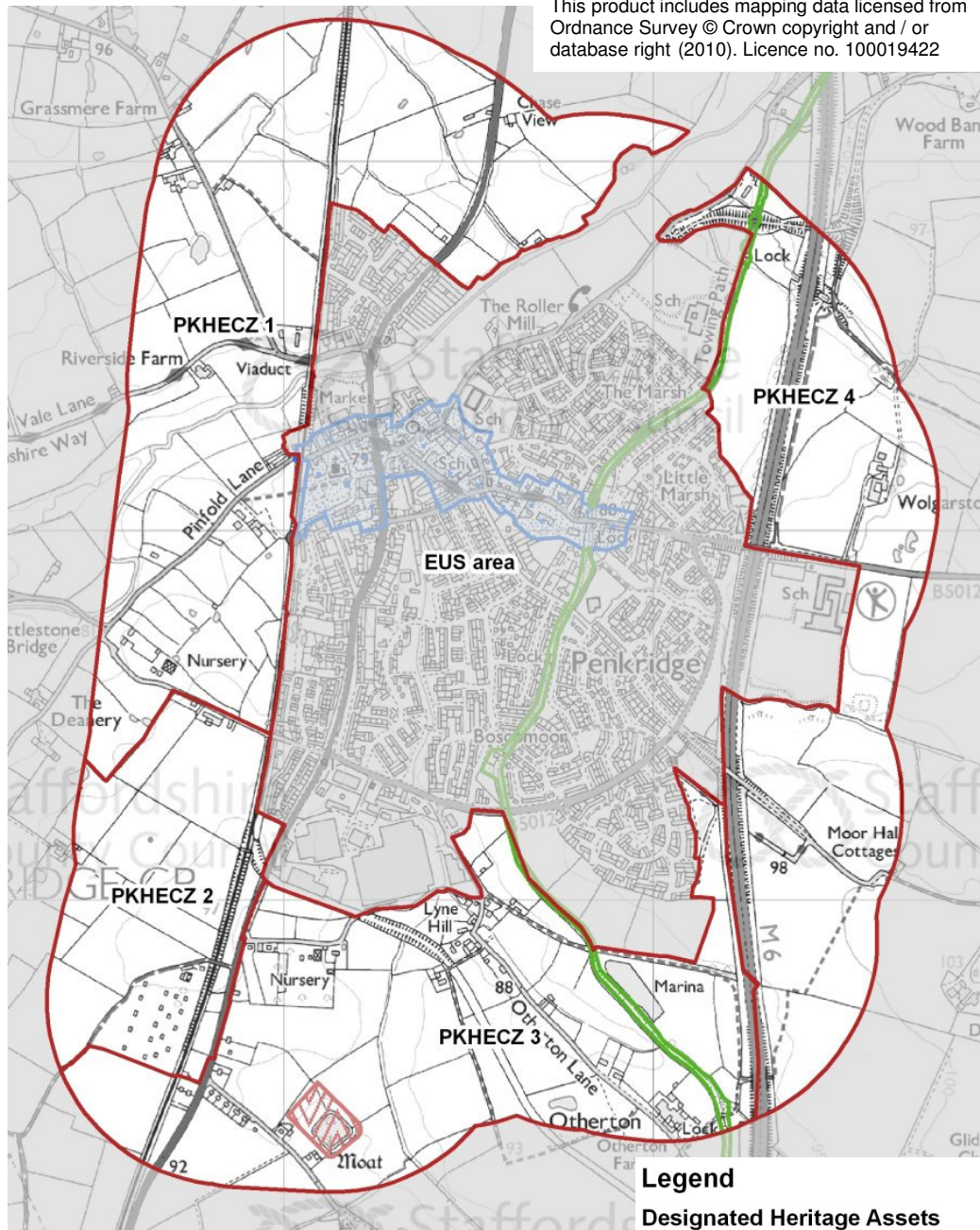


## APPENDIX 5: Penkridge and Perton

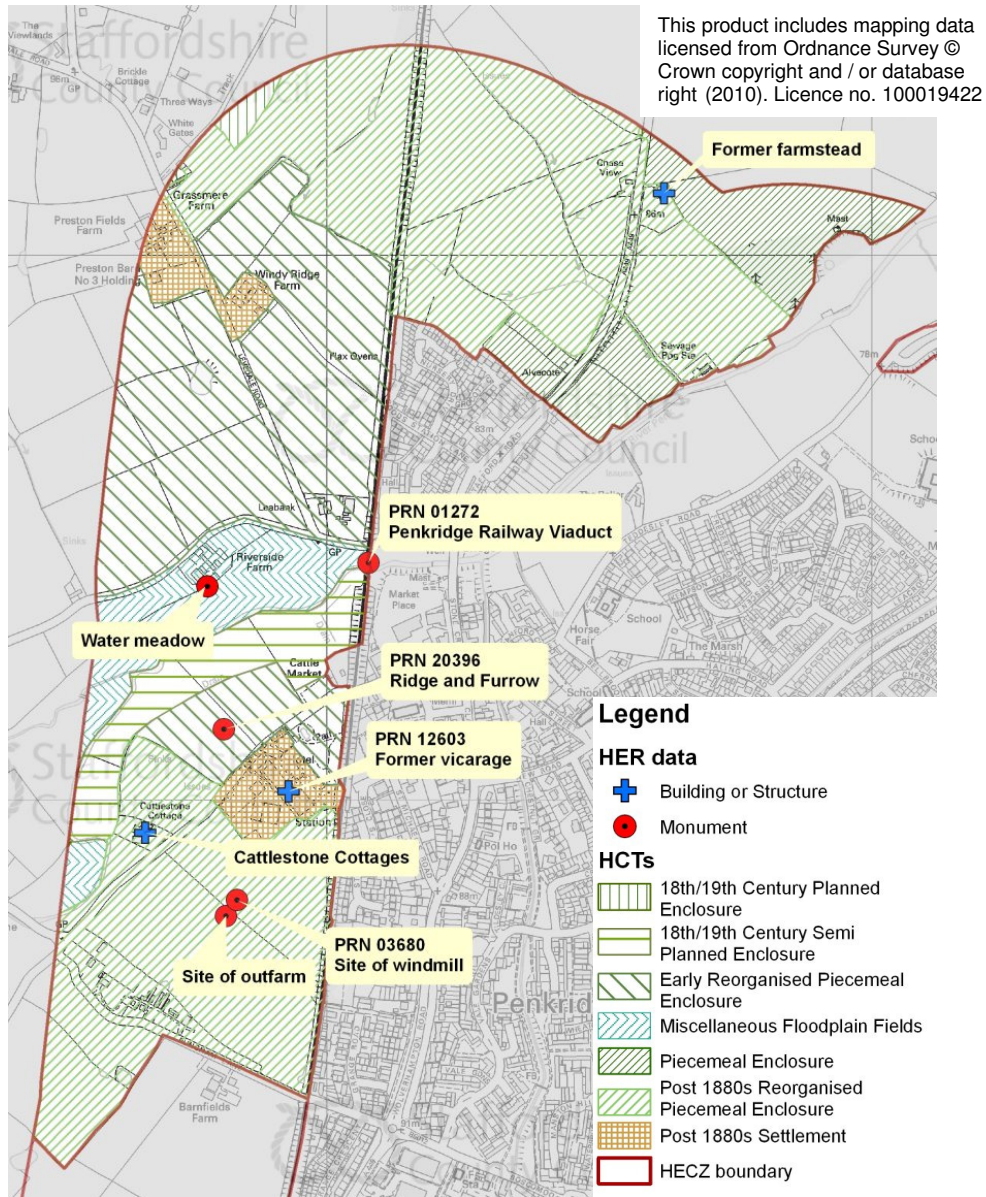
### 1. Penkridge

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Map 1: Historic Environment Character Zones (HECZs)

## 1.1 PKHECZ 1 – North and west of Penkridge



Map 2: PKHECZ 1 Refined HLC and HER data

### 1.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The historic landscape character project has identified a range of field patterns across the zone, but the three HCTs which clearly dominate can be seen to have evolved from the same origins (cf. ‘Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure’, ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’ and ‘Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure’ on map 2). By at least the medieval period this landscape was dominated by arable open fields 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. Several open fields are named in 16<sup>th</sup> century documentary sources associated with Penkridge manor, although it cannot at present be

ascertained where each individual field was located<sup>1</sup>. The later 'Piecemeal Enclosure' some of which survives within the zone was probably created incrementally between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>2</sup>. The form of this enclosure pattern is typified by reverse 'S' field boundaries which followed the course of the medieval plough across the original open field. Ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the zone, which are further evidence of this form of agriculture<sup>3</sup>.

The other two HCTs 'Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' and 'Post 1880s Piecemeal Enclosure' relate to later alterations to the 'Piecemeal Enclosure' landscapes in later centuries. The former suggests that the extant field pattern had formed by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and had been re-planned to some degree probably in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. This process is typified by a mix of surviving earlier sinuous or 'S' curve field boundaries interspersed with straight boundaries of later origin. This activity probably carried out by the Littleton family of Teddesley Hall who owned the entire Penkridge manor by the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>4</sup>.

The latter HCT suggests that the field pattern has been impacted by the large-scale removal of field boundaries during the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The River Penk crosses the zone flowing in a roughly west to easterly direction and is lined by 'Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields' (cf. map 2). These fields, and the '18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> Century Semi Planned Enclosure' to the south are contiguous with an area of water meadows which was identified in a desk-based study of all the water meadows in the county carried out in 2008. Water meadows, located in broad valley floors, 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-wintered<sup>5</sup>. The flow of water through the meadows was controlled by sluices, which sometimes survive. These water meadows may have been created as part of the wider agricultural improvements to the landscape possibly associated with the Teddesley estate from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The survey concluded that the earthworks comprising the water meadow along this section of the River Penk survived well, although they do appear to coincide with the ridge and furrow earthworks discussed above<sup>6</sup>. It is possible that the earlier earthworks were utilised by the later water meadow system.

