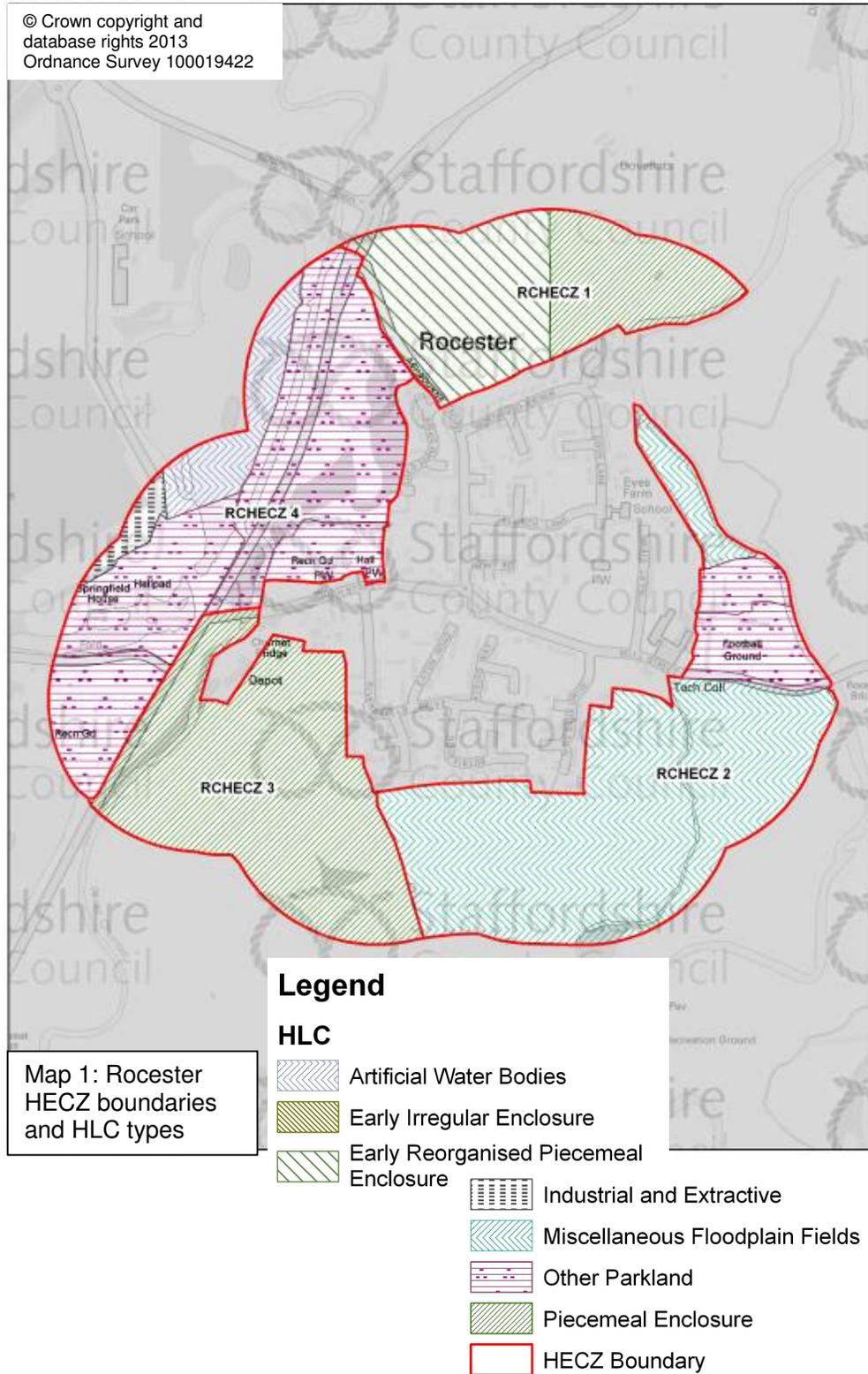


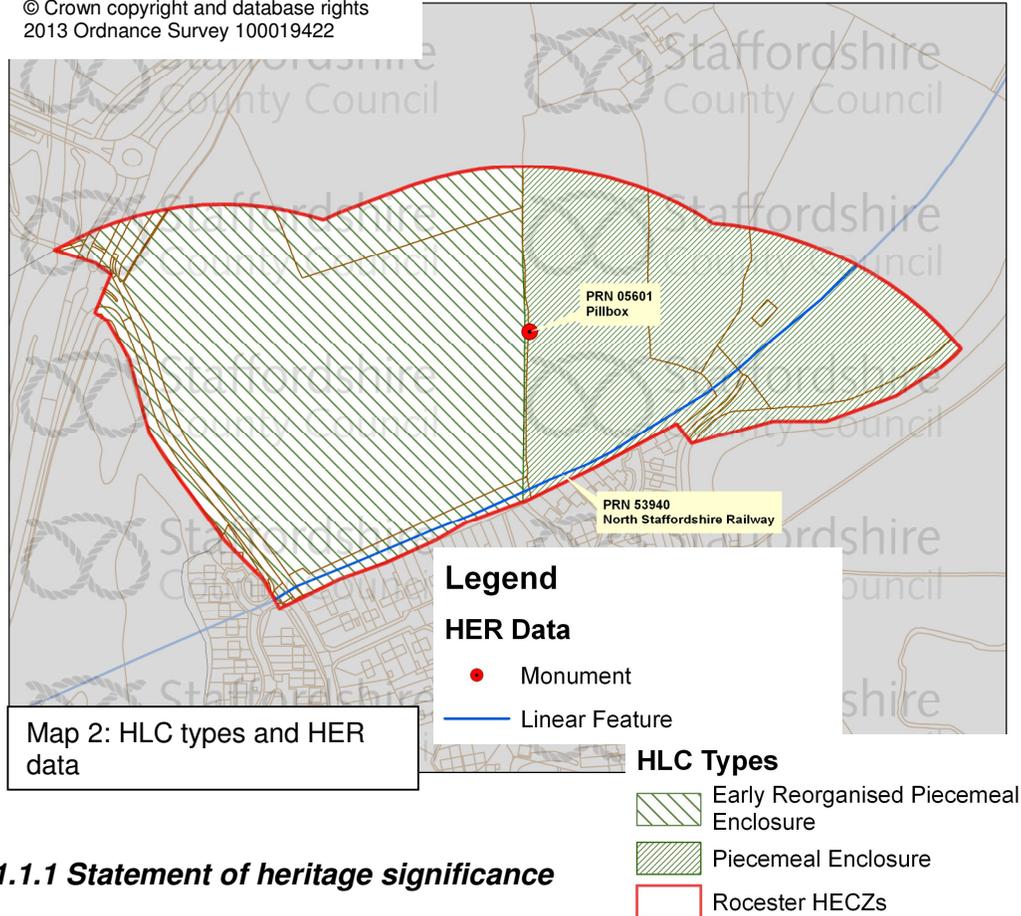
## APPENDIX 2: Rocester and Tutbury

### 1. Rocester



## 1.1 RCHECZ 1 – North of Rocester

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### 1.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The land rises from around 87m AOD at the southern edge of the zone, which lies just within the valley of the rivers Churnet (to the west) and Dove (to the east), to around 99m AOD to the north near Dove Flatts Farm (lying just beyond the HECZ boundary)<sup>1</sup>. The bedrock geology comprises Mercia Mudstone Group (mudstone); the southern portion is overlain by River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel)<sup>2</sup>. There is evidence for prehistoric activity within the Dove Valley, although it is not as extensive as that known for the Trent Valley. This is partly due to the fact that until the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the Dove Valley was, and to an extent still is, dominated by grazing for dairying. Understanding the potential for prehistoric archaeological deposits is restricted by the fact that cropmarks are not easily visible under grassland. Roman activity has been identified in the valley particularly concentrated within and around Rocester (cf. 5.2 in HEA report). The extent of Roman settlement at Rocester is currently unknown and there is the potential for evidence relating to the fort and/or vicus to survive within the southern portion of the zone<sup>3</sup>. The location of Rocester on the county boundary with Derbyshire means that in order to gain a fuller understanding of the archaeological potential of the zone consultation should be made with both the Staffordshire County Council Environmental Specialists Team (Historic

<sup>1</sup> AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

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

<sup>3</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 01803

Environment) and the Derbyshire County Council Environmental Services Department.

