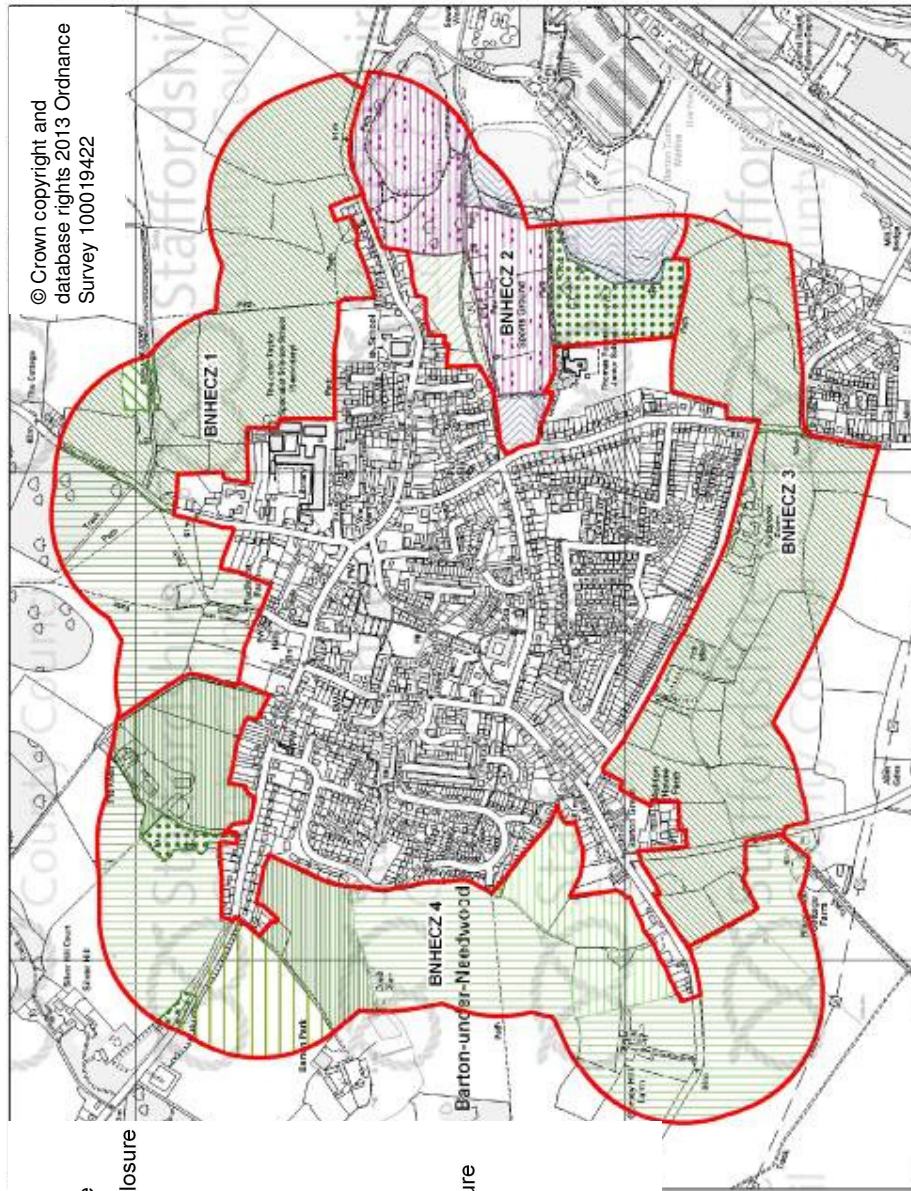


APPENDIX 1: Barton-under-Needwood and Burton-upon-Trent/Rolleston-on-Dove

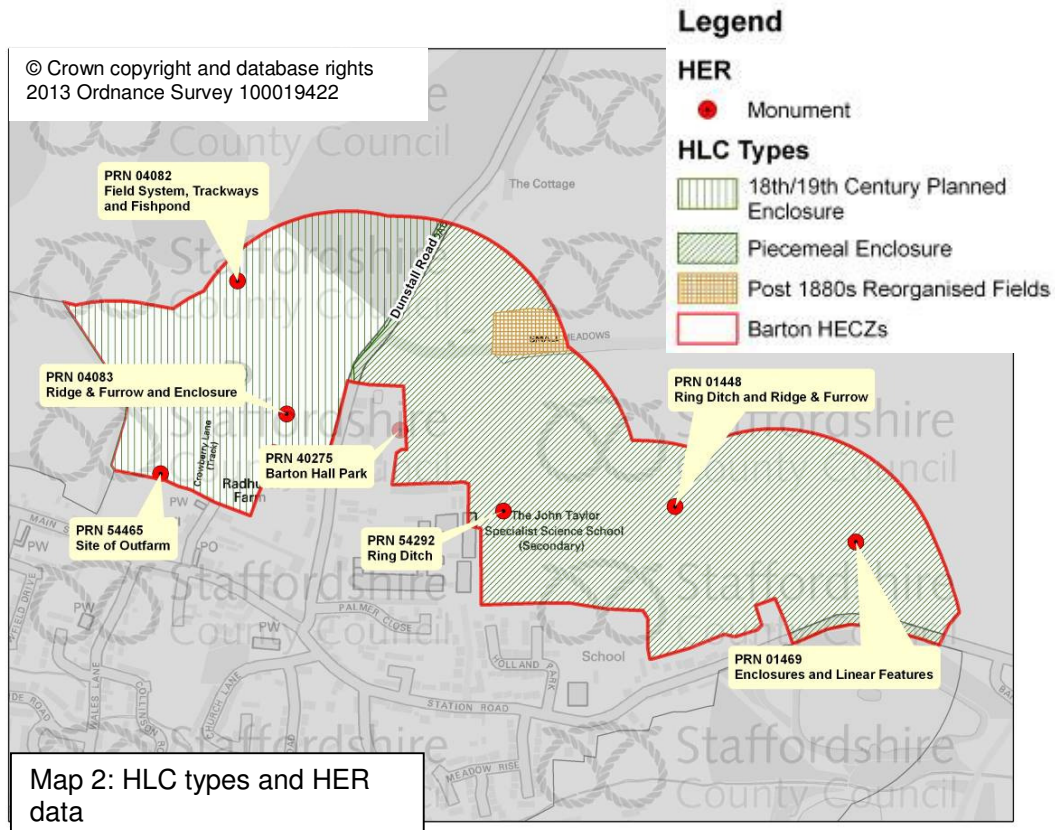
1. Barton-under-Needwood



- Legend**
- 18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure
 - 18th/19th Century Semi Planned Enclosure
 - Artificial Water Bodies
 - Early Small Rectilinear Fields
 - Other Parkland
 - Piecemeal Enclosure
 - Plantations
 - Post 1880s Reorganised Fields
 - Post 1880s Settlement
 - Post 1880s Small Replanned Enclosure
 - Post War Amalgamated Fields
 - Pre 1880s Paddocks & Closes
 - Pre 1880s Settlement
 - Barton HECZs

Map 1: Barton-under-Needwood HECZ boundaries and HLC types

1.1 BNHECZ 1 – North of Barton-under-Needwood



1.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The highest point of this character zone stands at around 79m AOD at the north west corner of the HECZ, from where the lands falls away to the west and south west reaching around 49m AOD at its south western corner¹. The zone lies on a bedrock geology of Mercia Mudstone Group (mudstone)². The bedrock in the eastern half of the zone (from an area just north of The John Taylor Specialist Science School) is overlain by superficial deposits of sand and gravel firstly made up of a band of Glaciofluvial deposits and as the land drops away eastwards the deposits are of the Holme Pierrepoint Sand and Gravel Member³. It is on these sands and gravels that evidence for prehistoric activity within the zone can be found. Aerial photographs have revealed evidence for three possible ring ditches which may indicate the remains of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery or possibly the drip gulleys of prehistoric round houses in this area⁴. A further possible ring ditch lying further to the east and also visible on aerial photography has been re-interpreted as being of modern origin⁵. Elsewhere, there is substantial evidence for prehistoric activity within both the Trent and Dove valleys which has been demonstrated through recent archaeological work.

¹ AOD – Above ordnance datum

² British Geological Survey 2013 web: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

³ Ibid.

⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01448 and PRN 54292 on map 2

⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01469 on map 2

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by a field pattern created piecemeal during the post medieval period (cf. HLC type ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’ on map 2; 5.3.1 in HEA report), which extends northwards beyond the project area. The creation of the ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’ may suggest a change in the agricultural economy of this landscape from a rotational system incorporating arable to predominantly pasture during the post medieval period. The morphology of this field system includes distinctive field boundaries forming reverse ‘S’ curves and dog-legs indicating that the zone had formed part of the medieval open field system associated with Barton-under-Needwood. The reverse ‘S’ pattern was formed through medieval plough teams working the open fields; at the time of enclosure field boundaries inserted into the open fields followed these plough lines. The presence of medieval and later ploughing in the zone is also attested by the evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks which have been identified on aerial photographs⁶. Whilst the overall field pattern retains its legibility as post medieval ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’, re-enforced by the surviving mature hedgerows, there has been a degree of boundary loss to facilitate greater agricultural productivity in the second half of the 20th century.

The fields to the west of Dunstall Road form part of a larger field system with predominantly straight field boundaries suggesting that it had been planned by a surveyor probably in the late 18th/19th century (HLC type ‘18th.19th Century Planned Enclosure’ on map 2; 5.4 in HEA report). The earlier history of such field patterns is not usually easy to identify but the survival of further areas of ridge and furrow within this landscape suggests that it too had once formed part of the medieval open fields of Barton-under-Needwood⁷. The field morphology suggests that the conversion from arable to pasture occurred at a later date in this area.

The best preserved of the ridge and furrow lies directly north of the Grade II* Listed Barton Hall (lying beyond the project area) within a parcel of land which appears to have formed its landscaped gardens⁸. Barton Hall dates to the 18th century and it is possible that the landscaping is contemporary, although the house may have earlier origins.

Barton-under-Needwood Conservation Area extends along Dunstall Road and a small portion adjacent to the road lies within the HECZ.

1.1.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits associated with prehistoric activity to survive within the HECZ particularly on the sands and gravels.	High
Historical value: The legible heritage assets comprise the historic field pattern as well as the ridge and furrow earthworks, which all form part of Barton-under-Needwood’s economic history.	High
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape has been impacted to some degree by the removal of field boundaries during the 20 th century. The field pattern does, however continue to	Medium

⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01448 and PRN 40275 on map 2

⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04082 and PRN 04083 on map 2

⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 08554; PRN 40275 on map 2

contribute to the local character of the area in the survival of mature hedgerows and the ridge and furrow earthworks.	
Communal value: There is good access to this landscape, particularly to the west of Dunstall Road, via the Public Rights of Way network. There is the potential to interpret the history of this landscape for the benefit of the community and visitors.	Medium

1.1.3 Recommendations

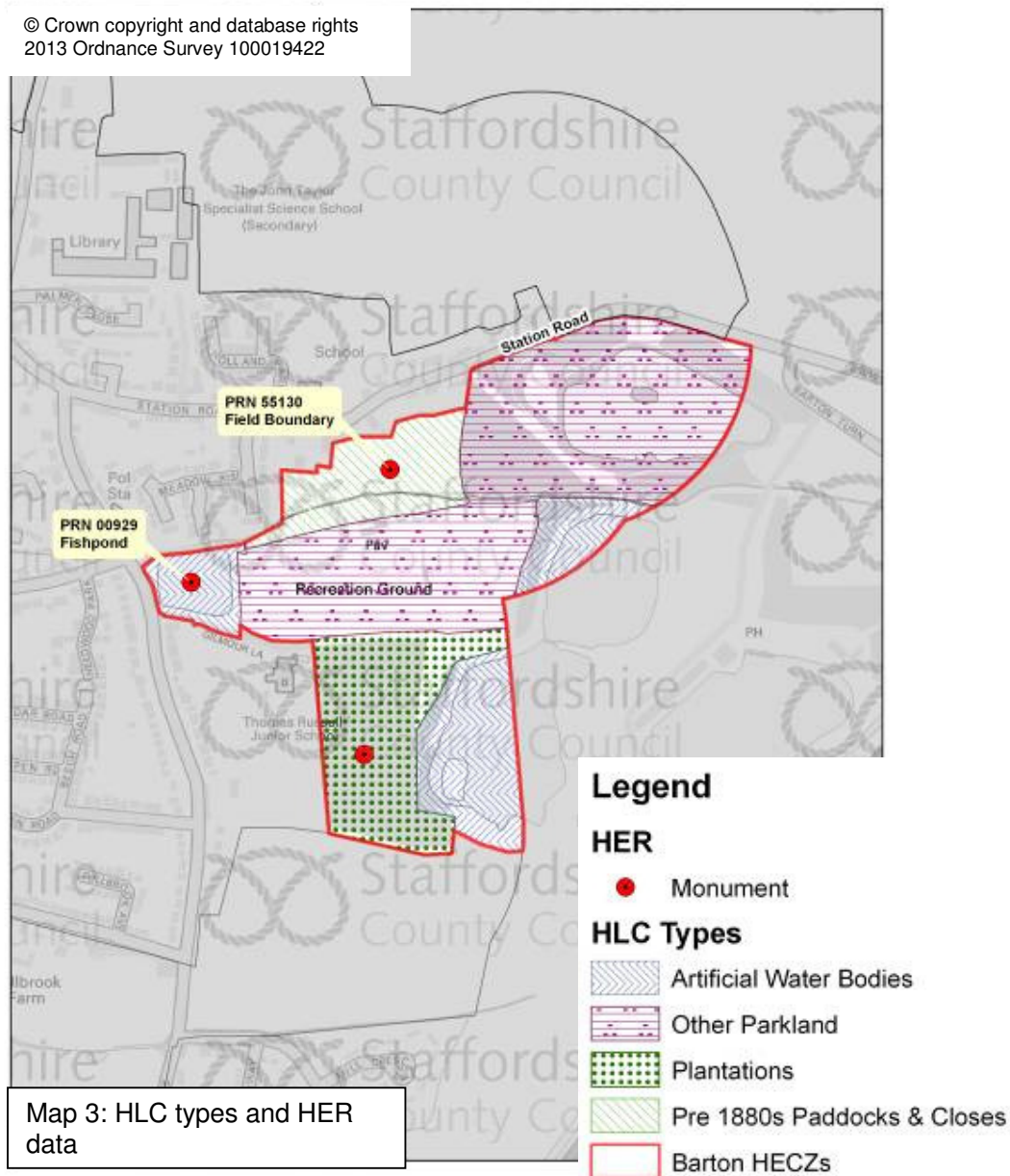
The heritage significance and values have identified the survival of heritage assets within the HECZ which contribute to both Barton-under-Needwood's history and local character.

- The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape, notably the field boundaries and the earthworks relating to the ridge and furrow, is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique 'sense of place' and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations. The interpretation of the features and their location in association with the Rights of Way network could be used to promote sustainable tourism and health and well-being.
- Should land within the zone be allocated for development any proposals should seek to complement the low settlement density which is characteristic of the landscape to the north of the zone and the conservation of the fabric and legibility of the historic landscape character as stated above. Any such development should also be designed to enhance the local distinctiveness and respect the local vernacular in terms of its scale and architectural form (cf. Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)⁹.
- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF¹⁰.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012.

