

Archaeological desk-based and
historic hedgerow assessment
of the
i54 Western Extension Project,
Wobaston Road, Bilbrook,
Staffordshire



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Project reference: P4443
Report reference: 2166

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Archaeological desk-based and historic hedgerow assessment at the, i54 Western Extension Project, Wobaston Road, Bilbrook, Staffordshire

Author Elizabeth Connolly

Summary

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment and historic hedgerow assessment was undertaken at Wobaston Road, Bilbrook, Staffordshire (Centred on NGR: 389726 304135). It was undertaken on behalf of Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, on behalf of their client, Wolverhampton City Council, who intends the western expansion of the i54 Business Park.

This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are potentially affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered. The potential impact of the application, and the need for further on-site evaluation, is assessed.

The proposed development site, on Bromsgrove Sandstone is located to the east of the site of Pendeford Hall (now a mobile home park), and south of the M54 motorway. It is located on a corridor between the Conservation Areas of The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal to the west and the Shropshire Union canal to the east. The site is bounded to the south by Wobaston Road, and to the west by Pendeford Hall Lane and Lawn Lane. East of the site is the existing i54 industrial estate.

The site comprises several pasture fields and one area of woodland. A holloway, Middle Lane, runs east to west through the site and then forms the eastern boundary of the site. Staffordshire Historic Environment Record lists three sites within the proposed development area; part of the Roman road from Greensforge to Penkrudge; a cropmark and ridge and furrow.

The settlement of Pendeford was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. It is thought to have been abandoned in the 17th century.

Recent archaeological evaluation on the western side of the site confirmed the partial survival of the Roman road, although somewhat to the west of the projected line, while geophysical survey as well as archaeological evaluation confirmed the buried remains of ridge and furrow and suggested a potential-post medieval brick works within the site.

Hedgerows were considered in the light of current legislation. It is concluded that the hedgerows bounding Middle Lane are important due to their association with the former Pendeford Hall and deserted village, likely to have been the manor referred to in the Domesday survey of 1086.

It is concluded that aside from the known remains of the Roman road there is a low to moderate potential for the survival of archaeological remains of Roman to post-medieval date. It is recommended that design solutions be explored to preserve Middle Lane and the line of the Roman road. It is also recommended that an archaeological watching brief be carried out during construction works to mitigate potential harm to unknown buried assets and a programme of archaeological excavation be undertaken of the Roman road, if intrusive groundworks are proposed across its alignment.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment and historic hedgerow assessment was undertaken at the site of the proposed i54 Western Extension, off Wobaston Road, Bilbrook, Staffordshire. It was undertaken on behalf of Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, on behalf of their client, Wolverhampton City Council, who intends the western expansion of the i54 Business Park.

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets the significance of which may be affected by the application (01723; 05386; 55055, AHA 1). Part of the western side of the site has been subject to archaeological evaluation and geophysical survey which demonstrated the survival of heritage assets.

The project conforms to a project proposal (including detailed specification) produced by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2014).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (IfA 2012).

1.2 Planning background

Present government planning policy is contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). This is supplemented by detailed guidance which had related to earlier government policy but which is at least partially still relevant to the present policy (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010).

Strategic Objective 5 of the South Staffordshire Local Development Framework is:

To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and ensure that the character and appearance of the District's Conservation Areas is improved through management plans and better-designed developments.

2 Aims

The general aims of this assessment are to:

- establish the nature and extent of the heritage assets;
- assess the significance of the heritage assets within the application site and affected by the proposed development;
- assess the impact of the application on the heritage assets

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The assessment was undertaken by Elizabeth Connolly BA MA who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2013 and has been practicing archaeology since 1999. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan BA MA AIfA. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt BSc PG Cert MIfA.

3.2 Documentary research

All relevant information on the history of the site and past land-use was collected and assessed. Records of known archaeological sites and monuments were obtained from Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Wolverhampton HER. Historic maps and published sources were consulted at Stafford Record Office and Lichfield Record Office. Other sources were obtained from the client (geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation reports).

The results are mapped on Figure 2 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1 and 2. Event records have been omitted where this would repeat information in other record types, and would not materially affect the assessment. HER references have been used throughout this assessment. Details of Additional Historic Assets which have been identified within the site (AHAs) are given in Appendix 3. (Throughout the text, sites from Wolverhampton HER are given the appendage WHER).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- 1775 Yates' Map of Staffordshire
- 1836 Ordnance Survey, 6 inches to one mile
- 1st edition, 1884, Ordnance Survey, 1:2,500
- 1902 Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500
- 1928 Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500

Documentary sources

- BGS 2014 Geology of Britain Viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, British Geological Survey, accessed 19 November 2014
- CgMs 2004 *Land at Wobaston Road, near Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, archaeological desk-based assessment*, CgMs Consulting Ltd, unpublished report, dated February 2004
- CgMs 2005 *Historic Hedgerow Survey, Wobaston Road, near Wolverhampton, Staffordshire*, CgMs Consulting Ltd, unpublished report, dated November 2005
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government
- DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010 *PPS5 Planning for the historic environment: historic environment planning practice guide*, Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Culture, Media and Sport/English Heritage
- English Heritage 2011 *The setting of heritage assets*, English Heritage
- IfA 2012 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, Institute for Archaeologists, updated 16 November 2012
- MOLA 2014a *Archaeological geophysical survey of land to the west of the 'i54' Business Park, Codsall, Staffordshire*, unpublished report, dated January 2014
- MOLA 2014b *Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of i54 Business Park, Wolverhampton, West Midlands*, unpublished report, dated June 2014
- Shaw, M, 2013 *J2/i54 Western Extension: archaeological Implications of Development Known Archaeological Sites/Heritage Assets*, Wolverhampton City Council. Unpublished document, dated 2013
- South Staffordshire Local Development Framework, <http://www.sstaffs.gov.uk/PDF/CORE%20STRATEGY%20PUBLICATION%20DOC%20FEB%202011.pdf> accessed 25 November 2014
- Vaughan, T M, 2005 *Evaluation on land off Wobaston Road, Wobaston, near Wolverhampton, Staffordshire*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **1329**, dated 21 March 2005, P2712

- VCH 1984 Elrington, C R (ed) *History of the County of Staffordshire, Volume XX, Seisdon Hundred*, Victoria County History
- WA 2014 *Proposal for an archaeological desk-based and historic hedgerow assessment at Junction 2 M54 Western Extension Project, Wobaston Road, Bilbrook, Staffordshire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 9 October 2014, **P4443**
- Wardle, C, 2002 *Roman Staffordshire, the Five Towns and Beyond*, West Midlands Regional Research Frameworks For Archaeology

3.4 Hedgerows

The consideration of the application of the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* is intended to be indicative rather than definitive. Searches relating to the information necessary for the regulations are restricted to those that are readily available. For instance, Worcestershire Archaeology will not usually have undertaken exhaustive searches of documents (particularly textual documents) held by a Records Office. Wildlife and landscape criteria are also beyond the scope of this report and have not been considered.

3.5 Other methods

A site visit was undertaken on 20 November 2014.

This assessment is limited to consideration of heritage assets and potential assets that are relevant to the application site.

3.6 Impact assessment criteria

The criteria cited in Table 1 have been used.

<p>Major Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area's significance.</p>

<p>Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).</p>

<p>Not Significant: Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.</p>

<p>Minor Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>

<p>Partial removal of a historically important hedgerow (after the Hedgerows Regulations).</p>
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<p>Moderate Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p> <p>Removal of a historically important hedgerow (after the Hedgerows Regulations).</p>
<p>Major Adverse: Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p>Severe Adverse: Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p>
<p>Unknown: Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.</p>

Table 1 Impact assessment criteria for heritage assets

4 The application site

4.1 Location and size

The study area included the application site (Fig 1), though heritage assets were considered within 1km of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context (Fig 3).

4.2 Topography, geology and soils

The development area lies on a north to north-westerly-facing slope. Its underlying geology consists of Bromsgrove Sandstone comprising pebbly (gravelly) sandstone. Superficial deposits are of Devensian - Diamicton till with some glacial head deposits towards the south-west of the site (BGS, 2014).

4.3 Current land-use

The proposed development site comprises 44 hectares extending across five fields which lie to the west of the i54 Business Park, close to Junction 2 of the M54 Motorway (Fig 2). The site is located to the north and west of mixed industrial and residential development. To the west, the site is bounded by Pendeford Hall Lane in the south becoming Lawn Lane to the north, with Wobaston Road bounding the south of the site. Road straightening and embankment particularly along Lawn Lane has occurred, probably in association with the construction of the M54 motorway. The river Penk runs c 450m to the west, and the Shropshire Union canal c 500m to the west.

The site of the former Pendeford Hall is located immediately west of the proposed development site. This is now occupied by a mobile home park. Part of the parkland associated with Pendeford Hall is now a wildlife sanctuary, also immediately to the west of the site.

A section of a long-distance footpath, The Monarch's Way, runs through the site along Middle Lane.

