

# WATLING STREET BUSINESS PARK, WATLING STREET, CANNOCK, STAFFORDSHIRE

Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

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Watling Street  
Business Park,  
Cannock,  
V2  
March 2024

## CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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### Approval for issue

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The site of Watling Street Business Park, Watling Street, Cannock, Staffordshire has been reviewed for its heritage potential.

In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Park and Gardens, Historic Battlefields, Protected Wreck Sites, or Conservation Areas lie within the immediate proximity of the study site.

Several designated and non-designated heritage assets of relevance are located within the study area. The potential development impacts to these assets have been assessed and it is considered that there will be no impact to significance of such heritage assets through development within their setting.

The site is not located in an area of designated archaeological priority.

Within the study site there is considered to be a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman period associated with roadside activity of local significance, in addition to a high potential for below-ground remains of local significance associated with the former Conduit Colliery tramway. There is considered to be a low potential for all other periods.

The development proposals comprise the clearance of the majority of the existing business park structures followed by the construction of new industrial and logistics units with associated landscaping, parking, and access.

Agricultural activity from the Late Medieval period onwards is considered likely to have had a moderate, but widespread, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.

Construction of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Conduit Colliery and associated tramway are considered likely to have had a severe, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits within the footprint of the colliery and tramway.

The subsequent development of the study site in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> to facilitate the construction of a commercial business park is considered likely to have an accumulative severe, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits within the footprint of the existing business park, removing any deposits of archaeological interest including those associated with the former colliery complex.

The study site is considered to be located within a historic landscape of local to regional significance. The proposals will lead to the localised loss of hedgerows of historic interest, in association with the below-ground remains of a former 19<sup>th</sup> century colliery tramway, resulting a low level impact to the historic landscape.

Overall, the assessment has not identified any heritage constraints which would preclude allocation of the site. If a planning application were to come forward in due course, a detailed programme of archaeological evaluation would be required prior to development in order to identify the full archaeological potential of the site. In the first instance, such investigation is likely to consist of a programme of geophysical survey.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This cultural heritage desk-based assessment has been prepared by Chris Clarke of RPS on behalf of St. Modwen Logistics.
- 1.2 The subject of this Assessment comprises the site of Watling Street Business Park, Watling Street, Cannock, Staffordshire (hereafter, 'the study site'). The study site is centred at SK 0234 0657 within the District of Cannock Chase (see Figs. 1-2). The study site is bound by the line of Watling Street (A5) to the northeast, woodland and agricultural land to the west, and agricultural land or woodland to the south and east. Overall, the study site measures approximately 15.5ha in size.
- 1.3 The Grade II\* Listed Little Wyrley Hall and the Grade II Listed Barn to South of Little Wyrley Hall are located adjacent to one another c950m to the southwest of the study site.
- 1.4 In terms of other designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Park and Gardens, Historic Battlefields, Protected Wreck Sites, or Conservation Areas lie within the study site or the study area. The study site does not lie within an area of designated archaeological priority.
- 1.5 Cannock Chase does not currently have a schedule of Locally Listed buildings.
- 1.6 St. Modwen Logistics have commissioned RPS to establish the heritage potential of the study site, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any heritage constraints identified.
- 1.7 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on heritage and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists October 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage potential of the study site.
- 1.8 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence deriving from multiple sources, including the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record, and the Staffordshire Record Office online catalogue. The report also includes the results of a map regression exercise, and site walkover undertaken on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2024.
- 1.9 The Assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the heritage potential of various parts of the study site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

## 2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently updated in December 2023. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.  
(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>)
- 2.3 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.
- 2.4 Recent amendments enacted to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 are set out in the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023, Chapter 3. The effect of the Act [Clause 102] in regard to the setting to scheduled monuments is that these now have the same statutory status to those of listed buildings. Clause 102 also enacts amendments to the two Acts such that a desirability to not only 'preserve' a designated asset (World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; Registered Parks and Gardens; listed buildings and Protected Wrecks, but not conservation areas) and its setting, but now a desirability to 'preserve or enhance' such a designated asset and its setting.

### National Planning Policy

- 2.5 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
  - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
  - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
  - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.6 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 200 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.7 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

- 2.8 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.9 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.10 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.11 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.12 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
  - Protects the settings of such designations;
  - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
  - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.13 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.14 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

## Local Planning Policy

- 2.15 The site is located within the Cannock Chase District Council area, which has adopted the Cannock Chase Local Plan (Part 1) in 2014. This plan is currently under review.
- 2.16 The adopted plan contains the following policy relating to the historic environment:



### **CP15 – Historic Environment**

#### **Policy CP15 - Historic Environment**

Particularly supports objectives 1 Promote pride in attractive, safe, local communities, 6 Create attractive town centres, 7 Provide well managed and appreciated environments and 8 Support a Greener Future.

The District's Historic Environment will be protected and enhanced via:

- the safeguarding of all historic sites, buildings, areas, archaeological remains, their settings and their historic landscape and townscape context according to their national or local status from developments harmful to their significance in order to sustain character, local distinctiveness and sense of place;
- supporting and promoting development proposals that are sensitive to and inspired by their context and add value to the existing historic environment, landscape and townscape character by virtue of their use, layout, scale, appearance, landscaping and materials to ensure that the historic environment acts as a stimulus to high quality design based upon guidance set out in the Design SPD; planning standards may be applied in a flexible manner to maintain continuity within historic townscapes. Opportunities for new development within conservation areas and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance will be considered;
- supporting schemes which help to promote wider understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment by all members of the local and wider community, and wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits including continued use and enhancement of heritage assets most at risk;
- maintaining an appropriate balance between conservation, re-use, sympathetic adaptation and new development via recourse to national policy in order to promote the sustainable management of the historic environment, mixed sustainable land use patterns and promote the historic environment as a catalyst for the regeneration of the District;
- focussing development and regeneration around existing historic urban areas to maximise potential for investment within them and the benefits of heritage-led regeneration as opportunities arise.

Rugeley town centre, as a particular focus of built heritage interest, is currently the subject of a programme of heritage-led regeneration, maximising partnership opportunities with English Heritage and others where possible, through an area funding scheme for repairs and reinstatements of historic fabric. Key developments will be expected to provide contributions in support of this process, as described in the Rugeley Town Centre Action Area Plan and Rugeley Town Centre Conservation Area Management Plan Supplementary Planning Document.

The built heritage interest of Cannock town centre will provide the basis for future enhancement and development as a focus for investment (in accordance with policy CP9). A Cannock Town Centre Conservation Area Management Plan Supplementary Planning Document will consider the regeneration opportunities this presents.

Key development guidelines to support and enhance the character and appearance of Hednesford town centre and other parts of the District, based upon their historic local distinctiveness, will be set out in the Design SPD.

The heritage contribution of the District's canal network will be strengthened and promoted. Opportunities relating to the Trent and Mersey Canal will be considered within the Rugeley Town Centre Area Action Plan and the Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area

Management Plan Supplementary Planning Document. A further conservation area will be considered for the Cannock Extension Canal, having regard to its wider setting and the potential for enhancements (in accordance with Policy CP12).

In rural areas the high historic landscape sensitivity will be protected via Green Belt policy. The AONB Management Plan will also provide a framework for the positive management promotion of the District's heritage assets.

The sustainable access and enjoyment of heritage assets District-wide will also be promoted through the strengthening of the District's green infrastructure and creation of footway/cycle routes. Opportunities will be taken to develop an integrated management strategy for Castle Ring, as one of the District's key ancient monuments, with the adjacent Beaudesert designed landscape which falls partly within Lichfield District.

The conservation and enhancement of heritage assets will be supported through Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans, the preparation of a Local List of locally significant heritage assets and through the development management process. Specifically Rugeley Town Centre and Talbot Street/Lichfield Street Conservation Areas will be targeted for funding assistance under the English Heritage Partnership funding scheme.

The local decision-making process will be based on an assessment of significance of heritage assets including their setting in relation to development proposals, primarily informed by the Historic Environment Record including the Historic Landscape Characterisation, Historic Environment Character Assessment, Extensive Urban Survey, Historic Farmsteads Survey, Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and the Local List (forthcoming), updated as necessary. For heritage assets of archaeological interest or sites with potential interest an appropriate level of assessment and/or evaluation will be required to inform decision making.

New development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment will generally be supported, having regard to the Design Supplementary Planning Document, including the District Profile (Policy CP3). The best use for a historic building may be the use for which it was originally designed so continuation/reinstatement of that use is likely to be the preferred option. Alternative uses may be appropriate when they would secure the future of the building with minimal impact on significance. Work on heritage assets can have a serious deleterious impact on certain protected species (eg bats) so provision should be made for retention of protected species prior to commencement of works where they would otherwise be displaced.

- 2.17 Cannock Chase District Council are currently in the process of undertaking a review of the existing Local plan policy, having published a Local Plan – Preferred Options Consultation Document. In terms of heritage the Preferred Options Consultation Document contains the following draft policy SO1.1. Although not yet adopted, the wording of the draft policy should be taken into consideration when planning future development of the site. The wording of the draft policy is as follows:

**POLICY SO1.1: PROTECTING, CONSERVING AND ENHANCING THE DISTINCTIVE LOCAL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

Development proposals will sustain local character and distinctiveness within the District by protecting, conserving and enhancing its historic environment by avoiding adverse impacts on designated and non-designated heritage assets (including sites, buildings and archaeological remains, and their landscape and townscape settings).

The designated and non-designated assets include the following:

- Conservation Areas;
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments (or an archaeological site of national importance);
- Listed Buildings;
- Locally Listed buildings and features; and

- **Sites of Archaeological Interest.**

**All major development proposals and all Listed Building consent applications affecting existing, or potential, designated and non-designated assets will need to include a Design and Access Statement to demonstrate how the design of the development has considered its significance.**

**Where development proposals harm existing, or potential, designated and non-designated assets and their landscape and townscape settings, they must be justified by evidence of:**

- **the public benefits of the development; and**
- **the action that will be taken to mitigate the harm.**

2.18 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

## 3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### Geology

- 3.1 The solid geology of the study site comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, overlain by superficial till deposits (BGS 2024).
- 3.2 A sequence of historic boreholes undertaken on land immediately to the south and east of the study site record a deposit sequence principally comprising of 0.3m to 0.5m of topsoil/subsoil overlying undisturbed sandy glacial deposits (till), although a limited number of boreholes recorded 0.5m to 0.6m of made ground overlying glacial deposits containing pottery and brick. The presence of made ground does indicate a degree of ground disturbance has taken place at some point in the past.

### Topography

- 3.3 The study site is located on ground that gently rises from approximately 147m Above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on the western study site boundary, to approximately 155m aOD on the eastern study site boundary.
- 3.4 An artificial pond is located immediately to the east of the study site, with the Cannock Extension Canal c100m to the west of the study site. The course of Gains Brook is located c550m to the west of the study. Owing to the historically industrial nature of the immediate landscape, numerous artificial ponds and lakes lie within the wider study area.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Timescales used in this report

#### Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

#### Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon/Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

### Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known heritage assets within a 1km radius of the study site (Fig. 2a – 2c), also referred to as the study area, held on the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the mid-eighteenth century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 The Grade II\* Listed Little Wyrley Hall (1294939, SK 01202 05934) and the Grade II Listed Barn to South of Little Wyrley Hall (1060223, SK 01194 05878) are located adjacent to one another c950m to the southwest of the study site.
- 4.4 In terms of other designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Park and Gardens, Historic Battlefields, Protected Wreck Sites, or Conservation Areas lie within the study site or the study area. The study site does not lie within an area of designated archaeological priority.
- 4.5 A review of the HER data indicates that there are a modest number of records present within the study area, the greater majority of which relate to the Post-Medieval agricultural and industrial development of the area. The modest density of HER records is unlikely to be a true reflection of the archaeological potential of the area but is likely to be due to the lack of modern archaeological investigation which has taken place within the study area.
- 4.6 The map regression exercise and a review of documentary evidence and secondary sources demonstrates that, prior to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the study site consisted of undeveloped agricultural land. By the 1880s, Conduit Colliery had commenced operation within the study site with a tramway from the colliery crossing the study site northeast-southwest. The colliery occupied

a narrow corridor of land adjacent to Watling Street, while the tramway linked the colliery to a pair of canal basins attached to the Cannock Extension Canal. The twin canal basins fall immediately outside of the study side. Operations at Conduit Colliery do not appear to be long lived, as by the early 1900s the tramway is no longer shown and the colliery appears disused. From the 1960s the colliery workings begin to be filled in and are occupied the commercial business park. The land to the south of the business park remain in agricultural use throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 4.7 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.

### Previous Archaeological Work

- 4.8 Between 2000 and 2001, a programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken approximately 400m to the northwest of the study site, in association with construction of the M6 Toll which identified the backfilled remains of the now redundant continuation of the Cannock Extension Canal. A profile across the course of the canal was recorded (EST2620, SK 0203 0723).

