



making sense of heritage

Mount Road Flood Alleviation, Stone, Staffordshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Ref: 102130.01
December 2013



**Mount Road Flood Alleviation,
Stone, Staffordshire**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Amey Plc to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land north of Stone, Staffordshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 389985 334836. This assessment is being prepared in advance of the construction of a temporary haul road providing site access within a wider programme of works.

The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the Site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the proposed development on this resource.

The Site has been almost entirely undisturbed, save for the introduction of a field boundary sometime after the Second World War, leaving extant earthworks probably relating to ridge and furrow agriculture from at least the medieval period and quarrying activities which are undated but are likely to be later than the farming, all considered to be of local significance. The location of the Site in relation to Stone puts it just within the agricultural hinterland and features of this kind are what would be expected of such a locality. However, the complexity and scale of the earthworks within the immediate environs of the Site suggest that some of the earthworks within “The Common Plot” to the north of the Site may be related to other previously unrecorded activities. As with all greenfield sites, especially those which have not been disturbed, there lies the potential for discovering previously unknown remains. The presence of the Anglo-Saxon priory within the Study Area increases the likelihood of remains from this period being uncovered, although the location of the Site would again place it within the agricultural hinterland.

The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required. If Route A is chosen recording the earthworks along the route is recommended through the use of sub-metre LiDAR (Light Detecting and Ranging) data rather than a topographic survey as the earthworks in this area are very ephemeral and it will provide not only an overview of the earthworks crossing the Site but to give a broader perspective of the Site’s immediate environs which will help to inform interpretation of the earthworks that will be disturbed. A watching brief is then recommended during groundworks.

If Route B is chosen a topographic earthwork survey along the proposed route and any associated easement is recommended as mitigation for the disturbance of extant ridge and furrow noted in the site visit, caused by the creation of the haul road with a watching brief to be carried out during the groundworks.

The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



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Acknowledgements

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The report was researched, compiled and illustrated by Andrew Reid with additional illustrations prepared by Chris Breeden. Grace Corbett managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Mount Road Flood Alleviation, Stone, Staffordshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Amey Plc to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land north of Stone, Staffordshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 389985 334836 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 This assessment is being prepared in advance of the construction of a temporary haul road providing access to the industrial estate on Mount Road within a wider programme of works.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in central Staffordshire approximately 550m north of the centre of Stone, between Old Road and an industrial estate adjacent to Mount Road. Two different routes have been suggested for the haul road (**Figure 1**). Route A comprises a linear trackway approximately 300m long and 10m wide aligned west-northwest east-southeast. This route runs through a recreation ground before crossing a hedgerow into an area of common land known as 'The Common Plot or Mudley Pit' which is currently under short grass with several trackways running across it.
- 1.2.2 Route B comprises a dog-legged trackway running in a north-northeast south-southwest direction measuring 150m in length before turning northwest and connecting with the industrial estate after a further 160m. This route runs almost parallel to the existing hedgerow before crossing it into "The Common Plot" towards the industrial estate.
- 1.2.3 The Site is surrounded by residential housing to the east and south, an industrial estate to the west and a further section of 'The Common Plot' to the north.
- 1.2.4 The eastern end of the Site lies at an elevation of approximately 118m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). As the Site continues to the north-northwest the land steadily rises until it reaches the industrial estate, and its endpoint, at 125m aOD. The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Mudstone and Halitestone of the Merica Mudstone Group, with a small superficial deposit to the north of the Site of glaciofluvial deposits (British Geological Survey Sheet 139 - Stafford).



2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope of document

2.1.1 This assessment was requested by the Client in order to determine, as far as is possible from existing information, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment and to assess the potential impact of development on the heritage assets that embody that significance.

2.1.2 The historic environment, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012): Annex 2, comprises:

'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.'

2.1.3 NPPF Annex 2 defines 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. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'

2.2 Aims

2.2.1 The specific aims of this assessment are to:

- *outline the known and potential heritage assets within the Site based on a review of existing information within a Study Area extending 1km from the Site's boundary;*
- *assess the significance of known and potential heritage assets through weighted consideration of their valued components; and*
- *assess the impact of potential development or other land changes on the significance of the heritage assets and their setting.*

2.3 Sources

2.3.1 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. Sources consulted comprise:

- *The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER), comprising a database of all recorded archaeological sites, find spots, and archaeological events within the county.*
- *National heritage datasets including the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Images of England, PastScape, Viewfinder, NMR Excavation Index, and Parks and Gardens UK.*
- *Historic manuscripts, surveyed maps, and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Nottinghamshire Archives.*
- *Relevant primary and secondary sources held at the Staffordshire County Record Office, William Salt Library Staffordshire HER and in Wessex Archaeology's own*

library. Both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied.

2.3.2 A bibliography of documentary, archive, and cartographic sources consulted is included in the References section of this report.

2.4 Site visit

2.4.1 The Site was visited on the 3rd December 2013. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were overcast. A fieldwork record comprising digital photography is held in the project archive.

2.5 Assessment criteria

2.5.1 Assessment of the significance of a site sets out to identify how particular parts of a place and different periods in its evolution contribute to, or detract from, identified heritage values associated with the site. This approach considers the present character of the site based on the chronological sequence of events that produced it, and allows management strategies to be developed that sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets.

2.5.2 Significance (for heritage policy) is defined in NPPF Annex 2 as:

‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’

2.5.3 Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- **Evidential value.** *Deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity.*
- **Historical value.** *Deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present. It tends to be illustrative or associative.*
- **Aesthetic value.** *Deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.*
- **Communal value.** *Deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. Communal values are closely bound up with historical (particularly associative) and aesthetic values, but tend to have additional and specific aspects.*

2.5.4 The overall significance of heritage assets and their settings is decided in line with criteria laid out in **Table 1** below:

Table 1: Summary of Factors for Determining Significance of Heritage Assets

| Significance | Factors Determining Significance |
|---------------|--|
| International | World Heritage Sites Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives |
| National | Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas |
| Regional | Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Assets that contribute to regional research objectives |
| Local | Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives |
| Negligible | Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest |
| Unknown | The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence |

2.6 Chronology

2.6.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Table 2: Chronological periods

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Palaeolithic | 900,000 – 9500 BC |
| Early Post-glacial | 9500 – 8500 BC |
| Mesolithic | 8500 – 4000 BC |
| Neolithic | 4000 – 2200 BC |
| Bronze Age | 2200 – 700 BC |
| Iron Age | 700 BC – AD 43 |
| Romano-British | AD 43 – 410 |
| Saxon | AD 410 – 1066 |
| Medieval | 1066 – 1500 |
| Post-medieval | 1500 – 1800 |
| 19th century | 1800 – 1899 |
| Modern | 1900 – present day |



2.7 Best practice

- 2.7.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk based assessment* (IfA 1994, revised November 2012).

2.8 Assumptions and limitations

- 2.8.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.8.2 The records held by the SHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

2.9 Copyright

- 2.9.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.
- 3.1.2 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012, replacing Planning Policy Statement 5.
- 3.2.2 NPPF Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment sets out the principal national guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.



- 3.2.3 The aim of NPPF Section 12 is to ensure that Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.
- 3.2.4 To summarise, government guidance provides a framework which:
- *recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource;*
 - *requires applicants to provide proportionate information on the significance of heritage assets affected by the proposals and an impact assessment of the proposed development on that significance;*
 - *takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and their setting;*
 - *places weight on the conservation of designated heritage assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);*
 - *requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

3.3 Local Development Framework

- 3.3.1 The Site is located within the administrative boundaries of Stafford Borough Council. Stafford Borough Council is currently in the process of preparing a new Local Plan. Until its finalisation, specific policies of the Stafford Borough Local Plan (2001), including those relating to the historic environment, remain in force (Saved Policies).
- 3.3.2 Policies relating to heritage which are relevant to the present scheme are presented in **Appendix 2**.

4 BASELINE RESOURCE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from sources listed above. The aim is to establish the known and potential resource which could be affected by the development.
- 4.1.2 All heritage assets identified are listed in **Appendix 1**. The SHER and National Heritage List entries are listed by number within the text and given a **WA** prefix for ease of reference. An overall illustration of the identified heritage assets is provided in **Figure 1**.