Two historic farmsteads have been identified within the zone; one lying on Stafford Road and the other on Pinfold Lane known as Cuttlestone Cottage. The latter may have originated as a linear farmstead although it appears to have been utilised as one or more cottages from at least the early 20<sup>th</sup> century<sup>7</sup>. The farmstead lying on the Stafford Road has been identified as having a loose courtyard plan form and may be associated with the creation of

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<sup>1</sup> Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 126

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 20396

<sup>4</sup> Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 110

<sup>5</sup> Birmingham Archaeology 2008: 6

<sup>6</sup> Birmingham Archaeology 2008: 14 (condition 2 from the 2000 aerial photographs)

<sup>7</sup> Second Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map

the enclosure of this landscape at some point in the period between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century. A number of farmsteads have been constructed within the landscape during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A hotel lies to the west of Penkridge Station, which has been identified within the HLC as post dating 1880 in fact incorporates a Grade II Listed vicarage which was built circa 1831<sup>8</sup>.

The railway represents the western extent of Penkridge and opened in 1837. The Grade II Listed viaduct dates to this period and is an early example of the acclaimed railway architect and engineer Thomas Brassey's work<sup>9</sup>.

The project area lies approximately 2km to the north of the line of the Watling Street Roman road<sup>10</sup>. A series of five Roman temporary forts and a small settlement known as *Pennocrucium* lie at a similar distance to the south west, all of which have been designated as Scheduled Monuments<sup>11</sup>. Several sites suggesting human activity in the prehistoric period lie within 3km of the project area to both the north and south of the zone. These sites include a double-ditched enclosure lying within Teddesley Park which has been suggested represents the site of an Iron Age farmstead<sup>12</sup>. Numerous Roman objects have also been recovered from across Teddesley Park which may suggest evidence of intensive activity or continuity of activity in this area during this period<sup>13</sup>. This evidence suggests that whilst nothing is currently known about the utilisation of the zone in these periods there is the potential for unknown sites to exist.

### 1.1.2 Heritage values:

<p><b>Evidential value:</b> 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 onwards. Any evidence for human activity which may survive within the zone would contribute significantly to our understanding of the history of the settlement. There is also the potential for features relating to the water meadow system to survive along the River Penk.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><b>Historical value:</b> The legible heritage assets comprise the historic buildings and structures both Listed and unlisted which lie within the zone. The ridge and furrow earthworks along with the extant historic field patterns are also important features of the historic landscape and for understanding the development of the agricultural economy of Penkridge. The two historic farmsteads may be associated with the origins of enclosure within the zone. The watermeadows and the fields of probable 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries are likely to be associated with the activities of the Teddesley estate.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><b>Aesthetic value:</b> A number of historic field boundaries survive which contribute to the integrity of the post medieval and later field systems. The integrity of the historic landscape has been largely lost in some areas during the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century associated with the HCT 'Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure'.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

<sup>8</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 12603

<sup>9</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 01272; Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 105

<sup>10</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05152

<sup>11</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRNs00061, 00062, 00063, 00162, 00163 and 00218

<sup>12</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 04015

<sup>13</sup> Staffordshire HER

<p><b>Communal value:</b> Further research would enhance our understanding of the evolution of the landscape within the zone and the relationship between the water meadows, 'Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' and the activities of the Teddesley estate. Few Rights of Way exist to provide access into the historic landscape.</p>	Low
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### **1.1.3 Recommendations:**

The zone retains a variety of the field patterns all of which have the same origins. This is also evidenced by the survival of the ridge and furrow earthworks. The earliest field patterns are represented by the HCTs 'Piecemeal Enclosure' and 'Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure'. Historic hedgerows survive which illuminate their origins even within the areas of 'Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' where many other field boundaries have been lost during the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- The conservation of those field boundaries which typify a 'Piecemeal Enclosure' landscape is desirable. Should land within the zone be allocated in SSC's SHLAA and Sites Allocation Document any proposed development should seek to complement their character and seek to retain the mature hedgerows. It should also seek to reflect the predominantly dispersed settlement pattern and reference should also be made to the design principles laid out in SSC's Village Design Guide SPD<sup>14</sup>.
- The conservation of the earthwork features within the zone, comprising the ridge and furrow earthworks and the water meadow features, is also desirable.
- The protection and enhancement of the Listed Buildings and their settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF<sup>15</sup>. Where development may impact upon these designated assets or their settings a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application (para. 128 of NPPF)<sup>16</sup>.
- There is a moderate to low 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 NPPF dependent upon the nature and extent of any works<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>14</sup> South Staffordshire Council 2009: 48-49 and Section 6 94-130

<sup>15</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:

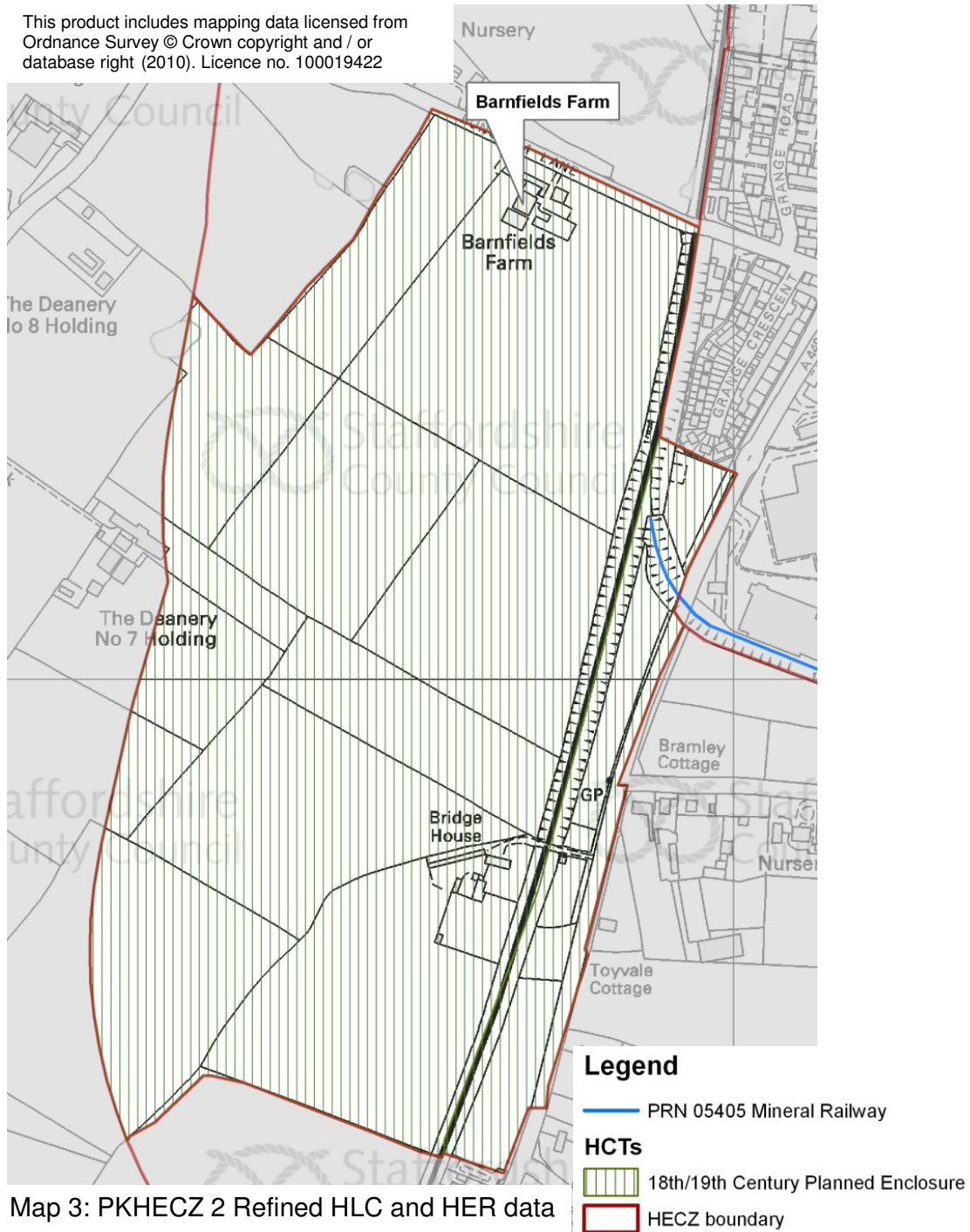
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

## 1.2 PKHECZ 2 – South west of Penkridge

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### 1.2.1 Statement of heritage significance

By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the field pattern of the zone had an overall planned character to it, which suggests that it had been created in either the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century by a surveyor ('18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> Century Planned Enclosure' on map 3). The earlier history of this landscape is currently unknown, but the surrounding landscape had been dominated by open fields in the medieval

period followed by incremental enclosure (cf. PKHECZ 1 for an example of this history).

The earliest farmstead lying in this wider area, south west of Penkridge, lies just beyond the western boundary of the zone and is currently known as ‘The Deanery No. 7 Holding’. This farmstead appears to have had its origin in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and had been built with a regular courtyard plan form, although only one outbuilding appears to survive within the present complex. However, the establishment of this farmstead in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century is likely to be closely associated with the origins of the surrounding planned enclosure.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century five further holdings were established along Water Eaton Lane, all of which form part of The Deanery, all of which lie beyond the zone and a further farmstead called ‘Barnfields Farm’ which lies within the zone. The establishment of these small farmsteads appears to have resulted in the sub-division of the fields within the zone, although the overall planned character has been retained in the new straight boundaries.

The Grand Junction Railway, completed by August 1836 and opened on 4 July 1837, cuts through the zone on a north-south alignment.

The project area lies approximately 2km to the north of the line of the Watling Street Roman road<sup>18</sup>. A series of five Roman temporary forts and a small settlement known as *Pennocrucium* lie at a similar distance to the south west, all of which have been designated as Scheduled Monuments<sup>19</sup>. Several sites suggesting human activity in the prehistoric period lie within 3km of the project area to both the north and south of the zone. These sites include a double-ditched enclosure lying within Teddesley Park which has been suggested represents the site of an Iron Age farmstead<sup>20</sup>. Numerous Roman objects have also been recovered from across Teddesley Park which may suggest evidence of intensive activity or continuity of activity in this area during this period<sup>21</sup>. This evidence suggests that whilst nothing is currently known about the utilisation of the zone in these periods there is the potential for unknown sites to exist.