1.2 BNHECZ 2 – East of Barton-under-Needwood



1.2.1 Statement of heritage significance

The topography of the zone is reasonably flat with only a very slight falling away of the land to the east into the Trent Valley. The zone lies on a bedrock geology of Mercia Mudstone Group (mudstone), which is overlain by superficial deposits of the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member¹¹. Whilst little is currently known about prehistoric activity within the zone, substantial evidenced has been recovered through archaeological work elsewhere within both the Trent and Dove valleys. Just to the east of the zone there are several sites which have been identified as Bronze Age barrows,

¹¹ British Geological Survey 2013 web:
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

two of which have been excavated¹². To the south there are further cropmarks evidencing prehistoric activity and an area of Scheduled earthworks (cf. BNHECZ 3).

Much of the landscape comprises large bodies of water (which extend eastwards beyond the zone) most of which represent disused sand and gravel pits which were excavated during the 20th century (HLC type ‘Artificial Water Bodies’ on map 3). The exception is the pool to the west of the zone, which is shown on historic mapping and may represent a medieval or post medieval fishpond¹³. Some of this land forms public open space, which includes the ‘Sports Field’ created in the late 20th century (‘Other Parkland’ on map 3). Evidence of earlier land management has been seen on aerial photography in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks (where the action of the plough across the medieval and later open fields has been fossilised under grassland management cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report) and a linear feature interpreted as a possible medieval field boundary¹⁴. It is unclear to what extent the earthworks may survive and the parcels of land containing the linear feature have recently been planted with woodland (HLC type ‘Plantations’ on map 3).

1.2.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive relating to prehistoric activity on the sands and gravels of the zone. However, some areas have already been impacted by quarrying.	Medium
Historical value: The ridge and furrow earthworks and the fishpond are the only known heritage assets which indicate the history of land management to the east of Barton-under-Needwood. However, it is unclear to what extent the ridge and furrow survives.	Low
Aesthetic value: The landscape of the zone is the result of changes which have largely occurred during the 20 th century.	Low
Communal value: The public access to the land is good, but there are few heritage assets from which to provide interpretation.	Low

1.2.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values reveals that there are few historic environment concerns within the zone, although there is the potential for below ground archaeology to survive.

- There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the HECZ. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF¹⁵.

¹² Staffordshire HER: PRN 01447, PRN 01454, PRN 01470, PRN 01471, PRN 01451 and PRN 00208

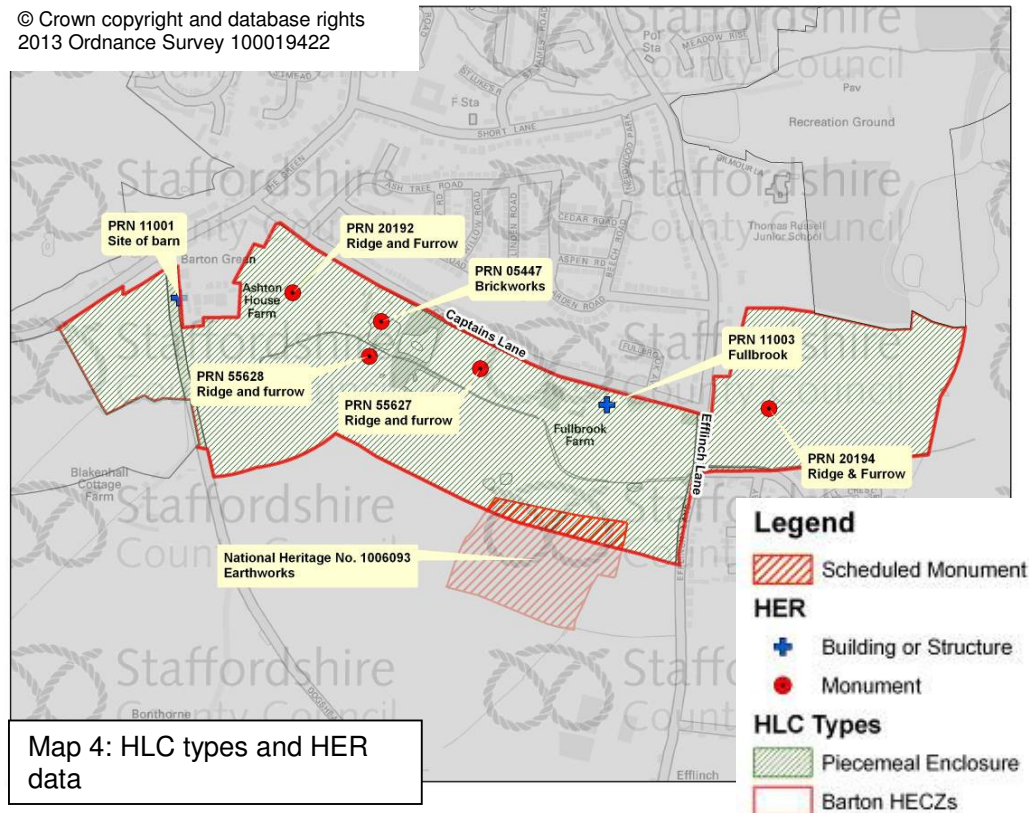
¹³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00929 on map 3

¹⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20194 and PRN 55130 on map 3

¹⁵ Ibid.

1.3 BNHECZ 3 – South of Barton-under-Needwood

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1.3.1 Statement of heritage significance

The topography of the zone falls gently eastwards into the Trent Valley from around 61m AOD at Barton Green to around 51m AOD at its eastern limit¹⁶. The zone lies on a bedrock geology of Mercia Mudstone Group (mudstone), which is overlain by superficial ‘Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits’ of sand and gravel, except to the far east (just beyond Efflinch Lane) where it forms the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member¹⁷. Substantial evidence for prehistoric activity within both the Trent and Dove valleys has been demonstrated through archaeological work. Part of a Scheduled complex of earthworks lies just across the southern boundary of the zone suggesting prehistoric or Roman activity in the form of three ring ditches (possibly representing the ploughed out remains of Bronze Age barrows or the drip gulleys of prehistoric round houses), a number of enclosures and linear features¹⁸. In the wider landscape there is further evidence of prehistoric activity including more ring ditches, enclosures and linear features (the latter including pit alignments)¹⁹.

¹⁶ AOD: Above Ordnance Datum

¹⁷ British Geological Survey 2013 web:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

¹⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00198; English Heritage National Heritage No. 1006093 on BNHECZ 3 map

¹⁹ Cf. Glossary in main report.

The historic landscape comprises a field pattern created piecemeal during the post medieval period (cf. HLC type ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’ on map 4; 5.3.1 in HEA report), which extends southwards beyond the project area. The morphology of this field system includes distinctive field boundaries forming reverse ‘S’ curves and dog-legs indicating that the zone had formed part of the medieval open field system associated with Barton-under-Needwood. The reverse ‘S’ pattern was formed through medieval plough teams working the open fields; at the time of enclosure field boundaries inserted into the open fields followed these plough lines. These field boundaries are well preserved in the zone as mature hedgerows. The presence of open field cultivation in the zone is also attested by the surviving ridge and furrow earthworks (the remains of medieval ploughing) which have been identified on aerial photographs²⁰. The Scheduled earthworks to the south are overlain by further ridge and furrow reaffirming the potential for below ground archaeology to be sealed beneath the surviving earthworks.

There are few buildings within the zone with the exception of the Grade II Listed Fulbrook farmstead, which probably reflects the overall nucleated settlement pattern of this part of Staffordshire (cf. 5.3.3 in HEA report). Little is currently known about the farmhouse, although it is believed to have a timber framed core suggesting probable post medieval (or earlier) origins²¹. It is possible that it was established as part of the changes to the wider landscape during the post medieval period (see above) which resulted in the creation of discrete holdings, each with its own farmstead at its heart representing a degree of movement away from the medieval village.

1.3.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is a high potential for surviving archaeological deposits to survive within the zone relating to prehistoric and Roman activity.	High
Historical value: The legible heritage assets comprise the surviving ridge and furrow earthworks and the associated field pattern formed by mature hedgerows. These assets contribute to an understanding of the development of Barton-under-Needwood’s agricultural economy in the medieval and post medieval periods.	High
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape is well preserved in the survival of both the hedgerows and ridge and furrow earthworks.	High
Communal value: There is the potential to interpret the history of the zone for the benefit of the community and visitors, but this is offset by the fact that access to the landscape is limited to one Public Right of Way.	Low

1.3.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values have identified the survival of heritage assets within the HECZ which contribute to both Barton-under-Needwood’s history and local character.

²⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01448 and PRN 40275 on map 4

²¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 11003 on map 4

- Where alterations or changes are proposed to the Listed building the applicant should consult East Staffordshire Borough Planning Delivery team in the first instance²². All of designated heritage assets and their settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF²³.
- The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape, notably the field boundaries and the earthworks relating to the ridge and furrow, is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique 'sense of place' and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations.
- Should land within the zone be allocated for development any proposals should seek to conserve the fabric and legibility of the historic landscape character as stated above. Any such development should also be designed to enhance the local distinctiveness and respect the local vernacular in terms of its scale and architectural form (cf. Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)²⁴.
- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF²⁵.

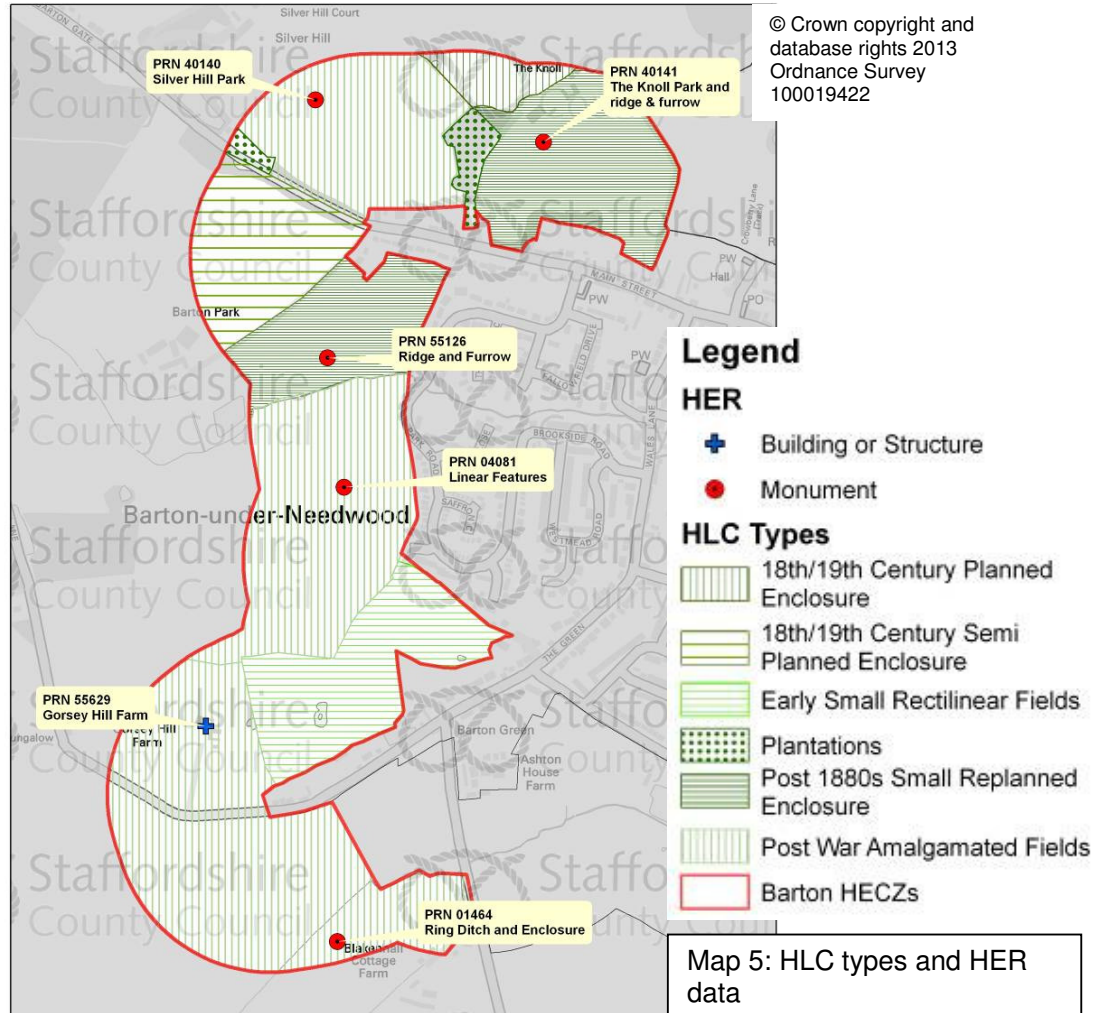
²² East Staffordshire Borough Council 2009 Web viewed 28/02/2012

²³ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012.

1.4 BNHECZ 4 – West of Barton-under-Needwood



1.4.1 Statement of heritage significance

The highest point of the zone lies to the north at around 77m AOD from where the land falls away southwards to a low valley at around 64m AOD²⁶. It rises up out of the valley to around 68m AOD before dropping away again to the south and east. The zone lies on a bedrock geology of the Mercia Mudstone Group (mudstone)²⁷. Within the low valley it is overlain by a narrow band of superficial deposits of the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member²⁸. To the south of the valley the bedrock is overlain by Glaciofluvial Sheet deposits of sand and gravel²⁹. Substantial evidence for prehistoric activity within both the Trent and Dove valleys has been demonstrated through archaeological work. Within the zone there is evidence for prehistoric and/or Roman activity on the sands and gravels in the form of a possible pit alignment, other linear

²⁶ AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

²⁷ British Geological Survey 2013 web:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

features, a ring ditch and a possible enclosure³⁰. In the wider landscape there is further evidence of prehistoric activity including more ring ditches, enclosures and linear features (the latter including pit alignments)³¹.

The landscape of the zone has been largely impacted by changes to land management during the 20th century which has led to the removal of field boundaries creating large fields to facilitate increased agricultural productivity (HLC type ‘Post War Amalgamated Fields’ on map5). These fields extend across the majority of the zone. The land to the north of the road known as Barton Gate had once formed part of two landscape parks. The park to the east was associated with Silver Hill and was possibly established in the mid to late 19th century³². To the west the small landscape park was probably established in the late 18th or early 19th century and was associated with a property known as The Knoll³³. The field pattern created in the 20th century within the parkland forms paddocks and well preserved ridge and furrow earthworks are evidence that the landscape had earlier formed part of Barton-under-Needwood’s medieval open field system (cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report)³⁴. Further ridge and furrow was identified to the south of Barton Gate, but aerial photography taken in 2006 suggests that this has since been ploughed away³⁵.

