

### **Appendix 3: Historic Environment Character Zones Assessments for The Haywoods**

This appendix provides an assessment of the historic environment for each of the Historic Environment Character Zones (HECZs) which lies around the villages of Great and Little Haywood.

It should be noted that the information and any recommendations contained within this appendix is subject to amendment should any new information become available.

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Staffordshire County Council  
August 2009

## **HHECZ 1 – Shugborough (HECA 13g)**

### **Summary**

The zone is dominated by the Grade I Registered Shugborough Hall landscape park. The structures and buildings within the park are also Listed and date to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. These include the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Park Farm and the walled garden.

Shugborough had begun as a moated manor house belonging to the Bishops' of Lichfield in the medieval period and a village developed adjacent to this site. Archaeological deposits and/or earthworks associated with the moated site and the village potentially survive within the parkland. There are also features, identified on aerial photographs, which may date to the Prehistoric and Roman periods. Its location in the river valley means there is also a high potential for unknown archaeological deposits to survive.

Medium to large scale development is unlikely to occur within the zone, but development adjacent to the parkland could have a considerable impact upon the historic environment in HHECZ 1. Should development be planned adjacent to the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the Registered Park and Garden, Conservation Area and the associated Listed Hall, model farm and other structures.
- The potential for Prehistoric remains buried beneath alluvial deposits within the Trent and Sow valleys.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council, English Heritage and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations (Map 1)**

The zone is dominated by the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Shugborough<sup>1</sup>, which is also designated as a conservation area; Great Haywood and Shugborough (007).

There are 19 Listed buildings and structures lying within the landscape park; six of these are Listed Grade I, including Shugborough Hall itself whilst a further five are Listed Grade II\*.

Essex Bridge is protected as a Scheduled Monument<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 40130; English Heritage Parks and Gardens no. GD2171

<sup>2</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00038; English Heritage SM no. 19

## Archaeological Character (map 2)

Most of the character zone lies within the Trent valley. Research carried out in the lower Trent valley in eastern Staffordshire has identified substantial evidence for human activity from at least the Neolithic period. It is likely therefore that the landscape of the HECZ had similarly been largely cleared of woodland by the Bronze Age. Within the HECZ at least four possible ring ditches have been identified on aerial photographs<sup>3</sup>. It is possible that these features represent late Neolithic/early Bronze Age barrows or settlement. A pit was excavated to the east of the walled garden which contained a large slab of Bronze Age pottery<sup>4</sup>.

There is little recorded evidence for either Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity within the HECZ, which may partially be due to a lack of investigation. However, a possible Roman pottery sherd was recovered during an archaeological evaluation to the south west of Shugborough Park Farm<sup>5</sup>. However, Great Haywood (see HHECZ 5) lies just beyond the northern boundary of the zone. It was a sizable manor at the time of the Domesday Book (1086) and probably had Anglo Saxon antecedents; the right to hold a market was granted in the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. It is not known precisely at what date the Bishop of Lichfield established the moated manor house at Shugborough, nor at what date the village developed<sup>6</sup>. The placename Shugborough first appears in documentary records in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century and the proximity to Great Haywood may have been a determining factor in its location.

The manor of Shugborough was purchased by the Anson family in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the Grade I Listed hall dates from 1695<sup>7</sup>. It was built within the moat, which was apparently back-filled in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>8</sup>. Part of the moat is believed to have been seen during repair works upon the folly to the rear of the hall<sup>9</sup>. The landscaping of the parkland around the hall was also begun during the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and further works were carried out at various times throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The parkland improvements included the gradual demolition of the village; the last few villagers had been removed by 1810<sup>10</sup>.

Towards the centre of the HECZ there had been a large mill pond which had driven two watermills, one to the north 'Lower Mill' and the other to the south 'Upper Mill'<sup>11</sup>. Upper Mill was present by at least the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and was

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<sup>3</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 04075; Ring ditch: Circular or near circular ditches, usually seen as cropmarks. Ring ditches may be the remains of ploughed out round barrows, round houses, or of modern features such as searchlight emplacements. (Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage © 2009).

<sup>4</sup> Stephen Dean pers comm.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 0862 and PRN 01649

<sup>7</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 08016

<sup>8</sup> Manpower Services Commission nd.: 32

<sup>9</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00862

<sup>10</sup> Manpower Services Commission nd.: 33

<sup>11</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRNs 50721, 20791 and 20798

used as a paper mill until c.1800. The Lower Mill was in use by the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but was destroyed or demolished at the end of the century. Both of the mills were no longer in use once the mill pond had been drained circa 1803. Part of a watermill is believed to survive within the south range of Park Farm<sup>12</sup>.

On the northern edge of the zone lies Essex Bridge, a Scheduled Monument, which takes the lane through Shugborough Park over the River Trent and into Great Haywood<sup>13</sup>. The bridge probably dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and a document of 1608 suggests that its maintenance was the responsibility of the villagers of both Shugborough and Great Haywood. Chetwynd writing in 1679 suggested that the stone bridge had replaced an earlier wooden bridge. This crossing point would have been essential to the villagers of Shugborough during the medieval period enabling access to the market at Great Haywood.

### **Historic Landscape (map 3)**

The landscape park is designated as a Grade I Registered Park and Garden<sup>14</sup>. There are various follies and monuments dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century to be found within the parkland including the Grade II\* Listed Temple of the Winds, the Grade I Listed Dark Lantern and the Grade I Listed Triumphal Arch<sup>15</sup>.

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the architect, Samuel Wyatt, was commissioned to carry out works within the parkland. This included the construction of Park Farm and the walled garden (c.1804)<sup>16</sup>. The farm is of a regular courtyard plan which has been recognised nationally as dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>17</sup>. The regular courtyard plan is the most common form in Staffordshire and is spread widely across the landscape. These forms appear to represent a deliberate development aimed at improving agricultural productivity and process being taken forward by wealthy landowners at this period. The Anson family in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century were strong advocates of agricultural improvements, perhaps influenced by their family connections to the pioneering Thomas William Coke, Earl of Leicester. It is likely that the watermeadows lying within the Trent Valley were also constructed by the Anson family. These mostly lie outside of this zone, with the exception of a small area to the far west. The development of water meadows during this period meant that the landowners could control the flooding of the land and ensure an early crop of grass and subsequent multiple crops for fodder. This enabled them to over-winter larger numbers of animals.

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<sup>12</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 08037

<sup>13</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00038; English Heritage SM no. 19. (It is also Listed as a Grade I structure).

<sup>14</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 40130; English Heritage no. GD 2171

<sup>15</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRNs 08025, 08030 and 08029

<sup>16</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRNs 08035, 08037, 08036 and 12803

<sup>17</sup> Lake 2009: 19

## Historic Assets Summary Table

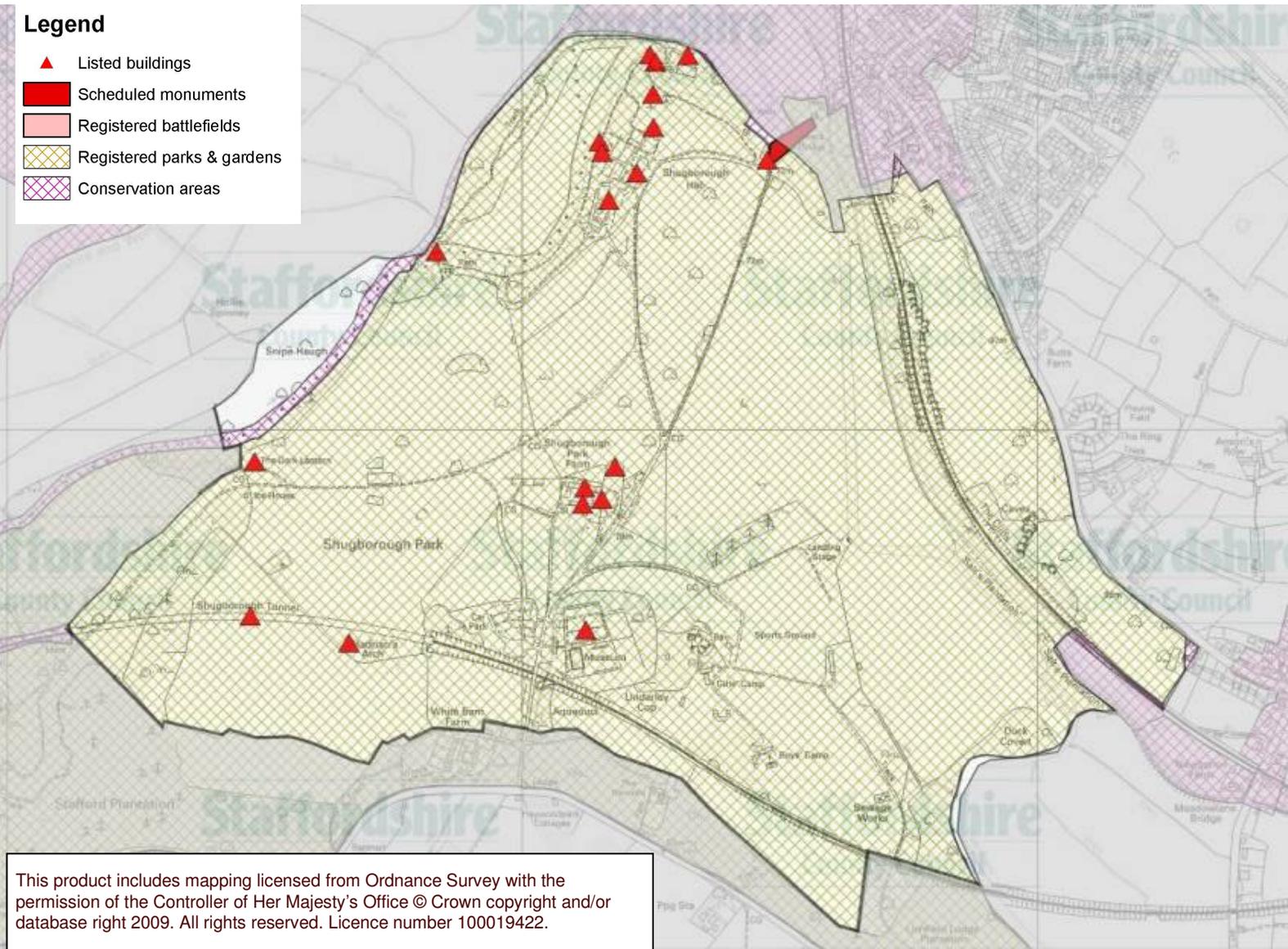
Survival	The zone has been preserved as a landscape park, which is reflected in its designation as a Grade I Registered Park and Garden. The known assets are all well preserved.	3
Potential	There has been little disturbance through either development or farming practices so there is a strong potential for known and unknown archaeological deposits to survive.	3
Documentation	The parkland has been the subject of various surveys and archaeological work has been carried out where works have been deemed to impact upon archaeology.	3
Diversity	Within the parkland there is below ground archaeology, of prehistoric to medieval date. The historic buildings and structures as well as the parkland which relate to the development of the estate in the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries.	3
Group Association	The hall and the parkland structures are all closely related to the development of the landscape park itself.	3
Amenity Value	The property is open to the public and interpretation is an important element in its presentation.	3
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	The zone is comprised of the nationally important parkland with its associated features. Large to medium scale development beyond the zone would need to carefully consider the impact of the setting of the site.	3
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>21</b>

## Bibliography

Lake, J. (2009). 'Historic farmsteads: national context' in B. Edwards *Historic farmsteads & landscape character in Staffordshire*. Unpublished report.

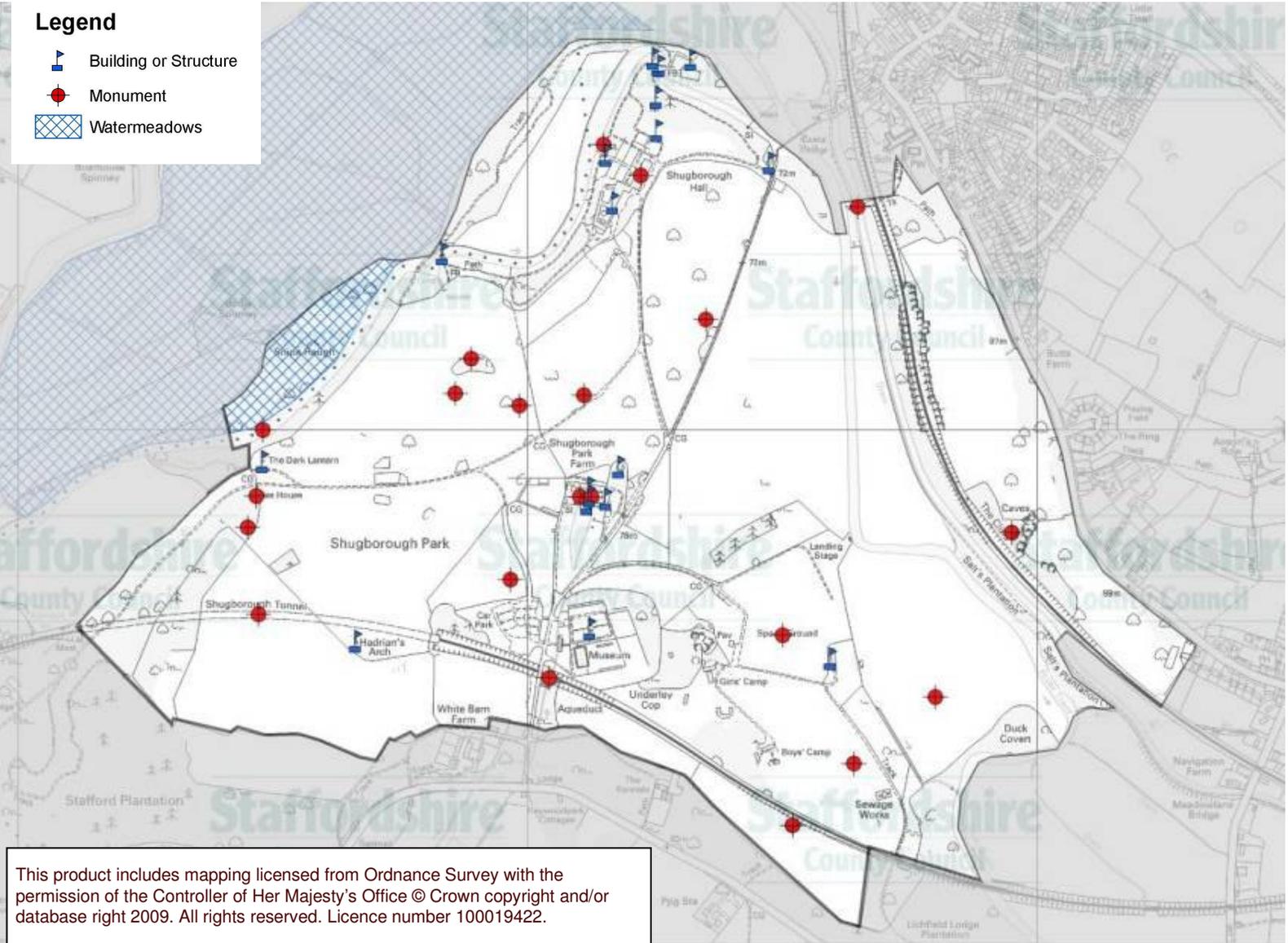
Manpower Services Commission. Nd. *A survey of Shugborough Hall park and garden: volume 1*. Unpublished report.

Map 1 : Designations (the Conservation Area covers the same area as the Registered Parks and Gardens designation across the HECA)



Map 2: Known historic environment assets from the HER

- Legend**
-  Building or Structure
  -  Monument
  -  Watermeadows



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## **HHECZ 2 – Sow Valley, north west of Shugborough (HECA 14c)**

### **Summary**

The zone is dominated by the surviving remains of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century watermeadow features. Part of the Shugborough landscape park also lies within the zone.

There is the potential for unknown archaeological remains to survive beneath the alluvium of the river valley.

Medium to large scale development within the zone would have a considerable impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the Grade I Registered Park and Garden, part of which lies within the zone.
- The impact upon the two Conservation Areas.
- The impact upon the surviving watermeadow features.
- The impact upon below ground archaeological deposits.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council, English Heritage and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations (map 4)**

Two Scheduled Monuments, which are also designated as Listed Buildings, lie within the zone as do a further two Listed buildings.

A small portion of the Shugborough Park Grade I Registered Park and Garden also falls within the zone as does part of the Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area (007). The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal has also been designated as a Conservation Area (073).

### **Archaeological Character (map 5)**

The character zone lies within the Sow valley, at the point of its confluence with the River Trent. Archaeological surveys have revealed substantial evidence for human activity from at least the Neolithic period in the lower Trent valley in eastern Staffordshire. It is likely therefore that the landscape of the both the Sow and Trent valleys had been largely cleared of woodland by the Bronze Age. However, little archaeological work has been carried out within the zone and the only evidence for activity is an Iron Age metal harness fitting. This probably represents a casual loss and does not greatly add to our

understanding of the prehistoric landscape of the zone. There is also little evidence for human activity during the Roman and Saxon periods. Despite this lack of study there remains a high potential for archaeological deposits to survive sealed beneath the alluvium of the river valley.

The site of Haywood Hall, which records suggest was built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century is located on the eastern edge of the zone, just to the north west of Essex Bridge<sup>18</sup>. From the 16<sup>th</sup> century it was used as a farm, but slowly decayed by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century nothing was visible above ground.

Essex Bridge, a Scheduled Monument, lies on the north eastern edge of the zone. This takes the lane through Shugborough Park over the River Trent and into Great Haywood<sup>19</sup>. The bridge probably dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and a document of 1608 suggests that its maintenance was the responsibility of the villagers of both Shugborough and Great Haywood. Chetwynd, writing in 1679, suggested that the stone bridge had replaced an earlier wooden bridge. This crossing point would have been essential to the villagers of Shugborough during the medieval period enabling access to the market at Great Haywood.