### 1.2.2 Heritage values:

<p><b>Evidential value:</b> 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 onwards. Any evidence for human activity which may survive within the zone would contribute significantly to our understanding of the history of the settlement.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p><b>Historical value:</b> The legible heritage assets comprise the historic field boundaries, although several new boundaries have been established during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The field pattern is probably associated with the origins of Deanery Farm, which lies adjacent to the zone, although the farm itself has been considerably altered.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

<sup>18</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05152

<sup>19</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRNs00061, 00062, 00063, 00162, 00163 and 00218

<sup>20</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 04015

<sup>21</sup> Staffordshire HER

<p><b>Aesthetic value:</b> The integrity of the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century historic landscape character has not been adversely impacted by the addition of the 20<sup>th</sup> century field boundaries.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><b>Communal value:</b> There are few heritage values within the zone, although it may have an important contribution to make to the history of the management of the wider landscape of the parish during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. One Right of Way exists to provide access into the historic landscape.</p>	<p>Low</p>

### **1.2.3 Recommendations**

The heritage values identify that the predominant period of the historic landscape dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century and that the integrity of the character of this planned enclosure is largely intact. There are few other known heritage assets and the landscape has evolved during the 20<sup>th</sup> century to meet the needs of the increased number of small farmsteads which have been established.

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SSC’s SHLAA and Sites Allocation Document any proposed development should seek to complement the planned character of the field pattern and seek to retain any mature hedgerows. It should also seek to reflect the predominantly dispersed settlement pattern and reference should be made to SSC’s Village Design Guide SPD<sup>22</sup>.
- There is a low 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 NPPF dependent upon the nature and extent of any works<sup>23</sup>..

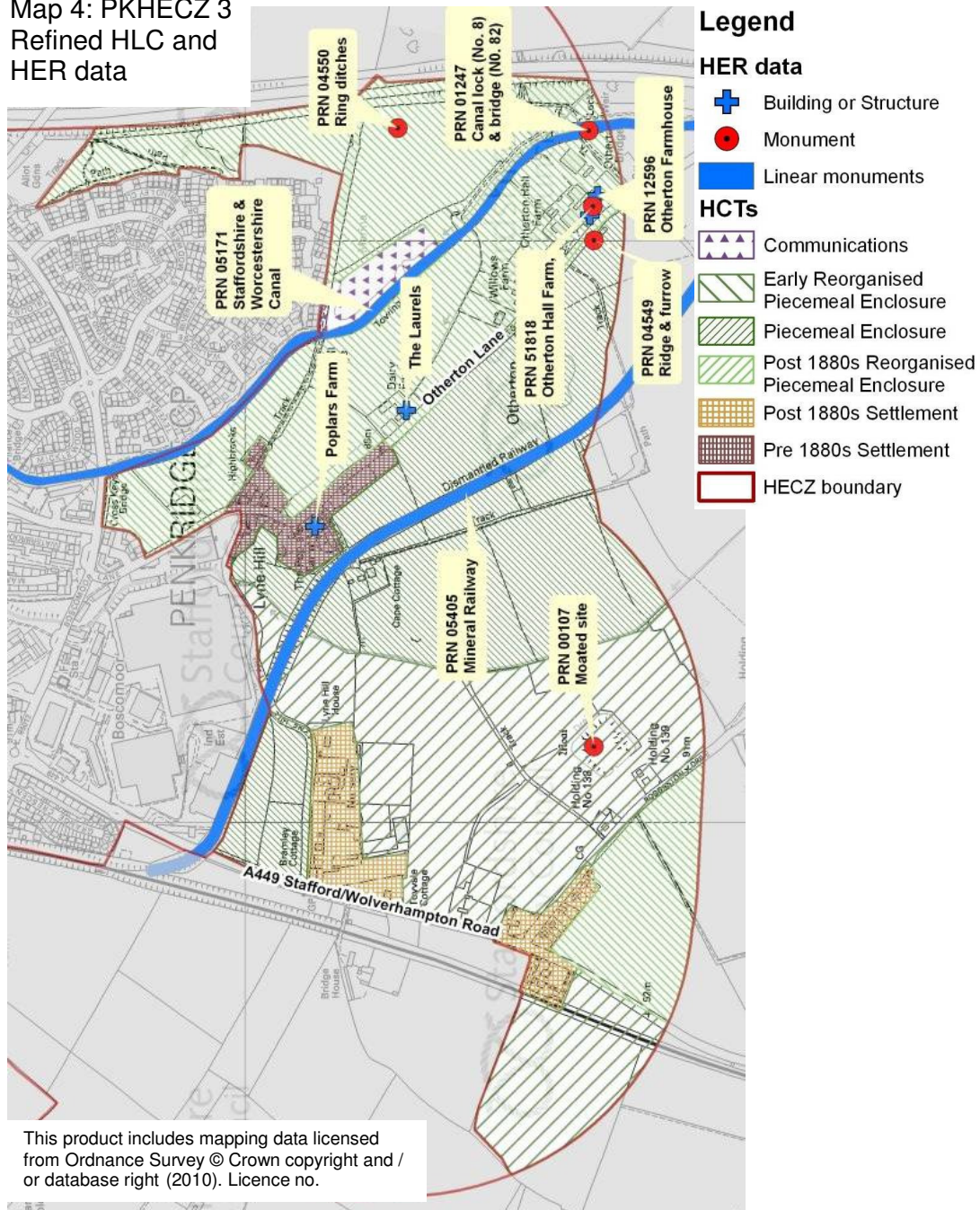
<sup>22</sup> South Staffordshire Council 2009: 48-49 and Section 6 94-130

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



### 1.3 PKHECZ 3 – Rodbaston and Otherton

Map 4: PKHECZ 3  
Refined HLC and  
HER data



#### 1.3.1 Statement of heritage significance

The origins and evolution of the landscape of the zone is similar to that found in PKHECZ 1. Three HCTs dominate which can be seen to have evolved from the same origins (cf. ‘Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure’, ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’ and ‘Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure’ on map 4). By at least the medieval period this landscape was dominated by arable open fields 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. These fields probably

belonged to the settlements of Rodbaston and Otherton; two fields were recorded for the latter and three for the former<sup>24</sup>. Ridge and furrow earthworks, the fossilised remains of the medieval ploughing, have been identified on aerial photographs in the area around Otherton Hall to the south east of the zone<sup>25</sup>.

Documentary sources suggest that the fields belonging to these two settlements were enclosed during the 17<sup>th</sup> century as 'Piecemeal Enclosure'<sup>26</sup>. The form of this enclosure pattern is typified by the reverse 'S' field boundaries which followed the course of the medieval plough across the original open field. This field pattern has been identified to the west of Otherton Lane on map 4, although it was cut by a mineral railway in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which was connect to the Grand Junction line c.1901.

The other two HCTs 'Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' and 'Post 1880s Piecemeal Enclosure' relate to later alterations to the 'Piecemeal Enclosure' landscapes in later centuries. The former suggests that the extant field pattern had formed by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century had been re-planned to some degree probably in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century and this is typified by a mix of surviving earlier sinuous or 'S' curve field boundaries interspersed with straight boundaries of later origin. The fields to the east around Otherton may have been reorganised by Teddesley estate who owned most of the land in this area<sup>27</sup>. The latter HCT suggests that the field pattern has been impacted by the large-scale removal of field boundaries during the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century, although field boundaries have also been removed from other areas of the zone.

Both Rodbaston and Otherton are recorded as manors in Domesday (1086)<sup>28</sup>. The former was held by Richard the Forester and appears to have been the seat of the chief forester of Cannock Forest during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>29</sup>. Rodbaston manor house during the medieval period was located on the site of the extant moat, which has been designated as a Scheduled Monument<sup>30</sup>. The moat and associated fishpond survive as an earthwork and is probably the site referenced in a document of 1300<sup>31</sup>. It appears to have lain within an area of open fields despite lying within Cannock Forest during this period (cf. 'Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' on map 4)<sup>32</sup>. The moated site appears to have been abandoned in favour of a new manor house, lying to the south east and beyond the zone, by at least the late 17<sup>th</sup> century<sup>33</sup>. This second manor house was replaced in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century by a stable block to the extant Rodbaston Hall which was probably built in the 1850s, by the ironmaster Thomas Shaw Hellier<sup>34</sup>. The reorganisation of the

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<sup>24</sup> Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 126

<sup>25</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 04549

<sup>26</sup> Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 126

<sup>27</sup> Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 118

<sup>28</sup> Hawkins and Rumble 1976: 13,9 and 11, 60

<sup>29</sup> Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 120-21

<sup>30</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00107; English Heritage SM no. 13474

<sup>31</sup> Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 121

<sup>32</sup> Cantor 1968: figures 1 and 2

<sup>33</sup> Ibid; Staffordshire HER: PRN 54240

<sup>34</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 54241 and PRN 25422; Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 122; Peters 1969: 12

landscape may therefore be associated with these improvements, but further research would enhance our understanding of the impact of this estate on the wider landscape.

Otherton formed part of the Stafford barony in the late 11<sup>th</sup> to the early 13<sup>th</sup> century when it was held by the lord of Rodbaston<sup>35</sup>. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the land at Otherton was held by the Teddesley estate<sup>36</sup>. The medieval settlement of Otherton was probably dispersed in nature and by the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century there were 16 households<sup>37</sup>. The dispersed nature of the settlement is exemplified in the isolated location of one early 16<sup>th</sup> century property, which lay approximately 300m south of the zone, but which was demolished in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century<sup>38</sup>. Otherton Hall appears to have been constructed as a model farm for the Teddesley estate in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>39</sup>. The complex includes the Grade II Listed farmhouse of circa 1800<sup>40</sup>. It is currently unknown whether an earlier farmstead existed on this site as part of the dispersed settlement of Otherton.

Two further historic farmsteads have been identified within the zone, both lying on Otherton Lane. Both exhibit a loose courtyard plan form, which may suggest origins that pre-date the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, The Laurels is not marked on the 1" OS map of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date, suggesting it post dates this period, and no historic farm buildings appear to survive<sup>41</sup>. Poplars Farm lies within the HCT 'Pre 1880s Settlement' on map 4 where several historic cottages also survive as part of the small settlement of Lyne Hill. Settlement is implied within medieval documentary sources and it was described as a manor in the early and mid 17<sup>th</sup> century<sup>42</sup>. Settlement within the zone has generally concentrated within this area associated with Lyne Hill and Otherton and remains largely dispersed in nature. However, during the 20<sup>th</sup> century a small number of houses have been constructed along the southern side of Lyne Hill Lane and Rodbaston Drive just off the Stafford Road (A449) (cf. Post 1880s Settlement on map 4).