The historic landscape character is dominated to the east by a well preserved field system created piecemeal during the post medieval period (cf. HLC type 'Piecemeal Enclosure' on map 2; cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report) which extends north and north east beyond the project area. The creation of the 'Piecemeal Enclosure' may suggest a change in the agricultural economy of this landscape from a rotational system incorporating arable to predominantly pasture during the post medieval period possibly associated with the rise in cattle farming during this period within the Dove Valley (cf. 5.4 in HEA report). The origins of the field system may be associated with the establishment of Dove Flatt Farm. The morphology of this field system includes distinctive field boundaries forming reverse 'S' curves and dog-legs indicating that the zone had formed part of the medieval open field system associated with the market settlement of Rocester. The reverse 'S' pattern was formed through medieval plough teams working the open fields; at the time of enclosure field boundaries inserted into the open fields followed these plough lines. The field pattern is also characterised by its mature hedgerows within and beyond the zone.

The field pattern to the west may have had similar origins to the landscape to the east. However, it appears that there was a re-ordering of this field system probably in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century with the insertion of straighter boundaries (HLC Type 'Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' on map 2). This correlates with a period of wide reaching agricultural developments which are reflected within both the landscape and farm building design (cf. 5.4 in HEA report). The historic field pattern is still legible within the landscape, although there appears to have been some degradation of the hedgerows.

The line of the Ashbourne Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway passes through the southern portion of the zone<sup>4</sup>. The line was probably constructed in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and was dismantled in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The line is fossilised to the south of the zone by a hedgerow and a farm track appears to follow its alignment to the north east.

A Second World War hexagonal concrete pillbox is set into a shallow ditch at the side of a north-south aligned hedge line<sup>5</sup>. The turf covering on its roof may be the remains of original camouflage. The pillbox was constructed as part of the Western Command Stop Line No. 5 (which ran from Tamworth to Burton-upon-Trent and then via the River Dove to Ashbourne) during the Second World War.

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<sup>4</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 53940 on map 2

<sup>5</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05601 on map 2

**1.1.2 Heritage values:**

<b>Evidential value:</b> There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits associated particularly with Roman activity, but possibly also prehistoric, to survive within the HECZ particularly on the sands and gravels. There is also the potential for the survival of further Second World War defences in the area and in particular associated with the extant pill box. These may include the shallow ditch noted in the main text, fox holes, mortar positions and further concrete defences hidden in the hedgerow.	High
<b>Historical value:</b> The legible heritage assets of the zone comprise the historic field patterns which contribute to an understanding of the development of the agricultural economy and its relationship to Rocester. The line of the railway also contributes to an understanding of the wider economy during the mid 19 <sup>th</sup> to mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The pillbox forms part of the national history of the country's defence strategy during the Second World War.	High
<b>Aesthetic value:</b> The legibility of the historic character of the landscape is generally well preserved within and beyond the HECZ. There has been a degree of field boundary degradation to the west, although the overall field pattern is still discernible.	High
<b>Communal value:</b> Three Public Rights of Way cross the zone providing access to the historic landscape.	Medium

**1.1.3 Recommendations**

The heritage significance and values identifies that the historic character of the HECZ is well preserved.

- The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape, notably the field boundaries, is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique 'sense of place' and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations. The legibility of the line of the railway is also recommended through the preservation of the hedgerow to ensure its presence is remembered within the landscape.
- Should land within the zone be allocated for development any proposed development should seek to complement the existing low settlement density and the conservation of the fabric and legibility of the historic landscape character as stated above. Any such development should also be designed to enhance the local distinctiveness and respect the local vernacular in terms of its scale and architectural form (cf. Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

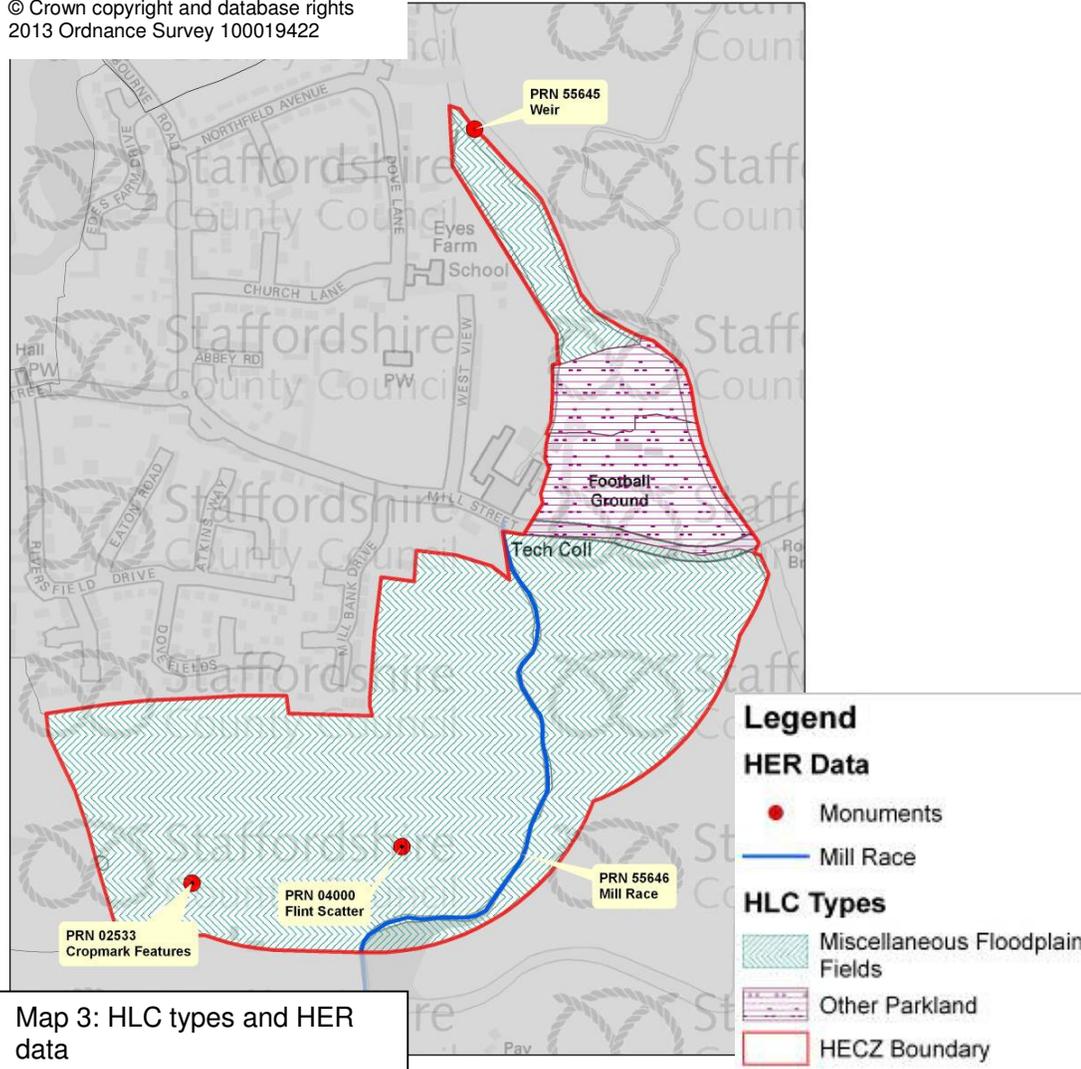
- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

## 1.2 RCHECZ 2 – South and east of Rocester

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### 1.2.1 Statement of heritage significance

The HECZ is defined by its location within the Churnet and Dove valleys and is a level landscape lying between 85m AOD and 88m AOD<sup>8</sup>. The underlying bedrock geology is comprised of Mercia Mudstones Group (mudstone) overlain by deposits of alluvium associated with the River Dove to the east and by River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) to the west<sup>9</sup>. There is evidence for prehistoric activity within the Dove Valley, although it is not as extensive as that known for the Trent Valley. However, there is evidence within the zone for prehistoric activity in the form of linear features, ring ditches and a pit alignment, lying on the sands and gravels, which have been identified on aerial photography as cropmarks (cf. 5.2 in HEA report)<sup>10</sup>. The ring ditches may possibly represent the ploughed out remains of Bronze Age barrows or hut circles and the pit alignment, possibly represents Iron Age or

<sup>8</sup> AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

<sup>9</sup> British Geological Survey 2012 web: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

<sup>10</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 02533 on map 3

Roman property boundaries or evidence of ritual activity. The evidence affirms activity in the area prior to the establishment of the Roman fort at Rocester to the north (cf. 5.2 in HEA report). The location of Rocester on the county boundary with Derbyshire means that in order to gain a fuller understanding of the archaeological potential of the zone consultation should be made with both the Staffordshire County Council Environmental Specialists Team (Historic Environment) and the Derbyshire County Council Environmental Services Department.