The best preserved landscape within the zone lies to the south (HLC ‘Early Small Rectilinear Fields’) where mature hedgerows survive. These fields lie to east of Gorse Hill Farm, whose regular courtyard plan form suggests that it was built in a single phase, and historic mapping suggests that it was laid out in the mid 19th century³⁶.

1.4.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is a high potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the zone relating to activity in the prehistoric and Roman periods.	High
Historical value: The legible heritage assets comprise the ridge and furrow earthworks adjacent to The Knoll, as well as the surviving hedgerows to the south. The former in particular contribute to an understanding of Barton-under-Needwood’s economic history.	Low
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape character has largely been lost during the 20 th century due to changes in agricultural practice. The mature hedgerows to the south east continue to contribute to the local historic character and setting of the landscape.	Low
Communal value: There is the potential for heritage assets to be interpreted for the benefit of the community and visitors, but this is offset by the fact that access to the landscape limited to one Public Right of Way.	Low

³⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04081 and PRN 01464 on map 5

³¹ Cf. Glossary in main report.

³² Staffordshire HER: PRN 40140 on map 5

³³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 40141 on map 5

³⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 40141 on map 5

³⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 55126 on map 5

³⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 55629 on map 5

1.4.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values identifies the contribution of the small fields enclosed by mature hedgerows and of the surviving ridge and furrow to the local character and history of Barton-under-Needwood.

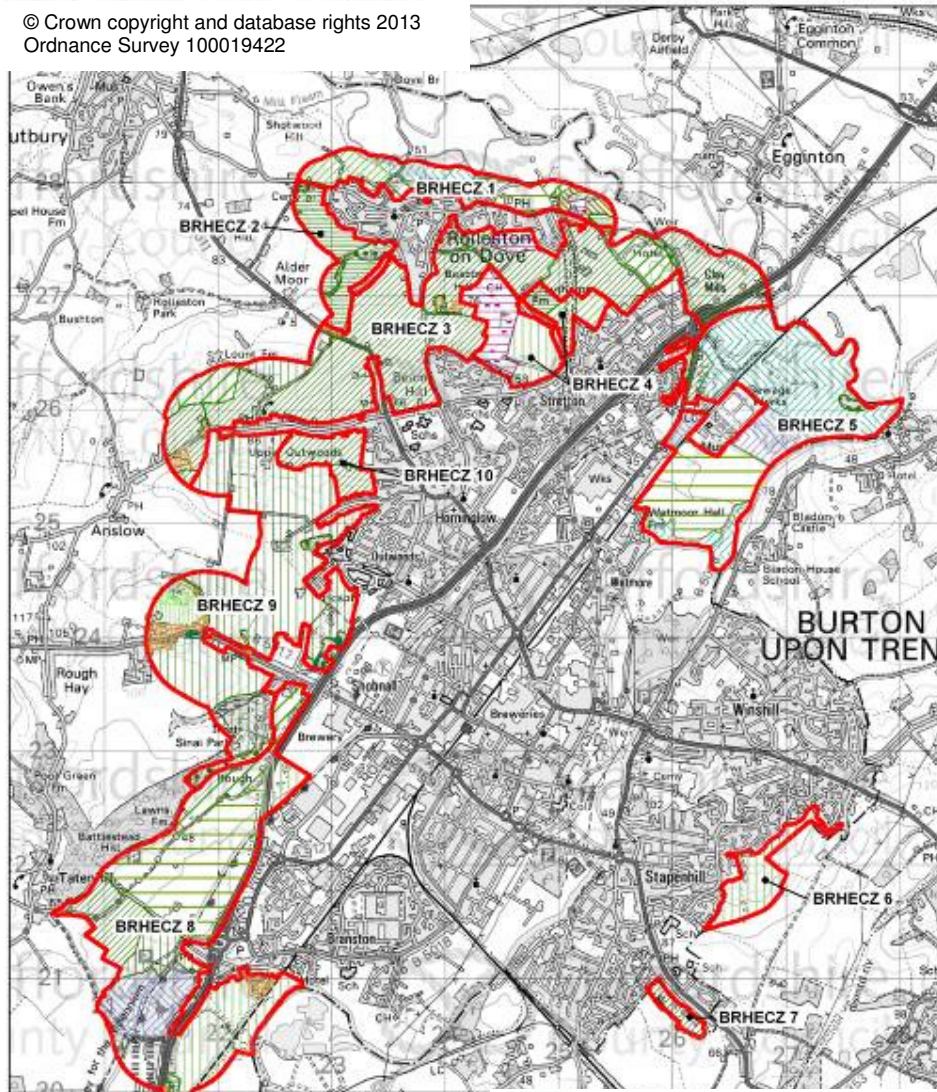
- The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape, notably the field boundaries and the earthworks relating to the ridge and furrow, is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique ‘sense of place’ and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations.
- Should land within the zone be allocated for development any proposals seek to enhance the local distinctiveness and reflect the local vernacular in terms of its scale and architectural form through design (cf. Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)³⁷.
- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF³⁸.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012.

2. Burton-upon-Trent and Rolleston-on-Dove

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Legend

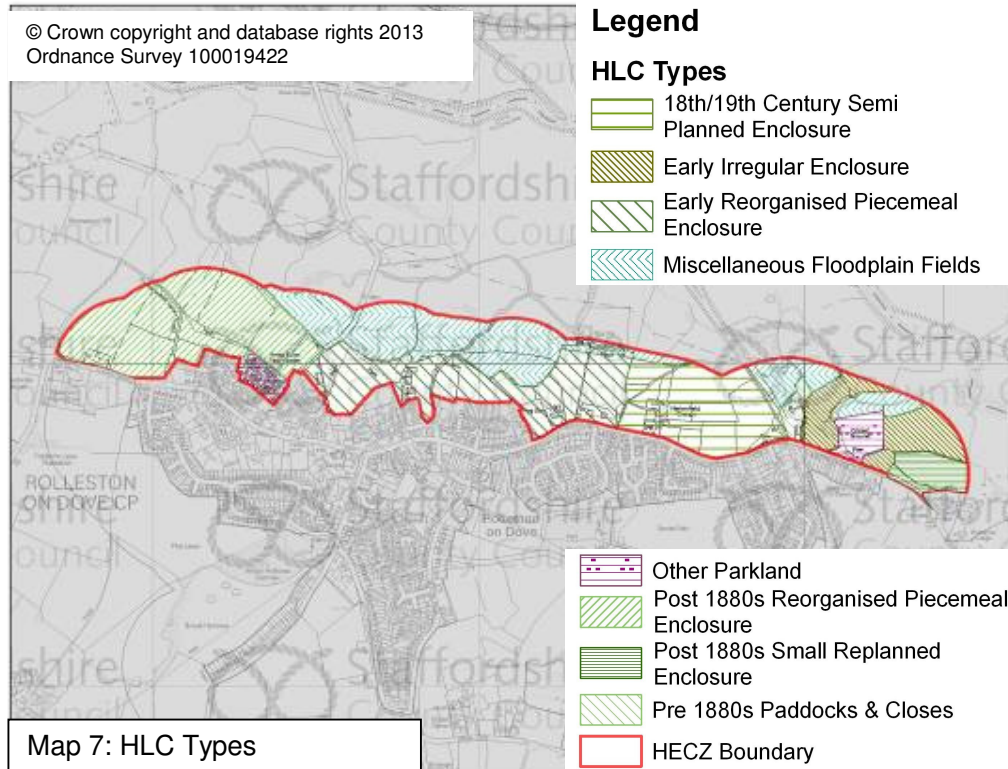
HLC Types

- 18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure
- 18th/19th Century Semi Planned Enclosure
- Ancient Woodland
- Artificial Water Bodies
- Communications
- Early Irregular Enclosure
- Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure

- Early Small Rectilinear Fields
- Industrial and Extractive
- Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields
- Other Early Woodlands
- Other Parkland
- Other Recent Woodlands
- Piecemeal Enclosure
- Plantations
- Post 1880s Reorganised Fields
- Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure
- Post 1880s Settlement
- Post 1880s Small Replanned Enclosure
- Post War Amalgamated Fields
- Pre 1880s Paddocks & Closes
- Pre 1880s Settlement
- Recent Replanted Ancient Woodland
- Recent Woodland Clearance
- HECZ Boundary

Map 6: HECZ boundaries and HLC

2.1 BRHECZ 1 – North of Rolleston-on-Dove



2.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The HECZ is defined by its location within the Dove Valley and is a generally level landscape lying at around 50m AOD; the zone's highest point lies to the west at 71m AOD adjacent to Woodside Farm³⁹. The underlying bedrock geology is comprised of Mercia Mudstones with superficial deposits of alluvium associated with the River Dove covering parts the northern portion of the HECZ. Across much of the southern area the superficial deposits comprise river terrace deposits of sand and gravel⁴⁰.

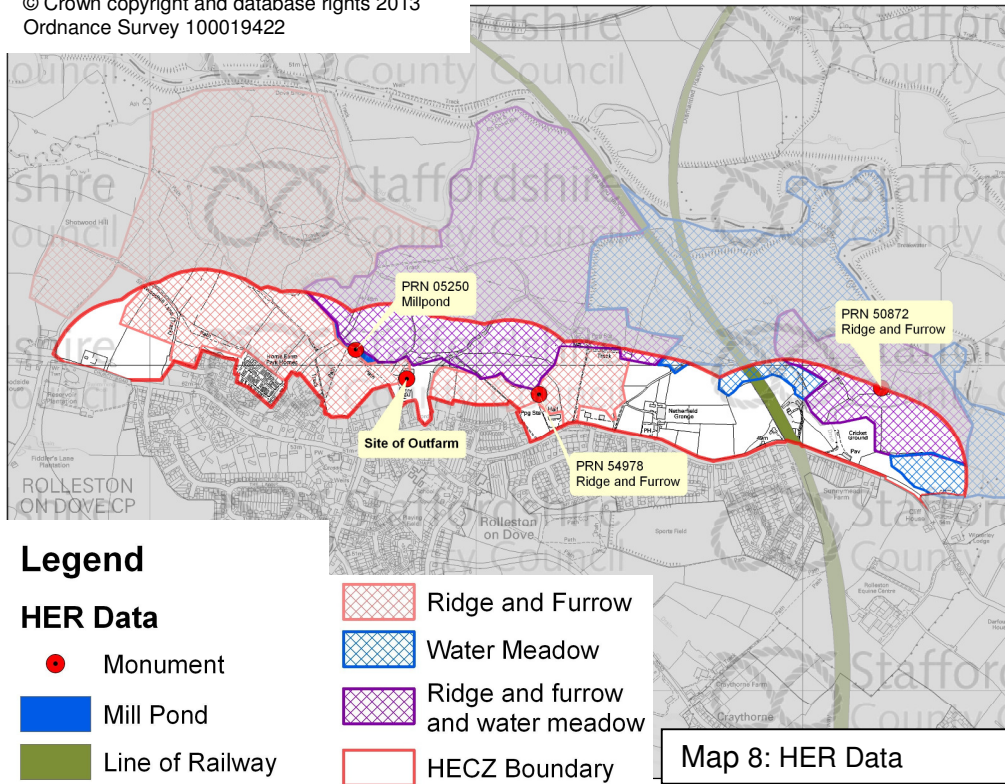
The historic character of the HECZ is dominated by well-preserved field systems mostly dating from the post medieval period and enclosed by mature hedgerows. These fields include the patterns identified on map 7 as 'Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure', lying to the south of the zone – (immediately north of the village) and 'Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure', lying to the west. These areas comprise fossilised evidence for past land use within their field boundaries and the well-defined earthworks which also survive here. The area classified as 'Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' in particular retains distinctive reverse 'S' curves indicative of medieval open fields despite the loss of a number of field boundaries during the course of the 20th century (cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report). The extensive remains of ridge and furrow earthworks, which represent the strips

³⁹ AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

⁴⁰ British Geological Survey 2012 web:
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

in the medieval open fields, survive across large parts of the HECZ which extends northwards, beyond the project area, as far as the River Dove (map 8). The open fields which existed in this area had clearly formed part of Rolleston-on-Dove’s agricultural economy from at least the medieval period onwards. The precise date of the piecemeal enclosure of Rolleston-on-Dove’s open fields is currently unknown, but the well preserved ridge and furrow may suggest that it occurred relatively late in the post medieval period. Marston Lane winds its way across this landscape and is characteristic of a rural lane lined by mature hedgerows.

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Within this landscape a series of pools survive, now screened by mature trees, which are skirted to the south by a public footpath⁴¹. They had probably once formed one large pond and have been interpreted as the remains of a mill pool, although the date of its origin is unknown and there is currently no evidence for a mill building. If the interpretation is correct it is possible that the watermill was associated with the medieval arable economy and may therefore have disappeared following the enclosure of the landscape and the increasing prominence of pasture and meadows in the agricultural economy.

To the north the landscape may have been dominated by riverside meadows; a feature of some importance in Rolleston-on-Dove’s medieval agricultural economy for growing a hay crop⁴². The burgeoning importance of cattle farming in the Dove valley from the 17th century onwards encouraged the construction of water meadow systems, the earthwork remains of which survive within the northern part of the zone. These extend northwards across

⁴¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 05250 on map 8

⁴² Yates 1974: 55

the valley bottom beyond the project area (cf. map 8; 5.4 in HEA report). The surviving earthworks within this landscape are unusual in that they appear to have partly utilised the remains of ridge and furrow and incorporated them into the later water meadow system. An outfarm, since demolished and redeveloped as a large modern farmstead, may have originated as part of the water meadow system.

The fields to the south ('Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' on map 7) comprise several straight boundaries indicating that there was a period of re-planning within the piecemeal enclosure. This probably occurred during the 18th or 19th century and may be associated with general agricultural improvements during this period. Other evidence for the reordering of the landscape at this date can be found within the zone (cf. 5.4 in HEA report). To the east of the 'Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' are a series of well-preserved small fields whose straight boundaries suggest they may have been planned out by surveyors in the 18th and 19th century ('18th/19th Century Semi Planned Enclosure' on map 7). This field system appears to be closely associated with Netherfield Grange a large modern farmstead, and the 'The Jinnie Inn'. The latter dates to the 19th century and was originally a house known as Netherfield House which may have originated as a small farmstead. The earlier property name may recall one of Rolleston-on-Dove's open fields perhaps suggesting that this area had also formed part of an open field system.

A disused railway line crosses the HECZ on a roughly north-west/south-east alignment; the feature is still clearly legible within the landscape. The line was opened in 1848 by the North Staffordshire Railway Company connecting Crewe and Derby. It was closed in 1968⁴³.

The landscape to the east of the railway line has no clear origins and is represented by a mix of historic enclosure ('Early Irregular Enclosure'). This includes fields which may have formed part of the wider water meadow system ('Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields') created probably in the 18th/19th century. The cricket ground was laid out in the second half of the 20th century.

Little is currently known about the earlier history of the HECZ partly because the land lies under pasture with no potential for cropmarks to reveal evidence of prehistoric activity on aerial photography. However, its location within the alluvium and on the first river terrace suggests that there is a high potential for evidence of human activity, notably of later prehistoric date, to survive particularly well across the HECZ as has been revealed in other areas of the Dove valley (cf. 5.2 in HEA report).