4.2 Previous studies

- 4.2.1 The SHER records four archaeological investigations within the Site, the most complete of these is a management plan for "The Common Plot" (Taylor 2013). The management plan

identified a vast quantity of extant earthworks within “The Common Plot” with ridge and furrow certainly crossing Route A and the northwesterly return of Route B. The management plan also identifies further earthwork remains throughout “The Common Plot” mainly relating to ridge and furrow, strip lynchets, sand and gravel extraction, ponds along with several unidentified linear earthworks (*ibid*).

- 4.2.2 The other three investigations included a study into the performance of geophysical survey in the East Midlands area which produced no specific results relating to the Site (Knight et al. 2007). A site visit was carried out as part of the Ordnance Survey mapping programme to assess the condition of the earthworks within ‘The Common Plot’. An archaeological desk-based assessment of Stone town centre (Hopgood et al. 1992) also covered part of the Site.
- 4.2.3 There have been a further eighteen archaeological investigations within the Study Area the majority of which have been archaeological watching briefs during construction works.

4.3 Statutory and local heritage designations

- 4.3.1 The designated heritage assets are illustrated in **Figure 1**.

Site

- 4.3.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the Site itself.

Study Area

- 4.3.3 There are 47 Listed Buildings within the Study Area including the Grade II* Listed Crown Hotel (**WA 15**) located approximately 950m south of the Site, with the rest all Grade II Listed and clustered around the centre of Stone (**WA 12-13, 16, 18-22, 24-25, 28-29, 31, 34-35, 37, 43-49, 51-54, 57, 59-66, 68-70, 72-74, 76-77, 80 & 86**).
- 4.3.4 The nearest Conservation Area, the Stone Conservation Area (**WA 91**), lies approximately 380m southwest of the Site and is one of three within the Study Area, with the other two being the Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area (**WA 90**) and the Moddershall Valley Conservation Area (**WA 92**) (Stafford Borough Council 2001).

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

- 4.4.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources listed above. The potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological remains to be encountered along the Site is informed by the consideration of the known heritage assets recorded within the 1km Study Area surrounding the Site, in conjunction with the geology and topography of the area.
- 4.4.2 The archaeological records obtained from SHER and other sources are illustrated in **Figure 1** and listed in **Appendix 1**.

Prehistoric and Romano-British

- 4.4.3 There have been two artefacts from the Neolithic period found within the Study Area, both of which relate to axes found close to Scotch Brook. A small axe with unfinished perforations (**WA 1**) was found sometime before 1892, with its location recorded as being approximately 455m southeast of the Site. A second axe-hammer (**WA 2**), perforated with a polished edge, was discovered approximately 490m southeast of the Site. No associated settlement evidence from this period has been uncovered.

- 4.4.4 There is only a single record dating to the Romano-British period within the Study Area, a Roman coin and pottery (**WA 3**) were recovered from unmade ground and found at a depth of 18 inches (0.45m) during construction works at an estate in Stone approximately 490m southeast of the Site.
- 4.4.5 The discovery of **WA 1-3** close to the route of Scotch Brook would seem to indicate this may have been an area of higher activity during prehistory and the Romano-British period given the lack of finds from the rest of the Study Area and known the importance of riverine environments during these periods.
- 4.4.6 Although no further prehistoric activity is recorded within the Study Area it should be noted that definite exclusion of further evidence from these periods cannot be made given the often ephemeral nature of that evidence.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 4.4.7 Stone was an important centre of settlement during the Anglo-Saxon period and is said to have served as the capital of early Mercia. However, no evidence, documentary or otherwise, could be uncovered during this assessment to support this. Zaluckyj (2011, 193) argues settlements like Stone can be seen to be 'Proto-Urban' rather than fully urban, characterised by the presence of important establishments associated with royalty or monastic settlements etc., with urban development following later. This may account for the conclusion about the prominence of Stone as a town rather than any solid evidence as to its importance as an Anglo-Saxon capital. Stone Priory (**WA 4**) was founded c.670, approximately 990m south-southeast of the Site, by Wulfhere, King of Mercia for secular canons dedicated to saints Wulfad and Rufin (Knowles & Hancock 1953, 154). The priory church survived the Dissolution and was demolished on the 30th December 1749 with a new church constructed using the stonework from the priory (Anonymous 1881, 28). A rectory now stands on the Site of the priory church.
- 4.4.8 An archaeological watching brief at the site of the priory, along what was probably the southern extent of the former precinct, uncovered two features of interest: a clean deposit of decaying pieces of yellow sandstone rubble and a structural feature of red-brown dressed sandstone blocks which could be remains associated with the priory (Wilkinson 1998). Several fragments of architectural stonework were also identified with six removed for further inspection. Three fragments appear to be Early English in style suggesting they originate from a second phase of construction sometime after the mid-12th century (ibid).
- 4.4.9 In August 2011 a large medieval cast copper alloy monastic seal matrix was found in the Cobham area of Surrey, dating to the 13th century, with the inscription "The Seal of the Church of Saint Mary and Saint Wulfade, Martyr of Stone" ('+s'ecce sce marie et sci w(v)lfadi martiris de stanis'). There is no presently known connection between Stone and the seal's findspot (Williams 2011).
- 4.4.10 Interestingly, given its pre-conquest origins, there is no mention of Stone within the Domesday Book. The SHER records that the settlement of Stone (**WA 5**) had Borough status from the mid-14th century onwards with a market granted in 1251. Stone is the only medieval borough in Staffordshire not recorded before 1300, although it is thought this is due to a lack of evidence rather than a late foundation with the bulk of the archives from Stone Priory having disappeared (Palliser 1972, 69).
- 4.4.11 There is one feature recorded within the Site from the medieval period, Motley Pits (**WA 9**). The SHER records Motley Pits, or Mudley Pits as it later appears, as an area of

various straight and curved earthworks often suggested to have been raised during the English Civil War and reused by the Duke of Cumberland in 1745. However, no evidence has ever been uncovered to support this with investigations carried out by the Ordnance Survey suggesting the pits appear to be old gravel workings with the rest of the earthworks attributable to lynchets and ridge and furrow. Research carried out during the historic character assessment of Stone as part of the Staffordshire Extensive Urban Survey notes that 'The Common Plot' was part of a larger area of land which formed one of Stone's open fields where the land was farmed communally (Taylor & Shaw 2012, 22).

4.4.12 Within 'The Common Plot', approximately 80m north of the Site, is the location of three rectangular earthworks (**WA 6**) interpreted as possible former fishponds or earthworks forming part of a medieval field system, as noted above. Two of the ponds had rough stone walls which led to the ponds being associated with the Priory; however their locations some distance away from the Priory makes this unlikely. Additionally, the probable site of the Priory's fishponds (**WA 8**) is located approximately 930m south-southeast of the Site and survived until quite recently. The pond lay adjacent to the current Stubb's Mill (**WA 33**), likely the site of the medieval corn mills, and probably acted as the mill pond (Shaw 2012, 15).

4.4.13 Further evidence of medieval activity includes archaeological excavations on High Street found evidence for a timber-framed building (**WA 7**) of medieval date, later replaced by a substantial post-medieval building, with the site having been previously used as reed beds prior to construction (Hughes 1998, 85). An area of ridge and furrow (**WA 88**), located approximately 780m northeast of the Site, is recorded as undated but are likely to be at least medieval in date.

Post- medieval

4.4.14 Evidence for human activity within the Study Area increases significantly during the post-medieval period, particularly within the centre of the town of Stone, evidenced by the number of Listed Buildings which trace their origins to this period.

4.4.15 The earliest evidence from the post-medieval period within the Study Area is located approximately 720m northwest of the Site at Meaford Old Hall Farm (**WA 11**). This is an isolated farmstead laid out around a regular L-shaped courtyard with a surviving, Grade II Listed, timber-framed house (**WA 43**) (Edwards 2008). Other evidence for farming during the post-medieval period is a water meadow (**WA 41**) located approximately 940m south of the Site around the River Trent.