The historic character of the zone has been identified as fields of uncertain origin lying within the river valley. It is possible that the landscape originated as meadow land in the medieval period, possibly being enclosed from the post medieval period onwards to create pasture for cattle farming. A number of historic field boundaries survive, particularly to the south of the zone, but in other areas they have been removed or re-aligned. To the east parkland, including a sports field, has been established for the benefit of the local community during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Within the zone there is also evidence for water management relating to the Grade II Listed Tutbury Mill, which lies on the western edge of Rocester (beyond the project area). A weir was constructed across the River Dove to the north of the zone to encourage water to flow into a large mill pond (since drained) which powered the mill and a mill race crosses the zone to the south to take the water from the mill back into the River Dove<sup>11</sup>. The construction date of the weir and mill race is unknown, although they may be associated with the enlargement of the former corn mill by Richard Arkwright in the 1780s when it was partly converted to a cotton mill. It is possible that the watermill lies on the site of a mill mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086) entry for Rocester and consequently the water management system may have originated from this period onwards<sup>12</sup>.

### 1.2.2 Heritage values:

<b>Evidential value:</b> There is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits associated with prehistoric activity to survive within the HECZ.	High
<b>Historical value:</b> The legible heritage assets within the zone include those surviving field boundaries which relate to the historic field pattern. They also include the weir and the mill race which are associated with the operation of the watermill potentially from the medieval period onwards when it formed part of the principally arable agricultural regime. The water management was also used to power Richard Arkwright's cotton mill following the partial conversion of the building in the 1780s.	Medium
<b>Aesthetic value:</b> The integrity of the historic landscape is partially preserved to the south where the field boundaries survive. Elsewhere within the zone the integrity has been eroded by change to the field pattern and the establishment of the late 20 <sup>th</sup> century parkland.	Medium

<sup>11</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 55645 and PRN 55646 on map 3

<sup>12</sup> Hawkins & Rumble (eds) 1976: 1,17

<b>Communal value:</b> There is the potential to interpret the history of the watermill and its associated water management for the benefit of the community and visitors. However, this is restricted by fact that there are no Public Rights of Way to provide access to this HECZ.	Low
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### **1.2.3 Recommendations**

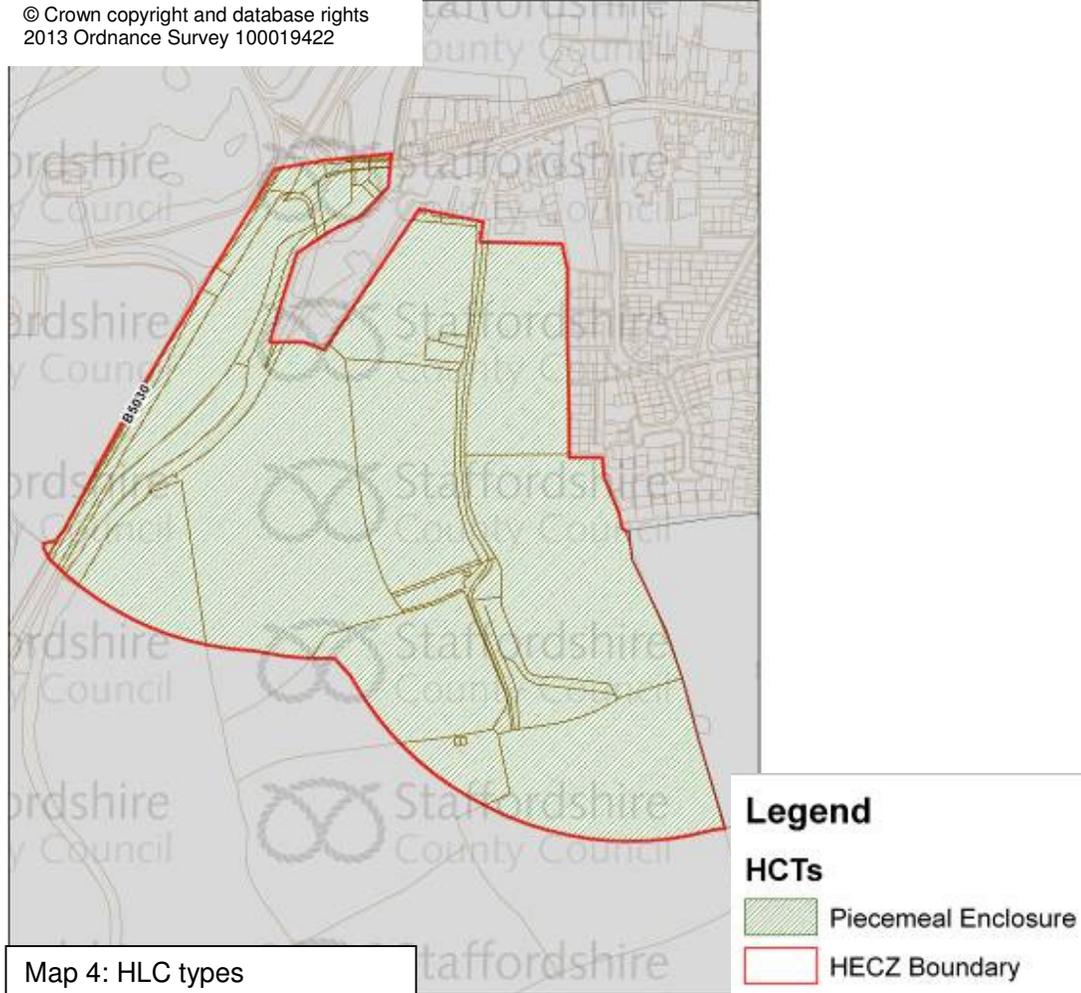
The heritage significance and values identifies that assets survive across the zone including below ground archaeology and evidence for water management associated with Tutbury Mill.

- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive particularly within the HECZ. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF<sup>13</sup>.
- The conservation of the fabric of those elements of the historic landscape which survive, notably the field boundaries to the south, the weir and the mill race, is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique 'sense of place' and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations.

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<sup>13</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

### 1.3 RCHECZ 3 – South of Barton-under-Needwood



#### 1.3.1 Statement of heritage significance

This small HECZ is defined by its location within the Churnet and Dove valleys and is a level landscape lying between 83m AOD and 85m AOD<sup>14</sup>. The underlying bedrock geology is comprised of Mercia Mudstones Group (mudstone) overlain by deposits of alluvium to the west associated with the River Churnet, which enters the zone to the north west and leave to the south west. The eastern portion of the zone is overlain by River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel)<sup>15</sup>. There is a high potential for evidence relating to prehistoric activity to survive within the zone as is evidenced by the cropmarks observed in the adjacent HECZ 2. The location of Rocester on the county boundary with Derbyshire means that in order to gain a fuller understanding of the archaeological potential of the zone consultation should be made with both the Staffordshire County Council Environmental Specialists Team

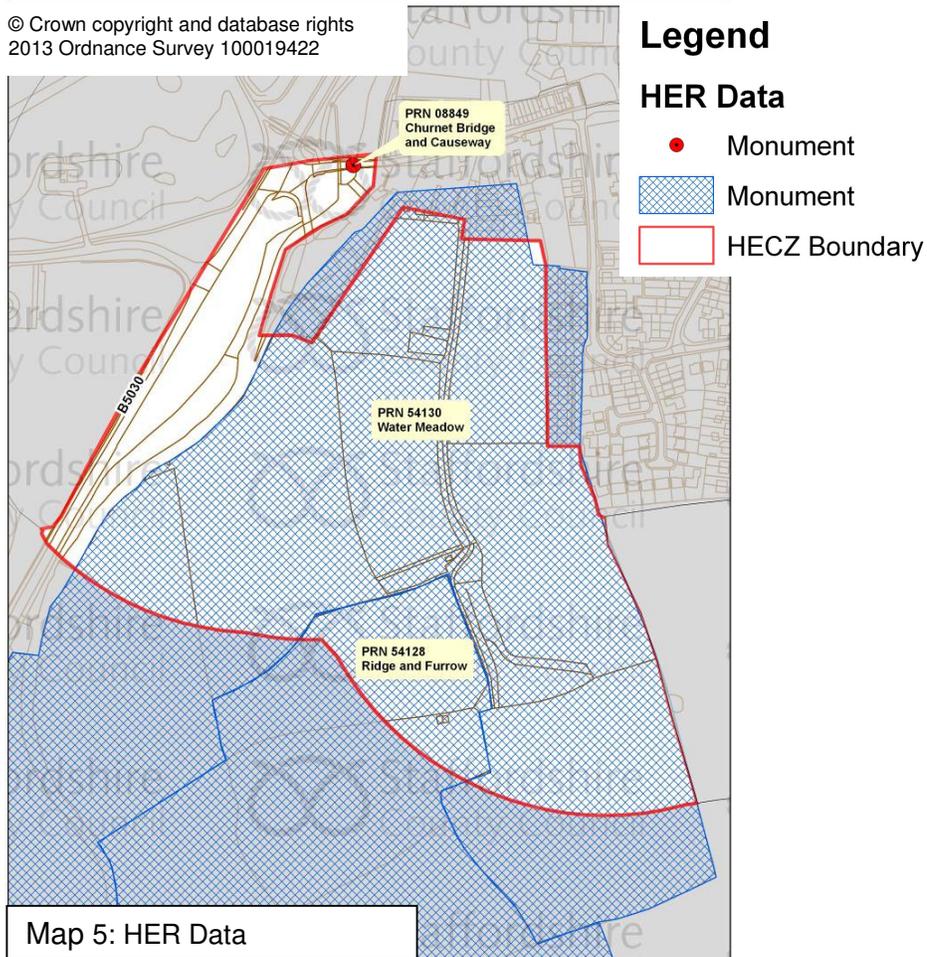
<sup>14</sup> AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

<sup>15</sup> British Geological Survey 2012 web:  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

(Historic Environment) and the Derbyshire County Council Environmental Services Department.