2.1.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits associated with prehistoric activity in particular to survive across the HECZ. There is also the potential for further physical remains associated with the water meadow system to survive such as structures like sluices and foot bridges.</p>	<p>High</p>
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⁴³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 50846 on map 8

<p>Historical value: Legible heritage assets are extensive across the HECZ in the form of the ridge and furrow earthworks and the remains of the water meadow system. The possible mill pool is also legible within the landscape as is the line of the disused railway.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The historic character of the HECZ is defined by the well-preserved field systems which are closely associated with the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow and the water meadows. It is associated with the mature field boundaries and the narrow rural lanes and tracks.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The HECZ has much to offer in terms of the interpretation of the legible heritage assets, although further research would elucidate areas of ambiguity. The western portion the HECZ, where of most of the legible heritage assets are located, is accessible via the Public Rights of Way network.</p>	<p>High</p>

2.1.3 Recommendations:

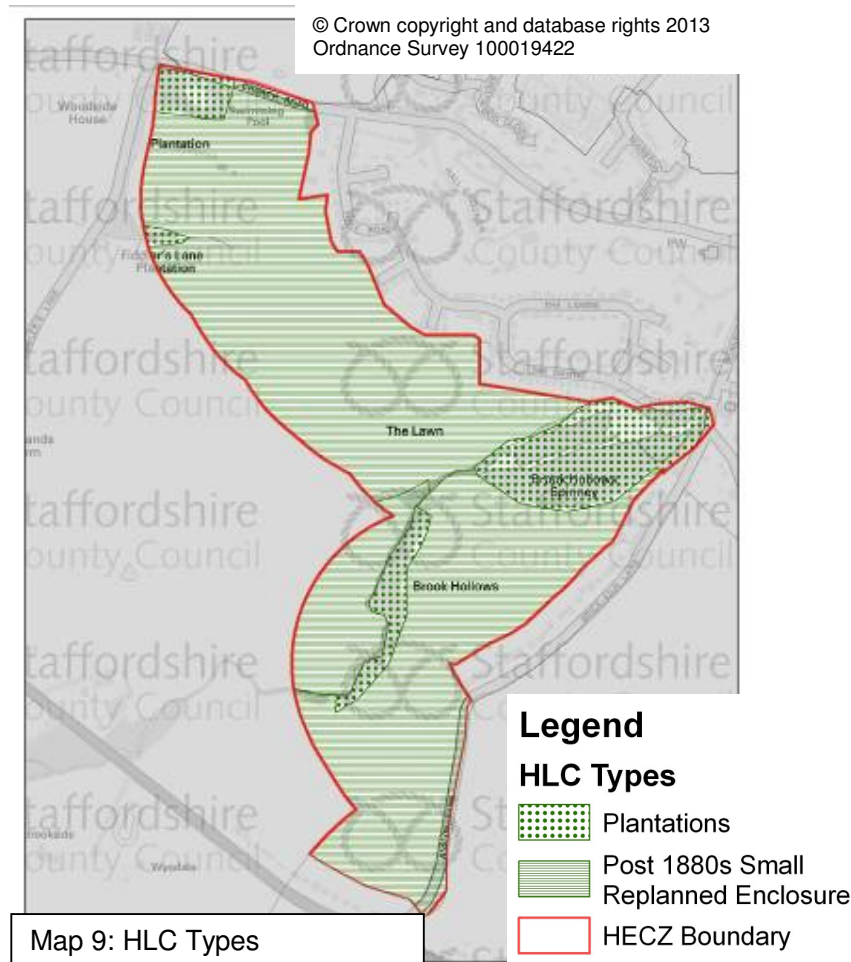
The heritage significance and values identifies that the historic character of the HECZ is well preserved and legible heritage assets relating to historic land management proliferate.

- The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape, notably the field boundaries and the earthworks relating to the ridge and furrow and water meadow system, is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique ‘sense of place’ and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations. The interpretation of the features and their location in association with the Rights of Way network could be used to promote sustainable tourism and health and well-being.
- Should land within the zone be allocated for development any proposed development should seek to complement the existing low settlement density and the conservation of the fabric and legibility of the historic landscape character as stated above. Any such development should also be designed to enhance the local distinctiveness and respect the local vernacular in terms of its scale and architectural form (cf. Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)⁴⁴.
- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF⁴⁵.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012.

2.2 BRHECZ 2 – West of Rolleston-on-Dove



2.2.1 Statement of heritage significance

The shallow valley of an unnamed tributary of the River Dove, flowing in a north easterly direction, dominates the centre of the HECZ. The landscape rises very gently to both the north and south of the brook reaching a high point of 70m AOD to the north (just to the south of Church Road) and 66m AOD to the far south⁴⁶. Mercia Mudstones forms the underlying bedrock geology⁴⁷.

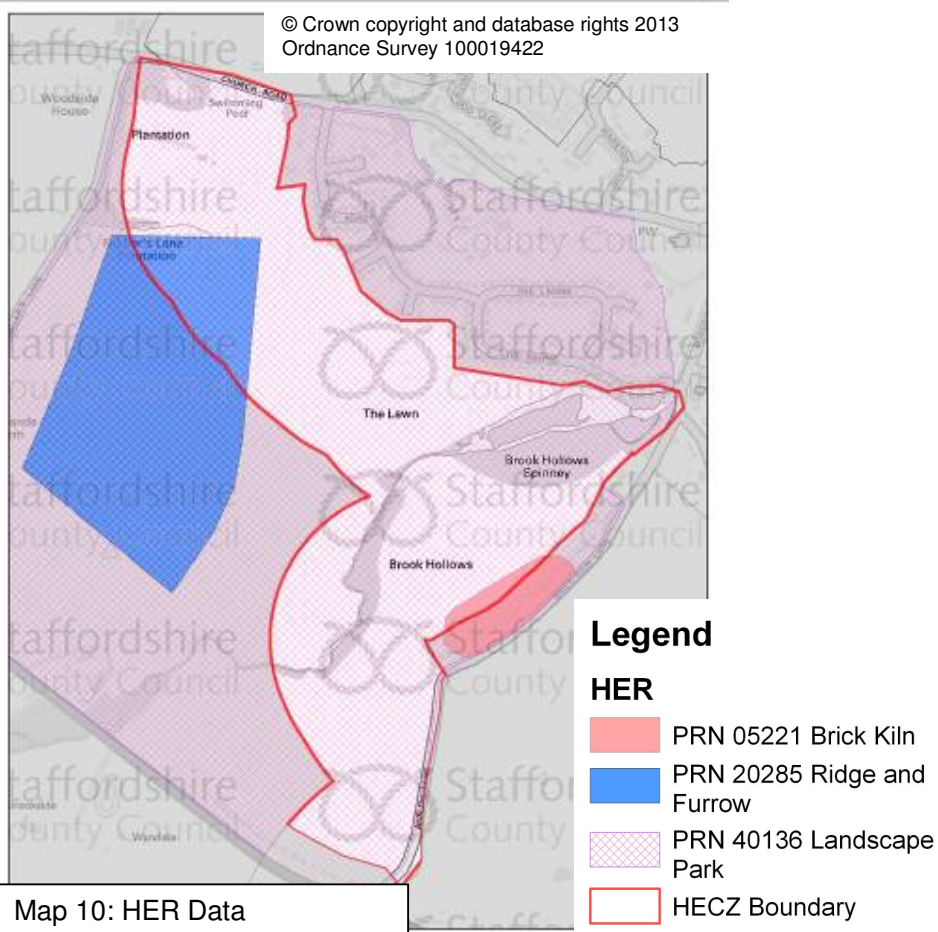
By the mid 19th century the HECZ formed part of a landscape park, of which only a small portion survives, was associated with Rolleston Hall. The hall, itself lay to the north west beyond the project area and was an imposing country house, probably of 18th century date which was largely rebuilt following a fire in the 1870s; it was demolished in the 1920s⁴⁸. The Mosley family bought the manor in circa 1615 and it is possible the property may have originated as the site of a medieval or post medieval manor house. Nothing is currently known about the landscape park's origins. The park, as it survived

⁴⁶ AOD: Above Ordnance Datum

⁴⁷ British Geological Survey 2012 web:
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

⁴⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00708 on map 10

in the late 19th century, may have been laid out in the 18th century, but only a few elements of this landscaping survive within the zone⁴⁹. These features include a fishpond (although it had previously been much larger) along with a footbridge and weir/waterfall; Brook Hollows Spinney lying to the south of the fishpond; parts of the woodland lining the southern bank of the brook and possibly some of the surviving isolated trees. The contribution of the fishpond and Brook Hollows Spinney to the history and character of Rolleston-on-Dove has been recognised by their inclusion in the Rolleston-on-Dove Conservation Area. The remainder of the parkland (both within and beyond the project area) has been subdivided into fields, probably following the disposal of the estate in the 1920s, and much of it is under cultivation (map 9).



The earlier history of the landscape is currently poorly understood and it is unclear to what extent it may have formed part of earlier landscaping associated with the manor house. At the western edge of the HECZ ridge and furrow earthworks extend over a wider area to the south beyond the project boundary. The earthworks provide evidence that at least some of this landscape had formed part of Rolleston-on-Dove's medieval open fields. They were identified on aerial photography taken in the 1960s although it is unclear to what extent they may survive (map 10)⁵⁰.

⁴⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 40136

⁵⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20285

2.2.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: The HECZ lies beyond the historic settlement core of Rolleston-on-Dove in an area which may have formed part of the agricultural economy (as evidenced by the ridge and furrow). There is, however, the potential for heritage assets to survive associated with the landscape park such as structures like the footbridge and weir.	Low
Historical value: The legible heritage assets comprise the remains the landscape park including the fishpond, footbridge, weir and woodland planting.	Medium
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape has been impacted by the change of use from landscape park to farming. Elements of the landscape park survive and contribute to the wider sense of place.	Low
Communal value: There is the potential to interpret the history of this landscape for the benefit of the community and visitors. Access into it is possible along one Public Right of Way.	Low

2.2.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values identifies that elements of what was probably an 18th century landscape park associated with Rolleston Hall survive and contribute to a local sense of place.

- The conservation of the surviving elements of the landscape park (woodland, fishpond, weir/waterfall) is recommended. Their maintenance and/or enhancement would contribute to the area's history and unique 'sense of place' and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations.
- The protection and enhancement of the Conservation Area and its settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF⁵¹. Where development may impact upon designated assets or their settings a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application (para. 128 of NPPF) and the East Staffordshire Borough Planning Delivery team should be approached for their considerations in any pre-application discussions and reference made to the Rolleston-on-Dove Conservation Area Appraisal⁵².
- Overall there is a low potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the HECZ. However, further research may alter our understanding of this potential and where development may be deemed to result in the loss of heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² East Staffordshire Borough Council 2007. East Staffordshire Borough Council web viewed 19/04/2013

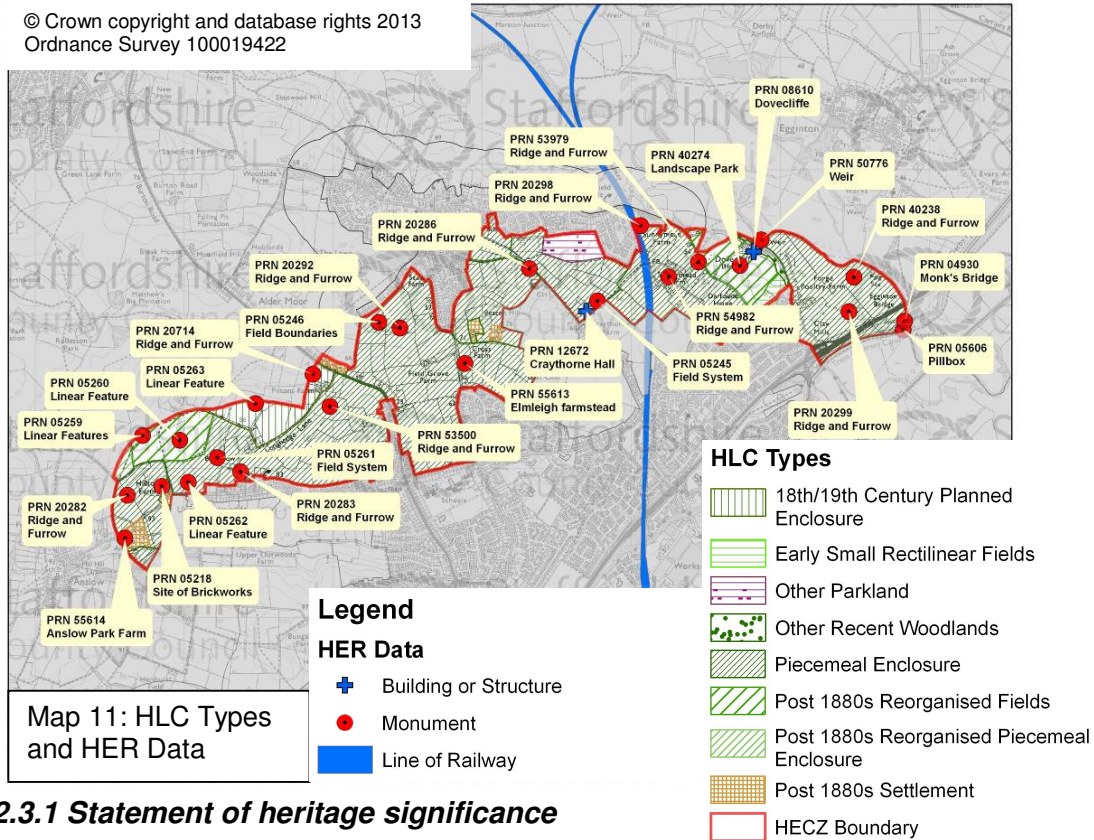
[http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/Planning/Conservation%20Area%20Appraisals/Rolleston%20Appraisal%20\(April%202007\).pdf](http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/Planning/Conservation%20Area%20Appraisals/Rolleston%20Appraisal%20(April%202007).pdf)

record and advance the understanding of their significance. This is supported in para. 141 of NPPF⁵³.

⁵³ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

2.3 BRHECZ 3 – South of Rolleston-on-Dove & East of Outwoods

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2.3.1 Statement of heritage significance

The land rises from the north out of the Dove valley (beyond the HECZ boundary) to a line of low hills running east-west. The highest point, standing at around 97m AOD, lies to the far west just beyond Outwoods, with two further hilltops lying to the east: Beam Hill (88m AOD) and Beacon Hill (76m AOD)⁵⁴. At the far eastern point of the HECZ the land falls gently away towards the point where the Dove and Trent valleys meet; the confluence of the rivers lies 1.7km to the south west of this point. The bedrock geology comprises Mercia Mudstones with small areas of superficial geology overlying to the far south west (till), at Beam Hill (glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel), along the disused railway line (Etwall Sand & Gravel Member) and at Dove Cliff (Head: clay, silt, sand and gravel)⁵⁵.