### Prehistoric

- 4.9 The HER does not contain any records relating to Prehistoric activity occurring within the 1km study area. Throughout the Prehistoric period it is likely that the area of Cannock Chase was heavily wooded and unlikely to have supported extensive communities at this time. On this basis, the potential for Prehistoric activity occurring within the study site is considered to be low.

### Roman

- 4.10 The probable local course of the Watling Street Roman road is believed to following the current alignment of the A5 which bounds the study site to the northeast (MST1138, SK 0135 0582). Watling Street would have connected the major contemporary Roman settlements at Wall approximately 7km to the east of the study site, and *Viroconium* at Wroxeter approximately 46km to the west of the study site. No substantive archaeological evidence for the course of the Roman road has been found locally. The types of archaeological evidence commonly found in association with Roman roads include settlement, agricultural enclosures, industrial activity, and roadside burials.
- 4.11 In general, due to the limited evidence for localised Roman activity, the potential for features associated with this period within the study site is considered to be low to moderate.

### Anglo-Saxon & Medieval

- 4.12 The HER does not contain any records relating to Anglo-Saxon activity occurring within the 1km study area. By the Anglo-Saxon period it is likely that the area of Cannock Chase remained heavily wooded. There is considered to be a low potential for Anglo-Saxon features to be present within the study site.
- 4.13 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the nearest settlement to the study site as Little Wyrley, located approximately 950m to the southwest, consisting of 9 households (Open Domesday 2024).
- 4.14 Evidence for Later Medieval activity held on the HER in proximity to the study site is limited. The Grade II\* Listed Little Wyrley Hall (1294939, SK 01202 05934) located c950m to the southwest of the study site, potentially dates to the Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval period and consists of a two storey, under attic, red brick buildings with tiled roof. The central part of the building dates to the late 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century, while the east wing dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. There is no

intervisibility between the asset and the study site, nor any known historical associations. The hall is associated with both a contemporary farmstead and evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture (MST5345, SK 0129 0579; MST14068, SK 0123 0586).

- 4.15 Further evidence of ridge and furrow is recorded c250m to the southeast of the study site (MST17241, SK 0290 0627).
- 4.16 The study site would have been located approximately 5km to the south of the Medieval Royal Forest and hunting grounds of Cannock Chase, and is likely to have formed part of the wider woodland landscape surrounding the park for much of the Medieval period albeit with gradual agricultural clearance taking place. On this basis, there is considered to be a low potential for Medieval activity to be present within the study site, although the presence of later Medieval field boundaries cannot be precluded.

### Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.17 The Grade II Listed Barn to South of Little Wyrley Hall (1060223, SK 01194 05878) is located c950m to the southwest of the study site, and is situated adjacent to the Grade II\* Little Wyrley Hall (see paragraph 4.14) as part of a wider group of buildings. The former tithe barn is dated to 1664 and described as having a plain gable-ended building of five bays with tiled roof, with the interior retaining its king post trusses. There is no intervisibility between the asset and the study site, nor any known historical associations. A Post-Medieval landscaped garden is also associated with Little Wyrley Hall (MST6310, SK 0126 0590).
- 4.18 One of the earliest maps to depict the study site in general detail is 1749 Bowen's Map of Staffordshire (Fig. 3) which locates the study site in open ground immediately to the southeast of the junction between Watling Street and the road to Aldridge. The low density of notable features in the immediate vicinity of the study site suggests that by the mid-eighteenth century the area still consisted of relatively marginal ground.
- 4.19 The level of detail on 1799 Faden's Map of Staffordshire (Fig. 4) is still relatively low, but it still indicates that the study site continued to be located within open ground by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. There is evidence that isolated structures may be present fronting onto the southern side of Watling Street by this time. Based on the very regular boundaries ascribed to Little Wyrley Common to the south and east of the study site, it is suspected that enclosure of the wider landscape has taken place by this date. The general character of the study site remains unaltered by 1816 (Fig. 5).
- 4.20 The 1827 Norton Caines Tithe Map (Fig. 6) depicts the study site in greater detail. The study site is occupied by an arrangement of regularly enclosure field parcels, with 12 individual field parcels present within the study site boundary. With the exception of Plot 493 listed as pasture, all other plots are recorded as arable. The house and garden recorded as Plot 498, probably represents the isolated property fronting onto Watling Street as depicted on the earlier mapping.
- 4.21 The agricultural development of the area is demonstrated by the number of Post-Medieval farmsteads recorded within the study area. Moss's Farm, a small loose courtyard farmstead was present by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, located c200m to the northwest of the study site (MST21222, SK 0211 0691). Little of the original farm survives, having been replaced by modern farm buildings over time. A second 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead, Conduit Farm, was formerly present on the opposite site of the A5 from the study site, although this complex of buildings had been cleared by the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (MST21226, SK 0264 0670). It is likely that Moss's Farm and Conduit Farm are depicted as Plots 257 and 271, respectively, on the 1827 Norton Caines Tithe Map (Fig. 6). Several other Post-Medieval farmsteads are noted on the HER within the study area, albeit lying at a distance from the study site (MST21182, SK 0231 0759; MST21218, SK 0121 0638; MST21219,



SK 0107 0636; MST21223, SK 0308 0729; MST21224, SK 0144 0716; MST21225, SK 0267 0709).

- 4.22 The Cannock Extension Canal (MST2216, SK 0052 0791), which is located c100m to the west of the study site, was constructed in the late 1850s, following an 1854 Act of Parliament, connecting Cannock (c5.5km to the northwest of the study site) to the existing Wyrley and Essington Canal (c2km to the south of the study site). The prime purpose of the Cannock Extension Canal was to connect the Cannock Chase coalmines to the wider canal network. The operation of the canal was closely linked to the prosperity of the many collieries in the area, so with the decline of local coalmining during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, traffic on the canal declined. Subsidence of canal structure due to local mining operations led to the closure of the canal north of the A5 in 1963, with the route of the canal subsequently backfilled. A cross-section through the canal of exposed and recorded c400m to the northwest of the study site in 2000/2001 as part of the construction of the M6 Toll (EST2620, SK 0203 0723).
- 4.23 The former Conduit Colliery was located within the study site, occupying a corridor of land approximately 75m wide adjacent to the A5, and is known to have been in operation utilising at least three pits by the 1880s (MST17236, SK 0242 0670). The establishment of the colliery was probably stimulated by the construction of the Cannock Extension Canal (see above) to facilitate direct transportation of the coal produced to industrial operations in places like Birmingham. This use of the canal is demonstrated by the construction of a double canal basin adjacent to the canal (MST17237, SK 0207 0653), which was connected to the colliery by means of a tramway (MST17238, SK 0221 0660) which the HER indicates survives as cropmark. The location of the tramway falls fully within the study site, while the canal basin are located outside the study site.
- 4.24 The HER records other contemporary collieries as being located c200m to the southeast of the study site (MST17239, SK 0282 0643), c100m to the southwest of the study site (MST5782, SK 0180 0615), c300m to the south of the study site (MST17680, SK 0255 0591), and c750m to the northwest (MST5797, SK 0177 0755).
- 4.25 The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883 (Fig. 7) depicts the study site in a high level of detail. The most obvious features are those associated with the newly operational Conduit Colliery adjacent to Watling Street, consisting of three pits and what appears to be an access point onto Watling Street in the northwest corner of the study site. A limited number of small buildings are depicted within the study site focused near the access point onto Watling Street, and adjacent to the two depicted mining shafts. The northeast-southwest aligned tramway is depicted within the study site as a cutting linking the colliery with twin canal basins adjacent to the Cannock Extension Canal. Despite the removal of an internal field boundary across the alignment of the tramway, outside of the colliery footprint the remaining field boundaries share a high degree of continuity with those field boundaries shown on the 1827 Norton Caines Tithe Map (Fig. 6).
- 4.26 By 1903 (Fig. 7) the footprint of the colliery has extended to the southeast by a small distance, although the colliery now appears to be disused. The colliery itself is labelled as 'Old Coal Shafts', while the twin canal basin is labelled 'Old Basin'. The tramway cutting is no longer shown and presumed to have been backfilled. Only two small buildings are still shown within the footprint of the colliery. The field boundaries remain unaltered. The layout of the study site remains unaltered between 1921 and 1955 (Figs. 9-11).
- 4.27 By 1966 (Fig. 12), the area previously occupied by the colliery has been cleared and levelled with the northeast part of the study site now occupied by a modern commercial building and an artificial pond. The commercial business park continues to expand within the footprint of the former colliery by 1975 (Fig. 13). By 1985 (Fig. 14), the business park has expanded further to the southeast removing one of the existing field boundaries, while new internal field boundaries have been inserted into an existing field in the northwest part of the study site.
- 4.28 By 2000 (Fig. 15), the layout of the business park has expanded to the south removing further field boundaries, while the building footprints have changed suggesting that a phase of clearance and



re-building has taken place. Old and new field boundaries have been removed in the south and northwest part of the study site. The alignment of the former tramway can be seen as a lighter cropmark in the western part of the study site. The layout of the study site remains unaltered up to the present (Fig. 16).

- 4.29 The potential for encountering features of archaeological interest dating to the Post-Medieval period within the study site is considered high. This potential solely relates to the buried remains associated with the colliery tramway built in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Based on the historic mapping sequence it is likely that all structural remains associated with the former Conduit Colliery complex have been removed following the redevelopment of the northern part of the study site during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The associated twin canal basin is located outside of the study site.
- 4.30 The potential for encountering features of archaeological interest dating to the Modern period within the study site is considered low.

### Historic Landscape Characterisation/Historic Environment Character Zones

- 4.31 Based on the data provided by the Warwickshire HER (Fig. 2b) the study site falls within two distinct Historic Environment Character Zones; Industrial and Extractive (HST904) and Fieldscapes (HST905).
- 4.32 The area of the study site is also included within Historic Environment Character Zone DST7343: Cannock: Commonsides and Wyrley Common (Fig. 2c). A review of the full assessment identifies that the Commonsides and Wyrley Common zone has been attributed a moderate/high sensitivity to change (Staffordshire County Council 2009). The main sources of such sensitivity include the Post-Medieval field pattern present, features associated with industrial heritage, former historic farmsteads, and potential for below-ground Prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains.

### Historic Hedgerows

- 4.33 A review of the Historic Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2003-4) in regards to Part II criteria 'Archaeology and history' indicates that the test of 'importance' for existing hedges based on the field boundaries shown on the 1827 Tithe mapping (Fig. 6), would apply to the existing boundaries shown on Figure 17.

### LiDAR Data

- 4.34 A review of the available LiDAR data for the study site (Fig. 18) has not identified any features of archaeological interest.

### Assessment of Significance

- 4.35 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.36 The Grade II\* Listed Little Wyrley Hall and the Grade II Listed Barn to South of Little Wyrley Hall can be considered assets of national importance due to their designation.
- 4.37 The Cannock Extension Canal can be considered as a non-designated heritage asset of local significance.

## CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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4.38 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

<b>Period:</b>	<b>Identified Archaeological Potential</b>	<b>Identified Archaeological Significance</b>
Prehistoric	Low	Low (Local)
Roman	Low to Moderate – roadside activity	Low (Local)
Anglo-Saxon	Low	Low (Local)
Medieval	Low	Low (Local)
Post Medieval & Modern	High – colliery tramway	Low (Local)

4.39 Based on the Historic Environment Character Zone which the study site is located, the Historic Landscape in which the study site is located can be considered of local to regional significance.

4.40 Any historic hedgerows present can be considered of local significance.

## 5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

### Site Conditions

- 5.1 The northern part of the study site adjacent to the A5 is currently occupied by commercial business park consisting of multiple modern commercial buildings, extensive areas of hardstanding, and a large artificial pond (Plates 1 & 2; Fig. 16). The remaining area of the study site comprises arable fields (Plates 3 & 4; Fig. 16). The modern terminus of the Cannock Extension Canal (Plate 5; Fig. 16) is located c100m to the west of the study site. The western side of the canal is occupied by modern marina buildings, while the eastern side, where the tow path is located, is primarily bounded by trees and thick scrub. Where gaps in the vegetation are present views from the canal east towards the study site can be obtained. These views include the existing agricultural land in the foreground, and the modern structures associated with the existing St. Modwen Business Park and the roadside services immediately adjacent to the study site. No features of heritage interest were observed within the study site during the site walkover.
- 5.2 Agricultural activity from the Late Medieval period onwards is likely to have had a moderate, but widespread, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.
- 5.3 Construction of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Conduit Colliery and associated tramway are likely to have had a severe, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits within the footprint of the colliery and tramway.
- 5.4 The subsequent development of the study site in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> to facilitate the construction of a commercial business park is likely to have an accumulative severe, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits within the footprint of the existing business park, removing any deposits of archaeological interest including those associated with the former colliery complex.

### Proposed Development

- 5.5 The development proposals comprise the clearance of the majority of the existing business park structures followed by the construction of new industrial and logistics units with associated landscaping, parking, and access (Fig. 19).

## Review of Potential Development Impacts on Heritage Assets

### Designated Assets

- 5.6 Due to the distance, intervening vegetation and topography, and the lack of intervisibility between the study site and the Grade II\* Listed Little Wyrley Hall and the Grade II Listed Barn to South of Little Wyrley Hall, it is considered that the development proposal will not have an impact on the setting or significance of these assets.

