

**LAND OFF GREEN LANE
MARCHINGTON
STAFFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

MAY 2015

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Land off Green Lane
Marchington
Staffordshire

Proposed Phase II
Solar PV Array

Historic Environment
Desk Based Assessment

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Green Lane: Phase II Solar PV Array
Location:	Marchington, Staffordshire
NGR:	414799, 330845 (centre)
Type:	Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

In April 2015 Armour Heritage was commissioned to complete an independent historic environment desk based assessment and heritage asset impact assessment with regard to the proposed installation of a Phase I solar PV array on land to the east of Green Lane, Marchington, Staffordshire, centred on NGR 414799, 330845.

The assessment identified archaeological activity at the Site comprising former watermeadow systems dating to the post-medieval period and the more modern use of the Site as a military barracks. There are further archaeological remains within the study areas, in general relating to medieval and post-medieval activity including settlement and agriculture, with subsequent land division, enclosure, settlement and agriculture. Activity relating to the military camp included the construction of railway tracks within the Site which will have caused considerable disturbance to any buried archaeological deposits which may have been present previously. Given the evidence, it has been assessed that the Site has a low potential to contain significant archaeological remains.

Until its use as a military camp, the Site will likely have comprised agricultural land, probably since at least the medieval period. Evidence for post-medieval or later intrusions which could have impacted upon the archaeological remains, where present, comprises the construction of a watermeadow system, the construction of the military camp and the subsequent removal of camp buildings and features prior to the Site's reversion to grazing land. The construction in the 1970s of large electricity pylons across the Site will also have resulted in below-ground impacts.

The Proposed Development will not represent a significant feature within the local landscape, due to the Site's location, aspect, screening and the nature of the local topography. This assessment has identified the Proposed Development will result in no Substantial Harm to any designated heritage assets, or their settings.

The historic landscape of the area has evolved over relatively long periods of time in comparison to the projected 'life' of the Proposed Development, and it is considered that the temporary effects of the proposal would not be a material concern. Any negative effects would be contained to such a degree that any wider landscape considerations are not unduly compromised, in particular where the broader historic landscape as a whole is considered, rather than localised effects within them.

It is recommended that, given the degree of disturbance evident at the Site, further archaeological works should be secured through use of standard planning condition(s) attached to any consent granted.

1. INTRODUCTION

Outline

- 1.1. In April 2015 Armour Heritage was commissioned to complete an independent historic environment desk based assessment and heritage asset impact assessment with regard to the proposed installation of a Phase I solar PV array on land to the east of Green Lane, Marchington, Staffordshire, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (Fig. 1; Plates 1-2).

Location, geology and landscape context

- 1.2. The Site, centred on NGR 414799, 330845, comprises an area of land of approximately 9.3ha. It is situated c. 950m east of the settlement of Marchington, and 5.2km southeast of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire and consists of one large open pasture field to the north, and a second to the south (Fields 1-2; Fig. 1; Plates 1-4). Field 1 is bounded to the south, west and east by substantial hedges containing numbers of mature trees. The area of the large northern field to the north of the Site is bounded by a narrow strip of woodland beyond which is the main Uttoxeter to Derby railway line.
- 1.3. Field 2 is scrubby in nature, containing semi-mature trees, and lies adjacent to, and southeast of, a group of modern agricultural buildings. An additional large shed lies within the southern field, just to the north of the Proposed Development. Substantial hedges and an area of woodland lie to the southwest and southeast of the southern area, beyond which is Dovegate Prison.
- 1.4. The Site is generally flat, lying at elevations of between 67m and 69m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.5. The Site's broader environs comprise a similar relatively level, predominantly agricultural landscape, which rises as with distance away from the floodplain of the River Dove.
- 1.6. The underlying geology of the majority of the Site is described by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Mercia Mudstone Group: Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years BP. Superficial geological deposits are recorded as Alluvium: Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. These deposits formed up to 2 million years BP.

Project aims

- 1.7. The general aims of this heritage assessment are:
- Assessment of all sites, monuments and features within 1km of the Site;
 - Assessment of potential for damage to as yet unidentified archaeological sites or features as a result of construction activity; and
- 1.8. Detailed assessment of all 'high value' sites and monuments within a 3.5km radius of the Site, and to assess the potential impact of the Proposed Development on their significance.

Public Rights of Way

- 1.9. There are no Public Rights of Way either crossing, or in close proximity to, the Site.

Project aims

1.10. The general aims of this heritage assessment are:

- Assessment of all sites, monuments and features within 1km of the Site;
- Assessment of potential for damage to as yet unidentified archaeological sites or features as a result of construction activity; and
- Detailed assessment of all 'high value' sites and monuments within a 3.5km radius of the Site, and to assess the potential impact of the Proposed Development on their significance.

Standards & best practice

1.11. This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA 2014).

Limitations of data

1.12. Much of the data used in this assessment consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this assessment. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

1.13. It is recognised that the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) does not comprise a record of all surviving elements of the historic environment resource, representing only a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components. The information held within the SHER does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

Copyright information

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Instruction & limitations of this report

1.15. Armour Heritage Ltd were instructed by TGC Renewables to carry out a heritage assessment in support of the proposed installation of a solar PV array on land off Green Lane, Marchington, Staffordshire.

1.16. This report is a response to a specific instruction for a specific end use, specific site layout with regard to historic setting as present at the time of the site visit on 27th April 2015 and Proposed Development within the assessment framework on the date of issue. It is prepared for the sole use of TGC Renewables at the time of instruction.

1.17. For the avoidance of doubt, any duty of care to any other end users or third parties is specifically excluded. If a period of one year passes prior to commencing site operations or the planning framework for assessment is changed, then, a further survey or assessment may

be required to ensure compliance with the statutory legal responsibility of the developers. Please contact Armour Heritage if there is any doubt.

- 1.18. The assessment is based on the assumption that buildings, settings or records have not been accidentally or intentionally removed or destroyed prior to survey or assessment and that evidence of historic remains have not been accidentally or deliberately removed prior to survey.
- 1.19. Armour Heritage can accept no responsibility for the accuracy of the survey if the Site has been accidentally or deliberately disturbed to remove evidence of archaeological remains.
- 1.20. Assignment of this report without the written consent of Armour Heritage Limited is forbidden. An assignment can be easily arranged but may require a re-assessment.
- 1.21. In the case of a change of plans, site use, site layout or changes of use of the wider area or buildings and/or end use, a new assessment is required to ensure its fitness for purpose, for which a fee is levied. Please contact Armour Heritage Limited for assignments at rob.ac@armourheritage.co.uk.

2. PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

Introduction

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

Planning policy and guidance

- 2.2. The assessment has been written within the following legislative, planning policy and guidance context:
 - National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002);
 - Town and Country Planning Act (1990);
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);
 - National Planning Policy Framework (2012);
 - Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (2015);
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015);
 - Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (English Heritage 2008);

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)

- 2.3. Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Listed Buildings Act') imposes a *General duty as respects Listed Buildings in exercise of planning functions*.

- 2.4. Subsection (1) provides: In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.5. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out planning policies relating to conserving and enhancing the historic environment. It defines the historic environment as all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. It further classifies a heritage asset as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest.
- 2.6. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). Policies relate to both the treatment of the assets themselves and their settings, both of which are a material consideration in development management decision making.
- 2.7. The NPPF states that: The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The role the environment will play is described as contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use of natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.
- 2.8. Within the over-arching roles that the planning system will play, a set of twelve core land-use planning principles have been developed to underpin place-shaping and decision making. The 10th principle is to: *...conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.*
- 2.9. When determining planning applications local planning authorities should take account of:
- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
 - the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
- 2.10. Further to this, local planning authorities can request that the applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail required in the assessment should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance...*Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities*

should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

- 2.11. A key policy within the NPPF is that when considering the impact of any proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II Listed Building, Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
- 2.12. However, where a proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 2.13. With regard to non-designated heritage assets specific policy is provided in that a balanced judgement will be required having due regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset affected.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.14. With regard to heritage assets, whether designated or not, the PPG states: *Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals.*
- 2.15. With regard to the setting of a heritage asset, the PPG states: *A thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.*
- 2.16. *Setting is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced, and may therefore be more extensive than its curtilage. All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not.*
- 2.17. *The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which we experience an asset in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places. For example, buildings that are in close proximity but are not visible from each other may have a historic or aesthetic connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each.*
- 2.18. *The contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. This will vary over time and according to circumstance.*

- 2.19. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change. They may also need to consider the fact that developments which materially detract from the asset's significance may also damage its economic viability now, or in the future, thereby threatening its ongoing conservation.
- 2.20. Of particular importance to the assessment process is the PPG Section titled How to assess if there is substantial harm. This section states: What matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the heritage asset. As the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.21. Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.
- 2.22. While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later inappropriate additions to historic buildings which harm their significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking in the Historic Environment

- 2.23. The GPA note advises a 6-stage approach to the identification of the significance of a heritage asset and the potential effects on its significance as a result of any development.
- 2.24. The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example outstanding universal value for world heritage sites, national importance for Scheduled Monuments and special interest for Listed Buildings and conservation areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset's significance.
- 2.25. The list of Steps is set out below, however the GPA does add...it is good practice to check individual stages of this list but they may not be appropriate in all cases and the level of detail applied should be proportionate. For example, where significance and/or impact are relatively low, as will be the case in many applications, only a few paragraphs of information might be needed, but if significance and impact are high then much more information may be necessary.
- 2.26. The recommended *Steps* are as follows:
- 1. Understand the significance of the affected assets;
 - 2. Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
 - 3. Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;

- 4. Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- 5. Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- 6. Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

- 2.27. With regard to the application process, the GPA offers the following advice: Understanding the *nature of the significance* is important to understanding the need for and best means of conservation. For example, a modern building of high architectural interest will have quite different sensitivities from an archaeological site where the interest arises from the possibility of gaining new understanding of the past.
- 2.28. Understanding the *extent of that significance* is also important because this can, among other things, lead to a better understanding of how adaptable the asset may be and therefore improve viability and the prospects for long term conservation.
- 2.29. Understanding the *level of significance* is important as it provides the essential guide to how the policies should be applied. This is intrinsic to decision-taking where there is unavoidable conflict with other planning objectives.
- 2.30. With regard to the assessment of the significance of a heritage asset, the GPA also states that the...reason why society places a value on heritage assets beyond their mere utility has been explored at a more philosophical level by English Heritage in Conservation Principles (2008). Conservation Principles identifies four types of heritage value that an asset may hold: aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential value. This is simply another way of analysing its significance. Heritage values can help in deciding the most efficient and effective way of managing the heritage asset so as to sustain its overall value to society. For the purposes of this assessment and in line with Conservation Principles, the assessment of significance will include an assessment of a heritage asset's communal value.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets

- 2.31. GPA note 3 expands on the six stages outlined in GPA Note 2, as set out above.