### **Historic Landscape (map 6)**

The zone is dominated by floodplain fields, which were adapted to watermeadows in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. The development of water meadows during this period meant that the landowners could control the flooding of the land and ensure an early crop of grass and subsequent multiple crops for fodder. This enabled them to over-winter larger numbers of animals. The watermeadows in this zone appear to survive well with upstanding earthworks surviving across 10-50% of the area. Other features associated with the watermeadow system, including sluices and bridges are also likely to survive.

These water meadows are likely to have been constructed by the Anson family who held the Shugborough estate to the west. The Anson's were related by marriage to the 18<sup>th</sup> century agricultural improver, Thomas William Coke, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Leicester.

Part of Shugborough Park, the Grade I Registered Park and Garden, falls within the zone on its western side (see HHECZ 1). To the north part of the Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area also falls within the zone.

Two canals cross the zone both of them constructed by the engineer James Brindley. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, which opened in 1772 and also forms a Conservation Area, crosses the zone on an approximated north-south alignment<sup>20</sup>. The Trent & Mersey Canal, opened in 1771<sup>21</sup>,

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<sup>18</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00860

<sup>19</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00038; English Heritage SM no. 19. (It is also Listed as a Grade I structure).

<sup>20</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05173

<sup>21</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05228

passes into the zone in its north eastern corner on a north-south alignment. Great Haywood canal bridge, a Scheduled Monument, carries the tow path of the Trent and Mersey Canal over the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal<sup>22</sup>. Another Grade II Listed canal bridge over the Trent & Mersey Canal was probably constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>23</sup>.

One further Grade II Listed bridge lies within the zone; Holdiford Bridge which carries the road between Tixall and Milford over the River Sow<sup>24</sup>.

### Historic Assets Summary Table

Survival	Overall the zone has seen little in the way of disturbance.	3
Potential	There is the potential for unknown historic environment assets to survive beneath the alluvium within the River Valley, where little disturbance has taken place.	3
Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	There are a number of historic environment assets (HEA) which are generally of 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century date.	2
Group Association	There are likely associations between the development of the watermeadows and the Shugborough estate, part of which falls within the zone.	2
Amenity Value	The Shugborough estate is open to the public, but the remainder of the zone does not currently lend itself to display or visitor attraction. The surviving watermeadows could be interpreted as part of a wider understanding of the Shugborough landscape.	2
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	Medium to large-scale development would have a significant impact upon the potential below-ground archaeology, the surviving water meadow features and upon the setting to the Grade I Registered Park and Garden.	3
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>16</b>

### Bibliography

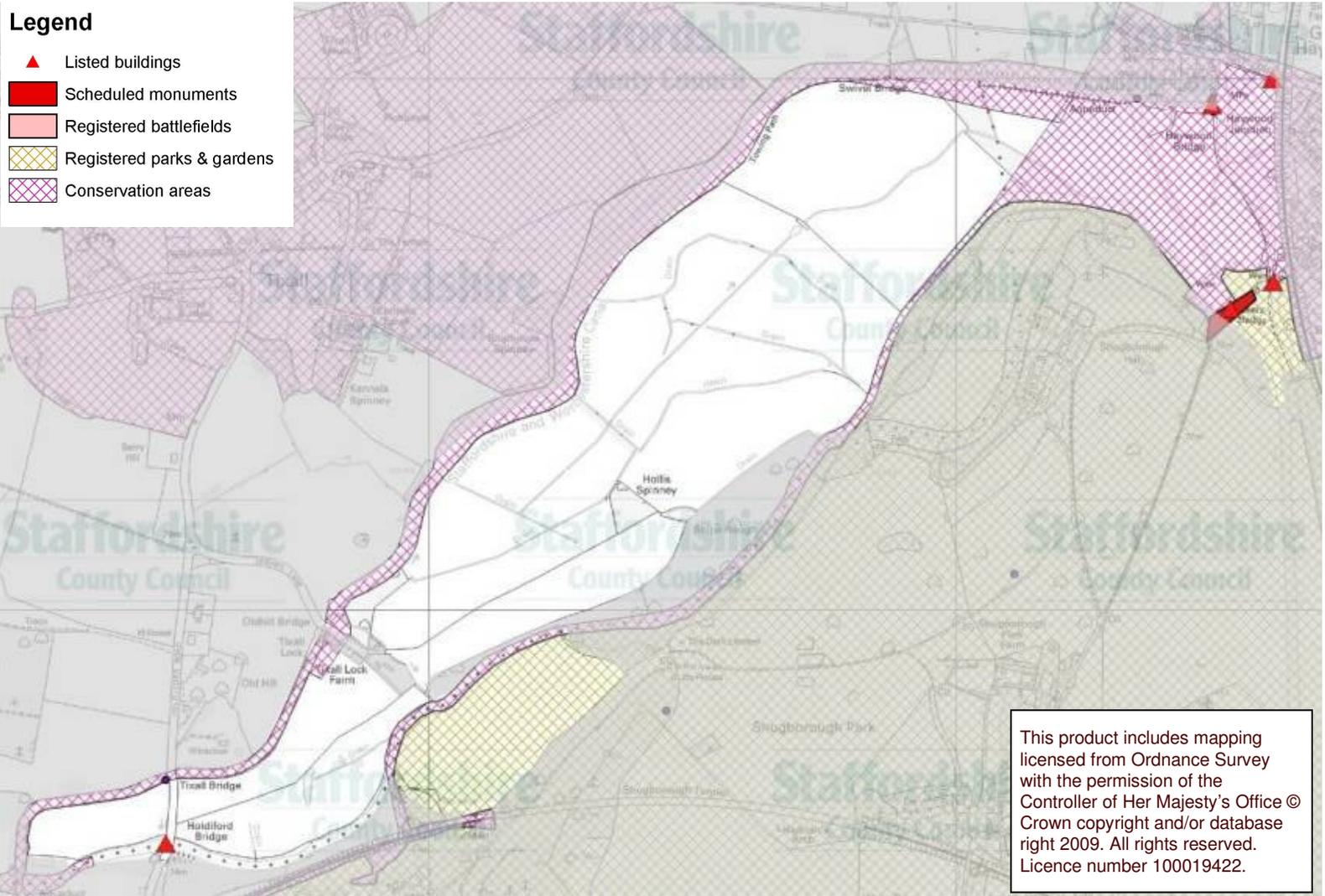
Lake, J. (2009). 'Historic farmsteads: national context' in B. Edwards *Historic farmsteads & landscape character in Staffordshire*. Unpublished report.

<sup>22</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00164; English Heritage SM no. 162 (It is also Listed as a Grade II structure).

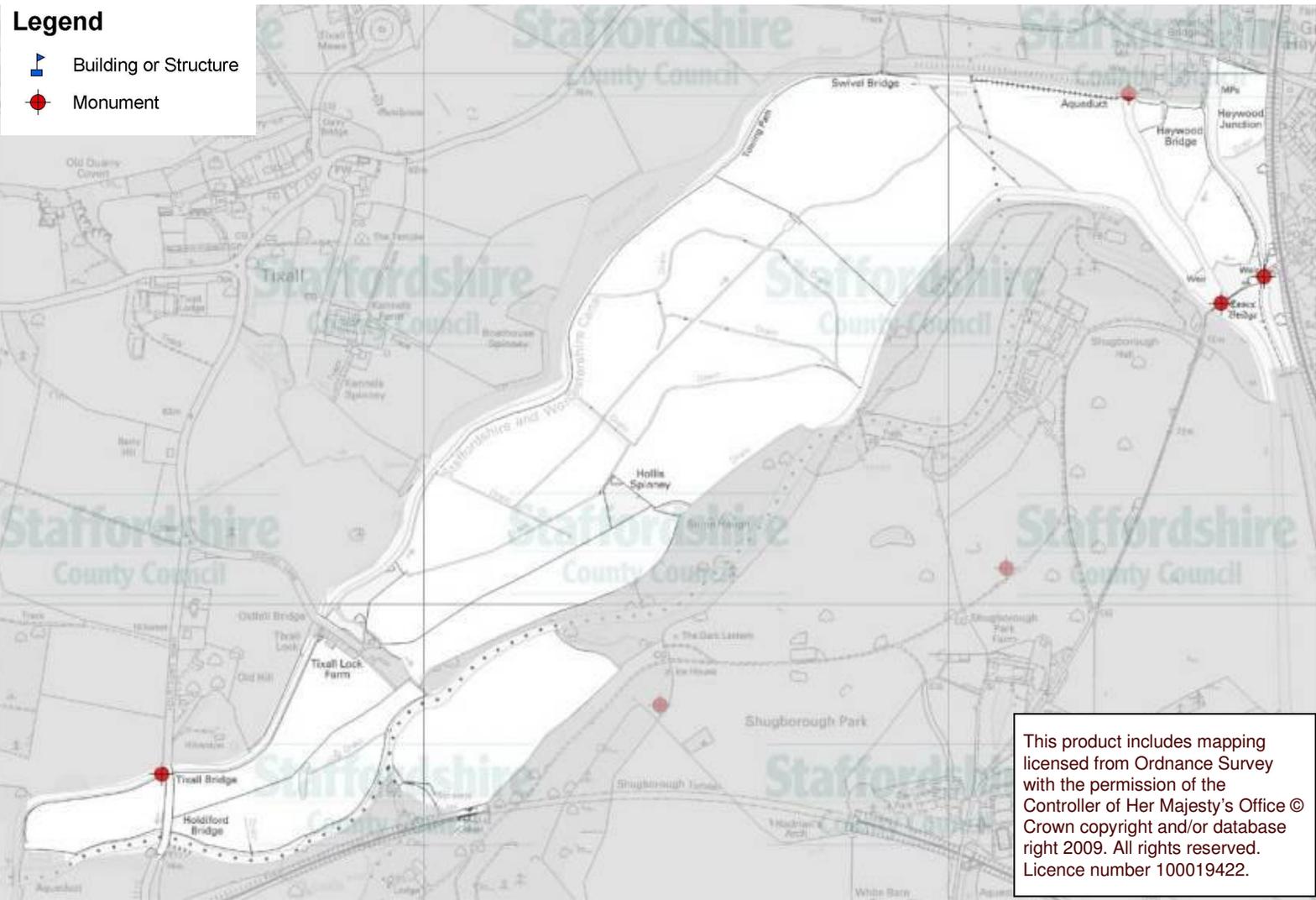
<sup>23</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 02874

<sup>24</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 08175

Map 4: Designations



Map 5: Known historic environment assets from the HER





## **HHECZ 3 – North of Great Haywood (HECA 13g)**

### **Summary**

The zone lies within the Trent Valley and there is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive in the fields to the east of the Trent & Mersey Canal. The field system itself has been considerably impacted by the removal of field boundaries during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The Trent & Mersey Canal crosses the zone on a north-south alignment. Haywood Junction to the south is where this canal meets the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal. Several historic features survive associated with the canal system including the Scheduled and Listed Great Haywood Canal Bridge and a Listed canal milepost. Water meadows also survive in good condition between the River Trent and the Trent & Mersey Canal.

Medium to large scale development within the zone would have at least a moderate impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the two Conservation Areas.
- The impact upon the surviving watermeadow features.
- The impact upon below ground archaeological deposits.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council, English Heritage and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations (map 7)**

Great Haywood Canal Bridge lies within the zone and is protected as both a Scheduled Monument and as a Grade II Listed Building<sup>25</sup>. There are a further two Listed Buildings, a canal milepost and a railway bridge, which are also located within the HECZ<sup>26</sup>. Great Haywood & Shugborough Conservation Area (007) lies partially within the zone to the south and the Trent & Mersey Canal Conservation Area (083) crosses the zone on a north-south alignment.

### **Archaeological Character (map 8)**

The character zone lies within the Trent valley, approximately 500m north of its confluence with the River Sow. Archaeological surveys have revealed substantial evidence for human activity from at least the Neolithic period in the lower Trent valley in eastern Staffordshire. It is likely therefore that the landscape of both the Sow and Trent valleys had been largely cleared of

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<sup>25</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00164; English Heritage SM no. 162

<sup>26</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRNs 13033 and 07999

woodland by the Bronze Age. However, little archaeological work has been carried out within the zone and consequently the utilisation of the landscape between the prehistoric and early medieval periods is poorly understood. Despite this lack of study there remains a high potential for archaeological deposits to survive sealed beneath the alluvium of the river valley.

The historic village of Great Haywood lies approximately 450m south east of the site of Haywood Mill. This location has been speculated as the site of the mill recorded in the Domesday Book (1086) entry for Great Haywood. Haywood Mill was extant in the 1950s, but it is currently unknown to what extent the mill buildings survive<sup>27</sup>.

### **Historic Landscape (map 9)**

Between the River Trent and the Trent & Mersey Canal there lies a series of watermeadows which were probably created in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. The development of water meadows during this period meant that the landowners could control the flooding of the land and ensure an early crop of grass and subsequent multiple crops for fodder. This enabled them to over-winter larger numbers of animals. The watermeadows in this zone appear to survive well with upstanding earthworks surviving across 10-50% of the area. Other features associated with the watermeadow system, including sluices and bridges are also likely to survive.

An archaeological watching brief identified a series of field drains to the far north of the HECZ, exhibiting different phases of activity. This evidence probably reflects an ongoing attempt to drain this land, which may have previously had a more wetland character. The majority of the field system within the HECZ had been dominated by arable open fields<sup>28</sup> in the medieval period. The open fields formed a pattern of arable agriculture, where two or more large un-hedged fields were divided into strips held by the local people. This was a system whereby everyone held at least one strip in each of the fields. The open fields were enclosed across Staffordshire from the late medieval period and continuing into the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was carried out through a means of informal, verbal agreements between farmers who wished to consolidate their scattered holdings. However, the field systems have been the subject of considerable boundary removal during the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a result of agricultural intensification.

The two canals constructed by the engineer James Brindley, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, which opened in 1772 and the Trent & Mersey Canal opened in 1771, meet at Great Haywood junction within the zone<sup>29</sup>. The Trent & Mersey Canal forms a Conservation Area and a Grade II Listed canal milepost lies alongside the towpath just to the north of Wharf Bridge<sup>30</sup>.

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<sup>27</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00859

<sup>28</sup> Open Field: An area of arable land with common rights after harvest or while fallow. Usually without internal divisions (hedges, walls or fences). (Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage © 2009)

<sup>29</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRNs 05173 and 05228

<sup>30</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 13033

Great Haywood Canal Bridge, a Scheduled Monument and Grade II Listed building, carries the tow path of the Trent and Mersey Canal over the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal<sup>31</sup>. The Haywood Aquaduct carries the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal over the River Trent just prior to the Haywood Junction<sup>32</sup>.

Part of a Grade II Listed railway bridge, over Mill Lane, lies on the very southern edge of the HECA.

### Historic Assets Summary Table

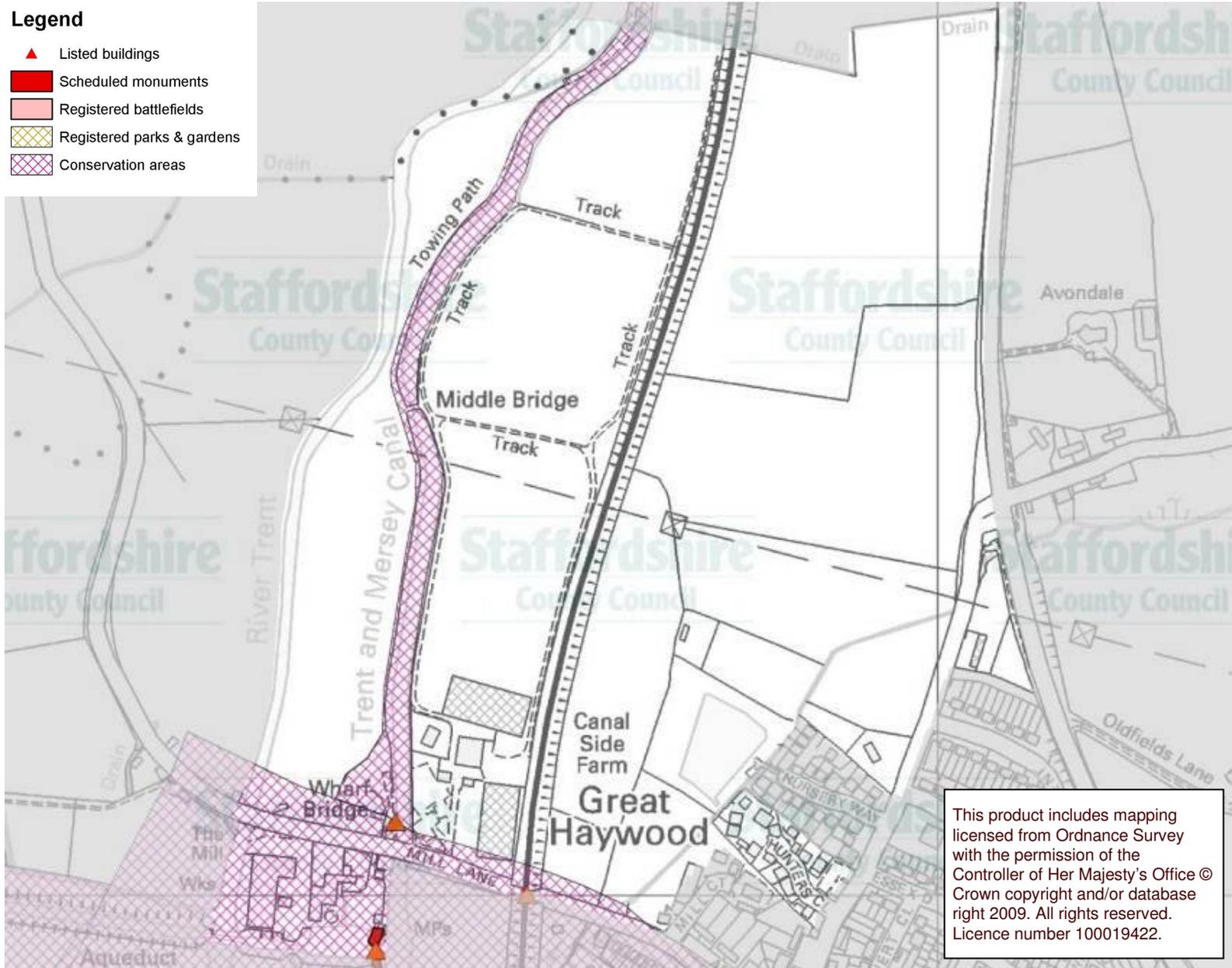
Survival	The zone has seen some moderate disturbance from agricultural practices, although some assets particularly those associated with the canal system and the watermeadows survive well.	3
Potential	The landscape has not been significantly disturbed and there is the potential for below-ground archaeology to survive within the river valley.	2
Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	The zone contains a wide range of assets, in terms of the canal, canal features and watermeadows, although these are probably of a broadly similar date.	3
Group Association	There are a range of historic environment assets (HEAs) which are associated mostly related to the canal.	2
Amenity Value	The canal provides a sense of place for the area and is already a public amenity. However, there is the potential for elements of the historic environment (the watermeadows and the junction) to be further promoted for the benefit of visitors and local people.	2
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	Medium to large scale development would have at least a significant impact upon the historic environment particularly in terms of impacts upon the Listed Buildings and the Conservation Area. The potential for surviving below ground deposits also needs to taken into account in the field system to the east of the Trent & Mersey Canal. However, the field systems have been impacted by considerable boundary loss.	2
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>15</b>

<sup>31</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00164; English Heritage SM no. 162 (It is also Listed as a Grade II structure).