4.4.16 The Grade II* Listed Crown Hotel (**WA 15**), located approximately 914m south of the Site, was built in 1778 and served as an important staging post for coaches on the London-Holyhead and the London-Carlisle routes and also served as a mail distribution point. A further eight Grade II Listed Buildings (**WA 12, 19-21, 24, 34 & 36**) relating to shops, houses and gate piers are recorded within the Study Area, clustered around the centre of Stone approximately 830m south of the Site. Additionally, the Grade II Listed Trent Hospital (Main Block) (**WA 29**), a former workhouse, has its origins in the post-medieval period.

4.4.17 There is an abundance of features associated with the Trent and Mersey Canal (**WA 40**) opened in 1771, located approximately 640m southwest of the Site. The introduction of the canal network was a significant side effect of the increase in industrial production towards the end of the 18th century transporting minerals and goods between towns and cities before the introduction of the railways later in the 19th century. Stone became the

headquarters of the Grand Trunk Canal Company and known as a canal town due to its prominence within the local economy. There are four Grade II Listed locks or bridges (**WA 13, 22, 26 & 28**) associated with the canal along with a further three (**WA 17, 26 & 27**) undesignated bridges and locks. Furthermore, a group of Grade II Listed wet and dry barge docks (**WA 44**) are located approximately 965m south of the Site.

- 4.4.18 Brewing has been an activity undertaken in Stone since the Augustinian monks, however, the post-medieval period saw the introduction of industrialised brewing to the Study Area at the Stone Brewery (more famously known as Joule's Brewery) (**WA 14**), approximately 900m south of the Site. The site of the Stone Brewery had been used since 1719 and was bought, along with the White Horse Inn on High Street, in 1797 by Francis Joule (Sherlock 1976, 194). The inn was demolished to make way for offices which are still standing and now Grade II Listed (**WA 16**). Another building from the brewing industry still extant is the Grade II Listed former malt house at the rear of 28 High Street (**WA 18**), located approximately 990m south of the Site.
- 4.4.19 There are several features recorded in the Study Area relating to milling including the Grade II Listed corn mill (**WA 32**) and its associated outbuilding (**WA 37**), located approximately 860m southwest of the Site. Additional features include a mill pond and mill race (**WA 31**) serving Weaver's Mill and Stubb's Mill (**WA 33**). Additionally, the Grade II Listed Coppice Mill (**WA 45**), originally built as a paper mill, is located approximately 730m east of the Site, as is its surviving head and tail race (or goit) (**WA 38**).
- 4.4.20 Other features from the post-medieval period within the Study Area relate to some pottery (**WA 10**) recovered during an archaeological watching brief on land off Mill Street, landscape parks (**WA 24 & 42**), a milestone (**WA 30**), a market cross (**WA 36**) and a wall at the Church of St Michael (**WA 39**).

19th century and modern

- 4.4.21 As with the post-medieval period, the majority of activity within the Study Area from the 19th century and modern periods is focused around the town of Stone and its centre.
- 4.4.22 The Grade II Listed Field House (**WA 65**) is the closest of the designated heritage assets from the 19th century to the Site, located approximately 250m to the west-southwest. A further eight Grade II listed residential and retail buildings (**WA 48-49, 60-61, 69-70 & 74**) from the 19th century are located within the Study Area primarily clustered around the centre of Stone.
- 4.4.23 Alongside the residential and retail buildings a number of institutional establishments can trace their origins to the 19th century including the following Grade II Listed Buildings: the Church of St John (**WA 46**), the Stone Town Council Offices (**WA 50**), the Catholic Chapel of St Anne (**WA 62**), St Dominic's Convent and St Dominic's Priory School (Main Building) (**WA 63**), Trent Hospital (South Block), the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception and St Dominic (**WA 73**) and Christchurch Schools (**WA 81**). A number of undesignated heritage assets associated with institutional establishments are also present within the Study Area: Alleyne's High School (**WA 56**), Christ Church (**WA 59**), Trent Hospital North Block (**WA 68**) and the former Alleyne's Grammar School (**WA 83**). As with the designated heritage assets these buildings are clustered around the centre of Stone, approximately 845m south of the Site.
- 4.4.24 In the mid-19th century the canal was still a vital component of the town of Stone providing transport for industry and continued to be used throughout the 19th century and into the

early 20th century by Joule's Brewery transporting their ale across the country and beyond to Europe and America via Harwich and Liverpool. Two Grade II Listed Buildings are recorded in the Study Area relating to the canals, the Mechanic's Workshop and attached office (**WA 66**) and the Blacksmith's Shop (**WA 67**) both located at the boatyard approximately 950m south of the Site.

- 4.4.25 A branch line of the North Staffordshire Railway from Stone to Colwich brought the railway to the town in 1849 signalling the end of Stone as a renowned canal town. Several features relating to the railway are recorded within the Study Area including the following Grade II Listed buildings and infrastructure: Stone Railway Station (**WA 74**), a Railway underbridge (**WA 46**) and a Railway Crossing Gate Keeper's Cottage (**WA 51**). Also within the Study Area is the undesignated former goods shed (**WA 75**). An industry that flourished thanks to the introduction of the railway was, like Stafford, the shoe industry with sixteen shoeworks active in 1851. A single workshop (**WA 50**) remains within the Study Area, approximately 275m south-southeast of the Site.
- 4.4.26 Coppice Mill (**WA 45**) continued operation into the 19th century and was converted from its original function as a paper mill into a flint mill by 1853, grinding flint for the pottery industry. This change in use prompted the construction of a new Grade II Listed flint kiln (**WA 54**) 5m southwest of the mill.
- 4.4.27 Brewing continued from the end of the 18th century into the 19th century through to the mid-20th century at Joule's Brewery with the Grade II Listed Former Ale Stores and Stables built in 1881 (**WA 77**). As second brewery, Bent's Brewery, is recorded in the Study Area located approximately 150m southwest of the Site within the adjoining industrial estate. Only part of the original eight storey building (**WA 81**) remains which has been substantially altered alongside the former gatelodge (**WA 82**). Other industrial remains within the Study Area relate to two tanneries located approximately 1km to the southeast of the Site.
- 4.4.28 Beyond the centre of Stone the Study Area encompasses the town's agricultural hinterland, and as such includes evidence of historic farms. There are two farmhouses recorded within the Study Area from the 19th century, the Grade II Listed Outlanes Mill Farmhouse (**WA 53**), alongside the undesignated Hillside Farm (**WA 71**) both located to the north of the Site.
- 4.4.29 Other features in the Study Area from the 19th century include a Grade II listed milestone (**WA 55**), a landscape park at Oulton Abbey (**WA 57**), the town library (**WA 78**) and the town's pillory (**WA 79**).
- 4.4.30 There is little in the way of heritage assets recorded from the modern period with the Grade II Listed War memorial (**WA 86**), within the centre of Stone to the south of the Site, and the undesignated Kitchener Institute (**WA 87**), a local authority educational building constructed in 1912, located approximately 450m southwest of the Site.
- 4.4.31 The earliest cartographic evidence consulted for this study dates to 1801 (**Figure 2**), an enclosure plan of the townships around Stone. At this time the Site is contained within one large field and 'Owners of Meffauges in Stone, Meaford and Oulton' are cited as the custodians of the field indicating its allocation as common land. By the Meaford and Oulton Tithe map c.1842 (**Figure 2**) the Site is noted as being part of the "Stone Field and the Sand Pits" and is thus "exonerated from Tithes by Act of Parliament" allowing the surrounding area, now known as 'The Common Plot', to remain common land. The

identification of the Site and its immediate environs as 'Sand Pits' indicates likely quarrying activities were undertaken here. In 1855 documentary evidence shows the administration of the 'The Common Plot' via a committee which continues today.

- 4.4.32 By the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1889) (**Figure 2**) the Site is now identified as being within 'The Common Plot'. Visible to the north of the Site are two fishponds, one of which is recorded within the SHER (**WA 6**) as being of medieval date, and the first mention of 'Mudley Pits' (**WA 9**) over a series of earthworks, again to the north of the Site. Little changes within the Site, despite the advance of residential buildings throughout the early part of the 20th century, until the 1950s maps (**Figure 2**) where the Site has been bisected by a newly erected field boundary. Mudely Pits is also now described as 'Ancient earthworks', an identification which only exists on this edition of the OS maps. The Site has changed little from the 1950s until the present day.

