



Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study Final Report

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Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study

Final Report

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Executive (non-technical) Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned on behalf of the four Black Country Authorities, comprising Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, City of Wolverhampton Council and Walsall Council, to carry out a strategic assessment of locally distinctive places, buildings and structures of historic quality and character in the Black Country.

A review of the existing historic environment evidence base has been carried out to identify areas of particular historic environment significance based upon the area's historic landscape, historic townscape, archaeological and designed landscape value. The proposed Historic Environment Area Designations will inform the preparation of the Black Country Plan including the assessment of potential development sites. In respect of Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, the majority of the Historic Environment Area designations are based upon existing designations which have been identified in the Dudley Borough-Wide Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation (2016) and adopted in the Dudley Borough Development Strategy (2017). This document does however contain some recommended amendments and additions to the existing designations.

The assessment has also identified areas where the existing evidence base is weak, out of date, or missing in order to identify priorities for future historic environment work.

This report presents the findings of the Black Country Historic Landscape Character Assessment. A total of 103 Historic Environment Area Designation have been identified within, or partially within the Green Belt, comprising 40 Areas of High Historic Landscape Value, 50 Archaeological Priority Areas, 10 Areas of High Historic Townscape Value and three Designed Landscapes of High Historic Value. A further 354 Historic Environment Area Designations have been identified within the urban area comprising 32 Areas of High Historic Landscape Value, 128 Areas of High Historic Townscape Value, 154 Archaeological Priority Areas and 40 Designed Landscapes of High Historic Value.

1 INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 The four Black Country Authorities (BCA) (Fig. 1), comprising Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, City of Wolverhampton Council and Walsall Council, are in the process of preparing a new plan to replace the existing Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) adopted in February 2011. The existing BCCS is a long-term strategic land-use plan covering the period up to 2026. The new Black Country plan, expected to be adopted in 2023, will cover the period up to the end of March 2038 and is planning for higher levels of housing and employment growth than the existing BCCS. It will therefore include strategic site allocations as well as strategic policies.
- 1.1.2 The current evidence base includes the Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) study (completed in 2009). This study was based on mapping that is now nearly 20 years out of date. The BCA have commissioned a new Historic Landscape Character assessment to build upon the existing work within the Black Country in order to provide a consistent and up-to-date assessment of the historic environment within the Black Country. This report will form part of the evidence base for the updated Core Strategy.

1.2 Project aims and Objectives

- 1.2.1 The project will use a methodology based upon the Dudley Borough-Wide Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation (2016), and informed by a project brief prepared by the four Black Country Authorities, to provide a comprehensive strategic assessment of locally distinctive places, buildings and structures of historic quality and character in the Black Country, covering both urban and non-urban areas. This methodology has been adopted to provide a consistent approach for the identification of areas of historic environment significance across the four BCA areas. The results of this assessment will be used to:
- a) Enable the BCA to ascertain whether the strategic policies in the extant Black Country Core Strategy (specifically ENV2) are fit for purpose;
 - b) Help the BCA to identify and assess the sensitivity of proposed housing and employment sites that are being considered for allocation;
 - c) Inform a separate project being undertaken by Land Use Consultants (LUC) in parallel, to assess the landscape sensitivity of different areas within the Green Belt; and
 - d) Contribute towards a robust and up-to date evidence base on the various aspects of the historic environment within the Black Country.
- 1.2.2 The study will consider areas within the BCA administrative boundaries where HLC information is weak, out-of-date or missing and areas that have not previously been considered for housing, specifically in the Green Belt. This is in order to create a strategic landscape level understanding of the historic character and environment of the Black Country.

- 1.2.3 This report presents the results of the analysis carried out in the Green Belt and Urban parts of the Black Country. Consultation has been carried out with Sandwell MBC, City of Wolverhampton Council and Walsall Council and Dudley MBC regarding the Historic Environment Area Designations described in Appendix B and C, and shown on Figures 14-469.

2 PLANNING CONTEXT

- 2.1.1 This section provides a summary of the current legislation, national policy and guidance put in place for the management and protection of the historic environment.

2.2 Historic Environment Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) specifies that an archaeological site or historic building of national importance can be designated as a scheduled monument and registered with the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Under the terms of the Act, any development that could affect the scheduled monument is subject to the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England provides advice to DCMS regarding individual applications for scheduled monument consent, and also offers advice on the management of scheduled monuments.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013)

- 2.2.2 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is an act that provides special controls in respect of listed buildings (buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance).
- 2.2.3 Local authorities have a statutory duty under the provisions of sections 16, 66 (1) and 72 (1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, when exercising any of their planning powers, to have 'special regard' to certain matters.
- 2.2.4 Section 66 (1) of the above act sets out the general duty of local planning authority in respect of exercising planning functions in respect of listed buildings: -
- 'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural interest or historic interest which it possesses'.
- 2.2.5 When a local planning authority exercises planning functions in a Conservation Area, Section 72 (1) of the above acts states: -
- 'In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area'.

2.2.6 Section 74 of the 1990 Act also specifically refers to the Control of demolition in Conservation Areas.

The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953

2.2.7 The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 authorized Historic England to compile a register of ‘gardens and other land’ situated in England that appear to be of ‘special historic interest’. In 1984 the Register was established and there are currently over 1,600 on the ‘Register of Parks and Gardens’. Sites are graded I, II* or II. Historic England also maintains a Register of Historic Battlefields. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines them as designated heritage assets.

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (amended 2003)

2.2.8 The Hedgerows Regulations (1997) specify various criteria used to identify important hedgerows for wildlife, landscape or historical reasons. Important hedgerows are subject to statutory protection.

2.2.9 Under the terms of the regulations a hedgerow is considered important if it has existed for more than 30 years and meets one of the following criteria:

- It marks a boundary between parishes existing before 1850;
- It marks an archaeological feature that is a scheduled monument or noted on the Historic Environment Record;
- It marks the boundary of a pre-1600 estate or manor, or a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts.

2.3 National Guidance

Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens in England

2.3.1 The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England is maintained by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) and divides the sites into three grade bands, similar to those used for Listed Buildings.

- Grade I: sites of exceptional interest;
- Grade II*: particularly important sites, of more than special interest; and
- Grade II: sites of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

Ancient Woodlands

2.3.2 Areas of Ancient woodlands have been mapped by Historic England and are defined as land that has been continuously wooded since AD 1600. Areas of ancient woodland can be protected as nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) or as wildlife sites recognized at a local level. Ancient woodland is not a statutory designation – it does not give the wood legal protection. However, increasingly, national, regional and local planning policies mention protection of ancient woodland in planning documents. The Woodland Trust (the UK’s leading woodland conservation charity) acts wherever possible to secure protection of ancient woodland.

2.4 National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.4.1 Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF: issued July 2018 and amended in February 2019) sets out the Government's planning policies in relation to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
- 2.4.2 The relevant paragraphs to this assessment are provided below:

“189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

197. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted”.

2.5 Local Plans

Black Country Core Strategy (Adopted February 2011)

- 2.5.1 The Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) sets out how the Black Country should look in 2026 and establishes clear directions for change across the area. Environmental transformation is a key theme within the BCCS, and *Policy ENV2 Historic Character and Local Distinctiveness* highlights the need for a coordinated approach to the protection and enhancement of the built and natural environment; and the promotions of historic character and areas of local distinctiveness within the Black Country.
- 2.5.2 Policy ENV2: Historic Character and Local Distinctiveness requires that:

All development should aim to protect and promote the special qualities, historic character and local distinctiveness of the Black Country in order to help maintain its cultural identity and strong sense of place. Development proposals will be required to preserve and, where appropriate, enhance local character and those aspects of the historic environment together with their settings which are recognised as being of special historic, archaeological, architectural, landscape or townscape quality.

2.5.3 Policy ENV 2 goes on to state that:

In addition to statutorily designated and protected historic assets particular attention should be paid to the preservation and enhancement of:

- *locally listed historic buildings and archaeological sites;*
- *historic parks and gardens including their settings;*
- *locally designated special landscape areas and other heritage based site allocations.*

2.5.4 Policy ENV 2 is complemented and further supported in the BCCS with Policies ENV 3: Design Quality, ENV 4 Canals, CSP 3: Environmental Infrastructure and CPS 4: Place Making.

2.5.5 The BCCS notes that considerable progress has been made towards achieving a fuller analysis and understanding of local character and distinctiveness using historic landscape characterisations principles. A Black Country wide HLC study is available for the whole BCA area which identifies at a relatively broad level, a range of locally distinctive character elements.

2.5.6 Individual authorities within their adopted development plans (listed below) also contain policies on the historic environment and local character.

Local Plans for Dudley

- Dudley MBC 2011, Brierley Hill Area Action Plan (AAP), Adopted August 2011
- Dudley MBC 2013, Halesowen Area Action Plan (AAP), Adopted August 2011
- Dudley MBC 2013, Stourbridge Area Action Plan (AAP), Adopted October 2013
- Dudley MBC 2017a, Dudley Borough Development Strategy (DBDS), Development Plan Document, Adopted February 2017
- Dudley MBC 2017, Dudley Area Action Plan (AAP), Adopted February 2017

Local Plans for Sandwell

- Sandwell MBC 2008, Tipton Area Action Plan (AAP), Adopted September 2008
- Sandwell MBC 2008, Smethwick Area Action Plan (AAP), Adopted December 2008
- Sandwell MBC 2012, Site Allocations and Delivery Development Plan Document (DPD), Adopted December 2008
- Sandwell MBC 2012, West Bromwich Area Action Plan (AAP), Adopted December 2012

Local Plan for Walsall

- Walsall Council 2005, Walsall Unitary Development Plan (UDP), Adopted April 2005

- Walsall Council 2019, Walsall Site Allocation Document (SAD), Adopted January 2019
- Walsall Council 2019, Walsall Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP), Adopted January 2019

Local Plans for Wolverhampton

- City of Wolverhampton Council 2006, Wolverhampton Unitary Development Plan (UDP), Adopted June 2006
- City of Wolverhampton Council 2014, Stafford Road Area Action Plan (AAP), Adopted September 2014
- City of Wolverhampton Council 2014, Bilston Corridor Area Action Plan (AAP) including Bilston Neighbourhood Plan, Adopted September 2014
- City of Wolverhampton Council 2016, Wolverhampton City Centre Area Action Plan (AAP), Adopted September 2016.

2.6 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

Dudley Historic Environment SPD (Adopted September 2016)

- 2.6.1 In Dudley the BCCS is complemented by the Dudley Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), which is underpinned by townscape and landscape characterisation that is specific to Dudley.
- 2.6.2 The SPD identifies, in a ‘broad brush’ manner, locally distinctive areas of historic character and numerous types of heritage assets. In accordance with the NPPF the SPD defines heritage assets to include not just buildings and structures, but also wider areas and landscapes. To support this holistic approach, the borough has carried out the Dudley Borough-Wide Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Study which identifies locally important areas that contribute towards the borough’s historic townscapes, landscapes, designed landscapes and archaeology.
- 2.6.3 The Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study applies the Dudley Borough-Wide Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Study methodology across the whole BCA area in order to identify areas and landscapes of particular historic environment significance across the entire Black Country.

Designing Walsall: Supplementary Planning Document for Urban Design (Adopted February 2018, Revised July 2013)

- 2.6.4 This SPD is primarily a design guide to support BCCS Policies CSP 4, ENV 2, ENV 3 and ENV 4 and saved Walsall UDP Policies ENV 32-34 on urban design, landscape and public art. It includes Local Character Guidance for the Town Centre, Central Suburbs and the East and West of the borough (Chapter 6).

2.7 Good Practice Guidance for the Historic Environment

- 2.7.1 This assessment has been carried out with reference to the following Historic England Good Practice Guidance:
- Historic England 2015, The Historic Environment in Local Plans, Good Practice Advice in Planning:1

- Historic England 2015, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2
- Historic England 2017, The Setting of Heritage Assets, Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (2nd Edition)
- Historic England 2017, Understanding Place, Historic Area Assessments
- Historic England 2019, Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management, Historic England Advice Note 1 (2nd Edition)

3 REVIEW OF THE CURRENT EVIDENCE BASE

3.1.1 A review of the existing historic environment evidence base has been carried out to assess whether the available sources of information present a fair representation of the historic environment resources within the BCA area.

3.1.2 As part of this review the following sources were considered:

- Historic Environment Record (HER) data from the Dudley, Sandwell, and Wolverhampton and Walsall HERs. This information was provided as a GIS shapefile summarising known heritage assets, conservation areas and areas of Ancient Woodland within the BCA area. In addition to the shapefile, the HERs also supplied relevant grey literature, historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (1st - 4th edition OS maps, which dated from the 1880s - 1940s), and modern OS maps and mastermap data.
- A search of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), maintained by Historic England.
- Existing regional and national characterisation work carried out in the Black Country.
- British Geological Survey (BGS) and Environment Agency landfill and ground disturbance maps.
- Black Country Geopark proposals and location of Geosites.
- Relevant BCA area Local Plans including:
 - Dudley Borough Development Strategy and Policies (adopted March 2017);
 - Brierley Hill Area Action Plan (AAP), Dudley AAP, Halesowen AAP and Stourbridge AAP;
 - Sandwell Site Allocations and Delivery Plan Document (Adopted December 2012)
 - Smethwick Area Action Plan (AAP), Tipton AAP, and West Bromwich AAP;
 - Walsall Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (Adopted April 2005) - 'saved' policies
 - Walsall Site Allocation Document (adopted January 2019);
 - Walsall Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) Adopted January 2019;
 - Wolverhampton Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2008) and Wolverhampton Proposals Map (amendments November 2009);
 - Wolverhampton City Centre Area Action Plan (AAP), Bilston Corridor AAP, Stafford Road AAP; Tettenhall Neighbourhood Plan and Heathfield Park Neighbourhood Plan.

- Relevant Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)
 - DMBC Glass Quarter SPD (adopted Dec 2009) - <https://www.dudley.gov.uk/residents/planning/planning-policy/dudley-local-plan/glass-quarter-supplementary-planning-document-spd/>
 - DMBC Historic Environment SPD (adopted September 2017)
- Relevant secondary material, including:
 - William Yates' 1778 map of Staffordshire;
 - Ordnance Survey surveyors' drawings;
 - Conservation area appraisals and management plans (where available).

3.1.3 Where the evidence base is considered to be weak, out of date or missing, recommendations have been made for further assessment work. These recommendations are set out in Section 8 of this report.

3.2 The Current Historic Environment Evidence Base

National Heritage List for England

3.2.1 Historic England maintains a list of designated heritage assets (scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields) across England. Table 3.1 provides a summary of the designated heritage assets within the Black Country.¹ These heritage assets are also shown on Figure 2.

Table 3.1 Summary of Designated Heritage Assets

Type of Designated Asset	Number within administrative area			
	Wolverhampton CC	Walsall Council	Sandwell MBC	Dudley MBC
Grade I listed building	2	0	2	6
Grade II* listed building	23	5	8	21
Grade II listed building	352	158	194	242
Scheduled Monument	4	6	7	11
Registered Park and Garden	2	4	5	3
Registered Battlefield	0	0	0	0
Heritage at risk ²	14 ³	8 ⁴	5 ⁵	8 ⁶
Conservation Areas	31	18	9	22

¹ The Historic England Data utilised in this report was downloaded on 25-7-19, and does not reflect any subsequent amendments to list. The Heritage at Risk data was downloaded on the 18-1-19 and reflects the information in the West Midlands Register 2018.

² Dudley and Bromsgrove also share a conservation area, and Sandwell and Walsall share a conservation area

³ Of which 9 are conservation areas at risk

⁴ Of which 6 are conservation areas at risk

⁵ Of which 2 are conservation areas at risk

⁶ Of which 4 are conservation areas at risk

Historic Environment Records

- 3.2.2 The Black Country is divided into four local authority areas (the Metropolitan Boroughs of Sandwell, Dudley and Walsall and the City of Wolverhampton). These authorities act as a unitary tier of local government for each district and accordingly each one has its own individual conservation function. There is no overall Historic Environment Record (a database of known heritage assets and information relating to the historic environment) for the Black Country. Instead individual Borough Historic Environment Records are held and maintained by Dudley and Sandwell Metropolitan Boroughs and a joint Wolverhampton and Walsall HER is maintained by City of Wolverhampton Council.
- 3.2.3 Each Historic Environment Record (HER) holds a record of known heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) within the local authority area. The HER information is currently being updated to reflect newly-discovered information. The datasets held within each HER vary depending upon the historic environment priorities of each area and the scope and nature of the previous investigations carried out within the area.
- 3.2.4 In all four of the BCA areas the focus of research has historically been upon the urban area where the pressure from development was greatest. The Green Belt has received less scrutiny and accordingly less is known about the historic environment of the Green Belt areas. Accordingly, the distribution of known archaeological sites within the HERs is unlikely to represent the true distribution of archaeological remains within the Black Country; instead it represents the distribution of previous archaeological investigation.

Conservation Areas

- 3.2.5 There are 80 conservation areas within the Black Country. Thirty-one of these fall within the administrative area of the City of Wolverhampton, 18 fall within the administrative district of Walsall Council, nine fall within Sandwell MBC and 22 fall within Dudley MBC. Twenty-one conservation areas within the Black Country are Conservation Areas At Risk. Only 32 have conservation area appraisals or conservation management plans available online. Appendix A provides a full list of conservation areas within the Black Country and identifies where further information is available. The existing conservation areas within the Black Country are shown on Figure 3.

Local Lists

- 3.2.6 All four of the Black Country Authorities maintain a list of locally significant heritage assets. In most cases, entries on the local lists refer to built heritage, but in some instances particular landscapes are recorded. Walsall's local list currently contains 280 heritage assets, Sandwell's local list contains 233 heritage assets, Wolverhampton's local list contains 402 heritage assets and Dudley's local list contains 387 heritage assets. The local lists are not a complete dataset and are periodically updated based upon new data. updated based upon new data.
- 3.2.7 The local lists are not the result of a systematic survey of locally important built heritage within the Black Country and accordingly locally listed buildings are most likely to be found in areas that have been the focus of previous study. This is particularly evident within Sandwell MBC, where the draft local list has been

developed from a previous study⁷ focused upon areas within West Bromwich and Smethwick.

- 3.2.8 Built heritage assets from areas that have not traditionally been the focus of previous historic environment investigation, such as the Green Belt and the parts of the Black Country outside of conservation areas, are likely to be less well represented in the local lists.

3.3 Existing Characterisation Work

National Character Areas

- 3.3.1 The landscape of England has been divided into 159 National Character Areas (NCA) by Natural England.⁸ The NCAs follow natural rather than administrative lines in the landscape and identify areas which share similar landscape characteristics, based upon a combination of landscape, biodiversity and economic activity. Each NCA has a profile that describes the natural and cultural heritage, how the landscape has changed over time, the key drivers for ongoing change and a high-level analysis of each area's key characteristics and ecosystem.

- 3.3.2 The BCA area falls within three NCAs (Fig 4):

- **NCA 67: Cannock Chase and Cank Wood**

This NCA contains Walsall Council, the majority of Sandwell MBC and the eastern parts of the City of Wolverhampton and Dudley MBC.

- **NCA 66: Mid Severn Sandstone Plateau**

This NCA contains the western parts of the City of Wolverhampton and Dudley MBCs

- **NCA 97: Arden**

This NCA contains the south-eastern part of Dudley MBC, and a small area of land along the southern boundary of Sandwell MBC.

NCA 67: Cannock Chase and Cank Wood

- 3.3.3 The majority of the BCA area falls within the southern part of *NCA 67: Cannock Chase and Cank Wood*. This area is situated on higher land consisting of sandstone and the South Staffordshire Coalfield. The dominant rounded central plateau is mainly formed of the Coal Measures of the South Staffordshire Coalfield with other prominent hills in the south at Wrens Nest, Castle Hill, Rowley Hills and Barr Beacon. The NCA coincides with the historical hunting forest of Cannock Chase and the landscape ranges from open heathland and plantation in Cannock Chase, through to reclaimed mining sites, new developments and dense urban areas. There are no major rivers within the area, but canals are a significant feature and some major transport routes also cross the NCA. The current landscape is varied, including extensive areas of urban development predominantly in the south of the NCA and extensive conifer plantations and heathlands in the north interspersed with farmland. Away from the unenclosed

⁷ The Historic Urban Characterisation Project which formed part of Sandwell's pathfinder Housing Market Renewal Area

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-west-midlands>

landscape of Cannock Chase, fields generally have a regular pattern and are frequently enclosed by mature hedgerows with some tree growth. The Forest of Mercia lies at the heart of the NCA. The NCA has some outstanding geodiversity interest, extensive industrial archaeology and a good number of historic parks (Natural England 2012a)

NCA 66: Mid Severn Sandstone Plateau

- 3.3.4 The western part of both Wolverhampton and Dudley Metropolitan Boroughs falls within *NCA 66: Mid Seven Sandstone Plateau*. This area is located on the central catchment of the Severn and the lower Stour rivers and is a national watershed between the north-easterly flowing River Trent and the south-westerly flowing River Severn. This area is predominantly rural with large arable fields in the central and eastern areas⁹ and remnant areas of characteristic lowland heathland and acid grassland. The plateau is drained by fast flowing tributaries of the river Worfe and Stour, which have formed many steep sided and wooded dingles throughout the NCA. During the 18th and 19th century the area around the Severn Valley was recognized as being rich in raw materials including coal, iron ore, limestone sand and clay, which led to the industrial development of the area (Natural England 2013).

NCA 97: Arden

- 3.3.5 The southern parts of Sandwell Metropolitan Borough and Dudley Metropolitan Borough fall within *NCA 97: Arden*. This area is characterised by farmland and former wood pasture lying to the south and east of Birmingham, including parts of the West Midlands conurbation. The NCA has higher ground to the west - the Clent and Lickey Hills - and to the east lies the Nuneaton ridge. The landscape of the lower lying central area is gently rolling with small fragmented semi-natural and ancient woodland. This area has diverse field patterns ranging from well-hedged irregular fields and small woodlands to larger semi-regular fields situated on the former deer park estates. Land use throughout the area is a mix of residential, agricultural and industrial (including coal mining), with numerous transport links running through the area. This NCA is amongst the most geologically diverse in the country and contains nationally important geological assets (Natural England 2012b).

Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation (Quigley 2009)

- 3.3.6 The Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation (BCHLC) was carried out by City of Wolverhampton Council in 2009 on behalf of the four Black Country Authorities. The aim of the project was to produce a tool for understanding the current landscape of the Black Country by placing it within the context of its historical development. The BCHLC was produced to inform the Joint Core Strategy of the area in the period up to 2026.
- 3.3.7 The BCHLC covers the whole Black Country at a relatively broad level of detail, identifying a range of locally distinctive character elements. It divided the landscape into 52 Character Areas (10 in Dudley; 16 in Sandwell; 14 in Walsall and 12 in Wolverhampton) (Fig. 5, see also Chapter 4). These areas are considered to capture

⁹ Wolverhampton and Dudley are situated in the eastern part of NCA 66

the distinct feature or features representative of particular landscapes within the Black Country area. The Black Country HLC Character Areas look at the landscape in a finer level of detail than the NCAs and are based primarily upon current features within the landscape, the period of origin of a landscape and its historical development.

- 3.3.8 The Character Areas within Dudley Borough were identified following a review of the Character Areas identified within the earlier Dudley Borough Landscape and Townscape Character Study. Accordingly, the Dudley Character Areas are larger than those identified elsewhere within the Black Country.
- 3.3.9 The current and previous character of the landscape was analysed using a series of mapping and aerial photograph resources detailed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Data sources for the BCHLC

Publication Date	Description
1998	Dudley in 1300 by Hemmingway et al.
1775	William Yates' map
1782-1799	Parish maps of Dudley
1812-1832	Parish and other maps
1814-1817	Ordnance Surveyor's Drawings
1839-1852	Tithe maps
1884-1890	1:2500 Ordnance Survey (OS) map: 1st Edition
1902-1903	1:2500 OS map: 2nd Edition
1914-1924	1:2500 OS map: 3rd Edition
1937-1938	1:2500 OS map: 4th Edition
2000	Land-Line electronic map data
1999-2001	Aerial photographs

- 3.3.10 The analysis identifies the historic landscape character of the Black Country at a fixed point in time (2000-2001). Accordingly, the evidence base for the current landscape is now nearly 20 years old and does not reflect more recent development and change within the Black Country.

Dudley Borough-wide Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation (Dudley MBC 2016)

- 3.3.11 The Dudley Borough-wide Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation (DBHLC), was carried out by Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council in 2016. The aims of the survey were to bring together the existing historic environment studies within the borough and to review the existing historic environment area designations, recommending new ones based upon a comprehensive understanding of the resource and variations in quality. The DBHLC formed part of the historic environment evidence base for the Local Development Framework and was intended to inform a proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment within the borough.
- 3.3.12 The DBHLC utilises data from the Dudley Borough Landscape and Townscape Character Study which divided the borough into eight major Character Areas (Pedmore Common, Illey and Lutley, A491 Corridor, Pensnett Chase, Limestone Ridge, Coseley Corner, Stour Valley, Hill and Cakemore) based upon analysis of the natural and socio-economic landscapes (Fig. 12).

3.3.13 A high level or light touch review of the available Historic Environment information was carried out within these Character Areas to identify further Historic Environment Area Designations. These were divided into four main categories relating to Areas of High Historic Townscape Value (AHHTV), Areas of High Historic Landscape Value (AHLV), Designed Landscapes of High Historic Value (DLHV), and Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs). The review identified:

- 70 Areas of High Historic Townscape Value,
- 20 Areas of High Historic Landscape Value,
- 14 Designed Landscapes of High Historic Interest, and
- 128 Archaeological Priority Areas.

3.3.14 The town centres within the borough were identified as areas likely to receive the greatest degree of planned change and redevelopment in the future. Accordingly, Brierley Hill, Dudley, Halesowen and Stourbridge and the Glass Quarter were all subjected to Intensive Characterisation work, intended to identify locally significant areas of High Historic Landscape and Townscape Value as well as a wide range of previously undocumented heritage assets and Archaeological Priority Areas; and to help provide supporting background evidence for Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council's adopted Brierley Hill Strategic Centre, Stourbridge Town Centre and Halesowen Town Centre Area Action Plans (AAPs). A review of designated heritage assets including conservation areas was also carried out as part of this process, with consideration being given to possible boundary revisions and the potential for future new designations.

3.3.15 The regeneration corridors identified within the Joint Core Strategy were also targeted for further characterisation work. As these were much larger than the Town Centre areas discussed above, it was not feasible to resource Intensive Characterisation work. These corridors were subject to a less detailed appraisal (Extensive Characterisation), which identified Archaeological Priority Areas and areas of high historic landscape and townscape value that were likely to be affected by major regeneration. These areas were then targeted for field survey. Notable individual heritage assets were identified as part of the field survey, but a detailed survey of heritage assets within the Regeneration Corridors was not carried out.

Characterisation Study of Wolverhampton Area Action Plan Areas (2009)

3.3.16 A characterisation study of the Wolverhampton Area Action Plan Areas was carried out by CgMs in 2009. The study was carried out to support the delivery of three proposed area action plans within the City of Wolverhampton; Wolverhampton City Centre (CgMs 2009a), Bilston Corridor (CgMs 2009b) and Stafford Road Corridor (CgMs 2009c) (Fig. 11). The study defined the local character and distinctive features of each area action plan area and defined character zones with homogeneous land-use patterns and character.

3.3.17 As part of the study a programme of fieldwork was undertaken to inform analysis of the townscape and architectural character of each character zone, to assess the potential for surviving archaeological remains, the sensitivity of each zone to

development impact, the significance of key heritage assets, and to identify areas where further assessment would be required.

- 3.3.18 The study took place in two parts. An Extensive Area Assessment was undertaken for character zones that were not considered to merit intensive area assessment, while an Intensive Area Assessment was carried out for areas assessed as having significant historic interest and/or particular local distinctiveness and where these were particularly sensitive to change.

Tettenhall Historic Landscape Character Study

- 3.3.19 The Tettenhall Historic Landscape Character Study (Tettenhall and District Community Council 2013) was carried out to support the preparation of the Tettenhall Neighbourhood Plan ('made' September 2014) (Fig. 11). The Historic Landscape Character Assessment divides Tettenhall into 13 character areas, which recognise the richness and historic environment of the Tettenhall and District neighbourhood. Each character area is supported by a statement which identifies the location and uses of the character area, its developmental history, its general character and sub areas. The document goes on to identify issues affecting the quality of the historic environment in each character area and sets out development guidelines for the area. Known heritage assets within each character area are also identified.

Heathfield Park Historic Characterisation Study

- 3.3.20 The Heathfield Park Historic Characterisation Study (Quigley 2013) was carried out to support the preparation of the Heathfield Park Neighbourhood Plan ('made' September 2014) (Fig 11). The Historic Characterisation Study divides Heathfield Park into 11 character zones (areas of common land use and/or common period of origin). Each character area is accompanied by a statement which sets out the location and uses of the character area, its historical development, its general character and also describes any sub character regions. The document goes on to identify positive surviving features within each character area. The document identifies key views into and out of the character areas and makes a recommendation for the creation of a new Heath Town Conservation Area.

Draft Walsall Town Centre Characterisation Study (Walsall Council 2016)

- 3.3.21 The Draft Walsall Town Centre Characterisation study was produced to support the policies within the Walsall Area Action Plan (AAP) and help identify site allocations within the Town Centre. The study divided the AAP area into six key character areas - Canal Link, Town End, Civic Centre, Chuckery and Arboretum, Church Hill and Bradford Street. The character areas were divided into 91 sub-character areas based upon the predominant characteristics of the area, e.g. building typology, infrastructure arrangement, use of open space etc. The sub-character areas were then graded between 1 and 5, based upon their sensitivity to change. Those graded 1 were considered to be Very Sensitive, while those graded 5 were considered to be Not Sensitive:

- 26 sub-character areas were considered to be 1: Very Sensitive;
- 13 were considered to be 2: Sensitive;

- 20 were considered to be 3: Neutral;
- 17 were considered to be 4: Not Very Sensitive; and
- 17 were considered to be 5: Not Sensitive.

3.3.22 This assessment of sensitivity was used to identify the positive characteristics of the town, particularly the survival of earlier fabric (particularly from the Georgian and Victorian era) which enables the town's role and function during the industrial revolution to be understood; and the town's adaptation to different forms of transport from horses and cars to canals. The negative characteristics of the town were also identified. These included a number of derelict historic buildings within the town centre, the fragmentation of street form in some areas as a result of new roads, and building schemes which have divorced historic buildings from their original context.

4 THE BLACK COUNTY AUTHORITY AREA

4.1 Description of the areas considered within the study

4.1.1 The BCA Area is split between the Metropolitan Boroughs of Walsall, Sandwell, Dudley and the City of Wolverhampton. The location, topography and geology of the BCA area is discussed by area below.

4.1.2 Relative to its size, the Black Country has the most diverse geology of anywhere in the world (Black Country Geological Society 2019). It is also unique among urban agglomerations in England, being situated on a plateau and on the watershed between the Rivers Severn and Trent (Palliser 1976). The rivers and streams in Walsall, Sandwell and the eastern parts of Dudley and Wolverhampton drain in a north-easterly direction towards the River Trent, whereas the watercourses in the western parts of Dudley and Wolverhampton drain in a south-westerly direction towards the River Severn. The Black Country's watercourses are heavily modified and in some cases culverted or in canalised channels, meaning that they are less prominent features in the modern landscape than they would have been in the past. A good example of this is the Ford Brook, which is culverted and hidden beneath much of Walsall Town Centre, but is still a potential source of flood risk (see Walsall Town Centre AAP Policy AAPINV7: Addressing Potential Site Constraints). Figure 6 shows the bedrock geology of the BCA area, Figure 7 shows superficial geological deposits and Figure 8 shows the primary mineral measures. The topography of the BCA area is shown on Figure 9 and the hydrology is shown on Figure 10.

Walsall

4.1.3 The Metropolitan Borough of Walsall is situated in the north-east of the BCA area and falls within the West Midlands. The borough incorporates the settlements of Walsall, Aldridge, Bloxwich, Brownhills, Darlaston and Willenhall. It is bounded to the west by the City of Wolverhampton, to the south by Sandwell Borough, to the south-east by the City of Birmingham, to the north-east by Lichfield, to the north by Cannock Chase District and to the north-west by South Staffordshire District. Walsall has the largest area of Green Belt of all the BCA areas (3935 hectares, representing 38% of the total area of the borough). This is concentrated mainly in the northern and eastern parts of

the borough around the settlements of Brownhills and Aldridge, and the open character of the land is an important feature of the landscape around these settlements.

- 4.1.4 The western half of the borough is relatively flat, rising gently towards the north, with slight but noticeable summits at Darlaston and Bentley. Walsall Town Centre is marked by a steep limestone ridge running in from the south. St. Matthew's Church (formerly All Saints') sits on top of a very steep escarpment overlooking the Town Centre in the valley of the Ford Brook (formerly the Walsall Brook or Walsall Water) below. To the north the land rises to a ridge at Birchills and then more gently up to another mini-summit at Bloxwich. To the south-east, Barr Beacon (227m AOD) is one of the highest summits in the West Midlands Metropolitan Area and continues north as a lower ridge to Aldridge. This means that Pheasey and Streetly, to the south and east of Barr Beacon, are physically separated by high ground from the rest of the borough. Shire Oak, south-east of Brownhills, is on top of another distinct ridge (177m AOD) which gives long views to the north-east over Lichfield. Another nearby summit is capped by an Iron Age hillfort (Castlefort) (Arnold, P, 2003). There are a number of streams running through the borough, which are tributaries of the River Tame and its tributary the Ford Brook. The confluence of the Willenhall or Wolverhampton and Oldbury Arms of the River Tame is at Bescot on boundary between Walsall and Sandwell. Two other tributaries, the Ford Brook (Walsall Wood, Walsall Town Centre) and Full Brook (south-east of Walsall Town Centre), also join the River Tame near its confluence. The other main tributaries of the River Tame are the Darlaston Brook, Sneyd Brook (Bloxwich), Waddens Brook (Willenhall) and Bourne Brook (Aldridge). The Ford Brook also has its own tributaries, such as the Holbrook which joins it just north of Walsall Town Centre, the Clockmill Brook running through Goscote Valley and the Anchor Brook and Vigo Brook running through Aldridge and Shelfield.
- 4.1.5 The borough is situated on the South Staffordshire Plateau on gently undulating ground that drops to 113m in the south-west of the borough near Broadway West and rises to 164m to the north at Bloxwich. Several small watercourses flow through the borough including the Sneyd Brook which forms the north-western boundary of the borough. The United Stream, known as Bescot Brook in the 18th century, forms the south-western boundary down to its confluence with the Tame near Bescot, and the Tame and its tributary Full Brook form the southern boundary of the borough. Other water courses within the borough include the Holbrook (passing through the Arboretum), Clock Mill Brook, Essington Wood Brook and the Walsall Brook (VCH 1976).
- 4.1.6 Walsall's geology has had a significant influence on the landscape and on its history and development. Geologically, the eastern two thirds of the borough (including Darlaston, Willenhall, Walsall Town Centre, Rushall, Bloxwich, Pelsall and Brownhills) is separated from the western part (including Streetly, Bourne Vale and Aldridge) by an ancient great fracture known as the Eastern Boundary Fault, which displaced the rocks either side of it by hundreds of metres. Cuckoo's Nook and The Dingle Local Nature Reserve is on the fault line, and is the best place to observe the abrupt change in geology and its effects on the present day natural environment. To the west of the fault lies the Black Country coalfield comprising Pennine Lower Coal Measures

Formation and South Wales Lower Coal Measure Formation, and Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation and South Wales Middle Coal Measure Formation (BGS online), with an inlier of Silurian Limestone and Permian Sandstone running south and east from Walsall town centre, which was extensively quarried from the late medieval period through to the 19th century. In Shelfield and the western parts of Aldridge the Coal Measures are overlain by Eturia Formation clays and shales formed by river channels cutting through them. These clays are important for brick manufacture and are still being worked today at Stubbers Green. The eastern part of the borough is underlain by much younger Triassic sandstone and conglomerate deposits of the Sherwood Formation, comprising a basal unit of Sandstone known as the Hopwas Breccia, which can be seen at Barr Beacon, and the second unit known as the Kidderminster Conglomerate which underlies much of Aldridge and has been quarried for sand and gravel in recent times. There is also a basaltic intrusion at Pouk Hill, Bentley (similar to those at Rowley Regis and Barrow Hill, Dudley), which was almost completely quarried away in the 19th century (RPS 2008, Black Country Geological Society 2009a, 2009b and 2015). The bedrock deposits are overlain in areas by superficial till and alluvium, and a small area of river terrace gravels are recorded in the eastern boundary of the borough.

Sandwell

- 4.1.7 The Metropolitan Borough of Sandwell is situated in the south-east of the BCA area and falls within the West Midlands. The borough incorporates the settlements of Oldbury, Rowley Regis, Smethwick, Tipton, Wednesbury and West Bromwich. The borough is bounded by the City of Birmingham to the east, the Metropolitan Borough of Dudley to the south and west, the Metropolitan Borough of Walsall to the north and the City of Wolverhampton to the north-west. The borough contains 823ha of Green Belt (approximately 9.61% of the borough).
- 4.1.8 The borough is situated on gently undulating hills which rise to 217m OD near Rowley Regis, 156m OD near Wednesbury and 154m OD near Smethwick. The River Tame (Oldbury Arm) and its tributaries the Hockley Brook and Tipton Brook run through the borough.
- 4.1.9 The bedrock geology of the borough is predominantly Warwickshire Group Siltstone and Sandstone. In the north of the borough there is a band of Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation and South Wales Lower Coal Measure Formation, and Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation and South Wales Middle Coal Measure Formation and a small area of Permian Sandstone running south from Walsall. The south-western corner of the borough is underlain by Triassic Sandstone and conglomerate and there is a small patch of unnamed igneous intrusion along the western border of the borough (BGS online). These bedrock geologies are overlain in places by superficial Till and Alluvial deposits which follow the course of the Tame.

Dudley

- 4.1.10 The Metropolitan Borough of Dudley is situated in the south-west of the BCA area and falls within the West Midlands. The main settlements in the borough are Brierley Hill, Dudley, Halesowen, Stourbridge, Kingswinford, Lye and Sedgley plus the 15 local centres. The borough is bounded to the east by the Metropolitan Borough of Sandwell,

to the south-east by the City of Birmingham, to the south by Bromsgrove, to the north by the City of Wolverhampton and to the west by South Staffordshire District.

- 4.1.11 The eastern part of the borough is situated on a high ridge which includes a north-south aligned limestone outcrop which is situated at approximately 175m OD. The landscape slopes steeply down from the ridge east to Coseley and west to the Pensnett Plateau. The plateau subsequently descends to the low-lying sandstone geology in the west and also to the Stour Valley itself, which is situated largely below 125m OD (DMBC 2016).
- 4.1.12 Tributaries of the River Stour flow south and west through the borough to join the River Severn. Key watercourses within the borough include Black Brook, Lutley Gutter, Illey Brook, in the south and Mousesweet Brook in the east. Dawley and Hobeache Brook flow into the Smestow Brook outside of the borough and to the north and east tributaries of the River Tame flow towards the River Trent (DMBC 2016).
- 4.1.13 The bedrock geology is divided into three areas. To the north and east of the borough the underlying geology is dominated by the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation and South Wales Lower Coal Measure Formation, and Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation and South Wales Middle Coal Measure Formation and Silurian Limestone outcrops. The south and east of the borough is dominated by Warwickshire Group Mudstone. The western edge of the borough is dominated by Triassic Sandstone (DMBC 2016; BGS online). Small patches of superficial alluvium and River Terrace Gravels are recorded along the western border of the Borough, and a small area of Glacial Sand and Gravel is recorded in the south-west (BGS online).

Wolverhampton

- 4.1.14 Wolverhampton is both a city located within the north-western part of the BCA area in the West Midlands. The city is bounded to the east by the Metropolitan Borough of Walsall, to the south by Metropolitan Boroughs of Sandwell and Dudley and north and west by South Staffordshire District.
- 4.1.15 The city itself is situated on a hill within the Midlands Plateau at an approximate height of 163m OD. The land descends in all directions from the city with an approximate height of 135m OD at Wednesfield to the east, 133m OD at Tettenhall Wood to the west, 143m OD at Penn to the south and 115m OD at Moseley Green to the north.¹⁰ The land rises to 179m OD in the south following the limestone hill of the Sedgley Beacon. There are no major rivers passing through the city, although several tributaries of the River Penk and the River Tame rise in this area, as does the Smestow Brook, which is a tributary of the River Stour (The West Midland Group 1948).
- 4.1.16 The bedrock geology of the city is split into three areas, the south-eastern and eastern part of the city are situated on bedrock deposits of Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation and South Wales Lower Coal Measure Formation, and Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation and South Wales Middle Coal Measure Formation. There are also small areas of Unnamed Igneous Intrusion in the north-east, and Ludlow Rocks (mudstone, siltstone and sandstone) in the south. A band of Warwickshire Group

¹⁰ Elevations retrieved from <https://www.freemaptools.com/elevation-finder.htm>

Siltstone and Sandstone runs north-east to south-west through the centre of the city and the west and north-west of the city is underlain by Triassic Sandstone. These bedrocks are overlain in places by superficial Till and Glacial sand and Gravel, with Alluvium following the course of the Smestow Brook (BGS online).

4.2 Black Country HLC Character Areas

4.2.1 The Black Country Historic Landscape Character Assessment has divided the BCA area into Historic Landscape Character Areas, based upon similar modern land uses, the period of origin for the landscape¹¹ and the modern administrative boundaries within the area.¹² Within the Metropolitan Borough of Dudley, the BCHLC Character Areas were also designed to broadly incorporate the eight Character Areas defined in the Dudley Borough Landscape and Townscape Character Study.

4.2.2 The Black Country Character Areas are described below and shown on Figure 5. Full character area descriptions are available in *The Black Country: A Historic Landscape Characterisation* (Quigley 2009).¹³

Walsall

WL01: Bloxwich & Blakenhall Heath

4.2.3 This Character Area lies in the north-west of the borough and lies over the coal measures. The area is dominated by housing from the period before 1930, which covers over 73% of the area. The oldest part of the area is Bloxwich, the area's largest historic settlement. The area also contains the commercial core of Bloxwich which has been in use since at least the 19th century with some buildings surviving from this period. The centre of Bloxwich is surrounded by medium-sized 19th-century terraces, interspersed with 20th-century housing to the east, surrounding a modern industrial estate. To the west of the High Street to the west of the High Street, beyond the late 20th-century flats, are further small 19th-century terraces. To the north of the settlement is Bloxwich Park. The remaining 19th- and early 20th-century terraces lie to the south of Bloxwich. The Character Area contains the hamlets of Leamore and Wallington Heath which were subsumed within interwar period housing. To the north of Bloxwich is a concentration of late 20th-century housing estates which have been developed right up to the Staffordshire border.

4.2.4 The Character Area was described in the Domesday Book as woodland within Wednesbury manor, but it may have originally be dispersed and based around a series of greens. The green survives to the north of the town centre and was landscaped as a public park in 1890. The settlement of Little Bloxwich, and Blakenhall Heath first appeared within the Character Area during the 14th century and by the 18th century Blakenhall Heath had attracted a squatter settlement. Settlement existed at Wallington Heath by the second half of the 18th century. Small collieries existed inside the Character Area and immediately to the east, and the presence of coal shows in

¹¹ e.g. was it formed prior to 1880, during the late 19th century, early 20th century etc.

¹² Character Areas were artificially limited to the boundaries of the municipal boroughs.

¹³ Available at: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/blackcountry_hlc_2009/

place names such as Coal Pool, a former 19th-century settlement in the south of the area. The main coal extraction occurred to the west and south west of Bloxwich but by the late 19th century the mines were already shown as disused.

WL02 Streetly

4.2.5 This Character Area is situated in the east of the borough and lies largely on a soft sandstone geology with some pockets of sand and gravel. Settlement covers 81% of this character area and is largely made up of 20th-century housing.

4.2.6 Historically the Character Area was part of Sutton Chase, a large medieval hunting forest until it was enclosed in the 18th or 19th century. Little is known about the medieval settlement, the possible exception being Little Hardwick, where a farm of possible 15th-century origin is located. An area of open fields, possibly part of the Aldridge Fields, is located in the area surrounding Hardwick. Once the heath had been enclosed in the 18th and 19th century several small farms appeared throughout the area as well as a few cottages along the Chester Road, Aldridge Road and Queslett Road East. During the inter-war period a steel works and quarry opened in the area, but both have since closed.

WL03: Aldridge East

4.2.7 This Character Area lies in the east of the borough and lies on a mixed geology of sandstone, mudstone conglomerate and limestone. Settlement covers 74% of the area and is overwhelmingly of mid-late 20th century date. The area includes the residential part of the historic town of Aldridge including its village green and medieval church. 20th-century development characterized the present-day town, which includes a significant retail area. The majority of the housing in the area dates to the inter-war and post-war period, with some 1960s' and 70s' housing estates.

4.2.8 Aldridge was a royal manor in the pre-Norman Conquest period and is mentioned in the Domesday Book, and by the 13th century a church is recorded within the village. The medieval settlement appears to have been centred on and around the Croft (the current village green), and to the north-west and south were the villages open fields. Druid Heath to the north and Barr Common to the south were probably common land at this time. The only other known medieval settlement in this area is Coppy Hall in the north, which was demolished in the 1960s. A number of farms and small dispersed settlement appeared in the area in the late 18th century following the enclosure of the villages open fields and commons.

WL04: Brownhills and Walsall Wood

4.2.9 This Character Area lies in the north of the borough just to the east of the coal measures, largely situated on a sandstone and mudstone conglomerate. The area is dominated by two settlements, Brownhills to the north and the more dispersed settlement of Walsall Wood in the south. These settlements occupy 50% of the Character Area. The modern settlement of Brownhills is characterised by late 19th and early 20th century buildings and a commercial core along the High Street. Brownhills Common to the north -west was previously an area of heathland, which was heavily mined for coal.

4.2.10 The settlement of Walsall Wood is characterised by 19th-century buildings and more typically inter-war and post war period housing. In the centre of these estates is an area of 1960s and 1970s housing.

4.2.11 Historically the Character Area was situated in Cannock Forest, a Saxon hunting forest formed in the 11th century. The Character Area was likely to be a combination of woodland and heath in this period with some small areas of settlement. The first records of settlement in the area dates to the 1600s and documents a squatter settlement in Walsall Wood; by the 18th century squatter settlements had become established within Walsall Wood and the area immediately to the south of Brownhills. The Wyrely and Essington canal was constructed in the early 19th century and the heathland in east of the Character Area was enclosed at this time. Brownhills as a settlement developed in the mid-19th century in response to the exploitation of coal and the opening of the railway to the north. The opening of the Walsall Wood Colliery in 1871 also stimulated settlement in this area.

WL05: West Central Walsall

4.2.12 This Character Area lies in the centre of the borough situated on limestone in the south and the coal measures to the north. Industrial sites cover 49% of its area, with settlement making up the remaining 61% of the Character Area. The majority of the settlement is mid-late 20th century in origin but the Character Area also includes the older commercial centre of Walsall together with the main industrial parts of both Walsall and Bloxwich.

4.2.13 Walsall was recorded as a settlement in the mid- 12th century when it was granted to Herbert Le Rous by Henry II. The early settlement is likely to have been located on the limestone Hill surrounding St Mathews Church. The High Street which runs to the north-west of the town appears to be a planned extension to the town and contains a possibly market street lined with burgages. By the mid-15th century the towns major industry was the manufacture of metal goods, particularly those associated with horse furniture (bits, spurs etc.). From this developed the more famous saddle and harness making which dominated the industrial scene in Walsall during the later 18th century. Mining and quarrying were also important parts of the area's economy from an early period. Coal and ironstone mining are first recorded in the area in the 14th century and limestone quarrying in the 15th century.

WL06: Willenhall

4.2.14 This Character Area lies in the west of the Borough located on the coal measures, with large areas of sandstone. Both deposits are overlain with till. This Character Area contains the important historic industrial town of Willenhall, which has been a centre for lock making since at least the 17th century. The townscape is mostly of mid/late 20th century origin with large areas of older buildings. Industrial sites encircle the town centre. The majority of the industry dates to the mid/late 20th century with some rare 19th century and inter-war period buildings. Several areas of houses near to the town centre date to the 19th century particular to the north, but also to the south and west. These houses are mainly 19th century terraces. The housing estates surrounding the town are of inter-war and immediately post-war origin and were originally built within industrial areas, many of which have now been redeveloped for

housing. To the north of the town is a large recreational space made up of the Memorial Park and a large playing field, both were laid out on former colliery land.

- 4.2.15 Willenhall was first recorded as a settlement in a charter of AD 994 and is also mentioned in the Domesday Book. The medieval settlement is likely to have been centred on the Market Place and the adjoining Stratford Street, Wolverhampton Street, and Walsall Street. To the north there was a large moated site but this had disappeared by the 20th century. The settlement was surrounded by open fields which were progressively enclosed during the late medieval period and post medieval period and the area remained rural until the 19th century.

WL07: Bentley

- 4.2.16 This Character Area lies in the north-west of the borough. It is dominated by areas of modern housing and is situated almost wholly on the coalfield. Few pre-19th century houses survive in the borough, and these are concentrated in Bescot and the Birchills area of Walsall. Further 18th and 19th century houses survive in the historic settlement cores of the area. There are a number of important recreation areas within the Character Area, including the Rough Wood Country Park, which was established in the mid/late 20th century from reclaimed coal extraction sites.

- 4.2.17 The medieval character of the area was a combination of open field and common (which was part of Cannock Forest) with small medieval settlements at Bescot and Bentley. By the late 19th century the area was dominated by coal mining and collieries, resulting in the expansion of the 17th- and 18th-century settlements of Lane Head, New Invention and Short Heath.

WL08: Bentley

- 4.2.18 This Character Area lies in the south-east of the borough almost wholly situated on the coalfield, with a small sandstone outcrop at Pouk Hill. Settlement covers 54% of the Character Area and is dominated by areas of modern housing. Few large clusters of pre-1900 houses survive, of those that do are the 19th-century terraces in Bescot and the Birchills Area of Walsall. Elsewhere, the mid-19th century Bentley Hall stands isolated in modern development and some 18th- and 19th-century cottages survive in historic settlements. Pre-war 20th-century housing is largely located in the south east of the area and a large part of the northern half of the area contains mid- late 20th-century housing. The Character Area also includes a number of important recreation areas, including Rough Wood Country Park, established on colliery land in the mid-late 20th century, and Reedswood Park on the eastern edge of the Character Area.

- 4.2.19 Evidence for medieval settlement is restricted to Bescot and Bentley. Two areas of common (part of Cannock Forrest), may date back to the medieval period and the areas to the east and west of Bentley Hall and around Bentley mill are likely to have been part of a medieval open field system. A medieval deer park may have existed to the north of the hall. The medieval settlement of Bentley is difficult to trace. In the 19th century settlement around Bentley was dispersed with farms and cottages lying around the Wolverhampton Road and south of the hall.

4.2.20 The settlement of New Invention appeared in the 17th century in the north of the Character Area. This may have originally been associated with an engine house. Later 18th-century settlement included Short Heath and Lane Head.

4.2.21 By the late 19th century the area was dominated by coal mining and Bentley Hall was surrounded by collieries. Collieries were also worked around Short Heath and New Invention, which expanded in this period to house mineworkers and their families. By the Second World War all the collieries had closed and Bentley Hall was demolished.

WL09: Barr Beacon and Aldridge Fields

4.2.22 This Character Area is situated in the east of the borough and is the most rural landscape in Walsall, with field systems covering 66% of its area. It has a mixed geology situated on mudstone and limestone in the west, sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate in the in the centre and sandstone in the east. Rushall Hall in the west lies on coal measures.

4.2.23 The modern character of the area is defined largely by agricultural land and dispersed farms. The area also includes modern recreational land (golf courses), woodland, two areas of settlement, and an area of surviving ancient heathland (Barr Beacon).

4.2.24 Historically the Character Area was in use as medieval open fields associated with Walsall, Aldridge, Rushall, Stonnal and Great Barr. In the centre of the Character Area there were several medieval moated sites and many of the trackways and roads in this area are likely to be medieval in origin. The earliest settlements in the area are Great Barr, which was mentioned in a charter of AD 957 and Rushall, which was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

4.2.25 The surviving field systems in the Character Area were enclosed by either piecemeal enclosure in the late medieval/ early post-medieval periods from open field or were enclosed out of Aldridge Heath by Parliamentary Act.

WL10: Aldridge West

4.2.26 This Character Area is situated in the centre of the borough, situated on a geology of sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate, with an area of limestone in its south-west corner. The modern character of the area is defined from mid-late 20th century industrial activity, and includes several large warehouses, depots and factories. There are also three brick works and an associated clay quarry, which may date to the 19th century and could represent the oldest surviving feature within this character area.

4.2.27 The historic character of this area is dominated by the former extractive industries which occupied the area and agriculture. From at least the 19th century onwards clay was extracted from the Character Area, and by this period coal was also being extracted, most notably at the Leighswood Colliery in the northern part of the Character Area. Even in the late 19th century agriculture dominated this area. A few of the field systems had formed from the enclosure of open fields during the medieval period, while other field systems, such as those to the south of Walsall Wood, were formed from the parliamentary enclosure of former heath land. The only known medieval settlement is a moated site located within the modern Leighswood Industrial Estate although a number of small settlements had developed within the area by the late 19th century probably to house colliery workers.

WL11: South East Walsall

- 4.2.28 This Character Area is located in the south of the borough, situated on the coal measures at its western edge and on mudstone and siltstone. The modern character of the area is dominated by settlement activity of mid- to late 20th-century origin and the area includes the residential part of central Walsall and its southern, eastern and northern suburbs. Houses built during the inter-war periods are located close to Walsall town centre with two large estates of 1960s/70s houses located further out. Late 20th century houses have also been built on small dispersed plots amongst other older houses. The area also includes associated services such as schools and a University campus.
- 4.2.29 The eastern half of the Character Area includes several large inter-war and post-war period housing estates. The oldest surviving properties are located on or near the Birmingham Road. However, 1950s' expansion has left these houses as islands of early 20th-century character. The south-east of the Character Area contains substantial open recreational land laid out in the 20th century.
- 4.2.30 During the medieval period this area was dominated by open fields with a small manor house or settlement at The Delves. There was also a large deer park to the west of Great Barr, although its extent is unknown. By the mid-18th century a mill had been established at New Mills in the south-west of the area and a country house has been constructed by the Delves. At this time the landscape was still largely agricultural and by the late 18th century- early 19th century woodland had been established in the south-east of the area near Great Barr and two further country houses had been built.
- 4.2.31 The Character Area became increasingly settled and by the late 19th century there were seven small farms and three country parks with small landscape parks. A large sewage farm was established in the south and survived into the mid-20th century. Small areas of large semi-detached and detached housing appeared in the late 19th century and this area expanded in the early 20th century. By the early 20th century two areas of allotments, near Cricket Close and to the rear of Lord Street, had been established. Gorway Road cricket ground also dates to the early 20th century, although the original pavilion has not survived.

WL12: Darlaston

- 4.2.32 This Character Area is situated in the south-west of the borough on a coal bedrock geology with superficial deposits of sandy till and gravel. The modern character of the area is dominated by the historic industrial town of Darlaston which has medieval origins. Although most of the townscape originates after the 1930s there are several older districts, including the town centre which contains 19th century buildings. The town developed in three phases, the central area has medieval origins while Catharine Cross to the west and Darlaston Green to the north were both in existence by 1750. The town is surrounded by industry and housing. To the west near Catherines Cross in as an area of early 20th century housing while to the east is an area of late 19th century terraces and detached houses. To the north around Darlaston Green is an area of late 19th century terraces within more recent housing. The later suburbs developed in the mid-20th century.

4.2.33 The Character Area also includes the commercial centre at Moxley which is situated in the south-west of the Character Area and provides a focus for the housing expansion of the mid- 20th century.

4.2.34 The settlement of Darlaston was first mentioned in the late 20th century when it formed its own manor. The original settlement is likely to have been around St Lawrence's Church. At this time the settlement was a small village surrounded by open fields. Coal was probably mined on the heaths from the medieval period onwards and by the early 19th century collieries were beginning to have a major impact on the landscape particularly to the west- and south-west around Moxley and near Bradley.

WL13: Pelsall

4.2.35 This Character Area is situated in the north of the Borough, on the eastern edge of the South Staffordshire coalfield. The modern character of the area is defined by field systems, open land, and dispersed settlements. The largest settlement, Pelsall occupies the centre of the Character Area and has a large central common.

4.2.36 Pelsall is first mentioned in a charter of AD 994, when it was granted to the church at Wolverhampton. The early settlement is likely to have been situated around Pelsall Hall. Medieval Pelsall was likely to have been surrounded by open fields that were enclosed during the late medieval and post medieval periods. Several parts of the area have been used for 19th and 20th century coal extraction although most of the collieries in the area were closed by 1900. The Character Area is crossed by several railways, all of which have fallen out of use.

4.2.37 WL14: Rushall and Shelfield

4.2.38 This Character Area is situated over the eastern edge of the South Staffordshire Coalfield. The modern character of the area is defined by the industrial parts of Aldridge. The majority of the buildings within the Character Area date to the mid/late 20th century and include several large warehouses, depots and factories. There are also three brickworks and an associated clay quarry. The quarry may date to the 19th century and may represent one of the oldest surviving features of this area.

4.2.39 The earliest settlement in the area, Shelfield is referred to as a hamlet in 1276. By the 18th century it was a dispersed settlement with houses clustered in several distinct areas, one of which retains a possible village green. Other early settlements include School Farm, whose origins may be early post-medieval. Shelfield's 20th century inter-war expansion occurred mainly along Mill Road, the main east-west route through the settlement. The remainder of the area along the main north-south route, the Lichfield Road, was redeveloped in the 1960s/70s. Large estates of this date were also built to the north of the area towards High Heath.

4.2.40 The Lichfield Road, clearly important to the development of the Character Area, was turnpiked in 1766, although it may originate in the 13th century. It was an important part of Rushall's development; although the date of origin of the settlement which was recorded in 1775 on the Lichfield Road is unknown (it is, for example, some distance from the medieval parish church next to Rushall Hall, which is actually just south of the Character Area). The oldest parts of Rushall are still to be found along the road.

4.2.41 Twentieth century expansion of Rushall included four inter-war estates of small semi-detached houses. Rushall's largest expansion however, was to the north east, towards Shelfield, curving around the northern bank of the Daw End Branch canal. Housing here was mainly built in the 1950s on what were fields. Settlement at Daw End appeared by the 18th century and consisted of a farm and cottages, probably associated with limestone quarries. The settlement expanded in the late 19th/early 20th century, mainly built on the fields to the north. Some redevelopment also took place in the inter-war period, with cottages being replaced by semi-detached houses. High Heath had originally been common heath land, probably since the medieval period, and settlement may not have existed here until the 16th century. The first mention of it was in 1576 when a cottage is described as encroaching on the common. The heath was enclosed around the turn of the 19th century through Act of Parliament, when settlement became firmly established. An early 19th century map shows a concentration of houses in the far north-west of the Character Area, later in the 19th century more houses were added, and several survive today.

Sandwell

SD01: Tipton Green, Oldbury and Langley

4.2.42 This Character Area is situated in the central and western part of the Borough, located on a geology of sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate, with shallow coal measures in the central part of the area. The modern character of the area is dominated by modern (post-1938) industrial activity. It contains two main canal routes between Birmingham and Wolverhampton and two railway lines as well as the M5 motorway. Significant areas of housing also exist between the canals railways and industrial sites. Including the older settlements of Langely, Tat Bank (in the south-east), Oldbury and Brades Village (in its centre) and Dudley Port (in the north-west) but, in addition, more recent housing expansion from the last 30 years, most notably at Temple Way alongside the route of the A457 heading north-west from Oldbury towards Dudley Port.

4.2.43 Open land is also a feature of the area, in particular between the old and 'new' lines of the Birmingham to Wolverhampton canal. This area - much of it rough grassland - is in part a legacy of clay and coal extraction in the area.

4.2.44 Oldbury is the oldest settlement within the Character Area possibly dating back to the Anglo- Saxon period. Within the wider area, it has been argued that the lines of the Birmingham canal have done much to define its limits (although its valley position was probably a pre-condition to their construction). The original, southerly, line of the Birmingham to Wolverhampton canal opened in 1770, forming a particularly circuitous route around Oldbury to avoid the high ground at the town's centre. Nearly seventy years later, in 1838, the Island Line opened a more direct, northerly route between Smethwick (in the east) and Tipton Factory Junction (in the west), bypassing Oldbury. The Titford branch, which runs to the southern extremity of the Character Area, was opened in 1837. It linked the canals to Titford pools, which were meant to act as a reservoir to supply water to the system.

4.2.45 Like other parts of the Black Country, the area was rich in limestone, coal and ironstone, much in demand by the industries of Birmingham. This justified the

investment in the canals, and went on to influence the area's transformation from rural to predominantly industrial.

- 4.2.46 The railways arrived in the middle of the 19th century, with stations at Dudley Port and Oldbury (the station is now known as Sandwell & Dudley). They also brought manufacturing: one of the largest employers in the area at the time was the Oldbury Railway Carriage and Wagon Works, established in 1854 in the east of the area.
- 4.2.47 At this time the landscape of the Character Area was dominated by collieries, brickworks and clay pits, which occupied the swathes of land in between the canals and settlements. The chemical industry was another important industry in the area in this period.
- 4.2.48 During the 20th century the area was subject to significant transformation. Oldbury in particular saw the terraced streets at its centre replaced with local government buildings and a large hyper market. Meanwhile, many of the larger industrial and extractive sites were replaced by smaller industrial units on several industrial estates.

SDO2: Newton, Hamstead and Great Barr

- 4.2.49 This Character Area is situated in the north-east of the Borough and is situated on sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate, with coal measure only accessible at some depth. The modern character of the area is dominated by 20th century residential housing, with areas of surviving fields in the north-west of the character area that continue beyond the Borough boundary into Walsall (WL09).
- 4.2.50 Until the 20th century this area was largely agricultural, crossed by the Tame Valley Canal which opened in 1844. The only colliery in the Character Area was at Hamstead and the discovery of coal in this area prompted the expansion of the settlement of Hamstead in the 1880s. The eastern part of the Character Area was originally part of the Great Barr estate, and was taken over by the Walsall and West Bromwich Guardians in the 20th century. Some of this area has been developed for housing and the rest is now part of Walsall. The Red House Park is a public park in the centre of the Character Area.

SDO3: West Bromwich

- 4.2.51 This Character Area lies in the centre of the Borough situated on sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate geologies, with coal accessible in the north-west. The modern character of the area is defined by West Bromwich Town centre surrounded by large residential areas. It also includes some industrial sites to the south.
- 4.2.52 Rapid expansion in the 19th century (see over) is reflected in the surviving areas of Victorian terraces to the west of the centre, between Dartmouth Street /Lodge Road, and in its east, between the town centre and the M5 motorway. Added to these, two large areas of later, inter-war housing comprise small semi-detached houses or short terraces: the 'Hamblett's estate' in the west of the area, which was built on former colliery land, and the housing built on fields in the north of the area at Lyndon.
- 4.2.53 West Bromwich developed as a settlement in the 19th century on an area of heathland crossed by the Birmingham to Wolverhampton turnpike road. Prior to the 19th century the village of West Bromwich was located some distance to the north. The

modern town formed on an area known as Bromwich Heath which was enclosed in 1804. Improvements to the Holyhead Road in the 1820s produced the broad High Street, a prominent feature of the modern town and, as the town grew, its centre shifted from the old village to the area around the site of the modern Sandwell Centre.

- 4.2.54 Key to the town's 19th century development and expansion was the presence nearby of iron, coal, and marl for brick making. By the early part of the century a number of collieries existed in the west of the Character Area, where today there is housing, parks and schools. Several ironworks were also situated just outside the southern and western edge of the area, along the route of the local canals.
- 4.2.55 Immigration to the area was substantial in the 19th and early 20th centuries as factories sprang up and employment prospects were good, resulting in settlement expansion. Later, as the extractive industries declined, the former colliery space was used for housing, and this function came to predominate.

SD04: Old Hill

- 4.2.56 This Character Area is situated in the south-west of the Borough on a sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate geology. The modern character of the area is dominated by 20th century industrial units defined by the Dudley No. 2 Canal and a now dismantled Railway line which connected Dudley to Old Hill station in the south. Other than the canal which runs along the area's eastern side only a few features survive from before 1938: an industrial estate (south of the roundabout and cemetery marked on the adjacent map) appears to incorporate buildings from a former chain works, two pub buildings originate from at least as early as the 19th century, and a small area of open land in north-west of area remain from when it was part of an agricultural area.
- 4.2.57 The historic character of the area is largely defined by the former collieries which dominated the landscape in the 18th and 19th centuries. The character of the area as a location for mining and industrial production was reinforced at the end of the 18th century by the opening of the Dudley No.2 Canal in 1797. The canal linked the area to Birmingham and the rest of the Black Country coalfield, via tunnels to the west and south. By the late 19th century the area was dominated by collieries, although many of these were closed by 1930. The iron industry also suffered a decline in this period although local industries such drop forging continued in the industrial estates that replaced the collieries. Other industries which historically occupied the area were the brick and tile works and the pottery (ceramic) industry.

SD05: Yew Tree Character Area

- 4.2.58 This Character Area is situated in the northern part of the Borough on a limestone and mudstone geology. The modern character of this area is dominated by post-war housing. With the exception of the canals and railways, almost no part of the built environment originates from before the time the 4th Edition Ordnance Survey map was drawn in 1938.
- 4.2.59 The historic character of the area was defined almost entirely of agricultural land much of it worked from Delves Farm and Yew Tree Farm. Residential development began to cover this area after the First World War. The Tame Valley Canal, on the southern edge of the area, was opened in 1844 and, as such was one of the last Black Country canals.

Three years after the construction of the Tame Valley Canal an extension to the waterway was built - the Rushall Canal - from the south-east point of the character area. This linked it with the Walsall Canal to the north. Built in 1837, the route of the Grand Junction Railway runs along the western edge of the area. Tame Bridge Parkway Station was opened on this line in 1990 to serve new housing built on the site of the former Tame Bridge industrial estate

SD06: Rowley Regis and Blackheath

- 4.2.60 This character is located in the south-west of the Borough on a sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate geology. The modern character of the area is defined by 20th century housing, with large units of open and recreational space. The older residential housing in the area is located in the south with more recent construction further north. The recreational land is also located in the north of the Character Area and includes a 20th century park and nature reserve and an interwar period golf course in the east with playing fields (situated on former colliery land) and an area of substantial grassland and woodland flank in the west. The area also includes some 20th century industrial sites in the southern part of the Character Area.
- 4.2.61 Prior to the industrial revolution the character of the area was mostly agricultural, but the presence of coal and 'Rowley rag', a volcanic dolerite stone useful in producing road surfaces, ensured that it rapidly became an area of industrial activity.
- 4.2.62 Rowley Regis, is the oldest settlement in the area formed from a collection of scattered settlements. The settlement at Blackheath formed much later as a result of industrial expansion. Before this, the area had more commonly been known as 'Bleak Heath' and was mainly uninspiring heath land or farmsteads. Quarrying of dolerite took place from at least the 17th century, but it increased in the early 19th century when the use of Rowley Rag for metalling roads came into its own. From then on, the number of quarries in the area rose dramatically and this contributed to the rapid change in the landscape.
- 4.2.63 Like many other parts of the Black Country, the Character Area experienced a dramatic increase in house building in the years between the wars, and much of this survives in its southern part.

SD07: Sandwell Valley

- 4.2.64 The Character Area is situated in the north-east of the borough to the south of SD02. The modern character of the area is dominated by Sandwell Valley Country Park and agricultural land. The area is situated almost entirely on sandstone mudstone and conglomerate.
- 4.2.65 The Character Area was originally part of the estate owned by the Earls of Dartmouth from the early 18th century. Sandwell Hall (demolished in 1928) was built by the first Earl on the site of the 12th century Benedictine priory close to the Sand Well spring. The Character Area contains the Registered Park and Garden Dartmouth Park which became public park in 1877.

SD08: Tipton and Princes End

- 4.2.66 This Character Area is situated in the north-west of the Borough on a geology of sandstone, mudstone and conglomerated, although coal is also accessible in several areas. The modern character of the area is dominated by 20th century housing which dominates half of its area, as well as industry, canals and railways.
- 4.2.67 For a predominantly residential district, the Character Area retains a sizeable section of commercial and trade premises, in particular along its western edge. The factories and warehouses in this area give the A4037 Bloomfield Road an industrial character, before it continues north as Princes End High Street. Particularly in the south of the Character Area, remnants of a previously more extensive network of canals and railways, together with some surviving Victorian terraces, give the modern landscape an 'older' feel than the housing estates further north.
- 4.2.68 The historic character of the area was rural with small scale coal extraction dating back to the 13th century around Tipton. In the 18th and 19th century coal, limestone and ironstone mining transformed the landscape from rural to industrial. Iron was the predominant industry, and the Character Area contains the site of several major Iron Works. Other industries such as the soap and chemical works were also important in the development of the area.
- 4.2.69 The 20th century saw the decline of Tipton's traditional heavy industries; by the time of the 1902 Ordnance Survey map there was much evidence of old coal shafts which had long-since ceased production. The slag heaps were flattened and the old shafts either filled in or remained waterlogged. The reclaimed land provided either open space for recreation or was covered by an extensive network of either municipal or private housing, giving the area its modern residential character.

SD09: Tivdale

- 4.2.70 This Character Area is situated in the western part of the Borough on a mixed geology of dolerite in the south and mudstone and conglomerate in the north. The character of the area is dominated by mid- 20th century housing. The oldest surviving houses in the area are in small areas of Victorian and Edwardian terraces, including those which front the A4033. Inter-war developments of semi-detached homes overlook or front the wide, dual carriageway of the New Birmingham Road which was opened in 1927. However, the most common housing type in the area is the small semi-detached house built in the years following the Second World War.
- 4.2.71 The settlement at Tivdale is shown on a 1775 map of the area as located on the main road between Oldbury and Dudley. Darby's Hill and the track leading west from the hill towards Dudley are also prominent features shown on the map. Due to the difficult topography, the canals and railway largely avoid this area. The only canal which crosses it does so via a deep tunnel more than 2.5km long (built in 1858), therefore giving little benefit to the area. Although service to the area by passenger railways was poor, for a period in the late 19th and early 20th centuries Tivdale was at the centre of a network of electric trams serving the Black Country (which ran along the route of the A4033).
- 4.2.72 The slope of the land and its distance from canals and railways meant that the area was not a good location for manufacturing industry. Instead, its development before

the 1930s largely took place as a result of its mineral wealth. In the 19th and 20th centuries the area was severely scarred by stone quarries, marl pits and coal mines. In common with the geology of the Character Area to the immediate south, the area lies over an area of 'Rowley Rag', as noted above a stone which is very hard and particularly suited to road building. Quarrying began in the area on a commercial basis in the early part of the 19th century, but the number of quarries quickly grew. The extraction of Rowley Rag in the area continued until the second half of the 20th century.

- 4.2.73 The mining of coal was a more short-lived activity in the Tividale area because extracting coal in Tividale was a more difficult proposition owing to the depth of the seams. All but one of the collieries in the Character Area had gone by 1920.

SD10 Cradley Heath

- 4.2.74 This Character Area is situated in the south-west of the Borough on a geology of sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate. This is an area of generally mixed character, with both residential neighbourhoods and, particularly in its west, important commercial and industrial districts. Housing in the northern half of the character area and in and around the centres of Cradley Heath and Old Hill includes a mix of Victorian terraces and post-war high density housing, while the south of the area is defined by inter-war streets with large areas of semi-detached housing. The industry within the Character Area includes collections of post war units, with some surviving examples of previous phases of industry such as the works at the end of Bank Street which originated in the late 19th/ early 20th century.

- 4.2.75 The River Stour is not only the southern boundary of the Character Area (as well as of Sandwell), but has also had a particular significance during the Industrial Revolution. At that time, this local river is said to have boasted more water-powered installations that could be found on a similar length of any other English watercourse. Cradley Heath was also the location of important technological changes and was, for example, the venue for 17th century experiments to smelt iron using coal as an alternative to charcoal. The Character Area, together with the adjoining area to the east, also has a long tradition of chain and anchor making. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries Cradley Heath and Old Hill formed part of a network of chain-making townships in the Black Country.

- 4.2.76 The other prominent local trade nail-making. The sheer range of size and length of nails delayed the mechanisation of their production and ensured that a domestic cottage industry endured after others had been replaced.

- 4.2.77 The development of housing within the Character Area took place in several phases of expansion. By the start of the 20th century, the result of Victorian development could be seen in the large number of terraced streets radiating off the older routes crossing the area (in particular what is now the A4100, and the route of the modern A459 which crosses it). Further phases in the 20th century saw the transformation of the southern part of the Character Area from mining and agriculture to a new residential area.

SD11: Central Smethwick & Cape Hill

- 4.2.78 This Character Area is situated in the south-east of the Borough on a geology of sandstone, with mudstone and conglomerate in the west. The modern character of

the area is defined by Victorian residential housing. Within this general model of Victorian settlement, 20th century development is also now well represented. Housing survives from the inter-war years, for example, in the large area of small semis in the area's north-west (east of West Smethwick Park) and in the neighbourhood of semis and short terraces to the east of Uplands cemetery. In addition, several landmark buildings in the southern part of the area date from the 1930s. Much of the north-western part of the Character Area now has a more modern, late 20th century character, having been rebuilt after the demolition of the first wave of terraced streets.

- 4.2.79 The Character Area was not situated on the coal measure and therefore historically has not been impacted by mining. Instead the driver for Smethwick's development was the transport corridor to the north which moved goods via canal and railway between Birmingham and the Black Country. In the early 19th century, Smethwick as a settlement was centred on Bearwood Hill in the south, where a turnpike road out of Birmingham crossed the road from Harborne in the south. An early corn mill in the south of the Character Area was converted to making thimbles and, by 1775, was known by this activity. The Thimble Mill pool still survives today and the mill itself has given its name to several features in the modern residential landscape.
- 4.2.80 With the building of the canals, the town centre moved to the northern edge of the Character Area, to the present High Street. The rapid population expansion in this northern part in the early 19th century necessitated a new church to serve the local population, and Holy Trinity was built. By the late 19th century new streets and estates of houses had been laid out, with some remaining farm land turned into allotments, cemeteries and parks. Industry continued to be influential in this period, for example, the most important factor in the development of West Smethwick (the far north-west of the area) was the presence nearby of Chance Brothers' glass works.

SD12: Warley

- 4.2.81 This Character Area is situated in the south-west of the Borough on a geology of sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate. Its modern character is defined by early 20th century residential development. This type of accommodation fills large swathes of the northern and central parts of the area and comprises in large measure small semi-detached properties, often built on geometrically laid out streets or crescents. The oldest housing in the area is generally strung out along the roads between the settlements of Rood End, Langley Green and Causeway Green.
- 4.2.82 The historic character of the area was almost entirely agricultural until the late 1920s. Within this rural landscape were small settlements along the north-western edge of the area as well as in the hamlets of Bristnall Fields and Warley Salo. Meanwhile on the area's eastern edge, Bearwood's Edwardian streets had expanded to meet the current boundary of Warley Woods.
- 4.2.83 The inter-war years saw the area's transformation to the suburban landscape we see today, starting with the opening of the Wolverhampton Road (A4123) in 1927. The following decade saw an unprecedented expansion in housing into the agricultural land north of the Wolverhampton Road.

SD13: Wednesbury & Hill Top

- 4.2.84 This Character Area is situated in the north of the Borough, on a coal geology. The modern character of the area is 20th century residential development. Schools, hospitals and cemeteries form an important part of the landscape. Many, like Heath Lane cemetery and Sandwell General Hospital were built to serve the town of West Bromwich, immediately to the south. The Tame Valley in the north-east has always been a transport corridor and, since 1847, the rail route between Birmingham and Walsall. Passenger stations are included at Tame Bridge and Bescot, and the freight facility at Bescot sidings is one of the largest in the region.
- 4.2.85 The town of Wednesbury has Saxon origins and the parish church is first mentioned in 1210. High Bullen, the route of the modern A461, appears to have been the centre of the medieval settlement. The Character Area also includes the original centre of West Bromwich at Churchfields in the area's far south east: modern West Bromwich is now centred to the south. Like many others in the Black Country, the area has a tradition of mining and iron working. A large area of collieries was situated immediately west of the area: it was this source of coal which was the destination of the first canals in the area in the late 18th century (the canal still forms the area's south-western boundary). Later, in the 19th century, the effects of coal mining could be found covering several parts of the landscape within the area which, aside from the settlements of Wednesbury and Hill Top, had until then been largely agricultural.

From the end of the 1930s onwards the previously industrial landscape was replaced with housing development giving the area its modern residential character.

SD14: Great Bridge

- 4.2.86 This Character Area is situated in the north-west of the Borough on a coal geology. The modern character of the area is dominated by industrial sites developed in the mid-late 20th century. The oldest industrial sites, dating from before WW2, are scattered along the eastern side of the area, often alongside the lines of canals, past and present. The landscape still retains some of the 18th and 19th century transport infrastructure in the shape of the Walsall Canal (1786) and the Tame Valley Canal (1844).
- 4.2.87 The historic character of the area is dominated by mineral extraction. Coal extraction shaped much of the northern part of the area's first non-agricultural uses while, in the south, clay pits and brickworks performed a similar function. Ironworks were also feature of the area, both north and south. By the end of the 19th century the extractive industries were in decline, making way for the 20th century development.

SD15: North Smethwick

- 4.2.88 This Character Area is situated in the south-east of the Borough on sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate geologies. The modern character of the area is dominated by interwar period industrial activity. In addition, canals, railways and major roads have also left an important legacy, defining the way the landscape is used, but also creating barriers within it. Although the factories and depots in the area include some important reminders of the large employers of Smethwick's early industrial canalside development (such as the remains of Chance's glassworks in the

west, and the Soho Foundry in the east), much of the modern landscape (at least a fifth of the industrial land) is given over to trading estates of smaller units.

- 4.2.89 The landscape of north Smethwick was largely defined in the 18th century when it became a link between Birmingham and the Black Country. In 1760, what is now the east-west dual-carriageway of the A457 was turnpiked (the surviving toll-house giving its name to the modern road and shopping centre) and, in 1769, the first canal was built along a similar route, using numerous locks to cross the Smethwick ridge. These developments were important in that they started to attract industry to what was then an agricultural environment.

Early industrial sites included the Soho Foundry (now Avery-Berkel Ltd), built in 1795, and the glassworks in West Smethwick which was established in 1814. However, it was not until a wider and straighter replacement canal was built in 1827 (excavating through the ridge and dispensing with the need for so many locks) that the industrialisation of the area expanded to eventually dominate its character. By the late 19th century industry had taken over much of the east of the area whilst, the north was still largely agricultural, although one of the last Black Country collieries to be opened was Sandwell Park. The railways had arrived in the mid-19th century, and their routes have done much to define the Character Area, forming large parts of its northern and southern boundaries.

Dudley

DY01 Netherton

- 4.2.90 This Character Area lies to the east of the Borough, situated on a sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate geology, and in general over the coal measures. The modern character of the area is defined by residential development associated with the modern town of Dudley, although the area also incorporates recreation and wooded areas together with industrial areas which straddle the canal. On the high ground in the north, the housing is in many cases a legacy of the southern expansion of Dudley and, in the north-west in particular mid-to-late Victorian terraces and villas survive. Much of the remainder of the north comprises large areas of inter-war semi-detached housing survive from the 20th century suburbanisation of Dudley.
- 4.2.91 In the south, housing is of perhaps more mixed origins, although it includes some large developments of semi-detached properties from the 1950s. The area's central band also includes significant post-war terraced housing dating from the 1960s and 70s.

DY02: Halesowen

- 4.2.92 This Character Area lies in the south-east of the Borough, situated on sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate geologies with only a small area at Coombeswood overlying the coal measures. The modern character of the area is dominated by mid-late 20th century housing which covers around 75% of the Character Area.
- 4.2.93 Due to the underlying geology of the area, away from the coal measures this area remained a landscape of small-scale settlement and agriculture until the 20th century. In the pre-industrial period the settlement at Halesowen was large in Black Country terms, surrounded by open fields and streamside meadows. In the early industrial period these streams became the power behind a string of mills and forges. These

sites led to the development of the north west corner of the Character Area, Cradley, where the Stour exists and is at its strongest. This area contains the largest area of colliery land in the Character Area. Canals arrived in the area in the 1790s, linking Coombeswood to the rest of the Black Country and railways were not established in the Character Area until the late 19th century.

DY03: Haley Fields & Illey

4.2.94 This Character Area lies in the south-east of the Borough to the south of DY02. The Character Area is dominated by scattered settlement and fields (90%) and is situated on an underlying geology of sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate. Settlement comprises small farmsteads and hamlets which predate the early 19th century.

4.2.95 Historically the Character Area was dominated by agriculture associated with St Marys Abbey, which dates from the 13th century. The creation of granges within the area was part of the Abbey's efforts to develop its supply of agricultural goods. Many of the fields in the area contains traces of ridge and furrow associated with this early land use. While the area did not have an industrial phase it is crossed by the Dudley Number 2 Canal and a now disused railway line.

DY04: Stourbridge

4.2.96 This Character Area lies in the south-west of the Borough, situated on a geology of sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate, with pebble beds in its west and the southern end of the coal field in the north-east. The modern character of the area is defined by the commercial centre of Stourbridge, (in the centre) and the industrial town of Lye (in the north-east). The area is predominantly residential, but the north edge runs along the river Stour, which has important industrial sites along its banks.

4.2.97 Stourbridge developed at a relatively late point receiving a market and a fair at the end of the 15th century. Prior to this the settlements in the south (Old Swinford and Pedmore) were probably equally important. The Stour is a particularly important feature within this character area, and historically this water course supported a string of mills and forges along its banks.

4.2.98 The canal network did not reach Stourbridge until the early 19th century. By this time both Stourbridge and Lye, being located next to the canal and/or river, had usurped the more agricultural settlements as centres of trade and industry. Lye also had the advantage of being situated over the shallow coal of the South Staffordshire coalfield and, in the 19th century, the landscape of the north-east of the Character Area featured several collieries, as well as clay extraction and associated brickworks. Lye also had the advantage of being more conveniently situated for the new railway network which arrived in the second half of the century. Lye station was opened in 1863 while Stourbridge Town came later, in 1879 (even though a station had existed earlier at Stourbridge Junction).

4.2.99 During the 20th century the previously agricultural land within the Character Area was developed for suburban housing and new industrial developed replaced the collieries.

DY05: Dudley North

4.2.100 This Character Area is situated in the north of the Borough at the point where the Black Country coalfield is interrupted by a limestone ridge. The modern character of the area is dominated by 20th century, post-war development with some significant areas of inter-war period housing. The area incorporates large areas of open rough grassland in the north and the area's only canals and railways run through the lower ground off the limestone ridge to the east and north-east. Industrial sites are concentrated around these areas (Coseley).

4.2.101 Historically the south and west of the Character Area would have been part of Pensnett Chase, a large area of common land, with the settlements of Sedgley in the north-west of the Character Area and Dudley just outside the Character Area to the south-east. By the 17th century there were several coal pits located to the west of Dudley Town Centre. The newer, straighter route of the Birmingham to Wolverhampton Canal (1837) passed through the hill at Coseley and railway lines were laid through the low lying areas running south-west to north-east. The presence of accessible coal and good transport infrastructure supported the development of the mining industry in Coseley during the 19th century. The agricultural and industrial (colliery) character of this area survived until the early 20th century. Large scale 20th century suburbanisation started after the First World War, changing the character of this area over the course of the century to that of 20th century housing.

DY06: Pensnett North

4.2.102 This Character Area lies in the west of the Borough over sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate with some shallow coal in the east. The modern character of the area is dominated by an industrial trading estate, flanked by residential areas. The northern part of the Character Area contains the largest area of extractive industries in Dudley.

4.2.103 Historically the character of the area was that of open fields associated with the settlements of Kingswinford and the edge of Pensnett Chase to the east. The area was late to become involved in large scale mining and iron-working but by the first third of the 19th century this type of industrial activity defined the area. The development of industry led to the construction of associated transport links including a private railway line. The Shut End iron works, which dominated the landscape during the 19th century, fell out of use by the end of the Victorian period, making way for the Stourbridge Refractories Company, who produced firebrick. Ketleys Bricks and Dreadnought Tiles (in the eastern part of the Character Area) is one of the oldest manufacturing sites still in use in the Black Country.

DY07: Kingswinford

4.2.104 This Character Area lies to the west of the Borough over sandstone and mudstone, away from the coal seams seen elsewhere in the Black Country. The modern character of the area is dominated by post-war residential housing, with a small commercial centre at Kingswinford. In the south of the area are a number of industrial units which together form the Stourbridge Glass Quarter.

4.2.105 The historic character of this area remained agricultural as late as the Second World War and this area was never subject to the industrialisation seen elsewhere within the

Black Country, although there are areas of extractive pits area recorded along the eastern edge of this Character Area. Field systems in this area were mostly the result of piecemeal enclosure prior to 1750, with Ashwood Haye, a large area of common land along the western edge of the Character Area. In the north-west an area of industrial units was constructed in the 20th century next to a disused railway line.

4.2.106 The industry of the south of the area relates to glass production and the area is known as the Glass Quarter.

DY08 Pedmore & Lutley

4.2.107 This Character Area is situated in the south of the Borough over red sandstone and pebble beds. The area is characterised by fields and small settlements.

4.2.108 The persistence of the area's rural nature has led to the survival of ancient features in the landscape including the Iron Age hillfort at Wychbury Hill. Just to the north is the site of Pedmore Hall, which is surrounded by landscape features dating back to at least the 17th century.

4.2.109 In the medieval period the area to the west was common land, which was enclosed by planned enclosure during the early 19th century. There is limited settlement encroachment in this area. In the eastern part of the Character Area, the main settlement is the village of Lutley. The fields in this area appear to have been enclosed by the 19th Century although earlier field boundaries have been lost particularly around Foxcote Farm. Evidence of extractive remains are present in the Character Area, including mines and quarries which are now grassland or woodland. Recreational land also forms a key part of this Character Area (golf courses).

DY09: Brierley Hill

4.2.110 This Character Area lies in the centre of the Borough over an area of coal measures as well as sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate. The modern character of the area is dominated by commercial and retail land, which encompassed the older centres of Dudley and Brierley Hill.

4.2.111 The Character Area has had important commercial and retail functions since the medieval period when Dudley (laid out in the 13th century) was one of the Black Country's few towns. During the medieval period most of the area was part of Pensnett Chase, an area of common ground covering most of the central area of what is now the Metropolitan Borough of Dudley. This area remained open until the 18th century, although by this time the area had been subject to mineral extraction and the creation of woodland plantations to provide fuel for iron smelting.

4.2.112 Dudley Canal was cut through the area in 1779, surrounded by brickworks, glassworks and iron furnaces. A railway, running alongside the canal, was constructed in the 19th century and remained in use until the 1960s. By the same period, large parts of the landscape had become dominated by collieries. The 20th century saw a shift away from coal extraction and the development of planned industrial districts.

DY10: Quarry Bank

4.2.113 This Character Area lies in the south-western part of the Borough, situated on a shallow coal geology. The modern character of the area is dominated by residential

development including the small commercial centre of Quarry Bank. The housing itself is relatively recent in date, much of it built on former industrial land. Other than housing, recreational and open land is significant. Three large areas of park and public open space were created from former mining land.

4.2.114 Although the south-west of the area is today a relatively modern landscape, it is this part of the area - rather than Quarry Bank in the east - which was host to some of the oldest recorded settlement in the area. In the medieval period, all of the eastern half of the area lay within Pensnett Chase. It was within this part of the Character Area that the early coal extraction is recorded, around the centre of what is now the settlement of Quarry Bank. Quarry Bank itself grew in the 19th century over this landscape. Much of the rest of the Character Area, particularly in its north and west, was taken by collieries, clay pits and brickworks, whilst in the east housing, pubs, schools, and small factories sprang up around the High Street.

4.2.115 The early 20th century saw new suburbs created around the core of Quarry Bank, with inter-war streets extending to the north and south, over what had been fields and woodland. Land occupied by the nearby Thorns colliery was converted to recreational use as Steven's Park.

Wolverhampton

WV01: City Centre and Industrial Districts

4.2.116 The Character Area is situated in the centre of Wolverhampton, situated on mudstone and sandstone geologies. The modern character of the area is dominated by the commercial and industrial core of Wolverhampton and over half of the area is given to 20th century industrial development.

4.2.117 Within the ring road, the city retains elements of its medieval planned layout, with its church located on the highest point, and its main street (Dudley Street) running south from this point. These streets at its historic core, together with the planned Georgian suburb around St John's church on what is now the southern part of the ring road, still host many of the buildings dating from the expansion at the time of the arrival of the canals and railways. Alongside these, the city centre is today dominated by later 20th century shopping centres, and this area within the ring road is among the largest retail, commercial and cultural centres in the Black Country. As such, it provides services for a substantial part of the surrounding region.

4.2.118 The historic character of the area is dominated by the settlement of Wolverhampton which was established in the 10th century. The town's early economy was based on the wool trade which had become established by the 15th century. By the 17th century lock making became a prominent trade, and by the mid-18th century metalworking was the dominant trade. This developed to include a motor industry and rail locomotive manufacture.

4.2.119 The 1875 Artisans Dwellings Act formed the basis of the clearance of residential areas near the centre of the town, making way for grand, often public buildings: a process which continued into the 20th century. The Ring Road around the commercial centre of the town was constructed in stages between the 1960s and 1980s.

WV02: Wolverhampton Outer Western Suburbs

4.2.120 This Character Area is located in the west of the City over red sandstone and pebble beds and is some distance from the coalfields. The modern character of the area is dominated by 20th century residential development.

4.2.121 The Character Area contains the site of the medieval settlements of Tettenhall (first mentioned AD 910), Wightwick, Compton Wergs and Aldersley. During the medieval period these settlements were likely to have been surrounded by open fields. The settlement of Tettenhall was fairly large, centred around two large greens. The heathland that existed at Tettenhall Wood until the early 19th century had probably been there since the medieval period. Once the heath was enclosed the development of houses soon took over.

WV03: South Bilston & Ettingshall

4.2.122 This Character Area is located in the south-east of the City, situated on the South Staffordshire Coalfield. The modern character of the area is dominated by 20th century industry. The area includes the commercial centre of Bilston and more open land than anywhere else in Wolverhampton.

4.2.123 The Character Area contains the medieval settlement of Bilston, which was surrounded by open fields until the late 18th/early 19th century. Coal mining is first mentioned in the area in the 14th century, metal working in the 16th and 17th century and enamelling by the early 18th century. By the 19th century the extraction and coal and ironstone expanded dramatically and new ways of processing iron were developed. By the late 19th century the field systems surrounding Bilston had all but disappeared as industry and associated housing spread across the area. By the early 20th century coal mining was in decline and over the course of the following decades much of the former industrial land was recycled for other industrial or residential development.

WV04: Ettingshall Park and Lanesfield.

4.2.124 This Character Area is located in the south of the City over the South Staffordshire Coalfield, which is particularly close to the surface in the north and east of the Character Area. The modern character of the area is predominantly residential housing built in the mid-20th century on former coal mines or agricultural land.

4.2.125 During the medieval period the Character Area contained a deer park (established in 1293 around the site of Ettingshall Park Farm in the north-west of the area) and also contains evidence of open fields. By the 18th century the settlement focus was to the south around Cinder Hill and by the start of the 19th century the prevalent character of the area was still agricultural. By the end of the 19th century this character had changed dramatically and the area was covered by collieries, with clay extraction occurring in small parts of the area. The collieries fell out of use by the mid-20th century and they and the surviving agricultural land (situated on high ground) were developed for housing.

WV05: Fallings Park & Wednesfield North

4.2.126 This Character Area is located in the north of the City, situated on mudstone and sandstone or dolerite geologies. Coal measures existed in the far south-east of the Character Area. The modern character of the Area is dominated by residential development dating to the first three decades of the 20th century. The Character Area contains the Fallings Park estate, which is the largest single area of mixed inter-war housing in the Black Country.

4.2.127 The Character Area was still largely in agricultural use by the late 19th century although at this time the exploitation of the local coalfield was evident in the distinctive landscape of its south-east corner. Settlement was clustered around farms and manors or along the few roads leading to the centre of Wolverhampton. The largest settlement within its boundaries was in the south-east of the area at Wednesfield, mentioned in the Domesday survey 800 years earlier as *Wodnesfelde*.

4.2.128 The Wyrley & Essington canal which runs through the centre of Wednesfield had been built in the late 18th century to link Wolverhampton to the coalfield to its east. A further canal, since abandoned, joined the Wyrley & Essington at New Cross, and linked the network with Bentley in the south-east.

4.2.129 By the early 20th century, settlement had started to expand, particularly in the industrial south-east of the area (the workhouse at New Cross was in the centre of this neighbourhood). However, it was the northern agricultural part of the area which hosted the massive expansion of housing and schools in the first half of the 20th century, providing new residential suburbs for Wolverhampton and creating so much of the area's modern character. At the same time, the largest industrial site in the area, the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Company was opened.

WV06: North Bilston, Portobello & Mosley

4.2.130 This Character Area is located in the south-east of the City, situated entirely on the South Staffordshire Coalfield. The modern Character of the Area is dominated by mid-late 20th century housing and former colliery land.

4.2.131 In the medieval period much of this area was agricultural and included a section of Bilston's medieval open fields. Other open fields lay to the north and may have been associated with settlement outside of this area. Only two areas of probable Medieval settlement have been suggested, including a moat located off Stow Heath Lane and possible settlement around Moseley Hole Farm, in the centre of the area.

4.2.132 Part of the area may have formed part of Stow Heath: a heath of unknown date and extent, but which may have existed until coal mining began in earnest in the late 18th and early 19th century. The extent of coal extraction in the area was huge, but by the late 19th century most collieries were disused, although associated cottages and squatter settlements still dotted the wastelands. In this period two brickworks were established north of Willenhall Road, one of which survived until at least the inter-war period until it disappeared under new housing.

4.2.133 Settlement had been established at Portobello and Moseley on the Willenhall Road. Both mainly consisting of terraces and dating largely to the 19th century, although both may have had earlier roots. The character of coal mining wastes and scattered

small settlements continued until the inter war period when modern house building began to increase.

WV07; Wednesfield South

4.2.134 This Character Area is located in the east of the Borough, situated on the coal measures and in its northern part dolerite. The modern character of the area is dominated by large industrial districts and open land all of which post-dates the mid-20th century.

4.2.135 Known medieval settlement within the Character Area was located at the moated sites at March End in the north-east and Neachells (in the central south-east). By the post-medieval period the latter at least had developed into small hamlets. The Character Area remained primarily agricultural until the 19th century. Industry prior to the late 19th century was domestic and small scale, usually associated with key making and trap making.

4.2.136 By the late 19th century large scale industry was beginning to appear just south of Wednesfield, in the north of the Character Area. In the south and in most of the rest of the Character Area large scale coal mining had come to dominate, together with an infrastructure of trackways, canals and railways.

4.2.137 The 20th century saw the replacement of agricultural and colliery land with industry. Before 1938 this replacement was largely confined to the north of the area, nearest to the centre of Wednesfield and around what was Wednesfield railway station (at what is now the junction of Neachells Lane and Wednesfield Way). However, by the end of the century it had extended to cover not only the previous colliery land, but also land which had been made available by closing railways (including the station) and filling of canals.

WV08: Bradley

4.2.138 The Character Area is located in the south-east of the City, situated over the coal measures, with some areas on sandstone, mudstone and conglomerate geology, present in the south. The modern character of the area is generally made up of 20th century housing based upon what originally was the medieval settlement of Bradley. Houses are generally small and date to the inter-war and post-war periods. With some small areas of 1960s and 1970s housing.

4.2.139 Medieval settlement within the character area was located at Bradley, and by the 12th century two moated sites are recorded within the area. The fact that there is no modern centre to Bradley suggests that the settlement was always dispersed. A few open fields may have existed around the moated site at Upper Bradley, and the area was to continue to rely on agriculture until the early 19th century. However, industries had already become established during the medieval and early post-medieval period. This included coal mining, first mentioned in the 14th century, metal working in the 16th and 17th century and enamelling by the early 18th century.

4.2.140 Bradley is most famed for its involvement in the industrial revolution when the first coke-fired blast furnace in the Black Country opened here sometime between 1766 and 1770 at the former Wilkinson Iron Works (now the site of a primary school).

During this period settlement probably expanded considerably in the Bradley area as the iron and coal industries expanded.

WV09: Ashmore Park

4.2.141 The Character Area is located in the north-east of the City, located on the coal measures, with dolerite in the south-west. The modern character of the area is dominated by post-war residential housing interspersed with large school sites.

4.2.142 The historic character of the area largely comprised of field systems, and only in the last 60 years has the area become residential. In the medieval period open fields were present in the area, such as around Ashmore Park itself, where a medieval moat survives as an earthwork in front of a shopping centre. Another moated site developed into Perry Hall, now no longer standing, on the eastern edge of the area. In addition to the remains of the Ashmore Park moat, one of the other visible features surviving from previous phases of the landscape is the Wyrley and Essington canal, which crosses the middle of the area in an east-west orientation. Built in the late 18th century to link Wolverhampton to the coalfield to its east, it provided access to collieries within the area at Perry Hall and Ashmore Park.

4.2.143 Before the replacement of this agricultural landscape during the 1950s housing expansion, settlement comprised scattered farms and small strings of inter-war semi-detached houses along some of the most important roads.

WV10: Pendeford, Fordhouses & Bushbury

4.2.144 This Character Area is located in the north-east of the City over red sandstone and pebble beds. The modern landscape is characterised by late 20th century residential development, industrial sites, public services and recreational facilities (public parks and nature reserves), which also date to the period after 1938.

4.2.145 Prior to the 19th century, this area was mainly agricultural with some fields being medieval in origin and with some early settlements located in the west of the Character Area at Pendeford Farm, Pendeford Hall and Barnhurst Farm. Pendeford Aerodrome was opened in 1938 and later became a 1980s housing estate. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal is one of the earliest features in this landscape, constructed in 1770.

4.2.146 In the east of the Character Area, in the area occupied by Northycote Farm, there were two country houses and their associated parkland (Moseley Hall, and Moseley Court). Some parkland features, including old fishponds, survive in this area.

WV11: Blakenhall, Bradmore & Penn

4.2.147 This Character Area is situated in the south-west of the City over a combination of coal, red sandstone and pebble beds or mudstone. The modern character of the area is dominated by early 20th century (pre-war) housing. Park Hill lies to the south of the Character Area and is one of the largest areas of green space within the City.

4.2.148 The oldest settlement in this area is Upper Penn, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. During the medieval period this area was part of vast open field systems. By the mid-18th century, there were many scattered farms and cottages across the area and by the late 20th century the area was still agricultural and Upper Penn was a

dispersed settlement surrounded by fields. Penn Fields was the largest area of housing at this time.

4.2.149 Until the 19th century, Blakenhall was a distinct settlement. However, by 1900 it had merged with Wolverhampton. The early housing was demolished later in the 20th century and replaced by high rise buildings. The area to the west of Dudley Road (which divides the Character Area) remained in use as field systems into the 19th century while the area to the east was dominating by mining activity. The 20th century suburbanisation of the area has erased this distinction.

WV12: Wolverhampton Inner Western Suburbs

4.2.150 The Character Area is located in the centre of the City, situated on a geology of red sandstone and pebble beds. This area contains some of the oldest surviving neighbourhoods in the Black Country and is overwhelmingly residential in character.

4.2.151 The oldest surviving areas of housing include two large clusters of pre-1880 development - in the centre of the area around the junction of the Tettenhall and Compton Roads, and in the north-west around Newhampton Road West. These include terraced housing of a range of sizes, together with some large semi-detached and detached properties.

4.2.152 Later 19th century neighbourhoods also remain (particularly in the far south of the area and north-west of West Park) including terraces and small semi-detached housing. The area in general contains a significant proportion of the Black Country's Victorian terraces.

4.2.153 Historically this area was made up of field systems and dispersed settlement, including the western open fields of the medieval settlement of Wolverhampton. Housing began to be built along the main arteries out of the town to the west (the Tettenhall, Compton, Merridale, and Finchfield Roads) from at least the 18th century, forming Wolverhampton's first major suburbs. West Park was laid out on the town racecourse (and preserving some of its shape) between these radial roads and was opened in 1881. In the years which followed, housing filled in the area around the park, along the lines of the streets and property boundaries which often radiated out from the park and its perimeter road (Park Road).

4.2.154 For the most part, the neighbourhoods within the area have only experienced one phase of housing. However, in the 20th century the need for land increased, and part of the response included the replacement of the first phase of construction. This is particularly evident on the eastern edge of the area where high rise flats and large retail development replaced earlier terraced streets.

4.3 Black Country Geopark

4.3.1 A Black Country wide initiative is underway to have the area internationally recognised for its geology, history, and culture by applying to be formally included in the UNESCO Global Geopark Network. The Black Country Geopark currently comprises 45 individual geosites, selected for their geological, historical, and/or cultural value. The geological history of the Black Country spans over 428 million years, and the wealth and diversity of the coal, limestone, ironstone, sandstone, and fireclays ensured the

area was at the heart of the industrial revolution. The geosites include geological exposures, historic buildings, and cultural monuments relating to this internationally important period. The locations of the Black Country Geosites are shown on Figure 13 and further details about each of the geosites can be found on the following website: <https://blackcountrygeopark.dudley.gov.uk/bcg/>. This information has been taken into consideration in the preparation of this study.

5 RECOMMENDED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AREA DESIGNATIONS

5.1.1 A review of the existing historic environment evidence base (as discussed in Section 3.3), historic and modern Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, and Black Country characterisation work (as discussed in Section 3.4) has been carried out in order to identify Historic Environment Area Designations within the BCA area. Historic Environment Area Designations demarcate areas containing heritage assets¹⁴, which have a particular historic environment significance¹⁵ and/or make significant contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of an area. In line with the NPPF (Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019) the significance of a proposed Historic Environment Area Designation has been identified by considering the archaeological¹⁶, architectural¹⁷, artistic¹⁸ and historic interests¹⁹ of the area.

5.1.2 Within this study Historic Environment Area Designations have been divided into 4 categories:

- **Archaeological Priority Areas (APA):** Sites with a high potential for archaeological remains of regional or national significance that have not been considered for designation as scheduled monuments, or where there is insufficient data available about the state or preservation of any remains to justify a designation. APAs are likely to have high archaeological and historic interest.
- **Areas of High Historic Townscape Value (AHHTV):** areas where built heritage makes a significant contribution to local character and distinctiveness. The significance of AHHTVs is likely to be derived primarily from their architectural and historic interests. However, these areas may also have artistic and archaeological interests. Areas of High Historic Townscape Value are not limited

¹⁴ Heritage Assets are defined in NPPF (Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019) as ‘a building, monument, site, place or area of landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).’

¹⁵ Significance is defined in NPPF (Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019) as ‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest.’

¹⁶ ‘There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point’ (Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government 2019, 65).

¹⁷ ‘To be of special architectural interest a building must be of importance in its design, decoration or craftsmanship. Special interest may also apply to nationally important examples of particular building types and techniques (e.g. buildings displaying technological innovation or virtuosity) and significant plan forms’ (DCMS 2018 Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings (DCMS 2018, 5)).

¹⁸ ‘Artistic interest is derived from the use of human imagination and skill to convey meaning through all forms of creative expression. This might include the use, representation, or influence of historic places or buildings in art works, as well as the meaning, skill and emotional impact of works of art within our environment that are either part of heritage assets or assets in their own right. There is often an overlap between architectural and artistic interests’ (Historic England 2017, Conservation Principles, Consultation Draft 10th November 2017 (Historic England 2017, 10)).

¹⁹ ‘To be of special historic interest a building must illustrate important aspects of the nation’s social, economic, cultural, or military history and/or have closely substantiated historical associations with nationally important individual’s groups or events’ (DCMS 2018, 5)

to towns or cities, they also include villages, hamlets and areas of industry where the built heritage is considered to make a positive contribution to the historic environment of an area.

- **Designed Landscapes of High Historic Value (DLHHV):** landscape areas that make an important contribution to local historic character but do not meet the criteria for inclusion on the national Register for Parks and Gardens. The significance of these areas is likely to arise from their historic, artistic and architectural interests, although such areas may also contain remains of archaeological interest.
- **Areas of High Historic Landscape Value (AHHLV):** these recognise the quality of the wider landscape and their relative values. The significance of these areas arises from the natural and historic features contained within them (e.g. woodland, watercourses, hedgerows, and archaeological features). The significance of these areas is likely to be derived from their archaeological and historic interests.

