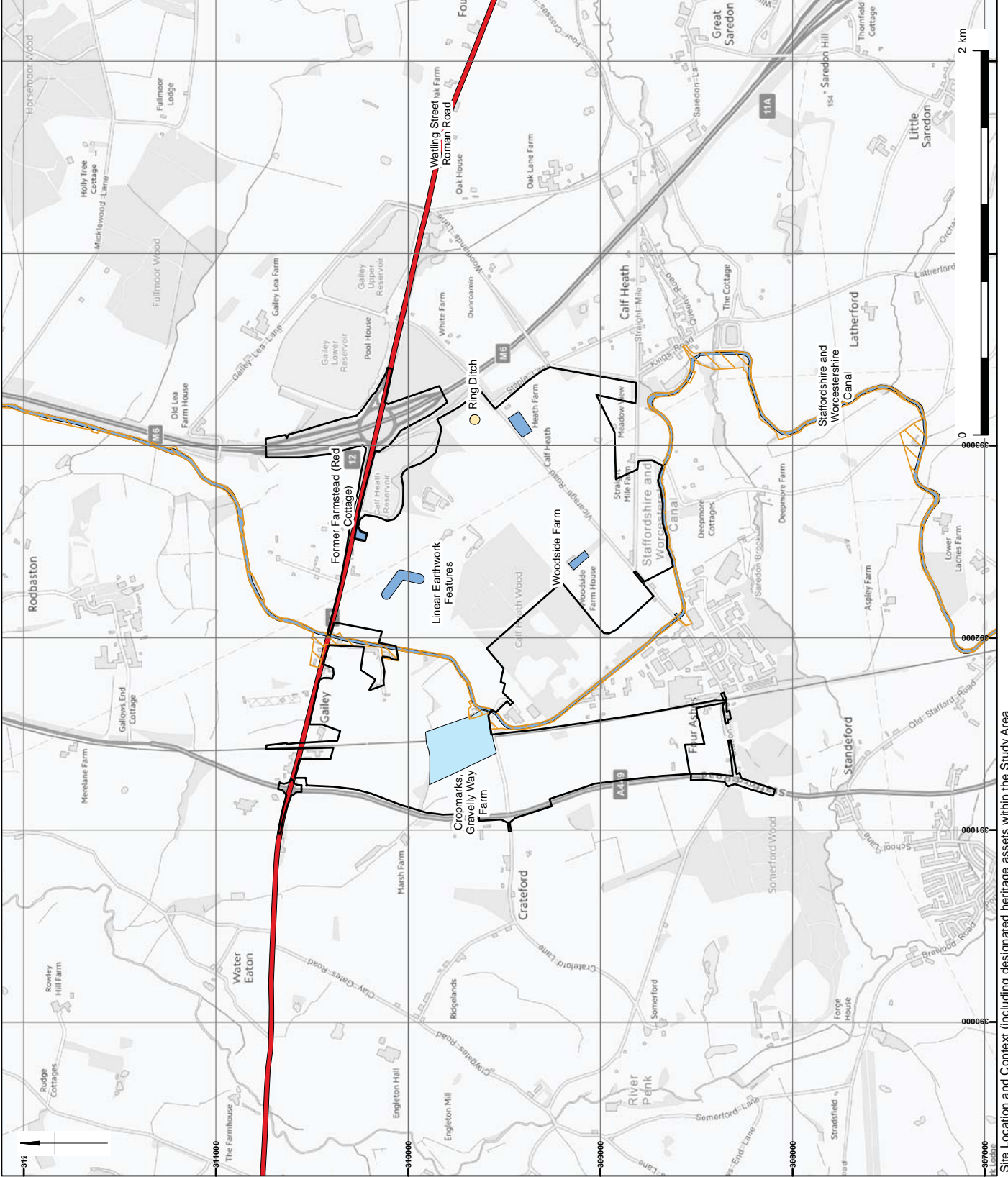
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Historic Mapping: Post-World War II Ordnance Survey Figure 6



- Site
- Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area

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Site Location and Context (including designated heritage assets within the Study Area and undesignated heritage assets within the Site)



Plate 1: View towards the locally listed (Grade B) Heath Farm from the east



Plate 2: Active quarrying operations within the Site


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Plate 3: Example of arable land within the Site



Plate 4: Example of arable land within the Site



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Plate 5: Example of pasture within the Site



Plate 6: Example of pasture within the Site

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