Unknown

- 4.4.33 There is one feature of unknown date within the Study Area a cock pit (**WA 89**), located approximately 440m south-southwest of the Site.

4.5 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.5.1 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of the Site is held by the SHER. The present character of the Site is recorded as ornamental, parkland and recreational with a previous historic character of strip fields followed by planned enclosure. The section of the Site within 'The Common Plot' is recorded by the HLC as having gained its present character between 1800-1913 with the section within the recreation ground gaining its present character post-war. The strip field HLC is likely to have been identified due to the extent of the extant earthworks within the Site and its immediate environs, some of which at least are thought to relate to ridge and furrow farming.

4.6 Site visit

- 4.6.1 The Site visit aimed to identify any extant heritage assets, either known or previously unidentified, within the Site.
- 4.6.2 The Site mainly lies within an area of open land known as 'The Common Plot'. A small section at its eastern end lies within an open area used as a recreation ground (**Plate 1**) within which low lying earthworks and differential vegetation growth indicate this area has previously been used for ridge and furrow farming.
- 4.6.3 Once within 'The Common Plot' the extent of the earthworks within this area becomes apparent. Running across the Site are several shallow ditches (**Plate 2**). Close to the edge of the Site, and across 'The Common Plot', are numerous examples of earthworks probably relating to quarrying or extractive activities (**Plate 3**) suggested by the identification of the area as 'Sand Pits' on the Township of Meaford map 1843 (**Figure 2**) and the name 'Mudely Pits' given to earthwork features to the north of the Site. Towards the western end of the Site more low lying earthworks are visible which are difficult to interpret although are probably related to ridge and furrow farming (**Plate 4**), these are better preserved to the south in the recreation ground, in the vicinity of Route B, but are quite ephemeral where they are crossed by Route A.
- 4.6.4 Beyond the area immediately adjacent to the Site are examples of large terraces and earthworks relating to strip lynchets (**Plate 5**), along with a large bank running on a north-



south alignment north of the Site which may be another lynchet although its size and morphology suggests it may have been a raised trackway of some kind (**Plate 6**).

5 SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The planning policies listed in **Section 3** aim to promote development proposals that will preserve, conserve and, where possible and appropriate, enhance the historic environment; and that will seek to avoid or mitigate against harm.
- 5.1.2 In line with national and local planning policies, development proposals which have the potential to affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated, along with sufficient evidence, that the asset would be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced.
- 5.1.3 A description of the significance of heritage assets directly affected by the proposed development, based on the current level of available information, is presented below in line with current planning policy (NPPF Ch.12 Para.128).

5.2 Known heritage assets

Designated heritage assets

- 5.2.1 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site.
- 5.2.2 There are 47 Listed Buildings within the Study Area including the Grade II* Listed Crown Hotel (**WA 15**) located approximately 950m south of the Site, with the rest all Grade II Listed and clustered around the centre of Stone (**WA 12-13, 16, 18-22, 24-25, 28-29, 31, 34-35, 37, 43-49, 51-54, 57, 59-66, 68-70, 72-74, 76-77, 80 & 86**).

Undesignated heritage assets

- 5.2.3 There is one undesignated heritage asset within the Site, Motley Pits (**WA 9**) with a variety of other undesignated assets within the Study Area

5.3 Potential buried archaeological remains

- 5.3.1 Based on the evidence presented within the baseline resource (**Section 4**) there is considered to be the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains within the Site relating to the following periods:
- *Prehistoric*
 - *Anglo-Saxon*
 - *Medieval*
 - *Post-medieval*
 - *19th century*
- 5.3.2 This is summarised in **Table 3** below.



5.4 Assessment of survival and previous impacts

- 5.4.1 This study has identified that the only previous disturbance within the Site was caused by the erection of the field boundary between 'The Common Plot' and the recreation ground sometime after the Second World War. Otherwise, the Site has remained completely undisturbed thanks to its continued use as common land from at least the beginning of the 19th century.
- 5.4.2 As a result, confirmed by the Site visit, the survival of any archaeological remains is considered to be good.

5.5 Summary

- 5.5.1 The following table (**Table 3**) presents a summary of the known and potential heritage assets within the Site and Study Area.
- 5.5.2 The risk of encountering heritage assets has been given a rating, calculated using professional judgement based on the various datasets assessed during the course of the study.
- 5.5.3 A survival rating has been determined following a review of previous impacts identified within the site, based on a site visit, cartographic sources and other relevant site information (e.g. HER event records).

Table 3: Summary of Heritage Assets

| Risk | Period and Description | | Significance | Value | Survival |
|------|--------------------------|--|--------------|------------|-------------|
| High | Medieval | As the Mudley, or Motley, pits are recorded by the SHER as potentially dating from the medieval period the extant earthworks within the Site and its immediate environs could also have their origins at this time. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives | Local | Evidential | Extant/Good |
| | Post-medieval | Given the extant earthworks within the Site and its immediate environs have been suggested to relate to quarrying and farming, with the additional suggestion they may be 18 th century military in origin, there is a high likelihood archaeological remains from this period will be uncovered. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives. | Local | Evidential | Extant/Good |
| | 19 th century | As the earthworks within the Site have been entered into the record from the 19 th century it is possible that some of the earthworks may relate to this period. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to local research objectives. | Local | Evidential | Extant/Good |



| | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Unknown | Anglo-Saxon | Although there are no finds from the Anglo-Saxon period within the Site or its immediate environs, the location of a prominent priory from the period within the Study Area increases the likelihood that some evidence may be uncovered although the risk remains unknown. The location of the Site to the priory would make it part of its agricultural hinterland. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives | Regional | Evidential | Unknown |
| | Prehistoric and Romano-British | Although there is little evidence for prehistoric activity within the Study Area the nature of remains from prehistory make them difficult to exclude from previously undisturbed sites. Any evidence uncovered would be of value to regional research objectives. | Regional | Evidential | Unknown |

6 IMPACTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The management and mitigation of change to the heritage resource resulting from development is based on the recognition within Government planning objectives that “...*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource...*” (NPPF para. 126). Impacts to the historic environment and its associated heritage assets arise where changes are made to their physical environment by means of the loss and/or degradation of their physical fabric or setting, which in turn leads to a reduction in the significance of the historic environment record and its associated heritage assets.

6.2 Proposed development

6.2.1 The proposed development will comprise the creation of a temporary haul road. Although the specific design detailing the construction methods is not yet known, the construction works will include some or all of the following ground disturbance and excavations associated with the scheme:

- *Topsoil stripping along the easement of the Site, 10m around the Site.*
- *Laying of gravel/road stone.*
- *Groundworks associated with a compound, the location of which is currently unknown.*

6.3 Statement of impact

Designated heritage assets

6.3.1 The proposed works within the Site will have no effect on any of the designated heritage assets within the Study Area.



Archaeological potential

- 6.3.2 The construction of the proposed development has the potential to result in the damage to or loss of any buried and extant archaeological features, particularly relating to medieval and later farming and quarrying activities, which may be present within the Site. This would in turn result in a total or partial loss of significance of these heritage assets. This adverse effect would be permanent and irreversible in nature.

Historic Landscape Character

- 6.3.3 The HLC of the Site indicates it has remained part of an area of common land since at least the beginning of the 19th century having previously been used for strip field agriculture. The only change that has occurred within the Site is the introduction of a field boundary sometime after the Second World War. Any further change to the Site has the potential to have an adverse effect on the HLC, particularly the remaining plot of common land, as this HLC type relatively rare across the country increasing its overall significance as a character area. However, given the nature of the works, any potential adverse effect on this type of HLC would be temporary and reversible.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the Site. This is defined as the potential for the presence of buried and extant archaeological remains, in particular relating to medieval and later agricultural activity alongside probable quarrying activities of uncertain date considered to be of local significance. However, due to a lack of previous archaeological investigation, the potential for and significance of any buried archaeological remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence.

- 7.1.2 The Site has been almost entirely undisturbed, save for the introduction of a field boundary sometime after the Second World War, leaving extant earthworks probably relating to ridge and furrow agriculture from at least the medieval period and quarrying activities which are undated but are likely to be later than the farming. The location of the Site in relation to Stone puts it just within the agricultural hinterland and features of this kind are what would be expected of such a locality. However, the complexity and scale of the earthworks within the immediate environs of the Site suggest that some of the earthworks within 'The Common Plot' may be related to other previously unrecorded activities.

