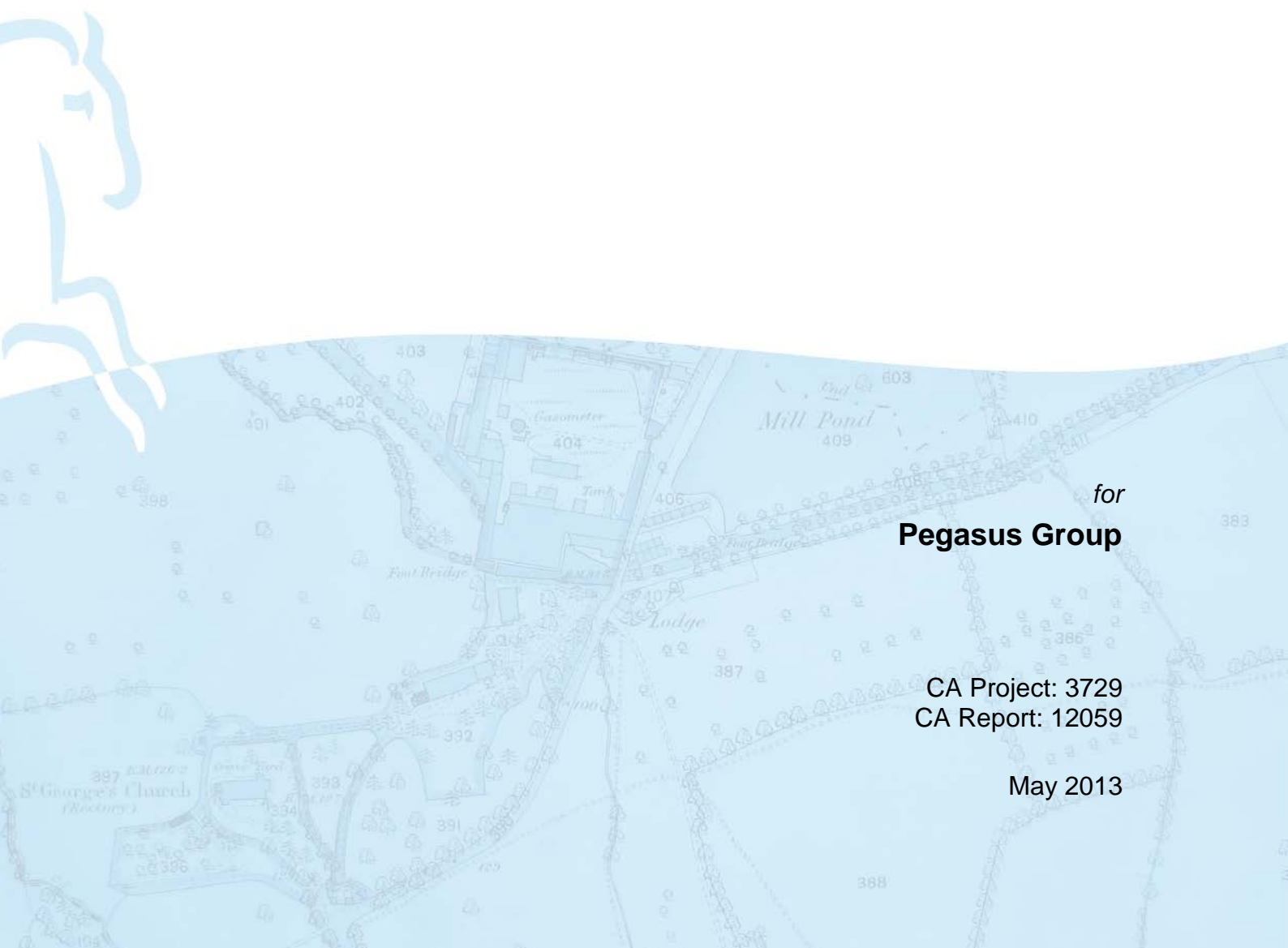


**Land at Hay End Lane
Fradley
Staffordshire**

Heritage Desk-Based Assessment



for
Pegasus Group

CA Project: 3729
CA Report: 12059

May 2013

Land at Hay End Lane
Fradley
Staffordshire

Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

CA Project: 3729
CA Report: 12059

prepared by	Nathan Blick, Research Officer
date	20 April 2012
checked by	Gail Stoten, Principal Consultancy Manager
date	March 2013
approved by	Gail Stoten, Principal Consultancy Manager
signed	
date	May 2013
issue	01

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	6
	<i>Outline.....</i>	6
	<i>Location and landscape context</i>	6
	<i>Scope.....</i>	6
2.	METHODOLOGY	8
	<i>Desk-based assessment</i>	8
	<i>The Setting of Heritage Assets.....</i>	9
3.	PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT	11
	<i>Legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance....</i>	11
	<i>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</i>	11
	<i>Regional and local planning policy</i>	13
4.	OVERVIEW OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCE AND A SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT HISTORY OF THE SITE AND ITS WIDER ENVIRONS	16
	<i>Introduction</i>	16
	<i>Designated sites.....</i>	16
	<i>Summary of non-designated or potential heritage assets</i>	17
	<i>Geology, palaeoenvironment, topography and site setting</i>	18
	<i>Prehistoric (pre AD 43).....</i>	18
	<i>Roman (AD43 – AD 410).....</i>	20
	<i>Early medieval (5th century AD - 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539).....</i>	20
	<i>Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and modern (1801 – present).....</i>	22
5.	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS.....	26
	<i>Old Hall moated site.....</i>	26
	<i>Cropmarks features.....</i>	26
	<i>Hedgerows.....</i>	27
	<i>Other remains</i>	27
	<i>Listed Buildings</i>	27
6.	THE POTENTIAL FOR CURRENTLY UNRECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	28
7.	THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	29

	<i>Old Hall Farmhouse (Grade II Listed)</i>	29
	<i>Lodge Croft (Grade II Listed)</i>	29
	<i>The Croft (Grade II Listed)</i>	31
	<i>Alrewas causewayed enclosure (Scheduled Monument)</i>	32
8.	IMPACT ASSESSMENT	35
	<i>Potential development impacts</i>	35
	<i>Impacts on known heritage assets</i>	35
	<i>Impacts on potential heritage assets</i>	35
	<i>Summary conclusions</i>	36
9.	REFERENCES.....	38
	APPENDIX A: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT.....	40
	APPENDIX B - RELEVANT PLANNING POLICY.....	43

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1	Site location plan
Fig. 2	Recorded heritage assets
Fig. 3	Extract from the 1810 Alrewas Enclosure Map
Fig. 4	Extract from the 1881 Ordnance Survey map
Fig. 5	Aerial photograph taken September 1952
Fig. 6	View east towards Old Hall Farmhouse from within site
Fig. 7	View north-east towards Lodge Croft and The Croft from Old Hall Lane
Fig. 8	View towards site from Old Hall Lane, west of Lodge Croft
Fig. 9	View east towards Lodge Croft from within the site
Fig. 10	View west from Old Hall Lane adjacent to The Croft
Fig. 11	View towards site from Daisy Lane, within Alrewas causewayed enclosure Scheduled Monument

SUMMARY

Project Name: Land at Hay End Lane
Location: Fradley, Staffordshire
NGR: SK 1560 1360

In March 2012 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Pegasus Group to carry out a heritage desk-based assessment of land at Hay End Lane, Fradley, Staffordshire. The objective of the assessment was to identify the nature and extent of recorded heritage assets within both the proposed development site and its immediate environs.

A medieval moated settlement is suggested at Old Hall Farm by an oral tradition that the Grade II Listed Old Hall Farmhouse was constructed upon a moated platform. There is no recorded evidence of a moated feature at Old Hall Farm or within the proposed development site but there is considered to be low potential for previously unrecorded medieval remains.

Three distinct areas of cropmarks are recorded within the proposed development site. These cropmarks are likely to relate to the below ground remains of former ditches and drainage channels that formed part of a medieval and later field system. These cropmarks are considered to be heritage assets of archaeological interest, but are not considered to be of such significance as to influence or preclude development.

Following the review of a draft of this report, Stephen Dean, Staffordshire County Council Principal Archaeologist has advised that further investigation of the site through geophysical survey and trial trenching should be secured through a condition attached to any planning permission granted.

The site lies close to the Grade II Listed Old Hall Farmhouse and the Grade II Listed Lodge Croft to the east. The setting of Old Hall Farmhouse is assessed in the report entitled 'A Supporting Statement Concerning Proposed Development and the Setting of the Listed building' (Roger Wools and Associates 2013), which accompanies the planning application. In relation to Lodge Croft, the proposed development is likely to slightly alter wider views to the west, but this alteration to the setting of the asset will result in less than substantial harm to its overall significance. The site does not form a significant part of the setting of the Grade II Listed The Croft or Alrewas causewayed enclosure Scheduled Monument, and as such the proposed development is unlikely to result in a perceptible impact upon their overall significance.

1. INTRODUCTION

Outline

- 1.1 In March 2012 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Pegasus Group to carry out a heritage desk-based assessment of land at Hay End Lane, Fradley, Staffordshire (centered on NGR: SK 1560 1360; Fig. 1). The desk-based assessment will accompany a planning application for the construction of residential units, proposed green spaces, recreational facilities, a public house and a potential primary school extension within the proposed development site.

Location and landscape context

- 1.2 The proposed development site is approximately 19ha in area and is located to the west of Old Hall Lane, approximately 700m north-west of the A38 and approximately 850m south of the Trent and Mersey Canal (see Fig. 1). The proposed development site currently comprises two large pasture fields, divided by mature hedgerows, a small area of scrub, and a large 20th-century pond.
- 1.3 The northern site boundary is formed by a hedgerow dividing the proposed development site from further agricultural land. The eastern boundary is formed by a hedgerow and property boundary which separates the site from Old Hall Lane and the grounds of Old Hall Farmhouse. The southern boundary comprises a series of hedgerows which divide the site from the grounds of St Stephen's Primary School/skate park and Hay End Lane. The western site boundary is formed by a further hedgerow which separates the site from agricultural land.