Two historic lines of communication pass through the zone. To the east lies the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal which was opened in 1772; its importance has been recognised in its designation as a Conservation Area (072)<sup>43</sup>. The heritage assets directly associated with the canal within the zone include Otherton lock and bridge<sup>44</sup>. A marina, HCT 'Communications' on map 4, was established in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century to service the growing number of pleasure boats and boat owners who use the canal network. In the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century a mineral railway was constructed which crosses the zone on an approximately north west to south easterly alignment. It was constructed to link the Cannock and Huntington Colliery (later the Littleton Colliery) at

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<sup>35</sup> Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 118

<sup>36</sup> Ibid: 119

<sup>37</sup> Ibid: 118

<sup>38</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 54238

<sup>39</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 51818

<sup>40</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 12596

<sup>41</sup> Google Maps UK: Viewed 06/12/2010

<sup>42</sup> Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 116

<sup>43</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05171

<sup>44</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 01247

Huntington (cf. Appendix 3) to the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal and in 1901 to the Grand Junction Railway to the south of Penkridge<sup>45</sup>.

The project area lies approximately 2km to the north of the line of the Roman road, Watling Street<sup>46</sup>. A series of five Roman temporary forts and a small settlement known as Pennocrucium lie at a similar distance to the south west, all of which have been designated as Scheduled Monuments<sup>47</sup>. Several sites suggesting human activity in the prehistoric period lie within 3km of the project area to both the north and south of the zone. These sites include two ring ditches, probably representing the ploughed away remains of Bronze Age barrows, have been identified from aerial photographs on the eastern edge of the zone<sup>48</sup>.

### 1.3.2 Heritage values:

<p><b>Evidential value:</b> Above and below ground archaeological sites to survive across the zone, including the Scheduled Rodbaston moat. There is further potential for below ground archaeological sites to survive relating to Prehistoric activity and medieval settlement particularly associated with the settlements of Lyne Hill and Otherton. The historic buildings of the zone also have the potential to retain architectural detailing which could provide important information relating to their earliest origins.</p>	High
<p><b>Historical value:</b> There are numerous legible heritage assets within the zone including three which are designated; the Scheduled moated site, the Grade II Listed Otherton Hall (farmhouse) and the Staffordshire &amp; Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area. There is a relationship between the moated site and the 'Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' which relates to the legible evolution of this landscape from the medieval period through to the final reorganisation of this landscape probably in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. Historic hedgerows survive which are testimony to the periods of enclosure and reorganisation of fields across the zone, although some areas have seen greater loss of field boundaries in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The historic buildings at Otherton and Lyne Hill, which may be associated with areas of settlement originating in the medieval or earlier periods, also contribute to the local distinctiveness of the landscape.</p>	High
<p><b>Aesthetic value:</b> The integrity of the landscape has been impacted to some degree by the removal of field boundaries particularly in those areas identified by the HCT 'Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure'. However, the evolution of the landscape can still be read in the relationships between the field patterns and individual heritage assets. The importance of specific heritage assets to the wider historic environment and landscape character have been identified in their designation as either Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings.</p>	High

<sup>45</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05405

<sup>46</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05152

<sup>47</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN s 00061, 00062, 00063, 00162, 00163 and 00218

<sup>48</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 04550

<p><b>Communal value:</b> The Staffordshire &amp; Worcestershire Canal is an important public leisure amenity which meanders through the historic landscape and this importance is reaffirmed by its designation as a Conservation Area. The public amenities of the zone are reinforced by the presence of the four public Rights of Way which cross the historic landscape<sup>49</sup>. These amenities provide opportunities to interpret the history of the zone and its contribution to the story of Penkridge and more specifically the smaller settlements of Rodbaston, Otherton and Lyne Hill.</p>	<p>High</p>
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### 1.3.3 Recommendations

The heritage assets of the zone are particularly legible and several have been identified as being of national historic importance including the Scheduled moated site, the Grade II Listed farmhouse and the Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area. There is a high potential for above and below archaeological sites to survive associated including associated with the Scheduled moat and the ridge and furrow earthworks. There is also a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive associated with prehistoric and further medieval activity.

- The Scheduled Monument, Listed building and the Conservation Area and their settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF<sup>50</sup>. 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)<sup>51</sup>. South Staffordshire’s Conservation Team and English Heritage should be approached for their considerations in any pre-application discussions.
- The enhancement of the historic landscape character through the re-establishment of the historic hedgerows along their original alignments is desirable.
- 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. 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)<sup>52</sup>. Reference should also be made to South Staffordshire’s Village Design Guide for guidance on the local vernacular and building materials<sup>53</sup>.

<sup>49</sup> Staffordshire County Council 2010 accessed on 13/10/2010

<sup>50</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

<sup>52</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

<sup>53</sup> South Staffordshire Council 2009: 48-49 and Section 6 94-130

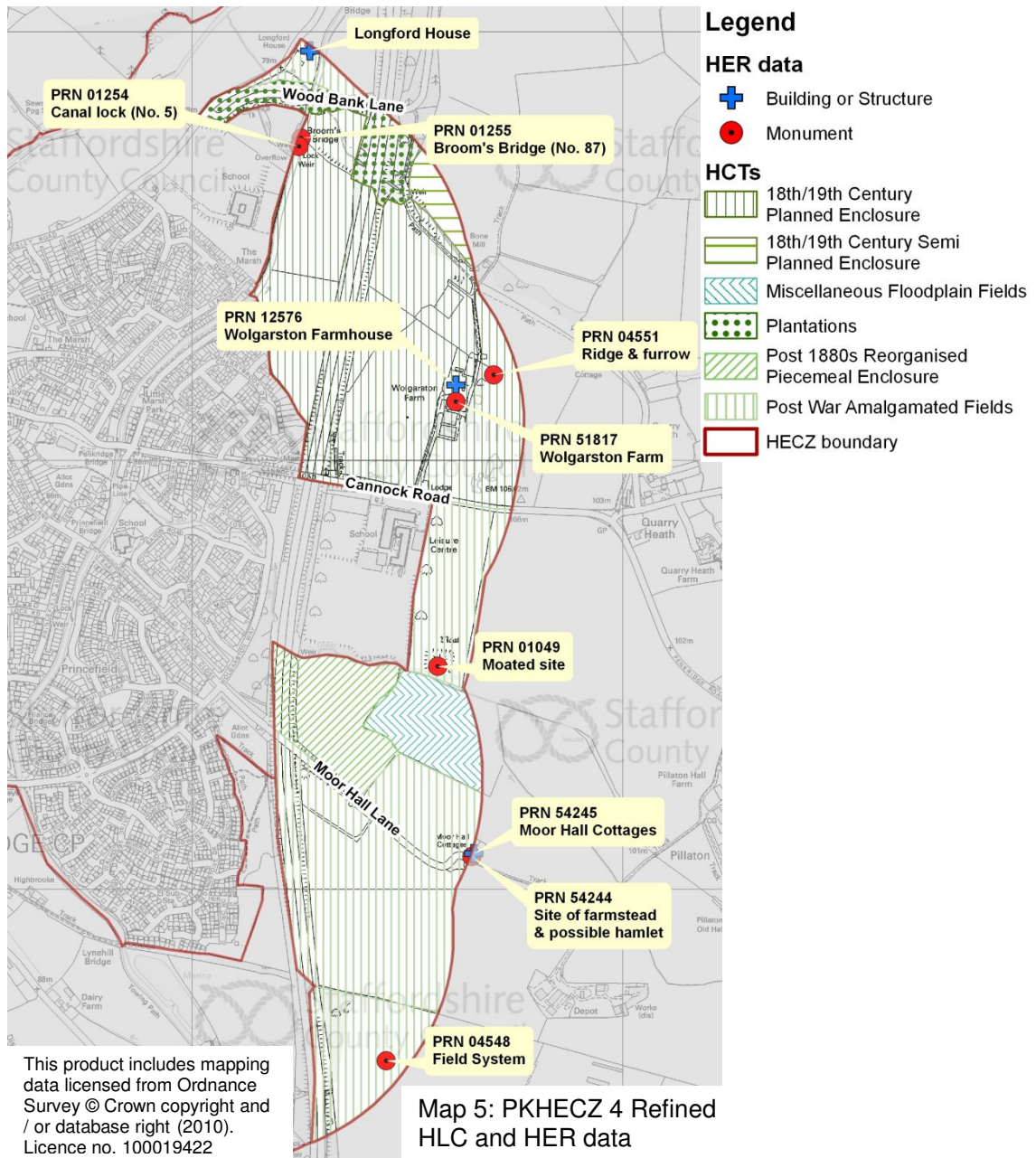
- The conservation of the earthworks identified within the zone is desirable to preserve their legibility and their potential for surviving archaeological deposits. Where this is not feasible there archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation is likely to be required to fulfil paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF dependent upon the nature and extent of the works<sup>54</sup>.
- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within 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 NPPF<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

## 1.4 PKHECZ 4 – Wolgarston and Moor Hall



### 1.4.1 Statement of heritage significance

The field patterns identified as 'Post War Amalgamated Fields' on map 5 within the zone form part of a much wider landscape where a large number of field boundaries have been removed resulting in a substantial weakening of the historic character. This was a process which had occurred by the early 1960s<sup>56</sup>. However, fewer historic field boundaries have been removed from these HCTs within the zone as large fields were a feature of this landscape by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This may be associated with the activities of the Teddesley estate who owned much of the land to the east of Penkridge by the

<sup>56</sup> Hunting Surveys Ltd: Run 19: 6323

mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Wolgarston Farm, for instance, was established as one of the estate farms in the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century and this is reflected in its plan form being a large regular courtyard farmstead<sup>57</sup>. This farmstead was one of the first to have two fold yards for cattle in western Staffordshire, putting the Teddesley estate at the forefront of the agricultural innovations in this part of the county during the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>58</sup>. The farmhouse, constructed circa 1800, is a Grade II Listed building<sup>59</sup>. The farmstead is associated with a field system of largely straight boundaries, suggesting that it was re-planned or first enclosed by a surveyor at a similar period to the establishment of the farmstead again displaying the influence of the Teddesley estate upon the landscape (cf. 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> Century Planned Enclosure on map 5). This field pattern was cut, however, by the construction of the M6 motorway in the mid 1960s.

