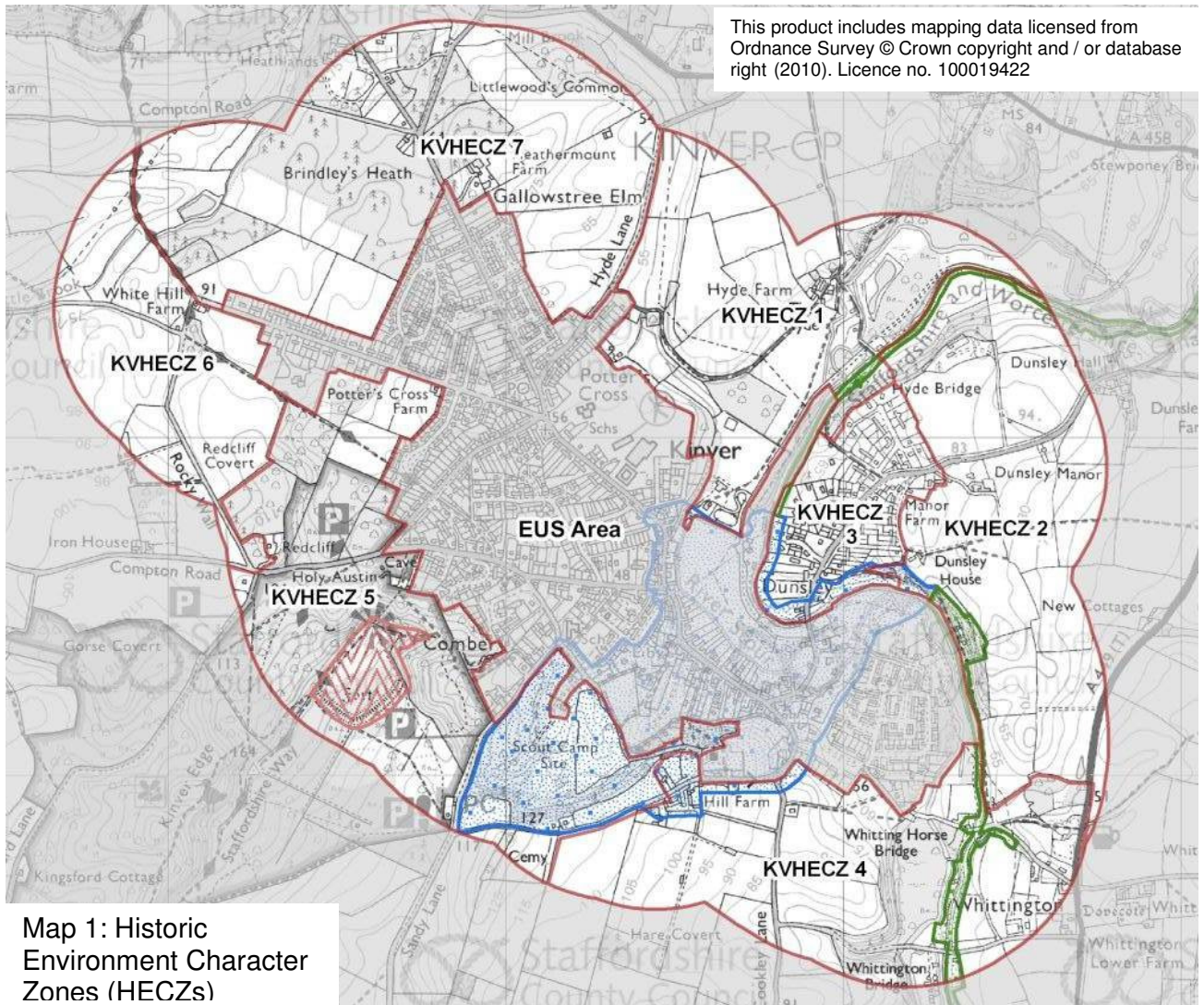


APPENDIX 4: Kinver and Pattingham

1. Kinver



Map 1: Historic Environment Character Zones (HECZs)

Legend

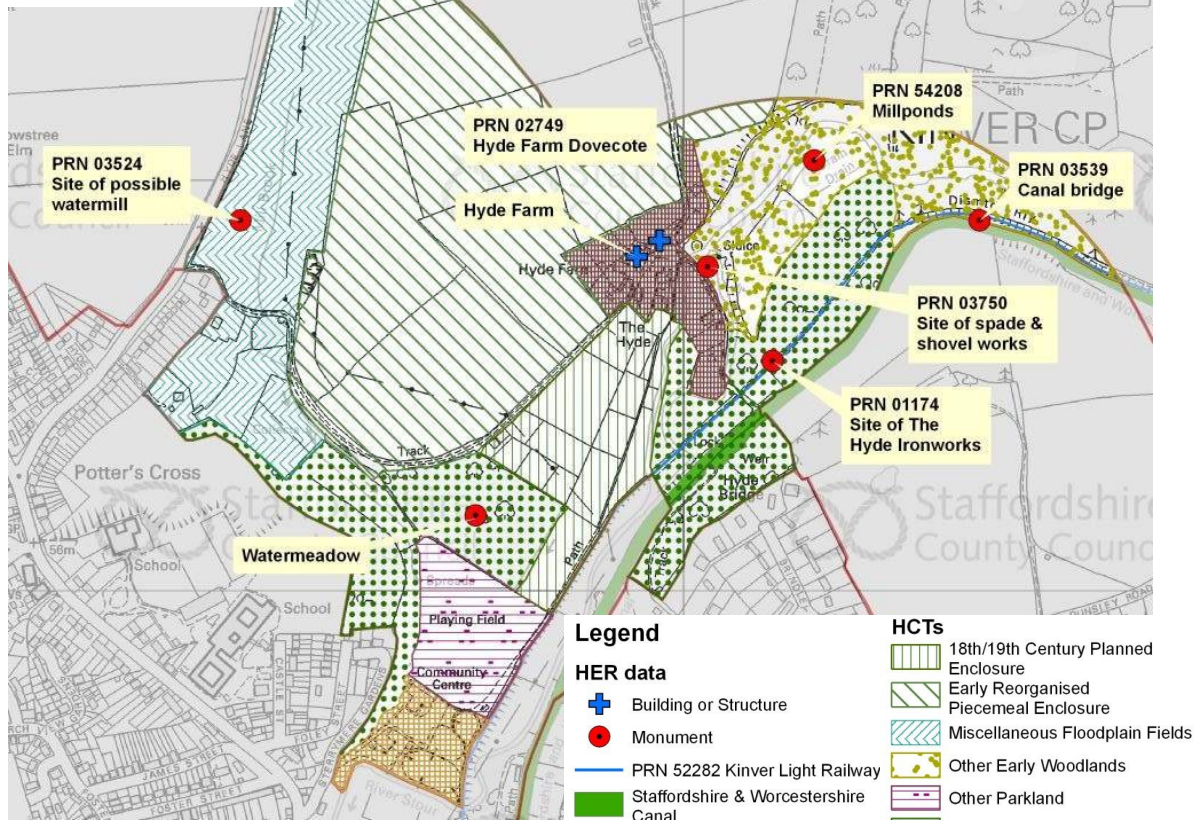
Designated Heritage Assets

-  Kinver Hillfort Scheduled Monument
-  Kinver Conservation Area
-  Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area
-  HECZ boundary

1.1 KVHECZ 1 – The Hyde

Map 2: KVHECZ 1
Refined HLC and
HER data

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1.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The area of 'Pre 1880s Settlement' shown on map 2 indicates the historic settlement of The Hyde. Settlement appears to have existed here by the end of the 13th century¹. The nature and extent of the settlement during the medieval period is, however, currently unknown. A property called 'Hyde House' appears to have existed by the early 17th century when George Brindley was recorded as living there². This house was apparently rebuilt during the 18th century although a Grade II Listed dovecote and undesignated garden walls are all that survive³.

Hyde Farm, which presumably formed part of the Hyde House estate, has been identified as exhibiting a regular courtyard plan form. These plan forms are strongly associated with the industrialisation of farming during the late 18th and 19th century and indeed the farm buildings are said to be of 19th century date⁴. To the east the field system has been tentatively identified as 'Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' upon map 2. This field pattern may have

¹ Greenslade et al 1984a: 123

² Ibid: 146

³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02749; Greenslade et al 1984a: 123

⁴ Greenslade et al 1984a: 123

originated in at least the medieval period as part of an open field arable system probably associated with the manor of Kinver or possibly with settlement at The Hyde. Open fields were usually farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops. The fields were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. The open fields within Kinver parish had been enclosed incrementally (as 'Piecemeal Enclosure') by the end of the 18th century⁵. 'Piecemeal Enclosure' is typified by dog-leg or reverse 'S' field boundaries some of which are extant on a roughly east-west alignment within the field pattern. The shorter straight field boundaries which lie roughly north-south suggests that this landscape may have been reorganised during the 18th or 19th century. This process may have been associated with changes to agricultural practices at this time which are evident within the wider Kinver parish. Within the zone these changes are perhaps specifically associated with Hyde Farm. Some field boundaries have been lost since the late 19th century and many of the surviving hedgerows have been patched or replaced with fencing⁶.

Linked to agricultural improvements of the 18th and 19th century are the water meadows which lined the River Stour and Mill Brook within the zone. Water meadows were created through cutting artificial channels across the floodplain of rivers and streams to encourage an early grass crop and provide winter fodder to allow greater numbers of animals to be over-wintered⁷. The flow of water through the meadows was controlled by sluices, which sometimes survive. The extent to which the watermeadows within the zone survive is currently unclear, but there is the possibility for evidence of both water channels and sluices to survive.

The Brindley family were related by marriage to Richard Foley, a member of the famous ironmaster dynasty, who rented a former fulling mill on the River Stour in 1628. He replaced this watermill with a purpose built 'slitting mill' for making metal rods⁸. Foley's slitting mill, whilst not the earliest in the county (the earliest was built circa 1623) is believed to have advanced the procedures involved⁹. The Brindley family took over the concern and ran it until 1731 when they were declared bankrupt. The ironworks, however, continued to flourish and expand over the next 150 years and was responsible for an increase in the population of the area. By 1810 12 workers' cottages are said to have existed although their location is currently unknown¹⁰. By the 1820s two ironworks were operating at The Hyde (the ironworks and the edge tool works shown on map 2). By the late 19th century the ironworks covered a large area, but had been demolished by the turn of the century; the edge tool works continued until 1912¹¹. The iron industry at The Hyde was water-powered and as a consequence large and complex mill ponds were established; the earthworks of these appear to survive¹². However, several of

⁵ Ibid: 137-138

⁶ Google Maps UK 2010

⁷ Birmingham Archaeology 2008: 6

⁸ Ibid: 146; Staffordshire HER: PRN 01176

⁹ Johnson 1967: 114

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Staffordshire HER: PRN 54208

the mill ponds had begun to silt up by the late 19th century although one still retains a small amount of water.

The Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal was opened in 1770 and its location within this zone suggests that the owners of The Hyde ironworks were instrumental in defining this portion of its course to bring it alongside the complex¹³. The canal forms part of the eastern boundary of the zone and briefly crosses into it. Its importance to the history and character of South Staffordshire has been identified in its designation as the 'Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area (073) (cf. map 1).

The site of a further possible watermill has been identified through documentary research and the possible remains of a pond bay on the western edge of the zone¹⁴. It has been speculated that this site relates to a watermill mentioned in the late 15th century.

Woodland forms an important landscape feature of the zone and is particularly associated with the site of the ironworks and its associated millpond complex (HCTs 'Other Early Woodland' and 'Plantations').

In 1901 the Kinver Light Railway opened, linking Kinver to Amblecote near Stourbridge (cf. map 2)¹⁵. The tramway was operated to transport tourists to Kinver, which was increasingly being recognised as a health resort; the tramway even promoting Kinver as the 'Switzerland of the Midlands'¹⁶. However, the tramway had a short life closing in 1930, however, its line is still discernible in the landscape.

Prehistoric and Roman activity recorded across the wider Kinver parish suggests that there is a degree of potential for currently unknown sites to survive within the project area.