Scope

- 1.4 The assessment focuses upon the heritage resource of the proposed development site, although a minimum 1km 'buffer' around the proposed development site has also been assessed in detail, referred to as the 'study area' (Fig. 2). The setting of Old Hall Farmhouse is covered in the report entitled 'A Supporting Statement Concerning Proposed Development and the Setting of the Listed building' (Roger Wools and Associates 2013), which accompanies the planning application.
- 1.5 The objectives of the desk-based assessment are to:
- identify known heritage assets present on the proposed development site and in its surroundings using existing information from publicly available sources; and

-
- determine the potential for as-yet unrecorded buried archaeological remains on the proposed development site, using professional expertise to assess the evidence base.

2. METHODOLOGY

Desk-based assessment

- 2.1 The methodology is based on the guidance provided in the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment' (IfA 2011).
- 2.2 This desk-based assessment has considered a 1km buffer study area centred on the proposed development site (Fig. 2). The size of the study area ensured that historic mapping and data sources provide sufficient information about the proposed development site and its surrounding landscape from which to assess known and potential impacts on the heritage resource. This in turn provided a clearer indication of the proposed development site's history, context and archaeological potential. All known heritage assets identified within this radius, and close to the perimeter of this study area, have been considered in this assessment.
- 2.3 Known heritage assets within the study area are reported in Section 4. A gazetteer of known and potential heritage assets in the study area has been compiled (Appendix A). All assets are referred to in the text by a unique reference number **01**, etc... The locations of these assets can be seen on Figure 2.
- 2.4 Historic environment data was requested in February 2012 from English Heritage's NMR and Staffordshire County Council's HER. This comprised data on designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments and Listed buildings, non-designated assets comprising archaeological find-spots, sites, investigations, historic buildings, and cartographic and other documentary records.
- 2.5 In addition the following resources were consulted and documents studied:
- Staffordshire Record Office (visited 21 March 2012)
 - The National Monuments Record, Swindon, aerial photography collections (visited 16 March 2012)
 - Online sources, including DEFRA MAGIC website, Archaeological Data Service (ADS), the British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer and Local Plan information from the Lichfield District Council website.

2.6 A site visit was undertaken on 23 March 2012 to identify any potential heritage assets not recorded by the baseline sources and to more fully understand the potential constraints, if any, to the proposed development. An assessment of the potential impact upon the setting of two Grade II Listed Buildings (Fig. 2, 2 and 4) and Alrewas causewayed enclosure Scheduled Monument (Fig. 2, 1) was undertaken between 22-23 March 2012.

2.7 There have been no recorded previous archaeological investigations within the proposed development site or the study area. A number of non-intrusive assessments have been conducted across the study area, comprising an assessment of the effectiveness of geophysical survey upon the river gravels of the River Trent (University of Nottingham 2007), and an analysis of aerial photography for the river gravels of the River Trent (RCHME 1995). The cropmark transcripts are included on Fig. 2.

The Setting of Heritage Assets

2.8 The English Heritage document *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (EH 2011) provides guidance on setting and development management, including assessing the implications of development proposals. A staged approach is recommended for the latter, the first step of which is to identify the heritage assets affected and their settings. Step 2 is to assess whether, how and to what degree these settings make a positive contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s), i.e. 'what matters and why'. This includes a consideration of the key attributes of the heritage asset itself, then considers:

- the physical surroundings of the asset, including its relationship with other heritage assets;
- the way the asset is appreciated; and
- the asset's associations and patterns of use.

2.9 The third step (where appropriate) is to assess the effect of the proposed development on the significance of assets through the consideration of the key attributes of the proposed development in terms of its:

- location and siting;
- form and appearance;
- additional effects; and
- permanence.

2.10 The fourth step is to maximise enhancement and minimise harm, which may be achieved through:

- removing or re-modelling an intrusive building or features;
- replacement of a detrimental feature by a new and more harmonious one;
- restoring or revealing a lost historic feature;
- 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.

2.11 Step five is making and documenting the decision and monitoring outcomes.

3. PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

Legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance

3.1 The assessment is written within the following legislative, planning policy and guidance context:

- National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002);
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012);
- English Heritage Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008);
- English Heritage The Setting of Heritage Assets: a guidance document (2011)

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.2 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'.

3.3 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.

3.4 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".

-
- 3.5 Within the over-arching roles that the planning system will play, a set of 12 “core land-use planning principles” have been developed to underpin place-shaping and decision making. The 10th principle is:
- “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”
- 3.6 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.”
- 3.7 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 assets’ 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.”
- 3.8 Local planning authorities should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposed development, “to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal”.
- 3.9 A key policy within the NPPF is that “when considering the impact of a 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."

- 3.10 "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."
- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 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.

Regional and local planning policy

- 3.13 Regional planning policy is contained in the Regional Strategy for the West Midlands (January 2008). Policy QE5: Protection and enhancement of the Historic Environment is included within Appendix B.
- 3.14 Local planning policy is contained in the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Structure Plan 1996-2011. Although this plan has expired, several policies have been 'saved' by order of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. Policies relating to archaeology are NC14 and NC15.
- 3.15 Further local planning policy is contained in the Lichfield Local Plan. Again, although this plan has expired, several policies have been 'saved' by order of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. No policies relating to archaeology were saved, although Policy C1: Listed Buildings is relevant and states;

1. Demolition of Listed Buildings will not be permitted unless unequivocal evidence is provided that their condition makes it impracticable to repair, renovate or adapt

them to any reasonable beneficial use for which planning permission would normally be given and the building cannot be sold on the open market for any purpose. The District Council will not grant consent for such demolition until planning permission for a replacement has been granted and a contract for the redevelopment of the site has been let.

2. The District Council will give particular scrutiny to proposals which affect the structure or setting of Grade 1 and 2 listed buildings. In considering planning applications for such development the Council will give considerable weight to the advice of statutory bodies having a responsibility for such buildings.*

3. Alternative uses for Listed Buildings which retain their structure and character will be supported. Planning permission will not be granted for changes of use of parts of Listed Buildings which do not provide for the long term conservation of the structure and fabric of the building as a whole.

4. The Council may in certain circumstances be prepared to relax building regulation controls in respect of work to Listed Buildings to enable their essential character to be retained, subject to the safety of the building, its occupants or the surrounding area not being impaired.

5. Adequate protection and support to Listed Buildings will be required during building or conservation work. Proposals for the repair, renovation or adaptation of Listed Buildings involving structural changes will be required to be accompanied by an adequate structural survey.

6. Development which adversely affects the setting of Listed Buildings will not be permitted.

7. Prior to determining applications for Listed Building Consent, the District Council will in appropriate cases, require a detailed evaluation of the building's archaeological and historic significance, and the effects of the proposal on this, to be submitted in support of the application.

- 3.16 Lichfield District Council has submitted the *Local Plan: Strategy* for examination in public on the 22 March 2013. The Lichfield District Local Plan Strategy (adopted July 2012) will replace the 1998 Lichfield District Local Plan. Relevant policy within the

Local Plan Strategy is contained within Policy BE1: High Quality Development, which states:

Development will be permitted where it can be clearly and convincingly demonstrated that it will have a positive impact on:

The significance of the historic environment, such as archaeological sites, sites of historic landscape value, listed buildings, conservation areas, locally listed buildings and skylines containing important historic, built and natural features (in conjunction with Policy NR5)

- 3.17 Further policy is contained within Core Policy 14: Our Built & Historic Environment which is included as Appendix B.

4. OVERVIEW OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCE AND A SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT HISTORY OF THE SITE AND ITS WIDER ENVIRONS

Introduction

- 4.1 This section provides an overview of the historical and archaeological background of the study area, in order to provide a better understanding of the context and significance of the heritage resource that may be affected by development. This assessment then determines the significance of any affected heritage assets (Chapter 5 of this report) and the potential for encountering buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site and to predict their likely nature, extent and condition.

Designated sites

International designations

- 4.2 No World Heritage Sites or sites included on the Tentative List of Future Nominations for World Heritage Sites (July 2010) are situated within the proposed development site or its vicinity.

National designations

- 4.3 Alrewas Causewayed enclosure Scheduled monument (Fig. 2, 1; National Heritage List [NHL] number: 1002964) is located approximately 350m north of the proposed development site.
- 4.4 There are no Grade I or Grade II* Listed Buildings recorded within the site or study area. There are six Grade II Listed Buildings recorded within the study area, one of which, Old Hall Farmhouse (Fig. 2, 6), is located 50m east of the proposed development site. The Croft (Fig. 2, 2) and Lodge Croft (Fig. 2, 4) are located 125 and 150m to the east of the site. In the wider study area Oldbrook Cottage (Fig. 2, 3), No 18 Long Lane (Fig. 2, 5) and Thatch Cottage (Fig. 2, 7) are located to the east of the proposed development site within Fradley village. A further Grade II Listed building, the Fradley Arms Hotel, is recorded 800m south-east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, 8).
- 4.5 There are no Grade I, Grade II* or Grade II Registered Parks or Gardens or Registered Battlefields recorded within the proposed development site or the study

area. The Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area (Fig. 2, **9**) is located approximately 900m north-west of the proposed development site.

Summary of non-designated or potential heritage assets

- 4.6 A possible moated site at Old Hall Farm, as defined by Staffordshire HER, partially extends into the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **19**). This postulated moated site is derived from an oral tradition that Old Hall Farmhouse was constructed upon the site of a moated settlement. There are no extant remains indicative of a former moated settlement recorded within the proposed development site. Old Hall Farmhouse is a Grade II Listed Building located 50m to the east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **6**).
- 4.7 In the southern part of the proposed development site the cropmarks of a probable field system and a former leat are recorded (Fig. 2, **22**). These possibly relate to a former field system associated with the Old Hall Farmhouse, while the leat may have formed part of a wider drainage network extending across the proposed development site. Further cropmarks recorded in the northern part of the proposed development site are likely to relate to the below ground remains of a network of former drainage ditches of unknown date, but probably of post-medieval origin (Fig. 2, **36**).
- 4.8 An area of cropmarks, as defined by Staffordshire HER, interpreted as the remains of a probable prehistoric trackway and late medieval field boundaries (Fig. 2, **16**) extends into the extreme northern part of the proposed development site. No cropmark features were recorded in the northern part of the site on historic aerial photographs consulted as part of this assessment, and the transcription provided by Staffordshire HER records the possible trackway outside of the proposed development site. This possible trackway correlates closely to recorded historic field boundaries. The transcription of the possible former field boundaries extends into the northern part of the proposed development site, and correlates to recorded 19th-century field boundaries.
- 4.9 The findspot of a Roman brooch (Fig. 2, **17**), which is insecurely provenanced, but plotted in the northern part of the proposed development site by Staffordshire HER, is not considered to be a heritage asset.