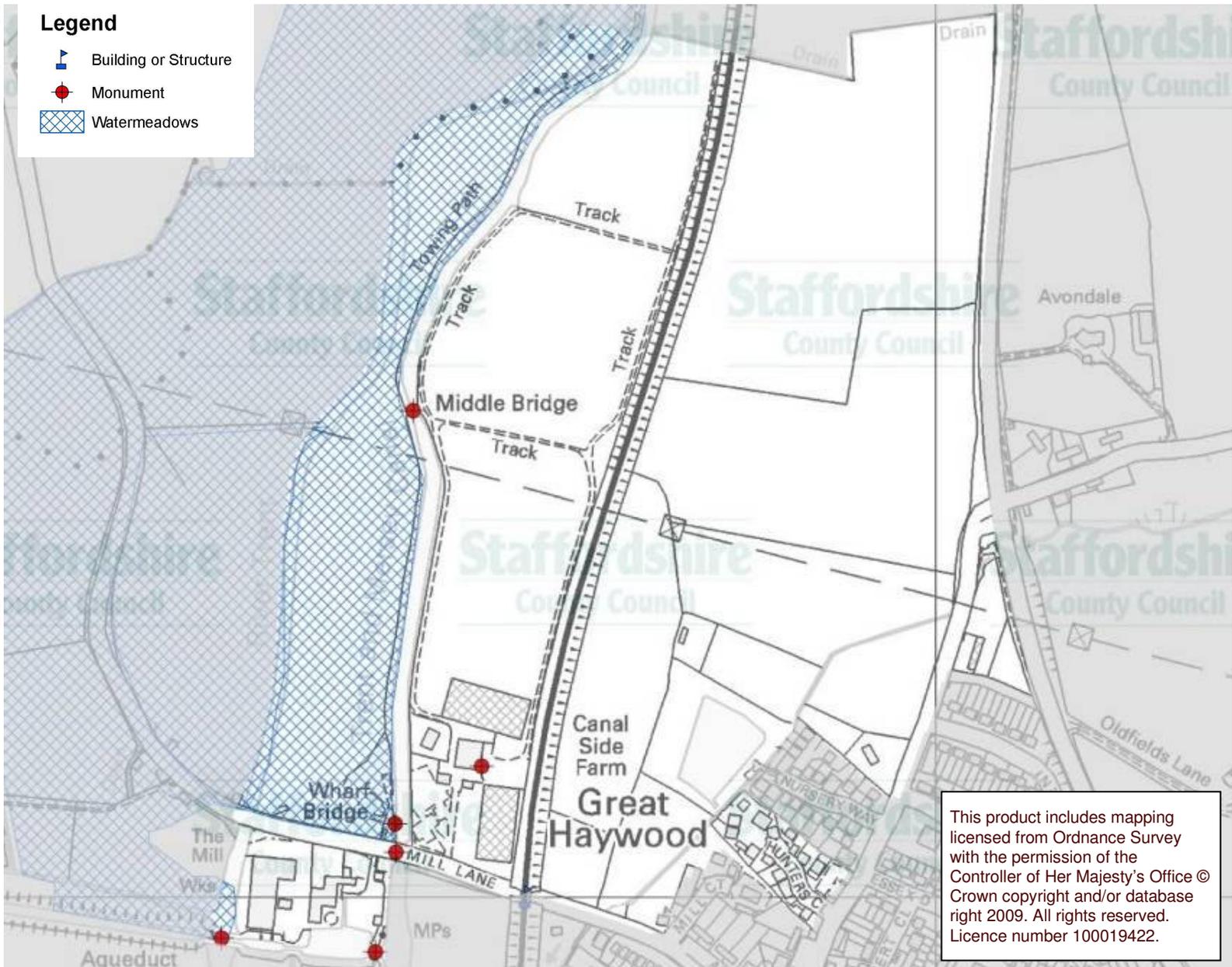
<sup>32</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 02806

Map 7: Designations

- Legend**
- ▲ Listed buildings
  - Scheduled monuments
  - Registered battlefields
  - Registered parks & gardens
  - Conservation areas

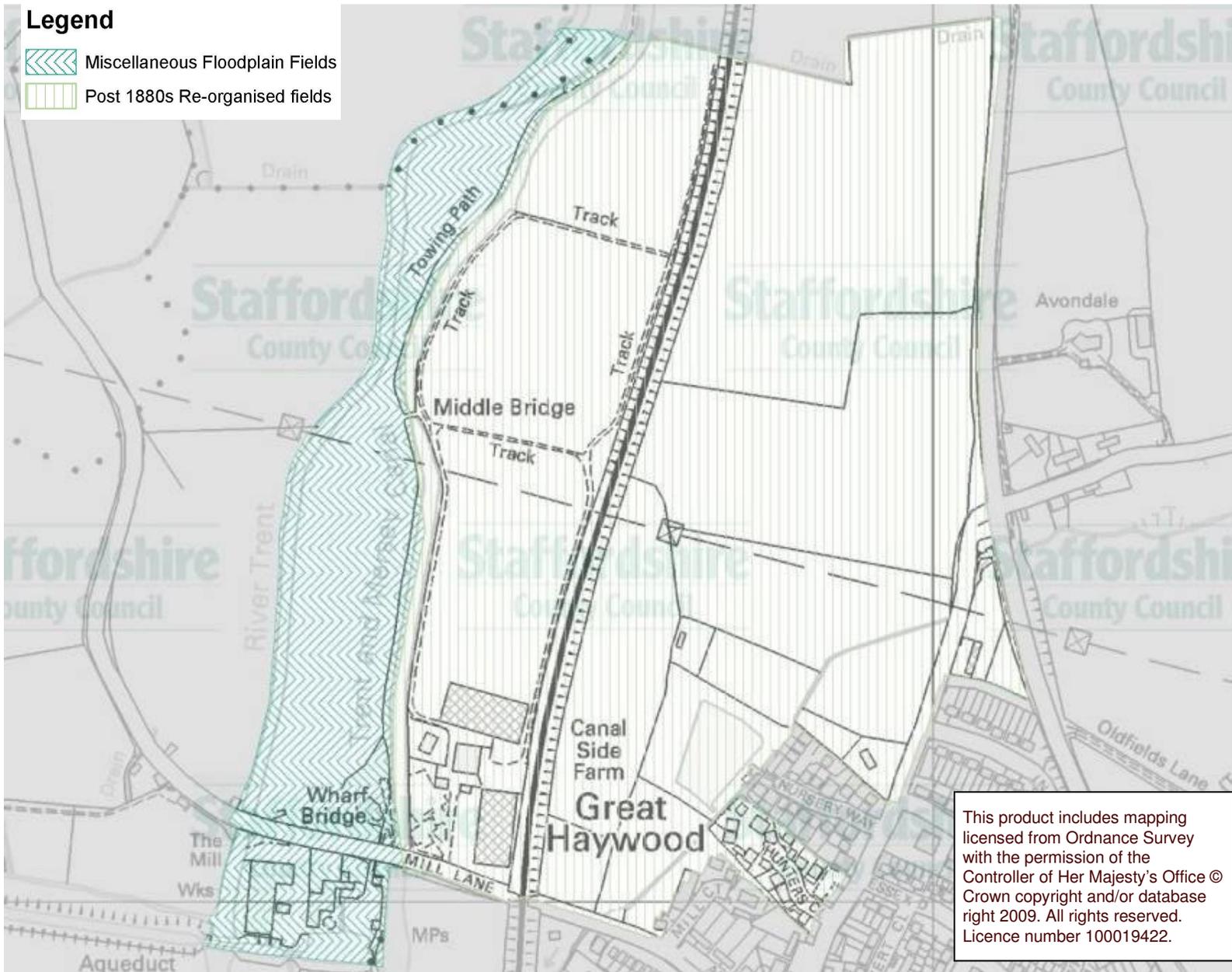


Map 8: Known historic environment assets from the HER



**Legend**

-  Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields
-  Post 1880s Re-organised fields



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## **HHECZ 4 – Great Haywood (HECA 13g)**

### **Summary**

The zone is dominated by 20<sup>th</sup> century housing which developed upon a field system which had its origins as medieval arable open fields<sup>33</sup>. The open field was probably enclosed during the Post Medieval period.

Medium to large scale development within the zone is unlikely to have a significant impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the Conservation Area and adjacent Listed Buildings.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations (map 10)**

Part of the Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area (007) falls within the zone and Listed Buildings within the historic core lie adjacent (see HHECZ 5). The Mill Lane Railway Bridge is a Grade II Listed structure<sup>34</sup>.

### **Archaeological Character**

Little archaeological work has been carried out within the zone and consequently the utilisation of the landscape between the prehistoric and early medieval periods is poorly understood.

The character zone surrounds the historic core of Great Haywood, which was recorded in Domesday Book (1086) with at least 14 heads of household, a priest and a mill. A market was granted to Great Haywood in 1251, which would have made it an economic centre for the surrounding area during the medieval period.

### **Historic Landscape (map 11)**

The character zone is dominated by 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development. These houses were built upon a field system which had originated as arable open fields in the medieval period which belonged to the Great Haywood. The open fields formed a pattern of arable agriculture, where two or more large un-hedged fields were divided into strips held by the local people. This was a system whereby everyone held at least one strip in each of the fields. The open fields were enclosed across Staffordshire from the late medieval period continuing into the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was carried out through a

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<sup>33</sup> Open Field: An area of arable land with common rights after harvest or while fallow. Usually without internal divisions (hedges, walls or fences). (Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage © 2009)

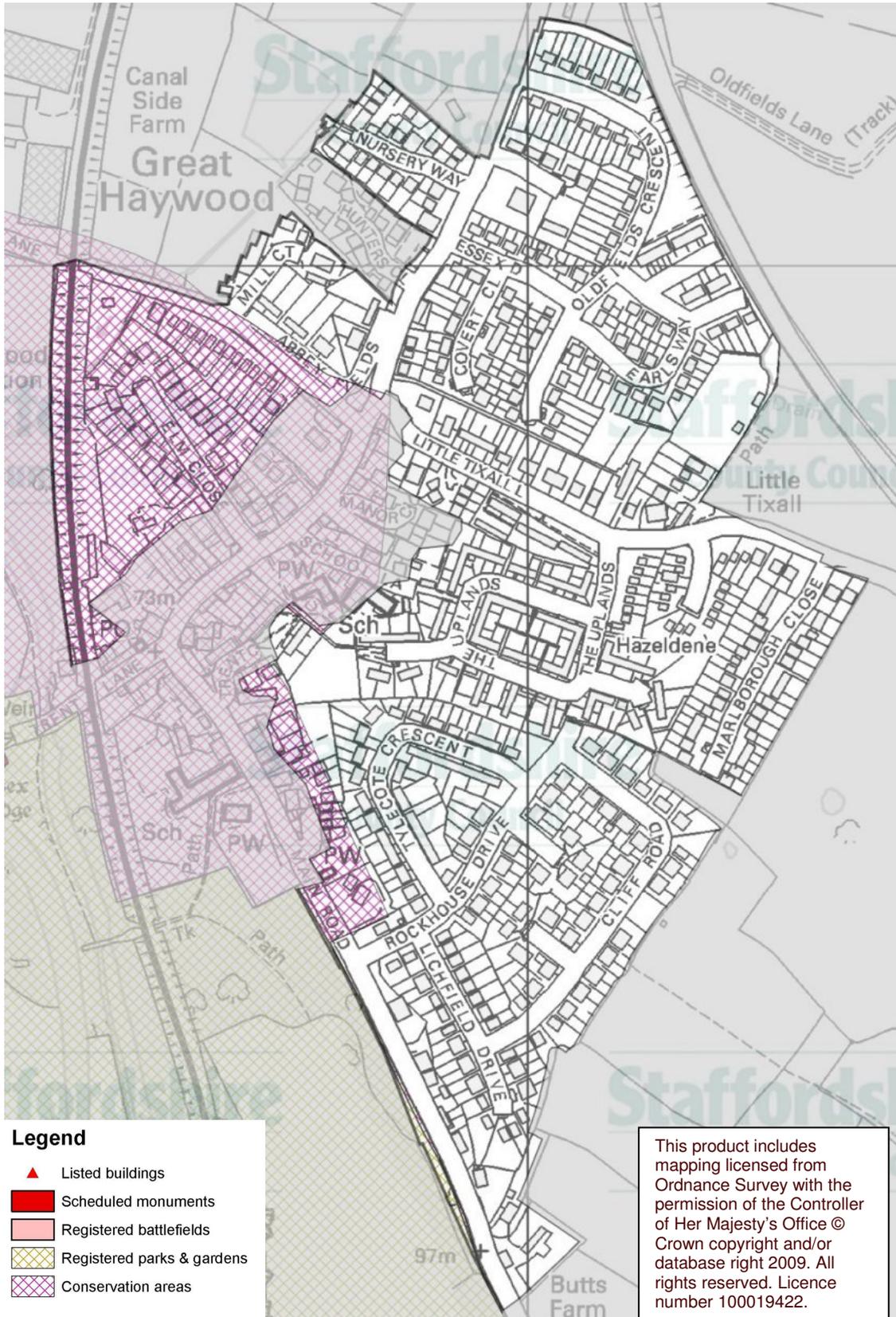
<sup>34</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 07999

means of informal, verbal agreements between farmers who wished to consolidate their scattered holdings.

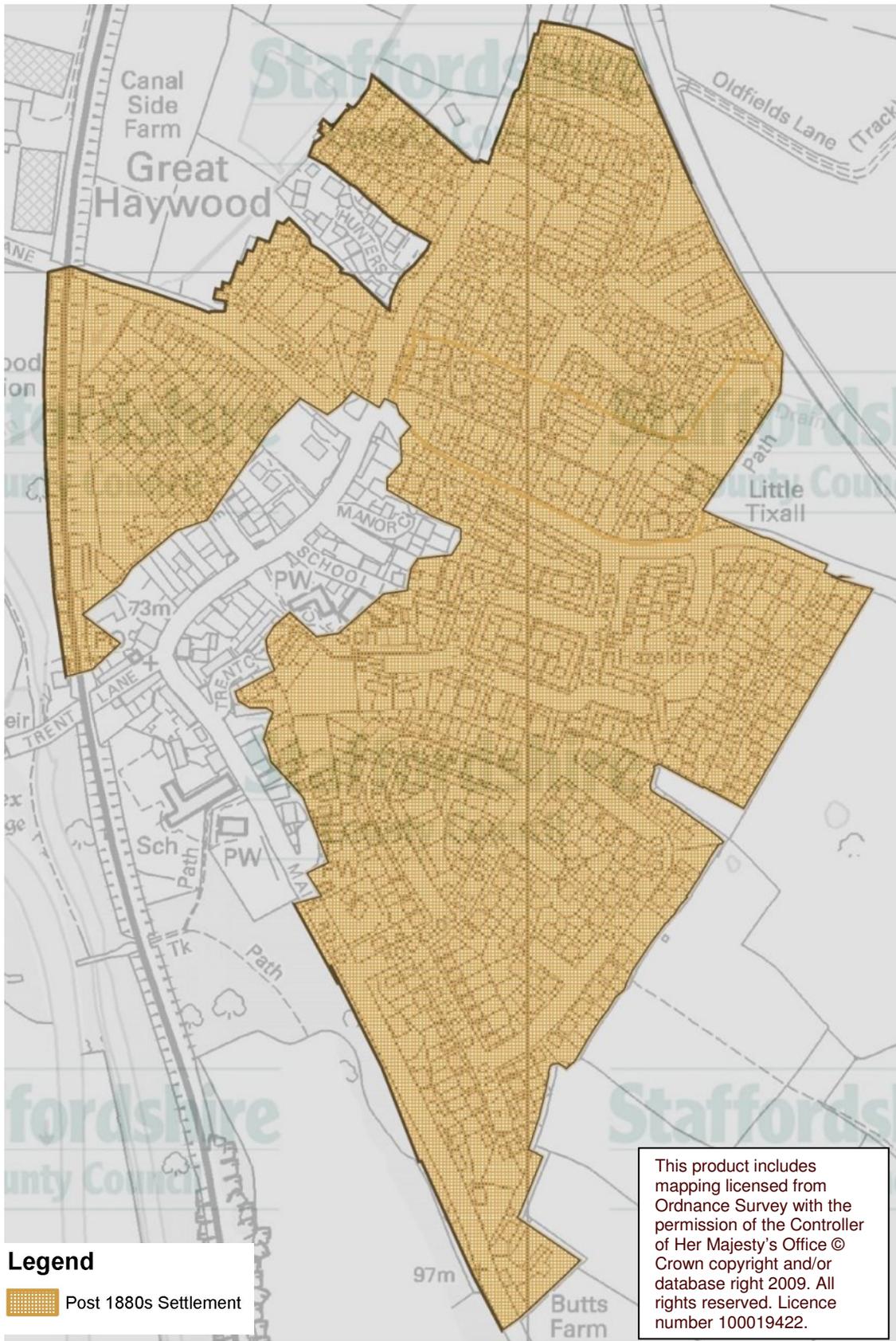
Part of a Grade II Listed railway bridge, over Mill Lane, lies on the very southern edge of the HECA.