The historic character of the HECZ is dominated by well-preserved field systems probably dating from the post medieval period and enclosed by mature hedgerows. These fields have been identified as ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’ on map 4, which also extend southwards beyond the zone’s boundary. This field pattern retains evidence of their earlier land management in the form of the field boundaries, both reverse ‘S’ curves and dog-legs, which indicate that the landscape had once formed part of Rocester’s medieval open field system (cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report). Earthworks which survive within the zone (and extending beyond it) include further evidence of the fossilised remains of the open field system in the form of ridge and furrow (map 5). Elsewhere earthworks and other features suggest that this valley bottom landscape was adapted, probably in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, to create a bedwork water meadow system (cf. 5.4 in HEA report). The water meadow system may, at least in part, have utilised the ridge and furrow earthworks as part of the mechanism for channelling water across the fields.

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A Grade II Listed road bridge crosses the River Churnet to the north of the zone. The stone bridge dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>16</sup>. The bridge and part of the northern portion of the zone coincides with the Rocester Conservation Area.

### 1.3.2 Heritage values:

<b>Evidential value:</b> There is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits associated with prehistoric activity in particular to survive across the HECZ. There is also the potential for further physical remains associated with the water meadow system to survive such as structures like sluices and foot bridges.	High
<b>Historical value:</b> Legible heritage assets are extensive across the HECZ in the form of the ridge and furrow earthworks and the remains of the water meadow system. The Grade II Listed bridge is also an important component in Rocester's economic history.	High
<b>Aesthetic value:</b> The historic character of the HECZ is defined by the well-preserved field systems which are closely associated with the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow and the water meadows.	High
<b>Communal value:</b> There is the potential to interpret the history of the zone for the benefit of the community and visitors. However, this is restricted by fact that there are no Public Rights of Way to provide access to this HECZ.	Low

### 1.3.3 Recommendations

The heritage significance and values reflects the importance of the historic field pattern and its surviving earthworks to Rocester's history and local character.

- The protection and enhancement of the Listed structure and the Rocester Conservation Area (including their settings) are covered under para. 132 of NPPF<sup>17</sup>. Where development may impact upon designated assets or their settings a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application (para. 128 of NPPF) and the East Staffordshire Borough Planning Delivery team should be approached for their considerations in any pre-application discussions.
- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive particularly within the eastern portion of the HECZ. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 08849

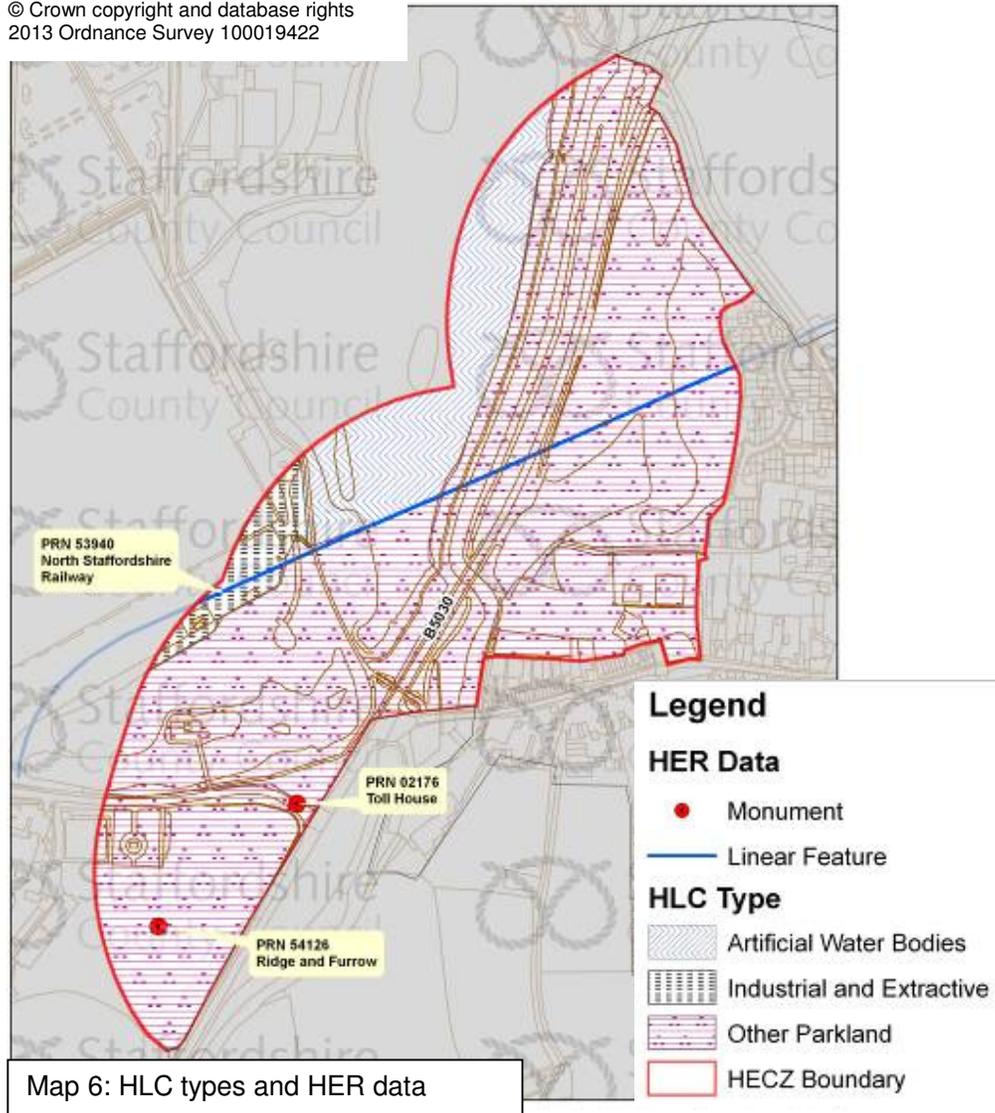
<sup>17</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012. Web: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

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

## 1.4 RCHECZ 4 – West of Rocester

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### 1.4.1 Statement of heritage significance

The land of this zone falls away from a high point of around 94m AOD to the east to between 85 and 87m AOD to the west and south west<sup>19</sup>. The underlying bedrock geology is comprised of Mercia Mudstones Group (mudstone) overlain by deposits of alluvium to the west associated with the River Churnet, which enters the zone to the north west and leaves to the south west. The eastern portion of the zone is overlain by River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel)<sup>20</sup>.

The landscape has been considerably altered during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is particularly dominated by landscaping associated with the construction of

<sup>19</sup> AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

<sup>20</sup> British Geological Survey 2012 web:  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

the JCB factory which has included the creation of several large bodies of water (HLC Types ‘Other Parkland’ and ‘Artificial Water Body’ on map 6). A sports field was established, probably at a similar period, to the south of the zone. Further alterations are associated with the straightening of the River Churnet and the upgrading of the main north–south road (B5030); landscaping to the east of the road has including tree planting. The location of the zone upon the alluvium and river terrace suggests that there is the potential for the evidence of prehistoric activity to survive, but this is likely in part to have been impacted by some of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century landscaping.

Much of this landscape had probably previously formed part of Rocester’s medieval open fields, which were enclosed piecemeal during the post medieval period (cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report).