### Non-Designated Assets

- 5.7 The Cannock Extension Canal, located c100m to the west of the study site, can be considered as a non-designated heritage asset of low (local) significance due to its age, documented as being

constructed in the late 1850s. Its significance is principally derived from the evidential value associated with the age of the canal structure itself. This evidential value, as well as a degree of aesthetic value, is reflected in the design and materials used. The asset also retains a level of historic value due to the documented history of the asset. Due to the canal being lined by modern marina structures on its western side, and bounding trees and vegetation on its eastern side, the principal setting is very much defined by the immediate course of the canal itself. Where breaks in the boundary vegetation on the eastern side of the canal are present, views of the adjacent agricultural land can be obtained, albeit associated with a clear backdrop comprised of modern commercial buildings. The presence of modern marina buildings, commercial buildings, and the highly noticeable drone of traffic on the A5, combine to clearly define the modern landscape in which the canal is located within, distracting from its appreciation. In terms of understanding the special interest of the canal as a piece of historic industrial architecture, the canal was built to perform an important role but a role that was designed to traverse the landscape in the most cost-effective manner, with landscape was a consideration only in that of topography. As such, the existing setting of the canal contributes little to the recognised heritage values associated with the asset. In this manner, the study site itself provides a negligible contribution to the setting of the canal, especially as all former 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial activity within the study site has been removed or survives as below-ground features. Based on the built forms associated with the proposed development being setback away from the canal, in addition to the incorporation of an enhanced landscaped boundary, it is considered that the proposed development will have no impact upon the significance of this non-designated heritage asset.

### Historic Landscape

- 5.8 In terms of the Historic Landscape, the proposed development impacts are anticipated to be limited to the loss of several short sections of field boundary/historic hedgerows representing Post-Medieval field enclosures, and the removal of below-ground remains associated with a former colliery tramway. The sections of field boundary/historic hedgerows to be removed are considered to be local significance only, owing to the historic mapping sequence demonstrating that the coherency and legibility of the localised field pattern first recorded on the 1827 Tithe mapping (Fig. 6) has been substantially altered, first by the establishment of Conduit Colliery in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and then by the construction and extension of the existing business park in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Agricultural modification has also seen removal of several of the internal field boundaries as well.
- 5.9 The below-ground remains associated with a former colliery tramway are also considered to be of local significance. As the former tramway now only survives below-ground, it no longer forms a visible part of the local landscape, nor contributes to its immediate understanding. With the closure of Conduit Quarry and its subsequent development, the key context associated with the tramway has been lost, and as such, reduces its group value in terms of the historic landscape. While the canal basins it was connected to still survive, the basins are concealed within woodland limiting their contribution to understanding of the historic landscape.
- 5.10 In general, the proposals will not impact the core assets of the historic landscape emphasised within the Historic Environment Character Zone assessment consisting of industrial earthworks and structures associated with Cathedral Colliery, location and pattern of former localised farmsteads, and boundaries of Wryley Common. The potential for surviving below-ground remains dating to the Prehistoric and Roman periods can be appropriately established by means of a programme of archaeological evaluation prior to development. Overall, the development proposals will have a limited impact to the legibility of the surrounding historic landscape, resulting in a low impact upon what can be considered a historic landscape of low to regional significance.

## Archaeology

- 5.11 Within the study site there is considered to be a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman period associated with roadside activity of local significance, in addition to a high potential for below-ground remains of local significance associated with the former Conduit Colliery tramway. There is considered to be a low potential for all other periods.
- 5.12 Due to the archaeological potential of the study site, Cannock Chase District Council is anticipated to require further archaeological investigation measures prior to development. In the first instance, such investigation is likely to consist of a programme of geophysical survey.

## 6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The site of Watling Street Business Park, Watling Street, Cannock, Staffordshire has been reviewed for its heritage potential.
- 6.2 In accordance with central and local government planning policy and guidance, a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the heritage potential of the study area.
- 6.3 Several designated and non-designated heritage assets of relevance are located within the study area. The potential development impacts to these assets have been assessed and it is considered that there will be no impact to significance of such heritage assets through development within their setting.
- 6.4 In terms of other relevant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Park and Gardens, Historic Battlefields, Protected Wreck Sites, or Conservation Areas lie within the immediate proximity of the study site.
- 6.5 The site is not located in an area of designated archaeological priority.
- 6.6 Within the study site there is considered to be a low to moderate potential for archaeological remains dating to the Roman period associated with roadside activity of local significance, in addition to a high potential for below-ground remains of local significance associated with the former Conduit Colliery tramway. There is considered to be a low potential for all other periods.
- 6.7 The development proposals comprise the clearance of the majority of the existing business park structures followed by the construction of new industrial and logistics units with associated landscaping, parking, and access.
- 6.8 Agricultural activity from the Late Medieval period onwards is considered likely to have had a moderate, but widespread, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits.
- 6.9 Construction of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Conduit Colliery and associated tramway are considered likely to have had a severe, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits within the footprint of the colliery and tramway.
- 6.10 The subsequent development of the study site in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> to facilitate the construction of a commercial business park is considered likely to have an accumulative severe, negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits within the footprint of the existing business park, removing any deposits of archaeological interest including those associated with the former colliery complex.
- 6.11 The study site is considered to be located within a historic landscape of low to regional significance. The proposals will lead to the localised loss of hedgerows of historic interest, in association with the below-ground remains of a former 19<sup>th</sup> century colliery tramway, resulting a low level impact to the historic landscape.
- 6.12 Overall, the assessment undertaken has not identified any heritage constraints which would preclude allocation of the site. If a planning application were to come forward in due course, a detailed programme of archaeological evaluation would be required prior to development in order to identify the full archaeological potential of the site. In the first instance, such investigation is likely to consist of a programme of geophysical survey.

## Sources Consulted

### General

British Library  
Staffordshire Historic Environment Record  
Staffordshire Record Office  
The National Archive

### Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>  
British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>  
Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>  
Historic England: The National Heritage List for England <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>  
National Planning Policy Framework – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>  
Portable Antiquities Scheme – [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)

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## Cartographic

1749 Bowen Map of Staffordshire

1799 Faden Map of Staffordshire

1816 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1827 Norton Caines Tithe Map

1883 Ordnance Survey

1903 Ordnance Survey

1921 Ordnance Survey

1938 Ordnance Survey

1955 Ordnance Survey

1966 Ordnance Survey

1975 Ordnance Survey

1985 Ordnance Survey

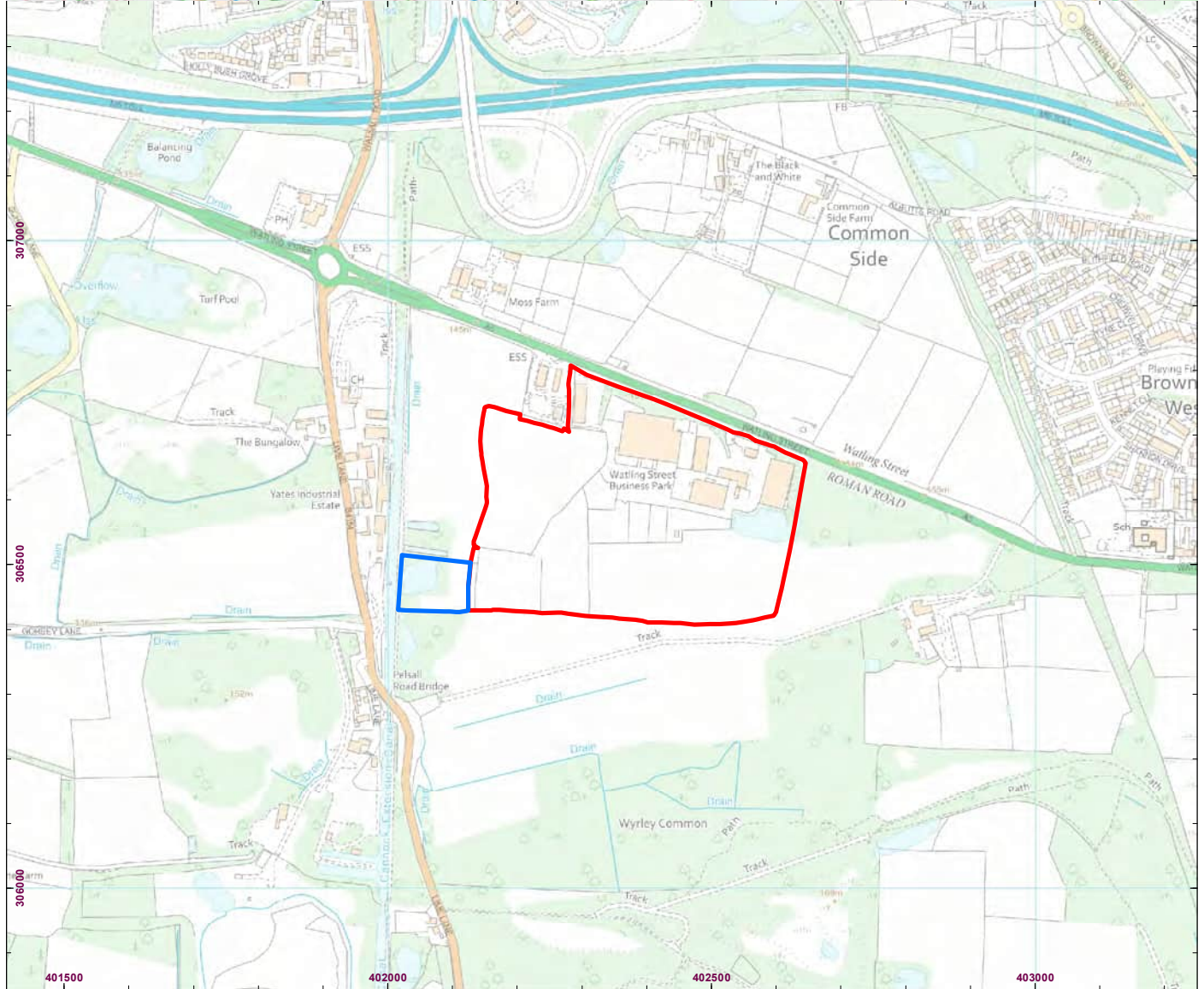
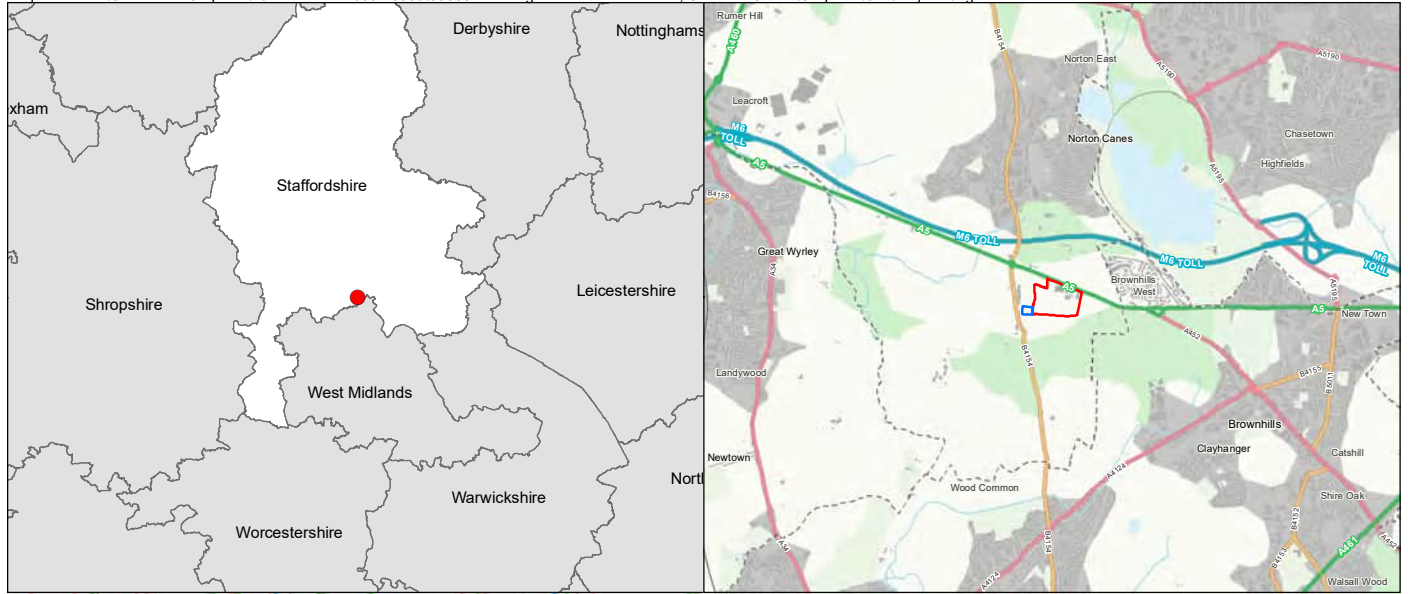
2000 Google Earth Image