This large zone is defined by a historic field pattern created piecemeal during the post medieval period (cf. HLC type 'Piecemeal Enclosure' on map 11; 5.3.1 in HEA report). The morphology of this field system is defined by distinctive field boundaries forming either reverse 'S' or dog-legs indicative of an earlier phase of history when the landscape had formed part of the medieval open field system of Rolleston-on-Dove (and possibly of Horninglow and Stretton to the south and south east; both now forming part of the suburbs of Burton-upon-Trent)⁵⁶. The open fields had formed part of the agricultural

⁵⁴ AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

⁵⁵ British Geological Survey 2012 web:
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

⁵⁶ Cf. Taylor 2012a

economy of these settlements from at least the medieval period until their enclosure, at which point the economy probably began to concentrate upon pasture at the expense of crop rotation. This is affirmed by the well-preserved remains of ridge and furrow earthworks which survive in blocks across the zone (cf. map 11). The field boundaries, which fossilise the line the ox-plough took across the field during ploughing, largely survive within the HECZ, although individual boundaries have either been lost or become degraded. Mature hedgerows are preserved to the greatest degree to far west in the area lying between Tutbury Road and Beamhill Road. In some areas there has been a greater degree of boundary loss in areas which had previously been identifiable as 'Piecemeal Enclosure' (cf. Post-1880s Reorganised Fields' on map 11).

The exception to this landscape history is the area of 'Post-1880s Reorganised Fields' lying to the far east which by at least the mid 19th century had formed part of a small landscape park associated with a large detached property 'Dove Cliff'⁵⁷. The Grade II listed house dates to the early 19th century and it is likely that the park was contemporary with it. The property has been converted to a hotel and the parkland has been converted to agricultural use with no legible evidence of its former use.

There is little evidence for historic settlement within the HECZ with the exception of Dove Cliff as mentioned above and of a small Grade II listed country house 'Craythorne Hall', which was built in the mid 19th century. Two historic farmsteads were identified as part of the Staffordshire Historic Farmsteads Survey in 2009. Both exhibit regular courtyard plan forms suggesting that they may originate as part of the agricultural improvements which were implemented from the late 18th century onwards, although earlier origins for either cannot be ruled out. The lack of earlier settlement within the HECZ is probably due to its origins as part of a communally-operated farming system of open fields and a predominant settlement pattern comprising nucleated villages. Map 11 reveals that a number of farmsteads have been built during the 20th century along with ribbon settlement to the west along Tutbury Road in the form of detached houses. Hilltop Farm, lying on the north side of Main Road/Beamhill Road was established on the site of the Anslow Brick Works which was operating in the later 19th century⁵⁸. A number of houses have since been constructed along the road, although the earliest are a pair of houses red brick cottages which may be contemporary with the brickworks.

A number of structures are associated with the River Dove to the east of the HECZ and include a weir lying opposite Dove Cliff where an extant mill stream leads down to the site of a medieval watermill at Clay Mills⁵⁹. The weir across the river dates to at least the mid-19th century, although there remains the potential that it originated as early as the 16th century and remnants may survive encased within the later weir structure⁶⁰. To the south east the river is crossed by the remains of the narrow 15th century 'Monk's bridge'; a bridge is

⁵⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 40274 on map 11

⁵⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 05218 on map 11

⁵⁹ Cf. Staffordshire EUS project: Taylor 2012a: HUCA 24

⁶⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 50776 on map 11

recorded at this site from the early 13th century⁶¹. In the late 18th century the Trent and Mersey Canal, designated as a Conservation Area, was constructed and an aqueduct was built to cross the river, which lies just on the far south eastern edge of the zone. The strategic importance of both the river and the canal is emphasised by the survival of a pillbox constructed as part of the Western Command Stop Line No. 5 (which ran from Tamworth to Burton-upon-Trent and then via the River Dove to Ashbourne) during the Second World War⁶².

In the wider area (cf. HUCA 24 of the Burton EUS) there is evidence of prehistoric and early medieval activity⁶³. Elsewhere in Staffordshire the areas around the confluence of rivers are known to be particularly rich in archaeological remains dating to these periods.

2.3.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive associated with prehistoric activity particularly to the east of the HECZ along the river. Elsewhere the HECZ has formed part of the agricultural economy since at least the medieval period.</p>	<p>High (to the east)/Low</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets include the ridge and furrow earthworks and the surviving field systems which are testimony to the social and economic history of the surrounding settlements. The farmsteads and country houses are an expression of changes which were occurring in the wider landscape from at least the 18th century onwards. The structures associated with the River Dove also contribute to the history of the area; the weir was built to provide power to the watermill at Clay Mills, whilst the Monk's Bridge forms part of a long history of communication networks of which the Trent and Mersey Canal (and its aqueduct) form part. The survival of the pillbox is testimony to the strategic importance of both the canal and river during the Second World War.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape character is well preserved in the survival of the post medieval 'Piecemeal Enclosure and the associated ridge and furrow earthworks.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: There are few Public Rights of Way to provide access to the historic landscape of the HECZ. The Trent and Mersey Canal, however, forms an important part of tourist economy and provides access to the heritage of the area. Whilst only a short section crosses the HECZ it contributes significantly to an understanding of the local heritage passing both the pillbox and the Monk's Bridge.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

2.3.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values identifies the importance of the historic landscape character to the local area as well as the contribution of the built heritage.

⁶¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04930 on map 11

⁶² Staffordshire HER: PRN 05606 on map 11

⁶³ Taylor 2012a: HUCA 24

- Where alterations or changes are proposed to historic buildings, whether Listed or not or within the Conservation Area the applicant should consult East Staffordshire Borough Planning Delivery team in the first instance⁶⁴. All of the designated heritage assets and their settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF⁶⁵.
- The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape, notably the field boundaries and the earthworks relating to the ridge and furrow and water meadow system, is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique 'sense of place' and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations.
- The sympathetic restoration or enhancement of the historic buildings, both Listed and unlisted, would strengthen the historic character of the landscape for the benefit of this and future generations (Bullet Point 10 of para 17 (Core planning principles) of NPPF)⁶⁶. The heritage assets also make a positive contribution to the local tourist economy. Locally important buildings and structures should be considered for local listing in line with the recent English Heritage guidance document entitled '*Good Practice for local heritage listing*' (2012)⁶⁷.
- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the eastern portion of the HECZ. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF⁶⁸.
- Should land within the zone be allocated for development any proposed development should seek to complement the existing low settlement density and the conservation of the fabric and legibility of the historic landscape character as stated above. Any such development should also be designed to enhance the local distinctiveness and respect the local vernacular in terms of its scale and architectural form (cf. Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)⁶⁹.

⁶⁴ East Staffordshire Borough Council 2009 Web viewed 28/02/2012

⁶⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

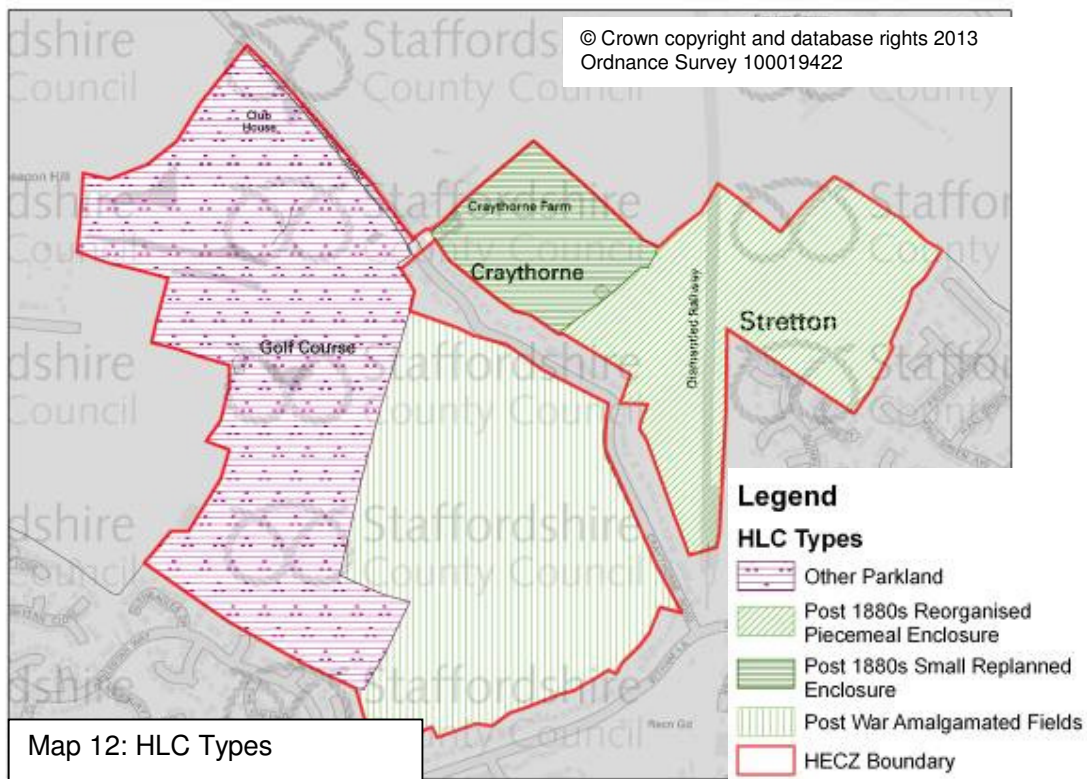
⁶⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

⁶⁷ English Heritage 2012: <http://www.helm.org.uk/>

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

2.4 BRHECZ 4 – Craythorne



2.4.1 Statement of heritage significance

The bedrock geology of the HECZ predominantly comprises the Mercia Mudstone Group, but other mudstone formations (Branscombe Mudstone Formation and Edwalton Member) occur further to the east. Much of the centre of the HECZ is overlain by the superficial deposits of the Etwall Sand and Gravel Member⁷⁰. The western portion of the HECZ, the golf course, lies at around 72m AOD (forming part of the ridge of high land identified in BRHECZ 3) and the land drops away from here to the east and south east to approximately 56m AOD⁷¹.

The zone is dominated by a 20th century golf course (HLC 'Other Parkland' on map 12) to the west and to the east by field systems which have all been altered, also during the 20th century, with either the removal or addition of field boundaries. Historic mapping suggests that the landscape had previously been dominated by 'Piecemeal Enclosure' and its history is shared by that of BRHECZ 3. Ridge and furrow earthworks have been identified within the zone from aerial photographs taken in the 1960s⁷². It is currently unclear to what extent these earthworks may survive, but a small area to the north, adjacent to Craythorne, was extant in the early 21st century⁷³.

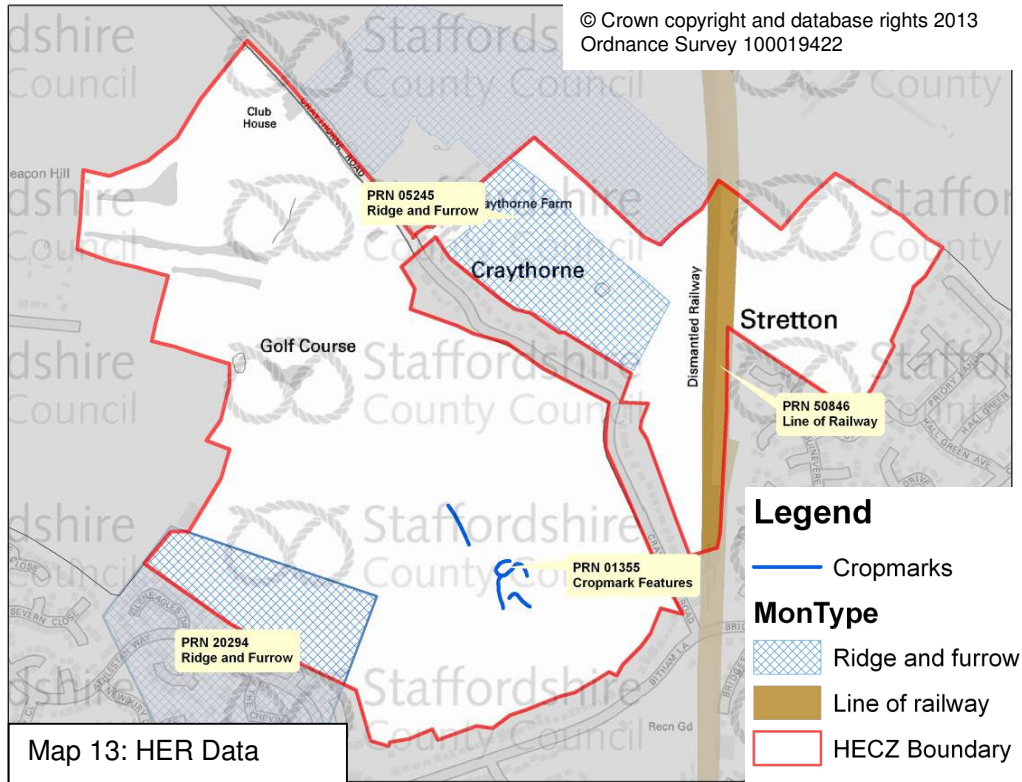
⁷⁰ British Geological Survey 2012 web:
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

⁷¹ AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

⁷² Staffordshire HER: PRN 05245 and PRN 20294 on map 13

⁷³ Ibid: 05245 on map 13

A disused railway line crosses the HECZ on a north-south alignment, which is still clearly legible within the landscape. The line was opened in 1848 by the North Staffordshire Railway Company connecting Crewe and Derby. It was closed in 1968⁷⁴.



An area of cropmarks (cf. map 13) including linear features was identified on aerial photography, which suggests evidence of earlier human activity of unknown date and function⁷⁵. This may relate to archaeological evidence from the wider landscape, much of which dates to the prehistoric period.