Geology, palaeoenvironment, topography and site setting

Geology and palaeoenvironment

- 4.10 The site is located upon mudstones of the Mercia Mudstone Group (BGS 2012). The overlying deposits comprise sand and gravel of the First River Terrace. These deposits are associated with the River Trent which flows in an easterly direction approximately 1.7km to the north of the proposed development site.
- 4.11 There are no recorded palaeoenvironmental remains within the proposed development site, and the potential for such remains is considered to be very low.

Topography and setting

- 4.12 The site is located upon level agricultural land, at approximately 60m AOD, situated upon the first river terrace of the River Trent. The nearest major watercourses are the Coventry Canal (Fig. 2, **26**) 200m to the south of the proposed development site, and the Trent and Mersey Canal 800m to the north (Fig. 2, **9**). To the west of the proposed development site, a small drainage ditch flows northwards, and the cropmark remains of former drainage channels are recorded extending east-west across the proposed development site towards this drainage feature.
- 4.13 To the north and west of the proposed development site, the setting is characterised by agricultural farmland, comprising large, post-enclosure, fields. To the east and south the setting comprises historic and modern settlement off Old Hall Lane and the grounds of St Stephen's Primary School. Due to the relatively low-lying local topography, there are no dominant land masses in the local landscape and more extensive views from the proposed development site are largely limited by mature hedgerows.

Prehistoric (pre AD 43)

Neolithic (c.4000-2500BC)

- 4.14 Alrewas causewayed enclosure is located approximately 350m north of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **1**). This feature was identified as a cropmark feature from historic aerial photography and subsequently confirmed through field investigation (RCHME 1997). Alrewas causewayed enclosure comprised three concentric ditches (recorded as cropmarks) and is located upon the river terrace gravels of the River Trent. It is likely that the causewayed enclosure's setting on the terrace of the River Trent was crucial to its establishment, in that the river was a natural focal point of communication and social interaction in the Neolithic (Buteux

and Chapman 2009, 62). These river gravels were also associated with rapid-draining and easily worked soils, which would have been agriculturally attractive to early Neolithic communities. In terms of identifying such sites, the river terrace gravels are also conducive to the formation of cropmarks (see below).

- 4.15 Causewayed enclosures date to the early Neolithic (c. 3700BC; Oswald et al 2001; Whittle, Healy and Bayliss 2011) and although no clear function unites all such enclosures, they appear to have served variously as settlements, livestock enclosures, ritual centres and places of exchange. Due to this uncertainty of function, it has been suggested that the act of construction was more important than the activities that took place within the interior of causewayed enclosures (EH 2011a, 2). There is no recorded evidence of Neolithic activity within the proposed development site.

Bronze Age (c.2500-800BC)

- 4.16 There is little recorded evidence of Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of the proposed development site, although some of the cropmark features identified from aerial photography may relate to ring ditches associated with Bronze Age barrows (Fig. 2, **12** and **33**). The cropmarks of a possible pit circle may also relate to a Bronze Age ceremonial circle (Fig. 2. **13**).
- 4.17 Elsewhere within the study area, the find spot of a Bronze Age rapier is recorded 730m north-west of the site (Fig. 2, **10**), while a Bronze Age perforated stoneaxe has been recorded 750m east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **11**). The cropmarks of a possible pit alignment, which could conceivably date to any of the late prehistoric periods, is recorded 780m south-east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **14**). There is no recorded evidence of Bronze Age activity within the proposed development site.

Iron Age (c.800BC – AD43)

- 4.18 There is much evidence of late prehistoric agricultural activity on the gravels of the first river terrace of the River Trent to the north of the proposed development site. This evidence comprises the cropmarks of a possible prehistoric trackway immediately north of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **16**; although this correlates closely to a removed historic field boundary), a series of enclosures and boundary ditches 290m to the north (Fig. 2, **15**), a further possible enclosure or ring ditch 430m north-east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **33**), a double ring

ditch or enclosure 700m to the north (Fig. 2, **12**), and a late prehistoric farmstead, field system and possible pit circle 900m to the north-east (Fig. 2, **13**). These cropmarks suggest a well-established field system, interspersed with small farmstead settlements, existed to the north of the proposed development site during the late prehistoric period. There is no evidence of late prehistoric activity within the proposed development site.

Summary of prehistoric deposits

- 4.19 The cropmarks recorded to the north of the proposed development site are indicative of widespread and prolonged prehistoric activity within the study area. Alrewas causewayed enclosure was a focus of Neolithic activity, the possible ring ditches and pit circle are likely to relate to ceremonial or funerary monuments of the Bronze Age, while the enclosures, boundaries and trackways probably relate to later prehistoric domestic and agricultural activity. No cropmarks of likely prehistoric derivation have been recorded within the proposed development site, despite the underlying geology being conducive to cropmark formation.

Roman (AD43 – AD 410)

- 4.20 The findspot of a copper-alloy brooch was recorded during metal-detecting in Alrewas parish in 2006 (Fig. 2, **17**). The exact location of this findspot is not known, although the Staffordshire HER plot this findspot within the northern part of the proposed development site.
- 4.21 The course of Ryknild Street Roman road passed approximately 660m to the east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **18**). This section of the Ryknild Road passes between Wall (8km to the south-west) and Derby (30km to the north-east), and follows a well-defined raised earthwork (Margary 1973, 305), utilised by the modern road (A38).

Early medieval (5th century AD - 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 4.22 There are no early medieval remains recorded within the proposed development site or study area. Fradley is not recorded in Domesday Book (AD1086), although it is recorded in 1262 as 'Fodresleye' (Horowitz 2005, 265). It is likely that Fradley formed part of the Manor of Alrewas at the time of Domesday.
- 4.23 The proposed development site is likely to have formed part of the medieval agricultural landscape to the west of the settlement at Fradley, and the cropmarks of

a probable medieval field system are recorded extending into the site (Fig. 2, **16**). To the south-west of Old Hall Farm, within the proposed development site, the cropmarks of a possible leat and former, probably medieval, field boundaries have been recorded from historic aerial photography (Fig. 2, **22**). It is probable that the leat related to a drainage network extending across the proposed development site, although it feasibly may relate to a suggested medieval moated settlement at Old Hall Farm (see below).

- 4.24 A possible moated settlement was first recorded at Fradley Old Hall Farm in 1798, by Shaw, who stated that the earthworks of a possible moat only remained as a slight earthwork depression (Shaw 1798, 131). Shaw did not specify where these earthworks were located, although it is possible that a moated site was located on the western outskirts of the village of Fradley (Fig. 2, **19**), at the site of the extant Fradley Old Hall Farmhouse (Fig. 2, **6**). Fradley Old Hall moated settlement was not subsequently recorded in either the Victoria County History list of moated sites (VCH 1908) or Hammer's 1974 gazetteer of moated sites in Staffordshire (Hammer 1974). It was, however, recorded in Larkham's gazetteer of south Staffordshire moated sites, as a possible example of such a settlement (Larkham 1983, 34).
- 4.25 Larkham relates that the suggested existence of a moated settlement at Old Hall Farm is primarily derived from oral sources, which state that 19th-century structures at Old Hall Farm were constructed upon the platform of a former moated settlement (Larkham 1983, 34). Furthermore, foundations have been recorded immediately to the north-west of the extant Grade II Listed 17th-century Old Hall Farmhouse, which may relate to a preceding (possibly medieval) building. The extent of this possible medieval moated site (Fig. 2, **19**), as defined by Staffordshire HER, extends into the eastern part of the proposed development site, although the HER-defined area appears to derive from the boundaries of Old Hall Farm and does not bear relation to any recorded archaeological or earthwork remains.
- 4.26 This possible HER defined moated site area has not been investigated archaeologically and there are no recorded extant remains of the moated settlement within the proposed development site. Its existence therefore remains unproven. The small pond located to the north-west of Old Hall Farmhouse is first recorded on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map (although a 'kink' in a nearby boundary recorded on the 1810 Enclosure Map may conceivably reflect the shape of the pond), and is therefore unlikely to relate to the remains of a former moat. Very slight earthwork

banks and mounds were recorded to the north of Old Hall Farmhouse, outside of the proposed development site, which are of unknown origin, but appear unlikely to relate to a former moat earthwork.

- 4.27 Ridge and furrow earthworks have been identified from historic aerial photography in the hinterland of Old Hall Farm moated site, approximately 150m south-east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **21**). These earthworks are possibly the remnants of medieval ploughing, and are indicative of a former open field system. No earthworks of probable ridge and furrow have been recorded within the proposed development site.
- 4.28 In the wider landscape, the cropmarks of former field boundaries and enclosures have been recorded 900m to the south-east of the proposed development site which are likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date (Fig. 2, **23** and **24**). Further cropmarks which probably relate to former field boundaries of medieval date are recorded on the river terrace gravels to the north of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **12**). The find spot of a medieval conical copper-alloy object is recorded 400m north-east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **20**).

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

- 4.29 Old Hall Farmhouse dates to the 17th century and is located 50m east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **6**). It is possible that this farmhouse was established on the site of a medieval moated settlement (see above, 4.24). The Old Hall was inherited by Henry Goring in 1713, and had been extended to forty rooms by 1723 (Mowl and Barre 2009, 67). Other post-medieval buildings comprise The Croft (Fig. 2, **2**) and Lodge Croft (Fig. 2, **4**) to the east of the proposed development site. These three buildings appear to have formed a settlement complex adjacent to Old Hall Lane on the western outskirts of Fradley.
- 4.30 A further group of 17th-century buildings are within the eastern area of Fradley, and comprise Oldbrook Cottage (Fig. 2, **3**), No. 18 Long Lane (Fig. 2, **5**), and Thatch Cottage (Fig. 2, **7**). A now-derelict cruck-framed house is recorded 300m east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **25**). In the wider landscape, the late 18th-century Fradley Arms Hotel is recorded 800m to the south-east (Fig. 2, **8**), while a cast iron milestone is recorded 900m to the east (Fig. 2, **29**).