¹³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01234

¹⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03524

¹⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 52282

¹⁶ Greenslade et al 1984a: 118

1.1.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is high potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone. This includes the settlement and industrial sites at The Hyde and the site of a possible watermill to the west as well as the remains of the water meadows. There is also the possibility for currently unknown archaeological sites of prehistoric and/or Roman date to survive within the zone. Further research on the archaeology and history of the zone would considerably enhance the understanding of the role of the settlement and industrial developments at The Hyde in the social and economic history of Kinver. An understanding of the development and history of The Hyde Ironworks would contribute to our understanding of 17th century ironworking not only in Staffordshire, but with the country as a whole.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The Hyde ironworks represents one of the earliest known slitting mills in Staffordshire and was associated with the Foley family who were instrumental in developing the iron industry of the county during this period. Whilst the ironworks themselves are no longer legible the mill ponds associated with them can be discerned and water is retained within one of them. There is the potential for earthworks and structures to be legible within the landscape associated with the water meadows along the River Stour and the Mill Brook. The line of the Kinver Light Railway is also still legible within the landscape and the Staffordshire & Worcestershire canal still operates as an important leisure amenity recognised in its designation as a Conservation Area. A number of historic buildings and structures survive associated with earlier settlement at The Hyde, most notably the Grade II Listed dovecote, but also the garden walls to the former Hyde House as well as Hyde Farm.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The legible heritage assets all contribute, or have the potential, to contribute more fully to the historic landscape character of the zone. The importance of aspects of the local character have been identified in the designation of the Grade II Listed building and the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area (073).</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The canal provides an opportunity for the history and archaeology of the zone, particularly The Hyde Ironworks, to be presented to the community and visitors. Several Rights of Way also exist to allow access into the historic landscape character of the zone.</p>	<p>High</p>

1.1.3 Recommendations

The heritage values reflect the importance of the heritage assets within the zone, their legibility and their potential to survive as above and below ground archaeological deposits. The zone incorporates a Grade II Listed dovecote as well as the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area (073). The presence of the canal in this area, however, is testimony to the importance of former ironworks which had stood on its northern bank until the late 19th century.

- The protection and enhancement of the Listed Building and the Conservation Area and their setting are covered under para. 132 of

NPPF¹⁷. Where development may impact upon these designated assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application (para. 128 of NPPF)¹⁸

- The conservation and enhancement of the millponds associated with the former ironworks is recommended. Any development within this area would require a Heritage Statement to inform how this historic site should be managed to ensure its survival for the benefit of the community and future generations.
- The conservation of the route of the Kinver Light Railway as a feature of the historic landscape, plus its surviving features, is also desirable, This could possibly be achieved through the designation of a linear conservation area¹⁹.
- There is a high potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone. Consequently there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application and archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to fulfil paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF²⁰.

¹⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

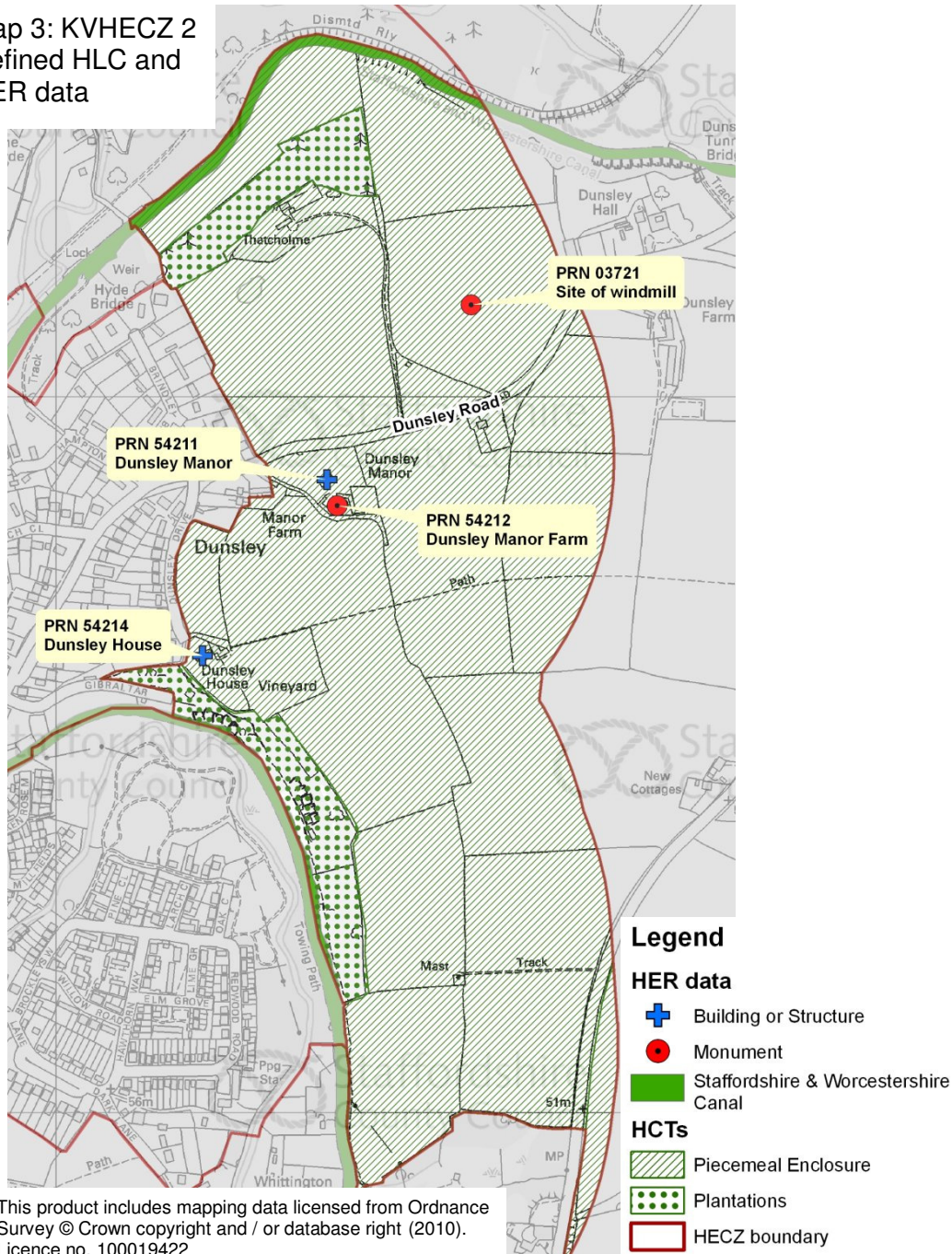
¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Pers. comm. Dr Paul Collins, South Staffordshire Council May 2011

²⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

1.2 KVHECZ 2 – East of Kinver and Dunsley

Map 3: KVHECZ 2
Refined HLC and
HER data



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1.2.1 Statement of heritage significance

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by a field pattern identified on map 3 as 'Piecemeal Enclosure'. The morphology of this field pattern, with its sinuous and dog-leg boundaries, indicates that it originated in at least the medieval period as part of an 'open field' agricultural economy. This was a landscape which was not sub-divided by field boundaries and the open fields were usually farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops. The fields were farmed as strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. Documentary sources suggest that

by at least the 17th century the settlement of Dunsley had three open fields, although only one was mentioned in circa 1303²¹. From descriptions of the locations of the three fields this area appears to have formed part of Mercers Field which is recorded in 1609. This may be the same, or part of the same field, stated as belonging to Whittington manor (to the south) in 1613²². It is possible that this field was shared between the two manors. It was agreed between the landholders that the field should be enclosed in 1680 when the 'Piecemeal Enclosure' presumably resulted. A few field boundaries have been removed since the late 19th century and those hedgerows that survive are generally in poor condition; the field boundary on the northern side of Dunsley Road is lined with trees but the hedgerow itself has been replaced by wire fencing²³.

The historic importance of an agricultural economy based on arable to the manor of Dunsley is also testified by the presence of a windmill, which existed by the late 18th century²⁴. It is not marked on late 19th century maps suggesting a change either in the agricultural economy or possibly relating to the improvements to transport during this period by the presence of the canal.

The modern settlement of Dunsley lies within KVHECZ 3, but prior to the mid to late 20th century it had been a small dispersed settlement comprising scattered historic farmsteads a number of which lie within this zone. The lord of Kinver is said to have had nine tenants in Dunsley in the late 13th century, although the location of these properties is unknown it may still suggest a more dispersed settlement perhaps located within those areas of the known later farmsteads²⁵. Dunsley Manor farmhouse, for instance, retains timber framing of late 16th century date, which were revealed during alterations in 2007. Dunsley House to the south is also said to have retained timber framing within its fabric²⁶. Dunsley Manor retains its farm buildings to the rear, which have been identified as forming a loose courtyard plan form suggesting incremental development over a period of time. Dunsley formed a separate manor from Kinver by the mid 15th century, but despite the name of this farmstead, Dunsley Manor, it does not appear to have been the location of the medieval manor which is associated with the Grade II Listed Dunsley Hall (to the north beyond the zone) the earliest phases of which date to between the mid 15th and mid 16th century²⁷.

The zone also incorporates two areas of woodland ('Plantation' on map 3; that to the north is an outlier of the wooded landscape of KVHECZ 1 around The Hyde. The woodland to the south lies on the steep northern slopes of the Stour Valley and is partly included within the Kinver Conservation Area (012) and the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area (073) (cf. map 1). This area was known as 'Gibraltar' by the late 18th century and in 1851 there 17 households living there, however, it is possible that settlement

²¹ Greenslade et al 1984a: 138

²² Ibid.

²³ Google Maps UK

²⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03721

²⁵ Greenslade et al 1984a: 124

²⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54211 and PRN 54214

²⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13750; David Burton-Pye pers. comm.

in this area was much earlier in origin²⁸. There are the remains of rock houses in the cliffs of the valley where these families lived until the 1880s²⁹. Four cottages survive along Gibraltar overlooking the canal, which were present by the late 19th century and may to some degree have replaced the earlier rock houses. Two of these properties, Yew Tree House and Dunsley Rock Cottage, appear to have originally been subdivided into three small cottages³⁰.

The Staffordshire & Worcestershire canal forms the south western boundary of the zone. It was constructed by the famous canal engineer James Brindley and was opened in 1772³¹.

Prehistoric and Roman activity recorded across the wider Kinver parish suggests that there is a degree of potential for currently unknown sites to survive within the project area.

1.2.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive associated with the historic farmsteads which may provide information concerning their period of origin and indicators of their social and economic history within the settlement and later manor of Dunsley. The historic buildings in the zone, particularly the early houses, but also including the surviving farm buildings, have the potential to contain important data concerning their origins and function. This information will also contribute to an understanding of the status as well as the social and economic history of the small settlement of Dunsley. There is also the potential for the rock houses to survive within the cliffs above the Staffordshire & Worcestershire canal. There is also the potential for archaeological remains to survive associated with prehistoric and Roman activity.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets contribute significantly to the character of the zone and principally comprise the historic buildings and the canal. Many of the field boundaries which comprise the post medieval field pattern survive contributing to the overall historic landscape character, although one or two boundaries were removed during the 20th century. The origins of the post medieval properties identified above are currently unknown, but it is possible that these sites were farming the original open field landscape and the families residing there were closely associated with the enclosure of this landscape during the late 17th century.</p>	<p>High</p>

²⁸ Greenslade et al 1984a: 124-5

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ordnance Survey 1882 25" OS map

³¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01234

<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape character has seen erosion through the removal of a number of historic field boundaries. Many of the extant historic field boundaries have either been left to degrade or have been replaced by fencing. The historic landscape character could be enhanced by the re-planting and management of the hedgerows. However, the historic buildings do contribute to the aesthetic of the zone despite the change of function of some of them from agriculture to domestic. The canal, although only forming part of the boundary of the zone, is an important element of its character and its aesthetics are complemented by the woodland of the steep slopes of the river valley. This importance is reflected in the designation of the canal as part of the Kinver Conservation Area and, beyond the settlement, the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area.</p>	Medium
<p>Communal value: The canal forms an important publicly accessible heritage asset within the zone, which can be utilised to display the history of the wider Kinver area through which it passes. Otherwise the heritage assets are only accessible from the roadside and the Rights of Way network. There is the potential to provide access to the historic landscape through heritage walks.</p>	Medium

1.2.3 Recommendations

The assessment of the heritage values identifies that the tangible and intangible heritage assets are important components of the historic landscape character of the zone. The aesthetics of the zone have been compromised to a degree by the degradation and loss of the field boundaries, whose morphology allows the agricultural history to be read and which is probably closely associated with the history of the extant post medieval properties.

- The protection and enhancement of the Conservation Areas and their settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF³². Where development may impact upon these designated assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application (para. 128 of NPPF)³³.
- The conservation and enhancement of the historic landscape character, possibly through the re-establishment of historic field boundaries, is desirable.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place. The reuse of historic buildings is highlighted in paras. 126 and 131 of NPPF and any changes to the built fabric of these properties should consult SSC's Conservation Section and SSC's Village Design Guide SPD³⁴.

³² Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ South Staffordshire Council 2009: 86-87 and Section 6 94-130

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SSC's SHLAA and Sites Allocation Document any proposed development should seek to complement the 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 (Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)³⁵. Reference should also be made to SSC's Village Design Guide for guidance on the local vernacular and building materials³⁶.
- There is a high potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone. There may also be the requirement for building recording on historic buildings dependent upon the nature of any planning applications. Consequently there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application and archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to fulfil paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF³⁷.