**1.4.2 Heritage values:**

<b>Evidential value:</b> There remains the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the zone, although in some areas this will have been impacted by the later 20 <sup>th</sup> century landscaping and other works.	Medium
<b>Historical value:</b> There are no known legible heritage assets within the zone.	Low
<b>Aesthetic value:</b> The historic character of the zone has been impacted by 20 <sup>th</sup> century landscaping.	Low
<b>Communal value:</b> A number of Public Rights of Way exist, but there are few heritage assets from which to provide interpretation.	Low

**1.4.3 Recommendations**

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

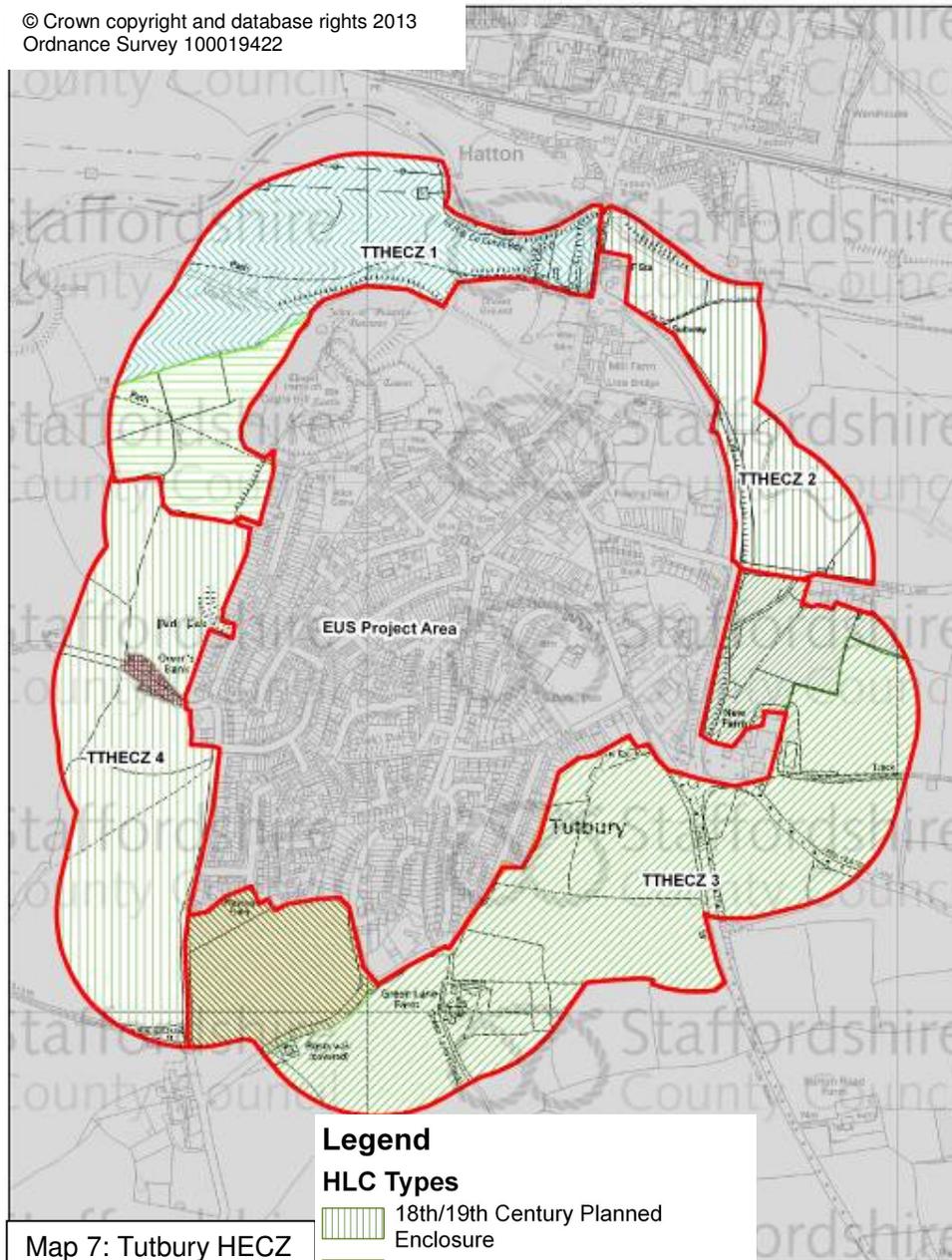
- There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the HECZ. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

## 2. Tutbury

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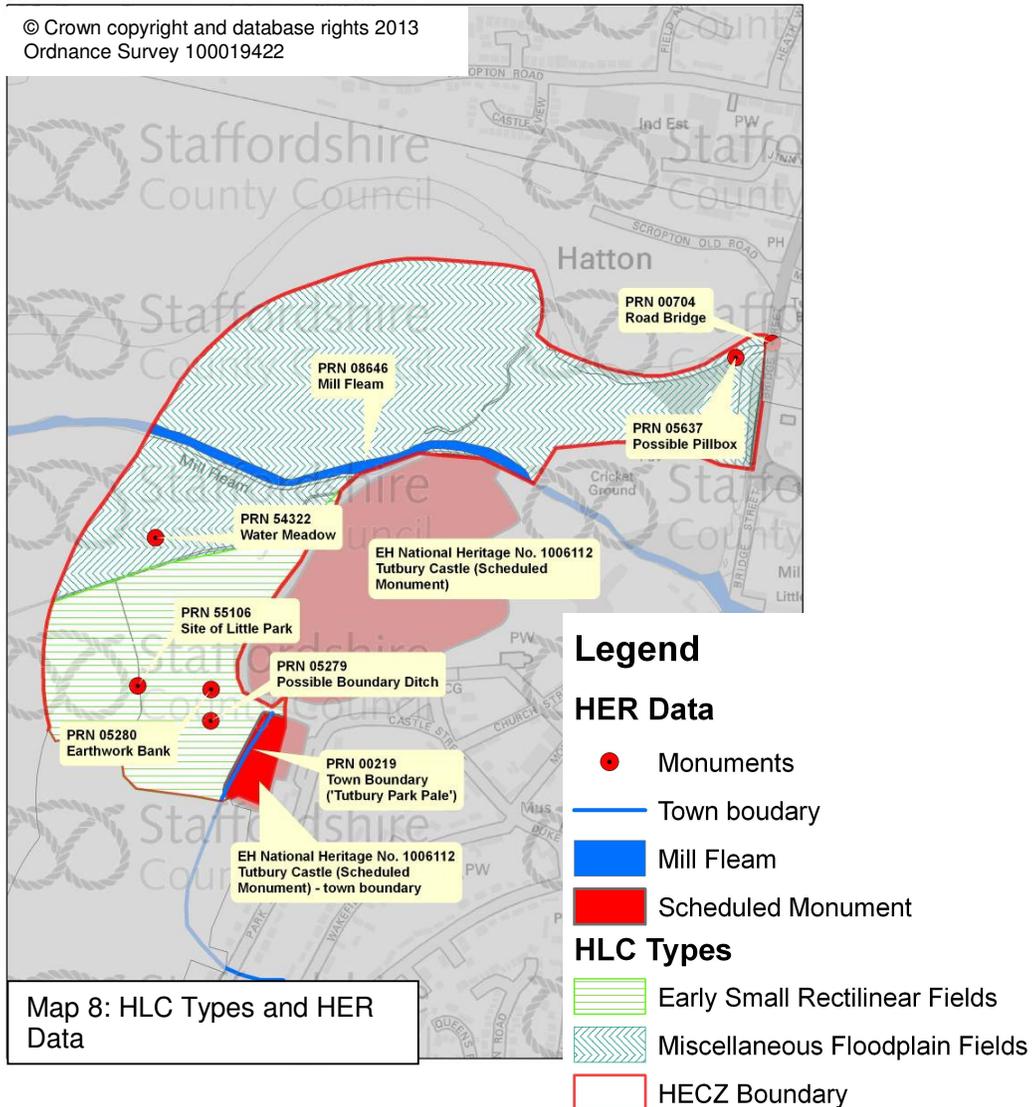
Map 7: Tutbury HECZ boundaries and HLC

### Legend

#### HLC Types

-  18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure
-  Early Irregular Enclosure
-  Early Small Rectilinear Fields
-  Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields
-  Other Parkland
-  Piecemeal Enclosure
-  Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure
-  Post 1880s Settlement
-  Post 1880s Small Replanned Enclosure
-  Post War Amalgamated Fields
-  Pre 1880s Paddocks & Closes
-  Pre 1880s Settlement
-  HECZ Boundary

## 2.1 TTHECZ 1 – North West of Tutbury



### 2.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

This HECZ is defined by its location within the Dove valley and is a level landscape lying between 52m AOD and 55m AOD<sup>22</sup>. Castle Hill, which stands at around 90m AOD (beyond the current project area), protrudes into the river valley from the south from where the Scheduled remains of Tutbury Castle dominate the wider landscape<sup>23</sup>. The underlying bedrock geology is comprised of Mercia Mudstones Group (mudstone) and within the zone is entirely overlain by deposits of alluvium associated with the River Dove which forms the county boundary with Derbyshire to the north<sup>24</sup>. Evidence for prehistoric activity has been identified within the wider area associated with the Dove Valley (in particular at Uttoxeter Quarry to the north west)<sup>25</sup>. There

<sup>22</sup> AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

<sup>23</sup> Taylor 2012b: 2.4.1.3 and HUCA 1

<sup>24</sup> British Geological Survey 2012 web:

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

<sup>25</sup> Ibid: 2.1

is the potential for further sites to be located within the zone sealed beneath the alluvium.