-
- 4.31 The Trent and Mersey Canal was authorised in 1766, and opened in 1770, the project being primarily promoted by Josiah Wedgwood's desire to exploit the navigable lengths of the Rivers Weaver and Trent (Sherlock 1976, 117). The canal passes approximately 900m north-west of the proposed development site, and forms the focus of a Conservation Area (Fig. 2, **9**). The Coventry Canal, which forms a branch off the Trent and Mersey, was authorised in 1768, but was not completed until 1787. It passes approximately 200m south of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **26**) and continues westward toward its junction with the Trent and Mersey 1km west of the proposed development site. Two historic bridges cross the Coventry Canal within the study area, at Dunstall Bridge 800m to the south-east (Fig. 2, **27**) and Fradley Bridge 250m to the south (Fig. 2, **28**).
- 4.32 Elements of the post-medieval agricultural landscape survive as cropmarks within the study area, and comprise probable enclosures and drainage features 800m to the north-east (Fig. 2, **13**), and former field boundaries (Fig. 2, **23** and **24**) approximately 1km to the south-east. The cropmarks identified in the northern part of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **36**) are also likely to relate to post-medieval drainage ditches or field boundaries (see below, 4.35). The land within the proposed development site is characterised as 18th/19th planned enclosure by the Staffordshire Historic Landscape Characterisation.
- 4.33 The 1800 Map of Fradley Heath (not illustrated) records a small part of the proposed development site within Fradley Heath. Presumably the majority of the site comprised pre-existing field enclosures at this date, although the site area was shaded green on this source and field boundaries were not depicted. The western site boundary is recorded on this source (see Fig. 4), dividing the proposed development site from Fradley Heath.
- 4.34 An Enclosure Act was passed for Alrewas parish in 1810 (Fig. 3). The majority of the proposed development site is recorded as 'Anciently Enclosed Lands', indicating a pre-parliamentary enclosure origin for these fields. The western part of the proposed development site, however, formed part of Fradley Heath (an area of common) until Enclosure in 1810.
- 4.35 The 1810 map records a drainage ditch (Fig. 2, **36**) extending across the northern part of the proposed development site (also identified from historic aerial photography, Fig. 5), which drained into a larger conduit. The drainage ditch across the northern part of the proposed development site is no longer extant, although its

alignment survives as an area of lush grass recorded during the site visit. This drainage ditch, along with the field names recorded in the Tithe Apportionment (see below), suggest the proposed development site was naturally wet or waterlogged, and required drainage to make it agriculturally viable. Although the pond to the north-west of Old Hall Farm is not recorded on this source, a slight 'kink' in the boundary may suggest the presence of a pond.

- 4.36 The 1845 Alrewas Tithe Map (not illustrated) appears to be largely a copy of the 1810 Enclosure map, and only minor changes are recorded to the proposed development site, comprising the addition of a single boundary in the west (a former area of common) and the depiction of the drainage ditch in the northern part of the site as a standard field boundary. The Tithe Apportionment recorded the field names within the proposed development site, which comprised a mixture of arable and pasture land use. Several field names include the element 'Rushy', which indicates that the site is likely to have been badly drained (Field 1989, 188). Several further fields include the element 'meadow', suggesting it may have been used for light grazing and hay. Other descriptive elements include 'Nook' which probably indicates a secluded context (Field 1989, 151) and 'Slang' which indicates a small strip of land (Field 1989, 206).
- 4.37 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (Fig. 4) recorded the removal of the drainage ditch from the northern part of the proposed development site, and the establishment of the small pond to the north-east of Old Hall Farmhouse (although this pond may have existed previously but was simply not recorded, see 4.35). This pond, which is still extant, is therefore considered more likely to relate to a 19th-century ornamental feature, rather than the remains of a potential medieval moat. Further boundaries had been removed from the southern part of the proposed development site by this date, and an area of orchard established to the east of the site adjacent to Old Hall Farmhouse.
- 4.38 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1902 and the 1924 Revision (both not illustrated) record few alterations to the proposed development site.
- 4.39 The site of RAF Lichfield is recorded 250m south-west of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **30**). This airfield was opened in 1940, and became one of the busiest airfields in the country. It was used as a flying school until its closure in 1958. Two World War Two pillboxes, located on the northern boundary of the airfield adjacent to the Coventry Canal, are recorded to the south-west (Fig. 2, **31** and **32**).

-
- 4.40 The cropmarks of a probable modern extractive pit and pond are recorded 600m north of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **34**), while an undated, but probably modern cropmark enclosure, is recorded 500m to the west (Fig. 2, **35**).
- 4.41 Post-war aerial photography and historic cartographic sources record gradual boundary loss within the proposed development site, and by 1970 the proposed development site comprised two large arable fields. The large pond in the northern part of the proposed development site was first recorded on 1981. During the post-war period, St Stephen's Primary School was constructed and the industrial units established to the east of the proposed development site.

5. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Old Hall moated site

- 5.1 The site of a possible medieval moated settlement is recorded at Old Hall Farmhouse (Fig. 2, **19**). The medieval moated site is postulated from a recorded oral tradition which suggests that Old Hall Farmhouse was constructed on the moated platform of an earlier moated settlement.
- 5.2 There are no earthwork remains of this feature recorded within the proposed development site, and a small pond feature (first recorded in 1881, but perhaps in existence earlier as indicated by historic field boundaries) to the north-west of the extant farmhouse is considered unlikely to relate to the remains of a former medieval moat. There is low potential for previously unrecorded medieval remains to be present within the site.

Cropmarks features

- 5.3 The cropmarks recorded in the southern part of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **22**; Fig. 5) probably relate to the below ground remains of a former medieval or later field system and a probable leat or drainage ditch recorded on historic cartographic sources (see Fig. 3).
- 5.4 In the north-eastern part of the proposed development site the cropmarks of a former drainage channel and further field boundaries are recorded (Fig. 2, **36**; Fig. 5). These cropmarks, in part, relate to boundaries and drainage ditches recorded on the 1810 Alrewas Enclosure Map.
- 5.5 Further cropmarks recorded by Staffordshire HER in the northern part of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **16**) also probably relate to the below ground remains of further former field boundaries recorded on historic cartographic sources.
- 5.6 In conclusion, these cropmarks are likely to relate to the below-ground remains of the medieval and later agricultural landscape, which comprised ditched field boundaries and drainage channels. There is no cropmark evidence of earlier (i.e. prehistoric) features within the proposed development site. As such, these cropmarks are considered to be heritage assets of archaeological interest of low significance.

Hedgerows

- 5.7 The western boundary of the proposed development site is aligned upon a field boundary first recorded on the 1800 Fradley Heath map (see Fig. 4). As such, this hedgerow pre-dates the Enclosure Map of the Parish (1810) and may be considered historically 'important' under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. This is considered to be a heritage assets of low historical significance.

Other remains

- 5.8 The exact find spot of a Roman brooch is not known, although the Staffordshire HER record it in the northern part of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **17**). This findspot is not considered to be a heritage asset.

Listed Buildings

- 5.9 There are three Grade II Listed Buildings within 150m of the proposed development site. The Grade II Listed Old Hall Farmhouse is located 50m to the east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **6**), and as a 17th-century farmhouse, with a possible medieval precursor, is considered to be a heritage asset of historic and architectural interest. The impact upon the setting of Old Hall Farmhouse is assessed in the report entitled 'A Supporting Statement Concerning Proposed Development and the Setting of the Listed building' (Roger Wools and Associates 2013), which accompanies the planning application.
- 5.10 The Croft and Lodge Croft are both Grade II Listed and are located 125m and 150m to the east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **2** and **4**). The significance of these Listed Buildings is primarily derived from their historic fabric, and is recognised in their statutory designation. They are considered to be heritage assets of historic and architectural interest.
- 5.11 The contribution that setting makes to the significance of The Croft and Lodge Croft is assessed separately below (Chapter 7).

6. THE POTENTIAL FOR CURRENTLY UNRECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

- 6.1 A large number of cropmarks are recorded to the north of the proposed development site which are likely to relate to prehistoric funerary and settlement monuments, and are indicative of prolonged and extensive prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. No such distinctive cropmark features are recorded within the site, although given the location of the site on a gravel terrace close to the River Trent and the proximity of previously recorded remains, there is some potential for currently unrecorded prehistoric remains to occur. Such remains might include scatters of artefactual material. However, given the geological context of the proposed development site (located upon river gravels) it is likely that any major former earthwork features would have shown as cropmark features on historic aerial photography.
- 6.2 A Roman road passes to the east of the proposed development site. There are no recorded Roman features in the vicinity of the site and the potential for Roman remains to occur within the site is considered to be low. There are no early medieval remains in the vicinity of the site and the potential for such remains is also considered to be low.
- 6.3 On the basis of current evidence, it is considered unlikely that below-ground archaeological remains relating to the postulated medieval moated settlement are present either within or to the east of the proposed development site.
- 6.4 There is some potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains associated with medieval, post-medieval and modern agricultural activity. Any such remains are unlikely to be considered heritage assets of such significance as to influence or preclude development.

7. THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Old Hall Farmhouse (Grade II Listed)

- 7.1 The impact upon the setting of Old Hall Farmhouse is assessed in the report entitled 'A Supporting Statement Concerning Proposed Development and the Setting of the Listed building' (Roger Wools and Associates 2013), which accompanies the planning application.

Lodge Croft (Grade II Listed)

The asset and its setting

- 7.2 The Grade II Listed mid 18th-century Lodge Croft is located 150m to the east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, 4). This three-storey, red-brick house is aligned north-south, and commands strong views westwards across the grounds of St Stephen's Primary School and agricultural land beyond (within the proposed development site).