5.1.3 The methodology for identifying Historic Environment Area designations has been adapted from the Dudley Borough-wide HLC (DMB 2016), and follows the procedure for a Level 1 (outline) assessment, as detailed in Historic England's guidance document *Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessment* (Historic England 2017).

5.2 Areas of High Historic Landscape Value

5.2.1 AHHLV are areas that contains landscape features (both historic and natural) which are considered to make a significant contribution to the historic landscape character of the Black Country. These designations are likely to reside in areas of open space and their significance arises from the features (e.g. woodland, watercourses, hedgerows, and archaeological features) contained within them and the relationship of these features with past land use and activities. The value of these areas is thus primarily derived from their archaeological and historic interests. Such areas may form part of the setting of other heritage assets and thus may also have an artistic value.

5.2.2 The areas selected for this designation are considered to be of particular value or rarity within the Black Country. It should however, be noted that the selection of AHHLV does not imply that other open areas do not have any historic landscape value, or would not benefit from landscape enhancement.

5.2.3 The following criteria have been used to identify AHHLV:

5.2.4 Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

1. Does the landscape of the area include a concentration of well-preserved features that reflect the early development of the area including patterns of settlement and land use?
2. Does the area contain a concentration of well-preserved features resulting from industries that have been influential in the development of the area?
3. Does the area contain significant geological heritage including deposits, outcrops or strata that are of regional or national importance as a representation of the geological development of the country?

4. Are the features that contribute to the distinctiveness of the landscape well preserved, such that their original function and interrelationship is readily understandable?

5.2.5 Archaeological Interests: Rarity

5. Are the features of the historic landscape considered to be rare or unusual survivals of their type and/or is their preservation threatened?

5.2.6 Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

6. Does the area contain features that demonstrate the relationship between past human activity and the features of the natural environment including geological resources, watercourses and ecological resources?
7. Does the area retain a range of features that relate to the same or similar industries, including features that illustrate the development of technology and the use of the landscape over time?

5.2.7 Other considerations: Amenity

8. Do features of the historic landscape contribute to the visual amenity of the environment or its use as public open space?

5.3 Archaeological Priority Areas

5.3.1 Archaeological Priority Areas are sites with a high potential for archaeological remains of regional or national significance that have not been considered for designation as scheduled monuments, or where there is insufficient data available about the state or preservation of any remains to justify a designation.

5.3.2 The areas selected for this designation are considered to contain particularly rare or well preserved examples of archaeological remains within the Black Country, or monument types that are particularly at risk locally. Their significance is likely to be derived from their high archaeological and historic interest. It should be noted that the selection of APAs does not imply that other areas do not have archaeological or historic value.

5.3.3 Scheduled monuments already receive protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, accordingly these monuments have only been included within an APA when they fall within a wider area of archaeological interest. Where APAs surround scheduled monuments they have been used to identify a buffer area which has a high potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the scheduled monument.

5.3.4 The following criteria, informed by the DCMS guidance *Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments* (DCMS 2013) has been used to identify APAs:

5.3.5 Archaeological Interest: Survival

1. Do physical remains survive, or is there evidence that they are likely to remain, whether as buildings, earthworks or sub-surface deposits (cropmarks)?
2. Is there evidence of significant concentrations of objects of archaeological interest, e.g. dumps of manufacturing rejects?

5.3.6 Archaeological Interest: Rarity

3. Is the site a rare surviving example in the area of a particular class of monument?
4. Is the site the only, or one of very few, visible remains in a locality?

5.3.7 Historic Interest: Representation

5. Does the site represent a significant period in the area's history or have the potential to inform understanding of its development?
6. Does the site represent an important stage in the development of a nationally, regionally or locally important industry or other activity?
7. Do the material remains have a definite connection with a significant local character or group of people or an event affecting the local people?

5.3.8 Other considerations: Vulnerability

8. Is the site a locally distinctive form or a typical, but well preserved, example of a class of monument which is at risk or potentially at risk in the locality?
9. Is the site a particularly fragile example of a monument which could easily be destroyed or seriously damaged by unsympathetic treatment?

5.3.9 Other considerations: Amenity

10. Is the site publicly visible and accessible having important amenity value to the local community?

5.4 Areas of High Historic Townscape Value

5.4.1 AHHTV are areas where built heritage makes a significant contribution to local character and distinctiveness. The significance of AHHTVs is derived primarily from their architectural and historic interests. However, these areas may also have artistic and archaeological interests.

5.4.2 It should be noted that the selection of AHHTV does not imply that other areas are absent of historic townscape value, just that they are not considered to meet the criteria for an AHHTV.

5.4.3 The following criteria have been used to identify AHHTV:

5.4.4 Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

1. Does the area contain a concentration of buildings judged to make a positive contribution to the quality of the historic environment?
2. Do historic buildings make an important contribution to the area's character?
3. Do the buildings within the area share features of architecture, materials and detailing that makes an important contribution to its character and distinctiveness?

5.4.5 Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

4. Does the area retain a street plan that represents a stage of formal planning at an important point in the development of the area?

5. Does the area retain a street plan that represents informal or opportunistic development that represents an early or otherwise important point in the development of the area?
6. Does the location, spacing and positioning of the buildings and associated property have an important relationship with the development of the street plan such that it contributes to the historic, artistic value of the area?

5.4.6 Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Streetscape

7. Does the area retain elements of streetscape such as street furniture, boundary features, tree planting or paving materials make an important contribution to the historic character of the area, for example as elements of a formally planned development also represented in the surrounding buildings and street plan?
8. Does the area contain elements of streetscape that illustrate earlier periods of development which have been disguised by later activity?
9. Does the area contain elements of streetscape that have been added over time, and have associations with prominent individuals, events or activities of importance to the local area?

5.4.7 Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

10. Do views through, into or out of the area make an important contribution to the quality of the historic environment?
11. Does the area have associations with significant features or areas of acknowledged value (i.e. listed buildings, conservation areas, locally listed buildings) in its immediate setting?

5.4.8 Historic Interest: Representation

12. Is the area a rare or particularly well preserved example of its type in the borough, region or country?
13. Does the area contain a form of townscape that is considered to be distinctive of the borough or region?
14. Does the area's townscape provide evidence of one or more important aspect of the area's social, economic, religious political or cultural history, such as associations with particular individuals, groups or industries?

5.4.9 In many cases conservation areas demark AHHTV. Where a conservation area is considered to fully define a AHHTV it has not been included as an AHHTV as the area already receives protection under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

5.4.10 Conservation areas such as Great Barr, which cover a whole landscape and which do not currently have a conservation area appraisal or management plan, have been considered in more detail in order to identify discrete areas of townscape, landscape or archaeological value (Historic Environment Area Designations) within the conservation area.

5.4.11 Where AHHTVs lie adjacent to a conservation area they could be used to identify possible extensions to the current conservation area extent. Section 7 of this report makes recommendations for further historic environment assessment and identifies conservation areas which may warrant a boundary review or further assessment.

5.5 Designed Landscapes of High Historic Value

- 5.5.1 DLHHV are designed landscapes that make an important contribution to local historic character but do not meet the criteria for inclusion on the national Register of Parks and Gardens. The significance of these areas is likely to arise from their historic and artistic and architectural interests, although such areas may also contain remains of archaeological interest.
- 5.5.2 The following criteria have been used to identify DLHHV
- 5.5.3 Historic interest: Date
1. Was the landscape designed and laid out at a remote time or is it an early example of its type?
 2. Does it have qualities in terms of layout, planting, furniture and other features that reflect its date of creation?
- 5.5.4 Historic/Architectural interest: Preservation
3. Is the landscape well preserved in terms of the layout, furniture structures and planting that are recorded at the time of its setting out or at other significant stages in its development?
- 5.5.5 Artistic/Architectural interest: aesthetics
4. Is the landscaped successful in creating an attractive area for recreation or commemoration as a result of its formal design or through fortuitous elements such as the 'patina of age' or through dramatic juxtapositions of vernacular or industrial buildings with designed landscapes?
- 5.5.6 Historical Interest: associations with people and past events
5. Was the landscape set out at a particularly significant point in the development of the wider area, such as the creation of a new civic or administrative body or by or for a locally notable group or individual?
 6. Does the landscape represent a particularly interesting example of the horticultural or artistic development of its type? Does the design of the landscape have associations with the formation of religious communities and beliefs in the area?
- 5.5.7 Registered parks and gardens already have a historic environment landscape designation and accordingly are excluded from this category.

6 PROPOSED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS WITHIN THE GREEN BELT

- 6.1.1 The current Green Belt covers approximately 21% of the BCA Area with the majority of the Green Belt land falling within Walsall and Dudley.
- 6.1.2 A total of 40 proposed AHHLVs, 50 APAs, 10 AHHTVs and three DLHHV have been identified within or partially within the Green Belt area. Table 6.1 shows the number of each of these designations within the Green Belt of each Black Country Authority

Area. Detailed mapping for each Historic Environment Area Designation is given on Figures 14 - 116. Historic Environment Area descriptions are provided in Appendix B.

Table 6.1: Green Belt Proposed Historic Environment Area Designations

Type	Walsall	Sandwell	Wolverhampton	Dudley
AHHLV	19	2	5	14
APA	23	4	5	18
AHHTV	4	1	1	4
DLHHV	0	2	1	0

7 PROPOSED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESIGNATIONS WITHIN THE URBAN AREA

7.1.1 The urban area covers 79% of the BCA area and includes all of the major cities and towns within the Black Country. A total of 354 proposed Historic Environment Area Designations have been identified within this area. These include 32 AHHLVs, 132 AHHTVs, 150 APAs and 40 DLHHV. Table 7.1 shows the number of each designation within the urban area of each Black Country Authority Area. Detailed mapping for each Historic Environment Area Designation is given on Figures 117-469. The Historic Environment Area descriptions are provided in Appendix C.

Table 7.1: Urban Area Proposed Historic Environment Area Designations

Type	Walsall	Sandwell	Wolverhampton	Dudley
AHHLV	5	14	5	8
APA	20	27	18	85
AHHTV	23	20	22	67
DLHHV	7	10	9	14

8 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

8.1.1 As part of this study a high level review of the Black Country historic environment evidence base was carried out. This review considered the information held by the Dudley, Sandwell, and Wolverhampton and Walsall HERs as well as existing characterisation studies and the information held by Historic England in the National Heritage List for England. This review has been used to highlight the differences in the evidence base across the four BCA authorities and also to identify priorities for future work and further research.

8.1.2 An interim version of this report was submitted to the BCA authorities in March 2019 (OA 2019). This report included a draft version of the Green Belt Historic Environment Area Designations and made recommendations for further work to improve the evidence base within the Green Belt. These recommendations have been reproduced in Section 8.2 below. It is understood that since the submission of the Interim Report a review/ re-appraisal of a number of conservation areas within the Green Belt has begun.

8.1.3 Section 8.3 sets out a series of recommendations for consolidating the evidence base within the Urban Area.

8.2 Green Belt

8.2.1 A high level review of the existing historic environment evidence base within the Green Belt Areas has been carried out to identify priorities for future historic environment assessment and work.

Conservation Area Reappraisals

8.2.2 Fifteen conservation areas are located within or intersect with the BCA Green Belt:

- Aldridge, Walsall;
- Old Rushall, Walsall;
- Great Barr Walsall;
- Arboretum, Walsall
- Pelsall Common; Walsall
- Bushbury Hill, Wolverhampton;
- Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire Union Canal;
- Tettenhall Green, Wolverhampton;
- Vicarage Road (Penn), Wolverhampton;
- Wightwick Bank, Wolverhampton
- Wordsley Church, Dudley;
- Stourbridge Sixteen Locks, Wordsley
- The Leasowes, Dudley;
- Lutley Mill, Dudley;
- The Coppice, Dudley.

8.2.3 Conservation Areas are defined in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance’. Of these 15 conservation areas only Aldridge, Pelsall Common, Tettenhall Green, Wordsley Church, and Stourbridge Sixteen Locks conservation areas have conservation area appraisals.

8.2.4 Conservation area appraisals are used to define the special interest of the conservation area that merit its designation, as well as describing and evaluating the contribution that different features make to its character and appearance. Conservation area appraisals can be used to demonstrate the special interest of a conservation area and aid in a greater understanding and articulation of the character of the area in order to develop a robust policy framework for planning decisions. Conservation area appraisals can also be used to guide the scale, form and content of new development (Historic England 2016).

8.2.5 In order to preserve and enhance the architectural and historic interest and the character and appearance of those conservation areas without conservation area appraisals, a programme of boundary review and conservation area appraisal is recommended. Key priorities for this assessment would be Old Rushall, Great Barr, The Coppice, Lutley Mill, Bushbury Hill, Wightwick Bank, and Vicarage Road (Penn).

- 8.2.6 The Leasowes, Arboretum and Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire Union Canal conservation areas are considered lesser priorities as the former two conservation areas receive protection as Registered Parks and Gardens, and the latter is considered to be less likely to be directly affected by housing development.
- 8.2.7 The Moseley Historic Rural Settlement AHHTV (AHHTV 2) falls outside of an existing conservation area. This area is considered to have architectural and historic interest and may warrant designation either as an extension of the Bushbury Hill Conservation Area or as an independent conservation area.

HER Enhancement in the Green Belt area

- 8.2.8 In addition to further area based assessment being undertaken, it is also strongly advised that the Historic Environment Records for the four Black Country Authorities undergo review and enhancement within the Green Belt areas. The Green Belt of the Black Country has not received the same level of HER enhancement as the Urban Areas and as a result there is potentially a number of non-designated heritage assets that have not been identified and recorded on the HER and buildings/structures worthy of local listing status.

8.3 Urban Area

- 8.3.1 A high level review of the historic environment evidence base within the urban area has also been carried out to identify priority for future historic environment work within the BCA area.

Conservation Area Reappraisal

- 8.3.2 There are 64 conservation areas within the Urban Area. At the time of this assessment 28 of these conservation areas did not have conservation areas appraisals (see Appendix A). In order to preserve and enhance the architectural and historic interest and the character and appearance of these conservation areas a programme of boundary review and conservation area appraisal is recommended.

Review of Local Lists

- 8.3.3 The local lists within all four BCA areas have been created in an organic fashion and are not the result of a systematic review of historic buildings across the whole area. In Sandwell locally listed buildings are restricted to the West Bromwich and Smethwick areas and outside of these areas no locally listed buildings are recorded. Elsewhere within the Black Country the local lists have been added to on an ad-hoc basis and appear to have predominantly been focused on town centres. A systematic review of built heritage within the BCA area is recommended to identify and document historic buildings which may warrant inclusion on the local list. A review of buildings in the Green Belt area would also be beneficial as there is potential for post-medieval agricultural structures and farmsteads to survive in these areas.

HER Enhancement in the Urban Area

- 8.3.4 The four BCA authorities maintain separate HERs as a result of differing resourcing and priorities and as a consequence the information contained within the HERs varies considerably. Dudley Metropolitan Borough is the only one of the BCA areas to have

been subject to a Borough Wide detailed characterisation study. The Dudley Borough-wide Urban HLC identified Historic Environment Area Designations across the borough and provided the methodology for this assessment. Elsewhere within the BCA area, targeted characterisation assessments have been carried out. These assessments have been focused upon specific urban centres. In Wolverhampton these include Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, Heathfield Park, and Stafford Road and in Walsall they include Walsall Town and in Dudley these include Dudley Town, Halesowen, Stourbridge and Brierley Hill. No detailed characterisation assessments have been carried out in Sandwell and outside of the urban centres noted above no detailed characterisation has been carried out in Wolverhampton or Walsall.

- 8.3.5 This varied approach to characterisation within the urban area has resulted in an uneven understanding of the historic environment resource in the BCA Areas. The historic environment within the urban area of Dudley MBC is well understood and the HER includes detailed information about the historic development of not only the historic settlement centres but also the 18th, 20th and 20th century industrial and residential landscapes which surround them. Elsewhere within the Black Country less is known about the history, development and significance of these landscapes.
- 8.3.6 The vast industrial landscapes which characterised Black Country in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries are a disappearing resource within the BCA area and on a national scale these landscapes are also under threat. Changes in industry and manufacturing in the later part of the 20th century has had a significant impact upon the survival of industrial heritage and traditional industries based on mineral and coal extraction and iron working etc. have been lost. The landscapes associated with these former industries are, as a result gradually being lost to clearance, decontamination and reclamation with little regard for their heritage value (Historic England 2018). In the Black Country this process is evidenced by the clearance of industrial land and its subsequent redevelopment for housing. This process has resulted in the loss of many industrial heritage assets. For instance, the colliery buildings identified at Newhawn Colliery (APA 200) are thought to be the only surviving colliery buildings within the Black Country. Further work is recommended to record the condition and survival of industrial landscapes within the BCA area.
- 8.3.7 Late 19th and 20th century residential landscapes make up a large proportion of the urban area within the Black Country. These landscapes are recorded to a varying degree across the BCA area. In Dudley previous characterisation studies have provided a good understanding of the historic development and significance of these landscapes, but elsewhere within the BCA area particularly within Sandwell these landscapes are less well understood.
- 8.3.8 Domestic architecture from these periods is increasingly being recognised for its architectural and historic and aesthetic value which its drawn from its association with various architectural movements such as the Arts and Crafts Movement and the Garden City Movement. Public housing also gained prominence in this period and was recognised on an international scale for its aesthetic and practical value and for its innovative use of materials, planning and landscaping. Further detailed research in into the history, development, survival and significance of such landscapes within the

BCA area would help to identify significant late 19th and 20th century residential landscapes which may warrant inclusion as an AHHTV.

- 8.3.9 Further investigation of the survival of archaeological remains within the urban area, and characterisation of previous ground disturbance is also recommended. The urban area has been subject to extensive post-medieval and modern re-development both as a result of the industrial revolution and as a result of the 20th century development of former industrial land into housing. The spoil from re-used industrial sites may result in significant made-ground deposits which could seal and protect earlier archaeological deposits from later development. A systematic review of existing geotechnical (borehole) data (as available from BGS) and other ground disturbance data (e.g. archaeological evaluation and excavation reports) would help characterise previous ground disturbance within the BCA area. This would help to identify made ground deposits which could preserve earlier archaeological deposits as well as identifying areas where archaeological remains and unlikely to survive.

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APPENDIX A CONSERVATION AREAS

Local Authority Area	Name	Map	Appraisal/ Management Plan	Date of Appraisal	Link
Dudley MBC	All Saints, Sedgley	Y	Draft	Feb-2018	
	Brierley Hill High Street	Y	Y	Mar-09	Brierley Hill High Street Character Appraisal
	Bumble Hole, Netherton	Y	N		
	Castle Hill, Dudley	Y	Y	Oct-15	Castle Hill Character Appraisal
	Church Road, Oldswinford	Y	N		
	The Coppice, Coseley	Y	N		
	Delph 'Nine' Locks, Brierley Hill	Y	Y	Mar-07	Delph 'Nine' Locks Character Appraisal
	Dudley Town Centre Conservation Area	Y	Y	Oct-15 Sept-17	Dudley Town Centre Character Appraisal Dudley Town Centre Conservation Area Management Plan (CAMP)
	High Street, Stourbridge	Y	N		
	The Leasowes, Halesowen	Y	N		
	Love Lane, Oldswinford	Y	Y	Jan-98	Love Lane, Oldswinford Character Appraisal
	Lutley Mill, Lutley	Y	N		
	Mushroom Green	Y	N		
	Oak street, Coseley	Y	N		
	Parkhead Locks, Dudley	Y	N		
	Stourbridge Branch Canal (Amblecote)	Y	Y	Mar-07	Stourbridge Branch Canal (Amblecote)
	Stourbridge Canal (Canal Street)	Y	Y	Mar-07	https://www.dudley.gov.uk/residents/planning/historic-environment/conservation-areas/4-canal-character-appraisals/
	Stourbridge 16 Locks, Wordsley	Y	Y	Mar-07	Stourbridge Sixteen Locks Character Appraisal
	The Village, Kingswinford	Y	N		
	Wollaston	Y	Draft	Feb-18	
	Wordsley Church, Wordsley	Y	Draft	Feb-18	
	Wordsley Hospital Conservation Area, Stream Road, Wordsley	Y	Y	Mar-07	https://www.dudley.gov.uk/residents/planning/historic-environment/conservation-areas/wordsley-hospital-character-appraisal/
Sandwell MBC	Cape Hill Town Centre, Smethwick Conservation Area	Y	Y	Apr-05	Cape Hill Town Centre, Smethwick Conservation Area Character Appraisal
	Church Square, Oldbury Conservation Area	Y	Y	Jun-09	Plan only

Local Authority Area	Name	Map	Appraisal/ Management Plan	Date of Appraisal	Link
	Factory Locks, Tipton Conservation Area	Y	Y	Jun-08	Factory Locks, Tipton Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Boundary Review
	High Street and Crocketts Lane, Smethwick Conservation Area	Y	Y	Apr-05	High Street and Crocketts Lane, Smethwick Conservation Area Character Appraisal
	High Street, West Bromwich Conservation Area	Y	Y	Apr-07	High Street, West Bromwich Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Boundary Review
	Market Place, Wednesbury Conservation Area	Y	Y	Aug-17	Wednesbury Conservation Area Guidelines
	Smethwick Town Centre, High Street Conservation Area	Y	Y	May-04	Smethwick Town Centre, High Street Conservation Area Character Appraisal
	Smethwick, Galton Valley Conservation Area	Y	Y	Jun-05	Smethwick Summit, Galton Valley Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Boundary Review
	Windmill End, Warrens Hall Conservation Area	Y	N		
Walsall Council	Aldridge	Y	Y	Nov-09	Aldridge Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan (not online)
	Arboretum	Y	Y	2014-2019 (draft management plan) Feb-07	https://go.walsall.gov.uk/Portals/0/images/importeddocuments/draft_walsall_country_park_mp_2014-19.pdf
	Bloxwich High Street	Y	N		
		Y	N		
	Bradford Street	Y	N		
	Bridge Street	Y	Y	Jun-08	Not online
	Caldmore Green	Y	N		
	Church Hill	Y	Y	Feb-07	https://go.walsall.gov.uk/Portals/0/images/importeddocuments/draft_aap_characterisation_study_section_6.pdf
	Darlaston	Y	N		

Local Authority Area	Name	Map	Appraisal/ Management Plan	Date of Appraisal	Link
	Elmore Green (Bloxwich)	Y	N		
	Great Barr	Y	N		
	Highgate	Y	Y	Nov-09	https://go.walsall.gov.uk/Portals/0/images/importedddocuments/highgate_ca__mp_30-11-09__low-res_-2.pdf
	Lichfield Street	Y	N	Jun-08	Not online
	Old Pelsall	Y	N		
	Old Rushall	Y	N		
	Pelsall Common	Y	N		
	Walsall Locks	Y	Y	Feb-07	Not online
	Willenhall	Y	N		
City of Wolverhampton Council	Bantock House	Y	N		
	Tettenhall Greens	Y	Y	Jul-03	Text only not online
	Chapel Ash	Y	Y	Mar-07	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2600&p=0
	St John's Square	Y	N		
	St Philips (Penn Fields)	Y	Y	Jun-12	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2602&p=0
	Wolverhampton Locks	Y	Y	May-13	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2980&p=0
	Staffs & Worcs. & Shropshire Union Canal	Y	N		
	Tettenhall Wood	Y	Y	Jul-08	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2981&p=0
	Ash Hill	Y	N		
	Wolverhampton City Centre	Y	Y	Mar-07	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2607&p=0

Local Authority Area	Name	Map	Appraisal/ Management Plan	Date of Appraisal	Link
	Penn Fields	Y	Y	Jul-08	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2602&p=0
	Union Mill	Y	Y	Mar-07	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2606&p=0
	Old Hall Street	Y	Y	Jul 96	Text only appraisal report
	Wednesfield	Y	N		
	Worcester Street	Y	N		
	Bilston Canal Corridor	Y	Y	Oct-13	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=4812&p=0
	Cleveland Road	Y	N		
	Bushbury Hill	Y	N		
	Penn Road (Graiseley)	Y	Y	Jul-97	Not online
	Park	Y	Y	Jul-08	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2601&p=0
	Cedar Way	Y	N		Guide for owners available
	Castlecroft Gardens	Y	Y	Mar-10	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2599&p=0
	Wightwick Bank	Y	N		
	Vicarage Road, Penn	Y	N		
	Bilston Town Centre	Y	Y	Sep-13	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2968&p=0
	The Woodlands	Y	N		
	Copthorne Road	Y	Text only designation report		
	Fellows Street (Blakenhall)	Y	Text only designation report		
	Springfield Brewery	Y	Y	Oct-03	Text only appraisal report - not online
	The Oaks (Merridale Road)	Y	Y	Feb-11	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2605&p=0



Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Study

Local Authority Area	Name	Map	Appraisal/ Management Plan	Date of Appraisal	Link
	Tettenhall Road	Y	Y	Aug-11	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2981&p=0



APPENDIX B GREEN BELT PROPOSED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AREA DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX B GREEN BELT PROPOSED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AREA DESIGNATIONS

B.1 Walsall AHHLV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 1 Pelsall Works

Figure Number: 14

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.1.1 The AHHLV is situated upon the coal measures, and contains areas of ridge and furrow which may date back to the medieval period and could provide archaeological evidence for medieval and early post-medieval land use. The area also contains the remains of the Pelsall Iron Works.
- B.1.2 The AHHLV contains several extant remains associated with the industrial use of the area, including the listed Wyrley and Essington Canal foot bridge at Pelsall Junction, the Pelsall Works Bridge and the locally listed buildings of Friar Bridge, Pelsall Common Bridge and the stables adjacent to the Cannock Extension Canal. The last are a nationally rare example of stables originally used to house canal tow horses. In addition, the area contains non-designated archaeological remains associated with the Pelsall Iron Works and colliery and parts of the Cannock Extension Canal (1821-1880) and Wyrley and Essington Canal (1791-1800).
- B.1.3 The Pelsall Iron Works was opened in 1832 by Mr Richard Fryer, and after his death (1846) it was sold to Davis and Bloomer. It is listed in William White's 1851 History, Gazetteer and Directory of Staffordshire as producing the highest quality bar and sheet iron. The Pelsall Iron Works grew into an extensive facility with two blast furnaces, forty puddling furnaces, seven mills and forges, a gashouse and gasometer, and a large tramway with locomotive and wagon sheds. While none of these buildings are visible within the AHHLV, the area has the potential to contain previously unidentified structures and below ground archaeological remains associated with the ironworks (History Website 2018).
- B.1.4 The Wyrley and Essington Canal and a number of canal structures survive within the APA. These remains provide a visible link between the AHHLV and the former industrial use of the area.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- B.1.5 The AHHLV contains heritage assets and landscapes associated with coal mining and iron working. It contains extant remains associated with early usage of the canal.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.1.6 The AHHLV contains the upstanding remains of stables used to house canal tow horses. Such remains are nationally rare.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.1.7 The AHHLV falls within a Local Nature Reserve and is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). The Cannock Extension canal lies within the AHHLV area, and is a Nationally Important Site for Nature Conservation due to its plant life. It is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 2 Birch Grove Coppice

Figure Number: 15

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.1.8 The AHHLV is semi-natural ancient woodland. Accordingly, it has the potential to contain well-preserved prehistoric archaeological remains (although none are currently known) and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management.
- B.1.9 Areas of semi-natural ancient woodland have been subject to limited modern disturbance and as such have the potential to contain well-preserved archaeological remains. Ancient woodlands represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the early post-medieval period and possibly earlier.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.1.10 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are defined by Natural England as 'areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD'. They are defined²⁰ as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the landscape.
- B.1.11 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons'.

²⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences#ancient-woodland>

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 3 Bourne Vale

Figure Number: 16

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.1.12 The AHHLV is situated on an area of agricultural land which was, in the medieval period part of the open fields associated with Aldridge. Medieval ridge and furrow related to this land use is recorded across the AHHLV on the Walsall HER although few upstanding remains survive. The open fields in this area were enclosed by the 19th century and many of the field boundaries shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map survive within the modern landscape. Cropmark enclosures and possible prehistoric burial mounds are recorded across the AHHLV by the Walsall Historic Environment Record, highlighting the potential of the area to contain below ground archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period.
- B.1.13 At the centre of the AHHLV is the Bourne Pool Archaeological Priority Area (APA 3), which is centred on a series of artificial pools and fish ponds aligned along the Bourne Brook. This part of the AHHLV contains a range of archaeological remains including the site of a medieval iron mill and pool, a 15th-century charcoal burning site, a possible burnt mound and a Mesolithic - Neolithic flint scatter. Earthwork remains associated with a 19th-century osier bed and an infilled fishpond are also recorded in this area.
- B.1.14 The AHHLV also contains an area of semi-natural ancient woodland known as Towers Covert. Areas of semi-natural ancient woodland have been subject to limited modern disturbance and as such have the potential to contain well-preserved archaeological remains. Ancient woodlands represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the early post-medieval period.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.1.15 The AHHLV represents a well preserved post-medieval agricultural landscape, with a high potential for surviving archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric to the Roman period. Such remains are rare within the Black Country and elsewhere within the region have been destroyed by later industry and residential development.
- B.1.16 The AHHLV also contains remnants of medieval ridge and furrow and areas of Ancient Woodland, both of which are rare regionally and form an important part of the landscape. Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined²¹ as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value.

²¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences#ancient-woodland>

B.1.17 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 4 Cuckoo's Nook and Hay Head Lime Works

Figure Number: 17

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.1.18 The AHHLV contains the remains of the Hay Head Lime Works and an area of Ancient Woodland (Cuckoo's Nook). The ancient woodland has the potential to contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. A scatter of Neolithic finds was recorded in the field to the south, highlighting the potential for the preservation of earlier remains in this area away from the former quarry pits.

B.1.19 The AHHLV has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the limeworks, and contains the earthwork remains of several quarry pits and spoil heaps associated with the limeworks. The pond within the woodland was part of the canal network until it was cut off from the main line in the 1930s. The woodland has been subject to limited modern disturbance and has the potential for below ground archaeological remains such as kilns and other industrial structures.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

B.1.20 The AHHLV contains heritage assets and landscapes associated with lime quarrying and production. It contains extant remains associated with these activities and has links to the Hay Wood Branch Canal. The limestone mined at the Hay Head Works was used as flux in the iron foundries of the Black Country and was later used for cement.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.1.21 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the landscape.

B.1.22 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.1.23 The AHHLV contains The Dingle SSSI and is part of Black Country Geosite 28, Hay Head Quarry and The Dingle SSSI.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 5 Hay Head Branch Canal and Hay Head Wood

Figure Number: 18

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.1.24 The AHHLV overlies an area of exceptional quality limestone and contains the remains of a mine shaft, brick kiln and the foundations of a pumping engine. In addition, it contains part of the Hay Head Branch Canal. There is the potential for older canal basins to be present in this area. Hay Head Wood contains an area of semi-natural ancient woodland; accordingly, it has the potential for well-preserved archaeological remains and evidence of post medieval woodland management. Ancient woodlands represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the early post-medieval period.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- B.1.25 The AHHLV contains heritage assets and landscapes associated with lime quarrying and production. It contains extant remains associated with these activities and has links to the Hay Head Branch Canal.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.1.26 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the landscape.
- B.1.27 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.1.28 The AHHLV contains The Dingle SSSI and is part of Black Country Geosite 28, Hay Head Quarry and The Dingle SSSI.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 6 Birch Wood

Figure Number: 19

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.1.29 Birch Wood is primarily an oak woodland overcrowded with birch and rowan. The AHHLV is semi-natural ancient woodland and on the western side of the woodland there is a large pool. The AHHLV has the potential to contain well-preserved prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains (although none are currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. Ancient woodlands represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the early post-medieval period.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.1.30 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the landscape.

B.1.31 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 7 Potters Wood and Moat Farm Ridge and Furrow

Figure Number: 20

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.1.32 The AHHLV contains an area of ridge and furrow earthworks centred on APA 13 Moat Farm Moated site. The ridge and furrow earthworks are possible remnants of the medieval open field system, and are directly associated with the medieval moated site. To the north of APA 13 is Potters Wood, an area of semi-natural ancient woodland, which has the potential to contain well-preserved prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains (although none are currently known). The woodland may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management.

Ancient woodlands represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the early post-medieval period.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.1.33 The AHHLV contains earthwork ridge and furrow observed on Environment Agency LiDAR, and an area of semi natural ancient woodland. Such features are rare regionally and form an important part of the historic landscape. The archaeological remains and earthwork ridge and furrow within the AHHLV are vulnerable to ploughing and unsympathetic development. Development in the area surrounding APA 13 (which is a scheduled monument) could impact upon its setting.
- B.1.34 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the landscape
- B.1.35 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF, which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.1.36 The AHHLV contains Potters Wood which is a Site of Local Importance to Nature Conservation (SLINC).

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 8 Brownhills Common

Figure Number: 21

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.1.37 The AHHLV is located on Brownhills Common, a tract of ancient waste land. The common was subject to intensive industrial activity during the post-medieval period and contains a concentration of industrial remains associated with Coppice and Watling Street Collieries. A brick works is shown immediately to the north of Coppice Colliery on the 1883 Ordnance Survey (OS) map. The remains of an area of open cast mining (up to 15 pits), including bell pits representing an older phase of mining activity, are present in this area. The earlier workings were largely replaced by deeper pits when the Wyrley & Essington Canal was built in 1794 and the earlier bell pits could no longer meet the demand for coal. The remains of railway lines and tramways associated with the industrial usage of the site are also present and the AHHLV contains the site of the Brownhills Midland Railway Station, which opened in 1882.

B.1.38 The AHHLV contains archaeological evidence of past exploitation of geological resources and the associated transport and technological developments.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

B.1.39 The AHHLV contains heritage assets and landscapes associated with the coal mining industry which was one of the major industries associated with the industrial development of the Black Country.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.1.40 Evidence for early mining practices are particularly rare in the Black Country as they are often destroyed by later mining activity.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.1.41 The site is part of a SSSI.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 9 Rough Wood Country Park

Figure Number: 22

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.1.42 The AHHLV contains a number of mines and shafts associated with the Rough Wood Colliery. The workings were situated to the west and east of the canal, to the east of Rough Wood. The site of a cluster of buildings thought to be associated with the mine workings is recorded to the south of the Canal. The Wyrley and Essington Canal (built 1794) passes through the AHHLV and was directly associated with the coal mining in this area. The area to the north contains the 18th/early 19th century Sneyd Reservoir, which supplied water to the canal.

B.1.43 The AHHLV contains two areas of semi-natural ancient woodland, Rough Wood and Rough Wood South. The woodland has the potential to contain well-preserved archaeological remains (although none are currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. Ancient Woodlands represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the early post-medieval period. The former colliery provides evidence of mineral exploitation (coal mining) in the area.

B.1.44 The relationship between surviving industrial workings and the canal is still present within the AHHLV; however, the current use of the area as a country park may have obscured this link.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

B.1.45 The AHHLV contains heritage assets and landscapes associated with the coal mining industry, which was one of the major industries associated with the industrial development of the Black Country.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.1.46 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the landscape.

B.1.47 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF, which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.1.48 The AHHLV contains Rough Hill Country Park and Rough Wood Chase Local Nature reserve. It contains Bentley Haye which is a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC).

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 10 Great Barr Deer Park

Figure Number: 23

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.1.49 The AHHLV contains the remains of Great Barr Deer Park which is predominantly in use as a golf course. The western part of the former deer park has been developed for housing. Ground works associated with the housing development would have removed any archaeological remains and earthworks associated with deer park, and accordingly this part of the deer park has been excluded from the AHHLV. The golf course contains archaeological remains and earthworks associated with the medieval landscape, including areas of ridge and furrow and the remains of the later park pale. These archaeological features contribute to the archaeological interest of the AHHLV and illustrate the development of this landscape throughout the medieval and post-medieval period.

B.1.50 Great Barr Deer Park is first mentioned in 1335 and the 1850s Tithe Map of Aldridge shows a number of fields labelled as ‘Old Barr Park’. The probable extent of the park is visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map which shows a series of hedgerows enclosing all but the south-east of an oval area, five furlongs long by five furlongs wide. This oval shape is typical of a medieval deer park and surviving

elements of the park pale are present within the modern hedgerows of the AHHLV, including a large bank (5m wide by 0.5m). The modern hedgerows within the area preserve the form and extent of the medieval deer park allowing it to be appreciated within the modern landscape. The hedgerows contain earthwork remains of the park pale which are of archaeological interest.

B.1.51 The AHHLV also contains archaeological evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity. Cropmark remains indicative of below ground archaeological features show the extent of possible enclosure or an early field system within the golf course and earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation are recorded in places across the former park. The line of the stream passing through the former deer park is also of archaeological interest as it was apparently imposed during landscaping works associated with the Great Barr Estate. The earthwork and below ground archaeological remains within the golf course provide evidence for past land usage and animal management and contribute to the archaeological and historic interests of the AHHLV. The AHHLV contains area of ridge and furrow, which could represent the pre-parkland landscape.

B.1.52 The deer park is part of Great Barr Conservation Area and has historical links with the Registered Park and Garden to the south.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

B.1.53 The historic interest of the AHHLV arises from its connection with the Great Barr Estate to the south.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.1.54 The AHHLV represents a rare example of a medieval/post-medieval deer park. While the original extent of the park has been eroded by development, a number of important archaeological features survive as earthworks, including parts of the park pale (preserved within the hedgerows) and the ridge and furrow earthworks. Such remains are rare within the Black Country and are a disappearing resource as they are vulnerable to ploughing, hedgerow loss and ground works.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 11 Great Barr Beacon

Figure Number: 24

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.1.55 The AHHLV contains an isolated north-south ridge of Bunter Pebble Beds and is the possible site of an Anglo-Saxon beacon. A number of prehistoric and Roman finds have been recorded within the area and the AHHLV contains the proposed location of an Iron Age Hillfort although no evidence of the hillfort has been discovered here.

Cropmark remains suggestive of archaeological remains and ridge and furrow have also been recorded within the site. The landscape also includes the locally listed Barr Beacon Memorial and 19th century reservoirs. The west and south side of the Beacon were used for sand and gravel extraction.

- B.1.56 The AHHLV is one of Walsall's geo-sites, designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and a local nature reserve. The AHHLV borders the Black Country's Exposed Coalfield and contains long exposures of Hopwas Breccia (sandstone with thin beds of quartzite breccia and Kidderminster Formation).

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.1.57 The AHHLV has the potential to contain surviving prehistoric Roman and Saxon remains, which are particularly rare within the Black Country. Cropmark ridge and furrow survives within the site, providing evidence for previous land management in the area. Ridge and furrow is rare within the Black Country and is a disappearing heritage resource.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.1.58 The area is a Local Nature Reserve and is part of Black Country Geosite 3, Barr Beacon Local Nature Reserve and Pinfold Lane Quarry SINC.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 12 Rails Wood

Figure Number: 25

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.1.59 Rails Wood is an area of semi-natural ancient woodland. It has the potential to contain well preserved prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains (although none are currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. Ancient woodlands represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the early post-medieval period.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.1.60 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the landscape.

- B.1.61 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF, which states that 'development resulting in the loss or

deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 13 Grange Country Park

Figure Number: 26

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.1.62 The AHHLV contains several areas of surviving earthwork ridge and furrow. These features are surviving remnants of the open field system, possibly part of Calder Field to the north. The landscape was enclosed informally by 1887 and much of the late 19th century field system survives, although some internal boundaries have been lost. The area has the potential to contain historic hedgerows (pre-1845). During the interwar period, part of the area was incorporated into the extended Walsall Arboretum park. The northern part of the AHHLV was utilised as a Golf Course in the 20th century, although this part of the golf course does not appear to be in use. A small watercourse runs along the northern boundary of the AHHLV, and there is potential for surviving prehistoric remains to survive along its length.
- B.1.63 Large area of extant ridge and furrow earthworks survive within this area; these earthworks provide a visible link to the medieval land management within the site and evidence of medieval open field cultivation.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.1.64 Earthwork ridge and furrow is relatively rare within Walsall. Groundworks or ploughing could remove these earthwork remains

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.1.65 Part of Walsall Arboretum Extension and Grange Country Park

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 14 Bosty Lane, Ridge and Furrow and Settlement

Figure Number: 27

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.1.66 The AHHLV contains the remains of Aldridge Lodge (now Lodge Farm) and the Grade II listed buildings Bosty Lane Farmhouse and its associated barn. Both settlements are shown on the 1817 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings (OSD) of the area. Aldridge Lodge

was originally an early 19th century shooting lodge; the lodge was demolished in 1958 but associated outbuildings may survive within the AHHLV. The remains of a ha-ha are recorded within the mature trees in the AHHLV. A prominent earthwork bank appears on LiDAR along the eastern boundary of the APA, perhaps marking the extent of the Park. Bosty Lane Farmhouse lies to the east and has been dated to the mid-18th century. Both settlements are surrounded by land that contains well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks, surviving relics of the pre-enclosure landscape

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- B.1.67 The historic interest of the AHHLV is derived from its links with the rural settlements in the area (Aldridge Lodge and Bosty Lane Farmhouse).

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.1.68 Earthwork ridge and furrow is relatively rare within Walsall. Groundworks or ploughing could remove these earthwork remains. The post-medieval parkland remains are also a rare feature within the Walsall landscape.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.1.69 The AHHLV contains The Dingle SSSI and is part of Black Country Geosite 28, Hay Head Quarry and The Dingle SSSI.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 15 Kings Hayes Historic Field System

Figure Number: 28

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.1.70 The AHHLV contains a well-preserved historic field system, which contains evidence of medieval strip fields and a mixture of cropmark and earthwork ridge and furrow. The area adjacent to the stream and Kings Hayes Farm contains earthwork remains of drainage channels, which may be the remains of water meadows.
- B.1.71 The AHHLV also contains a concentration of small extractive pits, one of which is labelled as an old marl pit on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map. The pits are very small and perhaps represent pre-industrial/ rural marl extraction.
- B.1.72 The field system within the AHHLV dates at least to the 19th century, probably earlier, and has changed very little in the modern period. It contains a number of small strip fields, which could represent medieval strip fields. Ridge and furrow recorded across the site as both cropmarks and earthworks provides a visible link to past landscape management systems.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

B.1.73 The AHHLV contain a number of man-made drainage channels, which may represent the remains of a water meadow. Such remains have a historic interest as they shed light on medieval and early-medieval watercourse management and farming practices in the area.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.1.74 Earthwork ridge and furrow is relatively rare within Walsall. Groundworks or ploughing could remove these earthwork remains. If the drainage channels identified within the AHHLV do represent the remains of a water meadow, these remains are the only known example within the Walsall Green Belt area.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 16 Daw End Lime Works

Figure Number: 29

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.1.75 The AHHLV contains the remains of the Daw End, Winterley Lane, Phoenix, and Linley Limeworks and the associated Daw End Canal Branch. The limeworks were active in the area from the late 18th/early 19th century. A number of old tramways are recorded within the AHHLV (no longer visible) and there are records of Roman lime working within Linley Wood, although these may have been destroyed by later activity.

B.1.76 The AHHLV also contains a nationally important geoscientific site, featuring a reef formation from the marine Silurian. In the south east of the AHHLV there is an important unconformity within the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Strata and a geological fault.

B.1.77 The area is currently in agricultural use but evidence of the old lime workings pits can still be seen on the ground and there is a clear relationship between these features and the canal. While the original structures associated with the limeworks are no longer visible there is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains associated with the limeworks to survive, although some of these have been subject to recent infilling. An extant stable building and row of kilns are recorded within the AHHLV.

B.1.78 The AHHLV contains the Grade II listed building Brawn's Work Bridge and the locally listed building Stone House.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

B.1.79 The historic interest of the area arises from the connection of the landscape and heritage assets in the area with the former industrial usage of the site.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.1.80 The area has the potential to contain surviving evidence of Roman mining activity, which, if present, is extremely rare.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.1.81 The AHHLV is part of Black Country Geosite 29, Daw End Railway Cutting

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 17 Park Lime Pits

Figure Number: 30

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.1.82 The AHHLV contains a flooded limestone quarry adjacent to the Daw End Branch Canal (opened in 1800). The area is thought to have been in use for mineral extraction during the Roman and medieval periods and fell out of use in the mid-19th century when it was converted into a park. The quarry pits were flooded at this time. Old brick kilns are recorded within the park on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map.

B.1.83 The AHHLV has the potential to contain evidence of quarrying activity from many periods, which may provide insight into technological development.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

B.1.84 The historic interest of the area arises from the connection of the landscape and heritage assets in the area with the former industrial usage of the site.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.1.85 The area has the potential to contain surviving evidence of early industrial activity and limestone extraction. Such remains if present are very rare.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.1.86 The AHHLV is a local nature reserve and SINC. It is also part of Black Country Geosite 29, Daw End Railway Cutting and Geosite 33, Park Lime Pits Local Nature Reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 18 Fishley Farm

Figure Number: 31

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.1.87 The AHHLV contains evidence of past mineral extraction and also contains a possible medieval moated site, which could provide evidence about the pre-industrial land usage in the area. The moat appears to have been infilled but could still contain waterlogged remains, which could reveal further information about the medieval landscape. A locally listed late 18th century barn also survives within the moated site.
- B.1.88 A number of industrial buildings associated with Fishery Colliery and Shaft are also present within the AHHLV providing evidence of former coal extraction. A watermill is also recorded within the AHHLV. Some of the structures associated with the Colliery appear to survive, including a mid-19th century former engine and boiler house (now locally listed). The Wyrley and Essington Canal Extension passes through the eastern part of the AHHLV.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- B.1.89 The AHHLV is the site of Fishery Colliery and it derives historic interest from this association and its connection to the industrial development of the Black Country as a whole.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.1.90 If evidence of the medieval moated site survives, this would represent a rare surviving feature. Built remains of the colliery appear to be present but are in a poor state of repair, and are at risk from continued erosion and dilapidation.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 19 Shire Oak Quarry

Figure Number: 32

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.1.91 The AHHLV contains a large former sand and gravel extraction site which started as a marl pit in the early 19th century. Extensive quarrying began in the 1930s and the site was used during WWII as a tank training area. The remains of an old pump house are present to the north of the pond. The quarry has resulted in extensive exposures of Triassic Chester Formation overlain by quaternary glaciofluvial sands and gravels.
- B.1.92 The AHHLV forms an important geological site when taken in conjunction with Barr Beacon (AHHLV 11). Together these two sites demonstrate the variability of the formation of fluvial deposits across the Triassic Basin.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- B.1.93 The AHHLV has historic interest derived from its industrial and WWII usage.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.1.94 The AHHLV contains geological deposits that are particularly rare.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.1.95 The AHHLV is a Local Nature Reserve and a SINC. It is part of Black Country Geosite 24, Shire Oak Quarry Local Nature Reserve.

B.2 Walsall AHHTV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 1 Scattered Settlement at Over End

Figure Number: 33

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- B.2.1 The AHHTV comprises the remains of a dispersed linear settlement formed from a cluster of buildings probably built in the 18th century. The buildings labelled as Over End are shown on the 1816 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings of the area.
- B.2.2 The AHHTV contains four Grade II listed buildings Old Hall Farmhouse, Barn Approximately 20m north of Old Hall Farmhouse, The Pinfold and Coxfold Farmhouse. In addition, it contains several non-designated buildings, which are shown on the early 19th century Ordnance Survey maps including Crook Farm (formerly Brook Farm now called Old Court Farm), Beacon Farm and Crook Cottage Farm. These traditional farm buildings survive within the AHHTV with some modern additions preserving the historic layout of the farmsteads.
- B.2.3 These listed and non-designated buildings are considered to have historic environment value that makes a positive contribution to the character of the area.
- B.2.4 An area of ridge and furrow lies to the west of Old Hall Farmhouse; this has been included in the AHHTV as it is a relic of an earlier land use within the area and can shed light on past land management and use.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

- B.2.5 The buildings and farms in this area appear to take the form of a dispersed rural settlement. The buildings are agricultural in nature and appear to reflect opportunistic rather than planned development during the early post-medieval period. Intensive development in this area could erode the rural character and dispersed nature of this small settlement.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- B.2.6 The settlement falls within the Great Barr Conservation Area and has associations with the Grade II registered park and Garden Great Barr Hall to the south.

Historic Environment Areas Designation: AHHTV 2 is in Wolverhampton (see Appendix B, Section B.12)

Historic Environment Areas Designation: AHHTV 3 Wyrley and Essington Canal extension through Bloxwich, Pelsall and Brownhills

Figure Number: 34

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- B.2.7 The AHHTV contains the Wyrley and Essington Canal Extension. The canal extension was opened in 1794 as an extension to link the original Wyrley and Essington Canal (opened in 1794) to the Birmingham and Fazeley canal. This extension linked the Bloxwich, Pelsall and Brownhills areas with the rest of Staffordshire. The canal was used to export coal from the Wolverhampton area. The presence of this new transport link led to the development and industrialisation of this part of Walsall.
- B.2.8 The AHHTV contains Four Grade II listed buildings (the Wyrley and Essington Canal Foot Bridge at Pelsall Junction, the Pelsall Works Bridge, the aqueduct over the railway line to the north of Number 50 Raymond Close, and the Railway bridge, approximately 100m south east of Backs Bridge, Pelsall Road) and two locally listed buildings (Yorks Bridge and Coopers Bridge). These nationally and locally important buildings are directly associated with the creation and development of the canal and make a positive contribution to the quality of the historic environment.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- B.2.9 The AHHTV interacts with the industrial landscapes at Brownhills Common, Pelsall Works and Fishley Farm showcasing the connection between the canal and the industrial development of the area. The listed buildings within the AHHTV are all directly associated with the canal which makes a significant contribution to the setting of these buildings.

Historic Environment Areas Designation: AHHTV 4-7 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.2)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 8 William Street and surrounds

Figure Number: 35

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

B.2.10 The AHHTV contains an area of largely intact mid- late 19th century development, centred around a late 19th century leather works, and adjacent to the site of a former brick works. The AHHTV contains a concentration of non-designated 19th century terraced worker cottages, two locally listed leatherworks, a locally listed buckle manufacturer (both 19th century) and a late 19th century school building. The locally listed and non-designated historic buildings represent the mid- late 19th century expansion of Walsall. The houses share architectural details, being for the most part made of brick with slate roofing and make a positive contribution to the character and historic environment of the area. The AHHTV includes an area of late 20th century terraces at The Archway, which echo the character of the pre-existing terraces on the street.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

B.2.11 The AHHLV contains an area of late 19th century settlement expansion. The historic plot arrangement is well-preserved. The cottages are 2-3 storeys in height and front onto the pavement. The terraced cottages form strong street corridors and the buildings are small in grade, creating a townscape with a tight urban grain

Historic Environment Areas Designation: AHHTV 9-13 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.2)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 14 Daw End Branch Canal

Figure Number: 36

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

B.2.12 The AHHTV covers part of the Daw End Branch Canal (opened in 1800), which runs off from the Wyrley and Essington Canal Extension at Catshill down to the Longwood Junction. The canal has suffered from mining subsidence and now the embankments are much taller than when they were constructed. The AHHTV contains the Grade II listed building Brawns Work Bridge, and the Grade II listed Riddion Bridge. It also contains the locally listed buildings Stone House and a 19th century Lock-Keepers Cottage. In addition, the AHHTV has the potential to contains non-designated historically important buildings such as locks, canal bridges and industrial buildings associated with the early usage of the canal.

B.2.14 These nationally and locally important buildings are directly associated with the creation and development of the canal and make a positive contribution to the quality of the historic environment.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

B.2.15 The AHHTV interacts with the industrial landscapes at Daw End, Park Lime Pits and Hay Wood showcasing the connection between the canal and the industrial development of the area. The listed buildings within the AHHTV are all directly associated with the canal which makes a significant contribution to the setting of these buildings. There is potential for further historic structures associated with the canal and the industrialisation of the area in the early 19th century.

B.3 Walsall APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 1 Pelsall Burnt Mound

Figure Number: 37

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.1 The APA contains black earth and burnt stones, which have been recorded in the area since the early 20th century. These remains are thought to be the surviving elements of a prehistoric burnt mound. A mound was recorded at this location but this has since been eroded by the stream. The APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the burnt mound.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.2 These remains are rare as there is very little surviving prehistoric archaeology in Walsall.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.3 The site is considered to be particularly fragile as it has been eroded by the action of the stream. It is likely that the stream would continue to erode the archaeological remains.

B.3.4 Unsympathetic development, i.e. groundworks, would detrimentally affect this monument.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 2 Kings Hayes Burnt Mounds and possible water meadows

Figure Number: 38

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.5 The APA contains man-made water channels, which appear to reflect a water-meadow structure. There are also recorded prehistoric remains associated with two prehistoric burnt mounds alongside a former stream channel. The deposits associated with the two mounds are visible in section and are being eroded by the stream. The mounds lie 30m apart and are separated by marshy ground, which may indicate a former stream channel. In the easternmost site a thick deposit of heat shattered pebbles and charcoal is visible.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.6 The remains of the prehistoric burnt mounds are rare as there is very little surviving prehistoric archaeology in Walsall.

B.3.7 If the drainage channels do represent the remains of a water meadow system, this would be the only surviving example within the Walsall Green Belt.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.8 The site is considered to be particularly fragile as it has been eroded by the action of the stream. It is likely that the stream would continue to erode the archaeological remains.

B.3.9 Unsympathetic development, i.e. groundworks, would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 3 Bourne Pool Area

Figure Number: 39

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.10 The APA contains a range of archaeological remains including the site of a medieval iron mill and pool, a 15th-century charcoal burning site, a possible burnt mound and a Mesolithic - Neolithic flint scatter.

B.3.11 The APA is centred on a series of artificial pools and fish ponds along the course of Bourne Brook. The area contains earthwork remains associated with a 19th-century osier bed and an infilled fishpond. There is potential for prehistoric activity along the course of the stream, and archaeological remains associated with the industrial use of the water course. A Roman camp is recorded immediately to the south of the APA on Yates' 1798 Map. The cropmark remains of a triple ditched enclosure which is likely to be associated with the Roman camp, have been observed on Google Earth aerial

photographs and the presence of the outer ditch was confirmed by a recent excavation. The enclosure is considered to have high archaeological interest and may be of national significance.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.12 The APA contains a concentration of prehistoric remains that are particularly rare within the Black Country, including a possible prehistoric burnt mound. The significance of the APA also arises from the rarity of the pre-industrial revolution industrial remains that are present within the site, particularly the charcoal burning site and iron mill and mill pools. The iron mill is recorded in documentary sources, and an early bloomery site has been excavated in the area.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.3.13 The archaeological remains associated with the charcoal burning site and the iron mill are a rare example of late medieval/early post-medieval industrial activity. The APA contains rare early remains of iron working and may provide insight into medieval industrial development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.14 The APA has been subjected to some modern development and landscaping in areas. These works have impacted on some of the archaeological remains within the APA. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks associated with quarrying or housing development would detrimentally affect any surviving archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 4 Watling Street

Figure Number: 40

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.15 The APA contains the remains of the Roman road, Watling Street, the Wroxeter to Wall (*Letocetum*) section. The road runs in a westerly direction from Wall to Brownhills Common, marked by the present day road, which is raised in places (Margary 1967). The modern road was extensively widened during the 1970s, revealing archaeological evidence of the Roman road suggesting that the road had developed from an earlier prehistoric route way. The road continued in use from the Roman period and in the 17th century was the alternative road between London and Chester. The APA lies adjacent to the borough boundary and as a result Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) may need to be consulted in addition to the Wolverhampton and Walsall

HER, due to the potential for archaeological features to lie on both sides of the borough boundary.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.16 The APA has the potential to contain regionally rare Roman remains associated with the Roman road, and earlier trackway. There is also potential for evidence of Roman roadside activity in the area surrounding the road.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.3.17 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological evidence that would aid understanding of the Roman road network.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.18 Unsympathetic development, i.e. groundworks, would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 5 Castlefort

Figure Number: 41

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.19 The APA contains a scheduled Iron Age hillfort called Castlefort (NHLE ref: 1017244). The scheduled hillfort covers a 1.5ha area and is set in a naturally defensible position. The fort is enclosed by a single ditch and bank (univallate), although there are traces of a ditch to the north and south east, suggesting that it may have been surrounded by two rings of defence. An original entrance to the fort can be traced at its south-east edge. The APA has been extended to cover the area around the scheduled monument, which may have potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the hillfort.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.20 Iron Age hillforts are rare both nationally and regionally. The APA contains a rare surviving example of such a feature. Earthwork remains of the ramparts are visible and the monument provides a rare visible example of prehistoric activity in the area.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.21 Unsympathetic development, i.e. groundworks, would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

B.3.22 Development within the surrounds of the scheduled monument could impact upon its setting.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 6 Aldridge Village Core

Figure Number: 42

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.23 The APA contains the site of the early-medieval to medieval Aldridge village. There are no surviving upstanding remains associated with the village within the APA, but the area has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains, and contains cropmarks suggestive of earlier archaeological remains being present in 'The Croft' area.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.24 The APA has the potential to contain regionally rare prehistoric and Roman remains, as well as remains of the medieval village.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.3.25 Archaeological remains, if present, could aid understanding of the early development of Aldridge. The Croft represents an area of relatively undisturbed green space. Accordingly, this area has the potential to contain well-preserved archaeological remains associated with the early medieval and medieval village. There is also some potential for prehistoric/Roman remains in The Croft; such remains are particularly rare in Walsall.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.26 Unsympathetic development, i.e. groundworks, would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

B.3.27 Development within the historically open area of The Croft could harm the historic street plan.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.3.28 The Croft forms an area of public open space.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 7 Rushall Hall Moated Manor Site

Figure Number: 43

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- B.3.29 The APA contains the remains of a 13th to 14th century moated manor site, a medieval to post-medieval graveyard and earthworks associated with mining activities within the area. To the north west of the manor site, there are cropmark remains of a ring ditch and an enclosure, which are suggestive of below-ground archaeological remains. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with the manor site to be present and also some potential for organic preservation within the infilled moat. The graveyard has the potential to contain 17th -19th century burials.
- B.3.30 The site of the manor house, Rushall Hall (NHLE ref: 1013153) is a scheduled monument and dates to at least the 13th century. A scheduled burial mound (hlaew) with an encircling ditch (NHLE ref: 1009772) is also present within the APA.
- B.3.31 The APA also partially falls within Old Rushall Conservation Area.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- B.3.32 The APA contains a nationally rare moated site and burial mound, which are associated with upstanding listed buildings. The moated site has the potential to contain rare waterlogged remains and could contain preserved environmental remains, which would inform understanding of the medieval landscape in this area. The surviving upstanding remains provide a visible link to medieval usage of the landscape.
- B.3.33 In addition, the APA has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity in the area to the north of the conservation area, as evidenced by cropmark ring ditches. Prehistoric activity is rare within the region.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- B.3.34 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.
- B.3.35 Development within the surrounds of the scheduled monument could impact upon its setting.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 8 Lavender Limeworks

Figure Number: 44

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- B.3.36 The APA contains the surviving remains of the Lavender Limestone Pit, including the site of a late 19th or early 20th century engine house, mine shafts and condensers

pits. These features are associated with the Lavender Mine, which was opened in 1902 to extract 'Fuller's Earth' (a deposit of bentonitic (green) clay).

- B.3.37 The APA covers the area of the limeworks shown on the first edition OS map. The area contains surviving remains of an old works and has the potential to contain further archaeological evidence of post-medieval lime working.

Historic Interest: Representation

- B.3.38 The APA contains archaeological remains associated with 19th-20th century industrial activity. The remains have a historical connection to a local figure, Louis Lavender.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- B.3.39 Ground works and redevelopment could destroy surviving industrial remains within the APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 9 Iron Furnace at Ladypool

Figure Number: 45

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- B.3.40 The APA contains the site of an iron furnace, which is recorded as standing in a park near Mill Meadow. The APA covers Ladypool and an area of slag, cinder and charcoal to the west of the pool.

- B.3.41 Ladypool, is believed to be a medieval fishpond that was later used to power the iron forge. The APA contains a concentration of finds, which suggests the location of an early post-medieval forge that was still standing in the 17th century. The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the forge. There is also potential for archaeological evidence associated with the creation of Ladypool, although no trace of the original sluice or other structures associated with the pool or iron works has been observed. The APA has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may contain preserved organic remains.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- B.3.42 The APA provides a rare example of an early post-medieval industrial site, which may pre-date the large-scale industrial development of the area. Such remains are rare regionally as many such sites have been destroyed by later industrialisation.

- B.3.43 The water-logged conditions associated with the pond could lead to organic preservation. Waterlogged deposits can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived in the area.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.3.44 The APA contains representatives of pre-industrial revolution industry, and as such has a connection to a significant period in the area's development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.45 Ground works and redevelopment could destroy surviving industrial remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 10 Cropmarks north of Berryfields Farm

Figure Number: 46

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.46 The APA demarks an area of cropmarks recorded on the HER. These remains suggest the presence of surviving archaeological remains. While the presence of the remains has not been ground truthed by excavation, the morphology of the cropmarks suggests the presence of a large prehistoric enclosure.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.47 The APA has the potential to contain regionally rare prehistoric remains, which could aid in the understanding of prehistoric activity and land use in the area.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.48 Ground works and redevelopment could destroy surviving prehistoric remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 11 Calderfields Moated Site

Figure Number: 47

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.49 The APA contains earthwork remains of a possible medieval moated site. The moat is depicted on the 1st edition OS Map but no associated buildings are present. There is no evidence of the site on Yates' 1778 map of Staffordshire or the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings (OSD) of the area.

B.3.50 Earthwork remains and water channels associated with the moated site are shown on the Environment Agency LiDAR survey of the area and the APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with a medieval /post-

medieval building. The infilled water channel/moat may contain rare preserved organic remains and could contain environmental evidence that would provide insight into the local environment and land use in the area during the medieval period. To the south of the moated site is an area of associated ridge and furrow earthworks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- B.3.51 Moated sites represent rare surviving example of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with moats can lead to organic preservation, which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived on the site. The surviving earthworks provide evidence of water management practices associated with the creation of the moat. While other such sites survive within the Black Country, they are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.
- B.3.52 The APA contains ridge and furrow earthworks which are a rare and disappearing resource within the Black Country.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- B.3.53 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 12 Wood End Moated Site

Figure Number: 48

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- B.3.54 The APA contains surviving archaeological remains associated with a possible medieval moated site at Wood End.
- B.3.55 LiDAR shows surviving earthwork remains that correlate with the moated site shown on the 1st edition OS map and nearby archaeological work has recorded a medieval ditch. There is therefore the potential for medieval building remains and possible organic preservation in the moat

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- B.3.56 Moated sites represent rare surviving example of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with moats can lead to organic preservation, which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived on the site. The surviving earthworks provide evidence of water management practices associated with the creation of the moat. While other such sites survive

within the Black Country, they are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.57 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 13 Moat Farm Moated site

Figure Number: 49

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.58 The APA contains the scheduled moated site at Moat Farm (NHLE ref: 1008547). The site encloses an area of around 0.25ha. Access to the interior is via a brick bridge across the eastern arm of the moat, which is thought to mark the site of the original entrance. During the early 14th century the site, known as the Moat House at Heyhead, was in the possession of Robert Stapleton. Nineteenth century sources indicate that at this date there was a house, the southern end of which was half-timbered, within the moated area. LiDAR clearly shows earthwork remains associated with the moat. The APA has been extended to cover the area around the moated site, which may contain associated archaeological remains.

B.3.59 The APA falls within Great Barr Conservation Area.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.60 Moated sites represent rare surviving example of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with moats can lead to organic preservation, which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived on the site. The surviving earthworks provide evidence of water management practices associated with the creation of the moat. While other such sites survive within the Black Country, they are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.61 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

B.3.62 Development within the surrounds of the scheduled monument could impact upon its setting.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 14 Shustoke Farm Moated site

Figure Number: 50

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.63 The APA contains earthworks remains of a possible medieval moated site. The moat is shown on the 1841 Tithe map. LiDAR shows remnants of the moat to the north and west and its survival was confirmed by a field survey carried out in 2001. There is therefore the potential for archaeological remains associated with the moat and potential medieval and post-medieval buildings. To the north of the moated site are the earthwork remains of three fish ponds linked to the moated site by leats. The moat, fish ponds and leats have the potential to contain waterlogged remains and there is potential for organic preservation.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.64 Moated sites represent rare surviving example of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with moats can lead to organic preservation, which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived on the site. The surviving earthworks provide evidence of water management practices associated with the creation of the moat. While other such sites survive within the Black Country, they are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.65 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 15 Great Barr

Figure Number: 51

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.66 The APA contains the possible site of the medieval village of Great Barr. A settlement is recorded at Great Barr in the Domesday Survey. The exact location of the settlement is unknown but it is believed to be in the vicinity of the Church and Manor House, which both fall within the APA. There is a large bank and ditch in the field to the north of Chapel Farm and this may be the remains of either a park pale associated with the deer park or a holloway and possible house platforms. The APA contains the 19th

Century Great Barr Chapel, which is believed to be built on the site of a 12th century chapel. The site of a medieval manor is also recorded at this location although there are no above ground remains present. The APA has the potential to contain early medieval or medieval settlement remains, medieval to post medieval burials and remains of a park pale associated with the medieval deer park.

B.3.67 The APA falls within the Great Barr Conservation Area

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.68 The APA contains rare surviving remains associated with a medieval park pale and may contain early medieval or medieval settlement remains. Such remains are rare within Walsall and the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.3.69 The site may contain remains of a deserted medieval settlement. Such remains represent a significant period in the rural development of Walsall and can help develop understanding of medieval settlement patterns and settlement abandonment.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.70 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 16 Great Barr Moated site

Figure Number: 52

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.71 The APA contains the remains of a possible medieval moated site. The eastern part of the moat is still water-filled but the rest is dry. Ordnance Surveyors drawings of the site show a building at approximately this location, Barr Hall, but this is not shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The APA contains earthwork remains of a moat, and has the potential to contain the remains of medieval or post-medieval buildings. The moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits.

B.3.72 The APA falls within Great Barr Conservation Area and the Great Barr Hall registered park and Garden (NHLE ref: 1001202).

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.73 Moated sites represent rare surviving example of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with moats can lead to organic

preservation, which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived on the site. The surviving earthworks provide evidence of water management practices associated with the creation of the moat. While other such sites survive within the Black Country, they are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.74 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 17 Slough Colliery Lime Kilns

Figure Number: 53

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.75 The APA contains the site of the Slough Colliery Lime Kilns. The kilns are marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as old kilns, and buildings are shown at this location on the 1816 Ordnance Surveyors drawings. The area is now overgrown but it may contain upstanding remains associated with the lime kilns.

B.3.76 The Slough Colliery was served by three canal wharves (no longer present). The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with the canal. The site is shown as flooded on the 1827 Parish Map.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.77 The APA may contain surviving limekilns; while these were once fairly common within the Black Country, they have been lost over time to neglect and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.78 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 18 Winterley Limeworks

Figure Number: 54

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.79 The APA is situated in an area formerly occupied by the Winterley Limeworks. The APA covers the site of eight limekilns fronting the canal, as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and an extant stable building formerly associated with works. Archaeological work associated with the limeworks showed that there were still extant remains here in 2013, but the area has subsequently been cleared without archaeological monitoring. The extent of the clearance is unknown and it is possible that the area containing the limekilns was not part of the land clearance. Accordingly, the APA has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with limekilns. Upstanding remains of the stables associated with the limeworks are present in the west part of the APA.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.80 The APA may contain surviving limekilns; while these were once fairly common within the Black Country, they have been lost over time to neglect and development. If surviving structures remain they would have local or regional significance.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.81 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 19 Earthwork Mound, Aldridge

Figure Number: 55

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.82 The APA contains a small tumulus, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age barrow or a windmill mound. LiDAR shows that the mound is still present, and there is potential for below ground archaeological remains associated with the mill or the Bronze Age barrow.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.83 Surviving earthwork barrows and windmill mounds are rare regionally. The mound could represent later use of an earlier feature as a windmill mound.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.84 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 20 Goscote Bloomery

Figure Number: 56

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.85 The APA contains a mound of ash cinder and early bloomery slag of suggested medieval date and has been interpreted as the remains of a medieval bloomery.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.86 Bloomery sites were widely spread across the country but physical remains are rare and often represented by concentrations of ironworking debris.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.3.87 The APA represents a pre-Industrial Revolution industrial site and could provide evidence regarding medieval industrial techniques.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.88 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.3.89 The APA lies within a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC).

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 21 Little Bloxwich

Figure Number: 57

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.90 The APA is located on the proposed site of the medieval village of Bloxwich (centred around the 18th century green). The area has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement. The exact location of the settlement is unknown.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.91 The APA may contain rare surviving remains associated with a medieval settlement. Such remains are rare within Walsall and the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.3.92 The APA may contain remains of a medieval settlement. Such remains represent a significant period in the rural development of Walsall and can help develop understanding of medieval settlement patterns.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.93 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 22 Aldridge Airfield

Figure Number: 58

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.94 The APA covers the extent of Aldridge Airfield, which was in use between 1935 and 1956 and still retains an aircraft hangar as a heritage asset. Aerial photographs show circular cropmark remains and an old field system within the area. The cropmarks suggest that there may be surviving features such as ring-ditches within the airfield.

B.3.95 The line of the runway can also be observed as a cropmark running through the APA and there is potential for archaeological evidence relating to the WWII airfield.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.96 The APA has the potential to contain regionally rare prehistoric remains. Archaeological work would be required to confirm the presence and date of these features. There is also the potential for military/ airfield remains to be present within the APA. A surviving hangar is recorded within the APA; military remains are a diminishing feature nationally.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.3.97 The APA derives historic interest from its use as a WWII airfield. The visibility of the runway and the presence of a surviving hangar provide visible links to the history of this area.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.98 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.3.99 Publically Accessible open space

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 23 Coal Pool Mill

Figure Number: 59

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.3.100 The APA contains an old mill pool (now dried up) and the earthwork remains of a dam. The dam stretches across the valley floor and there is a general scatter of forge cinder surrounding it. Yates' 1778 map shows a pond at this location. It is thought to be the site of a possible medieval bloomery and later post-medieval mill. The area has the potential to contain evidence of medieval iron working.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.3.101 Bloomery sites were widely spread across the country but physical remains are rare and often represented by concentrations of ironworking debris.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.3.102 The APA could contain remains that are representative of a pre-industrial revolution industrial site. Such remains could provide evidence regarding medieval/early post-medieval industrial techniques and have a link to a significant period in the industrial development of the area.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.3.103 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA

B.4 Sandwell AHHLV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 25 Peak House Farm Field System

Figure Number: 60

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.4.1 The AHHLV contains a well-preserved example of a pre-enclosure field system. Evidence of ridge and furrow is visible across the site as cropmarks (but no earthworks appear to survive). Prehistoric finds have been recovered within this area and cropmarks indicative of below-ground archaeological remains have also been identified, highlighting the archaeological potential of the area. Many of the field boundaries are marked by drainage ditches linked to the moated site to the south (APA 23) and a number of hedgerows are recorded as ancient hedgerows. LiDAR shows a small mound in the AHHLV (NGR 403764 295377).
- B.4.2 The field system is well preserved and contains cropmark remains and findspots suggestive of archaeological potential from Roman or prehistoric times. Drainage ditches in field boundaries link to a possible moated site.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.4.3 The AHHLV contains a locally rare example of early non-parliamentary field pattern. Prehistoric deposits as indicated by the cropmark remains are rare within Sandwell as is the possible moated site which lies in the southern part of the AHHLV.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 26 Wigmore Farm Ridge and furrow

Figure Number: 61

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.4.4 The AHHLV contains the several areas of surviving earthwork ridge and furrow and a (possibly) medieval holloway. These features are surviving remnants of the open field system within the area. The field system in this area appears to date back to at least the 19th century, and may form part of a pre-enclosure field system that has been subject to some more recent boundary loss. Remnants of a watercourse and two ponds (fish ponds?) of unknown date are present within the AHHLV.
- B.4.5 The surviving earthwork ridge and furrow provides a visible link to the area's rural past. They are likely to be associated with the medieval settlement at West Bromwich.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.4.6 Earthwork ridge and furrow is rare within Sandwell and is a disappearing resource across the Black Country.

B.5 Sandwell AHHTV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 137 Rushall Canal

Figure Number: 62

Location: Sandwell and Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- B.5.1 The AHHTV contains the Rushall canal which was built in 1847 to create a link between the coalfields of Cannock and the expanding industries in Birmingham. It also provided a source of water for the Tame Valley Canal.
- B.5.2 The AHHTV contains the Grade II listed Hill Farm Bridge (NHLE 1077126) which is directly associated with the creation and development of the canal. It also has the potential to contain non-designated but historic buildings and structures (e.g. canal bridges, locks, embankments etc. associated with the canals development and the associated industries that developed alongside it during the late 19th century. These buildings and the surviving canal infrastructure make a positive contribution to the quality of the historic environment in the AHHTV.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- B.5.3 The listed and historic buildings within the AHHTV are all directly associated with the canal which makes a significant contribution to the setting of these buildings. There is potential for further historic structures associated with the canal and the industrialisation of the area in the 18th and 19th century.

B.6 Sandwell APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 24 Peak House Farm Moated Site

Figure Number: 63

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- B.6.1 The APA contains the remains of a possible moated site. The Environment Agency LiDAR shows the earthwork remains of a moat and a possible building platform within the APA. There is no building at this location on the 1817 OSD map, or 1st-4th edition OS maps, suggesting that the moated site is of medieval or early post-medieval date. The APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the manor house and the moat. The moat may contain waterlogged deposits, which would provide insight into land use in the area during the medieval period.

Moated sites represent rare surviving example of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with moats can lead to organic preservation, which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived on the site. The surviving earthworks provide evidence of water management practices associated with the creation of the moat. While other such sites survive within the Black Country, they are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- B.6.2 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 25 All Saints Church

Figure Number: 64

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- B.6.3 The APA contains All Saints Church and Graveyard. All Saints Church is situated on the site of a medieval church, elements of the 14th or 15th century tower survive within the present day Church. The church is surrounded by a graveyard, which has the potential to contain human remains dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods. Such remains could provide insight into lifestyle, health and diet of the local populations.

Historic Interest: Representation

- B.6.4 The church contains surviving remains associated with the medieval settlement and may contain remains that could provide information about the local community in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Other Considerations: Amenity

- B.6.5 The APA is a publicly accessible graveyard.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 26 Sot's Hole Stream

Figure Number: 65

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.6.6 The APA contains the remains of a burnt mound and a stone mound as well as several recorded scatters of prehistoric flints. The APA is situated upon sand and gravel deposits resulting in the formation of natural springs in prehistoric times, which would have made it a focus for activity. The HER records a number of patches of ridge and furrow within the APA although these were not visible on the Environment Agency LiDAR survey of the site. Several drainage channels are evident within the APA and fish ponds and a dam are recorded in the very western part of the area (shown on 1817 Ordnance Survey drawings of the area) near Parsons Farm. The ponds and dams were used to control the flow of water supplied to the dams along the River Tame and its tributaries.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.6.7 There are few recorded prehistoric sites such as burnt mounds within the Black Country. Such remains often follow watercourses and there is the potential for similar remains to be present along the course of the river.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.6.8 Flint scatters and the remains of burnt mounds could easily be destroyed by ground works or development.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.6.9 The site falls partially with the Sotts Hole Local Nature Reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 27 The River Tame

Figure Number: 66

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.6.10 The APA contains part of the route of the River Tame; there is considered to be potential for previously unknown prehistoric activity (including Bronze Age burnt mounds) and environmental evidence present associated with the former water course. Prior to the industrial revolution the land adjacent to the river would have been utilised for mills and other water-based industries. Accordingly, there is potential for archaeological remains associated with these features to survive. Aerial photographs show a number of tributaries and drainage channels associated with the river, which may be possible mill leats. The APA contains the infilled Old Forge Mill pool. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with the Old Forge and Mill. Part of the area was disturbed during the 19th century by the Grand Union Line Railway. However, the majority of the area remains relatively undisturbed. Some ridge and furrow earthworks are present within the APA.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- B.6.11 Prehistoric remains are rare in Sandwell; should such remains be present, they would represent a rare surviving class of monument. Currently no such remains are recorded in this area but elsewhere within the Black Country such remains are recorded alongside watercourses. This area has been subjected to limited later disturbance and thus has the potential to contain prehistoric remains.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- B.6.12 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

B.7 Sandwell DLHHV

Historic Environment Area Designation: DLHHV 1 Sandwell Park

Figure Number: 67

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

- B.7.1 The DLHHV was originally part of the estate associated with Sandwell Priory. It was later sold to the Earl of Dartmouth, who in turn sold it to West Bromwich Council in 1947. The park today contains remnants of the mid-18th century designed landscape although the original design has been eroded by the construction of later transport infrastructure. During the inter-war period, parts of the site were used as a colliery.

Historic/ Architectural Interest: Preservation

- B.7.2 Several earlier features associated with the parkland including ornamental pools (Swan and Pleasure pools), an ice house and a ha-ha (a bank and ditch used to keep out animals) survive within the present day landscape. Swan Pool started life as a mill pool before being extended twice, firstly to take the extra water from the adjacent mines and secondly as a leisure facility. Earlier archaeological remains such as the scheduled remains of Sandwell Hall and the earlier Benedictine Priory, which is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1017763) and areas of non-designated ridge and furrow are also present, highlighting various land uses within the park over time. A number of archaeological features including a prehistoric burnt mound have been recorded within the site, further highlighting the archaeological interest of the area. The scheduled monument has a high level of archaeological interest, and could be directly impacted by unsympathetic development e.g. ground works. Development within the surrounds of the scheduled monument could impact upon its setting.
- B.7.3 The DHHV contains the Grade II listed building Sandwell Park Farm.

Artistic/ Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

- B.7.4 The DLHHV is currently in use as a country park, and also contains a local nature reserve and SINC. Aesthetic value arises from its surviving designed landscape features and the visibility of earlier features and sites associated with the earlier estate.

Historic Interest: Associations

- B.7.5 During the medieval period the DLHHV was monastic land associated with Sandwell Priory, a Benedictine priory. The remains of the priory are still visible within the park and the DLHHV draws historic interest from its association with the monastery and its historical links to the dissolution.
- B.7.6 The DLHHV also has historical interest derived from its association with the 1st Earl of Dartmouth, William Legge, for whom the park was laid out in 1705. William Legge was Lord Privy Seal between 1713-14.

Other Interests: Amenity

- B.7.7 The DLHHV is part of Geosite 14, Sandwell Valley Country Park

Historic Environment Area Designation: DLHHV 2 Red House Park

Figure Number: 68

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

- B.7.8 A house was first recorded in the late 18th century, and a garden is described at this location from at least 1832 when it is described in the Birmingham Gazette as containing about

'30 acres of good and productive pasture land and three pools of water, which have been tastefully laid out with walks, cascades, and fountains, by the late proprietor regardless of expense, and the whole belted by thriving plantations'.

- B.7.9 The present Grade II listed Red House was built on the site in 1841 by Mr Robert Wellbeloved Scott, a liberal MP.

Historic/ Architectural Interest: Preservation

- B.7.10 The park has been reordered slightly in modern times but still contains original features, including the fishponds/pools in the west of the park and the Grade II listed Red House.

Artistic/ Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

- B.7.11 The DLHHV contains a commemorative monument to Princess Charlotte, a Grade II listed house and a number of surviving landscape features that form an attractive recreation area.
- B.7.12 The area to the east of the DLHHLV is in use as a sports ground.

Historic Interest: Associations

- B.7.13 The DLHHLV draws historical interest from its association with Mr Robert Wellbeloved Scott, the Liberal MP for Walsall (1841-1847).

B.8 Dudley AHHLV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 27 Fens Pool

Figure Number: 69

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV11

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.8.1 The AHHLV is dominated by three large canal feeder reservoirs which were constructed between 1776 and 1779 to serve the Stourbridge Canal. The area contains the remains of several collieries and a brick works, and associated squatter settlement. Canals and railway lines associated with the industrial development of the area pass through the landscape. The AHHLV is situated on the edge of the Pensnett Chase (Kingswinford) Township (HER 12310) and Dudley Wood-Pensnett Chase Township (HER 12325)
- B.8.2 The Fens pools area is located at Pensnett and is dominated by three large canal feeder reservoirs. These pools provide the largest area of open water in the borough. In addition to the main pools, there is a system of smaller ponds, many valuable marshes and wetlands and areas of grassland and scrubland. The area was once part of Pensnett Chase, a hunting ground maintained by the Lords of Dudley. From the late medieval period onwards, mineral extraction became dominant with accompanying 'squatter' settlement. However, a fragment of 'ridge and furrow' has survived, although it is not expected to be of medieval origin but is 19th century 'narrow rig' associated with the Napoleonic Wars. Variations in ground level promote a feeling of enclosure for each of the pools and the 'Wide Waters' canal.
- B.8.3 Most of the area is designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest and is a European Special Area for Conservation due to its amphibian populations.
- B.8.4 The AHHLV contains evidence of mineral extraction and water management. The grounds were once part of Pensnett Chase, a medieval hunting ground. Fragments of 'Napoleonic' ridge and furrow survive, providing evidence of the rural land use.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- B.8.5 The AHHLV derives historic interest from its association with the construction of the Stourbridge Canal (completed by 1779) and the associated industrial development of the area. The relationship between the canal and the feeder reservoirs is preserved within the AHHLV and provides a visible link to the early and continued development of the canal.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.8.6 The canal and reservoirs are rare early examples of such heritage assets.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.8.7 The AHHLV is a SSSI, Special Area of Conservation, local nature reserve, SLINC and SINC. Fens pools provide the largest area of open water in the borough. In addition to the main pools, there is a system of smaller ponds, many valuable marshes and wetlands and areas of grassland and scrubland. The AHHLV contains part of APA 33: Fens Arm Canal and APA 32: Low Town.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 28 Buckpool Wedge

Figure Number: 70

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV14

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.8.8 The AHHLV is situated upon a prominent Sandstone Ridge composed of the Bunter Sandstone series and offers variety in the vegetation it supports according to the steepness and aspect of the slope. Most of the area forms part of the large Green Wedge stretching from the edge of the Borough up to Fens Pools. The Sandstone Ridge forms a very dominant feature in the landscape and has views out in all directions. The Ridge is composed of resistant conglomerate of Bunter Sandstone series and offers variety in the vegetation it supports according to the steepness and aspect of the slope. The sheer north-easterly facing slope provides woodland and scrub cover while the gently sloping south-westerly face, most of which is known as Rectory Fields has meadow grassland cover.
- B.8.9 The AHHLV is situated between the historic townships of Wordsley (HER 12307) and Audenham (HER 12308) and contains the site of the Old Bank and Leasowes Collieries. Accordingly, it has the potential to contain archaeological features associated with the coal mining industry. The AHHLV contains The Leys, an area of semi-natural ancient woodland, which is considered to have the potential to contain well preserved

archaeological remains and evidence of medieval or post-medieval woodland management practices.

- B.8.10 The AHHLV also contains Buckpool Gulley which is of both scenic and natural environment interest. The Gulley can be seen as two distinctive areas. The lower section is generally open in character but is sheltered in places by steep high banks to the south by the craggy end of the sandstone ridge. The upper section of the Gulley above the Ridge Hill Road possesses a completely different and separate identity. Taking the form of a narrow, low lying and often steep sided river valley, it is, for the most part, completely screened from the surrounding development by the land form and close-packed woodland vegetation.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- B.8.11 The AHHLV derives historic interest from its association with the former collieries within it.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.8.12 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.
- B.8.13 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF, which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.8.14 The AHHLV contains a SINC and a local nature reserve. The Sandstone Ridge forms a very dominant feature in the landscape. Its height above the surrounding land affords fine views out in all directions.
- B.8.15 The AHHLV intersects with Black Country Geosite 36: Buckpool and Fens Pool Local Nature Reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 29 Buckbury

Figure Number: 71

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV16

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.8.16 The AHHLV contains deposits of Glaciofluvial Sand and Gravel (deposited 20 - 25,000 years ago). There are important exposures of this deposit in the southern end of Norton Covert, which has led to the area's definition as a geological SINC. Elsewhere in the region this geological deposit has yielded faunal remains of giant elk and mammoth.
- B.8.17 The AHHLV contains the remains of an old sand and gravel pit and an inter-war period rifle range. The sand pit provides evidence of the exploitation of the glacial sand and gravel deposits in the area. A Roman Road (identified as APA 34) passes along the southern edge of the AHHLV and numerous flint tools have been recorded in the area, highlighting the archaeological potential of the area. Running through the centre of the AHHLV is Racecourse Lane (a reminder of the how 'Pedmore Common', located to the north of the lane was used until the formation of Stourbridge Golf Course. To the north of Racecourse Lane is also ridge and furrow. To the South of Racecourse Lane Racecourse Farm (marked on the 1846 Tithe Map) and more earthworks.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.8.18 The Glaciofluvial Sand and Gravel exposures in Norton Wood are rare examples. These deposits have the potential to contain important palaeo-environmental remains. The area also has the potential to contain prehistoric and Roman remains which are particularly rare within the Black Country.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.8.19 The AHHLV is a SINC and also Geosite 25: Norton Covert

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 30 Pedmore and Foxcote

Figure Number: 72

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV17

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.8.20 The AHHLV falls within the historic townships of Pedmore, Wollescote and Cradley. It is predominantly in agricultural use but includes a range of industrial features including fish ponds, watermills (Lutley Mill), forges (Drews Forge and Pool) and several old collieries (Beech Tree, Cradley Park Colliery, Oldnall Colliery).
- B.8.21 The AHHLV also contains extensive evidence relating to the pre-industrial revolution landscape including surviving areas of ridge and furrow, farmsteads and deserted medieval settlements.
- B.8.22 Wychbury hill, a prominent Iron Age Hill fort and scheduled monument (NHLE 1003820), falls within the AHHLV providing commanding views of the south of the

borough and the open countryside that makes up the AHHLV. The scheduled monument has a high level of archaeological interest and could be directly impacted by unsympathetic development e.g. ground works. Development within the surrounds of the scheduled monument could impact upon its setting.

- B.8.23 Hodge Hill in the north is another important landmark within the AHHLV. The hill has a steep, partly wooded northern face, at the base of which lies an almost continuous line of housing. The hill itself forms a high plateau stretching out to the south and rolling arable farmland. Between the two hills is an agricultural landscape with evidence of ridge and furrow.
- B.8.24 The Foxcote part of the AHHLV is predominantly agricultural and contains Lutley Gutter which is made up of a string of broad leaved woodland (some ancient) and connects the Worcestershire countryside with the urban area of Halesowen. The agricultural area contains evidence of prehistoric, Roman and medieval land usage highlighting its archaeological potential.
- B.8.25 The AHHLV contains the Grade II listed Whitehouse Farmhouse, Grange Farmhouse, Foxcote House Farm and Four Elms Farmhouse as well as the scheduled Wychbury Camp (HER 2707), Lutley Mill Conservation Area and three APAs.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.8.26 The AHHLV contains numerous prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeological remains. The landscape has been subject to less industrial disturbance than the majority of Dudley and accordingly contains significant distributions of prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeological finds and features. These remains are significant as they can provide evidence about past land use and settlement and early industrial activity. Such remains are rare within the Black Country as much of the area has been affected by ground disturbance associated with the high level of urbanisation and development that has occurred.
- B.8.27 This AHHLV is particularly rare as it represents one of the few areas within the Black Country which has not been affected by the industrial and residential development of the area.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.8.28 The AHHLV contains a SINC and SLINC and includes the Lutley Mill Conservation Area. It forms Geosite 32: Wychbury Hill. Within the AHHLV there are four APAs, APA 40: Foxbrake Farm deserted Medieval Settlement, APA 41: Lutley Deserted Medieval Village, APA 37: Site of Lutley Mill and APA 36: Twizzlebatch Brook.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 31 Uffmoor ridge and furrow

Figure Number: 73

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV18

Archaeological Interest: representation for Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.8.29 The AHHLV falls within the historic townships of Hasbury and Lutley and contains the head waters of the River Stour and is predominantly agricultural. The fields in this area contain large areas of surviving ridge and furrow earthworks enclosed by substantial hawthorn hedges. The landscape was enclosed by the late 19th century, and the field pattern has been subject to some modern alteration. An ancient parish boundary forms the eastern boundary of the area. The AHHLV contains possible medieval ridge and furrow, which provides a tangible link to the former land use in the area and can provide information about the medieval open field system in the area.
- B.8.30 Heat crazed stones (potboilers) have been recorded in the area, possibly remnants of prehistoric burnt mounds, highlighting the archaeological potential of this area.
- B.8.31 Visually the AHHLV is part of the rolling North Worcestershire landscape and it is set against the continued open landscape whose views are closed to the south and west by the North Worcestershire Hills. The southern boundary of the heritage area retains the ancient parish boundary line which is consistent with the Illey/Lapal heritage area southern boundary to the east. The AHHLV is traversed by public footpaths which follow an enclosed stream bed and wooded copse aligned in a north-south direction.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- B.8.32 Large area of well-preserved ridge and furrow survives as earthworks within this area; this provides a visible link to the medieval land use within the site and evidence of medieval open field cultivation. Earthwork ridge and furrow is relatively rare within Dudley. Groundworks or ploughing could remove these earthwork remains.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.8.33 The AHHLV contains a SLINC.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 32 Illey and Lapal

Figure Number: 74

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV 19

Archaeological Interest: representation for Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.8.34 The AHHLV is one of the largest in the borough and is inseparably part of the North Worcestershire Countryside and forms a foreground to the North Worcestershire hills

which terminate views to the south and west. It is of considerable scenic value and contains a complex mix of landscape elements.

- B.8.35 The AHHLV falls within the historic townships of Illey and Frankley and can be divided into three areas with the topography to the east and west of Lapal Lane South and north of Illey, falling to the west to Illey brook and then rising to the south to Illey Lane. The bowl between the A456 and Illey Lane is dominated by the monastic ruins and infirmary of the ruined 13th century St Mary's Abbey. The abbey system of fishponds and dams, although dry, are clearly visible to the east and south of the abbey precinct and provides evidence of medieval watercourse management. The abbey and surrounding land form a scheduled monument (NHLE 1009770) while the abbey ruins are a Grade I listed building. Halesowen Abbey is in the guardianship of the Secretary of State and English Heritage and a detailed Conservation Management Plan has been published for the site by Historic England. The area to the west of Lapal Lane, and north of Illey Lane is within the curtilage of Manor Farm. The scheduled abbey has a high level of archaeological interest, and could be directly impacted by unsympathetic development e.g. ground works. Outside of the scheduled area large blocks of masonry were recorded during the construction of Manor Way, these remains may be associated with the abbey and could suggest that the abbey landscape extends outside the scheduled area. Development within the surrounds of the scheduled monument could impact upon its setting.
- B.8.36 Ridge and furrow earthworks have also been recorded in the area to the east of Lapal Lane South associated with Green Lane which is a possible holloway. The ridge and furrow earthworks providing visible evidence of previous land management and agricultural practice. The field boundaries within the AHHLV preserve the route of old parish boundaries providing evidence of early administrative boundaries. There may be earthwork banks and ditches associated with the parish boundary preserved in these areas.
- B.8.37 The AHHLV also derives archaeological interest from the site of the former Manor Colliery and the course of the former Lapal Canal and Lapal Tunnel. These remains could provide evidence about the industrial development within this area during the 19th century.
- B.8.38 The AHHLV is inseparably part of the North Worcestershire Countryside and forms a foreground to the North Worcestershire hills which terminate views to the south and west. It is of considerable scenic value and contains a complex mix of landscape elements.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- B.8.39 The AHHLV contains nationally rare archaeological remains associated with St Mary's Abbey. It also contains extensive prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains. Such remains are rare within the Black Country, as much of the area has been affected by ground disturbance associated with the high level of urbanisation and development that has occurred.

B.8.40 This AHHLV is particularly rare as it represents one of the few areas within the Black Country that has been less affected by the industrial and residential development of the area.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.8.41 The AHHLV contains a SINC and SLINCs and also includes APA 42 Lutley Lane Roman Villa and APA 176 Illey Township.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 33 Coombeswood

Figure Number: 75

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV20

Archaeological Interest: representation for Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.8.42 The AHHLV falls within the historic township of Hill and includes an area of medieval open cast coal mining and a brick and tile works. It also contains Greenshill, an area of semi-natural ancient woodland, which contains some old quarry pits. The southern part of the AHHLV contains a well-preserved field system dating back to at least the 19th century, associated with a medieval holloway and Pottery Farm. The holloway leads from Pottery Farm over to the canal which is on the edge of the area. This area is very important ecologically, historically and archaeologically as well as making a very important contribution to the scenery of the borough.

B.8.43 The old quarry pits, within the AHHLV may provide evidence of medieval mining activities, while the holloway and field system provide evidence about medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity in the area. The AHHLV also contains areas of semi natural ancient woodland; these areas are relicts of the early post-medieval landscape.

B.8.44 Coombeswood is a prominent topographic feature in the south of the Borough. Its prominence and steepness is due to its proximity to the edge of the Northfield Sedgley Ridge. The southern area is important for the contribution that the residual agricultural landscape gives to this otherwise urban area. Pottery Farm is unique as a collection of buildings that represent the 'hill farming' in this part of the Black Country in the 17th century. The farmstead and Barn to the west are Grade II listed buildings (NHLE 1063732, 1356152).

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.8.45 If remains of the medieval open cast mining survive within the AHHLV they would be extremely rare and could provide insight into medieval industrial practices and development.

- B.8.46 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.
- B.8.47 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.8.48 The AHHV contains a SINC and Geosite 40: Combeswood Valley.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 34 Sedgley Beacon

Figure Number: 76

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV1

Archaeological Interest: representation for Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.8.49 The AHHLV is a rare area of Limestone Grassland located within the historic townships of Ettingshall and Sedgley. The area has been subject to limestone quarrying (Beacon Hill Quarry and Round Hill Quarry) since the 17th century. The limestone was burnt in limestone kilns to produce quicklime and an area of burnt limestone was recorded in the southern part of the AHHLV, suggesting a possible location for such activities within it. Quarrying activity in the area continued until the 19th century and the AHHLV has the potential to contain industrial remains dating from the 17th-19th century.
- B.8.50 In the southern part of the AHHLV there is a Grade II listed stone tower of three storeys, and in its northern part a scatter of Mesolithic flints is recorded, highlighting the potential for earlier archaeological remains away from the quarries.
- B.8.51 The AHHLV is described in detail in the Sedgley Beacon 10-year management and Maintenance Plan. Just north of Sedgley town centre, the Beacon is the most northerly eminence on the Northfield Sedgley Ridge. With the summit reaching 230m in height, the Beacon Offers a variety of views with a 360-degree panorama. The beacon is very open and is covered mainly by grassland and it is one of the very few areas of limestone grassland in the West Midlands.
- B.8.52 The area is a highly valued landscape, a prominent open landscape within a built-up area, a valued wildlife resource and a historic, archaeological and recreational resource.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

B.8.53 The AHHLV derives historic interest from the industrial use of the area in the 17th-19th centuries. It has the potential to provide evidence that can inform our understanding of the development of limestone quarrying and associated technology in this period

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.8.54 The limestone grassland is a rare surviving historic landscape type.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.8.55 The AHHLV contains a SINC and a SLINC and is also part of Black Country Geosite 008, Sedgley Beacon.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 35 Alder Coppice

Figure Number: 77

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV2

Archaeological Interest: representation for Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.8.56 The AHHLV contains Alder Coppice, an area of semi-natural ancient woodland, shown on the Ordnance Survey Drawings of 1817 and on a Plan of Sedgley 1826, 1843 and 1830. The woodland falls within the historic township of Sedgley and Gospel End, and its north-west boundary is marked by Pen Brook on the edge of the borough boundary. It is an important green space surrounded to its north, south and east by modern housing and to its west by open green space. The area has the potential to contain well-preserved prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains (although none are currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. LiDAR shows ridge and furrow earthworks within the woodland, suggesting that the area was part of the medieval open field system. Ancient woodland is a surviving relict of the early post-medieval landscape.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.8.57 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.

B.8.58 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.8.59 The AHHLV is a SINC.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 36 Turls Hill

Figure Number: 78

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV4

Archaeological Interest: representation for Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.8.60 The AHHLV contains the remains of a 19th century limestone quarry (Bumble Hole) with associated lime kilns. The site of a former watermill is also present on the eastern edge of the AHHLV adjacent to the brook. The AHHLV lies within the ancient parish of Sedgley and falls within the historic townships of Woodsetton and Ettinghall.

B.8.61 The AHHLV contains a well-preserved field system, which is characteristic of the small type of enclosure that used to characterise upland enclosure in this area. The landscape has been subject to some modern boundary loss but most of the field system has remained unchanged since at least the late 19th century. Earlier ridge and furrow earthworks, possibly of medieval date, also survive within the area. These remains provide a visible link to the previous open field cultivation system present within the area. The AHHLV also contains the site of Turls Hill House, first recorded 1558-1603 and demolished during the 20th century. The parkland associated with the house has been eroded and is now only identified by a few trees that mark its former extent. A conservation area boundary runs along Turls Hill Road, and extends into the central part of the Turls Hill landscape.

B.8.62 Hurst Hill Wood, an area of semi natural ancient woodland, is recorded within the AHHLV wrapping around the former quarry pits. The woodland appears to contain earthworks associated with the quarry and may contain evidence (banks and ditches) associated with post-medieval woodland management.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

B.8.63 The AHHLV has a historic connection with Turl Hill House and derives historic interest from this connection and from the industrial activity associated with Bumble Hole Limeworks. The remains of the lime kilns could provide insight into the developing technologies during the 19th century.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- B.8.64 The AHHLV contains surviving ridge and furrow and a well preserved historic field system. These landscape features are rare within the Black Country; elsewhere they have been eroded by field amalgamation and modern development of the former agricultural land within the Borough. The Turls Hill landscape is quite unique within the Borough and forms an area of heavily rural landscape which extends into the urban area. The patchwork of hedgerows within the field landscape contributes to the rural setting of the area and enhances its landscape character.
- B.8.65 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.
- B.8.66 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF, which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.8.67 The AHHLV contains a SINC and a SLINC, it contains the Bumble Hole/ Hurst Mill Quarry APA (APA 30) and the Coppice Conservation Area.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 37 Cotwall End

Figure Number: 79

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV3

Previous ref: HLV5

Archaeological Interest: representation for Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.8.68 The AHHLV lay within the medieval Royal Forest of Kinver, which was enclosed for hunting up to the 13th century, it falls within the historic townships of Cotwall End and Lower Gornal and contains two areas of semi-natural ancient woodland - Turners Hill Wood (also a SSSI) and The Dingle Wood semi-natural ancient woodland. These areas have the potential to contain well-preserved prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains (although none are currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. A small stream runs through the area, passing through The Dingle. Before the stream enters the woodland, it was altered to form a series of small fishponds, which are shown on the 1st edition

Ordnance Survey (OS) map. There is potential for archaeological remains associated with the industrial utilisation of the water course alongside the stream. Several small 18th century cottages associated with the landscape prior to the industrial revolution are also recorded within the area.

- B.8.69 The AHHLV has remained only sparsely populated throughout most of its history, although by the later 18th century a scatter of roughly built metalworkers cottages had joined the older farmsteads on the edges of the open space. The cottages of these nail-makers and other small metal-workers preserve part of the landscape created at the beginning of the industrial revolution, prior to the domination of industry by large factories and the age of coal. Despite the rapid development of housing estates in the surrounding area after the Second World War, the Cotwall End Valley has preserved the attractive network of woodlands, small fields and watercourses that are the result of centuries of farming and the reclamation of a series of small coal mines. The tranquillity of the area and views out to rural Shropshire to the west bring the countryside into the suburban surroundings. The Cotwall End Valley has been designated a heritage landscape area in recognition of its importance to the borough's landscape.
- B.8.70 The AHHLV contains a concentration of industrial sites associated with the 19th century Straits Green Colliery, and the 20th century collieries Cotwalend Colliery (1945), Ellowes Colliery, London Fields Colliery, and the colliery adjacent to Conquerors Farm. The site of a former brick kiln is also recorded within the area.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- B.8.71 The AHHLV is a relatively well preserved pre-industrial landscape within the Black Country. While the area has been subject to some industrialisation, the 18th century settlement pattern is still preserved and there are areas of surviving landscape such as the recorded areas of semi-natural ancient woodland.
- B.8.72 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.
- B.8.73 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF, which states that 'development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons'.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.8.74 The AHHLV contains a SINC and a local nature reserve. It forms Geosite 007: Cotwall End Valley.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 38 Oak Farm Wedge

Figure Number: 80

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV9

Archaeological Interest: representation for Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.8.75 The AHHLV contains a mixture of grassland, woodland, scrub, wetland, streams and open water and was exploited in the past for mineral extraction via Oakfarm Colliery. Three dismantled railway lines cross this area, the Great Western Railway line (Shutt End) runs to the south of the LHA (HER 7378) with Baggeridge Mineral Railway intersecting on a north-south alignment (HER 7662) and Himley Mineral Railway (HER 7663). Within the AHHLV is the remains of 19th century osier beds, which run alongside a small stream. The stream appears to have been artificially altered to create pools and ponds along its route. A small area of undisturbed agricultural land, including the Grade II* listed Holbeache House and its curtilage, are present within the western extent of the AHHLV. Holbeache House and its associated landscape has a high level of historic, aesthetic and communal significance not least due to its links with the Gunpowder Plot of 1605.

B.8.76 The AHHLV falls within the historic townships of Kingswinford and Lower Gornal and contains remains associated with mineral extraction at Oakfield Colliery. Three dismantled railways run through the area.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.8.77 Surviving pre-industrial revolution industrial activity is preserved within the AHHLV along the course of the stream. This is rare regionally, as much of the earlier activity was destroyed by later industrial activity and development.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.8.78 The AHHLV contains a SINC and SLINC.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 39 Barrow Hill

Figure Number: 81

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV10

Archaeological Interest: representation for Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.8.79 The AHHLV falls within the historic townships of Kingswinford, Lower Gornal and Pensnett Chase, it contains the remains of Sandfields Colliery, Birds Leasowes Colliery and Shut End Colliery and the Tansey Green Clay Pit. Past quarrying activities has left steep cliffs, scree and pits across the AHHLV. Records of earlier industrial activity within the AHHLV include the New Park Smithies (possibly 16th century in origin) and Gornal Forge. A rare surviving corn mill (Hunts Mill) is also present in the area. The Pensnett Railway passes through the area and by 1882 the Hunts Mill and Cooper Bank branches were also present. In 1889 the Dibdale branch railway had been constructed through the area. The area contains the remains of several railway buildings and bridges.
- B.8.80 The AHHLV contains the remains of a scheduled medieval settlement (Coopers Bank Farm, NHLE 1017806), which comprises surviving earthworks and buried remains that could provide insight into the medieval rural landscape. The scheduled monument has a high level of archaeological interest, and could be directly impacted by unsympathetic development e.g. ground works. Development within the surrounds of the scheduled monument could impact upon its setting.
- B.8.81 The area once included a medieval deer park (New Park, 1250), which is preserved in places in the hedgerows surrounding Barrow Hill and Cooper Bank Farm. The buildings at Cooper Bank Farm including the farmhouse (NHLE 1229084), stable range (NHLE 12298085), barn (NHLE 1229087) and cart shed (NHLE 1279231) are all Grade II listed buildings. The Grade II listed Church of St Mark (NHLE1228789), also falls within the southern part of the AHHLV.
- B.8.82 The AHHLV has archaeological interest derived from its potential to contain remains related to early industrial activity as well as later, post-medieval mineral extraction.
- B.8.83 Barrow Hill Copse falls within the AHHLV and is an area of semi-natural ancient woodland. The woodland has the potential to contain well-preserved prehistoric remains and evidence of medieval and post-medieval woodland management practices. Ancient woodland is a surviving relict of the early post-medieval landscape.
- B.8.84 Barrow Hill is in the south is an outcrop of olivine basalt and is a prominent topographic feature that was once part of an active volcano. Past quarrying activities into the south-west face of Barrow Hill has left steep cliffs, scree and pits which have been colonised by a variety of vegetation types. These features add drama and interest to the view from the top of Barrow Hill. To the south west of Barrow Hill, the woodland is dominant. This area offers varied scenery within its boundaries and offers good views out into the Borough and beyond. It is designated Green Belt and a Local Nature Reserve and offers an extensive wedge reaching westerly towards Oak Farm.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- B.8.85 The AHHLV contains particularly rare remains, including the scheduled medieval village and the extant corn mill. Surviving elements of the early post-medieval landscape are also present in the form of semi-natural ancient woodland.