Evidence suggesting the earlier utilisation of the landscape to the north and east of Wolgarston Farm survives as ridge and furrow earthworks<sup>60</sup>. These features suggest that the landscape had formed part of an open field system from at least the medieval period; the earthworks being created from the action of the plough across the field. There are no known medieval documentary records relating specifically to open fields being worked by the inhabitants of Wolgarston. However, in 1718 the inhabitants of several places lying to the east of Penkridge were permitted to only plough Penkridge Field within Teddesley Hay, which may relate to the earthworks in this area. There is further evidence for open fields lie to the south of the Cannock Road where the HCT 'Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' is shown on map 5<sup>61</sup>. 'Piecemeal Enclosure' was generally created in the post medieval period by agreement between the land holders within the open fields. Further 'Piecemeal Enclosure' had existed to the east of the school as part of a larger field system, although this has been impacted by field boundary removal in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century to create a landscape of 'Post War Amalgamated Fields'. The open fields in this area are likely to be associated with Penkridge and the attached estate of Wolgarston; the latter having belonged to Penkridge manor since at least Domesday Book (1086)<sup>62</sup>. A moated site lies within the fields, to the south east of the school, which is believed to have been the manor house of Wolgarston, which may be the same site as the Hussey's Hall mentioned in 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> century documents<sup>63</sup>.

The origins of the landscape around Moor Hall Cottages may be similar to that around Wolgarston Farm, although its integrity has been greatly impacted by the removal of field boundaries (cf. 'Post War Amalgamated Fields' on map 5). The field pattern as it existed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century suggests a mix of straight and sinuous boundaries perhaps suggestive of the reorganisation of an earlier piecemeal enclosure during the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>64</sup>. This activity is again likely to represent the influence of the Teddesley estate upon the landscape

<sup>57</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 51817

<sup>58</sup> Ibid; Peters 1969: 141

<sup>59</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 12576

<sup>60</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 04551

<sup>61</sup> Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 126

<sup>62</sup> Hawkins and Rumble 1976: 1,7

<sup>63</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 01049

<sup>64</sup> First edition 6" OS map; see also Staffordshire HER: PRN 04548



during this period; a number of fields around Moor Hall Cottages were owned by Lord Hatherton by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century although leased to tenants<sup>65</sup>. The influence of the Teddesley estate may also be responsible for the construction of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Moor Hall Cottages themselves<sup>66</sup>. These properties appear to have replaced an earlier farmstead, which by the late 17<sup>th</sup> century was described as 'old'; the farmstead still existed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>67</sup>. Medieval documents suggest that an estate existed in this an area by 1199 and a messuage is recorded in 1298 and it is possible that this may relate to the farmstead recorded in 1680<sup>68</sup>. Moor Hall is described as a hamlet in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century suggesting the site of a deserted or shrunken settlement<sup>69</sup>. Consequently, there is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive in this area relating to settlement from the medieval period onwards.

The Staffordshire & Worcestershire Canal forms the western boundary of the zone in the area of Wolgarston Farm. The canal was opened in 1772 and its importance has been recognised in its designation as a Conservation Area (073)<sup>70</sup>. The heritage assets directly associated with the canal within the zone comprise Longford lock and Broom's bridge<sup>71</sup>.

The plantation woodland to the north of the zone is closely associated with the landscaping of the M6 motorway which runs through the zone on a north-south alignment.

There is evidence from the wider area for human activity during the prehistoric and Roman periods. The zone lies adjacent to the probable Bronze Age barrows which were identified on aerial photographs in PKHECZ 3. Teddesley Park, lying approximately 800m to the north east, has revealed numerous Roman objects as well as a double-ditched enclosure, which has been suggested represents the site of an Iron Age farmstead<sup>72</sup>. The zone also lies approximately 3km to the north east of a series of five Roman temporary forts and a small settlement known as Pennocrucium lie at a similar distance to the south west, all of which have been designated as Scheduled Monuments<sup>73</sup>. Several further sites suggesting human activity in the prehistoric period lie within 3km of the project area to both the north and south of Penkridge.

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<sup>65</sup> Midgley and Greenslade 1959: 117

<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid.

<sup>70</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05171

<sup>71</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 01254 and PRN 01255

<sup>72</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 04015

<sup>73</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRNs00061, 00062, 00063, 00162, 00163 and 00218

**1.4.2 Heritage values:**

<p><b>Evidential value:</b> Above ground archaeological sites do survive within the zone, including the ridge and furrow earthworks around Wolgarston Farm and the moated site. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive relating to settlement associated with Wolgarston moat and with the site of Moor Hall to the south of the zone. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological sites to survive relating to Prehistoric and possibly Roman activity given the activity in the wider area. The historic buildings of the zone also have the potential to retain architectural detailing which could provide important information relating to their earliest origins.</p>	High
<p><b>Historical value:</b> The legible heritage assets include two designated sites; the Staffordshire &amp; Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area (073), including the bridge and lock, and the Grade II Listed Wolgarston Farmhouse. Wolgarston Farm and the landscape around it are closely associated with the activities of the Teddesley estate and the agricultural improvements of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that Moor Hall Cottages were also constructed under the influence of the Teddesley estate as was the decision to remove the earlier farmstead. The historic landscape character, and its ability to be read, has been impacted by the removal of the many of the field boundaries across the zone.</p>	Medium
<p><b>Aesthetic value:</b> The integrity of much of the historic landscape has been impacted by the large-scale removal of field boundaries during the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and the construction of the M6 motorway. However, the positive components include the field system associated with Wolgarston Farm, as well as the Grade II Listed Farmhouse, as well as the late 18<sup>th</sup> century canal, now a Conservation Area.</p>	Medium
<p><b>Communal value:</b> The Staffordshire &amp; Worcestershire Canal, a Conservation Area, is an important public leisure amenity which extends through the northern section of the zone. A number of Rights of Way and country lanes pass through the zone providing access to the wider landscape. However, the potential for the interpretation of the history of the zone and its role in the wider history of Penkridge or Staffordshire would be enhanced by further research.</p>	Medium

**1.4.3 Recommendations**

The heritage values reflect the fact that despite the numerous heritage assets and the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive the overall integrity of the historic landscape has been impacted to a degree by the removal of many of the historic field boundaries and the construction of the M6 motorway.

- The Listed building and the Conservation Area and their settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF<sup>74</sup>. 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 Section should be approached for their considerations in any pre-application discussions<sup>75</sup>.
- The enhancement of the historic landscape character through the re-establishment of the historic hedgerows along their original alignments is desirable.
- 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. 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)<sup>76</sup>. Reference should also be made to South Staffordshire's Village Design Guide for guidance on the local vernacular and building materials<sup>77</sup>.
- The conservation of the ridge and furrow earthworks and the moated site is desirable to preserve their legibility and their potential for surviving archaeological deposits.
- There is a moderate to high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within 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 NPPF<sup>78</sup>.

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<sup>74</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

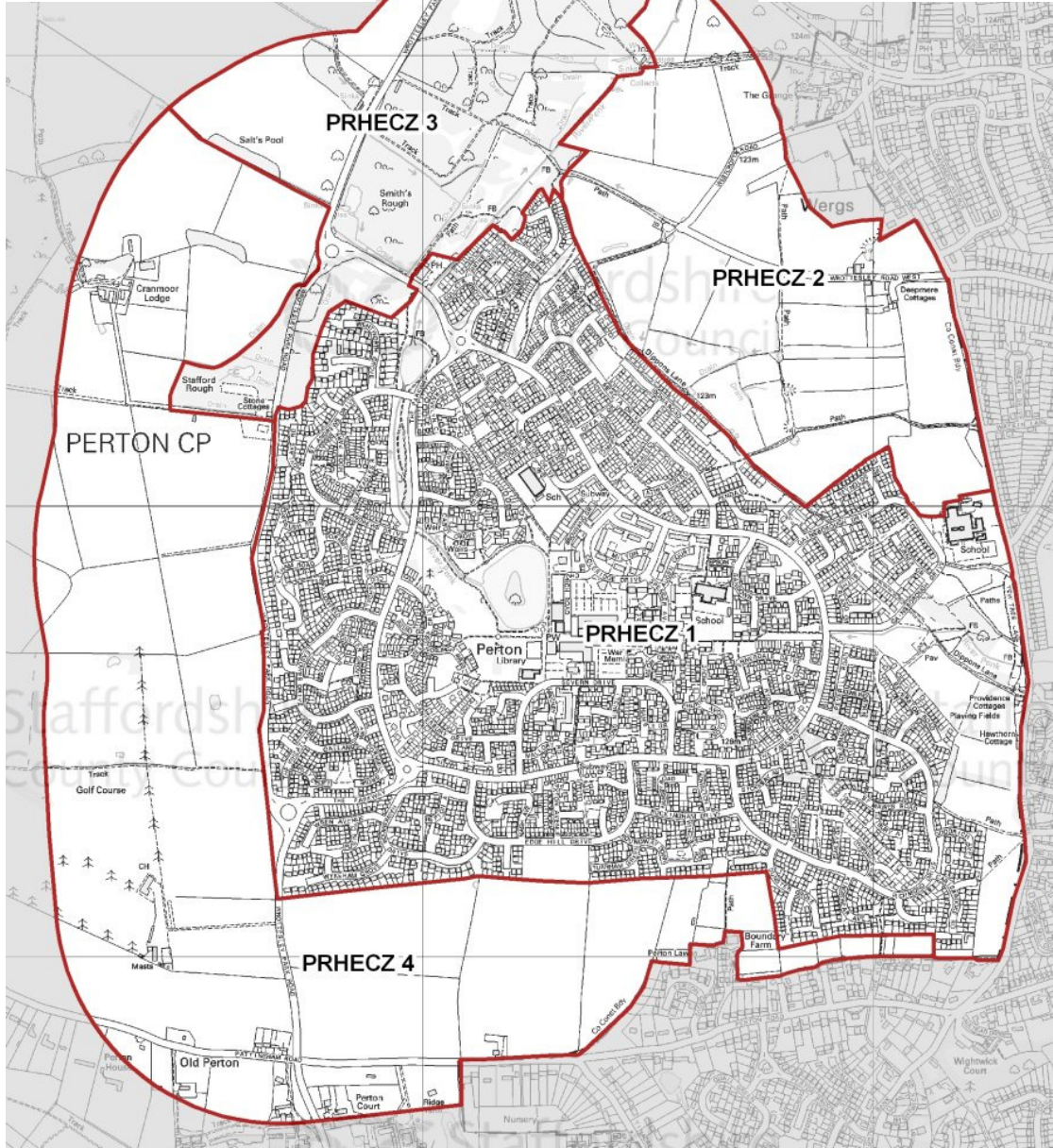
<sup>77</sup> South Staffordshire Council 2009: 48-49 and Section 6 94-130