2022 Google Earth Image





**FIGURES**



-  Site Boundary
-  Other land under the control of applicant



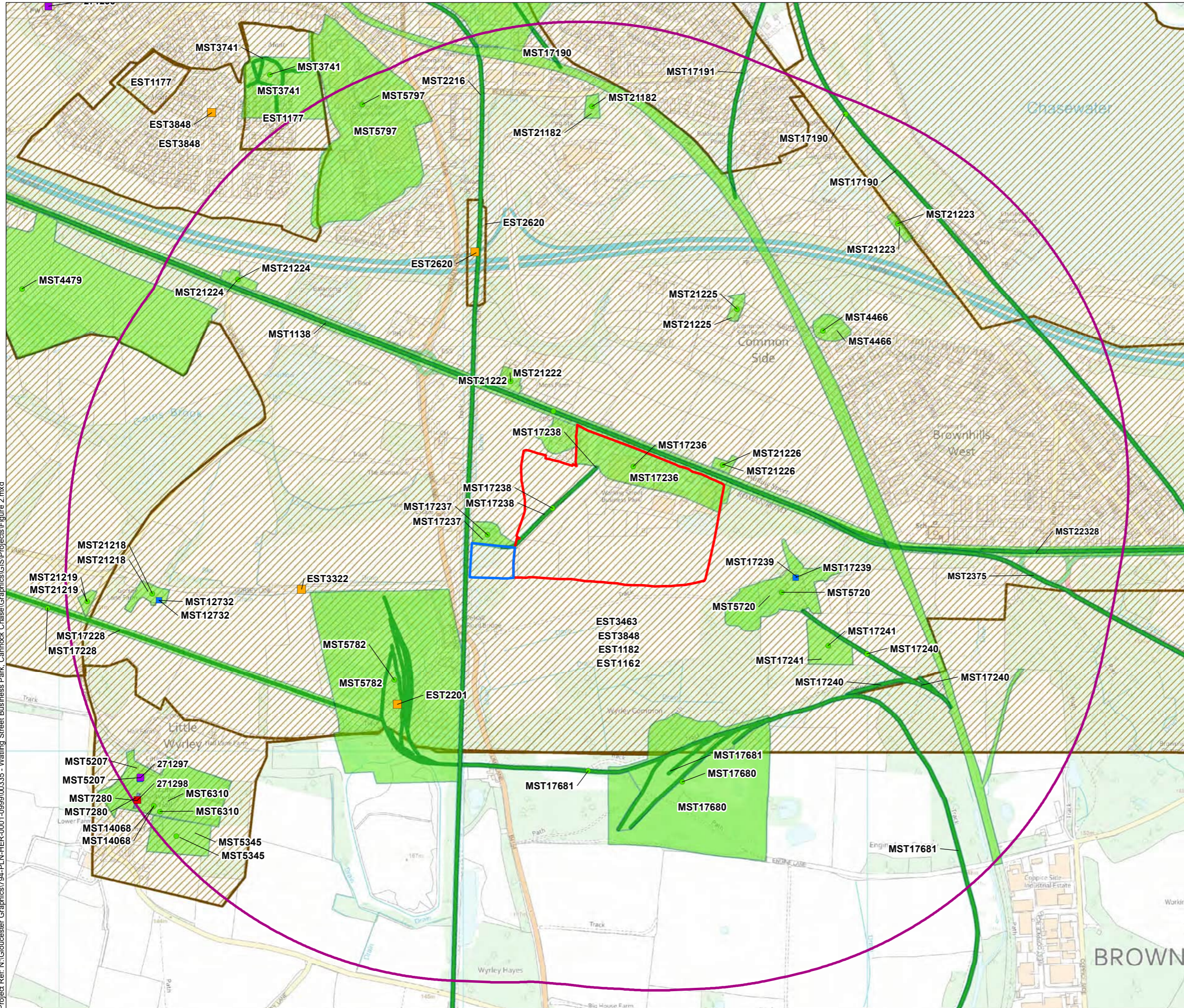
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Figure 1  
Site Location



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**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Other land under the control of applicant
- 1km Search Radius

**Designated Heritage Assets:**

**Listed Buildings**

- II
- II\*

**Non-designated Heritage Assets:**

- HER Monument Lines

**HER Monument Points**

- Monument
- Building

**HER Monument Polygons**

- Monument
- Building

**Previous Archaeological Work:**

- HER Event Points
- HER Event Polygons

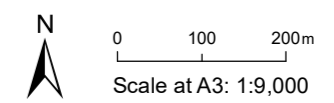
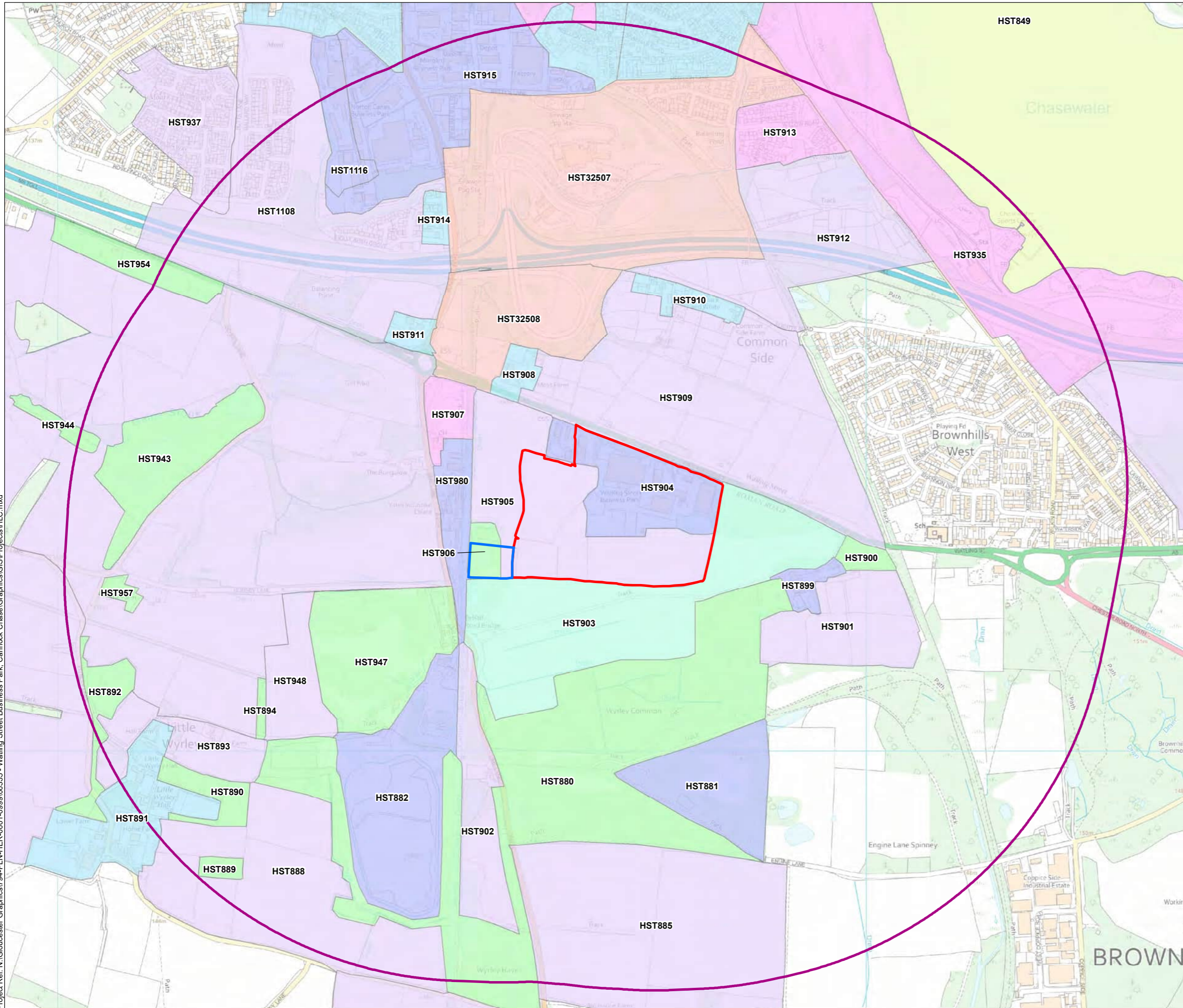


Figure 2a  
Summary of cultural heritage assets (Data from the Staffordshire HER)



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**Legend**

- Site Boundary
  - Other land under the control of
  - 1km Search\_Radius
- Historic Landscape Characterisation:**
- Communications
  - Fieldsapes
  - Industrial and Extractive
  - Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational
  - Settlement
  - Unenclosed Land
  - Water and Valley Floor Fields
  - Woodland

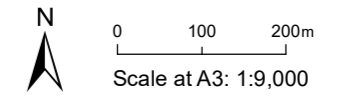
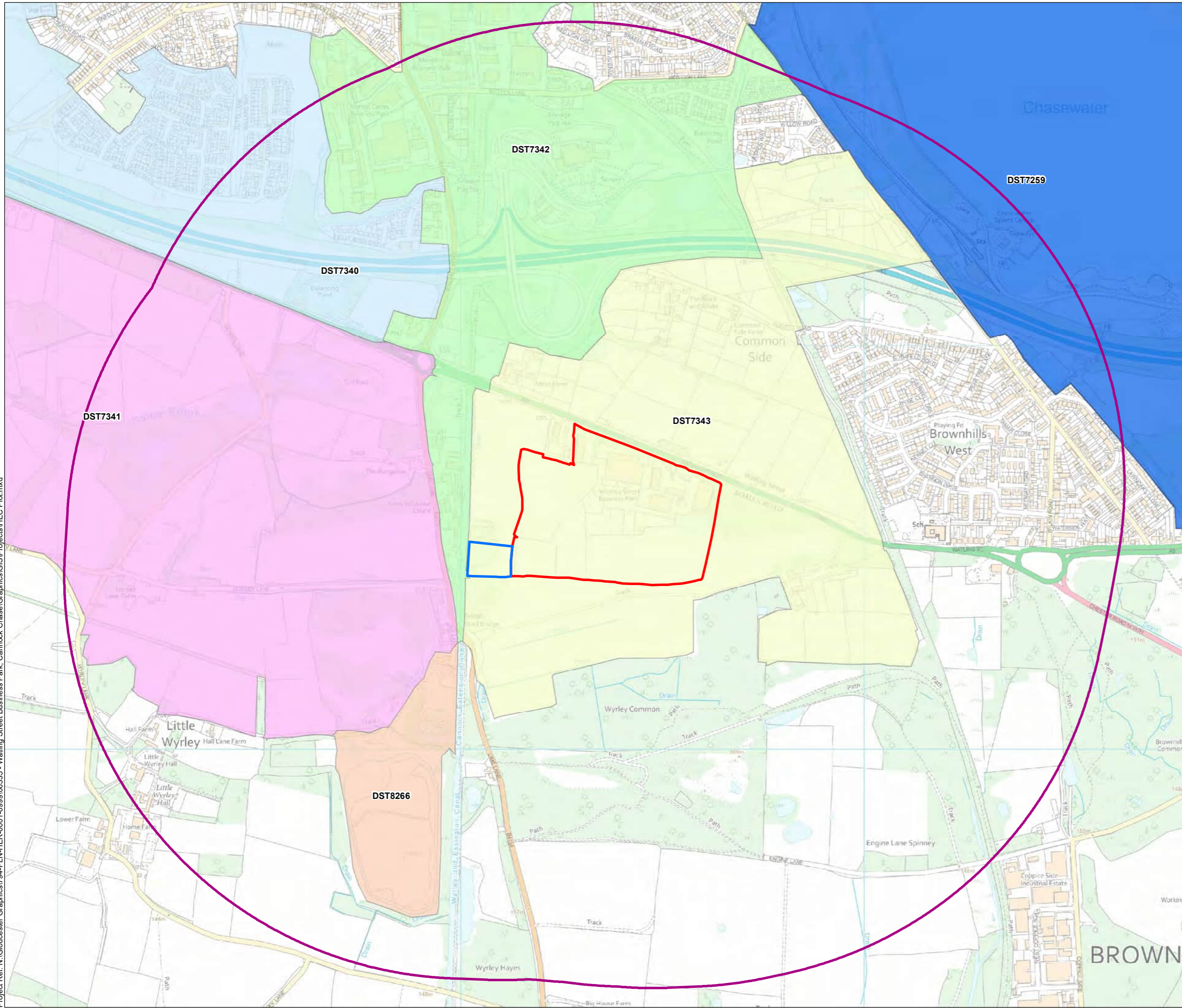


Figure 2b  
HLC Data



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**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Other land under the control of applicant
- 1km Search Radius

**Historic Environment Character Zones**

- Cannock: Commonsides and Wyrley Common
- Cannock: Industrial Estates East of Norton Canes
- Cannock: Pelsall Road
- Cannock: South and West of Norton Canes
- Cannock: South of Norton Canes
- Burntwood: Chasewater