A small rectangular plantation, Shooting Pit stands at the south-eastern corner of the site. This is an area of planted woodland, visible on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. The interior is uneven underfoot, and contains a pond and some small mounds of stone, which appear to be the result of quarrying. The site is set to pasture. On the day of the site visit, Field 1 (Fig 2) appeared not to have been grazed for several years, being under thick weed vegetation and hummocks of grass. Field 2, a horse paddock, has a modern wooden fence as its boundary with Field 1. Field 3 has been recently grazed, but had no stock on the day of the visit. Field 2 was grazed by sheep and Field 1 by cattle, including a bull. Due to the presence of livestock, not all fields were entered.

In the eastern part of the site conditions are dominated by wetland. The sharp corner of Middle Lane for example was under water on the day of the site visit.

Although the site lies wholly within the county of Staffordshire, it forms part of the landholdings of Wolverhampton City Council.

4.4 Historic land-use and archaeological character

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) of the proposed development site (obtained from Staffordshire HER) is 'post 1880s reorganised fields', while Shooting Pit is characterised as a plantation.

Prehistoric

The earliest record in the Staffordshire HER (Fig 3) for the study area is for the find spot of a mid to late Bronze Age palstave (04994 - MST4574), 500m to the north-west of the site. The waterlogged wood of a buried ditch-like feature was identified during a watching brief, at Coven Heath (51633 - MST13049) c 500m to the north of the site. The wood was radiocarbon dated, to the late Bronze Age.

Roman

The Roman road (01723 - MST1715; WHER 13056) from the fort at Greensforge to the settlement at *Pennocrucium* (Penkridge) crosses the western side of the site running north-north-east to south-south-west (Plate 1). This road is known from cropmark evidence and its partial survival has also been established through evaluation (MOLA 2014b), though somewhat to the east of where it is indicated on the HER. The road was recorded surviving within Fields 2, 3 and 4. The metalled surface was largely truncated but roadside ditches were recorded c 0.40m – 0.50m below present ground surface, with an internal distance between the ditches of c 6.10m -7.10m.

Cropmark evidence for an associated feature (05386 - MST4920) is also recorded on the HER as likely to represent the ditches flanking the Roman road, following a similar alignment. This, however, is probably the cropmark remnant of a field boundary visible on the OS 1st edition map (MOLA 2014b).

Staffordshire HER has a record for the find spot of a Roman fibula (04994 - MST4575) 500m to the north-west of the proposed development area.

Medieval

Pendeford was in the ancient parish of Tettenhall, in the Hundred of Seisdon. Pendeford is thought to mean 'Penda's ford', probably a crossing of the Penk (VCH 1984). In 1066 Pendeford was held by two free men, Ulatan and Godwin. In 1086 the settlement of Pendeford had 4 villeins, 5 bordars and 3 slaves, besides Almar, the tenant of the manor. In 1277 the estate was sold to the Priory of St Thomas near Stafford. The priory was surrendered to the Crown in 1538.

To the west of the site a cluster of medieval heritage assets are recorded, centred on the former location of Pendeford Hall. The deserted medieval settlement of Pendeford (01903 - MST1895) is recorded on the HER covering several fields immediately to the west of the site (Plate 2). No earthwork remains of the village were noted on the site visit although the field was under rough pasture. Fishponds are recorded immediately to the north-west of Pendeford Hall (01902 - MST1894) and Pendeford Mill, an 18th century building which stood to the south-west, is thought to have been built on the site of an earlier medieval mill. The watermill (01115 - MST1113) was excluded from the 1277 sale to the Priory, but bequeathed to the priory at a later date.

It has been conjectured that a Saxon site at Bilbrook (03777) existed west of Pendeford deserted medieval settlement. This is based on placename evidence, the name 'Bilbrook' meaning 'Watercress Brook' in Old English (CgMs 2004). A conjectured moated site, associated with Middle Lane and the area of ridge and furrow was referred to by CgMS (2004) in a report as part of the previous i54 investigations, immediately to the east of the present site. Evaluation of this site (SMR 05387) was carried out in 2005 (Vaughan 2005), but the possible moated site was not identified at this location. Middle Lane (AHA1, Plates 3 and 4) is considered to be a holloway associated with the deserted medieval settlement of Pendeford.

A deserted medieval settlement is recorded at Hatton (01900 - MST1892) c 400m to the north-west of the site.

Staffordshire HER records ridge and furrow (55055 - MST18824, Plate 5) around Middle Lane, within the proposed development site and Plough Headlands (55063 - MST18832, Plate 6) to the south of Wobaston Road, c 150m south east of the proposed development site. Evidence of furrows was recorded in Field 4 during evaluation (MOLA 2014b). Evaluation in 2005 to the east of Middle Lane did not record any trace of ridge and furrow (Vaughan 2005).

Post-medieval and modern

In 1666 Pendeford Hall (50351 - MST11458) was a house of eight hearths, and was rebuilt in 1670. In 1780 there were fourteen houses at Pendeford, including the Hall. In 1800 the house was altered. In 1893 c160 acres of the estate were sold to Wolverhampton Corporation. The estate was then mostly in the parishes of Brewood and Bushbury.

The remainder of the estate was sold to Wolverhampton Corporation in 1935. Pendeford Hall was requisitioned during the Second World War, and partly demolished in 1953. The remainder was demolished in 1968. The site of Pendeford Hall is now occupied by a caravan park. The Landscape Park of Pendeford Hall (40084 - MST6191, Plate 7), possibly established in the post-medieval period, has not been entirely built over, although a caravan park and nature reserve occupy about a third of the parkland.

The site of the proposed development is located between two canals; the earlier Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal (05170 - MST4704), engineered by James Brindley in 1772 to the east (shown on Yates' map of 1775; Fig 4) and The Shropshire Union Canal (02218 - MST2209) to the west, begun in 1830 by Thomas Telford (Figs 5-7).

Geophysical survey (MOLA 2014a) has detected a group of dipolar anomalies of moderate magnetic intensity in Field 4. The largest of these is nearly rectangular and its positive core measures approximately 3m x 5m. A pair of less regular anomalies flanks it to the north and south and a fourth anomaly lies 25m to its north-west, alongside Lawn Lane. The form and intensity of the rectangular anomaly is comparable to anomalies found elsewhere which have proved to represent brick kilns, and the other anomalies might also be consistent with industrial residues of ceramics or burnt soil. A depression in the northern edge of Field 4, shown on the 1st edition OS map has also been suggested (MOLA 2014b), to be associated with the nearby brick kiln, perhaps a clay pit. Six brick fragments were recovered from the evaluation carried out at the site, five from furrows and one from a nearby gully. There were found to be handmade probably locally made, and date to the 18th to 19th centuries.

Yates' Map of Staffordshire, 1775 (Fig 4), shows a rural landscape, with a network of hamlets interconnected with tiny lanes, the newly-built Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal being depicted to the east of the site. Bilbrook and Codsall are depicted as small settlements to the west and Wolverhampton is shown as a small town to the south east. Field boundaries are not shown. Pendeford Hall is depicted as 'Penford' and the track now known as Middle Lane is clearly shown following its present day course.

The OS 1836 6 inch map (not depicted) shows an area of coppice or woodland in the current location of Shooting Pit wood.

No tithe map, showing the area of the proposed development site, was available for consultation at either Stafford or Lichfield Record Offices. This may be because no tithe award was ever produced for this area.

On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Fig 5), field boundaries are depicted, and Middle Lane is visible. Pendeford Hall Lane is shown running north from Wobaston road, then taking a sharp westwards turn around the parkland of Pendeford Hall before making a sharp turn north-eastwards again. The landscape of Pendeford Hall is clearly shown, with mature trees shown to the south of the hall, a fish pond to the west, as well as more fish ponds further to the west and north-west, and an orchard to the north, where the road turns sharply. Field 5 is visible as two fields and an area of woodland (Shooting Pit), with a hedgerow extending west from Shooting Pit (Plate 8) towards Pendeford Hall and its landscaped parkland. The boundary between Fields 3 and 4 is as it is today. The current Fields 1, 2 and 3 are shown as several fields, with the hedgerow in the north-east of Field 3 following today's line. Pendeford Farm and Clewley Farm are both shown as isolated settlements.

There are very few changes shown on the subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of 1902 and 1928 (Figs 6-7) however modern mapping shows that substantial changes happened in the years following the Second World War up to the present day. The Pendeford Hall site became a mobile home park, the M54 motorway was built which forms the north boundary of the site. Alterations were made to Pendeford Hall Road, the corners around Pendeford Hall being smoothed, and the whole line of the road has been altered to remove kinks as it runs north. At least four field boundaries were removed in the north of the site to make Fields 1 and 3 larger, while the boundary running west from Shooting Pit wood was also removed.

Several post-medieval out-farms are recorded on the HER within the study area.

Second World War

An aerodrome used in the Second World War (WHER 10780) was situated c 200m south of the proposed development site. A Second World War pillbox (05397) associated with the aerodrome is 100m south east of the proposed development area.

5 Heritage assets

5.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Battlefields, Wrecks or Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area.

There are four listed buildings (grade II) within the study area; all associated with the Shropshire Union canal; Lower Hatton's Bridge (02984-MST2971); Upper Hatton's Bridge (02985-MST 2972); Turnover Bridge (02989-MST2976) an aqueduct (13804-MST9096) and a milepost (12455-MST9097).