Step 1: identifying the heritage assets affected and their settings

- 2.32. The starting point of any assessment is the identification of those heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development. For this purpose, if the proposed development is seen to be capable of affecting the contribution of a heritage asset's setting to its significance or the appreciation of its significance, it can be considered as falling within the asset's setting.

Step 2: Assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)

- 2.33. This *Step* provides a check-list of the potential attributes of a setting that it may be appropriate to consider in order to define its contribution to the asset's heritage values and significance. Only a limited selection of the possible attributes listed below is likely to be important in terms of any single asset.

The asset's physical surroundings

- Topography;
- Other heritage assets (including buildings, structures, landscapes, areas or archaeological remains);
- Definition, scale and 'grain' of surrounding streetscape, landscape and spaces;
- Formal design;
- Historic materials and surfaces;
- Land use;
- Green space, trees and vegetation;
- Openness, enclosure and boundaries;
- Functional relationships and communications;
- History and degree of change over time;
- Integrity; and
- Issues such as soil chemistry and hydrology.

Experience of the asset

- Surrounding landscape or townscape character;
- Views from, towards, through, across and including the asset;
- Visual dominance, prominence or role as focal point;
- Intentional intervisibility with other historic and natural features;
- Noise, vibration and other pollutants or nuisances;
- Tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness';
- Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy;
- Dynamism and activity;
- Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement;
- Degree of interpretation or promotion to the public;
- The rarity of comparable survivals of setting;
- The asset's associative attributes;
- Associative relationships between heritage assets;
- Cultural associations;
- Celebrated artistic representations; and
- Traditions.

Step 3: Assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)

- 2.34. The third stage of the analysis is to identify the range of effects that any proposed development may have on setting(s), and to evaluate the resultant degree of harm or benefit to the significance of the heritage asset(s).
- 2.35. The following check-list sets out the potential attributes of any proposed development which may affect setting, and thus its implications for the significance of the heritage asset. Only a limited selection of these is likely to be particularly important in terms of any particular development.

Location and siting of development

- Proximity to asset;
- Extent;
- Position in relation to landform;
- Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate asset; and
- Position in relation to key views.

The form and appearance of the development

- Prominence, dominance, or conspicuousness;
- Competition with or distraction from the asset;
- Dimensions, scale and massing;
- Proportions;
- Visual permeability (extent to which it can be seen through);
- Materials (texture, colour, reflectiveness, etc);
- Architectural style or design;
- Introduction of movement or activity; and
- Diurnal or seasonal change.

Other effects of the development

- Change to built surroundings and spaces;
- Change to skyline;
- Noise, odour, vibration, dust, etc.;
- Lighting effects and 'light spill';
- Change to general character (e.g. suburbanising or industrialising);
- Changes to public access, use or amenity;
- Changes to land use, land cover, tree cover;
- Changes to archaeological context, soil chemistry, or hydrology; and
- Changes to communications/accessibility/permeability.

Permanence of the development

- Anticipated lifetime/temporariness;
- Recurrence; and
- Reversibility.

Longer term or consequential effects of the development

- Changes to ownership arrangements;
- Economic and social viability; and
- Communal use and social viability.

Step 4: Maximising enhancement and minimising harm

- 2.36. Enhancement, as specified in the NPPF para.137, may be achieved by actions including:
- removing or re-modelling an intrusive building or feature;
 - replacement of a detrimental feature by a new and more harmonious one;
 - restoring or revealing a lost historic feature or view;
 - introducing a wholly new feature that adds to the public appreciation of the asset;
 - introducing new views (including glimpses or better framed views) that add to the public experience of the asset; or
 - improving public access to, or interpretation of, the asset including its setting.
- 2.37. Options for reducing the harm arising from development may include the relocation of a development or its elements, changes to its design, the creation of effective long-term visual or acoustic screening, or management measures secured by planning conditions or legal agreements.

Step 5: Making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes

- 2.38. Step 5 identifies the desirability of making and documenting the decision-making process and monitoring outcomes. For the purposes of the current assessment Stages 1 to 3 have been followed, with Stage 4 forming, if/where appropriate, part of the recommendations.
- 2.39. For the purposes of this assessment, Steps 1-4 have been followed.

Local planning policy

- 2.40. The East Staffordshire Borough Council Local Plan sets out the spatial strategy and planning policies for development in the borough until 2031, and was submitted to the Secretary of State in April 2014 for examination.
- 2.41. The Submission Local Plan contains policy relevant to the Site, which is set out below.

Strategic Policy 25: Historic Environment

- 2.42. Development proposals should protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings, taking account of their significance, as well as the distinctive character of the Borough's townscapes and landscapes. Such heritage assets may consist of undesignated and designated assets including Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, archaeological sites, Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes which contribute to the Borough's historic environment and local distinctiveness.

3. METHODOLOGY

Introduction

- 3.1. The methodology is based on the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014).

Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

- 3.2. In its broadest terms, the Institute for Archaeology's guidance states: *Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology, and other relevant by-laws of the CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.*

General

- 3.3. This study has considered all heritage assets within a study area of 1km measured from the Site boundaries (Fig. 3), and all 'high value' heritage assets within a 3.5km study area, measured from the Site boundaries (Fig. 2). Where considered appropriate, other heritage assets lying outside the 1km study area will also have been considered.

- 3.4. The scale of the study areas ensured that data sources provided sufficient information regarding the Site and its surrounding landscape from which to assess known and potential impacts on the archaeological and cultural heritage resource.
- 3.5. Known heritage assets within the study areas are discussed in Section 4. A gazetteer of known and potential heritage assets and other data recorded by the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) and the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) within the 1km study area has been compiled (Appendix 1). Designated heritage assets are presented in Appendix 1. All assets and records are referred to in the text by a unique reference number. Scheduled Monuments are prefixed SM, Listed Buildings are prefixed LB and Conservation Areas CA. SHER records are referenced by number. The locations of all heritage assets can be seen in Figs. 2-3, with 'event' data presented in Fig. 4.

Documentary research

- 3.6. Records of archaeological monuments, events, historic buildings and historic landscape character within a 1km radius of the Site were obtained from the SHER. The study area north of the River Dove lies in Derbyshire and the DHER online was accessed in this regard. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping was acquired from Landmark's *ProMap* service. Additional documentary evidence was researched online through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 3.7. Designated and undesignated heritage assets located within the 1km study area were considered in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context and archaeological potential of the Site itself. 'High Value' designated sites and monuments within a wider 3.5km study area have also been considered with regard to the potential visual impact of the Proposed Development on their settings; these comprised Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefield Sites. Historic Landscape Character and Conservation Areas were also considered and potential impacts upon their character appropriately assessed.
- 3.8. A synthesis of all relevant and significant information is presented below, with the most relevant records mapped in Figs. 2-4. Fig. 5 illustrates the Historic Landscape Character data whilst historic mapping is presented in Figs. 6-7. Details of individual features recorded by the SHER and Historic England are presented in Appendix 1.
- 3.9. The baseline survey involved consultation of readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources. The major repositories of information consulted comprised:

National Heritage List for England:

- World Heritage Sites;
- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Registered Parks and Gardens;
- Registered Battlefield Sites;

Other Sources:

- Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER);
- Staffordshire Record Office;
- The National Archives;

- www.thegenealogist.co.uk;
- Available historic mapping;
- Online sources, including ADS;
- Site visit and photographic survey.

3.10. All source material has been synthesised and used to investigate elements of the historic environment which may be affected by the Proposed Development.

Assessment Criteria

3.11. The criteria used in this assessment to assign a value to the potential magnitude of impact as a result of any proposed development are set out in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Impact Magnitude Criteria

Magnitude of Impact	Defined as
Substantial Adverse	Total loss or major alteration of the assets or change in its setting, leading to the total loss or major reduction in the significance of the asset
Moderate Adverse	Partial Loss or alteration of the assets or change in its setting leading to the partial loss or reduction in the significance of the asset
Slight Adverse	Slight change from pre-development conditions to the asset or change in its setting leading to the slight loss or reduction in the significance of the asset
Negligible	No change or very slight change to the asset or change in its setting resulting in no change or reduction in the significance of the asset
Slight Beneficial	Slight improvement to the asset or change in its setting which slightly enhances the significance of the asset
Moderate Beneficial	Moderate improvement to the asset or change in its setting which moderately enhances the significance of the asset
Substantial Beneficial	Major improvement to the asset or change in its setting which substantially enhances the significance of the asset

3.12. Table 2, below, establishes the importance of a heritage asset in line with national criteria.

Table 2: Value of Heritage Assets

Importance of Heritage Asset	Criteria
High	World Heritage Sites Scheduled Monuments Archaeological sites of Schedulable quality & importance Grade I & II* Listed Buildings and their settings Registered Parks and Gardens and their settings Registered Battlefields Conservation Areas
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings, Local Authority designated sites e.g. locally listed buildings and their settings Undesignated sites of demonstrable regional importance
Low	Sites with importance locally

3.13. Table 3, below, represents a significance and magnitude of impact matrix which illustrates how levels of impact equate to ‘harm’ as employed in the NPPF.

Table 3: Significance and Magnitude of Impact Matrix

Significance of Receptor	Magnitude of Impact				
	Substantial Adverse	Moderate Adverse	Slight Adverse	Negligible	Beneficial
High	Substantial Harm	Less than Substantial Harm	Less than Substantial Harm	No Effect	Positive Effect
Medium	Less than Substantial Harm	Less than Substantial Harm	No Effect	No Effect	Positive Effect
Low	Less than Substantial Harm	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	Positive Effect

4. RECORDED HERITAGE RESOURCE

Introduction

4.1. The following section provides a summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and its environs, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the Proposed Development.

Previous studies

4.2. Six instances of previous archaeological fieldwork are recorded by the SHER within the 1km study area – none are recorded by the DHER. The SHER references are set out in the Gazetteer

(Appendix 1) and illustrated in Fig. 4. The events relate to a variety of fieldwork, including archaeological watching brief, desk based assessment and palaeoenvironmental analysis. Where relevant to the Proposed Development, they are discussed in further detail below.

Site visit

- 4.3. The Site was visited on foot on 27th April 2015, where the Site and its environs were accessed in dry and bright weather conditions. Detail on the Site's component fields and hedgerows was annotated on a 1:5,000 Ordnance Survey map of the area. A digital photographic record was made of the visit and a selection of photographs is presented as Plates 1-4.
- 4.4. During the site visit, observations were made of the surfaces of the fields. Whilst clearly uneven in places, no positively identified extant archaeological features or visual indications of former archaeological features, not already recorded on historic maps, were observed.