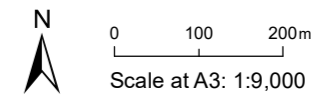



Figure 2c

Historic Environment Character Zones



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 Approximate Site Location


 Not to Scale  
Illustrative Only




Figure 3  
1749 Bowen Map of Staffordshire



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 Approximate Site Location


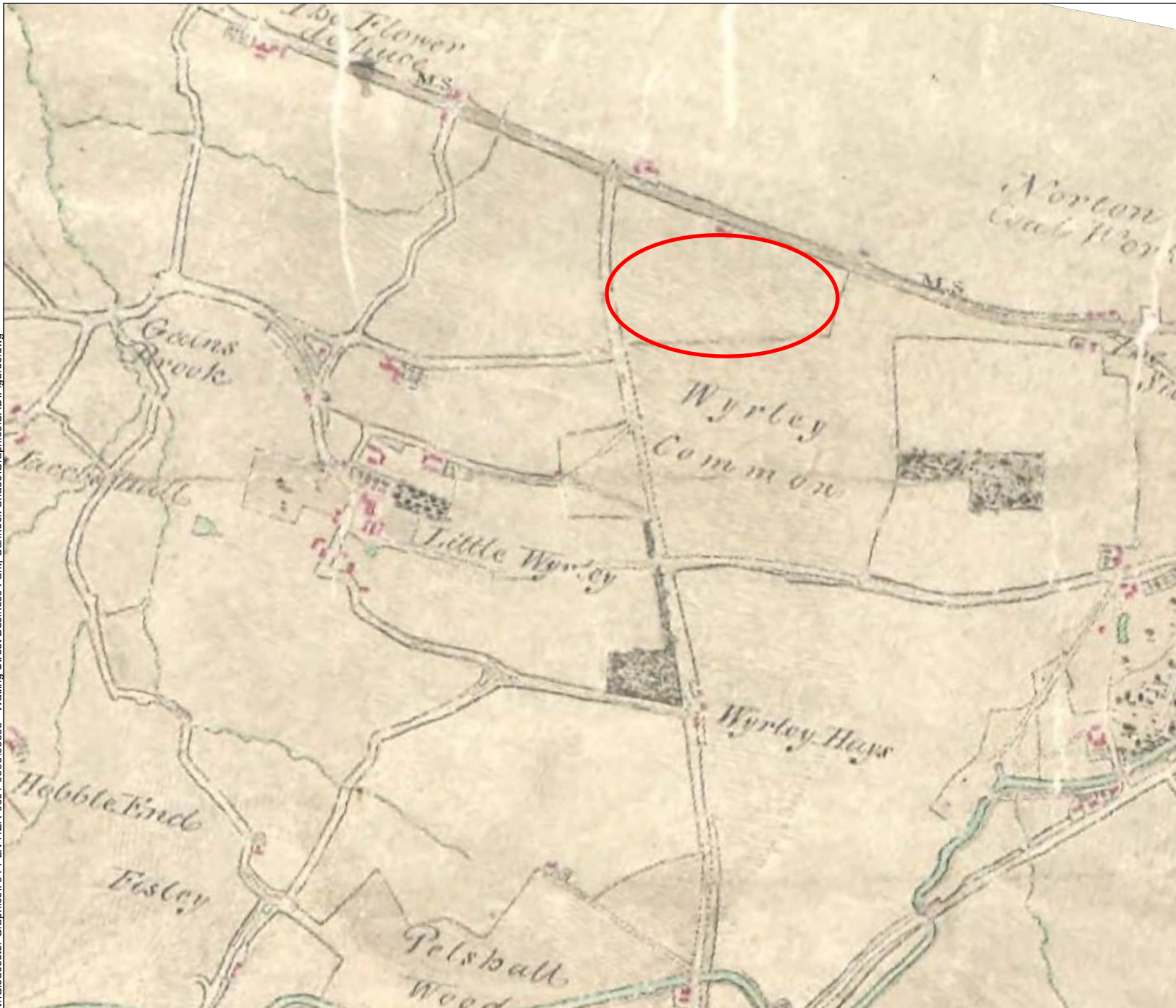

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Figure 4  
1799 Faden Map of Staffordshire



 Approximate Site Location


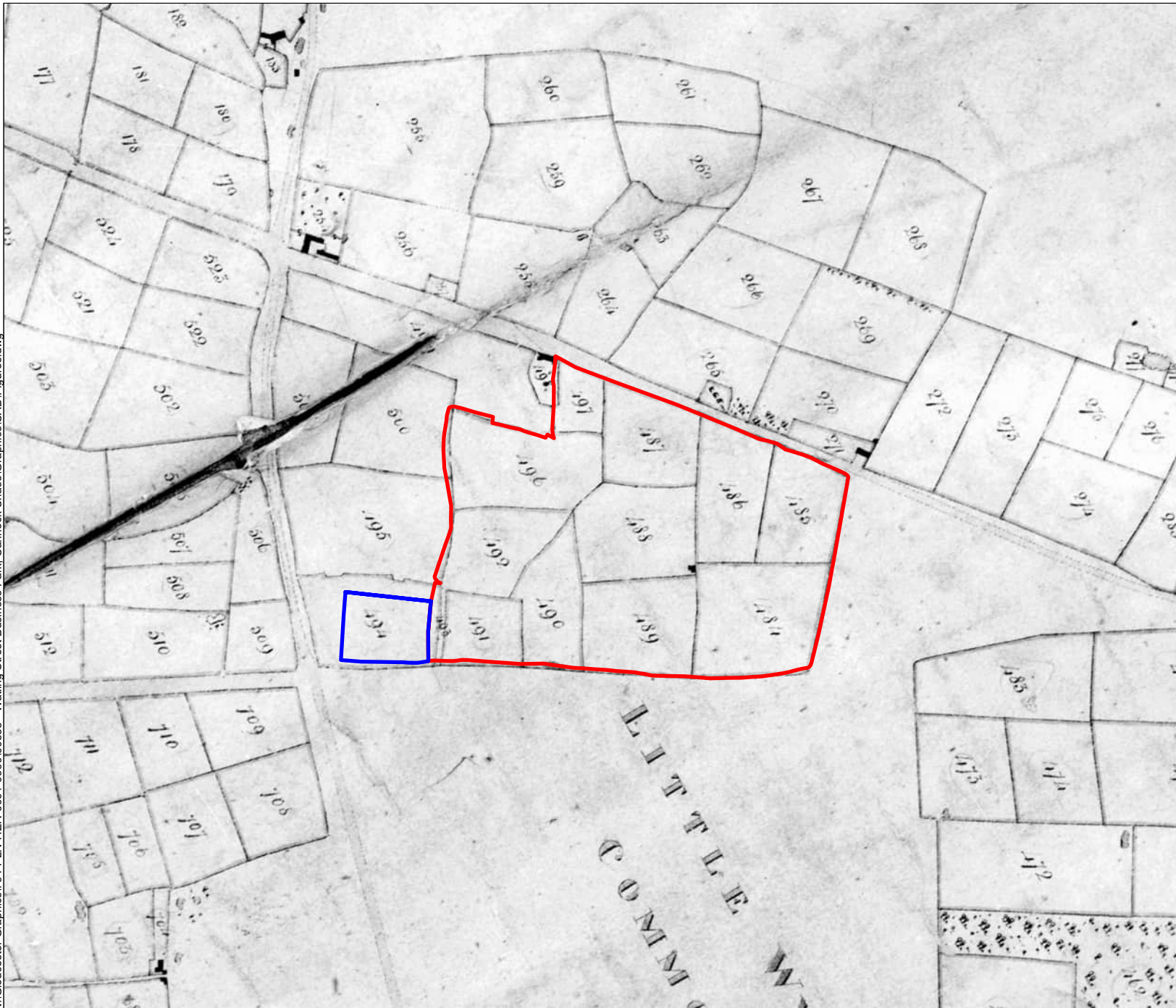
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Figure 5  
1816 Ordnance Survey Drawing



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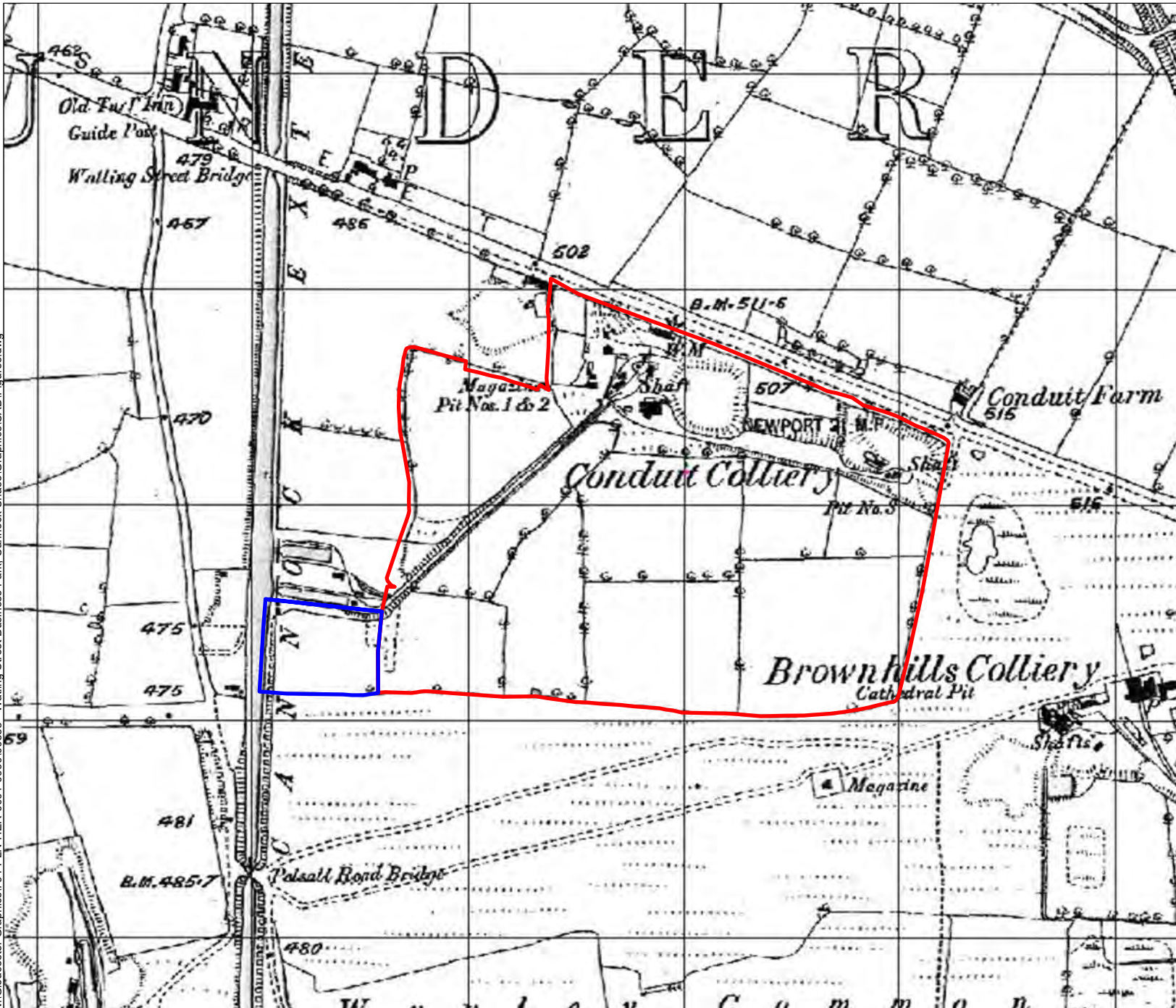


- Site Boundary
- Other land under applicant control

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 Not to Scale  
 Illustrative Only