Two Conservation Areas extend into the study area; The Shropshire Union Canal and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Conservation Areas (DST5722 and DST5721). They are described in their conservation appraisals as follows:

The Shropshire Union canal is of considerable industrial archaeological significance as the last of the major trunk waterways to be built in the Canal Era of the late 18th early 19th centuries. It differed from other narrow boat canals in taking the most direct line to its destination rather than following the contours of the landscape. The canal is notable for pioneering feats of civil engineering, comprising deep rock cuttings, high embankments and aqueducts which contribute to a pronounced man-made topographical feature in the Staffordshire landscape.
<http://www.sstaffs.gov.uk/pdf/Shropshire%20Union%20Canal.pdf>)

The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal was engineered by the greatest of the canal pioneers, James Brindley. It is one of the components, and the only one he lived to see completed, of Brindley's Grand 'Cross' design for canals, linking the Mersey with the Thames and the Trent with the Severn. From Staffordshire County Council designation No 73, dated April 1978
<http://www.sstaffs.gov.uk/pdf/Staffordshire%20and%20Worcestershire%20Canal.pdf>

5.2 Undesignated heritage assets

The following sites are listed on the Staffordshire HER as within the proposed development area; Greensforge to *Pennocrucium* Roman Road (01723 - MST1715); Possible Road, Bilbrook (05386 - MST4920); Ridge and Furrow, Middle Lane, Pendeford (55055 - MST18824).

The following sites listed on the Staffordshire HER as within the wider study area bear a relationship to heritage assets on the proposed development site: Pendeford Mill (01115 - MST1113); Fishponds, Pendeford Hall (01902 - MST1894); Pendeford Hall, Bilbrook (50351 - MST11458); Pendeford Deserted Settlement (01903 - MST1895); Landscape Park, Pendeford Hall (40084 - MST6191); Plough Headlands, Pendeford (55063 - MST18832).

The following site is c 100m south of the proposed development site and bears a possible relationship to potential archaeological features at the site: Pillbox, Wobaston Road (05397 - MST4931).

The following heritage assets are located within 1km of the proposed development site: Hatton Deserted Settlement (01900 - MST1892); Cropmarks, The Long Wood, Brewood (03635 - MST3409); Wobaston Mill (site) (WHER 8712); Three Tuns Cottage (site of), Marsh Lane (WHER 13463).

The following heritage assets are associated with the canals within the study area: Shropshire Union Canal (02218 - MST2209); Coven Heath Bridge, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal (02779 - MST2766); Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal (Laches Bridge to Botherham Bridge) (05170 - MST4704) Bridge, Shropshire Union Canal, Brewood (02986 - MST2973); Pendeford Bridge, Shropshire Union Canal (02987 - MST2974); Bridge, Shropshire Union Canal, Wrottesley (02988 - MST2975); Marsh Lane Bridge; (WHER 10721) Fence and gate; (WHER 6979).

Clewley Farm, Pendeford, Bilbrook (50350 - MST11457); Trackway, West of Pendeford Farm, Bilbrook 55064 - MST18833

The following heritage assets listed on the HER are north of the M54 motorway: Old Mill, Coven Heath (02275 - MST226); Boundary Wall, Brewood (05136 - MST4680); Penford Mill, Bilbrook (03717 - MST3490); Linear Cropmarks, West of Lawn Lane, Coven (05398 - MST4932); Old Mill Farm, Shaw Hall Lane, Coven Heath (50352 - MST11459); Site of Windmill, Coven Heath (52343 - MST13776); Outfarm, South of Ball Lane, Coven Heath (54558 - MST18327) Outfarm, South of Ball Lane, Coven Heath (54559 - MST18328); Ditch, Coven Heath, Coven (51633 - MST13049);

5.3 Potential heritage assets

There is a potential for the survival of buried heritage assets within the site. The line of the Roman road crossing the site was established during the archaeological evaluation of the western part of the site (MOLA 2014b). The road was poorly preserved but may be better preserved in other parts of the site. There is considered to be a **Low** potential for the survival of Roman remains associated with the road, such as roadside buildings or surfaces.

Ridge and furrow has been noted at several locations within the site and just to the east. While this is not evident on the ground, the evaluation (MOLA 2014b, plate 9) has proved its below-ground survival while geophysical survey (MOLA 2014a) has suggested further evidence for ridge and furrow in the south western part of the site. There is considered to be a **High** potential for the survival of ridge and furrow at the proposed development site.

Evidence for a former brick kiln was recorded in the evaluation of the site and there is considered to be a **Moderate** potential for the survival of buried remains of a structure or structures.

Geophysical survey at the site found tenuous linear anomalies with potential archaeological significance in the western part of Field 5. There is considered to be a **Low** potential for the survival of heritage assets associated with these anomalies.

Middle Lane is likely to have formerly functioned as a route to Pendeford Hall and the former settlement of Pendeford. A conjectured moated site, associated with Middle Lane and the area of ridge and furrow was referred to by CgMS (2004) in a report regarding the original i54 project, immediately to the east. There is considered to be a **Moderate** potential for the survival of assets associated with the lane and former medieval village within the site.

Local history suggests the location of Second World War associated assets in Field 5 of the proposed development area. A precise location was not available, however it is considered that there is a **Low** potential for the survival of further Second World War features associated with the Pillbox (05397 - MST4931).

6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets

6.1 Designated assets

6.1.1 Listed building

Lower Hatton's Bridge (02984-MST2971); Upper Hatton's Bridge (02985-MST 2972); Turnover Bridge (02989-MST2976) an aqueduct (13804-MST9096) and a milepost (12455-MST9097) are all recorded within the study area. It is considered that the proposed development will have a **Not Significant** impact upon these listed buildings as they are not visible from the development site.

6.1.2 Conservation Areas

The proposed development is considered to have a **Minor Adverse** impact on the Conservation Area associated with the Shropshire Union Canal. The landscape to the west of the proposed development site is largely rural in nature and aspects of the landscape of the former Pendeford Hall survive between. Development of land to the east of this area would erode the rural nature of this stretch of the canal to some degree.

6.2 Undesignated assets

The proposed development is considered to have a **Not Significant** impact on the setting of the following undesignated assets; Hatton Deserted Settlement (01900 - MST1892); Cropmarks, The Long Wood, Brewood (03635 - MST3409); The Old Mill, Coven Heath (02275 - MST226); Boundary Wall, Brewood (05136 - MST4680); Penford Mill, Bilbrook (03717 - MST3490); Clewley Farm, Pendeford, Bilbrook (50350 - MST11457); Old Mill Farm, Shaw Hall Lane, Coven Heath (50352 - MST11459); Ditch, Coven Heath, Coven (51633 - MST13049); Site of Windmill, Coven Heath (52343 - MST13776); Outfarm, South of Ball Lane, Coven Heath (54558 - MST18327) Outfarm, South of Ball Lane, Coven Heath (54559 - MST18328); Trackway, West of Pendeford Farm, Bilbrook (55064 - MST18833); Wobaston Mill (site); (WHER 8712), Plough Headlands, Pendeford (55063 - MST18832).

The proposed development could be considered to have a **Minor Adverse** impact on the setting of Pendeford Bridge (02987 - MST2974), associated with the Shropshire Union Canal.

The proposed development could be considered to have a **Not Significant** impact on the setting of the following sites associated with the two canals within the study area: Shropshire Union Canal

(02218 - MST2209); Coven Heath Bridge, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal (02779 - MST2766); Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal (Laches Bridge to Botherham Bridge) (05170 - MST4704) Bridge, Shropshire Union Canal, Brewood (02986 - MST2973); Bridge, Shropshire Union Canal, Wrottesley (02988 - MST2975); Wobaston Mill (site) (WHER 8712); Three Tuns Cottage (site of), Marsh Lane (WHER 13463); Fence and gate (WHER 6979).

The proposed development is considered to have a **Moderate Adverse** impact on the setting of the following undesignated assets; Greensforge to Pennocrucium Roman Road (01723 - MST1715); Middle Lane (AHA 1).

The proposed development is considered to have a **Minor Adverse** impact on the setting of the following undesignated assets Ridge and Furrow, Middle Lane, Pendeford (55055 - MST18824); Pendeford Mill (01115 - MST1113); Fishponds, Pendeford Hall (01902 - MST1894); Pendeford Hall, Bilbrook (50351 - MST11458); Pendeford Deserted Settlement (01903 - MST1895); Landscape Park, Pendeford Hall (40084 - MST6191).

6.2.1 Sites of archaeological interest

Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

Evaluation (MOLA 2014b) (01723 - MST1715) revealed evidence of the Roman road (01723 - MST1715) in Fields 2, 3 and 4, with parallel linear ditches being recorded, heavily truncated by later agricultural activity, particularly in Field 4. An internal distance between the ditches measured c 6.10m -7.10m.

The area of ridge and furrow (55055 - MST18824) around Middle Lane is most likely to be associated with Pendeford deserted medieval settlement (01903 - MST1895), and Middle Lane (AHA 1) holloway may be associated with that settlement. Geophysical survey has suggested that the area of ridge and furrow may well extend to the southern part of the site.

Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

Roman

Although the evaluation of the site demonstrated that the surface of the Roman road does not survive well within the development site, the line of the road and survival of the ditches was proved. Wardle (2002) writes that 'Any discussion of Roman roads in Staffordshire has to bear in mind that those roads that we describe as 'Roman' formed part of a national system built by the army for strategic reasons,' and while 'Greensforge [and] Penkridge, among other forts in Staffordshire, each appears to have had some kind of civil settlement in the vicinity of the military establishment forming a complex'. It can be therefore supposed that the road which runs through the site as well as possible associated roadside structures and/or temporary camps would have the potential to give information about both civil and military aspects of the Roman period in Staffordshire.

Medieval

Although a settlement at Pendeford was referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086, and details are available in the record about the occupants of the hall, very little is known about the associated settlement, which is surmised to have been abandoned by the 17th century (VCH 1984). The existence of a holloway associated with the settlement as well as a possible expansion of the area of ridge and furrow known to be associated with it has the potential to yield information regarding the size of the settlement and potential links with other settlements within the area.

Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The line of the Roman road (01723 - MST1715) as depicted on the HER runs along the western side of the site, crossing Fields 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Within the evaluation the roadside ditches were recorded further to the west than is recorded on the HER, and not crossing through Field 1. The ditches were recorded c 0.40m – 0.50m below present ground surface, with an internal distance between the ditches of c 6.10m -7.10m. In one trench dense patches of small sub-rounded stones

were present in-between the two ditches, it was unclear whether this was a natural occurrence or a remaining part of a road construction.

Ridge and furrow (55055 - MST18824) around Middle Lane; while not clearly evident on the ground, evaluation in 2014 (MOLA 2014b) provided evidence of residual ridge and furrow, and geophysical survey (MOLA 2014a) has suggested that the area of ridge and furrow may well extend to the southern part of the site. The ridge and furrow recorded during the evaluation was shown to be shallow; most of the excavated furrows survived to 0.05m to 0.15m deep.

Middle Lane (AHA1); Middle Lane is a well-established trackway, which map evidence suggests has clear links with the deserted medieval settlement of Pendeford. No documentary evidence was available regarding the Manor of Pendeford, however it is known that it existed in 1086 and there is evidence of a deserted settlement and of ridge and furrow associated with it.

Brick manufacture; an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey near the western edge of Field 4 was identified during evaluation as a 0.10m thick spread of burnt material including frequent fragments of coal and brick debris which existed primarily in the subsoil. Whilst no evidence for a structure was observed, this deposit most likely relates to nearby brick manufacture in the 18th and 19th centuries.

There is considered to be little if any potential for the survival of archaeological features within Shooting Pit which appears to have been extensively quarried.

6.3 Hedgerows

Hedgerow numbering for this project follows the numbering provided in a draft plan by Margaret Foster of Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council. However in the case of some hedgerows this system has been deviated from; these hedgerows are identifiable in Table 2 below by a letter following the number (Fig 2).

The *Hedgerow Regulations 1997* sets out the archaeological and historical criteria for determining 'Important' hedgerows (wildlife and landscape criteria are beyond the scope of this report). The hedge must fulfil the first criterion in Table 2 and at least one of the succeeding criteria.

None of the hedgerows assessed were considered to be subject to exclusion from the regulations, as all were more than 20m in length, joined other hedges, and were not part of the curtilage of a dwelling house.

Hedge/criteria	Hedge 1	Hedge 2	Hedge 3	Hedge 4a	Hedge 5	Hedge 6	Hedge 7a	Hedge 8a	Hedge 9a	Hedge 15	Hedge 16	Hedge 17a
Hedge has existed for 30 years or more	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
On parish boundary (pre-1850)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a scheduled ancient monument*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a site registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997)*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known
Recorded in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997) as an integral part of a field system predating the Inclosure Acts, or is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system (the system must be substantially complete) or part of a historic landscape characterisation adopted for development control purposes pre-24 March 1997)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

* can be wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, such sites, and must be associated with such sites.

Table 2 Importance of hedgerows

Hedgerows discussion

Hedgerows 6, 7a, 8a and 9a are the hedgerows which form the boundaries either side of Middle Lane. This trackway has the appearance of a holloway, and is orientated leading east to west from opposite the gateway to the former Pendeford Hall (HER 50351) before making a turn to the north and north-east (Plate 3). The trackway is located within an area of ridge and furrow (HER 55055) and close to the location of a conjectured moated site. Evaluation of this site (SMR 05387) was carried out in 2005 (Vaughan 2005), but a possible moated site was not identified at this location. The Historic Hedgerow Assessment for the adjacent site (CgMs 2005) identifies the eastern hedge of Middle Lane (H9a) as H6, but does not consider it historically significant. Despite the lack of map evidence from prior to 1775 available in the archives, these hedgerows appear to be related to a feature of a pre-1600 estate or manor, namely the holloway through Pendeford estate to Pendeford (deserted) medieval village, so are considered to be important under the criteria of the *Hedgerow Regulations* 1997. All other hedgerows associated with the proposed development site were considered to be historically insignificant.

7 The impact of the development

The precise details of the proposed development were not available for this assessment. However, it is likely that the excavation of foundations and service runs, landscaping and groundworks associated with the development would have a **Minor to Moderate Adverse** effect on buried archaeological features including the surviving parts of the Roman road and other potential assets.

Engineering solutions or careful design and layout of the business park may allow the surviving elements of the Roman road to be preserved *in situ*.

7.1 Impacts during construction

Details of construction are not currently available, consideration should be taken during the design stage of the possibility that groundworks and movement of associated machinery could impact on sub-surface archaeological remains.

Care may have to be taken during the construction phase to avoid using bridges crossing the Shropshire Union Canal and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal for heavy construction traffic.

7.2 Impacts on sustainability

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (cf NPPF, DCLG 2012, section 141).

7.3 Residual impacts

Details of the proposed development were not available at the time of writing this report. However it is considered that a development at this location could have the following impacts on the setting of heritage assets outside of the development area.

The proposed development is considered to have a **Minor Adverse** impact on the setting of the following undesignated assets; Pendeford Deserted Settlement (01903 - MST1895); Landscape Park, Pendeford Hall (40084 - MST6191); Fishponds, Pendeford Hall (01902 - MST1894); Plough Headlands, Pendeford (55063 - MST18832). Although Pendeford Hall has been demolished, there are still elements remaining of the Landscape Park in which it stood, as well as of the medieval landscape which is focused on the deserted settlement.

The proposed development is considered to have a **Minor Adverse** impact on the setting of Conservation Area associated with the Shropshire Union Canal. The landscape to the west of the proposed development site is largely rural in nature and aspects of the landscape of the former Pendeford Hall survive between. Development of land to the east of this area would erode the rural nature of this stretch of the canal to some degree.

Careful, sympathetic design as well as effective landscaping could help to reduce the above impacts to **Not Significant**.

7.4 Unknown impacts

The survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits at the proposed development site has been proven by evaluation following geophysical survey in the western part of the site.

There is a possibility that archaeological deposits exist in the eastern part of the site, related to Middle Lane holloway, ridge and furrow, and a conjectured moated site (albeit largely discounted) to the east of Middle Lane.

8 Recommendations

In order to mitigate the impacts identified above, the following actions are recommended.

It is recommended that the design of the development should take into account the preservation of the Roman Road, Middle Lane and its hedgerows.

Should intrusive groundworks associated with development be proposed in the area of the Roman road, it is recommended that a **programme of archaeological excavation** be undertaken prior to works in order to preserve this asset and any associated features by record.

It is also recommended that an **archaeological watching brief** on groundworks in the vicinity of the Roman road, the potential brick kiln and Middle Lane should be undertaken.

The scope and specification of mitigation works will be agreed with Stephen Dean (Principal Archaeologist, Staffordshire County Council), and Ellie Ramsey, Archaeologist, Wolverhampton City Council.

Any site investigation works or watching briefs required would be concluded by production of an archaeological report (and appropriate publication) to be deposited for public consultation with Staffordshire HER and a project archive to be deposited at a local museum.

9 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment and historic hedgerow assessment was undertaken at Wobaston Road, Bilbrook, Staffordshire (Centred on NGR: 389726 304135). It was undertaken on behalf of Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, on behalf of their client, Wolverhampton City Council, who intends the western expansion of the i54 Business Park.

This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are potentially affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered. The potential impact of the application, and the need for further on-site evaluation, is assessed.

The proposed development site, on Bromsgrove Sandstone is located to the east of the site of Pendeford Hall (now a mobile home park), and south of the M54 motorway. It is located on a corridor between the Conservation Areas of The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal to the west and the Shropshire Union canal to the east. The site is bounded to the south by Wobaston Road, and to the west by Pendeford Hall Lane and Lawn Lane. East of the site is the existing i54 industrial estate.

The site comprises several pasture fields and one area of woodland. A holloway, Middle Lane, runs east to west through the site and then forms the eastern boundary of the site. Staffordshire Historic Environment Record lists three sites within the proposed development area; part of the Roman road from Greensforge to Penkrudge; a cropmark and ridge and furrow.

The settlement of Pendeford was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. It is thought to have been abandoned in the 17th century.

Recent archaeological evaluation on the western side of the site confirmed the partial survival of the Roman road, although somewhat to the west of the projected line, while geophysical survey as well as archaeological evaluation confirmed the buried remains of ridge and furrow and suggested a potential-post medieval brick works within the site.