### Historic Assets Summary Table

Survival	The zone has been extensively disturbed by 20 <sup>th</sup> century development.	1
Potential	The potential for surviving Historic Environment Assets (HEAs) has been significantly reduced by development.	1
Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	The zone contains few known HEAs.	1
Group Association	There are few HEAs other than the Listed Railway Bridge.	1
Amenity Value	The historic environment does not lend itself to display or visitor attraction.	1
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	The historic environment of the zone could accommodate medium to large scale development or change; however impacts upon the Conservation Area and adjacent Listed Buildings would need to be taken into consideration.	1
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>7</b>



Map 10: Designations



Map 11: Refined HLC

## **HHECZ 5 – Historic core of Great Haywood (HECA 13g)**

### **Summary**

The zone comprises the historic core of Great Haywood, a medieval market village. The market place itself appears to be fossilised within the street pattern where Trent Lane meets Main Road. There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the historic core relating to medieval and later settlement activity.

There are 11 Listed Buildings within the zone falls almost entirely within the Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area. The majority of the historic buildings are dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century; however, there remains the potential for earlier structures to be retained with their fabric.

Medium to large scale development within the zone would have a considerable impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the Conservation Areas.
- The impact upon the adjacent Grade I Registered Park and Garden and the adjacent Scheduled Monument, Essex Bridge (see HHECZ 1).
- The impact upon the fossilised market place and historic road system.
- There is the potential for earlier structures encased within later buildings to be revealed during any development/restoration works.
- The impact upon below ground archaeological deposits.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council, English Heritage and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations (map 13)**

The historic core of Great Haywood is covered by the Great Haywood & Shugborough Conservation Area (007) and eleven Listed buildings are located within the zone. The Grade I Registered Park and Garden, Shugborough, lies adjacent to the south of the zone.

### **Archaeological Character (map 14)**

Little archaeological work has been carried out within the zone and consequently the utilisation of the landscape between the prehistoric and early medieval periods is poorly understood.

Evidence for late Saxon activity in the HECA is drawn from Domesday Book (1086) where Great Haywood is recorded with at least 14 heads of household and a priest<sup>35</sup>. The latter implies that a church existed by the late Saxon period, however, the site is unknown and there is no reference to a church or chapel here during the medieval period (but see HHECZ 11 for Colwich). St Stephen's Church was built in 1840<sup>36</sup> and the village still lies within Colwich parish.

### **Historic Landscape (map 15)**

The historic landscape is dominated by the historic core of Great Haywood, which is likely to have had its origins in at least the late Saxon period. A market was granted by the Earl of Derby and the Bishop of Lichfield in 1251. It is possible that this was located at The Square, where a triangular market place appears to be fossilised within the existing street pattern<sup>37</sup>. This is the point where the route from Shugborough Park, over the Essex Bridge, meets Main Road. However, further research would be required to test this hypothesis. Until the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century the route over the Essex Bridge would have connected Great Haywood to the settlement of Shugborough (see HHECZ 1). Great Haywood is one of about 19 villages in Staffordshire to have been granted a market during the medieval period. The market ensured its prominence within the local settlement hierarchy as the economic centre where local inhabitants were allowed to trade on market days. Until the 1930s The Square was dominated by a large coaching inn which had at least 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century origins. Its presence here could support the idea that this was the main trading place within the village, although the market had apparently ceased at an unknown date prior to 1500<sup>38</sup>.

The majority of the Listed buildings within the character zone date to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It has been suggested that this represents expansion of the settlement probably due to the loss of the village of Shugborough, where the inhabitants were gradually moved out and many being re-housed in Great Haywood. The re-development of the settlement gave it an estate village character<sup>39</sup>. This is particularly true of the rows of Listed houses either side of Trent Lane<sup>40</sup>. However, it is possible that the remains of earlier buildings survive within the fabric of later buildings.

Archaeological building recording prior to and during the demolition of Rock House Farm on Main Road dated the earliest phase of the building to c. 1424, although it had been subsequently altered. Further archaeological work on this site established that it is likely to have been the site of a domestic dwelling since the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the site was located towards the far eastern extent of the village. It is, therefore, likely that

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<sup>35</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 02522

<sup>36</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 13978

<sup>37</sup> As indicated on the 6" First Edition OS map

<sup>38</sup> Palliser & Pinnock 1971: 51

<sup>39</sup> Staffordshire County Council 1969: 4

<sup>40</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN's 08004, 08005, 08006 and 08010

the limit of medieval settlement had extended at least as far as that of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century village. Consequently there is the potential for archaeological deposits relating to medieval and post medieval domestic activity to survive along the entire length of Main Road, within the HECZ and particularly in the backplots to the rear of the properties.

At the northern end of the character zone stand two Grade II Listed buildings; Abbey House and Abbey House barn<sup>41</sup>. The barn is timber framed and has been dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The house has at least 17<sup>th</sup> century origins, but has been much altered and enlarged. The site represents the northern extent of the settlement in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and it is currently not known if this was also the extent of the medieval settlement. However, there is the potential for medieval and later deposits to survive relating to settlement along this road within the character zone, particularly in the backplots.

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<sup>41</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 08001 and PRN 08002

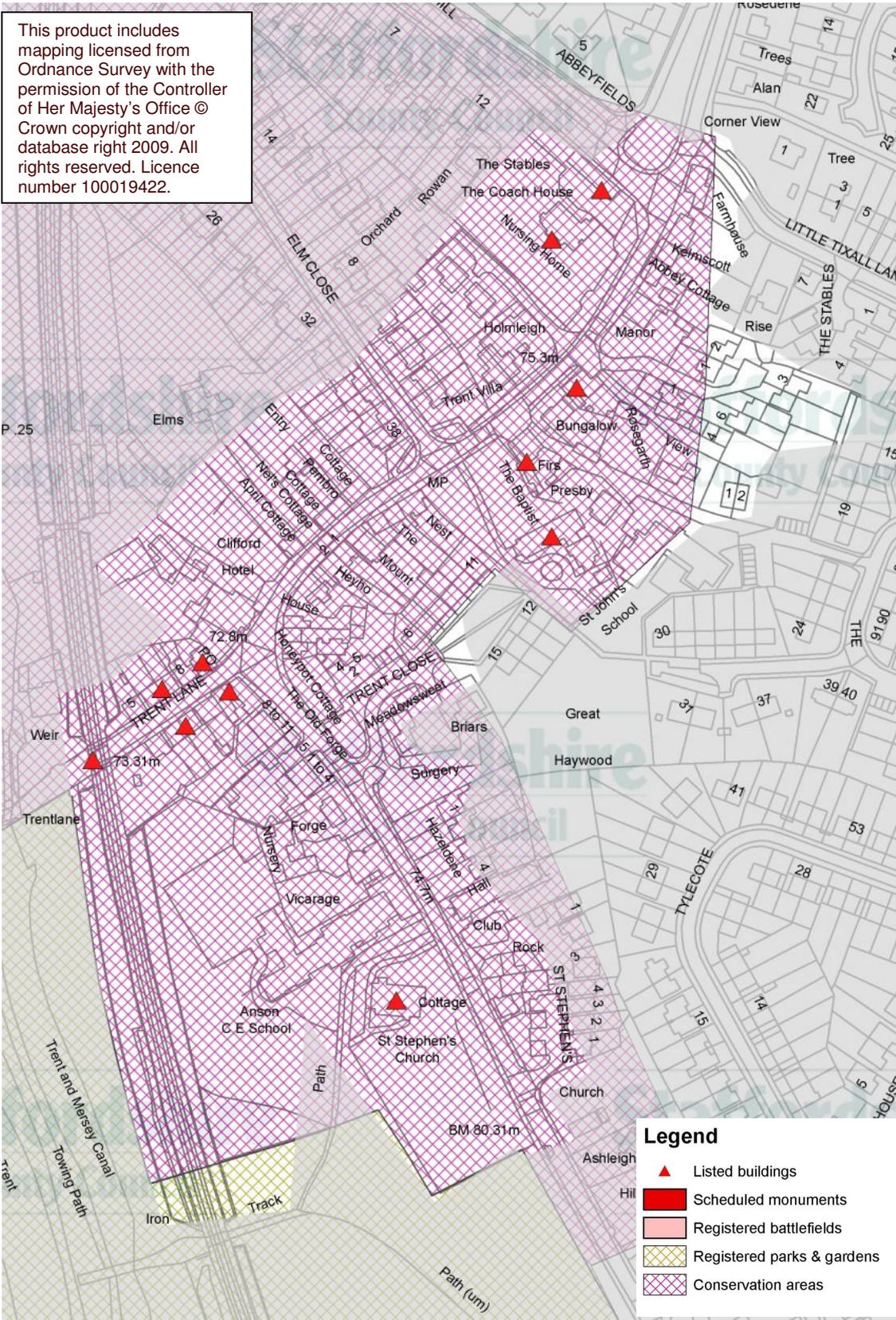
## Historic Assets Summary Table

Survival	The zone contains 11 Listed buildings, as well as other non-listed historic buildings, and it lies within the Conservation Area. The street pattern is largely unchanged from at least the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. There has been some intensification of development during the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	3
Potential	There is the potential for archaeological deposits to survive in the backplots relating to earlier settlement. There is also the potential for the historic buildings to retain structural elements pertaining to earlier buildings, as was the case at Rock Farmhouse.	2
Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	The zone contains a wide range of historic environment assets (HEAs) from historic buildings to the fossilised medieval street pattern.	3
Group Association	There are a range of HEAs relating to the village's character which is predominantly that of an 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century estate village.	3
Amenity Value	The historic environment does help to define a sense of place in the number of historic buildings. The amenity value of the zone could be enhanced through further interpretation.	2
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	The zone is highly sensitive to medium to large scale development, which would impact upon the Listed Buildings and the Conservation Area in particular. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive.	3
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>17</b>

## Bibliography

Palliser, D. M. & Pinnock, A. C. 1971. 'The markets of medieval Staffordshire' in North Staffordshire Journal of Field Studies volume 11. University of Keele.

Staffordshire County Council. 1969. Conservation Area 7: Great Haywood & Shugborough. County Planning & Development Dept. Publication.



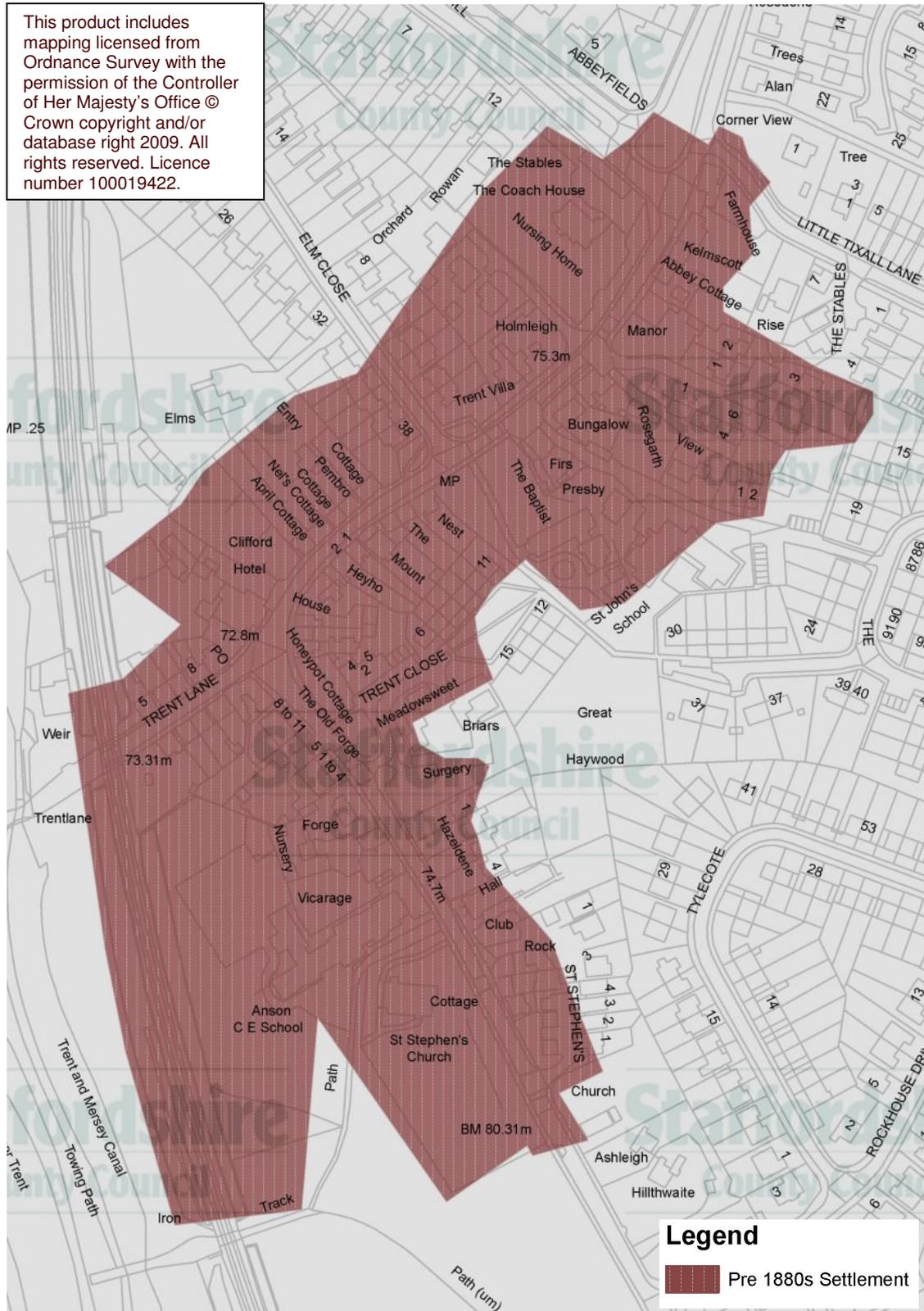
Map 13: Designations

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Map 14: Known historic environment assets from the HER

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Map 15: Refined HLC

## **HHECZ 6 – North east of Great Haywood (HECA 13g)**

### **Summary**

The historic landscape character has been impacted through the removal of field boundaries during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although two historic farmsteads survive. A sub-rectangular enclosure identified on aerial photographs, may suggest activity in the zone during the late Prehistoric or Roman period.

Medium to large scale development within the zone is unlikely to have a significant impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the historic farmsteads.
- The impact upon below ground archaeological deposits.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations**

There are currently no designated sites lying within the zone.

### **Archaeological Character (Map 16)**

The character zone lies to the east of the Trent valley. Archaeological surveys have revealed substantial evidence for human activity from at least the Neolithic period in the lower Trent valley in eastern Staffordshire. It is likely therefore that the landscape of the Trent valleys had been largely cleared of woodland by the Bronze Age.

Within the zone a sub-rectangular enclosure has been identified on aerial photographs to the south east of Toldish<sup>42</sup>. No further research has been carried out upon this feature, but it may be evidence for activity in the later prehistoric or Roman period. The zone has not otherwise been studied in any depth in order to establish human activity during these periods.

### **Historic Landscape (Map 17)**

The zone had been dominated by arable open fields in the medieval period. The open fields<sup>43</sup> formed a pattern of arable agriculture, where two or more large un-hedged fields were divided into strips held by the local people. This was a system whereby everyone held at least one strip in each of the fields. The open fields were enclosed across Staffordshire from the late medieval

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<sup>42</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 04617

<sup>43</sup> Open Field: An area of arable land with common rights after harvest or while fallow. Usually without internal divisions (hedges, walls or fences). (Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage © 2009)

period continuing into the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was carried out through means of informal, verbal agreements between farmers who wished to consolidate their scattered holdings. Ridge and furrow<sup>44</sup> earthworks were identified on aerial photographs in the 1960s near Tolldish, which also retained the form of the long strips created by medieval ploughing techniques. The open fields were probably associated with the settlement of Great Haywood and it is possible that Oldfield Lane originated as an access lane from the village into the fields.

The open fields were enclosed across Staffordshire from the late medieval period and continuing into the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was carried out through a means of informal, verbal agreements between farmers who wished to consolidate their scattered holdings. The resulting piecemeal enclosure is identifiable in the landscape through hedge lines which reflect the route of the medieval plough creating either reverse 'S' shape or dog-leg boundaries. However, the field systems have been the subject of considerable boundary removal during the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a result of agricultural intensification although some of the distinctive field boundaries may survive, particularly in the areas of 'Re-organised Piecemeal' shown on map.

Two historic farmsteads are located within the character area, whose origins may be associated with the enclosure of this landscape; they were both present by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Within the fieldscape there are small woodlands, which may have been planted as fox coverts during the 19<sup>th</sup> century when fox hunting was at its height.