- 7.3 The setting comprises an edge of village location, facing westwards across Old Hall Lane and Old Hall Farm, St Stephen's Primary School, and agricultural land beyond. The Croft is located immediately to the south of Lodge Croft (Fig. 7). Old Hall Farmhouse is located 120m north-west of The Croft, and the two buildings have a strong visual link. The three-storey building visually dominates the eastern side of Old Hall Lane, and the one-and-a-half storey The Croft to the south.

The contribution setting makes to the significance of the asset

- 7.4 The significance of this building is primarily derived from its historic and architectural value, although its setting makes a small contribution to its significance.
- 7.5 The relationship with The Croft, located immediately to the south, forms a key aspect of the Listed Building's setting (Fig. 7). These structures are broadly contemporaneous, and share an alignment facing westwards onto Old Hall Lane. Together these structures retain part of the 18th-century character of Fradley village.
- 7.6 The relationship with Old Hall Farm, and the 19th-century red-brick structures at the farm located opposite to Lodge Croft on the western side of Old Hall Lane also form an important part of the asset's setting. The modern residential development

immediately to the east of the Listed Building, off Statfold Lane, does not positively contribute to its significance.

7.7 Wider views, across the grounds of the primary school and the agricultural land to the west of the Listed Building, form the primary vista from the asset (which commands a strong westerly aspect), although do not strongly contribute to its setting, primarily because of the spoil heaps and modern industrial garage units opposite Lodge Croft (Fig. 8).

7.8 Views from the upper floors of Lodge Croft are likely to include more extensive views westwards of the agricultural land within the proposed development site, and the Listed Building is clearly visible from the grounds within the proposed development site (Fig. 9).

The potential impact upon the significance of the asset

7.9 The proposed development site is located 150m west of Lodge Croft, and will be visible beyond the area of waste ground immediately to its west (Fig. 8). A number of sports pitches are proposed in the area of the proposed development site nearest Lodge Croft, and these areas of open green space will form a new element of the asset's setting that will not adversely affect its significance. Beyond the sports pitches to the west, an area of residential development is proposed. These residential units, approximately 250m west of Lodge Croft, are likely to be screened behind proposed vegetation, and will not detract from the overall significance of the asset. The northern part of the proposed development will be screened in views from Lodge Croft by buildings at Old Hall Farm (Fig. 2, 6).

7.10 From the upper floors of Lodge Croft there are likely to be wider views to the west across the proposed development site (Fig. 9). Planting within the proposed development site will screen the residential units to a degree, although they are likely to remain partially visible in views to the west from Lodge Croft. The proposed development will result in the loss of part of the agricultural landscape visible to the west of the asset, which currently makes a very small contribution to the overall significance of the asset.

7.11 The key relationship with The Croft and the historic farm buildings at Old Hall Farm, however, will not be impacted upon by the proposed development.

Furthermore, Lodge Croft is primarily appreciated from Old Hall Lane (Fig. 7), and these views of the asset will not be altered.

- 7.12 As such, the proposed development is likely to slightly alter wider views to the west of the Listed Building, but this alteration to the setting of the Listed Building will not result in substantial harm to the overall significance of the asset.

The Croft (Grade II Listed)

The asset and its setting

- 7.13 The Grade II Listed 17th-century The Croft is located 125m east of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, 2). This one-and-a-half storey, painted-brick house, is likely to have replaced an earlier timber-frame structure. The house is aligned north-south, and has a westerly aspect across Old Hall Lane towards the grounds of the primary school (Fig. 10).

- 7.14 The setting comprises an edge of village location, facing westwards across Old Hall Lane and the grounds of St Stephen's Primary School, and potentially partial glimpses of the agricultural land beyond (within the proposed development site). Lodge Croft is located immediately to the north of The Croft, and visually dominates The Croft (Fig. 7). Old Hall Farm is located 145m north-west of The Croft and there is a visual relationship with the red-brick farmyard buildings to the north. The original rural setting of the Listed Building has been largely lost, due to the construction of the school and the industrial units to the west, and modern residential development to the east. Due to its one-and-a-half storey construction, there are no extensive views to the west.

The contribution setting makes to the significance of the asset

- 7.15 The significance of this building is primarily derived from its historic and architectural value, although its setting makes a small contribution to its significance.
- 7.16 The relationship with Lodge Croft, located immediately to the north, forms a key aspect of the Listed Building's setting (Fig. 7). These structures are broadly contemporaneous, and share an alignment facing onto Old Hall Lane. The three-storey Lodge Croft dominates the single-storey The Croft, and together these structures retain part of the 18th century character of Fradley village.

-
- 7.17 The relationship with Old Hall Farm, and the 19th-century red-brick structures at the farm located to the north-west of The Croft, on the western side of Old Hall Lane also form an important part of the asset's setting.
- 7.18 The views westwards from the asset across the grounds of the primary school and the agricultural land beyond form the primary vista from the asset (which commands a strong westerly aspect), although they do not strongly contribute to its setting (Fig. 10), primarily because views from the one-and-a-half storey The Croft are limited by the vegetation of the boundaries of St Stephen's Primary School.

The potential impact upon the significance of the asset

- 7.19 The proposed development site is located 125m west of The Croft. Intervening vegetation bordering the grounds of the primary school screens views to the west from the asset (Fig. 10). Furthermore, the areas of proposed green space (comprising a number of sports pitches) in the eastern part of the site will retain an area of green space between the built forms within the proposed development site and the asset.
- 7.20 From ground level adjacent to The Croft the proposed development site is not visible, and it is unlikely that the built elements of the proposed development will be visible from the 1.5 storey structure. The key relationship with Lodge Croft and the historic farm buildings at Old Hall Farm will not be impacted upon, and the appreciation of The Croft, from Old Hall Lane (Fig. 7), will not be altered.
- 7.21 Overall, the proposed development site is screened from the asset by existing vegetation. Furthermore, the proposed areas of green space in the eastern part of the development site will maintain a green buffer between the asset and the proposed built forms. As such, the proposed development is not considered to have an appreciable impact upon the overall significance of the asset.

Alrewas causewayed enclosure (Scheduled Monument)

The asset and its setting

- 7.22 Alrewas causewayed enclosure Scheduled Monument is located 350m north of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, 1). There are no extant earthwork remains of this monument, and the asset has been defined from cropmarks identified from historic aerial photographs (RCHME 1997).

-
- 7.23 The setting of Alrewas causewayed enclosure comprises agricultural land to the south of the River Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal. A single carriage road, Daisy Lane, extends across the Scheduled Monument. Wider views are partially screened by mature hedgerows, although more extensive views across the nearby flat agricultural landscape are possible.

The contribution of setting to the significance of the asset

- 7.24 The significance of this monument is primarily derived from its potential archaeological value, although its setting makes a small contribution to its significance.
- 7.25 The causewayed enclosure's proximity to the River Trent, 1.5km to the north of the asset, is likely to have been an influential factor in its positioning (Buteux and Chapman 2009, 62), and this relationship with the river forms a key aspect of the asset's setting.
- 7.26 Internal views within the Scheduled Monument are not strong, primarily because of Daisy Lane which bisects the monument, and the adjacent hedgerows which prevent any internal visual relationship between the components (i.e. distinct identified cropmarks) of the Scheduled Monument.
- 7.27 The surrounding agricultural landscape reflects parliamentary enclosure and 20th-century boundary loss, and does not strongly contribute to the setting of the asset. The original context of the causewayed enclosure is likely to have comprised a largely wooded landscape, and this is not strongly reflected by the surrounding agricultural landscape.
- 7.28 Wider views are possible from the asset towards more distant agricultural land (Fig. 11) and the Trent and Mersey Canal, but these views do not strongly contribute to the significance of the asset.

The potential impact upon the significance of the asset

- 7.29 The proposed development site is located 350m south of Alrewas causewayed enclosure. The built elements of the proposed development may be partially visible beyond the two (and in places four) mature hedgerows to the south of the causewayed enclosure. Proposed planting along the northern boundary of the site is likely to introduce a further element of screening between the asset and the site.

-
- 7.30 The local topography to the south of the asset gently rises, and the proposed planting along the northern boundary of the site will occupy a slightly elevated position in relation to the asset. The combined screening effect of rising topography and proposed planting is likely to screen the majority of the site from Alrewas causewayed enclosure. Partial glimpses of the proposed development, however, may remain, and these will alter part of the wider agricultural setting of the asset.
- 7.31 The key relationship between the causewayed enclosure and the River Trent will not be altered, and the appreciation of the asset, primarily viewed from the footpath that extends across its northern extent, and from Daisy Lane that bisects the causewayed enclosure, will also remain unchanged.
- 7.32 Overall, wider views to the south which do not strongly contribute to the asset's significance may be slightly altered, although this will not impact upon the key elements of the Scheduled Monument's setting. As such it is considered that the proposed development will not appreciably impact upon the significance of Alrewas causewayed enclosure.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Potential development impacts

- 8.1 Construction operations to build new housing within a greenfield site typically require piecemeal but extensive below ground disturbance. Often this will involve the excavation of trenches for building foundations, service runs and larger areas of topsoil stripping for new road construction. In nearly all cases these operations would damage or remove any surviving buried archaeological remains.
- 8.2 Equally, new development could impact upon the setting of historic buildings, scheduled monuments and the historic landscape.

Impacts on known heritage assets

- 8.3 According to latest development plans, the proposed development will impact upon the cropmarks of the former drainage channel and field boundaries in the northern part of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, **16** and **36**) and the cropmarks of a probable leat and field boundaries in the south (Fig. 2, **22**). These heritage assets are not considered to be of such significance as to influence or preclude development within the site.
- 8.4 The postulated medieval moated settlement at Old Hall Farm, as defined by Staffordshire HER (Fig. 2, **19**) is located largely outside of the proposed development site be retained as an area of green space within the proposed development. A very small section of the moated settlement (as defined by Staffordshire HER) is located within the eastern part of the proposed development site, although this area will be retained an area of green space. There are no extant remains indicative of a former moated settlement in this area of the proposed development site.
- 8.5 The proposed development will have a less than substantial impact upon the setting Lodge Croft (Fig. 2, **4**), through the removal of an area of agricultural land. The potential impact upon the setting of The Croft (Fig. 2, **2**) and Alrewas causewayed enclosure (Fig. 2, **1**) is not considered to result in an appreciable impact upon their significance.