Hedgerows were considered in the light of current legislation. It is concluded that the hedgerows bounding Middle Lane are important due to their association with the former Pendeford Hall and deserted village, likely to have been the manor referred to in the Domesday survey of 1086.

10 Acknowledgements

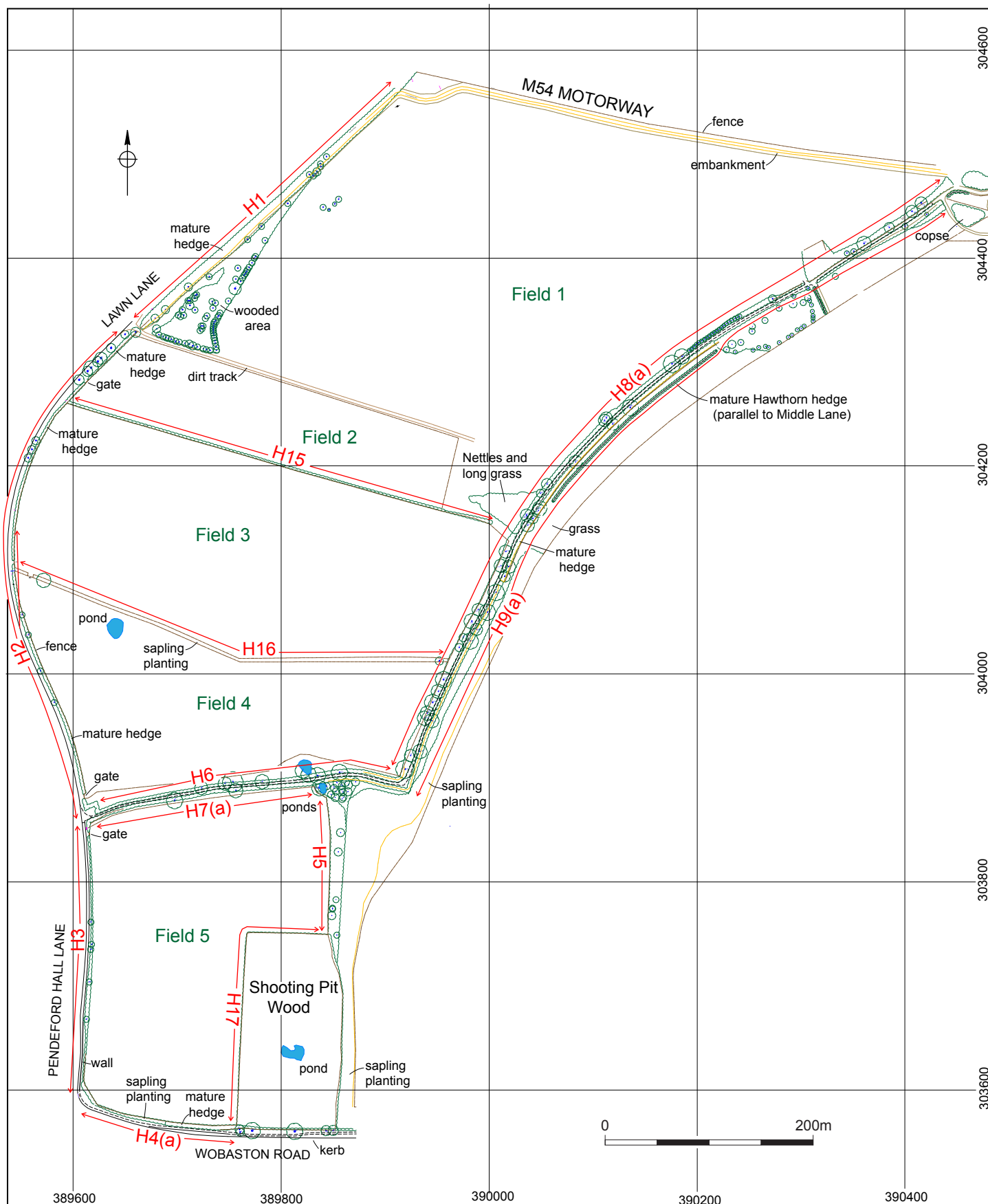
Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Margaret Foster and (Landscape Architect, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council), Tony Deakin (Principal Landscape Architect, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council), Dave Purdie (Ecologist/Landscape Architect, Wolverhampton City Council) and Ellie Ramsey (Archaeologist, Wolverhampton City Council).



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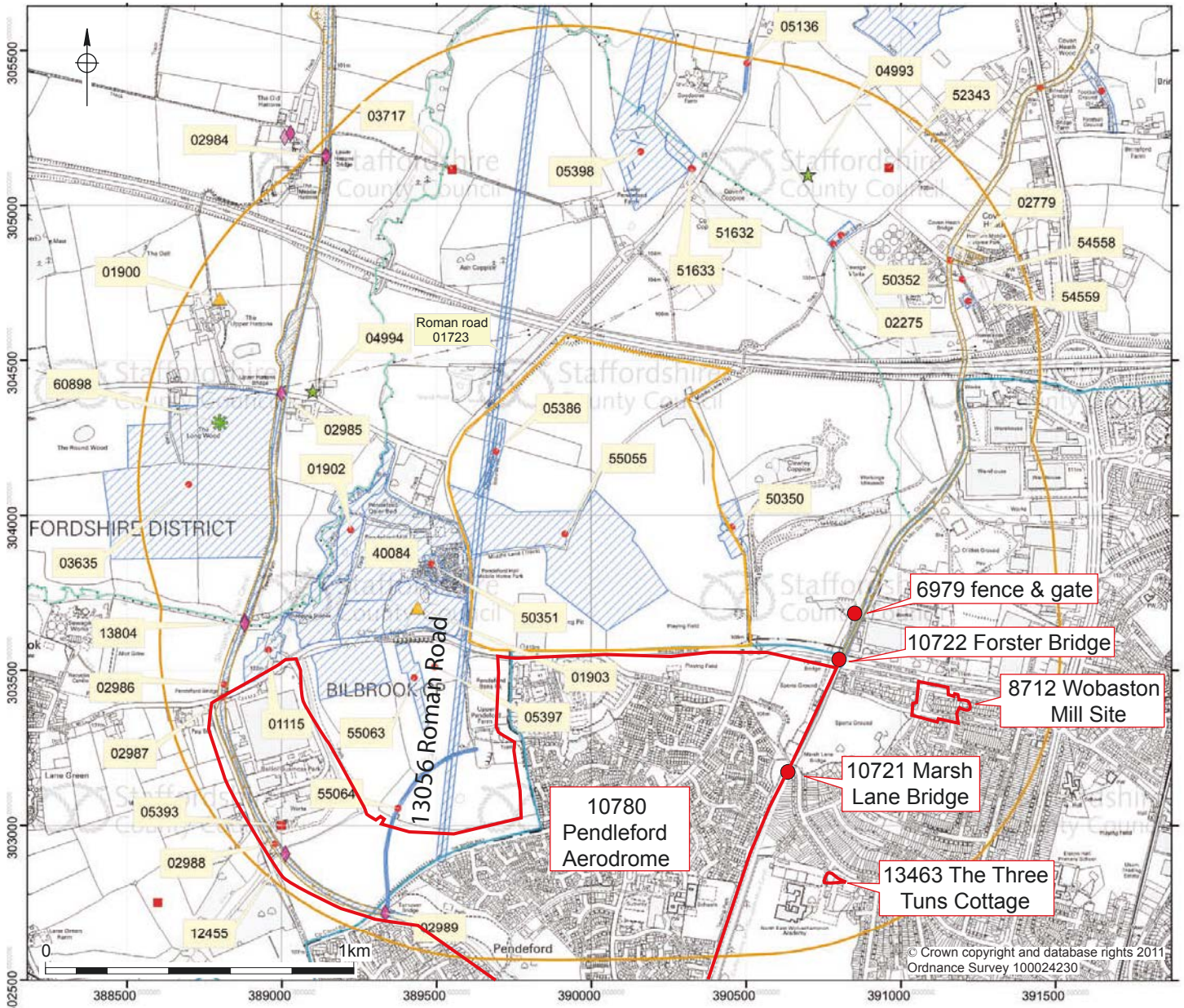
Location of the site

Figure 1



Field and hedge numbering (based upon Wolverhampton City Council Drg No D4, draft November 2014)