- B.8.86 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.
- B.8.87 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF, which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Other considerations: Amenity

- B.8.88 The AHHLV contains a local nature reserve (Barrow Hill) and a SINC and SLINC. Part of Barrow Hill Copse is a SSSI. The AHHLV contains Hunts Mill APA (APA 31) and forms Geosite 005 Barrow Hill and Tansey Green.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 40-69 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.1, C.5, C.9 and C.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 70 River Stour Corridor

Figure Number: 82

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV 15

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.8.89 The AHHLV includes a corridor of land running along the steep sided gorge of the River Stour from Halesowen in the east to Stourbridge in the west and beyond to the western limit of the borough (where it continues as AHHLV 52). Along this route the river corridor provides a ribbon of public and private green open space which forms a buffer between the towns along the southern edge of the borough (Halesowen, Cradley, Lye, Stourbridge and Wollaston and those to the north, particularly Quarry Bank, Brieley Hill and Amblecote). In some areas it also provides an accessible footpath linking the various settlements and running through green areas away from busy road routes. Relict hedgerows and tree lines provide an indication of the former divisions of land within the area as part of the functioning agricultural landscape. The river provides a natural wildlife corridor and the route is accompanied by areas of woodland, many of which were planted as coppices to provide fuel for industrial processes and now form areas of ancient woodland. The fast-flowing river has provided a source of waterpower since, at least, the later middle ages with numerous corn and fulling mills recorded, many of which had been converted to metal working uses such as powering forges and producing scythe blades and other edge tools or for

slitting rods and boring gun barrels. These sites developed into extensive complexes in the 18th and 19th centuries, with works to the river's course to create ever more complex water management systems and settlements going in association with the manufacturing centres. Where new transport systems such as the canals and railways met the river, they often involved dramatic engineering such as the Stambermill Viaduct, joining the earlier road bridges as historic structures of note.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.8.90 The archaeological interest of the AHHLV arises from the industrial activity that has occurred along its length since the medieval period. Evidence of earlier industrial activity would be of particular interest as it is rare within the Black Country, having been destroyed by later industrial activity. Later industrial landscapes dating from the industrial revolution are increasingly rare in the Black Country and elsewhere have been lost to 20th century residential development.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

B.8.91 The AHHLV derives historic interest from its association with the prominent local coal mining and metal working industries. It has the potential to contain contains many features and structures relating to coal mining and metal working as well as other associated industrial activity.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.8.92 The AHHLV contains several Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). The AHHLV contains the Grade II listed Stambermill Viaduct (NHLE 1076078).

B.9 Dudley AHHTV

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 30 Woodside and Holly Hall

Figure Number: 83

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 14

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

B.9.1 The AHHTV contains a settlement at Holly Hall, which developed in the 19th century. Small non-conformist chapels were a feature of the settlement, of which the small Wesleyan Methodist chapel on Hall church Road and the larger chapel at the corner

of Wood Street are isolated survivors, along with the Railway Tavern and two adjacent houses at Buxton Road.

- B.9.2 Buildings such as the two Victorian schools (one now the Woodside Centre) developed prior to 1884 and St Augustine's Church, which was built by subscription in 1884 in high quality pressed red brick with stone dressings in the English Decorated style (reflecting the later stages of the Victorian Gothic Revival movement) survive within the AHHTV and represent the more planned phase of development which occurred between 1870 and 1900.
- B.9.3 To the south, the combined Police Station and Fire Station and the Free Library form a group of civic buildings that represent the formalising of the settlement centre after Dudley was made a County Borough in 1888, with the power to invest in such buildings.
- B.9.4 The terraced houses lining Stourbridge Road to the south are of late 19th century origin and of a similar high architectural standard to the civic buildings with well-preserved architectural detailing, including moulded terracotta pediments to door and window openings at ground floor, bracketed eaves and including one large wagon arch suggesting small scale industrial activity behind. They include houses with tunnel entrances and have a very well preserved roofs cape. To the rear is the Woodside Park, created through the benefaction of a local industrialist, to whom it contains a memorial fountain and retaining part of the landscape of the former Woodside Colliery.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

- B.9.5 The settlement at Holly Hall developed during the late 19th century from earlier opportunistic development at Wooton Street (modern Wood Street) and along the sides of Hallchurch Road and Highgate Road, possibly as colonisation of former common land. The area was surrounded by coal workings including the extensive Park Head Colliery and the Woodside Colliery. The AHHTV contains buildings that represent the later, more formally planned settlement that was developed along Stourbridge Road, combining the areas of Holly Hall and Woodside, which appears to have developed between 1870 and 1900.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Streetscape

- B.9.6 Tree planting on Stourbridge Road, makes an important positive contribution to the area's character and may be part of the late 19th century scheme for the area.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 31-43 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.14)

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 44 Fens Branch Canal

Figure Number: 84

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV27

B.9.7 Described in Dudley MBC – A Strategy for Dudley’s Canals

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 45-80 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.14)

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 81 Dudley No. 2 Canal (Halesowen and Lapal Section)

Figure Number: 85

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HTV62

B.9.8 Described in Dudley MBC – A Strategy for Dudley’s Canals

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 82-92 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.14)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 93 Ruiton Gornal Stone Village

Figure Number: 86

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 7

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a ‘sense of place’

B.9.9 The AHHTV contains the village of Ruiton which is centred on an outcrop of Hard Sandstone known as Gornal Stone. The prevalence of Gornal stone in the buildings and boundary walls adds to the character of the settlement and makes Ruiton an island of stone building in a region dominated by the use of red brick. The boundary of the AHHTV more or less mark the limits of the outcrop of Gornal Stone. The AHHTV contains 4 Grade II listed buildings.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

B.9.10 The village of Ruiton grew up alongside the principal routes of Vale, Holloway and Hill Streets and its still narrow streets add much to its character.

B.10 Dudley APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 30 Bumble Hole/ Hurst Mill Quarry

Figure Number: 87

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.1 The APA contains the remains of limeworking quarries. The earliest record of limeworking in this area dates to the 16th century. Two quarries are recorded at this location from 1826, connected by an underground tunnel. A bank of limekilns is recorded in the north-east corner of the APA, covered with debris.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.2 The APA is a rare surviving example of an early post-medieval quarry with the potential to contain surviving remains of limekilns.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.3 Unsympathetic development i.e. landscaping, demolition of existing remains and ground works would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.4 The APA falls within AHHLV 36: Turl Hill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 31 Hunts Mill

Figure Number: 88

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.5 The APA contains the site of Hunts Mill; this is described in the HER as a rare surviving example of a typical rural corn mill. The mill was extant on 1945 aerial photographs of the site and is shown on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map. Modern mapping and a review of Google Earth satellite imagery show that the building is no longer present within the site. The area has the potential to contain earthworks and below-ground archaeological deposits associated with the former corn mill.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.6 If earthworks or upstanding remains are present they would represent a rare visible example of a surviving early post-medieval corn mill.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.10.7 The APA could contain remains representative of a pre-industrial revolution industrial site and accordingly could provide information about technological development of the area.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.8 Unsympathetic development i.e. landscaping, demolition of existing remains and ground works would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.9 The APA falls partially within Geosite 005, Barrow Hill and Tansey Green.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 32 Low Town

Figure Number: 89

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.10 The APA contains earthwork remains of an early 19th century settlement called Low Town. The settlement comprised worker's cottages for the nearby mine and brick works. It was demolished in 1947.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.10.11 The APA contains the remains of a 19th century industrial settlement. The growth and location of the settlement is clearly linked to the development of the nearby mine and brickworks and accordingly the area has a direct link to the industrial development of the area.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.12 Unsympathetic development i.e. landscaping, demolition of existing remains and ground works would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.13 The APA falls within AHHLV 27 Fens Pool.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 33 Fens Arm Canal

Figure Number: 90

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.14 The APA contains the extant remains of the feeder canal, built in the 18th century to link the Stourbridge Canal to Fens Pools.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.15 The APA contains rare and early 18th century remains associated with the construction of the canal in this area. The canal and feeder reservoirs are still in use today, which adds to their significance.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.10.16 The APA contains remains linked to the development of one of the earliest canals in the area. It has links to the industrialisation of this area during the 18th and 19th century. It provides a visible link to the past industrial use of the area.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.17 The canal and reservoirs are vulnerable to development such as infilling although this is unlikely.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.18 The APA falls partially within AHHLV 27: Fens Pool, and AHHTV 44 Fens Branch Canal

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 34 Round Hill Quarry

Figure Number: 91

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.19 The APA contains the remains of Round Hill Quarry. The quarry was first recorded in 1686 and was abandoned in 1918.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.20 The APA is a rare surviving example of an early post-medieval quarry and has the potential to contain archaeological remains that would demonstrate technological development over the quarry's 300 years of use

Historic Interest: Representation

B.10.21 The quarry has historical associations with the Pettit Family who owned it in 1686.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.22 The APA is vulnerable to landscaping and development works, which could reduce the legibility of this former quarry site.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.23 The APA forms Geosite 008: Sedgley Beacon and falls within AHHLV 34: Sedgley Beacon.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 35 Pedmore Roman Road

Figure Number: 92

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.24 The APA marks the proposed route of the Droitwich (Salinae) to Greensforge Roman road. The route of the road is marked by a narrow holloway that forms the boundary of the Borough. The APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the road. In the areas adjacent to the road, there is the potential for archaeological remains associated with Roman roadside activity.

B.10.25 The APA has the potential to contain regionally rare Roman remains associated with the Roman road, and earlier trackway. There is also potential for evidence of Roman roadside activity in the area surrounding the road.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.10.26 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological evidence that would aid understanding of the Roman road network.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.27 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.28 The APA falls within AHHLV 29: Buckbury and intersects with Geosite 25: Norton Covert.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 36 Twizzlebatch Brook

Figure Number: 93

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.29 The APA contains a section of Twizzlebatch Brook which contains a number of broken dams. An adjacent field system near Four Elms Farm is called Mill Close, suggesting the presence of a medieval or early post-medieval watermill associated with the dams.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.30 The APA contains archaeological remains associated with the pre-industrial exploitation of the Twizzlebatch Brook. Surviving evidence from this period is rare within the Black Country and can shed light on pre-industrial revolution industrial activity and watercourse management.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.31 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

B.10.32 Diversion of the stream or removal of features such as dams could change the course of the stream, and could lead to the loss of surviving features such as fish ponds and pools.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.33 The APA is a SLINC. The APA falls within AHHLV 30 Pedmore and Foxcote.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 37 Lutley Mill

Figure Number: 94

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.34 The APA contains the site of the post-medieval Lutley Mill and water features. It also contains Yew Tree Cottage, the Grade II listed Lutley Mill House and a locally listed boundary plaque labelled 'Hamlet of Lutley 1823'.

B.10.35 The APA is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the mill and water management features. Mills were typically rebuilt on the same or adjacent sites many times over the centuries (Historic England 2018), and accordingly the area is also considered to have the potential to contain earlier, medieval remains.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.36 The APA contains archaeological remains associated with Lutley Mill, and may contain evidence of pre-industrial revolution industrial archaeology. Surviving evidence from this period is rare within the Black Country and can shed light on pre-industrial revolution industrial activity and watercourse management.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.37 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

B.10.38 Diversion of the stream or removal of features such as dams could change the course of the stream, and could lead to the loss of surviving features such as fish ponds and pools.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.39 The site is a SINC. The APA falls within the Lutley Mill Conservation Area and AHHLV 30: Pedmore and Foxcote.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 38 Drews Forge and Pool

Figure Number: 95

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.40 The APA contains the site of Drews Forge and pool, an ironworking site shown on a late 18th century map of the area. The pool associated with the forge appears to have survived until 1932 when the buildings in the area were demolished and the pool was drained and landscaped. Despite the modern development in the area, the APA is considered to have the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains and potentially foundations associated with the forge.

B.10.41 The APA provides a rare example of an early post-medieval industrial site, which may pre-date the large-scale industrial development of the area. Such remains are rare regionally as many such sites have been destroyed by later industrialisation.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.10.42 The APA contains representatives of pre-industrial revolution industry, and as such have a connection to a significant period in the areas development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.43 Ground works and redevelopment could destroy surviving industrial remains within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.44 The site is a SINC. The APA falls within AHHLV 30 Pedmore and Foxcote.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 39 Prehistoric Flint Scatter and Burnt Mound

Figure Number: 96

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.45 The APA contains several scatters of prehistoric flint tools and a burnt mound; the mound was excavated to reveal Bronze Age pottery and flints. Elsewhere within the APA burnt flints, arrow heads and flint tools have been recorded. The south-eastern part of the APA has been excavated, yielding stake-holes and pit alignments.

B.10.46 The APA has the potential to contain prehistoric occupation remains and flint scatters.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.47 There is little evidence of prehistoric activity across the Black Country. Where such remains are present they are often identified as flint scatters and cropmark remains. This area is one of the few areas to contain known prehistoric occupation activity. Flint scatters continue to the west of the APA but the APA has been limited to an area with a high potential to contain further prehistoric occupation deposits.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.48 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.49 The APA falls within AHHLV 29: Buckbury.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 40 Foxbrake Farm Deserted Medieval Village

Figure Number: 97

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.50 The APA contains earthwork remains of a deserted medieval village and earthwork ridge and furrow associated with the village is visible in the surrounds of the APA.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.51 The site contains the remains of a deserted medieval settlement. Such remains represent a significant period in the rural development of Dudley and can help develop understanding of medieval settlement patterns, and settlement abandonment. The ridge and furrow earthworks adjacent to the DMV, are likely reflections of the medieval agricultural system. Such remains are rare and disappearing resources within the Black Country and provide evidence of medieval land management practices.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.52 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.53 The APA falls within AHHLV 30: Pedmore and Foxcote

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 41 Lutley Deserted Medieval Village

Figure Number: 98

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.54 The APA contains earthworks and below-ground archaeological remains associated with Lutley Deserted Medieval Village (DMV). The APA includes the Grade II listed Whitehouse Farmhouse (NHLE 1063728), which dates to the 16th century or earlier. A dressed stone wall enclosed the field, it is not known whether this has been taken from elsewhere such as the site of a nearby chapel (HER 06187). The centre of Lutley Township (HER 12334) falls within the APA.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.55 The site contains the remains of a deserted medieval settlement. Such remains represent a significant period in the rural development of Dudley and can help develop understanding of medieval settlement patterns, and settlement abandonment.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.56 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.57 The APA falls within AHHLV 30: Pedmore and Foxcote.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 42 Lutley Lane Roman Villa

Figure Number: 99

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.58 The APA contains the suggested site of Lutley Lane Roman Villa. The site has been identified as a cropmark visible upon aerial photographs. While the presence of archaeological remains in this area has yet to be ground truthed by excavation, the morphology of the APA suggest that the archaeological remains of a Roman villa site are present.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.59 There is limited evidence of Roman activity within Dudley, probably due to later industrial activity and residential development. The APA is thus considered to contain a regionally rare example of archaeological remains associated with a Roman rural settlement. These remains could inform understanding of Roman rural settlements and land use in the area.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.60 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.61 The APA falls within AHHLV 32: Illey and Lapal.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 43-81 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.3, C.7 and C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 82 is in Wolverhampton (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 83-131 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.11 and C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 132 Stourbridge No. 1 Canal

Figure Number: 100

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.62 The APA contains the line of the Stourbridge No. 1 Canal, which was completed in 1779, joining Staffordshire and Worcester with the Dudley No.1 Canal.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.63 The APA has the potential to contain rare 18th century remains associated with the Canal in this area. The Canal is still in use today although it has been subject to substantial modern restoration.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.10.64 The APA contains the remains linked to the development of one of the earliest canals in the area it has links to the industrialisation of this area during the 18th and 19th century and provides a visible link to the area's industrial past.

B.10.65 The Canal is vulnerable to development such as infilling.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 133-145 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.3, C.11, C.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 146 is in Wolverhampton (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 147-8 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 149 is in Wolverhampton (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 150-152 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 153-174 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.7 and C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 175 Gornal Forge

Figure Number: 101

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.66 The APA contains the site of Gornal Forge, an ironworking site shown on the 1822 map of the area. The forge is no longer present on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, and by this period the Great Western Railway had been constructed, passing partially through the area containing the earlier forge. Despite the disturbance resulting from the post-medieval railway, the APA is considered to have some potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains and potentially foundations associated with the early 19th century forge.

B.10.67 The APA provides a rare example of a post-medieval metal working site. Such remains are rare regionally as many such sites have been destroyed by later industrialisation.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.10.68 The APA could contain remains of an early 19th century forge. Such remains could provide evidence regarding post-medieval industrial techniques and have a link to a significant period in the industrial development of the area.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.69 Ground works and redevelopment could destroy surviving industrial remains within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.70 The APA falls within AHHLV 39 Barrow Hill and is a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC).

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 176 Illey Township

Figure Number: 102

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.71 The APA contains the site of the historic settlement of Illey in the parish of Halesowen. The place-name is derived from two elements *Hilla* and *leah*. These elements are Anglo-Saxon and refer to a woodland estate belonging to a man called Hilla. The earliest reference to Illey is in the Manor Court Book in 1270 (Hemmingway 2005). There were two open fields in the high land in the centre of the township, Hilley Field to the north of main road between Halesowen and Fingal Field and Fingall Field to the south of the road. The open fields were surrounded by a large number of meadows aligned on the brooks (*ibid*). The settlement dates back to at least the early post-medieval period, and is first shown on the 1845 Tithe map of the area. The buildings within the APA date to the 19th and 20th century, however the APA is considered to have the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the earlier settlement. The site of a medieval tithe barn (HER 4325) is recorded in the southern part of the APA, the APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the barn, further contributing to the archaeological interest of the APA.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.10.72 The APA contains the site of the historic settlement of Illey. The settlement pattern has changed little since the mid-18th century and the APA has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the early post-medieval settlement. Such remains could provide insight into the origins and development of the early town. A number of the buildings in the APA are shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and date to at least the late 19th century. While these buildings have been subject to significant alteration they are considered to have some surviving architectural interest.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.73 Unsympathetic development i.e. landscaping, demolition of existing remains and ground works would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

B.10.74 The APA falls within AHHLV 32: Illey and Lapal.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 177-185 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 186 Oak Farm Brickworks

Figure Number: 103

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.75 The APA contains the Oak Farm Brickworks which were owned John Walker during the early 19th century and were used to make fire bricks from local clay. The original brickworks were opened c. 1825 and comprised a small working unit of 6 waste oil fired beehive kilns, an early pug mill, an edge mill and moulding shops. The Brickworks were later taken over by Mobberleys & Owens, who ran the site until the 1990s. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map shows the layout of the former brick works and kilns. The land to the west of the brick works formed part of the Oak Farm Colliery and contained the Engine House, the West Shaft, and the Boiler Stack. The industrial buildings were demolished in the 1990s and the area now comprises waste land with large spoil heaps. The APA has been included as the area is considered to have the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the former brickworks and colliery.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.10.76 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local firebrick trade. The site produced had made firebricks throughout the 19th and 20th century and has the potential contain evidence of the technological evolution in brick making over this period.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 187-202 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 203 Dudley No.2 Canal (Halesowen and Lapal Section)

Figure Number: 104

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.10.77 The APA contains the line of the Dudley No. 2 Canal, which ran from Bumble Hole to the Lapal Tunnel. The Canal was built in 1798. The APA contains the Lapal Tunnel which is first shown on a map of Lapal dated to 1841. The APA has been included as the area contains below ground archaeological remains associated with the 18th century canal.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.10.78 The APA has the potential to contain rare 18th century remains associated with the Canal in this area.

Historic Interest: Representation

B.10.79 The APA contains the remains linked to the development of one of the earliest canals in the area it has links to the industrialisation of this area during the 18th and 19th century and provides a visible link to the areas industrial past.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

B.10.80 The Canal is vulnerable to development such as infilling.

B.11 Wolverhampton AHHLV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 20: Moseley Mill and Fish Ponds

Figure Number: 105

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.11.1 The AHHLV contains the remains of Moseley Corn Mill, which is located on the west side of Moseley Lake behind the dam. Three sides of the Mill survive as earthworks. The millpond was shown on a map of 1727, which suggests that there has been a mill at this location from at least the 18th century. The land to the west of the mill, adjacent to the stream, contains a number of earthwork banks and ditches which are shown on the Environment Agency LiDAR survey within a woodland area. These are described as an osier bed on the Tithe map, and it is likely that the earthworks relate to the planting and farming of willow trees in this area. The area to the north-east of Moseley Lake contains earthworks remains of a substantial water feeding system and two dry ponds.

B.11.2 The AHHLV contains a relatively well preserved industrial/water management landscape which likely predates the industrial revolution.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.11.3 The AHHLV provides a rare example of a pre-Industrial Revolution landscape. It provides evidence of early industrial activity and landscape use which is particularly rare within the Black Country.

Other: Amenity

B.11.4 The AHHLV is part of Geosite 27, Northycote Farm

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 21 Former Sedgley Park

Figure Number: 106

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.11.5 The AHHLV contains the remains of Sedgley Park which dates back to at least the early 18th century when it is shown on 'A Map of Sedgley Park ye Seat of John Ward esq'. The map shows the park as a combination of agricultural land and woodland, centred around a large manor house. While the northern part of the park (excluded from the AHHLV) has been subject to extensive residential development in the post-war period, the southern part of the parkland has remained relatively well preserved, and contains some surviving historic field boundaries which date to at least the early 18th century as well as three areas of semi-natural ancient woodland (Park Coppice, Park Coppice Dingle and Ashen Coppice). In the northern part of the AHHLV is the Grade II listed Park Hall Hotel (NHLE 1201851), which has significant historic and architectural interest. The hotel, formerly Sedgley Parke, was built in 1705 at the centre of the park. By 1816, when the site is shown on the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings, the house had been converted into a Roman Catholic School. The curving morphology of the 18th century park is consistent with that of a medieval deer park suggesting that the park may have had older origins although no park pale has been identified. In addition, the AHHLV contains later archaeological remains including Park Hill Quarry and a former rifle range which contribute to the archaeological interest of the AHHLV.

B.11.6 The AHHLV contains three areas of semi-natural ancient woodland (Park Coppice, Park Coppice Dingle and Ashen Coppice). These areas have the potential to contain well-preserved prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains (although none are currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. LiDAR within Ashen Coppice shows earthwork remains which could either be the remains of earthwork ridge and furrow, suggesting that this area was likely to have been part of an open field system during the medieval period, or

alternatively could be plantation ridges. Ancient woodlands represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the early post-medieval period.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.11.7 Earthwork ridge and furrow is relatively rare within Wolverhampton and it is particularly vulnerable to invasive groundworks and ploughing.
- B.11.8 Surviving pre-enclosure landscapes are relatively rare within Wolverhampton. The AHHLV has the potential to contain historic hedgerows protected under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.
- B.11.9 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural woodland) are areas that have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.
- B.11.10 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF, which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 22 Upper Green Tettenhall

Figure Number: 107

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- B.11.11 The AHHLV contains Upper Green, an area of surviving common ground associated with the settlement at Tettenhall. The Green contains the remains of an Old Mill pond (now a paddling pool) and a clock tower erected in the early 20th century. In 1861 the green was under threat from enclosure and was saved by public pressure. The area is now in use as a public park, but does not appear to contain any designed landscape features. LiDAR shows some very shallow north-west to south-east aligned ridge and furrow in the area to the north of the paddling pool. The green to the south of the paddling pool has the potential to contain well-preserved archaeological features associated with the earlier settlement and usage of the landscape. The green is an important area of open green space associated with the historic layout of the settlement.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- B.11.12 Earthwork ridge and furrow is relatively rare within Wolverhampton. Groundworks or ploughing could remove these earthwork remains. The green is an important area of open green space which is vulnerable to settlement infill and development.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.11.13 The AHHLV is a village green.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 23 Historic Field System, Northcote Farm County Park

Figure Number: 108

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.11.14 The AHHLV contains a well-preserved pre-enclosure field system to the south of the former Moseley Park (DLHHV 3). Several boundary banks are preserved within the existing hedgerows and one of the hedgerows is believed to be ancient (WoHER 14005). The northern boundary of the AHHLV contains a possible park pale marking the division between the designed parkland of Moseley Park and its associated estate. The Black Country HLC dates the enclosure of this landscape to the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The projected line of a Roman road running between Pennocrucium Penkridge/ Water Eaton and Metchley Roman Fort may pass through the AHHLV. A segment of the Roman road has been recorded in South Staffordshire and the alignment has been projected running through the AHHLV. The AHHLV is considered to have some potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the Roman road and possible Roman roadside activity, although it is noted that no archaeological evidence for the Roman road has been recorded within Wolverhampton and the line of the road is lost in the urban area to the south. Should archaeological evidence of the Roman road be found within the AHHLV it would provide valuable information regarding the historic alignment of the road.

B.11.15 The field boundaries in this area are well-preserved and date back to at least the early post-medieval period, possibly earlier. Prior to this, the land was probably part of the open field system associated with Bushbury to the south. During the 19th century the area was strongly associated with Moseley Park to the north. This association is maintained in the present day landscape.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

B.11.16 The AHHLV has historic interest derived from its connection with Moseley Park and the Whitgreave family, a prominent local family, for whom the hall and park were built. The Whitgreaves were originally based in Moseley Old Hall, which lies to the north of the AHHLV outside Wolverhampton. Following the Reformation, the Whitgreaves were prominent recusants (people who refused to worship in the parish church), and were involved in the escape of Charles II, following his defeat at the battle of Worcester in 1651) (History Website 2018).

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.11.17 Surviving pre-enclosure landscapes are relatively rare within Wolverhampton. The AHHLV has the potential to contain historic hedgerows protected under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.11.18 The AHHLV is part of Northcote Farm Country Park and is part of Black Country Geosite 27, Northcote Farm.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 24 Wightwick Wedge and Smestow Valley

Figure Number: 109

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

B.11.19 The AHHLV contains an area of earthwork ridge and furrow, and the remains of a medieval holloway. These remains provide evidence of pre-industrial land management practices. Areas with surviving ridge and furrow earthworks have been subject to limited modern ground disturbance, accordingly these areas are considered to have the potential to contain earlier remains dating to the Prehistoric and Roman periods. The area also contains the remains of a sandpit and the site of Wightwick Windmill. The remains of the mill could provide archaeological evidence of pre-industrial revolution industrial practices. The Kingswinford Branch of the Bridgnorth and Wolverhampton Railway (constructed in 1850) and part of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal (completed in 1771) (a designated conservation area) pass through the AHHLV.

B.11.20 The AHHLV is situated within the Smestow Valley, which is a major geomorphological feature of the Black Country on its western margin. The exposed geology in the valley includes a series of narrow twisting sand and gravel areas that are cut into the upper part of the exposed Triassic Wildmoor Sandstone Member. Such features are unique in the Black Country.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

B.11.21 Earthwork ridge and furrow is relatively rare within Wolverhampton. If remains of the Windmill survive, they could provide information about the pre-industrial landscape. The AHHLV also has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains dating to the Prehistoric and Roman periods. Remains of this date are particularly rare within the Black Country, and elsewhere have been lost to industrial and later residential development.

B.11.22 Groundworks or ploughing within the APA could remove the ridge and furrow earthworks and could truncate or destroy any earlier remains.

Other considerations: Amenity

B.11.23 The AHHLV is a SINC and a Local Nature Reserve. It is also part of Black Country Geosite 34 Smestow Valley Local Nature Reserve.

B.12 Wolverhampton AHHTV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 2 Moseley Historic Rural Settlement

Figure Number: 110

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

B.12.1 The AHHTV contains four Grade II listed buildings and one Grade II * listed building (Moseley Hall) associated with Moseley Hall. The buildings date to the early 18th and 19th century and are considered to be of regional and national significance. The remains of a dilapidated non-designated 19th century farm lie to the north of the listed buildings. These listed and non-designated buildings are considered to have historic environment value and make a positive contribution to the character of the area.

B.12.2 The presence of possible medieval fish ponds located to the south-east of the AHHTV suggests that this settlement may have medieval origins but there are no extant buildings dating to this period and it is possible the medieval settlement was located to the north around Moseley Hall.

B.12.3 An area of ridge and furrow lies to the east and south-east of the settlement, this has been included in the AHHTV as it is a relic of an earlier land use that may have been associated with the village. These remains can shed light on past land management and use.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

B.12.4 The settlement is probably associated with the remains of an 18th century mill which is located to the south of the AHHTV. It also has connections with the Bushbury Conservation Area to the south.

B.13 Wolverhampton APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 28 Land adjacent to Smestow Brook

Figure Number: 111

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.13.1 The APA contains part of the route of the Smestow Brook. There is considered to be potential for previously unknown prehistoric activity (including Bronze Age burnt mounds) and environmental evidence present associated with the former water course. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping records Wightwick Mill and former mill ponds along the route of the brook.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.13.2 Prehistoric remains are rare in Wolverhampton. Should such remains be present, they would represent a rare surviving class of monument. Currently no such remains are recorded in this area but elsewhere within the Black Country such remains are recorded alongside watercourses. This area has been subjected to limited later disturbance and thus has the potential to contain prehistoric remains.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.13.3 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Other: Amenity

B.13.4 The APA has links with Black Country Geosite 34, Wightwick and Smestow Valley Local Nature Reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 29 Bushbury deserted medieval settlement

Figure Number: 112

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.13.5 The APA contains the earthwork remains of a possible deserted medieval settlement. The earthworks are situated to the north of the churchyard at Bushbury, but their function is not clear. The area contains some dumping, some mounds and some possible building platforms. The remains pre-date the re-routing of the road to Bushbury Hall in the 19th century. A 1790 description of the property of Bushbury Hall refers to two tenements and gardens near the Hall, which may correspond with these mounds. LiDAR shows the remains of a large mound in the area but does not show evidence of mounds or platforms.

B.13.6 To the south of the deserted medieval village is the Grade II* listed Church of St Mary and several listed funerary monuments. The APA also includes the scheduled Cross in

St Marys churchyard. The church yard has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval remains.

B.13.7 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potential of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

B.13.8 To the east of the churchyard is the Grade II listed Bushbury Hall which was potentially the site of a medieval moated site. The APA thus has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval manor and moated site.

B.13.9 The APA falls within the Bushbury Hill Conservation Area.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.13.10 The site may contain remains of a deserted medieval settlement. Such remains represent a significant period in the rural development of Wolverhampton and can help develop understanding of medieval settlement patterns and settlement abandonment. The presence and date of such remains within the APA has not been confirmed.

B.13.11 The APA contains a potential medieval moated site. The infilled moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which could preserve organic material and environmental remains. Such remains are rare regionally and could provide insight into local land-use, environment and the lifestyle of the local population.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.13.12 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 30-42 are in Dudley (see Appendix B, Section B.10)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 43-81 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.3, C.7, C.11, C. 15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 82 Tettenhall Historic Settlement

Figure Number: 113

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.13.13 The APA covers the historic core of Tettenhall as shown on the 1816 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings. The APA has been included as it is considered to have the

potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains relating to the medieval and early post-medieval settlement.

B.13.14 The settlement at Tettenhall is first referred to as *Teotta's Halh* (Teottas Valley) and comprised of two Anglo-Saxon manors, *Tettenhall Clericorum* and *Tettenhall Regis*. The site of the Anglo-Saxon centre of Tettenhall is unknown but it was likely to be centred around the Saxon Minster which is thought to have been on the site of the later Norman Church. By the 17th century the settlement focus appears to have been around Church Street and Upper Green. It is likely that settlement in this area reflected the settlement of *Tettenhall Regis*. A second focus of settlement was located to the south-east of Upper Green and it is possible that this represents a separate settlement from the cluster of buildings around the church and Stockwell End.

B.13.15 An archaeological evaluation undertaken close to the High Street, identified an east to west aligned ditch containing an assemblage of 17th century pottery, which is thought to represent a former field or property boundary. Three parallel intercutting ditches were recorded, with a stone wall in the base of the easternmost ditch. This feature aligns with a boundary shown on the 1613 map (The Plot of Tettenhall Haye in the county of Stafford 1613). The presence of these features highlights the potential for archaeological remains dating from the 17th century (or possibly earlier) to survive within the APA.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.13.16 Medieval settlement remains are particularly rare within the Black Country. Earlier settlements have often been subject to extensive later re-development which would have removed or heavily truncated any earlier archaeological deposits. While the APA has been subject to post-medieval and modern development it is considered to have the potential to contain surviving medieval and early post-medieval settlement remains.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.13.17 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Other: Amenity

B.13.18 The APA contains Black Country Geosite 37, Compron to Tettenhall Ridge

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 83-131 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.3, C.11, C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 132 is in Dudley (see Appendix B, Section B.10)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 133-145 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.3, C.11, C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 146 Penn Historic Settlement

Figure Number: 114

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.13.19 The APA contains the historic core of Penn (sometimes referred to as Upper Penn or Over Penn). The settlement was first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 when it was held by William Fitzansculf. The first stone church in Penn was built around 1200 by the de Bushbury family, although there may have been an earlier structure on the site. The medieval parish was large with concentrations of settlement at the two villages of Upper and Nether Penn, where the manorial centres were located. Elsewhere in the parish were dispersed settlements, with farms or hamlets including Muchall, Lloyd Farm and Wood Farm. The APA has been included as it is considered to have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains relating to the medieval and early post-medieval settlement.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.13.20 Medieval settlement remains are particularly rare within the Black Country. Earlier settlements have often been subject to extensive later re-development which would have removed or heavily truncated any earlier archaeological deposits. While the APA has been subject to post-medieval and modern development it is considered to have the potential to contain surviving medieval and early post-medieval settlement remains.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.13.21 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 147-8 are in the Urban Area (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 149 Chapel Ash Farm and Moat

Figure Number: 115

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

B.13.22 The APA contains the site of Chapel Ash Farm, which was at the centre of one of the large rural estates surrounding Wolverhampton. It is mentioned under the name of Oxford in c 1270, when it was conveyed to Henry son of Simon, The tithe map of 1842 shows Chapel Ash Farmhouse between Tettenhall and Compton Roads. The field to the west of the farm was called Moat Leasow and contained two small ponds which may have been surviving fragments of a moated site.

B.13.23 The present day buildings within the APA are modern and there are no visible remains associated with the moat within the current landscape. The APA has been included as it has the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the farm and possible moated site. These remains are likely to have been impacted by the modern development within the APA, but there is considered to be some potential for archaeological survival below Paget Road and in the open area to the north west of St Jude's School.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

B.13.24 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The infilled moat has the potential to contain water logged conditions which could lead to organic preservation, and the survival of environmental evidence which could yield evidence about the land use in the surrounding area, the environment and life of those who lived in the site.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

B.13.25 Unsympathetic Development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

B.14 Wolverhampton DLHHV

Historic Environment Area Designation: DLHHV 3 Moseley Court, Bushbury

Figure Number: 116

Location: Wolverhampton

Historic Interest: Date

- B.14.1 The DLHHV contains the parkland associated with Moseley Court. The park was laid out in the early 19th century and some of its original layout has been lost. Visible clumps of trees, irregular undulations associated with the original park, the icehouse and the gatehouse survive. The area is now part of Northcote Farm Country Park.
- B.14.2 The DLHHV contains surviving areas of woodland associated with the original park. The original house associated with the parkland no longer survives but there may be present below-ground archaeological remains associated with the structure.

Historic/ Architectural Interest: Preservation

- B.14.3 Some parkland features survive including the icehouse in the woodland to the north and the gate house adjacent to Northcote Farm. Overall the parkland has been eroded

Artistic/ Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

- B.14.4 The DLHHV contains the surviving remains of the 19th century Moseley Court. The building was demolished in the 1960s but its foundations and the layout of the original garden survive within the DLHHV, albeit in an overgrown state. A number of associated parkland features including the ice-house also survive, creating an attractive recreational space.

Historic Interest: Associations

- B.14.5 The DHHLV derives historic interest from its associated with the Whitgreave family, a prominent local family, for whom the hall and park were built. The Whitgreaves were originally based in Moseley Old Hall, which lies to the north of the DHHLV outside Wolverhampton. Following the reformation, the Whitgreaves were prominent recusants (people who refused to worship in the parish church), and were involved in the escape of Charles II, following his defeat at the battle of Worcester in 1651 (History Website 2018).

Other: Amenity

- B.14.6 The DLHHV is part of Geosite 27, Northcote Farm

APPENDIX C URBAN AREA PROPOSED HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AREA DESIGNATIONS

C.1 Walsall AHHLV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 40 - Moorcroft Wood

Figure Number: 117

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- C.1.1 The AHHLV contains the site of the 19th century Moor Croft Colliery. The AHHLV is situated on the coal measures and the bedrock geology is overlain by glacial sand and gravel deposits. The AHHLV contains a concentration of pits and spoil heaps associated with coal and sand and gravel extraction during the 18th and 19th century. Coal mining ceased in the early 20th century because the thick coal seams had become too expensive to mine due to flooding and geological faulting. In the north-eastern part of the AHHLV is the site of the Moxley Iron Works, which is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The area is currently in use as woodland, but evidence of the former industrial activity, such as clinker rocks, pits and spoil heaps, are visible throughout the woodland.
- C.1.2 The Walsall Canal (built in 1786) forms the north-eastern boundary of the APA. The canal was used to transport minerals from the AHHLV, and would have promoted the development and industrialisation of this area. The relationship between the canal and the AHHLV can still be appreciated within the modern landscape, via the proximity of the former colliery to the canal system and in the place name evidence, because the canal junction to the north-east of the site is called Moorcroft Junction, after the colliery.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- C.1.3 The historic interest of the AHHLV is derived from its association with the former industrial activity on the site. These remains provide evidence of human exploitation of the sand and gravel and coal geologies within the site throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

Other considerations: Amenity

- C.1.4 The AHHLV is a local nature reserve and Black Country Geosite 6, Moorcroft Wood Local Nature Reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 41 Fibbersley Colliery and Clay Pits

Figure Number: 118

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- C.1.5 The AHHLV is situated on the coal measures and contains industrial remains associated with an old clay pit shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, and the early 20th century Fibbersley Colliery. The AHHLV also contains some ridge and furrow earthworks, which are visible on Google Earth satellite imagery and Environment Agency LiDAR. These earthworks may date back to the medieval period and could provide evidence of previous land use and past land management prior to the industrialisation of the area.
- C.1.6 The line of the infilled Bentley Canal (1843-1961) runs through the southern part of the site.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- C.1.7 Earthwork ridge and furrow is a rare and disappearing resource within Walsall and the rest of the Black Country. Groundworks or ploughing could remove or damage these remains.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- C.1.8 The AHHLV derives historic interest from its connection to the past industrial activity on the site and the exploitation of the clay and coal. In the area to the west of the former clay pit, there are a number of hummocks and hollows; these are reportedly due to surface mining during the General Strike of May 1926.

Other considerations: Amenity

- C.1.9 The AHHLV is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 42 Fibbersley Nature Reserve

Figure Number: 119

Location: Walsall and Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- C.1.10 The AHHLV is situated on the coal measures and contains the remains of Merrills Hole Colliery. The colliery is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, and contains extensive pools, shafts and spoil heaps. The deep coal mines within the nature reserve

closed at the end of the 19th century, to be replaced with sand and clay quarries. From 1872 to 1931 a railway line crossed the site and carried passengers between Walsall and Wolverhampton, while a mineral line ran north to south through the site to transport coal and clay.

- C.1.11 The AHHLV contains visible evidence of the former industrial activity in the area, including disused railway tracks, capped mineshafts and flooded quarry pits and coal mining spoil heaps. The line of the infilled Bentley Canal, which opened in 1843 and closed in 1961, passes through the site. The AHHLV thus contains archaeological evidence of the industrial development of the area and the exploitation of minerals. It has the potential to contain evidence regarding development of industrial and technologies.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- C.1.12 The AHHLV derives historic interest from its connection to the past industrial activity on the site and the exploitation of clay and coal on it.

Other considerations: Amenity

- C.1.13 The AHHLV is a local nature reserve and a SINCR.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 43 Pelsall Common

Figure Number: 120

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- C.1.14 The AHHLV contains Pelsall Common. Pelsall was first mentioned in a charter of 994 AD amongst various lands granted to the monastery at Wolverhampton. The land was still part of the monastery lands at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, which describes the area as wasteland (probably an area of lowland heath similar to that found at Brownhills Common or Cannock Chase). The common is shown as unenclosed on Yates' 1798 map of Staffordshire and continues to be so marked until the 1920-24 Ordnance Survey map, when it appears to have been utilised as parkland, although it is still referred to as Pelsall Common. The tree lined avenues were present by the 1902-1904 Ordnance Survey map while the routes that they line are present on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887-89
- C.1.15 The first known settlement in the area is recorded in the 14th century and was focused in the area now known as Old Town outside the AHHLV. Common edge settlement appeared on the edges of the common during the 19th century as a result of the industrialisation of the area. The northern part of the common was used as an iron works during the 19th century, and a gravel pit is shown within the common from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, highlighting the early industrial exploitation of it.

C.1.16 The AHHLV draws archaeological interest from the industrial features within it. It also represents a surviving expanse of common land that does not appear to have been developed or farmed. Away from the disturbance caused by mineral activities within the common there is the potential for well-preserved archaeological remains to survive.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

C.1.17 Undeveloped common land is rare within the Black Country. The common is a relic of the medieval - early post-medieval landscape. The common forms an important part of the layout of the 18th -19th century common edge settlement of Pelsall and is situated within Pelsall Conservation Area.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.1.18 The common appears to have been used for gravel extraction by the late 19th century, and a number of small pits associated with this use are present within the common. During the 19th century the northern part of the common was utilised as an iron works, associated with Pelsall Colliery. The common thus has associations with the gravel and coal extraction industries, and with the production of iron.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.1.19 The AHHLV is public open space.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 44 Pelsall Hall Colliery

Figure Number: 121

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.1.20 The AHHLV contains the remains of Pelsall Hall Colliery. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the remains of pits 1 and 2 and a number of small buildings that are no longer present. The AHHLV has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the industrial usage of the site. The Environment Agency LiDAR shows extensive earthwork remains within the AHHLV, which are likely to relate to the former colliery.

C.1.21 The LiDAR dated to April 2017 shows colliery spoil and workings in the north of this site adjacent to Mouse Hill. This data must be earlier than 2017 as the Oakleaf Gardens development of 5 houses that were completed in 2016 is not present. Some of the features shown may have been lost when the houses were built.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.1.22 The AHHLV contains visible remains associated with Pelsall Hall Colliery. The remains are connected to a prominent local industry and are also related to human exploitation of the underlying coal geology. The remains provide a tangible link to the area's industrial past.

C.2 Walsall AHHTV

Historic Environment Areas Designation: AHHTV 4 Willenhall, 19th century expansion

Figure Number: 122

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.1 The AHHTV includes an area of early 19th century development expanding out from the historic core of Willenhall. The AHHTV is split into two blocks by the Willenhall Conservation Area. The area dividing the AHHTV also contains 19th century buildings, but has been excluded from the AHHTV as it already receives protection as part of the conservation area.
- C.2.2 During the late medieval and early post-medieval period, Willenhall was a centre for lock-making and by the late 18th century it had become an urban centre. The Ordnance Surveyors Drawings of 1816 shows the development of the town in the early 19th century. Comparison with Yates' 1798 map shows that the town expanded along Walsall Street in this period. The AHHTV contains the remains of this early-mid 19th century development. It contains three Grade II listed buildings, including the mid-19th century St Giles Church, and Doctors Piece Burial Ground and Memorial, and an early 19th century house. In addition, it contains a number of locally listed buildings ranging in date from the early 19th century through to the early 20th century. Of particular note are the remains of A Lewis & Sons, a 20th century lock manufactory (lock manufacture was a particularly prominent local trade in the early 20th century). During the early 19th century (between 1816-1834), New Road, a new approach to Willenhall from Wolverhampton was created. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, terraced housing and industrial buildings had spread along New Road.
- C.2.3 The AHHTV contains two Grade II listed building, Willenhall Lock Museum, and Workshops at 54 Willenhall Road, and five locally listed buildings associated with this mid-20th century expansion of Willenhall.
- C.2.4 These nationally and locally listed buildings are associated with the expansion of the town in the early and mid-19th century and make a positive contribution to the quality of the historic environment in the area. Away from the locally listed and listed buildings the original building plots have been amalgamated and redeveloped. However, there are a number of non-designated 19th century buildings that appear to

survive along Walsall Road and New Road; these non-designated historic buildings are also considered to make a positive contribution to the character of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

C.2.5 The streets within the AHHTV reflect those shown on the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings and 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map. Development appears to have focused on the area around Walsall Street to the east of Willenhall during the early 19th century, and by the late 19th century had expanded north to meet the railway line. To the west of the historic settlement growth has expanded along New Road. Development appears to be informal or opportunistic as a result of the industrialisation and expansion of this area during the 19th century.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 5 Stafford Street

Figure Number: 123

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.2.6 The AHHTV contains an area of largely intact 19th century development centred on the historic route way between Walsall and Bloxwich. The AHHTV contains the Grade II listed Victoria Mill, a 19th century corn mill, five locally listed buildings dating to the early 19th and early 20th century as well as a number of non-designated mid to late 19th century buildings. These buildings predominantly consist of shops with accommodation, and are between two and three storeys in height. These locally listed and historic (but non-designated) buildings represent the Victorian expansion of the town and make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area. The buildings along Stafford Street share architectural details, being for the most part made of brick with Welsh slate roofing, with some 21st century additions e.g. rendered fronts and PVC windows (Walsall MBC 2015).

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

C.2.7 The historic plot arrangement within the AHHTV is well-preserved and dates back to the mid-19th century. The buildings are all set back from the pavement and form strong street corridors. The buildings are small in grade and terraced, creating a townscape with a tight urban grain.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 6 Station Street, Walsall

Figure Number: 124

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.8 The AHHTV contains an area of 19th century terrace housing overlooking the former main entrance to the railway station. To the rear of these buildings are small workshops that illustrate the intimate association between residential and industrial activity across the Black Country. The AHHTV contains two locally listed buildings (15 Marsh Street and 12-30 St James's Place, Station Street) and a Grade II listed building, 22, 23 & 24 St James's Place. These buildings share a redbrick and dressed sandstone composition, with slate roofs. The workshops to the rear are constructed of matching material but often lack, or have simplified, stone dressings.
- C.2.9 These listed, locally listed and historic (but non-designated) buildings represent the Georgian and Victorian expansion of the town and make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

- C.2.10 The buildings within the AHHTV are terraced and form a linear block, which represents a civic need to present a confident and respectable frontage towards the station. The terrace represents the careful handling of Georgian and Victorian town house architecture, which allows for grand set-piece buildings to be constructed that still employ the rhythm of individual plots. The loss of the works building on the corner with Bridgeman Street has significantly damaged this composition (MBC 2015).

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- C.2.11 The AHHTV contains the Grade II listed St James Place. The adjacent buildings form part of the building's immediate setting. Views between the property and the former entrance of the railway station are an intended part of the design and thus also make a contribution to the setting of this building.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 7 End of the Walsall Canal Town Branch

Figure Number: 125

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.12 The AHHTV lies adjacent to the historic edge of the town, and has historically contained large scale industrial buildings associated with the canal and railway. The

AHHTV contains the locally listed Crown Works, a late 19th century saddle and bridle cutters and the early 20th century Greatrex House. The historic buildings are made from red brick with moulded red brick or terracotta dressings in places. Some works are occasionally dressed in bands of blue or purple brick.

- C.2.13 The historic buildings in this area showcase the 19th century industrial use of the area and make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area. The links between these structures and the Walsall Canal conservation area are preserved and this relationship make a positive contribution to both the locally listed buildings and the conservation area.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- C.2.14 The AHHTV lies adjacent to the Walsall Canal Conservation Area, and forms part of its industrial setting.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.2.15 The AHHTV has a particular connection to the leatherworking industry and contains a purpose-built saddle and bridle cutters. The association with this industry contributes towards the historic interest of the AHHTV.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 8 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.2)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 9 Selbourne Street and surrounds

Figure Number: 126

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.16 The AHHTV contains an area of largely intact mid- late 19th century development, centred around two locally listed leather works. The AHHTV contains a concentration of non-designated 19th century terraced worker cottages, two locally listed leather works, and a former currier. The locally listed and non-designated historic buildings represent the mid-late 19th century expansion of Walsall. The buildings share architectural details, being for the most part made of brick with slate roofing and make a positive contribution to the character and historic environment of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

- C.2.17 The AHHLV contains an area of late 19th century worker's cottages. The historic plot arrangement largely reflects that shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map,

although there has been some modern encroachment. The cottages themselves are 2-3 storeys in height and front onto the pavement. The terraced cottages form strong street corridors and the buildings are small in grade, creating a townscape with a tight urban grain. A number of the cottages have coach entrance passageways that lead through to yards and form semi-public industrial spaces that continue to the rear of the house where there would once have been workshops.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 10 Glebe Street

Figure Number: 127

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.18 The AHHTV includes an area of 19th century development along Glebe Street, Tasker Street, Caldmore Road and Hart Street. The area is characterised by a steep hill leading up to Caldmore, which is lined by terraced housing. The houses share common architectural characteristics, including coach arch entrances and ornate canted bays carrying oriel windows at first floor. The main building material used in all of the properties is red brick, and the majority of the buildings have slate roof tiles. The character of the houses along Tasker Street are different to those on Glebe Street, and they have been more significantly eroded i.e. the oriel and bay windows have been replaced with flush ones and several frontages have been rebuilt without string courses and mouldings. The view along Caldmore Road, from the corner of Glebe Street towards the non-conformist Chapel (now Mandir Baba Balak Nath Temple), takes in a well preserved 19th century streetscape, and contributes to the 19th century character of the area.
- C.2.19 AHHTV contains the Grade II listed almshouse, and four locally listed buildings. These buildings, alongside the historic, but non-designated buildings within the AHHTV, all contribute to the historic environment of the area, and help form a distinct sense of place.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

- C.2.20 The AHHTV has a well-preserved historic street pattern, and the majority of the historic plots survive. The linear formation of the terraced housing is of a high standard, with houses set back behind walled front garden and those with coach arches lead to yards with semi-public industrial spaces that continue to the rear of house workshops. The coach arches along the terrace are in a format that is unique to working-class terrace housing in the Black Country.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 11 Rushall

Figure Number: 128

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.21 The AHHTV contains three locally listed buildings, including the late 18th century Ivy House, the 19th century almshouses and the 19th century Christ the King Church. These historic buildings make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and are the only surviving elements of the 17th-18th century settlement in Rushall, and as such they make an important contribution to the settlement's character. Christ the King church is one of the few surviving corrugated iron buildings within Walsall.
- C.2.22 A small row of terraced brick built shops are situated across the road from these earlier buildings. These buildings are first shown on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map. The ground floor frontages of the shops have been modernised, but the 1st floor frontage of the buildings retains its early 20th century character. The shops have decorative fish scaled panels on the first floor frontage, which contributes to their distinctive character.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 12 Blakenall Heath

Figure Number: 129

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.23 The AHHTV covers the historic core of Blakenall Heath. The settlement dates to at least the 14th century and by the 18th century a small settlement of cottages had grown up around the common formed by Blakenall Lane, Blakenall Heath and Ingram Road. The AHHTV contains the Grade II listed Christ Church, and a locally listed building that appears to have 17th century origins. These buildings, alongside the two non-designated 19th century cottages to the east of Ingram Road, make a positive contribution to the quality of the historic environment.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

- C.2.24 The modern street plan reflects that shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, with settlement occurring around the common. This street pattern has been preserved within the modern road system; however there has been 19th and 20th

century settlement infill within the common (in the area of the Church) that has reduced the legibility of the historic 'common edge' street pattern.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 13 Brownhills

Figure Number: 130

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.25 The AHHTV contains part of the 19th century settlement at Brownhills, which has been subject to significant modern alteration. Brownhills was a new settlement which developed around the coal mining industry and the coming of the railway. The AHHTV is centred along the High Street and contains a number of small two-storey 19th century shops with living accommodation above. These non-designated structures make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

- C.2.26 The AHHTV (along with AHHTV 131) represents part of a planned 19th century settlement, which was formed after the enclosure of the common of Ogley Hay in 1838. The intended layout of the settlement was a grid of streets situated in the triangle between Church Road, Vicarage Road, New Road and Great Charles Street. The original planned settlement was not completed for financial reasons, but the coming of the South Staffordshire Railway and the opening of the station in 1849 ensured the continued development of the town, albeit in an unstructured fashion.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 14 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.2)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 15 Moat Street and Gower Street

Figure Number: 131

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.27 The AHHTV contains industrial buildings as shown at this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. A number of historic factory buildings survive within the AHHTV, albeit in a dilapidated state. These structures alongside the locally listed B.E. Wedge Ltd Building on Stafford Street, and the factory offices on the other side of

Moat Street (also locally listed) all make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

C.2.28 The AHHTV intersects with the Willenhall Conservation Area and the late 19th century and early 20th century industrial buildings preserved within the AHHTV represent an important part of the industrial development of the town. Accordingly, they make a contribution to the setting of the conservation area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.2.29 The AHHTV has historic interest derived from the historic factory buildings within it and their association with the lock-making trade, which was a prominent Black Country industry with a particular focus in the Willenhall area. Surviving 19th century and early 20th century industrial buildings are a disappearing resource within the Black Country, having often been replaced by modern residential development.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 16 New Railway Street and Wood Street

Figure Number: 132

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.2.30 The AHHTV contains a number of late 19th and early 20th century industrial buildings associated with the lock, nuts and bolts and brewing industries in Willenhall. These include a single storey locally listed workshop (70 Orchard Fencing), a locally listed domestic-scale work premises (8-9A Stringes Lane), and two small locally listed traditional lock making premises (71 Excelsior Works and 75 Wood Street). In addition, there are a number of surviving historic but non-designated industrial buildings within the AHHTV, although those to the north of Newhall Street are in a very poor condition. These buildings represent an important part of the industrialisation of the town and provide links to prominent local industries; accordingly, they are considered to make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area. Within the AHHTV there are a large number of mid to late 20th century industrial units. These structures are considered to have little or no historical or architectural merit and accordingly make little contribution to the historic character of the area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.2.31 The AHHTV has historic interest which is derived from the historic factory buildings within it and their association with the lock, brewing and nuts and bolts trade, which

were all prominent Black Country industries, with a particular focus on the Willenhall area. Surviving 19th century and early 20th century industrial buildings are a disappearing resource within the Black Country, having often been replaced by modern residential development.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 17 Bank Street and Pool Street

Figure Number: 133

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.32 The AHHTV contains a number of late 19th and early 20th century factory buildings associated with the Walsall leather-making industry. Walsall was a centre for leather making in the 19th century, but many of the buildings associated with this trade have been lost to 20th century redevelopment.
- C.2.33 The AHHTV contains a locally listed leather factory situated at 40-42 Eldon Street. The building dates to 1891, and is constructed of red brick with a central pediment. The factory was originally used by a whip manufacturer. On the corner of Pool Street and Ablewell Street there is a second locally listed leather-working site, which dates to the 1930s and was originally a bridle and roller buckle works. Elsewhere within the AHHTV there are a number of historic (but non-designated) red-brick terraced worker's cottages along Bank Street. The surviving late 19th-early 20th century industrial buildings and workers cottages are representative of a prominent local industry; such buildings are a disappearing resource within the Black Country having often been replaced by modern residential development.
- C.2.34 The historic industrial frontages facing onto Bott Lane, in the north-eastern part of the AHHTV date to the interwar period and give this street a distinct industrial character. Some of these later buildings were built as additions to the earlier factory works in the area (e.g. The Walsall Box Company Works on Pool and Bank Street).

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.2.35 The AHHTV has historic interest derived from the historic factory buildings within it, and their association with the prominent local leather and buckle industries, which had a particular focus in Walsall.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 18 Station Street, Darlaston Industrial activity

Figure Number: 134

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.36 The AHHTV contains a number of late 19th and early 20th century buildings associated with the nut and bolt industry, which had a particular focus in Darlaston during the 19th century. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map shows that the AHHTV originally encompassed the Atlas Nut and Bolt Works. The Atlas works were built in 1874 to house F.W Cotterill Ltd, one of the largest and longest surviving nut and bolt manufacturers in Darlaston (HistoryWebsite 2018).
- C.2.37 The surviving late 19th century buildings represent an important part of the industrialisation of the town and provide links to prominent local industries; accordingly, they are considered to make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.2.38 The AHHTV has historic interest which is derived from the historic factory buildings within it and their association with the prominent nut and bolt trade which had a particular focus around the Darlaston.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 19 Walsall Wood

Figure Number: 135

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.39 The AHHTV contains the historic core of Walsall Wood, a linear roadside settlement which formed along the Walsall-Lichfield Road during the post-medieval period. The area was originally located within Cannock Forest and much of the parish was retained as waste land or common until the 19th century. The name however was in use from 1200, when Walsall Wood was a distinct woodland within Cannock Forest. Squatter settlements formed along the commons of Walsall Wood during the 16th century. By 1763 there was a hamlet along the Walsall- Lichfield road. There was also settlement at Bullings Heath at the junction of Green Lane and the present Hall Lane, at Goblins Pit further south along Green Lane, around the common to the south of the main road, and at Shire Oak (VCH 1976). Walsall Wood had become the main settlement within the parish by the early 19th century.
- C.2.40 The AHHTV contains two locally listed buildings, the 19th century St Johns Church and the mid-19th century former St Johns School. Most of the later building has been redeveloped for housing, with only a few fragments surviving. The AHHTV contains a number of non- designated but historic buildings and shopfronts dating to the late 19th and early 20th century, as well as the Red Lion, a 19th century public house. The

buildings within the AHHTV primarily consist of shops with accommodation and are between two and three storeys in height. Some of the buildings have coach entrance passageways that lead through to yards and form semi-public industrial spaces that continue to the rear of the house where there would once have been workshops. The buildings within the AHHTV have all been subject to modern alteration, but retain their historic character. The buildings showcase the development of the settlement in the 19th century with later, early 20th century infill. The northern part of the AHHTV has been subject to more substantial settlement infill during the mid-20th century. However, it still retains several historic buildings that contribute to the historic character of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

- C.2.41 The AHHTV contains the settlement of Walsall Wood, which developed along the Walsall to Lichfield road in the 18th century. The street plan is characteristic of a Black County linear settlement. The AHHTV is divided into two parts by the line of the disused railway. The presence of the railway led to the 19th century development of the settlement. The line of this feature is preserved as parkland.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 20 Shelfield

Figure Number: 136

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.42 The AHHTV contains the historic settlement of Shelfield, which was probably the main settlement within the parish of Walsall Wood prior to the 19th century. The settlement was probably in existence prior to the Norman conquest, since a hide of waste land is recorded at Shelfield in the Domesday Survey of 1086AD and the area was inhabited from the 13th century (VCH 1976). The early settlement was focused on the junction of Mill Road, Field Lane and Birch Lane.
- C.2.43 The AHHTV contains a mix of non-designated 19th and early 20th century houses and later 20th century housing centred on the junction of Lichfield Road and Mill Road and running north-east along Lichfield Road. The AHHTV includes a brick built Methodist church dating to the 19th century. The late 19th century - early 20th century residential buildings are 2-3 storeys in height and constructed in red brick with slate roofs. The gaps between the late 19th and early 20th century buildings along Lichfield Road have been infilled with later 20th century housing, which has little historic or architectural interest. The surviving earlier buildings reflect the 19th century development of the settlement and make a contribution to the historic character and sense of place within Shelfield.

C.2.44 During the early 20th century (1905-1920) the settlement expanded along Spring Road. The AHHTV includes an area of well-preserved semi-detached housing dating to this period along the south side of Spring Road. The buildings in this area are two-storey brick buildings separated from the road by small brick walled yards. Some of the buildings have been rendered, and subject to modern alteration (e.g. PVC windows), but the majority of these houses have well-preserved plots, and retain much of their historic character and materials.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

C.2.45 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the settlement as an interrupted linear settlement along Mill Road and Lichfield Road. The 19th and early 20th century buildings are separated from the road by small brick walled front yards. During the mid- late 20th century, substantial settlement infill has occurred within the AHHTV.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 21 Hatherton Leather Works

Figure Number: 137

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.2.46 The AHHTV contains the locally listed Hatherton Leather Works, a late 19th century factory, which unusually is located outside of central Walsall. The AHHTV also contains an area of well-preserved terraced workers cottages situated on the north side of Leamore Lane. The cottages date to the late 19th century and front onto the pavement. They are constructed of brick with slate roofs and are all two storeys in height. Number 14 has a coach entrance, which led through to a yard that would have formed a semi-public industrial space to the rear of the house and where there would once have been workshops. The buildings within the AHHTV are representative of a prominent local industry; accordingly, they are considered to make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.2.47 The AHHTV has historic interest derived from the historic factory buildings and workers cottages within it and their association with the leather trade, which had a particular focus in Walsall. The AHHTV represents a rare surviving example of a leather factory located outside Walsall town centre.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 22 Birchills Settlement

Figure Number: 138

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.48 The AHHTV is centred on a post-medieval settlement focused around Old Birchills and Hollyhedge Lane. Coal was mined in Birchills by the early 17th century. Associated settlement activity appeared in this area from 1763, when it is recorded along Birchills Street, Holyhead Lane and Old Birchills in this period (VCH 1976). The settlement contains a number of historic buildings, which contribute to the historic character of the area.
- C.2.49 The AHHTV contains one Grade II listed building, the Rose and Crown Public House (built in 1901), and four locally listed buildings; the Former St Andrews Church of England primary school, which was built in 1855 and is Elizabethan in style; the Four Ways Inn, a late 19th century Victorian public house; 111 Hollyhedge Lane, a late 19th century saddlers, and 64 Hollyhedge Lane, a late 19th century leather and suede dealers. The non-designated historic buildings within the AHHTV date to the late 19th and early 20th century and comprise terraced worker's cottages with some later 20th century settlement infill.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- C.2.50 The AHHTV is situated adjacent to the Walsall Locks Conservation Area and forms part of its immediate setting.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.2.51 The AHHTV has historic interest derived from the historic factory buildings and workers cottages within it and their association with the prominent leather trade, which had a particular focus around Walsall.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 23 Pinfold Street

Figure Number: 139

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.52 The AHHTV contains an area of 19th century development along Pinfold Street, Darlaston. Settlement activity appears to have expanded into this area by the end of the 18th century and the AHHTV covers the extent of the settlement as shown on the 1816 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings.

- C.2.53 The AHHTV contains three locally listed buildings; Nos 80-81 Pinfold Street, a house and barbers shop built in 1880, which presents a well preserved example of a Black Country worker's house and shop; and Nos 84 and 85 Pinfold Street, two 18th century cottages with Victorian street fronts. On the south side of Pinfold Street is an area of shops, domestic dwellings and a public house, which all date to the late 19th or early 20th century. These buildings have all been subject to modern alteration but retain their historic character and contribute to the area's sense of place.
- C.2.54 The AHHTV also has some archaeological interest as a ditch known as Quakers Gutter is believed to pass behind the buildings on the south side of Pinfold Street. An archaeological evaluation revealed evidence for considerable backfilling in this area, which is believed to be evidence of shallow open working or drift mining of coal.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 24-29 are in Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.14)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 30 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.9)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 31-43 are in Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.14)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 44 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.9)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 45-80 are in Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.14)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 81 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.9)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 82-92 are in Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.14)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 93 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.9)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 94 is in Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.14)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 95-113 are in Sandwell (see Appendix C, Section C.6)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 114-130 are in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.10)

Historic Environment Area Designation AHHTV 131 St James' Church at Ogley Hay

Figure Number: 140

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.2.55 The AHHTV is centred around the locally listed St James Parish Church and its associated vicarage. The church was built 1850-51 by the Architect G. T. Robinson of Wolverhampton in the Gothic style. The vicarage, a brick built structure with stucco detailing and grid iron windows, was built in 1862. The original 19th century

churchyard was extended to the north in the mid-20th century and at approximately the same time a single-storey brick built church hall was constructed to the east of the vicarage. The modern headstones and mid-20th century church hall are not considered to be of particular historic environment value, but they are considered to make a contribution to the overall institutional character of the church complex.

- C.2.56 The AHHTV also includes more recent buildings that have been constructed in the same style as the vicarage No. 38 and No. 40 New Road. No 38 New Road appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Map, and accordingly dates to the late 19th century. No. 40 is a modern building which has been designed to mirror the style of the surrounding buildings. To the east of the mid-twentieth century church hall are two rendered 19th century houses (Nos. 62 and 64 Vicarage Road), which also appear on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. These two buildings do not appear to have the same architectural style as the other residential buildings within the AHHTV, but nevertheless make a contribution to the 19th century character of the area. The church buildings and the residential houses within the AHHTV preserve the 19th century suburban character of the AHHTV, while the consistency in building design and materials contributes to the 'sense of place' within the AHHTV.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

- C.2.57 The AHHTV along with (AHHTV 13) represents part of the planned 19th century settlement of Brownhills which was formed after the enclosure of the common of Ogle Hay in 1838. The intended layout of the settlement was a grid of streets situated in the triangle between Church Road, Vicarage Road, New Road and Great Charles Street. The original planned settlement was not completed for financial reasons, but the coming of the South Staffordshire Railway and the opening of the station in 1849 ensured the continued development of the town, albeit in an unstructured fashion.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 132 Cornish Unit Housing Estate, Highfield Road North

Figure Number: 141

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.2.58 The AHHTV contains a 1950s housing estate built by Aldridge Council off the Wolverhampton Road. The original estate included 122 Cornish Units along Highfield Road, and many of the roads beyond. The estate has been included as an AHHTV due to the innovative house style and the use of special rafts, owing to the old mine working in the area. The development was expensive to build and shortly after completion faults began to show in the plasterwork. In the late 1980s Walsall Council renovated the group and re-cladded them in brick. The surviving 1950s' buildings contribute to the post-war character of the area.

C.2.59 The area has been subject to some later settlement infill and a number of the 1950s' houses have been altered in modern times. Despite these changes the AHHTV represents a relatively well-preserved surviving example of 1950s' housing design. The use of special rafts to prevent mining subsidence also contributes to the historic and architectural interest of the area

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

C.2.60 The buildings derive historic and architectural interest from the surviving planned layout of the housing estate. Many of the original buildings are still present, and the original estate plan as shown on the 1957 Ordnance Survey map can still be observed within the AHHTV.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.2.61 The AHHTV derives historic interest from the surviving Cornish unit's buildings within it. Cornish Units are particularly distinctive style of post war period prefab houses, which became popular following the second world war. The housing within the estate represents an innovative 1950s design which contributes to the local distinctiveness of the area.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 133 Bamford Road/ Buxton Road Estate

Figure Number: 142

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.2.62 The AHHTV contains a housing estate shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map. The estate contains eight low rise 3-storey blocks of flats, and a central 7-storey flat block (with balconies). The buildings are set back from the road within large areas of communal green space, with separate garages. To the north of the flats are a small row of contemporary shops, with a consistent design to the flats.

C.2.63 The flats are brick clad, with bands of green panelling and they have original entrance porches which contribute to the character of the 1960s social housing. While the windows within the building have been replaced with modern UPVC windows, the estate has a well preserved design and layout, with surviving associated amenities (the row of shop to the north). The estate has been included as an AHHTV as it presents a relatively well preserved example of 1960s social housing which provides a visual example of the social historic of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

C.2.64 The planned layout of the flats, set within large areas of communal green space, is characteristic of social housing of this era and was intended to balance the need privacy for the individual with access to communal green space.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 134 Lichfield Road

Figure Number: 143

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.2.65 The AHHTV contains an area of large terraced semi-detached, and detached houses aligned along Lichfield Road. The buildings are first shown on the 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps and were built on former agricultural land. They represent relatively well preserved examples of the residential development of the town in the early 20th century.

C.2.66 The houses on the east side of Lichfield Road are brick built 2.5 story houses with full height bay windows with a larger dormer above. The buildings are set well back from the road behind large gardens with brick boundary walls. The consistent use of building materials and the similar design of the buildings contributes to the local distinctiveness of the area. The large gardens create a sense of separation from the street, which is characteristic of this period of building

C.2.67 The buildings on the west side of the road also date to the early 20th century but are slightly different in character. The buildings to the north comprise large double fronted 2-storey terraced houses with decorative window lintels. While the buildings to the south are large 2-storey semi-detached, double fronted properties, with bay windows and decorative window lintels. As with the buildings on the east of the street the properties are well set back from the road by wall-lined yards. The buildings on this side of the street vary in style but maintain a distinctive early 20th century character which contributes to the historic environment of the area.

Historic and Architectural Interest: Street Plan and form

C.2.68 The AHHTV represents the linear expansion of the town in the early 20th century. The historic house plots are well preserved, and the buildings retain their historic separation from the street. The walls bounding the front gardens and yards are an important feature of these buildings although these walls have been lost in some places.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.2.69 Large Georgian, Victorian, Edwardian and early 20th century villa types properties are particularly at risk within the Black Country. Elsewhere their historic character has

been lost due to subdivision, commercial conversion, or demolition. The buildings within the AHHTV are relatively well preserved examples of large early 20th century residential properties.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 135-136 are in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.10)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 137 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.5)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 138 Walsall Canal

Figure Number: 144

Location: Walsall

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.2.70 The AHHTV contains the Walsall Canal, which runs between Ryders Green Junction to Walsall Town Wharf, it also includes a surviving segment of the of the Anson Branch (built in 1830), which connected with the Bentley Canal and on to the Wyrley and Essington Canal until it was abandoned in 1961. The Walsall Canal was built in several stages between 1786 and 1841. The canal had its origins with the Birmingham Canal which opened in 1772 between Wolverhampton and Birmingham and originally included the Wednesbury Old Canal. The Walsall Canal was at the core of the Birmingham Canal Network, and as well as having many links to adjoining canals it also had a large number of short branches to collieries, ironworks and other canal side industries, although most of these links have now disappeared.

C.2.71 The AHHTV contains the Walsall Locks Conservation Area, which contains eleven Grade II listed buildings associated with the Canal. The majority of the listed buildings are canal locks, but the conservation area also contains the Grade II listed church of St Andrew and the Birchills Canal Museum which was formerly known as the Boatman's Rest. Outside of the conservation area the AHHTV contains the Grade II listed James Bridge Aqueduct (NHLE 118743) and the Grade II listed Raybould's Bridge (NHLE 1342658). These designated buildings are all considered to make a contribution to the historic interest of the AHHTV contributing to its historic and architectural interests. The AHHTV also has the potential to contain non-designated but historic structures such as canal locks, bridges and embankments etc. which are also considered to make a contribution to historic and architectural interests of the AHHTV.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

C.2.72 The AHHTV interacts with the former industrial landscapes at Reedswood Park and George Rose Park, showcasing the connection between the canal and the industrial

development of the area. The listed buildings within the AHHTV are all directly associated with the canal, which makes a significant contribution to the setting of these buildings. The Walsall Conservation Area is contained within the AHHTV this area, forms a significant part of the Walsall Canal, and there are views into and out of the conservation area along the adjacent parts of the canal, accordingly the AHHTV forms part of the immediate setting of the conservation area.

Other: Archaeological Interest

- C.2.73 The AHHTV contains the disused Anson Branch Canal which was built to serve the coal mines and limestone quarry in Bentley. The canal was abandoned in 1961, but has been retained in places as a culvert to allow small maintenance crafts to pass along it. The AHHTV is considered to have archaeological interest derived from the below ground remains of the original canal structure and its associated infrastructure. The abandoned Anson Branch canal has been designated as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC).

C.3 Walsall APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 43 Willenhall medieval settlement

Figure Number: 145

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.3.1 The APA contains the historic core of Willenhall, a small Black Country town with an international reputation for lock-making. The settlement originated as an agricultural settlement surrounded by open fields and is believed to have its origins in the medieval or possibly the early medieval period. Archaeological evaluation carried out on the site of Little London school has recovered archaeological deposits which may date back to the early medieval period (including waterlogged remains).
- C.3.2 The settlement has a planned market place with burgage-style properties fronting onto it, which together with the mention of a fair in the 15th century suggests a phase of deliberate planning, presumably during the period of general prosperity and growth between the late 13th and early 14th centuries. The settlement did not attain borough status, however; nor is there any evidence that it ever obtained a grant for a market or fair.
- C.3.3 A moated site to the north of the settlement, off Stafford Road, may mark the site of the medieval manor house. The APA also contains a chapel, which was probably founded in the late 13th century on the site of the present church along Walsall Street, on the eastern edge of the settlement.

- C.3.4 During the Elizabethan period it is claimed that the settlement was already a centre for lock making, but a fire in 1659 destroyed many of the earlier buildings in the town. By the mid-20th century the settlement was making 90% of the country's locks.
- C.3.5 Modern development is likely to have impacted upon medieval archaeological remains; however, there is potential for survival in less disturbed parts of the site e.g. gardens, parks, and car parks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.3.6 The APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval and early post-medieval settlement. Such remains represent a significant period in the Black Country's development and can help us understand medieval settlement patterns and development.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.3.7 The APA derives historic interest as a prominent post-medieval lock-making town that specialised in the production of currycombs, guns, bolts, files, traps, hooks, door furniture, screws, hasps, staples, brass and iron castings and similar items. It has the potential to contain archaeological remains and structures associated with this industry

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.3.8 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains associated with the medieval town

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 44 Darlaston Settlement

Figure Number: 146

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.3.9 The APA contains the potential site of the medieval village of Darlaston, which is thought to have developed after the Norman Conquest. There has been a church on the site of the current church (St Lawrence's, built in 1972) since the 12th century. The medieval settlement is believed to have been focused around King Street. The APA contains the settlement of Darlaston as shown on the 1778 Yates map of Staffordshire. It has the potential to contain surviving archaeological deposits associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement. The churchyard surrounding St Lawrence's contains human remains, which could provide information about the medieval and post-medieval population.

- C.3.10 The northern part of the APA is centred on a village green. The site of St George's Church and cemetery is located on the green on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, but is no-longer present. This area has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the former structure. The former churchyard has the potential to contain human remains, which could provide insight into the lifestyles, health and diet of the local population. The APA also contains the Owen memorial gardens, which were created from an 1820s graveyard, later known as the James Bridge Cemetery. This area also has the potential to contain human remains of archaeological interest.
- C.3.11 The APA contains the Darlaston Conservation Area, five Grade II listed buildings and ten locally listed buildings. The site of a medieval whipping post is recorded on Church Street, although there are no visible remains present.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.3.12 The APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval and early post-medieval settlement. Such remains represent a significant period in the Black Country's development and can help with the interpretation of medieval settlement patterns and development.
- C.3.13 The APA contains human remains that are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors. They also inform the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.3.14 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains associated with the medieval town.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 45 Bentley Mill

Figure Number: 147

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.3.15 The APA contains the site of Bentley Mill. There was a water mill recorded in this location in the 13th century and a mill is shown at this location on the Yates 1778 Map and the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings of 1816. The mill complex is shown on historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps until the late 20th century when it was replaced with the current buildings and car parks. The APA includes areas which could contain environmental deposits and structures relating to the watercourse as well as the former mill buildings.

C.3.16 The APA has the potential to contain surviving below-ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval mills, particularly in the less disturbed parts of the site such as the car park.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.3.17 The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with Bentley Mills. It may also contain evidence of pre-industrial revolution industrial archaeology. Surviving evidence of medieval mills is particularly rare within the Black Country and can shed light on pre-industrial revolution industrial activity and watercourse management.

C.3.18 The APA has the potential to contain to contain waterlogged deposits which could contain surviving environmental remains and organic material. Such remains are regionally rare and could provide information regarding the local environment and people who lived in the area.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.19 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits associated with the mill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 46 Bescot Moat

Figure Number: 148

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.20 The APA contains the Bescot moated site, a rectangular length of dry moat. The moat is visible on the Environment Agency LiDAR survey of the site as a shallow depression and the moat is clearly shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, although no associated buildings were present at this time.

C.3.21 The APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with a medieval or early-post medieval building and contains surviving earthworks of the moat. The infilled moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits that may contain preserved environmental remains and/or organic materials. Such remains could provide insight into the local environment and land use in the area during the medieval period.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.3.22 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with the moat could lead to organic preservation, which can yield evidence about the environment and life of

those who lived on the site. The surviving earthworks provide evidence of water management practices associated with the creation of the moat. While other such sites do survive within the Black Country, such sites are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.23 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 47 Great Bloxwich

Figure Number: 149

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.24 The APA contains the site of the medieval settlement of Great Bloxwich. The settlement is not recorded in the Domesday Survey, but was a distinct settlement by the 14th century. A chapel of ease was built here during the 15th century. The settlement was based around a series of greens. The original settlement area may have been to the south where the High Street and Pinfold / Field Street, which lead to Little Bloxwich, divide. The chapel lies on Chapel Green / Elmore Green to the north, and further north there is a settlement area around Short Heath / The Green (VCH 1976).

C.3.25 The area has been subject to post-medieval and modern development but there is potential for medieval settlement remains in the area to the rear of the High Street / Church Street.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.3.26 The APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval and early post-medieval settlement. Such remains represent a significant period in the Black Country's development and can help with the interpretation of medieval settlement patterns and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.27 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 48 Pelsall

Figure Number: 150

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.28 The APA contains the site of Pelsall medieval village. Pelsall is first recorded at the end of the 10th century as a small hamlet around the Paradise Lane area. There are no upstanding remains of the medieval settlement within the APA, but the area within the APA has been subject to little later disturbance and has the potential to contain below-ground remains of the medieval settlement.

C.3.29 The locally listed 18th century building, Pelsall Hall, lies in the eastern part of the APA and the APA falls partially within Old Pelsall Conservation Area.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.3.30 The APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval and early post-medieval settlement. Such remains represent a significant period in the Black Country's development and can help with the interpretation of medieval settlement patterns and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.31 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains associated with the medieval town.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 49 Walsall Town Centre

Figure Number: 151

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.32 The APA contains the site of the medieval settlement of Walsall. Walsall is first mentioned in 1159 when it was granted by Henry II to Herbert Ruffus for an annual rent of £4. It is unlikely that Walsall was an urban centre at this time but its value increased throughout the later 12th century. By 1200 AD the settlement contained a church and a manor house with an associated parkland. In the 13th century Walsall was granted a market and a fair (1220) and the settlement was likely to be acting as a town by this point.

C.3.33 The earliest settlement is thought to be centred either around the limestone hill on which St Mathew's (formerly All Saints) Church is situated or to the north-west at Town End. The High Street, which runs down from the church towards the Walsall Brook, appears to be a deliberate planned extension, formed by a wide market street lined with burgage plots. The area was probably created in the 12th or 13th century following the grant of the market.

C.3.34 The APA covers the proposed location of the medieval town. There has been substantial post-medieval and modern development within the town but, medieval material in the form of a late medieval corn drying oven has been recorded along the High Street and boreholes monitored in Sainsbury Car Park, between George Street and Dudley Street suggest that the natural subsoil lies at around 2m below the present ground surface in this area, highlighting the potential for deep stratigraphy in the town centre and the potential for surviving archaeological remains associated with the medieval town.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.3.35 Limited evidence of the medieval town has been found within Walsall, although this may reflect the lack of archaeological work carried out in the centre rather than a lack of archaeological evidence. If such remains are present they would develop understanding of the location and development of the early town.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.3.36 The APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with both the medieval and early post-medieval town. Such remains represent a significant period in the development of the town and the Borough, and can help develop understanding of medieval settlement pattern and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.37 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains associated with the medieval town.

Other: Amenity

C.3.38 The APA contains Black Country Geosite 20, Walsall new Art Gallery.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 50 Walsall Manor House

Figure Number: 152

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.39 The APA contains the remains of Walsall Manor moated site. The site was excavated in the 1970s identifying five phases of activity, including 12th century ridge and furrow earthworks, early 13th century parkland, a later 13th century manor house, a 14th century moat and a 15th century phase of abandonment. The HER records that the moat survived until the 1970s. However, Environment Agency LiDAR of the area shows

two large ditches in the area of the former moat, suggesting that remnants of the moat survive in these areas.

- C.3.40 The APA contains earthwork remains of the 14th century moat and has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the moat and the former residence within the site. The moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits that may contain environmental remains or preserved organics. Such remains could provide insight into the local environment and land use in the area during the medieval period.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.3.41 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with the moat could lead to organic preservation, which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived in the site. The surviving earthworks provide evidence of water management practices associated with the creation of the moat. Whilst other such sites do survive within the Black Country, such sites are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.3.42 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 51 Bath Street Garden

Figure Number: 153

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.3.43 The APA covers a public garden, which was formerly a graveyard depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The APA contains human remains, which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.3.44 The APA derives historical interest from the local people buried there.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.3.45 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.3.46 The APA is a publicly accessible garden.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 52 Queen Street Cemetery Walsall

Figure Number: 154

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.47 The APA contains Queen Street Cemetery. The cemetery is Walsall's oldest municipal cemetery, which opened in 1857 and closed in 1969. The mortuary chapel and most of the memorials were cleared from the site in 1972, and the site is made up of a grassy area with some shrubbery but no trees.

C.3.48 The APA contains human remains, which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.3.49 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried in the cemetery. The burial ground contains the grave of Sister Dora (Dorothy Wyndlow Pattison (1832-78)). She was a locally famous nurse who worked at Walsall's hospital in Bridge Street, and later in the Cottage Hospital at the Mount. Other prominent local people buried here are Henry Boys, and Private William James Thompson (d.1891) who received the Victoria Cross during the Indian Mutiny of 1867.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.50 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Further clearance of the mortuary monuments within the burial ground would erode the historic interest of the APA, by removing the visible links to prominent local historic figures.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 53 Willenhall Mill

Figure Number: 155

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.51 The APA contains the site of a 17th century brick windmill, which is likely to be located on the site of the medieval mill. Environment Agency LiDAR of the area shows an earthwork mound to the south of the recorded location of the windmill. This could be the remains of a windmill mound; alternatively, it could be a spoil heap associated with 19th century industrial activity in the area.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.3.52 Post-medieval windmills are often located on the site of earlier, medieval mills. If earthwork remains associated with the mill prove to be present within the site, they would be of regional or national significance. The APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the mill, and thus the pre-industrial revolution landscape. Such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.53 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits associated with the mill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 54 Delves Green Settlement

Figure Number: 156

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.54 The APA contains the site of a small settlement located at Delves Green. An ancient farmhouse (Westwood Hayes Farm, of unknown date) is believed to have stood at the centre of the green, and this farmstead may have stood on the site of one of the earlier Walstead Halls. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the settlement as a small cluster of buildings and a church. The settlement survived until the 1960s when the 1961 1:1250 Ordnance Survey Plan shows it as an area of woodland. There are no upstanding archaeological remains associated with the settlement present but the APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval and early post-medieval settlement. Such remains represent a significant period in the Black Country's development and can help with the interpretation of medieval settlement patterns and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.55 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains associated with the medieval town.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 55 James Bridge Colliery Squatter Settlement

Figure Number: 157

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.56 The APA contains the site of a late 19th century squatter settlement associated with James Bridge Colliery. No upstanding remains appear to survive but the APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the squatter settlement.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.3.57 Squatter settlements are closely associated with the industrial development of the Black Country and have a direct relationship with prominent local industries. Such settlements were once more common within the region, but are a disappearing resource. Archaeological remains of such settlements could inform the understanding of informal settlement within the Black Country during the post-medieval period.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.3.58 The APA contains archaeological remains of a settlement directly related to the coal mining industry. The settlement was constructed within the colliery land, presumably by colliery workers. The APA derives historic interest from its association with this regionally important industry.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.59 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains associated with the post-medieval settlement.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 56 Bentley Hall

Figure Number: 158

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.60 The APA contains the site of Bentley Hall. Bentley Hall was a grand Elizabethan brick-built mansion house belonging to the Lane family. It is best known as one of the refuges of Charles II after he was defeated after the Battle of Worcester in 1651 and it was from Bentley that Charles was smuggled south in disguise by Jane Lane.

- C.3.61 An illustration of Bentley Hall in Plot's Natural History of Staffordshire of 1686 shows a fantastical square building with sloping roofs, high chimneys and a pigeon loft around 30m to the east of the main hall. Malcolm Airs (2007) suggests that it may have been a banqueting house and would presumably be of the same date as the main building (Elizabethan, from the 1580s). Some of the walls discovered during the archaeological evaluation in 2006-7 may have been foundations for the banqueting house. The evaluation demonstrated that part of the Elizabethan Hall had been reused to provide footings for the later house.
- C.3.62 By the end of the 18th century the hall was in a poor condition and was converted into a farm house. Much of the Elizabethan building may have been demolished at this time. The area around Bentley Hall was mined for ironstone in the 1850s and 1860s and for coal in the early 20th century. The coal mining came right up to the hall itself with the result that it became unstable and it was demolished in 1929.
- C.3.63 The APA contains the Grade II listed Church of Emmanuel, Bentley and church hall (NHLE 142183).

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.3.64 The APA has the potential to contain below-ground archaeological remains associated with the hall.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.3.65 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains associated with the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 57-69 are in Sandwell (see Appendix C, Section C.7)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 70-81 are in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 82 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 83-86 are in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 87-131 are in Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 132 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.10)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 133-138 are in Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 139 St Michaels Church Grave Yard

Figure Number: 159

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.66 The APA contains the grave yard associated with the Church of St Michael & All Saints, which was built by the architect George Hamilton in 1843. The chancel was added in 1889 by architect T. H. Fleming. The land surrounding the church was used as a cemetery which is now full.

C.3.67 The APA contains human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.3.68 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here. The church derives historic interest and architectural interest from its design and its association with two well-known architects George Hamilton and T. H. Fleming.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.69 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Clearance of any mortuary monuments within the burial ground would erode the historic interest of the APA, by removing the visible links to prominent local historic figures.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 140 St James Parish Church

Figure Number: 160

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.70 The APA contains the graveyard associated with St James Parish Church, which was built by the architect G. T. Robinson of Wolverhampton in 1850. The land surrounding the church was used as a cemetery and accordingly the APA has the potential to contain human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.3.71 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here. The church derives historic interest and architectural interest from its design and its association with the local architect G. T. Robinson.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.72 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Clearance of any mortuary monuments within the burial ground would erode the historic interest of the APA, by removing the visible links to prominent local historic figures.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 141 Holy Trinity Church Graveyard

Figure Number: 161

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.73 The APA contains the graveyard associated with the Holy Trinity Church, which was built in 1854-5 by Will Horton of Wednesbury. The land surrounding the church was used as a cemetery and accordingly the APA has the potential to contain human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds

relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.3.74 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here. The church derives historic interest and architectural interest from its design and its association with Will Horton of Wednesbury

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.75 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Clearance of any mortuary monuments within the burial ground would erode the historic interest of the APA, by removing the visible links to prominent local historic figures.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 142 Church of St Peter

Figure Number: 162

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.76 The APA contains the graveyard associated with the Church of St Peter. The church was built in 1831 by Isaac Highway of Walsall and consecrated in 1841. The chancel was added in 1910. The land surrounding the church was used as a cemetery and accordingly the APA has the potential to contain human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.3.77 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here. The church derives historic interest and architectural interest from its design and its association with Isaac Highway of Walsall.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.78 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Clearance of any mortuary monuments within the burial ground would erode the historic interest of the APA, by removing the visible links to prominent local historic figures.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 143 All Saints Church Moxley Graveyard

Figure Number: 163

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.79 The APA contains the graveyard associated with All Saints Church Moxley as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The APA has the potential to contain human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.3.80 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here. The church derives historic interest and architectural interest from its design and historic fabric.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.81 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Clearance of any mortuary monuments within the burial ground would erode the historic interest of the APA, by removing the visible links to prominent local historic figures.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 144 Graveyard of St Mary's Church

Figure Number: 164

Location: Walsall

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.3.82 The APA contains the graveyard associated with the Grade II* listed building St Mary's Church. The church was built as a Roman Catholic church between 1825 and 1827. The APA has the potential to contain human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.3.83 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here. The church derives historic interest and architectural interest from its design, historic fabric and its association with the local Roman Catholic community.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.3.84 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Clearance of any mortuary monuments within the burial ground would erode the historic interest of the APA, by removing the visible links to prominent local historic figures.

C.4 Walsall DLHHV

Historic Environment Area Designation: DLHHV 4 Willenhall Cemetery

Figure Number:165

Location: Walsall

Historic Interest: Date

C.4.1 The DLHHV contains the 19th century Willenhall Cemetery. The cemetery was opened in 1849 as a Methodist cemetery and is shown on a plan of 1855-6, when it is described as Wesleyan Cemetery. On 28th September 1857 the burial ground was conveyed to the newly formed Burial Board of Willenhall and from that time became a municipal cemetery. In 1856 no further internments were permitted in the cemetery outside of existing graves (Willenhall History 2018).

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.4.2 The DLHHV contains gate piers dating to 1904. It once contained mid-19th century chapels, which have now been demolished.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.4.3 The cemetery has a symmetrical layout and contains a number of 19th century burial monuments, which create an attractive area for commemoration. The current layout appears to broadly reflect the original 19th century layout.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.4.4 The DLHHV derives historic interest from its connection with the leading local families who were buried there. Violetta Tildesley, a victim of the cholera epidemic was the first person to be buried in the cemetery (Willenhall History 2018).

C.4.5 The DLHHV also has archaeological interest as it contains human remains, which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to

differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Environment Area Designation: DLHHV 5 Bentley Cemetery

Figure Number: 166

Location: Walsall

Historic Interest: Date

- C.4.6 The DLHHV contains Bentley Cemetery, a municipal cemetery opened in 1900. The cemetery contains a well-preserved lodge and mortuary chapel, which were built in the late 19th century and are an original part of the cemetery's design.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

- C.4.7 The park was designed to have a miniature park effect and contained Sexton's Lodge and a mortuary chapel. The cemetery chapel is a locally listed building comprising two linked chapels built in 1879; they are symmetrical in design with gothic arched windows and are separated by a courtyard covered by a brick archway and a bell tower. The chapel is fundamental to the overall design and layout of the cemetery and still survives within the DLHHV, albeit in a disused state. The gates and lodge of the cemetery still survive but have been altered. The layout of the cemetery reflects that shown on the 1902-1904 Ordnance Survey map.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

- C.4.8 The design and layout of the cemetery reflects its original layout, and creates an attractive commemoration area.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

- C.4.9 The DLHHV has historic interest derived from the local figures buried there. The cemetery contains a large number of headstones in memory of military personnel killed in both World Wars. The land was provided by the Earl of Lichfield and the creation of the cemetery became one of the most important schemes of the newly appointed Urban District Council of Willenhall, the newly formed administrative body for the area.

Other: Archaeological Interest

- C.4.10 The DLHHV also has archaeological interest as it contains human remains that are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a

variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Environment Designation DLHHV 6: Palfrey Park

Figure Number: 167

Location: Walsall

Historic Interest: Date

- C.4.11 The DLHHV contains Palfrey Park, a public recreation ground opened in 1886. The park was created to provide a much needed recreation ground for the rapidly expanding St Georges Ward and the socially deprived manufacturing area of the Black Country. The land was acquired by the local authority in 1881 and approval was granted in 1884 for the creation of a recreation ground to be called St George's Recreation Ground (WMBC 2018).

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

- C.4.12 The park was designed by the borough surveyor Mr Arden Hardwicke under the guidance of the General Purposes Committee. The original layout of the park was very formal in nature, with a promenade around the boundary of the park lined with flower beds. A bandstand and a shelter were added to the park in 1899 and a tennis court and a bowling green were added to the park by 1924. During the Second World War the park railings were removed to support the war effort, and a number of key features including the bandstand were lost. The park was restored in the late 20th - early 21st century by the council and the Friends and Users Association, leading to the re-installation of a bandstand.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

- C.4.13 The layout of the park reflects the one shown on the 1902-1904 Ordnance Survey map. Whilst the park has been subject to some modern changes particularly along the southern boundary of the DLHHV, the layout has been relatively well-preserved. The modern bandstand is located on the site of its 19th century predecessor and the tree-lined promenade running around the edge of the park also dates to this period.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Association with past people and events

- C.4.14 The DLHHV has a relatively well-preserved layout that reflects the original layout, as shown on the 1902-1904 Ordnance Survey map. It draws historic interest from both the historic layout and its connection with a particular period of development within the Black Country, namely the increasing suburbanisation of the area in the late 19th century.

Historic Environment Designation DLHHV 7: Kings Hill Park

Figure Number:168

Location: Walsall

Historic Interest: Date

- C.4.15 The DLHHV contains Kings Hill Park, a public recreation ground opened in 1901 by Alderman Wilson Lloyd. The park was created from reclaimed industrial land and a key feature in the design is a landscaped spoil heap.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

- C.4.16 At the time of its opening the parkland was a park in name only, but by 1938 the park had been landscaped to include 1200 trees, a bowling green and a paddling pool. The layout of the park seems to be well-preserved although the bowling green and paddling pool are no longer present.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

- C.4.17 The layout of the park reflects the one shown on the 1903 and 1938 Ordnance Survey map.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Association with past people and events

- C.4.18 The DLHHV has a relatively well-preserved layout. It draws historic interest from both the historic layout and its connection with a particular period of parkland development resulting from the reclamation of industrial land for public open space within the Black Country.

Historic Environment Designation DLHHV 8: Willenhall Memorial Park

Figure Number: 169

Location: Walsall

Historic Interest: Date

- C.4.19 The DLHHV contain Willenhall Memorial Park, an area of designed landscape opened in 1923 to commemorate the many people who died in the First World War. The park was situated on Walsall's urban fringe as part of a bold new council housing scheme aimed to create homes fit for heroes in a green setting (Historic England 2015).

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.4.20 The park has a tree lined avenue entrance created in the 1930s, which is a common character of war memorial gardens/parks. Its layout is informal combining recreation space with areas of woodland situated on the site of former mine workings. A bandstand was completed within the park in 1927, and a clock tower was added in the 1930s; during the 1950s, a bowling and putting green was added. The bandstand was demolished in 1954, but many of the parkland's recreational features survive.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.4.21 The park presents a well-preserved attractive memorial park. Like many memorial parks it has a physically modest design that was dominated by recreation facilities.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.4.22 The creation of the park was overseen by a War Memorial and Town Development Committee, and Walsall was ahead of its time using parkland to create good quality residential settlement.

C.4.23 The park was laid out to commemorate the people who died in the Great War and draws historic interest as a place of civic commemoration and also from its association with the WWI veterans who helped with the afforestation of parts of the parkland.

Historic Environment Designation DLHHV 9: George Rose Park

Figure Number: 170

Location: Walsall

Historic Interest: Date

C.4.24 The DLHHV contains an area of early 20th century parkland created from former industrial land in 1922. The park was built on an old mining area known as Herbert's Park (the site of Herbert's Park Colliery), which previously consisted of wasteland, slag heaps, pits and mounds. The parkland was designed by town architect C. W. D Joynson, and the design incorporated elements of the former industrial landscape e.g. the old pit mounds were incorporated into the design as grass-covered banks. The parkland also incorporated a lime tree avenue, known as Yardley Avenue, and a number of public recreation facilities.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.4.25 The park has reduced in size since the 1920s, due to the creation of Darlaston Community School. The layout of the remaining parkland broadly reflects the original park layout as shown on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map, and a number of original features survive including the railings, rubble stone pavilions and some of the original planting. The DLHHV draws historic interest from the preservation of these features

and the re-use and visibility of elements of the earlier industrial landscape within the park.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.4.26 The surviving elements of the parkland design and original features create an attractive recreation area.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.4.27 The DLHHV is named after John George Rose, the Chairman of the Council from 1911-1914, and 1919-1924. George Rose introduced several schemes to help the unemployed find work during the interwar period, one of which was the construction of the park. The DLHHV derives historic interest from its connection to this prominent local figure.

Historic Environment Designation DLHHV 10: Reedswood Park

Figure Number: 171

Location: Walsall

Historic Interest: Date

C.4.28 The DLHHV contains the 19th century Reedswood Park. The park was donated by Lord Bradford in 1885 and was one of the first sites in the Black Country where there was an attempt to plant up old pit mounds. The original layout included areas of grass and trees with planned walkways a park lodge and a bandstand.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.4.29 The layout of the original parkland is shown on the 1902-1904 Ordnance Survey map. Elements of the original design, including clumps of trees and tree lines walkways and the original grassed areas survive within the DLHHLV, although the original bandstand and lodge appear to have been lost. Former spoil heaps associated with the former industrial usage of the park are visible today. The remains of the Anston branch of the Walsall Canal forms the western boundary of the park, providing further links to the industrial origins of the park.

C.4.30 The DLHHV draws historic interest from the preservation of the surviving parkland feature and the re-use and visibility of elements of the earlier industrial landscape within the park.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.4.31 The surviving elements of the parkland design and original features create an attractive recreation area.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

- C.4.32 The DLHHV derives historic interest from its association with the 3rd Earl of Bradford, a prominent local figure. It also presents an early example of the reclamation of former industrial land as a public park.

C.5 Sandwell AHHLV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 45 Bury Hill Park

Figure Number: 172

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- C.5.1 The AHHLV contains Bury Hill Park and has been subject to extensive quarrying over the last 200 years. The area is iconic and distinctive, viewable for many miles due to its height. The AHHLV contains the remains of Samson Quarry, Blue Rock Quarry, Lycross Colliery and a quarry to the east of Turners Hill. The whole area is covered with disused pits and spoil heaps and has the potential to contain disused industrial structures. Prehistoric stone tools have been discovered in a number of the quarries highlighting the potential of the area to contain prehistoric remains.
- C.5.2 The AHHLV has a varied geology and contains the largest dolerite intrusion in the West Midlands, which represents a solidified magma chamber. The Samson and Blue Rock Quarries contain exposed weathered Dolerite Microgabbro of the Late Carboniferous Westphalian C age. The rock faces within these quarries contain examples of columnar jointing (a contraction feature formed as part of the magma cooling process and highlighted by weathering), nodular exfoliation and weak mineralisation.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- C.5.3 The AHHLV contains evidence of prehistoric activity which is rare within the Black County. The AHHLV also contains significant industrial remains relating to the quarrying of the area during the 19th and 20th centuries, such remains provide a visible link to the areas industrial past and has local quarrying heritage significance. Elsewhere within the Black Country such remains are a disappearing resource having been lost to modern development and landfill.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- C.5.4 The AHHLV derives historic interest from its association with former quarrying activities and the exploitation of the underlying geology of the site.

Other considerations: Amenity

- C.5.5 The area is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).
- C.5.6 The AHHLV contains Black Country Geosite 23, The Blue Rock Quarry SINC and Geosite 39 and The Rowley Hills.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 46 Warren Hill Nature Reserve

Figure Number: 173

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- C.5.7 The AHHLV covers a well preserved coal mining landscape and an important industrial canal junction. The AHHLV derives archaeological interest from the remains of the factories boat yards, coal mines, blast furnaces, iron works, timber yards and brick kilns which once dominated the landscape. The AHHLV contains the scheduled monument and Grade II listed Cobb's Engine House (Windmill End Pumping House) (NHLE 1005899) which was built in 1831 and contained a steam pump used originally to pump water from Windmill End Colliery and later to the mines in the area.
- C.5.8 The Netherton Canal Tunnel runs adjacent to the AHHLV and was the last canal tunnel to be built during the great age of canal building between 1750-1860. The footbridge crossing the Netherton Tunnel Branch at Windmill End (NHLE 1216054) is a Grade II listed building as is the South Portal of the Netherton Tunnel (NHLE 1342648).
- C.5.9 In addition to the industrial remains the AHHLV contains earthwork remains of medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow, which are visible on Environment Agency LiDAR, and an ancient hedgerow. These earthworks provide evidence of previous land use, and past land management prior to the industrialisation of the area. The site of a possible moated manor site is recorded within the AHHLV. Archaeological remains associated with this structure could also provide insight into rural settlement and land use prior to the industrialisation of the area.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.5.10 The AHHLV contains several listed buildings and a scheduled monument. Such remains represent rare and well preserved examples of a particular monument type and therefore have national significance.
- C.5.11 The AHHLV contains a well preserved mining landscape that is characteristic of the Black Country. Surviving landscapes dating to the industrial development of the Black Country are relatively rare and elsewhere have been lost to modern residential development.
- C.5.12 Earthwork ridge and furrow is a rare and disappearing resource within Sandwell. Groundworks or ploughing could remove or damage these remains.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.5.13 The AHHLV derives historic interest from its association with the prominent local coal mining industry. It contains many features and structures relating to coal mining and associated industrial activity. The Netherton Tunnel Branch Canal, was used to transport goods in and out of the area and its presence was a key factor in the industrial development of the area. The association between the industrial remains within the AHHLV and the canal can still be observed in the landscape adding to the historic interest of the area.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.5.14 The AHHLV falls within a Local Nature Reserve. The AHHLV is in Black Country Geosite 12, Bumble Hole and Warrens Park Local Nature Reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 47 Haden Cross Wood

Figure Number: 174

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.5.15 The AHHLV is an area of re-planted ancient woodland. Accordingly, it has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains (although none are currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. Areas of re-planted ancient woodland represent modern plantations (often conifers) on the sites of ancient woodland and have been in use as woodland since at least the 1600s. Accordingly these areas have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains. Areas of ancient woodland represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.5.16 Areas of ancient woodland (including re-planted) are areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined²² as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of Ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.

C.5.17 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

²² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

Other considerations: Amenity

C.5.18 The AHHLV falls within a Local Nature Reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 48 Chambers Wood

Figure Number: 175

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.5.19 The AHHLV is an area of semi-natural ancient woodland. Accordingly, it has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains (although none are currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. Areas of semi-natural ancient woodland are areas of natural woodland which may have been subject to some previous woodland management and have been in use as woodland since at least the 1600s. Accordingly these areas have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains. Areas of ancient woodland represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.5.20 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural) are areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined²³ as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.

C.5.21 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 49 Codsall Coppice

Figure Number: 176

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.5.22 The AHHLV is an area of semi-natural ancient woodland. Accordingly, it has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains (although none are

²³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. Areas of semi-natural ancient woodland are areas of natural woodland which may have been subject to some previous woodland management and have been in use as woodland since at least the 1600s. Accordingly these areas have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains. Areas of ancient woodland represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.5.23 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural) are areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined²⁴ as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.
- C.5.24 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 50 Dartmouth Golf Course Wood

Figure Number: 177

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- C.5.25 The AHHLV is an area of semi-natural ancient woodland. Accordingly, it has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains (although none are currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. Areas of semi-natural ancient woodland are areas of natural woodland which may have been subject to some previous woodland management and have been in use as woodland since at least the 1600s. Accordingly these areas have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains. Areas of ancient woodland represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.5.26 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural) are areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined²⁵ as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and

²⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

²⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.

- C.5.27 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 51 Warley Rack

Figure Number: 178

Location: Sandwell

- C.5.28 The AHHLV is an area of semi-natural ancient woodland which is situated within the Grade II Registered Park and Garden Warley Park (NHLE 1001301). Accordingly, it has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains (although none are currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. Areas of semi-natural ancient woodland are areas of natural woodland which may have been subject to some previous woodland management and have been in use as woodland since at least the 1600s. Accordingly these areas have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains. Areas of ancient woodland represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.5.29 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural) are areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined²⁶ as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.
- C.5.30 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 52 River Stour Corridor

Figure Number: 179

Location: Sandwell

²⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- C.5.31 The AHHLV contains the steeply sided gorge of the River Stour from Haysech in the east to Brierley Hill just outside the western limit of the Borough. The southern boundary of Sandwell Borough follows the course of the river and the AHHLV continues on the other side of the borough boundary in Dudley.
- C.5.32 The route of the river is marked by a corridor of public and private green space which contain relic hedgerows and tree lines which indicate former agricultural divisions within the landscape prior to the extensive industrialisation of the area. The river provides a natural wildlife corridor and contains areas of woodland, often planted as coppice to fuel industrial activity in the surrounding area. The river itself has provided a source of water power since at least the later medieval period with numerous corn and fulling mills recorded along its length, many of these facilities were converted to metal working uses such as powering forges and metal working.
- C.5.33 During the 18th and 19th century industrial activity expanded dramatically in the area and large industrial complexes formed along the banks of the river. To support the growing industrial activity along the river additional water management systems were created along the river. Settlement expansion occurred in this period in association with the expanding industry.
- C.5.34 The AHHLV passes through a number of former industrial sites including Cradley Forge, Stour Works and Colliery, Lodge Forge and Tile Works, Hedges Mill and Haysech Works. Environment Agency LiDAR shows earthwork remains associated with former quarrying activity along the length of the AHHLV and the area has the potential to contain surviving structures associated with the industrial activity and water management practices along the length of the Stour.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.5.35 The archaeological interest of the AHHLV arises from the industrial activity that has occurred along its length since the medieval period. Evidence of earlier industrial activity would be of particular interest as it is rare within the Black Country, having been destroyed by later industrial activity. Later industrial landscapes dating from the industrial revolution are increasingly rare in the Black Country and elsewhere have been lost to 20th century residential development.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- C.5.36 The AHHLV derives historic interest from its association with the prominent local coal mining and metal working industries. It has the potential to contain many features and structures relating to coal mining and metal working as well as other associated industrial activity.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.5.37 The AHHLV intersects two Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 53 Galton Valley

Figure Number: 180

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.5.38 The AHHLV covers a large man-made valley, cut into thick Quaternary age glaciofluvial sands and glacial channel fills, to create a major canal and railway corridor during the industrialisation of the region in the 18th and 19th century. The Birmingham Canal and the Stourbridge Extension Branch of the Great Western Railway intersect within the AHHLV and the site contains the scheduled (NHLE 1005903) and Grade II* listed (NHLE 1391875) Smeaton's Summit Bridge, a Grade II listed railway bridge 15m to the north of Summit Bridge (NHLE 125275), the Grade I listed Galton Bridge, including the attached railway Bridge span (NHLE 1214833), and the Grade II listed Smethwick New Pumping House (NHLE 1077154) as well as the locally listed Galton railway bridge. The site of the former Sandwell Park Colliery lies to the north-east of the canal and was connected to the canal by a tramway, which is no longer extant. The remains of coal chutes and loading staithes associated with the colliery are recorded within the AHHLV on the banks of the canal.