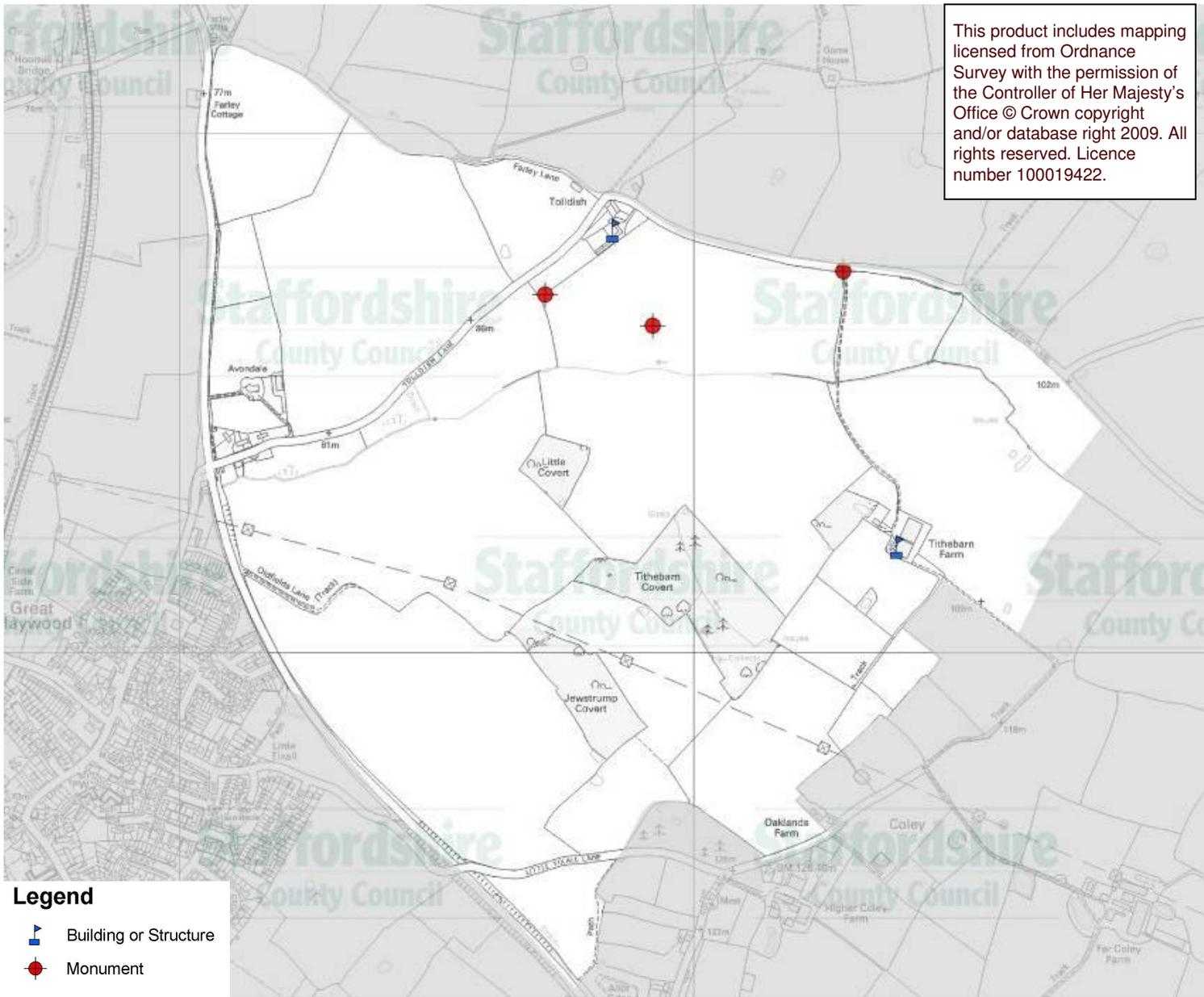
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<sup>44</sup> Ridge & Furrow: A series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation. This was a technique, characteristic of the medieval period. (Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage © 2009)

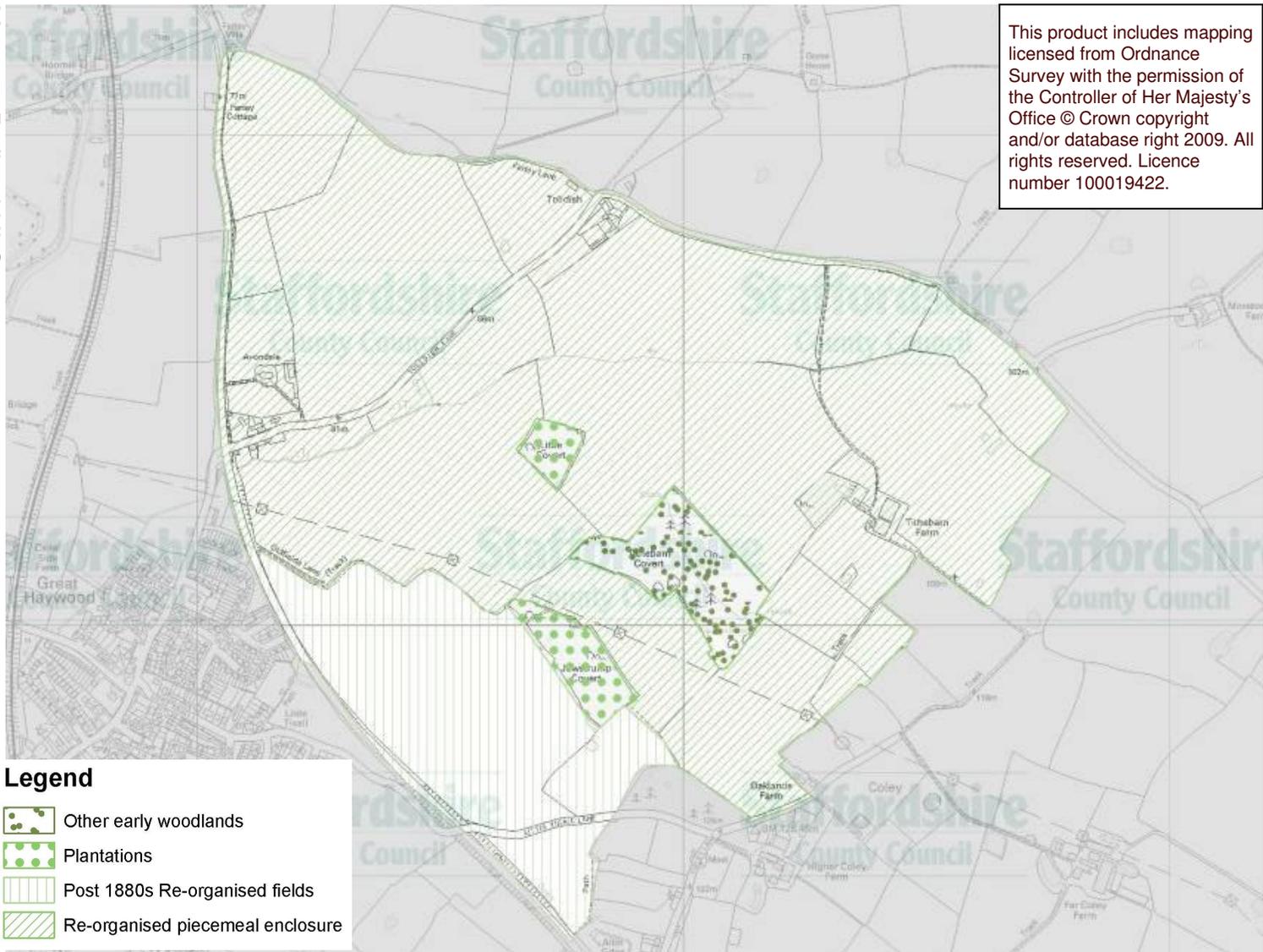
## Historic Assets Summary Table

Survival	The zone has seen some moderate disturbance from agricultural practices.	2
Potential	The landscape has not been significantly disturbed and there is the potential for below-ground archaeology.	2
Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	There are a limited range of historic environment assets (HEAs) including a cropmark of possible Prehistoric or Roman and historic farmsteads.	2
Group Association	The farmsteads may be associated with the enclosure pattern, but the latter has been impacted by subsequent intensification of agriculture.	1
Amenity Value	The historic environment does not lend itself to display or visitor attraction.	1
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	The historic environment of the zone could accommodate medium to large scale development; however, specific HEAs may suffer adverse effects in particular the two farmsteads and the potential for below ground archaeology.	1
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>10</b>

Map 16: Known historic environment assets from the HER



Map 17: Refined HLC



## **HHECZ 7 – Coley and north of Little Haywood (HECA 13g)**

### **Summary**

The historic environment of the zone consists of field systems surviving in condition and of probable late medieval or post medieval origin. They all originated from former arable open fields<sup>45</sup> of medieval origin associated with the settlements of Great and Little Haywood, and to the north with Coley.

A surviving historic farmstead may have its origins in the medieval period, representing the location of medieval settlement associated with Coley, which was probably comprised of scattered farmsteads or a small hamlet at that date.

Medium to large scale development within the zone would have a considerable impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the Conservation Areas.
- The impact upon the adjacent Grade I Registered Park and Garden at Shugborough.
- The impact upon the legibility of the historic field system and how this could be retained or reflected in the design or layout of any proposed development.
- The impact upon the historic relationship between the adjacent settlements of Great and Little Haywood, as well as Coley to the north and the surviving field pattern.
- The impact upon below ground archaeological deposits.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations**

There are currently no designated sites lying within the zone. However the zone lies adjacent to the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Shugborough (see HHECZ 1), which is also designated a Conservation Area (007). Colwich and Little Haywood Conservation Area (057) lies adjacent to the south west (see HHECZ 8).

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<sup>45</sup> Open field: An area of arable land with common rights after harvest or while fallow. Usually without internal divisions (hedges, walls or fences). (Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage © 2009)

## Archaeological Character (Map 18)

The character zone lies to the north east of the Trent valley. Archaeological surveys have revealed substantial evidence for human activity from at least the Neolithic period in the lower Trent valley in eastern Staffordshire. It is likely therefore that the landscape of the Trent valley had been largely cleared of woodland by the Bronze Age. Little archaeological work has been carried out within the zone and consequently the utilisation of the landscape between the prehistoric and early medieval periods is currently poorly understood.

A series of undated linear features were identified on aerial photographs to the north of the zone, but no further research has yet been undertaken to establish their origin or function<sup>46</sup>.

There may be evidence for late Saxon activity in Domesday Book (1086) where a settlement, which has traditionally been identified as Coley. At Coley 10 heads of household were operating a mixed agricultural economy which included arable and meadow<sup>47</sup>. However, there is some doubt whether this entry really relates to Coley rather than Colwich or Shugborough; references to Coley otherwise date from the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

## Historic Landscape (Map 19)

The zone had been dominated by arable open fields in the medieval period. The open fields<sup>48</sup> formed a pattern of arable agriculture, where two or more large un-hedged fields were divided into strips held by the local people. This was a system whereby everyone held at least one strip in each of the fields. Ridge and furrow<sup>49</sup> earthworks were identified on aerial photographs in the 1960s to the east of Great Haywood, which also retained the form of the long strips created by medieval ploughing techniques. The open fields were probably associated with the settlements of Great and Little Haywood, whilst those to the north may have been associated with medieval settlement at Coley.

The open fields were enclosed across Staffordshire from the late medieval period continuing into the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was carried out through a means of informal, verbal agreements between farmers who wished to consolidate their scattered holdings. The resulting piecemeal enclosure is identifiable in the landscape through hedge lines which reflect the route of the medieval plough creating either reverse 'S' shape or dog-leg boundaries. Piecemeal enclosure survives across the zone with very little field boundary loss in the period since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The one exception lies north

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<sup>46</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 01426

<sup>47</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 02418

<sup>48</sup> Open Field: An area of arable land with common rights after harvest or while fallow. Usually without internal divisions (hedges, walls or fences). (Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage © 2009)

<sup>49</sup> Ridge & Furrow: A series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation. This was a technique, characteristic of the medieval period. (Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage © 2009)

east of Higher Coley Farm where a small plantation has been established during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Higher Coley Farm is the only historic farmstead within the character zone and it has been identified as having a regular courtyard plan form; such farmsteads have been identified nationally as post dating the 1790s<sup>50</sup>. However, it is possible that this could represent the rebuilding of an earlier farmstead, which could have had its origins in the medieval period. It is likely that the medieval settlement of Coley was comprised of scattered farmsteads or a small hamlet, rather than forming a village. This is particularly likely if it was not the site of a Domesday settlement, but had been established in the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century (see above). It is likely that the open field system and the later, surviving, enclosure were closely associated with the origins and evolution of settlement at Coley.

Anson's Row, to the south of the HECZ, are a row of cottages which pre-date the 1830s that were built to house some of the displaced villagers from Shugborough (see HHECZ 1)<sup>51</sup>.

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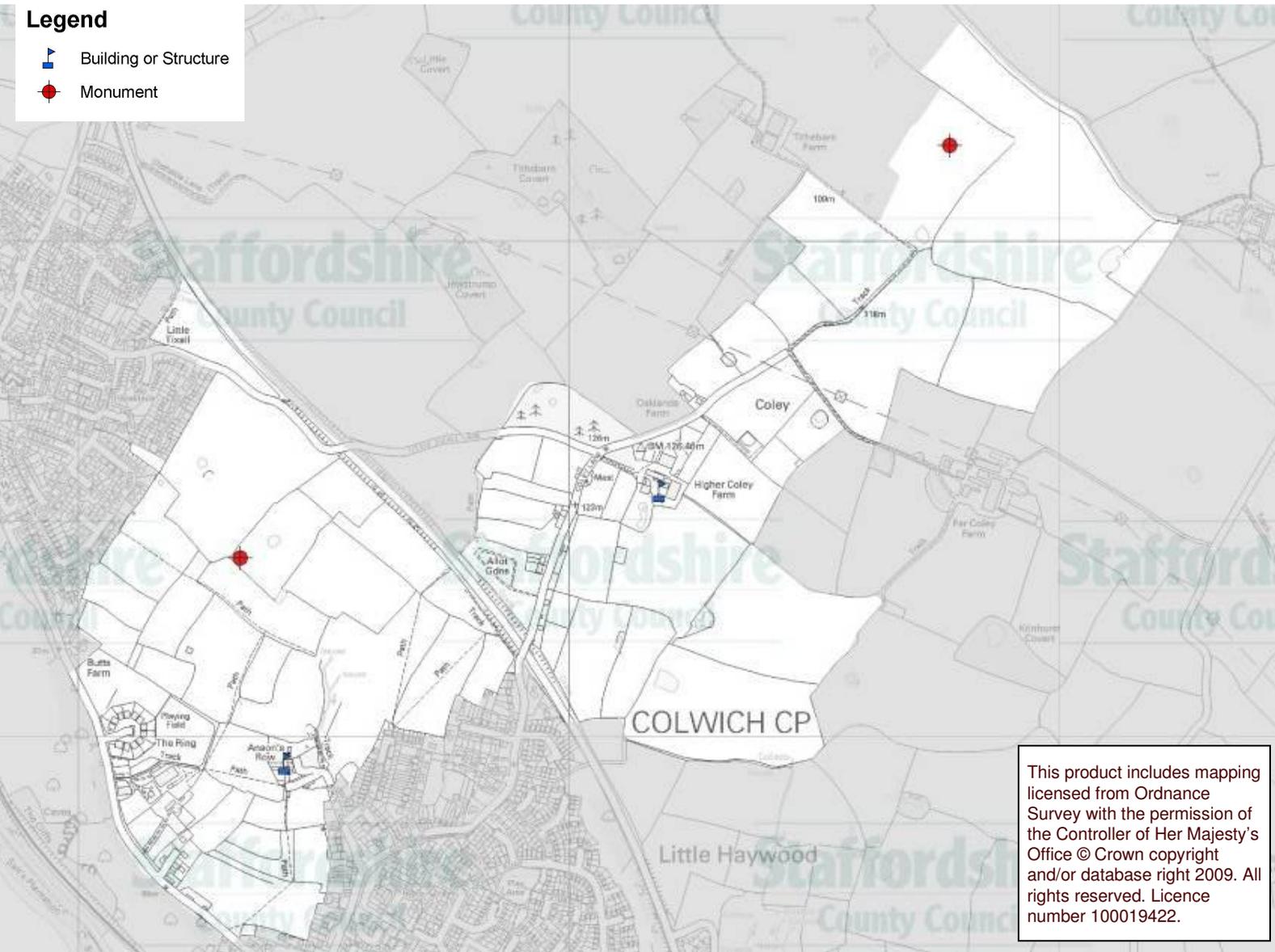
<sup>50</sup> Lake 2009: 19

<sup>51</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 53293

## Historic Assets Summary Table

Survival	The zone has seen moderate impact from agricultural activity, although the Piecemeal Enclosure has seen little field boundary loss during the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	3
Potential	There are limited known sites relating to below-ground archaeology within the zone, although cropmarks have been identified on aerial photographs. However, the potential for evidence of earlier settlement surviving associated with Coley cannot be ruled out.	2
Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	There are a range of historic environment assets (HEAs) which include the historic landscape, historic built environment and the potential for below ground archaeology. These date to the medieval, post medieval and the 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century.	3
Group Association	There is a strong association between the surviving field system and the adjacent settlements of Great and Little Haywood. The legibility of the field system in this area ties in with the origins of these settlements.	3
Amenity Value	The historic environment could help to define a sense of place for the area in the way in which in links with the adjacent settlements.	2
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	The historic environment within the zone is highly sensitive to medium to large scale development in terms of the legibility of the surviving historic field system. There are also the potential impacts upon the adjacent Conservation Areas and the Grade I Registered Park and Garden to take into account.	3
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>17</b>

Map 18: Known historic environment assets from the HER





## **HHECZ 8 – Historic core of Little Haywood (HECA 13g)**

### **Summary**

The zone is comprised of the historic core of Little Haywood which is designated as part of a Conservation Area and contains three Listed buildings. There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the historic core relating to medieval and later settlement activity.

Medium to large scale development within the zone would have a considerable impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the Conservation Area.
- The impact upon the historic buildings, both Listed and unlisted.
- The impact upon below ground archaeological deposits.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations (Map 20)**

The historic core of Little Haywood is covered by the Colwich & Little Haywood Conservation Area (057) and three Listed buildings are located within the zone. The Trent & Mersey Canal Conservation Area (083) crosses the southern edge of the zone on an east-west alignment.

### **Archaeological Character (Map 21)**

Little archaeological work has been carried out within the zone and consequently the utilisation of the landscape between the prehistoric and early medieval periods is poorly understood.

It is possible that Little Haywood is included in the record for Great Haywood in Domesday Book (1086), where the settlement was recorded with at least 14 heads of household and a priest<sup>52</sup>.