Figure 2

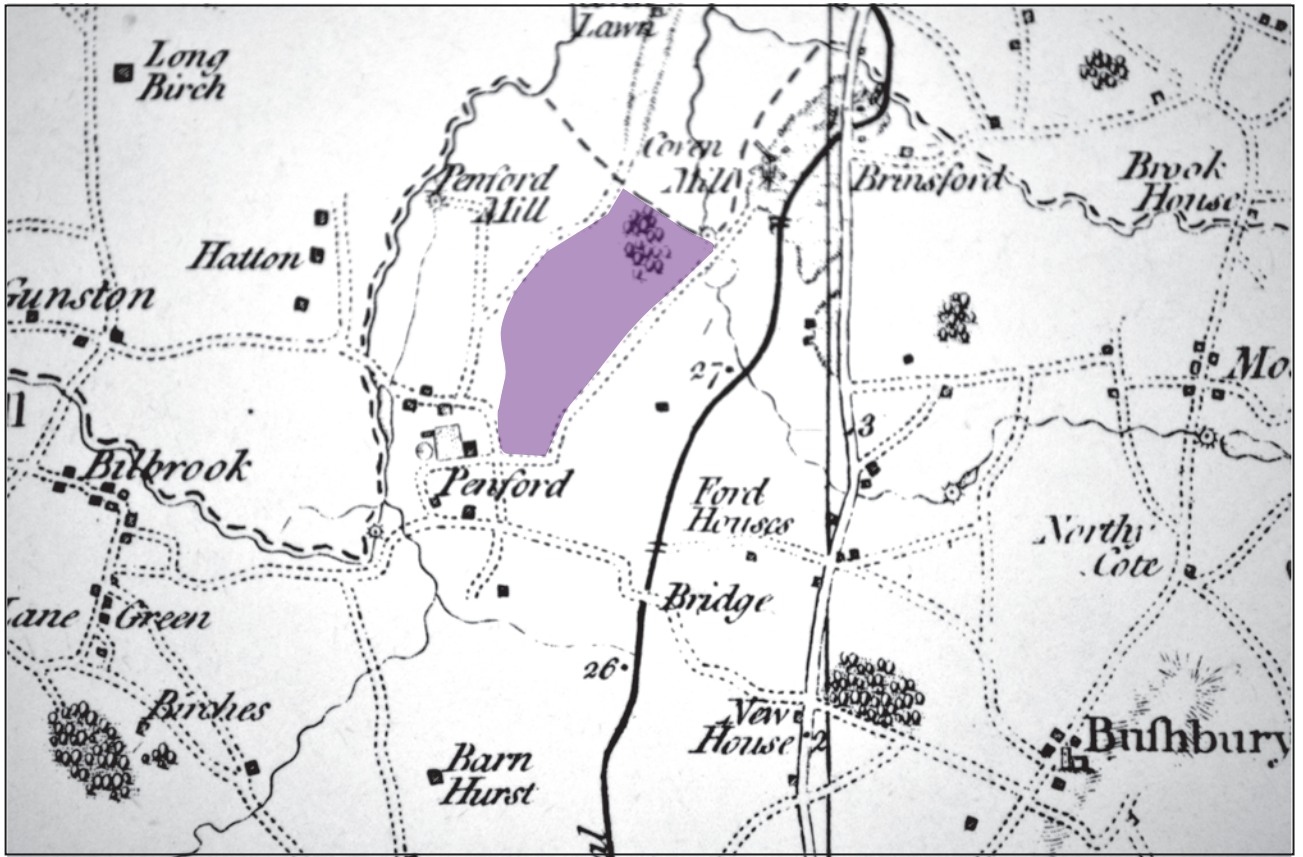


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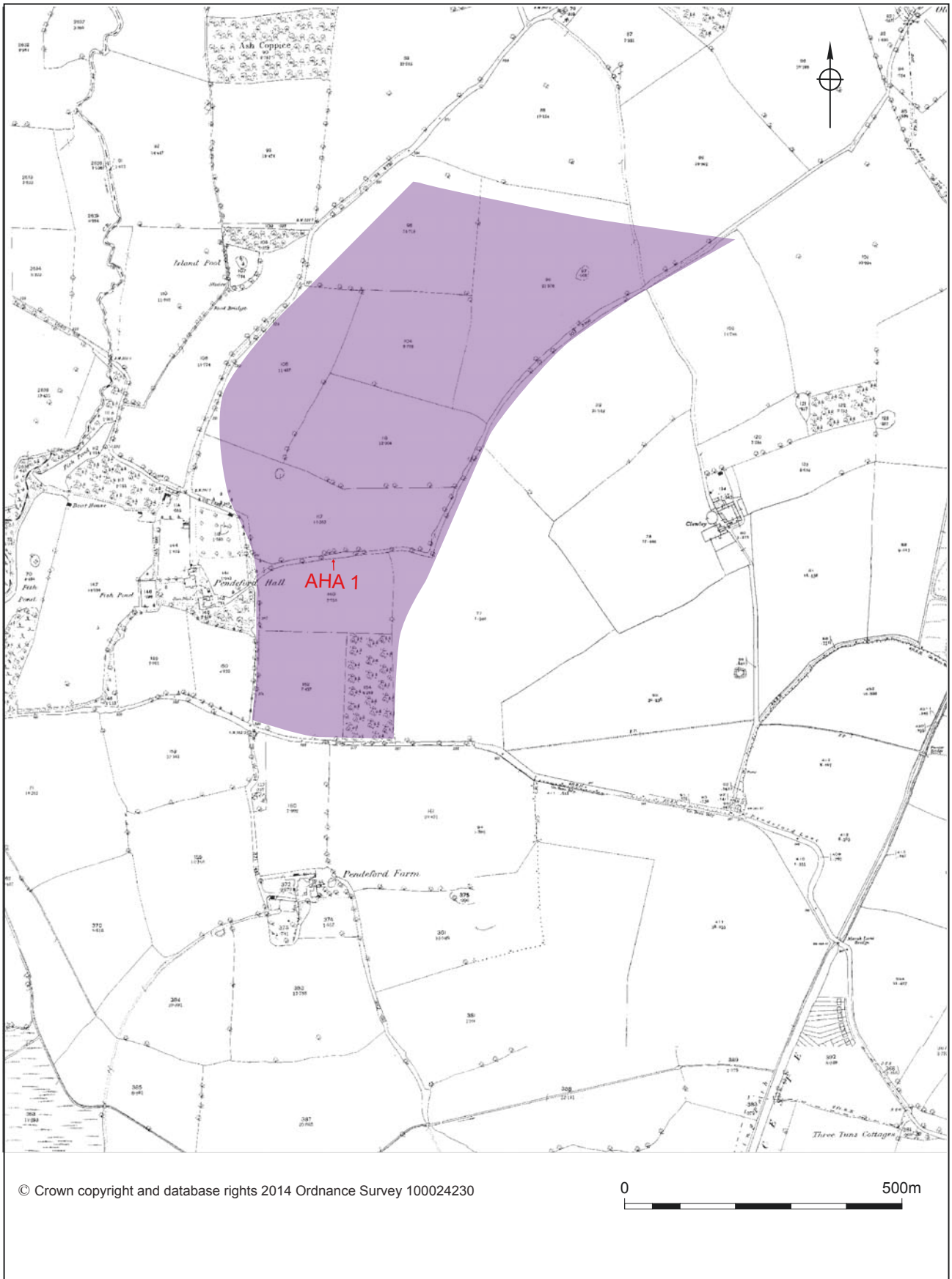
Staffordshire and Wolverhampton HER search

Figure 3



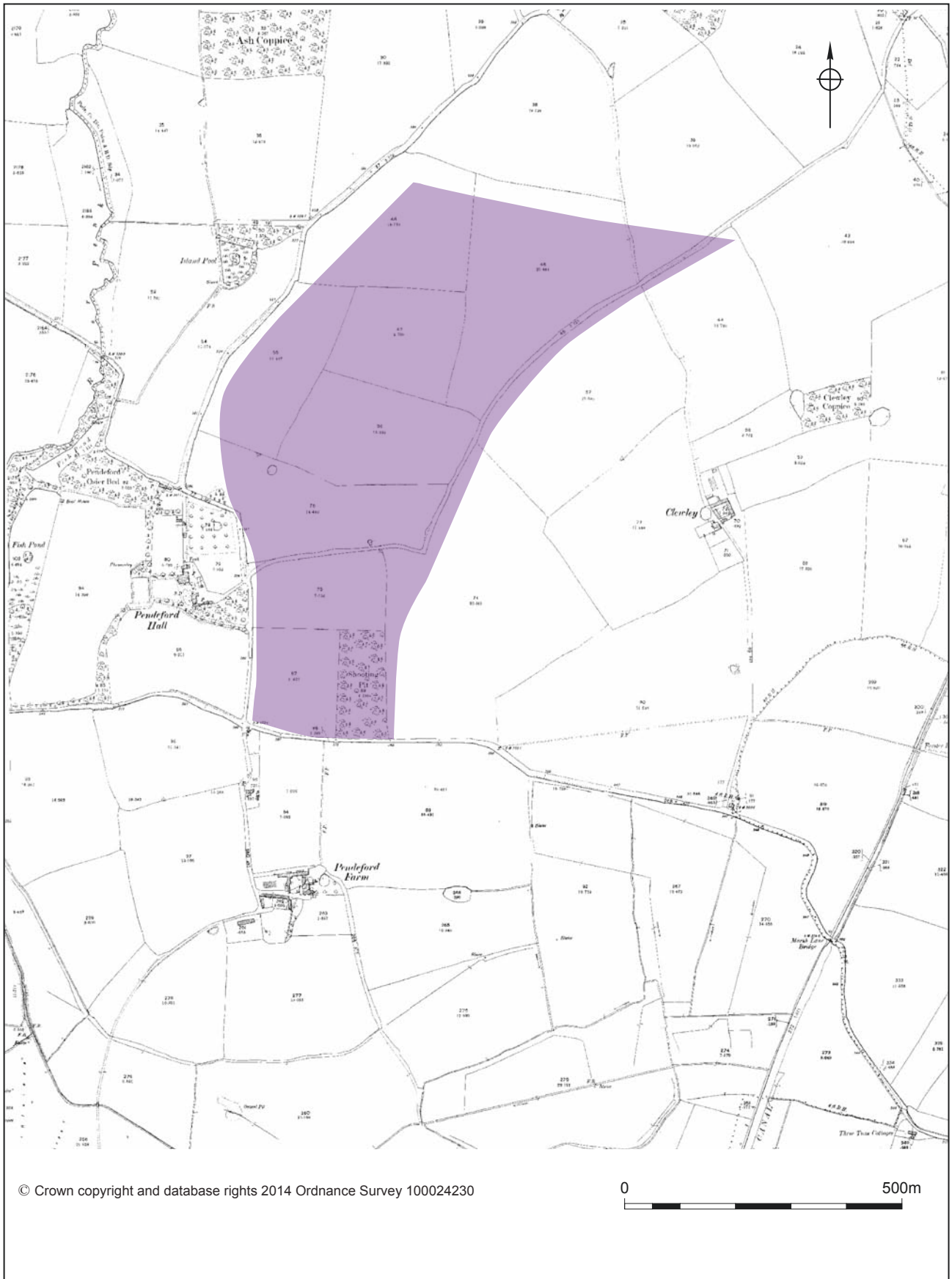
Detail of Yates' map of Staffordshire, 1775