2.4.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential for archaeological evidence to survive within the HECZ as evidenced by the cropmarks identified on aerial photography.	Medium
Historical value: The known legible heritage assets comprise the surviving ridge and furrow earthworks which contribute to an understanding of the history of agricultural exploitation from the medieval period onwards.	Low
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape character of the HECZ has been impacted by changes to the field pattern and the creation of the golf course during the 20 th century.	Low
Communal value: The poor survival of known legible heritage assets and the lack of Public Rights of Way providing access means the communal value is low.	Low

⁷⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 50846

⁷⁵ Ibid: 01355 on map 13

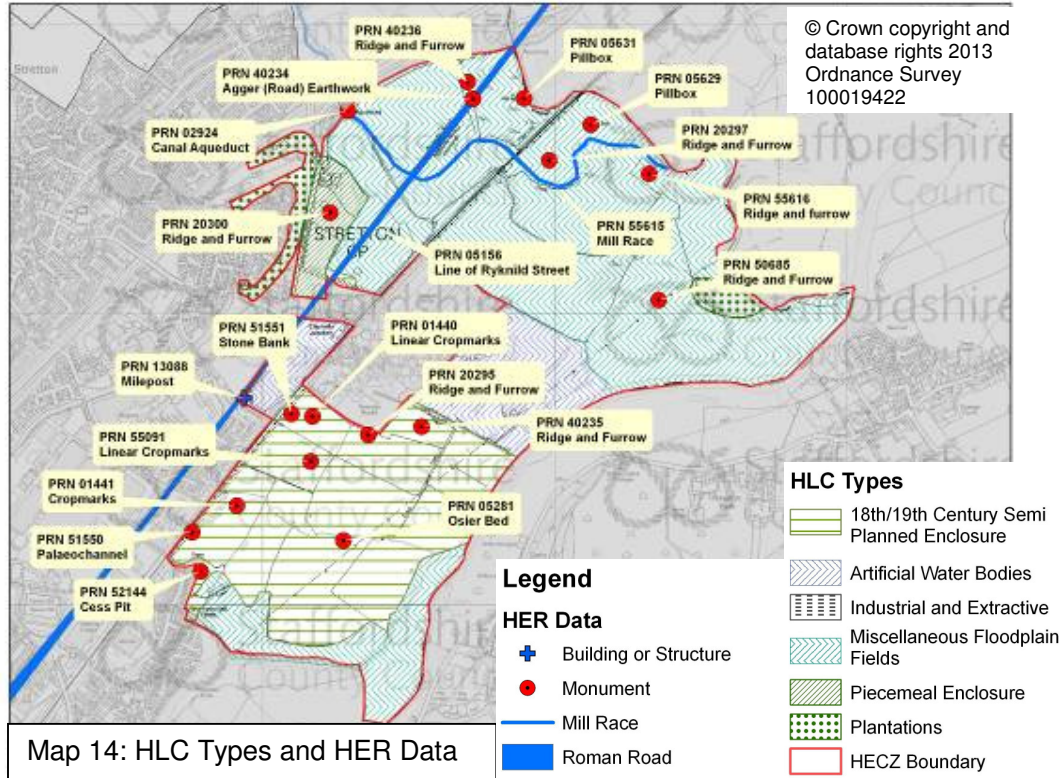
2.4.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values have identified that there are few known heritage assets, although there remains the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive.

- There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the HECZ. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF⁷⁶.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

2.5 BRHECZ 5 – North east of Burton-upon-Trent



2.5.1 Statement of heritage significance

The HECZ lies at the confluence of the rivers Trent and Dove. The Trent Valley lies north east-south west, with the Dove Valley joining it to the north. Consequently the landscape is relatively flat lying between 40m and 45m AOD⁷⁷. Superficial geologies follow the alignment of the Trent Valley comprising (from north to south) Hemington Member (silt and gravel) and alluvium. Islands of Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member lie within the alluvium. The western and eastern portions are underlain by mudstone bedrock (Edwalton Member and Radcliffe Member respectively). Across the centre of the zone the Tarporley Siltstone Formation extends nearly as far south as the sewage works, beyond which lies the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation⁷⁸.

The location of the zone at the confluence of the two rivers significantly raises the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive sealed beneath the alluvium. One site has been identified from aerial photography to the south east of the HECZ where cropmarks suggest prehistoric activity and where an archaeological evaluation recovered evidence for medieval ploughing and an 18th century boundary or drainage ditch⁷⁹. Just to the north west of the zone at Clay Mills a possible Iron Age settlement was identified

⁷⁷ AOD – above ordnance datum

⁷⁸ British Geological Survey 2012 web:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

⁷⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01441 on map 14

from aerial photography and limited archaeological investigation provided further evidence of prehistoric activity within this landscape⁸⁰. Substantial prehistoric activity has been demonstrated through archaeological work elsewhere within both the Trent and Dove valleys. The river valley continued to attract human activity particularly as a communications route into the 1st millennium AD. The earliest of these is the line of Ryknild Street which follows the valley on a north-east/south west alignment entering the HECZ to the north west⁸¹. At this point it crosses farmland and at the northern end of the zone an earthwork pre-dating the medieval ridge and furrow has been interpreted as a surviving section of the Roman road⁸². In 1838 the Birmingham to Derby railway line was opened which also followed the river valley lying virtually parallel to the line of Ryknild Street across the zone. The winding Trent and Mersey Canal, designated as a Conservation Area, was constructed in the late 18th century lies just to the north of the zone and an aqueduct to carry the canal over the earlier mill stream (see below) lies just to the south of the River Dove⁸³.

The historic landscape character of the zone has also been influenced by the presence of the rivers with drains and post-medieval water meadows forming an important feature within the landscape. Ridge and furrow earthworks suggest that the landscape was at least periodically ploughed from the medieval period onwards, but is also likely to have formed important meadow land throughout the centuries.

Cultivation, particularly to the south east remains a feature of the landscape and this area appears to have been enclosed as part of a period of general agricultural improvement from the late 18th century onwards (cf. HLC type '18th/19th Century Semi-Planned Enclosure' on map 14). In this area the survival of the ridge and furrow earthworks is unclear; however to the north east the earthworks survive in several areas (cf. map 14). It is currently unclear whether the earthworks may have been adapted for use as water meadows in the 18th/19th century, although one area has clearly been cut by the mid 19th century railway line (cf. 5.4 in HEA report). An archaeological evaluation which was carried out in the south east of the HECZ (mentioned above) may suggest that the drainage of this area was under way during the 18th century⁸⁴.

The importance of arable agriculture within the wider landscape is demonstrated by the winding mill stream which crosses the zone having left the River Dove approximately 1km to the north to serve a watermill at Clay Mills before re-joining the river at the eastern edge of the HECZ⁸⁵. The origins of the mill stream are currently unclear, but it may be associated with the earliest phases of the watermill, which was first recorded in the early 14th

⁸⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01438 on map 14; Cf. Staffordshire EUS project: Taylor 2012a: HUCA 24

⁸¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 05156 on map 14

⁸² Staffordshire HER: PRN 40234 on map 14

⁸³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02924 on map 14

⁸⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01441 on map 14

⁸⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 55615 on map 14; Cf. Staffordshire EUS project: Taylor 2012a: HUCA 24

century⁸⁶. The mill stream clearly pre-dates the late 18th century as the aqueduct constructed for the canal reveals (cf. above).

Archaeological investigation associated with modern flood alleviation works to the west of the zone has revealed evidence of several phases of activity including a palaeochannel (a previous natural watercourse), a possible medieval field bank and a 19th century cess pit associated with Wetmoor Hall Farm⁸⁷.

Two hexagonal pillboxes survive within the zone on the western bank of the River Dove. It is likely that they formed part of the Western Command Stop Line No. 5 (cf. BRHECZ 3 above). Large bodies of open water have become a feature of the landscape in the later 20th century with the creation of large lakes either purpose built or having been formed from disused gravel pits (HLC type ‘Artificial Water Bodies’ on map 14).

2.5.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is a high potential for the survival of below ground archaeological deposits beneath the alluvium as has been demonstrated by previous work within and beyond the zone. This includes evidence of prehistoric activity and the line of the Roman road.	High
Historical value: The legible heritage assets affirm the importance of the valley as a line of communication from the canal and the railway to the earthwork remains of the Roman Road. The survival of the ridge and furrow and the mill stream are testimony to the importance of the valley landscape for rotational cultivation as well as meadow land in the past. Many of the drains which survive may have originated in the 18 th /19 th century as part of agricultural improvements and, alongside the ridge and furrow, are testimony to a long history of agriculture across the HECZ. The surviving pill boxes also attest to the importance of the river and canal in the defence of Britain during the Second World War.	High
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape character is largely well preserved in the form of the field pattern across this valley landscape as well as the surviving earthworks.	High
Communal value: Opportunities to access the landscape is restricted by the lack of Public Rights of Way, although the canal represents an important public and tourism resource.	Low

2.5.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values identifies that the historic character of the HECZ is well preserved and both legible and below ground heritage assets proliferate.

- The protection and enhancement of the adjacent Trent & Mersey Canal Conservation Area and its settings are covered under para. 132 of

⁸⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03727 on map 14; Staffordshire EUS project: Taylor 2012a: HUCA 24

⁸⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 51550, PRN 51551 and PRN 52144 on map 14; Wetmoor Hall lies within Staffordshire EUS project: Taylor 2012a: HUCA 13

NPPF⁸⁸. Where development may impact upon designated assets or their settings a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application (para. 128 of NPPF) and the East Staffordshire Borough Planning Delivery team should be approached for their considerations in any pre-application discussions and reference made to the Rolleston-on-Dove Conservation Area Appraisal⁸⁹.

- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive particularly within the eastern portion of the HECZ. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF⁹⁰.
- The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape, notably the field boundaries and the earthworks both the ridge and furrow and the Roman road, is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique 'sense of place' and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations.
- Should land within the zone be allocated for development any proposed development should seek to complement the existing low settlement density and the conservation of the fabric and legibility of the historic landscape character as stated above. Any such development should also be designed to enhance the local distinctiveness and respect the local vernacular in terms of its scale and architectural form (cf. Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)⁹¹.
- Any schemes located close to the pill boxes should look to maintain and wherever possible enhance these heritage assets. Such schemes could also look to develop sympathetic alternative uses for these structures to ensure their continued survival and consider suitable levels of interpretation. This approach is supported by NPPF para. 131 bullet point 1.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

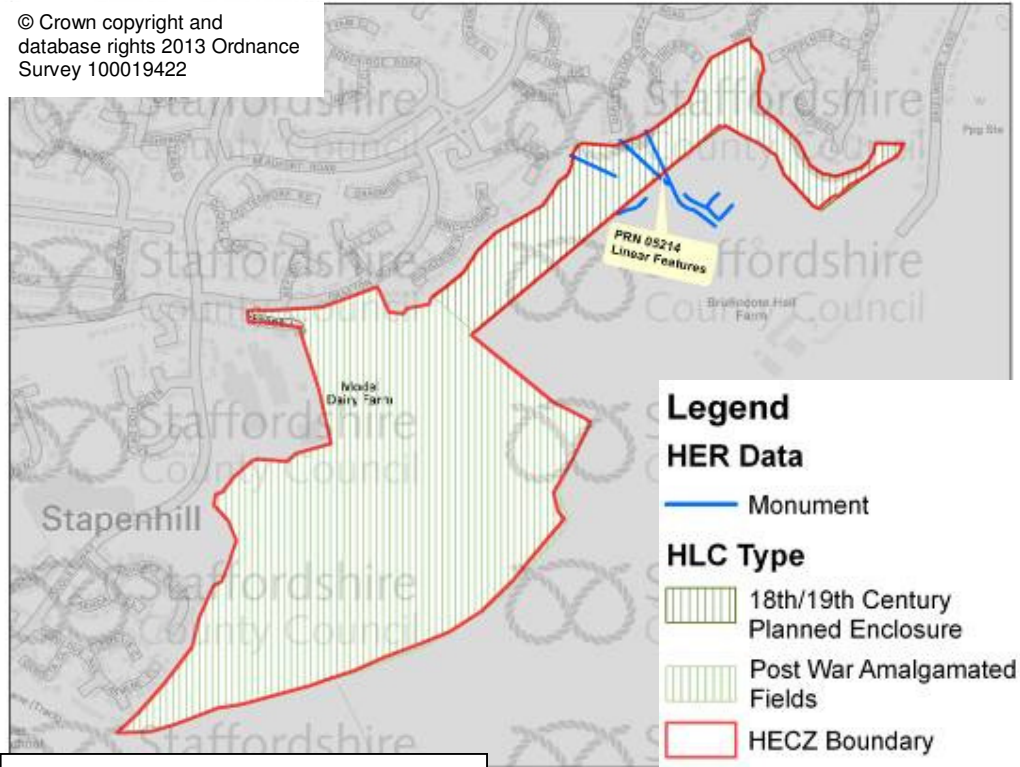
⁸⁹ East Staffordshire Borough Council 2007. East Staffordshire Borough Council web viewed 19/04/2013
[http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/Planning/Conservation%20Area%20Appraisals/Rolleston%20Appraisal%20\(April%202007\).pdf](http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/Planning/Conservation%20Area%20Appraisals/Rolleston%20Appraisal%20(April%202007).pdf)

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Ibid.

2.6 BRHECZ 6 – East of Stapenhill

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2.6.1 Statement of heritage significance

This small HECZ lies between the built-up environs of Stapenhill and the county boundary with Derbyshire. The landscape of the zone rises south and east from approximately 65m AOD (just to the south of Grafton Road, Stapenhill) to 110m AOD in the south west area of the zone and approximately 115m AOD to the north east⁹². This higher land forms a low ridge lying north east to south west extending beyond the zone. The bedrock geology (Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation) of the zone also lies on this alignment in bands of both sandstone and mudstone⁹³.

The historic landscape character is better preserved to the north of the zone where it has been identified as forming a field pattern created in the 18th/19th century as part of a more general movement towards agricultural improvements during this period (HLC type '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure' on map 15; cf. 5.4 in HEA report). Linear features identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs have been interpreted as the possible remains of a field system of unknown date, but pre-dating the planned enclosure of the 18th/19th century⁹⁴.

⁹² AOD – Above ordnance datum

⁹³ British Geological Survey 2012 web:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

⁹⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 05214 on map 15

To the south the landscape had once been dominated by small fields of possible post medieval origin, but field boundaries have been removed to create the extant field pattern during the later 20th century (HLC type ‘Post War Amalgamated Fields’ on map 15).

In order to gain a fuller understanding of the heritage potential of the zone in terms of both its historic character and archaeological potential, consultation should be made with both the Staffordshire County Council Environmental Specialists Team (Historic Environment) and the Derbyshire County Council Environmental Services Department.

2.6.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential for below ground archaeological remains to be associated with the evidence of the former field system which may contribute to an understanding of the origins of farming in this area. A full understanding of the archaeological potential can only be gained through wider consultation.	Low
Historical value: There are no known legible heritage assets within the HECZ.	Low
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape of the zone has been largely impacted by changes to farming practice in the later 20 th century.	Low
Communal value: The poor survival of known legible heritage assets and the lack of Public Rights of Way providing access means the communal value is low.	Low

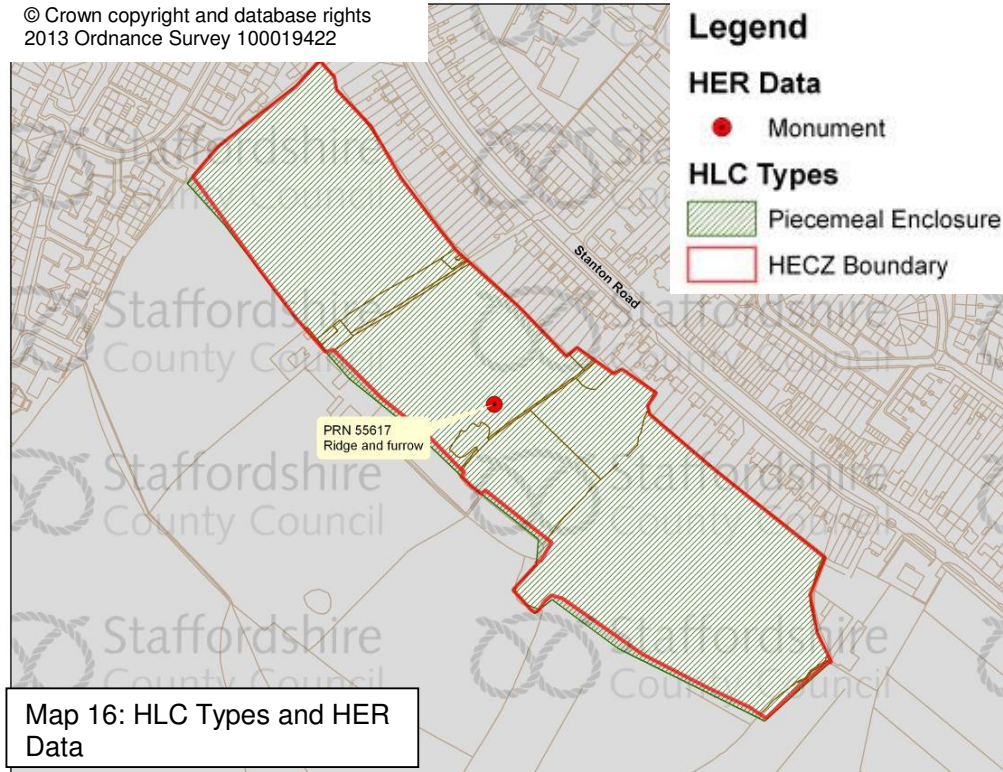
2.6.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values suggest that there are few concerns regarding the historic environment although a fuller understanding of the potential must be sought through consultation with both Staffordshire County Council and Derbyshire County Council.