The historic landscape character of the zone is comprised of field patterns which probably date to the post medieval period. The fragmentary remains of hedgerows survive within the area to the north (HLC Type 'Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields') whilst the field pattern to the south is well preserved (HLC Type 'Early Small Rectilinear Fields'). However, this landscape is historically associated with the origins and function of Tutbury Castle. The castle was probably established in late 11<sup>th</sup> century forming part of the consolidation of the land following the Norman Conquest<sup>26</sup>. To the south of the castle a town was laid out enclosed by a large bank and ditch (originally interpreted as a boundary around a deer park and thus usually known as the 'Park Pale')<sup>27</sup>. The earthwork remains of the town boundary lie to the south east of the zone and are designated as a Scheduled Monument<sup>28</sup> (cf. map 8). The landscaping lying to the west of the castle and town boundary, and south of the Mill Fleam, is now believed to be the site of the medieval deer park known as 'Little Park' which may be that first mentioned in the late 12<sup>th</sup>/early 13<sup>th</sup> century (cf. map 8)<sup>29</sup>. Short stretches of linear earthworks, comprising 110m of a ditch and 35m of a bank, have been identified in this area on aerial photography. The origins and function of these features are currently unknown and it is not even clear if they are contemporary with each other. However, it is possible that they formed part of the management of the deer park from the medieval period<sup>30</sup>. The later history of this landscape is also evidenced within the zone in the form of the earthwork remains of a water meadow system of probable 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date, which extended further westwards beyond the project area (cf. 5.4 in HEA report).<sup>31</sup>

The Mill Fleam (the name given to the mill race), which leaves the River Dove to the west of the zone, and flows roughly eastwards, was constructed to power a watermill<sup>32</sup>. However, its precise origins remain a mystery, although it may also form part of the landscaping that was occurring in and around Tutbury during the medieval period. A corn mill mentioned in the late 12<sup>th</sup>/early 13<sup>th</sup> century is described as being 'under the castle', although its precise location is currently unknown<sup>33</sup>. The landscape to the north of the Mill Fleam may have formed meadow land from the medieval period onwards.

The extant road bridge which crosses the River Dove to the north of the zone (thus linking Tutbury, Staffordshire with Hatton, Derbyshire) dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>34</sup>. The origins of this river crossing lie in the medieval period; the extant bridge replaced a 15<sup>th</sup> century stone bridge. The remains of a concrete

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid: 2.4.1.3

<sup>27</sup> Ibid: 2.4.1.4

<sup>28</sup> English Heritage National Heritage No. 1006112

<sup>29</sup> Taylor 2012b: 2.4.1.4; Hislop et al 2011: fig. 4.16 (p. 60); Staffordshire HER: PRN 55106 on map 8

<sup>30</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05279 and PRN 05280 on map 8

<sup>31</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 54322 on map 8

<sup>32</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 08646 on map 8

<sup>33</sup> Taylor 2012b: 2.4.2.5

<sup>34</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00704 on map 8

structure lying on the south bank of the River Dove near the river crossing may be the possible remains of a Second World War pillbox<sup>35</sup>.

### 2.1.2 Heritage values:

<p><b>Evidential value:</b> There is the potential for both above and below ground archaeological remains to survive across the zone associated with the medieval and later land management. There is also the potential for below ground remains associated with prehistoric activity to survive sealed beneath the alluvium.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p><b>Historical value:</b> The legible heritage assets comprise several features which can be seen to be associated with the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century landscaping of the wider area to create a castle and borough. Part of the town boundary, protected as a Scheduled Monument, lies within the zone as does the Mill Fleam, which may also have medieval origins. The remains of later land management, in the form of a water meadow, are also legible within the zone. Evidence of the early communications network, evidenced by the surviving early 19<sup>th</sup> century bridge, is also legible within the zone. All of these features form important components in understanding the history of both the castle and the town.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p><b>Aesthetic value:</b> The importance of the integrity of this landscape is in its association with Tutbury Castle and its borough. The legible heritage assets noted above all contribute to the historic character of the landscape.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p><b>Communal value:</b> Three Public Rights of Way cross the zone providing access to the landscape and the heritage assets. The interpretation of the history of this landscape would benefit the community and visitors.</p>	<p>High</p>

### 2.1.3 Recommendations:

The heritage significance and values have identified the survival of heritage assets within the HECZ which contribute to Tutbury’s history and local character.

- Where alterations or changes are proposed to the designated heritage assets consultation should be made to English Heritage regarding the Scheduled Monument and to East Staffordshire Borough Planning Delivery team regarding the Conservation Area in the first instance<sup>36</sup>. All of designated heritage assets and their settings are covered under para. 132 of NPPF<sup>37</sup>.
- The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape, including the earthworks and the Mill Fleam, is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique ‘sense of place’ and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations. The interpretation of the

<sup>35</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05637 on map 8

<sup>36</sup> East Staffordshire Borough Council 2009 Web viewed 28/02/2012

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

features and their location in association with the Rights of Way network could be used to promote sustainable tourism and health and well-being.

- Should land within the zone be allocated for development any proposals should seek to complement the low settlement density which is characteristic of the landscape to the north of the zone and the conservation of the fabric and legibility of the historic landscape character as stated above. Any such development should also be designed to enhance the local distinctiveness and respect the local vernacular in terms of its scale and architectural form (cf. Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)<sup>38</sup>.
- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF<sup>39</sup>.

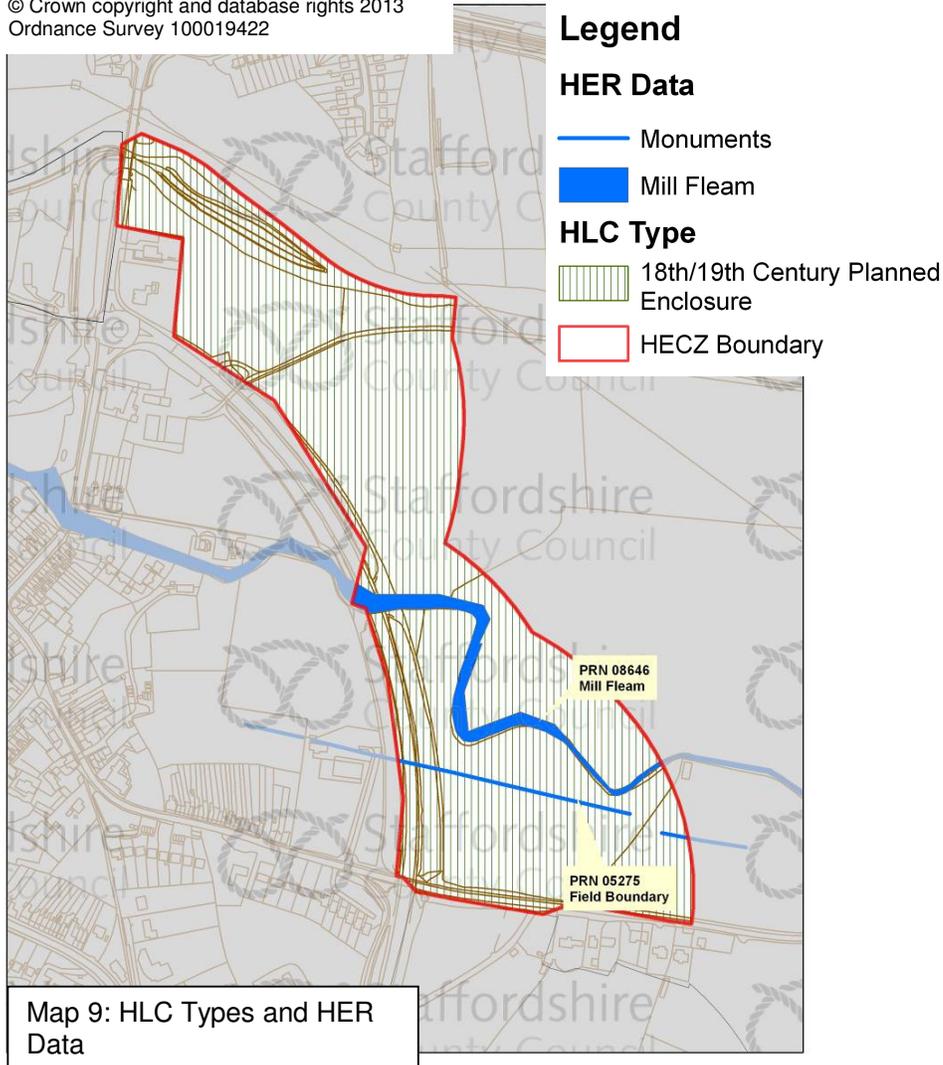
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<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012.