- 7.1.3 As with all greenfield sites, especially those which have not been disturbed, there lies the potential for discovering previously unknown remains. The presence of the Anglo-Saxon priory within the Study Area increases the likelihood of remains from this period being uncovered, although the location of the Site would again place it within the agricultural hinterland.

7.2 Mitigation

- 7.2.1 The presence, location and significance of any buried heritage assets within the Site cannot currently be confirmed on the basis of the available information. As such it is likely that additional archaeological investigations may be required. If Route A is chosen



recording the earthworks along the route is recommended through the use of sub-metre LiDAR (Light Detecting and Ranging) data rather over a topographic survey given the ephemeral nature of the earthworks in this area and as it will provide not only an overview of the earthworks crossing the Site but to give a broader perspective of the Site's immediate environs which will help to inform interpretation of the earthworks that will be disturbed. A watching brief is then recommended during groundworks.

- 7.2.2 If Route B is chosen a topographic earthwork survey along the proposed route and any associated easement is recommended as mitigation for the disturbance of extant ridge and furrow noted in the site visit, caused by the creation of the haul road on the Site with a watching brief to be carried out during the groundworks.
- 7.2.3 The need for, scale, scope and nature of any further archaeological works should be agreed through consultation with the statutory authorities.



8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

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8.2 Historic Environment Records

Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER)

William Salt Library

8.3 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

Stone Enclosure Map and Awards 1801 – D4605/7/2

Meaford and Oulton Tithe Map c.1842 – D/H/3/181

OS 6" Sheet 24 SW 1889

OS 6" Sheet 24 SW 1901

OS 6" Sheet 24 SW 1925

OS 6" Sheet 24 SW 1938

OS 6" Sheet SJ83NE 1954

OS 6" Sheet SJ83SE 1955

OS 6" Sheet SJ93NW 1954

OS 6" Sheet SJ93SW 1954

British Geological Survey Sheer 139 – Stafford

Common Plot Minute Book 1855-1951 – D6757/1/1 & D6757/1/2

8.4 Online resources

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>

<http://domesdaymap.co.uk/>

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/index.html>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>



9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Information summarised from the SHER and other sources

| WA No | NHLE/HER No | Description | Designation | Period | Easting | Northing |
|-------|-------------|---|------------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| 1 | MST2019 | Axe Findspot, Stone | | Neolithic | 390400 | 334420 |
| 2 | MST661 | Axe-Hammer Findspot, Stone | | Neolithic | 390550 | 334550 |
| 3 | MST662 | Coins and Pottery, Stone | | Romano-British | 390550 | 334550 |
| 4 | MST666 | Stone Priory | | Anglo-Saxon | 390457 | 333760 |
| 5 | MST2345 | Stone (Settlement) | | Medieval | 390112 | 390112 |
| 6 | MST658 | Fishponds, North of Stone | | Medieval | 390054 | 334947 |
| 7 | MST4558 | Site of Building, High Street, Stone | | Medieval | 390316 | 333822 |
| 8 | MST18519 | Site of Priory Fishpond, Stone | | Medieval | 390397 | 333882 |
| 9 | MST604 | Motley Pits Common Plot, Stone | | Medieval | 389820 | 335130 |
| 10 | MST5037 | Post-Medieval Pottery, Mill Street, Stone | | Post-medieval | 390387 | 333914 |
| 11 | MST14196 | Meaford Old Hall Farm, Stone | | Post-medieval | 389279 | 335399 |
| 12 | 1291632 | 36, High Street | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390205 | 333862 |
| 13 | 1297503 | Trent And Mersey Canal Newcastle Road Bridge And Lock | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 389824 | 334126 |
| 14 | MST3274 | Site of Stone Brewery, Rear of High Street, Stone | | Post-medieval | 390118 | 333883 |
| 15 | 1196742 | Crown Hotel | Grade II* Listed | Post-medieval | 390192 | 333868 |
| 16 | 1196743 | 50, High Street | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390150 | 333924 |
| 17 | MST10517 | Yard Lock, Trent and Mersey Canal | | Post-medieval | 390073 | 333794 |
| 18 | 1291657 | Former Malt House To Rear Of 28 High Street And Bordering Adies Alley | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390209 | 333809 |
| 19 | 1196741 | 15, High Street | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390288 | 333823 |
| 20 | 1219090 | 5 And 7, High Street | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390323 | 333805 |
| 21 | 1219253 | Stonefield House | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 389738 | 334223 |
| 22 | 1196715 | Trent And Mersey Canal Workhouse Bridge Number 94 | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390090 | 333780 |



| WA No | NHLE/HER No | Description | Designation | Period | Easting | Northing |
|-------|-------------|---|-----------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| 23 | MST6416 | Landscape Park, Oulton Grange, Stone Rural | | Post-medieval | 390500 | 335680 |
| 24 | 1219096 | 10, High Street | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390278 | 333808 |
| 25 | 1196714 | Trent And Mersey Canal Limekiln Lock | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 389613 | 334347 |
| 26 | MST2831 | Canal Bridge, Trent and Mersey Canal, Stonefield, Stone | | Post-medieval | 389330 | 334664 |
| 27 | MST2830 | Turnover Bridge, Trent and Mersey Canal, Meaford | | Post-medieval | 389041 | 335334 |
| 28 | 1219421 | Trent And Mersey Canal Yard Lock | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390073 | 333792 |
| 29 | 1196739 | Trent Hospital (Main Block) | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 389987 | 333809 |
| 30 | MST12572 | Milestone, West of Edge Hill, Stone | | Post-medieval | 389186 | 389186 |
| 31 | MST2275 | Mill Pond and Mill Race, Weaver's Water Mill, Stone | | Post-medieval | 390494 | 390494 |
| 32 | 1196750 | The Mill Restaurant And Attached Aqueduct | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390518 | 334016 |
| 33 | MST18513 | Stubbs' Mill, Stone | | Post-medieval | 390336 | 333873 |
| 34 | 1219093 | Cumberland House | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390288 | 333802 |
| 35 | 1196737 | Wall, And Gatepier, To North And North West Of Church Of St Michael | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390438 | 333838 |
| 36 | MST672 | Market Cross, Church Street, Stone | | Post-medieval | 390330 | 333800 |
| 37 | 1291574 | Outbuilding Approximately 10 Meters South West Of The Mill Restaurant | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390491 | 334005 |
| 38 | MST14523 | Head and Tail Race, Coppice Mill, Stone | | Post-medieval | 390919 | 334812 |
| 39 | MST10498 | Wall, Church of Saint Michael, Stone | | Post-medieval | 390512 | 333818 |
| 40 | MST2203 | Trent and Mersey Canal | | Post-medieval | 404873 | 317747 |
| 41 | MST14478 | Water Meadow, Stone | | Post-medieval | 389201 | 333784 |
| 42 | MST6389 | Landscape Park, Darlaston Hall, Stone | | Post-medieval | 388489 | 334700 |
| 43 | 1374200 | Meaford Old Hall Farmhouse | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 389270 | 335406 |
| 44 | 1297476 | 4 Barge Docks At The Boatyard | Grade II Listed | Post-medieval | 390071 | 333822 |
| 45 | 1196740 | Church Of St John | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390186 | 334258 |
| 46 | 1196749 | Railway Underbridge Number 113 | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390457 | 333986 |
| 47 | 1196751 | 79 And 81, Newcastle Road | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389768 | 334135 |