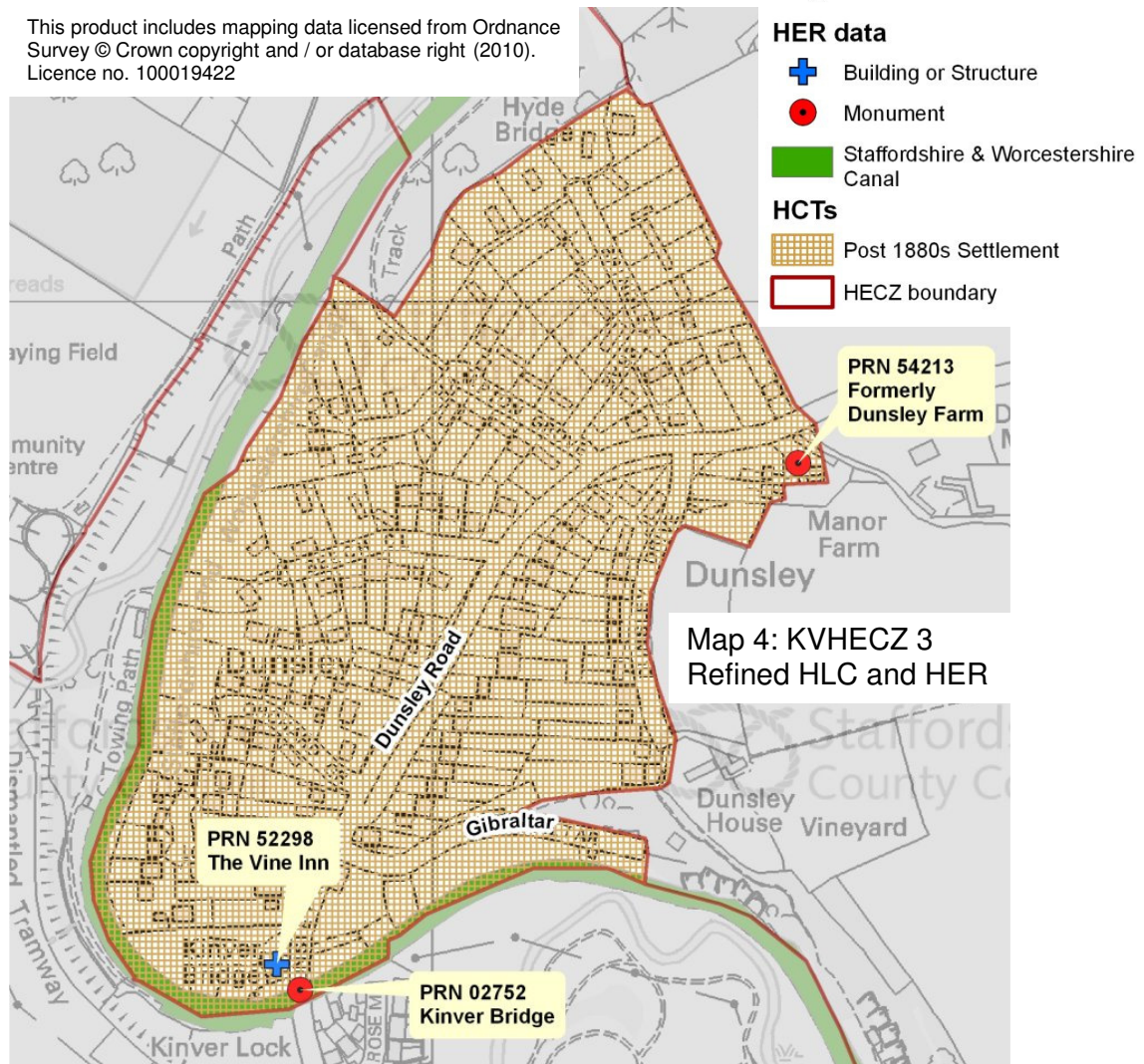
³⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

³⁶ South Staffordshire Council 2009: 55-55 and Section 6 94-130

³⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

1.3 KVHECZ 3 – Dunsley

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Map 4: KVHECZ 3
Refined HLC and HER

1.3.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone is dominated by the built environment which comprises the modern extent of Dunsley (cf. map 4). The southern and western boundaries of the zone lie adjacent to James Brindley’s Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal which opened in 1772³⁸. The canal lies within two Conservation Areas; Kinver (012) and the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal (073) (cf. map 1).

Dunsley was a populated area by at least the turn of the 13th century and there were nine tenants of the lord of Kinver living there in 1293³⁹. The historic maps and the location of known post medieval properties (cf. KHECZ 2) may suggest that the settlement had always been dispersed along the lanes Dunsley Road and what is now Dunsley Drive.

³⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01234

³⁹ Greenslade et al 1984a: 124

There are few historic buildings within the zone (cf. map 4). A historic farmstead stands adjacent to Dunsley Manor (cf. KVHECZ 2), which in the late 19th century was known as Dunsley Farm. The farm buildings date to the 18th and 19th centuries and their loose courtyard plan form suggests that there was some incremental development over a long period of time (rather than having been built in one event)⁴⁰. The farmhouse had been attached to one end of the southern range, although this had been demolished and replaced by two pair of semi detached houses by the early 1960s (which lie within KVHECZ 3). The farm buildings were converted to domestic dwellings in the early 21st century⁴¹.

The other historic buildings include The Vine Public House which existed by the late 19th century and a red brick property on the corner of Dunsley Road and Gibraltar of at least late 19th century date now much extended⁴². There are also two cottages in Gibraltar within the zone which form part of the settlement along this lane the remainder of which lies within KVHECZ 2. All of these historic properties lie within the Kinver Conservation Area (012) (cf. map 1 and map 4). It is currently unknown whether any of the rock houses, known to have existed along Gibraltar by at least the 19th century lay within this zone (cf. KVHECZ 2 for further information).

The majority of the houses within Dunsley were built in the post war period; the settlement had largely grown to its current extent by the early 1960s⁴³.

1.3.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive associated with the historic farmstead in particular which may represent earlier settlement. The remainder of the zone has largely been impacted by 20 th century development. It is possible that rock houses survive within the zone, which could contribute to an understanding of the origins of along Gibraltar.	Low
Historical value: There are a number of historic properties within the zone which contribute to the local distinctiveness of what is largely a 20 th century settlement. The importance of these properties to the historic character of Kinver has been identified in their inclusion of the Kinver Conservation Area. Of particular interest are the cottages which lie along Gibraltar as they form part of an area of settlement of which little is currently known.	Medium
Aesthetic value: The zone is mostly comprised of 20 th century houses. Where historic buildings survive, with the exception of Dunsley Farm, their importance to the local character of the area has been recognised by their inclusion in the Kinver Conservation Area. The Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal forms an important component within the historic landscape of the wider area and this has, again, been recognised in the designation of the Conservation Area.	Medium

⁴⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54213; Greenslade et al 1984a: 124

⁴¹ UK Perspectives 2000; Get Mapping 2007

⁴² Staffordshire HER: PRN 52298; Google UK Maps

⁴³ Hunting Surveys UK 1963: Run 3: 6576

<p>Communal value: The canal forms an important publicly accessible heritage asset within the zone, which can be utilised to display the history of the wider Kinver area through which it passes. The other historic properties can be appreciated from the public highway, but their history is not currently well understood.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
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1.3.3 Recommendations

The heritage values reflect the fact that the zone is dominated by 20th century housing, although it is clear from the two Conservation Areas that the historic buildings continue to make an important contribution to the local character.

- The protection and enhancement of the Conservation Areas and their settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF⁴⁴. Where development may impact upon these designated assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application (para. 128 of NPPF)⁴⁵.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place. The reuse of historic buildings is highlighted in paras. 126 and 131 of NPPF and any changes to the built fabric of these properties should consult SSC's Conservation Section and SSC's Village Design Guide SPD⁴⁶.
- There is a low to moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. However, archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to fulfil paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF⁴⁷ ..

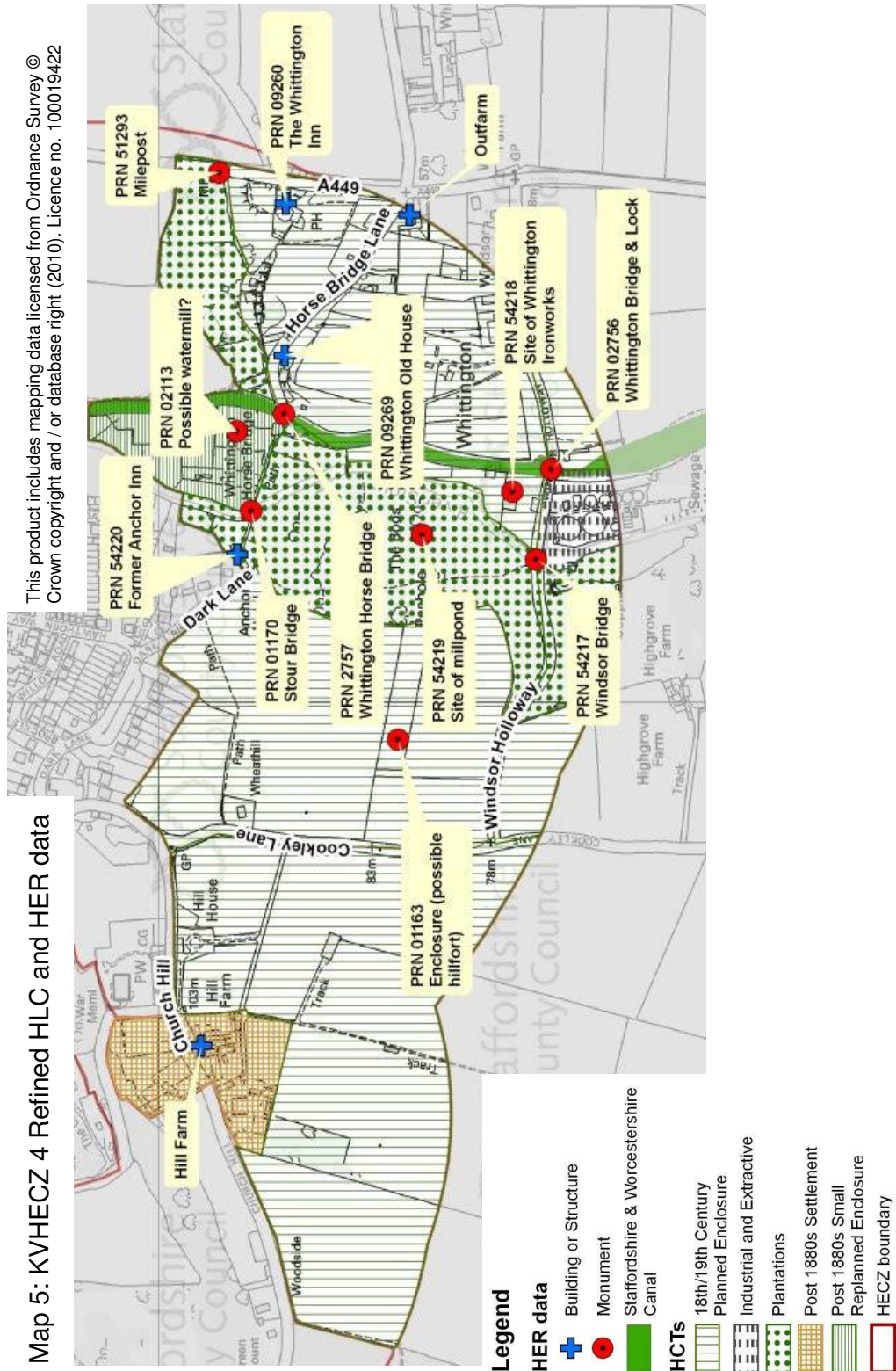
⁴⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid; South Staffordshire Council 2009: 86-87 and Section 6 94-130

⁴⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

1.4 KVHECZ 4 – Whittington and south of Church Hill



1.4.1 Statement of heritage significance

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by a regular field pattern, which was probably created in the 18th or 19th century ('18th/19th

Century Planned Enclosure' on map 5). This enclosure pattern is associated with the increasing industrialisation of agriculture where fields were carefully planned out by surveyors. Hedgerows dominated the character of the fields in this area and are usually comprised of a single species typically hawthorn. This field pattern was often created as a result of a private Act of Parliament and in Staffordshire the landscape enclosed was common heath and moorland. However, this field pattern does not appear to have been associated with a specific Act, although similar landscapes within the project area (notably KVHECZ 7) were created following an Act passed in 1774. This perhaps indicates the field system resulted from a re-planning of an earlier pattern or possibly an area of open fields. This conclusion may be supported by the documentary evidence which suggests that both the small settlement of Whittington and Highgrove Farm, to the south beyond the project area, were inhabited by the early 13th century⁴⁸.