Statutory and local heritage designations

- 4.5. Six Listed Buildings are recorded within the 1km study area, one at Grade II* and the remainder Listed Grade II. Within the broader 3.5km study area, the National Heritage List for England records a further thirteen 'high value' Listed Buildings or Grade II Listed Buildings in very close proximity to the 1km study area boundary. These comprise one building Listed Grade I, six at Grade II* and the remainder Grade II. In addition, two sections of the Sudbury Hall Grade II Listed Registered Park and Garden and the extent of the Marchington Conservation Area also lie within the 3.5km study area.

Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (pre-AD43)

- 4.6. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is sparse with no data recorded by either of the HERs for the prehistoric period. The Staffordshire Historic Environment Assessment (HEA; SCC 2013) indicates that very few sites are currently known relating to prehistoric activity in the wider landscape around Marchington. One site which has not been investigated, but which may represent prehistoric activity is an earthwork enclosure lying on Forest Banks to the south which survives as a badly damaged earthwork and which has been tentatively interpreted as an Iron Age promontory fort.
- 4.7. A small number of prehistoric finds have been found across the wider landscape including a Neolithic/Bronze Age polished flint axe, bronze palstave and a socketed spearhead both dating to the Bronze Age.
- 4.8. The proximity of the River Dove to the Site suggests the potential for prehistoric activity within the river valley. Archaeological investigations elsewhere along the River Dove have recovered evidence of late Neolithic pit digging and Bronze Age burial activity.
- 4.9. Given the evidence, the potential for finds and buried features of prehistoric date at the Site is assessed to be low.

Romano-British (AD43-AD410)

- 4.10. As was the case with the prehistoric period, neither of the HERs consulted contains data relating to Romano-British activity within the 1km study area.

- 4.11. The Staffordshire HEA (SCC 2013) records that Romano-British finds, including two coins, were found some distance to the northwest. These items confirm activity during the Romano-British period, although they do not contribute to an understanding of how the landscape was being utilized.
- 4.12. A very low potential for features or finds within the Site relating to the Romano-British period is assessed.

Early medieval (AD 410-1066) to medieval (1066-1529)

- 4.13. The earliest reference to an estate at Marchington occurs in a grant of land made in AD951 and, later, in Domesday (1086) where it is recorded as *Merhametone* (Williams & Martin 1992). The village is recorded as comprising two hides of land: the *hide* was a measurement of land for tax assessment used outside Danelaw counties (where *carucates* were used), equating to approximately 120 *acres*, depending on local variations in the acre. The settlement is recorded as comprising 27 households based on a mixed economy of arable, meadow and woodland resources. The place-name derives from *Mercham*, which itself derives from *Mercaham* or *the ham of the Mercians* (Ekwall 1960).
- 4.14. A manor house is recorded as being under construction in the 13th century, which by the late 15th century was being tenanted. The location of this medieval manor house is unknown, but it has been suggested that it may have stood on or within the vicinity of the Grade II* Marchington Hall (Fig. 2, LB18).
- 4.15. Evidence for a second medieval manor are recorded at Hound Hill, which may be related to the 12th century Houndhill Manor (Fig. 2, LB4; Fig. 3, 28), which dates to the medieval period and lies in association with a possible moated site identified in a field adjoining Houndhill (Fig. 3, 26). A map of 1720 also depicts the farmhouse (the extant Houndhill Hall) as lying to the northwest of a moated site.
- 4.16. There is further evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity of the Site, much of it relating to agricultural practice, including areas of ridge and furrow earthworks, some now recorded as 'levelled', lying to the west and southwest of the Site (Fig. 3; 13, 20, 22).
- 4.17. The Site is recorded as lying within an extensive area of former watermeadows, which may have originated in the later medieval period (Fig. 3, 10). Evidence for the watermeadows has been entirely removed at ground level by the subsequent construction of a military camp (Fig. 3, 16; see below).
- 4.18. The medieval settlement of *Mortvne* (Fig. 3, 1) is recorded in Domesday (1086) and lies approximately 740m south of the Site, where it survives as modern Moreton and Moreton Lane.
- 4.19. To the north of the Site, the National Heritage List for England records the Grade II* Listed medieval Church of All Saints at Sudbury (Fig. 2, LB13). The earliest elements of this building date to the 12th century and it now lies in association with the post-medieval Sudbury Hall (Fig. 2, LB14; RP1).
- 4.20. It is likely that Site would have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Marchington and/or *Mortvne* throughout the medieval period.

Post-medieval (1540-1800) and modern (1801-present)

- 4.21. Marchington retains the character of a dispersed settlement, and by the late 18th century it existed along several lanes, the majority of which is covered by the Marchington Conservation Area (Fig. 2, CA1). Much of the residential housing is situated along the High Street and The Square, where several post-medieval buildings survive (Fig. 2). The earliest recorded of these is James House (Fig. 2, LB21), a farmhouse which dates from the late 16th to early 17th century. The number of post-medieval properties, particularly farmhouses, may be associated with the rise in the number of freeholders within the settlement from the 17th century.
- 4.22. Away from the main settlement, a number of other post-medieval farms are recorded by the SHER, including Moreton Farm, Draycott-in-the-Clay (Fig. 2, LB17; Fig. 3,9) and Houndhill Manor Farm (Fig. 2, LB4).
- 4.23. The Second World War period marked a move away from predominantly agriculture in the area which includes the Site (Fig. 3, 16). In 1941 the US Army created a camp and ordnance depot to the north of Moreton Lane. The camp comprised a number of Nissen-type huts, sheds and railway sidings connecting the camp to the main line at Sudbury Station and the Green Lane railway crossing. At the end of the war, the site became a Prisoner of War camp for Germans and Italians. In 1948 it became a depot for the Royal Army Ordnance Corps (RAOC) and the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineering corps (REME). The site went out of use in the 1960s and the land had been sold back to the local farmers by the 1970s. A site walk-over survey in 1999 identified the remains of concrete bases and foundations from the camp buildings, along with the remains of several concrete access roads and two railway sidings.
- 4.24. Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of HMP Dovegate revealed that the uppermost layers of deposits comprised gravel hardcore and concrete. These are interpreted as being associated with the military establishments that were located in the area. The camp is marked as disused on Ordnance Survey maps from the 1980s, although some of the buildings and road networks were still extant at this time. The camp was still in use in 1960 as the buildings, roads and railways are shown on Ordnance Survey maps of this date, and the camp is not yet marked as disused. The remains of hut bases and some of the road networks are visible on aerial photographs from 1999-2000. One of the huts also appears to survive intact. No trace of the camp or its component parts was identified during the site walkover. Dovegate Prison was built in 2001.

Historic map regression: the developmental history of the Site

- 4.25. The study of historic mapping can help to identify the potential for archaeological features, in particular former field boundaries, the locations of former buildings and other upstanding or dug features now no longer visible in the landscape.
- 4.26. Consultations at the Staffordshire County Record Office identified the Site on the Marchington tithe map, however, the document had suffered considerable water damage and was rendered almost entirely illegible.
- 4.27. The earliest detailed mapping consulted for the Site was the 1901 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (Fig. 6). This illustrates the Site as comprising a very different layout than that visible today with its red line boundary cutting through a number of smaller field boundaries. The field layout remains broadly consistent up to the Second World War with the 1955 OS Edition (not reproduced) illustrating the Site as comprising a smaller number of larger units, although the Camp is not specifically illustrated on the 1:10,560 edition.

- 4.28. The 1973 OS (Fig. 7) illustrates the Site much as it appears in the present day, with Fields 1 and 2 sub-divided by a ditch. Railway sidings associated with the World War II Camp are still in existence across and adjacent to Field 1, along with a looping single track forming what is now the easternmost boundary of Field 1.
- 4.29. The modern Ordnance Survey edition (Fig. 1) illustrates further changes, including the construction of HMP Dovegate and the removal of the railway sidings and tracks which survive in places as a low earthwork.

Historic Landscape

Historic Landscape Character Assessment

- 4.30. The Staffordshire HLC (Fig. 5) records the whole Site as *Fieldsapes: Planned Enclosure*, refined type *Post 1880s Small Replanned Enclosure*. This HLC type is described by the HLC Assessment (SCC 2013) as...*fields which have been recognised as having been created over the last century or so. They may represent the reorganisation of earlier field systems or the establishment of fields in areas which had been Industrial and Extractive during the 19th century for example.* In this instance the reorganisation is the result of the fields reverting back to agricultural use after the closure of the military camp in the 1970s.
- 4.31. Whilst this HLC type describes a relatively uncommon landform, it offers extremely limited time depth and equally limited archaeological and historical significance.

Historic hedgerows

- 4.32. 'Important' hedgerows, as defined in The Hedgerows Regulations 1997, are protected from removal (uprooting or otherwise damaging or removing). Various criteria specified in the Regulations are used to identify 'important' hedgerows for wildlife, landscape or historical reasons.
- 4.33. In general, to qualify as 'important', the hedgerow or boundary must be more than 30 years old and must meet one or more of the following criteria:
- The hedgerow marks the boundary of an historic parish or township existing before 1850;
 - The hedgerow contains or is within an archaeological feature which is on the Sites and Monuments Record (or Historic Environment Record), or a pre-1600 manor or estate;
 - The hedgerow is a part of or associated with a field system predating the Inclosure Acts;
 - The hedgerow contains species in part 1 of Schedule 5; or Schedule 8 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981; or defined in Schedule 3 of the regulations plus at least two Associated Features;
 - The hedgerow includes one or more of the following:- at least 7 woody species, at least 6 woody species plus at least three Associated Features (see below), at least 6 woody species including a black poplar; large-leaved lime, small-leaved lime or wild service tree, at least 5 woody species and at least 4 associated features.
- 4.34. Whilst there are no 'hedgerows' within or at the boundaries of the Site *per se*, the dry stone walls themselves will represent historic boundaries.
- 4.35. Cartographic studies and the site visit indicate that none of the extant boundaries should be considered 'important' under the *Regulations*, as they represent the result of 20th century remodelling.

5. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Introduction

- 5.1. Site visits were undertaken to confirm that any site or monument scoped in for detailed setting assessment shared at least the potential for some degree of intervisibility with the Site and therefore its setting could be affected by any significant change.
- 5.2. Where assets were excluded from detailed assessment, justification is set out in the scoping sub-section, below, and in Appendix 2.

Scoping: 1km and 3.5km study areas

- 5.3. Scoping was undertaken initially through studies of mapping, satellite imagery, a 'bare-earth' Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) study.
- 5.4. A second 'round' of scoping was completed via site visits to those buildings and monuments which fell inside the ZTV, and which were accessible, to assess the potential for intervisibility with the Site.
- 5.5. The location of the Site, its aspect and the screening afforded by the local topography and local urban areas and infrastructure will result in no intervisibility between it and any designated sites and monuments within the ZTV (Appendix 3), with the exception of very limited views toward the Marchington Conservation Area from the southern fields.
- 5.6. The HLC is considered to be of very limited value, however, given the Proposed Development's location within the wider, predominantly agricultural landscape, an assessment of significance and potential impacts is presented below.