| WA No | NHLE/HER No | Description | Designation | Period | Easting | Northing |
|-------|-------------|---|-----------------|--------------|---------|----------|
| 48 | 1219097 | 16 And 16A, High Street | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390257 | 333822 |
| 49 | 1196713 | Stone Town Council Offices | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390068 | 334028 |
| 50 | MST18512 | Boot & Shoe Workshop, 76 Oulton Road, Stone | | 19th century | 390232 | 334529 |
| 51 | 1297504 | Railway Crossing Gate Keeper'S Cottage | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389451 | 334822 |
| 52 | 1190162 | Outlanes Mill Farmhouse | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389745 | 335778 |
| 53 | 1219169 | Flint Kiln Approximately 5 Metres South West Of Coppice Mill | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390816 | 334687 |
| 54 | 1291639 | Milestone In Front Of Number 64 (Not Included) | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390125 | 333966 |
| 55 | MST13342 | Alleyne's High School, Stone | | 19th century | 390626 | 334804 |
| 56 | MST6417 | Landscape Park, Oulton Abbey, Oulton, Stone | | 19th century | 390830 | 335320 |
| 57 | 1297478 | Oddfellows | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390228 | 333849 |
| 58 | MST18517 | Christ Church, Radford Street, Stone | | 19th century | 390160 | 334103 |
| 59 | 1297479 | 62, Newcastle Road | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389682 | 334220 |
| 60 | 1291548 | 75 And 77, Newcastle Road | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389777 | 334130 |
| 61 | 1297480 | Catholic Chapel Of St Anne | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389916 | 334078 |
| 62 | 1219342 | St Dominic'S Convent And St Dominic'S Priory School (Main Building) | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389977 | 334137 |
| 63 | 1297477 | Trent Hospital (South Block) | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390005 | 333792 |
| 64 | 1219228 | Field House | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389609 | 334789 |
| 65 | 1196738 | Mechanic'S Workshop And Attached Office At The Boatyard | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390094 | 333826 |
| 66 | 1219067 | Blacksmith'S Shop At The Boatyard | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390076 | 333830 |
| 67 | MST7492 | Trent Hospital North Block | | 19th century | 389950 | 333850 |
| 68 | 1196748 | Former St Mary'S Home And Attached Wall | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390009 | 334092 |
| 69 | 1291584 | 52 And 54, Newcastle Road | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389804 | 334146 |
| 70 | 1196747 | Coppice Mill | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390843 | 334696 |
| 71 | MST14508 | Hillside Farm, Stone | | 19th century | 390261 | 335665 |
| 72 | 1219189 | Catholic Church Of The Immaculate Conception And St Dominic | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389986 | 334109 |



| WA No | NHLE/HER No | Description | Designation | Period | Easting | Northing |
|-------|-------------|--|-----------------|--------------|---------|----------|
| 73 | 1219112 | 48, High Street | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390160 | 333912 |
| 74 | 1297502 | Stone Railway Station | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389671 | 334555 |
| 75 | MST18514 | Former Goods Shed, Stone | | 19th century | 389660 | 334615 |
| 76 | 1219336 | 7 And 9, Station Road | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390086 | 334006 |
| 77 | 1392638 | Former Ale Stores, Stables And Nos. 29A And 29B | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 389932 | 333985 |
| 78 | MST18516 | Town Library, Market Place, Stone | | 19th century | 390162 | 333866 |
| 79 | MST670 | Pillory, Market Place, Stone | | 19th century | 390180 | 333882 |
| 80 | 1219269 | Christchurch Schools | Grade II Listed | 19th century | 390060 | 334190 |
| 81 | MST18522 | Part of Bent's Brewery, Mount Road, Stone | | 19th century | 389736 | 334755 |
| 82 | MST18523 | Former gate lodge to Bent's Brewery, Mount Road, Stone | | 19th century | 389684 | 334733 |
| 83 | MST18524 | Former Alleyne's Grammar School, Station Approach, Stone | | 19th century | 389824 | 334411 |
| 84 | MST18520 | Former Tannery, Stafford Street, Stone | | 19th century | 390283 | 333775 |
| 85 | MST18521 | Site of Tannery, Off Crown Street, Stone | | 19th century | 390273 | 333753 |
| 86 | 1219085 | War Memorial | Grade II Listed | Modern | 390116 | 333996 |
| 87 | MST18865 | Kitchener Institute, Berkeley Street, Stone | | Modern | 389865 | 334478 |
| 88 | MST5687 | Ridge and Furrow, Stone Rural | | Undated | 390649 | 335468 |
| 89 | MST659 | Cock Pit, Cross Street, Stone | | Undated | 390242 | 334369 |
| 90 | N/A | Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area | | Multi Period | 405808 | 324037 |
| 91 | N/A | Stone Conservation Area | | Multi Period | 390097 | 334021 |
| 92 | N/A | Moddershall Valley Conservation Area | | Multi Period | 391668 | 355703 |

9.2 Appendix 2: National and Local Historic Environment Policies

National planning policy

| Policy Ref. | Title | Scope |
|-------------|-------|-------|
|-------------|-------|-------|



| Policy Ref. | Title | Scope |
|-------------|--|--|
| n/a | Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) | Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage (EH), is required for any works. |
| n/a | Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 | Works affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). EH are a statutory consultee in works affecting Grade I or II* Listed Buildings. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 128 | In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. 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. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 129 | Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 132 | 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. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 135 | The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 137 | Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably |



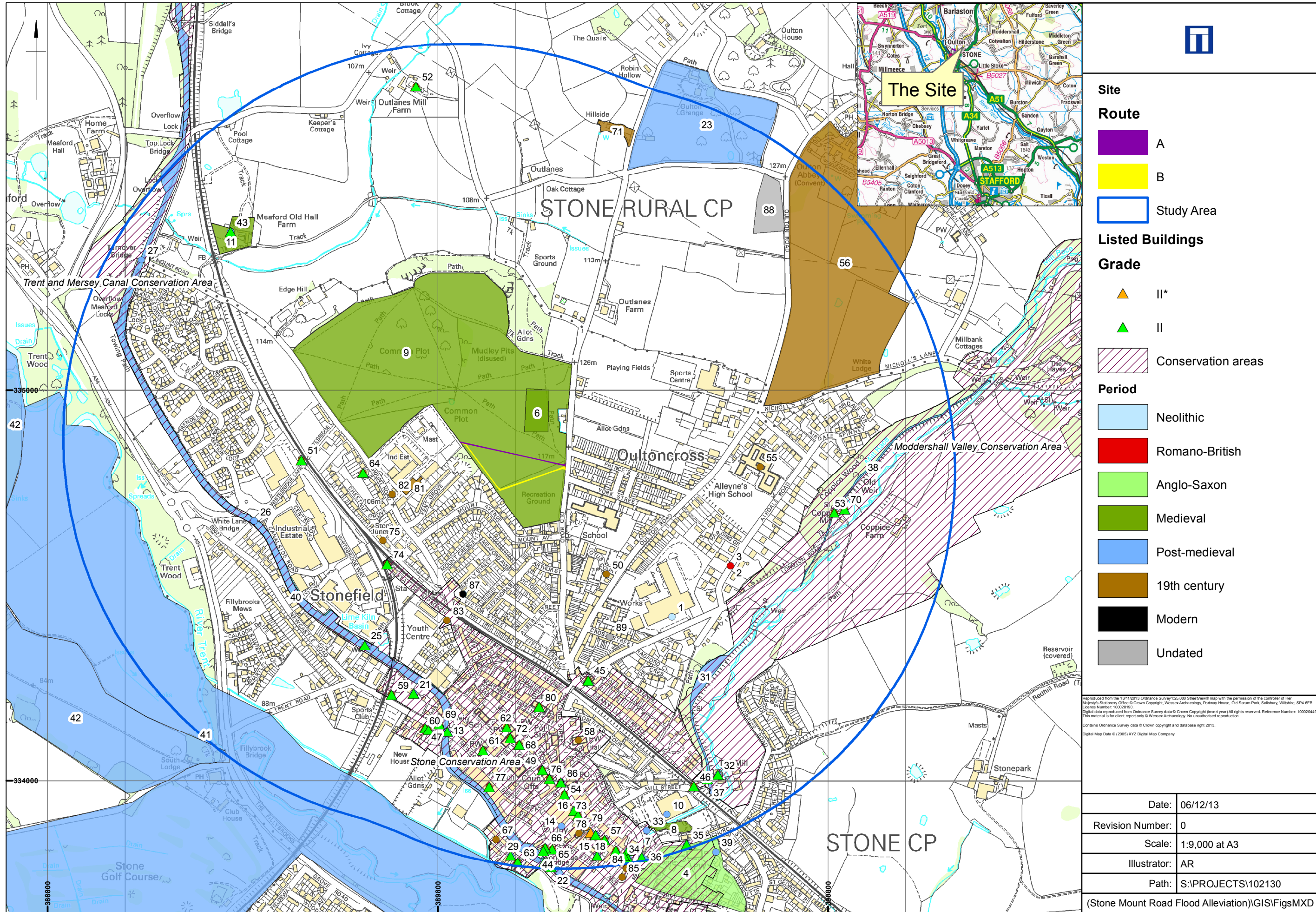
| Policy Ref. | Title | Scope |
|-------------|---|---|
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 139 | Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. |
| NPPF | Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Para. 141 | Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible |
| n/a | Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2002) | Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, hedgerows are deemed to be historically Important if they are over 30 years old and if: A hedgerow incorporating, or associated with, an archaeological feature or site which is: a) Included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or b) Recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record c) A hedgerow that forms an integral part of a pre-1845 field system, or a pre-1870 enclosure field system In practice hedgerows are deemed Important under the above regulations if they can be demonstrated to exist on the appropriate pre-1845 parish tithe or enclosure map. |