The integrity of this planned landscape survives with few field boundaries having been removed during the mid to late 20th century. In the north of the zone, just to the south of Church Hill, stands the historic farmstead Hill Farm. This farmstead has been identified as having a regular courtyard plan form with multiple yard areas. These plan forms are also strongly associated with the industrialisation of farming during the late 18th and 19th century. This farm may have been established or re-planned to farm the planned enclosure and consequently reveals a close relationship between the buildings and the surrounding countryside. However, the farmstead has been substantially altered since the late 19th century and more recently the majority of the surviving historic farm buildings have been converted to domestic use. The buildings along Church Hill lie within the Kinver Conservation Area (012) (cf. map 1 and map 5).

Whittington remains a small dispersed settlement which is focused along the Wolverhampton to Kidderminster Road (A449), Horse Bridge Lane and Windsor Holloway. The earliest dated property within Whittington is the large Grade II* Listed building currently known the "Whittington Inn" which stands besides the A449⁴⁹. A building recording on the property carried out in 1998 identified the earliest phase as an open hall house which may have dated to circa 1400, but which was substantially re-modelled at a later date. The re-modelling was possibly linked to surviving wall paintings which were stylistically dated to the late 16th/early 17th century⁵⁰. Further alterations were carried out in the 18th century, possibly associated with its conversion to an inn circa 1788⁵¹. It was certainly an imposing building, but it was not the manor house which is believed to have been sited in the area of the Grade II Listed 18th century Whittington Hall standing on the opposite side of the A449 beyond the project area⁵². A Grade II Listed property 'Whittington Old House' at the western end of Horse Bridge Lane also had its origins as a timber framed building of 17th century date⁵³. A further property with possible 17th

⁴⁸ Greenslade et al 1984a:125 and 136

⁴⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 09260

⁵⁰ Joyce 1998

⁵¹ Greenslade et al 1984a: 125

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 09269

century origins stands in Dark Lane on the western side of the River Stour⁵⁴. It had been converted to a public house, the Anchor Inn by 1851, but appears to have been converted back to domestic dwellings in either the late 20th or early 21st century.

It is not known to what extent the settlement changed following the conversion of the watermill on the River Stour to a forge in the early 17th century. However, like The Hyde ironworks (cf. KVHECZ 1), it had come into the possession of the Foley family by the mid century. This site continued to develop between the 17th and late 19th century, growing substantially between circa 1841 and its closure in 1893⁵⁵. The cutting of the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal in the late 18th century presumably allowed the ironworks to increase production providing transport to and from the site. These developments may in turn have encouraged the development of properties along the canal side and at the western end of Horse Bridge Lane, beyond 'Whittington Old House' where a small collection of historic buildings survive albeit somewhat altered. The Whittington Ironworks was largely demolished circa 1900, although part of it survives, converted to a house, facing onto the Whittington Bridge canal lock and lock keepers' cottage. All of these properties lie within the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area (073).

The HLC type 'Plantation' marked on map 5 on the western side of the canal is largely contiguous with the mill pond associated with the ironworks, particularly that area marked as 'The Bogs' on modern 1:10,000 mapping, which suggests that it is still largely a wet area⁵⁶. Documentary evidence suggests that the mill pond was enlarged at the time of the conversion of the watermill in 1619⁵⁷. A watermill existed at Whittington by circa 1200, but it has been speculated that one of the two mills recorded in Domesday (1086) for Kinver may have been located in this area. However, it is not known where the medieval mill was precisely located and by the 16th century there are documentary references to three mills in Whittington⁵⁸. It is possible that this may refer to three mill stones operating within one building or it may refer to three separate sites. A second possible watermill site has been identified, although this has not been investigated on the ground, consequently there is the potential for archaeological remains to survive relating to these watermill sites all along this portion of the Stour Valley⁵⁹.

A number of prehistoric and Roman finds have been found within the zone and from the wider area. The earliest evidence for human activity within the Kinver area are the numerous Mesolithic flint scatters recovered during field walking around Highgrove Farm, just to the south of the project area, and around Blakeshall and Caunsell in North Worcestershire⁶⁰. An enclosure identified from aerial photographs is located within the zone which has been

⁵⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54220

⁵⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54218; Greenslade et al 1984a: 144-145

⁵⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54219

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Greenslade et al 1984a: 144

⁵⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02113

⁶⁰ Fenton et al 1974: 21; King 1976: 13; Anon 1979: 39-41

interpreted as a possible Iron Age hill fort⁶¹. The field walking also recovered a thin scatter of Roman pottery from the area around Highgrove Farm, which was interpreted by the finders as possibly representing the agricultural manuring of fields associated with one or more small farmsteads located within the area⁶². Further scatters of Roman pottery were found around both Blakeshall and Caunsell in North Worcestershire⁶³.

1.4.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is high potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone. This includes the settlement associated with Whittington and the potential for one or more watermills including the site of the Whittington Ironworks. The historic built environment has the potential to further our understanding of the social and economic history of Whittington within the built fabric, as has already been shown by building recording at Whittington Inn. There is also a good potential for prehistoric and/or Roman archaeology to survive. Further research on the archaeology and history would considerably enhance the understanding of the role of the settlement and industrial developments in the social and economic history of both Whittington and Kinver. An understanding of the development and history of the Whittington Ironworks would contribute to our understanding of 17th century ironworking not only in Staffordshire, but with the country as a whole.</p>	High
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets contribute significantly to the historic character of the zone particularly in the number of surviving historic buildings including the Grade II* Whittington Inn and the Grade II Listed Whittington Old House, but also the surviving 18th/19th century planned field systems and its likely associations with Hill Farm. The Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal is also associated with the site of the ironworks, where at least one building and possibly the mill pond are still legible. The canal still operates as an important leisure amenity and its importance, along with the adjacent buildings including the site of the ironworks, has been recognised in its designation as a Conservation Area. Like The Hyde Ironworks (cf. KVHECZ 1) Whittington Ironworks was associated with the important early ironmasters, the Foleys, during the 17th century.</p>	High
<p>Aesthetic value: The legible heritage assets all contribute, or have the potential, to contribute more fully to the historic landscape character of the zone. The importance of aspects of the local character have been identified in the designation of the Listed buildings and both the Kinver (012) Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal (073) Conservation Areas.</p>	High
<p>Communal value: The canal provides an opportunity for the history and archaeology of the zone to be presented to the community and visitors. Several Rights of Way also exist which allow access into the historic landscape character of the zone.</p>	High

⁶¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01163

⁶² King 1977: 66

⁶³ Ibid.

1.4.3 Recommendations

The heritage values reflect the importance of both the tangible and intangible heritage assets of the zone including the high potential for surviving above and below ground archaeological deposits of prehistoric through to 19th century date. The zone incorporates two Listed buildings, including Whittington Inn a Grade II* Listed building which originated in the late medieval period and must be one of the earliest surviving buildings in South Staffordshire (along with the property in Dean Street, Brewood cf. section 7.1.1 in the main HEA report). The importance of the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal and the buildings which line it has been recognised in the designation of it as a Conservation Area and part of the landscape to the south of Church Hill also falls within the Kinver Conservation Area. The presence of the canal running through this area, however, is testimony to the importance of the former ironworks which stood on its western bank until the late 19th century.

- The protection and enhancement of the Listed Building and the Conservation Area and their setting are covered under para. 132 of NPPF⁶⁴. Where development may impact upon these designated assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application (para. 128 of NPPF)⁶⁵.
- The conservation and enhancement of the site of both the Whittington Ironworks and its associated mill pond is recommended. Any development within this area would require a Heritage Statement to inform how this historic site should be managed to ensure its survival for the benefit of the community and future generations.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place. The reuse of historic buildings is highlighted in paras. 126 and 131 of NPPF and any changes to the built fabric of these properties should consult SSC's Conservation Section and SSC's Village Design Guide SPD⁶⁶.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SSC's SHLAA and Sites Allocation Document any proposed development should seek to complement the low settlement density and the regularity of the overall historic landscape character. 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 (Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)⁶⁷. Reference should also be made to SSC's Village Design Guide for guidance on the local vernacular and building materials⁶⁸.

⁶⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid; South Staffordshire Council 2009: 86-87 and Section 6 94-130

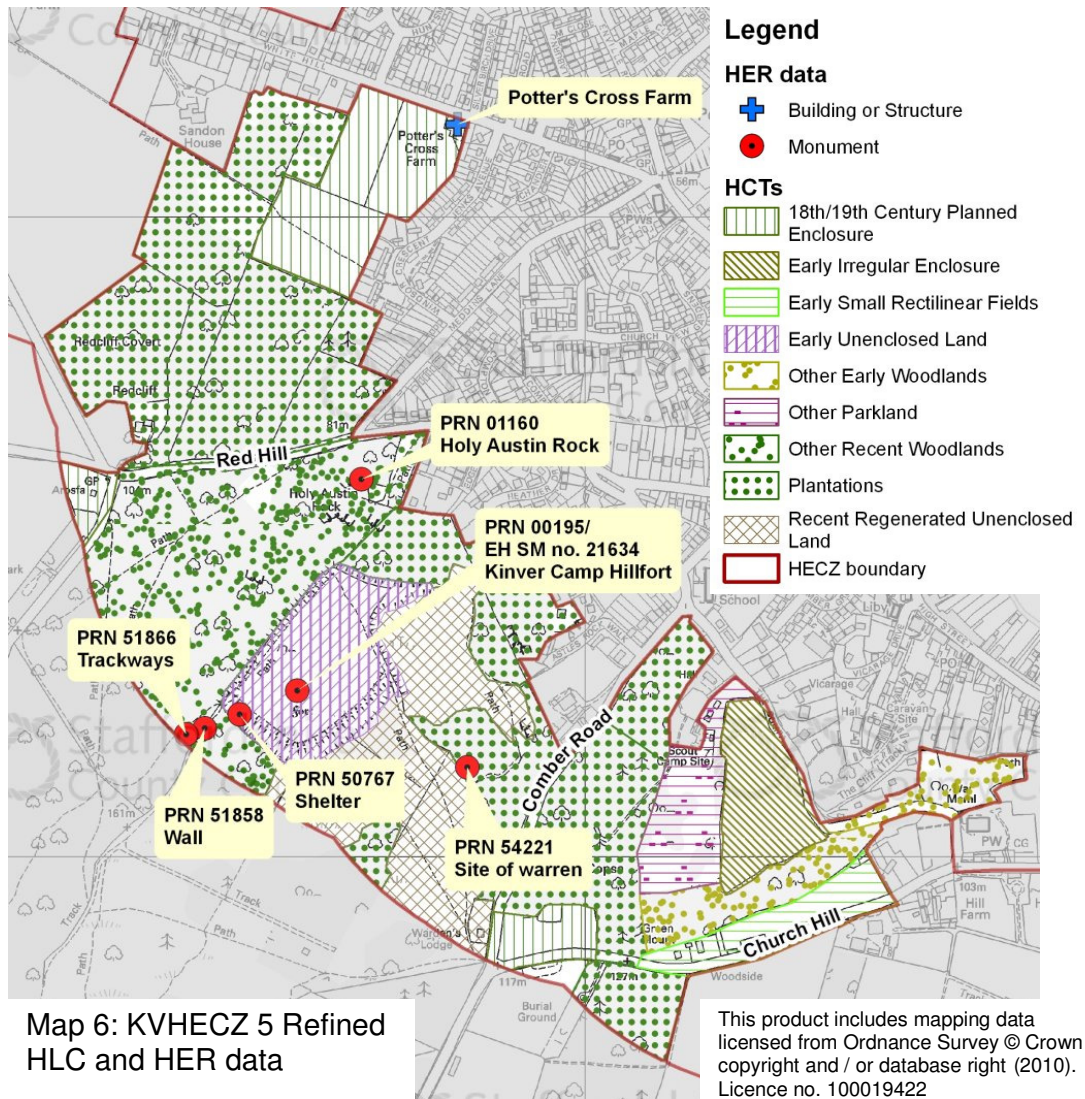
⁶⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

⁶⁸ South Staffordshire Council 2009: 55-55 and Section 6 94-130

- There is a high potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone. Consequently there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application and archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to fulfil paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF⁶⁹.

⁶⁹ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

1.5 KVHECZ 5 – Kinver Edge



1.5.1 Statement of heritage significance

Almost the entire zone fell within the remit of a private Act of Enclosure in 1774; the only area which appears to have been excluded lay to the east (north of Church Hill). The historic landscape character of this area where early field patterns and woodland dominate, reaffirm its older origins (cf. HCTs 'Early Irregular Enclosure', 'Early Small Rectilinear Fields' and 'Other Early Woodland' on map 6). The importance of this landscape to the setting of Kinver has been recognized by its incorporation into the Kinver Conservation Area (012) (cf. map 1). During the medieval period this landscape had lain within Kinver Forest (cf. 5.3 in main report).