Historic Landscape Character (Fig. 5)

HLC

- 5.7. The Staffordshire HLC (Fig. 5) records the whole Site as *Fieldsapes: Planned Enclosure*, refined type *Post 1880s Small Replanned Enclosure*. This HLC type is described by the HLC Assessment (SCC 2013) as...*fields which have been recognised as having been created over the last century or so. They may represent the reorganisation of earlier field systems or the establishment of fields in areas which had been Industrial and Extractive during the 19th century for example*. In this instance the reorganisation is the result of the fields reverting back to agricultural use after the closure of the military camp in the 1970s.
- 5.8. It is assessed that this HLC type describes a relatively uncommon landform, with extremely limited time depth and equally limited archaeological and historical significance.

Impact of the Proposed Development

- 5.9. The Proposed Development will represent a localised visual intrusion on this predominantly agricultural landscape. However, given the nature of the proposals, it is assessed that the resulting impact will be both minimal and temporary.
- 5.10. The location of the Site, its aspect and the screening afforded by local topography, landscape features including areas of woodland, and the adjacent railway infrastructure, will result in

very limited visibility. Where the Site is visible in longer views, any impacts upon the significance of the historic landscape will diminish considerably with distance.

- 5.11. It is assessed that the impact on the historic landscape, while adverse locally (where visible, within distances of up to 1km), will be, at worst, negligible when considered in its broader landscape context and its temporary nature, with a predicted 'lifespan' of up to 25 years before decommissioning.

6. DISCUSSION

Introduction

- 6.1. Judgements on the value of the heritage resource and the scale of any likely impact resulting from the Proposed Development are informed by the following policy documents and guidance:

- National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002);
- Town and Country Planning Act (1990);
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012);
- Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (2015);
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015); and
- Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (English Heritage 2008).

Identified heritage assets and sensitive receptors

- 6.2. A heritage asset may be defined as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 6.3. This assessment has identified a number of designated and undesignated heritage assets and historic landscape blocks within the Site and both study areas, some of which may be considered sensitive receptors with the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.

Archaeological potential

- 6.4. This assessment has identified limited recorded archaeological activity at the Site including former watermeadow systems dating to the post-medieval period and the more modern use of the Site as a military barracks. There are further archaeological remains within the study areas, in general relating to medieval and post-medieval activity including settlement and agriculture, with subsequent land division, enclosure, settlement and agriculture. Activity relating to the military camp included the construction of railway tracks within the Site which will have caused considerable disturbance to any buried archaeological deposits which may have been present previously. Given the evidence, it has been assessed that the Site has a low potential to contain significant archaeological remains.

- 6.5. Whilst pre-World War II arable farming may have impacted upon upstanding archaeological features, such as prehistoric barrows or ditch and bank enclosures, or medieval or later ridge and furrow earthworks, below ground remains would have survived well where present and the SHER contains no records which may indicate features of this type within the Site.
- 6.6. It is likely that any archaeological remains within the Site would comprise features relating to agriculture, such as buried evidence for the former ridge and furrow earthworks and/or former land divisions, a number of which are evident in OS maps. The potential for buried archaeological features from earlier periods is also acknowledged.

Previous and existing impacts

- 6.7. Until its use as a military camp, the Site will likely have comprised agricultural land, probably since at least the medieval period. Evidence for post-medieval or later intrusions which could have impacted upon the archaeological remains, where present, comprises the construction of a watermeadow system, the construction of the military camp and the subsequent removal of camp buildings and features prior to the Site's reversion to grazing land.
- 6.8. The construction in the 1970s of large electricity pylons across the Site will also have resulted in below-ground impacts.

Impact of Proposed Development

Direct impacts

- 6.9. Direct impacts as a result of the Proposed Development are of a relatively low level, limited to small scale infrastructure for access and construction and shallow underground cabling runs.
- 6.10. The Proposed Development, therefore, has the potential to result in limited damage to any surviving buried archaeological features which may be present within the Site. This may in turn result in a loss of significance of these heritage assets.

Indirect impacts

- 6.11. The Proposed Development will not represent a significant feature within the local landscape, due to the Site's location, aspect, screening and the nature of the local topography. This assessment has identified the Proposed Development will result in no *Substantial Harm* to any designated heritage assets, or their settings.
- 6.12. The historic landscape of the area has evolved over relatively long periods of time in comparison to the projected 'life' of the Proposed Development, and it is considered that the temporary effects of the proposal would not be a material concern. Any negative effects would be contained to such a degree that any wider landscape considerations are not unduly compromised, in particular where the broader historic landscape as a whole is considered, rather than localised effects within them.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

General

- 7.1. The effect of the development proposals on the identified historic environment resource will be a material consideration in the determination of the planning application. This assessment has identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints, direct or indirect, which should prohibit development.
- 7.2. This notwithstanding, the assessment has established that there is a limited archaeological interest within the Site, defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains, most likely representative of medieval to 20th century activity, predominantly relating to post-medieval watermeadows and 20th century military use of the Site.
- 7.3. Whilst a more limited potential for features and finds relating to other archaeological periods has been assessed, the potential is nonetheless recognised.

Mitigation

- 7.4. The Proposed Development will seek to retain and enhance existing landscape elements to further integrate the Site into the surrounding landscape. The mitigation measures therefore should seek to achieve the following overall objectives:
 - to retain and enhance all existing landscape features, particularly the mature trees and hedgerows forming the Site boundaries;
 - the use of minimally visually intrusive 2m deer fencing around the Site's perimeters; and
 - to strengthen, enhance or where appropriate recreate characteristic landscape features in accordance with the policies in the adopted Local Plan and the historic landscape character of the area.
- 7.5. It is recommended that, given the degree of disturbance evident at the Site, further archaeological works should be secured through use of standard planning condition(s) attached to any consent granted.

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Staffordshire County Council 2013. *Historic Environment Character Assessment: East Staffordshire*

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Local Studies, Online and Digital Sources

Archaeology Data Service
British Geological Survey Online
The Staffordshire Record Office
Google Earth
Heritage Gateway
National Heritage List for England
Pastscape

Cartographic sources

1883	1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map (partial coverage, not reproduced)
1901	1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map (partial coverage, not reproduced)
1901	1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map
1924	1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced)
1938	1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced)
1955	1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced)
1973-75	1: 2,500 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced)
1978-96	1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map (not reproduced)
2015	1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map