Local Planning Policy

| Policy Ref. | Title | Scope |
|-------------|--|--|
| E & D33 | Preservation of Archaeological Remains | In considering proposals requiring planning or other permission, there is a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, together with their settings. |
| E & D34 | Archaeological Evaluations | Proposals [requiring planning or other permission] affecting areas of archaeological interest and their setting will normally be required to be accompanied by a written evaluation, by a recognised archaeologist to ascertain the archaeological importance of the site. The recommendations of the evaluation will be taken into account to ascertain whether the remains are of sufficient importance to justify the preservation of the site. The evaluation will advise if the most appropriate |

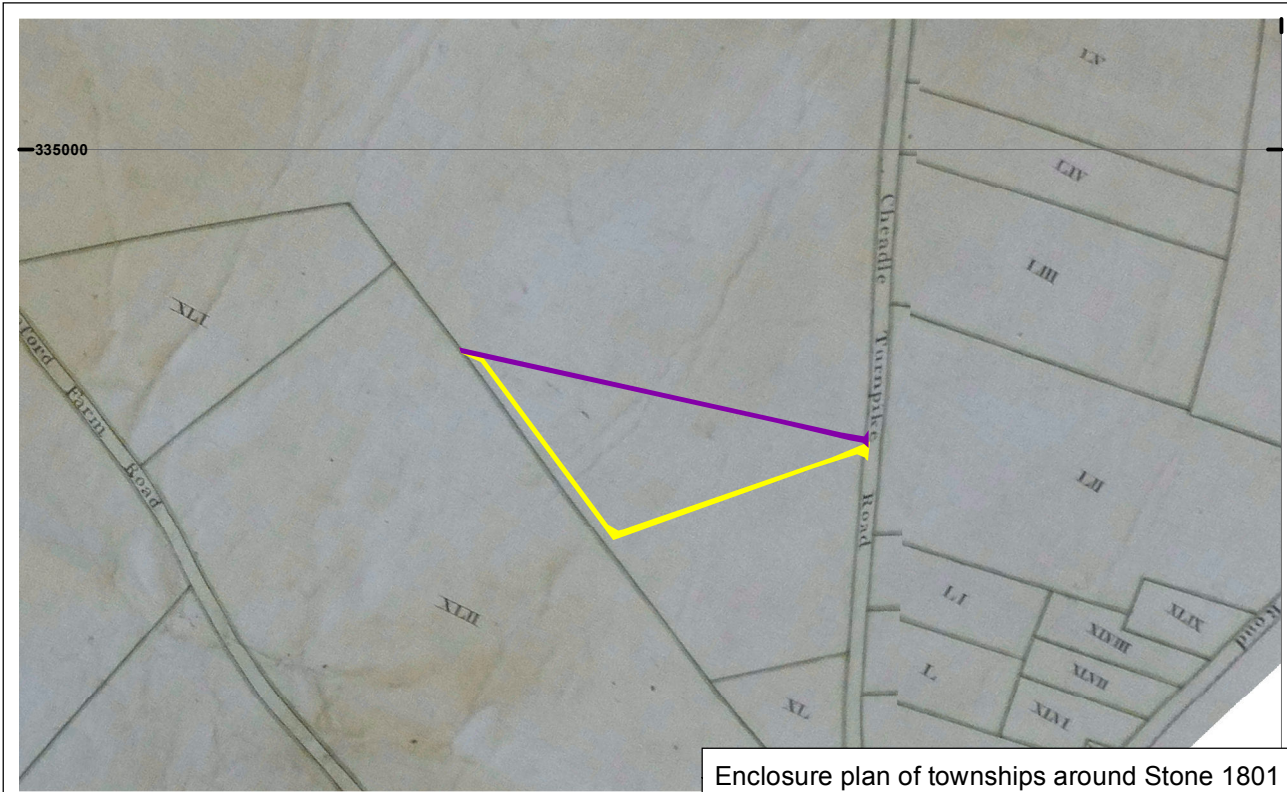


| Policy Ref. | Title | Scope |
|-------------|-------|---|
| | | <p>action is to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) preserve the remains in situ, either undisturbed or with minimal disturbance; or(ii) ensure the proper excavation and recording of the archaeology of the site. In such cases agreements may be required prior to the grant of planning permission and include provision for the financing, in whole or part, of the excavation work. Conditions may be imposed to enable reasonable access to the site by nominated archaeologists before and/or during construction, or to facilitate a watching brief during the development, to ensure that the agreed methods of preservation are enforced on site. |

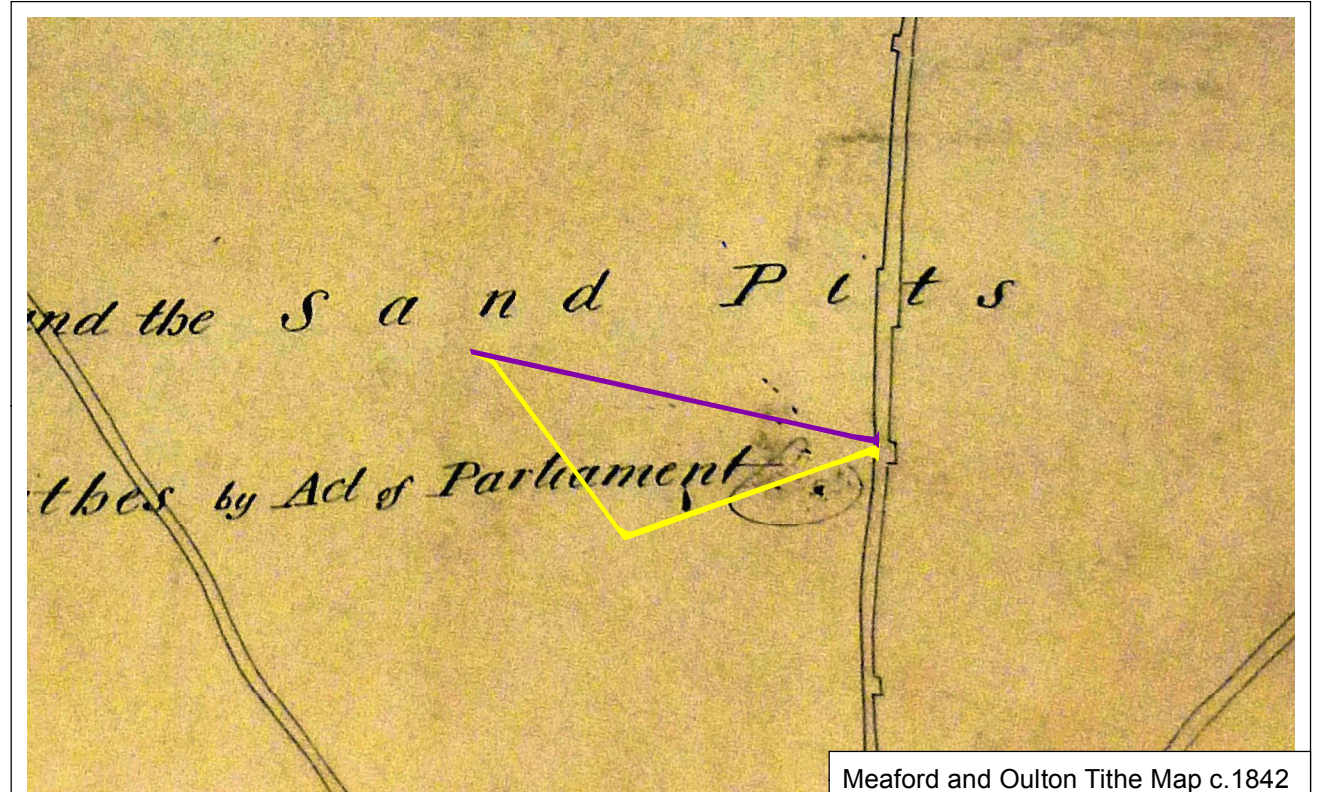


Site location, Study Area and known heritage resources (based on SHER and other sources)