The topography includes the steep ridge of Kinver Edge whose high point within the zone lies between 155m and 165m AOD at the site of Kinver hillfort (see below) along with the predominant geology which is comprised of soft sandstone, means that historically this landscape has not been suited to cultivation, although there is evidence for 19th century ploughing within the

hillfort⁷⁰. Consequently the landscape created as a result of the Enclosure Act (1774) has been dominated by 'Plantation' (cf. map 6). The area of 'Other Recent Woodland' on map 6 relates to the fact that woodland has regenerated in this area during the mid to late 20th century. Despite the Act of Enclosure heathland survives within the zone, particularly on the site of the Kinver hillfort. The remainder has been encouraged through deliberate land management (HCT 'Recent Regenerated Unenclosed Land' on map 6); this landscape had previously formed part of a planned field system created following the Act of Enclosure.

Part of the landscape was divided into fields as a result of the Act of Enclosure towards the lower lying land to the north east of the zone, which lies at around 70m AOD at Potter's Cross Farm. These fields are typical of the regular landscape which was created by surveyors' in the 18th and 19th centuries with their straight field boundaries (HCT '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure' on map 6). Potter's Cross Farm exhibits a 'U' shaped regular courtyard plan form suggesting that it was created to farm the newly enclosed landscape following the 1774 Act.

Kinver hillfort, lying on the edge, covers approximately 3.75ha all of which has been designated as a Scheduled Monument⁷¹. Two thirds of the perimeter of the hillfort is enclosed by a single rampart comprised of an internal bank and external ditch. The bank stands to 2-3m in height from the inside of the hillfort (8-9m from the ditch). Non-intrusive archaeological investigations carried out by a student in February 2010 identified features within the hillfort including a possible round house and either a hearth or pit cluster suggesting the site had been the focus of activity during the prehistoric period⁷². Although these monuments are commonly associated with Iron Age activity their origins have sometimes been proven to be earlier, however, as this site has not been excavated its construction phases are currently unknown. Similarly it is not known how the monument functioned or what its relationship was with the wider landscape.

Kinver Edge is also associated with the famous Holy Austin Rock where there were six separate rock cut dwellings, which ceased to be occupied as domestic dwellings in the mid 20th century. These are now managed as a tourist attraction by the National Trust⁷³. The rock houses have been dated to the 17th century, but it is possible that Holy Austin Rock was the site of a hermitage perhaps of earlier medieval date⁷⁴. Holy Austin Rock is first mentioned in documentary sources in 1801⁷⁵. However, in the early 14th century there are two references to a John atte Holy in documents referring to Kinver, which possibly relates to this area⁷⁶.

⁷⁰ Staffordshire County Council 2004; Staffordshire County Council forthcoming; RCHME 1996

⁷¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00195; English Heritage SM no. 21634

⁷² Staffordshire HER: PRN 54230 and PRN 54231

⁷³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01160

⁷⁴ Greenslade 1970: 137

⁷⁵ Greenslade et al 1984a: 122

⁷⁶ Kalendar of Juries, 35 Edward I

Two undated earthwork features also lie within the zone. One of two rock-cut trackways has been observed as well as part of a low earthwork bank⁷⁷. The latter feature runs the length of the ridge approximately 1.5km. There is also the potential for earthworks and below ground archaeological deposits to survive associated with a warren marked on the enclosure map which formed part of the Enclosure Act (1774)⁷⁸. This may be the site of a rabbit warren which is recorded in documentary sources between the 14th and 17th centuries⁷⁹. There is the potential for further archaeological sites to survive beneath the woodland of the zone.

Recent research has indicated the survival of currently undated quarries and trackways surviving on the northern and western slopes of Kinver Edge⁸⁰.

1.5.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a high potential for the survival of both above and below ground archaeological sites across the zone. Of particular significance are the remains associated with the hillfort, which whose above and below ground remains are protected as a Scheduled Monument. There is also a high significance for currently unknown sites to survive across the zone.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: There are significant legible heritage assets the principal one being the Scheduled hillfort whose ramparts are comprised of an external ditch and an internal bank standing to approximately 8-9m from inside the ditch. The legible heritage assets also include the low bank which runs along the escarpment of Kinver Edge as well as the rock houses at Holy Austin Rock. With the exception of the rock houses there is little evidence of more recent settlement with the exception of Potter's Cross Farm which is closely associated with the creation of the planned enclosure in the period following the passing of the Act of Enclosure in 1774.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The historic landscape character is comprised of plantations and field systems of late 18th/19th century date. The survival and regeneration of heathland within the zone contributes to an understanding of the history of this zone prior to the Enclosure Act of 1774. To the east there is evidence for an earlier landscape whose contribution to the historic character of Kinver has been recognised by its inclusion within the Kinver Conservation Area.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The zone forms the principal public amenity for the Kinver area which included land managed by the National Trust. Their key tourist attraction is the Holy Austin Rock houses. The publically accessible land includes the Scheduled hillfort as well as other archaeological sites which could be used to inform the public of the history of Kinver Edge.</p>	<p>High</p>

1.5.3 Recommendations

The heritage values recognise the importance of the historic environment to the landscape character of the zone. Kinver hillfort has been recognised as

⁷⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 51866 and PRN 51858

⁷⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54221

⁷⁹ Greenslade et al 1984a: 142

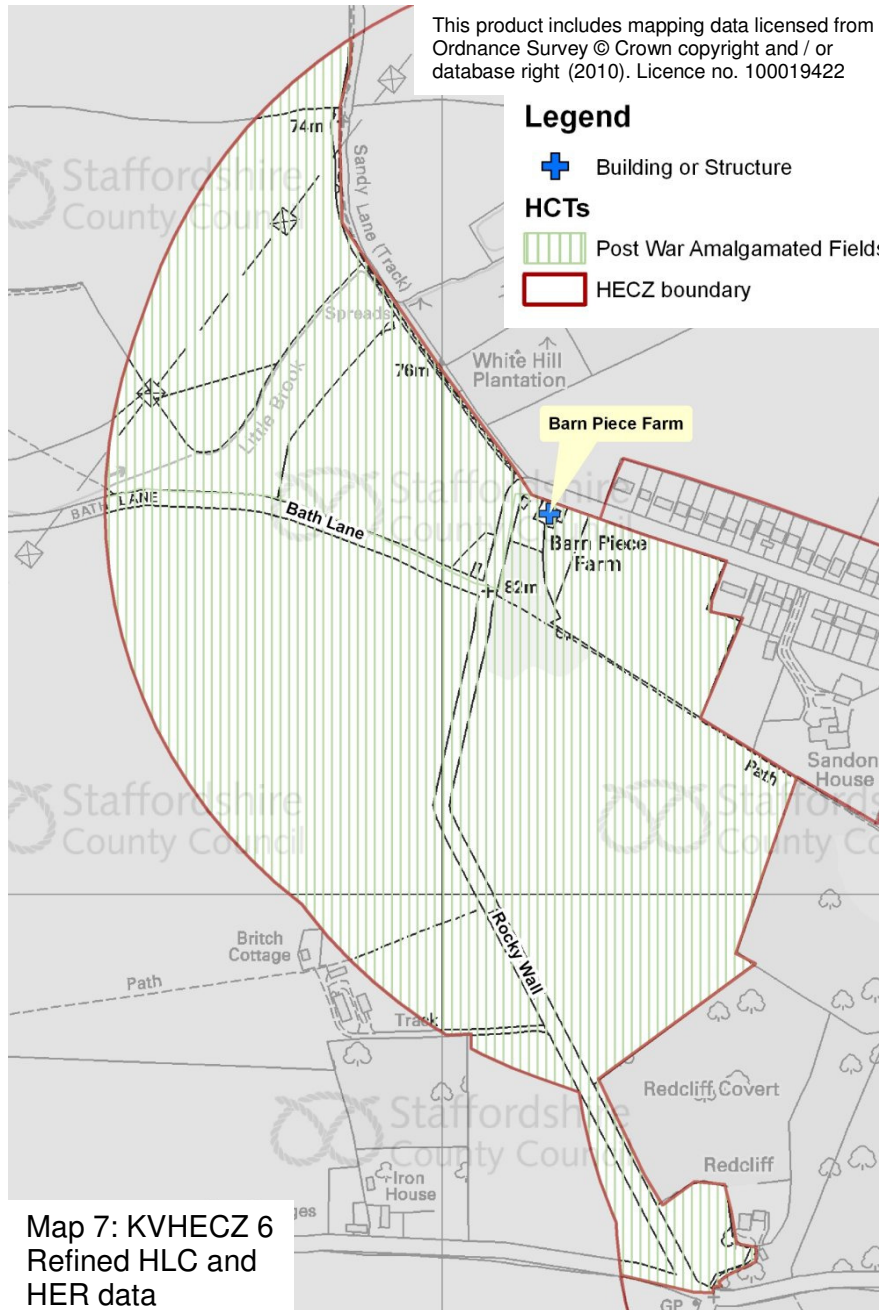
⁸⁰ Stephen Dean pers. comm.

being of national importance in the designation of it as a Scheduled Monument. Kinver Edge forms an important public amenity.

- The protection and enhancement of the Scheduled Monument and the Conservation Area and their setting are covered under para. 132 of NPPF⁸¹.. Any queries regarding works on or affecting the setting of the Scheduled monument should be made to English Heritage in the first instance.
- There is a high potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone.

⁸¹ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

1.6 KVHECZ 6 – Bath Lane and Rocky Wall



1.6.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone is dominated by field systems which have been the subject of field boundary removal during the mid to late 20th century (cf. map 7). One or two historic hedgerows survive to the north of Bath Lane; the lane itself retains its character as a narrow rural road lined by hedges and in-hedge trees although to the south this could be strengthened through the repair of the surviving hedgerow.

The field to the south of Bath Lane had formed part of Boltstone field, from at least the medieval period. Boltstone was one of two open fields belonging to

Compton which were usually farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops. The fields were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. The field was being enclosed piecemeal by the early 17th century⁸². The land to the east of Rocky Wall, and associated with the former Barn Piece Farm, was probably enclosed as part of the planned enclosure created following the private Act of Enclosure passed in 1774. The farmstead exhibits a 'L' shaped regular courtyard plan form suggesting that it formed part of the original re-planning of this landscape. The farm buildings have been converted to domestic dwellings in either the late 20th or early 21st century⁸³.

Archaeological fieldwork to the west of the zone, carried out during the 1970s, recovered evidence of human activity in the area from the prehistoric to the medieval period; this included a scatter of possible Mesolithic flints and Roman and medieval pottery⁸⁴. The medieval field name 'Boltstone' appears to have referred to at least one standing stone, although its précised location is unknown⁸⁵. It was described by the naturalist and antiquarian Robert Plot in 1686 as standing c.2m high, suggesting that it had been placed in the ground even if it had originated as a glacial erratic, although its period of origin is unknown⁸⁶. There is further evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the wider area, including the Iron Age hillfort located on Kinver Edge (cf. KVHECZ 5).

1.6.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential for currently unknown sites of prehistoric or Roman origin to survive within the zone. Such evidence would contribute significantly to our understanding of the development, not only of this area, but of South Staffordshire as a whole during these periods.	Medium
Historical value: There are few legible heritage assets lying within the zone with the exception of the historic farmstead.	Low
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape character has been impacted by the removal of the majority of the field boundaries across the zone.	Low
Communal value: There are a number of Rights of Way crossing the zone which provide access into the landscape. However, the potential contribution of heritage to the zone is comprised by the current lack of understanding.	Low

1.6.3 Recommendations

The heritage values reflect the fact that there are few legible heritage assets within the zone with the exception of the former farm buildings at Barn Piece Farm. The historic landscape character has been significantly impacted by the removal of field boundaries across the zone, although one or two survive to the north of Bath Lane.

⁸² Greenslade et al 1984a: 137

⁸³ Google Maps UK (viewed 15/11/2010).

⁸⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03537 and PRN 01717

⁸⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03536

⁸⁶ King 1984

- The historic character of the zone could be enhanced through the through the re-planting of the historic hedges particularly along the rural lanes.
- There is a low to moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. However, archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to fulfil paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF⁸⁷.

⁸⁷ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

planned enclosure created by surveyors during this period. The alignment of the hedgerows in this area has seen little change since the late 19th century. The straight roads of the zone were probably also laid out or re-aligned following the Act of Enclosure.

However, the ‘Plantation’ within the zone does not appear to have been planted until the late 19th century and all three areas are laid out upon small hills including that known as White Hill whose high point stands at around 98m AOD. The plantation known as ‘Brindley’s Heath’ seems to have comprised heath land circa 1880, although its outline is unchanged.