### **Historic Landscape (Map 22)**

The historic landscape is dominated by the historic core of Little Haywood, which is first recorded with this name in 1432<sup>53</sup>. The majority of the surviving historic buildings probably date to the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century, including the three Listed buildings. The earliest of these is The Yeld whose origins lie in the

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<sup>52</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 02522

<sup>53</sup> Horowitz 2005: 307

early to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>54</sup>. However, there remains the possibility that the remains of earlier buildings survive in the fabric of later buildings, as has been shown in Great Haywood (see HHECZ 5).

Yates' map of Staffordshire (1775) suggests that the settlement was focused upon the crossroads (Main Road, Coley Road and Meadow Lane). The medieval extent of settlement is not known, but there remains the potential for medieval and later deposits to survive relating to settlement within the historic core, particularly in the backplots.

St Mary's Abbey was probably constructed beyond the limits of the medieval and post medieval settlement. It is a Grade II Listed building dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century which was originally built as a shooting lodge, but was converted to a nunnery in 1836<sup>55</sup>.

A small section of the Trent & Mersey Canal, opened in 1771, crosses the southern edge of the zone on an east-west alignment<sup>56</sup>. The canal has been designated as Conservation Area. A bridge carries Meadow Lane over the canal<sup>57</sup>.

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<sup>54</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 07996

<sup>55</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 07990

<sup>56</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05230

<sup>57</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 02876

## Historic Assets Summary Table

Survival	The zone contains 3 Listed buildings, as well as other non-listed historic buildings, and lies within the Conservation Area.	3
Potential	There is the potential for archaeological deposits to survive in the backplots relating to earlier settlement. There is also the potential for the historic buildings to retain structural elements pertaining to earlier buildings.	2
Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	The zone contains a wide range of historic environment assets (HEAs) from historic buildings to the canal and associated features.	3
Group Association	There are a range of HEAs relating to the village's character, particularly the historic buildings.	3
Amenity Value	The historic environment does help to define a sense of place in the number of historic buildings. The amenity value of the zone could be enhanced through further interpretation.	2
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	The zone is highly sensitive to medium to large scale development, which would impact upon the Listed Buildings and the Conservation Area in particular. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive.	3
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>17</b>

## Bibliography

Palliser, D. M. & Pinnock, A. C. 1971. 'The markets of medieval Staffordshire' in North Staffordshire Journal of Field Studies volume 11. University of Keele.

Staffordshire County Council. 1969. Conservation Area 7: Great Haywood & Shugborough. County Planning & Development Dept. Publication.

Map 20: Designations

- Legend**
- ▲ Listed buildings
  - Scheduled monuments
  - Registered battlefields
  - Registered parks & gardens
  - Conservation areas

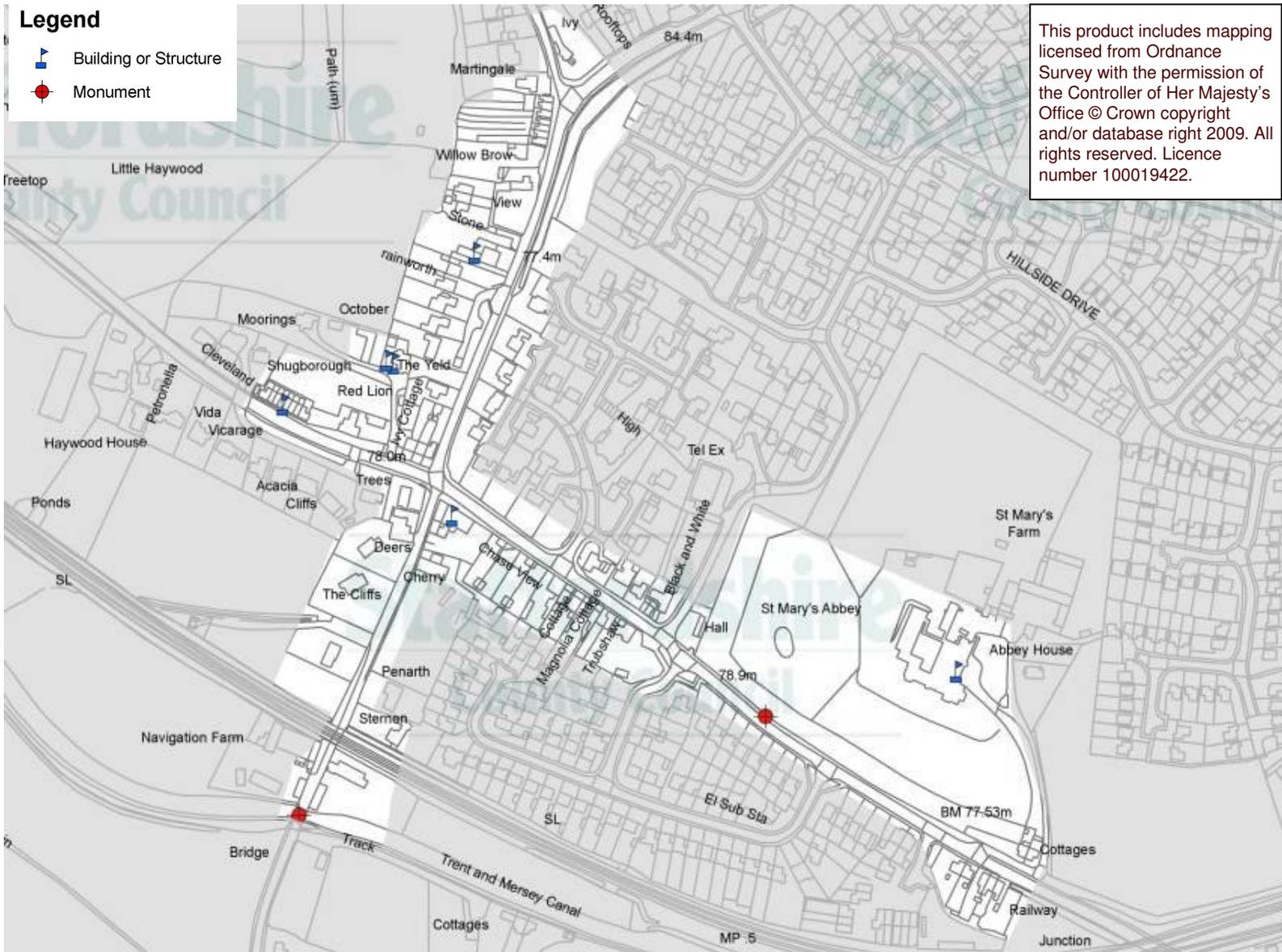


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Map 21: Known historic environment assets from the HER

**Legend**

-  Building or Structure
-  Monument



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## **HHECZ 9 – South of Little Haywood and Colwich (HECA 13g)**

### **Summary**

The zone is dominated by the surviving remains of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century watermeadow features, many of which probably survive in good condition. The Church Lane moated site, a Scheduled Monument, also survives in good condition.

There is the potential for unknown archaeological remains to survive beneath the alluvium of the river valley.

Medium to large scale development within the zone would have a considerable impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the adjacent Grade I Shugborough Registered Park and Garden, part of which lies within the zone.
- The impact upon the Scheduled monument, Church Farm moated site.
- The impact upon the three adjacent Conservation Areas.
- The impact upon the surviving watermeadow features.
- The impact upon below ground archaeological deposits.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council, English Heritage and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations (Map 23)**

A Scheduled Monument, Church Farm moated site, lies within the zone<sup>58</sup>. A small part of the Grade I Shugborough Registered Park and Garden falls within the north western corner of the zone.

### **Archaeological Character (Map 24)**

The character zone lies within the Trent valley. Archaeological surveys have revealed substantial evidence for human activity from at least the Neolithic period in the lower Trent valley in eastern Staffordshire. It is likely therefore that the landscape of the Trent valley had been largely cleared of woodland by the Bronze Age. However, little archaeological work has been carried out within the zone. Despite this lack of study there remains a high potential for archaeological deposits to survive sealed beneath the alluvium of the river valley.

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<sup>58</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00871; SM no. 21502

The Church Lane moated site, a Scheduled monument, lies to the south of the Trent & Mersey canal and survives in good condition<sup>59</sup>. It is possible that it represents the site of the manor house belonging to Colwich and lies less than 200m south west of St Michael and All Angels' Church (see HHECZ 11).

### Historic Landscape (Map 25)

The zone is dominated by floodplain fields, which were adapted to watermeadows in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. The development of water meadows during this period meant that the landowners could control the flooding of the land and ensure an early crop of grass and subsequent multiple crops for fodder. This enabled them to over-winter larger numbers of animals. The watermeadows in the western half of the zone appear to survive well with upstanding earthworks surviving across 10-50% of the area. However, they survive less well in the eastern half. Other features associated with the watermeadow system, including sluices and bridges may survive in both areas.

It is possible that the water meadows were constructed by one of the large estates which line the Trent valley. For example the Anson family, who held the Shugborough estate to the west, were related by marriage to the 18<sup>th</sup> century agricultural improver, Thomas William Coke, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Leicester.

A small part of the Trent & Mersey Canal, a Conservation Area, opened in 1771<sup>60</sup> crosses into the zone on an east-west alignment

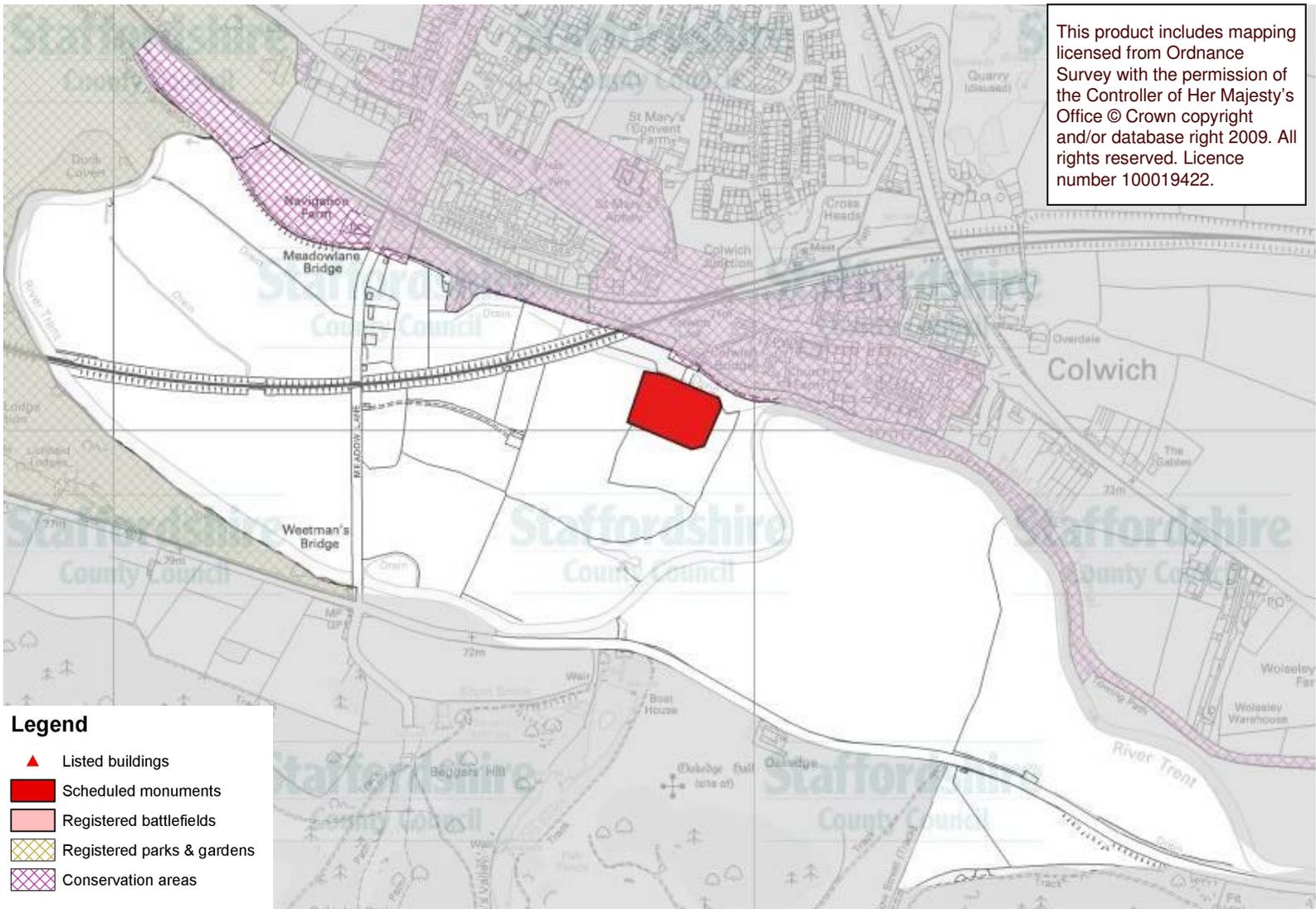
### Historic Assets Summary Table

Survival	Overall the zone has seen little in the way of disturbance as the well surviving watermeadows and moated site testify.	3
Potential	There is the potential for unknown historic environment assets to survive beneath the alluvium within the River Valley. The features of the watermeadows are also likely to survive, particularly in the western half of the zone.	3
Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	There are a number of historic environment assets (HEA) which are generally of 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century date.	2
Group Association	There are likely associations between the development of the watermeadows and the Shugborough estate, part of which falls within the zone.	2

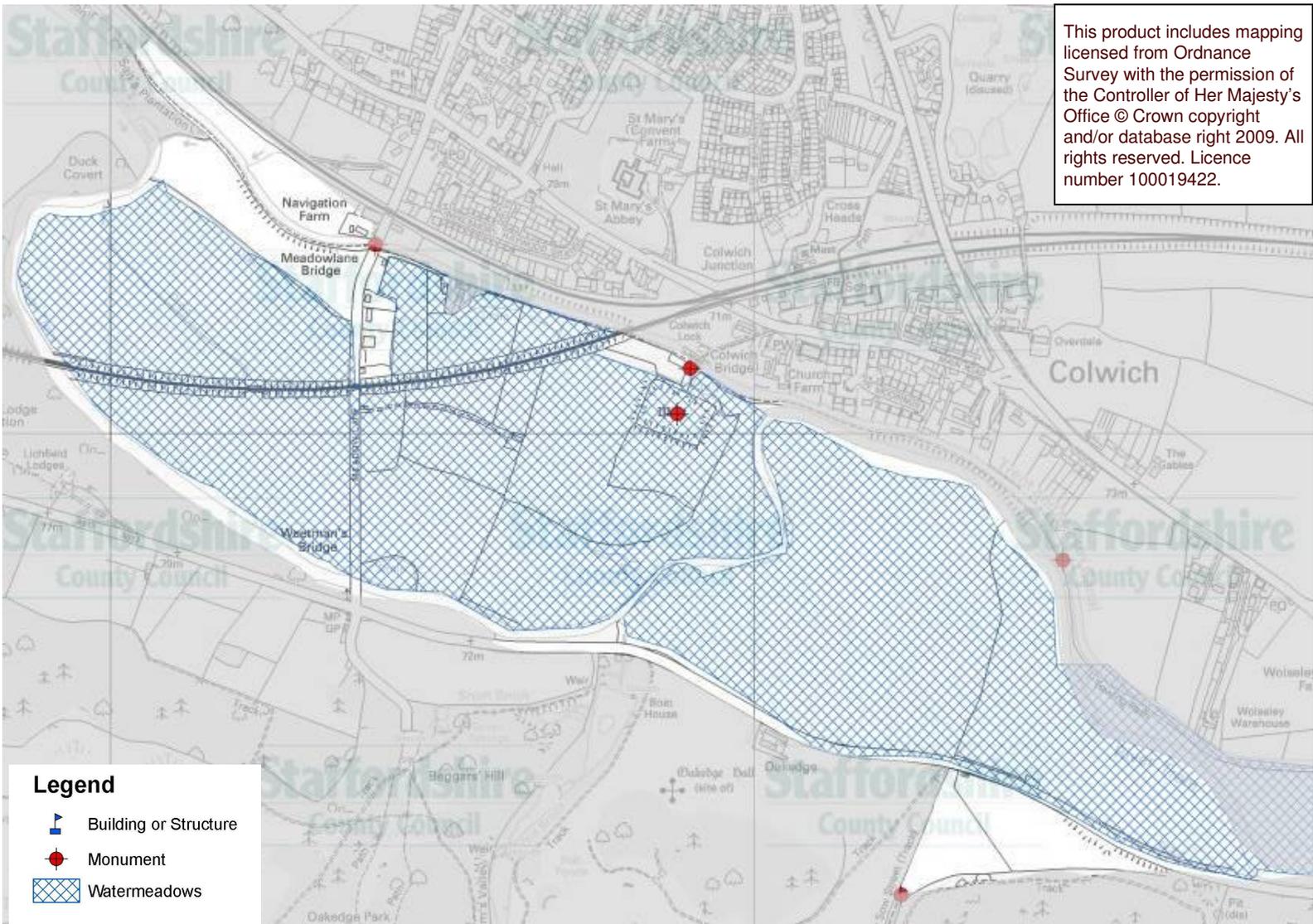
<sup>60</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05228

Amenity Value	The zone does not currently lend itself to display or visitor attraction.	1
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	Medium to large-scale development would have a significant impact upon the potential below-ground archaeology, the surviving water meadow features and upon the setting to the various designated sites.	3
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>15</b>