- Overall there appears to be a low potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the HECZ. However, further research may alter our understanding of this potential and where development may be deemed to result in the loss of heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance. This is supported in para. 141 of NPPF⁹⁵.

⁹⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

2.7 BRHECZ 7 – Heath Farm



2.7.1 Statement of heritage significance

This small HECZ lies between the built-up environs of Stapenhill (Stanton Road) and the county boundary with Derbyshire. The landscape falls away gently from the north west towards the south east from around 77m AOD to 69m AOD⁹⁶. The bedrock geology lies on a north east/south west alignment and is formed of Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation in bands of both sandstone and mudstone⁹⁷.

The fields of the zone had once formed part of a larger field pattern which had been created piecemeal during the post medieval period out of the open fields of Stapenhill (HLC type 'Piecemeal Enclosure' on BRHECZ 7 map; cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report). The open fields were farmed in strips from at least the medieval period and evidence of this rotational farming system survives in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks within the zone⁹⁸. The well preserved earthworks may suggest that the enclosure of the fields occurred relatively late in the post medieval period from which point a pastoral economy dominated. The field pattern is also well preserved particularly in the area of the earthworks where two mature hedgerows survive towards the centre of the zone. The post medieval field pattern also appears to survive to the south within Derbyshire. In order to gain a fuller understanding of the heritage potential of the zone in terms of both its historic character and archaeological potential consultation

⁹⁶ AOD – Above ordnance datum

⁹⁷ British Geological Survey 2012 web:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

⁹⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 55617 on map 16

should be made with both the Staffordshire County Council Environmental Specialists Team (Historic Environment) and the Derbyshire County Council Environmental Services Department.

2.7.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: It is likely that the zone had formed part of the agricultural economy from the medieval period onwards. A full understanding of the archaeological potential can only be gained through wider consultation.	Low
Historical value: The legible heritage assets of the HECZ comprise the well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks and the surviving field boundaries which reveal the history of agriculture within the local area from at least the medieval period onwards.	High
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape character is largely well preserved in the survival of the mature field boundaries and the ridge and furrow.	High
Communal value: There are no Public Rights of Way to provide access to this HECZ, although the heritage assets contribute to a wider understanding of Stapenhill's social and economic history.	Low

2.7.3 Recommendations

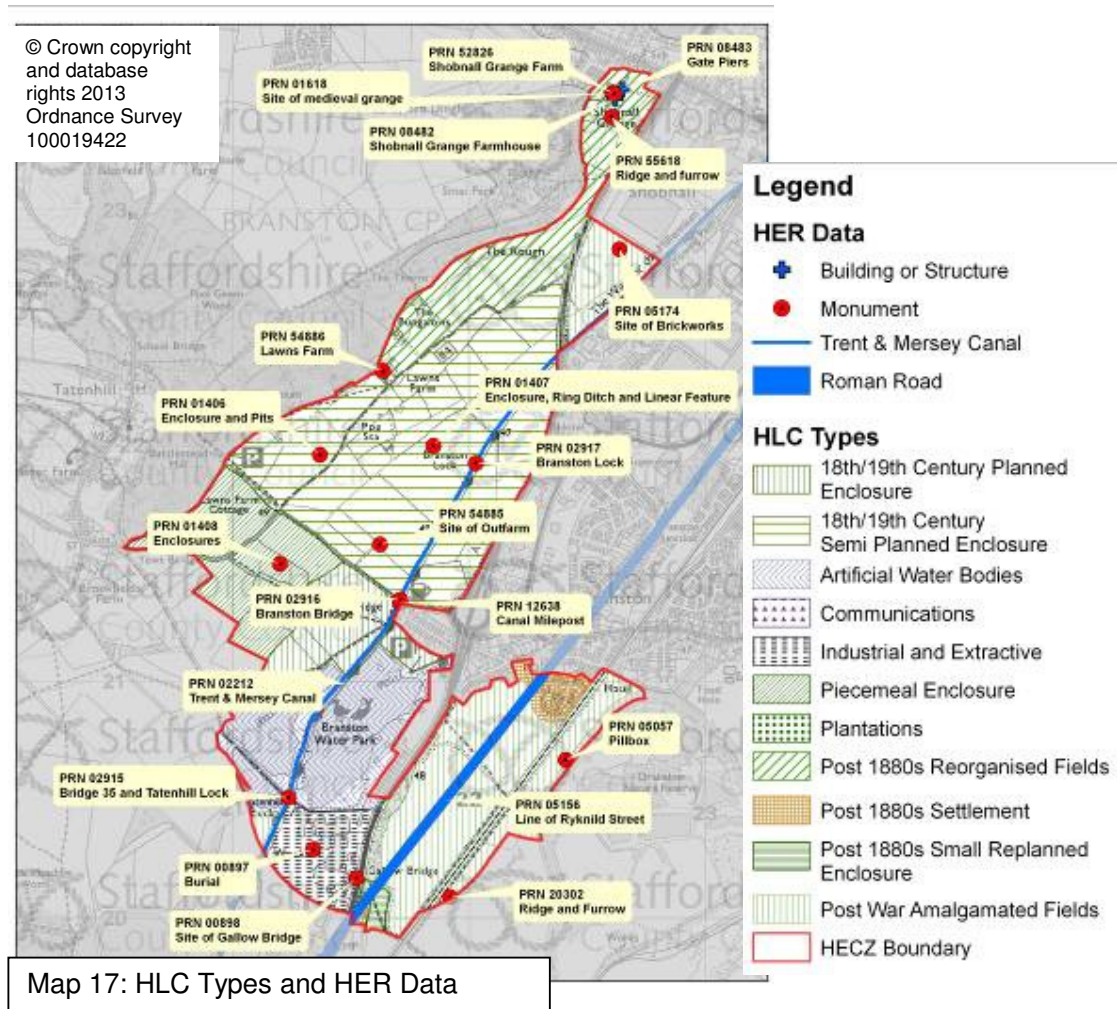
The heritage significance and values identify the contribution of the historic field pattern and the surviving ridge and furrow to the local character and to Stapenhill's wider social and economic history. A fuller understanding of the potential should be sought through consultation with both Staffordshire County Council and Derbyshire County Council.

The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape comprising the field boundaries and the ridge and furrow earthworks is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique 'sense of place' and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations.

- Overall there appears to be a low potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the HECZ. However, further research may alter our understanding of this potential and where development may be deemed to result in the loss of heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance. This is supported in para. 141 of NPPF⁹⁹.

⁹⁹ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

2.8 BRHECZ 8 – West of Branston and Shobnall



2.8.1 Statement of heritage significance

The HECZ lies within the Trent Valley and consequently the topography is relatively flat, lying between approximately 48m AOD and 53m AOD¹⁰⁰. The bedrock geology comprises Mercia Mudstone Group (mudstone), whilst the majority of the northern portion of the zone lies on a superficial geology of Holme Pierrepont Sand & Gravel. To the south, associated with the River Trent, there is a band of alluvium¹⁰¹.

The river valleys of Staffordshire and of the Trent in particular have been a focus for human activity from the late prehistoric period onwards. Evidence for such activity abounds in the local landscape identified as cropmarks on aerial photography and as physical remains recovered during archaeological interventions. Within the zone there is evidence for past human activity probably dating to both the late prehistoric and Roman periods as well as human remains found in 1952 which at the time were interpreted as being

¹⁰⁰ AOD – Above ordnance datum

¹⁰¹ British Geological Survey 2012 web:
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

Mesolithic in date¹⁰². During the late prehistoric period it is likely that the river valley offered an ideal location for the exploitation of abundant riverine resources, as a good transit and communications route and as an excellent location for settlement and other activities. The river valley continued to attract human activity particularly as a rich pastoral zone and an important communications route during the Roman period. The earliest evidence for this is the line of Ryknild Street which follows the valley on a north-east/south west alignment and which crosses farmland at the southern end of the HECZ¹⁰³. The Trent and Mersey Canal, designated as a Conservation Area, was constructed in the late 18th century and crosses the zone to the north of both the Roman road and the railway¹⁰⁴. Several structures are associated with the canal comprising two canal bridges and two locks; one of which, Branston Lock, is Grade II listed¹⁰⁵. Further to the north along the canal there is a canal milepost dated to 1819 which gives the distances to Shardlow and Preston Brook¹⁰⁶. In 1838 the Birmingham to Derby railway line was opened which also followed the river valley lying virtually parallel to the line of Ryknild Street across the zone (cf. map 17).

The historic landscape character of the zone is not dominated by any particular field pattern, although rectilinear fields, suggesting a planned landscape of 18th/19th century date dominate the central portion (HLC types ‘18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure’ and ‘18th/19th Century Semi-Planned Enclosure’ on map 17; cf. 5.4 in HEA report). The planning of this landscape, forming part of a period of general agricultural improvements, is probably associated with the establishment of Lawns Farm¹⁰⁷. To the west of this area is a field pattern of probable post medieval date which originated through the piecemeal enclosure of a medieval open field system (HLC Type ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’ on map 17; cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report). All of these fields have seen a degree of field boundary loss as part of changing farming practices in the later 20th century to facilitate greater productivity. The remainder of the field systems across the zone reveal greater evidence for either field boundary loss or the replacement of field boundaries on new alignments (cf. map 17).

Further evidence of medieval open fields survives to the north of the zone associated with Shobnall Grange. Ridge and furrow earthworks survive in a small field to the south of the complex which is probably associated with the early history of the property¹⁰⁸. The Grade II listed farmhouse is a red brick building dating to the 17th century associated with a loose courtyard farmstead possibly of similar date¹⁰⁹. However, the farm was established in the early 14th century as a grange belonging to Burton Abbey, one of several which were founded around Burton-upon-Trent, and thus tying it closely to the history of the town itself¹¹⁰. The site may also be closely associated with the

¹⁰² Staffordshire HER: PRN 01406, PRN 01407 and PRN 00897 on map 17

¹⁰³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 05156 on map 17

¹⁰⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02924 on map 17

¹⁰⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02915, PRN 02916 and PRN 02917 on map 17

¹⁰⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 12638 on map 17

¹⁰⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54886 on map 17

¹⁰⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 55618 on map 17

¹⁰⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 08482 and PRN 52826 on map 17

¹¹⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01618 on map 17

moated site within Sinai Park, lying approximately 600m to the south west (cf. BRHECZ 9).

At the southern end of the zone the landscape is dominated by a large body of water forming Branston Water Park. This large lake was formed in the late 20th century having been formed from a disused gravel quarry (HLC type ‘Artificial Water Body’ on map 17).

2.8.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits associated with prehistoric activity in particular to survive across the HECZ. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive associated with medieval monastic activity at Shobnall Grange as well as the potential for the historic fabric of the buildings to contribute to an understanding of their history, form and function. The low-lying nature of the land suggests the potential for the survival of palaeochannels and palaeoenvironmental remains within waterlogged deposits along the valley floor.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets comprise the Trent & Mersey Canal and its associated structures. Of particular importance to the wider history of the landscape is the complex of buildings which form Shobnall Grange which includes the Grade II listed farmhouse (associated with both Sinai Park and Burton-upon-Trent). Lawn Farm is probably associated with the creation of the planned landscape towards the centre of the zone in the 18th/19th century.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic character of the landscape has been impacted to a degree by 20th century changes to farming practice. However, the historic planned field system in the centre of the zone retains its overall character and relationship with Lawn Farm. The significance of the Trent and Mersey Canal to the historic character of the landscape has been acknowledged in its designation as a Conservation Area.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: There is the potential to interpret the history of this landscape for the benefit of the community and visitors. This is reinforced by the good access across it via the Public Rights of Way network and the accessibility of the Trent and Mersey Canal, an important public and tourism resource.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

2.8.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values has identified the importance for the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone as well as the contribution of the legible heritage assets to the local character and history of the area.

- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and structures as well as the Trent & Mersey Canal Conservation Area (including their settings) are covered under para. 132 of NPPF¹¹¹. Where development may impact upon designated assets or their settings a Heritage

¹¹¹ Ibid.

Statement would be required as part of the planning application (para. 128 of NPPF) and the East Staffordshire Borough Planning Delivery team should be approached for their considerations in any pre-application discussions and reference made to the Rolleston-on-Dove Conservation Area Appraisal¹¹².

- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the zone. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF¹¹³.