In the northern portion of the zone lies a landscape park associated with a small country house known as ‘Heathlands’ which were established in the mid to late 19th century. North Lodge and South Lodge, which lie upon Kinver Road, may be associated with the landscape park. They have both been considerably enlarged since the late 19th century. To the south of South Lodge stands ‘Brindley Cottages’ a pair of red brick houses which appear to have been built in the last decade of the 19th century, although they may have replaced an earlier property.

Heathermount Farm was established in the mid 20th century⁸⁸. A second farmstead, Littlewood Farm, which lay further east, had been established by the late 19th century. This farmstead had comprised a loose courtyard plan form, which generally suggests incremental development, although in this case it is unlikely to have pre-dated the 1774 Act. The farmstead was demolished in the late 20th century.

There is a high degree of evidence for human activity during the prehistoric and Roman period within Kinver parish and so there remains the potential for unknown sites to survive within the zone.

1.7.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for currently unknown sites of prehistoric or Roman origin to survive within the zone. Such evidence would contribute significantly to our understanding of the development, not only of this area, but of South Staffordshire as a whole during these periods.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets dominate the historic character of the zone and comprise the landscape park associated with the small country house, which lies to the north and two lodge buildings, which may also be associated with this estate. The historic hedgerows also survive and were laid out as a consequence of the Act of Enclosure passed in 1774 as is the current form of the road network through the zone.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape character is generally well preserved in that it retains its late 18th/early 19th century regularity even in those areas which have since been established as ‘Plantation’. The regularity of the landscape extends to the character of the road system, which is as straight as the field boundaries across the zone.</p>	<p>High</p>

⁸⁸ Hunting Surveys Ltd 1963: Run 3: 6578

<p>Communal value: The Public Rights of Way network has no footpaths crossing the zone so that the historic landscape character can only be experienced from the lanes.</p>	<p>Low</p>
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1.7.3 Recommendations

The Historic and Aesthetic values reflect the survival of the late 18th/early 19th century historic landscape character which is regular in its form. This regularity extends to the straightness of the roads through the zone.

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place. The reuse of historic buildings is highlighted in paras. 126 and 131 of NPPF and any changes to the built fabric of these properties should consult SSC's Conservation Section and SSC's Village Design Guide SPD⁸⁹.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SSC's SHLAA and Sites Allocation Document any proposed development should seek to complement the low settlement density and the regularity of the overall historic landscape character. 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 (Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)⁹⁰. Reference should also be made to SSC's Village Design Guide for guidance on the local vernacular and building materials⁹¹.
- There is a low to moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. However, archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to fulfil paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF⁹².

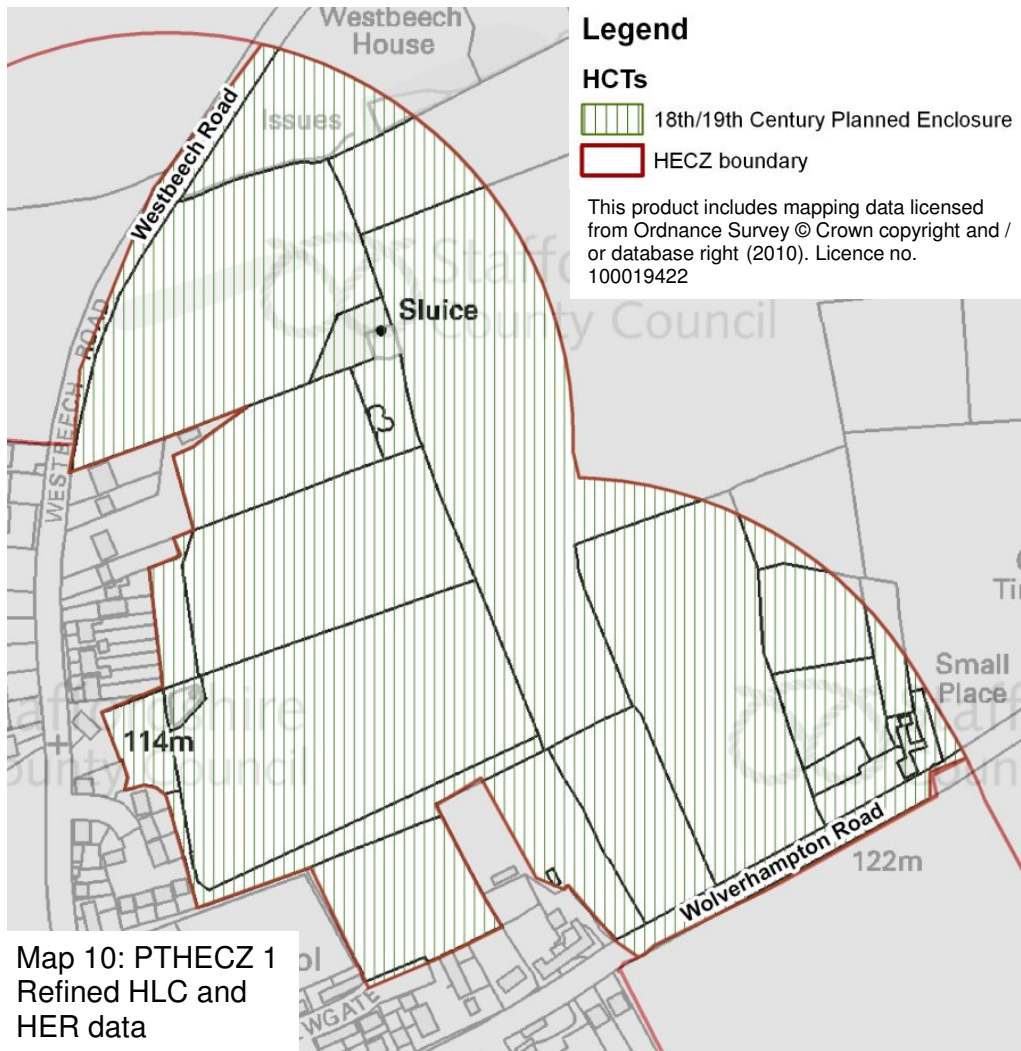
⁸⁹ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>; South Staffordshire Council 2009: 86-87 and Section 6 94-130

⁹⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

⁹¹ South Staffordshire Council 2009: 55-55 and Section 6 94-130

⁹² Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

2.1 PTHECZ 1 – North east of Pattingham



2.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by a field system which was probably created following the passing of a private Act of Parliament to enclose the commons, wastes and arable fields of the parish of Pattingham (1811)⁹³. The '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure' shown on map 10 is typified by straight field boundaries which were laid out by surveyors. The alignment of the field boundaries in this area has seen little change since the late 19th century.

This landscape appears to have formed part of one of Pattingham's open fields known as Stamberlow Field which was mentioned in documentary sources in 1358⁹⁴. Open fields were usually farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops. The fields were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. These fields were often enclosed incrementally over a period of time and are known as

⁹³ SRO Q/RDc 14

⁹⁴ Greenslade and Tringham 1984a: 177

'Piecemeal Enclosure'; a process which occurred elsewhere within the project area (cf. PTHECZ 3). However, it appears that this field was not enclosed in this manner, or at least not entirely. Documentary evidence suggests that at least part of Stamberlow Field was still operating as an open field in the early 18th century and it may be that it remained open until the 1811 Act was passed⁹⁵.

There is evidence from the project area for human activity in the prehistoric period including a possible Bronze Age/Iron Age gold torque found in 1700 and destroyed shortly after. A possible ring ditch identified on aerial photographs also lies within the project area (cf. PTHECZ 2). In the wider area there is evidence for intensive Mesolithic activity from flints found during field walking in the 1970s and 2007 within Wrottesley Park just over 1km to the north⁹⁶. Possible Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from field walking in the early 1970s across the county boundary in Boningale, Shropshire⁹⁷. The quantity of finds may suggest the site of a possible farmstead⁹⁸. An Iron Age hillfort lies approximately 4km to the south west of Pattingham at Chesterton, Shropshire⁹⁹. These sites and finds may suggest a degree of potential for late prehistoric or Roman activity within the project area.

2.1.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is some evidence for human activity in the wider area although the landscape appears to have formed part of the open field system from the medieval period and possibly into the early 19 th century. Any evidence for human activity which may survive within the zone would contribute significantly to our understanding of the history of the settlement.	Low
Historical value: The historic field pattern retains its planned appearance and several mature hedgerows survive. No other sites are currently known.	Medium
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape, dominated as it is by its regular form, survives well and contributes to the overall historic landscape of the project area.	Medium
Communal value: There are no Rights of Way crossing the zone and consequently it is not possible for the community or visitors to experience the historic landscape character.	Low

2.1.3 Recommendations

The heritage values reflect the fact that, although the historic field pattern is well preserved, very little else of historic interest is currently known from the zone.

- The conservation and enhancement of the historic landscape character of planned enclosure is desirable. Should land within the zone be

⁹⁵ Ibid

⁹⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01878

⁹⁷ Toms 1976

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ English Heritage, ALGAO and IHBC 2006: Shropshire HER PRN 00433

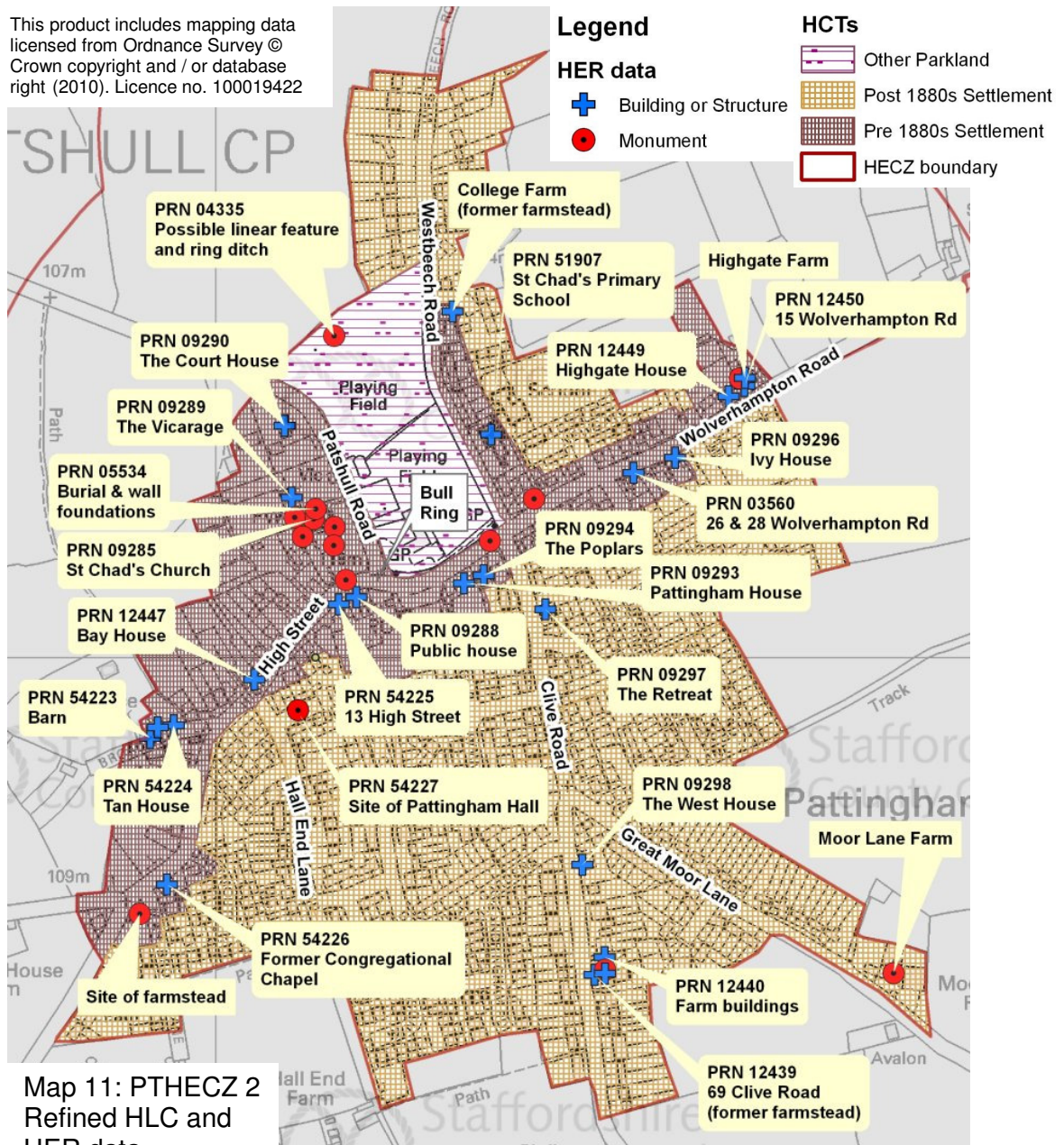
allocated in SSC's SHLAA and Sites Allocation Document any proposed development should seek to complement the regular character.