<sup>78</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

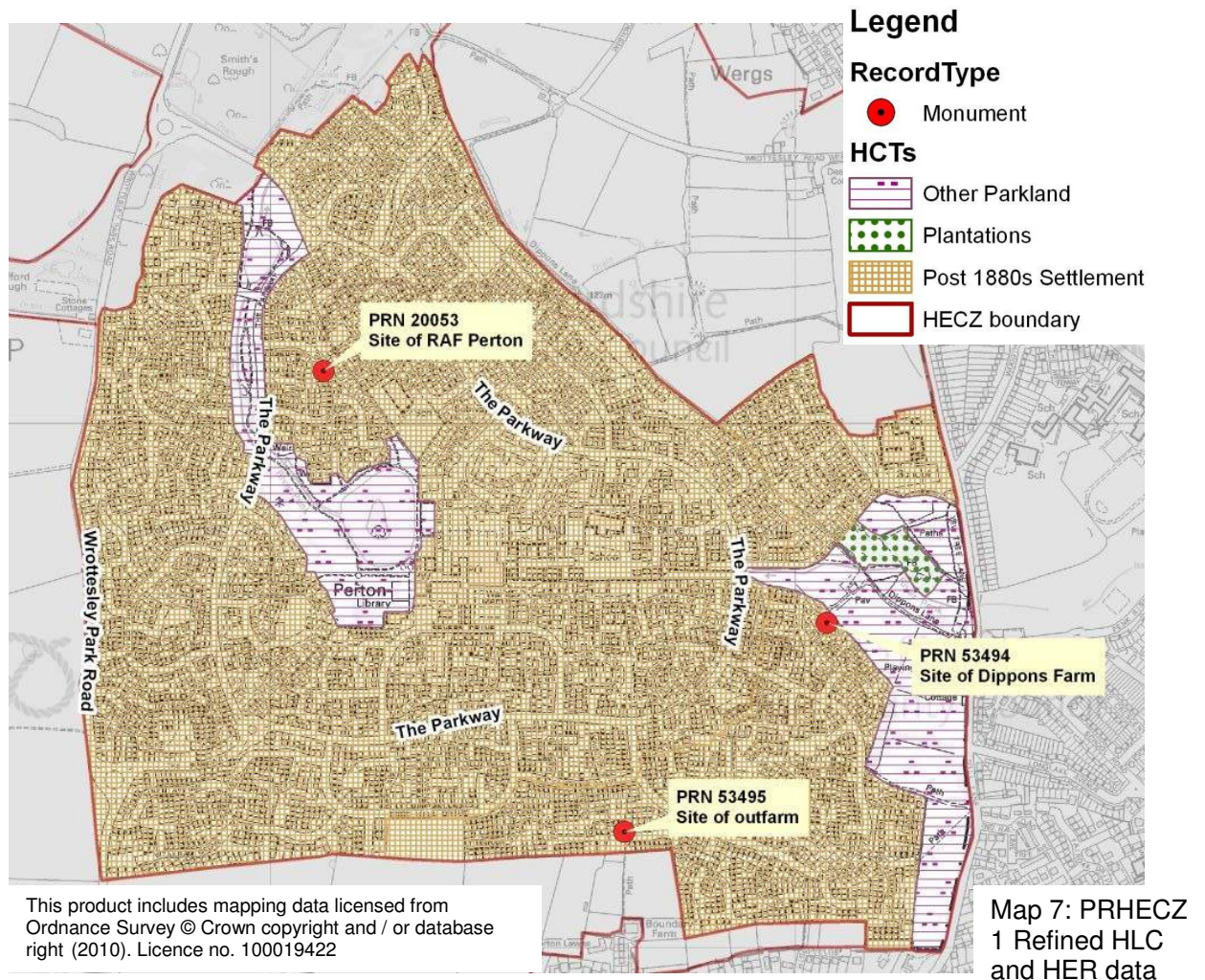
## 2. Perton

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Map 6: Historic Environment Character Zones (HECZs)



## 2.1 PRHECZ 1 – Perton



### 2.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone is dominated by a housing estate, which began construction in 1974 although the idea had first been raised in 1963<sup>79</sup>. The ‘Other Parkland’ shown on map 7 forms part of the landscaping of the estate and the area to the east forms a buffer between Perton and the Wolverhampton suburb of Tettenhall Wood.

Prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century the landscape had comprised fields, but in 1916 and 1917 part of the area was used as a landing strip<sup>80</sup>. In the inter war period it was used for air shows, but between 1941 and 1947 it was operated as RAF Perton<sup>81</sup>. A number of Second World War buildings survive beyond the zone (cf. PRHECZ 4). The airfield itself is said to have concentrated in the area within The Parkway<sup>82</sup>.

<sup>79</sup> Greenslade et al 1984a: 11

<sup>80</sup> Ibid; Staffordshire HER: PRN 20053

<sup>81</sup> Ibid

<sup>82</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 20053

The sites of two farmstead complexes are located within the outer reaches of the housing estate. Documentary evidence suggests that Dippons Farm to the east was constructed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, but was demolished in 1974<sup>83</sup>. To the south of the zone an outfarm was identified which had probably been associated with the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Perton Grove<sup>84</sup>. This property was demolished in the 1960s, the site lying over the county boundary in Wolverhampton.

### **2.1.2 Heritage values:**

<b>Evidential value:</b> Whilst there are sites of potential archaeological interest within the project area the opportunities for such sites to survive within the zone will have been considerably reduced by the construction of the housing estate.	Low
<b>Historical value:</b> There are no known sites of historic or archaeological interest which are legible within the zone.	Low
<b>Aesthetic value:</b> The zone is dominated by a late 20 <sup>th</sup> century housing estate and its associated parkland.	Low
<b>Communal value:</b> There are few legible sites although there is the potential for the history of RAF Perton to be interpreted for the benefit of the local community.	Low

### **2.1.3 Recommendations**

The heritage values reflect the fact that the landscape has been entirely altered as a result of the construction of the housing estate.

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SSC's SHLAA and Sites Allocation Document any proposed development should refer to the SSC's Village Design Guide for guidance<sup>85</sup>.
- There is a low 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 NPPF dependent upon the nature and extent of any works<sup>86</sup>.

<sup>83</sup> Greenslade et al 1984a: 17; Staffordshire HER: PRN 53494

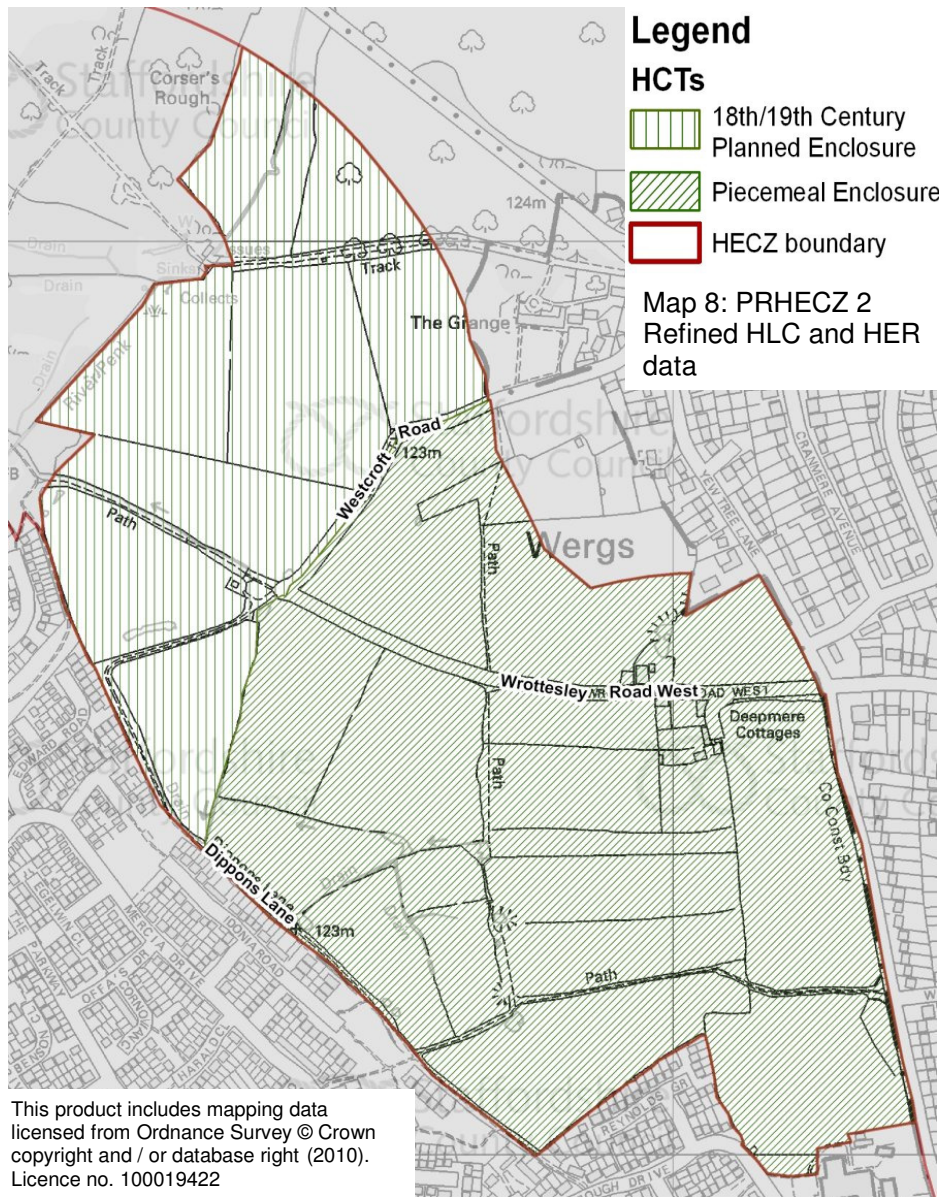
<sup>84</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 53495; Greenslade et al 1984a: 11

<sup>85</sup> South Staffordshire 2009: 76-77

<sup>86</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web:

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

## 2.2 PRHECZ 2 – East of Dippons Lane



### 2.2.1 Statement of heritage significance

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by two field patterns which appear to have different histories. To the south of Westcroft Road the field pattern has been identified as HCT ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’, whilst that to the north of the road appears to be HCT ‘18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> Century Planned Enclosure’ (cf. map 8). These field systems form a buffer between the built up areas of Perton and Tettenhall in Wolverhampton.

The ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’ was probably created incrementally between the roughly the early 16<sup>th</sup> century and the 18<sup>th</sup> century but had originated in at least the medieval period as part of an open field arable system. 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 field indicated within the zone would most likely have belonged to Wergs a small settlement lying approximately 300m to the north of the zone and which now lies within the Wolverhampton City boundary. Two un-located open fields are known to have belonged to Wergs by the 18<sup>th</sup> century and one 'New Field' was still open in 1740<sup>87</sup>. 'Piecemeal Enclosure' is typified in particular by reverse 'S' field boundaries some of which are extant within the zone to the south of Deepmere Cottages lying on a roughly east-west alignment. The antiquity of these fields is asserted by the surviving mature hedgerows which form their boundaries. Further mature hedgerows within in-hedge trees are also evident from aerial photographs across the remainder of the field pattern.

The '18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> Century Planned Enclosure' has been identified from the field morphology of straight boundaries which suggest that it was enclosed by a surveyor at some point in these two centuries. The field pattern has been little altered since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The origins of this field pattern may relate to the ownership of the land at this time and that this area may also have once formed part of Wergs' open fields; the morphology of the extant mature field boundary in the area to the north of the track marked on map 8 suggests this origin.

Settlement has not been a significant feature of the zone although a small collection of houses are located on Wrottesley Road West the oldest of which is Deepmore Cottages which stand to the south of the lane and are located gable end onto it. This pair of cottages may date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>88</sup>.

Wrottesley Park Road West itself survives as a narrow rural lane lined with hedgerows.

There is evidence for human activity in the Mesolithic period in the area of Wrottesley Park within Perton parish. To the south of the parish, around Trescott, there is evidence for further Prehistoric and/or Roman activity surviving as cropmarks on aerial photographs. There is currently little evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the immediate area of the zone.

### **2.2.2 Heritage values:**

<p><b>Evidential value:</b> 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<sup>th</sup> century. Any evidence for human activity which may survive within the zone would contribute significantly to our understanding of the history of the settlement.</p>	Low
<p><b>Historical value:</b> The zone is dominated by the two well preserved field systems which contribute to an understanding of the development of much of this landscape from the medieval period onwards.</p>	Medium

<sup>87</sup> Greenslade et al 1984a: 28

<sup>88</sup> Google UK 2010 accessed 29/11/2010; Stephen Dean pers. comm..



<p><b>Aesthetic value:</b> The integrity of the historic landscape is dominated by two well preserved historic field systems which exhibit different origins. The mature hedgerows, in-hedge trees and the rural lane all contribute significantly to an understanding of the cultural components of the historic landscape character.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><b>Communal value:</b> A number of Rights of Way including the rural lanes provide access into the historic landscape for the community and visitors. Further research and interpretation would enhance the understanding of the role this landscape played in the history of Wergs in particular.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

### **2.2.3 Recommendations**

The heritage values identify the fact that the integrity of the historic landscape character is well preserved across the zone. The morphology of the ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’ suggests that it was closely associated with the economic history of Wergs from the medieval period onwards, but that little further is known.

- The conservation and enhancement of the historic landscape character of the piecemeal and planned enclosure is desirable. The retention and conservation of the mature hedgerows and in-hedge trees is also desirable. Should land within the zone be allocated in SSC’s SHLAA and Sites Allocation Document any proposed development should seek to complement their character and seek to retain the mature hedgerows and trees.
- There is a low 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 NPPF dependent upon the nature and extent of any works<sup>89</sup>.

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<sup>89</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>



woodland planting to the north of Smiths Rough and it is possible that the boundaries of this, possibly comprising banks and ditches, may survive.

The landscape to the west of Wrottesley Park Road had also formed part of the landscape park, but the parkland character has been eroded since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, two small copses survive and several of the individual trees may have formed part of the parkland.

The zone lies within the area of the Second World War RAF Perton and specifically the army camp which was the home of two brigades of the Dutch Army during the war and was later a refugee camp for people from Poland, Latvia and Lithuania<sup>92</sup>. The buildings were converted to houses circa 1950 and were in use until 1962. Many of the trackways which survive within the woodland to the east of Wrottesley Park Road probably date to this period; however, the main east-west track which forms part of the Public Rights of Way network appears to have originated as one of the driveways into Wrottesley Park and was extant in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of the Dutch Camp in this area raises the potential for other above and below ground archaeology to survive relating to this period of occupation.

### **2.3.2 Heritage values:**

<p><b>Evidential value:</b> There is the potential for above and below ground archaeological sites to survive within the woodland on the eastern side of Wrottesley Park Road which may relate to the management of the woodland when this landscape had formed part of the Wrottesley parkland and associated with the Dutch Army camp and later accommodation. Any information relating to the Dutch camp which survives would add considerably to our understanding of the operation of these sites during the Second World War which is of national as well as local interest.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p><b>Historical value:</b> The parkland character has largely been eroded from the landscape although two plantations which existed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century are still discernible within the landscape. The network of tracks which run through the woodland to the east of Wrottesley Park Road were probably laid down during the Second World War and are therefore closely related to the history of RAF Perton. Very little survives above ground relating to the Second World War activities so the survival of these tracks is therefore of local interest.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><b>Aesthetic value:</b> The integrity of the historic landscape character as a parkland has been eroded during the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, the outlines of Smiths Rough and Stafford Rough have not changed and the copses to the east of Wrottesley Park Road have also survived. The woodland, whether historic or more recent in origin does, however, contribute to the sense of place.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

<sup>92</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 50759

<p><b>Communal value:</b> The trackway which had formed one of the carriageways into Wrottesley Park forms part of the Rights of Way network which allows the community and visitors access into the woodland where part of the Dutch Camp had been established. There is also public access to Smiths Rough<sup>93</sup>. There is therefore the potential for the history of the site to be interpreted for the benefit of the local community.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
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### **2.3.3 Recommendations**

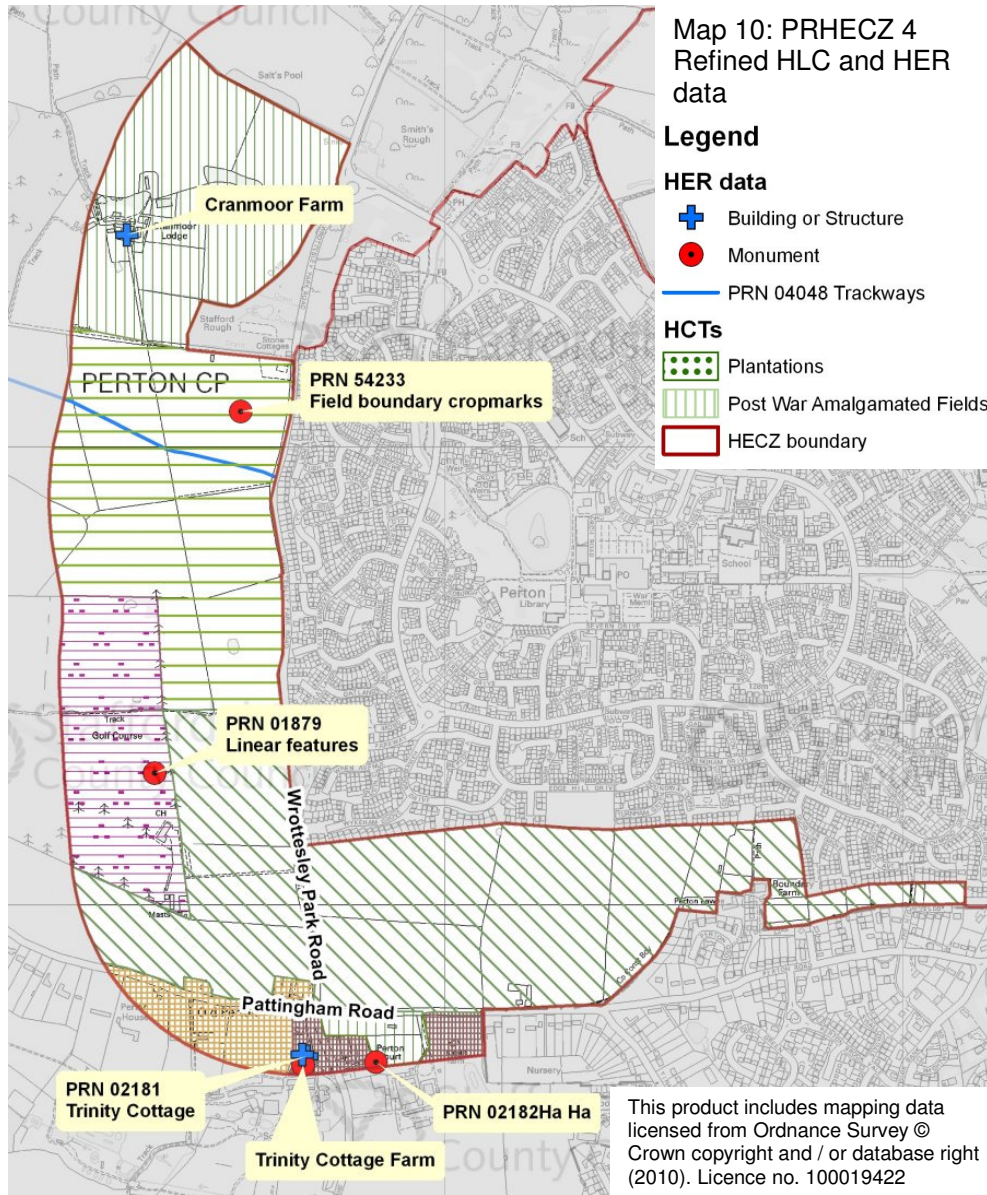
The heritage values identify the historic importance of the use of this zone during the Second World War and the potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. The network of trackways in this area is also likely to date to this period of activity. Several of the woodland areas have retained their outline from at least the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and Smiths' Rough in particular forms an important area of publically accessible woodland for the local community.