Figure 4



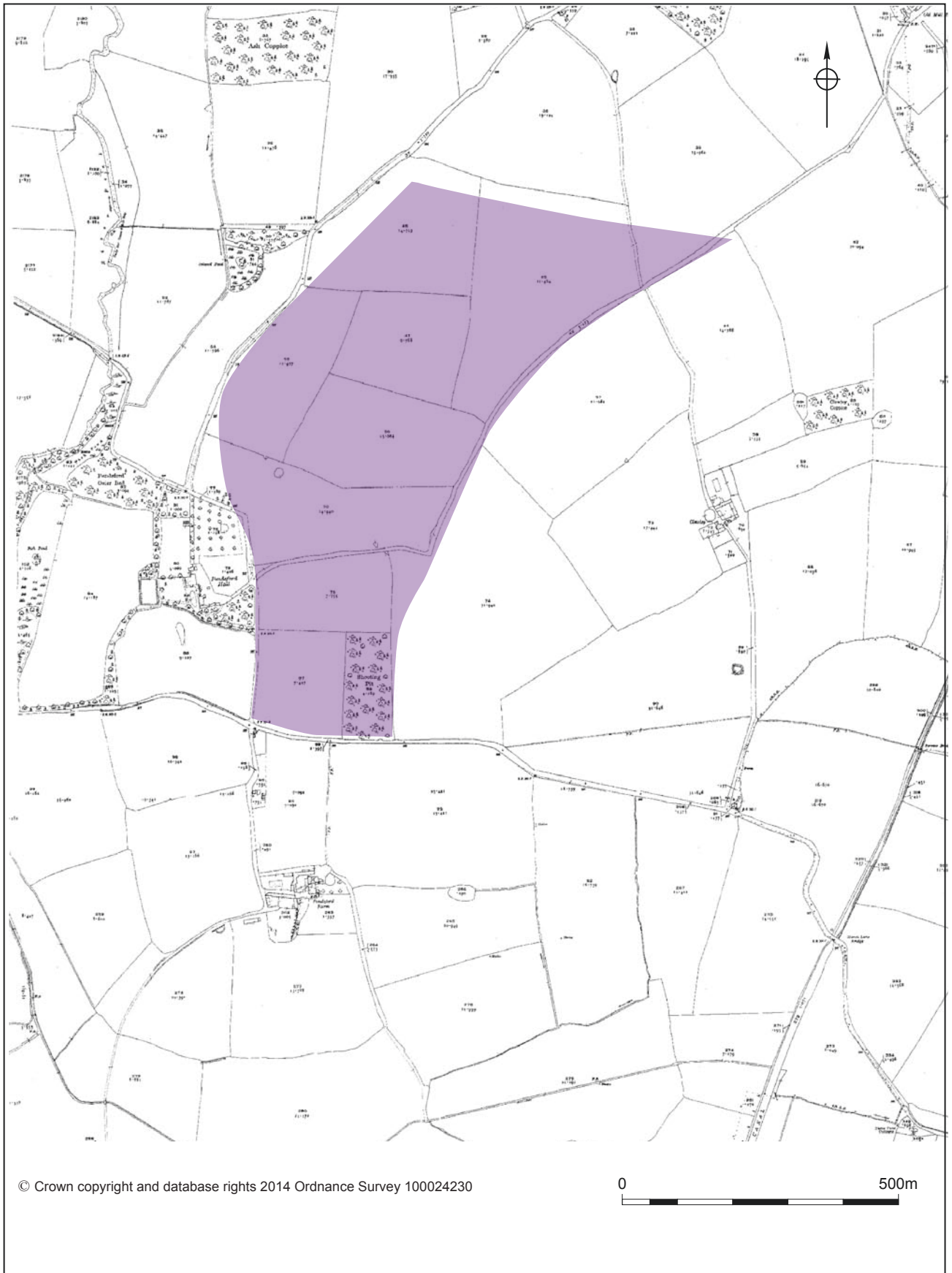
Extract from 1st edition OS map 1884 showing approximate location of site

Figure 5



Extract from 1902 OS map

Figure 6



Extract from 1928 OS map

Figure 7

Plates



Plate 1 Area of projected Roman road, in Field 3, view north



Plate 2 View west towards Pendeford deserted medieval settlement



Plate 3 Middle Lane, view north



Plate 4 Towards Middle Lane, across Field 1, view north-east



Plate 5 Field 4 view north-west



Plate 6 View south-west towards fields with plough headlands, from the southern extent of the site



Plate 7 Stone wall and gateway into former Pendeford Hall site, from outside Field 5, view north-west



Plate 8 Towards Shooting Pit across Field 1, from Wobaston Road, view north-east



Plate 9 Field 2, view west

Appendix 1 Heritage assets registered with the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (those within the application site are indicated in bold)

Staffordshire HER number (and legal status)	Site name	Grid ref.	Record type	Date	Description
01115 - MST1113	Pendeford Mill, Wrottesley	SJ 8894 0357	Mill pond: conjectural and earthwork evidence Watermill (medieval): documentary evidence Watermill (Georgian): demolished building	Mill pond and watermill – Medieval; Watermill – Georgian	An 18th century brick mill with mill pond, thought to have been built onto the site of an earlier, medieval mill. The mill buildings are no longer extant and the mill pond has been drained. The site is now a nature reserve.
01723 - MST1715	Greensforge to Pennocrucium Roman Road (Pennocrucium Part)	SJ 899 067	Road; cropmark evidence	Roman	The course of a roman road between Greensforge and Pennocrucium, identified as cropmarks on aerial photography.
01900 - MST1892	Hatton Deserted Settlement	SJ 8880 0470	Deserted Medieval Settlement; documentary evidence	Medieval	Documentary evidence for a settlement at Hatton by the early-mid 14th century.
01902 - MST1894	Fishponds, Pendeford Hall, Bilbrook	SJ 8924 0394	Fish pond; documentary and earthwork evidence	Post Medieval -Victorian	Fishponds within the grounds of Pendeford Hall, shown on historic mapping of late 18th and 19th century date.
01903 - MST1895	Pendeford Deserted Settlement	SJ 89345 03598	Settlement, documentary evidence Deserted settlement; documentary evidence	Saxon, Medieval, Abandoned Post-Medieval	A settlement recorded in Domesday Survey of 1086, which is suggested to have been deserted in the 17th century.
Staffordshire HER number (and	Site name	Grid ref.	Record type	Date	Description

legal status)					
02779 - MST2766 Conservation Area	Coven Heath Bridge, Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Brewood	SJ 9115 0482	Accommodation bridge; extant structure	Georgian	A bridge spanning the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Coven Heath.
02984 - MST2971 Conservation Area Listed Building (II)	Lower Hatton's Bridge (Number 6), Shropshire Union Canal, Coven	SJ 8914 0516	Accommodation bridge; extant structure	Industrial	A listed accommodation bridge spanning the Shropshire Union Canal near Coven. The bridge, by engineer Thomas Telford, is dated to circa 1830.
02985 - MST2972 Conservation Area Listed Building (II)	Upper Hatton's Bridge (Number 5), Shropshire Union Canal, Coven	SJ 8899 0439	Accommodation bridge; extant structure	Industrial	A listed accommodation bridge spanning the Shropshire Union Canal near Coven. The bridge, by engineer Thomas Telford, is dated to circa 1830.
02986 - MST2973 Conservation Area	Bridge, Shropshire Union Canal, Brewood	SJ 8881 0345	Accommodation bridge; extant structure	Industrial	A bridge spanning the Shropshire Union Canal to the north of Pendeford Mill Bridge and Lane.
02987 - MST2974 Conservation Area	Pendeford Bridge, Shropshire Union Canal, Wrottesley	SJ 8880 0341	Accommodation bridge; extant structure	Industrial	A canal bridge sapnning the Shropshire Union Canal at Wrottesley.
02988 - MST2975 Conservation Area	Bridge, Shropshire Union Canal, Wrottesley	SJ 8898 0294	Accommodation bridge; extant structure	Industrial	A bridge spanning the Shropshire Union Canal at Wrottesley. The bridge leads to a powder house.
02989 - MST2976 Listed Building (II)	Turnover Bridge (Number 3), Shropshire Union	SJ 8933 0271	Roving Bridge; extant structure	Industrial	A listed roving bridge spanning the Shropshire Union Canal. The bridge, by engineer Thomas Telford, is of brick and stone construction and is