- There is a low to moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. However, archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to fulfil PPS paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF dependent upon the nature and scale of works¹⁰⁰.

¹⁰⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

2.2 PTHECZ 2 – Pattingham

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2.2.1 Statement of heritage significance

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by the built environment, incorporating Pattingham’s historic core, with the exception of the land shown as ‘Other Parkland’ on map 11. The importance of the historic character of the area assigned as ‘Pre 1880s Settlement’ and ‘Other Parkland’ on map 11 has been recognised in its designation as a Conservation Area (107) (cf. map 9).

The village was first recorded in Domesday Book (1086) when it belonged to the king and ten households are recorded¹⁰¹. The Domesday entry also makes reference to a priest which is generally taken to suggest that a church existed within the manor prior to the Norman Conquest (1066)¹⁰². The extant Grade II* St Chad's church, which lies at the heart of the historic core of the village, retains medieval architecture within its structure¹⁰³. The earliest of this fabric dates to the 12th century, whilst the chancel is of 13th century date and the tower was built during the 14th century¹⁰⁴. A church is first recorded in documentary records in the 1120s which may relate to the earliest extant fabric¹⁰⁵. Archaeological work carried out inside the church in 1999 revealed sandstone footings off the line of the extant church, which suggests the presence of an earlier structure¹⁰⁶. However, the structure could not be closely dated although it was interpreted as either being associated with the pre-Conquest church or contemporary with the extant 13th century architecture within the northern aisle¹⁰⁷.

The historic core is focused upon an approximately east-west alignment following Wolverhampton Road and High Street. The historic primacy of the east-west route has been disrupted by the creation of a 'T' junction to the south east of the church between High Street and Patshull Road, which promotes the latter road as the primary route rather than the western end of High Street. The junction is, however, shown on Yates' map (1775) and formed a small triangular area, historically known as the 'Bull Ring', which is still a focus within the village despite the improved road scheme¹⁰⁸. It has been suggested that this area was so-called because bear and bull baiting took place there in the late 18th and 19th century¹⁰⁹. However, it may be a reference to the cattle market which was being held in the village from at least the 1840s and was still active in the 1890s¹¹⁰. Furthermore, its location outside the church may suggest that it was the focus of a market the rights of which were granted to the lord of the manor in 1316; although it is not known for how long it was active¹¹¹. Consequently it is possible that the 'Bull Ring' represents the fossilisation of the medieval market place within the modern village, particularly given its location adjacent to the medieval church¹¹². The site has some comparisons with what has been interpreted as the location of the market within Wheaton Aston (cf. Appendix 4 WAHECZ 2)¹¹³.

The terminus of the western end of the village in the medieval period may be associated with the area known as Hall End, retained within the street name Hall End Lane (cf. map 11). Pattingham Hall stood on the corner of this lane

¹⁰¹ Hawkins and Rumble 1974: 1:28

¹⁰² Ibid

¹⁰³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 09285

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 181

¹⁰⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 05534; Birmingham Archaeology 2000

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Staffordshire County Council 2003: Postcard entitled 'Postcard view of the Bull Ring, Pattingham' (1922) viewed 18/11/2010

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 179

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Rowley 1978: 43

¹¹³ Slater 2007: 35

and High Street until its demolition in the late 1960s¹¹⁴. A hall, probably the manor house, was mentioned in the 14th century which may be identified with this site¹¹⁵. The building which was demolished in the 1960s incorporated a 16th or 17th century stone block with mullioned windows, but had apparently been extended in brick in 1843 and again in the late 1930s utilising re-used timber framing¹¹⁶.

The earliest identified secular buildings along the Wolverhampton Road/High Street axis have been dated to the 17th century and are generally represented by visible timber framing, although this does not dominate the street scene of the village. Two timber framed properties survive on the Wolverhampton Road; an area previously known as Newgate and Highgate¹¹⁷. Representing the eastern limits of the modern village is the 17th century Grade II Listed 15 Wolverhampton Road. It has external timber framing with brick infill, although the property is not visible from the road and stands well above it¹¹⁸. 26 and 28 Wolverhampton Road also originated as a timber framed buildings, although much of it has been rebuilt in brick and they have not been closely dated¹¹⁹. Timber framing is visible in the gable end of number 26, although only two of the timbers may be original¹²⁰. Historic photographs show several other timber framed properties present on both sides of the Wolverhampton Road (Newgate) prior to their redevelopment in the mid to late 20th century¹²¹.

Timber framing is also visible in the gable end of 13 High Street, which stands opposite the church, and may have therefore originated in the mid 17th century¹²². The property frontage has been re-faced in brick at a later date.

Early buildings have also been identified away from the east-west axis including sandstone footings at the Tan House in Broadwell Lane which retains bricked-up mullions at ground level. It is possible that the footings may have their origins in the late 17th or 18th century¹²³. The extant building which tops the footings appears to have been entirely rebuilt in brick and may have originated as a farm or industrial building, although it has clearly been in residential use for a long period of time¹²⁴. The name Tan House may be associated with a tannery which is recorded in documentary sources in the late 16th and mid 17th centuries¹²⁵. Further research may elucidate the origins of this building and its potential association with the mid 17th century tannery. A Grade II Listed late 16th/early 17th century timber framed property also stands on the Clive Road, approximately 45m to the south of the zone (cf. PTHECZ 3 and map 12).

¹¹⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54227; Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 176

¹¹⁵ Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 176

¹¹⁶ Staffordshire HER; PRN 54227; Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 176

¹¹⁷ Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 173

¹¹⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 12450

¹¹⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03560

¹²⁰ Google UK 2010; Stephen Dean pers. comm.

¹²¹ Staffordshire County Council 2003: Photograph titled 'Elizabethan Cottages, Newgate, Pattingham' (1908) viewed 18/11/2010

¹²² Staffordshire HER: PRN 54225; Google UK 2010; Stephen Dean pers. comm.

¹²³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54224; Google UK 2010; Stephen Dean pers. comm.

¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 179

The east/west alignment of the historic core has at least two distinct character areas. The historic built form to the east of the 'Bull Ring' is more open and, other than the modern shopping parade, is dominated by two and three storey red brick properties on its northern side. This includes two Grade II Listed properties, The Poplars and Pattingham House, both of which have been dated to the early 19th century¹²⁶. They have a prominent place within the village overlooking the 20th century village hall and playing fields ('Other Parkland' on map 11). Further east there is a row of four red brick properties to the east of the crossroads with Clive Road and Westbeech Road. Of these the largest, standing right on the crossroads, is a three storey red brick property which was apparently used as an inn in the mid 19th century¹²⁷. Further Grade II Listed red brick two storey properties of early 19th century date survive further east on Wolverhampton Road. Ivy House stands on the southern side of the road whilst Highgate House stands adjacent to the 17th century 15 Wolverhampton Road (mentioned above) on the northern side of the road¹²⁸. Few historic buildings have survived along the Wolverhampton Road as is evidenced by historic photographs. The west end of the High Street, on the other hand, has a greater density of historic buildings and there is an intimacy to this area, which is enhanced by the narrow road. The majority of these properties have red brick frontages which suggest 18th or 19th century origins, although as 13 High Street has shown there is the potential for earlier fabric to be retained behind the facades. The largest of the properties is the Grade II Listed Pigot Arms public house which stands on the 'Bull Ring' opposite the church and dates from the early 19th century. The only other Grade II Listed building along this end of the High Street is Bay House a two storey red brick property of mid 19th century date. Beyond Hall End Lane further historic buildings survive, perhaps suggesting a later expansion of the village. These properties include a mid 19th century former Congregational Chapel and two pairs of mid 19th century estate cottages built by Lord Dartmouth of nearby Patshull Hall, although one pair has been considerably extended¹²⁹. A third pair stands in Clive Road¹³⁰.

Clive Road probably represents an early route southwards; settlement being recorded around the 'Clive' or 'Clift', approximately 1km to the south, in the early 14th century¹³¹. There is evidence for settlement to the south of Moor Lane in Clive Road by at least the early 18th century¹³². A farmstead survives at 69 Clive Road where both the farmhouse and barn are Grade II Listed buildings, although the latter has been converted to domestic accommodation¹³³. These farm buildings date to the late 18th century and the complex has been identified as having a small regular courtyard plan form¹³⁴. A further historic farmstead stood in Moor Lane, the route to Great Moor and Trescott, which was identified as having a dispersed cluster plan suggesting that it grew incrementally rather than having been planned in a single

¹²⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 09294 and PRN 09293

¹²⁷ Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 175

¹²⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 09296 and PRN 12449

¹²⁹ South Staffordshire Council 2010: 35

¹³⁰ Ibid.

¹³¹ Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 173

¹³² Yates 1775

¹³³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 12439 and PRN 12440

¹³⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 53069

phase¹³⁵. However, its main period of growth appears to have occurred during the 20th century.

Other surviving historic buildings in Clive Road also largely date to the 19th century and include two red brick Grade II Listed buildings; The Retreat a three storey property dating to circa 1800 and the early 19th century West House of two storeys¹³⁶.

Two lanes exit the southern side of Pattingham, Westbeech Road and Patshull Road, which are shown on Yates' map (1775). Although they both form two of the main routes into and out of the modern village it seems clear from Yates' map that Westbeech Road was the primary route leading north and north west, including linking Pattingham and Patshull. The modern Patshull Road, however, terminated at the junction with Copley Lane in the late 18th century lying approximately 1km west beyond the zone. The change to the road system to the north and west of Pattingham probably occurred following the 1811 Enclosure Act which enabled Patshull Park to extend its boundaries resulting in the closing of several historic routes. Settlement is indicated along both lanes within the zone in the late 18th century and two large properties of 18th century date survive on Patshull Road to the north of the church. The Grade II Listed early 18th century Vicarage is three storied and stands adjacent to the church¹³⁷. The Court House, also Grade II Listed, dates to between the mid and late 18th century and was the location of the manor court from 1760¹³⁸. Documentary evidence suggests that an almshouse or hospital was constructed in this area during the mid 17th century, being rebuilt in the early 18th century, but it had disappeared by the end of the latter century¹³⁹. Fewer historic properties have survived along Westbeech Road although they include the late 19th century school buildings and the mid to late 19th century Dartmouth estate cottages. College Farmhouse also survives, although it has been substantially altered. Its farm buildings have been replaced by housing, but it had formed a linear plan where the farmhouse had been attached to its farm buildings all of which lay adjacent to the road¹⁴⁰.

Hall End Lane, Broadwell Lane and Marlbrook Lane probably originated as trackways into the surrounding field system, and as such potentially have medieval origins. Historic photographs show that a low thatched cottage once stood in Marlbrook Lane¹⁴¹.

Yates' map (1775) suggests that the area of the 'Other Parkland' on map 11 was free of development at that date. However, it is possible that there may have been a degree of settlement contraction at some point in the medieval and post medieval periods so archaeological potential for earlier settlement cannot be ruled out.

¹³⁵ English Heritage et al 2010: 30

¹³⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 09297 and PRN 09298

¹³⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 09289

¹³⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 09290; Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 179

¹³⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54228

¹⁴⁰ English Heritage et al 2010: 33

¹⁴¹ Staffordshire County Council 2003: Photograph titled 'View of Marlbrook Lane, Pattingham' (1908-12) viewed 19/11/2010

The village benefitted from a bus service to Wolverhampton from May 1906, but saw little alteration until the post-war period when the housing estates on either side of Clive Road were constructed and historic properties were replaced along the Wolverhampton Road and parts of the High Street, including the demolition of Pattingham Hall.

There is evidence from the project area for human activity in the prehistoric period including a possible Bronze Age/Iron Age gold torque found in 1700 and destroyed shortly after¹⁴². A possible ring ditch identified on aerial photographs also lies within the zone¹⁴³.

2.2.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone relating to settlement dating from at least the medieval period. The historic buildings of the zone also have the potential to retain earlier elements behind the later facades which could also contribute to an understanding of the development of the settlement. There is also the potential for prehistoric sites to survive within the zone particularly in the area of the 'Other Parkland'.	High
Historical value: The historic street pattern, incorporating the possible medieval market place and the historic built environment dominate the historic character of much of Pattingham. The importance of the historic built character is reflected in the designation of the Pattingham Conservation Area. The legibility of the heritage assets enables the community and the public to understand the development of Pattingham and also contributes significantly to the sense of place. This is despite the late 20 th century development to the south and south west of the historic core and along parts of the Wolverhampton Road.	High
Aesthetic value: The importance of the heritage assets of much of the zone have been identified through the designation of the Pattingham Conservation Area and the presence of 17 historic buildings and structures identified as being of national importance (Listed buildings) including the Grade II* St Chad's Church. Many of the undesignated historic buildings have been identified as making a positive contribution to the Conservation Area ¹⁴⁴ .	High
Communal value: The historic character of the zone can be appreciated from the lanes and streets. The zone includes the Church which is a public place of worship and the church yard is also accessible to the public. There are two public houses on High Street including the Grade II Listed building which also provide a focus for the community and visitors.	Medium

2.2.3 Recommendations

The heritage values reflect the fact that the historic core of Pattingham, lying within the Conservation Area as well as individual historic buildings beyond it

¹⁴² Staffordshire HER: PRN 01132

¹⁴³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04335

¹⁴⁴ South Staffordshire Council 2010: townscape appraisal map

dominate the historic character of the zone. The Pattingham Conservation Area reflects the importance of the heritage assets to the historic character.