C.5.39 Chances Glass Works lies in the western part of the AHHLV and contains a cluster of listed buildings and adjacent canal bridges, including the Grade II listed Steward Aqueduct (NHLE 1077161).

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.5.40 The AHHLV contains some of the most important industrial heritage sites in Britain which combine to form a well persevered industrial landscape. Many of the industrial sites within the AHHLV have been scheduled or listed due to their importance and rarity and the whole area falls within the Smethwick Summit, Galton Valley Conservation Area

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.5.41 The Galton Bridge was built by the famous British engineer Thomas Telford in 1829. It spans the Birmingham Canal Navigation New Main Line and it carried a road called Roebuck Lane. When it was constructed its single span of 151 feet (46m) was the highest in the world.

C.5.42 Chances Glass works were innovative manufacturers that produced the most scientific grade glass for most of the worlds lighthouses as well as the glass in London's iconic Crystal Palace during the Industrial Revolution.

C.5.43 The Grade II listed Steward Aqueduct, an impressive structure, was built by Thomas Telford in 1829 when he bypassed James Brindley's earlier Birmingham Canal (at the Wolverhampton Level) with his New Main Line (at the Birmingham Level). Both canals contributed to the Industrial Revolution in the Midlands by conveying coal and raw materials to Birmingham and finished products to the country and ports.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.5.44 The AHHLV covers Black Country Geosite 13, Galton Valley and Galton Bridge and is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 54 Sheepwash Local Nature Reserve

Figure Number: 181

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.5.45 The AHHLV contains the Sheepwash Local Nature Reserve which was created in the 1980s. The AHHLV contains the site of the 17th century corn mill known as Dunkirk Mill which was situated on the banks of the River Tame, and was exploited throughout the 18th and 19th century for coal extraction. The AHHLV has the potential to contain the remains of the Pumphouse Brick Work's and Colliery, and the later Canal Brickworks. A large number of coal shafts were sunk on the site and the current Pumphouse Pool was once a clay pit serving the Pumphouse Brickworks. Mineral extraction continued until the 1960s when the AHHLV became a landfill.

C.5.46 The site was landscaped in the late 20th century, but still retains some of its industrial features such as Pumphouse Pool.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.5.47 If remains of the Dunkirk mill are present within the AHHLV they would provide evidence of industrial activity prior to the Industrial Revolution. Such activity is rare in the Black Country having often been destroyed by later industrialisation. The AHHLV contains remains of the 18th and 19th century industrial landscape, although these would have been affected by the 20th century landscaping and landfill activity within the site. Industrial landscapes dating to this period are a disappearing resource within the Black County surviving remains dating to this period would have local or regional historic environment significance.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.5.48 The AHHLV has historic interest derived from its association with the coal mining and brick industries, which were particularly prominent in the Black Country during the

industrial revolution. The area retains a number of surviving features associated with these industries and has the potential to contain evidence of early post-medieval industrial activity and watercourse management and later 18th and 19th century coal extraction.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.5.49 The AHHLV is a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 55 Brandhall Ridge and Furrow

Figure Number: 182

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.5.50 The AHHLV contains several areas of surviving ridge and furrow earthworks. These features may date back to the medieval or early post-medieval periods and could be remnants of the medieval open field system. The landscape had been enclosed, via a process of informal enclosure by 1814, when it is depicted on the 1814 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing. In the early 20th century the area was converted into a golf course.

C.5.51 Environment Agency LiDAR shows surviving areas of ridge and furrow earthworks within the golf course. These earthworks provide a visible link to medieval land management within the AHHLV and evidence of early land management practices.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

C.5.52 Ridge and furrow earthworks are rare within Sandwell. Ground works or ploughing could remove these remains.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 56 Wednesbury Oak Works and Colliery

Figure Number: 183

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.5.53 The AHHLV covers an area of woodland and open green space formed on the site of two former collieries, Batmans Hill Works and the Wednesbury Oak Works. The line of an infilled canal passes through the AHHLV and Environment Agency LiDAR shows former spoil heaps across the AHHLV. In addition, the AHHLV has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the former industrial

use of the site and the usage and workings of the former canal. The site of several former bridges crossing the canal are present within the AHHLV, remains of these structures could be present within the site.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.5.54 Surviving industrial landscapes are a disappearing resource across the Black Country. The AHHLV contains earthwork remains associated with the former collieries and could contain archaeological evidence of earlier industrial activity associated with the construction of the canal.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.5.55 The AHHLV contains spoil heaps and below ground archaeological remains associated with the former colliery and industrial works within the site. These features have a direct connection with the coal mining industry and the human exploitation of natural resources. The line of a former canal also passes through AHHLV and there may be structures alongside the canal related to the function of the canal and the industrialisation of the area.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 57 Tibbington Colliery

Figure Number: 184

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.5.56 The AHHLV covers an area of open green space formed on the site the Tibbington Collieries. The line of an infilled canal and disused railway pass through the AHHLV and Environment Agency LiDAR shows former spoil heaps across the AHHLV. In addition, the AHHLV has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the former industrial use of the site and workings of the former canal and railway. The site of several former bridges crossing the canal and railway are present within the AHHLV, remains of these structures could be present within the site.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.5.57 Surviving industrial landscapes are a disappearing resource across the Black Country. The AHHLV contains earthwork remains associated with the former collieries and could contain archaeological evidence of earlier industrial activity associated with the construction of the canal and the railway.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.5.58 The AHHLV contains spoil heaps and below ground archaeological remains associated with the former colliery and industrial works within the site. These features have a direct connection with the coal mining industry. The line of a former canal also passes through the AHHLV. There may be structures alongside the canal related to the function of the canal and the industrialisation of the area.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 58 Disused Segment of Wednesbury Old Canal

Figure Number: 185

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.5.59 The AHHLV contains a disused and infilled segment of the Wednesbury Old Canal which was opened in 1769 and was the first phase of the Birmingham Canal Navigations to be opened in Sandwell. The AHHLV contains below ground archaeological remains associated with the former canal, and has the potential to contain the remains of former canal side structures. The AHHLV marks the former course of the canal which is currently marked by trees and shrubs which preserve the course of the canal in the current landscape and forms a natural wildlife corridor in an otherwise urbanised area.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.5.60 The AHHLV has the potential to contain a range of features associated with the canal and draws historic interest from the remains of the canal and the links between its development and the industrialisation of this area in the 18th century,

Other considerations: Amenity

C.5.61 The AHHLV is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

C.6 Sandwell AHHTV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 95 Tame Valley Canal

Figure Number: 186

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.1 The AHHTV contains the Tame Valley Canal as it passes through the Metropolitan Borough of Sandwell. The canal was built at a relatively late date in 1844 by engineer James Walker. The canal was constructed as an addition to the Birmingham Canal Navigations to prevent delays building up at Farmers Bridge in Birmingham by providing an alternative route between Salford Junction and the Walsall Canal. As a later canal the Tame Valley is relatively sophisticated with bold engineering, deep cuttings, high embankments, brick-lined banks and twin towpaths. The number of locks along the canal resulted in the nickname ‘the new 13’ to distinguish it from ‘the old 13’ at Farmers Bridge.
- C.6.2 The AHHTV contains nine Grade II listed buildings which are directly associated with the canal, including Hateley Heath Aqueduct (NHLE 1077091), Brickfield Bridge Footbridge (NHLE 1077092), Jones Bridge (NHLE 1228704), Grand Junction Aqueduct (1228735), Brickfields Turnover Bridge (NHLE 1228779), Spouthouse Aqueduct (NHLE 1229188), Gorse Farm Bridge (NHLE 1253736), Walsall Road Aqueduct (NHLE 1261637), and Chimney Bridge (NHLE1342690). These nationally important buildings are directly associated with the creation and development of the canal and make a positive contribution to the quality of the historic environment.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- C.6.3 The listed buildings within the AHHTV are all directly associated with the canal which makes a significant contribution to the setting of these buildings. There is potential for further historic structures associated with the canal and the industrialisation of the area in the mid-late 19th century.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 96 Broadwaters Extension, Walsall Canal

Figure Number: 187

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a ‘sense of place’

- C.6.4 The AHHTV contains a stretch of the Walsall Canal from Ryders Green Top Lock to Moxley Bridge. The Walsall Canal was built in seven stages between 1785 and 1841 and has its origins with the Birmingham Canal. The Birmingham Canal was opened in 1772 between Wolverhampton and Birmingham and included the Wednesbury Canal Branch which was the first part of the canal to be completed in 1769. The Wednesbury Canal Branch was at too high a level to cross the headwaters of the Tame and thus was unable to reach Wednesbury. In the late 18th century the Broadwaters Extension was constructed linking the collieries and industrial activity around Ocker Hill and Moxley to the canal. The Broadwaters Extension opened in 1786 and descended by 8 locks at Ryders Green to reach the 408 ft. Walsall Level. The extension originally terminated at

Moxley but was extended further to meet Walsall Town Wharf in 1799 (Inland Waterways Association 2019). This later extension falls outside of the AHHTV.

- C.6.5 The AHHTV contains 11 Grade II listed buildings which are all directly associated with the canal, including, Top Lock, Ryders Green (NHLE1342693); Seventh Lock from the Bottom, Ryders Green (NHLE 1229394), Sixth Lock from the Bottom, Ryders Green (NHLE 1077096); Fifth Lock from the Bottom, Ryders Green (NHLE 1229405); Fourth Lock from the Bottom, Ryders Green (NHLE 13420693); Third Lock from the Bottom, Ryders Green (NHLE 1229417); Second Lock from the Bottom, Ryders Green (NHLE 1077097); Bottom Lock Ryders Green (NHLE 1279082); Hempole Lane Bridge (NHLE 10777098); and footbridge to the north and south of the junction with Tame Valley Canal (NHLE 1342694, 1229489). These nationally important buildings are directly associated with the creation and development of the canal and make a positive contribution to the quality of the historic environment.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- C.6.6 The listed buildings within the AHHTV are all directly associated with the canal which makes a significant contribution to the setting of these buildings. There is potential for further historic structures associated with the canal and the industrialisation of the area in the 18th and 19th century.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 97 Birmingham Mainline Canal (continuation of AHHTV 86)

Figure Number: 188

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.7 The AHHTV contains the Birmingham Mainline Canal as it passes through the Metropolitan Borough of Sandwell. The Birmingham Canal was completed in 1772 and was built to bring coal into Birmingham and to connect the city with the many industries developing within the Black Country. During the late 18th and 19th centuries industrial development prompted the improvement and expansion of the canal, and major improvements were made by Smeaton in 1790 and then by Telford from 1824 onwards (Inland Waterways Association 2019b). The AHHTV contains both the Old Birmingham Mainline (southern route), designed by James Brindley and in use by 1772, and the New Birmingham Mainline (northern route), designed by Thomas Telford in the 19th century. The Old Mainline was constructed using the contour method where by the water level followed, where ever possible, the contours of the landscape (Canal & River Trust 2019). The New Mainline cut through the landscape, following a straighter route which reduced the distance between Birmingham and Wolverhampton by a third. This more direct route resulted in large canal cuttings with

bold embankments and fewer locks (Canal & River Trust 2019b). The Old and New lines were linked by the Netherton Tunnel Branch Canal (opened in 1858) and Gower Branch Canal (completed in 1836).

- C.6.8 The AHHTV contains 12 Grade II listed buildings which are all directly related to the Canal, including The Boat Gaging House (NHLE 1077148), Top Lock (NHLE 1077149), Middle Lock (NHLE 1077150), Towpath Bridge over entrance to Canal Basin (NHLE 1077151), Towpath Bridge over New Mainline (NHLE 1077152), Bottom Lock (NHLE 1077156), Upper Two Locks (NHLE 1214999), Towpath Bridge over Gower Branch (NHLE 1215006), North Portal of the Netherton Tunnel (NHLE 1215046), Towpath Bridge over Netherton Tunnel Branch (NHLE 1215059), Tividale Aqueduct (NHLE 1288229), Bottom Lock (NHLE 1342644). These nationally important buildings are directly associated with the creation and development of the canal and make a positive contribution to the quality of the historic environment.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

- C.6.9 The New Mainline Canal is notable for its breadth, the concentration of cast iron roving bridges along its length, its straight line and its deep cuttings.
- C.6.10 The sinuous route of the Old Mainline Canal is characteristic of the contour canal building technique and has resulted in peaceful looping backwaters which contribute to the historic and architectural interest of the AHHTV.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- C.6.11 The listed buildings within the AHHTV are all directly associated with the canal which makes a significant contribution to the setting of these buildings. There is potential for further historic structures associated with the canal and the industrialisation of the area in the 18th and 19th century.
- C.6.12 The straight-line of the New Mainline canal, its deep cutting and green banks combine to create dramatic channelled views along the canal.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 98 Titford Canal and Pool

Figure Number: 189

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.13 The AHHTV contains the surviving route of the Titford Canal and Pool. The canal was authorised under the Birmingham Canal Act of 1768, but it was not constructed until 1837. The canal runs from Titford Pool a reservoir which was constructed in 1774 as a water source for the Smethwick Summit Level of the Birmingham Old Mainline Canal. The associated water course linking the reservoir to the mainline canal, the Tat Bank

Branch, was not made navigable until 1857 when six locks were added adjacent to the chemical works owned by Jim Crow.

- C.6.14 The AHHTV contains 10 Grade II listed buildings, eight of these buildings are directly associated with the canal itself and include the Oldbury Locks (NHLE 1077157-9, 1215146, 1215161, 1342649), Engine house adjoining top of Oldbury Lock (NHLE 1288246), and Station Road Bridge (NHLE 1342650). The other two listed buildings within the AHHTV are Langley Maltings (NHLE 1279047), and Navigation Inn (NHLE 1415308). These nationally important buildings are directly associated with the creation and development of the canal and make a positive contribution to the quality of the historic environment in the AHHTV.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- C.6.15 The listed buildings within the AHHTV are all directly associated with the canal which makes a significant contribution to the setting of these buildings. There is potential for further historic structures associated with the canal and the industrialisation of the area in the 18th and 19th century.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 99 Cradley Heath

Figure Number: 190

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.16 The AHHTV contains the historic core of Cradley Heath a settlement which developed on an area of heathland located between Cradley, Netherton and Old Hill. Settlement encroachment into the heath began in the 18th century, and by the Yates 1778 map of Staffordshire, a linear settlement is shown at this location running along, what is now Cradley High Street. The present day buildings within the AHHTV date to the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries.
- C.6.17 During the 19th century Cradley Heath became a centre for chain and nail making and formed part of a network of chain-making townships in the Black Country. Chains and nails were often produced in small workshops which were situated alongside worker's cottages. Remnants of these traditional Black Country worker's cottages and workshops are represented within the AHHTV as late 19th century worker's cottages with coach arches which would have led to yards and workshops. The Cradley Heath Baptist Church, now a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1287855) was opened in 1833 and was the first Christian meeting place within the settlement. Another notable historic building in the AHHTV is the Majestic Cinema of Cradley Road. The listed and non-designated historic buildings within the AHHTV are considered to make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

C.6.18 The majority of the buildings within the AHHTV have a commercial usage with ground floor shop frontages, which front onto the pavement. The older 19th century worker's cottages are two to three storey brick buildings, some rendered, with tiled roofs and modern ground floor shop frontages. These buildings share architectural features and materials which help preserve the historic character of the AHHTV, contributing to the local distinctiveness of the area, and making it recognisable as a historic commercial centre.

C.6.19 During the 20th century some of the 19th century buildings within the AHHTV were demolished to make way for a bypass. In addition there has been significant mid to late 20th century infill development along the High Street. These later buildings are not considered to be of particular historic environment interest.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.6.20 The AHHTV has a well preserved historic street pattern, and a number of the historic plots survive. The linear formation of the terraced worker's cottages and shops is well preserved in places and there are a number of arches leading to yards with semi-public industrial spaces and work shop areas which were probably associated with chain making industries.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.6.21 The AHHTV draws historic interest from its association with the nail and chain making industries. The surviving workshops and worker's cottages are remnants of this industry.

Other: Archaeological Interest

C.6.22 The AHHTV has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the early settlement and the former industrial activity on the heath. Cradley Heath was the location of important technological changes and was the venue for 17th century experiments to smelt iron using coal instead of charcoal. The AHHTV may contain below ground archaeological remains associated with this industrial activity, and the early settlement. The AHHTV also contains the burial ground association with St Luke's and the Cradley Heath Baptist Church which was opened in 1833. The churchyard has the potential to contain human remains which could provide insight into lifestyle, diet and the health of the local 19th century population.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 100 Old Hill

Figure Number: 191

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.23 The AHHTV contains the historic core of Old Hill as shown on the Ordnance Surveyors Drawing of 1814 and an area of Victorian settlement expansion shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. The present day buildings within the AHHTV date to the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries.
- C.6.24 During the 19th century Old Hill formed part of a network of chain making towns. Chains were often produced in small workshops which were situated alongside worker's cottages. Remnants of these traditional Black Country worker's cottages and workshops, and late 19th century shop frontages are represented within the AHHTV along Halesowen Road. These buildings include late 19th century worker's cottages with coach arches which would have led to yards and workshops, and late 19th century shops with modern street frontages. No. 191 Halesowen Road is a Grade II butchers shop (NHLE 1391204), dating to the late 19th century. It is a rare surviving example of an elaborately tiled shop and outhouse, which were characteristic of the British High Street during the Victorian period. The AHHTV also includes the Grade II listed Church of Holy Trinity (NHLE 1216216), which was built in the late 19th century. Trinity and Mace Streets are two areas of surviving late 19th to early 20th century settlement expansion comprising terraced houses and a school. The listed and non-designated historic buildings within the AHHTV are considered to make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.
- C.6.25 The majority of the buildings along Halesowen Road are commercial in nature and date to the 19th and 20th centuries. The older 19th century worker's cottages and shops are two to three storey brick buildings, some rendered, with tiled roofs and modern ground floor shop frontages. These buildings share architectural features and materials which help preserve the historic character of the AHHTV, contributing to the local distinctiveness of the area and making it recognisable as a historic commercial centre. The terraced housing along Mace and Trinity Streets comprise 2-3 story terraced housing with some later 20th century infill. The 19th and early 20th century buildings are all brick built and front onto the pavement or are separated from the pavement by a small brick wall lined yard. These buildings are characteristic of housing dating to the Victorian period and share common architectural features which contribute to the sense of place and character of the AHHTV.
- C.6.26 During the 20th and 21st century there has been settlement infill and re-development within the AHHTV. These later buildings are not considered to be of particular historic environment interest.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

- C.6.27 The AHHTV has a well preserved historic street pattern, and a number of the historic plots survive. The linear formation of the terraced worker's cottages and shops is well preserved in places and there are a number of arches leading to yards with semi-public

industrial spaces and work shop areas which were probably associated with the chain making industry.

- C.6.28 The Victorian residential expansion along Mace and Trinity Streets is well preserved and the majority of the street plots survive.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.6.29 The AHHTV draws historic interest from its association with the nail and chain making industries. The surviving workshops and worker's cottages are remnants of this industry.

Other: Archaeological Interest

- C.6.30 The AHHTV has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the early settlement. The AHHTV also contains the burial ground associated with the Church of the Holy Trinity. The churchyard has the potential to contain human remains which could provide insight into lifestyle, diet and the health of the local 19th century population.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 101 Blackheath

Figure Number: 192

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.31 The AHHTV contains Blackheath High Street, a late 19th century commercial centre. The development of Blackheath was a result of the industrial expansion of the area, and the township did not exist until 1841. Prior to this the land was in use as agricultural land and heath. The development of the coal mining industry and the opening of the local Springfield and Warrens Hall Collieries prompted the development of the settlement in the mid- 19th century.
- C.6.32 The AHHTV contains a concentration of late 19th and early 20th century shop fronts which have been subject to later alteration and modern infill. These earlier buildings are a surviving remnant of the 19th century commercial centre and elsewhere in Blackheath similar buildings have been lost. The buildings along the high street have a range of dates and styles, reflecting the development of the area in the 20th century. However, their age and commercial nature make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area and make the settlement recognisable as a 19th century commercial centre.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Streetscape

C.6.33 The AHHTV has a well preserved historic street pattern, and a number of the historic plots survive.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 102 Langley

Figure Number:193

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.6.34 The AHHTV contains an area of late 19th century terraced housing, shops and a Methodist church located along Langley High Street and Arden Green, as well as a Grade II listed War memorial. The surrounding area has been subject to extensive later re-development and as such the AHHTV contains a rare concentration of historic buildings associated with the 19th century settlement at Langley Green. The shopfronts along Langley High Street, preserve the former commercial character of the High Street which has elsewhere been lost to later residential development.

C.6.35 The terraced houses and shops within the AHHTV are all brick built with tile roof and are 2-storeys in height fronting directly onto the pavement. The shop frontages along the High Street have been modernised and some of the original buildings have been replaced. However, the consistent style and materials used within the remaining historic buildings contribute to the character and sense of place within Langley Green. Other notable buildings within the AHHTV are late 19th century Langley Lodge associated with Langley Park (opened in 1886).

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

C.6.36 The AHHTV has a well preserved historic street pattern, and well preserved plots.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 103 West Bromwich High Street

Figure Number: 194

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.6.37 The AHHTV contains the north-western part of West Bromwich High Street, an area developed in the early 19th century following the enclosure of West Bromwich Heath in 1804, and the subsequent shift of West Bromwich centre south-west from Lyndon (VCH 1976c). Development is shown in this area on the 1816 Ordnance Surveyors

Drawings, although at this point it appears sparse and interrupted. By the late 19th century the High Street was built up on both sides.

- C.6.38 The AHHTV contains three locally listed buildings including two 19th century inns, Odd Fellows Arms and the Wheat Sheaf and Nos. 386-400 High Street, an area of late 19th century terraced houses. These houses are all 3 stores in height and rendered in white. The houses were set back from the road until the late 1930s to early 1940s, when they received one-storey front extensions. Other buildings within the AHHTV include late 19th and early 20th century shopfronts and modern shops and houses.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

- C.6.39 The AHHTV has a well preserved 19th street pattern, and the majority of the original building plots survive even in areas where the older buildings have been lost.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- C.6.40 There are views from the AHHTV looking south-east into the adjacent Conservation Area, and views looking north-west along the High Street taking in the Grade II listed Farley Clock Tower which lies to the north of the AHHTV.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 104 Wednesbury Canal

Figure Number: 195

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.41 The AHHTV contains the surviving segments of the Wednesbury Old Canal, which was opened in 1769 and was the first phase of the Birmingham Canal Navigations to be opened in Sandwell. The canal leaves the Birmingham Mainline at Pudding Green Junction and veers to the north-east just before Ryders Green Locks continuing in a meandering route through Swan Village, which would have been dominated by collieries in the 18th and 19th centuries. The original canal route would have terminated at Balls Hill Basin (located in the area of the present day Ardav Road, but the stretch from the Black County New Road to Ardav Road has been infilled and is no longer visible within the landscape (Canal & River Trust 2019c).
- C.6.42 In 1826 the Ridgeacre Branch was opened running from Wednesbury Old Canal at Swan Bridge to Coppice Colliery and Ridgeacre oil works. This segment of the canal was separated from the Old Wednesbury Canal by the creation of the Black Country New Road, and is no longer navigable.
- C.6.43 The Wednesbury Old Canal is crisscrossed by bridges including the locally listed Izon Bridge, Wednesbury Canal roving bridge, Blepers Bridge, and Hadley Bridge, and surrounded by modern industrial development. The canal once had a number of

wharfs linking it to local businesses and it has the potential to contain surviving structures associated with the 18th, 19th and 20th century industrialisation of the area including the locally listed Albion Strip Mill Office. The locally listed and historic but non-designated structures along its length make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

Other: Amenity

- C.6.44 The disused segment of the Ridgeacre Branch is a designated Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 105 Bearwood

Figure Number: 196

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.45 The AHHTV contains an area of late 19th and early 20th settlement, which grew up along the main route between the industrial areas of Smethwick and Harborne and Sellys Oak and Kings Norton. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area shows a small settlement focussed around the crossroads of Bearwoods Road and Adkins Lane in the south and Bearwoods Road and Sandon Road in the north. By 1902 the majority of Bearwood Road between these two junctions had been developed and a large housing estate had been constructed occupying the land between Bearwood Road and the district boundary to the west.
- C.6.46 The AHHTV is centred on Bearwood Road and contains a combination of houses and shops dating to the late 19th and early 20th century. There has been some modern redevelopment and infill along Bearwood Road, and the shop frontages have all been subject to modern alteration. Despite these changes the historic character of the earlier buildings along the road contributes to the unique character and sense of place within Bearwood.
- C.6.47 The AHHTV contains one Grade II listed building, Bearwood War memorial (NHLE 1446279) and two locally listed buildings The Bear Tavern and The Causeway, another notable but not locally listed building is the Bearwood Primary School which appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The AHHTV contains a concentration of late 19th and early 20th century shop frontages, with accommodation above. These buildings are brick built and terraced, fronting directly onto the pavement. They range between 2-3 storeys in height, with slate roofs. These designated and non-designated historic buildings all make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Streetscape

C.6.48 The building plots along Bearwood Road are well preserved and reflect the historic plots shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps, although there has been some modern erosion of this pattern in areas of modern redevelopment such as ALDI.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 106 Soho Foundry and area industry

Figure Number: 197

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.6.49 The AHHTV contains a concentration of industrial buildings and factories dating from the 18th century though to the present day. Part of the AHHTV includes the remains of the Boulton and Watt Soho Foundry and Mint which is a scheduled monument (NHLE 1021388). The AHHTV contains three Grade II listed buildings which are associated with the foundry including the Office Row, west of the east gate to the foundry (NHLE 1216064), the gateway and gates to the foundry (NHLE 1077142) and the gatehouse and adjoining office buildings (NHLE 1392993). The former Boulton and Watt Foundry Pattern Stores and Erecting shops (NHLE 1268451) are a Grade II* listed building.

C.6.50 In addition to the listed buildings associated with the Soho Foundry, the AHHTV also contains several non-designated but historic industrial buildings located between Foundry Lane and Anne Road. Buildings of particular note are 19a The Mill which first appears on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map and the dilapidated remains of a Commercial X-Ray works situated at 18 Foundry Lane. The area to the north of the Soho Foundry has been subject to modern re-development and infill, but still contains a number of industrial structures related to the early 20th century industrialisation of the area. Industrial areas like this one are becoming rarer in the Black Country and elsewhere have been lost to modern housing developments. The surviving 18th, 19th and early 20th century buildings within the AHHTV make a positive contribution to the historic environment and help maintain the urban character of the area.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

C.6.51 The AHHTV contains a number of designated heritage assets which form part of the Soho Foundry. The industrial area surrounding these heritage assets, particularly within the Soho Foundry itself, forms part of the immediate setting of these heritage assets. The AHHTV has strong connections with the railway to the north and the canal to the south. These pieces of transport infrastructure were significant drivers in the industrialisation of the Black Country and would have been used to transport materials in and out of the Foundry. The AHHTV lies immediately to the north of the Smethwick Summit, Galton Valley Conservation Area and forms part of its immediate setting.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.6.52 The remains of the Soho Foundry, provide a unique example of an early industrial foundry. At the date of the foundry's creation (1795) the steam engine was a very new industry and Soho was one of the first purpose built steam engine manufactories in the world. It was founded by the firm of Boulton and Watt and has connections to renowned engineers (William Murdock, John Southern and Peter Ewart) and new technological development. In 1788 Boulton and Watt manufacturing was also the first to introduce steam powered mint machinery, which was then exported worldwide. The foundry was also the first gas-lit factory building in the world and was responsible for pioneering the production of gas lighting equipment on a commercial basis.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 107 Nut and Bolt Works, Park Lane East

Figure Number: 198

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.6.53 The AHHTV comprises a small industrial estate adjacent to the Birmingham Canal. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows that in the late 19th century the area contained an iron foundry and a Public House centred around a small canal wharf. By the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map the foundry had been replaced with a nut and bolt works. The early 20th century nut and bolt work and the late 19th century public house survive within AHHTV, although the public house has been subject to some later alteration and is now in use as a house. The AHHTV also has the potential to contain smaller structures associated with the iron foundry and later nut and bolt works. The original canal wharf has been infilled but the factory buildings within the site still maintain their historic association with the canal.

C.6.54 The surviving late 19th and early 20th century buildings reflect an important stage in the industrialisation of the area and provide links to prominent local industries. Elsewhere within the Black Country similar industrial areas have been redeveloped for housing. Accordingly surviving factory buildings are becoming less common. The historic buildings within the AHHTV make a positive contribution to the historic environment and preserve the industrial character of the canal side area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.6.55 The AHHTV has historic interest which is derived from the historic factory buildings within it and their association with the late 19th century iron foundry and later nut and bolt works. Iron working sites in the Black Country have a particular association

with canals, highlighting the importance of canals in transporting raw material and iron in and out of these areas of industry. The AHHTV forms part of the 'Iron Belt', an area stretching from Wolverhampton to Oldbury, which had a particular association with the iron trade and was focused alongside the waterways and canals.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 108 Izons Industrial Estate

Figure Number: 199

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.56 The AHHTV contains the site of Izons Foundry. Izons were one of the oldest firms of founders in West Bromwich and alongside Kenricks and Bullocks dominated the West Bromwich cast iron hollow-ware trade. The foundry is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, with a now infilled channel of the canal and a boat building yard to the north. The AHHTV contain a number of industrial buildings and factories dating from the 19th century through to the modern period. At the entrance of the industrial estate is a two storey brick built building including signs for Izons & Co Ltd est. 1760. This building first appears on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (published 1921).
- C.6.57 The surviving 19th and early 20th century buildings reflect an important stage in the industrialisation of the area and provide links to prominent local industries. Elsewhere within the Black Country similar industrial areas have been redeveloped for housing. Accordingly surviving factory buildings of this period are becoming less common. The historic buildings within the AHHTV make a positive contribution to the historic environment and preserve the industrial character of the canal side area.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.6.58 The AHHTV has historic interest which is derived from the historic factory buildings within it and their association with the 19th century iron foundry. Iron working sites in the Black Country have a particular association with canals, highlighting the importance of canals in transporting raw material and iron in and out of these areas of industry. The AHHTV forms part of the 'Iron Belt', an area stretching from Wolverhampton to Oldbury, which had a particular association with the iron trade and was focused alongside the waterways and canals.
- C.6.59 The AHHTV draws historical interest from its clear association with Izons and Co Ltd a prominent local company which were the first makers of cast iron hollow-ware in England. By the mid-19th century the company specialised in light casting and had built up a reputation based upon its many years of experience and its patented processes.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 109 Woods Lane Industrial Estate

Figure Number: 200

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.60 The AHHTV contains an industrial area dating back to the 19th century. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows several factory buildings associated with the Stour Anchor and Chain Works within the AHHTV. The Stour Works remained active within the site until the 1930s when the factory appears to have been converted to an Enamelling and Galvanising works. The late 19th century factory buildings appear to survive within the AHHTV.
- C.6.61 In the early 20th century the Victoria Chain Works, later the (Trion Works) and Cradley Boiler Works opened within the AHHTV. Buildings associated with these industries appear to survive.
- C.6.62 The surviving 19th and early 20th century buildings reflect an important stage in the industrialisation of the area and provide links to prominent local industries including the locally important 19th century anchor and chain industry. Elsewhere within the Black Country similar industrial areas have been redeveloped for housing. Accordingly, surviving factory buildings of this period are becoming less common. The historic buildings within the AHHTV make a positive contribution to the historic environment and preserve the industrial character of the Stour Valley.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.6.63 The AHHTV has historic interest which is derived from the historic factory buildings within it and their association with 19th and early 20th centuries anchor and chain industry which was largely concentrated around Cradley Heath.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 110 Providence Street Industrial Estate

Figure Number: 201

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.64 The AHHTV contains an industrial area dating back to the 19th century. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows several factory buildings associated with the Providence Bar Iron Works, and the Lion Chain Works within the AHHTV. In the early 20th century

further buildings associated with these two industries developed along Providence Street and a mineral railway opened directly to the north of the AHHTV (no longer present).

- C.6.65 Industrial buildings dating to the 19th and early 20th century survive on either side of Providence Street comprising 1 or 2 storey brick buildings with corrugated iron roofs. These buildings are directly linked with the iron and chain industries.
- C.6.66 The surviving 19th and early 20th century buildings reflect an important stage in the industrialisation of the area and provide links to prominent local industries including the locally important 19th century chain industry. Elsewhere within the Black Country similar industrial areas have been redeveloped for housing. Accordingly, surviving factory buildings of this period are becoming less common. The historic buildings within the AHHTV make a positive contribution to the historic environment and preserve the industrial character of the area.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.6.67 The AHHTV has historic interest which is derived from the historic factory buildings within it and their association with 19th and early 20th Lion Chain works, and Providence Iron Works.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 111 Tiger Works

Figure Number: 202

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.68 The AHHTV contains an industrial area dating back to the 19th century. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows several factory buildings associated with the Tiger Chain Works within the AHHTV. In the early 20th a gas works opened in the northern part of the AHHTV.
- C.6.69 Brick built industrial buildings dating to the 19th and early 20th century survive within the AHHTV comprising 1 or 2 storey brick built factory buildings with corrugated iron roofs. These buildings are directly linked with the chain works which occupied the site
- C.6.70 The surviving 19th and early 20th century buildings reflect an important stage in the industrialisation of the area and provide links to prominent local industries including the locally important 19th century chain industry. Elsewhere within the Black Country similar industrial areas have been redeveloped for housing. Accordingly, surviving factory buildings of this period are becoming less common. The historic buildings within the AHHTV make a positive contribution to the historic environment and preserve the industrial character of the area.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.6.71 The AHHTV has historic interest which is derived from the historic factory buildings within it and their association with 19th and early 20th Tiger Chain Works.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 112 Crosswells Brewery

Figure Number: 203

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.72 The AHHTV contains the remains of the Crosswells Brewery which was opened in 1870 by Walter Showell. The brewery was supplied by the Grade II listed Langley Maltings (NHLE 1279047), situated on the other side of the railway and contains several 19th and 20th century buildings associated with the original brewery including the original brewing chimney and tower. The historic factory buildings within the AHHTV are brick built with corrugated iron roofs. The factory building on the junction of Crosswell Road and Hall street is now just a façade. The AHHTV also contains a small 1-story brick built shed with a tiled roof, located to the west of the brewery. This structure dates to at least the late 19th century and was probably associated with the railway to the west.
- C.6.73 The surviving 19th and 20th century buildings within the AHHTV are characteristic of a former brewery site, and provide visible links to the former brewery which occupied the site. It has strong links with the railway and the Grade II listed Langley Maltings (NHLE 1279047) to west.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- C.6.74 The AHHTV has a direct link with the Grade II listed Langley's Maltings (NHLE 1279047) and forms part of its setting.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.6.75 The AHHTV derives historic interest from its association with the prominent brewing industry. The surviving buildings provide a visible link to the former brewing industry and the buildings in the eastern part of the AHHTV are currently in use as a distillery.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 113 Park Rose Industrial Estate

Figure Number: 204

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.76 The AHHTV contains the locally listed Birmingham Railway Carriage Works, and a number of non-designated but historic structures associated with the works. The works were established by the Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Company, established in 1884, to build railway locomotives and carriages (White 1963, 252).
- C.6.77 In addition to the locally listed factory buildings the AHHTV includes several large factory buildings to the north of William Street West. The factories range in date from the late 19th to the early 20th century and are made out of either red and black brick with tiled roofs. Some of the red brick buildings have been painted white. On the far side of the railway is a 1930s extension of the Birmingham Railway Carriage Works which is first shown on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map. The extension is made up of large red-brick factories (2 -storeys in height) with corrugated iron roofs.
- C.6.78 The large 19th and early 20th century factory buildings make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area and help to preserve the industrial character of the area adjacent to the railway. These buildings have a direct link to the railway which passes through the centre of the AHHTV.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.6.79 The AHHTV derives historic interest from its association with the Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Company, a prominent train manufacturer. The historic buildings within the AHHTV are all associated with the company and represent various phases of the factories development.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 114-130 are in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.10)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 131-134 are in Walsall (see Appendix C, Section C.2)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 135-136 is in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.10)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 137 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.5)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 138 is in Walsall (see Appendix C, Section C.2)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 139 Golds Green Iron Foundry

Figure Number: 205

Location: Sandwell

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.6.80 The AHHTV contains the remains of Gold Greens Iron Foundry, which first appears on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. The foundry grew and developed throughout the early 20th century and has been subject to several phases of development. During the early 20th century the original foundry building was replaced with a large factory building (now the Ceiling and Partitioning Systems (CAPS) factory). This building was originally part of the iron foundry and contains elements relating to its original usage, including a brick chimney, possibly used for smelting on the north-western side of the building. The factory was originally brick built but has been subject to significant modern alteration and is now clad in white corrugated metal. To the north of the factory is a small brick built structure with a tile roof which is shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map as an early foundry building. At the time of the foundry's construction, a segment of the Wednesbury Old Canal would have passed immediately to the north and west of the AHHTV. The canal would have played an important role transporting materials in and out of the foundry. The canal has since been filled in but its former alignment, looping in a U-shape around the foundry is preserved in the layout of the land units and factory buildings to the north and west of the AHHTV.
- C.6.81 The AHHTV has been subject to some modern infill but retains its industrial character. The surviving early 20th century factory buildings reflect an important stage in the industrialisation of the area and provide links to the local iron industry. Elsewhere within the Black Country similar industrial areas have been redeveloped for housing. Accordingly, surviving industrial buildings of this period are becoming less common. The historic buildings within the AHHTV make a positive contribution to the historic environment and preserve the industrial character of the canal side area. The modern buildings within the AHHTV help preserve the industrial character of this area, but are not considered to be of particular historic environment interest.
- C.6.82 The preservation of the route of the former canal within the present day building plots helps maintain the association between the former foundry building and the canal. This association contributes towards the historic interest of the AHHTV.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.6.83 The AHHTV has historic interest which is derived from the historic factory buildings associated with the late 19th to early 20th century iron foundry. Iron working sites in the Black Country have a particular association with canals, highlighting the importance of canals in transporting raw material and iron in and out of these areas of industry. The AHHTV forms part of the 'Iron Belt', an area stretching from Wolverhampton to Oldbury, which had a particular association with the iron trade and was focused alongside the waterways and canals.

Other: Archaeological Interest

C.6.84 The AHHTV has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the original foundry buildings, and the earlier settlement activity along Puddingbac Street. An infilled portion of the Old Wednesbury Canal passes through the AHHTV and there is potential for archaeological remains associated with this canal to be present within the AHHTV.

C.7 Sandwell APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 57 West Bromwich Manor House

Figure Number: 206

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.7.1 The APA contains the remains of the Grade I listed West Bromwich Manor House (NHLE 1077111), which was built in 1280 with 15th and 16th century additions. The house was restored in the 1950s when the later 18th and 19th century additions were removed and the timber-frame was repaired. In addition to the 13th century hall the APA contains a chapel block constructed c 1500, a late 16th century kitchen block with 17th century additions and a 16th century gatehouse. To the east of the Manor House is the Grade II listed Managers House (NHLE 1342663), which has been identified as a mid-16th century bakery, which was subsequently converted to domestic use. The manor may have been surrounded by a moat, although archaeological interventions have failed to identify evidence of the moat to the south or west of the Manor House and no organic deposits have been identified. There is clear evidence of a pool to the east of the 16th century gatehouse, with a vertical stone revetment to the inner face. This was uncovered during the construction of the current 'moat pond' in 2012. The current 'moat pond' replaced an early moat created during the 1950s during restoration works carried out by the Territorial Army.
- C.7.2 The APA contains archaeological remains and extant structures associated with the sites use as a manorial complex from the 13th century onwards. It has the potential to contain further archaeological evidence associated with the existing structures which could develop understanding and the interpretation of the site. A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the site has identified a number of possible features including possible fish ponds and several ditches in the area of the carpark, and building remains to the south of the hall. Further archaeological work carried out in the area to the south of the hall has identified evidence for the 18th century garden layout.
- C.7.3 The archaeological interest of the APA is derived from its potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval (and later) manorial complex. The APA contains several surviving historic buildings which contribute to the historic, architectural and archaeological interests of the APA. The conservation management plan carried out in 2011 rated the hall, boiler house, chapel, gatehouse, great

chamber, kitchen and the southern range as being of exceptional historic environment significance. The archaeological and upstanding remains within the APA are of particular interest as they could provide evidence regarding the development of high status rural settlements during the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.7.4 The APA contains a rare surviving example of a 13th century manorial hall with ancillary buildings. Such remains are particularly rare within the Black Country and elsewhere have been lost to later industry and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.7.5 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 58 Warren's Hall Park, Possible Moated Site

Figure Number: 207

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.7.6 The APA contains earthwork remains of a ditch which has been interpreted as a possible moated site. The remains of the ditch are visible on Google Earth satellite imagery of the site, and on Environment Agency LiDAR. There is no evidence of a building at this location on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (editions 1-4), suggesting that these remains may date to the medieval or early post-medieval period.
- C.7.7 The archaeological interest of the APA is derived from the earthwork remains of the possible moat. The APA has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with a medieval or early post-medieval manor house. The moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may contain preserved environmental remains and/or organic materials. Such remains could provide insight into the local environment and land use in the area during the medieval period.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.7.8 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with the moat could lead to organic preservation which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived in the site. The surviving earthworks provide evidence of water management practices associated with the creation of the moat. Whilst other such

sites do survive within the Black Country, such sites are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.9 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.7.10 The APA falls within Warren's Hall Farm Local Nature Reserve and is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). It falls within Black Country Geosite 12 Bumble Hole and Warrens Park Local Nature Reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 59 Possible moated site Victoria Park

Figure Number: 208

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.11 The APA contains the site of Pool Farm, which is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a small farmstead associated with a possible moat. The farm and the moat are no longer present on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, and appear to have been removed when Victoria Park was created.

C.7.12 The archaeological interest of the APA is derived from its potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with a medieval or early post-medieval moated site and farm. The moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may contain preserved environmental remains and/or organic materials. Such remains could provide insight into the local environment and land use in the area during the medieval or early post-medieval period.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.7.13 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with the moat could lead to organic preservation which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived in the site. The surviving earthworks provide evidence of water management practices associated with the creation of the moat. Whilst other such sites do survive within the Black Country, such sites are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.14 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.7.15 The APA falls within Victoria Park.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 60 St Giles Church Yard, Rowley

Figure Number: 209

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.16 The APA contains St Giles Church Yard. The current church on the site dates to the early 20th century, but a church has been recorded at this location since at least the 12th century, when a Chapel of Ease was constructed (1199-1216). A second church was built on the site in 1841 replacing the original. The 19th century church became unsafe due to mining subsidence and was closed in 1894. A third church, incorporating parts of the earlier tower was constructed in 1907. This church burnt down in 1913 and was re-built in the 1923 incorporating the surviving parts of the earlier churches. The present day church dates to the 1920s, but has the potential to contain historic fabric from the earlier churches, the APA also has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval churches.

C.7.17 The churchyard surrounding the church has been in use since the 12th century and has the potential to contain burials dating from this period through to the present day. Such remains have archaeological interest as they could provide insight into the lifestyle, diet and health of the local medieval and post-medieval population.

C.7.18 The APA contains a Grade II registered war memorial (NHLE: 1436344).

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.19 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.20 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 61 Wellington Pit Iron Work

Figure Number: 210

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.7.21 The APA covers the site of the Wellington Pit Iron Works, as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. By the early 20th century the buildings associated with the works had been demolished and a large pit is shown on the site. The APA is currently in use as a small parkland/ area of community green space, but evidence of the former industrial use is visible within the APA as planted spoil heaps.
- C.7.22 The APA contains earthwork spoil heaps associated with the late 19th and early 20th century industrial activity within the site. It also has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the 19th century Wellington Pit Iron Works. The remains of former buildings and structures if present, are likely to be located along Brickhouse Lane.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.7.23 The site contains the remains of a 19th century Iron Works. Iron working was a prominent local industry which developed during the Industrial Revolution. The APA draws historic interest from its connection with this local industry. The visible earthworks within the parkland provide a visible link to the former industrial use of the area.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.7.24 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Other considerations: Amenity

- C.7.25 The APA is currently in use as a public park/ open green space.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 62 Sheepwash Mill and Iron Works

Figure Number: 211

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.7.26 The APA covers the site of a mill located near Sheepwash Bridge on the banks of the River Tame. Whilst the APA does not contain any upstanding remains associated with the mill it has the potential to contain below ground archaeological deposits associated with the mill. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map describes the area as the site of the disused Sheepwash Iron Works.

C.7.27 The APA has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains of the mill structure. Mills were typically re-built on the same or adjacent sites many times over the centuries (Historic England 2018) and accordingly the area is also considered to have the potential to contain earlier medieval remains.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.28 The site contains the remains of a 19th century iron works. Iron working was a prominent local industry which developed during the Industrial Revolution. The APA draws historic interest from its connection with this local industry.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.29 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.7.30 The APA is currently in use as an open green space and a public footpath passes through the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 63 APA Thimble Mill and Pool

Figure Number: 212

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.31 The APA contains the site of Thimble Mill and Pool. The mill is shown as disused on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and was probably the site of a medieval or early post-medieval corn mill which was later converted for thimble making. It was certainly known as the Thimble Mill by 1775. By 1837 the mill was being used by W. W. Blyth for the cutting of files by machinery. William Summertown moved to the Thimble Mill in 1845 and used it as corn-mill for 9 years (VCH 1976d). The mill remained standing until the late 19th century but by the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map it had been demolished. The mill pool survives to the present day, and the APA has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains of the original mill structure. Mills were typically re-built on the same or adjacent sites many times over the centuries (Historic England 2018) and accordingly the area is also considered to have the potential to contain earlier medieval remains.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.7.32 The APA contains archaeological remains associated with Thimble Mill and may contain pre-industrial revolution industrial archaeology. Surviving evidence from this

period is rare within the Black Country and can shed light on pre-industrial revolution industrial activity and watercourse management.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.33 During the 19th century the mill was used for the cutting of files by machines. This was a pioneering venture that resulted from a patent taken out in 1833 by William Shillton of Birmingham (VCH 1976). The APA has historic interest derived from the mills association with this new technological development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.34 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

C.7.35 Diversion of the stream or removal of features such as dams, could change the course of the stream and could lead to the loss of the mill pool and any other surviving watercourse features associated with the mill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 64 Wednesbury Municipal Sports Centre

Figure Number: 213

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.36 The APA contains Wednesbury Municipal Sports Centre, an area of undeveloped land adjacent to the original course of the River Tame. Whilst no archaeological remains have been recorded in this area there is considered to be the potential for previously unidentified below ground archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period (including Bronze Age burnt mounds). The APA is shown as undeveloped agricultural land on the 1814 Ordnance Survey Drawing. Subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping shows no development in this area and accordingly the APA represents a rare area of undeveloped land within Sandwell, which could contain well preserved remains, pre-dating the post-medieval period.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.7.37 Prehistoric remains are rare in Sandwell. Should such remains be present they would represent a rare surviving class of monument. Currently no such remains are recorded in the APA, however elsewhere within the Black Country such remains have been found alongside watercourses. This area has been subject to limited later disturbance and thus has the potential for prehistoric survival.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.7.38 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 65 St Bartholomew's Church Yard

Figure Number: 214

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.7.39 The APA contains the churchyards associated with St Bartholomew's Church, and St Mary's Church in Wednesbury. There has been a churchyard at this location since the 13th century although the present day church (St Bartholomew's) has been subject to extensive restoration and expansion dated to the 15th, 18th and 19th centuries. The churchyard contains numerous burial monuments including effigies to General Tomas Parkes (d.1602) and his son Richard Parkes (d. 1619). The APA derives archaeological interest from the surviving historic buildings and mortuary monuments within the churchyard, it also has the potential for burials dating back to the medieval period. Such remains could shed insight on the lifestyle, diet and health of the local population during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.7.40 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried within the cemetery and the two Grade II listed churches (St Bartholomew's NHLE: 1342678 and St Mary's NHLE: 1077090) contained within the APA, these buildings are also considered to have architectural interest. The buildings and the burials have strong connections with the local Catholic (St Marys) and Anglican communities.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.7.41 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Clearance of the mortuary monuments within the burial ground would erode the historic interest of the APA, by removing the visible links to prominent local historic figures.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 66 Site of the Crown Iron Works

Figure Number: 215

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.42 The APA contains the site of the Crown Iron Works. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows a number of factory buildings, kilns and shafts within the APA, associated with the Crown Iron Works and the later Crown Bricks Works. By the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map these structures have disappeared and the area is in use as a public park. It has remained in recreational use ever since and has been subject to little later development. Accordingly, the area is considered to have the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the former industrial site.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.43 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with a 19th century iron works. Such remains are linked to the industrialisation of the area in the late 18th and 19th centuries.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.44 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.7.45 The APA is currently in use as a public park.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 67 Tipton Cemetery

Figure Number: 216

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.46 The APA contains the original extent of Tipton Cemetery as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and the site of a 19th century smallpox hospital located to the north-east of the cemetery. The cemetery was opened in March 1873 by the Bishop of Lichfield. The cemetery contains a large range of burial monuments but the original mortuary chapel has been lost and the cemetery has been extensively expanded in the modern period.

C.7.47 The APA contains human remains which could shed insight on the lifestyle, diet and health of the local population during the 19th century. The APA also has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the hospital although these may have been removed by later activity.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.48 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.49 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Further clearance of the mortuary monuments within the burial ground would erode the historic interest of the APA, by removing the visible links to prominent local historic figures.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 68 Smethwick Corporation Cemetery

Figure Number: 217

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.50 The APA contains the original extent of Smethwick Cemetery as shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. The cemetery has largely been cleared of burial monuments and the original mortuary chapel has been lost. The original cemetery wall still survives and the original lodge survives to the south although it is now in use as a house.

C.7.51 The APA contains human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.52 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.53 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Further clearance of the mortuary monuments within the burial ground would erode the historic interest of the APA, by removing the visible links to local figures.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 69 St Paul's Cemetery

Figure Number: 218

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.54 The APA contains St Paul's Cemetery as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The cemetery was opened in the late 19th century and extended in the late 20th

century. The cemetery contains a large range of burial monuments but the original two mortuary chapels and lodges have been lost. The cemetery is split in two by St Paul's Road, and the walls lining the road are locally listed.

C.7.55 The APA contains human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.56 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.57 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 70-81 are in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 82 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 83-86 are in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 87-131 are in Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 132 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.10)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 133-138 are in Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 139-144 are in Walsall (see Appendix C, Section C.3)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 145 is in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 146 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 147-148 are in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 149 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 150-2 are in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 136 Old Birmingham Mainline

Figure Number: 219

Location: Sandwell, Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.58 The APA contains the Old Birmingham Mainline Canal as it passes through the Metropolitan boroughs of Sandwell and Dudley. The Canal was designed by James

Brindley and was in use by 1772. The APA includes the Lords Ward's Arm Branch, which was the original entrance to the mine workings in the area. It was later bypassed by the Tipton Portal and relegated to a side Basin for the loading of quick lime from the draw kilns.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.7.59 The APA has the potential to contain rare 18th century remains associated with the canal in this area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.60 The APA contains the remains linked to the development of the 18th century Birmingham Mainline Canal. The canal has direct links to the industrialisation of the area in the 18th and 19th century and provides a visible link to the areas industrial past. The canal is still in use as a working canal which adds to its historic interest.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.61 The canal is vulnerable to development such as infilling.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 153 Oldbury Medieval Town

Figure Number: 220

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.62 The APA contains the historic core of Oldbury. The earliest documentary evidence for Oldbury dates to the 12th century when it is described as part of the Manor of Halesowen. Following the Norman Conquest Oldbury was gifted to the Earl of Shrewsbury and became part of Shropshire, however it is unknown what size or shape the settlement took during this period. In 1102 the settlement passed to the crown and was probably granted to the Abbey of Halesowen. The settlement is not mentioned again until 1557 when it is first described as a manor. Cartographic evidence suggests that prior to the late 18th century the town was a small settlement centred around a crossroads, situated on a low hill overlooking the surrounding agricultural land.

C.7.63 The settlement has been subject to significant post-medieval and modern development which is likely to have impacted upon any archaeological remains present. Despite this later disturbance the APA has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains (in less disturbed areas) which could provide insight into the location and development of Oldbury in the medieval period.

C.7.64 The APA contains the 19th century Christ Church and its associated graveyard. The graveyard appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and has the potential to contain human remains dating back to the 19th century. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.7.65 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement of Oldbury. Settlement remains pre-dating the Industrial Revolution are particularly rare within the Black Country due to the high level of industrial activity and modern re-development across the region.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.66 The APA derives historic interest from the medieval settlement and the local people buried in the graveyard.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.67 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 154 Wednesbury

Figure Number: 221

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.68 The APA covers the commercial core of Wednesbury, with a road system that had probably largely been established in the medieval period. The settlement was recorded in the Domesday Survey as a small settlement of 16 villagers, 11 small holders and 1 slave, associated with 9 ploughlands, 1 acre of meadow, 2.1 leagues of woodland, 3.1 furlongs of mixed measures and a mill. The settlement was held by the crown until 1164 when King Henry II exchanged it for the manor of Stonesfield. After the exchange, Wednesbury came under the control of d'Oyleys tenant Ralph Boterel (Parker 2019).

C.7.69 The settlement has been subject to significant post-medieval and modern development which is likely to have impacted upon any archaeological remains present. Despite this later disturbance the APA has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains (in less disturbed areas) which could provide insight into the location and development of Wednesbury in the medieval period. Excavations

carried out at the site of the High Bullen Service Station identified archaeological deposits associated with the medieval settlement. The remains included a possible 13th or 14th century building and 15th and 16th century settlement activity.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.7.70 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement of Wednesbury. Settlement remains pre-dating the Industrial Revolution are particularly rare within the Black Country due to the high level of industrial activity and modern re-development across the region.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.71 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 155 Tipton Green, Medieval Settlement

Figure Number: 222

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.72 The APA contains the site of the possible medieval settlement at Tipton Green. Tipton is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Tinstone*, although no population figures are included in the survey so the settlement is likely to have been very small. The area has been included as an APA as archaeological excavations carried out at Shrubbery Avenue, Tipton Green have uncovered evidence of medieval pits, post-holes and beam slots as well as 12th and 13th century pottery. The settlement activity recorded in the excavation is believed to be the best evidence for the location of the early-medieval settlement recorded in Domesday (History Website)

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.7.73 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement at Tipton Green. Settlement remains pre-dating the Industrial Revolution are particularly rare within the Black Country due to the high level of industrial activity and modern re-development across the region

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.74 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 156 Site of a Possible Friary and moated site, Carrington Road

Figure Number: 223

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.7.75 The APA contains an area of undeveloped land to the south of Friar Park Road. The HER records a possible moated site and friary in this area. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map the APA contains Friar Park Farm, a small farmstead with the remains of a possible moat to the south-east of the farm buildings. The buildings and possible moat remain present until the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map. By the time of 4th edition Ordnance Survey map the area had been subject to large scale residential development. Part of the possible moated site, was retained as allotment gardens, and this area has remained undeveloped ever since. This area contained part of the 19th century farm, and the possible remains of the moat as observed on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.
- C.7.76 The APA has the potential to contain remains of the medieval moat and the 19th century farmstead. It also has the potential to contain earlier buildings associated with the friary and possible moated site. The infilled moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which could contain preserved organic deposits and water logged remains.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.7.77 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with the moat could lead to organic preservation which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived in the site. While other such sites do survive within the Black Country, such sites are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.7.78 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 157 Oak House

Figure Number: 224

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.79 The APA contains the Grade II* listed building Oak House (NHLE 1228226), and its associated Grade II listed barns (NHLE 1228237, 1077121), Grade II listed Stocks (NHLE 1342671) and grounds. Oak House is a half-timbered yeoman farmer's house built in 1630 with brick addition to the rear. The surviving historic fabric and the relatively well preserved appearance of the listed buildings contributes to the historic, architectural and archaeological interest of the APA. The grounds surrounding the house include formal gardens to the north and east of the house. These gardens first appear on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map showing Oak House. The bowling green to the south of the house is shown as a formal garden on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, but by the early 20th century this layout appears to be lost and the area is now in use as a bowling green. The gardens and grounds surrounding the house have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the 17th century house. Archaeological work carried within the APA confirmed that the 17th century garden layout is preserved beneath the bowling green and also recorded the remains of a 17th century kiln and a Georgian farmhouse.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.7.80 The APA contains rare surviving 17th century buildings which are considered to be of national importance. The surrounding grounds have the potential to contain the archaeological remains of associated structures and the original layout of the grounds surrounding the house. Such remains would provide insight into the construction and development of the property over time.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.81 The APA derives historic interest from the buildings contained within it and their association with the Turton family, a prominent local family of farmers and nail makers, who later became money lenders to the impoverished royalist gentry after the English Civil War.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.82 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Development within the gardens and grounds surrounding the listed buildings could have a harmful impact upon the setting of the listed buildings.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 158 Wesleyan Chapel and Burial Ground

Figure Number: 225

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.7.83 The APA contains the site of a Wesleyan Chapel and burial ground shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The original burial ground contained a mortuary chapel and commemorative stones. These no longer appear to be present. The APA has been included as it has the potential to contain burials that are over 100 years old.
- C.7.84 The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.7.85 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.7.86 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 159 Infilled Segment of the Old Main Line Canal

Figure Number: 226

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.7.87 The APA contains an infilled segment of the Birmingham Canal (Old Main Line) as it passes through Oldbury. The Old Main line was built by the engineer James Brindley and followed a largely level route via Smethwick, Oldbury, Tipton, Bilston and Wolverhampton, to Aldersley. In May 1821 the Main Line around Oldbury was bypassed by a strait cut, shortening the route between Birmingham and Wolverhampton. The APA has been included as it has the potential to contain surviving below ground archaeological remains associated with the infilled canal and the canal side infrastructure.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

- C.7.88 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 160 Site of the Chapel of St Nicholas

Figure Number: 227

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.89 The APA contains the site of the Chapel of St Nicholas. The former church had been demolished by the late 19th century and its location is marked by a war memorial commemorating the 'Men of Oldbury who fell in the Great Wars'. The APA has been included as it has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the former church and it may contain associated burials which would be of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.90 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.91 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 161 Smethwick Old Church

Figure Number: 228

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.92 The APA contains the Grade II* listed Smethwick Old Church (NHLE 1287916) and its associated burial ground. The church is the oldest surviving building in Smethwick and was consecrated in 1732 as a chapel of ease to St Peter's in Harbone. It was originally known as 'Parkes' or Smethwick Chapel. It became known as the Old Church when the Holy Trinity Church was built in 1837 on Smethwick High Street. The surviving historic fabric and the relatively well preserved appearance of the listed building contributes to the historic, architectural and archaeological interest of the APA. The APA is considered to have the potential to contain burials dating back to the 18th century, which also contribute to its archaeological interest.

C.7.93 The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.7.94 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.95 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 162 Site of a Windmill at Hall Green Road

Figure Number: 229

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.96 The APA covers the site of a windmill mill located near Hall Green Road. The mill is shown as extant on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map when it appears to have been part of the disused Moorlands Colliery. By the time of the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map all extant remains associated with the mill had been removed. The APA has been included because it has the potential to contain below ground archaeological deposits associated with the mill. Mills were typically re-built on the same or adjacent sites many times over the centuries (Historic England 2018) and accordingly the area is also considered to have the potential to contain earlier medieval remains.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.97 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 163 Site of Wednesbury Mill

Figure Number: 230

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.98 The APA covers the site of Wednesbury Mill. The mill is shown as extant on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map when it appears to have been a flour mill. By the time of the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map all extant remains associated with the mill had been removed. The APA has been included because it has the potential to contain below ground archaeological deposits associated with the mill. Mills were typically re-built on the same or adjacent sites many times over the centuries (Historic England

2018) and accordingly the area is also considered to have the potential to contain earlier medieval remains.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.99 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 164 Site of Lyndon Mill

Figure Number: 231

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.100 The APA covers the site of Lyndon Mill as recorded in the Sandwell HER. The mill had been demolished by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map when it appears as undeveloped land to the east of Tenscore Street. By the time of the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map the surrounding area had been developed for housing. The area containing the mill has been subject to relatively little disturbance as it has subsequently been used as gardens. The APA has been included because it has the potential to contain below ground archaeological deposits associated with the mill. Mills were typically re-built on the same or adjacent sites many times over the centuries (Historic England 2018) and accordingly the area is also considered to have the potential to contain earlier medieval remains.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.101 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 165 Site of Bromford Mill

Figure Number: 232

Location: Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.7.102 The APA covers the site of Bromford Mill as recorded in the Sandwell HER. The mill had been demolished by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map when it appears as undeveloped land adjacent to the river. The area remained undeveloped until 2016 when a carpark was built upon it. The area containing the site of the mill has been subject to relatively little ground disturbance and has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains. The APA has been included because it has the

potential to contain below ground archaeological deposits associated with Bromford Mill. Mills were typically re-built on the same or adjacent sites many times over the centuries (Historic England 2018) and accordingly the area is also considered to have the potential to contain earlier medieval remains.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.7.103 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

C.8 Sandwell DLHHV

Historic Environment Designation DLHHV 11: Smethwick Hall Park

Figure Number: 233

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

C.8.1 The DLHHV contains the site of Smethwick Hall (formerly Smethwick House) and part of its associated grounds. The house was built in 1746 by Thomas Hanson and remained on the site until 1937 when it was demolished and replaced with the current school building.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.8.2 The design of the parkland has been altered during the 20th century to accommodate the new school building, and the eastern part of the park was built upon by the mid-20th century. Despite these changes, elements of the original planting and parkland design (such as Smethwick Hall Pool), survive within the current layout of the park.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.8.3 While the Smethwick Hall was demolished during the early part of the 20th century, the parkland still retains the original pool and some of the original planting associated with the hall. These features combine to form an attractive recreation space which is currently used as a public park.

Historical Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.8.4 The park and former house have associations with the First World War, when the hall was used to house Belgian refugees in the early part of the war. Between 1916 and 1925 the hall was the home of Benjamin Shakespeare, clerk to the Smethwick Justices. Smethwick Estate Co. Ltd were developing parts of the estate during this period. Auckland Road was laid out by 1902 and by 1928 the hall and remaining 28 acres of

parkland were bought by Smethwick corporation, which opened Smethwick Hall Park in 1930 (VCH 1976e).

- C.8.5 The DLHHV draws historic interest from its association with the First World War, and also from its connections with the Smethwick Corporation, who laid out the park. The dammed brook and pool in the southern part of the park, are surviving features of the original parkland layout and also make a contribution to the historic interest of the park.

Other: Archaeological Interest

- C.8.6 The DLHHV has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the original hall, and associated structures. A small brook was dammed in the 18th century to form Smethwick Hall Pool. There is the potential for archaeological remains associated with the creation of the pool to survive within the DLHHV. Waterlogged remains associated with the original dam, if present would also be of archaeological interest.

Historic Environment Designation DLHHV 12: Victoria Park, Smethwick

Figure Number: 234

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

- C.8.7 The DLHHV contains Victoria Park, which was laid out across 35.5 acres of former agricultural land surrounding Pool Farm (formerly Berwoods Hill Farm). The park was laid out in 1887-8 by the Smethwick Corporation to commemorate the Queens Golden Jubilee. The corporation purchased the land from Major General E. M. Studd. The park was laid out in two main areas, an open area to the south, probably intended for sports and a more formal area to the north criss-crossed by paths and planted by trees and shrubberies. The park was extended in 1894 to include land near Crocketts Lane, which was utilised to form a pool, which is described in the Committee minutes as being lined with furnace slag. The original bandstand was donated by the Parks Committee Chairman.
- C.8.8 By the early 20th century the park had a lodge, a boating pool with boat house and a bandstand. In 1930 two lawn tennis courts and a bowling green were added. The bandstand and the boat house were demolished by the 1970s (Parks & Gardens 2019).
- C.8.9 The DLHHV contains two Grade II listed buildings include a First World War memorial (NHLE 1077115) constructed in 1920 and the Town Hall (NHLE 1342665) which was constructed between 1905 and 1907 by Fred H. Gill.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.8.10 The original layout of the park is shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. Much of the original layout is preserved and some of the original planting appears to survive. The original bandstand and boat house have been lost.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.8.11 The original layout of the park is well preserved within the current landscape and many of the original parkland features such as the tree lined walkways and boating pool survive. The original parkland features alongside the two Grade II listed buildings within the park create an attractive recreation space.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.8.12 The DLHHV derives its historic interest from its association with the Queens Golden Jubilee, which prompted the development of a number of parks to commemorate the event. It also has associations with the Smethwick Corporation who laid out a number of parks within the area.

Historic Environment Designation DLHHV 13: Wood Green Cemetery, Wednesbury

Figure Number: 235

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

C.8.13 The DLHHV contains Wood Green Cemetery, which lies immediately to the north of the Grade II registered park and garden Brunswick Park (NHLE 1001298). The cemetery was opened in 1868 and was the first cemetery in Wednesbury. The cemetery originally had a mortuary chapel and a lodge (now demolished) and was divided into two parts, one for the established church and one for the free churches. Within the cemetery there is a war memorial, a large number of First and Second World War graves and a monument to the civilian victims of the one and only First World War zeppelin raid on the town which took place on 1st January 1916 (FindaGrave 2019).

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.8.14 The layout of the original cemetery is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The cemetery was laid out on a grid pattern with tree lined pathways running around the periphery of the cemetery and crossing it to form a grid. The entrance to the park was (and is) from Wood Green Road, and originally led to a mortuary chapel designed by Samuel Horton (now a turning circle). Despite the loss of the chapel and lodge, the cemetery retains much of its original layout, and planting and it contains numerous headstones and burial monuments.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.8.15 The original layout of the cemetery is well preserved within the current landscape and many of the original features such as the tree lined walkways and burial monuments survive. These features create an attractive commemorative space.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.8.16 The DLHHV derives historic interest from its connection with the local families which were buried there. The cemetery contains memorials associated with both World Wars and includes a monument to the civilian victims of the one and only First World War zeppelin raid on the town which took place on 1st January 1916.

Other: Archaeological Interest

C.8.17 The DLHHV also has archaeological interest as it contains human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Environment Designation DLHHV 14: Heath Lane Cemetery, Wednesbury

Figure Number: 236

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

C.8.18 The DLHHV contains the Heath Lane Cemetery as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The cemetery was opened on the 16th January 1859 and was laid out following a grid pattern with tree planting around the periphery of the cemetery and alongside the central pathway, encircling the now demolished mortuary chapel. The original cemetery had a lodge to the west of the main entrance which is still present.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.8.19 The cemetery has been extended several times since its creation and now covers a large area to the north of its original area. Elements of the original design, including the lodge, tree planting and the earlier headstones, are preserved within the DLHHV, although a number of the original pathways have been lost as has the mortuary chapel.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.8.20 The surviving headstones, planting, lodge buildings and pathways, preserve elements of the 19th century design forming an attractive space for commemoration.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

- C.8.21 The DLHHV derives historic interest from its connection with the local families which were buried there. The cemetery contains the remains of the prominent local business man Reuben Farley (d.1899) who was chairman of the West Bromwich Improvement Committee and the 5 times Mayor of West Bromwich.

Other: Archaeological Interest

- C.8.22 The DLHHV also has archaeological interest as it contains human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 15 Barnford Hill Park

Figure Number: 237

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

- C.8.23 The DLHHV contains Barnford Hill Park a public park laid out in 1915 on former agricultural and industrial land. The land for the park was donated to the Borough of Oldbury by Mr W.A. Albright of Albright and Wilson a prominent local chemical manufacturer.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

- C.8.24 The original layout of the park is shown on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map. The original park had a bowling green, a putting green, tennis courts, a Keeper's pavilion and a children's play area. By the 1990s a number of these features including the Keeper's pavilion had been demolished and the park was in a state of dereliction. As a result of a programme of recent restoration the layout of the parkland has been restored and reflects the early 20th century layout with tree lined pathways skirting areas of informal green space.
- C.8.25 The DLHHV contains a rock formation known locally as Pudding Hill, this is the most easily accessible exposure of Upper Carboniferous, Salop Formation, Enville Member within the Black Country and it was formed by quarrying activity in the area. The exposure stands at the centre of the park and provides good views cross the Black Country to the north and west. Pudding Hill is a listed geological site and is one of the Black Country Geosites.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.8.26 The parkland and surviving parkland features create an attractive recreational space. Pudding Hill at the centre of the park provides a prominent visual reminder of the areas industrial past and provides extensive views to the north and west over the Black Country landscape.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.8.27 The parkland draws historic interest from its association with Mr W. A. Albright, a prominent local chemical manufacture and industrialist, who donated the land to the Borough of Oldbury. Pudding Hill also provides a prominent reminder of the former industrial activity carried out within the area.

Other: Amenity

C.8.28 The DLHHV contains Geosite 35, Barnford Hill Park.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 16 Harry Mitchell Park

Figure Number: 238

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

C.8.29 The AHHLV contains Harry Mitchell Park which was a small area of parkland gifted to the Smethwick Corporation (now Sandwell Council) in 1899 by Henry Mitchell, a prominent local Brewer, in memory of his son Harry who died of typhoid fever in 1894. The park was named Harry's Park and contained gymnasium facilities, and was situated adjacent to a drill hall and cricket ground also part of the land gifted to the Smethwick Corporation by Henry Mitchell.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.8.30 The layout of the park is first shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map. The map shows the park divided into two areas, with a more informal grassed area designed for sporting and other recreational activities to the south and a more formal area with planned walkways planting and a bandstand to the north. The layout and planting within the park appears to reflect the original layout although the bandstand has been lost.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.8.31 The parkland and surviving parkland features create an attractive recreational space.

Historical Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.8.32 The parkland draws historic interest from its association with Harry and Henry Mitchell, prominent local brewers and business men. Henry Mitchell purchased the land from the Dorothy Parkes Trustees. Dorothy Parkes was a local heiress who transferred her land to the Dorothy Parkes Trust on her death in 1727.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 17 Haden Hill Park

Figure Number: 239

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

C.8.33 The DLHHV contains Haden Hill Park. A parkland laid out in the 19th century on the site of a 16th century manor. The park contains three Grade II listed buildings including the late 19th century Haden Hill Hall (NHLE 1077144), a dovecote to the north-east of Haden Hall and an associated wall (NHLE 1077145) and a cross base to the east of Haden Hall (NHLE 1287707).

C.8.34 The house and parkland belonged to the Haden Family and the present day Haden Hill Hall was built in 1878 by George Alfred Haden. The house and estate were sold to Rowley Regis Urban District Council on George Alfred Haden's death in 1921 and were converted into a public park. The park was extended to the south west in the 1920s.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.8.35 The historic interest of the park is derived from its surviving Victorian parkland features and layout, as well as the surviving relicts of earlier land use, including medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, the remains of a 16th century manor house, and areas of semi-natural ancient woodland.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.8.36 The Victorian parkland has been extensively restored and contains many fine landscapes and architectural features including two lakes, tree lined avenues which were features of the 19th century park and later 20th century ornamental gardens. These features combine to create an attractive recreational space and the park itself forms part of the setting Haden Hill Hall.

Historical Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.8.37 The DLHHV draws historic interest from its association with the Haden Family, a prominent local family, who lived there during the 19th century.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 18 West Smethwick Park

Figure Number: 240

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

- C.8.38 The DLHHV contains West Smethwick Park which was opened in 1895 and originally covered 43 acres before its expansion to cover 50 acres in 1896.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

- C.8.39 The design of the parkland as shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, is relatively well preserved within the current layout. The original parkland was constructed with a boating pond and house, a bandstand, a refreshment rooms and a park lodge. The bandstand, refreshment rooms and boating house have since been lost, but the lodge and gate (now locally listed) survives in the north-eastern corner of the DLHHV. The layout of the parkland was originally divided into a formal area to the north, and an informal area of sports fields to the south. This layout persists in the modern landscape, and many of the original parkland features including the formal tree line pathways, boating pool and planting around the periphery of the park appears to survive.
- C.8.40 Early 20th century additions to the park include tennis courts, a paddling pool and a bowling green although these have mostly been lost or replaced. A Grade II listed memorial to James Chance (NHLE 1077101), the parks founder was added c 1900 and survives in the north-eastern corner of the Park.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

- C.8.41 The parkland was laid out in the late 19th century and contains a number of original landscape features, including listed and locally listed structures. Whilst a number of the parks original buildings have been lost, it retains its historic character. The remaining 19th century features alongside the Grade II listed memorial and locally listed park lodge, combine to create an attractive recreational space. The parkland forms part of the immediate setting of the Grade II listed memorial to James Chance.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

- C.8.42 The parkland derives historic interest from its founder James Timmins Chance (later Sir James Chance, Baronet), who donated, laid out and endowed the park. James Chance was a prominent local businessman who was a partner in the firm of Chance Brothers and Co. at the glass works in Smethwick and at the Akali Works in Oldbury. At first the park remained in the hands of Trustees before being transferred to the Smethwick Corporation (now Sandwell Council) in 1912 (VCH 1976).

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 19 Farley Park

Figure Number: 241

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

C.8.43 The DLHHV contains Farley Park which was opened in 1890 on land donated by prominent local business man Reuben Farley. The park was constructed on former industrial land and earthwork remains associated with the Whitehall Colliery which were incorporate into its layout.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.8.44 The design of the parkland as shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey map, is relatively well preserved within the current layout. The original parkland was constructed with bandstand, and a park lodge and incorporated a 19th century school building. The bandstand, has since been lost, but the lodge and gates in the north-eastern corner of the DLHHV survive. There is a current school building on the site of the 19th century school but this does not appear to be the original buildings. The layout of the parkland was originally divided into two areas separated by a planted earthwork bank, a relic of the former industrial use of the area and the periphery of the park was planted with trees. This layout persists in the modern landscape, and the planting around the periphery of the park appears to survive.

C.8.45 Early 20th century additions to the park included tennis courts, a pavilion and bowling greens in the eastern part of the park. Only the Pavilion appears survive.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.8.46 The parkland was laid out in the late 19th century and contains a number of original features including a 19th century park lodge. This building in association with surviving 19th century landscape features combine to form an attractive recreational space. The park lies to the south of the Grade II listed St Peter's Church (NHLE 1410492) and makes a contribution to the churches wider setting.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.8.47 The DHHLV derives its historic interest from its association with prominent local business man Reuben Farley (d.1899) who was chairmen of the West Bromwich Improvement Committee and the 5 times Mayor of West Bromwich. Farley was responsible for the creation of a number of local parts including the registered park and garden Dartmouth Park (NHLE 1001102). When local residence complained that Dartmouth Park was too far away Farley paid for land to create a recreation ground at Greets Green (now Farley Park) (WestBromwichHistory.com, 2019).

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 20 Lightwoods Park

Figure Number: 242

Location: Sandwell

Historic Interest: Date

C.8.48 The DLHHV contains Lightwoods Park. The park originated as a garden associated with the 18th century Lightwood House, which was built by Jonathan Grundy in 1791. The house was later bought by local soap manufacturer George Adkins in 1865, and it remained in the Adkins family until 1902. The park was then purchased by public subscription and handed over to the Birmingham Corporation as a public park. About the same time another area of land was added to the park bringing the boundary west to Adkins Lane and Galton Road.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.8.49 The park was restored in 2015-16 and contains a bowling green and a walled garden called the Shakespeare Garden, which contains benches, ponds and flowerbeds. A number of the original tree lined avenues survive within the present day layout and the park contains a Grade II listed bandstand (NHLE 1077143), and the Grade II listed Lightwoods House (NHLE 128765).

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.8.50 The parkland was laid out in the late 18th century and contains a number of original features including the Grade II listed house. The current layout of parkland dates to the early 20th century when the park became a public park. The Grade II listed bandstand dates to this period and is part of the design of the public park. The historic and modern parkland features combine to form an attractive recreation space and the park forms the immediate setting of two Grade II listed buildings.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.8.51 The DHHLV derives its historic interest from its association with prominent local people including James Grundy, the original owner of the house and later George Adkins a local soap manufacturer.

C.9 Wolverhampton AHHLV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 59 Tettenhall Wood

Figure Number: 243

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.9.1 The AHHLV is an area of semi-natural ancient woodland, which is possibly depicted on mapping from 1613. Accordingly, it has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains (although none are currently known), and may contain features associated with medieval and post-medieval woodland management. Areas of semi-natural ancient woodland are areas of natural woodland which may have been subject to some previous woodland management and have been in use as woodland since at least the 1600s. Areas of ancient woodland represent surviving patches of the historic landscape that date back to the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.9.2 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural) are areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined²⁷ as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.

C.9.3 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.9.4 The AHHTV is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 60 The Gorge

Figure Number: 244

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.9.5 The AHHLV contains the Gorge Local Nature Reserve, which was formed on the site of an early 19th century limestone quarry to the north or Bumble Hole. The AHHLV contains earthwork remains of the quarry which had fallen out of use by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. By 1884 the earthwork remains of the quarry contained several small buildings within it. There is an extant building on the site of one of these former buildings, which may suggest that these buildings survive.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

²⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

C.9.6 The AHHLV is situated on the side of a prominent limestone hill. It derives historic interest from its association with the former lime quarry that occupied the site during the early 19th century.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.9.7 The AHHLV is a Site of importance for Nature Conservation, and a Local Nature Reserve. It is also Black Country Geosite 41, The George Sedley SINC.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 61 Stowlawn Wood

Figure Number: 245

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.9.8 The AHHLV covers an area of woodland and open green space situated on the site of Stow Heath Colliery. The colliery is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as covering an extensive area of land between Walsall Road and Birmingham Road. Most of this area has since been developed as housing, leaving Stowlawn Wood as one of the few areas with the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains and earthwork remains associated with the colliery.

C.9.9 Environment Agency LiDAR of the AHHLV shows that a number of former spoil heaps and ponds associated with the colliery survive within the site. In addition, the AHHLV has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the buildings and mine shafts which are shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.9.10 Surviving industrial landscapes are a disappearing resource across the Black Country. The AHHLV contains earthwork remains associated with the former collieries and could contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the former colliery.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.9.11 The AHHLV contains spoil heaps and below ground archaeological remains associated with the former colliery and industrial works within the site. These features have a direct connection with the coal mining industry and the human exploitation of natural resources.

Other: Amenity

C.9.12 The AHHLV also has amenity value as an area of public green space.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 62 Moseley Road Open Space

Figure Number: 246

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

- C.9.13 The AHHLV covers an area of open green space created from former industrial land, known as Hall Park. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the area as containing disused industrial land, with large spoil heaps, disused mine shafts and some small buildings, possibly a former squatter settlement. The park had a large extractive pit in the north-western corner, which is still present on the site (now a pond). Environment Agency LiDAR of the area, shows that a large, grassed spoil heap still survives within the site. The majority of the buildings which previously occupied the AHHLV were cleared away to create a golf course in the 1930s, and the only surviving 19th century building within the AHHLV is situated on the northern boundary adjacent to Moseley Road, this building is described as Moseley Road Farm on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map.
- C.9.14 The AHHLV contains surviving earthworks and pits associated with the former industrial activity on the site, it also has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the old workings, and the former buildings which occupied the site.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

- C.9.15 Surviving industrial landscapes are a disappearing resource across the Black Country. The AHHLV contains earthwork remains associated with a former collieries and could contain below ground archaeological evidence of former buildings and industrial structures.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

- C.9.16 The AHHLV contains spoil heaps and below ground archaeological remains associated with the former colliery and industrial works within the site. These features have a direct connection with the coal mining industry.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 63 Springvale Park

Figure Number: 247

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.9.17 The AHHLV covers an area of parkland created from former industrial land, associated with the Ettingshall Colliery. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the area as containing disused industrial land, with large spoil heaps, and disused mine shafts. The park had a large extractive pit in the north-western corner, which is still present on the site. Environment Agency LiDAR of the area, shows that spoil heaps and extractive pits still survive in the western part of the park within an area of woodland. The AHHLV contains surviving earthworks and pits associated with the former industrial activity on the site, it also has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the old workings.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

C.9.18 Surviving industrial landscapes are a disappearing resource across the Black Country. The AHHLV contains earthwork remains associated with a former colliery and could contain below ground archaeological evidence of former buildings and industrial structures.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.9.19 The AHHLV contains spoil heaps and below ground archaeological remains associated with the former colliery and industrial works within the site. These features have a direct connection with the coal mining industry.

C.10 Wolverhampton AHHTV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 114 Heath Town

Figure Number: 248

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.1 The AHHTV covers an area of 19th century expansion in Heath Town. It includes four Grade II listed buildings, including the Church of the Holy Trinity (NHLE 1282493), the Lych Gate to the east of the Church of the Holy Trinity (NHLE 1205484), the Holy Trinity Almshouses (NHLE 1201798), and the later 1920s Heath Town Public Baths and Library (NHLE 1384205).

C.10.2 The Church of the Holy Trinity and its associated Almshouse were built in 1850 as part of the expansion of Heath Town, following the opening of the railway in 1837. The Heath Town Public Baths were added in 1932, designed by H. B. Robinson, the Borough Surveyor and Engineer. The nationally important buildings within the AHHTV contribute to the quality of the historic environment of the area, and represent some of the few surviving historic buildings dating to the 19th century expansion of Heath Town.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

C.10.3 The AHHTV includes the historic lands associated with the Church of the Holy Trinity. The 19th century buildings within this area all form part of this original landscape, and the AHHTV forms part of the buildings immediate setting. The relationship between the three listed building associated with the Church of the Holy Trinity makes a significant contribution setting of all three designated heritage assets. The Heath Town Baths, represent a later addition to this area and whilst it was not historically associated with the earlier buildings, it makes a significant contribution the historic environment of the area.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 115 Merridale Court

Figure Number: 249

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.4 The AHHTV contains a complex of council flats designed in 1952/3 by Betram Butler and Co.

C.10.5 The flats are locally listed and reflect an important period in the post-war development of Bilston. The flat buildings are set back from the road and are surrounded by large areas of lawn. Each building is 3-storeys in height and constructed of brick with a terracotta tiled roof. The flats have small communal balconies (drying areas) and an associated store, brick built with corrugated metal roof, situated on the east side of the AHHTV. The consistent use of building materials and the design of the flats, form part of the original design and contribute to the local distinctiveness of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.10.6 The AHHTV contains a well preserved, early example of planned post-war social housing. The design and layout of the flats with their associated green space is particularly notable as it is more humane than other contemporary council buildings.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.7 The AHHTV derives historic interest from its association with Betram Butler and Co. who designed the development in the 1950s.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 116 Moorfield Industrial Estate

Figure Number: 250

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

- C.10.8 The AHHTV contains a concentration of industrial buildings associated with the late 19th and early 20th century Sunbeam Motor Car Company and Villiers Cycle Co. The Sunbeam Motor Car Company opened in the AHHTV in 1906. This was one of the earliest purpose built car factories in England, and was the first to use an open plan design rather than the traditional 19th century courtyard design. The AHHTV also includes the site of Villiers Cycle Co. established by John Marston in 1899. In the early 20th century both companies expanded into new premises. Sunbeam works made cars until 1935 and commercial vehicles until the 1960s, while Villiers became famous for motorbike production.
- C.10.9 The AHHTV includes three Grade II listed buildings associated with the Sunbeam Motor Car Company and Villier Cycle Co, including the gate piers and flanking walls at the entrance to Villiers Ltd (NHLE 1187250), Automotive House (NHLE 1252655), and Imex Business Park (NHLE 1293045). It also includes several historic but non-designated structures including F. Bonser & Sons Limited, the former J. Roper Building, and Moorfields Works. The historic buildings within the AHHTV share common building materials largely being brick built with corrugated metal or slate roofs and the buildings are all large scale and industrial in character contributing to the distinctiveness of the area. There has been some 20th century alteration within the AHHTV but the area retains its historic industrial character, and contains a large concentration of buildings which make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

- C.10.10 The Sunbeam Motor Car Company buildings reflect the first use of an open plan factory design and thus represents a particular architectural development associated with the motor industry.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

- C.10.11 The AHHTV contains several Grade II listed buildings, and lies immediately adjacent to the Penn Road Conservation Area. The late 19th to early 20th century industrial buildings within the AHHTV all date to a similar period and represent a particular period of industrial development. They are considered to make a positive contribution to the setting of the three listed buildings within the AHHTV.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.10.12 Surviving industrial estates dating to this period are gradually becoming rarer within the Black Country, often having being lost as a result of residential redevelopment. The AHHTV represents a distinctive industrial area which is directly related to the early 20th century motor industry.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 117 Bilston High Street

Figure Number: 251

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.13 The AHHTV covers the historic extent of the settlement along Bilston High Street as shown on the 1778 Yates Map of Staffordshire and the 1816 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings. The AHHTV contains one Grade II* listed building, the Greyhound and Punchbowl Public House (NHLE 1201819), one Grade II listed building, No. 83 Church Street (NHLE 1280757) and three locally listed buildings including The Market Tavern, No. 22 High Street (formerly Severn Stars Public House, and No. 59 High Street.

C.10.14 The AHHTV has been subject to significant 20th century infill and alteration, and a number of historic buildings along the High Street have been lost or replaced with later buildings with little historic environment significance. Despite these changes the High Street retains its character as a historic commercial centre, and contains a number of regional and nationally important buildings which make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.10.15 The buildings fronting onto the High Street, within the AHHTV have well preserved street plots reflecting those shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. These plots appear to survive even in parts of the AHHTV that have been effected by more recent development.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

C.10.16 The AHHTV covers the historic core of Bilston and contains two listed buildings. It also lies adjacent to the Bilston Conservation Area and contributes to its setting.

Other: Archaeological Interest

C.10.17 The settlement at Bilston dates back to the early medieval period and is first referred to as *Bilsatena* which was granted to Wulfrun in AD 985. The settlement is later mentioned as a village called *Billestune* in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The village remained rural until the 19th century when large scale industrial development in the era prompted its growth. The AHHTV has archaeological interest drawn from its potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval village.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 118: number not used**Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 119 Niphon Works**

Figure Number: 252

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.18 The AHHTV contains 19th and early 20th century buildings associated with the Niphon Works. The original buildings on the site were built in 1865 to house the factory of Robert Stroud and Company who produced steel, tin-plate and japanned wares, steel hollow-ware and cabinet furniture. The range of buildings along the eastern extent of the AHHTV are locally listed and have a four storey frontage with narrow workshops to the rear. The central building has a decorated central bay with an elaborate pediment and 'Niphon Works' in relief above the ground floor windows.

C.10.19 The three building ranges in the western part of the AHHTV were built in stages throughout the early 20th century. Stylistically they are almost identical to the rear ranges of the original Niphon Works building (Upson 2005).

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.20 The AHHTV has historic interest drawn from its association with the 19th century Robert Stroud Company and later the Dairy Accessories Company Ltd. The buildings are one of the most complete range of Victorian buildings left in Wolverhampton (Black Country History 2019).

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 120 Goldthorn Hill

Figure Number: 253

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.21 The AHHTV contains a cluster of listed, locally listed and non-designated historic buildings which make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

C.10.22 The oldest building within the AHHTV is the Grade II listed Hill Cottage (NHLE 1282502), which is a late 16th or early 17th century cottage with 19th century alterations. The cottage is situated immediately to the west of a Grade II listed re-pumping station (NHLE 1423842), which was historically part of the Goldthorn Hill Pumping Station, which was designed by H. J. Marten in 1851 on behalf of the

Wolverhampton Waterworks Company. By 1904 housing began to develop to the east of the pumping works (Goldthorn Dental Practice and Avondale) and by 1914 all of the current houses within the AHHTV had been constructed, including the locally listed Baron's Court Hotel. Baron's Court Hotel was originally built for Walter Careless and was designed by the architect William Johnson Harrison Weller in the Arts and Crafts style.

C.10.23 The housing within the AHHTV is of a high quality and whilst the houses have varying architectural styles, reflecting the gradual development of the area in the late 19th and early 20th century, they share common features which contribute to the character and sense of place within the AHHTV. The houses within the AHHTV are all 2-3 storeys in height, constructed of red-brick with slate roofs. They are separated from the road by small brick wall lined yards. The consistent use of building materials contributes to the character of the area, and while there has been some modern settlement infill the AHHTV retains its late 19th to early 20th century character.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

C.10.24 The AHHTV contains two Grade II listed buildings and makes contribution to their setting. Views between the listed buildings and the other buildings within the AHHTV are restricted by existing plant growth and walls.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.25 The AHHTV derives historic interest from its association with the Goldthorn Hill Waterworks and its direct links to the 1845 and 1850 Wolverhampton Waterworks Acts. The Goldthorn Hill works contained within the AHHTV were formed by the Wolverhampton Waterworks Company, who became the statutory water supplier for the area when the Wolverhampton Waterworks Act was passed through parliament in 1845. The original works were constructed at Tettenhall, but failed to yield as much water as anticipated. Accordingly, the company decided to seek a further source of supply at the Goldthorn Hill site. A well of 287ft. was sunk following the Wolverhampton Waterworks Act of 1850, and a pumping station, brick built attendants house and brick built service reservoir were built on the site, by Jones and Treasure of London. The pumping works saw several phases of development, in 1874 the old engine was replaced by a geared engine and pump by Joseph Evans and Sons and in 1895 a vertical pump of the 'Cameron Type' was installed. In 1936 the Goldthorn Hill service reservoir was deemed not water tight, and was lined with concrete and an electric pumping unit was installed. The AHHTV thus also derives historic interest from its association with developing technologies associated with the water works and prominent local engineers.

C.10.26 Barron's Court Hotel has historic interest derived from its association with the architect William Johnson Harrison Weller a prominent local architect.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 121 Falling Park Garden Suburb

Figure Number: 254

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.27 The AHHTV contains the Falling Park Garden Suburb as shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (1914). The first buildings on the site were created in 1907 on a plot of land originally belonging to the Paget Family. The objectives of the Falling Park Garden Suburb were to provide quality houses which would cater to the needs of landlords and tenants. The suburbs were set out along planned streets with public or social buildings located in convenient places near the house (Parker 2019b).

C.10.28 The first six buildings now 18-28 Victoria Road were the first buildings to be opened in 1908, and were entered into a model housing competition along with 53 houses of varying design. Development of the garden suburb continued and in total 75 properties were constructed.

C.10.29 The AHHTV contains a concentration of surviving buildings associated with the Garden Suburb. While these buildings have been subject to modern alteration they retain their original character and make a contribution to the early 20th century character of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.10.30 The AHHTV represents formal town planning, representative of the Garden City Movement. The historic street plots and layout of the suburb is well preserved. The designed areas of open space, including the semi-circle of allotment gardens, are particularly well preserved in the triangle of development situated between Victoria Road, Cannock Road and the Avenue. Elsewhere there has been more significant settlement infill.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.31 The AHHTV was built by Sir Richard Paget, a great advocate for the Garden City Movement, which believed that the creation of purpose built garden suburbs would improve the physical, social and industrial condition in large industrial areas. The Garden City movement was supported by the contemporary developments in public transport which allowed workers to easily commute to outlying districts.

C.10.32 The AHHTV is directly associated with the Fallings Park Garden Tenants Society, a housing co-partnership society formed to promote the construction and co-operative ownership of houses within the suburb.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 122 Guy Motors Industrial Estate

Figure Number: 255

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.33 The AHHTV contains the remains of the early 20th century Fallings Park Motor Works and a small factory used for the production of railway carriage parts. The first factory buildings on the site are shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (1914). A number of these early 20th century buildings survive within the AHHTV, including original factory buildings and some early 20th century terraced worker's houses. The factory buildings on the south side of the road are constructed from brick with more recent corrugated metal cladding on the second storey. To the rear of these buildings are further brick built factory buildings with saw tooth roofs which are characteristic of early 20th century motor car factories (Historic England 2013). The buildings to the north of the road include a single story brick building and some later brick built factory buildings with corrugated metal cladding.

C.10.34 The early 20th century buildings within the AHHTV have both architectural and historic interest which is drawn from the surviving historic fabric of the buildings and elements of their surviving layout and design. The buildings are still in use today and have been subject to modern alteration. Despite these changes they retain their historic character and provide a visible link to the prominent early 20th century motor car industry.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.35 The AHHTV contains factory buildings associated with Guy Motor Ltd, which was formed in 1913. The company originally produced 30 cwt Lorries known as 'the Guy Lorry'. In 1915 the factory came under the control of the Ministry of Munitions and concentrated on war work producing 30 cwt lorries for the Russian Army as well as engines for tanks, aero engines and depth charge firing mechanisms. The factory is linked with several war time technological developments including the A.B.C Wasp 7 Cylinder air cooled radio engine, and its successor the ABC Dragonfly 9 Cylinder (History Website 2019b). The connection between the factories within the AHHTV and these developments contribute to the historic interest of the AHHTV.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 123 Park Village Estate

Figure Number: 256

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.36 The AHHTV contains a late 19th to early 20th century housing estate known as Park Village shown on the 2nd (1904) and 3rd (1914) edition Ordnance Survey maps. The housing comprised planned rows of terraced workers houses which were two storeys high and set back from the road by small brick lined yards. The houses were brick built with sash windows and tiled roofs. While some of the buildings within the AHHTV have been rendered, and some have been subject to modern alteration (PVC windows), they still maintain their original street plan and building design. The use of consistent building materials and designs gives the area a distinct character and design.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.10.37 The Park Village estate was laid out between 1884 and 1914. It represents a formally planned garden suburb. The historic street-plan, and building plots are well preserved within the AHHTV. A key characteristic of the area is the small brick lined front yards which separated the houses from the street. These features are well preserved.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.38 The AHHTV has historic interest related to its association with the Garden City Movement, which promoted the creation of purpose built garden suburbs to improve the physical, social and industrial condition in large industrial areas. The Garden City movement was supported by the contemporary developments in public transport which allowed workers to easily commute to outlying districts.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 124 Industrial area, south of Wolverhampton

Figure Number: 257

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.39 The AHHTV covers an industrial area which developed to the south of the City of Wolverhampton in the 19th century. By the late 19th century the area contained the Staffordshire Safe Works, a Cylindrical Bolt and Lock Works, and numerous iron, tin and plate works. The industrial development of this area continued throughout the early part of the 20th century, with metal working industries remaining the predominant type of industry. By the 1930's industrial focus of the AHHTV had shifted and a number of motor car and engineering works were developed.

C.10.40 The area has been included as an AHHTV as it contains a range of surviving historic industrial buildings and factories dating to the late 19th and early 20th century, including the Grade II listed Moxley Foundry (NHLE 1280452) and the locally listed Crown Works (later Criton Clothing Works), and Sunbeamland Works. It also contains a concentration of non-designated but historic buildings concentrated along Penn Street, Ablow Street, Fredrick Street and Church Lane. Whilst the area has been subject to modern re-development it retains a concentration of historic industrial buildings which make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.41 The industrial buildings within the AHHTV are associated with the prominent metal and engineering industries and help illustrate the history and development of industry in this area. They provide a visible link to the Wolverhampton's industrial past. During the early 20th century there was a shift away from metal working industries towards engineering and motor car manufacture. This transition is reflected in the architecture of the AHHTV, by the Moxley Foundry, which was formerly the Star Motors factory, and the Sunbeamland Works, which was originally used as a japanning works but was later used for the manufacture of Sunbeam motorcycles.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 125 Great Brickkiln Street Industrial Area

Figure Number: 258

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.42 The AHHTV contains a cluster of late 19th century industrial buildings shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. The AHHTV includes an area of late 19th century workshops and houses along Osborne Street, including the locally listed former Osborne Lock Works, and the locally listed Eagle Works building, which is situated on the corner of Alexander Street and Great Brickkiln Street. The locally listed, late 19th century Brick Kiln School has also been included as it, in combination with the other surviving 19th century buildings are considered to make a positive contribution to the historic character of the area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.43 The industrial buildings within the area are relatively rare surviving example of late 19th century industrial buildings within Wolverhampton. They derive their historic interest from their associations with the prominent local industries such as lock making. The Eagle Works was originally part of Reliance and Hemp Flax Mills, and was later used as a mattress factory, a bicycle factory and a brass and gun metal foundry.

C.10.44 Brick Kiln school is one of the oldest schools in Wolverhampton it was opened by Wolverhampton School Board in response to the Education Act of 1870.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 126 Banks Brewery

Figure Number: 259

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.45 The AHHTV contains the Banks Brewery (formerly the Park Brewery). Park Brewery was constructed in the mid-late 19th century upon part of Broad Meadow. It contains a range of brewery buildings dating to the 19th and 20th century. Part of the brewery, a well preserved 19th century industrial building appears on the Wolverhampton local list, and a number of factory buildings on the east side of the AHHTV fall within the Chapel Ash Conservation Area. The brewery is directly linked to the development of this area and the 19th and early 20th century buildings within the AHHTV are considered to make a positive contribution to the historic character of the area.

C.10.46 The brewery has been in use since the 19th century and contains buildings dating to various phases of its operation. The development of the brewery and the technological advancements in the brewing industry can be traced through the architecture of the brewery and contribute towards the historic interest and architectural interest of the AHHTV.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.47 The AHHTV derives historic interest from its association with Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries Ltd, which was formed in May 1890 from three local brewing companies Banks and Company, Wolverhampton; George Thompson and Sons of the Dudley and Victoria Breweries, Dudley; and Charles Colonel Smith's Brewery at the Fox Brewery, Wolverhampton.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 127 Wryley and Essington Canal

Figure Number: 260

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.48 The AHHTV contains the Wryley and Essington Canal which was built along the northern boundary of Pelsall in 1794 to carry coal and other raw materials necessary

to the development of industry in the Black Country. The canal was built following the 1790s Act authorising a canal from Wolverhampton to the collieries and Wyrley Bank and Essington. The canal was built using the early contour construction method, where by the canal followed the natural contours of the landscape. However, land subsidence caused by the surrounding mining activity and continual repair work along the canal has caused some parts of the present day canal to run on high embankments.

C.10.49 The AHHTV contains the Grade II listed footbridge over the west end of Bentley Canal (NHLE 1201908). The bridge was built in the mid-19th century to carry the tow path across the Bentley Canal. Most of the Bentley Canal has been filled in, but a small part survives at its junction with the Wyrley and Essington Canal. In addition, the AHHTV has the potential to contain non-designated historically important buildings such as locks, canal bridges and industrial buildings associated with the early usage of the canal. These nationally and locally important buildings are directly associated with the creation and development of the canal and make a positive contribution to the quality of the historic environment.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

C.10.50 The AHHTV interacts with the Wednesbury Conservation Area and the Bilston Canal Corridor Conservation Area. There are views into and out of these conservation areas from the canal and the AHHTV is considered to contribute to the setting of these two conservation areas. The AHHTV forms part of the immediate setting of the Grade II listed Canal Bridge which is contained within the AHHTV.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 128 Highfields Works

Figure Number: 261

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.51 The AHHTV contains a cluster of late 19th and early 20th century industrial buildings surrounding the locally listed Highfields Works Building. The buildings directly across Ash Street from the Highfields building are shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, and comprise 2-storey brick built factory buildings with corrugated metal roofs and cladding. The original use of these buildings is uncertain but they may originally have been associated with the Highfields Works. By the 1930s these buildings were part of the Stella Works and the Bedstead Works. The Highfield works expanded in the 1930s and a large factory (extant) was constructed to the west of the Highfields works building.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.52 The industrial buildings within the AHHTV are a relatively rare surviving example of late 19th century and early 20th century industrial buildings within Wolverhampton. They derive their historic interest from their associations with Thomas Perry and Sons Ltd. An Iron Foundry established by Thomas Perry in 1818. By 1850 the firm were producing wrought iron bedsteads, fencing hurdles railings, gates, palisades and other iron works. Towards the end of the 19th century the firm began to specialise in heavy engineering activity producing rolling mill machinery (Sharman and Aston 2019).

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 129 Mount Street, Tettenhall

Figure Number: 262

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.53 The AHHTV contains the south side of Mount Street, Tettenhall. The settlement at Tettenhall Wood expanded along Mount Street during the 19th century. The AHHTV contains a combination of large villa type Victorian houses, such as the Grade II listed building The Mount (NHLE 1187391) and smaller more modest early 19th century cottages such as Lilac Cottage (Grade II listed, NHLE 1201843). The AHHTV includes the Grade II listed terrace, walls and steps associated with The Mount (NHLE 1282477), and several historic but non-designated buildings shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, including Nos. 69-75 Mount Street, a row of white rendered terraced cottages with slate roofs, and No. 79 Mount Street a large detached white rendered house with slate roofing. The front elevation of No. 79 has decorative moulding around the door and a first storey string course.

C.10.54 The AHHTV has been subject to modern infill development but retains its historic character. The designated and non-designated but historic buildings preserved within the AHHTV contribute towards the local distinctiveness of the area, and provide visible evidence of the 19th century expansion of Tettenhall Wood.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.10.55 The buildings within the AHHTV are all set back from the road by large gardens. Views towards the houses from the road are obscured by small brick built walls which front onto the pavement and mature hedgerows and tree planting. These features are characteristic of the 19th century design and purposefully separate the 19th century buildings from the street, creating a sense of enclosure that is absent from the more modern buildings on the north side of Mount Street.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 130 Culwell Trading Estate

Figure Number: 263

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.56 The AHHTV contains the Culwell Trading Estate, formerly known as the Culwell Works. Industrial buildings are first shown on this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1884). At this time the industrial unit was known as the Heath Town Works. By the early 19th century the works had become the Culwell Works. The current industrial buildings on the site reflect those shown on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.10.57 The walls of the early 20th century buildings within the AHHTV are shaped to follow the old Wolverhampton/ Wednesfield boundary, preserving the former boundary within the modern landscape. This creates an interesting building layout and contributes to the historic and architectural interest of the buildings.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.58 The industrial buildings within the area are relatively rare surviving examples of late early 20th century industrial buildings within Wolverhampton. They derive their historic interest from their associations with prominent local industries. The current buildings on the site were built by the pump manufacturer Joseph Evans.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 131-134 are in Walsall (see Appendix C, Section C.2)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 135 Prefabricated Estate, Lincoln Green

Figure Number: 264

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.59 The AHHTV contains a prefabricated housing estate built between 1945-6. The houses within the AHHTV are single-storey, brick buildings, surrounded by small gardens. The estate retains its original austere character which is derived from the houses themselves, the layout of the estate, with its narrow road, looping trajectory and large wide foot paths. This estate is an extremely well preserved example of a 1940s prefabricated development, which provides a visual link to the post-war development of the area. The consistent use of building material and design creates a distinctive sense of place and contributes to the post-war character of the area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.10.60 The AHHTV contains an estate of post war prefabricated houses which were built to assist with emergency housing shortages under the Housing (and Temporary Accommodation) Act of 1944. These houses were only intended to last for a 10-year period to cope with housing shortages following the Second World War, but have well outlasted their original lifespan. The AHHTV derives historic interest from its association with the Housing Act and this prominent period of redevelopment within the Black Country.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 136 Dawson Square, Bilson

Figure Number: 265

Location: Wolverhampton

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.10.61 The AHHTV contains six- two storey units of four flats, each built in red brick with engineering brick detailing and arched gateways leading through to the rear of each block, which let into one-storey walls linking each unit. The flats are set around a central lawn and flower bed are reminiscent of model council housing schemes built in London between the wars. The flats do not appear on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map and therefore likely to date to immediately before or immediately after the Second World War. The consistent use of building material and design within the AHHTV contributes to the distinctive character of the area and the AHHTV represents a well preserved example of 1940s social housing.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.10.62 The buildings derive historic and architectural interest from the surviving planned layout of the flats. The original buildings are still present, and the original layout can still be observed within the AHHTV.

C.11 Wolverhampton APA**Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 70 Church of the Holy Trinity Church Yard**

Figure Number: 266

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.1 The APA contains the churchyard associated with the 19th century Church of the Holy Trinity as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The cemetery was opened in the late 19th century and originally covered a small area to the south of the church. It has been extended throughout the 20th century and now covers a much larger area to the west of the church, surrounding the 19th century Almshouse. The cemetery contains a large range of burial monuments.