- The conservation of the woodland and outlines of Smiths Rough, Stafford Rough and the small copses to the east of the Wrottesley Park Road, in particular, is desirable.
- The conservation of the trackways (and any other remains) associated with the former Dutch Camp is also desirable.
- There is a high to moderate potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone. Consequently archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to fulfil paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF dependent upon the nature and extent of any works<sup>94</sup>.

<sup>93</sup> South Staffordshire Council nd. Viewed 29/11/2010

<sup>94</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

## 2.4 PRHECZ 4 – Cranmoor Lodge, Old Perton and Pattingham Road



### 2.4.1 Statement of heritage significance

To the far south of the zone lies the Grade II Listed Trinity Cottage, a 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed property. This may have been standing when the historic settlement of Perton was recorded on a map of the manor of Perton undertaken in 1663; this map may have been commissioned in advance of the sale of the manor to the Wrottesley family in 1664<sup>95</sup>. The property now lies on the original route of Jenny Walkers Lane which was moved to the east in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century to take account of the increased traffic resulting from the Perton housing estate. The historic farmstead has been identified as having a linear plan form, which is not necessarily inconsistent with early origins.

<sup>95</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 02181; Thomas 1931: copy plan; Greenslade et al 1984a: 25

The 1663 estate map shows seven properties comprising the historic core of Perton standing around a green; two further properties stand to the east including Perton Hall, which stood within a moat just south of the zone. Perton manor, with 16 households, was recorded in Domesday Book (1086)<sup>96</sup>. What remains is clearly a shrunken settlement which has reduced to three historic farmsteads, two of which lie beyond the zone, and a number of 20<sup>th</sup> century properties standing on Pattingham Road. Perton Court appears to have replaced the earlier Perton Hall; the latter was a ruin by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>97</sup>.

The origins of the predominant historic field pattern within the zone are closely associated with the medieval settlement of Perton. Map 10 shows 'Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' lying to the north of Pattingham Road and either side of the Wrottesley Park Road. The HCT type 'Piecemeal Enclosure' had originated in at least the medieval period as part of an open field arable system. Open fields were usually farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops by the manorial lord and his tenants who would have probably resided in Perton. The fields were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. The 1663 estate map shows this landscape in the process of being enclosed although two open fields survive at this date: Perton Upper Feild (sic) to the west of Wrottesley Park Road and Winde Lane Feild (sic) to the east. 'Piecemeal Enclosure' is usually typified by the reverse 'S' field boundaries which followed the course of the medieval plough across the original open field. Only one of these field boundaries appears to survive within the landscape; the other boundaries, which are shown on the late 19<sup>th</sup> century ordnance survey map, are straight suggesting that the enclosure pattern was reorganised in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. This may have been associated with improvements to agricultural practices by the landowner, the Wrottesley estate, during this period. Linear cropmarks have been identified on aerial photographs taken in 1959 one of which is a field boundary shown on the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey map and it is likely that the other may also have been a field boundary removed at an earlier date<sup>98</sup>. These field boundaries post-dated the 1663 map<sup>99</sup>.

Perton Court, which partly lies to the south of the project area, includes a historic farmstead comprising a regular courtyard plan form, which may have originated as one of the farmsteads belonging to the Wrottesley estate and date to the period of agricultural improvement in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century.

There is evidence of further re-planning in the northern portion of the zone in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century with two HCTs dominating the remainder of the field systems within the zone: '18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> Century Semi Planned Enclosure' and '18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> Century Planned Enclosure' (cf. map 10). The area of '18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> Century Semi Planned Enclosure' is covered by the 1663 map of Perton manor, which shows a different field pattern to the one which was present by

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<sup>96</sup> Hawkins and Rumble 1976: 3:1

<sup>97</sup> Greenslade et al 1984a: 25

<sup>98</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 01879

<sup>99</sup> Thomas 1931: copy plan

the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and which is preserved in the modern landscape. The 17<sup>th</sup> century field system suggests that it may have been created as assarts out of earlier woodland; a large wood is also shown in part of this area on this map. Map 10 also shows the line of a former trackway which was clearly shown on the 1663 map and which is partially visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs<sup>100</sup>. Two of the former field boundaries from the former 17<sup>th</sup> century field system also survive as cropmarks to the north of the former trackway<sup>101</sup>.

The land around Cranmoor Lodge had formed part of Wrottesley Manor from the medieval period onwards and a deer park, one of three within this manor, is mentioned in documentary sources in 1382<sup>102</sup>. By the early 17<sup>th</sup> century the Cranmoor area apparently comprised grazing and plantation; to the west of the project area woodland had been a particular feature of the landscape, only fragments of which survive<sup>103</sup>. It is possible that the historic farmstead, Cranmoor Lodge, may have originated as a lodge within the medieval deer park, but further research would be required to confirm this. The regular courtyard plan form of the extant farmstead is probably closely associated with the surrounding field system which has been identified as '18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> Century Planned Enclosure' (cf. map 10). The field morphology is defined by the straight boundaries which suggest that it was enclosed by a surveyor at some point in these two centuries; a process which is again probably closely associated with improvements to agricultural processes by the Wrottesley estate. The overall planned character is legible, but a number of field boundaries have been removed since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, the small areas of woodland, including that around the farmstead itself, survive unchanged.

During the Second World War part of the army camp described under PRHECZ 3 was established within this zone. Several barracks buildings survive to the west of Cranmoor Lodge Farm, although they have been converted to domestic use during the early 21<sup>st</sup> century<sup>104</sup>. One further building survives to the south of the modern trackway whose function is not entirely clear.

A golf course was established in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (HCT 'Other Parkland' on map 10), which straddled the two earlier historic landscapes; the area of one of Perton open fields and the possible assarts to the north.

There is evidence for human activity in the Mesolithic period in the area of Wrottesley Park, beyond the zone, within Perton parish. To the south of the parish, around Trescott, there is evidence for further Prehistoric and/or Roman activity surviving as cropmarks on aerial photographs. There is currently little evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the immediate area of the zone, but this is likely to be due to a lack of research.

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<sup>100</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 04048

<sup>101</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 54233

<sup>102</sup> Greenslade et al 1984a: 32 -33

<sup>103</sup> Ibid

<sup>104</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 50759

**2.4.2 Heritage values:**

<p><b>Evidential value:</b> There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive associated with the site of the medieval settlement of Perton to the south of the zone. The historic buildings in this area, particularly the 17<sup>th</sup> century Grade II Listed property, have the potential to retain evidence relating to their origins and function which could contribute significantly to our understanding of the history of this small shrunken settlement. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological evidence to survive around Cranmoor Lodge Farm which may provide clues as to its origins. The historic buildings of the farmstead also have the potential to reveal evidence of the origins and function of the complex and its relationship to both the wider landscape and the Wrottesley estate in particular. There is also some evidence for human activity in the wider area although some of the landscape appears to have formed part of the open field system from the medieval period onwards. Any evidence for human activity which may survive within the zone would contribute significantly to our understanding of the early history of South Staffordshire.</p>	High
<p><b>Historical value:</b> The legible heritage assets of the zone comprise the historic buildings, including the Grade II Listed property off Jenny Walkers Lane, and the unlisted farmsteads. These complexes all contribute to the historic depth of the landscape and may be closely associated with its origins as is likely to be the case with the current form of Cranmoor Lodge Farm. Many of the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century field boundaries associated with the re-planning of this landscape by the Wrottesley estate also survive and contribute to an understanding of the management practices of large landed estates during these centuries. The main incongruous element within the landscape is the late 20<sup>th</sup> century golf course, which removed all trace of the earlier field patterns.</p>	Medium
<p><b>Aesthetic value:</b> The overall historic landscape character of the zone is one of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century re-planning, although at least one earlier field boundary appears to retain its earlier reverse 'S' curve form to the south. The historic farmsteads may also prove to relate to this period of agricultural improvement reinforcing the integrity of this historic landscape.</p>	Medium
<p><b>Communal value:</b> A number of Rights of Way including the rural lanes provide access into the historic landscape for the community and visitors. Further research and interpretation would enhance the understanding of the role of the Wrottesley estate within this landscape during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in particular.</p>	Low

**2.4.3 Recommendations**

The heritage values particularly reflect the agricultural improvements made to the landscape by the Wrottesley estate during the 18<sup>th</sup> and/or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This is likely to also include the plan forms of at least two of the historic farmsteads within this landscape. The earlier origins are more difficult to discern within the modern landscape, but there is the potential for below ground archaeological evidence to survive and at least one field boundary retains its earlier form confirming the origins of part of this landscape as a



medieval open field system associated with the shrunken settlement of Old Perton.

- The Listed buildings and their settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF<sup>105</sup>. 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 discussions<sup>106</sup>.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto the local list would assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the historic character of Perton.
- 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 landscape. 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)<sup>107</sup>. Reference should also be made to South Staffordshire's Village Design Guide for guidance on the local vernacular and building materials<sup>108</sup>.
- There is a high to moderate 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 dependent upon the location, extent and nature of any works, to fulfil paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF<sup>109</sup>.

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<sup>105</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

<sup>106</sup> Ibid.

<sup>107</sup> Ibid.

<sup>108</sup> South Staffordshire Council 2009: Section 6 94-130

<sup>109</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

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