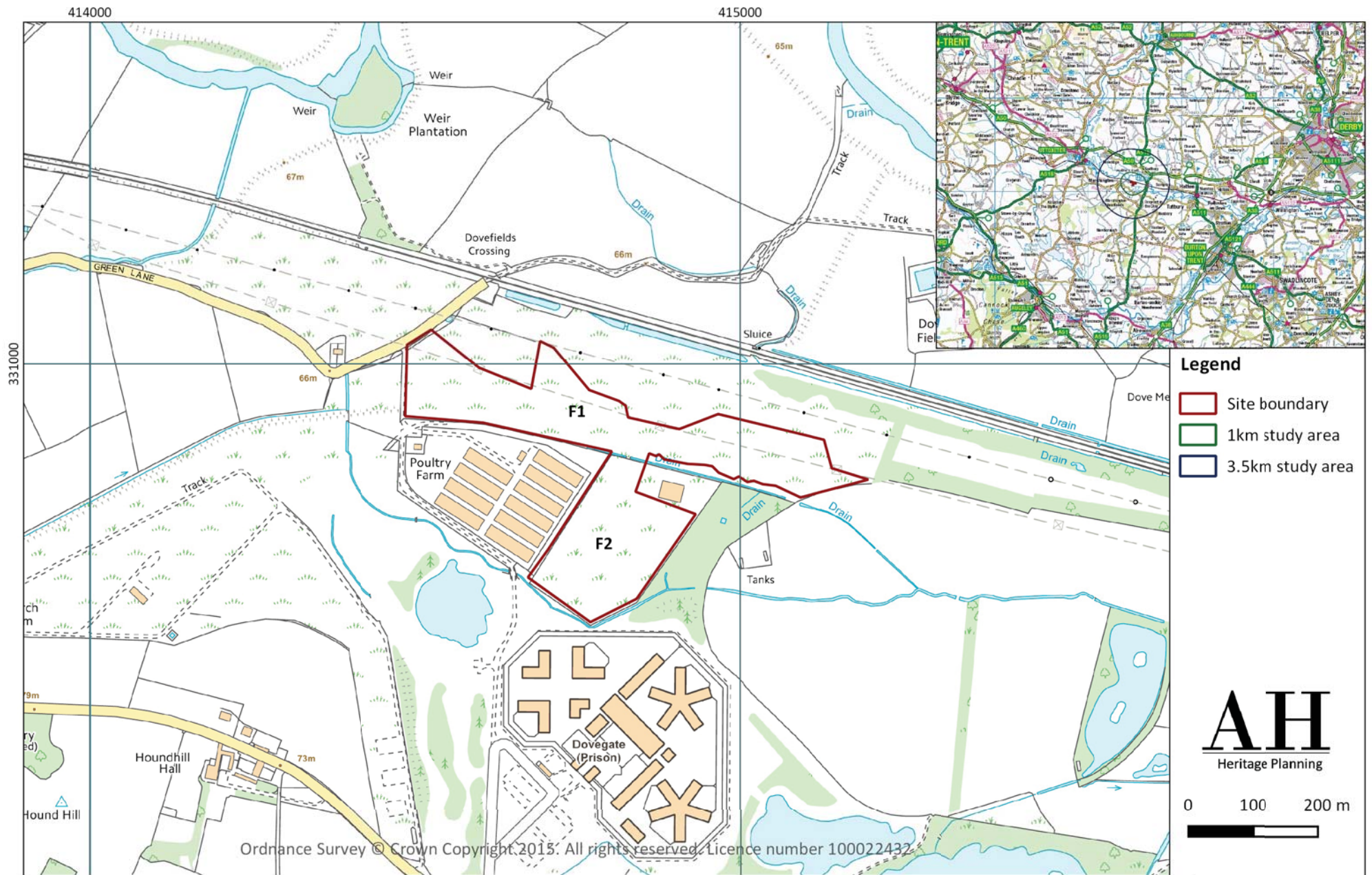


Fig. 1 Site location plan

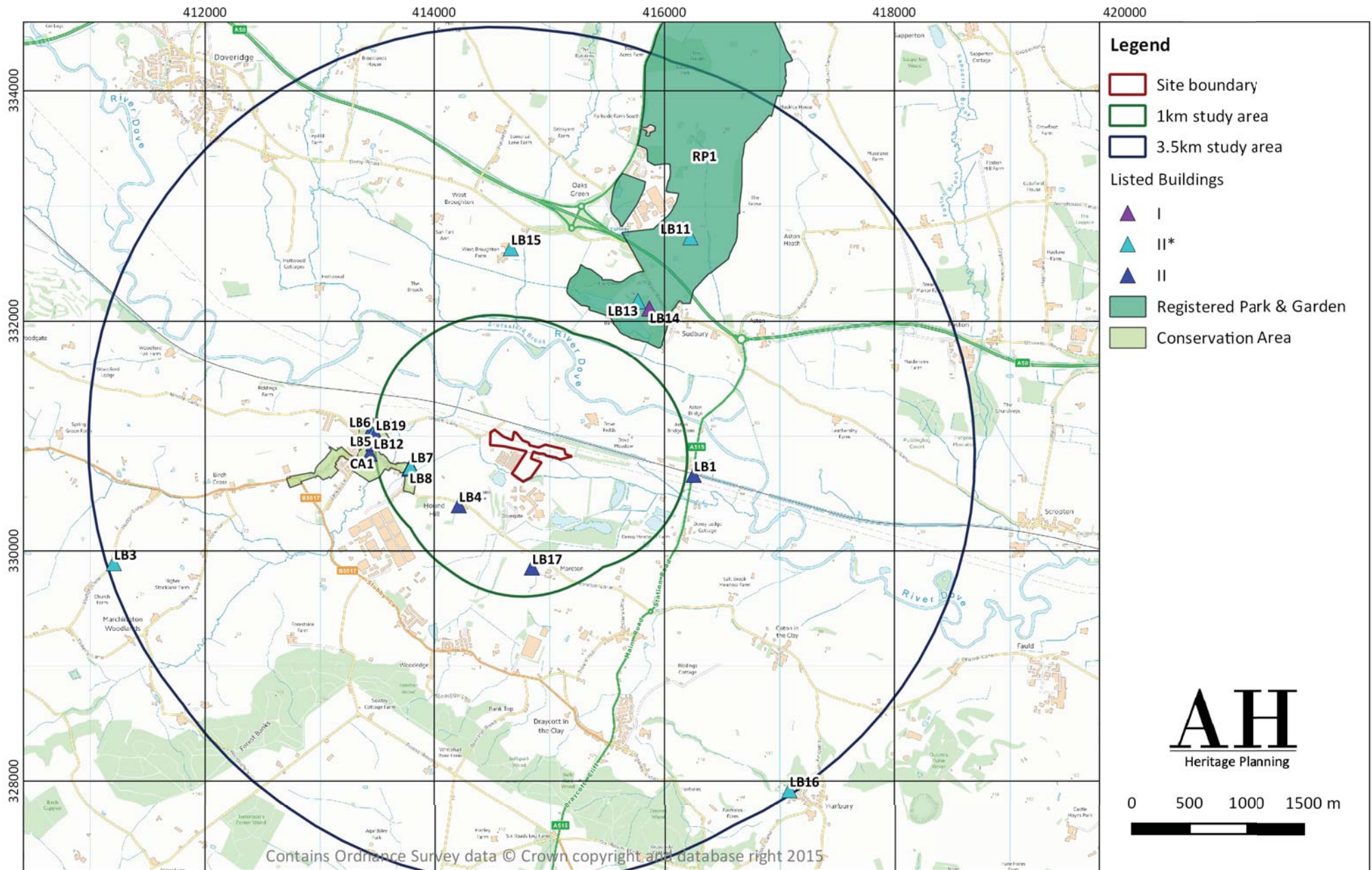


Fig. 2 Designated sites and monuments within a 3.5km study area

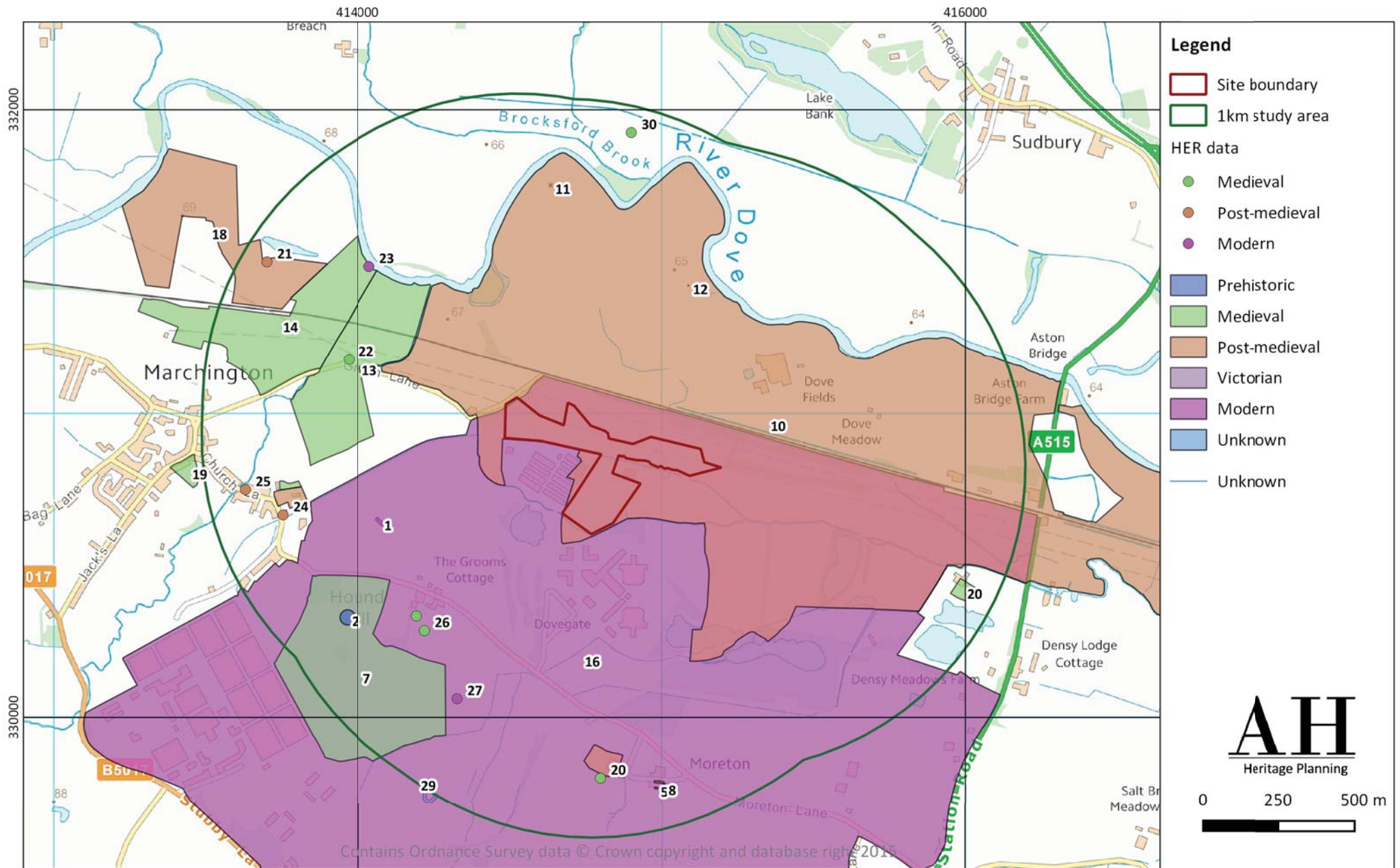


Fig. 3 HER monuments data, 1km study area