C.11.2 The APA contains human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.11.3 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.4 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 71 Ashmore Park Moat

Figure Number: 267

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.5 The APA contains the earthwork remains of a medieval moated site. Environment Agency LiDAR of the area shows that earthwork remains associated with the moated site survive, and the moat appears to still contain water in places. There is the potential for medieval or early post-medieval buildings to be present within the APA, but no upstanding elements remain. The moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may contain preserved environmental remains and/or organic materials. Such remains could provide insight into the local environment and land use in the area during the medieval period.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.6 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with the moat could lead to organic preservation which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived in the site. The surviving earthworks provide evidence of water management practices associated with the creation of the moat. Whilst other such

sites do survive within the Black Country, such sites are rare, and this is the only one to survive within the City of Wolverhampton.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.7 Moated sites are particularly rare within Wolverhampton and this site represents the only surviving example within the locality. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Groundworks that would lead to the draining of the moat or the reduction of the water table in the immediate area could impact upon any waterlogged organic and environmental remains preserved in the moat.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 72 Elston Hall Homestead Moat

Figure Number: 268

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.8 The APA contains part of the medieval moated site of Elston Hall shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Part of the site was developed for housing in the 1930s. The rest of the site is in use as a small recreation ground. Whilst no earthworks associated with the moat survive there is the potential for below ground remains relating to the moat and possible medieval or post-medieval buildings. The infilled moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may contain preserved environmental remains and/or organic materials. Such remains could provide insight into the local environment and land use in the area during the medieval period.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.9 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with the moat could lead to organic preservation which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived in the site. Whilst other such sites do survive within the Black Country, such sites are rare.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.10 Moated sites are particularly rare within Wolverhampton. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Groundworks that would lead to the reduction of the water table in the immediate area could impact upon any waterlogged organic and environmental remains preserved in the infilled moat.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 73 Merrill's Hall Moat

Figure Number: 269

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.11 The APA contains part of the medieval moated site of Merrill's Hall as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. There are no upstanding remains associated with the hall (which survived until the 1970s) or the moat. The APA does have the potential to contain below ground remains relating to the moat and possible medieval or post-medieval buildings. The infilled moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may contain preserved environmental remains and/or organic materials. Such remains could provide insight into the local environment and land use in the area during the medieval period.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.12 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with the moat could lead to organic preservation which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived in the site. Whilst other such sites do survive within the Black Country, such sites are rare.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.13 Moated sites are particularly rare within Wolverhampton. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Groundworks that would lead to the reduction of the water table in the immediate area could impact upon any waterlogged organic and environmental remains preserved in the infilled moat.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 74 Graiseley Old Hall Moated Site

Figure Number: 270

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.14 The APA contains the remains of the Graiseley Old Hall Moated Site. The buildings associated with the moated site survive and include the Grade II* listed Graiseley Old Hall (NHLE 1205291), and its associated Grade II listed garden wall (NHLE 1201792), as well as the Grade II listed Graiseley Old Cottage and Villa (NHLE 1201791). The moat itself is not shown on the Tithe or 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps, but was instead

identified during road building. More recent archaeological work carried out in the south-western corner of the APA identified the remains of 18th or 19th century out buildings, but did not find any evidence of the moat.

C.11.15 The APA derives archaeological, historic and architectural interest from the remains of the two 15th century buildings preserved within it. It has the potential to contain below ground remains of ancillary structures and outbuildings as well as the remains of a possible moat, which also contribute to its archaeological interest. The infilled moat if present has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may contain preserved environmental remains and/or organic materials. Such remains could provide insight into the local environment and land use in the area during the medieval period.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.16 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with the moat could lead to organic preservation which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived in the site. Whilst other such sites do survive within the Black Country, such sites are rare.

C.11.17 The listed buildings within the APA have national interest and provide rare well preserved examples of buildings dating to this period.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.18 Moated sites are particularly rare within Wolverhampton. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Groundworks that would lead to the reduction of the water table in the immediate area could impact upon any waterlogged organic and environmental remains preserved in the infilled moat.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 75 Banhurst Moated Site

Figure Number: 271

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.19 The APA contains the remains of Banhurst Moated Site. A Grade II listed Dovecote (NHLE 1282504) dating to the 17th century survives within the APA. There are no upstanding remains associated with the moat but there is the potential for below ground archaeological remains of the infilled moat to survive. Historic Ordnance Survey maps show a gatehouse spanning the moat. No upstanding remains of this structure survive, but there is the potential for below ground archaeological remains to be present.

C.11.20 The APA derives archaeological, historic and architectural interest from the remains of the 17th century dovecote preserved within it. It has the potential to contain below ground remains of the former farm building and ancillary structures which occupied the site and could also contain the remains of an infilled moat. The potential for below ground archaeological remains contributes to the archaeological interest of the APA and the infilled moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may contain preserved environmental remains and/or organic materials. Such remains are of particular interest as they could provide insight into the local environment and land use in the area during the medieval period.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.21 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The waterlogged conditions associated with the moat could lead to organic preservation which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived in the site. Whilst other such sites do survive within the Black Country, such sites are rare.

C.11.22 The listed building within the APA has national interest and provides a rare well preserved example of a building dating to this period.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.23 Moated sites are particularly rare within Wolverhampton. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA. Groundworks that would lead to the reduction of the water table in the immediate area could impact upon any waterlogged organic and environmental remains preserved in the infilled moat.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 76 Church of St Mary, Bilston

Figure Number: 272

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.24 The APA contains the churchyard associated with the 19th century Church of St Mary and its associated graveyard. The cemetery was opened in the early 19th century and contains a Grade II* listed church (NHLE 1201850), its associated Grade II listed walls and railings (NHLE 1207544) and the Grade II listed Cooper Memorial, a 19th century chest tomb (NHLE 1288482). The graveyard contains a few surviving headstones but many appear to have been cleared away in the area to the rear of the church.

C.11.25 The cemetery contains human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings

and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.11.26 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here. As a Grade II* listed building the church has historic and architectural interest derived from its design and its association with the architect Francis Goodwin.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.27 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 77 New Cross Cemetery

Figure Number: 273

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.28 The APA contains the site of the New Cross Cemetery which first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, the original cemetery contained a Church of England Mortuary Chapel. Whilst the mortuary chapel has since been demolished the APA does contain surviving 19th century burials with associated headstones and burial monuments.

C.11.29 The cemetery contains human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.11.30 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.31 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 78 Gods Acre

Figure Number: 274

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.32 The APA contains the site of a graveyard associated with St Leonard's Church, Bilston. St Leonards gained its independence from the Church at Wolverhampton in the 18th century. The graveyard is believed to have been created around this time and is shown on the 1799 map of the Liberty of Bilstone. The APA is situated across the road and immediately to the north of St Leonards Church. It is currently in use as a recreational area, and there are no visible headstones or memorials present. The APA does have the potential to contain surviving burials dating from the 18th and 19th century.

C.11.33 Human remains which are over 100 years old are considered to have archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.11.34 The historic interest of the APA relates to the local people interred within the graveyard. The formation of the graveyard is linked with St Leonards gaining independence from the church in Wolverhampton in the 18th century, which was probably the result of 18th century population increase within Bilston.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.35 The burials within the APA are vulnerable to unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks which would disturb or destroy any archaeological remains present,

Other considerations: Amenity

C.11.36 The site is currently in use as a small green recreational space with mature trees around its periphery and several foot paths passing through a grassed area.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 79 Roman Catholic Burial Ground, Paternoster Row

Figure Number: 275

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.37 The APA contains the site of a Roman Catholic graveyard shown on the 1842 Tithe Map. The APA contains a number of mature trees and may contain surviving mortuary monuments and burials dating from the 19th century.

C.11.38 Human remains which are over 100 years old are considered to have archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.11.39 The historic interest of the APA relates to the local people interred within the graveyard. The burials have a particular connection to the Roman Catholic community within Bilston.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.40 The burials within the APA are vulnerable to unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks which would disturb or destroy any archaeological remains present.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 80 Saxon and Medieval Settlement of Wolverhampton

Figure Number: 276

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.41 The APA contains the historic core of Wolverhampton, which is believed to be the site of a Saxon settlement. The earliest mention of Wolverhampton is from a land grant of AD 985, in which *King Eethelred* granted a Mercian noblewoman called *Wulfruna* land at Hampton. *Wulfruna* then granted part of this land to the Church at Wolverhampton in AD 994. The wording of the grant, suggests that the land was passed to an existing church. This correlates with the tradition that a church was founded at Wolverhampton by *Wulfhere*, King of Mercia, as early as AD659, suggesting that Wolverhampton began life as a royal estate centre with an attached minster church or as a monastic centre. The APA covers the proposed extent of the Saxon settlement and has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains of the Saxon and later medieval settlement.

C.11.42 By the medieval period Wolverhampton was divided into a royal manor and an ecclesiastical one (the Deanery manor). We can expect the settlement to have gradually taken on urban functions throughout the medieval period. A Sunday market is recorded as being in existence by around 1180. The market day was moved from Sunday to Wednesday in 1203. Giles de Erdington, the Dean of Wolverhampton, obtained a market charter for a Wednesday market and an annual fair in 1258 and granted burgage tenure to the Deanery manor tenants in 1263. Thus he was pursuing a policy of actively encouraging urban growth at this time. There is no evidence of

animosity with the royal manor and their tenants also probably benefited from the urban growth of this period.

C.11.43 Town growth was presumably encouraged by the settlement's role as a market centre, and it was also an important centre for the wool industry. Many of the leading families in the town were trading in wool. Raw wool was brought in from Wales and the borders, and spun into yarn and woven into cloth in the town.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.44 Saxon and early-medieval settlement remains are particularly rare within the Black Country. Earlier settlements have often been subject to extensive later re-development which would have removed any earlier archaeological deposits. Whilst the APA has been subject to significant post-medieval and modern development, it is the oldest surviving part of Wolverhampton and has the potential to contain surviving earlier remains, particularly in the area of the Church.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.11.45 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement of Wolverhampton. Such remains, would shed light on the origins of the city, its original location and its development over time. The area is a designated conservation area and contains a number of listed and locally listed buildings which have both historic and architectural interest.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.46 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Other: Amenity

C.11.47 The APA contains Black Country Geosite 21, Wolverhampton Museum and Art Gallery.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 81 Cotton Settlement Site

Figure Number: 277

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.48 The APA contains the site of a 18th century settlement shown on the Yates 1788 Map of Staffordshire. The map shows the settlement as a few buildings in the triangle situated between Penn Road, Rookery Lane and Coalway Road. A 1327 document refers to a settlement site to the north of where the Penn Road crosses Coalway Road, suggesting that the settlement shown on Yates map had much older origins. The APA

covers the house frontages and gardens on either side of Penn Road at this junction. These areas have been subject to limited previous ground disturbance and have the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with this settlement.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.49 Medieval settlement remains are particularly rare within the Black Country. Earlier settlements have often been subject to extensive later re-development which would have removed or heavily truncated any earlier archaeological deposits. Whilst the APA has been subject to post-medieval and modern development it contains areas, such as the gardens formerly associated with Graiseley Lodge, which have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.50 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 82 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 83 Graveyard of St Michael's and All Angels Church

Figure Number: 278

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.51 The APA contains the late 19th century extent of the graveyard associated with the Grade II listed St Michael's and All Angels Church (NHLE 1201794). The church is situated on the site of an earlier medieval church which was almost totally destroyed in 1950. The APA contains three Grade II listed commemorative stones (NHLE 1205365, 120195 and 1282491) and is situated within the Tettenhall Green Conservation Area. It has the potential to contain burials and mortuary monuments dating back to the medieval period. The church is also likely to contain historic fabric relating to the medieval church.

C.11.52 The graveyard contains human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.11.53 The APA derives historic interest from the local people buried here.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.54 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 84 Waterhead Brook

Figure Number: 279

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.55 The APA contains the original line of Waterhead Brook, a small watercourse which was partly canalised between 1845 and 1833. The brook was buried during the late 20th century when it was filled in to create the sports field. The area has been included as an APA as it has the potential to contain peat deposits, which could preserve environmental remains. It is also considered to have the potential to contain previously unknown prehistoric remains, such as burnt mounds, which elsewhere in the borough follow the course of natural streams and watercourses. Rivers have been used as a power source for industry since the medieval period and accordingly there is potential for below ground archaeological remains associated with mills and other industrial structures along the river bank, although none are currently recorded.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.56 Prehistoric remains are rare in Wolverhampton, should such remains be present they would represent a rare surviving class of monument. Currently no prehistoric remains are recorded within the area but elsewhere within the Black Country such remains are recorded alongside watercourses. This area has been subjected to limited later disturbance and thus has the potential to contain prehistoric remains.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.57 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 85 Graiseley Brook

Figure Number: 280

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.58 The APA contains an area of playing fields, woodland and allotment surrounding the Graiseley Brook. The brook still follows its original course as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The ground surrounding the brook has been subject to little previous ground disturbance. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows some buildings along the north-western edge of the APA, adjacent to the road. These buildings are no longer present. The area has been included as an APA as it has been subject to limited post-medieval and modern ground disturbance and accordingly has the potential to contain previously unidentified prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains. The APA may also contain below ground remains associated with the 19th century buildings which once occupied the APA. Rivers have been used as a power source for industry since the medieval period and accordingly there is potential for below ground archaeological remains associated with mills and other industrial activity along the river bank, although none are currently recorded.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.59 The APA has a particular potential to contain prehistoric remains such as Bronze Age burnt mounds, which elsewhere in the Borough appear to follow the route of streams and watercourses. Prehistoric remains are rare in Wolverhampton, should such remains be present they would represent a rare surviving class of monument.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.60 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 86 Long Lake

Figure Number: 281

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.61 The APA contains an area of green space surrounding a tributary of the River Penk. The area is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as Long Lake and still appears to follow its original course. The ground surrounding it does not appear to have been subject to previous ground disturbance. The area has been included as an APA as it has been subject to limited post-medieval and modern ground disturbance and accordingly has the potential to contain previously unidentified prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains. Rivers have been used as a power source for industry since the medieval period and accordingly there is potential for below ground archaeological remains associated with mills and other industrial activity along the river bank, although none are currently recorded.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.62 The APA has a particular potential to contain prehistoric remains such as Bronze Age burnt mounds, which elsewhere in the Borough appear to follow the route of streams and watercourses. Prehistoric remains are rare in Wolverhampton, should such remains be present they would represent a rare surviving class of monument.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.63 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 87-131 are in Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 132 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.10)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 133-138 are in Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.15)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 139-144 are in Walsall (see Appendix C, Section C.3)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 145 Wednesfield Historic Settlement

Figure Number: 282

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.64 The APA contains the historic core of Wednesfield. The earliest references to the settlement date to the 10th century when it is mentioned as the site of a battle between the English and the Danes (Battle of Wednesfield, also known as the Battle of Tettenhall). It is also mentioned in a charter of 994 when *Wulfruna* granted land to the church at Wolverhampton. In this period the settlement may have been a hamlet with a number of outlying farms. In the medieval period Wednesfield was a dependent of the settlement of Wolverhampton. The village remained largely rural until the 19th century with only a few small scale cottage industries such as key making and trap making. The APA has been included as it is considered to have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains relating to the medieval and early post-medieval settlement.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.65 Medieval settlement remains are particularly rare within the Black Country. Earlier settlements have often been subject to extensive later re-development which would

have removed or heavily truncated any earlier archaeological deposits. Whilst the APA has been subject to post-medieval and modern development it is considered to have the potential to contain surviving medieval and early post-medieval settlement remains.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.66 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 146 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 147 Bilston Historic Settlement

Figure Number: 283

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.67 The APA contains the historic settlement of Bilston. The first reference to Bilston comes from the Domesday Book, which suggests a population of around 50-100. In the later medieval period the main settlement was along the High Street and Church Street. Burgage-type properties in this area suggest that the settlement may have had some urban functions but it was never granted a borough or market charter. The settlement grew exponentially from the 17th century onwards as the surrounding area was increasingly given over to coal mining and ironworking. By the 18th century new trades had been introduced into the settlement. References to buckle-makers, toy-makers and chape makers are common in the early 18th century parish records, while japanning and enamelling were introduced from about 1720. The rapid growth of population in the 19th century led to overcrowding and the insanitary conditions created led to two devastating visitations of cholera, in 1832 and 1849.

C.11.68 The medieval settlement presumably lay around the chapel, principally along Church Street and High Street, and perhaps south down towards a crossing of the Bilston Brook at the bottom of Bridge Street (the present main road to the south, Oxford Street, was not built until 1809). Both Church Street and High Street show evidence of possible deliberate planning with burgage-style properties (narrow frontages on to the street and long yards behind). In addition, the dog-leg formed by Wolverhampton Street - High Street/Church Street - Bridge Street may suggest that the main north - south road has been deliberately diverted to pass along High Street/Church Street.

C.11.69 There was a chapel dedicated to St Leonard from at least the 15th century, and accordingly the APA has the potential to contain burials dating from the 15th century onwards. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and

religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

C.11.70A possible moated site mentioned in 18th century is documented as being near Homer's Fold and is also recorded within the APA, although by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map there is no evidence of a moat at this location.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.71 Medieval settlement remains are particularly rare within the Black Country. Earlier settlements have often been subject to extensive later re-development which would have removed or heavily truncated any earlier archaeological deposits. Whilst the APA has been subject to post-medieval and modern development it is considered to have the potential to contain surviving medieval and early post-medieval settlement remains.

C.11.72 The possible infilled moated site has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits. Such remains, if present, are rare regionally and could preserve organic and environmental material, which could provide insight into environmental conditions, land use and the lifestyle of local people.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.73 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 148 Stow Heath Manor Moated Site

Figure Number: 284

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.74 The APA contains the site of a large moat shown on maps of Wolverhampton dating from 1788 onwards. It is thought to be the site of Wolverhampton's Royal Manor or Stowheath Manor. The 1788 map shows a square moat with sides 120m in length. There is a small building inside the moat in its south-east quadrant and buildings outside the moat at this point are also shown. Already, however, the surrounding land is being encroached upon by industry as a furnace is marked to the south-west. During the 19th century there was further industrial encroachment into the area and by the time of 1842 tithe map, the Chillington Iron Company and nearby colliery workings had eroded much of the moat leaving only the northern part surviving. By the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map only the north-east corner of the moat survived.

C.11.75 The APA has been included as it is considered to have the potential to contain surviving archaeological deposits associated with the moated manor site, including the remains of the former buildings which occupied the site as well as remains associated with the

moat. Such remains may have been impacted by later industrial activity, but it is possible that sealed earlier deposits survive below the made ground, and later industrial activity.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.76 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The infilled moat has the potential to contain waterlogged conditions which could lead to organic preservation, and the survival of environmental evidence which could yield evidence about the land use in the surrounding area, the environment and life of those who lived in the site.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.77 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 149 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 150 Old Hall Moated Site

Figure Number: 285

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.78 The APA contains the site of Old Hall, originally known as the Great Hall. The buildings were a grand brick-built Elizabethan mansion house owned by the Leveson family. It was surrounded by a moat, which also encompassed gardens and an orchard. Part of the moat and buildings were excavated in the 2000s but it is still uncertain whether the moat is earlier than the mansion house, and hence whether there was originally a medieval building within the APA. The Great Hall was converted into a japanning factory in the 1770s, and new buildings were gradually added to the old manor. The moat was infilled by 1842 and by 1883 the hall and its associated buildings had been demolished.

C.11.79 The APA is currently occupied by the modern Wolverhampton College of Education. The modern development on the site is likely to have impact upon any surviving archaeological remains associated with the Great Hall and its associated moat. However recent archaeological work has uncovered surviving archaeological remains associated with the moat and it is possible that remains of the moat and the former buildings which occupied the APA survive within the APA.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.80 Moated sites represent rare surviving examples of medieval and early post-medieval rural land use. The infilled moat has the potential to contain waterlogged conditions which could lead to organic preservation, and the survival of environmental evidence which could yield evidence about the land use in the surrounding area, the environment and life of those who lived in the site.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.81 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 151 St George's Graveyard

Figure Number: 286

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.82 The APA contains the Grade II listed St George's Church (NHLE 1207884), a former Anglican Church that was built in the 1830s and is now part of a supermarket. The land surrounding the church was used as a graveyard and has the potential to contain surviving burials dating from the 1830s onwards. The graveyard received victims from the cholera outbreaks that occurred in 1832 and 1848, and is known to contain unmarked mass graves excavated to a depth of 40ft. The graveyard is shown as disused on the 1902 and 1914 Ordnance Survey maps, and was landscaped in 1956. Burials were discovered during building work associated with the construction of the ring road, and there is considered to be the potential for surviving remains within the APA particularly in the area of the carpark.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.83 The APA has been included due to the potential for surviving burials dating back to the 1830s. Human remains of over 100 years old are considered to be of archaeological interest, and can provide insight into the lifestyle, health and diet of local populations. The former graveyard contains mass graves associated with the cholera outbreaks that occurred during the early 19th century. Such remains are particularly rare within the Black Country

Historic Interest: Representation

C.11.84 The APA has historic and architectural interest derived from the Grade II listed building contained within it and its association with the architect James Morgan (a partner of John Nash). It also draws historic interest from the local people interred within it, and its associations with two well documented 19th century cholera outbreaks.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.85 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 152 St John's graveyard

Figure Number: 287

Location: Wolverhampton

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.11.86 The APA contains the Grade II* listed Church of St John (NHLE 1201864), which was built in the Roman Renaissance style in 1758-76 by the architect Will Baker or builder Roger Eyken. The square surrounding the church is shown as a graveyard on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1884) and has the potential to contain burials dating from the mid-18th century onwards.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.11.87 The APA has been included due to the potential for surviving burials dating back to the 1750s. Human remains of over 100 years old are considered to be of archaeological interest, and can provide insight into the lifestyle, health and diet of local populations.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.11.88 The APA has historic and architectural interest derived from the listed buildings contained within it. It has historic interest drawn from its association with the architect Will Baker and the builder Roger Eyken. It has the potential to contain burials dating back to the 1750s and thus also has historic interest, drawn from the local people interred within it.

Other considerations: Vulnerability

C.11.89 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

C.12 Wolverhampton DLHHV

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 21 East Park

Figure Number: 288

Location: Wolverhampton

Historic Interest: Date

- C.12.1 The DLHHV contains the late 19th East Park, which was laid out on the derelict site of the former Chillington Colliery in 1893. The park was the second public park to be formed in Wolverhampton and was the first civic scheme aimed at reclaiming former industrial land in the area.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

- C.12.2 The original park was laid out with a children's play area, an outdoor swimming pool, and 11 acres of sports ground as well as shrubberies, flowerbeds and basic amenities (Wonderful Wolverhampton 2019). Tree lined Avenues travelled around the periphery of the park and along its central pathway. At the centre of the park was a large boating pool. The park also contained a bandstand and a clock tower, now a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1205769).
- C.12.3 The park was originally less successful than anticipated, perhaps due to a lack of domestic housing in the area, issues with keeping the boating lake topped up, and the park's entrance through an area of rough ground. The construction of housing in the area adjacent to the park in the interwar period led to some refurbishment of the park and many elements of the original design including the clock tower. The tree lined avenues, and the sports areas survive in the current park layout. The boating lake however has been lost.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

- C.12.4 The DLHHV has a number of surviving parkland features and a relatively well preserved parkland layout. These features combine to create an attractive recreational space. The park forms part of the immediate setting of the Grade II registered clock tower and is included on Wolverhampton's local list.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

- C.12.5 The DLHHV has historic interest drawn from its association with prominent local figures.
- C.12.6 The land for the park was donated by the Duke of Sutherland and local industrialist Sir Alfred Hickman, following political pressure following the creation of Wolverhampton's West Park. The park was the second public park created in Wolverhampton and was the first civic scheme aimed at reclaiming former industrial land in the area. Designs for the park were entered into a design competition, but none of the entrants met the budgetary constraints. The park was laid out by the Borough Surveyor, under the advisement of Thomas Mawson the competition winner and the completed park represented a simplified version of his design.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 22 Hickman Park

Figure Number: 289

Location: Wolverhampton

Historic Interest: Date

C.12.7 The DLHHV contains Hickman Park, which was opened on 17th July 1911.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.12.8 The DLHHV was laid out over 11 acres with open spaces, tree lined avenues, flower beds, a playground, pool and a cast iron drinking fountain donated by Lady Hickman. In the 1920s tennis courts were opened in the park. Many of these original features including the path and the tree lined avenues survive within the DLHHV. In the 1960s the open-air theatre was added to the park.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.12.9 The DLHHV has a number of surviving parkland features and a relatively well preserved parkland layout. These features combine to create an attractive recreational space. The park is included on Wolverhampton's local list.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.12.10 The AHHTV has historic interest drawn from its association with prominent local figures.

C.12.11 The park was created by the Bilston Coronation Committee to commemorate the coronation of King George V. It was named in memory of Sir Alfred Hickman, a prominent local man who had promoted the creation of open spaces in Wolverhampton to aid the welfare of the local people (Wolverhampton History 2019).

Other: Archaeological Interest

C.12.12 The park was laid out on former private parkland and industrial land and incorporates the site of Springfield House. The park has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with Springfield House and its grounds.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 23 Bilston Cemetery

Figure Number: 290

Location: Wolverhampton

Historic Interest: Date

C.12.13 The DLHHV contains the original extent of Bilston Cemetery, which was opened in 1855. The cemetery has been extended several times during the 20th century.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.12.14 The cemetery was laid out in a traditional style with two mortuary chapels at the centre (one Church of England and one Non-Conformist). A number of planned tree lined pathways were laid out leading to the mortuary chapels and around the periphery of the cemetery.

C.12.15 The original layout of the cemetery is well preserved and the original pathways and some planting still survive within the cemetery. The cemetery also contains a large variety of burial monuments dating from the mid-19th century onwards. The wall and gate posts forming the entrance to the cemetery from Cemetery Row also appear to date to the late 19th or early 20th century. The mortuary chapels however have been demolished.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.12.16 The DLHHV has a number of surviving memorials and a well preserved layout. These features combine to create an attractive space for commemoration.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.12.17 The cemetery derives historic interest from the local people interred there.

Other: Archaeological Interest

C.12.18 The DLHHV also has archaeological interest as it contains human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 24 Merridale Cemetery

Figure Number: 291

Location: Wolverhampton

Historic Interest: Date

C.12.19 The DLHHV contains Merridale Cemetery, a good example of a private cemetery opened in 1850 and extended sometime before 1889.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.12.20 The original cemetery was laid out with two mortuary chapels (one Non-Conformist and one Church of England) and a park lodge. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the cemetery as heavily planted with a number of planned pathways leading through the cemetery. Both chapels have been demolished but the cemetery contains a wide range of burial monument and much of the original planting survives. The park lodge is also still present.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.12.21 The DLHHV has a number of surviving memorials and a well preserved layout. These features combine to create an attractive space for commemoration. The cemetery is included on the Wolverhampton local list.

Historic Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.12.22 The cemetery derives historic interest from the local people interred there. The cemetery contains a locally listed memorial to James Baker, and a Grade II listed memorial to Joseph Foster (d. 1861), Elizabeth Foster (d.1869) and A.C.F. Gough (d. 1892) (NHLE 1201820).

Other: Archaeological Interest

C.12.23 The DLHHV also has archaeological interest as it contains human remains which are more than 100 years old. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 25 Bantock Park

Figure Number: 292

Location: Wolverhampton

Historic Interest: Date

C.12.24 The DLHHV contains Bantock Park, a public park laid out in 1938 on the former grounds of Old Merridale Farm, a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1201810). The farm building was originally constructed in 1730, but has since been subjected to 19th century alterations and additions. Thomas Bantock, a prominent local industrialist and the Mayor of Wolverhampton (1868/70) bought the house and grounds in 1866. The house and grounds passed to Albert Bantock in 1895, who used the grounds for raising long horn cattle and also laid out the gardens around the house. The original gardens included a sunken Dutch Garden, to the rear of the house, a rose garden, colourful flower borders and a woodland garden. The park was used to produce food during

both world wars and was used to present the Bradmore Peace Day in 1919 (Wolverhampton History 2019b).

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.12.25 The grounds of Old Merridale Farm were laid out as a public park in 1938 and included an 18-hole golf course, three football pitches and two cricket squares, as well as the gardens laid out by Albert Bantock in the late 19th century or early 20th century.

C.12.26 The DLHHV draws architectural and historic interest from the Grade II listed building within the park and the surviving elements of the Edwardian garden design. The original parkland layout has largely been preserved and the gardens surrounding the house (now Bantock House Museum) were restored in the late 20th century to reflect Albert Bantock's original design. More recent additions to the gardens include a bronze statue commemorating Albert Bantock and the long horn cattle he raised at Old Merridale Farm.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.12.27 The gardens surrounding Bantock House, reflect the late 19th to early 20th century planned layout designed by Albert Bantock. The gardens were restored to their former layout in the late 20th century following archaeological work which identified the original layout of the gardens. The original farm house, now Bantock House survives within the park, contributing to the historic character of the area. The gardens form part of the immediate setting of the house and alongside the other surviving parkland features and planting form an attractive recreational space.

C.12.28 The park forms part of the Bantock House Conservation Area, and is on the Wolverhampton local list.

Historical Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.12.29 The parkland draws historic interest from its association with a number of prominent local figures. Prior to being purchased by the Bantocks the property was leased by John Pursehouse, Thomas Herrick, Rev. Thomas Walker and the grocer John Bradshaw. The park and house are named after the Bantocks, who purchased the property in 1866. Both Thomas Bantock and Albert Bannock served as Mayor of Wolverhampton and were prominent local figures. Albert Bantock left the property to his wife, on the understanding that on her death it would pass to the people of Wolverhampton. In 1938 the lands passed to the Wolverhampton Corporation (now Wolverhampton Council).

Other: Amenity

C.12.30 The DLHHV contains Black Country Geosite 9, Bantock House and Museum.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 26 Jewish Cemetery and Chapel, Blakenhall

Figure Number: 293

Location: Wolverhampton

Historic Interest: Date

C.12.31 The DLHHV contains the Jewish cemetery off Cockshutt Lane, in Blakenhall. The land for the cemetery was presented to the Jewish community in 1851 by either the Duke of Cleveland according to contemporary newspaper reports or the Duke of Sutherland according to a later inscription attached to the Ohel cum Bet taharah (chapel cum mortuary). The wall surrounding the cemetery was constructed using money donated by the local community.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.12.32 The DLHHV contains the Grade II listed Ohel with attached Bet Taharah and cemetery walls (NHLE 1392726), as well as a number of well-preserved headstones. These structures are all part of the original design and layout of the cemetery and contribute to the historic and architectural interest of the DLHHV

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.12.33 The listed buildings and cemetery walls combine with the surviving headstones to create an attractive commemorative space. The AHHTV forms the immediate setting of the Grade II listed Ohel with attached Bet Taharah and cemetery walls.

Historical Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.12.34 The DLHHV has a direct relationship with the 19th century Jewish community, and derives historic interest from the local people buried here.

Other: Archaeological Interest

C.12.35 Burials which are more than 100 years old are of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 27 Heath Town Park

Figure Number: 294

Location: Wolverhampton

Historic Interest: Date

C.12.36 The DHHLV contains Heath Town Park, a public park laid out in 1920 by Wolverhampton Council to commemorate the men of Heath Town who gave their lives during the Great War. The park contains a sports area and fitness trail, a multiuse games area, a woodland area and a lawn with seating. At the centre of the park is a First World War memorial which is said to be one of the oldest in Wolverhampton. The memorial is a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1205494), and was erected at the park's foundation in the 1920s. It was designed by G.A. Walker of G. Fiorini Foundry.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.12.37 The park was set out to commemorate the fallen soldiers of the First World War. The parkland forms an attractive area for recreation and commemoration which is centred around a Grade II listed war memorial. The memorial was erected around the time of the park's creation and the park forms part of its immediate setting.

Historical Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.12.38 The park derives historic interest from its association with the local soldiers who died during the First World War. It was formed by public subscription in the 1920s and contains a war memorial listing the names of the fallen soldiers. It is also believed to contain the oldest war memorial in Wolverhampton.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 28 Wednesfield Park

Figure Number: 295

Location: Wolverhampton

Historic Interest: Date

C.12.39 The DHHLV contains Wednesfield Park, a public park laid out in 1924 as part of the Nordley Hill housing estate. The layout of the original park is shown on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map, which shows that the park was divided into two parts. The southern part of the park contained a formal garden with lawns, planting and designed walkways. The northern part of the park was a less formal sports area. Separating these two areas were some tennis courts, a bowling green and a putting green.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.12.40 The original layout of the formal garden is well preserved. Many of the original pathways and flower beds survive and the park contains mature trees which are likely to have been part of the original planting design. One of the original bowling greens also survives, but the putting green and tennis courts have since been lost.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.12.41 The surviving walkway, formal garden and mature planting within the DHHLV combine to create an attractive recreational space. The park adjoins the Wednesfield Conservation Area along its south-eastern border and was originally accessed via Bars Bridge, which crossed the Wyrley and Essington Canal. The bridge was situated within the conservation area but has since been replaced.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 29 Coronation Park

Figure Number: 296

Location: Wolverhampton

Historic Interest: Date

C.12.42 The DLHHV contains Coronation Park, formerly known as Memorial Park. The park was opened in 1922 as a memorial to the fallen of the First World War.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.12.43 The park was laid out on former industrial land with a polished granite war memorial which is still present. Many of the original walkways associated with the park's design still survive but the bandstand which was an original part of the design has been lost. The park has particular historic interest due to the elements of the former industrial landscape, including former slag heaps, which are preserved in the park's original design.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.12.44 The surviving parkland and industrial features combine to create an attractive space used for recreation and commemoration.

Historical Interest: Associations with people and past events

C.12.45 The park derives historic interest from its association with the local soldiers who died during the First World War. It was formed by public subscription in the 1920s and contains a polished granite war memorial.

C.13 Dudley AHHLV**Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 64 Sedgley Hall Park Farm and Escarpment**

Figure Number: 297

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV3

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.13.1 The AHHLV contains an island of historic farmland associated with the 16th century Sedgley Hall (now demolished). The AHHLV has been enclosed by suburban development which grew out from the village of Sedgley during the decades after the Second World War. As the name implies, the park was formed of farmland that belonged to Sedgley Hall. This was a grand house which stood just outside the village and is recorded as standing during the reign of Elizabeth I (1559-1603) when it was the home of Richard Jevon. The hall was demolished in 1966. The park includes the wooded Sedgley Escarpment, a prominent, west facing limestone escarpment with calcareous grassland below, it is recorded as woodland on the 1826 Parish Map of Sedgley and has been designated as Ancient Woodland by Natural England.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

C.13.2 Areas of ancient woodland (including semi-natural) are areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. They are defined²⁸ as irreplaceable habitats that are important for wildlife, soils, recreation value and cultural, historic and landscape value. Areas of Ancient woodland are rare regionally and are an important part of the historic landscape.

C.13.3 These landscapes are particularly vulnerable to development and are protected in paragraph 175 of the NPPF which states that ‘development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland...) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons’.

C.13.4 The AHHLV contains a locally rare example of an early non-parliamentary field pattern.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.13.5 The AHHLV draws historic interest from its connection with the former 16th century Sedgley Hall which was located in the south-eastern corner of the AHHLV. It also contains several small areas of 19th century quarrying which are shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. These remains are associated with past exploitation of the underlying geology of the site.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.13.6 The AHHLV is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), and contains a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC).

²⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 65 Swanbrook Valley

Figure Number: 298

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV 7

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.13.7 The AHHLV contains Swanbrook Valley. The valley runs from west to east and has the Swanbrook running through its centre. It is an important green space providing a corridor that links Turls Hill (AHHLV 36) with the Wrens Nest (AHHLV 66). In the 1900s the AHHLV was predominately fields connected to High Arcal Farm. The Brook flows into Parkes Hall Pool, a 19th century reservoir. Located in the southern part of the AHHLV are surviving ridge and furrow earthworks. These earthworks provide a visible link to the medieval or early post-medieval land management within the site and evidence of medieval open field cultivation.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

C.13.8 Earthwork ridge and furrow is rare within Dudley and is vulnerable to damage from ground works or ploughing.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.13.9 The AHHLV is a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC) and a local nature reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 66 Wren's Nest

Figure Number: 299

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV 8

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.13.10 The AHHLV contains the Wren's Nest National Nature Reserve. The reserve is internationally famous for its fossils, is also of great scenic importance in the Borough. It is a valuable refuge for people and wildlife within a densely built-up part of the Borough. Its prominence makes it visible from many parts of the Borough.

C.13.11 Over the last three centuries limestone quarrying changed the whole appearance of the hill and unearthed much fossil bearing rock, large swathes of the area are designated as a scheduled monument due to its surviving remains relating to limestone

extraction. Wrens Nest no longer has mineral resources which can be worked economically but it remains as a monument to the industrial revolution and as an outdoor museum.

C.13.12 The occurrence of limestone also gives the area biological interest in that it is favourable to lime-loving plants which may be present in only a few other sites throughout the country. Other features include calcareous grassland, hawthorn and hazel scrub and broadleaved woodland, the presence of which is partly due to planting which took place in the early 18th century as compensation for the damage caused by quarrying.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.13.13 The historic interest of the area arises from the connection of the landscape and heritage assets in the area with the former industrial usage of the site.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.13.14 The AHHLV contains a well preserved mining landscape, such landscapes while once prominent in the Black Country, are now a disappearing resource. The former limestone workings provide a visible link to the areas industrial past.

Other Considerations: Amenity

C.13.15 The AHHLV is a National Nature Reserve. The AHHLV forms Geosite 002 Wrens Nest Nature Reserve. The majority of the area is covered by the Scheduled Lime Working Remains in Dudley (NHLE 1021381).

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 67 Gornal Quarry

Figure Number: 300

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV 6

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.13.16 The AHHLV contains Gornal Quarry, a sandstone quarry first opened in the 19th century. It remained in use until 1952 and is now designated as public open space which is situated on the edge of Ruiton Gornal Stone Village (AHHTV 93). It is an important green space with various earthworks that act a visual reminder of its past use.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.13.17 The historic interest of the area arises from the connection of the landscape and heritage assets in the area with the former industrial usage of the site.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.13.18 The AHHLV contains a well preserved mining landscape. Such landscapes while once prominent in the Black Country are now a disappearing resource. The former limestone workings provide a visible link to the areas industrial past.

Other Considerations: Amenity

C.13.19 The AHHLV is Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), and a Site of Local Importance and Nature Conservation (SLINC). The site forms Geosite 0044: Holloway Street Quarry SINC.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 68 Netherton Hill

Figure Number: 301

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV 12

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.13.20 The AHHLV contains Netherton Hill an important open area within a built-up and industrial part of the Borough. The prominence of this hill offers visual relief from the urban environment. Capped by woodland and Netherton Church and visible from many parts of the Borough, Netherton Hill is a pleasing and well-loved landscape and key landmark in the Borough. Much of the hillside is reclaimed colliery land and the south and south westerly gorse covered slopes with cattle grazing has a rural ambience.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.13.21 The historic interest of the area arises from the connection of the landscape and heritage assets in the area with the former industrial usage of the site.

Other Considerations: Amenity

C.13.22 This area is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and forms the northern part to Saltwells Local Nature Reserve. The area forms Geosite 0004: Saltwells Local Nature Reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 69 Saltwells

Figure Number: 302

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HLV 13

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.13.23 The AHHLV covers an area known as Saltwells, situated within the Blackbrook Valley. It includes mature woodland, wetland, grassland and the deep Doultan's Claypit.

C.13.24 The AHHLV contains a large expanse of water, Lodge Farm Reservoir and the Dudley Canal. They are valuable historic and scenic resources for their nature conservation value. The area was part of Pensnett Chase in Norman times though the valley has for centuries been exploited for industrial purposes. Coal was mined from the medieval period while clay extraction which produced the massive claypit ceased working as recently as the 1940's. The remains of medieval coal-mining activity are designated as a scheduled monument.

C.13.25 The area gets its name from the saline water that welled up in the mine workings. In the 19th and early 20th century people came to bathe in the water, the remains of the baths are a heritage asset located near to the present day Saltwells Inn.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.13.26 The historic interest of the area arises from the connection of the landscape and heritage assets in the area with the former industrial usage of the site. The Dudley Canal passes through the AHHLV highlighting the connection between the former industrial activity within the area and the canal.

Other Considerations: Amenity

C.13.27 The AHHLV contains two Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and two Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC), it falls within a Local Nature Reserve. The area forms Geosite 004: Saltwells Nature Reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 70 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.8)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 71 Grange Park

Figure Number: 303

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.13.28 The AHHLV contains an area of 20th century parkland to the west of Grange Park (DHHLV 31). The area was part of two pasture grounds called Broad Meadow and Coalburn's Leasowe in the late 18th century and the area was colliery land during the 19th century. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map shows that part of the site was utilised as allotment gardens and a sewage works in the early 20th century and the site is now in use as a public parkland and allotments. Environment Agency LiDAR of the area shows a number of surviving earthworks including pits and spoil heaps within the parkland, such features are visible remnants of the area's industrial past and provide links to the regionally important coal industry. The earthworks within the area, and the potential for surviving below-ground industrial sites within the AHHLV contribute to the archaeological interest of the AHHLV.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.13.29 The historic interest of the area arises from the connection of the landscape and heritage assets in the area with the former industrial usage of the site.

Other considerations: Amenity

C.13.30 The AHHLV contains part of the Grange Park SLINC.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHLV 72 Corbett Hospital Open Space

Figure Number: 469

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Representation of Cultural and Natural Heritage

C.13.31 The AHHLV contains the site of Corbett Hospital, which was formed from the estate of John Corbett in 1893. The estate was constructed around a mansion named The Hill which was built by John Grove in 1724. The mansion was converted into a hospital in 1893 and was subject to several phases of extension prior to its demolition in 2007. The AHHLV has archaeological interest due to its potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the 18th century house.

C.13.32 The AHHLV also includes the 18th century parkland associated with The Hill. Within the parkland the 1852 Tithe Map of Amblecote shows a flight of ponds following the line of the Coalbourn Brook. The ponds have been interpreted as either medieval fish ponds or possibly reservoirs associated with industrial activity within the area. The remains of the ponds could provide archaeological evidence of medieval or early post-medieval land use in the area.

C.13.33 During the 18th century part of the AHHLV was described as Windmill Hill. This could suggest that the area was the site of an 18th century windmill. Such remains have

archaeological interest and could provide insight into pre-industrial revolution industrial practices.

Historic Interest: Association with human activity and past events

C.13.34 The AHHLV derives historic interest from its association with prominent local figures the original house built in the area was built by John Grove, a local Glassmaster in 1724. In the later 18th century it was occupied by the Rogers family also owned the Holloway End Glassworks. In 1893 the house was given to the Alderman and Borough of Stourbridge as use as a hospital. The hospital was intended to treat workers affected by industrial injuries associated with glass working industry. The house received numerous extensions as a hospital during the 20th century resulting in significant loss of its historic and architectural interests and the final remains of the mansion were demolished in 2007 during the rebuilding of the Corbett Hospital reducing the legibility of the historic interests of the AHHLV.

C.13.35 The north-western part of the house's parkland, survives as relatively well preserved area of early 18th century parkland. Surviving parkland features, including grassed terraces and slopes, an ornamental pond and parkland trees, contribute to the historic interest of the AHHLV.

Archaeological Interests: Rarity

C.13.36 The AHHLV has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with an 18th century windmill and a flight of possible medieval fishponds. Such remains could provide information about the pre-industrial revolution landscape. Remains of this date are particularly rare within the Black Country, and elsewhere have been lost to industrial and later residential development.

Other considerations: Amenity

The AHHLV is a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

C.14 Dudley AHHTV

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 24 Gornal Wood Historic Centre

Figure Number: 304

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 9

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

C.14.1 The AHHTV contains the historic centre of Gornal Wood which provides evidence of the informal and opportunistic settlement of former common land, probably relating

to small scale coal mining and nail making from as early as the early 17th century. This resulted in the creation of a complex pattern of narrow, curving lanes such as Prices Road and Prospect Road, with small cottages normally set back from the road in irregularly shaped plots. This landscape is overlain by the more formal development of planned streets of red-brick terraced houses with varying design but of uniform widths, height and materials. These buildings formed part of a larger 19th and 20th century industrial settlement linked to extractive industries and probably, instigated by the development of the Himley Road by the Earl of Dudley. In addition to housing, the area includes the well preserved accoutrements of 19th century industrial settlement, including a small 'village centre' with shops at Louise Street and at the junction of Bull Street and Bank Street, non-conformist chapels, including the Zoar Methodist Chapel, Bull Street and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel Himley Road, public houses of which the former Bull's Head, Bull Street (recently Mad O'Rourke's Pie Factory) and the Old Bull's Head Inn. Redhouse Road are excellent examples and two large red brick Victorian Schools either side of Zoar Street.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 25 Priory and Wren's Nest

Figure Number: 305

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV10

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings

C.14.2 The AHHTV contains the Priory Estate which was developed in the early 1930s as a Garden City suburb. The area contains a mix of housing with a large element of semi-detached and terraced low cost housing to replace slum dwellings cleared from Dudley Town Centre. The estate is integrated with the landscaped parkland at Priory Park by long green verges 'bleeding out' into the streets, which are tree lined and curving, creating a strong sense of enclosure. The wooded slopes of Castle Hill to the east and Wrens Nest to the north provide a green backdrop to views and a sense of enclosure in the wider environment. Whilst the housing is unexceptional the landscaping of the suburb and the scale and spacing of development, including a generous set-back to houses from the road, provides a green and tranquil environment with a high designed aesthetic value and historic interest. The AHHTV represents a well preserved early garden suburb with a strong sense of integrity.

Architectural, Historic Interest: Street plan and Form

C.14.3 The Priory Estate represents an area of formal settlement planning, and was laid out to designs by Edward Prentice Mawson, the son and business partner of Thomas Mawson, a distinguished garden designer (responsible for laying out the gardens of nearby Wightwick Manor). The estate is integrated with the landscaped parkland at

Priory Park by long green verges ‘bleeding out’ into the streets, which are tree lined and curving, creating a strong sense of enclosure.

Architectural Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Streetscape

- C.14.4 The wooded slopes of Castle Hill to the east and Wrens Nest to the north provide a green backdrop to views and a sense of enclosure in the wider environment. Whilst the housing is unexceptional the landscaping of the suburb and the scale and spacing of development, including a generous set-back to houses from the road, provides a green and tranquil environment with a high designed aesthetic value and historic interest.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 26 West Dudley

Figure Number: 306

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV11

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a ‘sense of place’

- C.14.5 The AHHTV is situated just outside Dudley Town Centre and forms part of the settlement of Eve’s Hill. It contains a mixture of historic industrial premises, masters’ housing and workers’ housing. Development of the area is likely to have been influenced by growth of industrial activity associated with Collieries just to the west and the opening of the canal and tramways to the south-west in the late 18th century.
- C.14.6 The AHHTV contains a group of large late 18th and early 19th century houses, some with associated stable buildings and coach houses, including Abberley House (also known as Surgery House, Himley Road and listed Grade II with a Grade II listed stable bock), Malvern House (No. 55 Himley Road), The Laurels (later a Freemason’s Lodge with a large coach house at the rear fronting Russell Street), and The Grange, Himley Road (now a public house) were probably built as owners houses associated with industrial works. Abberley House was associated with the Abberley Ironworks/Glassworks, whilst a maltings (of which one wall survives), stood behind the Grange and now forms the corner of Grange Road and Park Way Road (recorded in Pigot’s Directory of 1835). Other buildings that reflect the area’s industrial development include the Earl of Dudley’s Sawmills, which are now the Dudley Pool and Snooker Club on Stafford Street. Pubic houses, including the Grade II listed Shakespeare on Stafford Street and the Edwardian public house with glazed brick frontage at No. 74 Stafford Street (now housing) reflect the working class culture of the area. The growth of the area into a sizeable community by the early 19th century is indicated by the erection of St James the Great Church, Salop Street in 1838-40

(listed Grade II). Surrounding these premises were courts of cramped workers' housing that have disappeared through slum clearance.

Historic / Artistic Interests: Views and Setting

C.14.7 Later development within the AHHTV including the middle class housing, focused on Park Way Road and Grange Road, exploited the outlook to the remaining green fields that were later used for the Grange Park and on the main routes of Himley Road and Wellington Road. Between, Park Way Road and Grange Road workers' housing was built surrounding a triangular 'square', creating an unusual enclosed space (which is in a neglected condition). The grounds of another large house (The Shrubbery) were used for the development of a small charitable school now Jessons Primary School.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 27 Wall Heath

Figure Number: 307

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: STV2/ HTV 65

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.8 The AHHTV contains a number of mid-19th century cottages, some of which contain wagon arches which lead to working yards at the rear of the properties. Large double fronted early 20th century houses (e.g. Nos. 10 and 12 High Street) and inns, including the Horse and Jockey, and the very decorative Prince Albert and The Top House/Wall Heath Tavern, are all located on High Street and contribute to the character of the area. The former MEB showroom is locally listed.

C.14.9 The AHHTV also includes The Old Farm House at No. 2 Maidensbridge Road which is Grade II listed and provides evidence of Wall Heath Farm (a large 'model' farm).

C.14.10 Large houses, reflecting the attraction of the area in the late 18th and 19th centuries as an escape from the industrial area to the east. The Grade II listed buildings Hawthornes, at No. 36 High Street (late 18th century) and Bervie House, which is distinguished by its elaborate fretted bargeboards and steeply pitched roof (mid to late 19th century), both date to this period of development.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.11 The AHHTV contains the settlement of Wall Heath which appears to have developed from a small settlement located around a green, at an important crossroads within Kinver Forest. The area appears to have received some formal planning at the time of its enclosure which is demonstrated by the laying out of roads of broad width. It was connected to the industrial areas of the Black Country in the early 19th century by

construction of the Kingswinford Railway and subsequently developed as a small satellite settlement to the industrial centre of Shut End, with some small scale industry located on its periphery. It retains a village character, largely as a result of the low scale and relatively generous widths of frontages of buildings, broad width of roads with green verges and avenues of trees.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 28 Town End and Moss Grove Kingswinford

Figure Number: 308

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 12/ STV3

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.12 The AHHTV contains a long narrow area of settlement which follows the north-south route of the A491 through Town End, Kingswinford and Moss Grove.

C.14.13 Town End developed as part of Kingswinford around the crossroads of two ancient routes (both of which appear to have existed during the Roman period). The location of an inn at such a crossing is unsurprising with the present Cross Hotel dating from the late 18th century. A vicarage (demolished) and Kingswinford's Manor House (Nos. 691, 701 & 709 High Street, now listed Grade II) stand just to the east. Moss Grove, north of the crossroads, is notable for a collection of detached large houses reflecting the development of the area as a desirable residential neighbourhood. These include the prominent stuccoed No. 11 Moss Grove, which is of late 18th century origin (listed Grade II, but in poor condition and considered to be at risk). To the north No. 45 Moss Grove is an unusual mid-20th century house by the local architect Frank Bromilow who was an important church architect but here designed a building strongly influenced by modernism and the domestic revival movement with brick walls carefully laid to produced curves and tumbled brick work to a prominent front facing gable. No. 6 Moss Grove is a small Arts and Crafts House built as the home of the architect David Gray (of the prominent local practice of Webb and Gray) in the mid-1920s. The area contains numerous other detached 19th and early and mid-20th century houses each with a strong individual architectural character and well preserved detailing, which gives the area a unique character.

C.14.14 Much of the surrounding town centre was heavily modified in the late 20th century. Changes including the construction of a crescent shaped shopping precinct in the 1960s, which is of itself a building of interest and with an unusual domed-roofed gas showroom as a centrepiece.

C.14.15 Market Street has a more conventional character as part of a small West Midlands urban centre, with numerous small brick cottages standing at the rear of pavement, with later infill or replacement development in similar materials and of a matching

scale, but providing a mixture of 20th century styles. Many buildings incorporate small shops at ground floor level creating a vibrant street scene. At the southern edge of the area the terrace, Nos. 63-81 Market Street, are particularly well detailed and preserved Edwardian houses, set back from the road with front gardens adding an attractive area of greenery in the street scene. They have been locally listed in recognition of their architectural interest, group value and contribution to the character of the area.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 29 Pensnett High Street

Figure Number: 309

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 13

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.16 The AHHTV contains Pensnett High Street a small industrial settlement centre which contributes to the sense of place and identify for this neighbourhood.

C.14.17 The High Street had developed along the south side of the road by the 1880s, and a row of rendered mid-19th century houses with distinctive doorcases survive at Nos. 74-80 High Street. Other buildings with distinctive pedimented doorcases and rendered frontages on the south side of the road represent this early development (Nos. 94 and 96 stand out in particular). The Four Furnaces Inn had been built at the corner of High Street and Tansy Green Road by 1884. The north side of the road was largely developed after the 1880s and include a long 'informal' terrace of cottages with ornate window and door surrounds, moulded terracotta stringcourses and eaves detailing and a well preserved roofscape wrapping around the Tansy Green Road and High Street corner. These buildings provide definition to the historic core of the settlement and enclosure to the road. Further east, where the high street climbs to the crest of a ridge, The High Oak public house provides some architectural interest and lies opposite the former Alexandra Home, a row of three large Edwardian houses, which make a strong architectural statement, including a high standard of decorative architectural detailing at the eastern edge of the settlement core. The AHHTV contains the Grade II listed RSPCA animal drinking trough (NHLE 1462448) which contributes to the historic and architectural interest of the area.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 30 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.9)**Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 31 Blowers Green and Gamage Street, Dudley**

Figure Number: 310

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 15

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.18 The AHHTV contains Blowers Green and Gamage Street a suburban area developed over former colliery land as part of the Edwardian expansion of Dudley from its overcrowded and squalid core. The planned streetscape includes a concentration of respectable workers housing, which preserve an array of historic and architectural detailing, including moulded brick and terracotta to door and window openings and eaves details, as well as an unusual group with moulded blockwork, which is designed to resemble fish-scale tile hanging. The large Edwardian buildings of the Claughton School on Blowers Green Lane are a contemporary development (opened in 1904), with substantial structures that make a significant contribution to the appearance and character of Blowers Green Road. The site of the former public swimming baths lies to the north and is now a bowling green, whilst the Lamp Tavern, with a brewery at the rear, is one of Dudley Town Centre's best surviving examples of a later Victorian public house and is recorded on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map. As such it represents the earliest evidence of development on Blowers Green Road.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.19 The AHHTV contains an area of formally planned streets alongside older roads such as Blowers Green Road and Aston Road, which have gentle curves. The formal planning of this area represents the planned expansion of Dudley during the Edwardian period, which resulted from the overcrowding and squalid conditions within the town centre. The development also show-cases late 19th century reclamation of industrial land within the Borough and more widely demonstrates the shift in focus from industrial to residential development across the Black Country at the end of the 19th century.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 32 Churchfield Street

Figure Number: 311

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 16

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.20 The AHHTV contains a fragmented mid-late 19th century industrial suburb to the south of Dudley Town Centre, which was once far more extensive. It preserves the historic characteristic of including both housing and small industrial premises. It includes a number of terraces of particularly well detailed workers' cottages, set just back from the road with narrow front gardens, providing a strong sense of enclosure, but with some curious open spaces, suggesting at least some development was more opportunistic. In the north east there are some larger houses, suggesting that the area housed wealthier or skilled workers in addition to labourers, whilst some buildings are evidently earlier, large houses that may have been built as polite houses on the edges of Dudley before its general expansion.

C.14.21 The small factory building on Churchfield Street has been locally listed in recognition of its contribution to illustrating the area's industrial past, as well as the architectural interest of its polychromatic brickwork.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 33 Kates Hill and Dixons Green Road

Figure Number: 312

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 17

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.22 The AHHTV contains a large area, of late 19th and early 20th suburb to the south east of Dudley Town Centre, which survives well outside the southern bypass. The junction of Oakham Road and Dixons Green Road/Bufbery Road provides a focal point within the area and include the remains of the pre-industrial settlement of Dixon's Green, which comprises the 18th century cottages at Nos. 2A to 10 (even) Oakham Road and a larger house at No. 36 Dixon's Green Road, which may have developed in association with the Dixon's Green glassworks. The Bush Inn, at the corner of Bufbery Road and Blackacre Road provides some additional architectural interest to this focal area. Terraces of Edwardian workers' cottages run off this focal point to the south and west (south of Blackacre Road). Those at nos 27 – 45 New Rowley Road are notable for an attractive glazed tile decorative tile stringcourse. Others vary in their quality and the survival of architectural detailing, but a large area of consistent character is notable in the streets that lie near and front onto Bufbery Park. Architectural detailing includes bay windows, often with detailed joinery or attractive pent roofs carried between bay

windows on timber ‘hanging ballusters’, decorative brickwork or moulded terracotta door and window heads, dentilled wall plates and moulded stringcourses. Some houses rise to three storeys on the narrow side streets, with half-timbered gables creating additional detail and increasing the sense of enclosure. No. 14 Smith Street stands out as an interesting house built in the Inter- War period with an Art Deco inspired design (possibly the work of A. T. Butler).

C.14.23 In the centre of this area, a large area is dominated by the buildings of the former Bean Car works, including the National Projectile Factor, built during the First World War, which was used by the Bean Motor Company in establishing their business. In addition to the large works building, the south wall of which encloses a large part of Blackacre Road, the complex includes a manager’s house at No. 25 Bean Road, designed by A. T. Butler in the Old English style with a large ingle-nook on its north side expressed by two fire windows in the large brick stack. The large office building at No. 60 Dixon’s Green Road is also a highly detailed building, which has window arches of gauged brickwork displaying a high level of investment. Other houses at the northern end of Dixon’s Green Road include mid-19th century villas, probably built as polite suburban housing outside the centre of Dudley, around which industrial development later expanded. Many of these were later converted to commercial or other uses.

C.14.24 The settlement of Kate’s Hill to the north provides further evidence of the expansion of Dudley during the late 19th century with a large area of workers’ housing. Again, the houses are varied, with a high level of architectural detailing, providing evidence of the process of development by numerous small, speculative builders. The streets are straight and narrow, reflecting formal planning with a high demand for land. The layout creates intimate, enclosed areas. Hidden behind the main frontage, the large villa at No. 15 Caroline Street provides evidence of the earlier polite suburban settlement of the area in the 1840s. Nos. 10 – 13 St John’s Road are a more prominent terrace of early 19th century townhouses of three storeys. St John’s Church (with lychgate) church school and church hall form a group of architectural interest at the crest of the hill with the greenery of the churchyard providing an attractive setting.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 34 Wordsley Manor

Figure Number: 313

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 18

C.14.25 Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC (Former Plan St Brass Foundry).

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 35 Wordsley Hall

Figure Number: 314

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV19

C.14.26 Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 36 John Street area of historic glassworkers' housing

Figure Number: 315

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV20

C.14.27 Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 37 Junction Road historic industry and No. 53 Audnam High Street

Figure Number: 316

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV21

C.14.28 Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 38 Stewkins Historic Glassworkers Housing

Figure Number: 317

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: GLS6

C.14.29 Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 39 Brettell Lane and King William Street, Amblecote

Figure Number: 318

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV22

C.14.30 Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 40 Platts Crescent mixed historic housing and industry

Figure Number: 319

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV23

C.14.31 Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 41 Coalbournbrook and Collis Street historic industry (glass) and housing area

Figure Number: 320

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV24

C.14.32 Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 42 Corbett Hospital entrance, wall and superintendent's house and historic housing

Figure Number: 321

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV25

C.14.33 Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 43 High Street Amblecote (south)

Figure Number: 322

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV26

C.14.34 Described in the Glass Quarter UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 44 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.9)

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 45 Stourbridge Canal (Leys Bridge to Delph Road)

Figure Number: 323

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV28

C.14.35 Described in Dudley MBC – A Strategy for Dudley’s Canals.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 46 Brock Moor High Street

Figure Number: 324

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 29

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a ‘sense of place’

C.14.36 The AHHTV includes the High Street area of Brockmoor which retains the sense of a small industrial settlement centre and reflects the development of this area as a small community on the edge of Pensnett Chase from the 17th century. The AHHTV also includes the Grade II listed Church of St John, which alongside the non-designated historic buildings make a positive contribution to the historic environment of the area.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.37 The area has a complex street pattern, reflecting its ‘organic’ development, without formal planning. This results in some gently winding lanes such as Station Road and the High Street, with gradually unfolding views. Small workers’ cottages are set either at the rear of the pavement or just back from the road with narrow front gardens, creating a strong sense of enclosure. They include well-detailed late 19th and early 20th century red brick terraced houses, with well-preserved timber bay windows and vertical sliding sash windows and moulded terracotta detailing. Many buildings on the High Street have inserted shopfronts reflecting the role of the area as a small centre of shops serving the local area. No. 87 High Street is a particularly good example of an early 20th century shopfront, with glazed brick, high stall riser and robust pilasters. The Old Star public house, just round the corner in Henwood Road also contributes to the area as a traditional pub frontage, using glazed brick.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 47 Adelaide Street Triangle (Victorian and Edwardian housing development)

Figure Number: 325

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 30

C.14.38 Described in Brierley Hill Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 48 Eve Lane Green

Figure Number: 326

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 31

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.39 The AHHTV contains an area of housing built over the former Old Park Farm to the east of Upper Gornal in the 1950s. The design of houses is generally uniform within streets, varying from bungalows to two-storey houses, with most properties enjoying views onto the public green open spaces, which are often enhanced by scattered tree planting. Whilst it is considered an excellent example of its kind the area could benefit from improved tree planting on the green spaces, measures to prevent access for cars to these spaces and improved facilities for on street parking, possibly including landscaped bays.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.40 The housing in the AHHTV provides a well preserved example of a formal plan of municipal housing, which aimed to provide an attractive 'garden city environment' by setting houses around large shared greens in a model first developed for Radburn in New Jersey. It is a good example of the model and has been well conserved although the model is known for its difficulties with lack of control of access to green spaces for cars and development of green spaces as a focus of anti-social behaviour, which has resulted in its criticism elsewhere. With careful management it can establish attractive communities in a parkland setting.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 49 Dudley No. 1 Canal, Delph Locks to Park Head Locks

Figure Number: 327

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 32

C.14.41 Described in Dudley MBC – A Strategy for Dudley’s Canals.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 50 Dudley No. 2 Canal, Netherton and Netherton Chain Proving House

Figure Number: 328

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 33

C.14.42 Described in part in Dudley MBC – A Strategy for Dudley’s Canals.

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a ‘sense of place’

C.14.43 The AHHTV contains the Lloyds’ Proving House at Netherton which is the last surviving example of a number of proving houses set up by Lloyds of London to guarantee the quality of anchor chains manufactured for shipping that they insured. The development of using iron or steel chain, as opposed to rope or steel cables, to anchor ships formed a part of the arms race in construction of ever larger and more technologically complex warships in the late 19th and early 20th century. It was also influential to the development of the great commercial cargo ships and cruise ships, such as the Titanic, whose chain and anchor were tested here. The proving house is an important part of the landscape of chain-making that is part of the cultural heritage of the settlement of Netherton, Cradley Heath and Lye. The building had already been constructed by 1884 and included special features such as a glazed roof to provide light for careful inspection of chain for stress cracks, very high load tensioning machinery and long inspection trenches. The canal arms wrap around the building reflecting the use of canal boats to deliver chain to the site from the manufactories in the district. The building remains much as it was constructed in the early 20th century, with the addition of a mid-20th century office building and has an iconic wharf frontage to the canal side. The redbrick ‘factory’ walls also add to the integrity of the site’s historic character.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 51 Netherton Centre

Figure Number: 329

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 34/ STV5

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.44 The AHHTV contains the commercial centre of the small town of Netherton, which although a part of the borough of Dudley from medieval times, developed as a distinct industrial community during the industrial revolution.

C.14.45 Later civic buildings serving the wider Netherton community were built conspicuously around the junction of the Turnpike Road with other local routes and along the frontages of the radiating roads. This area includes landmark buildings such as Netherton Public Hall and Library (now the performing arts centre), the adjacent Fire and Police Station Buildings, the 1840s Methodist Sunday School at Church Road and Northfield Road County Primary School. Other notable buildings include commercial buildings, including The Swan public house (also known as Ma Pardoe's) and well maintained and characteristic 19th and early 20th century red brick houses as well as several former Methodist and independent chapels. Church Road, which climbs the hill to the west provides a street of more architecturally accomplished houses of late Victorian and Edwardian design, which represents a late development of middle class housing on the edge of the town centre, with streets of better quality workers' housing hidden in side street to the north.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.46 During the mid-18th century the exploitation of the area's coal and iron deposits for use in adjacent foundries and manufactories instigated the rapid expansion of the settlement around the junction of the Turnpike Road with other local routes. Initially this took the form of opportunistic developments, with little formal planning, however a formal grid of streets was later established around this central point, including a new road linking the centre to a new church built for the growing community in 1830. The road junctions form triangular open spaces with sharp changes in level between the converging routes resulting in interesting views through these spaces.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 52 Brettell Lane and Bull Street Historic Canalside Industries

Figure Number: 330

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 35

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.47 The AHHTV contains a concentration of historic industrial buildings providing evidence of the important heavy industries of Brierley Hill in the 19th and 20th centuries. These

include the office buildings of the Harris and Pearson Brickworks, on Brettell Lane (listed Grade II and recently sympathetically renovated), with surviving ranges of 19th century works buildings to the rear (seen from Bull Street) and the buildings of the Brierley Foundry, which occupy the inner angle of the fork between Bull Street and Addison Road. The latter building was recorded as a foundry in the late 19th century and includes buildings which may be of early 19th century construction, with architectural interest provided by engaged brick pilasters and arched openings. These buildings are generally under used and in need of maintenance but were robustly constructed and could provide new positive uses in future through careful conversion. The close relationship of these sites with the Stourbridge Canal can be seen by continuing along Bull Street or Addison Road to the north west, where both roads have bridges over the canal. The high brick walls of the works create a strong sense of enclosure.

C.14.48 Contemporary public houses are located near to these sites reflecting the traditional association of beer retailing and heavy industry. The Old Crown public house is an early 19th century public house (Listed Grade II), whilst the New Wellington, on the opposite side of Brettell Lane, is probably of mid-19th century construction.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 53 Stourbridge Old Quarter

Figure Number: 331

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 36

C.14.49 Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 54 Stourbridge Town Centre – Proposed revised conservation area boundary

Figure Number: 332

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV37

C.14.50 Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 55 Worcester Street (south), Stourbridge

Figure Number: 333

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV38

C.14.51 Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Designations: AHHTV 56 Norton Road high status historic housing

Figure Number: 334

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV39

C.14.52 Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 57 Hagley Road and Old Swinford Hospital

Figure Number: 335

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV40 / STV8

C.14.53 Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 58 Wollaston

Figure Number: 336

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV44/STV7

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.54 The AHHTV contains the settlement of Wollaston which developed in the late 19th century as a distinct settlement housing workers employed in the manufactories of Stourbridge, Amblecote and Audnam. As recorded in the late 19th century it was focused on the course of the Bridgnorth Road, which has a sinuous course that reflects its historic development as an ancient route through the open fields of Wollaston Manor. Other streets were, and still are, much straighter, suggesting formal planning as part of development over the former open fields, with uniform sized plots laid out to either side. These had been only partly developed by the 1880s but were subsequently fully developed during the later 19th and 20th centuries.

C.14.55 The Wollaston AHHTV was designated to provide recognition of the importance of the area as a district centre retaining the character of an historic village, including a suite of buildings forming a village core on Bridgnorth Road, which include the parish church, village primary school and vicarage, which are all listed Grade II (along with the churchyard gate and railings). A group of 19th century and early 20th century houses and cottages lie opposite these buildings and around the junction of Bridgnorth Road and King Street, framing a small triangular space. It also includes cottages, shops and public houses to the west running along Bridgnorth Road to the focal space created by the junction with High Street and Meriden Avenue and as far west as High Park Avenue. The buildings on Bridgnorth Road include well detailed Victorian terraced cottages which retain their architectural detailing including dentilled walled plates, timber framed sash windows, and wagon arches. Several retain late 19th or early 20th century shopfronts. The area also includes 19th century public houses including the Unicorn, The Gate Hangs Well (probably an early 19th century building) and the former Waterloo (now a restaurant).

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.56 The conservation area includes a wider area that includes the formally planned streets running off Bridgnorth Road. These were laid out with evenly sized plots, presumably to be sold to speculative developers. They were not developed uniformly, some waiting until the later 20th century for development, whilst few houses are of the same pattern as their neighbours. Many were built in the late 19th or early 20th century with characteristic architectural detailing, including examples of both the more austere Victorian vernacular 'farmhouse style' (for example No. 37 Bridle Road) and more ornate Edwardian style houses. Many of these were broad plots, allowing development of large, double-fronted houses with green space around them, often with small front gardens, providing a pleasant green environment, even where the lanes, such as Wood Street and Bridle Road, are very narrow and have a strong sense of enclosure. This reflects the development of the area as housing for managers and skilled workers in the nearby factory district, in pleasant countryside surroundings. The houses are often of unique design, although where they are terraced, they normally include a mixture of high quality detailing, including attractive joinery to bay windows, dentilled wall plates and moulded brick or terracotta to door and window heads. The cottages on Cobden Avenue are of simpler style but retain some classical detailing suggesting these may represent the earliest phase of this development, perhaps dating from the mid-19th century.

C.14.57 The limits of the conservation area were probably defined by necessity of providing a core area, whereas development of similar historic and architectural interest might be seen to continue both to the south west along Highpark Avenue and Gladstone Road and to the west along Bridgnorth Road and Ridge Street. Vicarage Road to the north has a different claim to special interest. The terraced houses on its southern side represent a particularly fine example of early social housing, with three terraces of houses at Nos. 89 – 123 (odd only) designed for the Stourbridge Workmen's Dwellings Syndicate by the distinguished local architect Tom Grazebrook in 1905-8. Whilst in

many ways respecting the scale, style and materials of other terraces of housing these have an even higher quality of workmanship, with carefully proportioned openings, a delicate moulded drip course and forward facing tile-hung gables over the first floor windows. Ideally, the conservation area will be expanded to include this group.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 59 Red Hill Georgian and Edwardian Housing

Figure Number: 337

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 41

C.14.58 Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 60 Mount Road and Parkfield Road Victorian Housing

Figure Number: 338

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 42

C.14.59 Described in Stourbridge Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 61 Yardley Street Triangle mixed historic housing

Figure Number: 339

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 43

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.60 This AHHTV is defined by a triangle of streets of 19th century workers' housing, serving a small group of spade and shovel works, that appear to have developed out of water-powered sites located alongside the River Stour and tributary streams. The area was formerly known as either Bouchall or Stambermill and includes the sites of Clatterbatch, Stamber and Bagley Mills.

C.14.61 Despite infilling and some redevelopment, the area retains a number of early and mid-19th century double fronted cottages built at the rear of pavement or set just back

with small front gardens, as well as later 19th century and Edwardian terraced workers' cottages. It also includes the locally listed Yardley Works on the Stourbridge Road and the industrial mill buildings of another former spade and shovel works at the north end of Yardley Street.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.62 The narrow, straight streets, suggest formal planning in association with the industrial development of the area, whilst the property boundaries reflect the intentional division of the area into evenly sized plots for development, resulting in a tight urban grain.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 62 Chapel Road and Cemetery Road historic housing and industry

Figure Number: 340

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 45

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.63 The AHHTV contains a large area, including streets of mid and later 19th century housing that developed to the south of Lye Town Centre as the town's industries developed. In the late 19th century the area included coal and fireclay diggings, brickworks, ironworks and small chain making works on Cemetery Road.

C.14.64 The Shovel in the Lye has a notable Victorian public house frontage onto the old Route of Pedmore Road and its associated ribbon development of Victorian and Edwardian Housing. Houses were generally built as informal terraces in small groups of similar design, interspersed with occasional detached, double-fronted cottages. Variations in design and detailing suggest the work of multiple small builders. They are set at the rear of pavement or with small and narrow front gardens defined by low brick walls, creating intimate areas with a strong sense of enclosure. Consistent scale and use of a limited palette of materials, which is continued by later infill development, helps to provide a strong sense of place based on the architectural character of the earliest phases of the development.

C.14.65 The grouping of a small redbrick Infants' School and a chain making works on Cemetery Road provide an area of larger structures that create a focal point and reflect both the mixture of industrial and residential development in the area in the 19th and early 20th century. The Holly Bush public house opposite reflects the traditional relationship of the area's industries with Beer selling. The cemetery was established just to the south in 1879 and provides an area of green frontage to Cemetery Road. A large Victorian vicarage stands to the west of it (now part of Stambermill House (a

sheltered housing scheme), providing some variety in the area's architecture as an attractive small Jacobean Revival vicarage.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.66 The AHHTV contains a mixture of organic curving lanes and more formally planned roads, which seemed to facilitate development of housing on plots of standard width (Such as Albert and Kinver Street. The old route of Pedmore Road is also included in this area with a ribbon of development including Victorian and Edwardian housing running up to the Town Centre at Lye Cross.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 63 Lye High Street and Cross

Figure Number: 341

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 46

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.67 The AHHTV contains Lye High Street which has been described as a classic example of a West Midlands linear town centre. This area developed as a small industrial period settlement centre from the medieval settlement at Lye Cross along a new, straight High Street set out as an improvement to the turnpike road between Halesowen and Stourbridge crossing a minor route from Kidderminster to Dudley. The new High Street linked the traditional village centre to the 'squatter settlement' that had developed on the former common land at Lye Waste in the 17th century and provided facilities necessary for a growing urban community. This included Christ Church, built in 1813, with a green churchyard that makes an important contribution to the High Street. The Unitarian Chapel, to the east (on the edge of the former Lye Waste area), dates from 1806, reflecting the importance of religious non-conformism to the independent minded industrial community that had developed there. The present building dates from 1861 and acts as a gateway building to the town centre from the east. The former Mount Sion Chapel, built in 1827, acts as another focal building in the High Street, with a Sunday School building at the rear. The small Salem Chapel, built for the Wesleyan Methodists on Pedmore Road in 1893 provides a landmark on the road into the town centre from the south. Early domestic buildings from the early 19th century include Nos. 195 (stuccoed with flat arches with raised keystone over windows), Nos. 207- 208 and the small stuccoed building at No. 210 High Street (Mick's Café). Traces of others are suggested by low arches over window openings on the first and second floors of buildings, although the architectural interest of buildings at ground floor level has generally been affected by intrusion of poor quality shopfronts. The Railway public house is notable for providing a more traditional ground floor frontage.

C.14.68 The area appears to have received a second phase of development in the Edwardian period, following the establishment of the Lye and Wollescote Urban District Council and the development of successful hollow-ware and chain-making industries. The council offices, which also reflect the importance of the area as the district's administrative centre, stand at Nos. 45 - 49 High Street, just west of Christ Church and now accommodate a range of shops with flats above. The Centre Buildings, on the west side of the cross roads also date from this period and include intricate Edwardian shopfronts, rising up to the first floor, which are exceptionally well preserved and provide another focal point for the area. Other buildings reflecting the central role of the area in the 20th century include the locally listed library building at the corner of High Street and Chapel Street, the cinema at the High Street / Vicarage Road corner and the Lye Cross shopping precinct (built in the 1960s facing onto the cross roads). At the rear of these properties a small number of 19th and early 20th century industrial buildings survive, reflecting the importance of small industries such as chain making to the area's economy.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 64 Mears Coppice small historic settlement

Figure Number: 342

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 47

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.69 The AHHTV contains the small settlement of Mears Coppice which is hidden within woodland on the north side of the Stour Valley. The AHHTV contains historic late 18th or 19th century houses which were built as low, two storey double fronted cottages, often with a small extension to the side (including Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 14 Mears Coppice). Later houses, built as infill or redevelopment, have maintained the low scale, informal plan and low density of development with green garden surroundings. Boundaries include low rubble stone walls.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.70 It is a surviving example of the small opportunistic settlements that developed on the edges of Pensnett Chase from the 17th century and retains an 'organic' plan of a winding lane with irregularly shaped plots with houses either set well back from the road or with the gable end at the edge of the road.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and Setting

C.14.71 The woodland to the rear provides a green, rural background to views through the area.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 65 Valley Road and Vicarage Road historic housing

Figure Number: 343

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 48

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.72 The AHHTV contains a small residential area on the northern edge of Lye town centre. The area has a strong sense of place created by its late 19th century workers' housing. The houses are built in uniform high quality dark redbrick, with blue brick or moulded redbrick or terracotta dressings and are set just back from the road with narrow front gardens defined by low brick walls providing a strong sense of enclosure. The houses are well detailed and preserve many of their decorative architectural features, providing a vibrant street scene.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.73 The 19th century development follows along two formally planned streets with long straight lines creating channelled views along well defined frontages. The planned development makes an important contribution to the historic character of the area.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 66 East Lye chain-making and galvanising district

Figure Number: 344

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 49

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.74 This AHHTV contains a number of buildings relating to the industrial development of land east of Lye town centre in the later 19th and early 20th century. The industrial development of the area has continued throughout the 20th century and there are now many industrial buildings of no particular interest. However, amongst these are buildings that stand out as illustrating the long history of industrial activity in the area.

These include the Coronation Galvanising Works on Providence Street, built in 1905 and, opposite it the Providential Works, which is recoded on the 1883 Ordnance Survey Map and includes a small manager's house and brick fronted works buildings forming the northern road frontage. The Globe Works (another galvanising works), built in the early 20th century, stands at the corner of Bromley Road and Stour Vale Road, with interesting brickwork laid in English bond with blue brick stretchers forming striped facades. Further east along Stour Vale Road are the buildings of the International Works later renamed the Boro' Works, which are particularly well preserved with a mixture of sash windows to former offices and steel framed windows with low brick arched heads to workshops at ground floor level. Other workshops built to the east during the Inter-War period in matching redbrick are of high quality and create a unified frontage. Buildings of the Imperial Galvanising Works stand some distance to the east of Bromley Road. On The Hayes, two industrial sites lie on the south side of the road including The Embassy Business Park, which was recorded as an anvil works on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map and another former ironworks adjacent to the east. Also included in this area is an industrial building with a manager's house on Valley Road, which is shown as a Roman Catholic Church on the Ordnance Survey map of 1937.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 67 Lye Waste and Careless Green

Figure Number: 345

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 50

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.75 The AHHTV contains one of the best surviving examples of mixed industrial sites and workers' housing that illustrates this pattern of development, which was common in the Black Country in the early 20th century. Industrial buildings are focused around the junction of Careless Green/Bolt's Lane and Crabbe Street and include the redbrick buildings of the Stanley Works on Bald's Lane (also known as the Monarch works), The Springfield Works on Parson Street and a chain making works on Careless Green. These are not plain brick sheds but buildings decorated with banding of blue brick, arched blue brick heads to windows or interesting gable top details, including date plaques advertising the age and standing of the business. Around these, built to a similar scale and in similar materials, are school buildings built by the Wollescote Board. The surrounding streets are occupied by redbrick workers' cottages built in the late 19th and early 20th century. The streets are a mixture of the gently sinuous historic lanes that ran through the post-medieval fields of Lye and Wollescote and new streets with straight alignments creating channelled views. This has created a complex street plan with many intimate enclosed spaces. The condition of the housing is very mixed but does include some examples that are well detailed and preserved, with examples of

polychromatic brickwork. Outstanding examples include Nos. 11 – 14 Bank Street, which have interesting moulded terracotta detailing around doors and windows. A number of houses also have wagon arches, which may have provided access to smaller workshops at the rear of houses. Larger houses, suggesting an area of more middle class settlement are located along Monument Avenue. Other buildings of interest include The Bethel Chapel, built in 1900 by the community through subscription as a small non-conformist chapel. It is, perhaps, surprising that there are few public houses in this area. The former Red Lion is a 1930s public house, with suggestions of Art Deco design.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 68 Saltbrook small historic settlement

Figure Number: 346

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 51

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.76 The AHHTV contains the historic settlement of Saltbrook which lies within the Stour Valley. It was formerly a larger settlement but has contracted considerably. It is presently focused on the Old Saltbrook Inn, an early 19th century public house that has been vacant for some time and is likely to be at risk of deterioration. The settlement probably developed as a result of the presence of Cradley Mill, which stood just to the west but no longer exists. Across the street are two late 19th century cottages with interesting detailing including arched heads to windows and doors and rosette motif tablets set into the first floor elevation. Just to the south, with a frontage to Hayes Road, is a small late 19th century Methodist chapel.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.77 The AHHTV is an example of opportunistic development for workers housing, probably using a small area of common land.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 69 Quarry Bank

Figure Number: 347

Location Dudley

Previous ref: STV9/HTV66

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.78 The AHHTV contains Quarry Bank a good example of a Black Country linear town centre with a mixture of historic buildings that illustrate its role as a central place including a large chapel (a Congregationalist Church), numerous mid and late 19th century houses and cottages, with shops inserted to ground floors, or built as single storey extensions, public houses, a church and churchyard. Buildings of particular note include Nos. 153-155 and No. 172 High Street, which have particularly interesting architectural detailing. No. 71 (the former headmasters house of Lye Primary School, built in the Victorian Gothic revival style) and the former Old Bull public house, recently renovated and converted for a private house, are also of interest.

C.14.79 Mount Pleasant, to the west, is a more spacious area of housing, with a mixture of terraced workers' cottages and detached houses, generally set back from the road with small front gardens. They include well detailed Edwardian and Inter-War period houses with gabled returns over first floor windows amongst other well preserved detailing. The Mount Pleasant Primary School stands out as a building of local historic interest and sports an attractive spire topped lantern vent, which gives it prominence. The Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, built in 1828 stands just to the west. The Brickmakers Arms stands forward of the general building line and is a good example of a late-19th century public house.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.80 The linear arrangement of the AHHTV is characteristic of many Black Country towns and makes an important contribution to the character of the area.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 70 Victoria Street Graveyard, Quarry Bank

Figure Number: 348

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 52

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.81 The AHHTV is located just to the north of Quarry Bank High Street. It contains a concentration of Victorian houses that have retained their timber framed sash windows and panelled doors, whilst a number have moulded terracotta detailing over doorways and above bay windows. The west side of the street has a frontage to the green open space of a cemetery set out in the late 19th century. At the southern end of the area included in the AHHTV is the former Fountain Tavern, now sensitively

converted for housing retaining the glazed brick ground floor façade and segmental arched hoods to doors. The row of pleached lime trees on the roadside edge of the cemetery help to give the street a green character, as do houses set back from the road with small front gardens defined by red brick garden walls with moulded copings and cappings to gate piers.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.82 The AHHTV is located just to the north of Quarry Bank High Street, and contains a well preserved street of Victorian and Edwardian housing built on a planned street with a long, straight alignment.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 71 Lady Smith Road, Talbot Road and Environs

Figure Number: 349

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 53

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.83 The AHHTV runs north from Talbot Lane to Colley Lane and includes a group of narrow streets of late 19th century workers' housing reflecting the development of the chain making community. The northern-most part of the area has a village atmosphere with St Peter's Church set in its thickly treed churchyard on a hilltop with views out over the Black Country to the north. Church Road continues this character and is narrow, including the Church of England Infants and Juniors School in redbrick Victorian buildings (built in 1897) with the school master's and verger's houses adjacent. On the east side of the lane are a Baptist chapel and a row of 19th century cottages that help to enclose the lane. Well preserved Victorian and Edwardian terraced houses built at the height of the area's prominence as a district of chain makers lie along streets that include both newly planned straight streets and older, curving country lanes, which provide unfolding view lines. Buildings of particular note include the former Cradley Liberal Club (now as a sports club) and High Town Ragged School, established by Thomas Crowther and Noah Hingley in 1863.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 72 Cradley

Figure Number: 350

Location Dudley

Previous ref: STV 10 / HTV67

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.84 This area contains the industrial period settlement centre of Cradley. The central road, Windmill Hill/Colley Gate, is part of the historic turnpike route between Halesowen and Oldswinford/Stourbridge and has a long curving route that reaches a hill crest at the south east end of the area and then runs down the hill to the north west. The road is narrow with closely spaced buildings, including some terraces set at the back of pavement or with narrow front gardens. Among these the cottages at Nos. 21-29 and Nos. 92-109 Windmill Hill stand out as the best surviving. Hatherton Lodge is a large Victorian house standing just outside the area, whilst a second large villa at No. 16 Windmill Hill marks the entrance to the area. Several public houses stand out as of interest including the Round of Beef, built in the 1860s with rounded-topped sash-windows and an adjacent butchers shop (a traditional pairing of businesses), the early 19th century Little Chop House (with stuccoed frontage and parapet), formerly known as the White Lion and used as a location for early Methodist meetings, and the former Talbot Hotel of 1875, now the Chainmakers Arms, which provides a northern termination to the village centre and includes a large malthouse to the side. Other key buildings tend to stand back from the roadside and include the Old Vicarage (a large Edwardian building with half-timbered gables, tall chimney stacks and decorative ridge tiles). An attractive church hall of 1925 stands next to the Providence Methodist chapel of 1965. Colley Orchard, which runs through to Toys Lane, passes a large single storey shed, with a series of blocked up openings, which appears to be a former chain-making workshop. A small cluster of houses built in the 1860s at Toys Lane stand near the entrance to Colley Orchard and are well preserved with interesting surviving architectural detailing.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interest: Street plan and form

C.14.85 The settlement plan is linear, and characteristic of the single-street town centres that are so common within the Black Country.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 73 Haden Hill Road 19th and early 20th century residential area

Figure Number: 351

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 54

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.86 The AHHTV contains an area of mixed residential ribbon development at Haden Hill Road on the route from Halesowen to Netherton and Dudley via Old Hill. Terraced

houses were built on the east side of the street in the later 19th century with Italianate detailing. These stood on a bank above the road and set back with front gardens. Detached houses were constructed after the First World War including houses set back on a parallel accommodation lane on the west side of the road, separated from the main road by a grass verge and tree line. Further houses were built continuing the building line on the east side. These later houses have considerable variety but share Inter-War detailing including pyramid roofs, a similar red brown machine made brick and either have large forward-breaking gabled returns or two-storey bay windows.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: View and Setting

C.14.87 The rhythm of architectural detailing, spacing of buildings, green gardens and set back from the road creates an attractive Inter-War character development with long channelled views.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 74 Furnace Hill and Melbourne Road historic housing

Figure Number: 352

Location Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 55

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.88 The AHHTV follows the gently winding course of Furnace Hill climbs the hill towards Melbourne Road from a crossing of the River Stour that marks the former site of Halesowen Furnace (a water powered industrial site recorded in the 17th century). The road is likely to have served as the main route from Halesowen to Netherton and Dudley until the development of the new Dudley Road (the A459) as a turnpike route in the 19th century. The road runs through a green setting, including part of Furnace Coppice to the west, with 19th century cottages built at intervals as informal ribbon development. Near the foot of the slope, the Loyal Lodge is an inn or public house, probably of eighteenth or early 19th century origin. At the top of the hill Melbourne Road is a street of well detailed late Victorian and Edwardian terraced houses with bay windows, including examples with stone window sills and lintels, dentilled wall plates, ornamental ridge tiles and moulded terracotta string courses (in addition to some later 20th century infill, which is not of any particular architectural or historic interest). The houses are set just back from the road with narrow front gardens defined by low brick wall with moulded copings. Examples of houses with wagon arches providing access to yards at the rear suggest some small scale industrial activity may have taken place. Street trees at the southern end of the street add to its attractive qualities, whilst the street provides an exceptional channelled view northward over the Black Country.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 75 Halesowen Town Centre northern area

Figure Number: 353

Location Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV56

C.14.89 Described in Halesowen Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 76 Halesowen Town Centre historic core

Figure Number: 354

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV57

C.14.90 Described in Halesowen Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 77 Halesowen Town Centre Southern Area

Figure Number: 355

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HTV58

C.14.91 Described in Halesowen Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 78 Halesowen southern historic residential areas

Figure Number: 356

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HTV59

C.14.92 Described in Halesowen Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 79 Tenterfields historic housing and school

Figure Number: 357

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HTV60

C.14.93 Described in Halesowen Town Centre UHLC.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 80 Gorsty Hill Road and Lodgefield Road historic housing

Figure Number: 358

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HTV61

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.94 The AHHTV retains the character of a small industrial period settlement and includes an intricate arrangement of converging streets of terraced worker's cottages, with decorative detailing including polychrome brickwork and moulded terracotta and ornamental ridge tiles. Buildings that stand out as of particular interest include the Lighthouse, Coombs Road, a large late 19th century public house with well-preserved pub frontage. Just to north, in Sandwell the northward continuation of Gorsty Hill Road includes the Bell and Bear public house, which stands back from the road and may be of 17th century origin, and the row of blue brick striped cottages at Nos. 81-83 Gorsty Hill Road.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 81 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.9)

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 82 Long Lane North historic housing

Figure Number: 359

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HTV63

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.95 The AHHTV contains the northern part of the settlement of Cakemore that developed on the ridgeway outside the larger town of Blackheath in the late 19th and early 20th century. In addition to housing it includes public buildings, notably the large St Paul's Church (built 1868-9), which stands back from the road in a large green churchyard and is a large redbrick Victorian Gothic church. The Blackheath Congregational Church, at the corner of Green Lane, was built in 1906 to designs by A. T. Butler.

C.14.96 To the east on Green Lane stands a corrugated iron church hall, which is a rare survivor of a once common form of building. The houses in the area include examples with well-preserved architectural detail, including moulded terracotta keystones over windows and doors and dentilled wall plates or polychrome brickwork including detail over wagon arches and well preserved timber bay windows (Church Street is particularly notable for the survival of the intricately detailed bay windows). The houses generally stand just back from the road with small front gardens defined by low brick walls with moulded copings.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 83 Shell Corner historic housing and commercial centre

Figure Number: 360

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 64

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.97 The AHHTV contains the settlement of Shell Corner which developed as a small commercial centre at the meeting point of several roads in the early 20th century. The organic lines of the historic roads of Long Lane create a gradual bend leading up to the junction which was the focal point of the area, creating unfolding views. Around the junction stand houses with inserted shopfronts. Several of these retain traditional shopfront features, including engaged pilasters with consoles. The surrounding houses are well detailed, including moulded brick or terracotta detailing over windows and doors, dentilled wall plates and some moulded tile stringcourses. A high proportion of cottages on Malt Mill Lane have wagon arches suggesting this was a busy area of home industry in the Edwardian era. Use of white painted render for first floors, over a brick ground floor is notable as a distinctive Edwardian design feature used in this area.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 84 Dunns Bank Mixed Historic and Modern Settlement

Figure Number: 361

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 69

C.14.98 See Dudley Borough Wide Urban HLC See Appendix 1, Regeneration Corridor 13, Character Zone 14.

Historic Environment Area Description: AHHTV 85 Netherend small historic settlement

Figure Number: 362

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 70

C.14.99 See Dudley Borough Wide Urban HLC Appendix 1, Regeneration Corridor 13, Character Zone 16.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 86 Birmingham Mainline Canal

Figure Number: 363

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: HTV 1

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.100 The AHHTV contains the Birmingham Mainline Canal which was part of Thomas Telford's improvement of the Birmingham Mainline Canal. The AHHTV contains two Grade II listed buildings Coseley Tunnel North Portal and Coseley Tunnel South Portal.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

C.14.101 The canal is notable for its breadth, the concentration of cast iron roving bridges along its length, its straight line and its deep cuttings. The Coseley Tunnel whilst not a particularly long example is special for having towpaths on both sides and is another of Thomas Telford's works. In the south the canal interacts with areas of industrial development with wharfs on the edges of the former Bean Car Works site and within the former car works site there is a large square canal basin, which provides potential for reinstatement.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

C.14.102 The straight-line of the canal, its deep cutting and green banks combine to create dramatic channelled views along the canal. The view northwards along the canal from ivy house, forms an iconic Black Country vista.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 87 Christ Church and the Paddock, Coseley historic village centre

Figure Number: 364

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 2

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.103 The AHHTV contains the historic core of Coseley. This area contains features that reflect the development of Coseley during the mid and later 19th century. Prior to this the village did not have a centre. The AHHTV contains the Grade II listed Christ Church. All Saints Anglican Church was built as a chapel of ease for Christ Church, Sedgley in 1826-9 to designs by Thomas Lee with a small national school directly to the east. The small plot size constrained the development of the school and as a result the new school was built across the road in pleasantly landscaped grounds, ensuring preservation of the original 19th century building.

C.14.104 The graveyard surrounding the church is spacious and well cared for with attractive mature tree planting. This green oasis is continued to the north of Gough Road by a large cemetery (apparently preserving the site of a former colliery) bounded by railings that admit views from surrounding roads.

C.14.105 To the south, the Coseley Cricket Field provides an essential Black Country open space surrounded by a wall of locally made brick and the slag waste from nearby ironworks. The area was first recorded as an athletics ground on the 1919 edition of the Ordnance Survey map. The housing built to overlook this space and near to the church includes a mixture of cottages and middle class villas dating from the mid-19th to the early 20th century built in typical dark red brick, with well-preserved external joinery and ornamental moulded brick decoration. More unusual are the Arts and Crafts inspired houses of Nos. 14 – 19 Pear Tree Lane by the locally notable architect A. T. Butler and inspired by the work of Voysey.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 88 Old Meeting Road and Walbrook historic settlement, industry and open space

Figure Number: 365

Previous Ref: HTV 3

Location: Dudley

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.106 The AHHTV contains an interesting and distinctive area of Coseley, which illustrates various aspects of the settlement's history. It includes the attractive open space of the paddock, a former colliery site that was turned into a recreation ground by Coseley Urban District Council, with tree planting lining the railway side walk surviving from the earliest recorded plan.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.14.107 The old meeting house across the road is one of the earliest nonconformist meeting places in the borough and preserves in the school room a part of the 18th or early 19th century phase of the building. The later Unitarian church at the front is an interesting example of the use of gothic design in a non-conformist chapel.

C.14.108 In the south east, terraced housing provides the best surviving area of 19th century workers' housing from the settlement of Wallbrook, which was swallowed-up by the expansion of Coseley in the 20th century. These include houses with polychrome brickwork and ornamental ridge-tiles.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 89 Avenue Road and Coseley Hall historic housing.

Figure Number: 366

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 4

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.109 The AHHTV includes an area of surviving 19th century housing, including Coseley Hall, Nos. 44-5 Avenue Road, the locally listed Nos. 25-37 Avenue Road and the locally listed Painters Arms. The three buildings on the south side of Avenue Road adjacent to the railway line also appear to be the remains of 19th century buildings.

C.14.110 The AHHTV represents the best surviving area of the settlement of Rosehill from before the Second World War and represent a good example of a Black County Street including a mixture of detached, semi-detached and terraced housing and public houses including one with an attached former butcher's shop (a classic Black Country pairing of businesses). At the east end of the street, Coseley Hall, a large house of mid-19th century construction and home of Richard Clayton, Director

Cannon Industries in the late 19th century and chairman of the first Coseley Urban District Council. It is now partly hidden from view by more recent development.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

C.14.111 The mainline railway bridge and trees to the east enclose views and provide an attractive setting to the street.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 90 Ivy House Lane and Mount Pleasant

Figure Number: 367

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 5

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.112 The AHHTV contains a concentration of industrial period housing including both mid and late 19th century housing associated with the origins of the settlement at Coseley as an iron working area. It also includes the remains of an earlier farmstead and farmhouse named Hollydene. The AHHTV is centred on the Mount Pleasant School, built as a board school by Coseley Urban District Council and representing one of the most elaborately detailed and decorated of the boroughs red-brick schools. Even the boys engineering classroom (now a store) is well preserved from the outside. The AHHTV contains one locally listed building Ebenezer Chapel, which was opened in September 1858.

Architectural, Historic Interest and Artistic Interests: Street plan and form

C.14.113 Hollydene survives with a plot that stands apart from the rigid street grid of the later settlement, as does the attractive Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, which forms a prominent landmark feature

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 91 Sedgley Road West, mixed housing and industry

Figure Number: 368

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 6

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.114 The AHHTV includes a section of Sedgley Road which was historically part of the settlement of Tipton. It includes a mixture of historic housing, recreation grounds and industrial land. The locally listed former office building of the Bean Car Works, built in 1919, stands at the eastern end of the area (although the historic streetscape continues to the east within Sandwell up to and including the junction with Hurst Lane / Dudley Road). This was bought for the offices of Tipton Urban District Council in 1935 and remained in this use until 1966. The adjacent sports ground may have been provided by the Bean Car Factory owners for their workers, but was certainly in evidence by 1938, when it included a bowling green and Tennis Courts. The housing running along the south side of the road was largely built between 1900 and 1919 as larger housing, with ornate detailing, representing an area of better quality housing for the upper level of factory workers and some local professionals. The street was planted with lime trees and formed an attractive focus of the civic life of Tipton.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 92 Sedgley Historic Settlement

Figure Number: 369

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV68/ST1

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.115 The AHHTV includes the historic settlement of Sedgley which is one of the oldest settlements in the Borough, having been an important manorial centre prior to the Norman Conquest (whilst Dudley only came to prominence after the conquest). The former area of special townscape value was defined by the commercial centre of Sedgley whilst the conservation area was carefully defined to contain a group of key corner sites and notable historic buildings that give the village its sense of history. All Saints Church provides the focus of the area, whilst it has been suggested that the curving boundary of its churchyard may reflect the boundary of a former manorial enclosure (MBC 2016).

C.14.116 Sedgley was the centre of a large estate which included eight other towns. The AHHTV contains several buildings which reflect its role as the focus for imposing law and order. The Courthouse pub was probably built in the late 17th or early 18th century, with a later 18th or early 19th century scheme altering its outward appearance at a time the village was growing. It is connected by a tunnel under the road to the Red Lion Hotel, which was formerly the Police Station, with cells below ground. A large red brick, later 19th century Police Station fills the south-western corner of the former churchyard. The former parish workhouse stood just to the south

at the west end of Vicar Street (probably the building at No. 4 The Priory). The village centre was also a place of entertainment, with a bull-ring located at the intersection of roads that is now a large roundabout in the village centre. There are also several current and former historic public houses including the aforementioned Court House and Red Lion and the former Seven Stars Inn, which is now a private house (No. 61 Gospel End Street) and the Swan Inn, which retains a 17th century core. The large, former Clifton Cinema is an attractive Art deco building now overlooking the site of the former bullring, demonstrating how entertainment developed in the centre of the village.

C.14.117 From the late 18th century the village appears to have been a desirable place to live, with large Gentlemen's houses such as Dormston House, constructed in the early 19th century. These are focused in the west of the area, where the hill top afforded particularly fine views out and range in size from relatively modest houses to large late 19th century villas. Two small pairs of semi-detached bungalow alms houses are also notable on Etymore Road (MBC 2016).

C.14.118 The AHHTV intersects with the Sedgley All Saints Conservation Area. Outside of the conservation area the AHHTV contains 7 Grade II listed buildings, 9-27 Bilston Street, The Former Nail Warehouse, 5 -13 High Street, Tipton Street Methodist Chapel, 16-19 High Holborn, the Catholic Church of St Chad and All Saints and attached Old School House, and the Presbytery of St Chad and All Saints Church.

Historic/ Artistic Interest: Views and setting

C.14.119 The Sedgley All Saints Conservation Area covers part of the central area of the historic settlement centre of Sedgley, which occupies a hill top location with expansive vistas over the Staffordshire countryside to the west.

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 93 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.9)

Historic Environment Area Designation: AHHTV 94 Five Ways, Upper Gornal

Figure Number: 370

Location: Dudley

Previous Ref: HTV 8

Architectural and Historic Interest: Contribution of Historic Buildings to a 'sense of place'

C.14.120 The AHHTV contains Five ways junction, a focal point for the historic settlement of Lower Gornal, and historically, the wider township of Gornal. It contains a grouping of historic chapels and churches as well as public houses (including the Grade II listed Five Ways Inn). The AHHTV contains a groups of older 18th and 19th century houses

including locally distinct stone houses as well as the more regionally common redbrick houses, some with traditional shop fronts, and the less common stuccoed 18th century houses on Church Street. Together these structures contribute to the sense of place within the AHHTV.

C.15 Dudley APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 87 John Bradley's House

Figure Number: 371

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.1 The APA contains an early 19th century house built for the managers of Stourbridge Ironworks, later John Bradley & Co. The only access to the house is through the ironworks. Earliest reference is an insurance policy for 1817.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.2 The APA contains a Grade II listed building called riverside (NHLE 1262872), the building has been listed due to its regional importance and its rarity as a surviving 19th century building associated with the Black Country iron working industry.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.3 The APA derives historic interest from the 19th century house contained within it, and the houses association with John Bradley the Ironmaster.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 88 Delph Glassworks

Figure Number: 372

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.4 The APA contains the site of the Delph Glass Works Founded c.1870 by James Wright & Co. Closed 1893. Reputed to be the last bottle producing plant in the Stourbridge area. The historic buildings which once occupied the site have been demolished, but the APA has the potential to contains surviving below ground archaeological remains associated with the works.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.5 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.6 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.7 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 89 Cornbow Mill, Halesowen

Figure Number: 373

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.8 The APA contains a possible mill site. The mill is no longer present but a weir and sluice survive suggesting the existence of such a mill here. The APA includes an area of sandstone blocks and bricks, cobbled packed surfaces, two sluices and three bricked up arches. This APA was first identified in the Halesowen HLC.

C.15.9 The APA has the potential to contain surviving below ground archaeological remains associated with a medieval to post-medieval mill. park.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.10 The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with Cornbow Mill, it may contain evidence of pre-industrial revolution industrial archaeology. Surviving evidence for medieval mill sites is particularly rare within the Black Country and could shed light of pre-Industrial Revolution industrial activity and watercourse management.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.11 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits associated with the mill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 90 Bradley's 'New' Iron Works

Figure Number: 374

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.12 The APA contains the site of Bradleys 'New' Iron Works as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map and the site of The Royal Forge, which was first referred to in a conveyance of 1680 between John and Mary Newbrough and Joshua Bradley for the Royal or Town Forge. John Bradley's purchased King's Meadow to west of the Royal Forge in 1808 and a new mill and forge was built. New buildings were erected by 1814 and this collection was called the New Works. The APA has the potential to contains below ground archaeological remains associated with the 'New' Iron Works.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.13 The site contains the remains of a 19th century iron works and may contain archaeological evidence associated with the earlier town forge. Iron working was a prominent local industry which developed during the Industrial Revolution. The APA draws historic interest from its connection with this local industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.14 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 91 Albert Glassworks

Figure Number: 375

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.15 The APA contains the site of the Albert Glassworks. The glassworks were founded c 1855 by Mills Webb & Stuart. In 1882 partnership split and new business formed by Mills & Walker. The glassworks purchased by Silas & Hingley in 1896. Swingewood took over in 1949 and subsequently demolished the glass cone and furnace. The APA has the potential to contain surviving below ground archaeological remains associated

with the glass works. The APA lies immediately adjacent to the Redhouse, Whitehouse and Newhouse Glassworks, which are a scheduled monument (NHLE 1021378).

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.16 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.17 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.18 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 92 Angel Street Housing

Figure Number: 376

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.19 The APA contains the site of a former area of housing which developed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries on land previously used as gardens. It contained numerous courts of housing and was notorious in the early 19th century for including the town's brothels. The 19th century buildings have been cleared from the site, but the area has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the former structures.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.20 The APA has historical interest derived from the former use of the buildings as known brothels, and the notoriety of the area during the 19th century.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.21 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 93 Early Industrial Complex, Mill Race Lane

Figure Number: 377

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.22 The APA contains an area on either side of the River Stour in which industrial activity took place in the past. Previous assessments have demonstrated that there is potential in this area for archaeological remains of medieval and later date. The APA was identified in the Stourbridge Urban HLC.

C.15.23 The APA contains a number of former industrial complexes, including the site of Fosters and Orme's Forge, an extension of the John Bradley Works west of the road bridge. The forge is mentioned in a lease of 1833 with records the building of a new steam mill and a timber yard. The area later became an Anvil Spade and Shovel Works. The Stourbridge Town Mill and later Cloth and Leather Fulling Mills, and their associated Mill Ponds also fall within the APA, as does the Ambrose Crowley's 2 Steel Houses and the extension to the Stourbridge Extension Canal, which was built in 1830 to serve the Foster and Orme Iron Works. Other industrial activity in this area includes Pitmans and Later Turney's Leatherworks and Turney's Glue Works and Parchment Works.

C.15.24 The first reference to a bridge over the Stour is the name of Sturbrug in 1255. Several structures have crossed the Stour. The earliest pictorial records show the bridge with four arches on tokens minted in the mid-17th century. This was replaced in 1840 by the turnpike trust by a single arch spanning the river which was also replaced in the 1960s by a ferroconcrete structure. Aside from the piers of the earliest bridge, which may run back from the ends of the bridge into the embanked river banks, there is some potential for the survival of various causeway structures leading up to the bridge from either side, as well as possible fording surfaces in the base of the river channel and to either side of the bridge.