- A Heritage Statement will be required to be submitted as part of any planning application within the zone due to its historical and archaeological importance in line with para. 128 of NPPF¹⁴⁵.
- The Listed buildings, Conservation Area and their settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF¹⁴⁶. 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 South Staffordshire's Conservation Team should be approached for their considerations in any pre-application discussions¹⁴⁷.
- The continuation of the incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto the local list to assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the historic character of Pattingham.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SSC's SHLAA and Sites Allocation Document any proposed development should seek to complement and conserve the fabric and legibility of the historic character of the settlement. 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 (Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)¹⁴⁸. Reference should also be made to South Staffordshire's Village Design Guide for guidance on the local vernacular and building materials as well as to their Conservation Management Plan for the Conservation Area¹⁴⁹.
- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. The historic buildings may also retain information relating to their earlier history. Consequently archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to fulfil paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF¹⁵⁰.

¹⁴⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

¹⁴⁶ Ibid

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

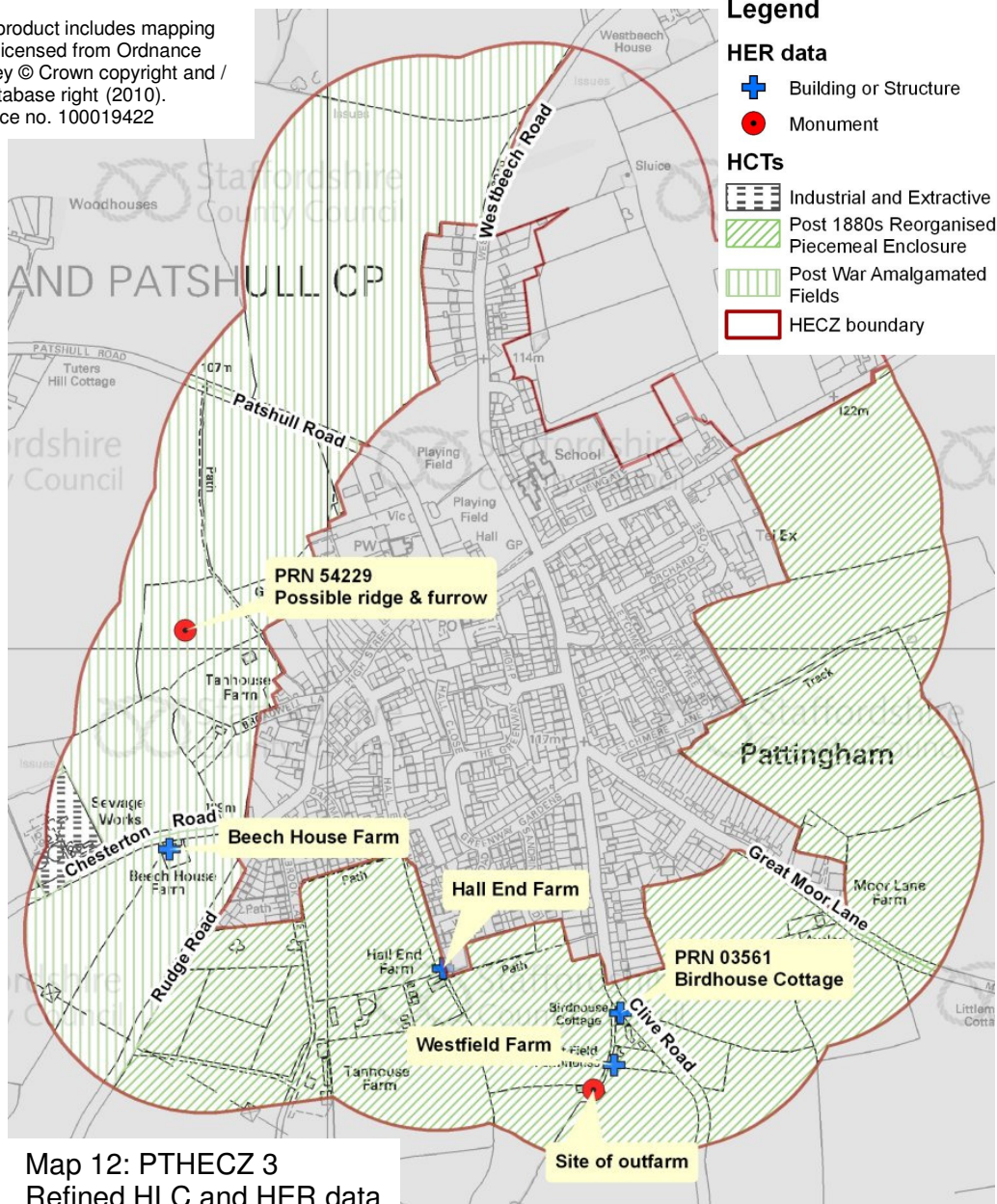
¹⁴⁹ South Staffordshire Council 2009: 74-75 and Section 6 94-130; South Staffordshire 2010

¹⁵⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

2.3 PTHECZ 3 – Pattingham hinterland

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2.3.1 Statement of heritage significance

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by field systems which have been subject to the removal of field boundaries during the mid to late 20th century. The origins of the fieldscapes to the west of the zone ('Post War Amalgamated Fields' on map 12) have seen the greatest loss although the fields to the north of Patshull Road were large in extent even in the late 19th century. However, a number of field boundaries survive as mature hedgerows. Possible faint ridge and furrow earthworks are visible on aerial photographs within one of the surviving small fields¹⁵¹. These earthworks probably represent the physical remains of medieval and later ploughing

¹⁵¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54229

which was typified by long strips within large open fields. At least six open fields were recorded in medieval documents relating to Pattingham parish and these fields would have been farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops¹⁵². The strips were held by individual landholders across the various fields.

The remainder of the field systems within the zone retain greater evidence of their origins as part of the former medieval open field system lying within Pattingham parish. The fields lying to the south of Pattingham had probably formed part of Mere Field, first mentioned in 1314 (by 1338 known as Merewall Field); those to the east formed part of Wete (or Watt) Field first mentioned in 1338¹⁵³. Documentary evidence suggests that these fields were undergoing piecemeal enclosure by the 17th century, but parts of Merewall Field were still open in the early 18th century¹⁵⁴. Despite the process of piecemeal enclosure it is possible that the enclosure pattern was re-organised to a degree following the passing of a private Act of Enclosure (1811) which covered the arable lands, meadows and wastes of the parish¹⁵⁵. A further period of re-organisation of the field system occurred in the mid to late 20th century when fields were amalgamated through the removal of some of the internal hedgerows. However, the sinuous morphology of the surviving mature hedgerows indicates their origins as the 17th century Piecemeal Enclosure of the medieval open fields.

Very few buildings are located within this landscape the exceptions largely comprise small historic farmsteads and individual cottages and mid to late 20th century detached houses. The earliest known property is the Grade II Listed timber framed Birdhouse Cottage which dates to late 16th/early 17th century¹⁵⁶. Its origins are not currently understood. It lies to the north of the remains of a historic farmstead currently known as 'Westfield Farmhouse'. This small farmstead had displayed a 'Dispersed Cluster' plan form where there is little evidence that the farmstead was planned¹⁵⁷. A second small farmstead lies to the south of Hall End Lane ('Hall End Farm' and exhibited a loose courtyard plan form indicating incremental development whereby the buildings in the complex may have been constructed at different periods¹⁵⁸. In both these cases the small farmsteads appear to be associated with the piecemeal enclosure of the former 'Merewall Field'. It is possible that these farmsteads were originally established as part of this enclosure in the 17th or 18th century.

A further small farmstead 'Beech House Farm' lies on the southern side of Chesterton Road which exhibits a linear plan form. In low land areas such as Pattingham these farmsteads were often associated with small scale enclosure on the edges of commons or heath land¹⁵⁹. The historic landscape character of the fields surrounding this farmstead suggest that it was enclosed by surveyors following the 1811 Act of Enclosure and prior to the removal of

¹⁵² Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 177

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵⁵ SRO Q/RDc 14

¹⁵⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03561

¹⁵⁷ English Heritage et al 2010: 30

¹⁵⁸ Ibid: 22

¹⁵⁹ Ibid: 33

many of the field boundaries in the mid to late 20th century it had was typical of 'Planned Enclosure'. Its earlier history is therefore unknown, but Chesterton Road may have formed part of the boundary to a park known as Armeley or Hamley Park¹⁶⁰. This park survives as a small wood on the western boundary of the parish (beyond the project area). The extant farm buildings, which have been converted to domestic use, are of red brick and appear to date to the early 19th century and may therefore actually relate to the new landholdings provided as a result of the 1811 Act¹⁶¹.

Tan House Farm on the track leading from Marlbrook Lane dates from the mid to late 20th century.

The five lanes which cross the zone (Patshull Road, Chesterton Road, Rudge Road, Clive Road and Moor Lane) all to a large degree retain their character as narrow rural lanes lined by hedgerows.

There is evidence from the project area for human activity in the prehistoric period including a possible Bronze Age/Iron Age gold torque found in 1700 and destroyed shortly after. A possible ring ditch identified on aerial photographs also lies within the project area (cf. PTHECZ 2). In the wider area there is evidence for intensive Mesolithic activity from flints found during field walking in the 1970s and 2007 within Wrottesley Park approximately 2.5km to the north¹⁶². Possible Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from field walking in the early 1970s across the county boundary in Boningale, Shropshire¹⁶³. The quantity of finds may suggest the site of a possible farmstead¹⁶⁴. An Iron Age hillfort lies approximately 3.5km to the south west of Pattingham at Chesterton, Shropshire¹⁶⁵. These sites and finds may suggest a degree of potential for prehistoric or Roman activity within the project area.

2.3.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: Further research into the three historic farmsteads within the zone, and the Grade II Listed Birdhouse Cottage, including their structural remains and below ground archaeological potential, could contribute to an understanding of the development of settlement within the parish located beyond the village core. There is also the potential for evidence of human activity in the prehistoric or Roman periods to survive within the zone which would contribute significantly to our understanding of the earlier history of the landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
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¹⁶⁰ Greenslade and Tringham 1984b: 178

¹⁶¹ Google UK 2010; Stephen Dean pers. comm.

¹⁶² Staffordshire HER: PRN 01878

¹⁶³ Toms 1976

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶⁵ English Heritage, ALGAO and IHBC 2006: Shropshire HER PRN 00433

Historical value: The legible heritage assets comprise the historic buildings associated with the three farmsteads as well as the Grade II Listed timber framed Birdhouse Cottage. The historic farmsteads are likely to be closely related to the origins of the field systems of the zone. There are a number of historic field boundaries surviving to the south and east of the zone which represent the physical remains of the post medieval piecemeal enclosure of this landscape.	Medium
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape character has been impacted to some degree by the removal of field boundaries during the mid to late 20 th century. However, within the field system to the south and east of the zone the historic field boundaries retain the overall character relating to the post medieval piecemeal enclosure despite the removal of many hedgerows. The historic character is enhanced by the survival of the rural lanes cutting through the zone.	Medium
Communal value: The historic landscape character of the zone can only be accessed from the lanes. Further research would enhance an understanding of the role of the zone in the history of the parish.	Low

2.3.3 Recommendations

The heritage values reflect the fact that the historic field pattern has been impacted by the removal of hedgerows and thus eroding the overall historic character. However, despite this the origins of the field pattern to the south and east is still apparent in the landscape through the survival of typically sinuous boundaries. The historic character is also enhanced through the survival of three historic farmsteads and a Grade II Listed timber frame cottage. The contribution of these properties to the history of project area would be improved through further research.

- The continuation of the incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto the local list to assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the historic character of Pattingham.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SSC's SHLAA and Sites Allocation Document any proposed development should seek to complement and conserve the fabric and legibility of the historic character of the settlement. 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 (Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)¹⁶⁶. Reference should also be made to South Staffordshire's Village Design Guide for local vernacular and building materials¹⁶⁷.
- There is a low to moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. However, archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to fulfil

¹⁶⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

¹⁶⁷ South Staffordshire Council 2009: 74-75 and Section 6 94-130

paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF dependent upon the nature and scale of works¹⁶⁸.

¹⁶⁸ Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

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