Impacts on potential heritage assets

- 8.6 There is a recognised potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains of the prehistoric, Roman, and medieval periods to occur within the site. Any potential

remains that exist within the site are likely to be adversely affected by the proposed development. It has been agreed that further works can be secured through a condition attached to any permission granted.

Summary conclusions

- 8.7 A medieval moated settlement is suggested at Old Hall Farm through an oral tradition that the Grade II Listed Old Hall Farmhouse was constructed upon a moated platform. There is no extant evidence of a moated feature within the proposed development site, and there is considered to be low potential for currently unrecorded medieval remains survive in the site.
- 8.8 Three distinct areas of cropmarks are recorded within the proposed development site. These cropmarks are likely to relate to the below ground remains of former ditches and drainage channels, that formed part of a medieval and later field system. These cropmarks are considered to be heritage assets of archaeological interest, but are not considered to be of such significance as to influence or preclude development.
- 8.9 Following the review of a draft of this report, Stephen Dean, Staffordshire County Council Principal Archaeologist has advised that further investigation of the site through geophysical survey and trial trenching should be secured through a condition attached to any planning permission granted.
- 8.10 The site lies close to the Grade II Listed Old Hall Farmhouse. The setting of this building is assessed in a separate document, 'A Supporting Statement Concerning Proposed Development and the Setting of the Listed building' (Roger Wools and Associates 2013), which accompanies the planning application.
- 8.11 The site lies within the setting of the Grade II Listed Lodge Croft to the east, as agricultural land that enables its former rural siting to be understood. The setting of this asset makes a contribution to their significance. In relation to Lodge Croft, the proposed development is likely to slightly alter wider views to the west, but this alteration to the setting of the asset will result in less than substantial harm to its overall significance.

-
- 8.12 The site does not form a key part of the setting of the Grade II Listed The Croft or Alrewas causewayed enclosure Scheduled Monument, and as such there will be no perceptible impact upon their overall significance.

9. REFERENCES

- Betuex, S. and Chapman, H. 2009 *Where Rivers Meet: The archaeology of the Catholme and Trent-Tame Confluence*
- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2010 Geology of Britain Viewer. Online resource at http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html viewed March 2012
- DCLG 2012 *the National Planning Policy Framework*
- English Heritage (EH) 2011a *Introductions to Heritage Assets: Causewayed Enclosures*
- English Heritage (EH) 2011b *Introductions to Heritage Assets: Oppida*
- Field, J. 1989 *English Field Names: A Dictionary*
- Hall, D. 2010 *Medieval Fields*
- Hammer, M. E. 1974 'The Moated Sites of Staffordshire: A Provisional List', in *Staffordshire Archaeology*, **3**, 30-49.
- Horowitz, D. 2005 *The Place-Names of Staffordshire*
- IFA 2011 *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*
- Larkham, P. J. 1983 'Moated Sites in South Staffordshire', in *South Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society*, **24**, 8-65.
- Margary, I. D. 1973 *Roman Roads in Britain*
- Moore, J. S. 1982 *Domesday Book: Gloucestershire*
- Mowl, T. and Barre, D. 2009 *The Historic Gardens of England: Staffordshire*

Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) 1995 *The National Forest Mapping Project: A Report for the National Mapping Programme*

Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCMHE) 1997 *Industry and Enclosure in the Neolithic: A Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure at Alrewas, Staffordshire: Aerial photographic interpretation and transcription* (typescript report)

Shaw, S. 1798 *The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire Volume 1*

Sherlock, R. 1976 *The Industrial Archaeology of Staffordshire*

University of Nottingham 2007 *Beneath the Soil from Trent to Nene: Assessment of the performance of geophysical survey in the East Midlands: Archive Report*

(VCH) Victoria County History 1908 *A History of Staffordshire: Volume I*

Whittle, A., Healy, F. and Bayliss, A. 2011 *Gathering Time: Dating the Early Neolithic Enclosures of Southern Britain and Ireland*

Cartographic sources

1800	Map of Fradley Heath	(SRO: D615/M/1/31)
1810	Alrewas Enclosure Award	(SRO: Q/RDc/62)
1846	Alrewas Tithe Map	(SRO: D4210/1/1/pt 1/2)
1881	First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" map	(sheet: 53.NW)
1882	First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" map	(sheet: 52.NE)
1883	First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" map	(sheet: 53.1)
1902	First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" map	(sheet: 52.4)

Aerial photographic sources

1952 (Sept)	RAF/540/863	Frame: 5020
1952 (Dec)	RAF/540/966	Frame: 5011
1970 (Sept)	OS/70361	Frame: 49
1981 (Aug)	MAL/81035	Frame: 11

APPENDIX A: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

No.	Description	Period	Status	NGR (all SK)	SHER ref. NMR ref. EH ref.	Major Source
1	Alrewas causewayed enclosure, likely to date to the Neolithic. This feature was identified as a cropmark feature on aerial photography.	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	1539 1449	1002964 MST1329 1074770 927318 921815	EH
2	The Croft, dating to the 17th century.	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	1578 1352	1374254 MST9191	EH
3	Oldbrook Cottage, dating to the late 17th century.	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	1617 1362	1374246 MST9101	EH
4	Lodge Croft, dating to the mid 18th century.	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	1580 1356	1178276 MST9192	EH
5	No. 18, Long Lane, dating to the 17th century.	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	1612 1372	1178116 MST3339	EH
6	Old Hall Farmhouse, 17th century, possibly on a medieval foundation.	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	1571 1365	1038929 MST17688 921803	EH
7	Thatch Cottage, dating to the 17th century.	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	1605 1374	1038917 MST9114	EH
8	Fradley Arms Hotel, a late 18th-century house which formally served as an Inn.	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	1621 1297	272547 MST9203	EH
9	The Trent and Mersey Canal. Authorised in 1766, built by engineers James Brindley and Hugh Henshall, and opened in 1771.	Post-medieval	Conservation Area	1693 1621	MST4766 MST2887	SHER
10	Find spot of a Bronze Age rapier.	Prehistoric	-	1500 1400	MST16189	SHER
11	Find spot of a Bronze Age perforated stone hammer.	Prehistoric	-	1600 1300 (locality)	921812	NMR
12	Two concentric circular cropmarks interpreted as a probable double ring ditch or enclosure of late prehistoric date, as well as further linear cropmarks which are possible medieval field boundaries.	Prehistoric / medieval	-	1587 1460	MST1330	SHER
13	A complex of cropmarks of prehistoric and post-medieval date identified on aerial photography to the east of Bagnall Farm. The features identified include a prehistoric pit circle, an Iron Age farmstead and field system and enclosures and drainage features of post-medieval date.	Prehistoric / post-medieval	-	1626 1458	MST4993	SHER
14	A pit alignment identified as a cropmark on aerial photography.	Prehistoric	-	1649 1299	MST3995 927216	SHER

	Suggested to be of Iron Age date.					
15	A series of rectangular enclosures and possible associated boundary ditches identified as cropmarks. Originally considered to be of medieval date, but re-interpreted as probable prehistoric features.	Prehistoric	-	1545 1418	MST1331 927230 927231 927229	SHER
16	Linear features identified as cropmarks on aerial photography in the area to the north of Old Hall, Alrewas. The features have been interpreted as a possible prehistoric trackway and late medieval field boundaries.	Prehistoric / medieval	-	1533 1386	MST1332 927227 927226	SHER
17	Find spot of an incomplete copper alloy brooch dating to the 1st-2nd century AD.	Roman	-	1500 1300 (point)	MST16163	SHER
18	Course of Ryknild Street Roman Road.	Roman	-	1060 0522 to 3532 3752 (linear)	929839	NMR
19	Fradley Old Hall moated site. The extant farmstead is located on the western side of Fradley and laid out around a regular three-sided courtyard. The possible medieval moated site is now occupied by the 17th-century farmhouse. Traces of an earlier building have been found in the vicinity of the farmhouse, perhaps indicating an earlier, medieval date for the establishment of the farmstead.	Medieval	-	1565 1363	MST14026 MST938	SHER
20	A large, hollow, conical-shaped copper alloy object, probably medieval in date.	Medieval	-	1600 1300 (point)	MST14808	SHER
21	Ridge and furrow identified on aerial photography.	Medieval	-	1585 1320	MST5470	SHER
22	Cropmark features to the south-west of Fradley Old Hall, one of which is suggested to be a possible leat, while the other is thought to be the remains of recently removed field boundaries of possible medieval date.	Medieval	-	1549 1352	MST3348 927225	SHER
23	Cropmark features identified from aerial photography including linear features and possible enclosures. Some of the linear features appear to be the remains of former post-medieval field boundaries.	Medieval/ post-medieval	-	1652 1247	MST1335	SHER
24	A series of linear cropmark	Medieval	-	1608	MST1333	SHER

	features, thought to mainly represent recently removed post-medieval field boundaries. Also identified in this area are two cropmark enclosures, one of which is thought to be medieval in date.			1230		
25	A cruck-framed house, now derelict.	Post-medieval	-	1594 1353	MST3365	SHER
26	The course of the Coventry Canal between Fradley Junction and Huddlesford. The canal was first authorised in 1768, but not completed until circa 1787. The canal was built to link the Trent and Mersey Canal to the Oxford Canal.	Post-medieval	-	1506 1181	MST2214 <i>1340358</i>	SHER
27	Dunstall Bridge, Coventry Canal.	Post-medieval		1590 1265	MST3033	SHER
28	Fradley Bridge, Coventry Canal. An accommodation bridge spanning the Coventry Canal.	Modern	-	1560 1315	MST3034	SHER
29	A cast iron milepost.	Modern	-	1650 1340	MST12641	SHER
30	RAF Lichfield/Fradley. The site of the former RAF Lichfield, originally planned as an aircraft storage unit, which opened August 1940. Five Second World War aircraft hangars associated with RAF Lichfield occur within the study area.	Modern	-	1473 1291	MST5329 MST18458 MST18459 MST18455 MST18456 MST1327 <i>927224</i>	SHER
31	Extant pillbox. One of a series of pillboxes built to defend Fradley Airfield.	Modern	-	1535 1314	MST4542 <i>1420533</i>	SHER
32	Pillbox, one of a series of pillboxes built to defend Fradley Airfield.	Modern	-	1461 1371	MST4534	SHER
33	A cropmark enclosure and other linear features of unknown date, identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs in the area to the south of Bagnall Farm, Fradley. The enclosure may have been interpreted as a ring ditch.	Undated/ prehistoric	-	1601 1429	MST3965 <i>927232</i>	SHER
34	Cropmark evidence for an enclosure of uncertain date, located to the north-west of Fradley. Also identified as cropmarks in this area are the remains of more recent features including an extractive pit and two ponds.	Undated/ modern?	-	1518 1440	MST18443 <i>927228</i>	SHER
35	A rectangular enclosure of unknown date identified as a cropmark feature on aerial photography.	Undated	-	1488 1396	MST3957	SHER
36	The cropmarks of a network of probable drainage ditches in the northern part of the site.	Undated	-	1558 1375	-	Aerial photo

APPENDIX B - RELEVANT PLANNING POLICY

Extracts from the Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands

POLICY QE5: Protection and enhancement of the Historic Environment

A. Development plans and other strategies should identify, protect, conserve and enhance the Region's diverse historic environment and manage change in such a way that respects local character and distinctiveness.