Figure 6  
 1827 Norton Caines Tithe Map



- Site Boundary
- Other land under applicant control

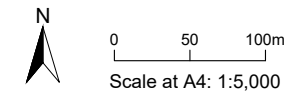
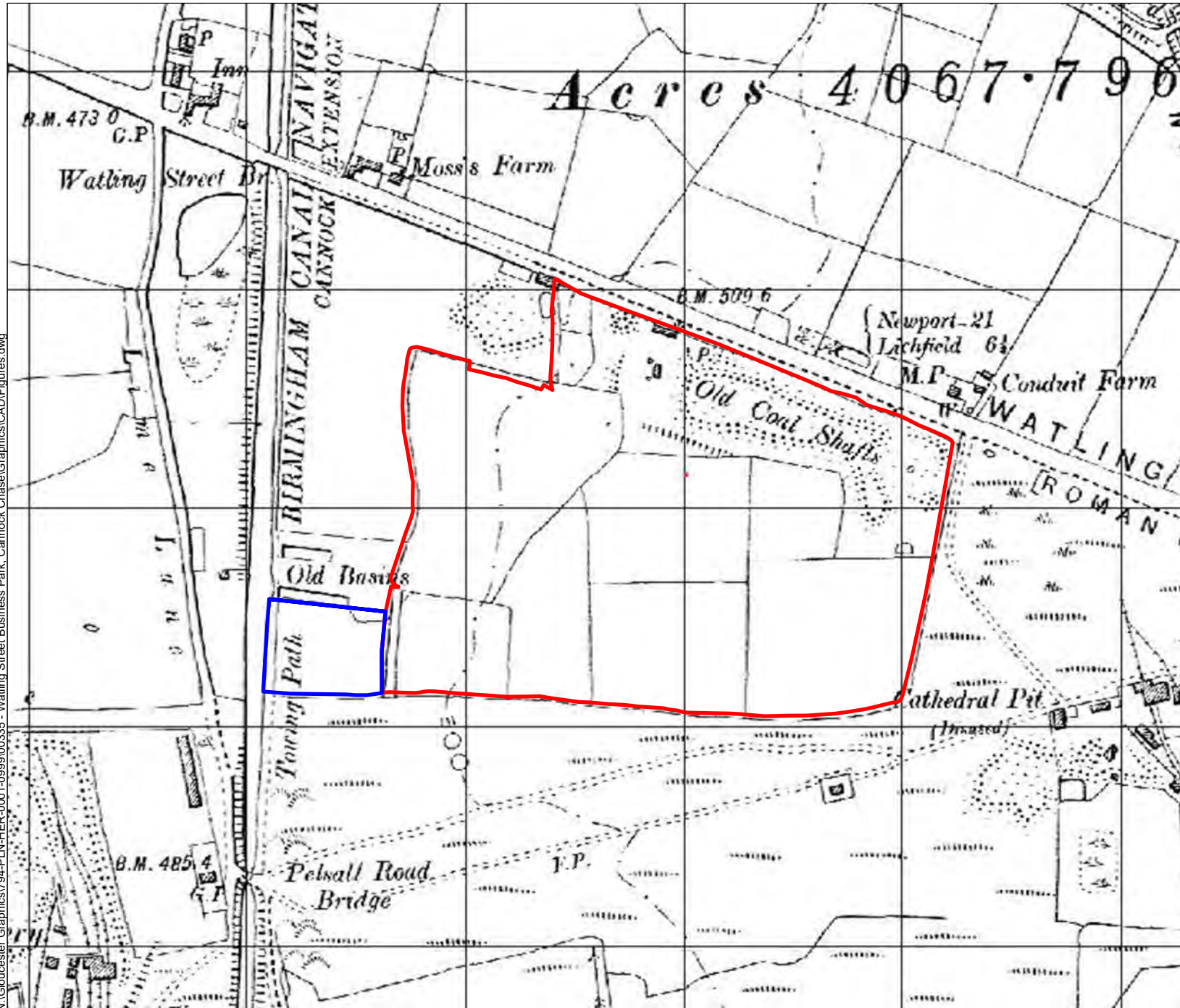


Figure 7  
1883 Ordnance Survey





- Site Boundary
- Other land under applicant control

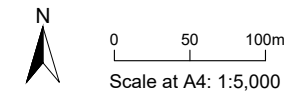
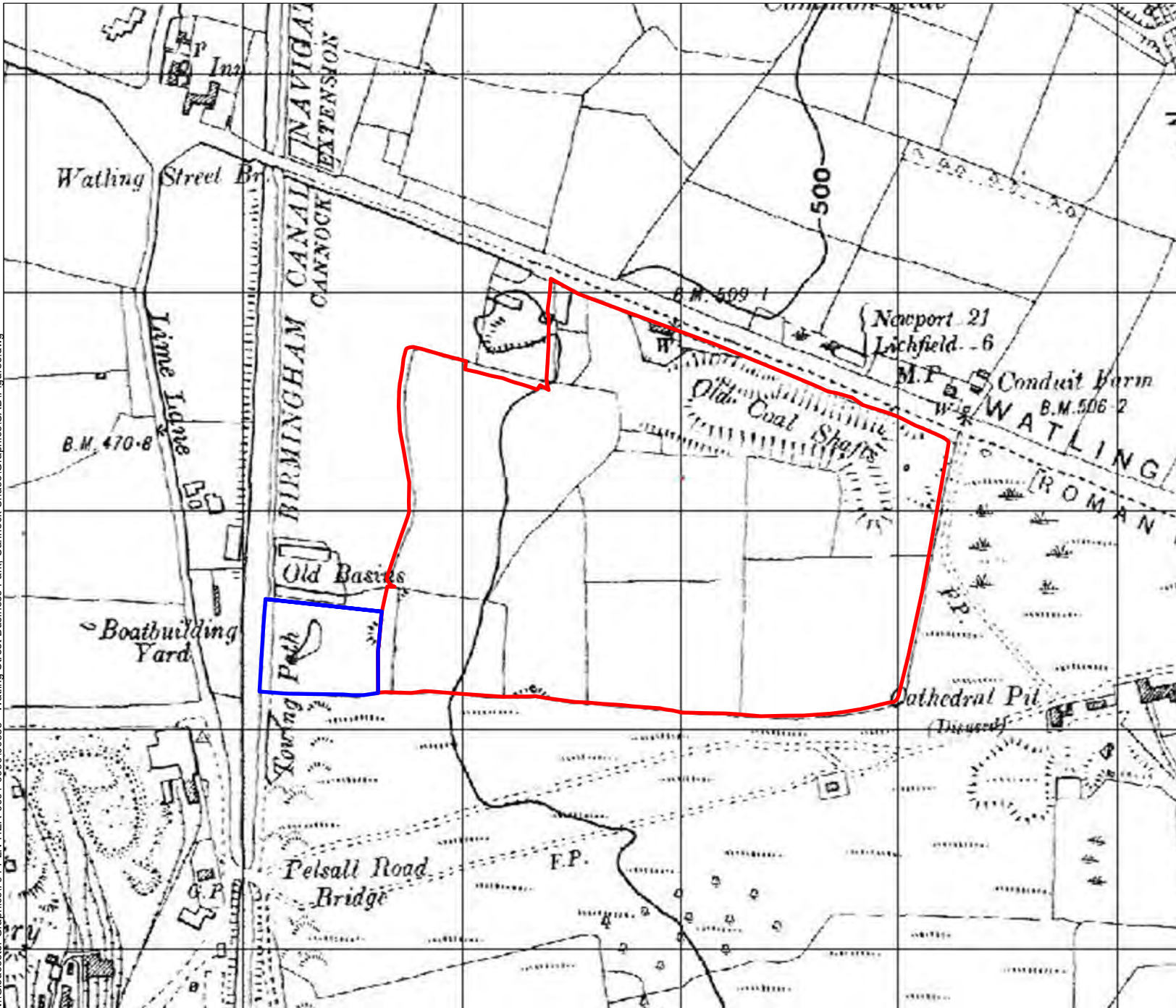


Figure 8  
1903 Ordnance Survey





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- Site Boundary
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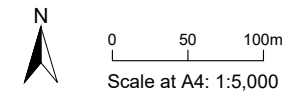
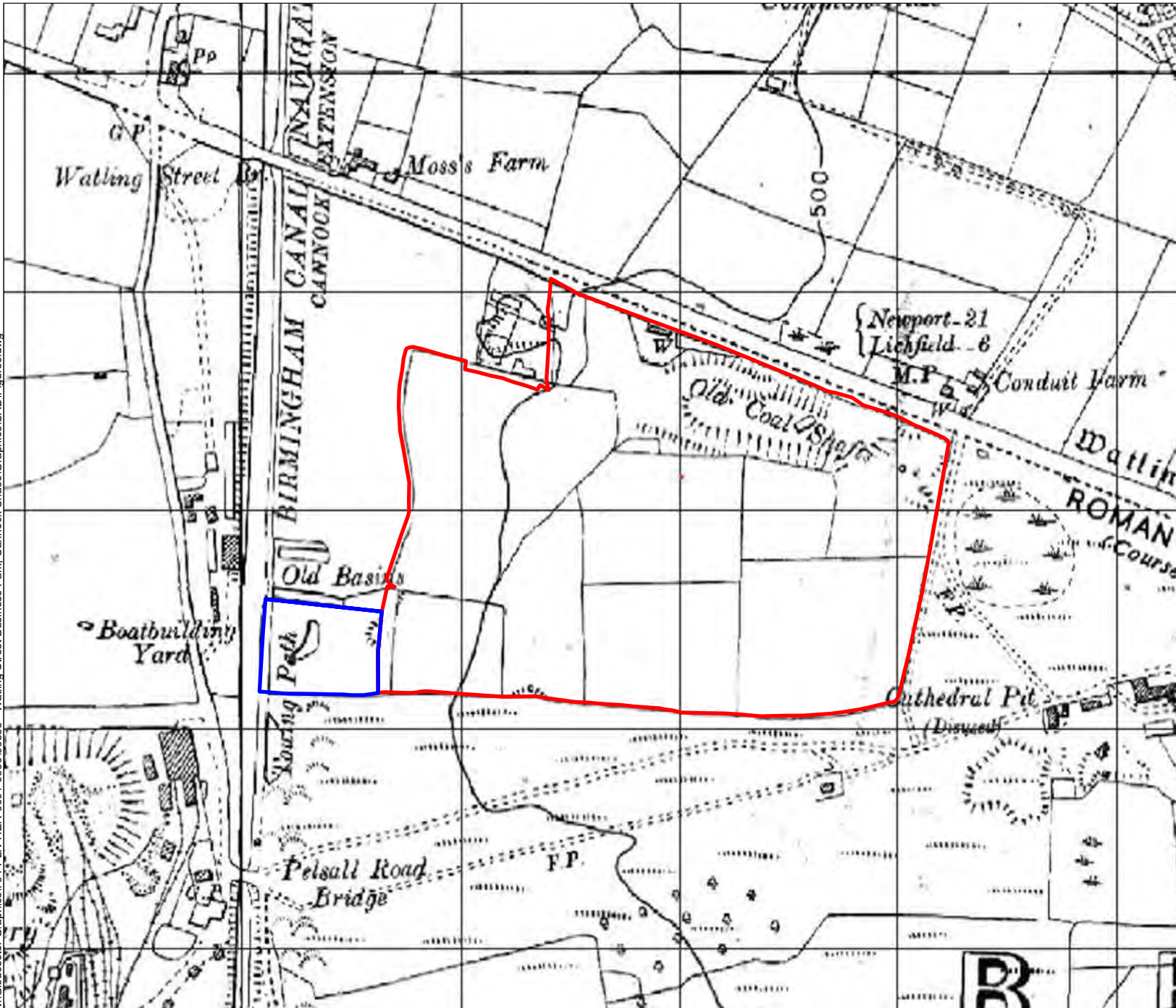


Figure 10  
1938 Ordnance Survey

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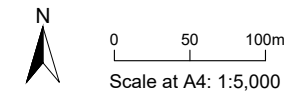
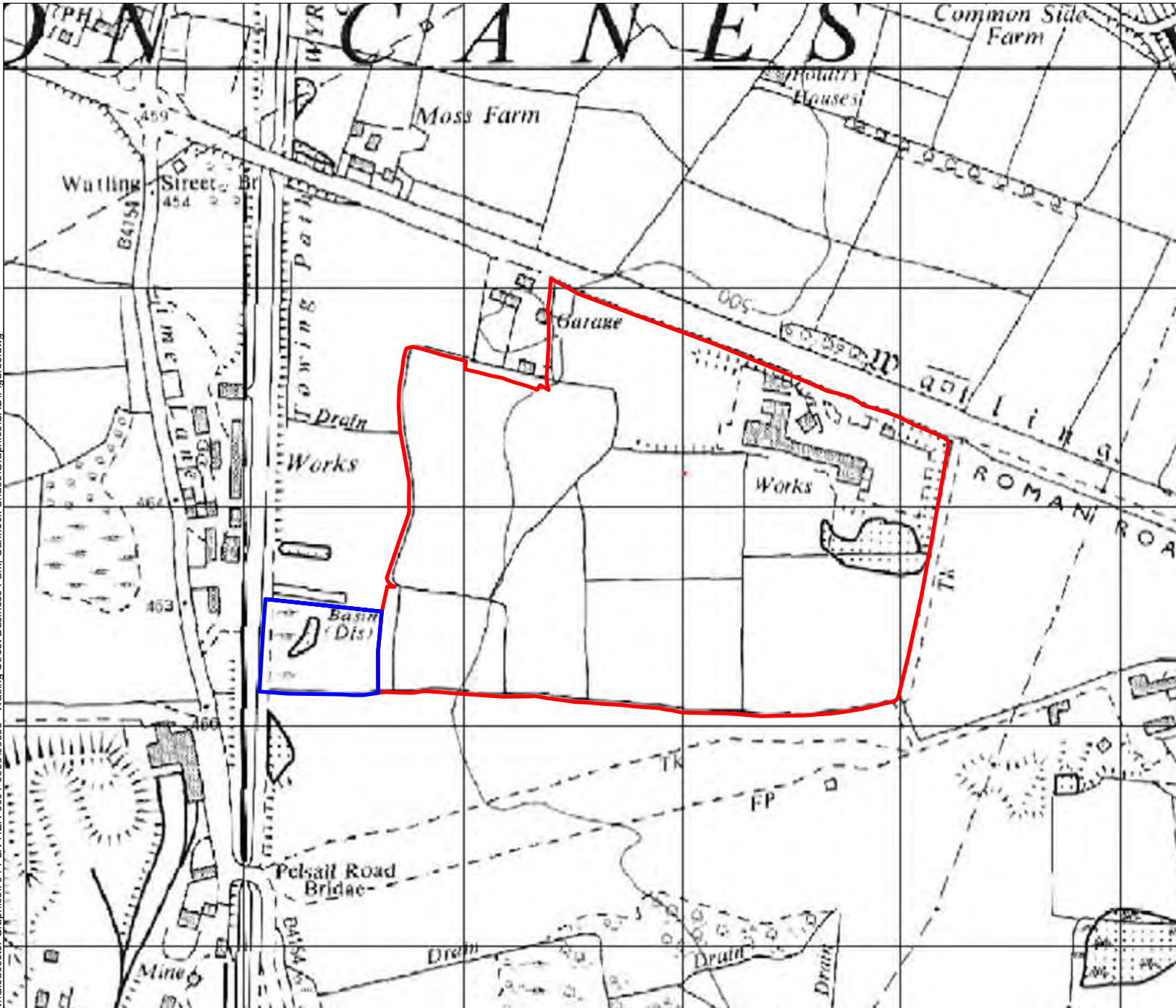