C.15.25 The canal was extended under Amblecote High Street in 1830 to serve the Foster and Orme Ironworks. The town gas works was sited next to it for convenience of supplying coal and it later served as an interchange basin for the Great Western Railway. The course lies under Mill Race Lane and, in the future, may be uncovered and restored to some form of use.

C.15.26 The Foster and Orme Ironworks site was leased from the Earl of Stamford and Warrington (Amblecote) by William Foster and William Orme on the 18th March 1833 and they erected a New Mill, Steam Engine, Works and timber yard. On John Woods Plan of Stourbridge in 1837 the position of the works is shown in detail. Foster took

over sole ownership of the works until 1850 when it was taken over by Kemp & Watkins. The forge later became the property of Firmstone & McEwan. The 1885 Ordnance Survey map notes that the forge used water power for making anvils, spades and shovels. The western part of the works was demolished in the building of the ring road in 1968-1973 and the creation of the later industrial estate. There are no visible traces of the historic works.

C.15.27 East of the Foster and Orme complex two steel houses belonging to the prominent Stourbridge Quaker Ambrose Crowley were first recorded between Mill Lane and the River Stour in 1687. The land owned by Joshua Bradley was situated to the west and east. The site remained in the Crowley family into the 18th century but was the property of Francis Homfray in 1732 and was then leased in 1780 to Samuel Bate a leather dresser who had 3 dwellings and a skin house on the “former site of a steel furnace”. It was leased again in 1826 to James Pitman another leather dresser who operated from the same buildings. The site was finally leased to the Turney family and developed into the major building complex of “WJ Turney Leather and Skinworks” which operated on the site until closure in 1957.

C.15.28 A lease for Amblecote mill was granted to the Clare family in 1518, which apparently refers to a mill in this area, which may be the medieval manorial mill. By 1730 it was recorded as the Town Mill, when it was used for forging and slitting. In 1734 it was converted to a fulling mill for the cloth trade and later for grinding corn.

C.15.29 As part of the Turney’s leather and parchment processing operations it was used from 1811 until 1837 for dressing leather. The APA is part of the ancient manorial landscape of Amblecote, which pre-dates the later industrial era developments but closely influenced them. It then forms an important early part of the areas iron working industry and equally supported later leather processing operations in the area. Evidence of key value would relate to the origins of the mill, its early development and later adaptations required for its changing use.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.30 The APA is situated on the banks of the River Stour, which has historically been used to power a wide range of mills and industrial structures. The APA has a known potential to contain medieval remains and could contain industrial remains predating the industrial revolution. Medieval and early post-medieval industrial remains are particularly rare within the Black Country as they are often located in areas which have been subject to significant disturbance by later industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.31 Most of the APA is covered by modern industrial buildings and hard standing and the potential for survival of remains is uncertain.

C.15.32 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 94 Coalbourn Hill Glassworks

Figure Number: 378

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.33 The APA contains the site of the Coalbourn Hill Glassworks originally called the Harleston Glassworks and founded circa 1692. The original buildings on the site were demolished in 1782 and the site was re-founded as the Coalbourn Hill Glassworks. It is now known as the Ruskin Glass Centre, which is managed by an educational charity and retains a mixture of 19th and 20th century glassworks buildings. The APA has the potential to contain early post-medieval glasswork deposits, and also retains buildings associated with the later glassworks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.34 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.35 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.36 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 95 Coalbourn Brook Glassworks

Figure Number: 379

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.37 The APA contains the site of a former glassworks shown on Snapes Canal Map of 1785, which shows a number of glass cones on the site. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, the area was in use as gardens surrounding a large house. The house remained on the site into the 20th century, and the APA is now in use as a carpark. Due to the limited levels of disturbance on in the area the APA is considered to have the potential to contains below ground archaeological remains associated with the former glassworks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.38 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.39 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following World War II and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.40 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 96 Hadens Glassworks

Figure Number: 380

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.41 The APA contains the site of Hadens Premier Works, which was started prior to 1886 by a man called Evans. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the works comprised a house with workshops to the rear. The buildings have since been cleared from the APA, which is currently in use as a garden. The APA has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the former glassworks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.42 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.43 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.44 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 97 Stourbridge Medieval Town Centre

Figure Number: 381

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.45 The APA contains the site of the medieval settlement at Stourbridge. The medieval extent of the town can be deduced from records of buildings and streets dating from the 13th to 16th century as well as archaeological remains uncovered previously. The earliest record of the settlement relates to the construction of a bridge crossing the Stour in 1257. The settlement developed as local centre for wool trade in 15th century, and later became a centre for the iron and glass industries.

C.15.46 The APA covers the historic core of the town and has been subject to significant post-medieval and modern development. Accordingly, there are no-upstanding remains associated with the medieval town present. There is some potential for surviving below ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement to survive in the less disturbed parts of the town. Such remains represent a significant period in the Black Countrys development and can help us understand medieval settlement patterns and development.

Archaeological Interest: rarity

C.15.47 The APA derives historic interest as a prominent glass making town which. It has the potential to contain archaeological remains and structures associated with this industry as well as the earlier, medieval settlement.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.48 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.49 Unsympathetic Development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological remains associated with the medieval town and the glass working industry.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 98 Trinity Bottleworks

Figure Number: 382

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.50 The APA contains the site of the Trinity Bottleworks, formerly Moor Lane Bottle Works. Moor Lane Bottleworks was established before 1771 by William & Thomas Seager. The business was let to John Westwood and Joseph Moore in the same year. By 1839 the company were making pottery as well as glass bottles and the site was owned by Joseph Atkins. The site was subject to heavy disturbance in the early 20th century, when a number of railway tracks were constructed on the site. Despite this later disturbance there remains some potential for archaeological survival.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.51 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.52 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.53 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 99 Marsh Park

Figure Number: 383

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.54 The APA contains the site of a former fire clay pit and brick works. Surviving elements of the former brick works provide a visible reminder of the former industrial landscape. The APA also has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the brick works. This APA was first identified in the Brierley Hill HLC.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.55 Surviving industrial landscapes, while once common in the Black Country are increasingly rare. The APA contains visible earthwork remains associated with a prominent local industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.56 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 100 Level Street Old Level Iron Works

Figure Number: 384

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.57 The APA covers the site of the Old Level Iron Works, which is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Factory buildings associated with the ironworks are shown at this location on the 1945 Google Earth aerial photographs of the site, but they have since been demolished. The APA now a combination of modern road and green space which slopes steeply down from the Dudley No. 1 Canal (AHHTV 49). The APA has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the former iron works, and also the creation of the canal and its associated embankment.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.58 The site contains the remains of a 19th century iron works. Iron working was a prominent local industry which developed during the Industrial Revolution. The APA draws historic interest from its connection with this local industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.59 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 101 Harts Hill Glassworks

Figure Number: 385

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.60 The APA contains the site of the Harts Hill Glassworks, the works were founded by William Harrop and William Stevens in 1785 and continued in use into the 19th century. The works are shown as glassworks on the 1st-3rd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, but by the time of the 4th edition OS map they had been replaced by a steel forging work. The APA has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the glass works. The area is currently occupied by factory buildings, some of the surviving structure on the site may date to the early 20th century and could be associated with the former glass works or later steel works. This APA was first identified in the Brierley Hill HLC.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.61 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.62 The site contains the remains of a 18th - 20th century glass works. Glass working was a prominent local industry which developed during the industrial revolution. The upstanding industrial buildings on the site could be associated with the glassworks and provide a visible link to the former industrial use of the area.

C.15.63 The APA draws historic interest from its connection with this local industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.64 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 102 Nine Locks Pit & Iron Works

Figure Number: 386

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.65 The APA contains the site of the Delph Nine Locks Pit and Ironworks, as well as an associated brickwork. The site has been re-developed for light industrial use but has the potential to contains below ground archaeological remains associated with the lock works. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the Nine Locks Iron Works, and the Walton Colliery within the APA. This APA was first identified in the Brierley Hill HLC.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.66 The site contains the remains of a 19th century iron works. Iron working was a prominent local industry which developed during the Industrial Revolution. The APA draws historic interest from its connection with this local industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.67 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 103 The Round Oak Iron Works

Figure Number: 387

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.68 The APA contains the site of the Round Oak Iron Works, and later Steel Works, which were built by the Earl of Dudley. They were a state of the art works and any surviving remains would be a very important source of information regarding the development of the iron and steel manufacturing industries. The APA also contains the site of the Woodside Ironworks, which were constructed in 1840 by Alexander Brodie Cochrane. This APA was first identified in the Brierley Hill HLC.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.69 The site contains the remains of a 19th century iron works. Iron working was a prominent local industry which developed during the Industrial Revolution. The APA draws historic interest from its connection with this local industry, and also its connection with the Earl of Dudley.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.70 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 104 Dudley Medieval Town Centre

Figure Number: 388

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.71 The APA contains the proposed location of the medieval town of Dudley. The town developed entirely to the south of the castle along one long street, the present day High Street and stretched between the two Churches of St Thomas and St Edmund (VCH 1913). The settlement is described in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as medium sized settlement of 3 villagers, 10 small holders, 1 smith and 2 slaves. At this time the village was under the lordship of William son of Anscult (Palmer, Powel-Smith 2018). The APA also has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the later post-medieval settlement, and contains the site of a number of regionally important industrial sites including the Dudley Flint and Glassworks and the Heath Glassworks.

C.15.72 The APA has been subject to post-medieval and modern redevelopment, but has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval and later post-medieval settlement.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.73 Medieval settlement remains are particularly rare within the Black Country. Earlier settlements have often been subject to extensive later re-development which would have removed any earlier archaeological deposits. While the APA has been subject to significant post-medieval and modern development, it is the oldest surviving part of Dudley and has the potential to contain surviving earlier remains, particularly in the area between the two churches.

C.15.74 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the regionally important glass working industry. Such remains have often been destroyed by later development and accordingly are increasingly rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.75 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement of Dudley. Such remains, would shed light on the origins of the town, its original location and its development over time. The area is a designated conservation area and contains a number of listed and locally listed buildings which have both historic and architectural interest.

C.15.76 The APA draw further historic interest as the site of several prominent local glass works. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.77 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 105 Halesowen Medieval Town Centre

Figure Number: 389

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.78 The APA contains the proposed location of the medieval town of Halesowen. The settlement is described in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a very large settlement of 42 villagers, 23 small holders, and 10 slaves. At this time the village was under the lordship of Earl Roger of Shrewsbury (Palmer, Powel-Smith 2018). To the east of the village is the site of an early post-medieval bridge known as Cornbow Bridge. The bridge first mentioned in a document of 1668-9. The as bridge was associated with a mill and was described as being in a bad state of repair. The area has been included within the APA as it is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the early post-medieval bridge.

C.15.79 The APA has been subject to post-medieval and modern redevelopment, but has the potential to contains below ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval and early post-medieval settlement. This APA was first identified in the Halesowen HLC.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.80 Medieval settlement remains are particularly rare within the Black Country. Earlier settlements have often been subject to extensive later re-development which would have removed any earlier archaeological deposits. While the APA has been subject to significant post-medieval and modern development it has the potential to contain surviving earlier remains.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.81 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval settlement of Halesowen. Such remains, would shed light on the origins of the town, its original location and its development over time. The area contains a number of listed and locally listed buildings which have both historic and architectural interest.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.82 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 106 New Dial Glassworks

Figure Number: 390

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.83 The APA contains the site of the New Dial Glassworks, which contained a traditional glass cone. The cone was truncated in 1936 and covered with an iron framed asbestos

roof. Nothing seems to remain of the furnace itself, but the lower part of the cone including a date stone (dated 1788) survives. The APA is considered to contain important archaeological remains associated with the 18th century glass works.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.84 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.85 The site contains the remains of a 18th century glass works. The upstanding remains of the glass cone provide a visible link to the former industrial use of the area.

C.15.86 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.87 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 107 Wordsley Flint Glassworks

Figure Number: 391

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.88 The APA contains the site of the Wordsley Flint Glassworks, which were founded in the 18th century by the Bradley Family. One of three leading glassworkers of the 19th century. The site of the cone is now under a car park but the APA is considered to have the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the glassworks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.89 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.90 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.91 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 108 Kinver St Glassworks

Figure Number: 392

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.92 The APA contains the site of the Kinver Street Glassworks. During the 1890s the APA was occupied Webb, Shaw & C. before they moved to the Dial Glassworks in 1892. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map shows the site as disused. The APA is considered to have the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the glassworks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.93 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.94 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline

following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.95 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 109 Audnam Glassworks

Figure Number: 393

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.96 The APA contains the site of the Audnam Glassworks. The glass works were founded in 1716 by Henry & Edward Bradley. Between 1850 and 1926 it was occupied by Boulton & Mills Limited. The majority of the site was demolished in 1826 and is now an Esso Garage. The extent of the ground disturbance associated with the redevelopment of this area is uncertain. Accordingly, the APA is considered to have the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the glassworks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.97 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.98 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.99 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 110 Phoenix Glassworks

Figure Number: 394

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.100 The APA contains the site of the Phoenix Glass Works as shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map. By the time of the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map the site is shown as containing a furniture works. The glassworks appear to have been entirely replaced in the 20th century and the APA now comprises a 20th century factory building and a small grassed area adjacent to the road. The modern development on the site is likely to have damaged any archaeological remains present, but the extent of this disturbance is unknown. The APA is considered to have the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the glassworks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.101 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.102 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.103 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 111 Cradley Forge

Figure Number: 395

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.104 The APA contains the site of Lower Cradley Forge, a forge which smelted iron with coal since 1618. The area of the forge was redeveloped for housing during the 20th century however there is some potential for archaeological survival on the less disturbed ground adjacent to the Stour.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.105 The APA contains an early iron working site situated on the banks of the Stour. Iron working was a prominent local industry which was focused along the Stour from the medieval period. The APA has historic interest drawn from its association with this local industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.106 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 112 Bedcote Malthouse

Figure Number: 396

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.107 The APA contains the site of a malthouse shown on the 1836 Plan of Bedcote Mill and Premises, drawn by John Davies. The site originally housed a mill, but by 1885 was utilised as a malthouse. The malthouse was still extant in 2003, but has since been demolished. The site has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the earlier mill and the later malthouse.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.108 The APA contains an early mill site, later used as a malthouse, situated on the banks of the Stour. The APA has historical interest derived from its association with Bedcote Mill and the later malthouse.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.109 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 113 Halesowen Forge

Figure Number: 397

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.110 The APA contains the site of Halesowen Forge as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Buildings associated with the forge survived in 1918. The pool associated with the mill was reduced when the brook was culverted under Dudley Road. The APA is currently occupied by Chemix Auto Centre and a small area of green space. There is some potential for archaeological remains to survive particular in the areas of green space.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.111 The APA derives historic interest from its association with Halesowen Forge. Iron working was a prominent local industry within the Black Country and the APA could contain archaeological remains which could shed light on the development of the industry in this area.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.112 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 114 Shelton Forge

Figure Number: 398

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.113 The APA contains the site of the Shelton Forge which was used for the manufacture of edge tooled. The forge was in use by 1787 and was owned by Richard Eaton, a miller at Lutley Mill. The forge fell out of use in the mid-1890s and the associated mill pool was drained in 1914. The forge buildings were all destroyed at this point and only the sluice controlling the leat leading to the forge remains. The APA has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the forge, and contains surviving remains of the water management features used to power the forge.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.114 The APA derives historic interest from its potential to contain archaeological remains directly associated with the iron working industry which was a prominent local industry in the Black Country from an early period. The forge's associations with Robert Eaton an 18th century business man also contributes to its historic interest.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.115 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 115 Site of Lye Forge

Figure Number: 399

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.116 The APA contains the site of Lye Forge as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The forge is reputed to have been utilised for iron working since 1699. Development of a larger works on higher ground led to the forge falling into disuse. The site is still shown as a forge on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map and the waterwheel is believed to have survived until 1945. No buildings currently survive within the site, but the area has been subject to limited later disturbance and accordingly has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the forge.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.117 The APA contains an early iron working site situated on the banks of the Stour. Iron working was a prominent local industry which was focused along the Stour from the medieval period. The APA has historic interest drawn from its association with this local industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.118 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 116 Bagley's Mill

Figure Number: 400

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.119 The APA contains the site of Bagley's Corn Mill and was named after Dudley Bagley, the miller between 1780 and 1815. The mill fell into disuse in 1876 due to reductions in the level of the River Stour. The mill stood on the site for a further 80 years, and appears as a standing structure (disused on the 4th edition Ordnance

Survey map). The site is currently in use as woodland sandwiched between Bagley Road and the River Stour. Upstanding remains associated with the mill no longer appear survive but the site is considered to have the potential to contain below ground archaeological deposits associated with the mill.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.120 The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with the former Bagley's Corn Mill. The mill dates to at least the 18th century. Such remains could provide evidence regarding industrial development, and watercourse management in the Stour Valley during the Industrial Revolution.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.121 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits associated with the mill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 117 The Heath Glassworks

Figure Number: 401

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.122 The APA contains the site of the Heath Glassworks, established in the late 17th century by the Jeston family. The works is first mentions in 1691, and closed in 1882. The glass cone associated with the works was demolished in 1892. During the late 19th and early 20th century the APA was in use as gardens associated with Heath House, currently the APA is situated within a carpark.

C.15.123 The area has been included as an APA as the area has been subject to limited modern ground disturbance and accordingly has the potential to contains relatively well disturbed archaeological remains associated with the glass works.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.124 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country and could provide insight into technological development and advancement within the glass working industry.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.125 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the

beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.126 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 118 Foxyards Canal

Figure Number: 402

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.127 The APA contains the route of the Foxyards and Roundhill Canal, which was built in c 1776 to transport limestone from Mons Hill. It ran from the Birmingham Canal Navigation near Broomfield and across the upper part of the Old Park. It had three locks and was physically separated from the Birmingham Canal Navigation. The canal was substantially rebuilt in 1814 and 1815 as a result of damage from mining subsidence. Further subsidence continued to affect the canal and in 1827 the canal fell out of use. The bricks associated with the canal locks were sold to the Birmingham Canal Navigation and the locks were replaced by tramways.

C.15.128 The canal has been completely infilled, but there is some potential for surviving below ground archaeological remains along its route.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.129 The APA has historic interest as an early part of Dudley's canal network.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.130 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 119 Cradley Forge Millpond

Figure Number: 403

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.131 The APA contains the site of Cradley Forge Millpond. The pond was first mentioned in a document of 1662, as one of the ponds powering Cradley Forge (known as New Pool). It became a boating lake in the 1860s when the forge turned to steam power but was eventually drained in 1878. The pool straddles the Dudley/Sandwell border. The APA is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains, such as dams and leats, associated with early post-medieval water course management. Since the draining of the lake the area has been retained as green space within the Black Brook Valley. The area may have the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may contain preserved environmental remains and/or organic materials. Such remains could provide insight into the local environment and land use in the area during the early post-medieval period.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.132 If waterlogged conditions are present within the APA, they could lead to organic preservation which can yield evidence about the environment and life of those who lived in the area. Any surviving structures or archaeological deposits associated with creation of the pond could provide evidence water management practices. While other such sites do survive within the Black Country, such sites are rare, and many examples have been destroyed by later industry and development.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.133 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 120 Pensnett Branch Canal

Figure Number: 404

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.134 The APA contains the partially infilled Pensnett Canal, a 1.25-mile-long private canal designed by the Engineer Mathew Frost. The cutting of the Pensnett Canal began during 1839 and it was constructed on the same level as the Dudley Canal at Parkhead (473 ft) (Shill 2010). It originally ran from the Parkhead Basin at the southern portal of the Dudley Canal to Wallows Wharf.

C.15.135 The line of the canal has been infilled in places and built over by industrial buildings, but there is some potential for surviving below ground archaeological remains along its route.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.136 The APA has historic interest as an early part of Dudley's canal network. It has associations with the engineer Mathew Frost a local surveyor and colliery owner.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.137 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 121 Castle Mill

Figure Number: 405

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.138 The APA contains the site of Castle Mill, which is shown on the 18th and 19th century maps of the area and may have medieval origins. A building is shown at this location on the 1st to 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps, situated between the Castle Mill Basin and the Shirts Mill Basin. The APA is currently occupied by woodland and has the potential to contain surviving below ground archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval mills.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.139 The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with Castle Mill, it may contain evidence of pre-industrial revolution industrial archaeology. Surviving evidence of medieval mills are particularly rare within the Black Country and can shed light of pre-industrial revolution industrial activity and watercourse management.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.140 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits associated with the mill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 122 Old Buffery Furnaces

Figure Number: 406

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.141 The APA contains the site of Old Buffery Furnaces, which are recorded on the 1836 Parish Map of Dudley. By 1884 the furnaces formed part of Buffery Colliery. The colliery fell out of use in the early 20th century and became the site of New Buffery Breeze Ovens in the 1920s. The 4th edition Ordnance Survey map shows a number of industrial buildings on the site including several kilns. Earthwork remains of the earlier colliery activity survived on the site at this time, but the site has since been levelled removing these remains. The site is now occupied by a large factory building, in the south, with associated car parks, and green space to the north.

C.15.142 The area has been included as an APA as it has the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the early 19th century Old Buffery Furnaces, although these remains are likely to have been impacted by the later industrial activity on the site. The APA is also considered to have the potential to contain the remains of late 19th century and early 20th century industrial activity.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.143 The APA has the potential to contain the remains of the early 19th century furnaces, which were associated with the nearby colliery. During the 19th century it was common to have furnaces close to the colliery and as a result such sites would once have been common in the Black Country. Residential expansion and redevelopment of such areas for later industries has resulted in the loss of similar sites elsewhere in the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.144 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the locally important 19th century iron working industry. The site has direct connections with Old Buffery Colliery and thus also has links to the coal industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.145 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development of the site. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect any remaining archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 123 Hingley's Canalside Complex

Figure Number: 407

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.146 The APA contains the site of a 19th century ironworks belonging to Noah Hingley. The iron works was used to produce anchors, cables and chains, which

supplied the Royal Navy and Merchant Service. The buildings within the APA were demolished in the mid- 20th century and the site has been redeveloped as a canal-side industrial complex.

- C.15.147 The area has been included as an APA as it has the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the 19th century Iron works, although these remains are likely to have been impacted by the later industrial activity on the site.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

- C.15.148 The APA has the potential to contain the remains of the 19th century iron works which formerly occupied the site. During the 19th century the anchor and chain industry was an important local industry and as a result such sites would once have been common in the Black Country. Residential expansion and redevelopment of such areas for later industries has resulted in the loss of similar sites elsewhere in the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

- C.15.149 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the locally important 19th century anchor and chain industry. The former industrial site had connections with the Royal Navy and Merchant service, adding to its historic interest.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

- C.15.150 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development of the site. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect any remaining archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 124 Lowndes Road Early Industrial Complex

Figure Number: 408

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

- C.15.151 The APA contains the Lowndes Road Early Industrial Complex identified in the Stourbridge UHLC.
- C.15.152 Ironworking on this site began with the water powered Royal Meadow Forge (APA 181) which was recorded in 1680. The opening of the canal in 1779 allowed access to wider coalfields and following this, several other buildings were erected for use in ironmaking, known as 'Bradleys Ironworks'. By 1802 the site housed a forge, steam engine, workshops, a slitting mill, a rolling mill and several other ancillary

buildings. Following the success of the existing works, the Foster & Rastrick Foundry (often known as the 'New Works') was built in 1821. Whilst the other buildings have been cleared, the Foster & Rastrick Foundry and a small number of other remaining structures remain providing the only remaining link to the early industrial origins of the canal side site of John Bradleys Old Works, which was set up in 1800 by John Bradley next to James Dovey's Glassworks in 1808.

C.15.153 Bradley leased 22 acres to the west of the Royal forge to tip spoil in 1809 and in 1813 bought the lease to Dovey's Glassworks. By the late 19th century the area contained a canal wharf and a number of small industrial buildings. By the early 20th century the site contained a galvanising works and Rolling Mills. The site was cleared of buildings in the early 2000s and is now occupied by a car park and rough ground.

C.15.154 The area has been included as an APA as it is considered to have the potential to contain 19th century industrial remains associated with John Bradleys works, and the later ironworks and rolling mills.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.155 The APA has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains of John Bradleys Old Works which was constructed in the early 19th century and the later 19th and early 20th century mill and galvanising works which occupied the site. Such sites would once have been common in the Black Country. Residential expansion and redevelopment of such areas for later industries has resulted in the loss of similar sites elsewhere in the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.156 The APA has the potential to contain regionally important remains of the post-medieval iron working industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.157 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development of the site. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect any remaining archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 125 Netherton Furnace

Figure Number: 409

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.158 The APA contains the site of Netherton Furnace, which was created on land leased from Netherton Hall by Michael Grazebrook c 1800 and thereafter utilised for

coal mining and Iron manufacture. A canal was cut through the area in 1806, linking the site to Parkhead. The coal mines were worked out by the end of the 19th century, and by the 1930s part of the site was in use as allotment gardens.

C.15.159 The site is currently occupied by a car-park and two small industrial buildings. The APA has been included as it has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the early 19th century Netherton Furnace.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.160 The APA has the potential to contain the remains of the 19th century iron works which formerly occupied the site. During the 19th century such sites were often associated with collieries and as a result would once have been common in the Black Country. Residential expansion and redevelopment of such areas for later industries has resulted in the loss of similar sites elsewhere in the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.161 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the locally important 19th century iron working industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.162 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development of the site. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect any remaining archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 126 Site of Russel Hall Furnace

Figure Number: 410

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.163 The APA contains the site of Russel Hall Furnace which was recorded on maps of the parish dating to 1836 and 1865. By the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, the buildings on the site had been destroyed and the area was in use as colliery land associated with Russels Hall Colliery. The APA is shown as disused colliery land on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map, and the majority of the site was redeveloped for residential housing in the 20th century. Part of the site falls within Grange Park and there is some potential for surviving archaeological remains in this area.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.164 The APA has the potential to contain the remains of the 19th century furnace which formerly occupied the site. During the 19th century such sites were often

associated with collieries and as a result would once have been common in the Black Country. Residential expansion and redevelopment of such areas for later industries has resulted in the loss of similar sites elsewhere in the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.165 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the locally important 19th century iron working industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.166 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect any remaining archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 127 New Buffery Furnace

Figure Number: 411

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.167 The APA contains the site of New Buffery Furnace which was recorded on map of the Parish dating to 1836. The furnace was gone by 1865. The APA is shown as disused colliery land on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map, and the majority of the site was redeveloped for residential housing in the 20th century. Part of the site falls within a woodland area and there is potential for archaeological survival in this area.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.168 The APA has the potential to contain the remains of the 19th century furnace which formerly occupied the site. During the 19th century such sites were often associated with collieries and as a result would once have been common in the Black Country. Residential expansion and redevelopment of such areas for later industries has resulted in the loss of similar sites elsewhere in the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.169 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the locally important 19th century iron working industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.170 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect any remaining archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 128 Stamber Mill

Figure Number: 412

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.171 The APA contains the site of Stamber Mill as shown on the 1834 Ordnance Survey map. The site was cleared by the late 19th century and has been re-developed many times during the 20th century. The site is currently occupied by a car park associated with a small commercial building.

C.15.172 The area has been included as an APA as it considered to have the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the Stamber Mill and several later 19th and early 20th century structures which occupied the site. While the area has been subject to some ground disturbance the areas under the carpark are considered to be less disturbed and may have some archaeological survival.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.173 The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with Stamber Mill. Surviving evidence of former mill sites is particularly rare within the Black Country

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.174 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits associated with the mill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 129 Flood Street Car Park

Figure Number: 413

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.175 The APA contains the Flood Street carpark. Prior to its current use as a car park the area contained a mass of tightly packed houses, shops, pubs and workshops which sprawled over the former arable fields of Dudley. The people who lived here were engaged with a number of the local industries including glass making, brick making and leather working. The area is shown in residential use on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map, but many of the earlier buildings had been cleared by this time. The site was completely cleared later in the 20th century. It is now in use as a car park.

C.15.176 The area has been included as an APA as there is considered to be the potential for surviving archaeological remains associated with the former settlement below the level of disturbance caused by the car park. Such remains could provide information about the post-medieval settlement and the industrial activity carried out there.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.177 The APA has the potential to contain post-medieval remains associated with the former settlement which occupied the area. The settlement was associated with a number of local industries. Such remains are rare within the Black Country having been lost to later industrial and residential development.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.178 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect any surviving archaeological deposits

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 130 Parkfield Glassworks

Figure Number: 414

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.179 The APA contains the site of the Parkfield Glassworks, founded by George Robinson in the 1850s. The works became the Stourbridge Co-operative Flint Manufacturers in the early 1860's and was taken over by James and Alfred Davis in 1881. Davis ran the business until it closed in 1932. The area has since been cleared and partially re-developed but there are parts of the site that have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the former glassworks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.180 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.181 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years

becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.182 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 131 Bell Street Glasshouse

Figure Number: 415

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.183 The APA contains the site of the Bell Street Glass House which is shown on a map of Kingswinford dated 1903. By the late 19th century the site was in use as a school, and it persisted in this use into the 20th century. The site is currently in use as a carpark. The area has been included as an APA because it is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the former glasshouse. Such remains would have been impacted by the creation of the school. Away from the former school building there is a high chance for archaeological remains associated with the glass house to survive. This APA was first identified in the Brierley Hill HLC.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.184 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.185 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the regionally significant glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.186 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 132 is in Dudley (see Appendix B, Section B.10)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 133 Dudley No. 1 Canal

Figure Number: 416

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.187 The APA contains the line of the Dudley No. 1 Canal, which was created following an Act of Parliament for the building of the Stourbridge Canal which was passed on 2nd April 1776. The canal was constructed by the engineer Thomas Dadford and was opened in December 1779. This APA was first identified in the Brierley Hill HLC.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.188 The APA has the potential to contain rare 18th century remains associated with the canal in this area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.189 The APA contains archaeological remains linked to the development of one of the earliest canals in the area. It has links to the industrialisation of this area during the 18th and 19th century and provides a visible link to the areas industrial past. The canal is still in use as a working canal which adds to its historic interest.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.190 The Canal is vulnerable to development such as infilling.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 134 Dudley No. 2 Canal

Figure Number: 417

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.191 The APA contains the line of the Dudley No. 2 Canal, which ran from Parkhead to Netherton Tunnel. The canal was built in 1798 and was used mostly for commercial

traffic until 1917. The canal was abandoned in 1953 except for a stretch used by the Coombeswood Tube Works.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.192 The APA has the potential to contain rare 18th century remains associated with the canal in this area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.193 The APA contains the remains linked to the development of one of the earliest canals in the area it has links to the industrialisation of this area during the 18th and 19th century and provides a visible link to the areas industrial past.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.194 The canal is vulnerable to development such as infilling.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 135 Birmingham Mainline Canal

Figure Number: 418

Location: Dudley, Sandwell

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.195 The APA contains the line of the Birmingham Mainline Canal, which was constricted chiefly by the engineer Thomas Telford in 1838. The APA passes through the Metropolitan Borough of Sandwell, Dudley, and the City of Wolverhampton.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.196 The APA has the potential to contain rare 19th century remains associated with the canal in this area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.197 The APA contains the remains linked to the development of the early 19th century Birmingham Mainline Canal. The canal has direct links to the industrialisation of the area in the 19th century and provides a visible link to the areas industrial past. The canal is still in use as a working canal which adds to its historic interest.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.198 The canal is vulnerable to development such as infilling.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 136 is in Sandwell and Dudley (see Appendix C, Section C.7)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 137 Two Locks Line

Figure Number: 419

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.199 The APA contains the former route of the Two Locks Line Canal which connected the Dudley Nos. 1 and 2 Canals. The canal was disused in 1909 and had been infilled by 1954. The area has since been redeveloped, but is considered to have the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the former canal route.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.200 The APA has the potential to contain rare 19th century remains associated with the canal in this area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.201 The APA contains the remains linked to the development of the early 19th century canal. The canal has direct links to the industrialisation of the area in the 19th century.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 138 Site of the medieval Stour Bridge

Figure Number: 420

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.202 The APA contains the site of the medieval bridge which crossed the River Stour. First reference to the bridge was recorded in 1255. The medieval bridge is no-longer present, and several later bridges have been built on the site. The current bridge dates to the 20th century and comprises a flat deck with steel joists. The area has been included as an APA as it is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval and later bridges.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.203 Surviving medieval remains are rare within the Black Country. Elsewhere they have been lost to later industrial and residential development. Accordingly surviving remains of the medieval bridge would be considered regionally significant.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.204 The APA may contain archaeological remains of the bridges dating from the 13th century onwards. Such remains have historic interest as they could provide insight into developing engineering and construction practices throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. The medieval settlement of Stourbridge, was named after this river crossing adding to the historic interest of any remains present.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.205 Archaeological remains in this area are likely to have been impacted by modern development. Any surviving remains would be vulnerable to unsympathetic development e.g. invasive groundworks.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 139-144 are in Walsall (see Appendix C, Section C.3)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 145 is in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 146 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 147-8 are in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 149 is in the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.13)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 150-152 are in Wolverhampton (see Appendix C, Section C.11)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 153-65 are in Sandwell (see Appendix C, Section C.7)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 166 Hill Street and Spittlefold

Figure Number: 421

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.206 The APA contains the site of the historic settlement of Netherton, which is believed to have developed on what is now Netherton Hill, around St Johns Street, St Andrews Street, the Six Foot, Harrison's Fold, Raybould's Fold, Hurley's Fold, Spittle's Fold, Round Fold and Hampton Street. The area was particularly settled by farmers who had crofts and enclosures in various places. The original settlement was made up of a medieval arrangement of hamlets, field enclosure, fields and farmsteads located within Dudley Wood on the edge of Pensnett Chase. Netherton began to expand over time to meet the agricultural and industrial needs of the emergent population. The 1st edition (1882) Ordnance Survey (OS) map and the 1902 OS map show the 'folds' (small enclosures or pens for animals (Richardson 1993)) sited at Netherton Hill (Hurley's Fold, Spittle's Fold, Raybould's Fold, Lavender's Fold, Harrison's Fold, Round's Fold and Nock's Fold). The survival and extent of the folds shown on these maps suggest that there was a reasonably sized hamlet at this location from an early period.

C.15.207 Many of the Fold's names relate to tenant's, lessees and land owners from Lord Dudley's rate books of the mid to late 18th century period. The layout of buildings, streets, ponds, wells and roads seen in the historic Ordnance Survey, parish and Enclosure maps, in general, give the impression of an informal village hamlet that developed in and around the 'Folds'.

C.15.208 The settlement has been substantially redeveloped in the later part of the 20th century, but is considered to have the potential to contains below ground archaeological remains associated with the earlier settlement in the less developed parts of the site.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.209 Archaeological evidence relating to medieval and early post-medieval settlements is particularly rare within the Black Country, having elsewhere been lost as a result of the largescale industrialisation of the area in during the late 18th and 19th centuries, and the later suburbanisation of the area. Such remains can provide insight into the location and development of early settlements.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.210 Archaeological remains in this area are likely to have been impacted by modern development. Any surviving remains would be vulnerable to unsympathetic development e.g. invasive groundworks.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 167 Sedgley

Figure Number: 422

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.211 The APA contains the site of the historic settlement of Sedgley, which is situated at the northern end of a large watershed ridge of limestone that runs from southern Wolverhampton to Dudley. The ridgeway is the location of a prehistoric trackway, and numerous prehistoric flint artefacts have been recovered in the fields along its length. During the early-medieval period Sedgley was situated in a large parish of the same name. The parish included nine villages, Sedgley, Cotwall End, Gospel End, Woodsetton, Coseley, Etingshall, Brierley, Upper Gornal and Lower Gornal. The original settlement at Sedgley appears to have developed around the Bull Ring Cross Road with subsequent development along Cotwallend Lane (Hemingway 2005b).

C.15.212 By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Sedgley was a royal vill and one of the most important and valuable manors in the area. The manor has two entries in the Domesday Survey which area split between Geoffrey of Sedgley and William son of Ansculf. Within the manor there were 54 Villagers, 2 smallholders, 3 slaves and 1 priest (Palmer, Powell-Smith, 2018). The presence of a priest suggests that the settlement had a church in this period, which is likely to have been situated on the site of the present day Church of All Saints.

C.15.213 Industrial development of the area surrounding the settlement began at an early point, probably due to the geology of the area. Records dating to 1273 record four coal pits within the manor and a document of 1291 records iron mines. As early as 1273 there were sixteen small shops within the settlement, probably associated with the metal working industry. The industrialisation of the area continued throughout the early post-medieval period, intensifying during the 18th and 19th century (Hemingway 2005).

C.15.214 The site of the medieval settlement has been subject to significant post-medieval and modern disturbance, however, despite this disturbance it is considered to have the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the medieval and early post medieval town.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.215 Archaeological evidence relating to medieval and early post-medieval settlements is particularly rare within the Black Country, having elsewhere been lost as a result of the largescale industrialisation of the area in during the late 18th and 19th centuries, and the later suburbanisation of the area. Such remains can provide insight into the location and development of early settlements.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.216 Archaeological remains in this area are likely to have been impacted by modern development. Any surviving remains would be vulnerable to unsympathetic development e.g. invasive groundworks.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 168 Site of Jacob's Well Glassworks

Figure Number: 423

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.217 The APA contains the site of Jacob's Well Glassworks which was founded shortly after 1682 by Edward Bradley. Its location is derived from documentary sources as adjacent to Audnam Bank and adjacent of the stream so its precise location is not certain. The area has been included as it was identified as an APA in the Glass Quarter Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation (DMBC 2009).

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.218 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.219 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.220 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 169 Site of Platts Glassworks

Figure Number: 424

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.221 The APA contains the site of Platts Glassworks which was founded soon after 1704 by Thomas Henzey. Joshua Henzey III built a manager's house just to the south

in 1773. The site was used as a glasswork for plate glass until 1870 after which it was used for varying concerns including some glass working. Some buildings of mid and late 20th century construction survive despite late re-development. The area has been included as it was identified as an APA in the Glass Quarter Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation (DMBC 2009).

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.222 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.223 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.224 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 170 Site of Dial Glassworks

Figure Number: 425

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.225 The APA contains the site of Dial Glassworks which was established c 1704 by Thomas Henzey. The business was moved to a canal side location in 1788 (The New Dial). The site is now covered by a Lidl supermarket. Examination during building of Lidl did not identify any surviving archaeological remains associated with the glassworks. The area has been included as an APA as it is possible that the site of the former glassworks survives beneath the present day carpark. The area was identified as an APA in the Glass Quarter Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation (DMBC 2009)

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.226 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.227 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second world War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.228 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 171 Site of Bagues Glassworks

Figure Number: 426

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.229 The APA contains the site of Bagues Glassworks which was first shown on a Canal map of 1774. The site was cleared by 1919 and is now occupied by council housing. The area has been included as an APA as it is considered to have the potential to contains below ground archaeological remains associated with the former glassworks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.230 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.231 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the

production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.232 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 172 Site of Wheeley's Glassworks

Figure Number: 427

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.233 The APA contains the site of Wheeley's Glassworks which is shown on Fowler's maps of Kingswinford dated to 1822 and 1844. The glassworks were founded prior to 1796 by Thomas Wheeley and Benjamin Littlewood. The area has been included as an APA despite the modern redevelopment of the area, as it is considered to have the potential to contains below ground archaeological remains associated with the former glassworks.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.234 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.235 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The first glasshouses produced window glass and bottles, but later the industry specialised in the production of glass table ware. The industry continued to grow over the next 275 years becoming famous for coloured glass and crystal. The industry began to decline following the Second World War and many of the former glass houses have since been demolished.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.236 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 173 Site of Dud's Furnace, Hasco Bridge

Figure Number: 428

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.237 The APA contains the proposed site of Dud's Furnace near Hasco Bridge. The furnace is described as a 27ft square furnace built all of stone located at Hasco Bridge (later called Askew Bridge). The bellows of the furnace were larger than ordinary bellows were allowing for the production of 7 tonnes of iron a week. The later mining of coal and iron stone in the surrounding area resulted in the closure and destruction of the forge. There is no evidence of the forge on historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of the area, and the 3rd and 4th edition OS maps show large amounts of industrial spoil on the site.

C.15.238 The APA has been included as it is considered to have the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the furnace, beneath the industrial spoil. The exact location of the furnace is unknown, but the position of the mill pond to the north of Himley Road suggests that the mill and furnace should be located to the south of the road.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.239 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant iron working industry. The furnace pre-dates the Industrial Revolution and accordingly represents an area regionally rare pre-Industrial Revolution industrial activity.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.240 The furnace is described in Dud Dudley's *Mettalum Martis* (1665), produces over 7 tonnes of iron a week 'the greatest quantity of pit-cole-iron that ever yet was made in Great Britain' (Dudley 1665). The APA has historic interest as an early example of Iron Working in the Black Country. The furnace represents an innovation in 17th century iron working and accordingly has the potential to provide evidence of technological innovation during this period.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.241 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 174 Site of Halesowen Furnace

Figure Number: 429

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.242 The APA contains an iron furnace recorded in 1717, as having an output of 500 tonnes of pig iron per/annum. A spade and shovel forge is recorded at this location on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The mill and sluice gates associated with the works survived until just after the Second World War when they were removed due to flooding at the foot of Furnace Hill. The APA has been included as it is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the 17th century furnace. The furnace appears to have remained in use until the early 20th century and as such it has the potential to contain archaeological remains which would provide insight into technological development throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.243 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant iron working industry. The furnace dates to the early 18th century and accordingly has the potential to contain regionally rare evidence of early 18th century iron working.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.244 The APA has historic interest as an early example of Iron Working in the Black Country. The furnace represents 18th century forge which continued in use throughout the 19th century. Accordingly, it has the potential to provide evidence of technological innovation during this period.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.245 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 175 and APA 176 are situated within the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B.10)**Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 177 Cradley Rod Mill**

Figure Number: 430

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.246 The APA contains the site of Cradley Rod Mill, a former Slitting Mill and Corn Mill. The site now comprises a large flat area, which has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the former mill.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.247 The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with Cradley Rod Mill, it may contain evidence of pre-Industrial Revolution industrial archaeology. Surviving evidence of medieval mill is particularly rare within the Black Country and could shed light of pre-Industrial Revolution industrial activity and watercourse management.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.248 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits associated with the mill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 178 Parkhead Furnace

Figure Number: 431

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.249 The APA contains the site of Parkhead, which is shown on the 1834 Ordnance Survey map, and was disused by 1884. Buildings associated with the furnace had largely been demolished by the early 20th century. The site is currently in use as a public recreation area. The APA has been included as it has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the early 19th century Parkhead Furnace.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.250 The APA has the potential to contain the remains of the 19th century furnace which formerly occupied the site. During the 19th century such sites were often associated with collieries and as a result would once have been common in the Black Country. Residential expansion and redevelopment of such areas for later industries has resulted in the loss of similar sites elsewhere in the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.251 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the locally important 19th century iron working industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.252 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect any remaining archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 179 Lye Waste Opportunistic Housing

Figure Number: 432

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.253 The APA contains the site of Lye Hamlet, alternatively referred to as Lye Waste, Ye Lye or Mud City. The settlement developed as a squatter settlement on the uncultivated common land adjacent to the Village of Lye and by 1625 comprised 103 houses. It was famous for nail, anvil, vice, chain, crucible and fire brick manufacture. The original clay built buildings on the waste began to be replaced by brick buildings in the late 19th century. In the 20th century the industries in this area began to fail and the earlier factories were replaced by housing (Hemmingway 2005c).

C.15.254 The APA has been included as despite the later development of the site it is considered to have the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the earlier settlement and industrial activity recorded in this area.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.255 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the locally important nail and chain industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.256 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development of the site. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect any remaining archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 180 Hedges Mill

Figure Number: 433

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.257 The APA contains the site of an 18th century mill. The mill is referred to on the 1853 map as Rag Mill Forge. By 1919 the site contained Bellevalle Forge which appears to have been used for the production of spades and shovels.

C.15.258 The APA has the potential to contain surviving below ground archaeological remains associated with a 18th century mill and the 19th century forge.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.259 The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with an 18th century mill. It may contain evidence of the development of the mill and forge throughout the 18th century. A mill has been present of the site since 1772 accordingly the area has the potential to contains pre-Industrial Revolution industrial archaeology. Such remains are particularly rare within the Black Country and can shed light of pre-Industrial Revolution industrial activity.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.260 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the locally important iron working industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.261 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits associated with the mill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 181 Royal Meadow Forge

Figure Number: 434

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.262 The APA contains the site of the Royal Meadow Forge. This APA was originally identified in the Stourbridge UHLC.

C.15.263 Ironworking on this site began with the water powered Royal Meadow Forge which was recorded in 1680. The APA has been included as the area is considered to have the potential to contain remains of the 17th century mill.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.264 The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with an 17th century water powered forge which could shed light on the development of the forge throughout the 18th century. Such remains are particularly rare within the Black Country and can shed light of pre-Industrial Revolution industrial activity.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.265 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the locally important iron working industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.266 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits associated with the mill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 182 Holloway End Glassworks

Figure Number: 435

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.267 The APA contains the site of the Holloway End Glassworks which was identified as an APA in the Stourbridge UHLC and the Glass Quarter UHLC. The Hoo Glassworks was one of the earliest recorded glassworking sites in the Borough, established by 1623. The buildings including a well recorded glass cone which stood within the site until the 1950s. In the 1770s it was owned by James Keir, a well-known chemist who became a member of the famous Lunar Society and contributed to publications of the Royal Society.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.268 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.269 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.270 The construction of a foundry and, later, an estate of bungalow housing over the site should have had a negligible impact on the survival of subsurface remains of the glassworks.

C.15.271 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 183 Moor Lane Flint Glassworks and Moor Lane Glassworks

Figure Number: 436

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.272 The APA contains the site of the Moor Lane Flint Glassworks and Moor Lane Glassworks which was founded by Robert Honeybourne in 1776. The works closed in 1870 and was replaced by the north street works. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the area as disused coal mining land containing spoil heaps and old coal shafts. The APA has been included as it has the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the 18th century glassworks. The site has also previously been utilised and by the early 20th century the area had been redeveloped as part of the Great Western Railway.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.273 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.274 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.275 Coal mining activity and the creation of the railway line in the early 20th century may have disturbed any archaeological remains associated with the earlier glassworks.

C.15.276 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 184 Dudley Flint Glassworks

Figure Number: 437

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.277 The APA contains the site of the Dudley Flint Glassworks which was founded by Abiather Hawkes in 1776. The works closed in 1842 and the glassworks were demolished in 1886. They were replaced with a new market square in front of the library. A fire station was built on the south side of Priory Street in 1892.

C.15.278 The APA has been included as it has the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the 18th century glassworks. The APA was proposed for inclusion as an APA in the Dudley HLC.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.279 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.280 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.281 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 185 Brierley Glassworks (Coltman & Grafton)

Figure Number: 438

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.282 The APA contains the Brierley (Coltman and Grafton) Glasshouse which was opened in 1796. By 1822 the area was occupied by Wm Baily & Co Iron Foundry. The site appears to have been in use as part of a Fire Brick and Retort Works into the early 20th century and a number of 19th century industrial buildings survive within the area. The APA contains extant buildings associated with its earlier industrial usage (SMR no. 511A, 5108A).

C.15.283 The area has been included as an APA as it is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the 18th century glass works and later foundry.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.284 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.285 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making. The area also derives historic interest from its use as a 19th century forge and fire brick works.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.286 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 186 is situated within the Green Belt (see Appendix B, Section B10)

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 187 Hughes and Eades Brickworks

Figure Number: 439

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.287 The APA contains the site of the Hughes and Eades Brickworks as recorded on Fowler's Map of 1822. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the site as the Clattershall Fireclay and Brick Works. The APA contains a number of extant buildings associated with the works including brick sheds and ranges with associated chimney stacks which have been reduced in height. The kilns associated with the works no longer appear to be present.

C.15.288 The APA has been included as the area is considered to have the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the former brickworks.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.289 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local firebrick trade. The site produced had made firebricks throughout the 19th and 20th century and has the potential contain evidence of the technological evolution in brick making over this period.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.290 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 188 Cornbow Bridge

Figure Number: 440

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.291 The APA contains the Cornbow Bridge, which was formerly the crossing of the River Stour on the regionally significant Bridgenorth to Chester Road. It was first recorded in 1668-9 when it had fallen into disrepair. The Bridge stands at a natural crossing point at the head of a wide gorge formed by the river and retains evidence of numerous phases of repair and reconstruction.

C.15.292 The bridge was associated with the Cornbow Mill which lies to the south of the south of the bridge (APA 89). The bridge has been proposed as an APA in the Halesowen ULC. The bridge has been included as an APA as it contains archaeological evidence of the development and repair of the bridge.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.293 The APA contains archaeological remains associated with an 17th century bridge. Such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.294 The APA contains archaeological evidence associated with the construction, development and repair of the Cornbow Bridge. The bridge has been in use since at least the 17th century and contributes to the local character of the area.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.295 Any archaeological remains may have been damaged by the modern development. Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits associated with the mill.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 189 Castle Foot Glassworks

Figure Number: 441

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.296 The APA contains the Castle Foot Glassworks which was identified as an APA in the Dudley HLC. The Castle Foot Glassworks are One of Dudley's less well studied glass working sites, which were known to have existed in the 1780s. The works are recorded on historic maps such as J. treasure's map of Dudley of 1835. In 1818 it is recorded as being managed by Benjamin Cook. It closed around 1900 before the construction of the Broadway. Glassworks also regularly saw use as ironworks, as such the site is likely to represent to industries that are highly distinctive of the local area. Glassworks included extensive subsurface elements, including the brick-built flues that supplied air to the central furnace which are likely to survive even where later development may have removed all surface remains. The individual features of these subsurface remains often illustrate peculiarities and developments in the technology of glass working that cumulatively helps to build understanding of the industry and technology as a whole.

C.15.297 The area has been included as an APA as it is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the 18th century glass works.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.298 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.299 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.300 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 190 Sheep Lane Glassworks

Figure Number: 442

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.301 The APA contains the Sheep Lane Glassworks which was identified as an APA in the Dudley HLC. The Sheep Lane Glassworks stood in the fields north of the town centre and is one of very few buildings in Dudley recorded pictorially on Henry Court's Map of Dudley produced in 1785, suggesting its glass cone was particularly notable as

a local landmark. It is recorded in 1770 as belonging to John Keeling. It does not appear on later maps and is likely to have been demolished during the gentrification of the area to the north of Priory Street as an up market residential area. The construction of the former Council offices at No. 3 St James' Road, during the 1980s is likely to have had a significant impact on the survival of subsurface remains, however, there remains potential for survival of evidence of the glassworks in the car park at the rear. As with other glass working sites it is probably that this would have included substantial subterranean elements that have a high potential for preservation, as well as the potential to reveal further information about the development of glass working, particularly in the later 18th century.

C.15.302 The area has been included as an APA as it is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the 18th century glass works.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.303 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.304 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.305 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 191 East Castle Limestone Works

Figure Number: 443

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.306 The APA contains the site of the East Castle Limestone Works, which were proposed as an APA in the Dudley HLC. The limeworks were recorded in the area in the late 19th century and comprised 6 top-fed furnaces, served by a light railway that ran to the north connecting to the Castle Mill Mine, the Canal Basin and the Great Western Railway. The works fell out of use by 1919. The APA has been included as it has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the limestone works and the earlier mines (Castle Mine and Castle Fields Mines).

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.307 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant limestone industry and the earlier coal mining industry such remains are rare within the Black Country and are increasingly being lost to redevelopment.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.308 The APA derives historic interest from its association with former limestone works and the earlier mines recorded in the area.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.309 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 192 King Street Iron Foundry

Figure Number: 444

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.310 The APA contains the site of the King Street Iron Foundry which was propose for inclusion as an APA in the Dudley HLC. The iron foundry is first shown on the 4th edition (1938) Ordnance Survey map of the area. The buildings associated with the foundry have since been demolished but the APA is considered to have some potential to contain surviving below ground remains associated with the foundry.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.311 The site contains the remains of a 19th century iron works and may contain archaeological evidence associated with the earlier buildings which occupied the site. Iron working was a prominent local industry which developed during the Industrial Revolution. The APA draws historic interest from its connection with this local industry.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.312 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 193 Eve Hill Glassworks

Figure Number: 445

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.313 The APA contains the site of the Eve Hill Glassworks which were founded in 1888 by Josiah Lane. The works closed during the 1930s. The buildings associated with the glassworks have been demolished and the area is now disused and overgrown. A brick and stone wall possibly associated with the former works surrounds the site and ruins of the earlier buildings may survive within the area.

C.15.314 The area has been included as an APA as it is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the 19th century glass works.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.315 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.316 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.317 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 194 Dixons Green Glassworks

Figure Number: 446

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.318 The APA contains the site of the Dixons Green Glassworks which were founded before 1713 by Hugh Dixon. The works closed in 1833. The area was subsequently redeveloped as a pub and housing.

C.15.319 The area has been included as an APA as it is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the 18th century glass works.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.320 The APA could contain archaeological remains associated with a regionally significant glass working industry, such remains are rare within the Black Country.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.321 the APA derives historic interest from its association with the local glass making industry. The glass industry was an important local industry which developed at the beginning of the 17th century. The availability of natural resources such as coal and fireclay made Dudley a perfect location for glass making.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.322 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 195 Grange Park

Figure Number: 447

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.323 The APA contains an area of 20th century parkland to the west of Grange Park (DHHLV 31). The area was part of two pasture grounds called Broad Meadow and Coalburn's Leasowe in the late 18th century and the area was colliery land during the 19th century. The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map shows that part of the site was utilised as allotment gardens and a sewage works in the early 20th century and the site is now in use a public parkland and allotments. Environment Agency LiDAR of the area shows a number of surviving earthworks including pits and spoil heaps within the parkland, such features are visible remnants of the areas industrial past and provide links to the regionally important coal industry.

C.15.324 The earthworks within the area and the potential for surviving below-ground industrial sites within the APA contributes the archaeological interest of the APA.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.325 The APA contains earthwork remains associated with the 19th century colliery which occupied the site. Surviving industrial earthworks are a disappearing resource within the Black Country and elsewhere have been lost to redevelopment.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.326 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 196 Netherton Park

Figure Number: 448

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.327 The APA contains Netherton Park. Until the Industrial Revolution the area of Netherton Park was covered by meadowland next to the brook that ran down from the former Church Fields of Dudley. The brook had been an important boundary feature marking the limit of Pensnett Chase. By the 19th century the land south of the brook had become the Netherton Colliery, which exploited the 30 ft coal seam, the thickest worked coal seam in the country. After the construction of the Dudley No. 2 Canal the settlement of Netherton grew rapidly becoming an important centre of iron and steel working, with a particular reputation for the production of chains and anchors. By the late 19th century the earliest opportunistic developments of workers' housing were being replaced with more orderly terraced rows. A branch of the Great Western Railway ran along the eastern edge of the park and was taken into it when the line was closed in the 1960s.

C.15.328 In 1900 Dudley Corporation bought thirteen acres of disused colliery land to create a park for the people of the town. Landscaping softened the former colliery landscape but the terraces, inclines and works to channel the river and railway embankment have survived within the polite parkland landscape. The area has been included as an APA as it is known to contain earthworks and below ground archaeological remains associated with the former colliery which occupied the site.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.329 The APA contains earthwork remains associated with the 19th century colliery which occupied the site. Surviving industrial earthworks are a disappearing resource within the Black Country and elsewhere have been lost to redevelopment.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.330 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 197 King George VI Park

Figure Number: 449

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.331 The APA contains King George V Park (now Kingswinford Park). Before the industrial age the area of the King George VI Park belonged to the village of Kingswinford and formed an area of meadows and arable fields running down to the Dawley Brook. However, by the mid-19th century the value of the coal lying beneath the land was greater than its use as farmland and all of the northern part of the park was turned over to the Elm Tree Colliery. Just to the north of the park the Shut End Railway was built in 1829 for use by steam locomotives only four years after the steam locomotives were first using for pulling trains of goods wagons on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The engine used was the Agenoria built in Stourbridge by Foster and Rastrick. In the south, the fields were preserved to provide a pleasant outlook for Elm Tree House, the home of the colliery's owners. By the end of the 19th century the colliery had been worked out leaving a shattered landscape of ponds, disused mine shafts, spoil heaps and tramway inclines.

C.15.332 The area has been included as an APA as it contains earthwork and below ground archaeological remains associated with the 19th century colliery.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.333 The APA contains earthwork remains associated with the 19th century colliery which occupied the site. Surviving industrial earthworks are a disappearing resource within the Black Country and elsewhere have been lost to redevelopment.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.334 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 198 Woodside Park

Figure Number: 450

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.335 The DLHHV contains Woodside Park. A municipal park created out of a derelict colliery (Woodside Colliery) site in 1890. The APA has been included as it contains earthwork and below ground archaeological remains associated with the 19th century colliery.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.336 The APA contains earthwork remains associated with the 19th century colliery which occupied the site. Surviving industrial earthworks are a disappearing resource within the Black Country and elsewhere have been lost to redevelopment.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.337 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 199 Saltwells

Figure Number: 451

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.338 The APA covers an areas known as Saltwells, situated within the Blackbrook Valley. The APA contains a large expanse of water, Lodge Farm Reservoir and the Dudley Canal. The area was part of Pensnett Chase in Norman times though the valley has for centuries been exploited for industrial purposes. Coal was mined from the medieval period while clay extraction which produced the massive claypit ceased working as recently as the 1940's. The remains of medieval coal-mining activity are designated as a scheduled monument.

C.15.339 The area gets its name from the saline water that welled up in the mine workings. In the 19th and early 20th century people came to bathe in the water, the remains of the baths are a heritage asset located near to the present day Saltwells Inn. The area has been included as an APA due to the surviving earthwork remains of the clay pit and coal mining remains.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.340 The APA contains earthwork remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval coal mining activities and clay extraction carried out within the site. Surviving industrial earthworks are a disappearing resource within the Black Country and elsewhere have been lost to redevelopment.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.341 The historic interest of the area arises from the connection of the landscape and heritage assets in the area with the former industrial usage of the site.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.342 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

C.15.343 The APA contains two Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and two Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC), it falls within a Local Nature Reserve. The area forms Geosite 004: Saltwells Nature Reserve.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 200 Newhawn Colliery

Figure Number: 452

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.344 The APA contains the site of Newhawn Colliery, which ceased production in 1921. It is the last group of colliery buildings in the Black Country to survive. In addition to the colliery buildings the site contains earthwork spoil heaps associated with the extractive works carried out on the site. These earthworks can be observed on Environment Agency LiDAR of the area. The Newhawn Tramway passes through the APA this is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map connecting Newhawn Colliery with the industrial works to the north at Congreaves Hall. The area has been included as an APA as it contains earthwork and below ground archaeological remains associated with the former colliery.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.345 The APA contains earthwork remains associated with the coal mining industry as well as the only surviving example of colliery buildings within the Black Country. Surviving industrial landscapes are a disappearing resource within the Black Country and elsewhere have been lost to redevelopment.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.346 The historic interest of the area arises from the connection of the landscape and heritage assets in the area with the former industrial usage of the site.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.347 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 201 Holloway Street Quarries

Figure Number: 453

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.348 The APA contains Gornal Quarry, a sandstone quarry first opened in the 19th century. It was still in use up to 1952 and is now designated as public open space situated on the edge of Ruiton Gornal Stone Village (AHHTV 93). It is an important green space with various earthworks that act a visual reminder of its past use. The APA has been included due to the surviving earthwork remains of the quarry.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.349 The historic interest of the area arises from the connection of the landscape and heritage assets in the area with the former industrial usage of the site.

Archaeological Interest: Rarity

C.15.350 The APA contains a well preserved mining landscape, such landscapes while once prominent in the Black Country, are now a disappearing resource. The former limestone workings provide a visible link to the areas industrial past.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.351 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks would detrimentally affect archaeological deposits within the APA.

Other Considerations: Amenity

C.15.352 The AHHLV is Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), and a Site of Local Importance and Nature Conservation (SLINC). The site forms Geosite 0044: Holloway Street Quarry SINC.

Historic Environment Area Designation: APA 202 Harris and Pearson Brickworks

Figure Number: 454

Location: Dudley

Archaeological Interest: Survival

C.15.353 The APA contains a concentration of historic industrial buildings associated with Harris and Pearsons Brickworks (AHHTV 52). The close relationship of these sites with the Stourbridge Canal can be seen by continuing along Bull Street or Addison Road to the north west, where both roads have bridges over the canal. The high brick walls of the works create a strong sense of enclosure. The area has been included as an APA to highlight its potential to contains below ground archaeological remains associated with the former industrial usage of the site. In particular, it has the potential to contain evidence of the former kilns, which are shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but have since been demolished.

Historic Interest: Representation

C.15.354 The APA derives historic interest from its association with the local firebrick trade. The site produced had made firebricks throughout the 19th and 20th century and has the potential contain evidence of the technological evolution in brick making over this period.

Other Considerations: Vulnerability

C.15.355 Unsympathetic development i.e. groundworks could detrimentally affect the archaeological remains within the APA.

C.16 Dudley DLHHV

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 30 Silver Jubilee Park

Figure Number: 455

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKN1

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.1 The DLHHV contains Silver Jubilee Park which was created by Coseley Urban District Council in 1934 to mark the 25th year of King George V's reign. It reused the site of the Old End Colliery, spreading eastward from the hamlet of West Coseley (also known as Old End or Masons Bank) to the newly created Birmingham New Road.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.2 Many of the park's original features remain including an unusual pavilion bandstand, the tennis court, bowling green and an octagonal sunken garden (now the site of a dedicated skateboarding area). The trees within the park and along its edges were planted to provide shaded walks, as well as seasonal colour from flowering varieties such as rhododendron and azalea.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.16.3 To the south, the late 18th century Old Mill (the tower of a windmill and now a private home) and the spire of St Chad's Church break through the skyline, both buildings lie within the Oak Street Conservation Area.

Historical Interest: Associations with People and Past Events

C.16.4 The DLHHV derives historic interest from its association with the Silver Jubilee celebrations commemorating the 25th year of King George V's reign.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 31 Grange Park

Figure Number: 456

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKN 3

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.5 The DLHHV contains Grange Park, the park was part of the medieval Russell's Hall Estate. A 1780 map of the site shows the site as two pasture fields called Broad Meadow and Coalborn's Leasow. This by the early nineteenth century had become the Russell's Hall Colliery, one part of the Old Park Colliery. After the disuse of the coal shafts by late century the area became a dumping ground for coal waste. Dudley Council purchased and levelled 6 acres in 1892-3 in order to make a recreation ground.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.6 The park originally consisted of belts of trees and a perimeter path, which was then largely added to in the interwar years showing many of the features still seen today, including the footings for the bandstand, the surviving drinking fountain and the bowling greens and tennis courts.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 32 Dudley Municipal Cemetery

Figure Number: 457

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKN4

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.7 The DLHHV contains Dudley Municipal Cemetery which was opened in 1904 by the old County Borough of Dudley.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.8 The original cemetery lodge is still present adjacent to the cemetery's entrance. However, the original mortuary chapel, situated in the centre of the cemetery has been demolished. Other surviving features include The Grade II listed Boar War Memorial (NHLE 1434997).

Historical Interest: Associations with People and Past Events

C.16.9 The DHHLV derives historic interest from the local people buried here. Of particular note is the grave belonging to Duncan Edwards.

Other Interest:

C.16.10 The DLHHV has archaeological interest derived from the Dudley Canal Tunnel which runs deep below the cemetery.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 33 Buffery Park

Figure Number: 458

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKGN5

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.11 The DLHHV contains Buffery Park. In the medieval period this area lay in the large open fields surrounding the small market town of Dudley. A small stream ran through the area with meadowlands on either side. During the Industrial Revolution the area was exploited for coal mining and a huge industrial site “the Buffery Furnace’s” were built to the south. During the 19th century the growth of industry drew people into towns like Dudley from rural areas. By the 1880’s houses in tightly packed streets spread southward from Dudley’s town centre and across the slopes of Kate’s Hill to the north and east.

C.16.12 The area of the Park was covered by old mine shafts, a clay pit and a brick and tile works. One street of houses built up to the edge of the park’s site was named Paradise, a piece of local humour reflecting the bleak industrial surroundings. In 1892 Dudley’s Borough Council bought 16 acres of this land to create a new park for the town’s people.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.13 The park was set out with lines of trees, a park shelter, walks and a cycle racing track - now the site of a football pitch. A bandstand, bowling green and drinking fountain were added later as gifts.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 34 Netherton Park

Figure Number: 459

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKGN6

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.14 The DLHHV contains Netherton Park. Until the Industrial Revolution the area of Netherton Park was covered by meadowland next to the brook that ran down from the former Church Fields of Dudley. The brook had been an important boundary feature marking the limit of Pensnett Chase. By the 19th century the land south of the brook had become the Netherton Colliery, which exploited the 30 ft coal seam, the thickest worked coal seam in the country. After the construction of the Dudley No. 2 Canal the settlement of Netherton grew rapidly becoming an important centre of iron and steel working, with a particular reputation for the production of chains and anchors. By the late 19th century the earliest opportunistic developments of workers' housing were being replaced with more orderly terraced rows. A branch of the Great Western Railway ran along the eastern edge of the park and was taken into it when the line was closed in the 1960s.

C.16.15 In 1900 Dudley Corporation bought thirteen acres of disused colliery land to create a park for the people of the town. Landscaping softened the former colliery landscape but the terraces, inclines and works to channel the river and railway embankment have survived within the polite parkland landscape.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.16 Early landscape elements included lines of trees following newly established pathways, as well as a bowling green, tennis court and park shelter.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 35 King George V Park

Figure Number: 460

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKGN7

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.17 The DLHHV contains King George V Park (now Kingswinford Park). Before the industrial age the area of the King George VI Park belonged to the village of Kingswinford and formed an area of meadows and arable fields running down to the Dawley Brook. However, by the mid-19th century the value of the coal lying beneath the land was greater than its use as farmland and all of the northern part of the park was turned over to the Elm Tree Colliery. Just to the north of the park the Shut End Railway was built in 1829 for use by steam locomotives only four years after the steam locomotives were first used for pulling trains of goods wagons on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The engine used was the Agenoria built in Stourbridge by Foster and Rastrick.

In the south, the fields were preserved to provide a pleasant outlook for Elm Tree House, the home of the colliery's owners. By the end of the 19th century the colliery had been worked out leaving a shattered landscape of ponds, disused mine shafts, spoil heaps and tramway inclines.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.18 In 1939 Brierley Hill Urban District Council bought the land to create a new park for the rapidly growing suburban estates being built around the old village centre. When it was opened the park included a bandstand and park shelter, with ornamental tree planting and footpaths. The landscaping of the park retained the ponds and heaps of the former colliery within the new park's formal landscape.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 36 Stevens Park, Quarry Bank

Figure Number: 461

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKN8

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.19 The DLHHV contains Stevens Park, which was, laid out in 1921 on former industrial land associated with Thorns Colliery. The land on which the park was situated was originally part of Pensnett Chase, this was enclosed in the 1780s to become Thorns Farm Estate. By the second part of the 19th century it became the Thorns Colliery specialising in the retrieval of fireclay. The colliery went out of use in the early 20th century and it was purchased by Ernest Stevens in 1904. He planned to build a residence on it, but he changed his mind and donated it to the people of Brierley Hill in 1921. The council used a number of unemployed men to construct the park and it was opened in the same year with a War Memorial and Bandstand. The War Memorial is a reduced replica of the National Cenotaph in Whitehall, London.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.20 The layout of the park as shown on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map is well preserved in the modern landscape. The original tree lined pathway which is shown passing through the centre of the park, and mature trees lining the boundary of the park are still present. The park also contains the original Quarry Bank Peace Memorial and Garden, now a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1442310), which was an original feature of the parkland.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.16.21 The parkland has a well preserved historic layout and contains a formally designed memorial garden and war memorial. These features combine to create an attractive recreational and commutative space.

Historical Interest: Associations with People and Past Events

C.16.22 The DLHHV was laid out in 1921 following the Second World War. At the centre of the garden is the Quarry Bank War memorial which was erected to commemorate the 300 people from Quarry Bank, who lost their lives in the First and Second World Wars.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 37 Stourbridge and Wollaston Cemetery

Figure Number: 462

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKGN9

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.23 The DLHHV contains the Stourbridge and Wollaston Cemetery, a 19th century cemetery with distinctive mortuary chapels in the centre (one non-conformist and the other Church of England).

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.24 The cemetery is now used as a crematorium and contains a Superintendents Lodge buildings, which is contemporary with the chapel building. The DLHHV has a well preserved historic layout, and contains many original features including the mortuary chapel, lodge buildings, planting and burial monuments. It was extended to the south in the early 20th century and the DLHHV contains the extent of the original 19th century burial ground as well as the early 20th century extension.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.16.25 The cemetery has a well preserved historic layout and contains many original features including the original mortuary chapels and park lodge. These features alongside the mature tree planting and historic burial monuments combine to create an attractive, formally planned memorial area.

Historical and Archaeological Interest: Associations with People and Past Events

C.16.26 The DHHLV derives its historic interest from the local people buried within the cemetery and the preserved memorials and headstones within the cemetery. It is also considered to have archaeological interest derived from the 19th century burials within the older part of the cemetery. Burials over 100 years old are considered to be

of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 38 Mary Stevens Park

Figure Number: 463

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKGN 10

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.27 The DLHHV contains Mary Stevens Park which was laid out as a public park in 1929. The area of the park was split between the fields of Oldswinford and open heath land in the west. The pool in the south-west corner is still called Heath Pool. A glassworks was built in the 17th century opposite the Old White Horse Inn with an owner's house on the site now occupied by the Council offices. Francis Rufford bought the house and land in 1801 and proceeded to turn the grounds into a private park. The grounds were made larger by other owners until Edward Webb bought it in 1895 and renamed the estate Studley Court Park. The house became a hospital during the First World War before being sold to a convent of nuns who used it as a girl's boarding school. The nuns sold the estate to Ernest Stevens in 1929 and he donated it to the Aldermen and Burgesses of Stourbridge as a public park in memory of his wife Mary.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.28 The original park was laid out with a magnificent gate on the entrance from Worcester Street, which was also donated by Ernest Stevens' (now a Grade II listed building, NHLE 1319837).

C.16.29 The newly formed park also had a band stand, a shelter, two bowling greens and a tennis court. The town's war memorial (Grade II* listed, NHLE 1116647) was moved to the park in 1966 and now forms a centrepiece to the main avenue.

C.16.30 The layout of the park as shown on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map is well preserved in the modern landscape. The original tree lined pathways are still present as are the park gates, bandstand and Heath Pool.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.16.31 The parkland has a well preserved historic layout and contains a number of original features including the Grade II entrance gates and the original bandstand. In the 1960's the park also gained the town's war memorial. These features combine to create an attractive recreational and commutative space.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 39 Lye and Wollescote Cemetery

Figure Number: 464

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKGN 11

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.32 The DLHHV contains the Lye and Wollescote Cemetery, which was opened in 1879 by the Lye and Wollescote Burial Board. Standing at the centre is the Grade II listed Lye and Wollescote Cemetery Chapels (NHLE 1391271), one of which is nonconformist and the other Church of England, now is use as a venue for civil ceremonies. Contemporary in date with the Chapel is the Superintendents Lodge building and the distinctive entrance gates and boundary walls. There are 25 Commonwealth service personal buried in the cemetery in graves maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. The graveyard is the subject of a Heritage Lottery Funded Activity Plan.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.33 The historic layout of the cemetery as shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map is well preserved in the modern landscape. The cemetery was originally laid out on a grid with several tree lined pathways dividing up the cemetery. This original design survives today and while the cemetery has been extended to the east and west, the 19th century boundary is still preserved by a line of trees. In addition, the cemetery retains a number of historic features including the mortuary chapel, lodge and numerous burial monuments.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.16.34 The cemetery has a well preserved historic layout and contains the original mortuary chapel and park lodge. These features alongside the mature tree planting and historic burial monuments combine to create an attractive, formally planned memorial area.

Historical and Archaeological Interest: Associations with People and Past Events

C.16.35 The DHHLV derives its historic interest from the local people buried within the cemetery and the preserved memorials and headstones within the cemetery. It is also considered to have archaeological interest derived from the 19th century burials within the older part of the cemetery. Burials over 100 years old are considered to be of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 40 Wollescote Park

Figure Number: 465

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKN 12

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.36 The DLHHV contains Stevens Park, an area of historic parkland that was given to the people of Lye and Wollescote by Ernest Stevens in 1930. In the 1930's the grounds to Wollescote hall were formalized into a public park and include Crown and Flat Green bowls pitch.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.37 The park has a well preserved historic layout, and contains the Grade II listed Wollescote Hall (NHLE 1076046).

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.16.38 The parkland contributes to the setting of the Grade II listed Wollescote Hall and forms an attractive recreational space which affords spectacular views over the surrounding Black Country countryside.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 41 Bernard Oakley Memorial Gardens

Figure Number: 466

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKN 13

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.39 The DLHHV contains the Bernard Oakley Memorial Gardens, a particularly poignant and personal gift to Cradley by the parents of Bernard Oakley who was killed in the Netherlands during the Second World War. The gardens were opened in 1953 and included a terraced rockery and rose garden, with a lily pond, a children's play area, an open-air stage, a shelter, lavatory accommodation, car park and plenty of open space. The gardens also included 'the Dutch Corner', a landscaped area established as a memorial recalling the orchard in Overloon, Holland, where on the 16th October 1944, Private Bernard J. Oakley of the Kings Shropshire Light Infantry was killed. He had been heroically attempting to capture a German machine gun nest with three

other soldiers. The mission was successfully completed by the only survivor, acting Sergeant Eardley, who was awarded the Victoria Cross.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.40 In 2000, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council undertook the restoration of the Gardens ornamental gates at the Colman Hill entrance and although the gardens are much to day, they still provide an important open space for local residents.

Historical Interest: Associations with People and Past Events

C.16.41 The DLHHV was laid out in 1950s to commemorate those lost during the Second World War. The DLHHV derives particular historic interest from its association with Bernard Oakley and Sergeant Eardley.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 42 Halesowen Cemetery

Figure Number: 467

Location: Dudley

Previous ref: PKN 14

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.42 The DLHHV contains Halesowen Cemetery, which was opened in 1859 and includes most of the churchyards of the Grade I listed St John the Baptist Church. At the west end of the cemetery is the 19th century non-conformist mortuary chapel

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.43 The layout of the cemetery is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map which indicates that the cemetery was laid out on a grid with tree lined pathways bisecting the burial ground. The original layout is well preserved within the modern landscape and the cemetery retains its tree lined pathways and original mortuary chapel. The cemetery also retains numerous historic burial monuments including the Grade II listed William Shenstone's Tomb (NHLE 1063735), the Grade II listed and scheduled Church Yard Cross (NHLE 1359638, 1018066) and the Grade II listed Halesowen War Memorial (NHLE 1435069).

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.16.44 The well preserved original design and the visible links between the cemetery and the Grade I listed Church of John the Baptist (NHLE 1063767) and the Grade II listed church wall and gates (NHLE 1063723), combine to create an attractive memorial space. The

cemetery forms part of the immediate setting of the listed buildings contained within it.

Historical Interest: Associations with People and Past Events

C.16.45 The DHHLV derives its historic interest from the local people buried within the cemetery and the preserved memorials and headstones within the cemetery. It is also considered to have archaeological interest derived from the 19th century burials within the older part of the cemetery. Burials over 100 years old are considered to be of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds relate to differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors and also to the study of human populations including life expectancy, health and disease.

Historic Environment Designation: DLHHV 43 Woodside Park

Figure Number: 468

Location: Dudley

Historic Interest: Date

C.16.46 The DLHHV contains Woodside Park. A municipal park created out of a derelict colliery (Woodside Colliery) site in 1890.

Historic/Architectural Interest: Preservation

C.16.47 The park covered 7 acres of land and included a bandstand, drinking fountain (the Jon Garrett Memorial Fountain), and bowling green. The original layout of the park has been eroded in the modern period, and the bandstand and bowling green have been lost. Some of the original planting around the periphery of the park and in the area of the former bandstand does survive and this contributes to the historic interest of the park. The park has further historic interest due to the elements of the former colliery landscape, including former spoil heaps which are preserved within the park.

Artistic/Architectural Interest: Aesthetics

C.16.48 The surviving parkland and industrial features combine to create an attractive space used for recreation and commemoration.

Historical Interest: Associations with People and Past Events

C.16.49 The park derives historic interest from its association John Gamage, who laid out the park.



APPENDIX D GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Term
AAP	Area Action Plan
APA	Archaeological Priority Area
AHHLV	Area of High Historic Landscape Value
AHHTV	Area of High Historic Townscape Value
BCA	Black Country Authorities comprising Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council, City of Wolverhampton Council and Walsall Council
BCCS	Black Country Core Strategy
BCHLC	Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation
BGS	British Geological Survey
CC	City Council
DLHHV	Designed Landscape of High Historic Value
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
MBC	Metropolitan Borough Council
NCA	National Character Area
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OD	Ordnance Datum
OHN	Objectively Assessed Housing Need
OS	Ordnance Survey
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SLINC	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Term	Definition
Archaeological Interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point
Archaeological Priority Area	Sites with a high potential for archaeological remains of regional or national significance that have not been considered for designation as scheduled monuments, or where there is insufficient data available about the state or preservation of any remains to justify a designation. APAs are likely to have high archaeological and historic interest.
Architectural Interest	To be of special architectural interest a building must be of importance in its design, decoration or craftsmanship. Special interest may also apply to nationally important examples of particular

Term	Definition
	building types and techniques (e.g. buildings displaying technological innovation or virtuosity) and significant plan forms
Area of High Historic Landscape Value	These recognise the quality of the wider landscape and their relative values. These significances of these areas arises from the natural and historic features contained within them (e.g. woodland, watercourses, hedgerows, and archaeological features). The significance of these areas is likely to be derived from there their archaeological and historic interests.
Area of High Historic Townscape Value	Areas where built heritage makes a significant contribution to local character and distinctiveness. The significance of AHHTVs is likely to be derived primarily from there their architectural and historic interests. However, these areas may also have artistic and archaeological interests.
Artistic Interest	Artistic interest is derived from the use of human imagination and skill to convey meaning through all forms of creative expression. This might include the use, representation, or influence of historic places or buildings in art works, as well as the meaning, skill and emotional impact of works of art within our environment that are either part of heritage assets or assets in their own right. There is often an overlap between architectural and artistic interests
Burnt Mound	A mound of fire-cracked stones, normally accompanied by a trough or pit which may have been lined with wood, stone or clay. Assumed to be locations where heated stones were used to boil water primarily for cooking purposes.
Designed Landscapes of High Historic Value	landscape areas that make an important contribution to local historic character but do not meet the criteria for inclusion on the national Register for Parks and Gardens. The significance of these areas is likely to arise from their historic, artistic and architectural interests, although such areas may also contain remains of archaeological interest.
Geosite	A geosite is a location that has a particular geological or geomorphological significance. As well as its inherent geological characteristics it may also have cultural or heritage significance
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place or area of landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning

Term	Definition
	decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)
Historic Environment Area Designation	Demark areas containing heritage assets, which have a particular historic environment significance and/or make significant contribution to the local character and distinctiveness of an area
Historic Interest	To be of special historic interest a building must illustrate important aspects of the nation's social, economic, cultural, or military history and/or have closely substantiated historical associations with nationally important individual's groups or events
Significance	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest



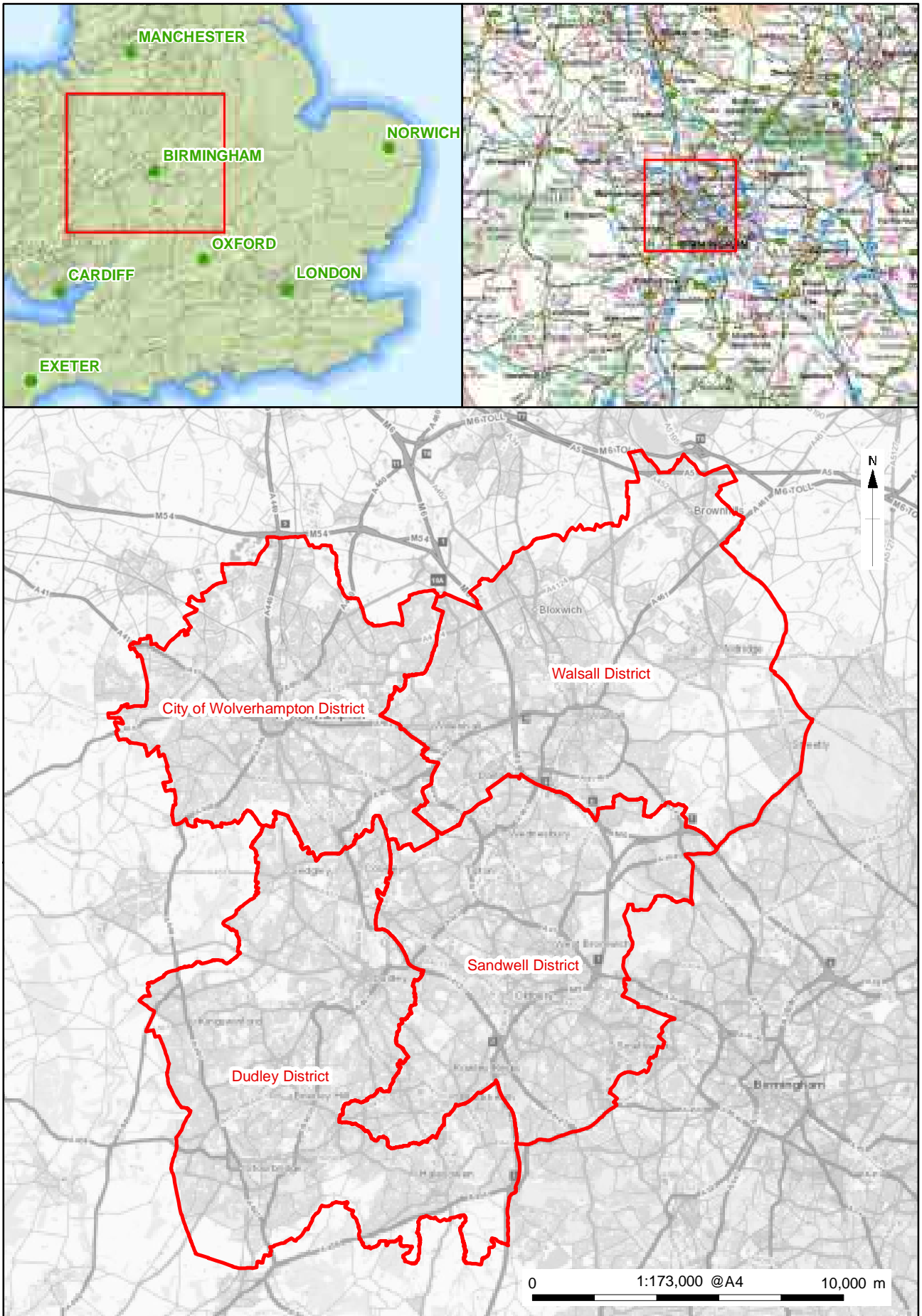


Figure 1: BCA Area

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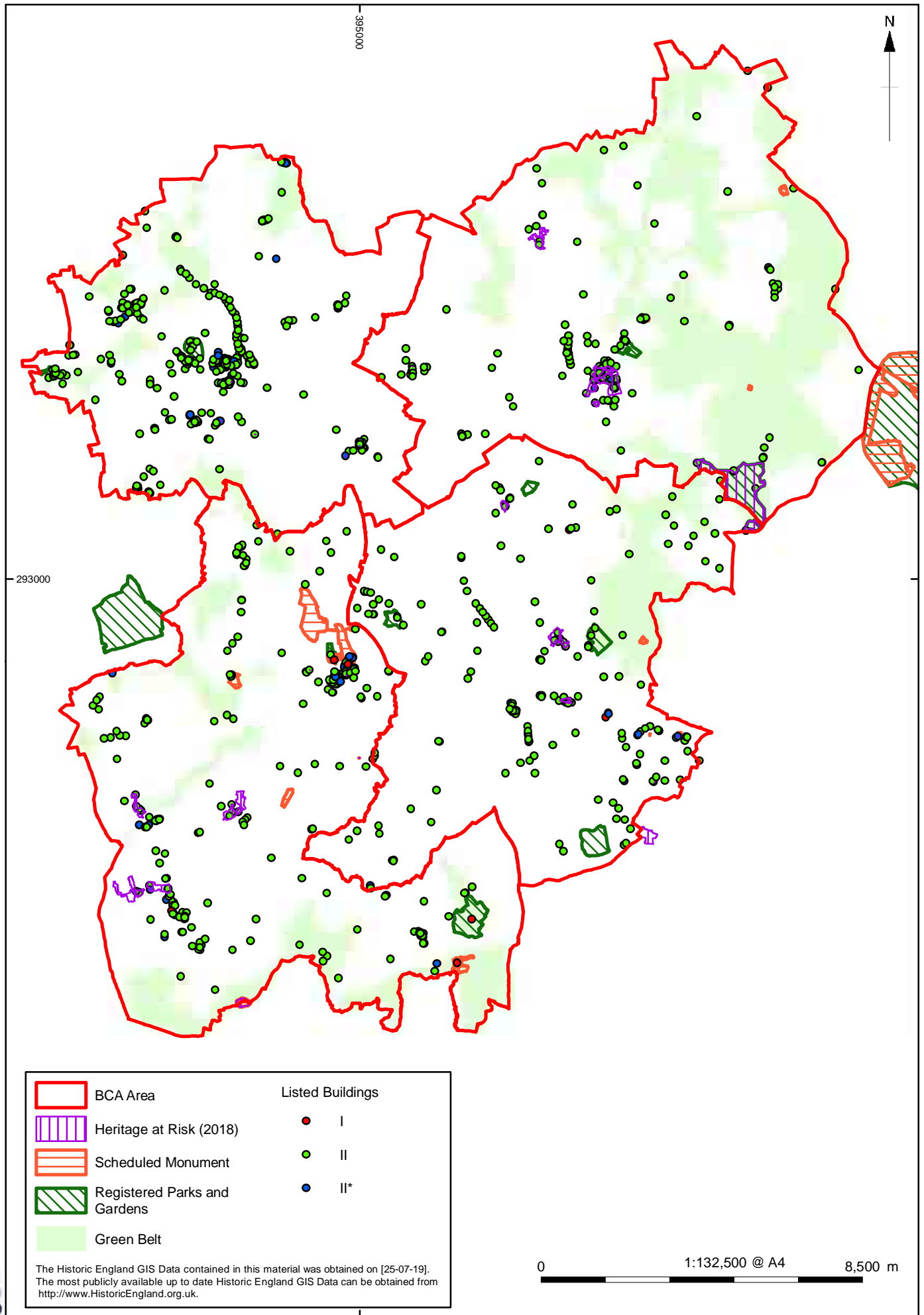
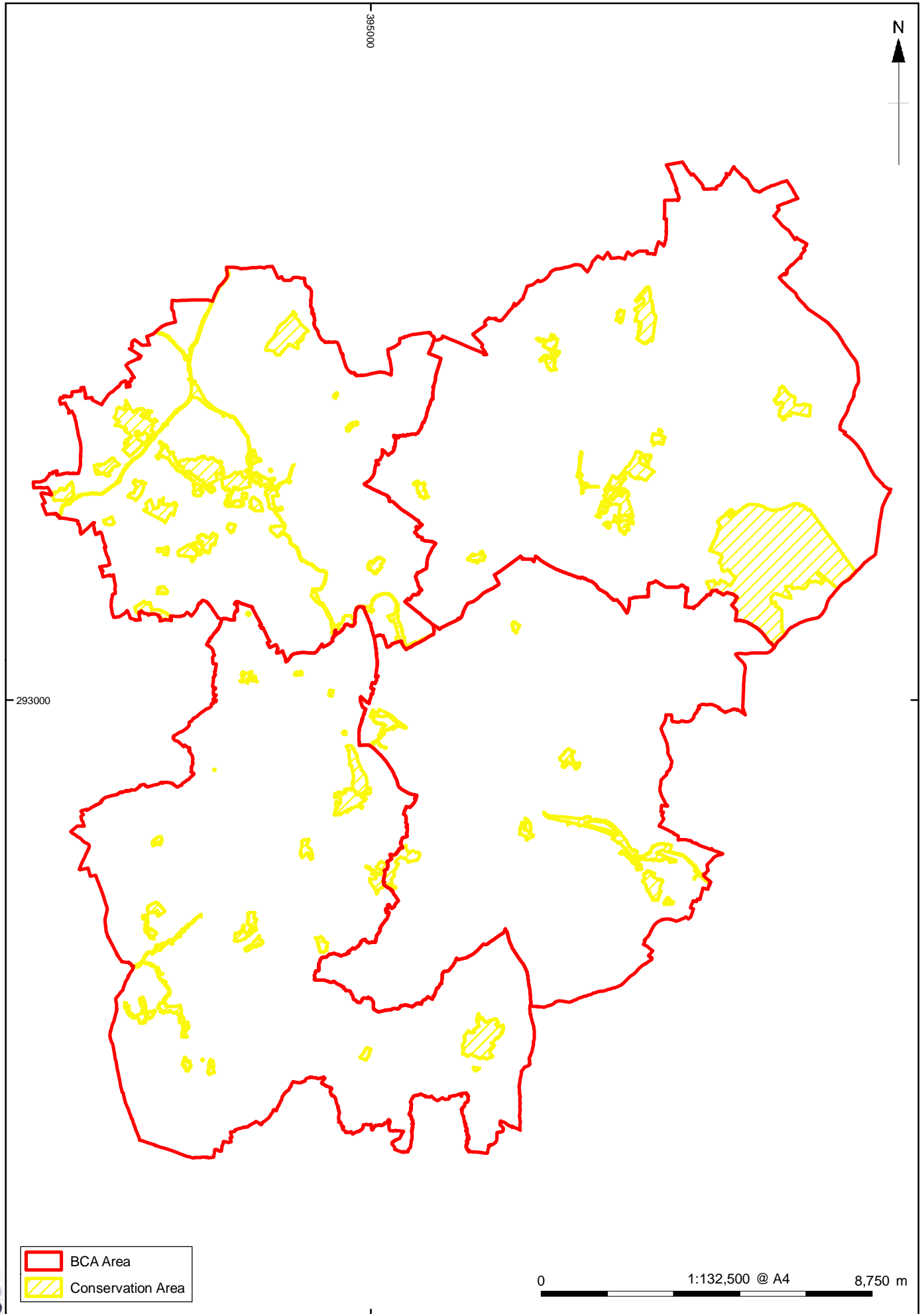


Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets

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- BCA Area
- Conservation Area

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Figure 3: Conservation Areas

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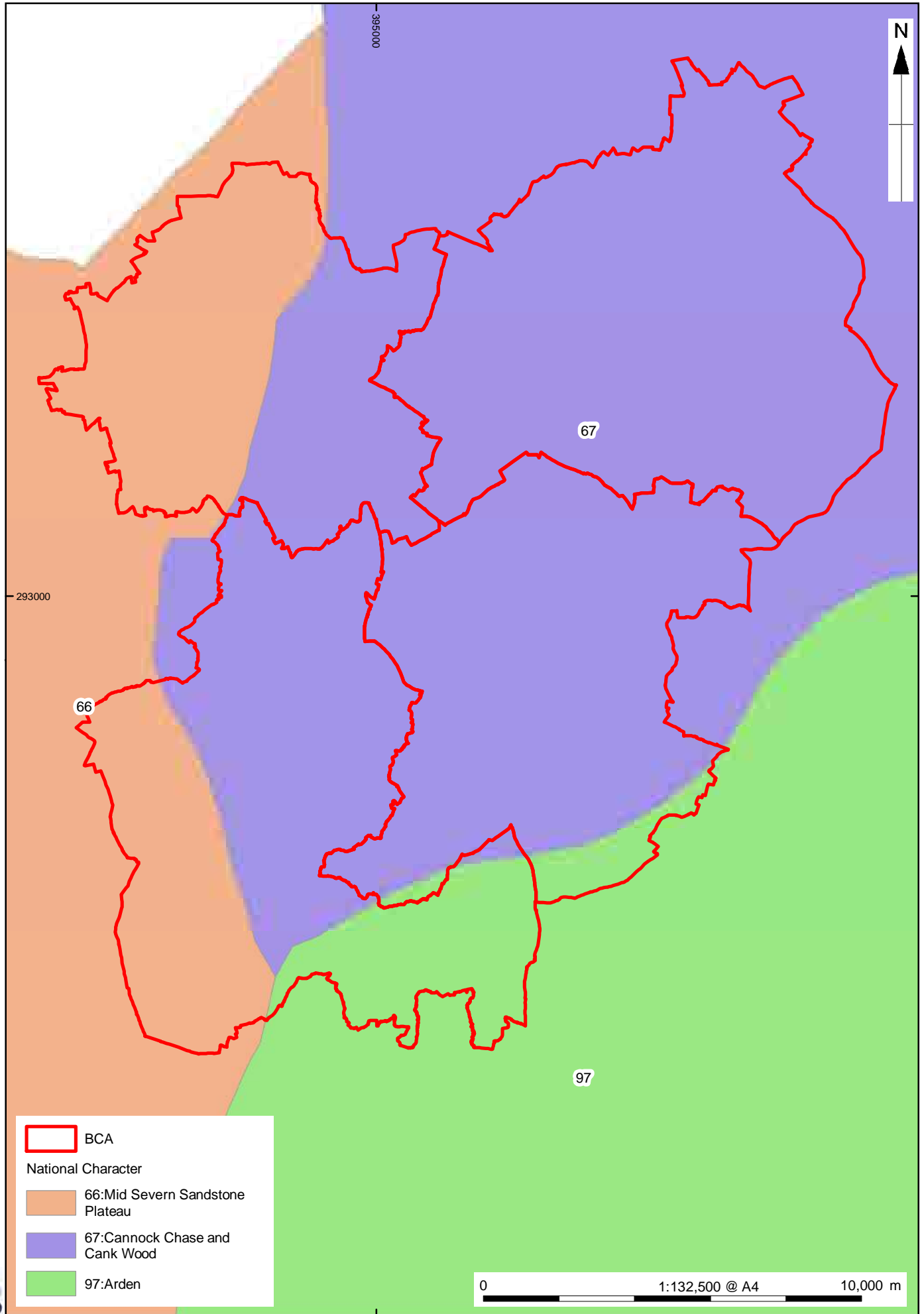
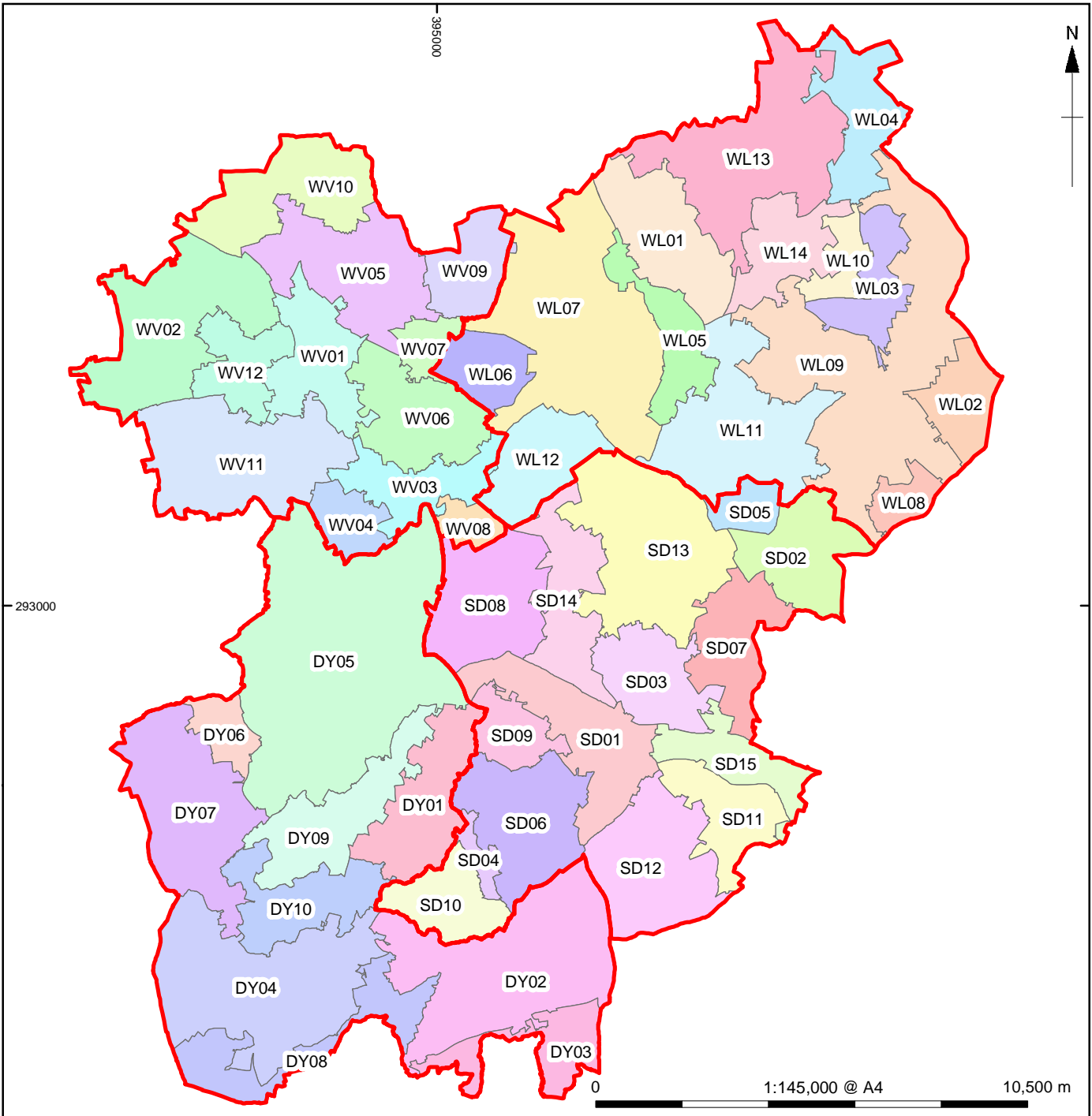


Figure 4: National Character Areas



 BCA Area	 SD04:Old Hill	 WL04:Brownhills & Walsall Wood	 WV03:South Bilston & Ettingshall
Black Country Character Areas	 SD05:Yew Tree	 WL05:Walsall Town Centre and Industrial Districts	 WV04:Ettingshall Park & Lanesfield
 DY01:Netherton	 SD06:Rowley Regis & Blackheath	 WL06:Willenhall	 WV05:Bushbury & Wednesfield North
 DY02:Halesowen	 SD07:Sandwell Valley	 WL07:Bentley	 WV06:North Bilston, Portobello & Moseley
 DY03:Hayley Fields & Illey	 SD08:Tipton & Princes End	 WL08:Pheasey	 WV07:Wednesfield South
 DY04:Stourbridge	 SD09:Tividale	 WL09:Barr Beacon & Aldridge Fields	 WV08:Bradley
 DY05:Dudley North	 SD10:Cradley Heath	 WL10:Aldridge West	 WV09:Ashmore Park
 DY06:Pensnett North	 SD11:Central Smethwick and Cape Hill	 WL11:South East Walsall	 WV10:Pendeford, Fordhouses & Moseley
 DY07:Kingswinford	 SD12:Warley	 WL12:Darlaston	 WV11:Blakenhall, Bradmore & Penn
 DY08:Pedmore & Lutley	 SD13:Wednesbury & Hill Top	 WL13:Pelsall	 WV12:Wolverhampton Inner Western Suburbs
 DY09:Brierley Hill	 SD14:Great Bridge	 WL14:Rushall & Shelfield	
 DY10:Quarry Bank	 SD15:North Smethwick	 WV01:Wolverhampton City Centre & Industrial Districts	
 SD01:Tipton Green, Oldbury & Langley	 WL01:Bloxwich & Blakenhall Heath	 WV02:Wolverhampton Outer Western Suburbs	
 SD02:Newton, Hamstead & Great Barr	 WL02:Streetly		
 SD03:West Bromwich	 WL03:Aldridge East		

Figure 5: Black Country Character Areas

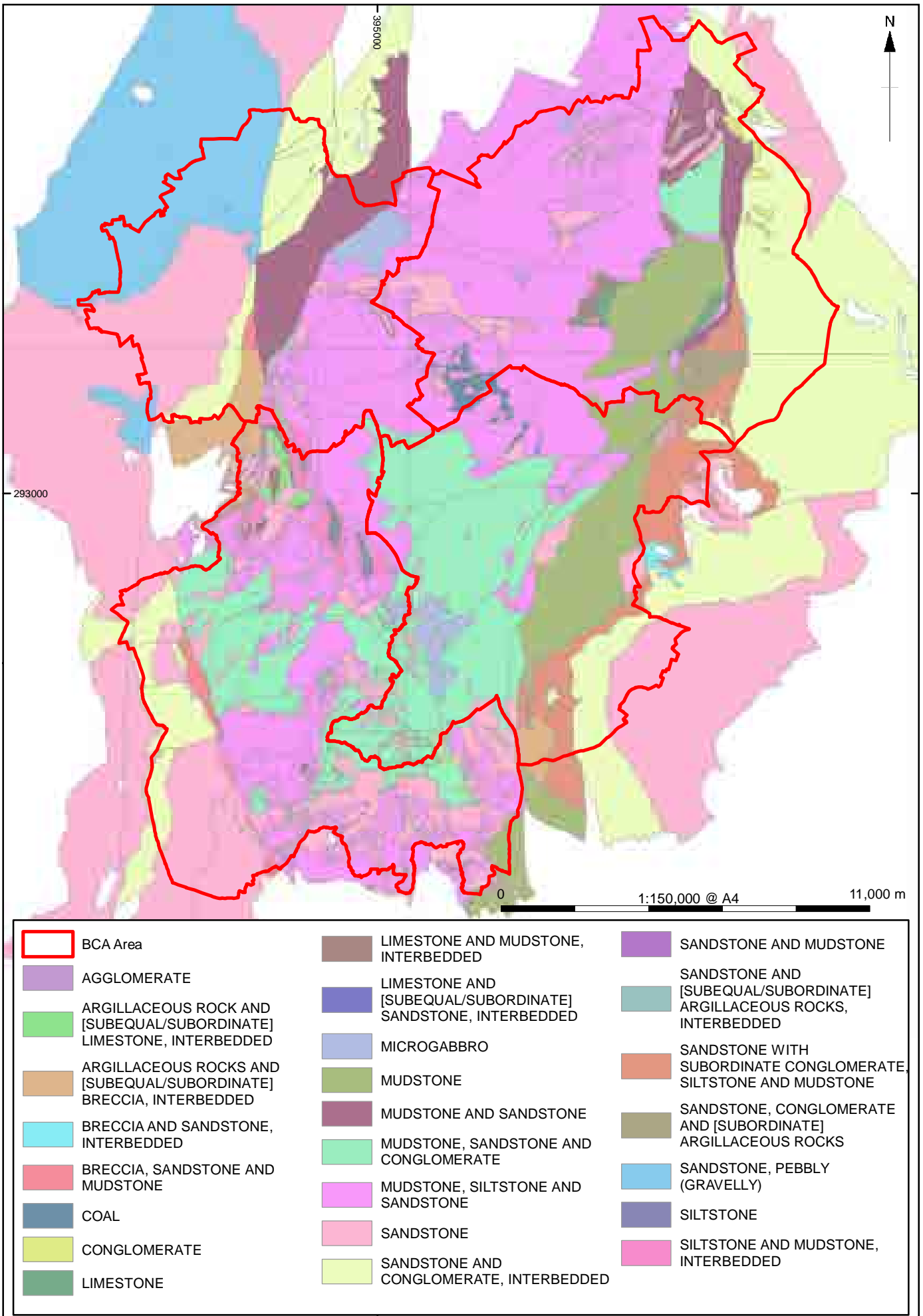
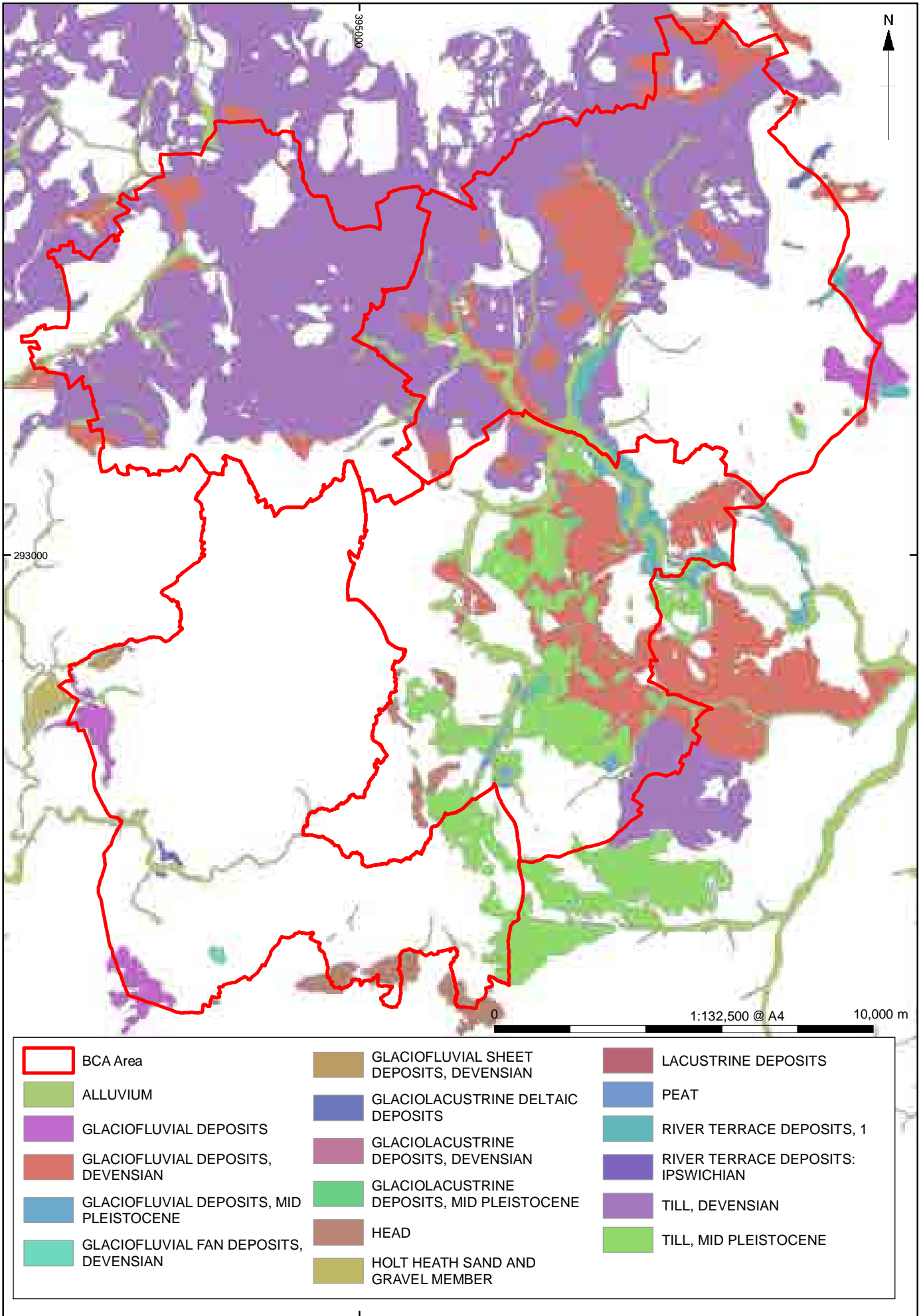