B. Of particular historic significance to the West Midlands are:

- i) the historic rural landscapes and their settlement patterns;
- ii) historic urban settlements, including market towns and cathedral cities;
- iii) listed buildings, scheduled and unscheduled ancient monuments, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, all in their settings, and battlefields;
- iv) areas of industrial heritage such as the Birmingham Jewellery Quarter;
- v) the historic transport network;
- vi) strategic river corridors (Severn, Wye, Trent, and Avon); and
- vii) Ironbridge Gorge World Heritage Site.

C. Development plans and other strategies should recognise the value of conservation led regeneration in contributing to the social, spiritual and economic vitality of communities and the positive role that buildings of historic and architectural value can play as a focus in an area's regeneration.

D. In particular, strategies should explore the regeneration potential of:

- i) redundant or under-used industrial and commercial buildings;
- ii) rural settlements and market towns outside the MUAs;
- iii) Victorian and Edwardian commercial centres particularly in the MUAs;
- iv) traditional buildings of the countryside;
- v) existing church buildings and their potential community uses;
- vi) 19th and early 20th century urban housing; and
- vii) the canal network.

Extracts from the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Structure Plan 1996-2011

Policy NC14 Sites of Archaeological Importance

Proposals for development or land use change affecting sites of known or potential archaeological importance, and their settings, will be considered in the light of information held by the County or City Councils. Where necessary, developers will be required to supplement this information with the results of desk-based assessments and field evaluations before any decision on the planning application is taken. Where the planning authority decides on the basis of professional advice that archaeological remains are not sufficiently important to warrant physical preservation in situ, developers will be required to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains prior to development, and for the publication of the results.

Policy NC15 Sites of National Archaeological Importance

Development which would adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments or archaeological sites of national importance or, in either case, their settings, will only be allowed in the most exceptional circumstances.

Extracts from the Lichfield District Local Plan (July 2012)

Core Policy 14: Our Built & Historic Environment

The District Council will protect and improve the built environment and have special regard to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment through positive action and partnership working. The historic environment contributes to sustainable communities, including economic vitality, and new development must make a positive contribution to the historic environment's local distinctiveness.

The significance of designated heritage assets including nationally protected listed buildings and their settings, ancient monuments, archaeological sites and conservation areas and their settings, will be conserved and enhanced and given the highest level of protection. Other heritage assets including locally listed buildings, and locally important parks and gardens will also be conserved and enhanced. In conjunction with Policy NR5, landscapes that form the setting to the built and historic environment will also be conserved and enhanced.

Change will be directed to the most appropriate locations taking into account the District's heritage assets and their settings, including the historic landscape, as informed by the local evidence base. Development proposals which conserve and enhance a heritage asset or its setting will be supported where clear and convincing justification has been provided through an assessment of the significance of the asset or its setting.

The sustainable re-use, maintenance and repair of listed buildings and other heritage assets will be supported, particularly those that have been identified as being at risk. In conservation areas, the built form will be protected and enhanced and there should be no net loss of trees, with physical improvements to conservation areas linked to the objectives contained within conservation area appraisals and their management plans where appropriate.

Opportunities to improve understanding of the District's heritage assets will be supported through partnership work with local communities and societies using a range of historic characterisation tools, the County Council's Historic Environment Record, the expansion of the local list and the programme of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans. The District Council will seek to maintain local distinctiveness through the built environment in terms of buildings and public spaces and enhance the relationships and linkages between the built and natural environment and through the realisation of proposed major new development.

The skyline of Lichfield City, characterised by the five spires emerging above the roofs and tree canopy will be protected and should inform the height, scale and layout for new developments. This and other locally important views within settlements and rural locations will be safeguarded and the integration of views and vistas shaping a strong sense of place in new development layouts will also be encouraged. High quality design, tree planting, landscaping and green spaces will be required as part of new development and elsewhere, to improve quality of place, reduce the urban heat island effect and contribute to the Forest of Mercia and National Forest where applicable.

The District Council and its partners will continue to improve Burntwood town centre and Lichfield City centre in terms of their physical quality. In Burntwood this will be particularly focused on achieving new uses and spaces of a physical form that can be integrated into an extended town centre.

Community safety issues will be taken into account such as methods for designing out crime. Environmental improvement schemes will be implemented throughout the District in appropriate locations and the natural environment will play an important role in new development and regeneration through initiatives such green linkages, tree planting and effective landscaping to assist the health and well being of the community and reduce health inequalities.

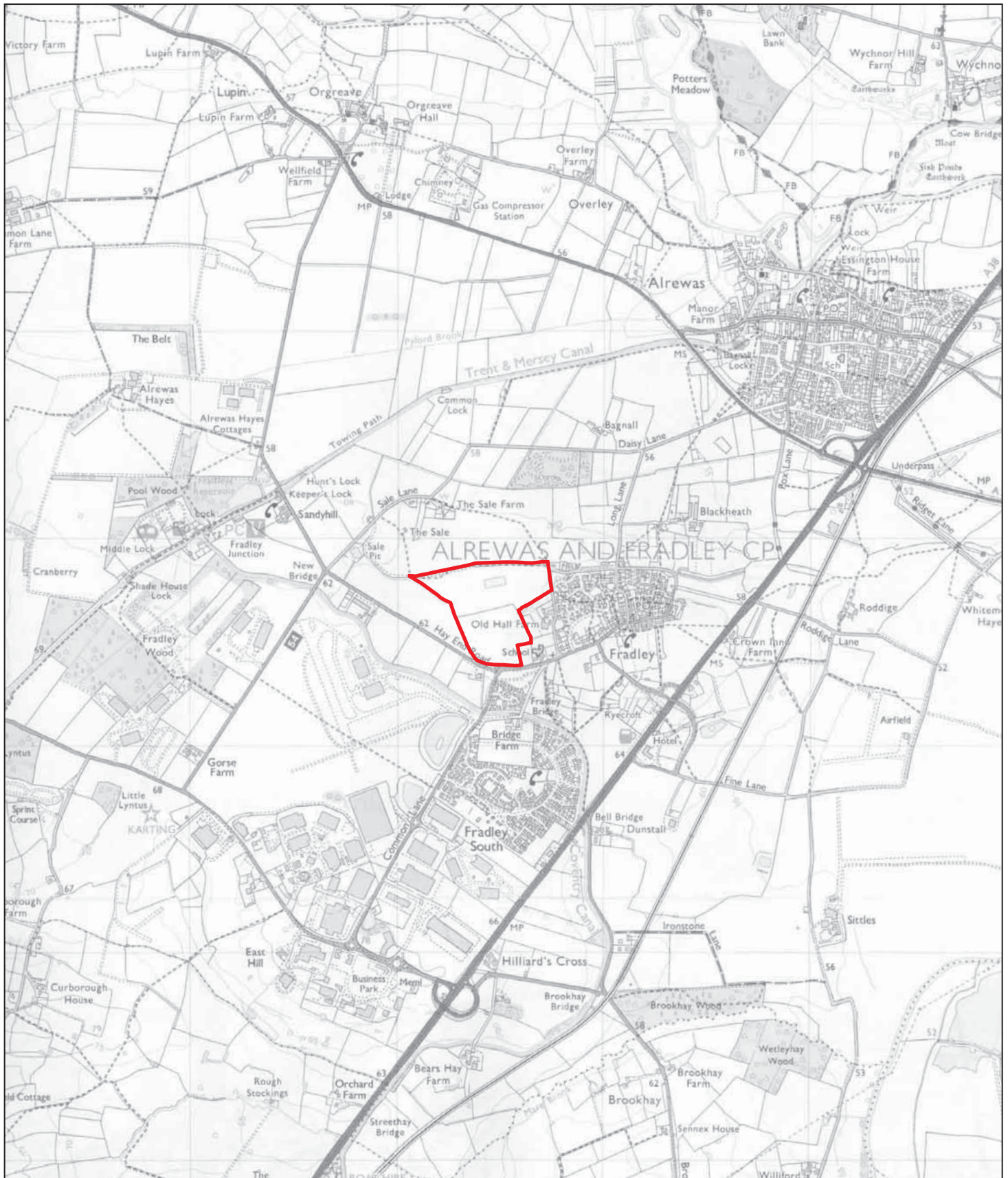
Further information will be provided within the Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document.

Policy NR5: Natural & Historic Landscapes

Development will be permitted where it does not negatively impact upon the geological, archaeological and historically important landscapes in the Lichfield District. The character and significance of the natural and historic landscape will be safeguarded through decisions which protect, conserve and enhance sites of international, national, regional and local importance.

Where development or land use changes may affect national or locally important landscape assets, a full understanding of the context, characteristics, and significance should be provided and informed by the Historic Environment Character Assessment work of the County and District Councils.