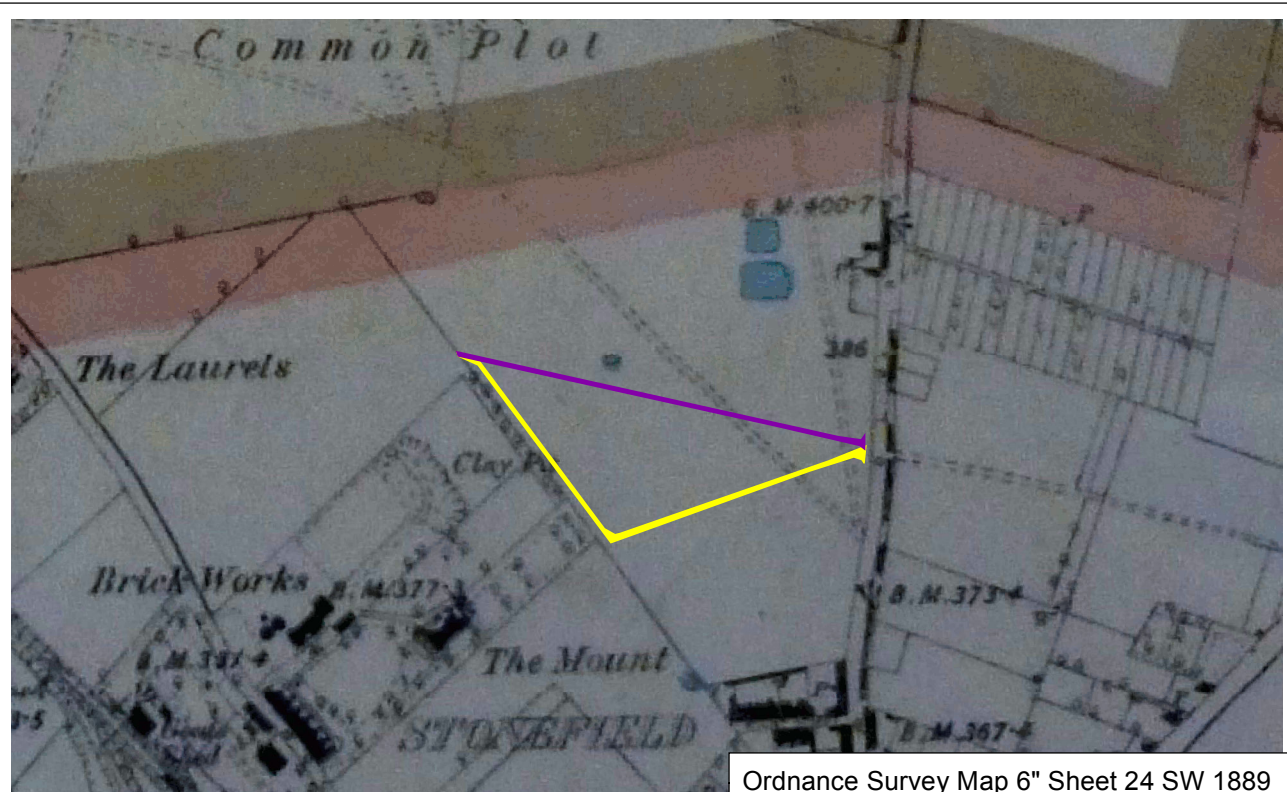
Figure 1



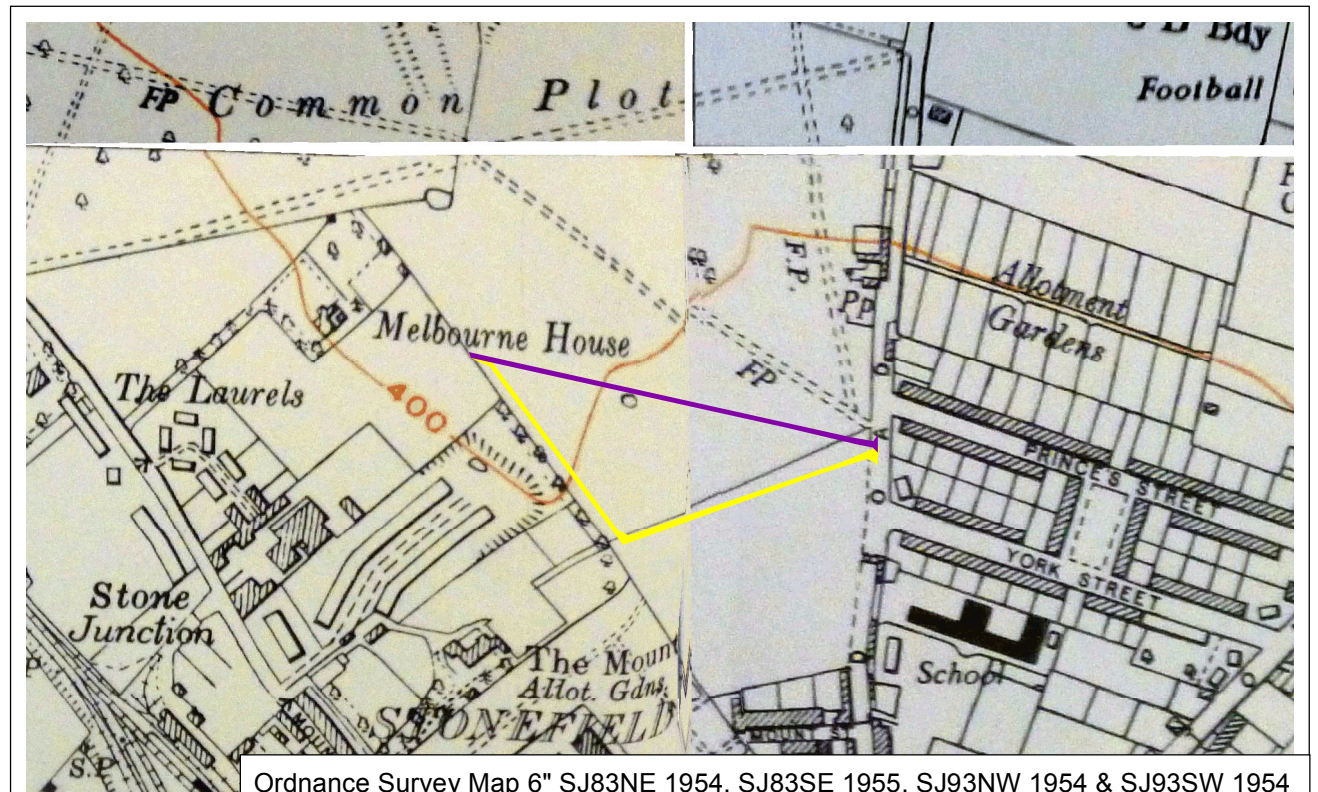
Enclosure plan of townships around Stone 1801



Meaford and Oulton Tithe Map c.1842



Ordnance Survey Map 6" Sheet 24 SW 1889



Ordnance Survey Map 6" SJ83NE 1954, SJ83SE 1955, SJ93NW 1954 & SJ93SW 1954

- Site
- Route
- A
 - B



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Plate 1: Earthworks visible from the eastern end of the Site, view from the northeast



Plate 2: Example of shallow ditch running across the Site, view from the northwest


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Plate 3: Example of quarrying close to the Site, view from the northwest



Plate 4: Low lying earthworks at the western end of the Site, view from the north



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Plate 5: View of earthwork terraces within “The Common Plot”, view from the south



Plate 6: Large bank running in a north-south alignment close to the Site, view from the southeast

| | | | | |
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