Figure 11  
1955 Ordnance Survey





- Site Boundary
- Other land under applicant control

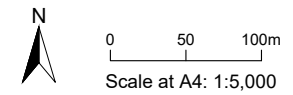
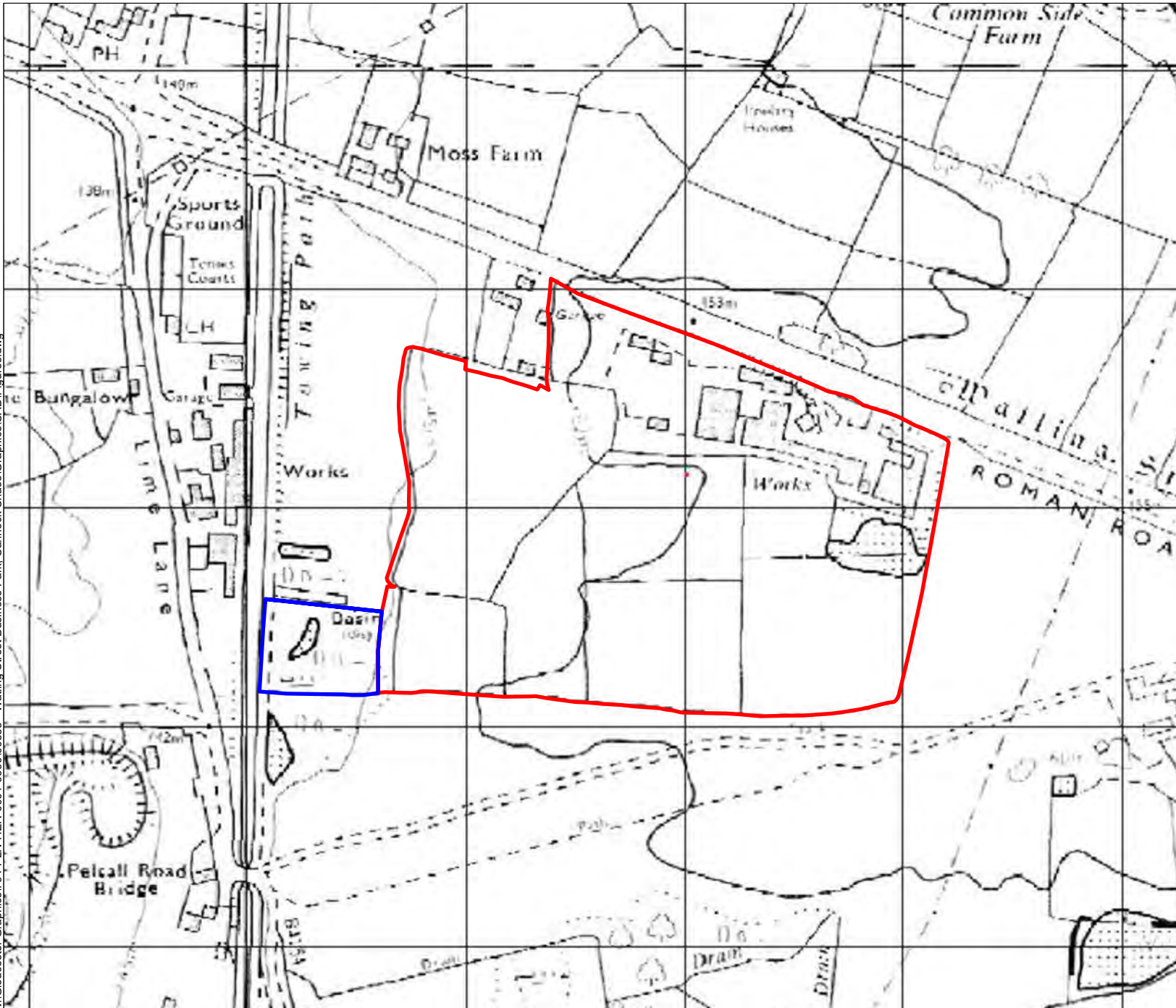


Figure 12  
1966 Ordnance Survey

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- Other land under applicant control

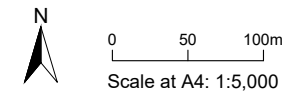
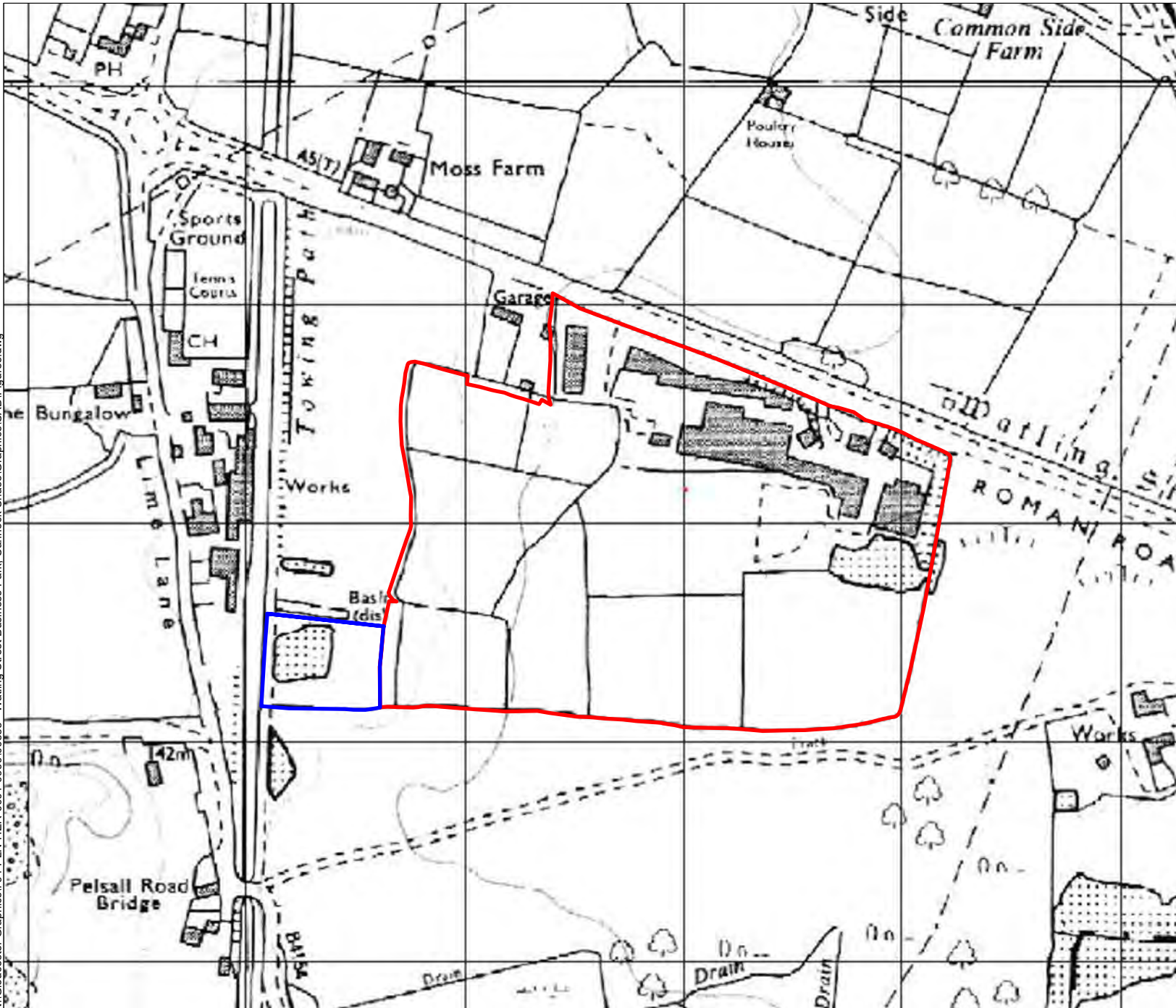


Figure 13  
1975 Ordnance Survey





- Site Boundary
- Other land under applicant control

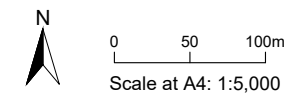


Figure 14  
1985 Ordnance Survey



N:\Gloucester Graphics\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00335 - Watling Street Business Park, Cannock Chase\Graphics\CAD\Figures.dwg



- Site Boundary
- Other land under applicant control



 Not to Scale  
 Illustrative Only



Figure 15  
2000 Google Earth Image



N:\Gloucester\_Graphics\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00335 - Watling Street Business Park - Cannock Chase\Graphics\CAD\Figures.dwg



- Site Boundary
- Other land under applicant control


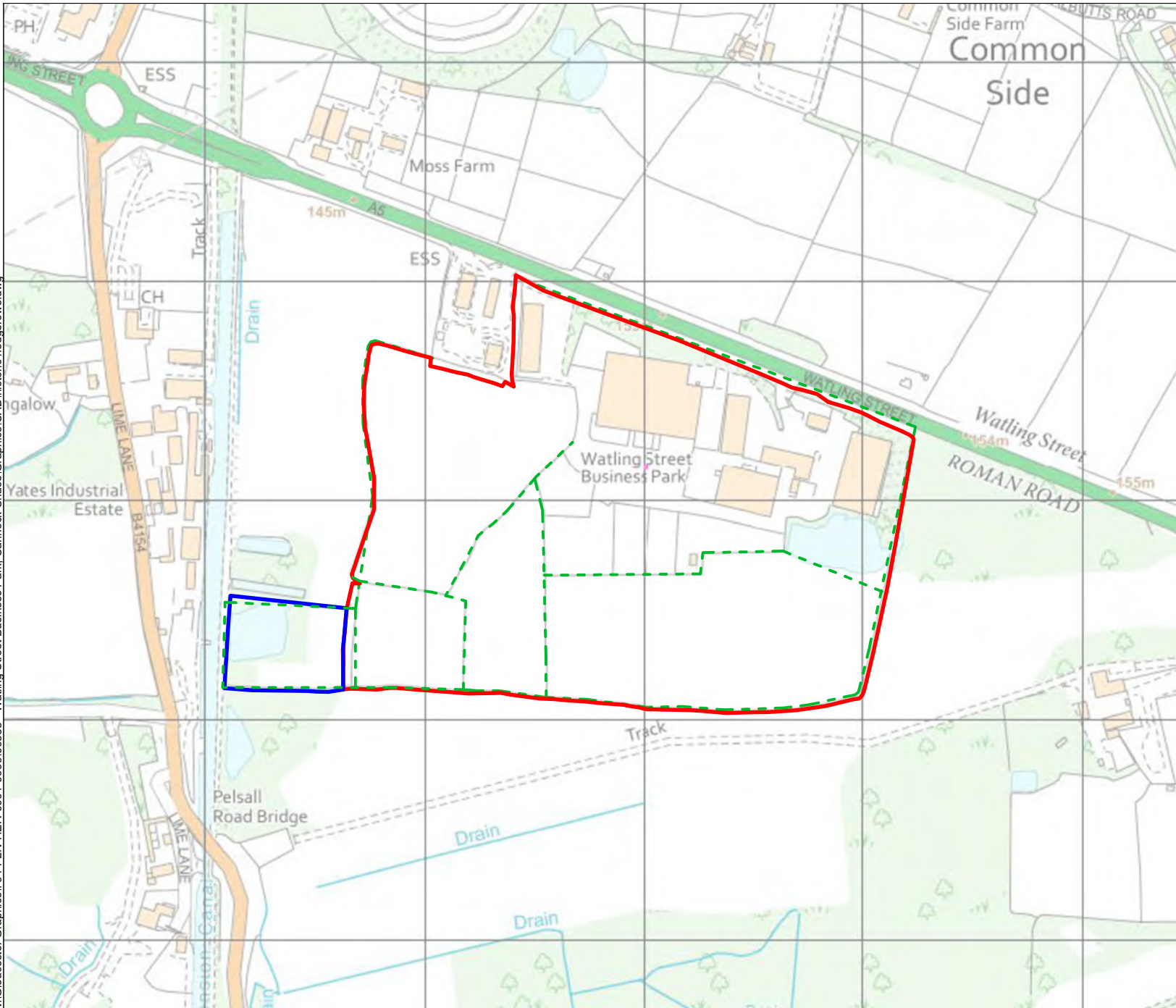

 Not to Scale  
 Illustrative Only



Figure 16  
2022 Google Earth Image





- Site Boundary
- Other land under applicant control
- Historic Hedgerows

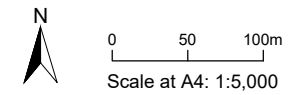


Figure 17  
Historic Hedgerows



Project Ref: N:\Gloucester\_Graphics\794-PLN-HER-0001-0999\00335 - Watling Street Business Park, Cannock Chase\Graphics\GIS\Projects\LIDAR s.mxd