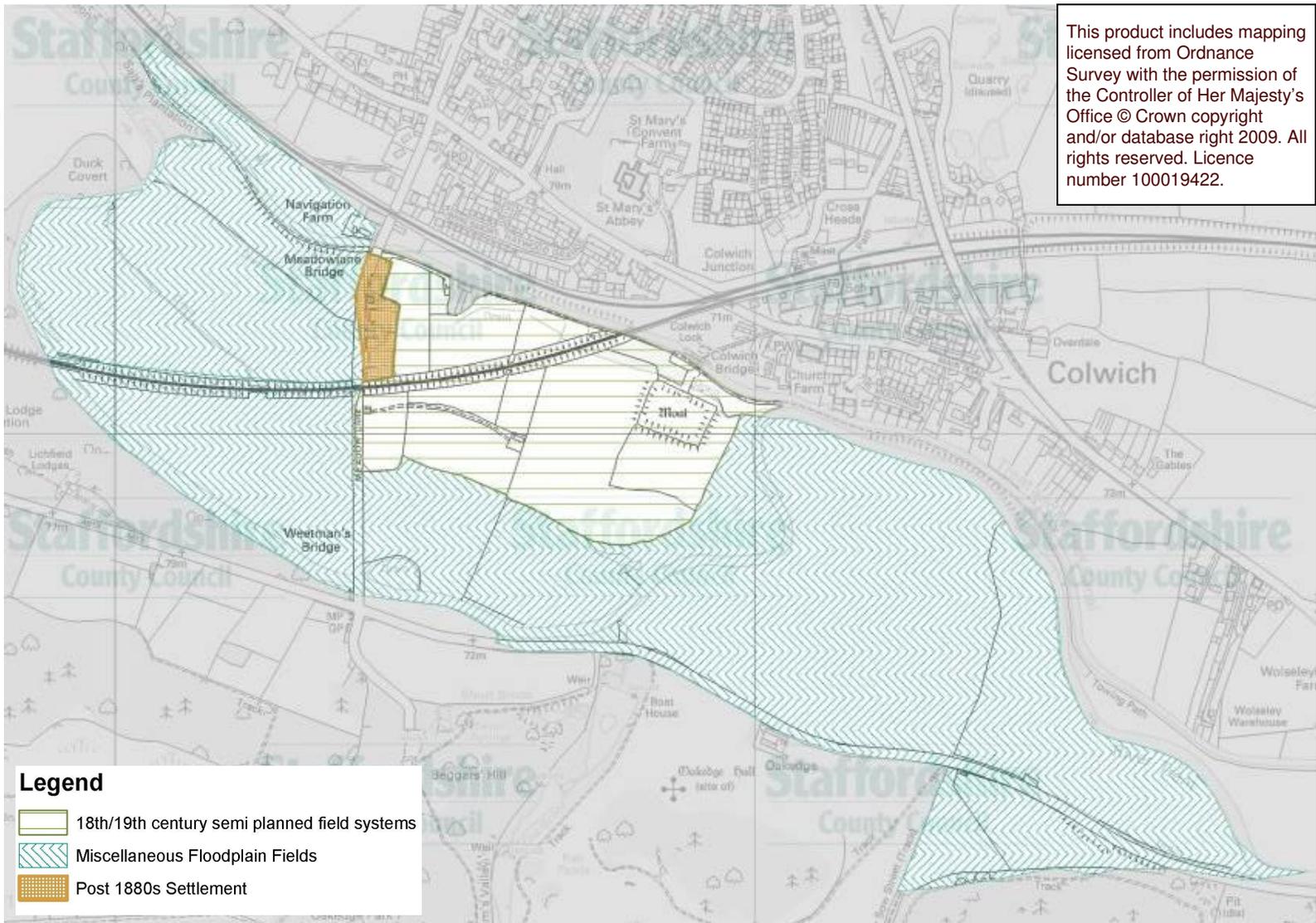
Map 23: Designations



Map 24: Known historic environment assets from the HER



Map 25: Refined HLC



## **HHECZ 10 – Little Haywood & Colwich suburban expansion (HECA 13g)**

### **Summary**

The zone is dominated by 20<sup>th</sup> century housing which developed upon a field system which had its origins as medieval arable open fields<sup>61</sup>. The open field was probably enclosed during the Post Medieval period.

The sites of several farmsteads and a possible manor house suggest the potential in some areas for below ground deposits to survive dependant upon the nature and scale of any re-development proposed.

Medium to large scale development within the zone is unlikely to have a significant impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the Conservation Area and Listed Buildings.
- The potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive, although this could be determined at the pre-application stage.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations (Map 26)**

Part of the Colwich and Little Hay Conservation Area (057) falls within the southern portion of the zone and two Listed Buildings are also present<sup>62</sup>. Two further Conservation Areas lie adjacent, Great Haywood and Shugborough (007) and Trent and Mersey Canal (083).

### **Archaeological Character (Map 27)**

Little archaeological work has been carried out within the zone and consequently the utilisation of the landscape between the prehistoric and early medieval periods is poorly understood.

The character zone surrounds historic cores of Little Haywood and Colwich, where further Listed Buildings survive.

### **Historic Landscape (Map 328)**

The character zone is dominated by 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development. These houses were built upon a field system which had originated as arable open fields in the medieval period belonging to the Great Haywood. The open

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<sup>61</sup> Open Field: An area of arable land with common rights after harvest or while fallow. Usually without internal divisions (hedges, walls or fences). (Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage © 2009)

<sup>62</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 07997 and PRN 07984

fields formed a pattern of arable agriculture, where two or more large un-hedged fields were divided into strips held by the local people. This was a system whereby everyone held at least one strip in each of the fields. The open fields were enclosed across Staffordshire from the late medieval period continuing into the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was carried out through a means of informal, verbal agreements between farmers who wished to consolidate their scattered holdings. Six historic farmsteads were associated with this field system, although only St Benedict's Priory Farm survives and this latter example is probably closely associated with the origins of the nunnery itself (see HHECZ 8). Three of the farms have potential medieval origins and may have developed incrementally. The remaining three, including St Benedict's Priory Farm, were of a regular courtyard plan, which has been recognised nationally as dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>63</sup>, although it is possible that these may have replaced an earlier complex.

Also lying within the zone were two historic buildings, one of which was believed to date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and the other has been described as the site of Little Haywood manor house<sup>64</sup>. This appears to have existed since at least the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and may have had medieval origins. Both of these sites have subsequently been re-developed with housing.

To the west of the zone there is a surviving Grade II Listed gate lodge providing access into Shugborough Park and which dates to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. However, this entrance is no longer in use<sup>65</sup>.

The second Grade II Listed building within the zone is associated with the extant railway line. The building was constructed in 1848, and was probably the Station Master's House<sup>66</sup>. The adjacent railway station itself has since been demolished.

### Historic Assets Summary Table

Survival	The zone has been extensively disturbed by 20 <sup>th</sup> century development. Two historic listed buildings survive within the settlement and other historic environment assets (HEAs) may survive in other areas.	1
Potential	The potential for surviving Historic Environment Assets (HEAs) has been significantly reduced by development, although areas of potential would be decided upon a site-by-site basis.	1
Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	The zone contains few known HEAs.	1
Group Association	There are few HEAs other than the two Listed Buildings and the sites of the farmsteads and possible manor house.	1

<sup>63</sup> Lake 2009: 19

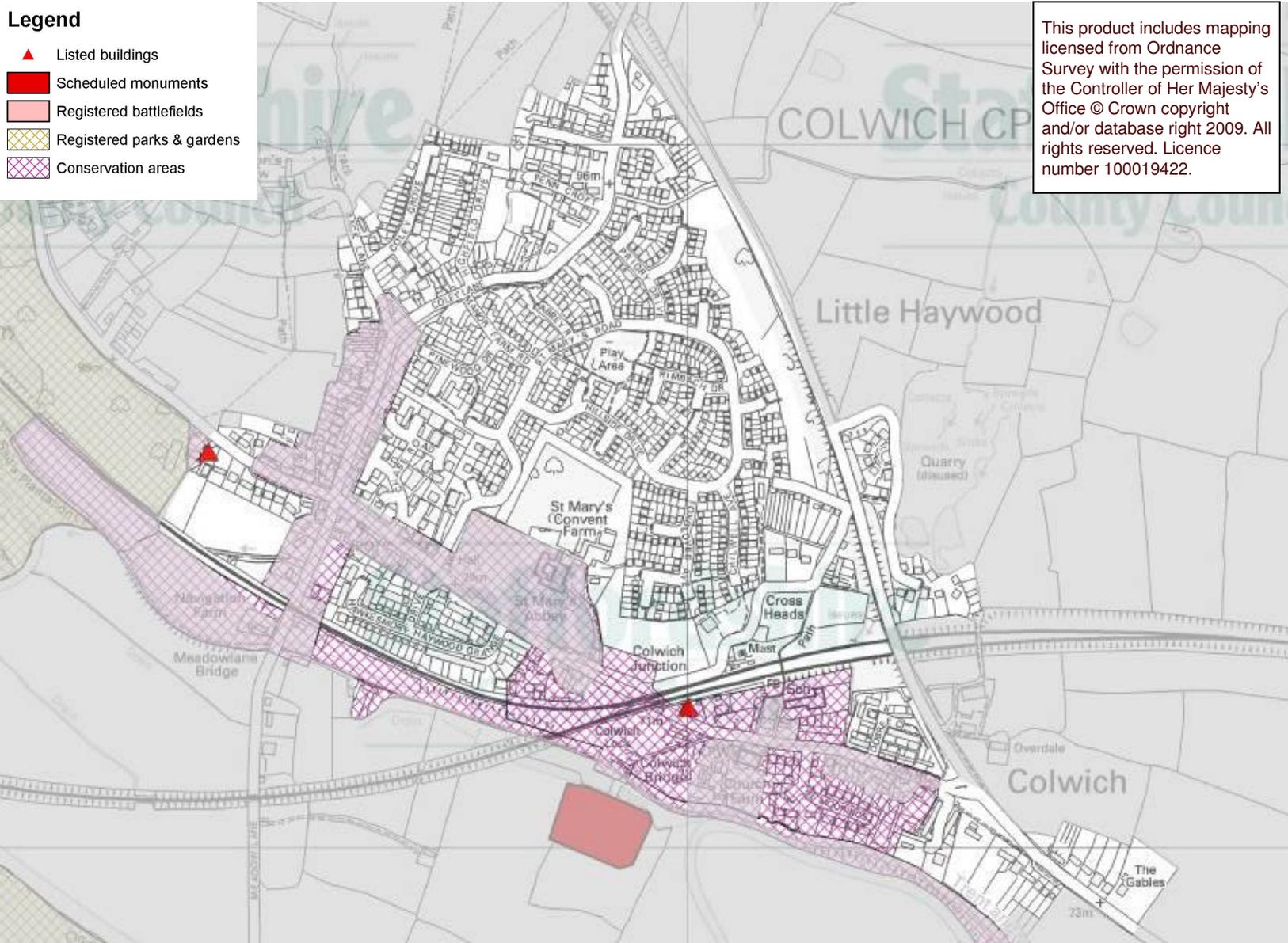
<sup>64</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 01884 and PRN 00868

<sup>65</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 07997

<sup>66</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 07984

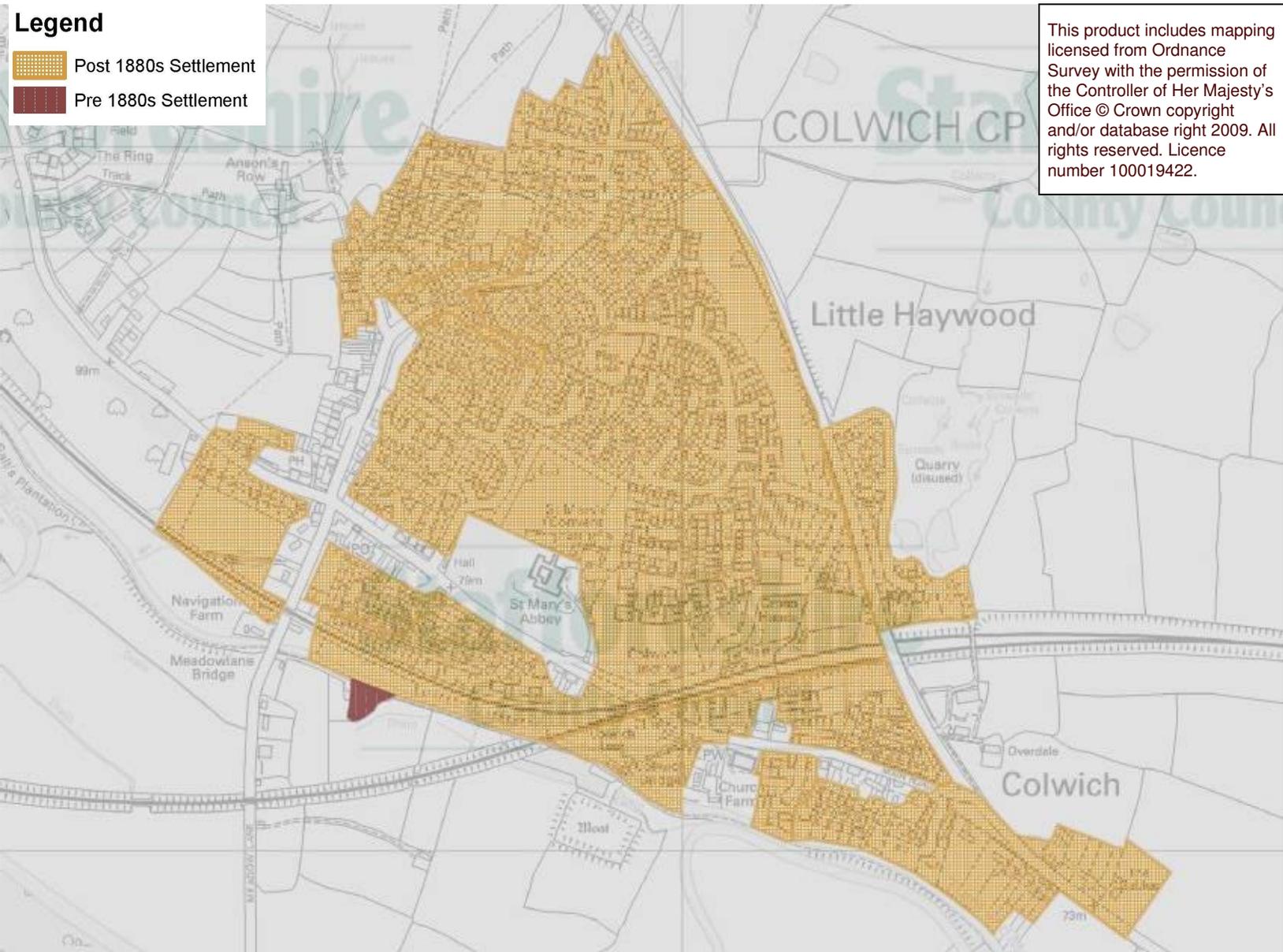
Amenity Value	The historic environment does not lend itself to display or visitor attraction.	1
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	Medium to large scale development is likely to have a moderate impact upon the historic character of the area, notably that part of the zone identified as part of the Colwich and Little Haywood Conservation Area.	2
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>8</b>

Map 26: Designations



Map 27: Known historic environment assets from the HER





## **HHECZ 11 – Historic core of Colwich (HECA 13g)**

### **Summary**

The zone is comprised of the historic core of Colwich which is designated as part of a Conservation Area and contains four Listed buildings, including the parish church. There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the historic core relating to medieval and later settlement activity.

Medium to large scale development within the zone would have a considerable impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the Conservation Areas.
- The impact upon the historic buildings, both Listed and unlisted.
- The impact upon below ground archaeological deposits.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations (Map 29)**

The historic core of Colwich is covered by the Colwich & Little Haywood Conservation Area (057) and four Listed buildings are located within the zone. A small part of the Trent & Mersey Canal Conservation Area (083) crosses into the zone at the very south western edge.

### **Archaeological Character (Map 30)**

Little archaeological work has been carried out within the zone and consequently the utilisation of the landscape between the prehistoric and early medieval periods is poorly understood.

Colwich is apparently not included in Domesday Book (1086). By the 13<sup>th</sup> century it was the location for the parish church; the parish itself includes the settlements of Great and Little Haywood. A priest was recorded in the Domesday Entry for 'Haywood' and it is possible that Colwich is included in this entry<sup>67</sup> (see HHECZ 3). Alternatively it has been proposed that the Domesday entry for Coley really refers to either Colwich, or possibly Shugborough<sup>68</sup> (see HHECZ 7).

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<sup>67</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 02522

<sup>68</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 02418

## Historic Landscape (Map 31)

The historic landscape is dominated by the historic core of Colwich and the first documentary references to the settlement by this name occur in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century<sup>69</sup>. The most prominent building in the village is the Grade II\* Listed St Michael and All Angels' parish church whose origins are believed to date to the 13<sup>th</sup> century<sup>70</sup>. The medieval extent of settlement is not known, but there remains the potential for medieval and later deposits to survive relating to settlement within the historic core, particularly in the backplots. The earliest known domestic property is a Grade II Listed 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house lying to the east of the zone and south of Main Road<sup>71</sup>. This property may mark the edge of the settlement by the post medieval period and certainly by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A further two listed buildings lie to the north of the church; the Church of England Primary School, dated to 1860, and the School House and school building<sup>72</sup>. The School House is contemporary with the Primary School, but the attached school building dates to 1848 and represents the original school. The schools were endowed by Charlotte Sparrow of Bishton Hall, which lies east beyond the zone.

A small section of the Trent & Mersey Canal, opened in 1771, crosses the southern edge of the zone on an east-west alignment<sup>73</sup>. The canal has been designated as Conservation Area. A bridge carries Meadow Lane over the canal<sup>74</sup>.

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<sup>69</sup> Horowitz 2005: 204

<sup>70</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 07983

<sup>71</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 07985

<sup>72</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 07792 and PRN 07993

<sup>73</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05230

<sup>74</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 02876

## Historic Assets Summary Table

Survival	The zone contains four Listed buildings, as well as other non-listed historic buildings, and lies within the Conservation Area.	3
Potential	There is the potential for archaeological deposits to survive in the backplots relating to earlier settlement.	2
Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	The zone contains a wide range of historic environment assets (HEAs) from historic buildings to the canal and the potential for earlier settlement to survive.	3
Group Association	There are a range of HEAs relating to the village's character, particularly the historic buildings.	3
Amenity Value	The historic environment does help to define a sense of place in the number of historic buildings. The amenity value of the zone could be enhanced through further interpretation.	2
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	The zone is highly sensitive to medium to large scale development, which would impact upon the Listed Buildings and the Conservation Area in particular. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive.	3
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>17</b>

## Bibliography

Palliser, D. M. & Pinnock, A. C. 1971. 'The markets of medieval Staffordshire' in North Staffordshire Journal of Field Studies volume 11. University of Keele.