## 2.2 TTHECZ 2 – North East of Tutbury

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### 2.2.1 Statement of heritage significance

The HECZ is defined by its location within the Dove valley and is a level landscape lying at around 53m AOD<sup>40</sup>. The underlying bedrock geology is comprised of Mercia Mudstones Group (mudstone) and within the zone is entirely overlain by deposits of alluvium associated with the River Dove which forms the county boundary with Derbyshire to the north<sup>41</sup>. Evidence for prehistoric activity has been identified within the wider area associated with the Dove Valley (in particular at Uttoxeter Quarry to the north west)<sup>42</sup>. There is the potential for further sites to be located within the zone sealed beneath the alluvium.

<sup>40</sup> AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

<sup>41</sup> British Geological Survey 2012 web:  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

<sup>42</sup> Ibid: 2.1

The historic field pattern, which extends eastwards beyond the zone, has been identified from the proliferation of straight boundaries, to have probably been laid out by a surveyor as part of agricultural improvements made in the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century (cf. map 9). Within the zone itself, and to an extent in the landscape to the east, there has been a degree of hedgerow removal to facilitate agricultural intensification for cultivation over the last half century or so. Linear cropmarks and earthworks have been identified on aerial photography laid out on an east-west alignment. These features have been interpreted as former field boundaries, although they appear to pre-date the field pattern shown on the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey mapping<sup>43</sup>.

The Mill Fleam (which also crosses TTHECZ 1) is currently undated, but may have originated in the medieval period to feed a watermill near the castle. By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century it was powering two watermills. The Grade II Listed Tutbury Mill lies to the east of the zone and dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although it may lie on the site of an earlier mill building<sup>44</sup>. The second Tutbury Mill lay to the west of the zone and was built in circa 1783 as a cotton mill<sup>45</sup>.

### 2.2.2 Heritage values:

<b>Evidential value:</b> There is the potential for below ground archaeological remains associated with prehistoric activity to survive within the zone.	High
<b>Historical value:</b> There are few legible heritage assets within the zone with the exception of the Mill Fleam which contributes to an understanding of Tutbury's economic history.	Medium
<b>Aesthetic value:</b> The integrity of the historic field pattern has been impacted to a degree by the removal of field boundaries. Key field boundaries beyond the zone survive to reinforce the historic landscape character of a planned enclosure pattern.	Low
<b>Communal value:</b> A Public Right of Way exists, but there are few heritage assets from which to provide interpretation.	Low

### 2.2.3 Recommendations:

The heritage significance and values has identified the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive and the contribution of the Mill Fleam to Tutbury's history and local character.

- The conservation of the Mill Fleam is recommended for the benefit of present and future generations.
- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF<sup>46</sup>.

<sup>43</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05275 and PRN 05276 on map 9

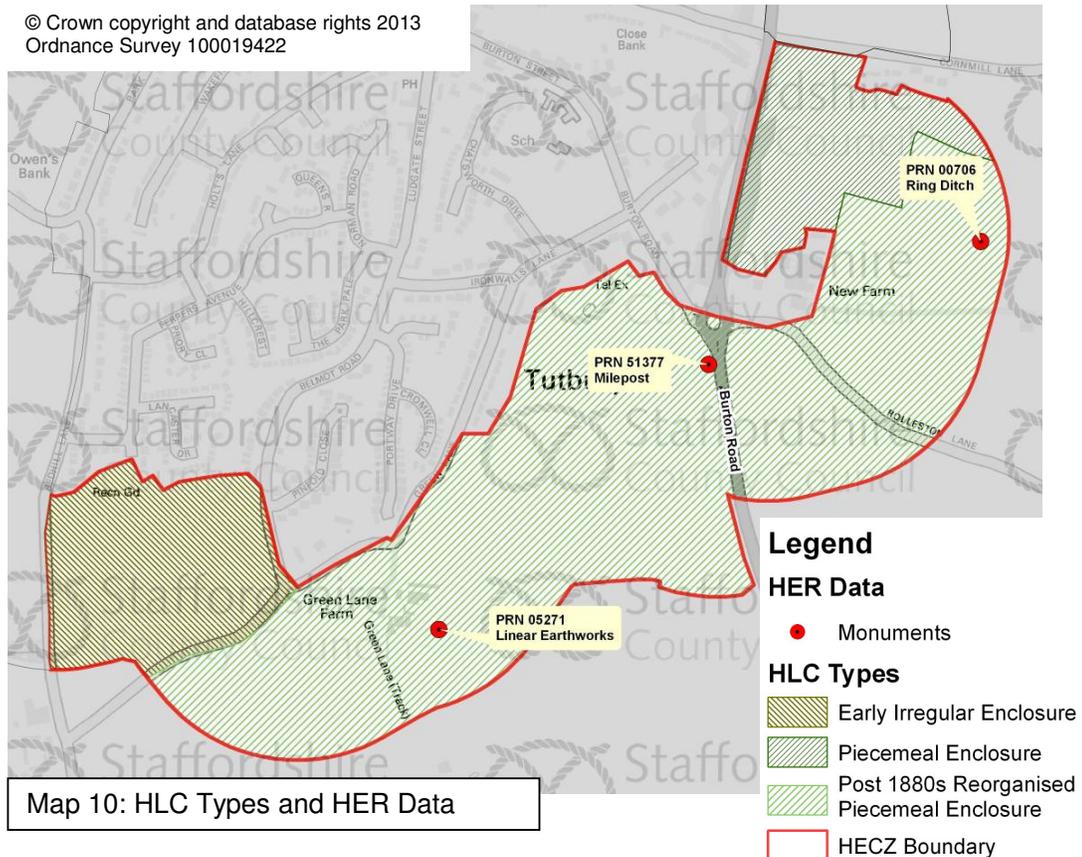
<sup>44</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 08646

<sup>45</sup> Taylor 2013b: HUCA 3

<sup>46</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012.

## 2.3 TTHECZ 3 – South East of Tutbury

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### 2.3.1 Statement of heritage significance

The north eastern portion of the zone lies on the edge of the Dove Valley at around 55m AOD<sup>47</sup>. The land rises south westwards to reach 93m AOD on the Belmont Road just beyond Green Lane Farm. The bedrock geology comprises Mercia Mudstones Group (mudstone) with two isolated areas of mid-Pleistocene superficial deposits<sup>48</sup>. The higher land to the south east is overlain by Glaciofluvial Deposits of sand and gravel, whilst an area of till overlies the bedrock in the area just to the west of the Burton Road (A511)<sup>49</sup>. There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the zone as is evidenced by the site of a probable Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age ring ditch (representing the remains of a burial mound), identified as a crop mark on aerial photography<sup>50</sup>.

The historic character of the HECZ is dominated by a field pattern which originated in the post medieval period but which has been impacted by the removal of a number of field boundaries (HLC Type 'Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure' on map 10). This field pattern, along with the better preserved 'Piecemeal Enclosure' to the north east, incorporates fossilised evidence for past land use within their surviving field boundaries in the form of

<sup>47</sup> AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

<sup>48</sup> British Geological Survey 2012 web:

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

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 00706 on map 10

reverse ‘S’ curves and dog-legs. Such evidence identifies this as a landscape which had formed part of Tutbury’s open field system during the medieval period. The open fields were enclosed piecemeal by individual landholders during the 18<sup>th</sup> century (cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report)<sup>51</sup>. A number of linear earthworks identified from aerial photography to the south of the zone probably relates to the line of further field boundaries which had been laid out as part of this period of ‘Piecemeal Enclosure’<sup>52</sup>.

The road between Tutbury and Burton-upon-Trent to the south east was turnpiked in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>53</sup>. A Grade II Listed early 19th century cast iron milepost is associated with this period of Tutbury’s economic history<sup>54</sup>.

### 2.3.2 Heritage values:

<b>Evidential value:</b> There is the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone as evidenced by cropmarks on aerial photography.	High
<b>Historical value:</b> The legible heritage assets comprise the remains of the historic field pattern which contributes to an understanding of Tutbury’s social and economic history; as does the Grade II Listed milepost.	Medium
<b>Aesthetic value:</b> Whilst a number of field boundaries have been removed the overall integrity and origins of the historic character is still discernible within the landscape in the survival of key field boundaries.	Medium
<b>Communal value:</b> The heritage assets (in the form of the field systems) contribute to a wider understanding of Tutbury’s social and economic history. A number of Public Rights of Way provide access into the landscape.	Medium

### 2.3.3 Recommendations:

The heritage significance and values identifies that the origins and historic character of the landscape is still discernible within the surviving field patterns.