**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Other land under the control of applicant

**LiDAR DATA**

Source:  
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:  
27/02/2021

Processing:  
Multi-direction Hillshade overlaid on  
simple Local Relief Model

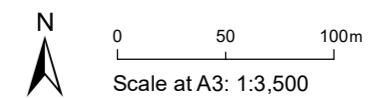


Figure 18

LiDAR Data



Footprint and Ground Floor Data		Paving & Ground Floor Surface Information				Tarmac (Tm)		UW Masonry	Car Parking	Stairs	Driv. Loading	Land Access	W/U Walls	Turf Depth (m)	SWP/PA Area	Prop Details
Code	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
UW 1	12,342	115,474	350	8,548	3	7.0	11,262	122,212	10	114	9,768	13	0	33	6000	
UW 2	8,000	90,340	1,270	14,801	3	22.7	9,072	85,869	10	61	8,100	0	0	N/A	3028	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>205,814</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>23,349</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>20,334</b>	<b>208,081</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>17,868</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9028</b>	<b>14.3</b>
UW 3	2,300	25,007	200	2,722	2	10.8	2,200	26,889	10	20	9,100	0	0	0	0	
UW 4	9,200	84,747	700	8,500	2	11.0	8,500	82,711	10	51	1,100	0	0	N/A	101	
UW 5	9,000	80,164	800	8,270	3	10.0	8,000	78,164	10	37	1,100	0	0	N/A	101	
UW 6	8,000	80,000	470	8,470	3	7.0	8,200	80,470	10	84	1,100	0	0	10	401	
UW 7	9,000	100,470	900	9,900	3	7.4	10,200	110,490	10	100	9,000	10	0	10	101	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>46,800</b>	<b>314,310</b>				<b>46,800</b>	<b>461,310</b>							<b>344</b>	<b>14.3</b>
UW 10	1,000	11,700	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	1,000	11,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	
UW 11	2,000	20,000	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	2,000	20,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>3,000</b>	<b>31,700</b>				<b>3,000</b>	<b>31,700</b>							<b>200</b>	<b>14.3</b>



- Site Boundary
- Other land under applicant control

- EXISTING BUILDINGS
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- MINESHAFT LOCATION
- RETAINED TREES
- RETAINING WALL
- SECURE FENCE TO YARD

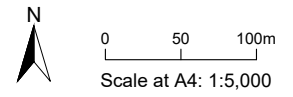


Figure 19  
Proposed Development



PLATES



Plate 1: General View of the Northern Business Park Area Looking West



Plate 2: General View of the Southern Business Park Area Looking Southwest





Plate 3: View of the Western Part of the Study Site Looking South



Plate 4: View of the Southern Part of the Study Site Looking West



Plate 5: View of the Cannock Extension Canal Looking Northwest



## APPENDICES

## Appendix 1

### Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record Data



**HER Data Points**

MonUID	Mon_Name	Period
MST1138	Watling Street Roman Road	ROMAN
MST12732	Barn, Gorsey Lane Farm, Norton Canes	POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian
MST14068	Little Wyrley Hall Farm, Little Wyrley	MEDIEVAL to POST MEDIEVAL
MST17190	Mineral Railway line, Norton Canes	Georgian to Victorian
MST17191	Mineral Railway, Norton Canes to Hammerwich, Burntwood	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST17228	Former Tramway, Brownhills Colliery (No. 3 Plant) to Brownhills Colliery (Grove Pit)	Victorian
MST17236	Conduit Colliery, Norton Canes	Georgian to Victorian
MST17237	Double Canal Basin, Wyrley and Essington Canal (Cannock Extension), Wyrley Common, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST17238	Former Mineral Railway or Tramway, Conduit Colliery, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST17239	Former Colliery Building, Brownhills Colliery (Cathedral Pit), Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST17240	Mineral railway, Wyrley Common	INDUSTRIAL
MST17241	Earthworks, Wyrley Common	Norman to Edwardian
MST17680	Brownhills Colliery (Wyrley Common Pit)	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST17681	Mineral Railway, Brownhills Colliery	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST21182	Site of Little Norton Farm, Betty's Lane, Little Norton, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST21218	Gorsey Lane Farm, Little Wyrley, Norton Canes	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL
MST21219	Site of Farmstead, South of Gorsey Lane, Little Wyrley, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL
MST21222	Moss's Farm, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST21223	Site of Pool Farm, Hednesford Road, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST21224	Pinfold Farm, Butts Lane, Norton Canes	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL
MST21225	Commonside Farm, Allbutts Road, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST21226	Site of Conduit Farm, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST2216	Cannock Extension of the Wyrley and Essington Canal	Victorian
MST22328	Burton upon Trent (Alrewas and Shenstone) Turnpike Road	Georgian
MST22375	Newport and Stonnall Turnpike Road	Georgian
MST3741	Linear Feature and Enclosure, Norton Canes	Unknown
MST4466	Norton Railway, Cannock	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian
MST4479	Field Boundaries, Norton Canes	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian
MST5207	Little Wyrley Hall, Little Wyrley, Norton Canes	MEDIEVAL to POST MEDIEVAL
MST5345	Ridge and Furrow, Norton Canes	MEDIEVAL
MST5720	Brownhills Colliery (Cathedral Pit), Norton Canes	Georgian to Victorian
MST5778	London and North Western Railway (Norton Branch Extension)	Victorian

**CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

MST5782	Brownhills Colliery (Grove Pit) / Wyrley Grove Colliery, Norton Canes	Victorian to Mid 20th Century
MST5783	Conduit Colliery Number 3, Norton Canes	Victorian to First World War
MST5797	Nortongreen Colliery / Conduit Colliery Number 4, Norton Canes	Victorian to Post-1914
MST6310	Little Wyrley Hall Park, Little Wyrley	POST MEDIEVAL
MST7280	Tithe Barn, Little Wyrley Hall, Little Wyrley	POST MEDIEVAL

**HER Data Polygons**

<b>MonUID</b>	<b>Mon_Name</b>	<b>Period</b>
MST12732	Barn, Gorsey Lane Farm, Norton Canes	POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian
MST17239	Former Colliery Building, Brownhills Colliery (Cathedral Pit), Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST5207	Little Wyrley Hall, Little Wyrley, Norton Canes	MEDIEVAL to POST MEDIEVAL
MST7280	Tithe Barn, Little Wyrley Hall, Little Wyrley	POST MEDIEVAL
MST1138	Watling Street Roman Road	ROMAN
MST14068	Little Wyrley Hall Farm, Little Wyrley	MEDIEVAL to POST MEDIEVAL
MST17190	Mineral Railway line, Norton Canes	Georgian to Victorian
MST17191	Mineral Railway, Norton Canes to Hammerwich, Burntwood	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST17228	Former Tramway, Brownhills Colliery (No. 3 Plant) to Brownhills Colliery (Grove Pit)	Victorian
MST17236	Conduit Colliery, Norton Canes	Georgian to Victorian
MST17237	Double Canal Basin, Wyrley and Essington Canal (Cannock Extension), Wyrley Common, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST17238	Former Mineral Railway or Tramway, Conduit Colliery, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST17240	Mineral railway, Wyrley Common	INDUSTRIAL
MST17241	Earthworks, Wyrley Common	Norman to Edwardian
MST17680	Brownhills Colliery (Wyrley Common Pit)	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST17681	Mineral Railway, Brownhills Colliery	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST21182	Site of Little Norton Farm, Betty's Lane, Little Norton, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST21218	Gorsey Lane Farm, Little Wyrley, Norton Canes	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL
MST21219	Site of Farmstead, South of Gorsey Lane, Little Wyrley, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL
MST21222	Moss's Farm, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST21223	Site of Pool Farm, Hednesford Road, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST21224	Pinfold Farm, Butts Lane, Norton Canes	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL
MST21225	Commonside Farm, Allbutts Road, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST21226	Site of Conduit Farm, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST2216	Cannock Extension of the Wyrley and Essington Canal	Victorian

CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

MST22328	Burton upon Trent (Alrewas and Shenstone) Turnpike Road	Georgian
MST22375	Newport and Stonnall Turnpike Road	Georgian
MST3741	Linear Feature and Enclosure, Norton Canes	Unknown
MST4466	Norton Railway, Cannock	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian
MST4479	Field Boundaries, Norton Canes	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian
MST5345	Ridge and Furrow, Norton Canes	MEDIEVAL
MST5720	Brownhills Colliery (Cathedral Pit), Norton Canes	Georgian to Victorian
MST5778	London and North Western Railway (Norton Branch Extension)	Victorian
MST5782	Brownhills Colliery (Grove Pit) / Wyrley Grove Colliery, Norton Canes	Victorian to Mid 20th Century
MST5783	Conduit Colliery Number 3, Norton Canes	Victorian to First World War
MST5797	Nortongreen Colliery / Conduit Colliery Number 4, Norton Canes	Victorian to Post-1914
MST6310	Little Wyrley Hall Park, Little Wyrley	POST MEDIEVAL

**HER Monument Line**

MonUID	Name	Period
MST1138	Watling Street Roman Road	ROMAN
MST17190	Mineral Railway line, Norton Canes	Georgian to Victorian
MST17191	Mineral Railway, Norton Canes to Hammerwich, Burntwood	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST17228	Former Tramway, Brownhills Colliery (No. 3 Plant) to Brownhills Colliery (Grove Pit)	Victorian
MST17238	Former Mineral Railway or Tramway, Conduit Colliery, Norton Canes	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST17240	Mineral railway, Wyrley Common	INDUSTRIAL
MST17681	Mineral Railway, Brownhills Colliery	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian
MST2216	Cannock Extension of the Wyrley and Essington Canal	Victorian
MST22328	Burton upon Trent (Alrewas and Shenstone) Turnpike Road	Georgian
MST22375	Newport and Stonnall Turnpike Road	Georgian
MST3741	Linear Feature and Enclosure, Norton Canes	Unknown

**HER Event Points**

EvUID	Act Name
EST1162	A preliminary archaeological assessment of the proposed route of the Birmingham Northern Relief Road.
EST1177	An aerial photographic assessment of the route of the Birmingham Northern Relief Road.
EST1182	An archaeological assessment of the proposed route of the Birmingham Northern Relief Road.
EST1183	Further archaeological assessment of the proposed route of the Birmingham Northern Relief Road.
EST2201	A historic building recording survey of the former generating house at The Grove Pit, Little Wyrley.
EST2620	An archaeological excavation on the route of the M6 Toll - Site 06 - Cannock Extension Canal
EST3322	A geophysical survey on land at Wyrley Grove Landfill site, Norton Canes, 2005. (NRHE Name - Wyrley Grove Landfill)
EST3463	An environmental impact assessment of the proposed Birmingham Northern Relief Road, 1993. (NRHE Name - Birmingham Northern Relief Road)
EST3848	Land at Norton Cranes, Cannock Chase, Staffordshire. Archaeological Report

**HER Event Polygons**

EvUID	Name
EST1162	A preliminary archaeological assessment of the proposed route of the Birmingham Northern Relief Road.
EST1177	An aerial photographic assessment of the route of the Birmingham Northern Relief Road.
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EST1182	An archaeological assessment of the proposed route of the Birmingham Northern Relief Road.
EST1183	Further archaeological assessment of the proposed route of the Birmingham Northern Relief Road.
EST2620	An archaeological excavation on the route of the M6 Toll - Site 06 - Cannock Extension Canal
EST3463	An environmental impact assessment of the proposed Birmingham Northern Relief Road, 1993. (NRHE Name - Birmingham Northern Relief Road)



EST3848 | Land at Norton Cranes, Cannock Chase, Staffordshire. Archaeological Report

**Listed Buildings**

<b>Listing Ref</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Name</b>
1294939	II*	Little Wyrley Hall
1060223	II	Barn to South of Little Wyrley Hall



[rpsgroup.com](http://rpsgroup.com)