Staffordshire County Council. 1969. Conservation Area 7: Great Haywood & Shugborough. County Planning & Development Dept. Publication.

Map 29: Designations

**Legend**

- ▲ Listed buildings
- Scheduled monuments
- Registered battlefields
- Registered parks & gardens
- Conservation areas



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Map 30: Known historic environment assets from the HER



### Legend

 Pre 1880s Settlement



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## **HHECZ 12 – East of Colwich (HECA 13g)**

### **Summary**

The historic environment of the zone consists of well surviving early field systems, of probable late medieval or post medieval origin. They all originated from former arable open fields<sup>75</sup> of medieval origin associated with the settlements of Colwich (see HHECZ 11) and Bishton, which lie outside of the project area.

There are two surviving historic farmsteads within the zone.

Medium to large scale development within the zone would have a considerable impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the Conservation Areas.
- The impact upon the legibility of the historic field system and its potential relationship with the farmsteads. How the historic landscape character could be retained or reflected in the design or layout of any proposed development should also be considered.
- The impact upon the historic relationship between the adjacent settlements of Great and Little Haywood, as well as Coley to the north and the surviving field pattern.
- The impact upon below ground archaeological deposits.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### **Designations**

There are currently no designated sites lying within the zone. However, the Colwich and Little Haywood Conservation Area (057) lies adjacent to the west.

### **Archaeological Character (Map 32)**

The character zone lies to the north of the Trent valley. Archaeological surveys have revealed substantial evidence for human activity from at least the Neolithic period in the lower Trent valley in eastern Staffordshire. It is likely therefore that the landscape of the Trent valley had been largely cleared of woodland by the Bronze Age. Little archaeological work has been carried

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<sup>75</sup> Open field: An area of arable land with common rights after harvest or while fallow. Usually without internal divisions (hedges, walls or fences). (Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage © 2009)

out within the zone and consequently the utilisation of the landscape between the prehistoric and early medieval periods is poorly understood.

A series of undated linear features were identified on aerial photographs to the south east of the zone, but no further research has yet been undertaken to establish their origin or function<sup>76</sup>.

### **Historic Landscape (Map 33)**

The zone had been dominated by arable open fields in the medieval period. The open fields<sup>77</sup> formed a pattern of arable agriculture, where two or more large un-hedged fields were divided into strips held by the local people. This was a system whereby everyone held at least one strip in each of the fields. The open fields were probably associated with the settlements of Colwich to the west and Bishton to the south.

The open fields were enclosed across Staffordshire from the late medieval period continuing into the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was carried out through a means of informal, verbal agreements between farmers who wished to consolidate their scattered holdings. This piecemeal enclosure survives across the zone with only a few field boundaries having been removed in the period since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Two historic farmsteads survive within the zone. Bishton Farm has been characterised as having a loose courtyard plan, which is likely to have developed incrementally and may have been established as a consequence of the enclosure of the open field. Bishton Lane farm had originated as a 'L' plan regular courtyard, but has subsequently expanded. Regular courtyards have been identified nationally as post dating the 1790s<sup>78</sup>.

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<sup>76</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 01426

<sup>77</sup> Open Field: An area of arable land with common rights after harvest or while fallow. Usually without internal divisions (hedges, walls or fences). (Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage © 2009)

<sup>78</sup> Lake 2009: 19

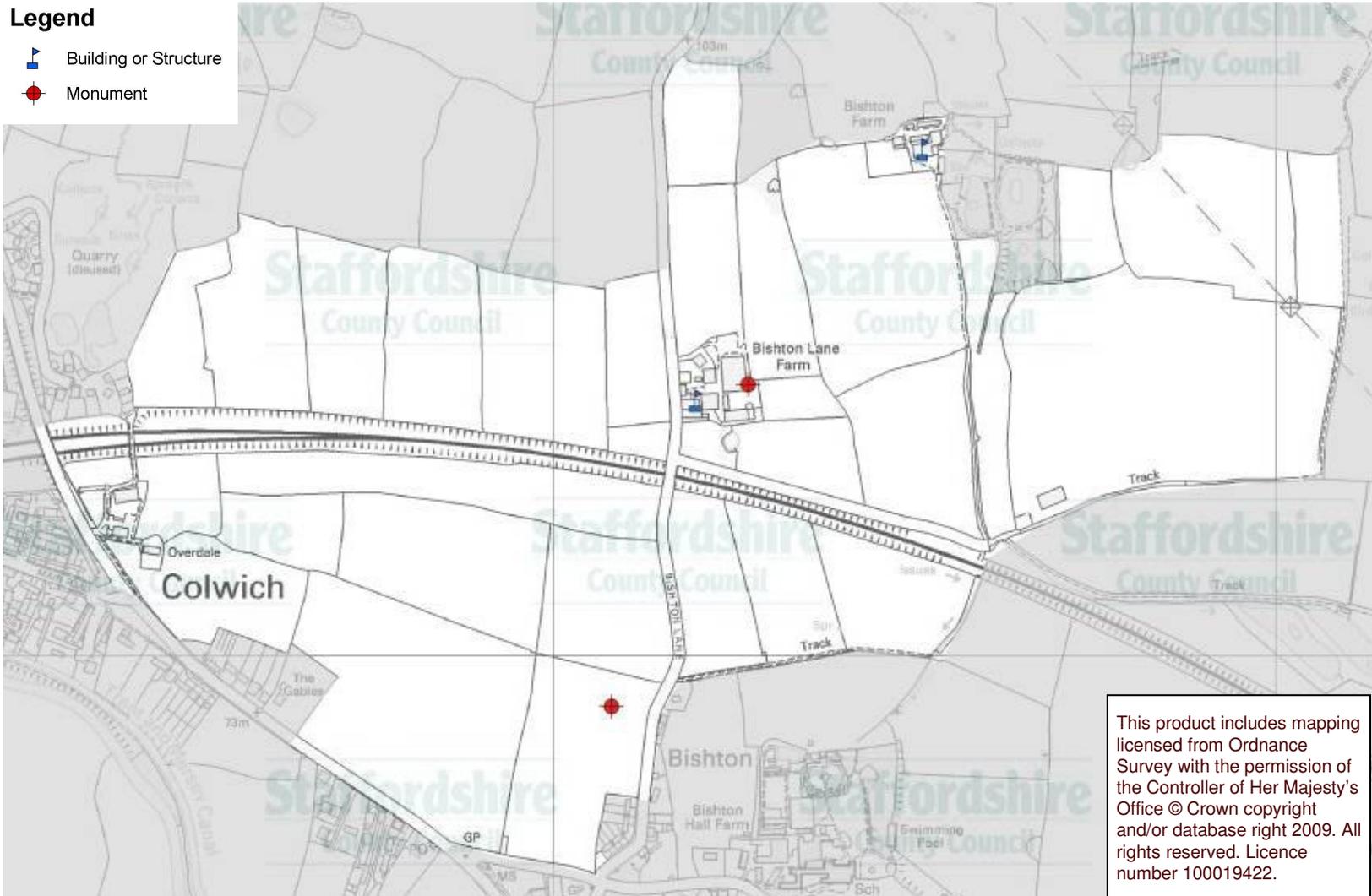
## Historic Assets Summary Table

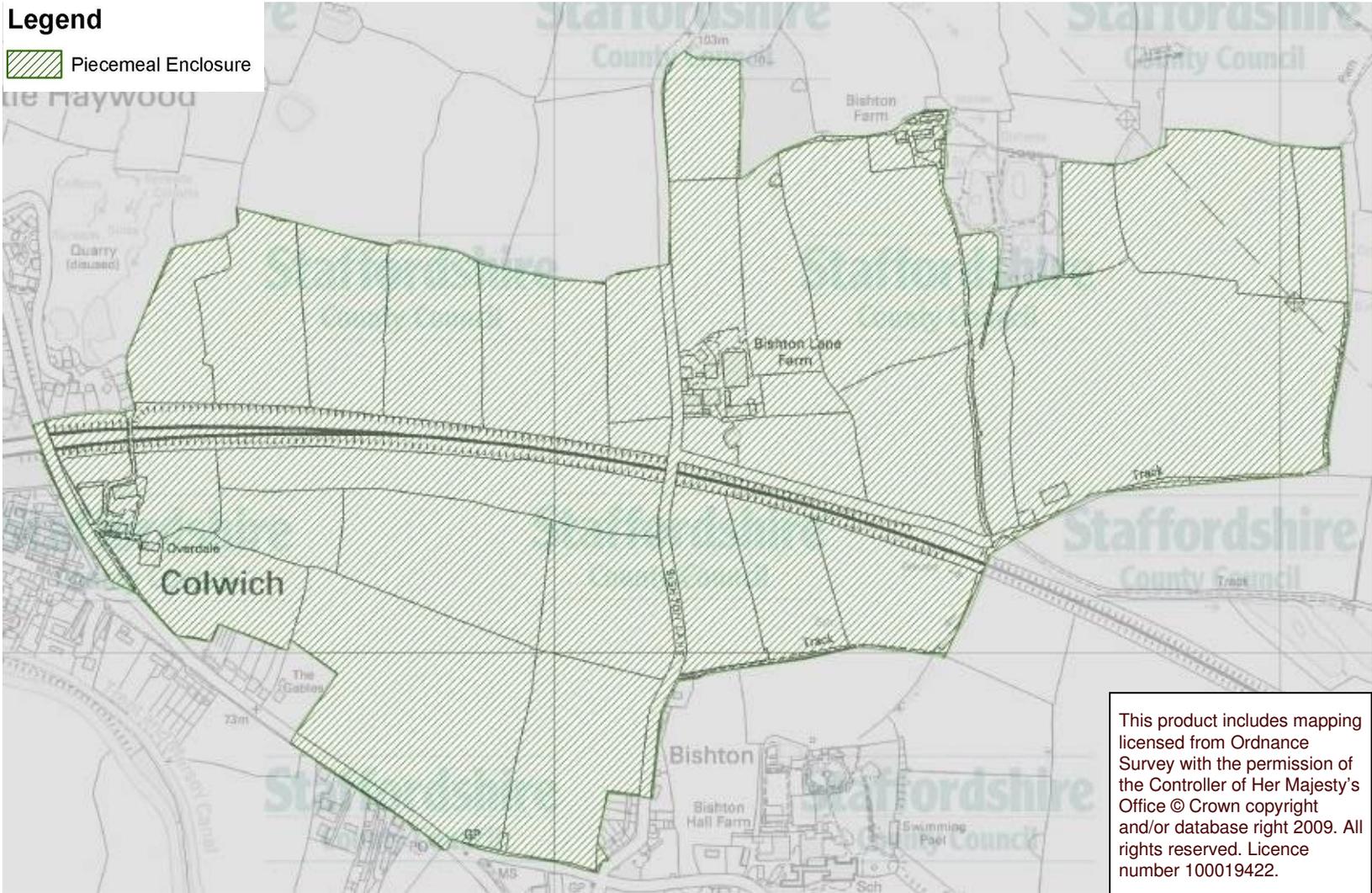
Survival	The historic landscape character, of Piecemeal Enclosure, survives well within the zone.	3
Potential	There are limited known sites relating to below-ground archaeology within the zone, with the exception of the cropmarks have been identified on aerial photographs.	2
Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	There are a range of historic environment assets (HEAs) which include the historic landscape and the potentially associated farmsteads.	3
Group Association	There is a strong association between the origins of the surviving field system and the adjacent settlements of Colwich and Bishton. The piecemeal enclosure is probably associated with the origins of at least one of the two historic farmsteads.	3
Amenity Value	The historic environment could help to define a sense of place for the area in the way in which in links with the adjacent settlements.	2
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	The historic environment within the zone is highly sensitive to medium to large scale development in terms of the legibility of the surviving historic field system and its association with settlement within and beyond the zone. There are also the potential impacts upon the adjacent Conservation Areas to take into account.	3
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>17</b>

Map 32: Known historic environment assets from the HER

**Legend**

- Building or Structure
- Monument





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## HHECZ 13 – East of Little Haywood (HECA 13g)

### Summary

The zone is dominated by an early field system, which survives in good condition and is of possible Post Medieval origin.

Medium to large scale development within the zone would have at least a moderate impact upon the historic environment of the zone. Should development be planned within the zone it would need to address impacts upon and potential mitigation strategies for:

- The impact upon the legibility of the historic field system and how this could be retained or reflected in the design or layout of any proposed development.
- The impact upon below ground archaeological deposits.

Early consultation with the Conservation Officer at Stafford Borough Council and the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council is advised.

### Designations

There are currently no designated sites lying within the zone.

### Archaeological Character

The character zone lies to the north of the Trent valley. Archaeological surveys have revealed substantial evidence for human activity from at least the Neolithic period in the lower Trent valley in eastern Staffordshire. It is likely therefore that the landscape of the Trent valley had been largely cleared of woodland by the Bronze Age. Little archaeological work has been carried out within the zone and consequently the utilisation of the landscape between the prehistoric and early medieval periods is poorly understood.

### Historic Landscape (Map 34)

The zone is dominated by early rectilinear fields which may have been created in the Post Medieval period. The field system has seen little in the way of field boundary loss in the period since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

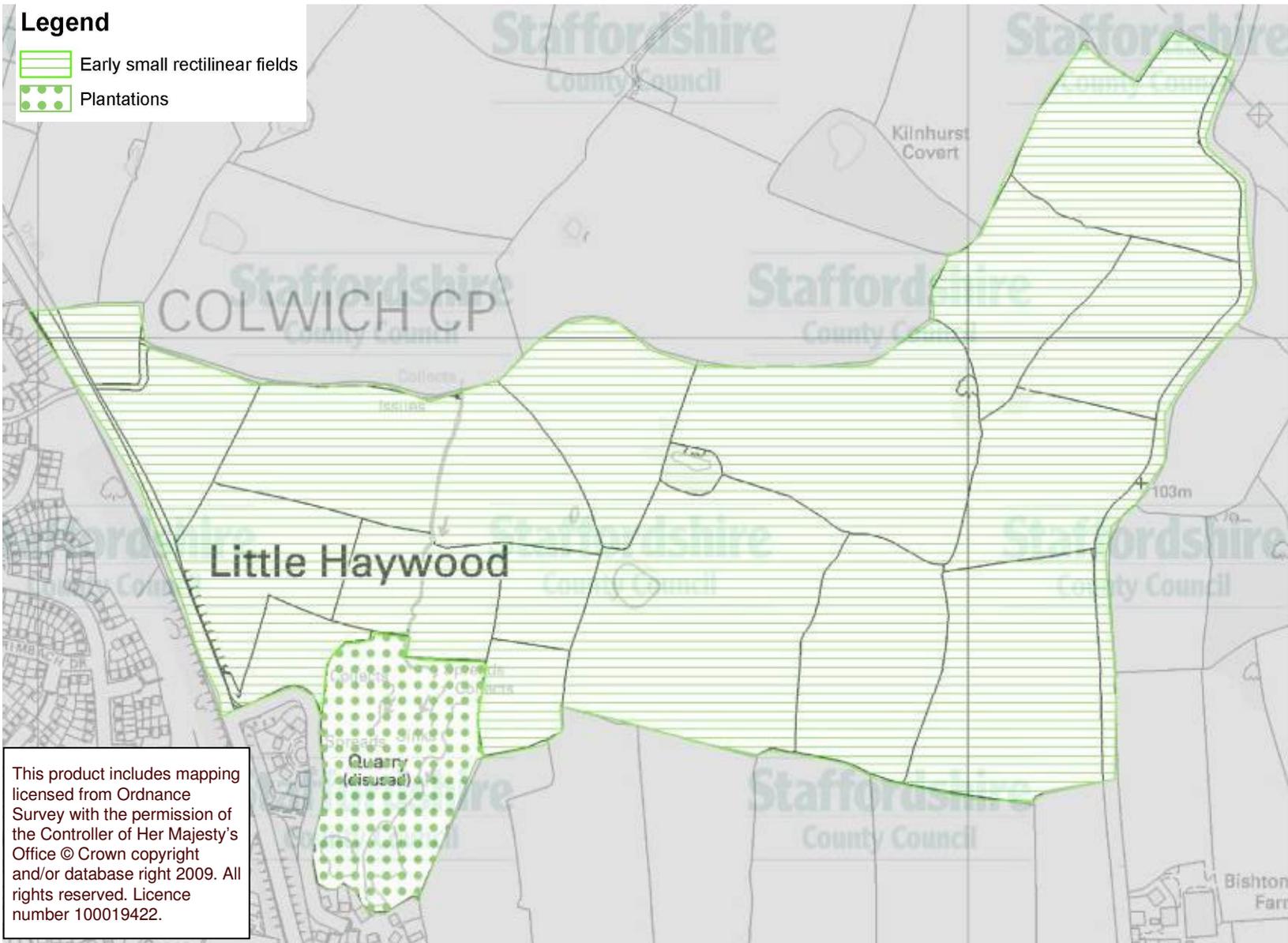
### Historic Assets Summary Table

Survival	Overall the zone has seen little in the way of disturbance.	3
Potential	There are limited known historic environment assets (HEAs) however the landscape has not been significantly disturbed and the current lack of knowledge is probably the result of lack of investigation rather than poor preservation.	2

Documentation	HER data	1
Diversity	There are currently very few known HEAs, other than the surviving field pattern.	2
Group Association	The zone contains few HEAs exhibiting group association.	1
Amenity Value	The zone does not currently lend itself to display or visitor attraction.	1
Sensitivity to change (to housing expansion & infrastructure for SBC)	Medium to large-scale development would have a moderate impact upon the legibility of the well surviving field system.	2
<b>Overall Score</b>		<b>12</b>

**Legend**

-  Early small rectilinear fields
-  Plantations



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