- The conservation or enhancement of the fabric of the historic landscape is recommended. Maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique ‘sense of place’ and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations.
- Should land within the zone be allocated for development any proposals seek to enhance the local distinctiveness and reflect the local vernacular in terms of its scale and architectural form through design (cf. Bullet Point 4 of para. 17 (Core planning principles) and Bullet Point 4 of para. 58 in NPPF)<sup>55</sup>.

<sup>51</sup> Taylor 2013b: 2.6.3.1

<sup>52</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05271 on map 10

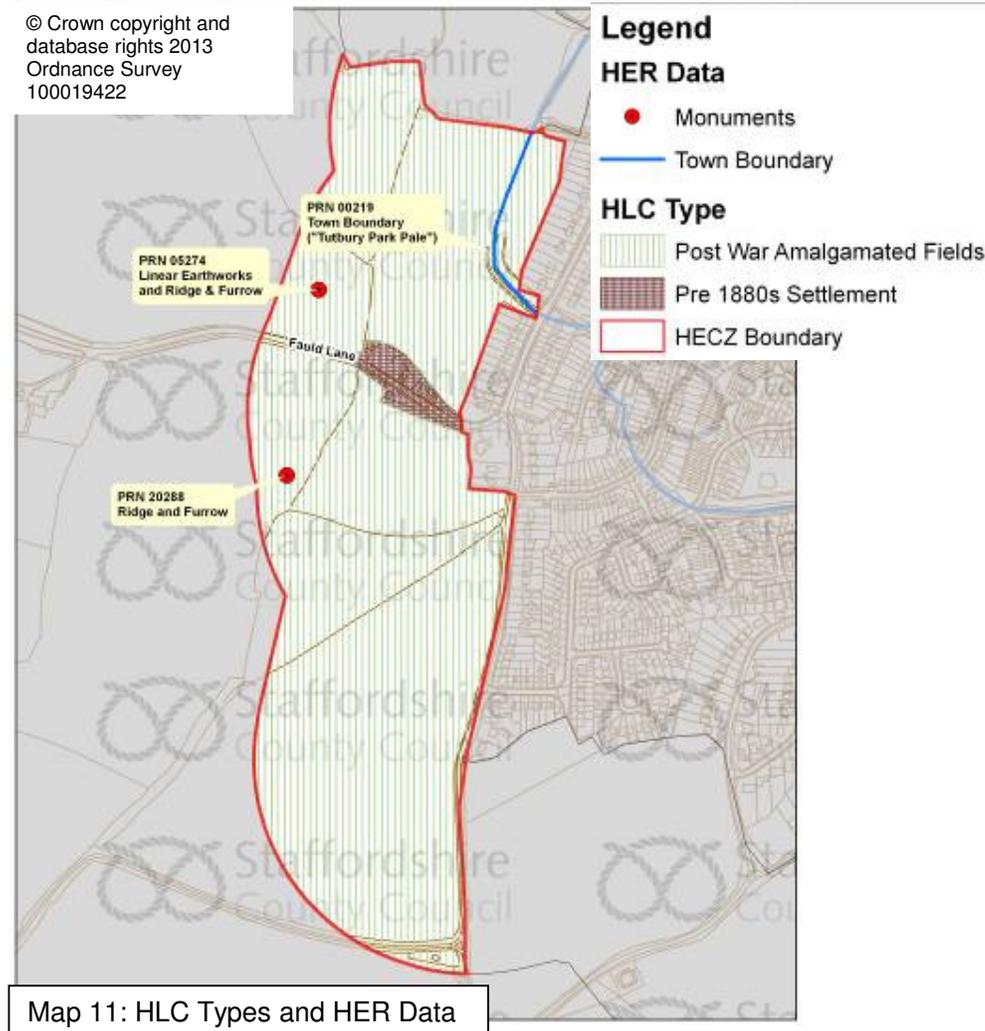
<sup>53</sup> Taylor 2012b: 2.6.5.1

<sup>54</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 51377 on map 10

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF<sup>56</sup>.

## 2.4 TTHECZ 4 – West of Tutbury



### 2.4.1 Statement of heritage significance

The northern portion of the HECZ lies on the edge of the Dove Valley at around 58m AOD<sup>57</sup>. It rises to the east (to around 83m AOD) forming the southern slopes of Castle Hill, and southwards to around 91m AOD. The bedrock geology comprises Mercia Mudstones Group (mudstone)<sup>58</sup>. The southern tip of the zone is overlain by superficial mid-Pleistocene Glaciofluvial

<sup>56</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012.

<sup>57</sup> AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

<sup>58</sup> British Geological Survey 2012 web:  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

Deposits of sand and gravel<sup>59</sup>. There is currently little understanding of the exploitation of this landscape during the prehistoric period, although evidence survives for a degree of activity within the adjacent TTHECZ 3 (see above).

The historic landscape character of the zone forms part of a much larger field pattern which extends westwards. The fields in this area have been amalgamated through the removal of field boundaries as part of the intensification of cultivation during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Despite this a number of mature hedgerows survive whose form reflects the earlier character of the landscape. These include fields which fossilise the line of the medieval plough across Tutbury's open fields to create a reverse 'S' boundary (cf. 5.3.1 in HEA report). Further evidence of the open fields was identified from aerial photography in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks. More recent photography suggests that these have been ploughed away to the south of Fauld Lane, but may survive to the north<sup>60</sup>. Documentary evidence suggests that Tutbury's open fields were enclosed through piecemeal agreements among individual landholders during the 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>61</sup>.

Further earthworks survive north of Fauld Lane which also relate to the origins of Tutbury probably from the late 11<sup>th</sup> century. This comprises the south western corner of the town boundary (formerly believed to be part of a boundary around a deer park and still known as the 'Park Pale')<sup>62</sup>. It has been suggested that the town boundary reworked an earlier, possibly Iron Age, boundary related to an earlier enclosure described elsewhere as a hillfort<sup>63</sup>. The town boundary is an important component in understanding the origins and history of Tutbury alongside the Scheduled remains of the castle to the north (within the EUS project area)<sup>64</sup>.

A group of cottages, of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century, form a small settlement known as Owen's Bank along Fauld Lane.

#### **2.4.2 Heritage values:**

<p><b>Evidential value:</b> There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits relating to prehistoric activity to survive in the wider landscape. This is currently poorly understood for TTHECZ 4. The above ground archaeological remains include the important town boundary earthwork, which may have earlier formed part of an Iron Age hillfort. There is also the potential for ridge and furrow earthworks to survive north of Fauld Lane.</p>	Medium
<p><b>Historical value:</b> The legible heritage assets include the earthwork remains of the town boundary which are an important component in understanding the origins and history of Tutbury as a medieval castle borough. The surviving field boundaries fossilise the earlier agricultural history of the zone. The small settlement of Owen's Bank forms part of the later social and economic history of the area.</p>	High

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> Staffordshire HER: PRN 05274 and PRN 20288 on map 11

<sup>61</sup> Taylor 2013b: 2.6.3.1

<sup>62</sup> Ibid: 2.4.1.4; Hislop et al 2011: fig. 4.16 (p. 60); Staffordshire HER: PRN 55106 on map 11

<sup>63</sup> Taylor 2013b: 2.1

<sup>64</sup> Ibid: HUCA 1

<b>Aesthetic value:</b> The integrity of the overall historic landscape character has been lost to a degree by the extensive removal of field boundaries. However, those that survive as mature hedgerow contribute to the local history and character of the area. The 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottages of Owen's Bank contribute to the local character.	Medium
<b>Communal value:</b> Three Public Rights of Way cross the zone providing access to the landscape and the heritage assets. The interpretation of the history of this landscape would benefit the community and visitors.	High

### **2.4.3 Recommendations:**

The heritage significance and values has identified the importance of the town boundary earthwork to Tutbury history and local character along with those mature hedgerows which survive.

- The conservation and enhancement of the mature hedgerows and any surviving ridge and furrow is recommended. The conservation of the town boundary is of particular importance in its association with the Scheduled castle and the wider town foundation. The maintenance and/or enhancement of the historic landscape fabric in this area would contribute significantly to the areas unique 'sense of place' and would ensure the continued legibility of the local historic character for the benefit of present and future generations. The interpretation of these features and their location in association with the Rights of Way network could be used to promote sustainable tourism and health and well-being; particularly when put alongside TTHECZ 1.
- There is the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. Where development may result in the loss of these heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance; this is supported in paras. 128 and 141 of NPPF<sup>65</sup>.

<sup>65</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government 2012.

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