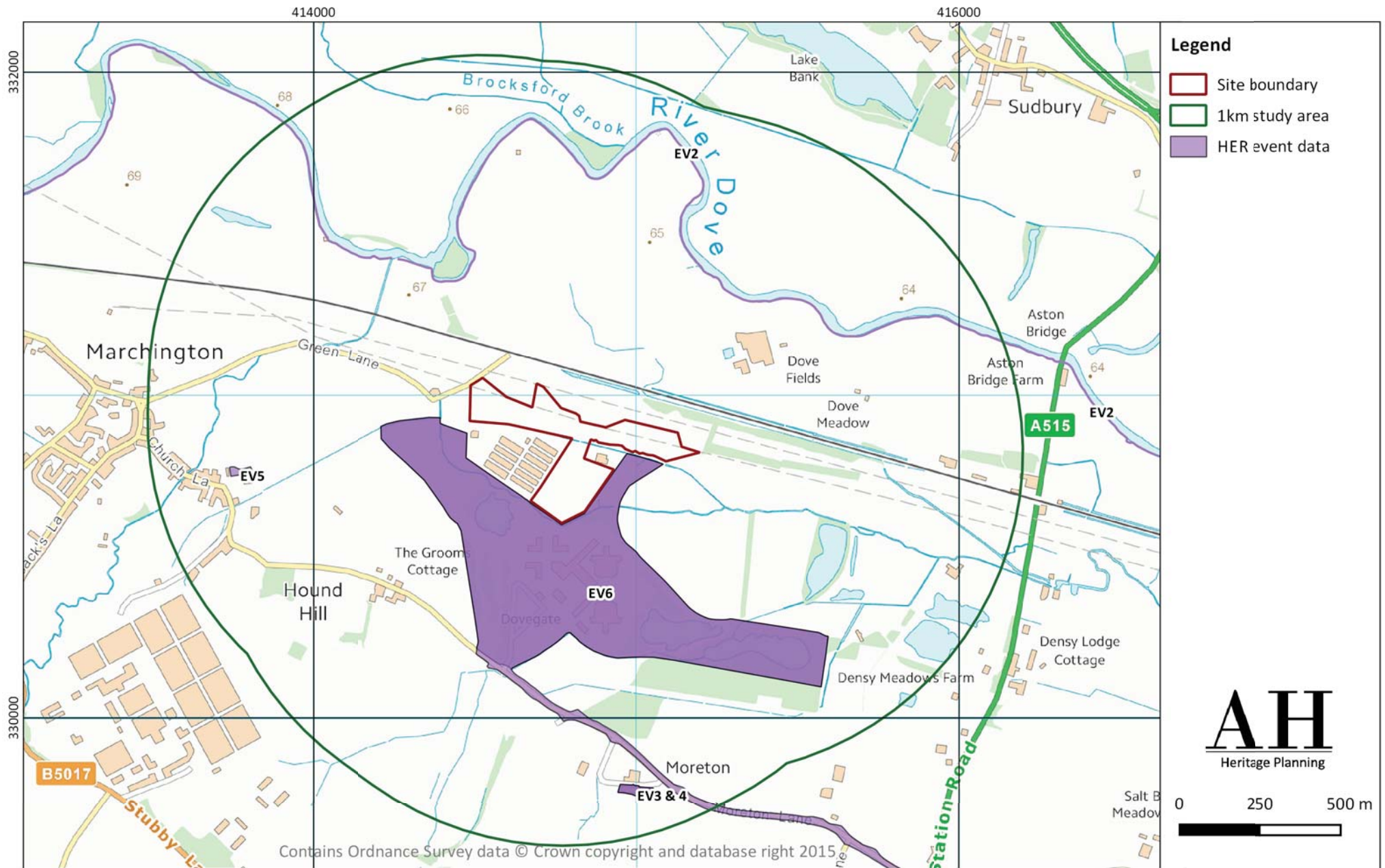


Fig. 4 HER event data, 1km study area

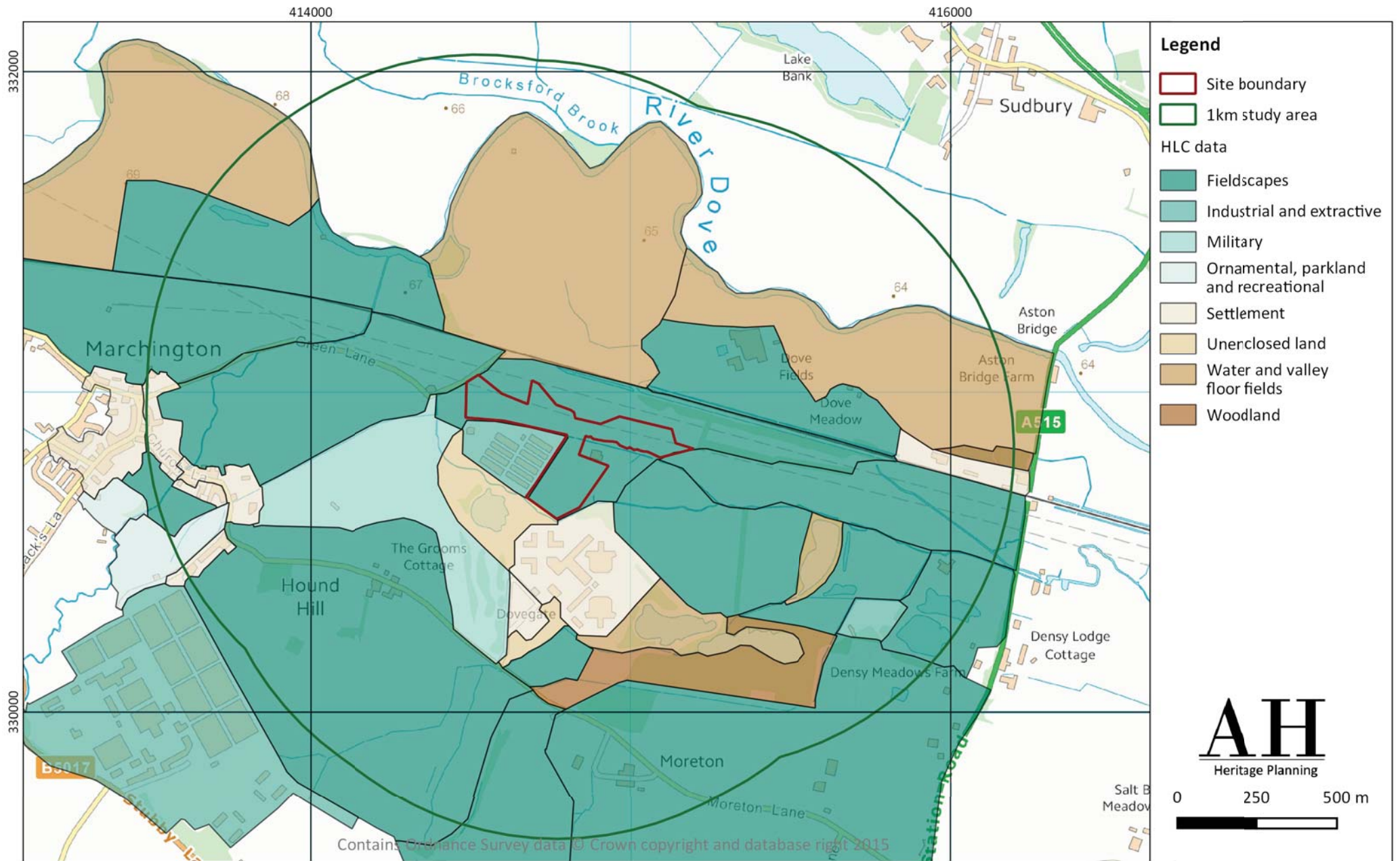


Fig. 5 Historic Landscape Character

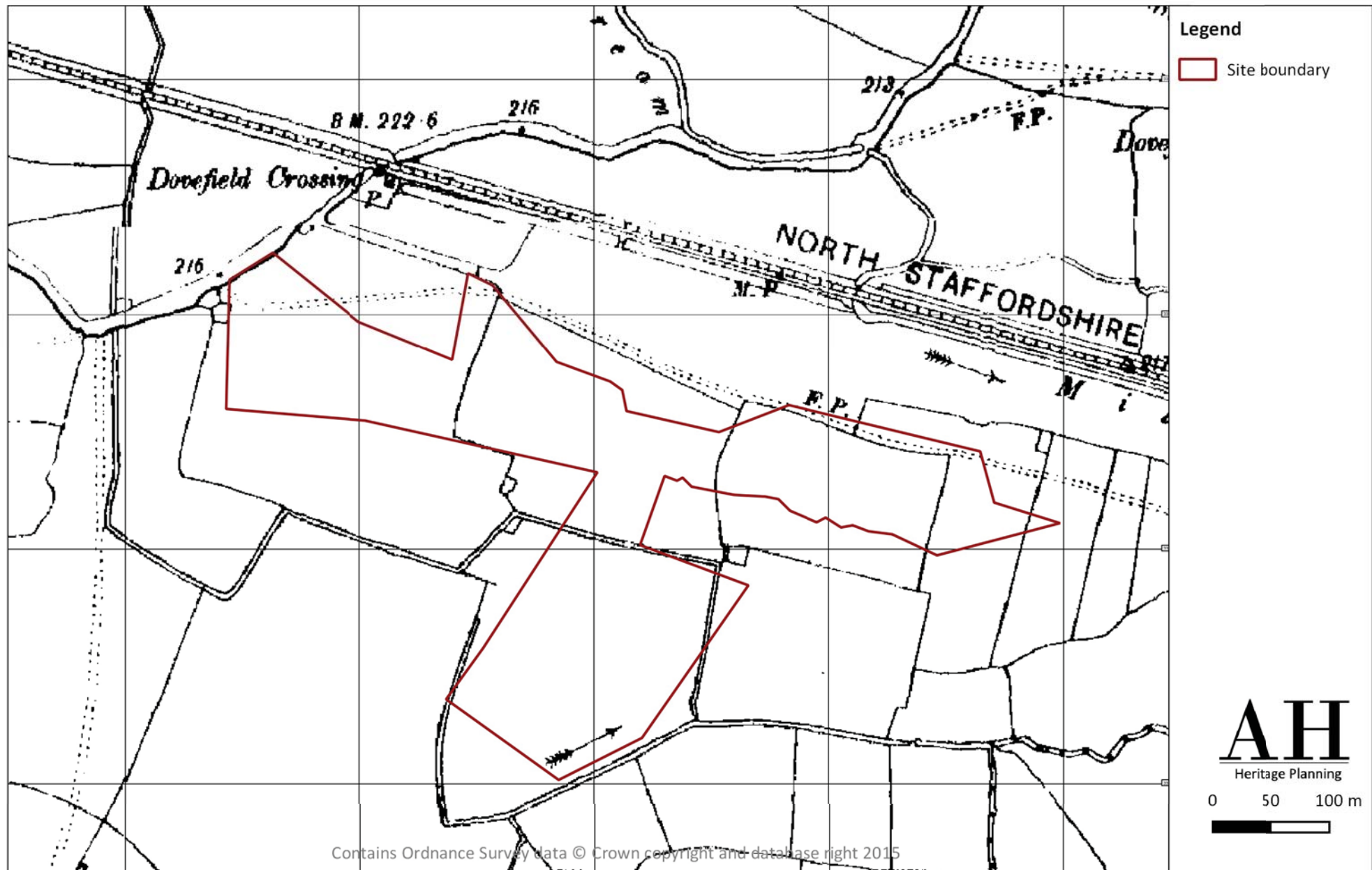


Fig. 6 Historic Mapping: 1901 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map