	Canal, Bilbrook				dated to circa 1830.
03635 - MST3409	Cropmarks, The Long Wood, Brewood	SJ 8870 0413	Enclosure; cropmark Natural feature; cropmark	Unknown date; Palaeolithic	Enclosure: Cropmark evidence of frost cracking and enclosures. Some of the cropmarks may be related to the deserted settlement of Hatton
03717 - MST3490	Penford Mill, Bilbrook	SJ 8955 0511	Watermill, documentary evidence	Pre- Georgian	Documentary evidence for the site of a mill from at least the late 18th century.
04993 - MST4574	Palstave Findspot, Coven Heath, Brewood	SJ 90 05	Findspot	Mid to Late Bronze Age	A bronze palstave (unlooped), found by a metal detector in Brewood parish. Of probable mid to late Bronze Age date.
04994 - MST4575	Roman Fibula, Wrottesley, Brewood	SJ 891 044	Findspot	Roman	A 1st century Roman fibula found by a metal detector in Brewood parish.
05136 - MST4680	Boundary Wall, Brewood	SJ 9050 0544	Boundary wall; extant structure		
05170 - MST4704 Conservation Area	Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal (Laches Bridge to Botherham Bridge)	SO 8928 9929	Canal; evidence – course of and structure	Georgian	A section of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, built by engineer James Brindley, which opened in 1772. This section passes through Wombourne, Lower Penn, and Brewood.
05386 - MST4920	Possible Road, Bilbrook	SJ 89672 04183	Road? Cropmark	Roman?	Cropmark evidence for a parallel ditched feature which may represent the ditches flanking a Roman road (PRN 01723), which is recorded following a similar alignment. <i>Appears to follow the line of a former field boundary.</i>
05393 - MST4927	Site of Building(s), Barnhurst Lane, Bilbrook	SJ 89000 03000	Documentary, placename and conjectural evidence for an agricultural building, a house and/or a	Norman to Post Medieval	The field names 'Far Huts' and 'Near Huts' (on either side of Barnhurst Lane, Bilbrook) possibly indicating the location of building(s) for agricultural or domestic purposes.

			settlement		
05397 - MST4931	Pillbox, Wobaston Road, Bilbrook	SJ 89494 03512	Pillbox; extant structure	Second World War	A Second World War concrete pillbox located on the south side of Wobaston Road, Bilbrook.
05398 - MST4932	Linear Cropmarks, West of Lawn Lane, Coven	SJ 90199 05277	Cropmark evidence of linear features	Undated	A group of undated, linear ditch features seen as cropmarks in the area to the west of Lawn Lane, Coven.
40084 - MST6191	Landscape Park, Pendeford Hall, Brewood	SJ 8931 0390	Botanical and documentary evidence of a landscape park	Post Medieval	A landscaped area around Pendeford Hall, possibly established in the post-medieval period.
13804 - MST9096 Listed Building (II) Conservation Area	Aqueduct, Shropshire Union Canal, Wrottesley	SJ 8888 0365	Extant structure	Victorian	A listed aqueduct carrying the Shropshire Union Canal over the River Penk at Wrottesley.
12455 - MST9097 Listed Building (II) Conservation Area	Milepost, Shropshire Union Canal, Wrottesley	SJ 8901 0290	Extant structure	Victorian	A listed canal milepost on the Shropshire Union Canal at Wrottesley. The milepost gives distances to Nantwich, Autherley Junction and Norbury Junction.
50350 - MST11457	Clewley Farm, Pendeford, Bilbrook	SJ 9045 0395	Demolished building, documentary evidence	Post-Medieval to Georgian	An isolated farmstead laid out around a regular, four-sided yard with additional detached outbuildings. The farmstead appears to have been completely demolished by circa 1980, however earlier photographic evidence indicates a possible late 17th or early 18th century date for the house.
50351 - MST11458	Pendeford Hall, Bilbrook	SJ 8949 0383	Demolished building, documentary evidence	Post- Medieval	The site of a late 17th century country house of sandstone construction and built in a semi-classical style. Documentary evidence indicates that the late 17th century building replaced an earlier house on the site. The house had been completely demolished by the late 1960s and the

					site is now occupied by a caravan park.
50352 - MST11459	Old Mill Farm, Shaw Hall Lane, Coven Heath	SJ 9081 0490	Demolished building, documentary evidence	Post- Medieval	The site of a former farmstead with associated mill, which had been demolished by circa 1980. The mill is reputed to have been extant in the mid 17th century, perhaps indicating that the farmstead was also extant by this time.
51632 - MST13048	Linear Ditch, Coven Heath	SJ 9032 0511	Sub-surface deposit	Post-Medieval	A shallow, linear ditch identified during an archaeological watching brief near Coven Heath, which has been interpreted as the possible remains of a post-medieval field drain.
51633 - MST13049	Ditch, Coven Heath, Coven	SJ 9032 0512	Sub-surface deposit	Bronze Age	Part of a possible buried ditch-like feature identified during a watching brief on a new pipeline near Coven Heath. The ditch contained waterlogged wood of Bronze Age date. Radio carbon date: -3033 +/- 34
52343 - MST13776	Site of Windmill, Coven Heath	SJ 90962 05122	Documentary evidence	Pre-Georgian	Documentary evidence for the site of a windmill to the north of Shaw Hall Lane, Coven Heath in the late 18th century. Later historic mapping seems to indicate that the windmill had gone by the late 19th or early 20th century.
60898 - MST15417	Lead Weight Findspot, Brewood	SJ 88 04	Find	Norman to Post-Medieval	A cast lead alloy weight decorated with a cast realistic and proportioned human face or head. The weight is of probable late medieval or early post medieval date, recovered during metal detecting in Brewood parish before June 2004.
54558 - MST18327	Outfarm, South of Ball Lane, Coven Heath	SJ 9119 0476	Documentary evidence	Established Industrial to Victorian	An isolated outfarm comprising a single outbuilding or field barn. The outfarm is of probable 19th century date, but appears to have been demolished in the late 19th century.
54559 - MST18328	Outfarm, South of Ball Lane,	SJ 9122 0469	Documentary evidence, extant building	Established Industrial to	An isolated outfarm comprising an L-plan range with an associated yard or enclosure. The outfarm

	Coven Heath			Victorian	is of probable 19 th century date and it is possible that the L-plan range is still extant.
55055 - MST18824	Ridge and Furrow, Middle Lane, Pendeford	SJ 8989 0386	Earthwork evidence	Medieval	The ploughed and truncated remains of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, possibly associated with the medieval settlement of Pendeford (PRN 01903).
55063 - MST18832	Plough Headlands, Pendeford	SJ 8942 0344	Cropmark evidence of ditch, plough headland and ridge and furrow	Medieval	Part of a cropmark ditch and plough headlands to the south of Pendeford Hall Park, which probably formed part of the medieval field system associated with the settlement of Pendeford (PRN 01903).
55064 - MST18833	Trackway, West of Pendeford Farm, Bilbrook	SJ 8948 0298	Cropmark evidence	Post-Medieval to Victorian	A former trackway identified to the west of Pendeford Farm, Bilbrook.

Appendix 2 Heritage assets registered with the Wolverhampton Historic Environment Record

Wolverhampton HER number (and legal status)	Site name	Grid ref.	Record type	Date	Description
10780	Wolverhampton Aerodrome, Pendeford	SJ 8991 0298	Monument	Modern	Aerodrome, opened in 1938 and requisitioned during the Second World War.
13056	Roman road (line of...)	SO 89135 99507	Road; conjectural	Roman	The course of a roman road between Greensforge and Pennocrucium
13463	Three Tuns Cottage (site of), Marsh Lane	SJ 90795 02844	House	Post-Medieval	Cottage shown on 1st edn map of 1884 by Marsh Lane. Squatter Cottage? No longer survives, now lies within grounds of Pendeford High School.
10721	Marsh Lane Bridge	SJ 9065 0319	Canal bridge	C 1770	Canal bridge
8712	Wobaston Mill (site)	SJ 9112 0343	Watermill, documentary evidence	Medieval	Mill, presumably demolished in the 19th century when the farmhouse was built. Sluice gates in the stream which it fed were still in place in the 1940s.
6979	Fence and gate	SJ 9087 0369	Structure	Post Medieval	Wrought-iron fence running along canal towpath, with a set of cast-iron gateposts with wrought-iron gates.

Appendix 3 Additional heritage assets identified by the desk-based assessment (those within the application site are indicated in bold)

Additional heritage asset	Site name	Grid reference	Date	Description
AHA 001	Middle Lane	504866 238023	Medieval	Holloway