Figure 6: Bedrock Geology

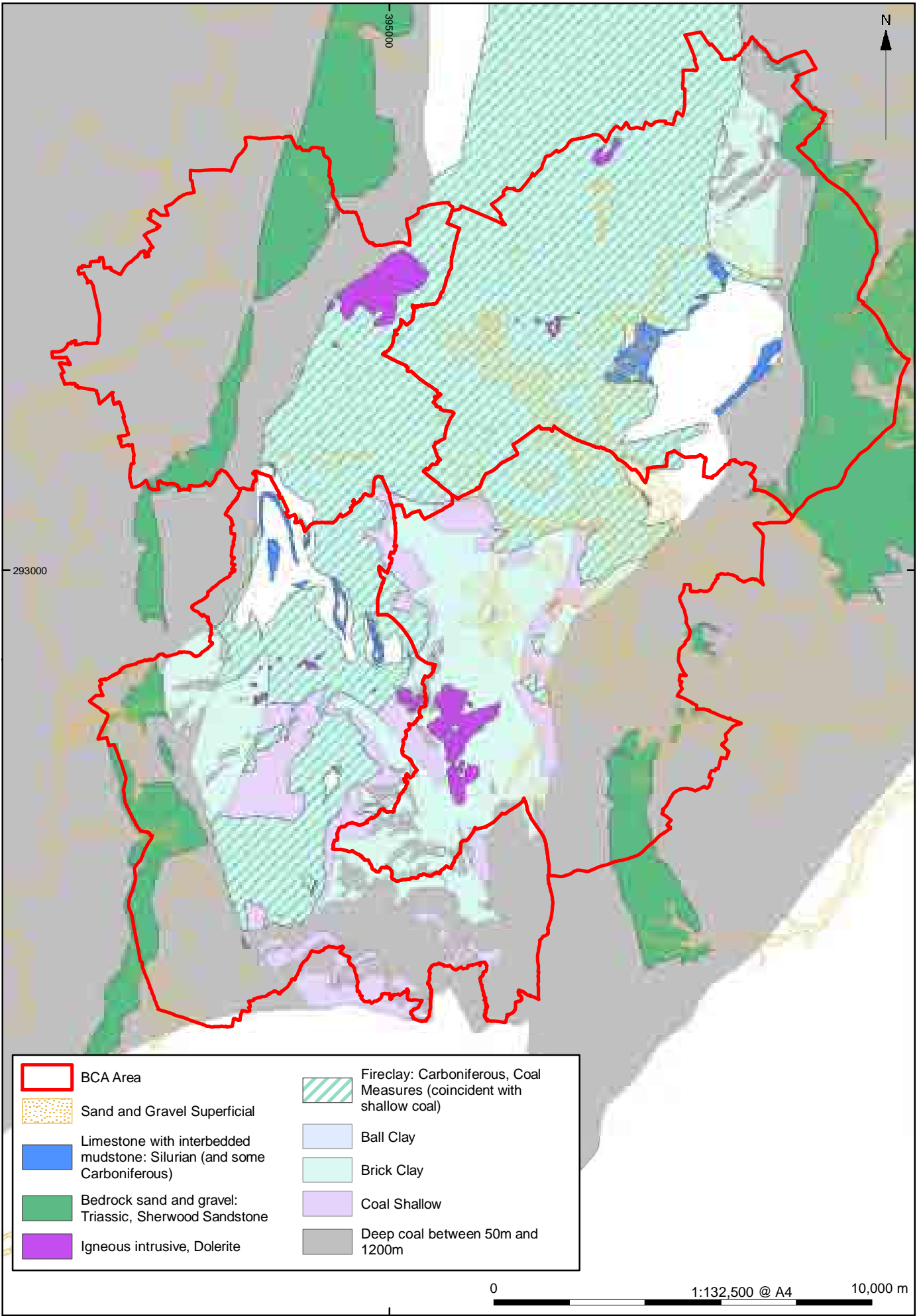
X:\lb\Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Project\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\Final Figures 8-819\Fig-7 Superficial Geology Map.mxd\charlotte.malone\08/08/2019



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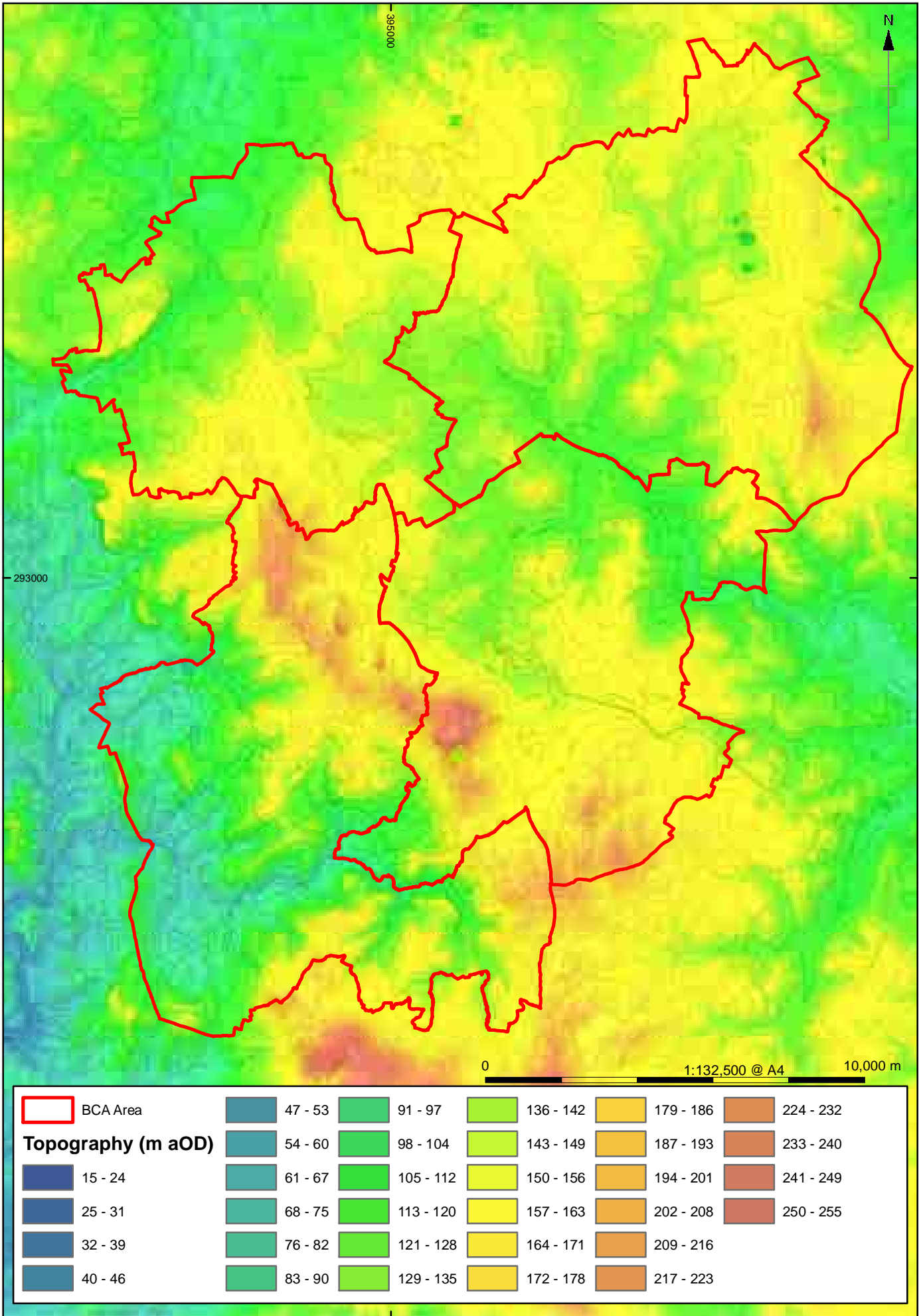
Figure 7: Superficial Geology

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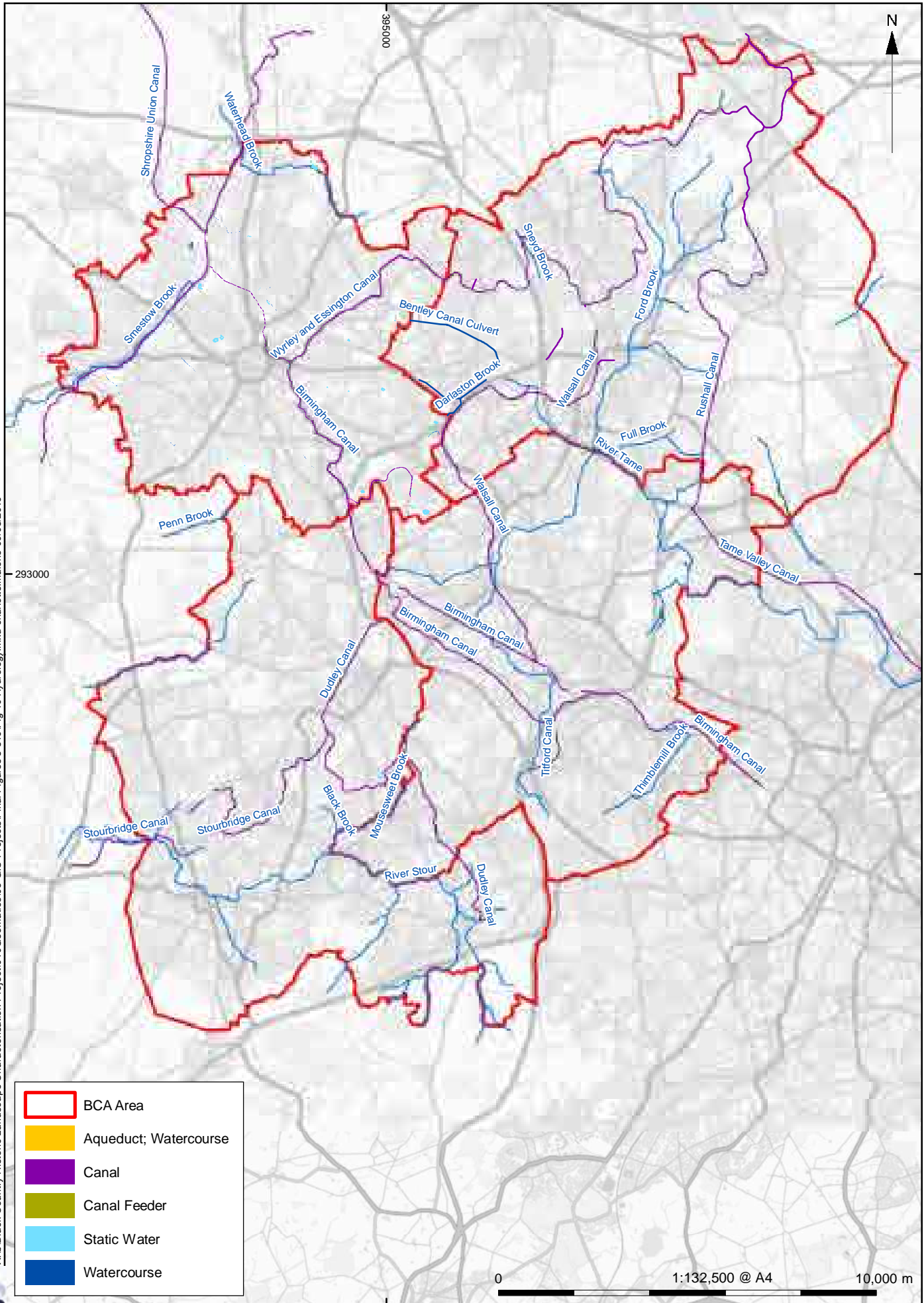
Figure 8: Primary Mineral Resources



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Figure 9: Topography

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Figure 10: Hydrology

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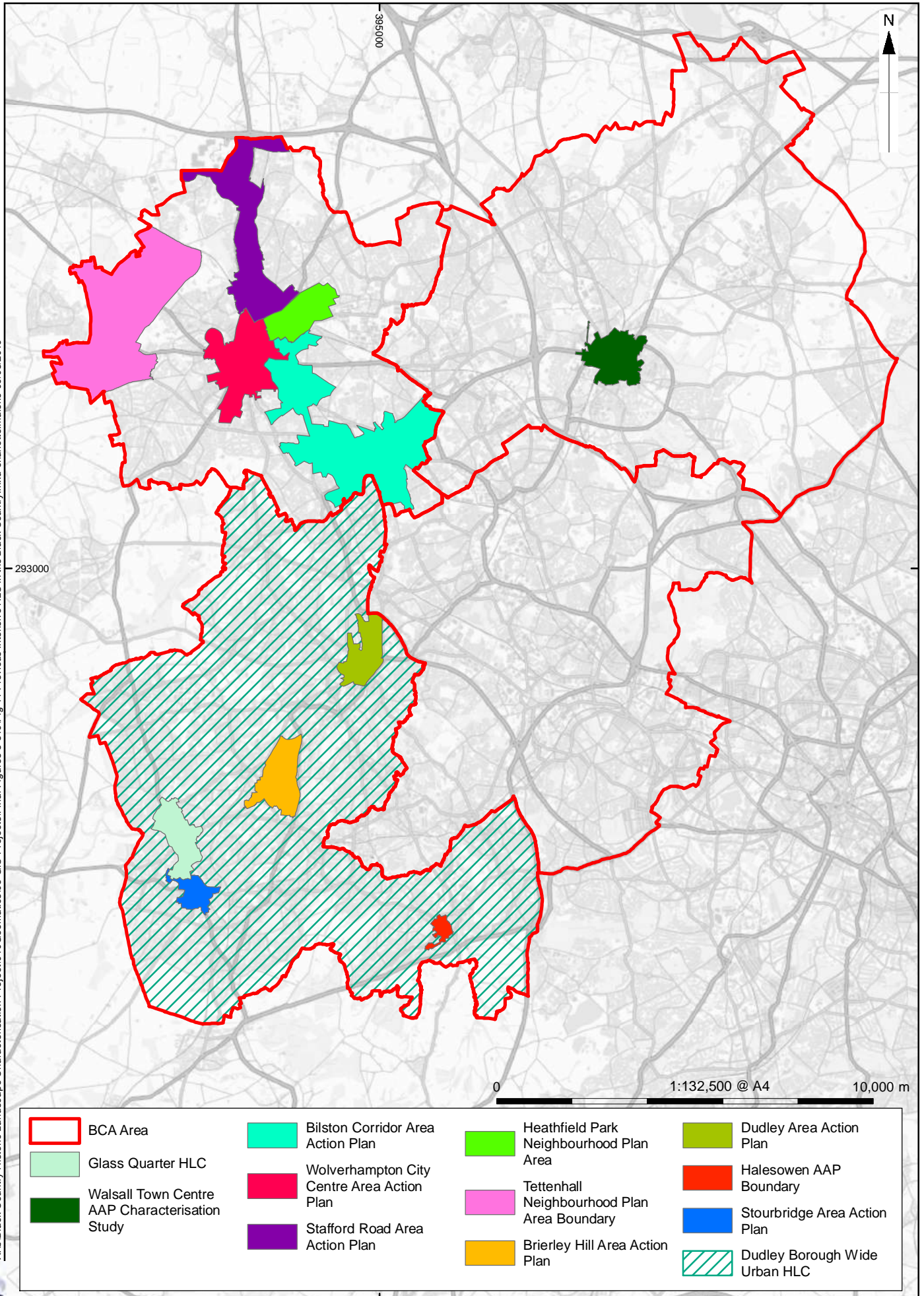
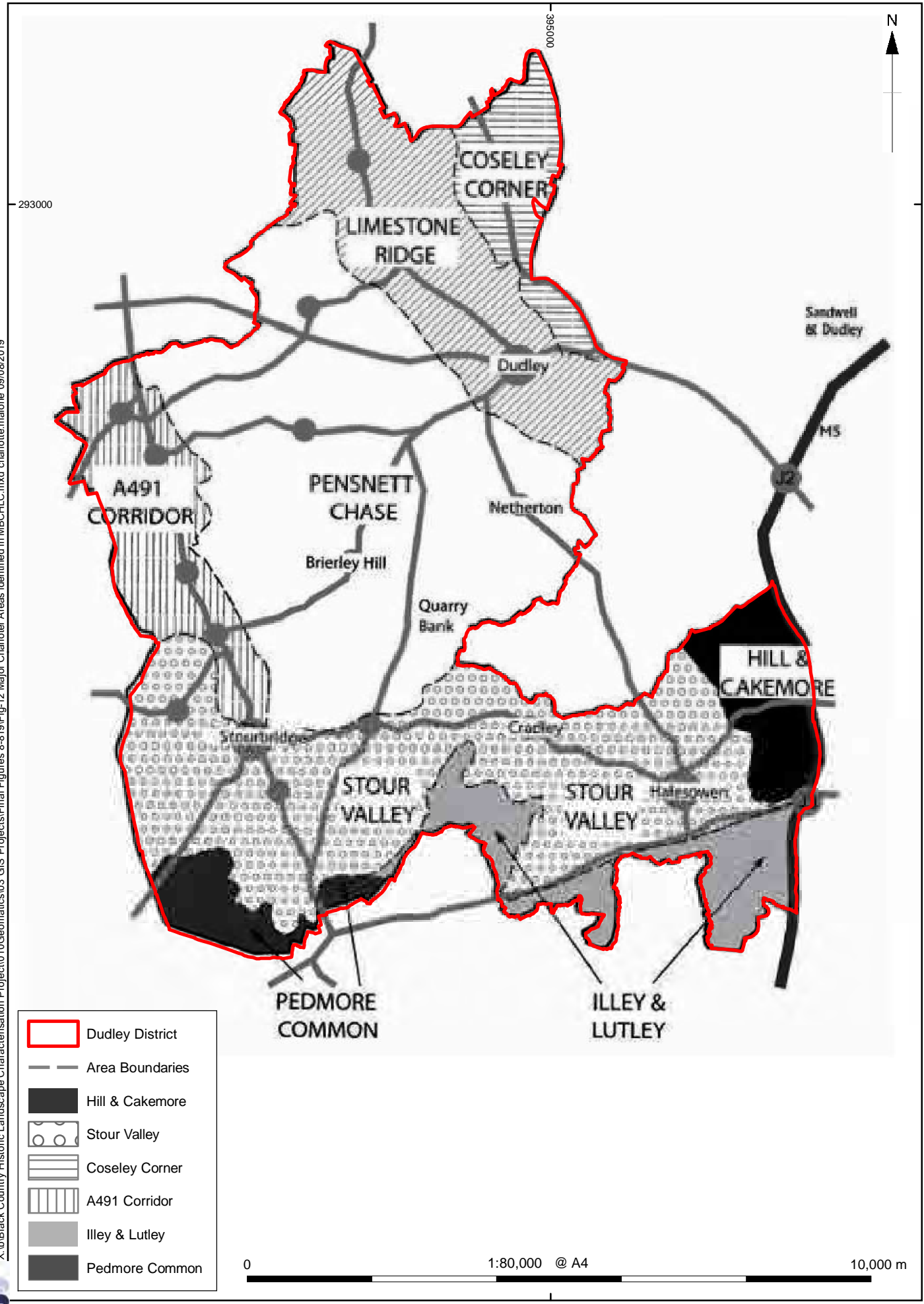


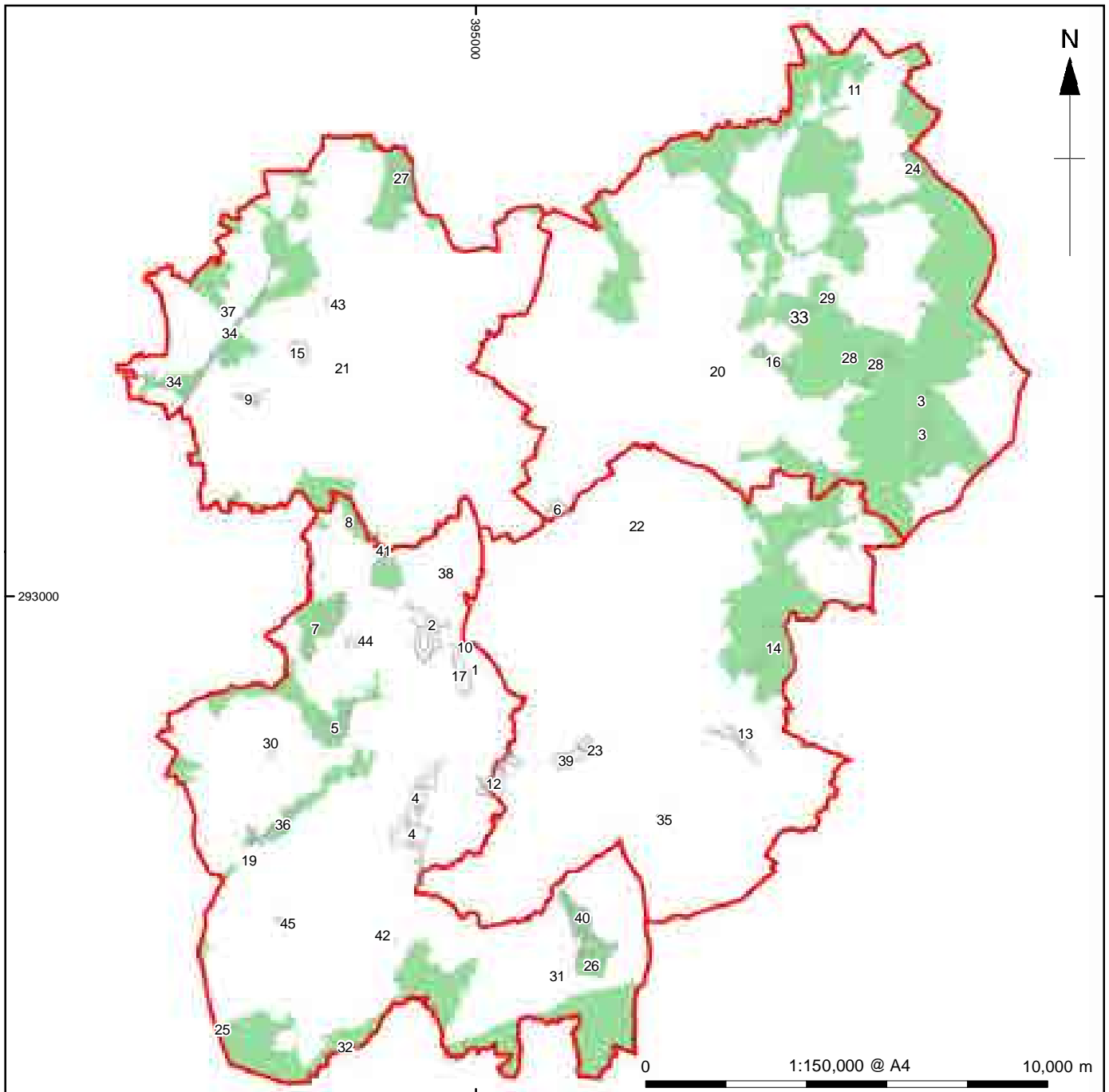
Figure 11: Location of detailed HLC Studies

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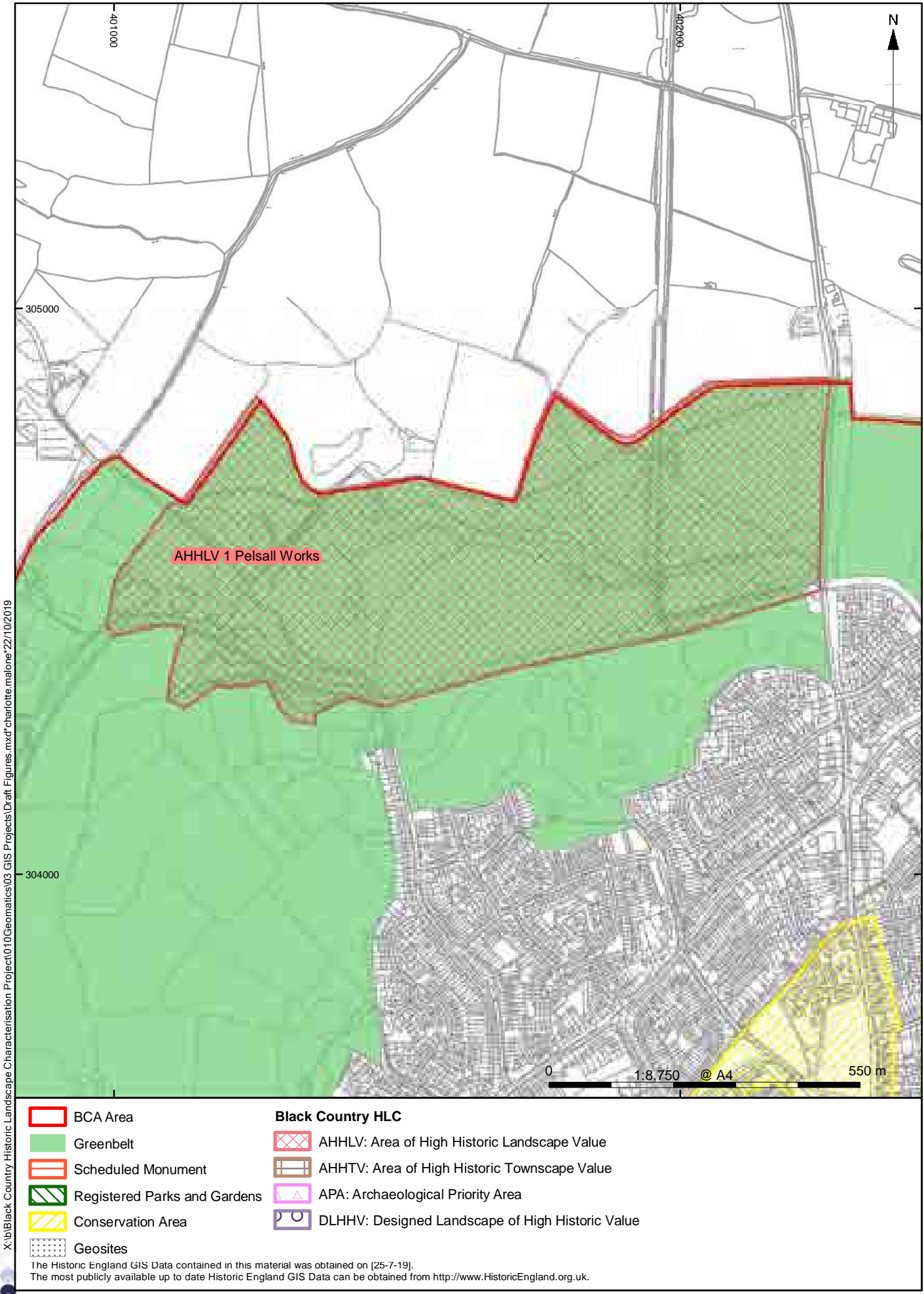
Figure 12: Major Character Areas identified in the Dudley Borough Wide Urban HLC



BCA Area	11:Brownhill Silver Miners Monument	24:Shire Oak Quarry LNR	35:Barnford Hill Park
Greenbelt	12:Bumble Hole & Warrens Park LNR	25:Norton Covert	36:Buckpool & The Leys LNR
Geosites	13:Galton Valley & Galton Bridge	26:Leasow Park	37:Compton to Tettenhall Ridge
1:Dudley Archives & Local History Museum	14:Sandwell Valley Country Park	27:Northcote Farm	38:Coseley Canal Cutting & Tunnel SINC
2:Wrens Nest NNR	15:West Park	28:Hay Head Quarry & The Dingle SSSI	39:The Rowley Hills
3:Barr Beacon LNR & Pinfold Lane Quarry SINC	16:Walsall Arboretum	29:Daw End Railway Cutting & Linley Wood SSSI	40:Coombwood Valley
4:Saltwells LNR	17:Dudley Zoo & Castle	30:Ketley Quarry SSSI	41:The George Sedley SINC
5:Barrow Hill LNR	19:Red House Glass Cone	31:Bromsgrove Road Cutting SSSI	42:Hayes Cutting, Lye SINC
6:Moorcroft Wood LNR	20:Walsall New Art Gallery	32:Wychbury SINC & Iron Age Fort	43:Stafford Road Cutting SINC
7:Cotwall End Valley LNR	21:Wolverhampton Museum & Art Gallery	33:Park Lime Pits LNR	44:Holloway Street Quarry SINC
8:Sedgley Beacon SINC	22:Wednesbury Museum & Art Gallery	34:Smestow Valley LNR	45:Stourbridge Old Town Gasworks SINC
9:Bantock House & Museum	23:Blue Rock Quarry SINC (Parkway Site)	34:Wightwick Manor & Smestow Valley	
10:Dudley Canal & Tunnel Trust - Limestone Mine Trips			

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
Figure 13: Black Country Geosites



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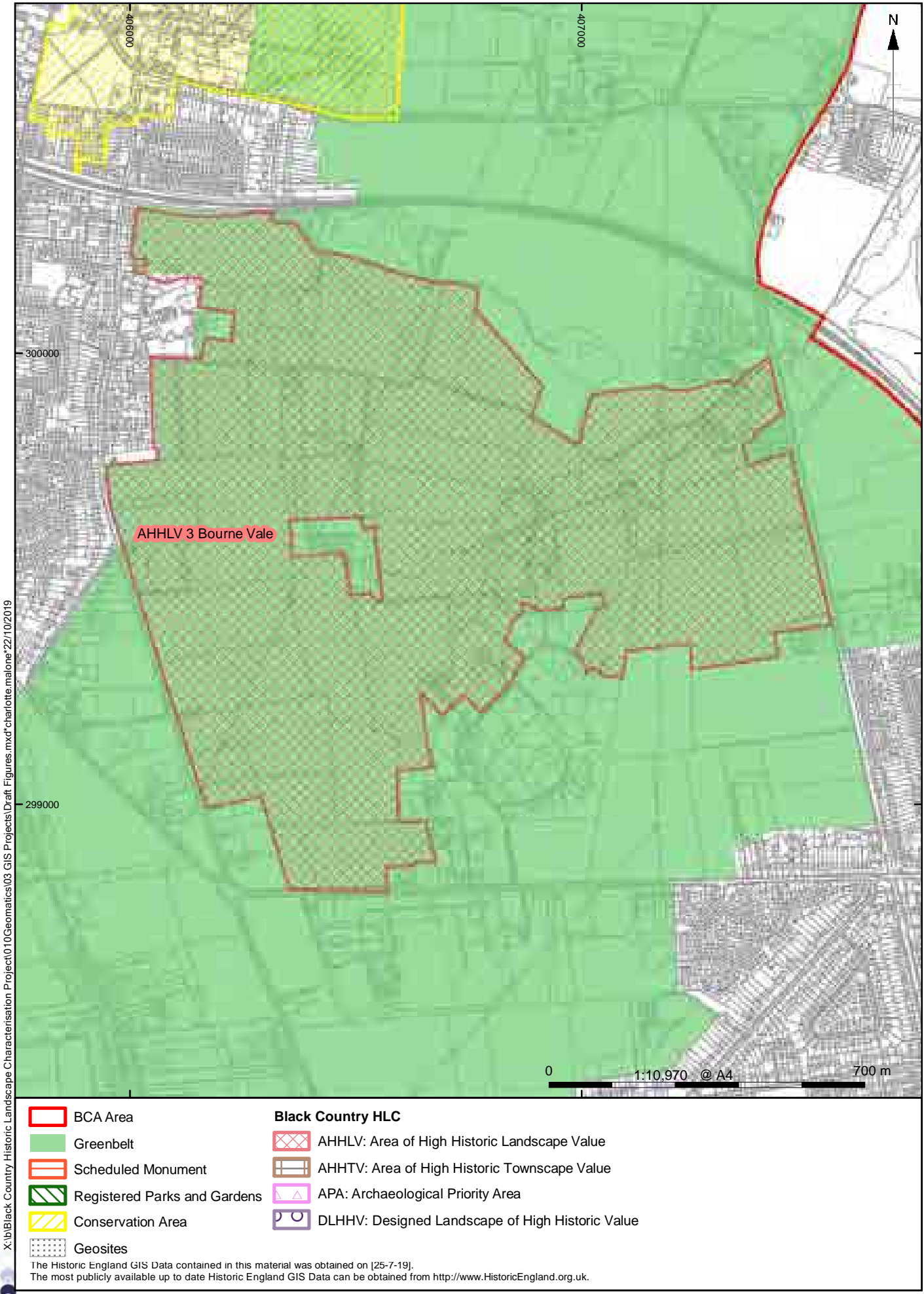
Figure: 14 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 1



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

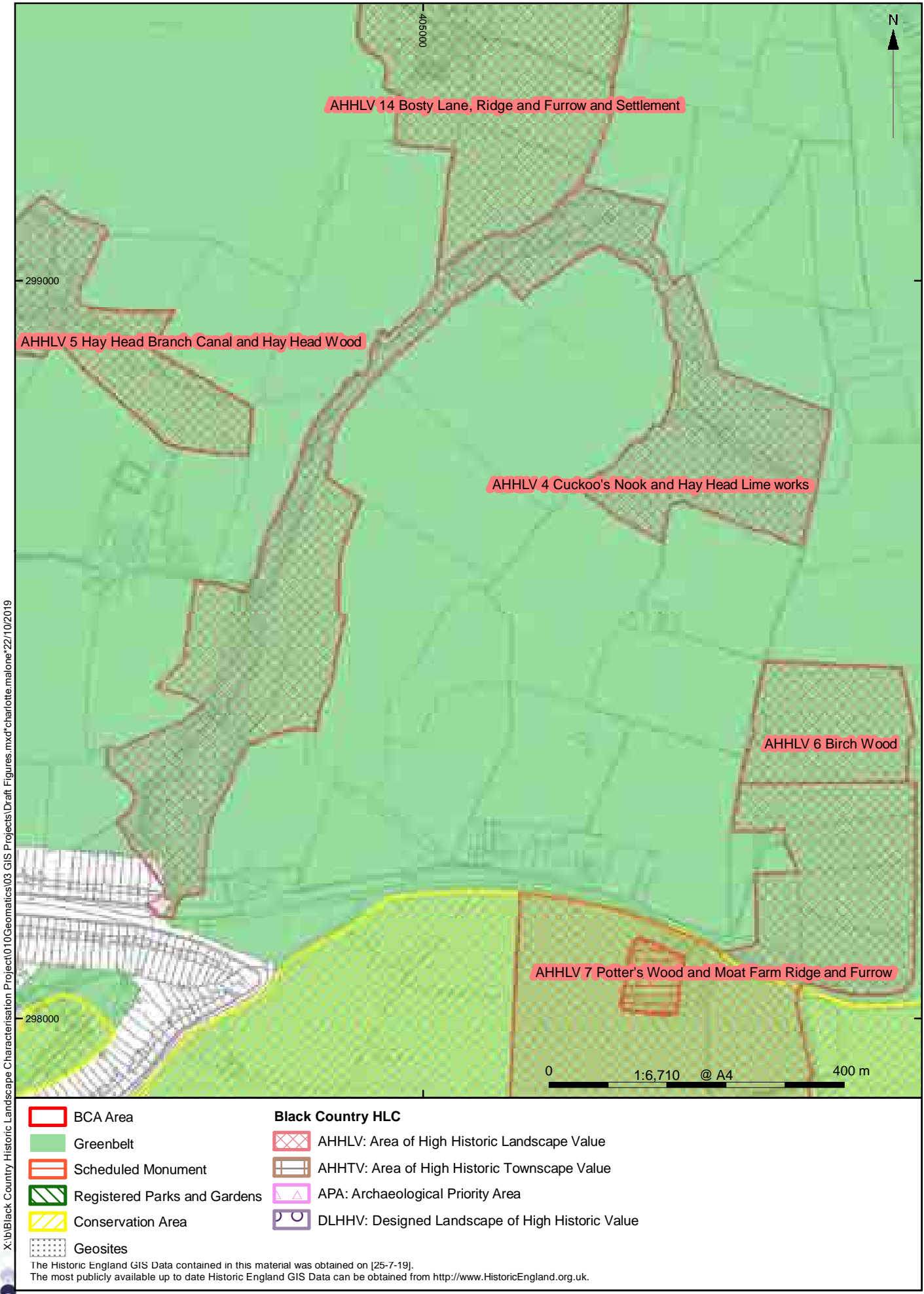
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Figure: 15 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 2



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Figure: 16 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 3

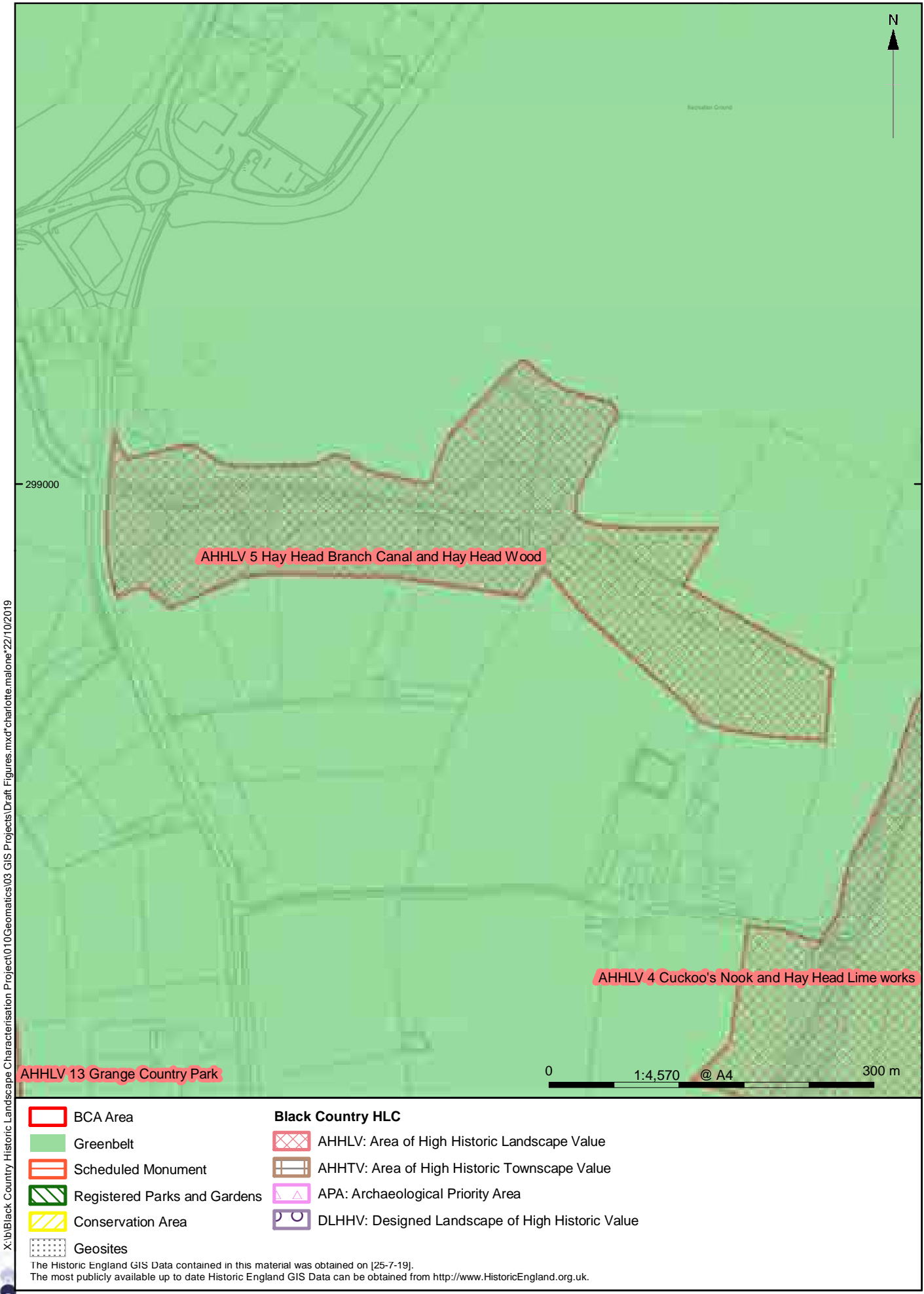


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Figure: 17 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 4













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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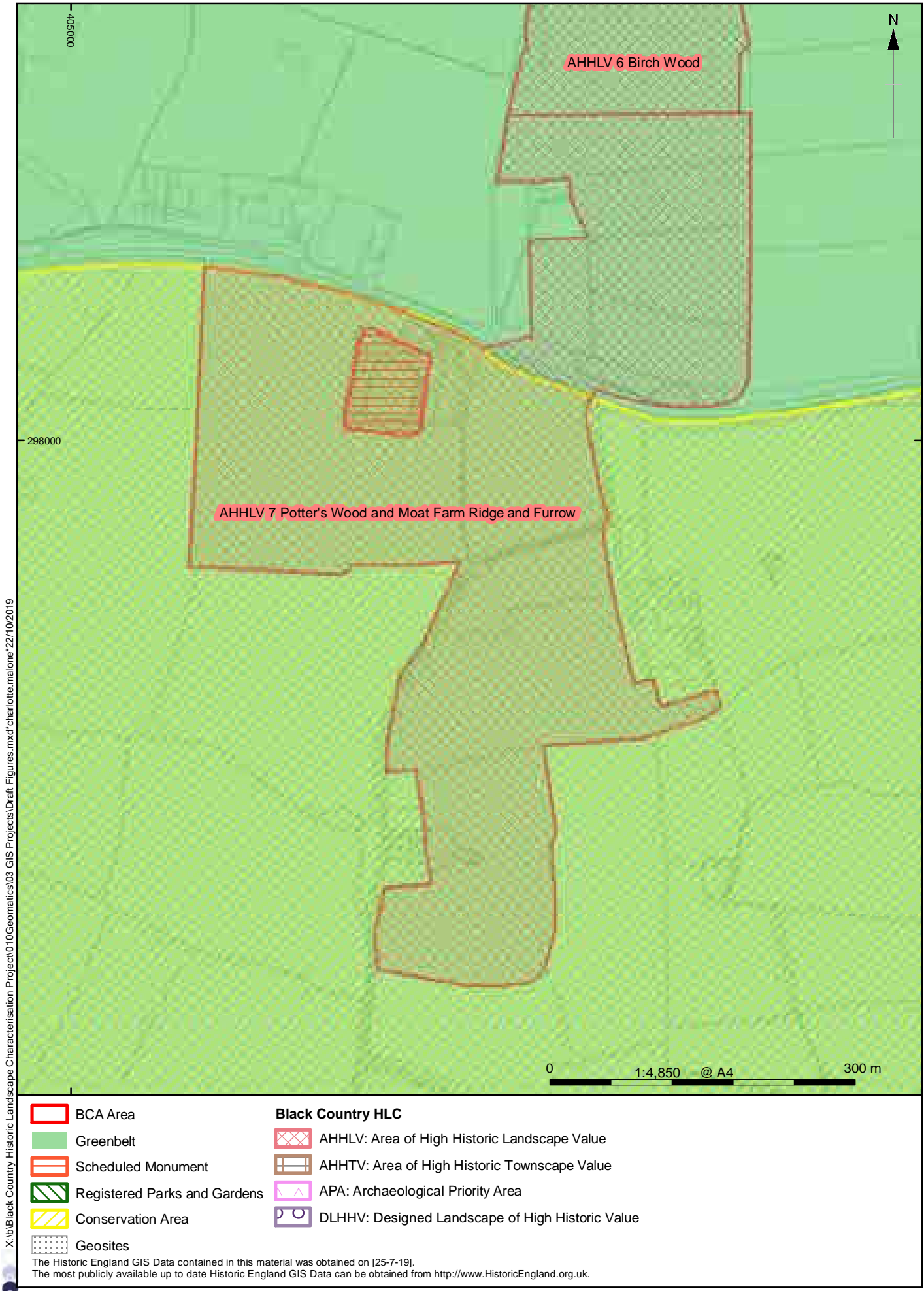
Figure: 18 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 5



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|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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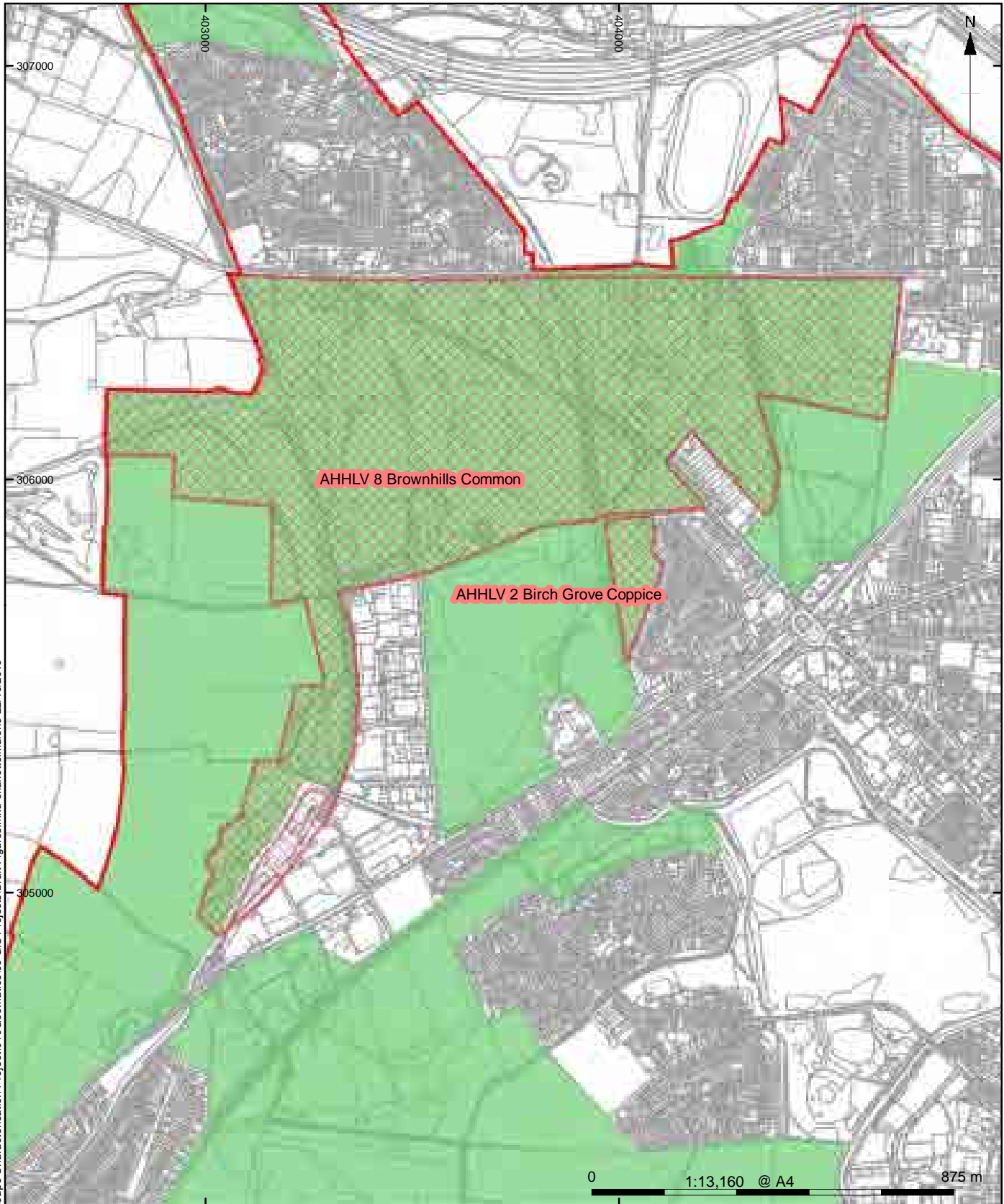
Figure: 19 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 6



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Figure: 20 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 7

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure: 21 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 8

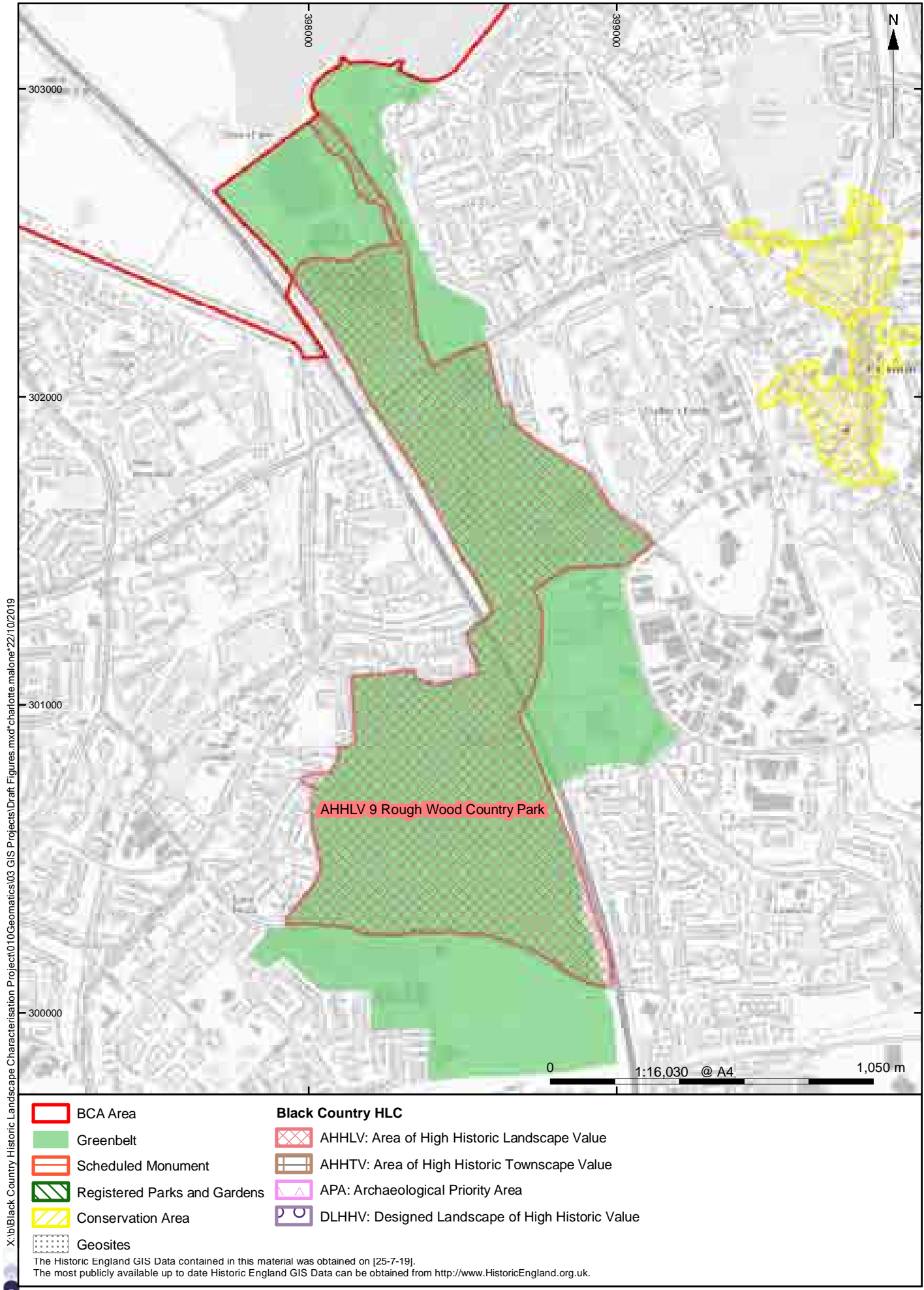
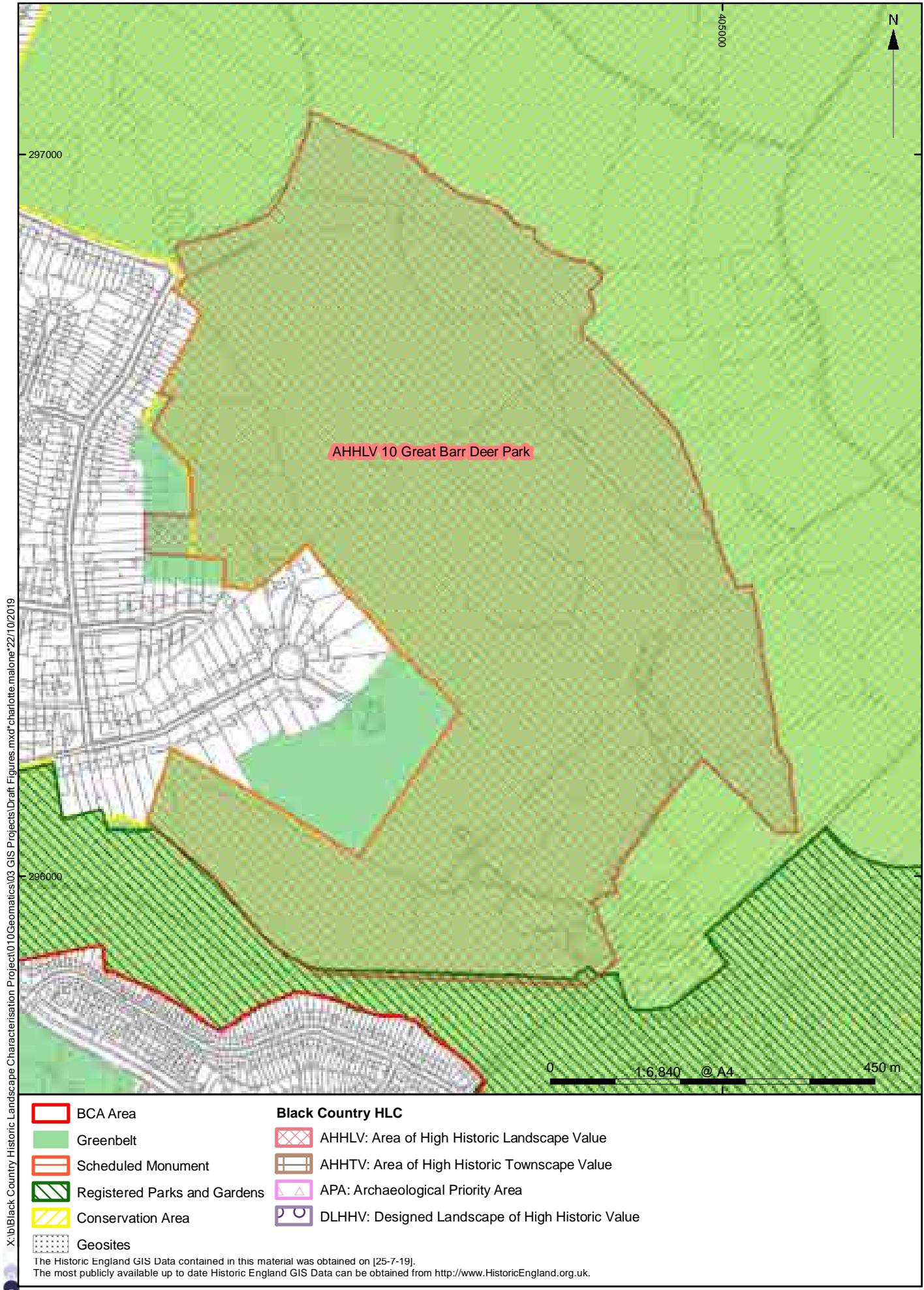












Figure: 22 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 9

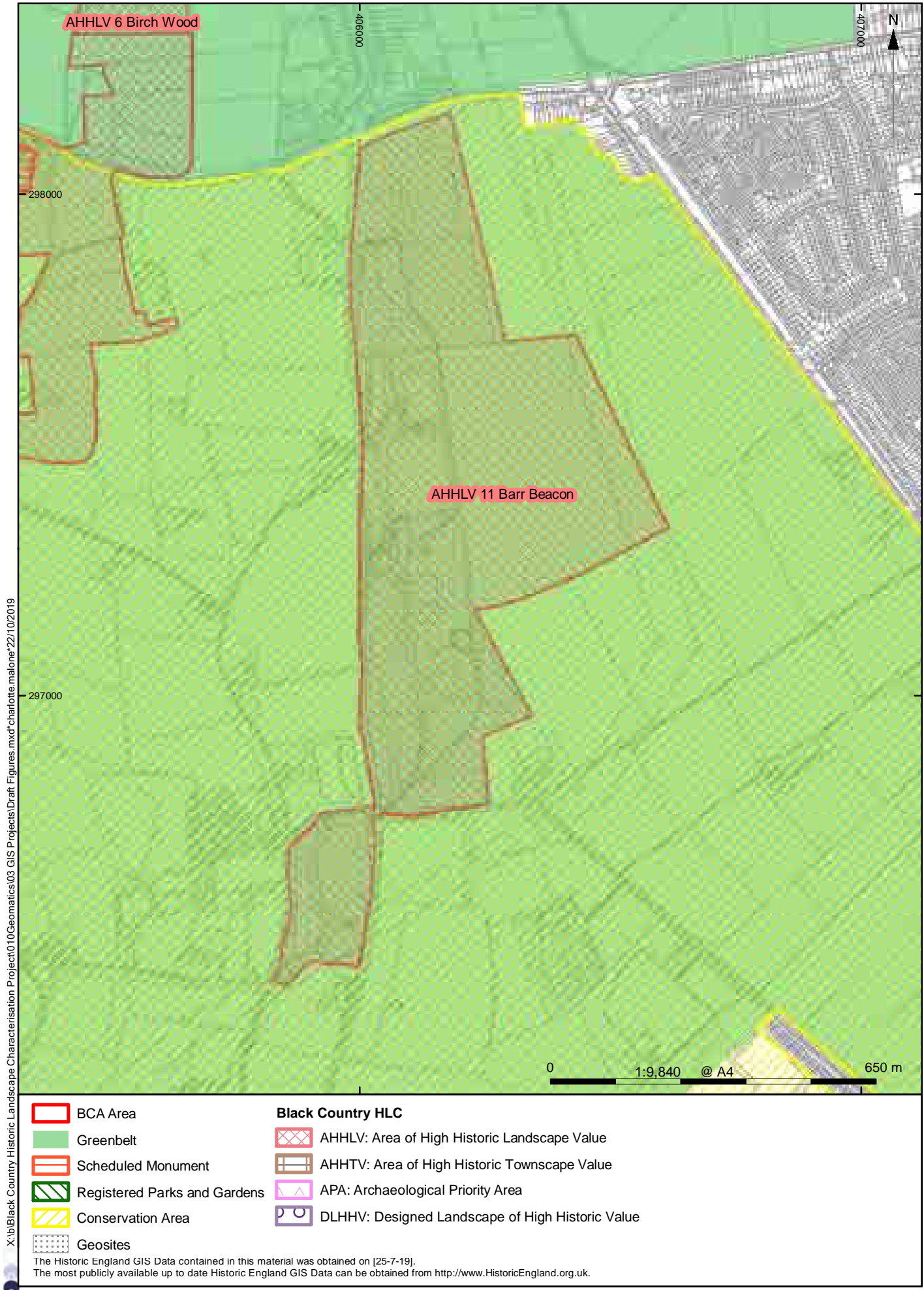


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure: 23 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 10

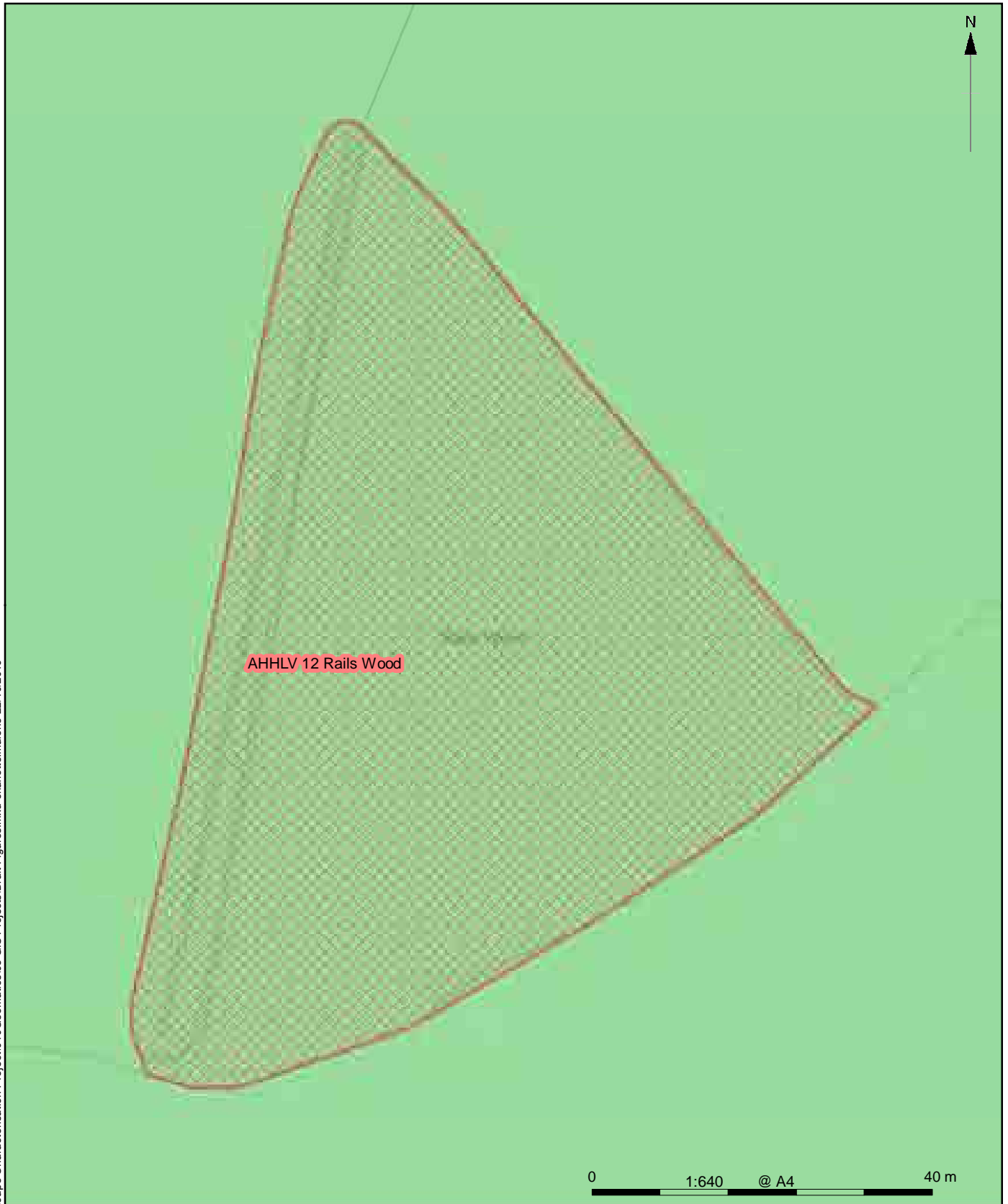












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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure: 24 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 11



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure: 25 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 12

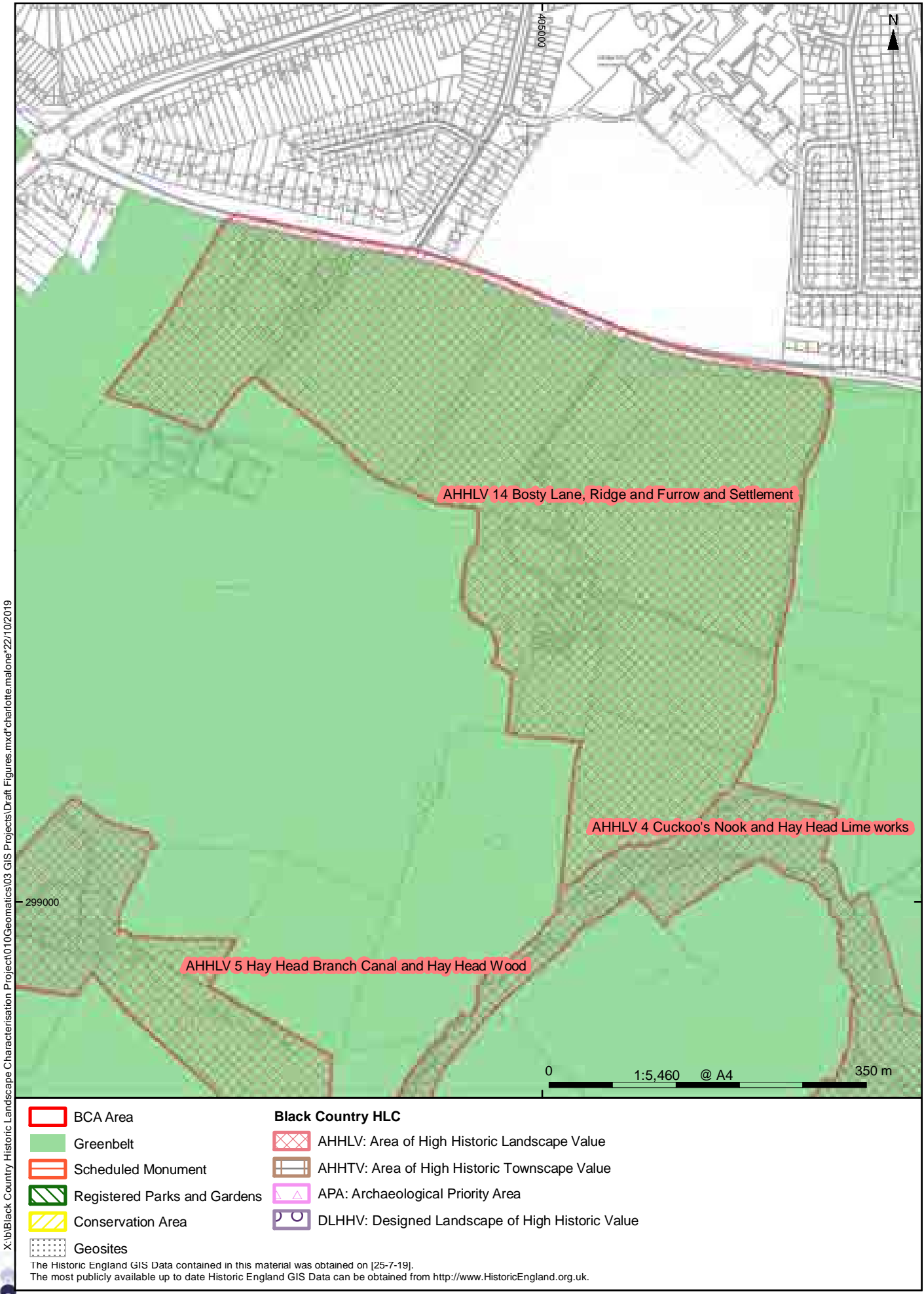


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure: 26 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 13



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure: 27 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 14

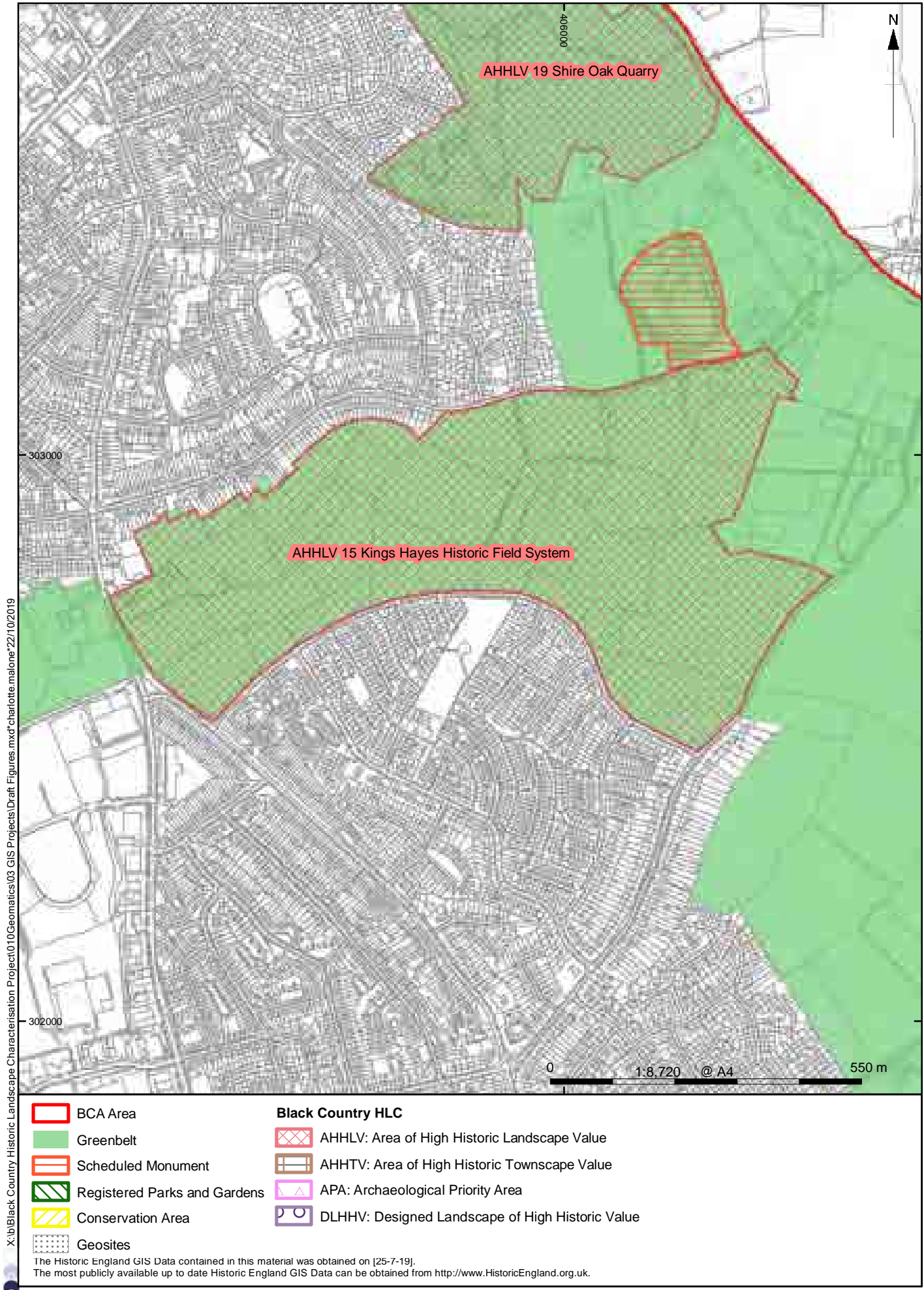
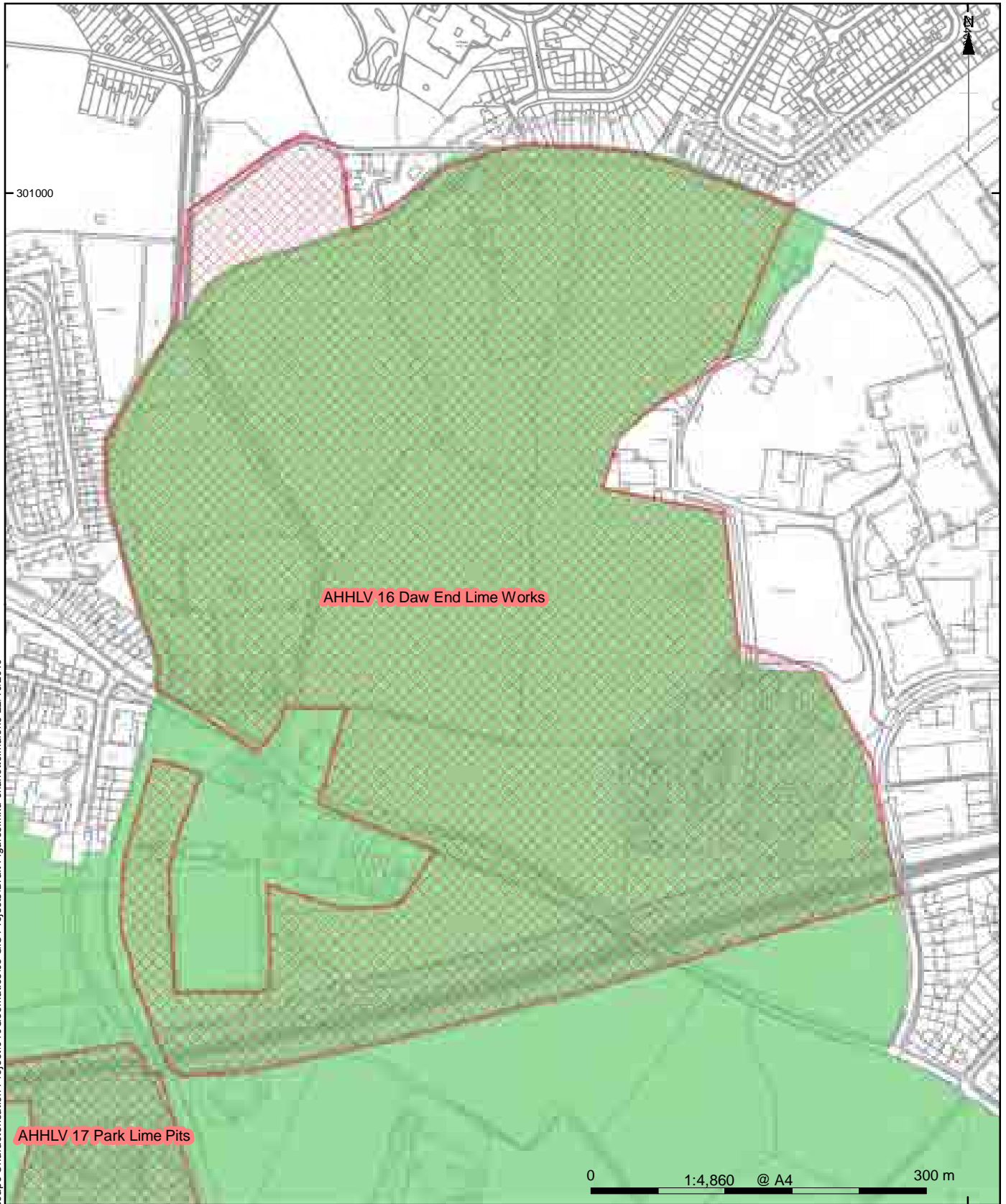


Figure: 28 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 15

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure: 29 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 16



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Figure: 30 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 17



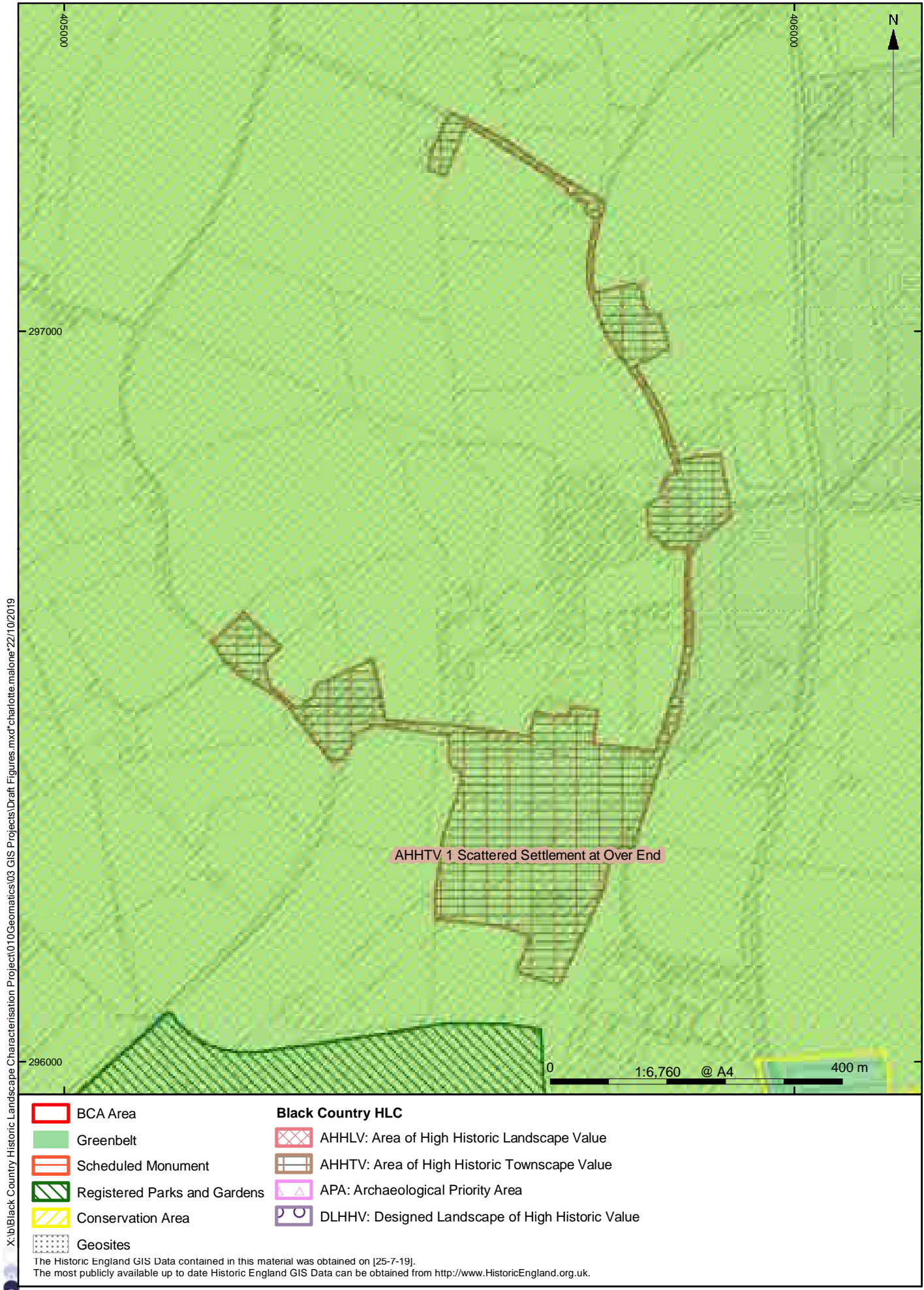
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Figure: 31 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 18



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Figure: 32 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 19



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Figure: 33 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 1

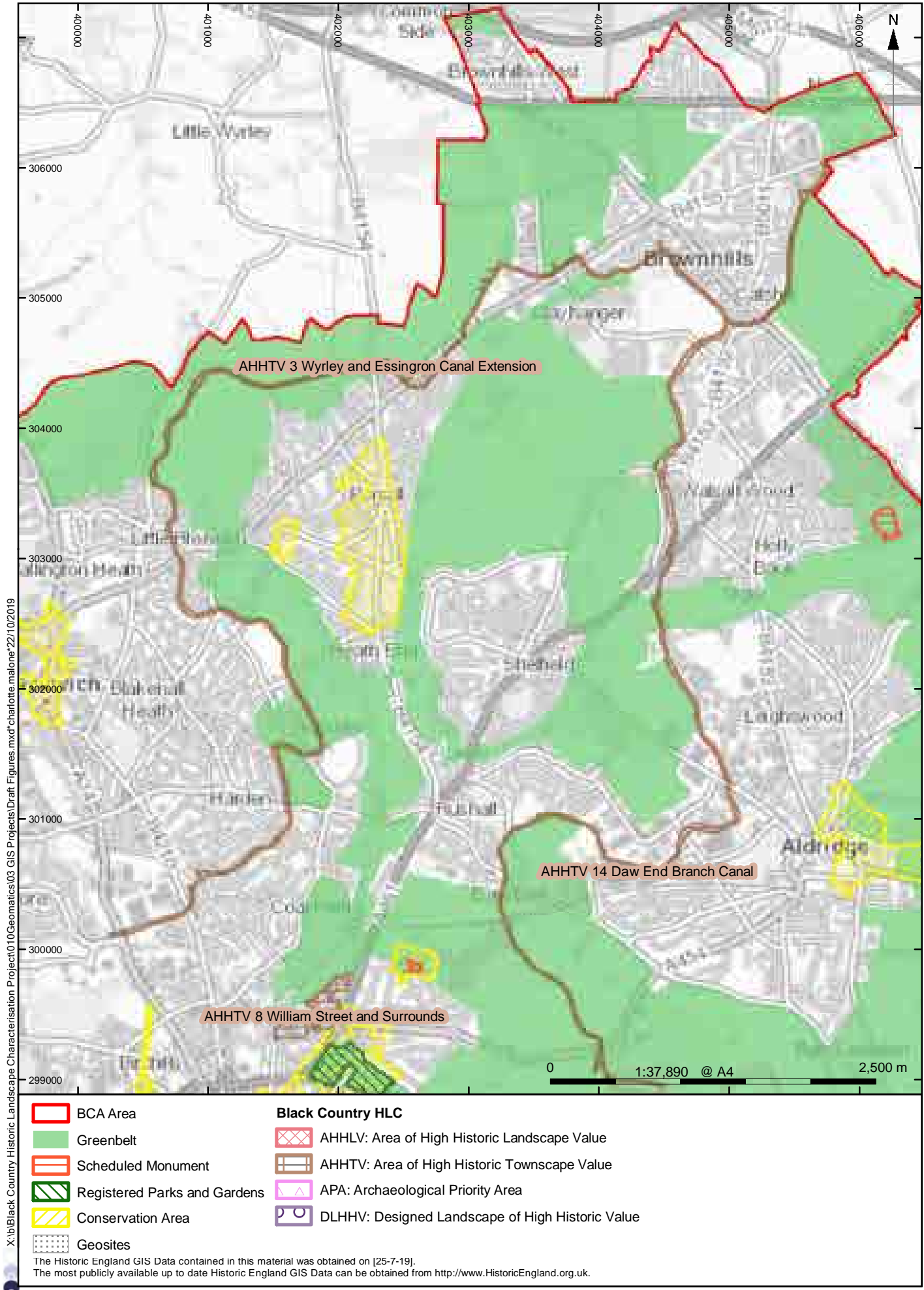
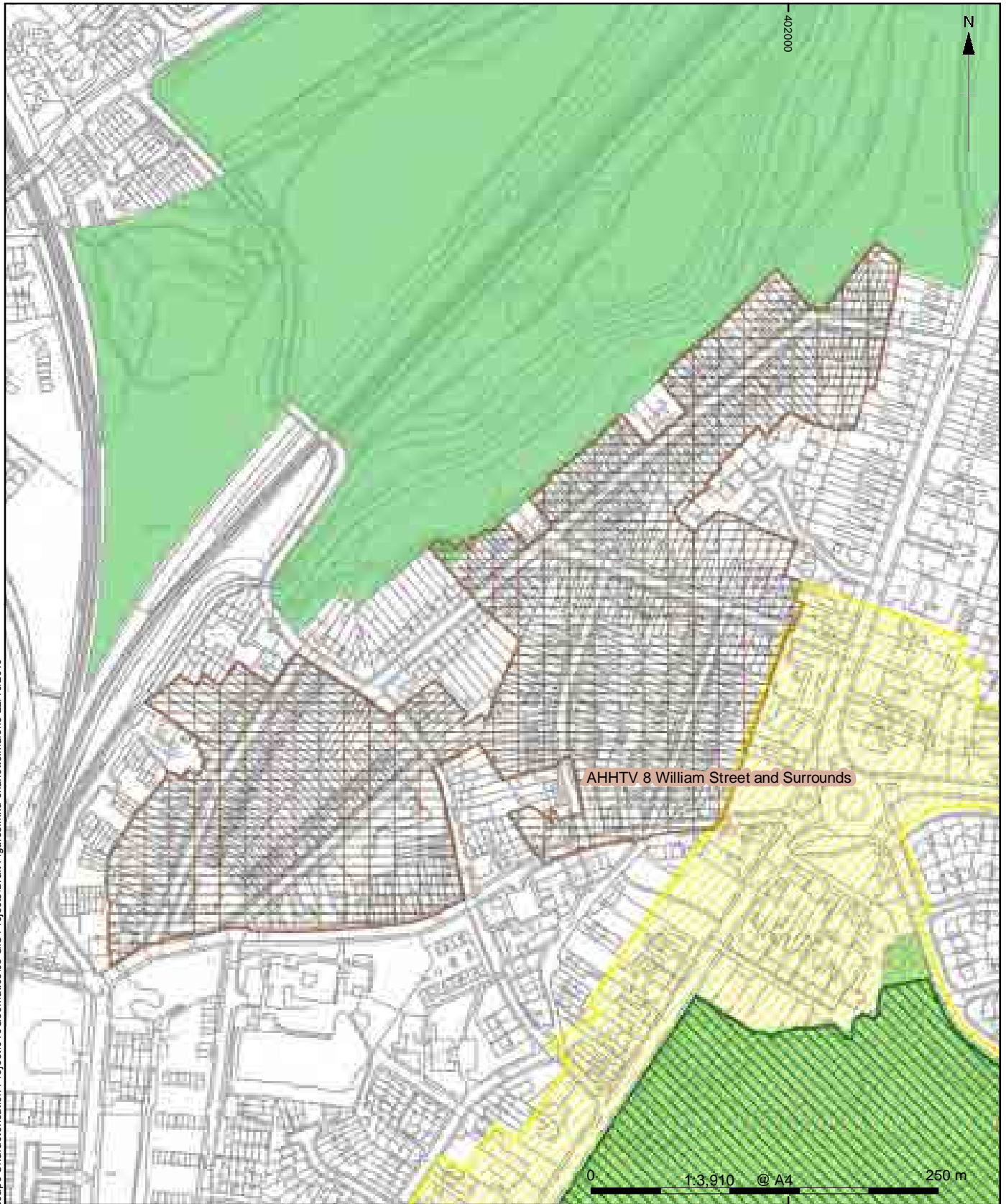


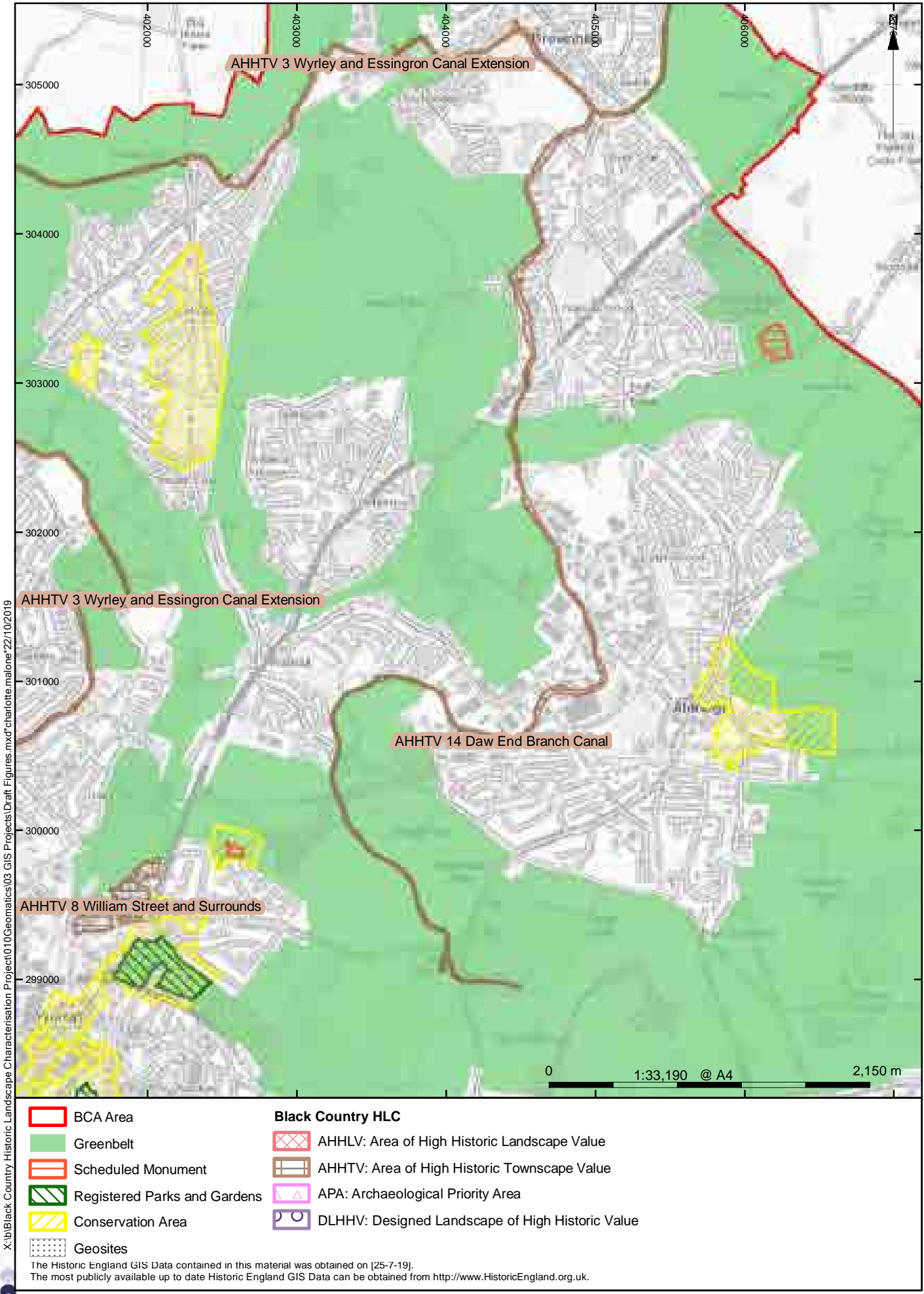
Figure: 34 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 3



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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure: 35 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 8













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Figure: 36 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 14



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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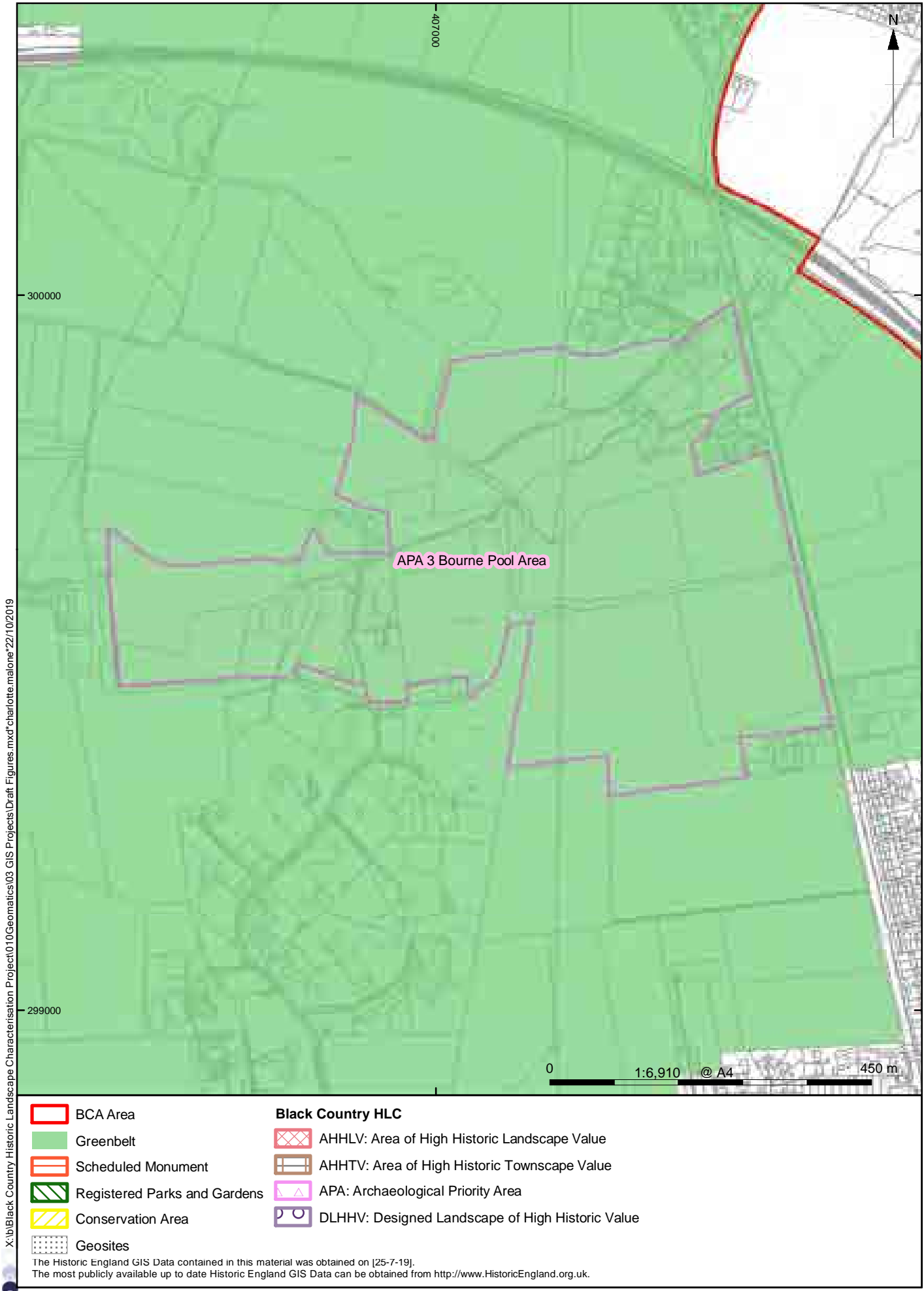
Figure: 37 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 1



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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

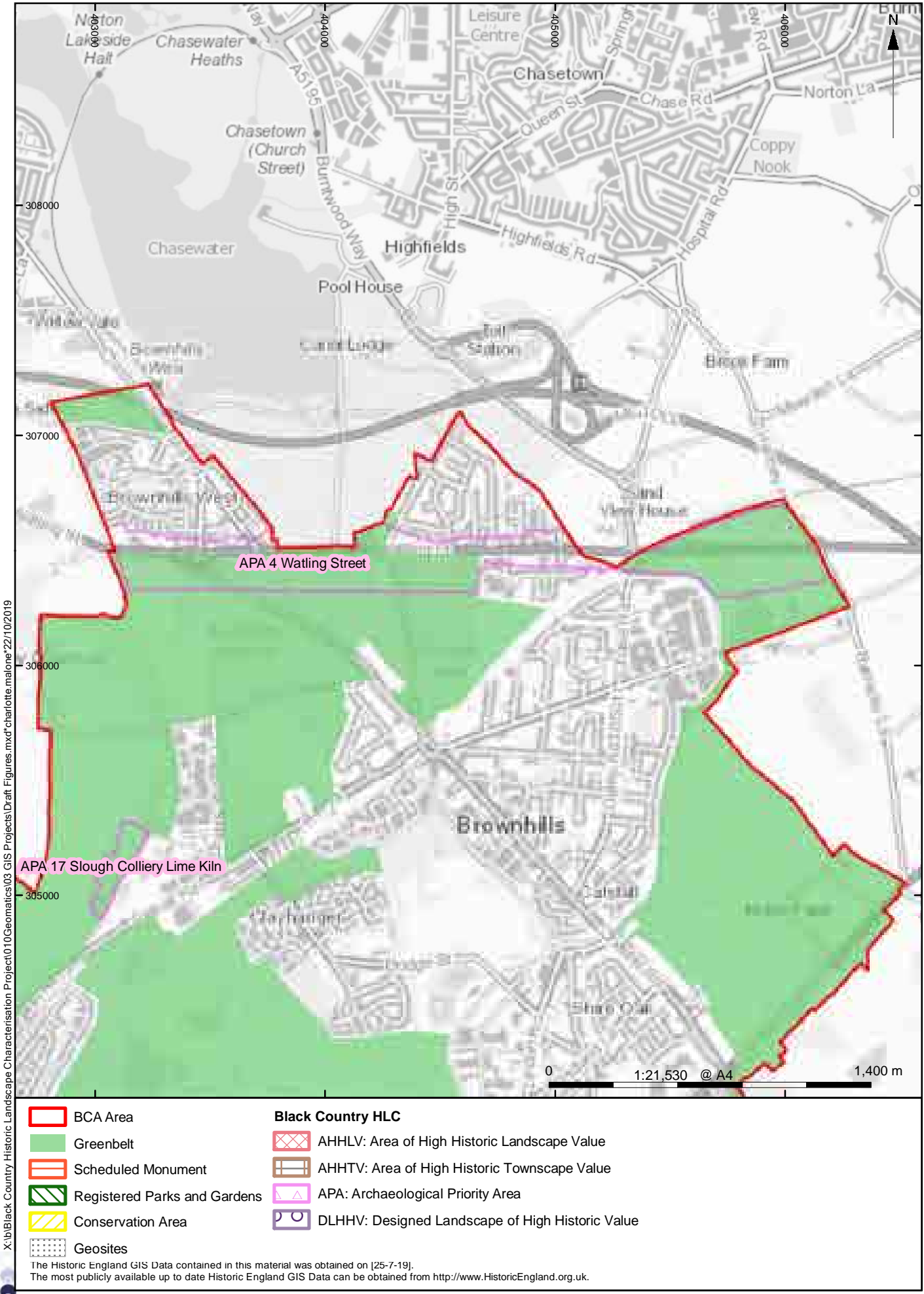
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Figure: 38 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 2



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Figure: 39 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 3



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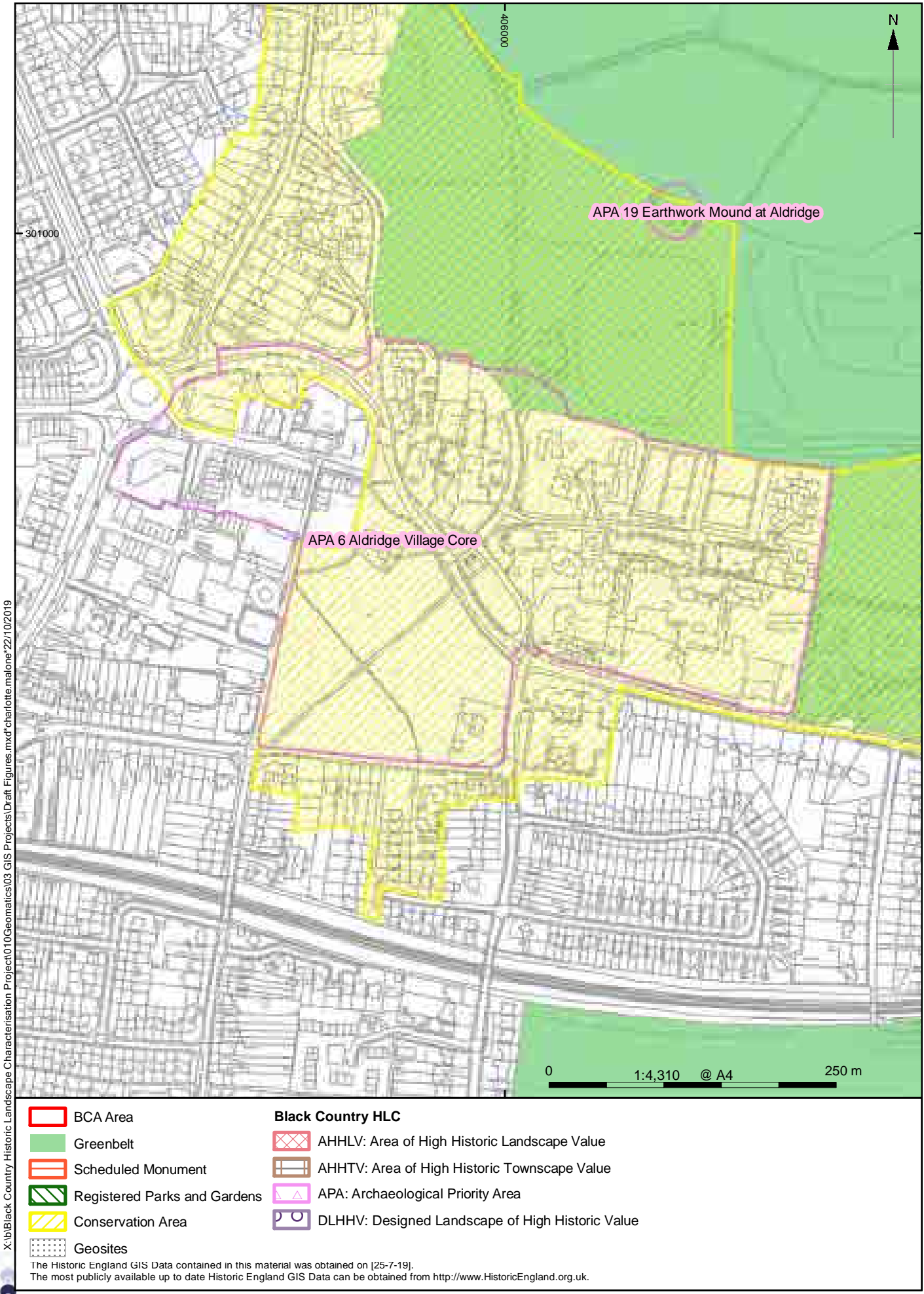
Figure: 40 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 4



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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure: 41 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 5