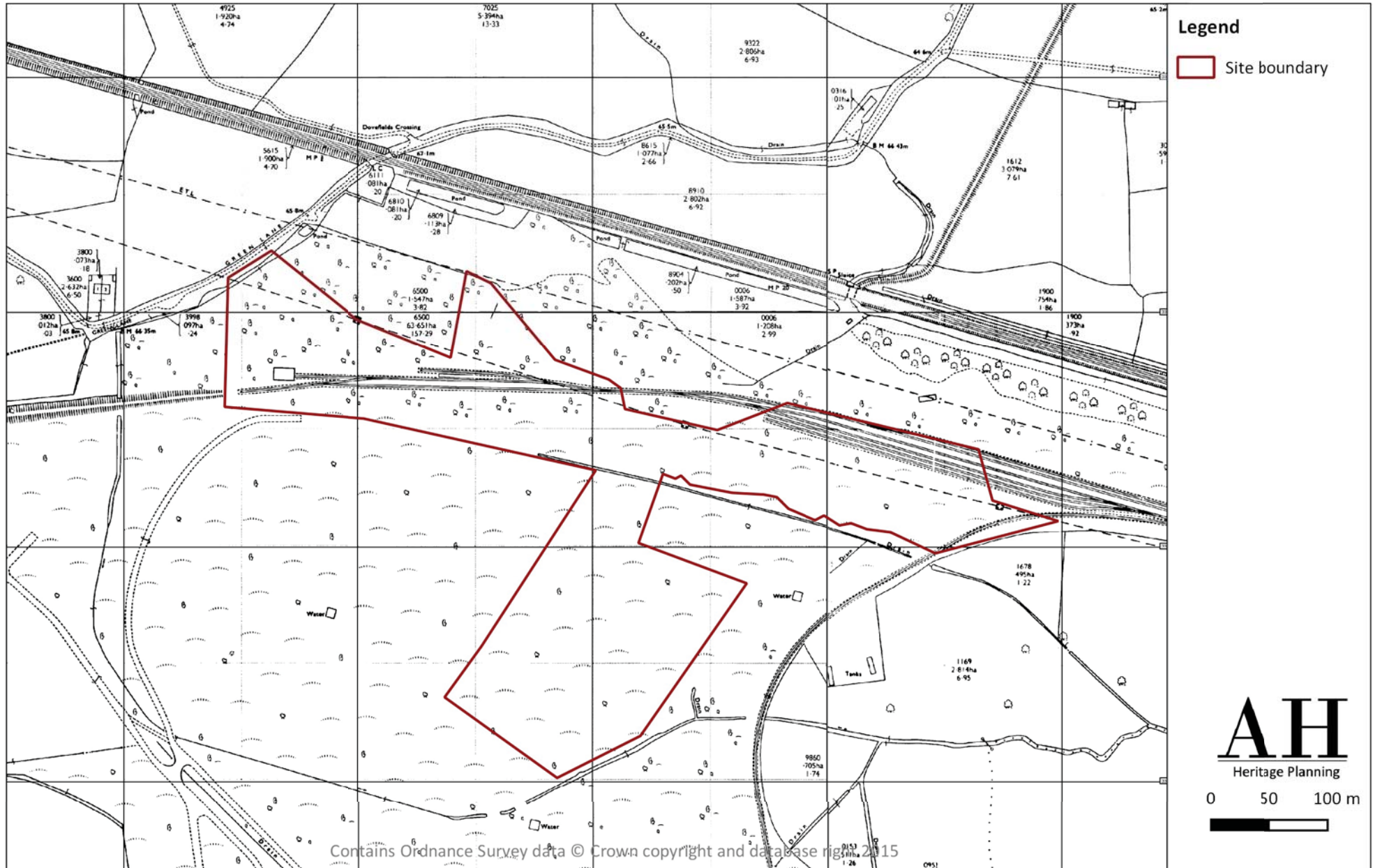


Fig. 7 Historic Mapping: 1973 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map



Plate 1 View east across Field 1 from close to western boundary



Plate 2 View west across Field 1 from area just east of agricultural sheds



Plate 3 View east across Field 1 from area adjacent to agricultural sheds



Plate 4 View south across Field 2 toward HMP Dovegate

Appendix 1: Data from Staffordshire and Derbyshire Historic Environment Records (1km study area) and Historic England (3.5km study area)

FIG. REF.	HE/SHER & DHER REF.	NAME/HER RECORD TYPE	TYPE	PERIOD	SUMMARY	STATUS	EAST	NORTH
Designated Monuments (Historic England data: 3.5km study area)								
Listed Buildings (1km study area, all Grades; 3.5km study area Grades I & II*)								
LB1	1038322	Sudbury crossing signal box	Signal box	Victorian	Signal box on the (former) North Staffordshire Railway. 1885	II	416253	330662
LB2	1038341	House Occupied By Mr Bagshaw	House	Post-medieval	House, C17 with later alterations.	II	413440	330845
LB3	1038342	Woodroffe's Cottage	Cottage	Post-medieval	House. Early C17	II*	411206	329894
LB4	1038343	Houndhill Manor	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	Farmhouse. Mid to late C17 with late C17 addition and late C19 addition and alterations.	II	414213	330397
LB5	1038344	Chawner Cottages And Garden Wall	Almshouses	Post-medieval	Former almshouses. Dated 1860.	II	413453	330959
LB6	1038347	Sundial Approximately 20 Yards North Of Marchington Hall	Sundial	Post-medieval	Sundial. Probably C18	II	413447	331046

LB7	1038381	Francis Calvert Memorial And Railings Approximately 5 Yards North Of Chancel Of Church Of St Peter	Memorial and railings	Post-medieval	Double slab tomb and railings. Francis Calvert died 1831. Wrought iron railings surrounding square enclosure slab tomb.	II	413794	330739
LB8	1038382	Thomas Pickering Memorial And Railings Approximately 6 Yards South Of West Tower Of Church Of St Peter	Memorial and railings	Post-medieval	Double slab tomb and railings. Thomas Pickering died 1834. Wrought iron railings surrounding square enclosure with 2 ashlar slabs with moulded edges.	II	413783	330716
LB9	1190260	Church Of St Peter	Church	Post-medieval	Parish Church. 1742; chancel rebuilt late C19. By Richard Trubshaw	II*	413795	330728
LB10	1190322	Gatepiers, Gate And Attached Walls Immediately South Of Marchington Hall	Gatepiers, gate and walls	Post-medieval	Farmhouse. Early C16, with mid C18 rear wing.	II	413467	330994
LB11	1238617	Folly Or Deercote In Park	Folly or deercote	Post-medieval	Deercote cum folly. Mid C18 and early C19	II*	416225	332729
LB12	1271151	Telephone Kiosk	Kiosk	Post-medieval	K6 telephone kiosk. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors.	II	413471	330936
LB13	1273942	Church Of All Saints	Church	Medieval	Parish church. C12, early C14, early C15, 1827 and extensive restoration 1872-5.	II*	415768	332174

LB14	1273995	The Hall And Attached Stable Block	Hall and stables	Post-medieval	Country house and stable block now museum. c. 1660 - 1670 and 1876-83 by George Devey	I	415868	332111
LB15	1274524	Home Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	Farmhouse. C16, early C18 and C19.	II*	414665	332634
LB16	1374435	Church of St. Werburgh	Church	Medieval	Parish church. C13 work to C12-core and C15 facing. Rebuilt north and south aisles of 1824 and 1869 and chancel or 1862 by Hine and Evans of Nottingham	II*	413282	330764
LB17	1374474	Moreton Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	Farmhouse. C17 with later alterations and additions	II	417084	327921
LB18	1374504	Marchington Hall	Hall	Post-medieval	c. 1690 with later additions.	II*	413469	331011
LB19	1374505	Tetley House	House	Post-medieval	Early C19 rebuilding of a C17 house.	II	413490	331018
Registered Parks and Gardens Data (3.5km study area)								
RP1	1000684	Sudbury Hall	Park and garden	Post-medieval	Pleasure grounds and parkland of mid to late C18 and gardens laid out c 1836-7 by William Sawrey Gilpin.	II	416262	333494
SHER & DHER Data (1km study area)								
1	MST12342	Nissen Hut, Marchington Camp	Nissen Hut	Modern	A hut appears to survive from the Second World War camp at Marchington		414074	330644

2	MST1645	Possible Barrow, Hound Hill	Round Barrow	Prehistoric	Documentary evidence for the site of a barrow on the summit of Hound Hill, where bone fragments, iron and charcoal were found. The barrow is recorded to have been destroyed circa 1860		413965	330329
3	MST13697	Cow House, Moreton Farm, Draycott in the Clay	Cow House	Post-medieval	A cow house of red/brick with a pitched, tiled roof and circular pitching hole. Of probable 19th century date		414990	329780
4	MST3523	Building Platforms, North of Church of Saint Peters, Marchington	Building Platform?, Shrunken Village?	Medieval	Earthworks surviving to the north of the church, possibly represent building platforms, suggesting settlement shrinkage within Marchington		413772	330764
5	MST13698	Stable, Moreton Farm, Draycott in the Clay	Stable	Victorian	A stable block located on the south side of the yard at Moreton Farm		414980	329760
6	MST22114	Churchyard, Church of Saint Peter, Marchington	Churchyard	Post-medieval	The churchyard to the Church of Saint Peter. The extant church is of 18th century date, although it is believed to stand on the site of an earlier, medieval church		413779	330725
7	MST5492	Ridge and Furrow, Hound Hill, Marchington	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, evidence of medieval and later ploughing, is visible on aerial photography from the 1960s at Hound Hill Marchington		414003	330141

8	MST13206	Agricultural Building, Moreton Farm, Draycott in the Clay	Cow House	Victorian	A two storey brick farm building with pitched roof of blue tiles		415000	329770
9	MST14251	Moreton Farm, Draycott in the Clay	Farmstead, Regular Courtyard F Plan	Post-medieval	A farmstead located within the hamlet of Moreton. The farm was originally laid out around an F-plan yard with detached farmhouse		414816	329851
10	MST18488	Water Meadow, East of Marchington	Water Meadow	Post-medieval	The remains of a post-medieval water meadow system to the east of Marchington, which survives well in some areas		415382	330961
11	MST6530	Pillbox, North-East of Marchington	Pillbox	Modern	A Second World War pillbox overlooking the River Dove to the north-east of Marchington		414636	331752
12	MST6563	Pillbox, North-East of Marchington	Pillbox	Modern	A Second World War pillbox set on an earthwork bank overlooking the River Dove to the north-east of Marchington		415089	331423
13	MST19478	Ridge and Furrow, North and South of Green Lane, Marchington	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, evidence of medieval and later ploughing, is visible on aerial photography from the 1960s to the north and south of Green Lane		414000	331155
14	MST19473	Ridge and Furrow, North of Green Lane, Marchington	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, evidence of medieval and later ploughing, is visible on aerial photography to the north of Green Lane		413738	331298

15	MST20895	Linear Feature, West of Moreton, Marchington	Linear Feature	Unknown	A curvilinear cropmark feature of unknown data and function, identified on aerial photography to the west of Moreton		414235	329743
16	MST12341	Army Camp, Marchington	Army Camp, Military Depot, Prisoner Of War Camp	Modern	An American army camp and ordnance depot, created in 1941. Following the war it became a prisoner of war camp, and later as a depot for the REME and RAOC. The site went out of use in the 1960's and part of the site is now occupied by a large prison, some of the remains of hut bases and roads do still survive, however, with one possible hut surviving intact.		414730	330020
17	MST6562	Pillbox, North-East of Marchington	Pillbox	Modern	A Second World War pillbox overlooking the River Dove to the north-east of Marchington		414039	331485
18	MST19515	Farmstead, High Street, Marchington	Farmstead, Orchard	Post- medieval	A loose courtyard farmstead with working buildings arranged on three sides of a large yard.		413440	330812
19	MST700	Moated Site, Moat Farm, Draycott in the Clay	Moat	Medieval	A moated site which has been assumed to the site of Draycott-under-Clay's manor house. Alternatively, it may have originated in the early 13th century as the homestead moat to an estate granted to Roger de Dounes.		415990	330420

20	MST2503	Moreton / Mortvne (Settlement)	Settlement	Medieval	A settlement recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086.		414800	329800
21	MST16742	Buckle Findspot, Marchington	Find spot	Post- medieval	A 16th or early 17th century cast copper alloy double loop rectangular sword belt hanger, recovered during metal detecting		413700	331500
22	MST19478	Ridge and Furrow, North and South of Green Lane, Marchington	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	Ridge and furrow, evidence of medieval and later ploughing, is visible on aerial photography from the 1960s to the north and south of Green Lane		414000	331155
23	MST6562	Pillbox, North-East of Marchington	Pillbox	Modern	A Second World War pillbox overlooking the River Dove to the north-east of Marchington		414039	331485
24	MST1676	Tithe Barn, Marchington	Tithe barn	Post- medieval	The tithe map of 1843 marks the location of a tithe barn and croft		413753	330666
25	MST955	Smithy, Church Lane, Marchington	Blacksmiths workshop	Post- medieval	A smithy existed in this area by the mid-19th century		413629	330750