This Policy must be read in conjunction with Policy BE1: High Quality Development.



0 1km

Reproduced from the 2005 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright
Cotswold Archaeological Trust 100002109



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

**Land at Hay End Lane, Fradley
Staffordshire**

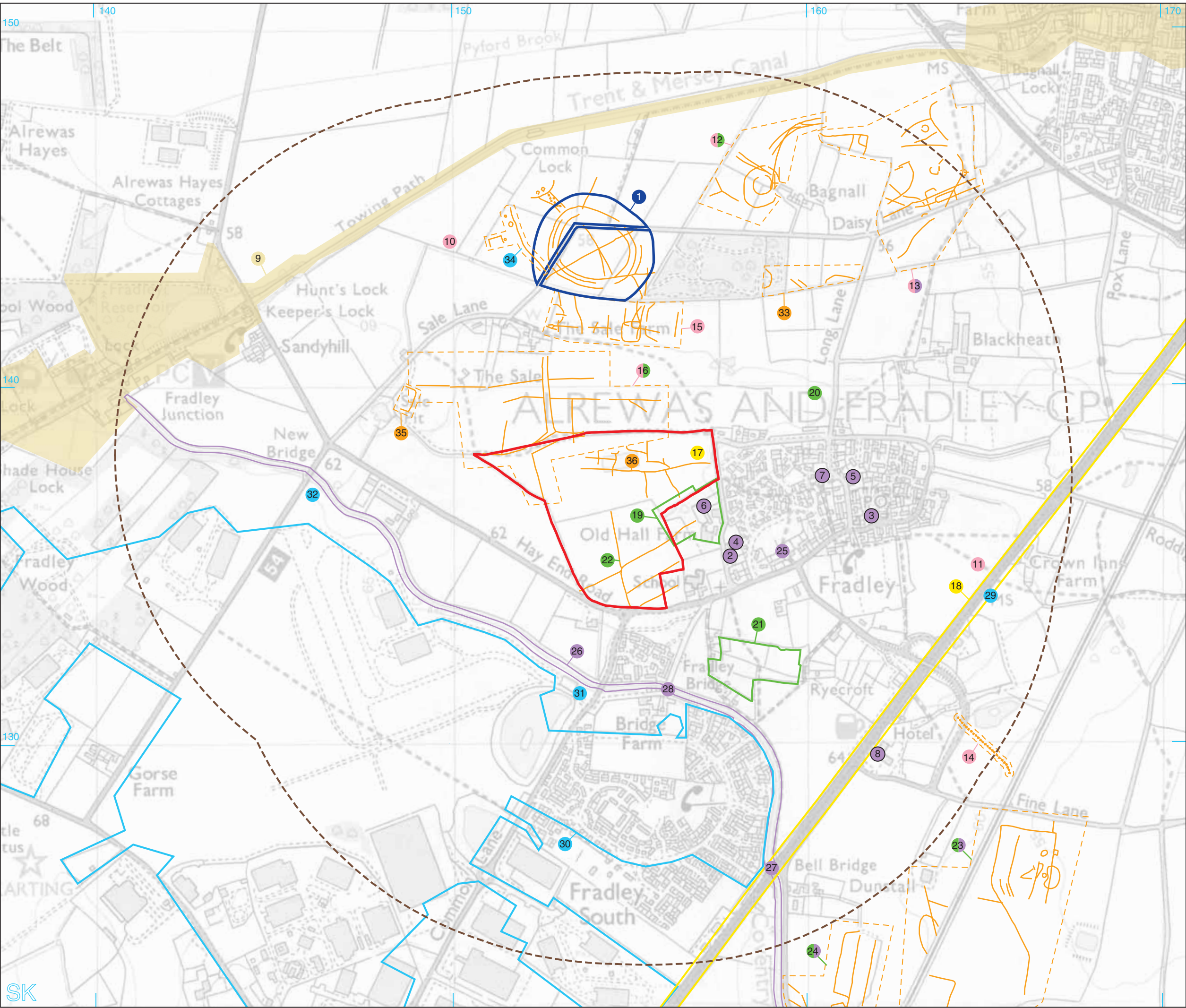
FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 3729 DATE 28-03-2012
DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site
- study area
- prehistoric
- Roman
- medieval
- post-medieval
- modern
- undated
- undated cropmarks
- Grade II Listed building
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area

0 500m

Reproduced from the 2002 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109



Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Hay End Lane, Fradley
Staffordshire

FIGURE TITLE
Recorded heritage assets



- Hay Nook** field name recorded on 1842 Tithe map (arable)
- Meadow** field name recorded on 1842 Tithe map (pasture)
- later boundary recorded on 1842 Tithe map



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Hay End Lane, Fradley
Staffordshire

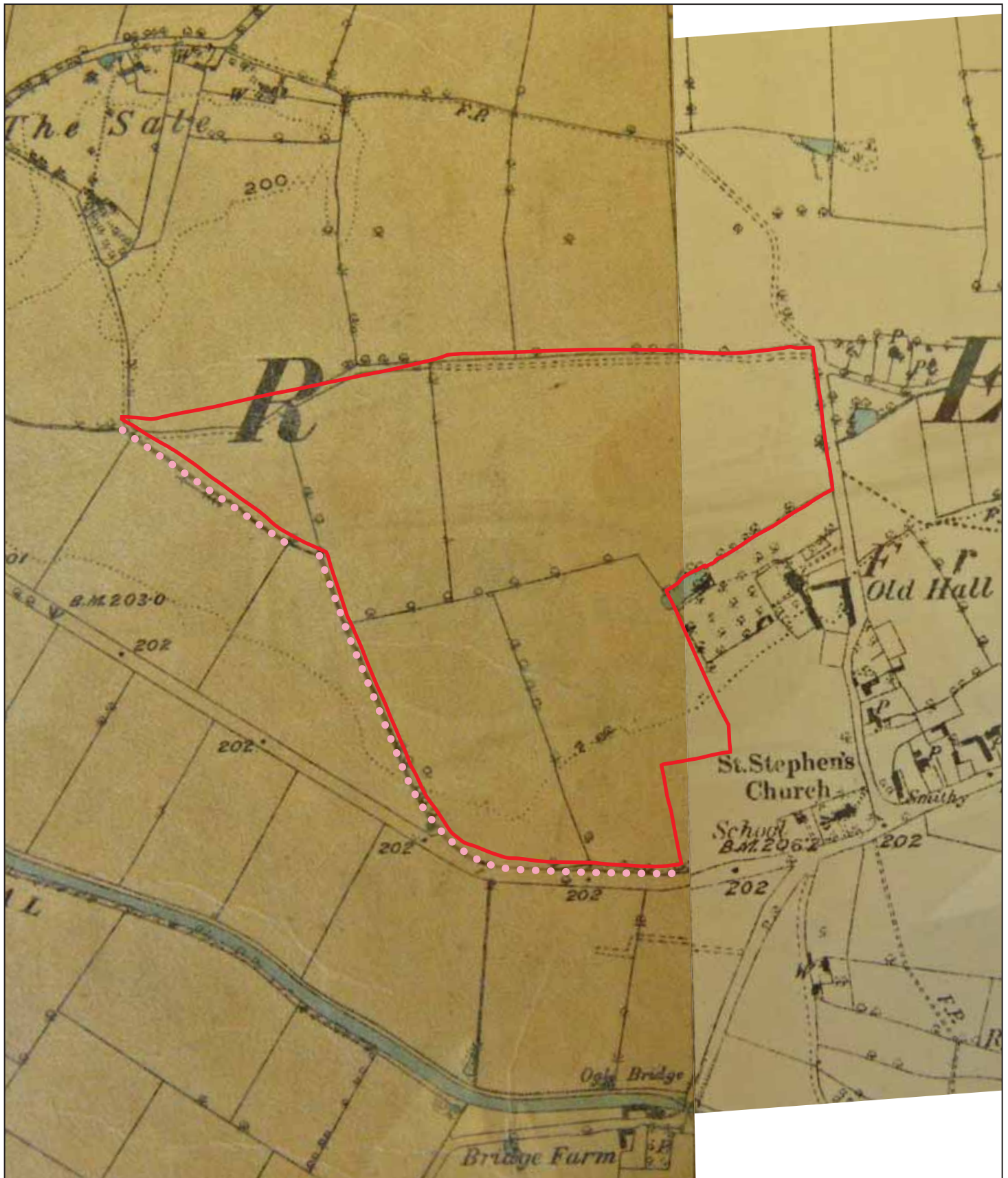
FIGURE TITLE

**Extract from the 1810 Alrewas
Enclosure Map**

PROJECT NO. 3729 DATE 28-03-2012
DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:5000 (approx.)

FIGURE NO.

3



..... extant boundary first recorded in 1800



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Hay End Lane, Fradley
Staffordshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Extract from the 1881 Ordnance Survey
Map**

PROJECT NO. 3729 DATE 28-03-2012
DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:5000 (approx.)

FIGURE NO.

4



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Hay End Lane, Fradley
Staffordshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Aerial photograph taken September
1952**

PROJECT NO. 3729 DATE 28-03-2012
DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:5000 (approx.)

FIGURE NO.

5



6



7

6 View east towards Old Hall Farmhouse from within site

7 View north-east towards Lodge Croft and The Croft from Old Hall Lane



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Hay End Lane, Fradley
Staffordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 3729 DATE 28-03-2012
DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

6 & 7



8



9

8 View towards site from Old Hall Lane, west of Lodge Croft

9 View east towards Lodge Croft from within the site



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Hay End Lane, Fradley
Staffordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. 3729 DATE 28-03-2012
DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

8 & 9



10



11

10 View west from Old Hall Lane adjacent to The Croft

11 View towards site from Daisy Lane, within Alrewas causewayed enclosure Scheduled Monument



**Cotswold
Archaeology**

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Hay End Lane, Fradley
Staffordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

PROJECT NO. **3729** DATE **28-03-2012**
DRAWN BY **JB** REVISION **00**
APPROVED BY **PJM** SCALE@A4 **N/A**

FIGURE NO.
10 & 11