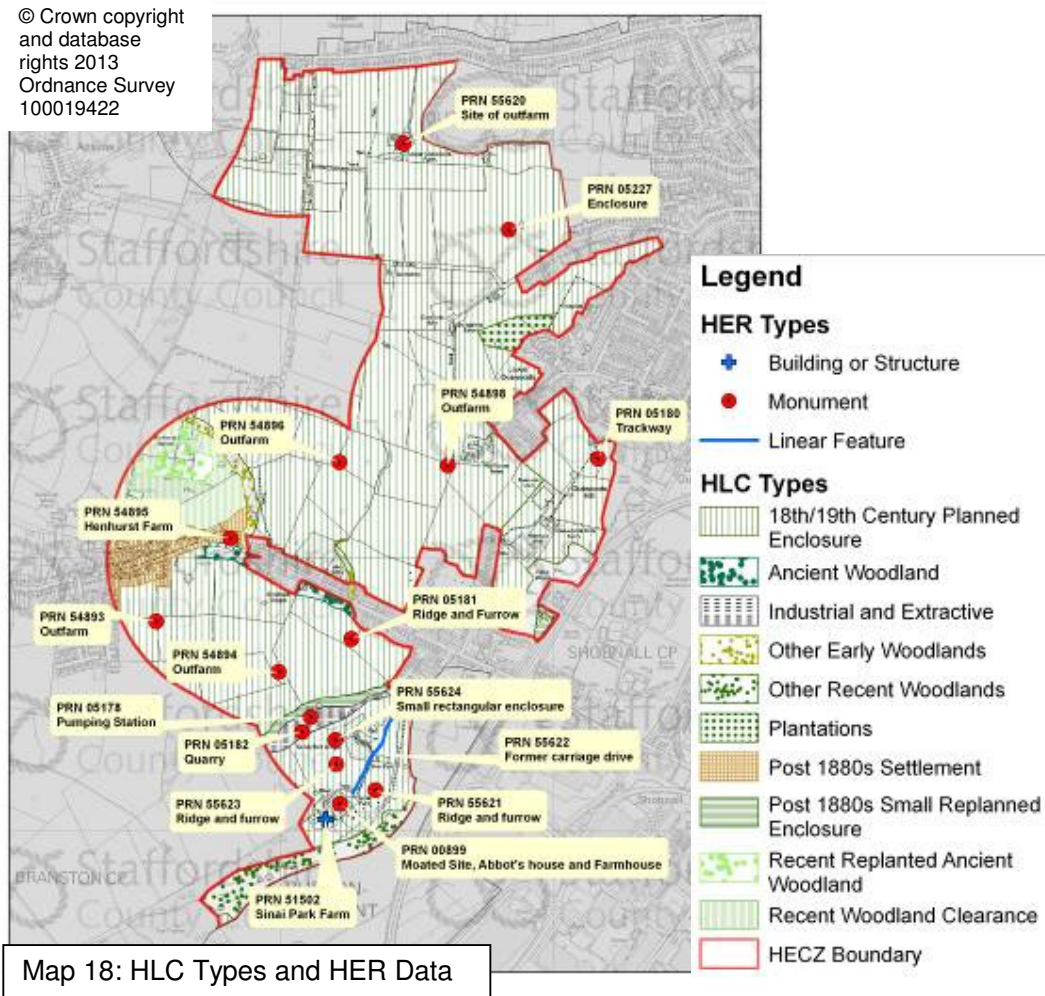
¹¹² East Staffordshire Borough Council 2007. East Staffordshire Borough Council web viewed 19/04/2013

[http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/Planning/Conservation%20Area%20Appraisals/Rolleston%20Appraisal%20\(April%202007\).pdf](http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/Planning/Conservation%20Area%20Appraisals/Rolleston%20Appraisal%20(April%202007).pdf)

¹¹³ Ibid.

2.9 BRHECZ 9 – Outwoods and Sinai Park

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2.9.1 Statement of heritage significance

The land mostly lies between 90m and 95m AOD above the Trent Valley¹¹⁴. A small valley cuts into the landscape; Forest Road echoes the course of this valley. The highest point stands at around 100m AOD just to the north of Lower Outwoods at Bungalow Farm. The bedrock geology comprises Mercia Mudstone Group (mudstone) and is mostly overlain by a superficial geology of till¹¹⁵. The zone lies away from the gravels and alluvium of the Trent Valley and its earliest history is currently unclear. An enclosure identified on aerial photography, whilst being undated, may be testimony to late prehistoric or Roman activity within the zone.

The historic landscape is dominated by a field system laid out by surveyors to create a planned pattern of straight boundaries usually comprising single species hedgerows (HLC type '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure' on map 18). The site of outfarms scattered across the landscape and Henhurst Farm (since demolished) were all established as part of these improvements to

¹¹⁴ AOD – Above ordnance datum

¹¹⁵ British Geological Survey 2012 web:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

agricultural productivity (map 18). To the north of Forest Road the re-ordering of the landscape was carried out following the passing of an Act of Parliament in 1771 to enclose a large area of common land known as 'The Outwoods'. The common land lay within the township of the adjacent settlement of Horninglow (now forming part of Burton-upon-Trent¹¹⁶) and would have provided pasture and fuel for the inhabitants of that settlement from at least the medieval period. The remains of Henhurst Wood, which existed by at least 1760, survives to the west of the zone although it was replanted in the later 20th century (HLC type 'Recent Replanted Ancient Woodland' on map 18). The former extent of this woodland is still legible although it has been partially cleared of trees; there is the potential for wood banks associated with the historic management of the woodland to survive as earthworks (HLC type 'Recent Woodland Clearance' on map 18).

The landscape to the south was probably created by the land owner at a similar period, but without the legal requirement for an Act of Parliament. This landscape had formed part of Sinai Park, which had been established as a deer park by the Benedictine Burton Abbey by the 12th century¹¹⁷. The woodland which screens the southern extent of the park may have its origins as part of later landscaping associated with the extant Grade II* listed Sinai Park¹¹⁸. Clumps of trees lying to the east of the property may represent the remains of landscaping extant by the mid 18th century and to the north trees have recently been cleared in an area which historic maps suggest may have also formed a shelter belt by at least the late 19th century. Other features survive within the zone including the earthwork remains of the earlier carriage drive and a small rectangular enclosure of unknown date and purpose¹¹⁹.

The Grade II* listed Sinai Park is a large timber framed property whose core dates to the early 15th century being remodelled in the mid 17th and late 19th centuries; the site is a Scheduled moated site and indeed its moat survives as a complete feature¹²⁰. The property belonged to the abbots of Burton Abbey and was probably established by them within the deer park by at least 1334 (the earliest documentary reference to the moat) and appears to have been designed as a summer retreat and presumably a hunting lodge. Further evidence of medieval activity are the ridge and furrow earthworks which survive within Sinai Park suggesting that at least part of the park was under cultivation for part of its lifespan¹²¹. This may have been associated with Shobnall Grange (a monastic farm (grange)) which lies within the HECZ.

¹¹⁶ Cf. Staffordshire EUS Taylor 2012a

¹¹⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00900

¹¹⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00899 on map 18

¹¹⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 55622 and PRN 55624 on map 18

¹²⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00899; English Heritage National Heritage No. 1011068; Neal 1990: 26 on BRHECZ 9 map

¹²¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 05181, PRN 55621 and PRN 55623 on map 18

2.9.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive associated with the bishop's summer palace, Sinai Park and with Shobnall Grange, and also for further earthworks associated with its management and that of Henhurst Wood. There is also the potential for the buildings of the Sinai Park complex and Shobnall Grange to retain fabric which could further inform its origins and function. The enclosure to the north of the zone may suggest there is a degree of potential for the survival of other archaeological remains across the zone.</p>	<p>High (for Sinai Park and Shobnall Park)/Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets make a significant contribution to the history of monasticism and of Burton Abbey in particular as well as the development of such estates following the Dissolution in the mid 16th century. The heritage assets include the historic buildings, moat, ridge and furrow and other associated earthworks. Beyond Sinai Park and Shobnall Grange the legible heritage assets comprise the late 18th century field system which contributes to our understanding of agricultural improvements during this period.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape is well preserved in the form of the planned enclosure and the survival of the earthworks and woodland relating to Sinai Park.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: There is the potential to interpret the history of this landscape for the benefit of the community and visitors. There is access to these landscapes along a number of Public Rights of Way.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

2.9.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values has identified the importance of the late 18th century landscape to the local character. The moat and buildings of Sinai Park have been identified as being of national historic importance and they are clearly associated with other heritage assets providing an important contribution to the history of monastic and post-monastic estates.

- A statement of significance will be required to assess the impact of any proposed development upon the historic environment of Sinai Park and Shobnall Grange as part of any planning application to be made within this HECZ (cf. para. 128 of NPPF)¹²².
- There is the potential for above and below ground archaeology to survive, particularly associated with Sinai Park, within the portion of the HECZ. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF¹²³.
- Where alterations or changes are proposed to designated heritage assets within the zone the applicant should consult East Staffordshire

¹²² Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

¹²³ Ibid.

Borough Planning Delivery team in the first instance¹²⁴. Any works planned on or within the vicinity of the Scheduled monument and the Grade II* Listed building should consult English Heritage at the pre-planning stage. All of the designated heritage assets and their settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF¹²⁵.

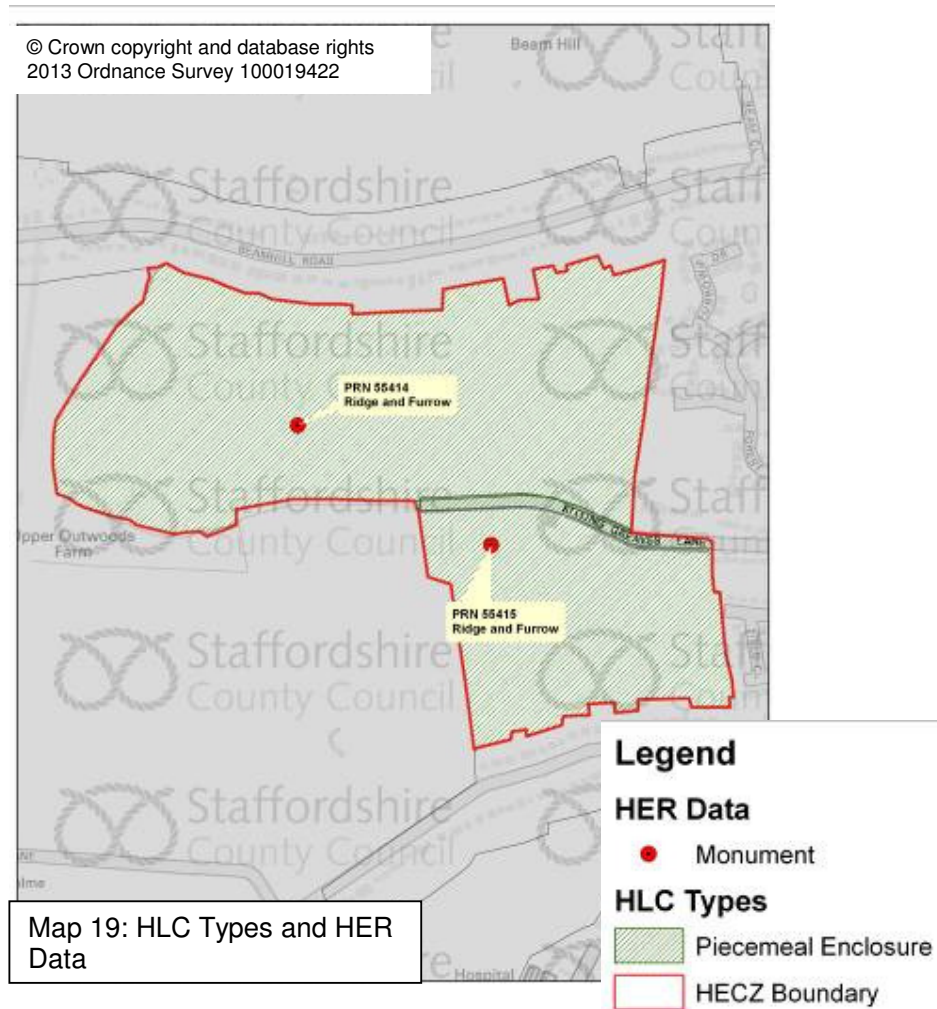
- The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape comprising the planned field pattern, ridge and furrow and other earthworks surviving within Sinai Park is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique 'sense of place' and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations.
- Should land within the zone be allocated for development any proposals should seek to complement the existing low settlement density and the conservation of the fabric and legibility of the historic landscape character as stated above. Any such development should also be designed to enhance the local distinctiveness and respect the local vernacular in terms of its scale and architectural form (cf. Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)¹²⁶.

¹²⁴ East Staffordshire Borough Council 2009 Web viewed 28/02/2012

¹²⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

¹²⁶ Ibid.

2.10 BRHECZ 10 – South of Beamhill Road



2.10.1 Statement of heritage significance

Kitling Greaves Lane crosses through the centre of this small HECZ rising very gently from east to west. It represents the lowest point within the zone at around 65m AOD the land rising up both northwards, to around 79m AOD, and southwards, to around 87m AOD¹²⁷. The bedrock geology comprises Mercia Mudstone Group (mudstone)¹²⁸. The zone lies away from the gravels and alluvium of the Trent Valley and little is currently known about the exploitation of this landscape during the prehistoric and Roman periods.

The historic character of the zone is dominated by a field pattern created piecemeal during the post medieval period (cf. HLC type 'Piecemeal Enclosure' on map 19; cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report). The morphology of this field system is defined by distinctive field boundaries forming reverse 'S' curves indicating that the zone had formed part of the medieval open field system of Horninglow which lies to the south east¹²⁹. The open fields had formed part of

¹²⁷ AOD – Above ordnance datum

¹²⁸ British Geological Survey 2012 web:
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

¹²⁹ Cf. Staffordshire EUS Taylor 2012a: 2.4.4 and HUCA 23

the agricultural economy of the settlement from the medieval period until their enclosure at which point landowners probably began to concentrate upon pasture at the expense of crop rotation (cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report). This is affirmed by the well-preserved remains of ridge and furrow earthworks which survive in at least two blocks within the zone¹³⁰. The field boundaries, several of which survive as mature hedgerows, fossilise the line the ox-plough took across the field during ploughing. A number of field boundaries have been removed during the 20th century, but the overall field pattern is still legible.

The field pattern is clearly associated with the settlement of Horninglow which existed by at least the early 12th century when it formed part of Burton Abbey's Wetmore estate¹³¹. Between 1757 and 1760 a series of estate maps were created for the then lords of Burton manor (the Paget family) which provides insight into the historical development of the landscape of the zone. It suggests that Kitling Greaves Lane, which survives as a trackway lined by mature hedgerows, originated probably in at least the medieval period to provide the inhabitants of Horninglow with access to Outwoods Common which lay to the west as well as to the open fields. The map names the fields lying to the south of the lane as 'Hill Field' suggesting that they had once formed one of the medieval open fields of this name. The fields to the north, however, have names that include 'New Intake' and 'New Close', which suggests that they were added to the agricultural economy of Horninglow out of the common land. This would seemingly have occurred after the creation of 'Hill Field' possibly at some point from the 13th century onwards and it is clear that it was done to create a larger area for cultivation (rather than enclosed pasture) due to the surviving ridge and furrow in this area.

2.10.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: The zone had formed part of the cultivated land associated with Horninglow from at least the medieval period onwards. It is currently unclear whether there is the potential for earlier activity to survive.	Low
Historical value: Legible heritage assets survive within the zone comprising the ridge and furrow earthworks, the historic lane and the piecemeal field pattern.	High
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape is well preserved in the form of the field pattern (particularly the mature hedgerows), field lane and ridge and furrow, which all contribute to the character of the zone. The loss of a number of field boundaries does not detract from the overall historic character of the landscape of the zone.	High
Communal value: There are no Public Rights of Way to provide access to this HECZ, although the heritage assets contribute to the social and economic history of Horninglow and its environs.	Low

2.10.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values identify the importance of the heritage assets to the local character and history of the area.

¹³⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 55414 and PRN 55415 on map 19

¹³¹ Cf. Staffordshire EUS Taylor 2012a: 2.4.4 and HUCA 23

- The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape comprising the field boundaries, lane, and the ridge and furrow earthworks is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique 'sense of place' and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations.
- Overall there appears to be a low potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the HECZ. However, further research may alter our understanding of this potential and where development may be deemed to result in the loss of heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance. This is supported in para. 141 of NPPF¹³².

¹³² Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

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