26	MST19526	Moated Site, Houndhill Manor, Marchington	Manor, moat	Medieval	Houndhill existed as an estate by the late 12th century and a manor house is recorded by at least the late 14th century. An estate map of 1720 depicts a moated site as lying to the south east of the extant Houndhill Hall	414221	330285
27	MST12341	Army Camp, Marchington	Army Camp, Military Depot, Prisoner Of War Camp	Modern	An American army camp and ordnance depot, created in 1941. Following the war it became a prisoner of war camp, and later as a depot for the REME and RAOC. The site went out of use in the 1960's and part of the site is now occupied by a large prison, some of the remains of hut bases and roads do still survive, however, with one possible hut surviving intact.	414730	330020
28	MST6449	Houndhill Manor / Houndhill Manor House, Marchington	Manor, manor house	Medieval	An estate based on Houndhill was granted to the de Houndhill family in the mid-12th century. A manor house is recorded by	414195	330334
29	MST20895	Linear Feature, West of Moreton, Marchington	Linear Feature	Unknown	A curvilinear cropmark feature of unknown data and function, identified on aerial photography to the west of Moreton	414235	329743
30	1517656	Ridge and furrow, Sudbury	Ridge And Furrow	Medieval	Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on air photographs in the Parish of Sudbury	414912	331912

SHER & DHER Events Data (1km study area)								
EV1	EST934	An archaeological watching brief at Marchington Prison, Marchington, Staffordshire.	WB	n/a	An archaeological watching brief at Marchington Prison		414830	330444
EV2	EST1957	An assessment of the geoarchaeological development of the catchment tributaries of the River Trent.	Palaeoenvironmental analysis	n/a	An assessment of the geoarchaeological development of the catchment tributaries of the River Trent		416928	331967
EV3	EST1329	A historic buildings survey at Moreton Farm, Draycott-in-the-Clay.	Historic building survey	n/a	Building survey undertaken in advance of conversion of agricultural building		414990	329770
EV4	EST2088	An assessment of the barns at Moreton Farm, Moreton Lane, Draycott in the Clay.	Management plan	n/a	A short assessment and recommendations for development of the barns at Moreton Farm, produced in June 2003		414990	329770

EV5	EST2458	A site visit to inspect earthworks north of the Church of Saint Peters, Marchington in October 1985.	Site visit	n/a	A site visit to inspect earthworks north of the Church of Saint Peters, Marchington in October 1985		413772	330764
EV6	EST933	An archaeological desk-based assessment at Marchington Prison, Marchington, Staffordshire.	DBA	n/a	An archaeological desk-based assessment at Marchington Prison, Marchington, Staffordshire		414892	330366
Conservation Area (3.5km study area)								
CA1	n/a	Marchington	CA	Medieval & post-medieval	Historic core		413366	330765

Appendix 2: Scoping Summary

REF.	TYPE	NAME	DISTANCE FROM SITE CENTRE	POTENTIAL INTERVISIBILITY (WITHIN ZTV)?	FULLY ASSESSED?	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
Designated Monuments (Historic England data: 3.5km study area)						
Listed Buildings (1km study area, all Grades; 3km study area, Grades I & II*)						
LB1	II	Sudbury crossing signal box	1.42km	Yes	No	Wider landscape setting not considered of significance. No effect.
LB2	II	House Occupied By Mr Bagshaw	1.40km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to village setting. No views affected. No impact on setting.
LB3	II*	Woodroffe's Cottage	3.76km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with the Site due to intervening landscape features and vegetation cover. No impact on views or setting.
LB4	II	Houndhill Manor	0.76km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with the Site due to adjacent modern properties, intervening landscape features and vegetation cover. No impact on views or setting.
LB5	II	Chawner Cottages And Garden Wall	1.39km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to village setting. No views affected. No impact on setting.
LB6	II	Sundial Approximately 20 Yards North Of Marchington Hall	1.41km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to village setting. No views affected. No impact on setting.
LB7	II	Francis Calvert Memorial And Railings Approximately 5 Yards North Of Chancel Of Church Of St Peter	1.05km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to churchyard setting and tree cover around churchyard. No views affected. No impact on setting.

LB8	II	Thomas Pickering Memorial And Railings Approximately 6 Yards South Of West Tower Of Church Of St Peter	1.06km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to churchyard setting and tree cover around churchyard. No views affected. No impact on setting.
LB9	II*	Church Of St Peter	1.05km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to churchyard setting and tree cover around churchyard. No views affected. No impact on setting.
LB10	II	Gatepiers, Gate And Attached Walls Immediately South Of Marchington Hall	1.39km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to village setting. No views affected. No impact on setting.
LB11	II*	Folly Or Deercote In Park	2.35km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with the Site due to intervening A50, landscape features and vegetation cover. No impact on views or setting.
LB12	II	Telephone Kiosk	1.37km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to village setting. No views affected. No impact on setting.
LB13	II*	Church Of All Saints	1.64km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to village setting. No views affected. No impact on setting.
LB14	I	The Hall And Attached Stable Block	1.65km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to village setting. No views affected. No impact on setting.
LB15	II*	Home Farmhouse	1.82km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with the Site due to intervening agricultural buildings, landscape features and vegetation cover. No impact on views or setting.
LB16	II*	Church of St. Werburgh	3.68km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with the Site due to intervening A50 and landscape features. No impact on setting.
LB17	II	Moreton Farmhouse	0.97km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to village setting. No views affected. No impact on setting.
LB18	II*	Marchington Hall	1.39km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to village setting. No views affected. No impact on setting.

LB19	II	Tetley House	1.37km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with Site due to village setting. No views affected. No impact on setting.
Registered Park & Garden						
RP1	II	Sudbury Hall	1.27km	Yes	No	No intervisibility with the Site due to intervening railway, landscape features and vegetation cover. No impact on views or setting.
Conservation Areas						
CA1	n/a	Marchington	755m	Yes	Yes	No intervisibility with the Site due to intervening landscape features and vegetation cover. No impact on views or setting.

Appendix 3: ZTV

Site Name: PV-316-05

Map Title: Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Map Revision: 5km

Map Center:

1°46'49"W 52°52'29"N

OS x=414,786 OS y=330,866


The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis takes account of topography only or what can be referred to as a "bald earth". No account is taken for the effects of existing vegetation, buildings and other structures.


In reality these elements will provide significant screening of the proposed solar farm development.

The analysis has been taken using the maximum highest point of a mounted inclined solar photovoltaic panel, this being 3.0m. A view height of 1.6m has been used for the analysis.

The zone is calculated for when the panels are theoretically visible.

Legend

 316-05-PV_BNG

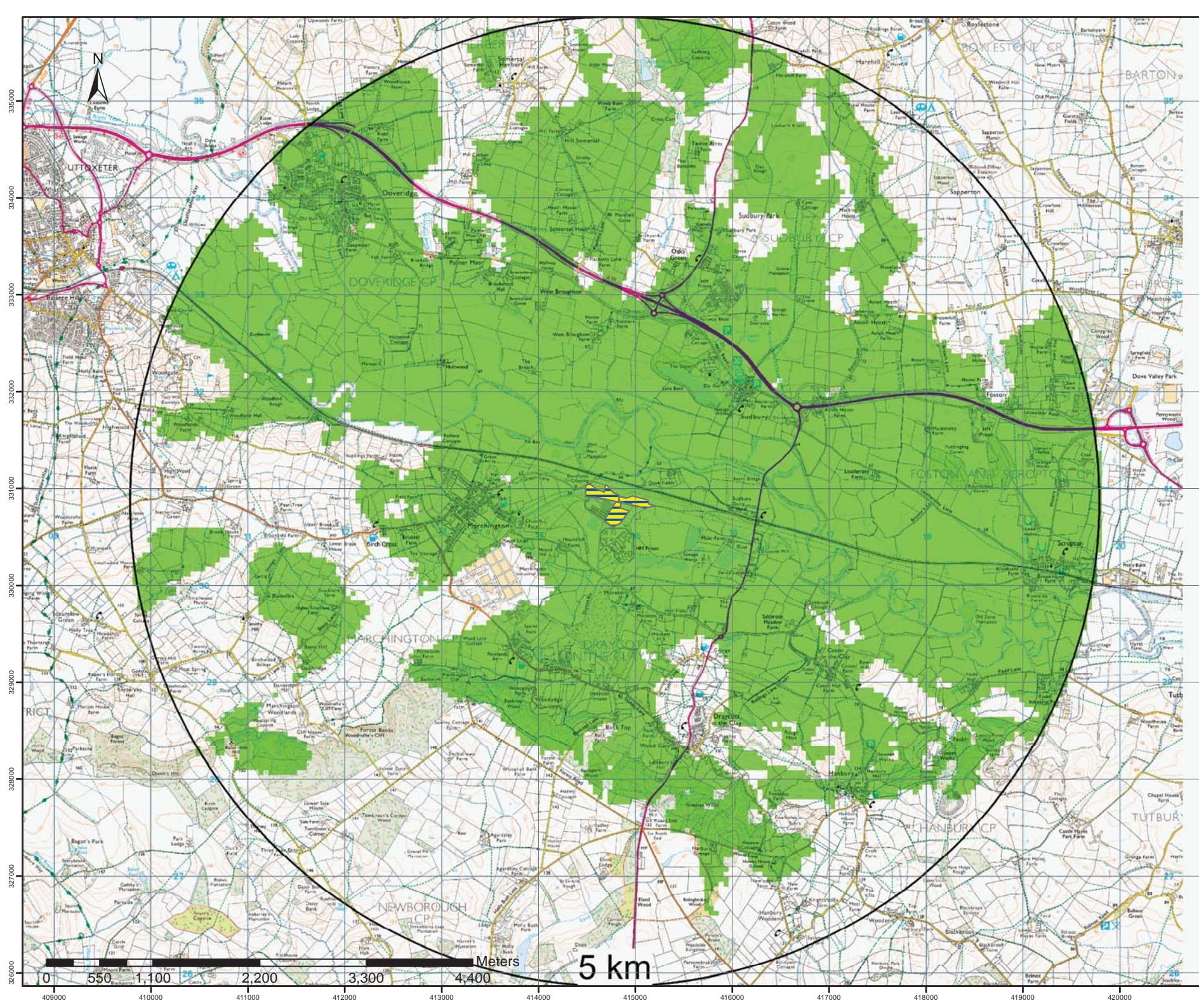
 Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Scale: 1:35,000 (A3 paper)

Date: 22 April 2015

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