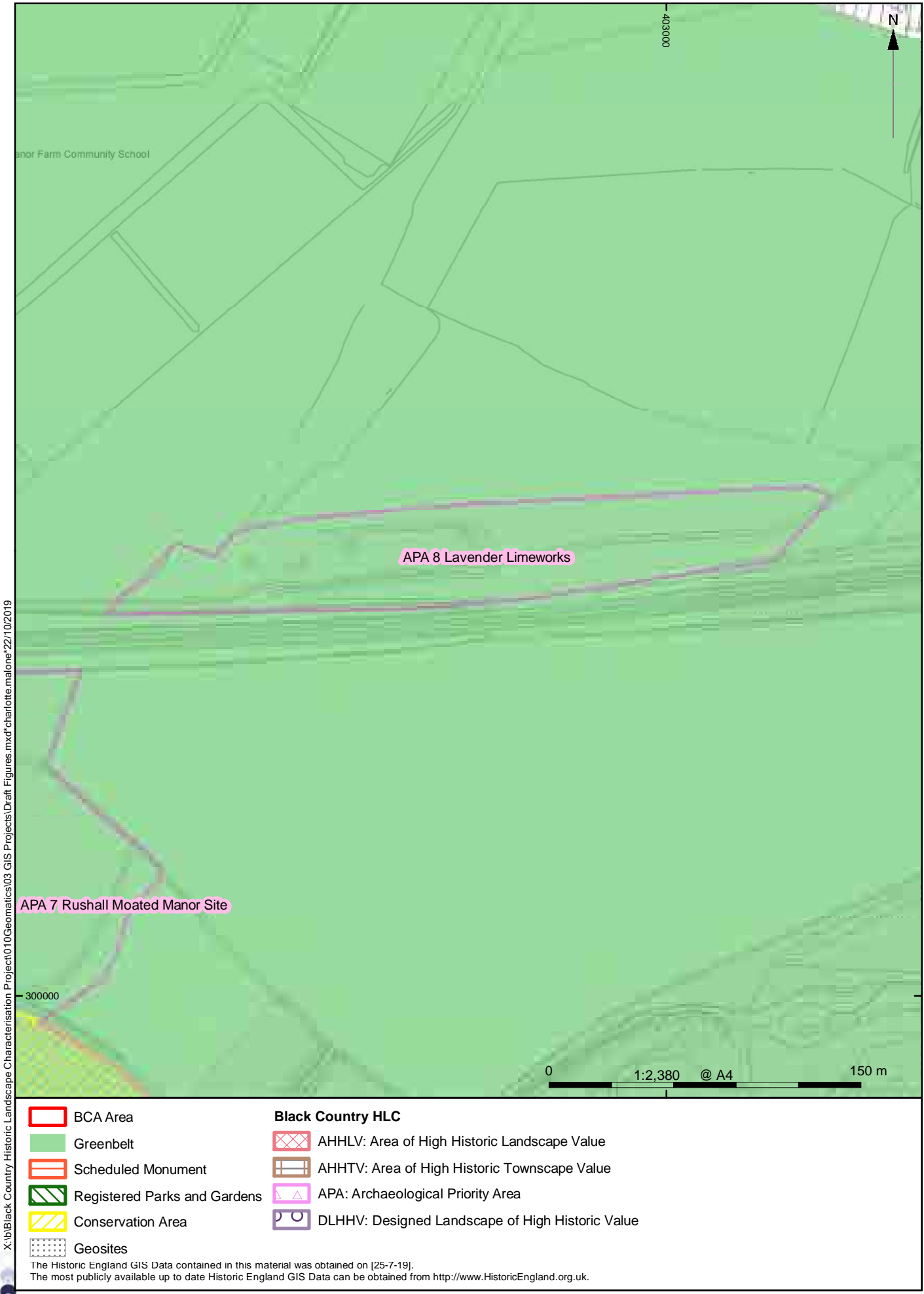
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Figure: 42 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 6



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Figure: 43 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 7













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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure: 44 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 8

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure: 45 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 9



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|  BCA Area |  Black Country HLC |
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|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

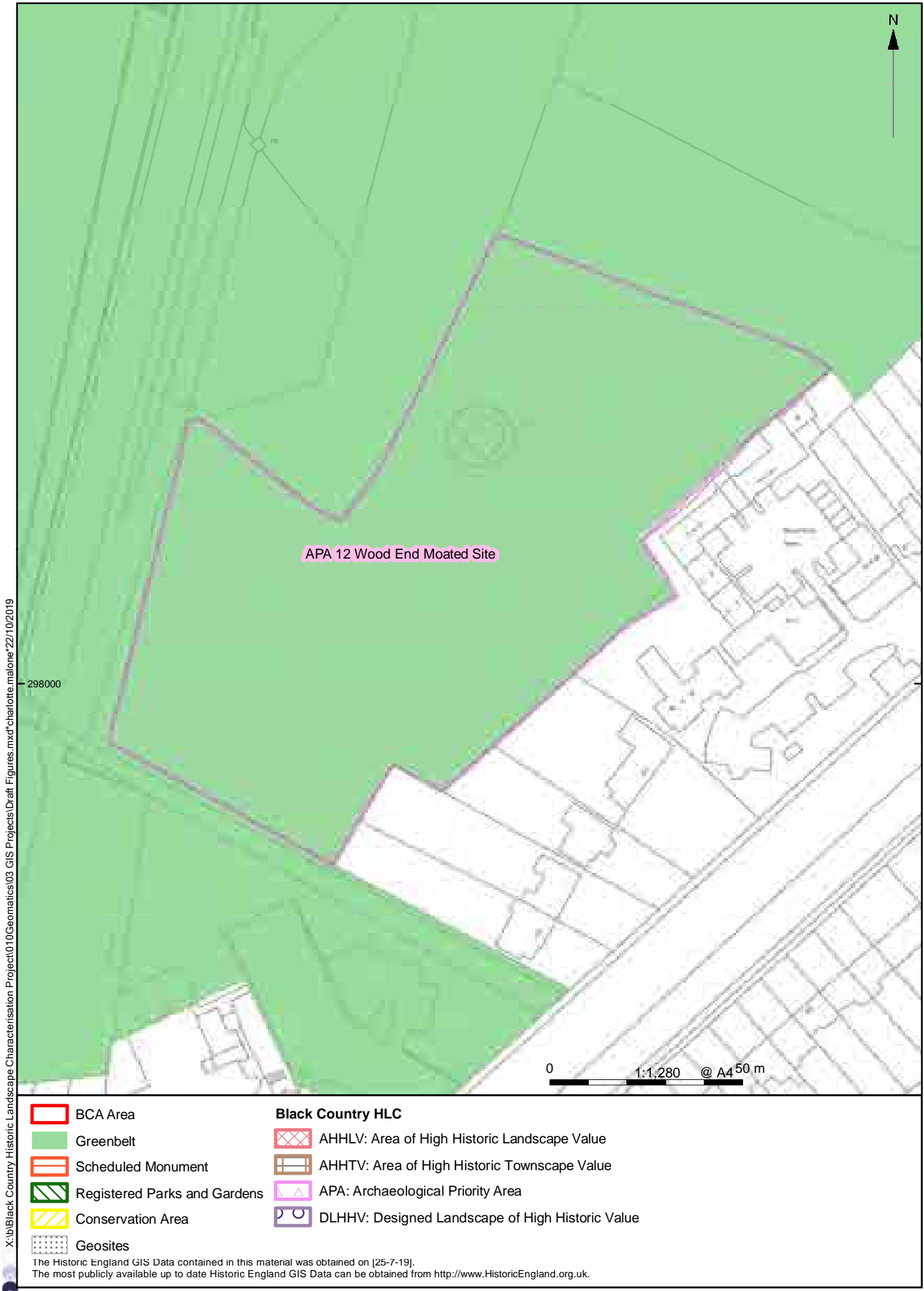
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Figure: 46 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 10



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
Figure: 47 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 11



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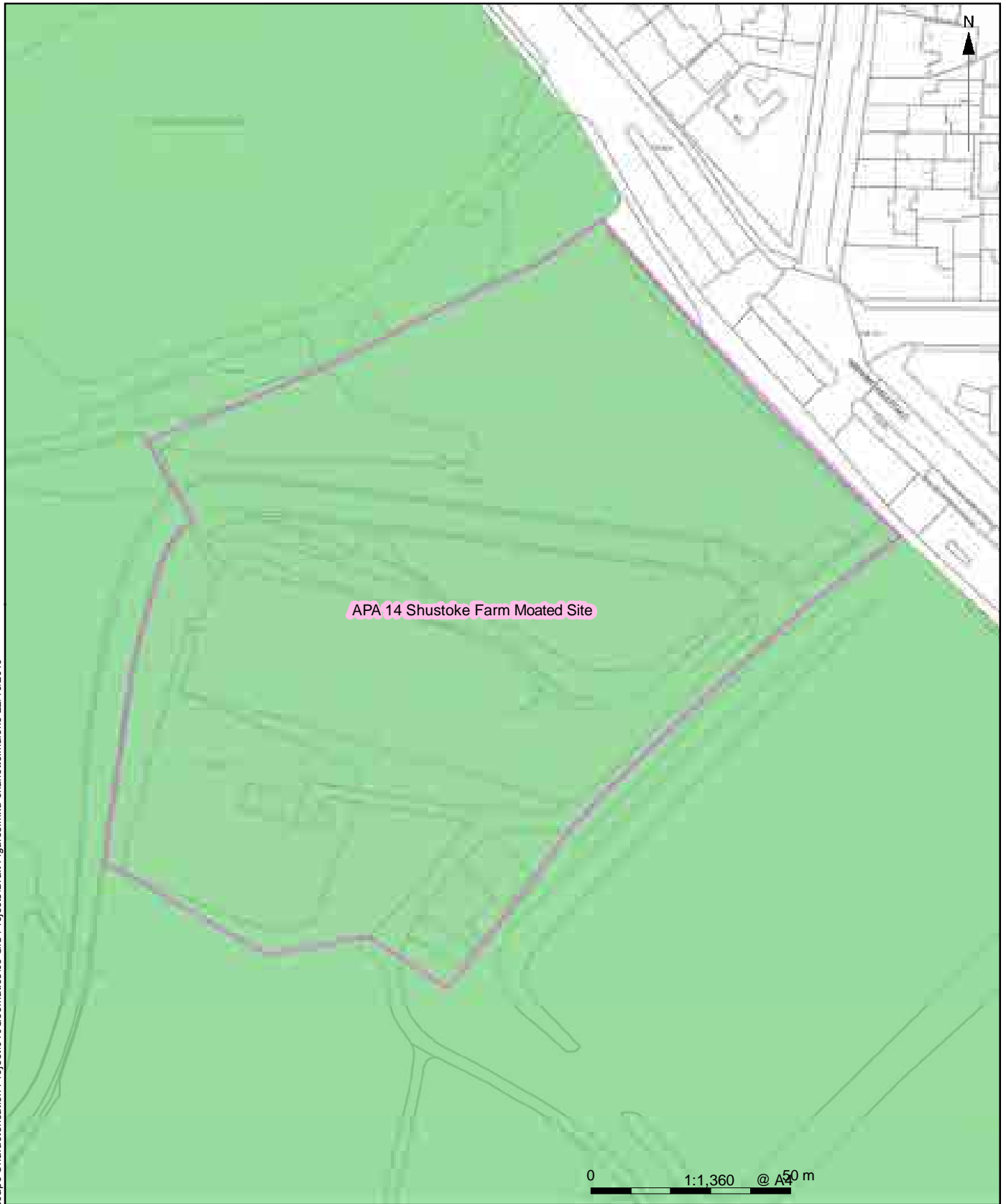
Figure: 48 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 12



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











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Figure: 49 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 13



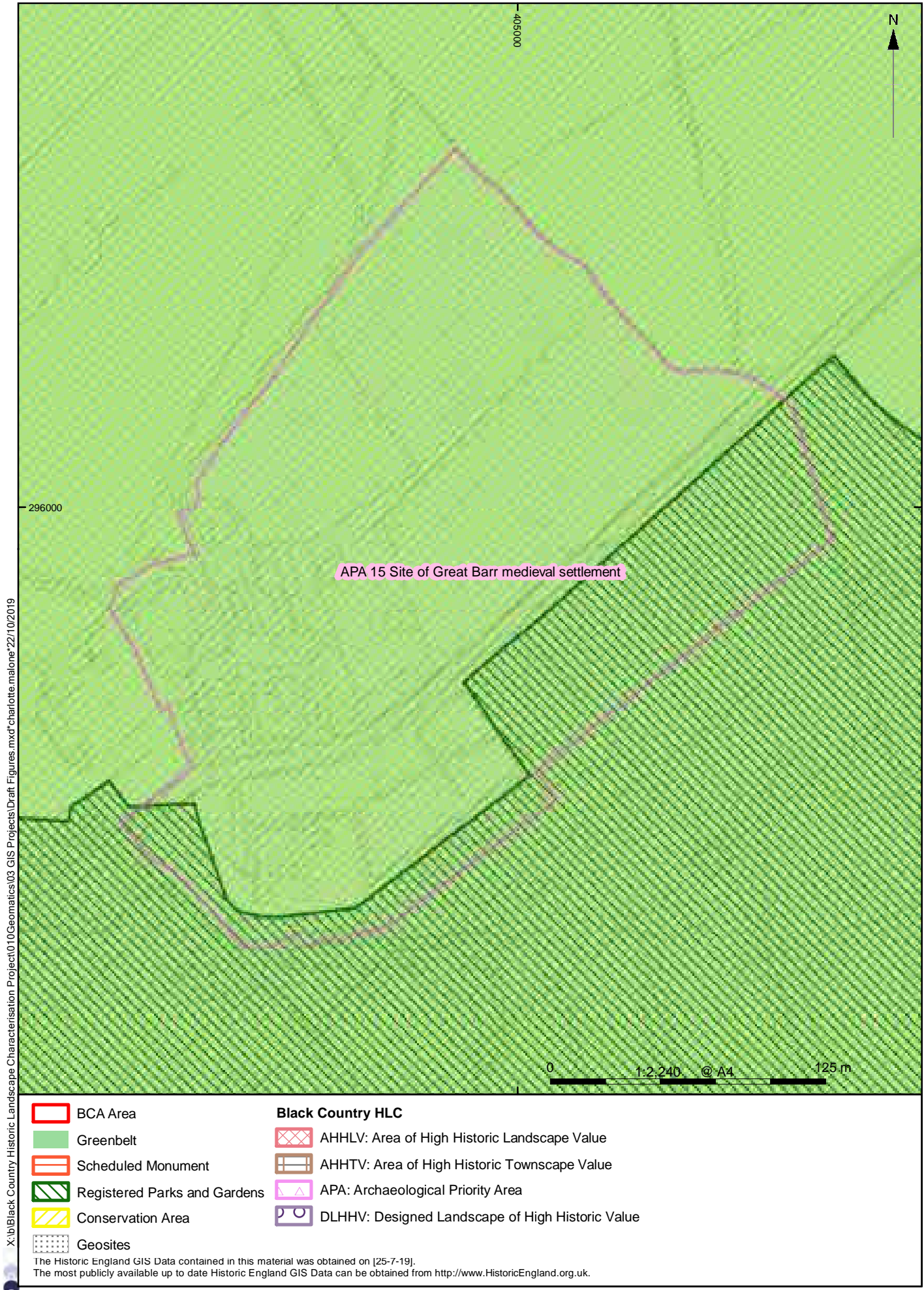
APA 14 Shustoke Farm Moated Site

0 1:1,360 @ A3 50 m

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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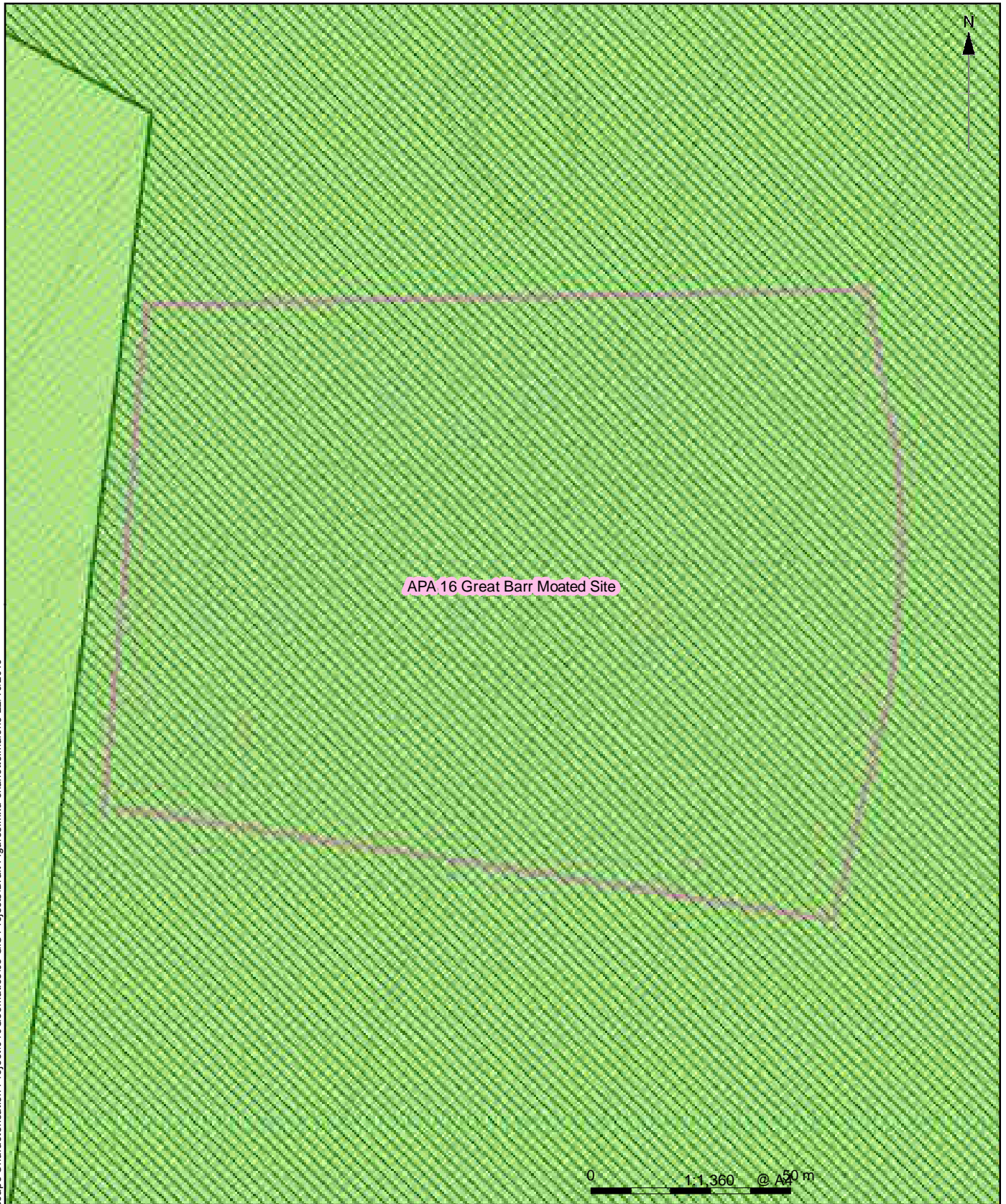
Figure: 50 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 14













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Figure: 51 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 15

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure: 52 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 16

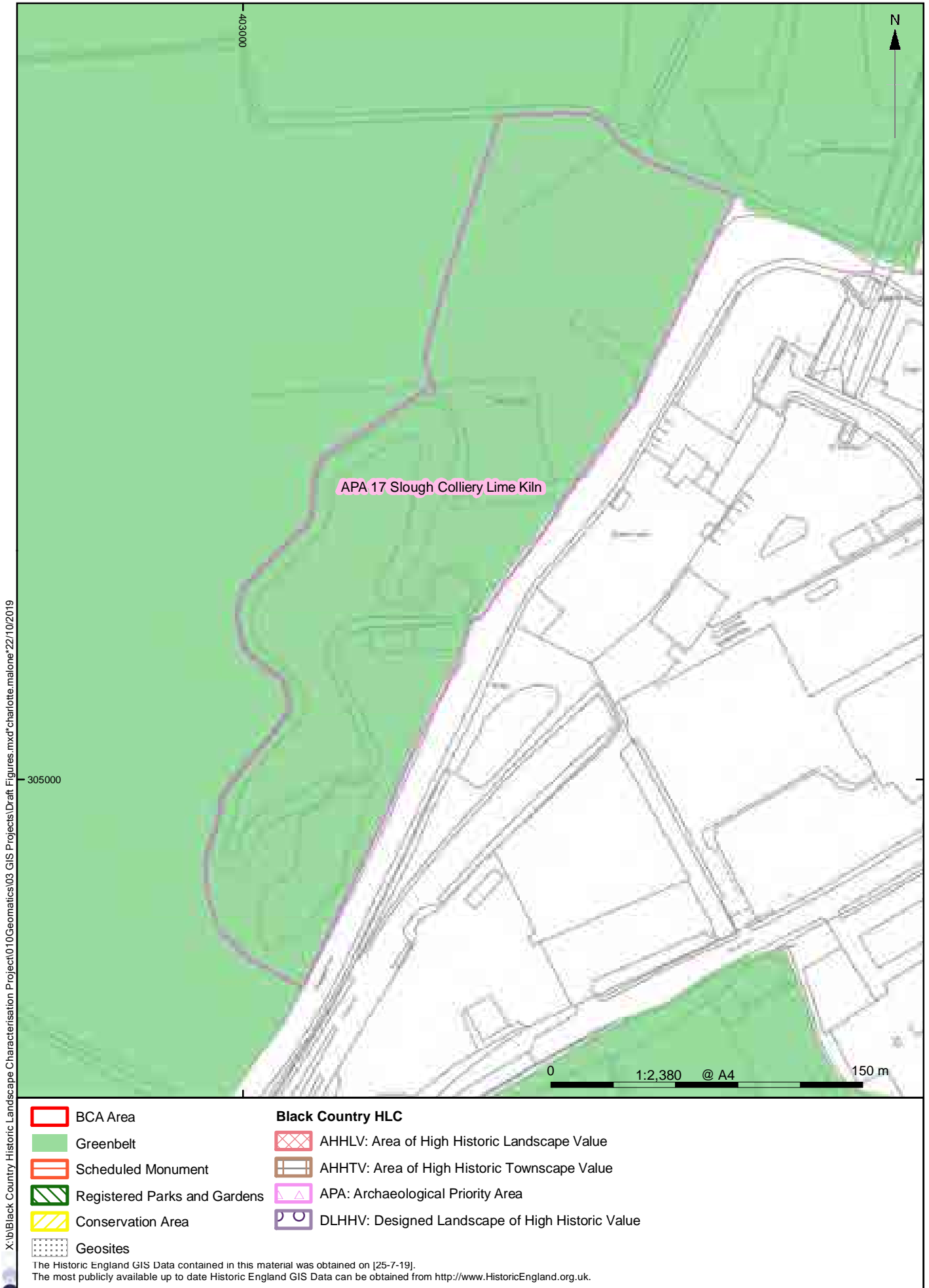
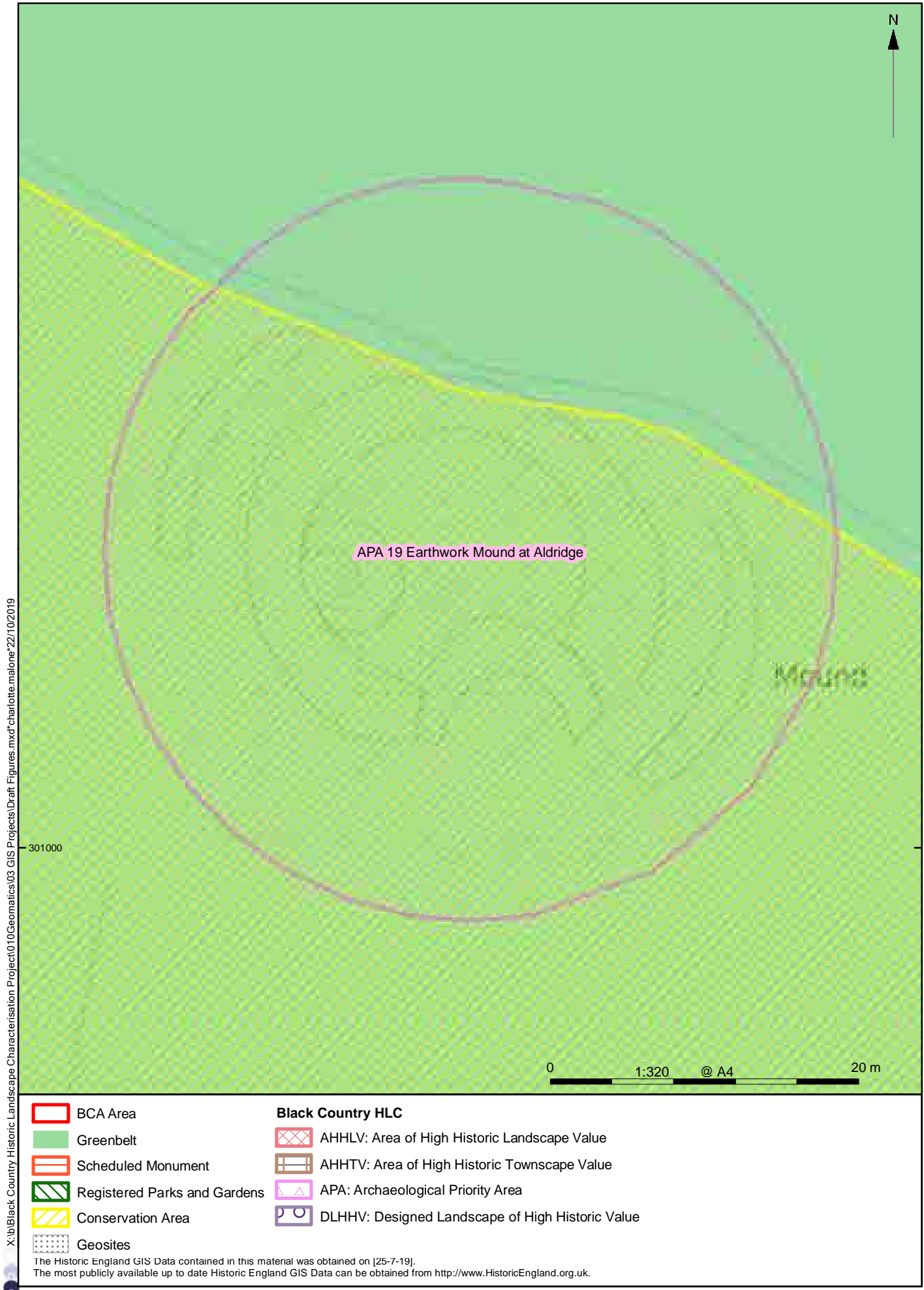


Figure: 53 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 17



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Figure: 54 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 18













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Figure: 55 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 19

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Figure: 56 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 20



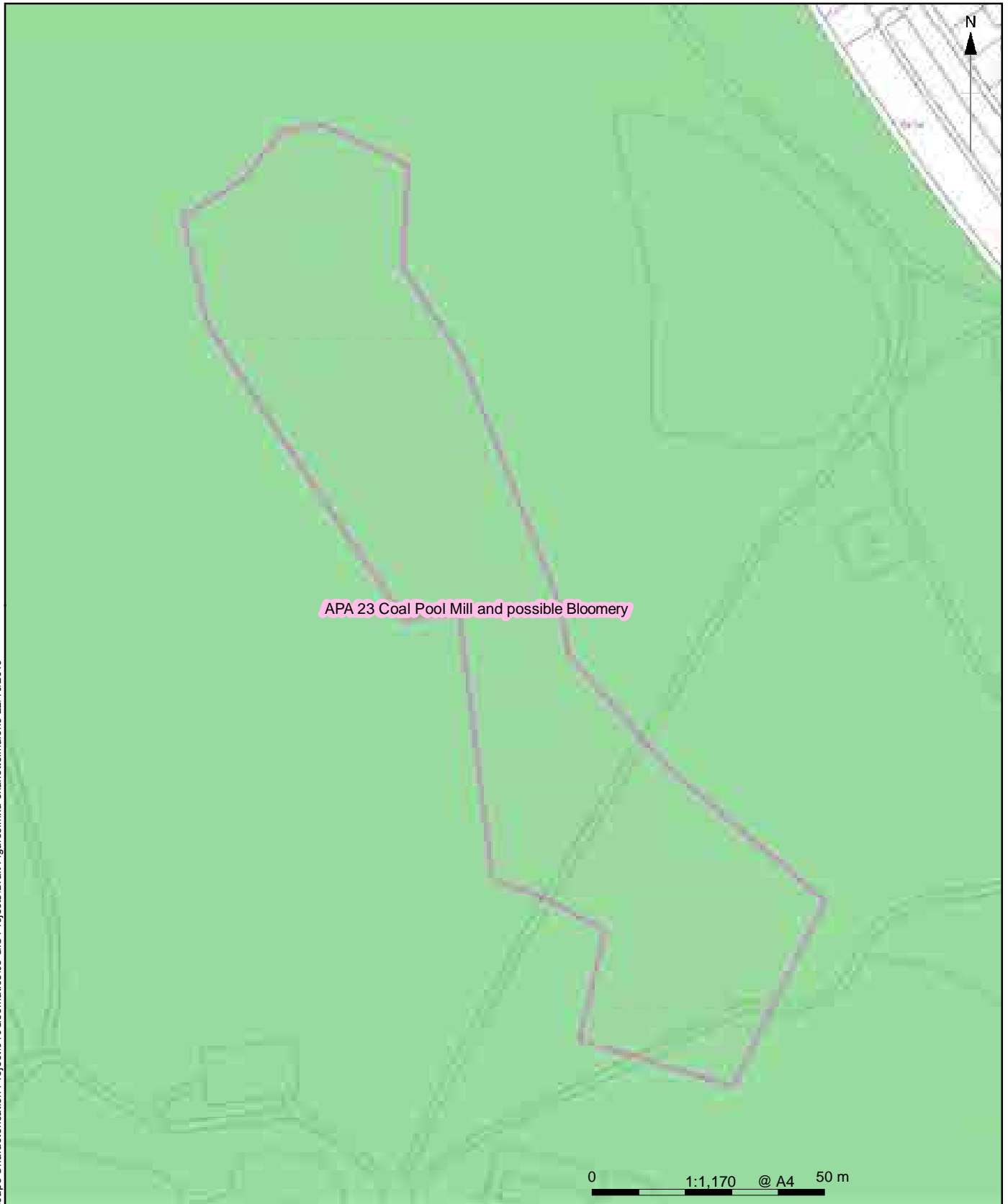
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Figure: 57 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 21



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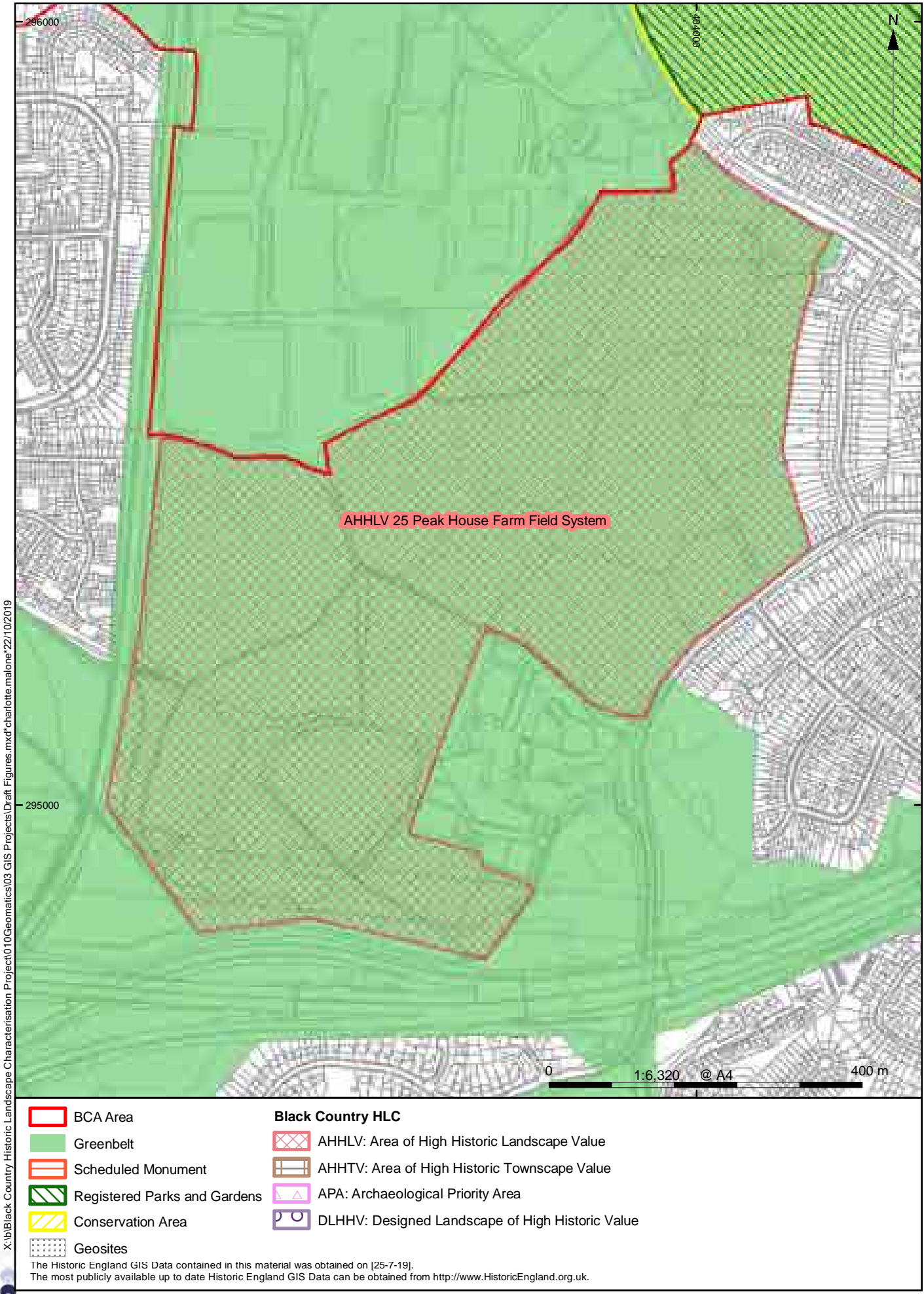
Figure: 58 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 22



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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure: 59 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 23



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Figure: 60 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 25

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure: 61 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 26

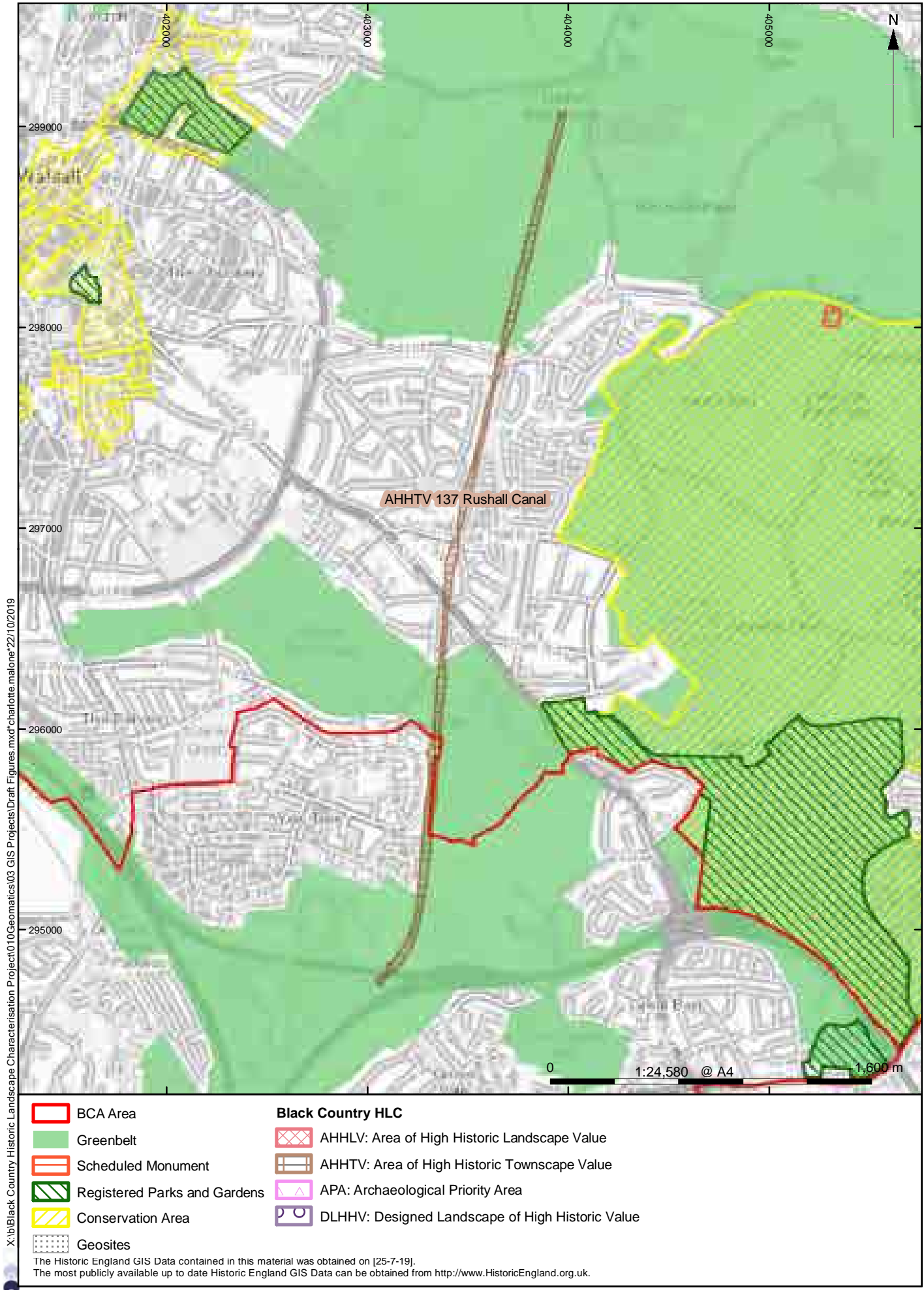
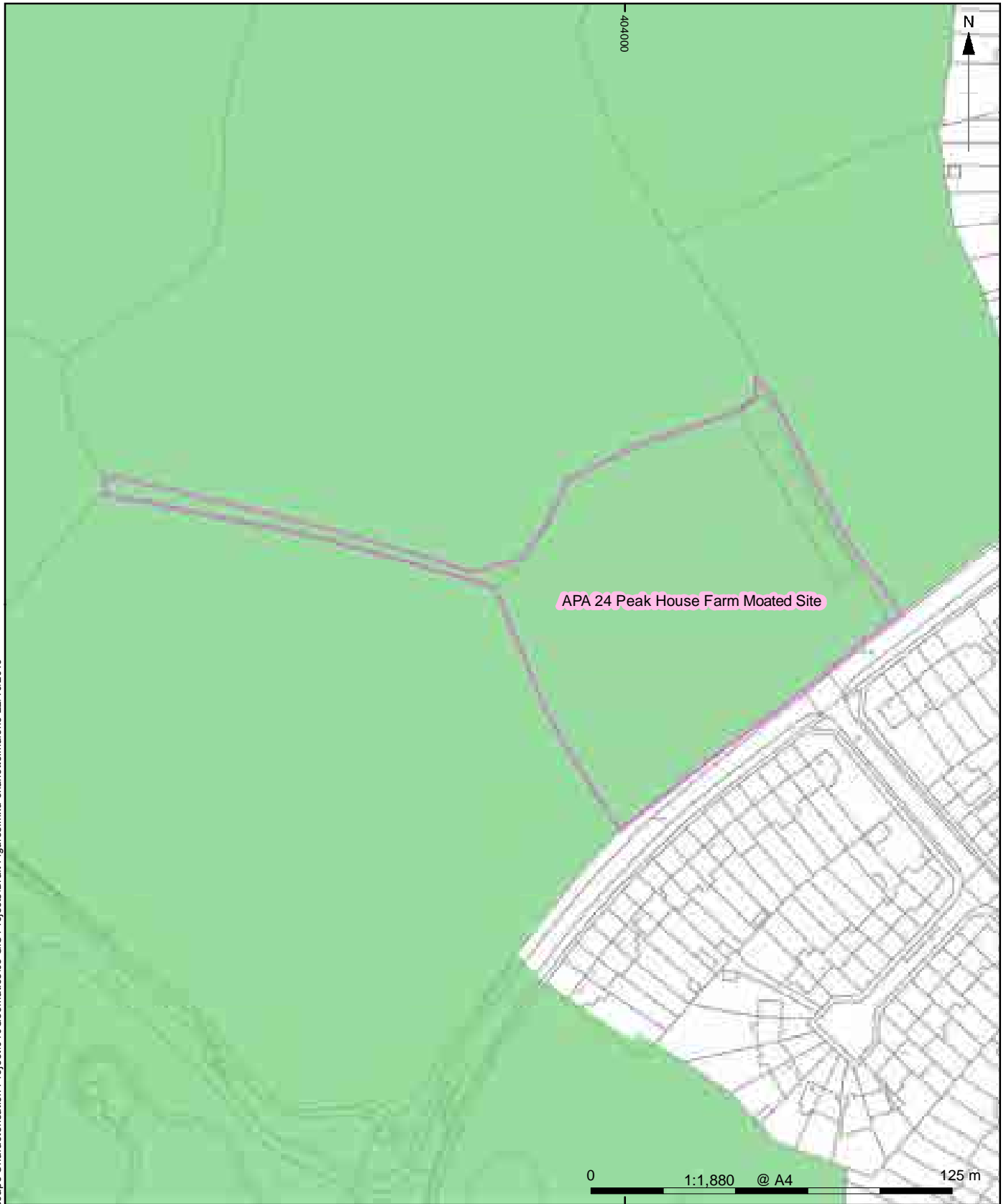












Figure: 62 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV137



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|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure: 63 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 24



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Figure: 64 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 25



Figure: 65 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 26

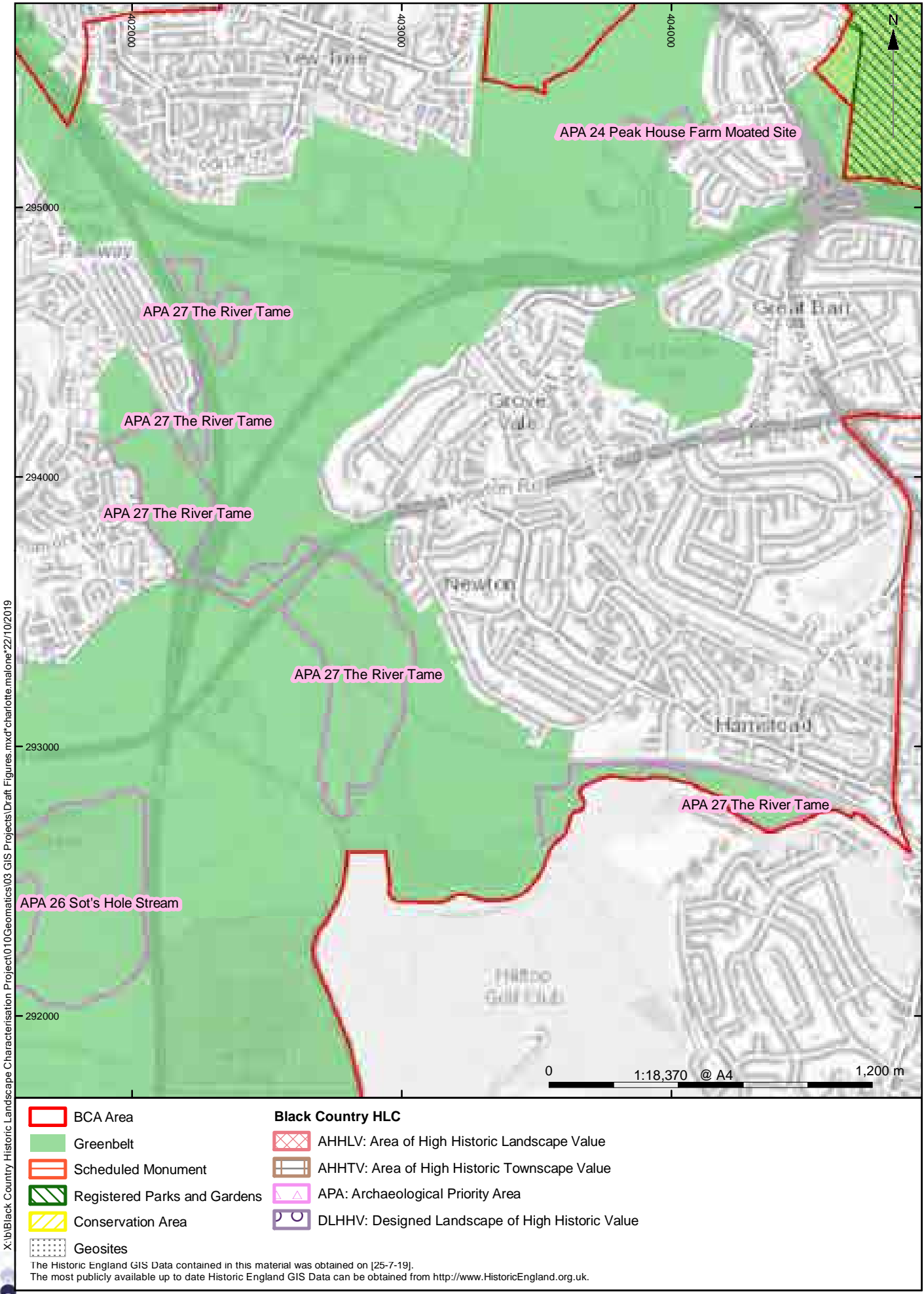


Figure: 66 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 27

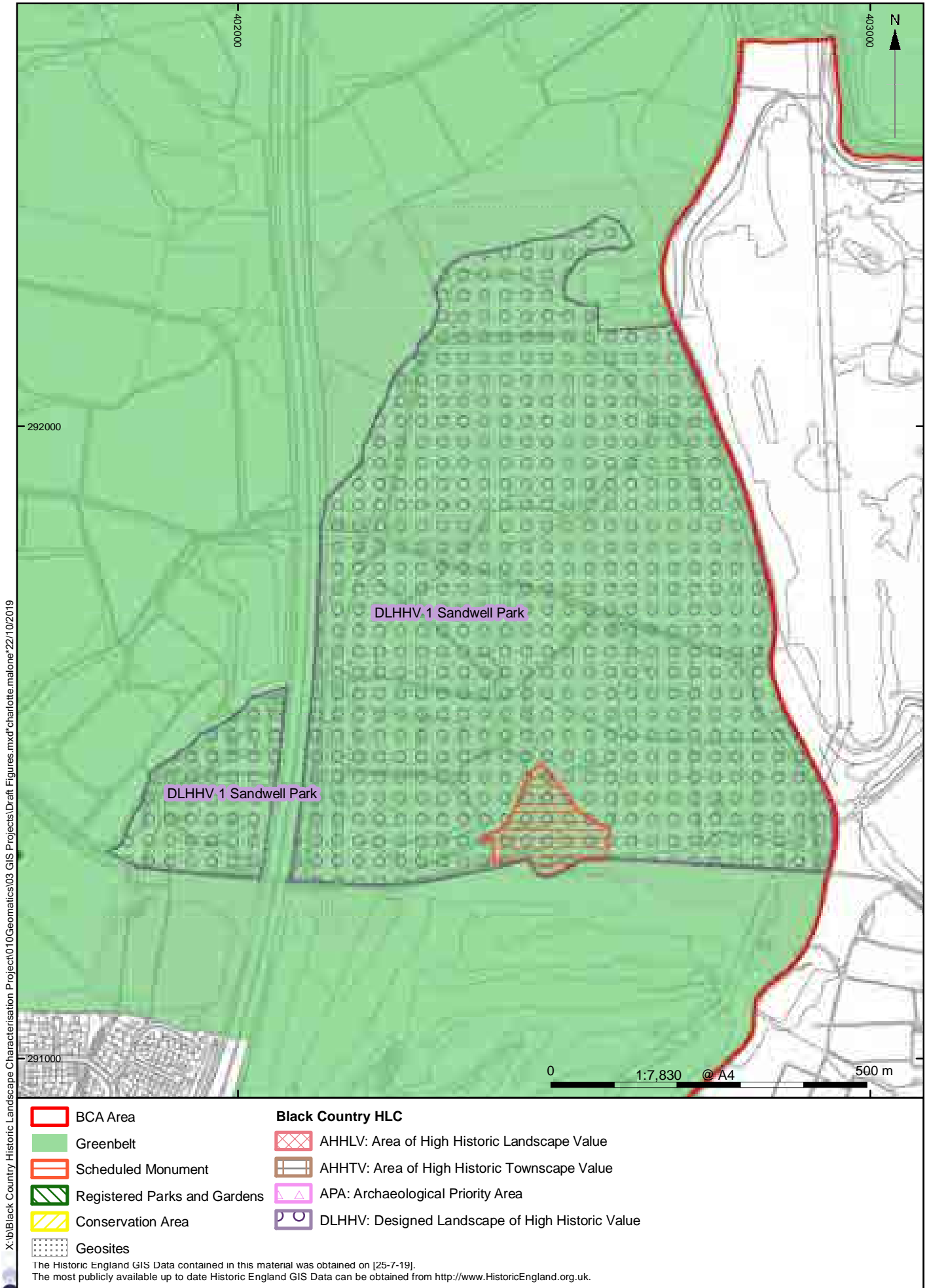
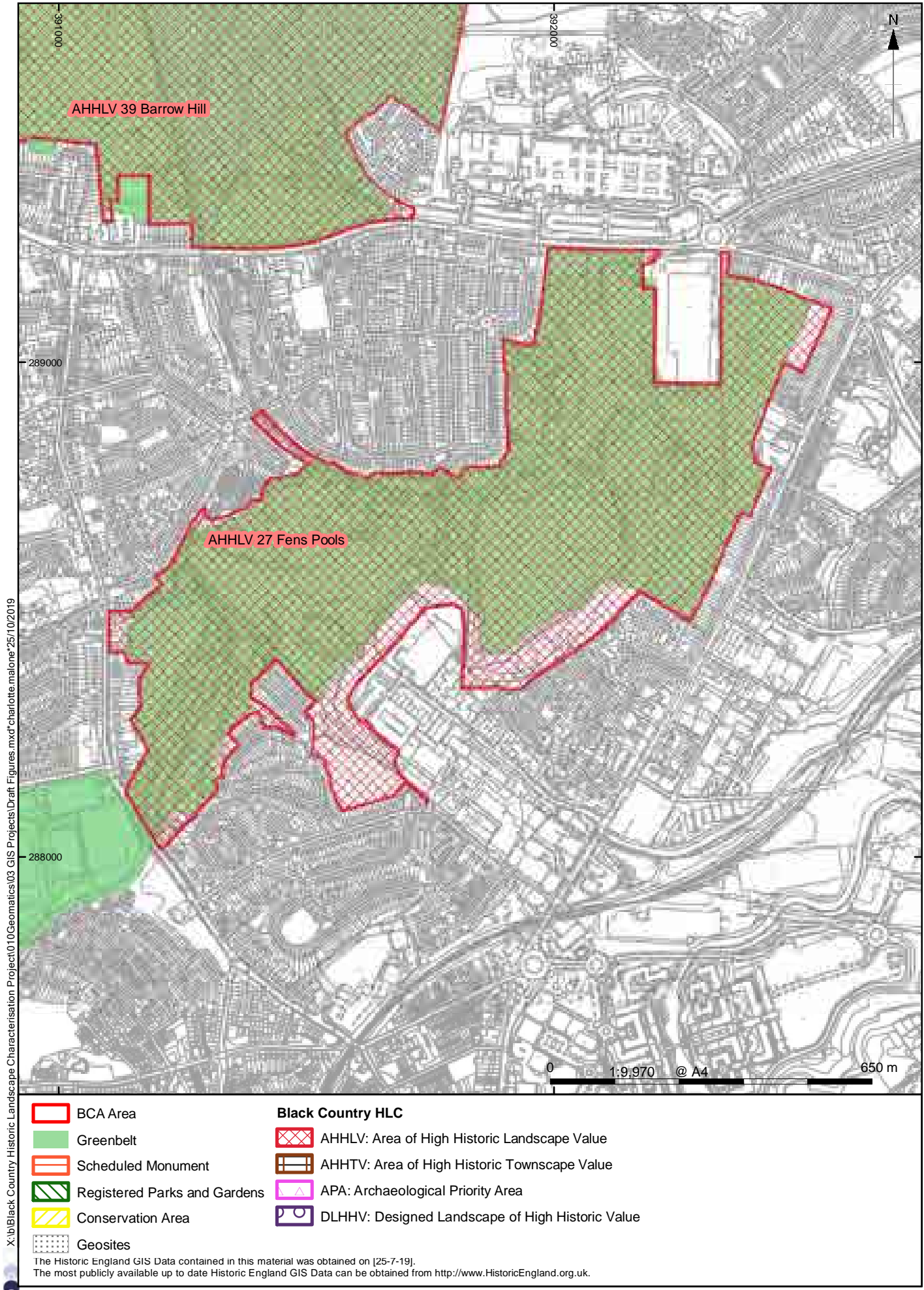


Figure: 67 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 1



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Figure: 68 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 2

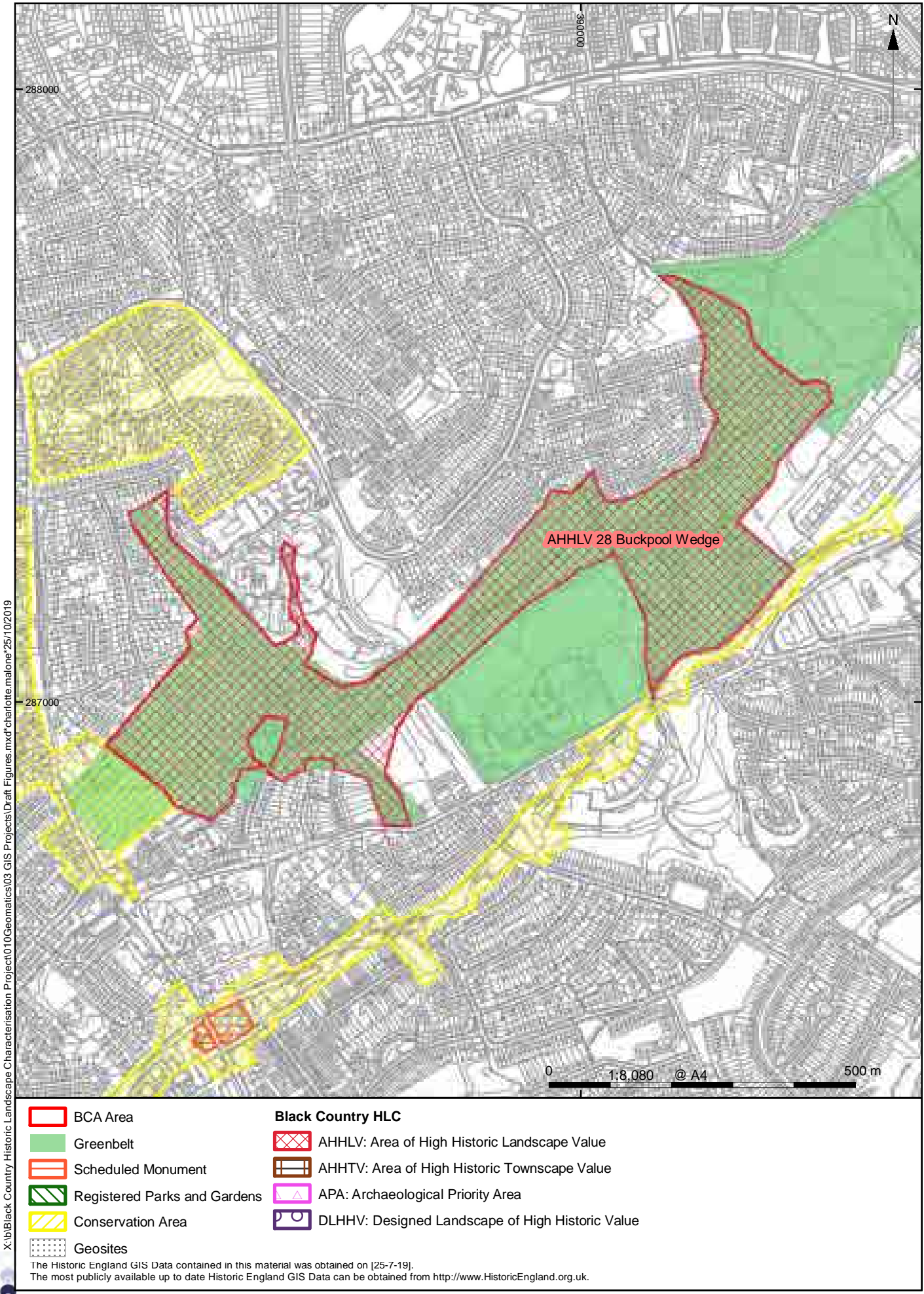


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure: 69 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 27



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Figure: 70 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 28

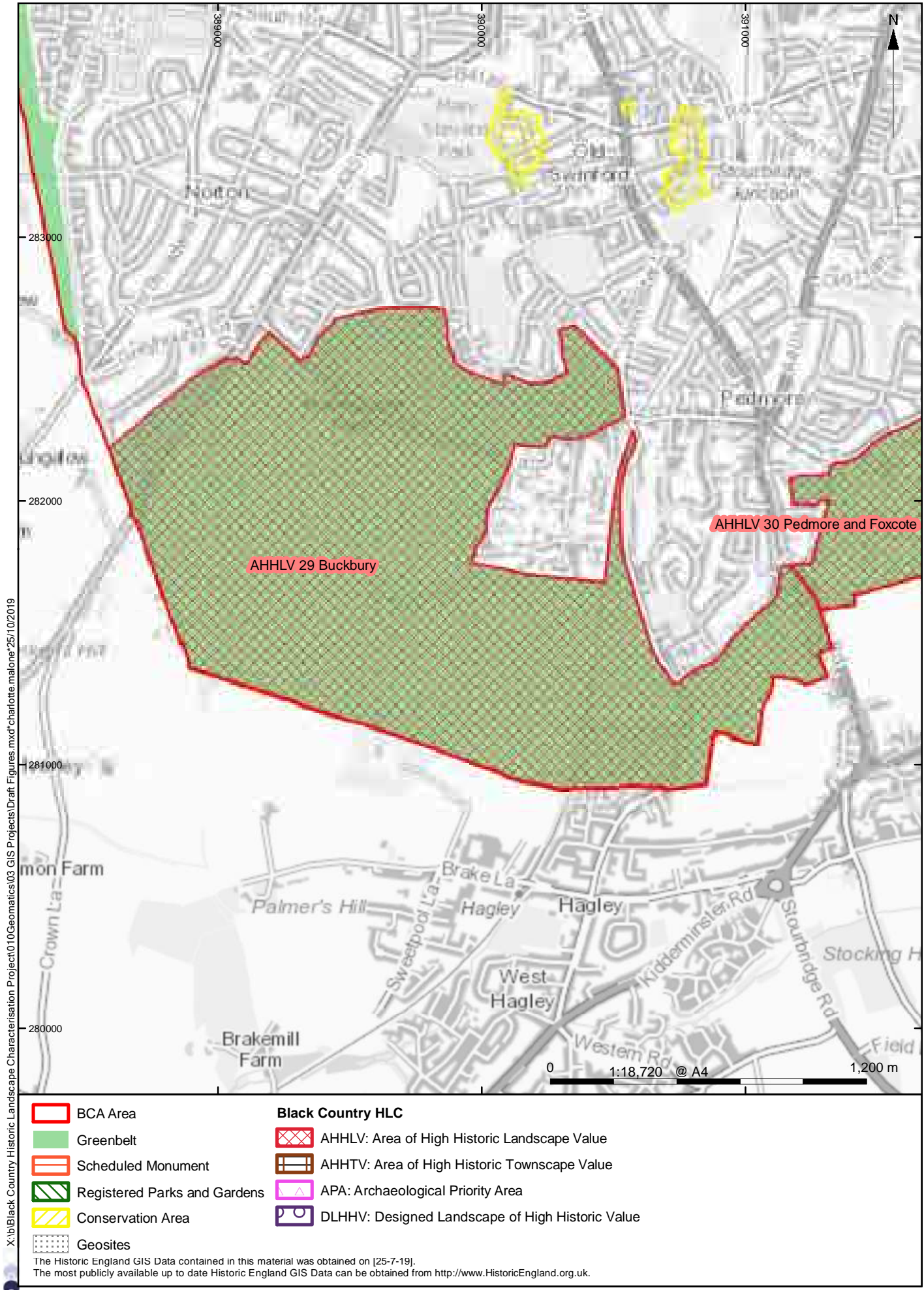
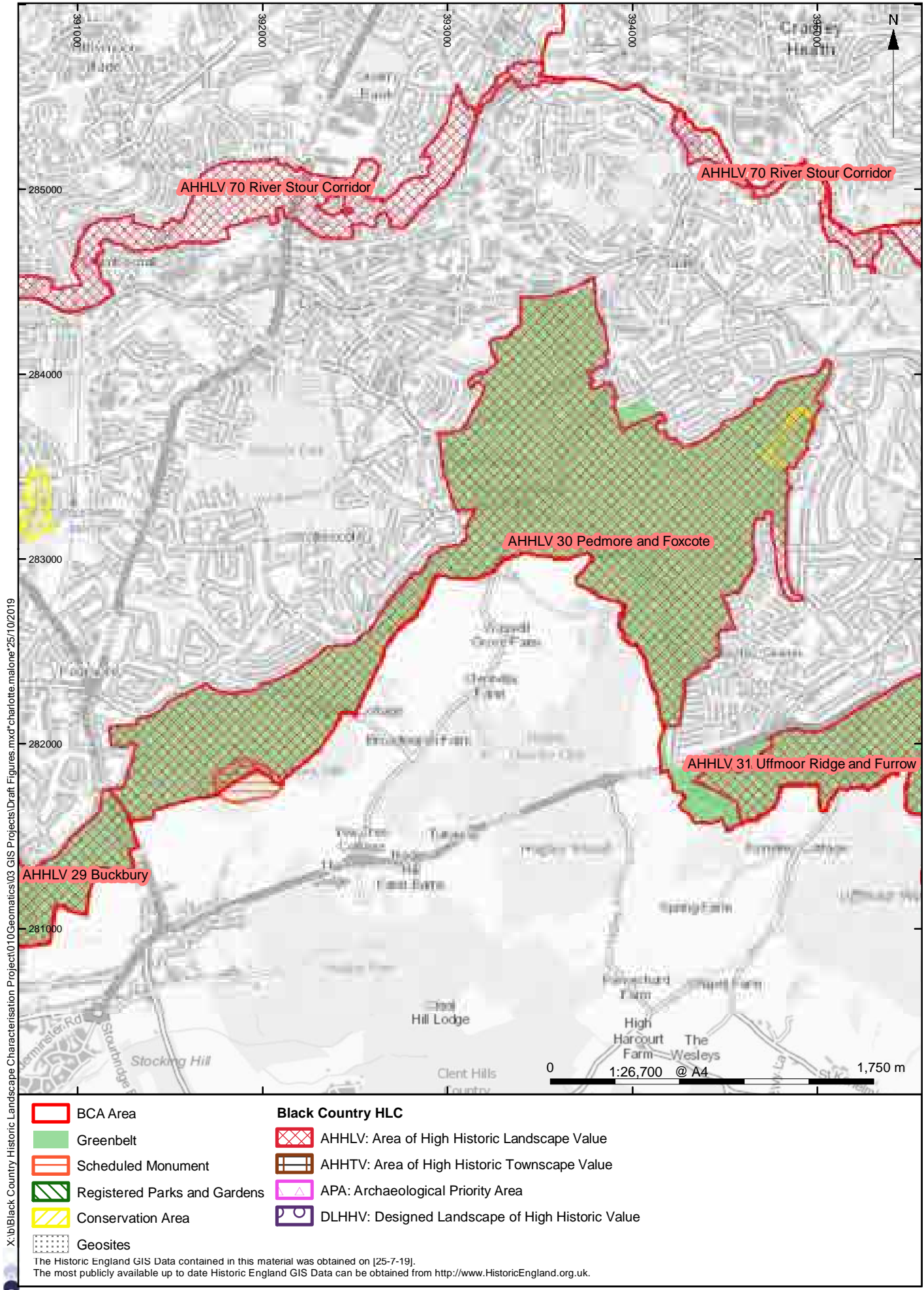


Figure: 71 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 29

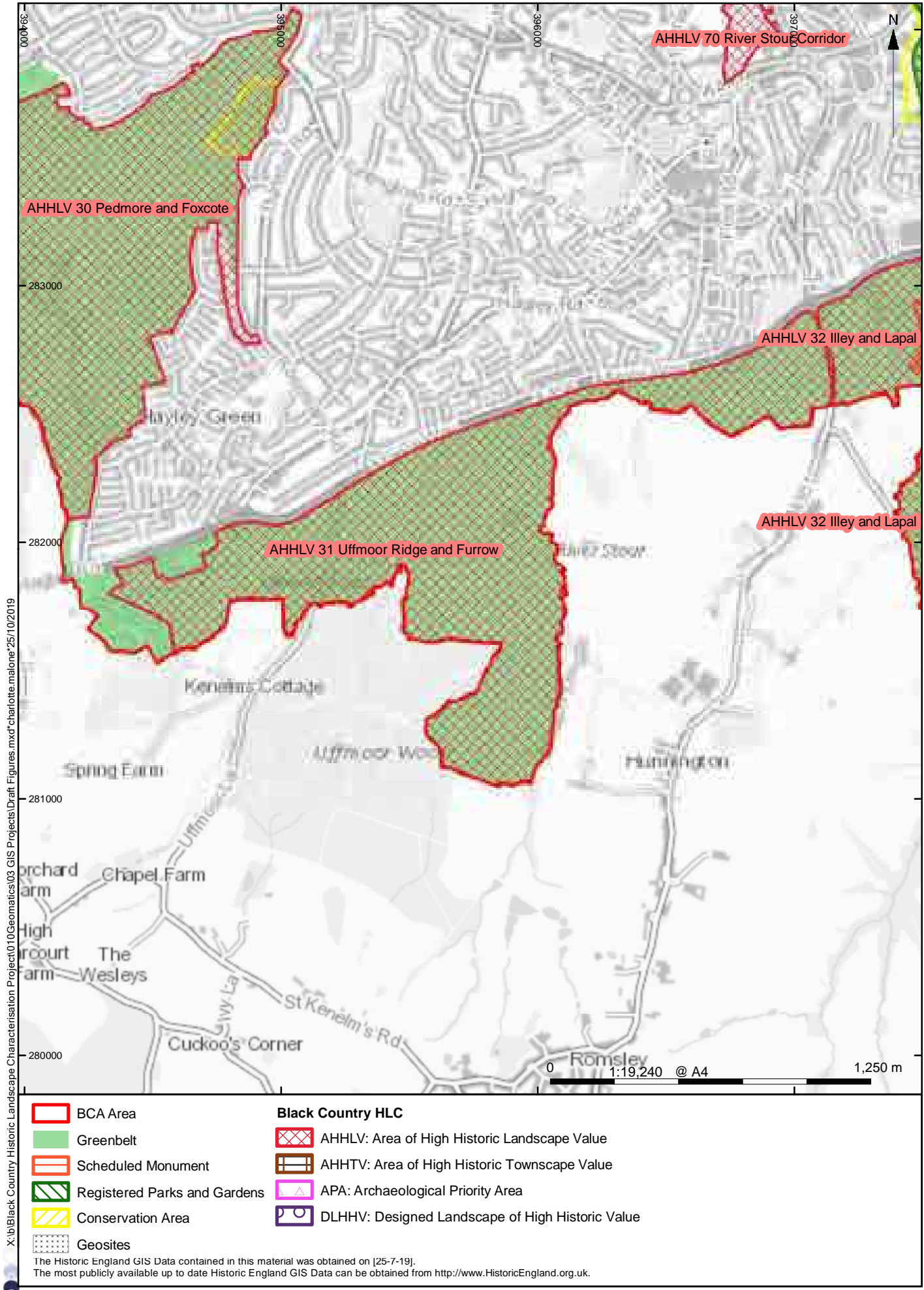


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| Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure: 72 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 30

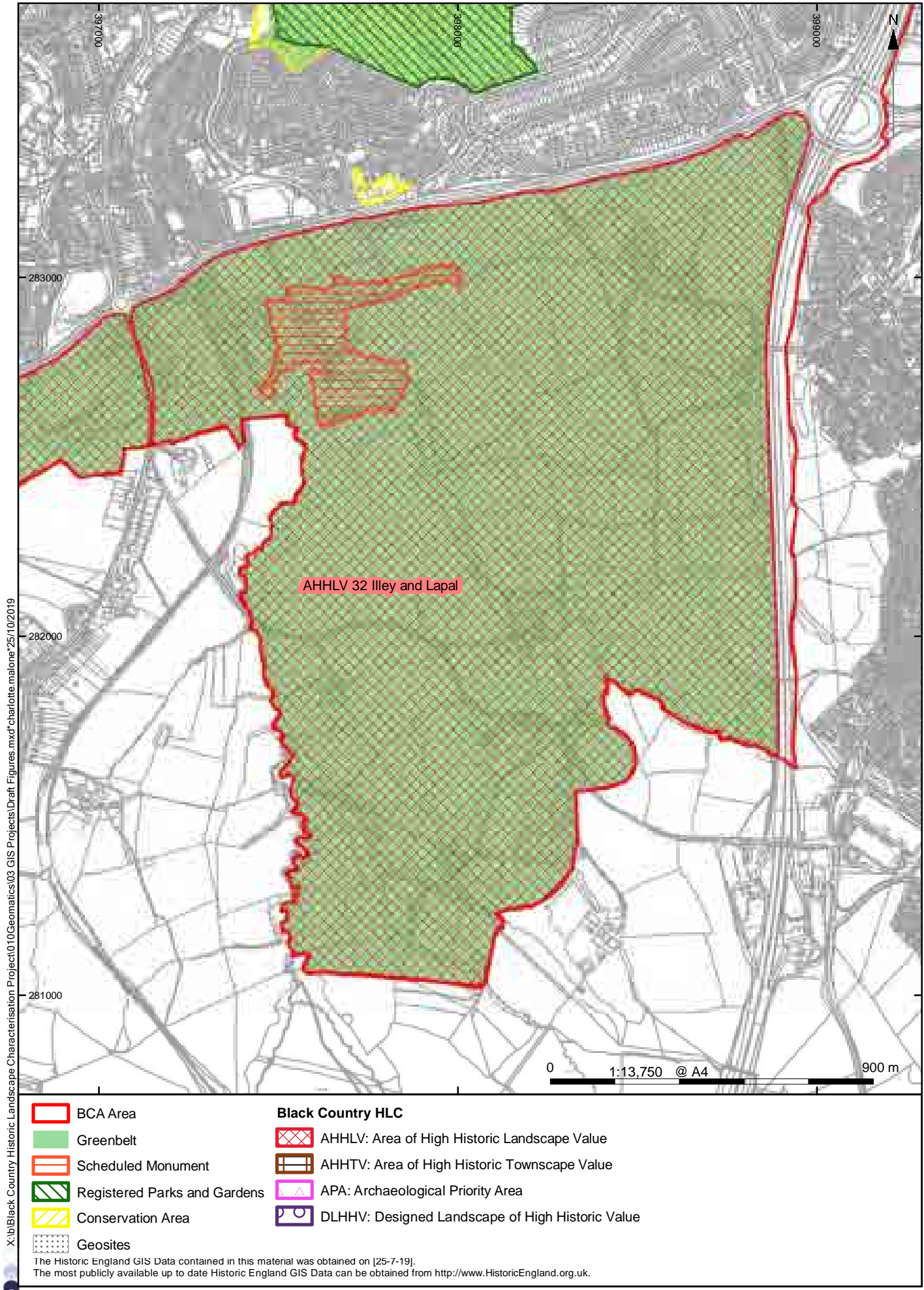


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure: 73 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 31

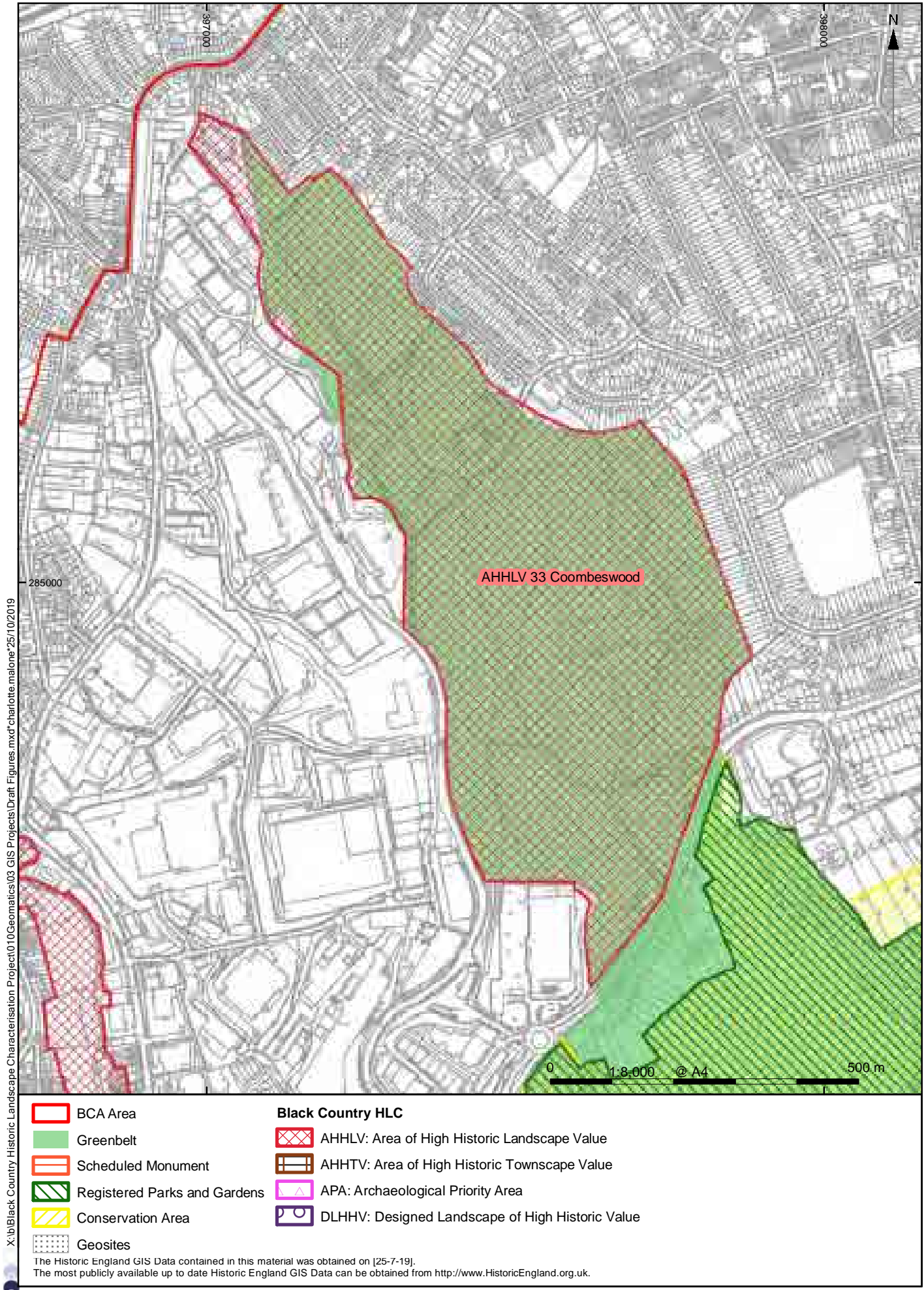


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure: 74 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 32



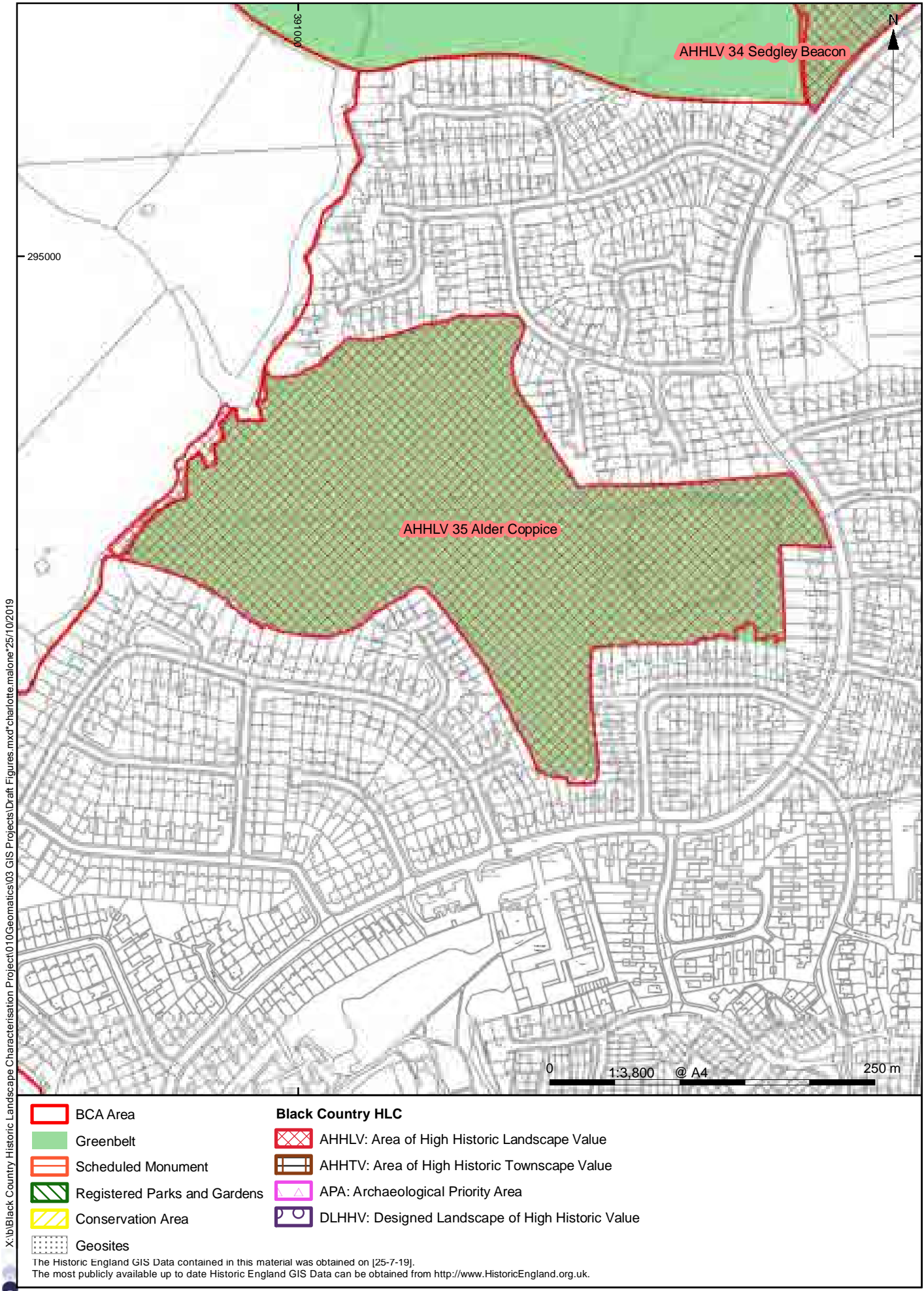
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Figure: 75 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 33



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Figure: 76 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 34

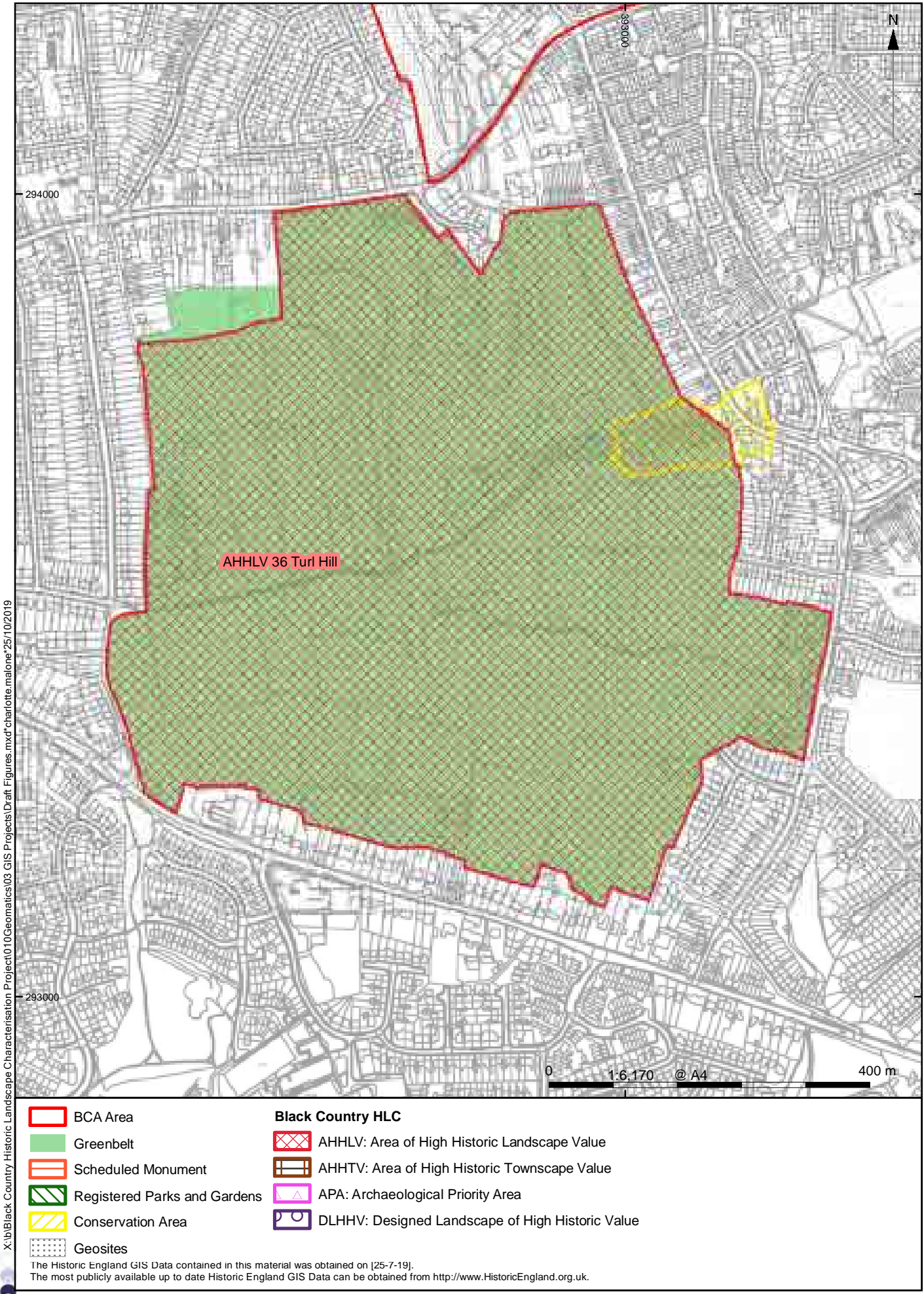


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure: 77 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 35

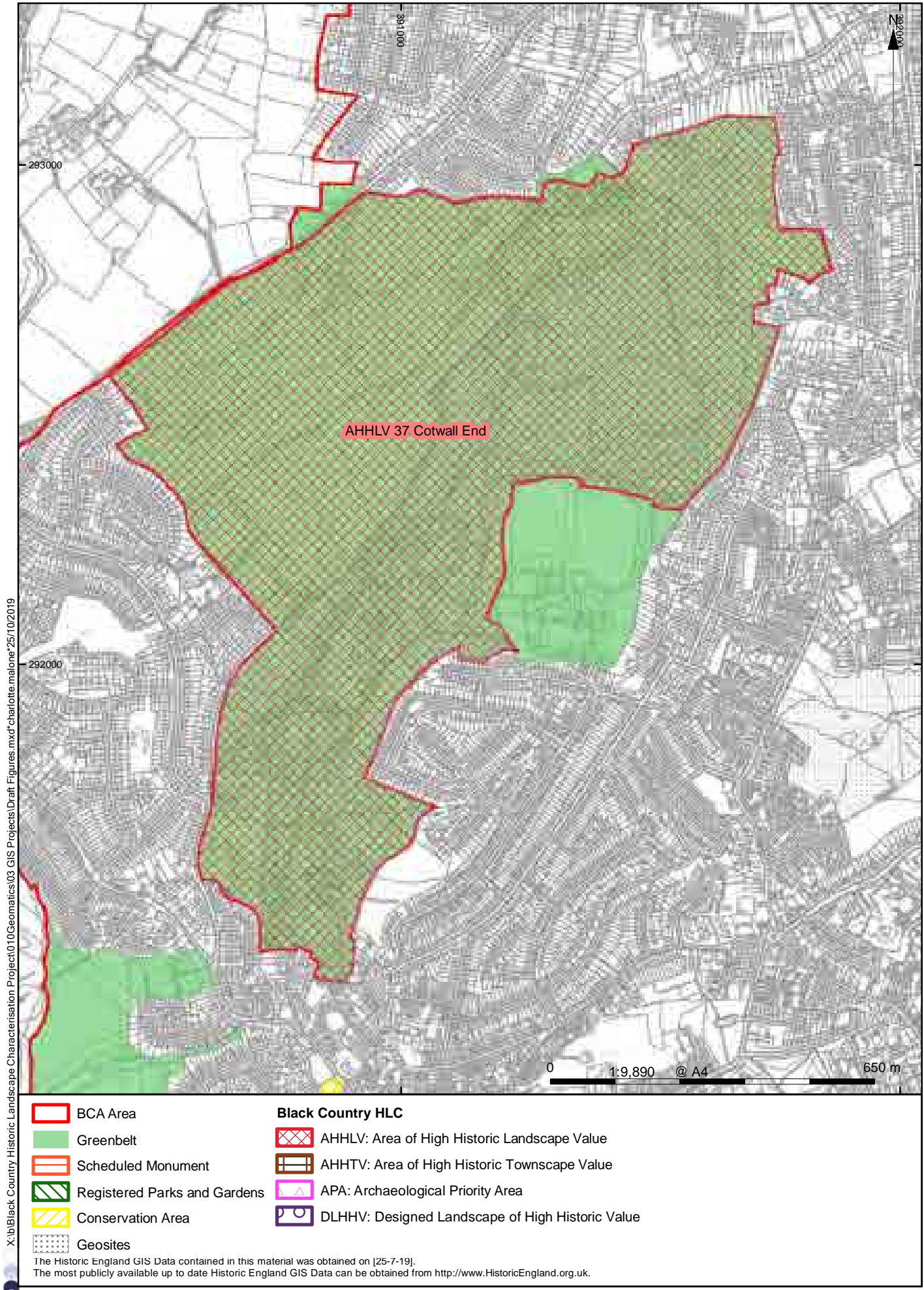


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure: 78 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 36



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| Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure: 79 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 37

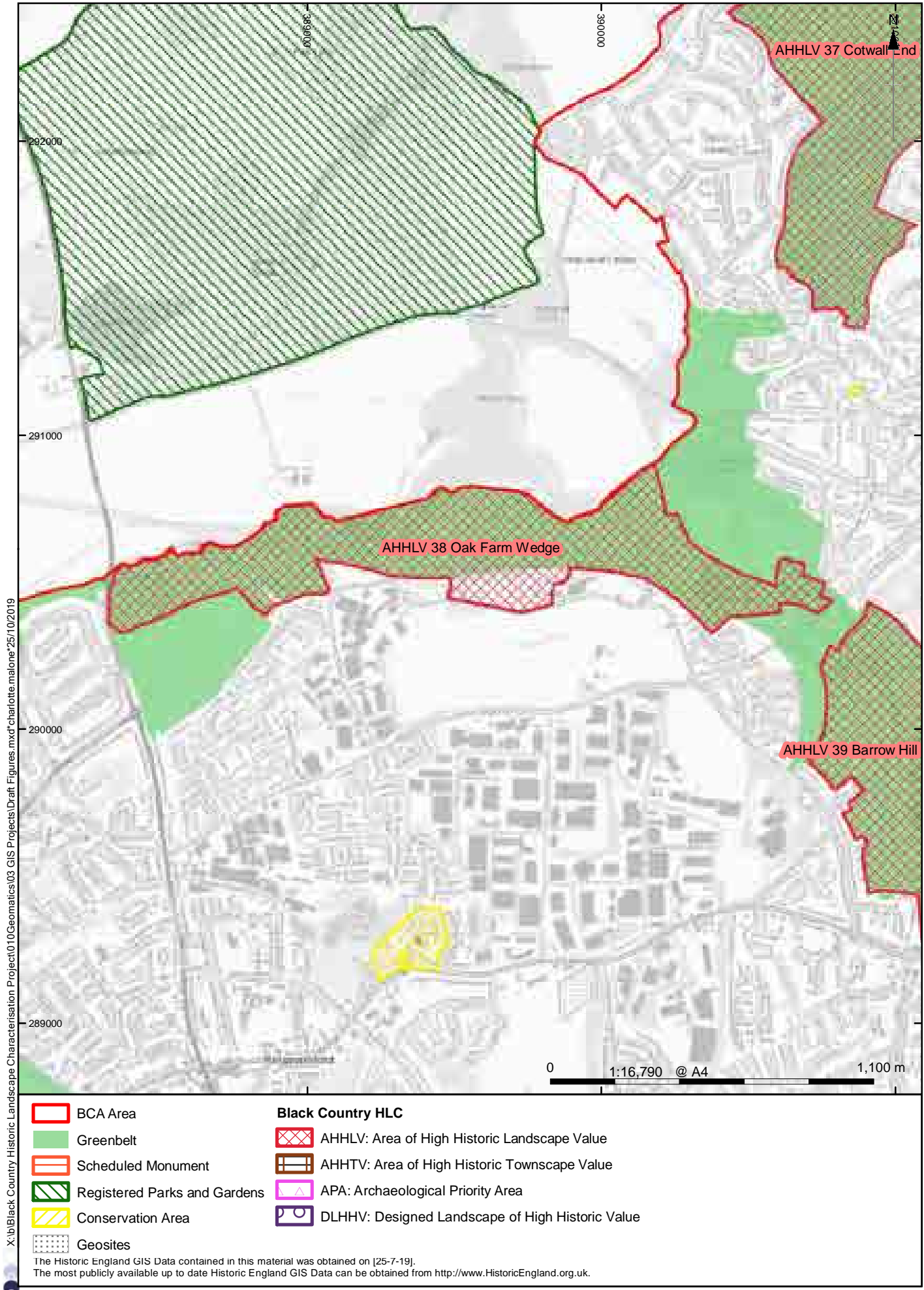


Figure: 80 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 38

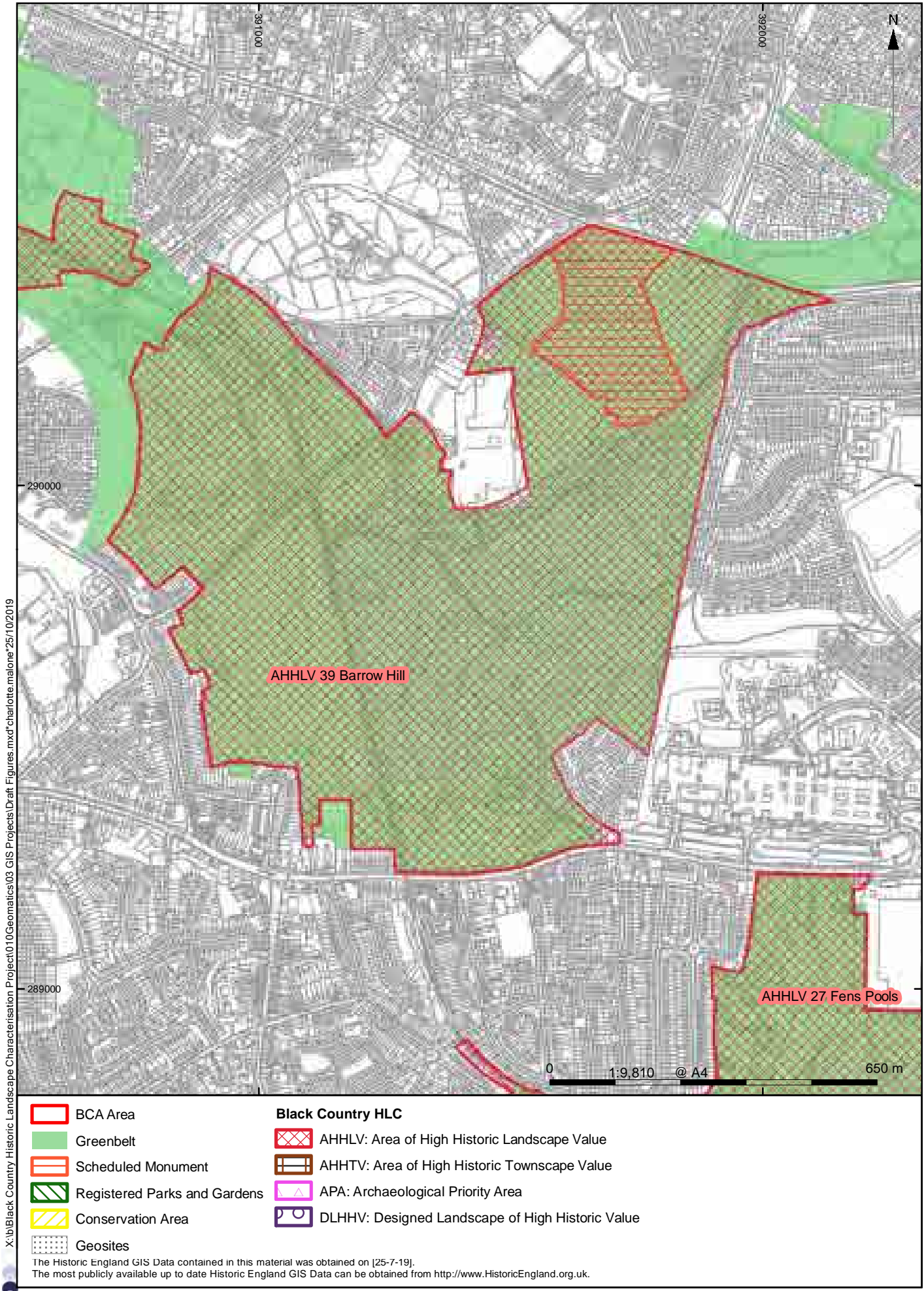


Figure: 81 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 39

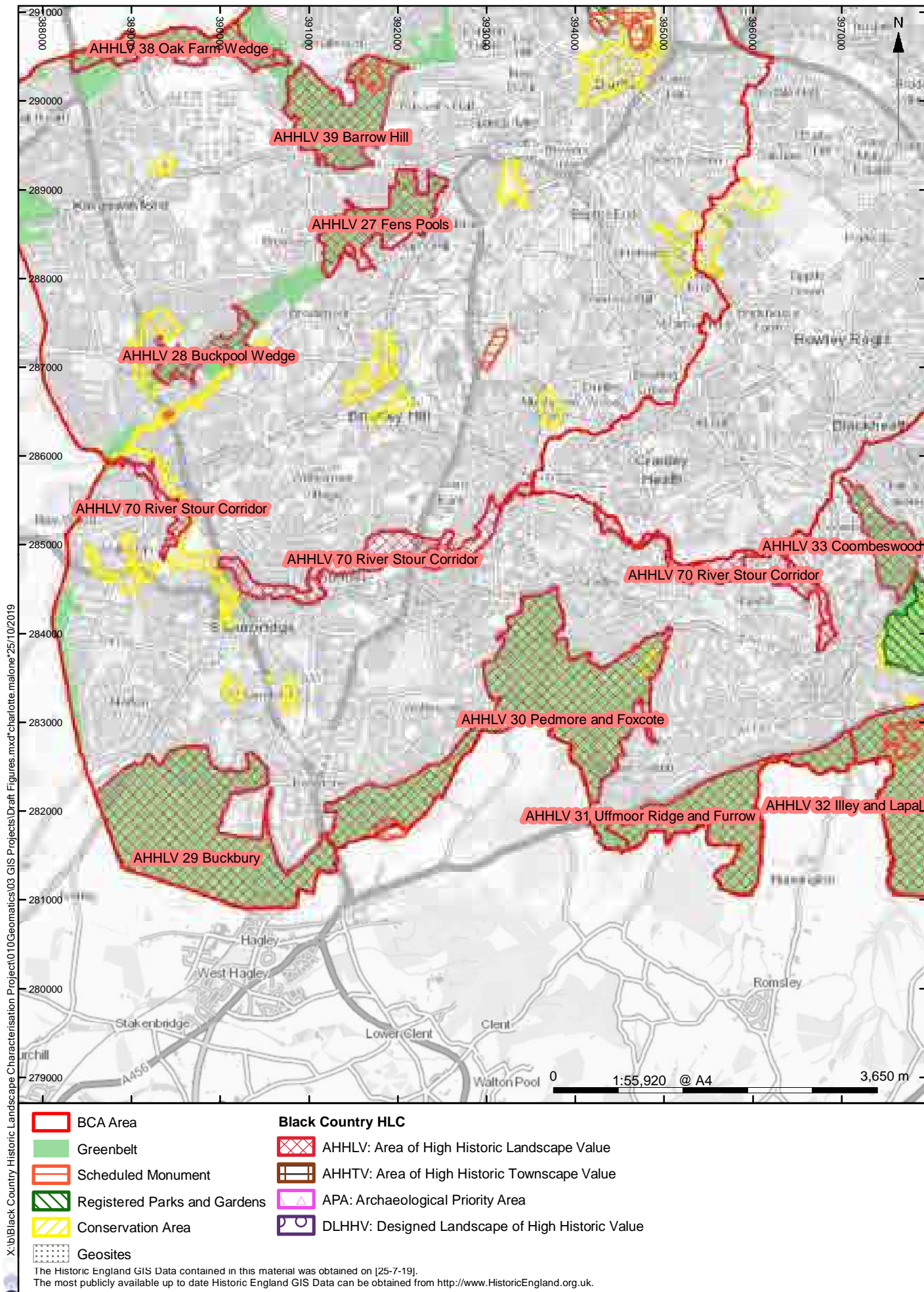












Figure: 82 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 70

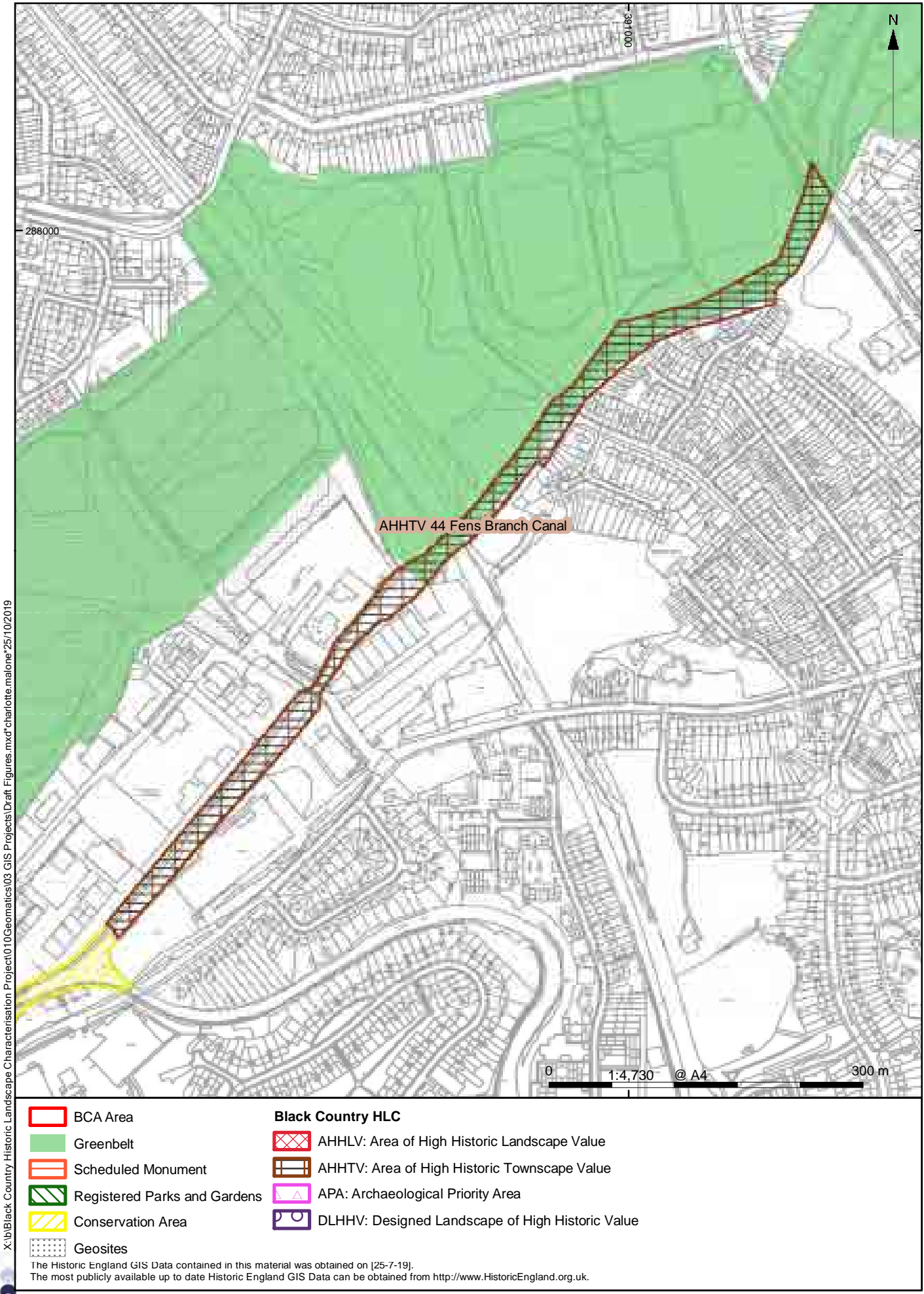
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure: 83 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 30



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Figure: 84 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 44

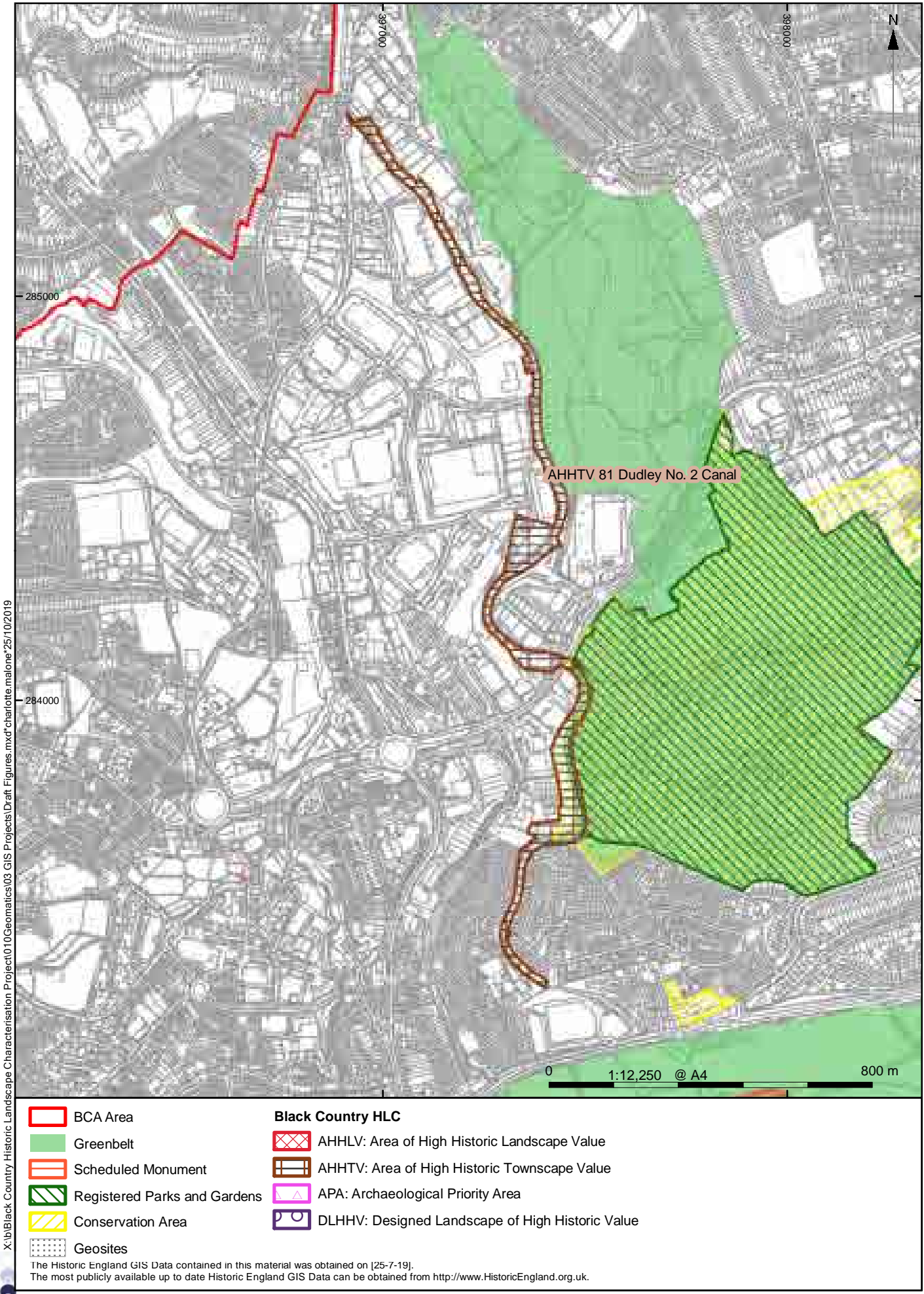
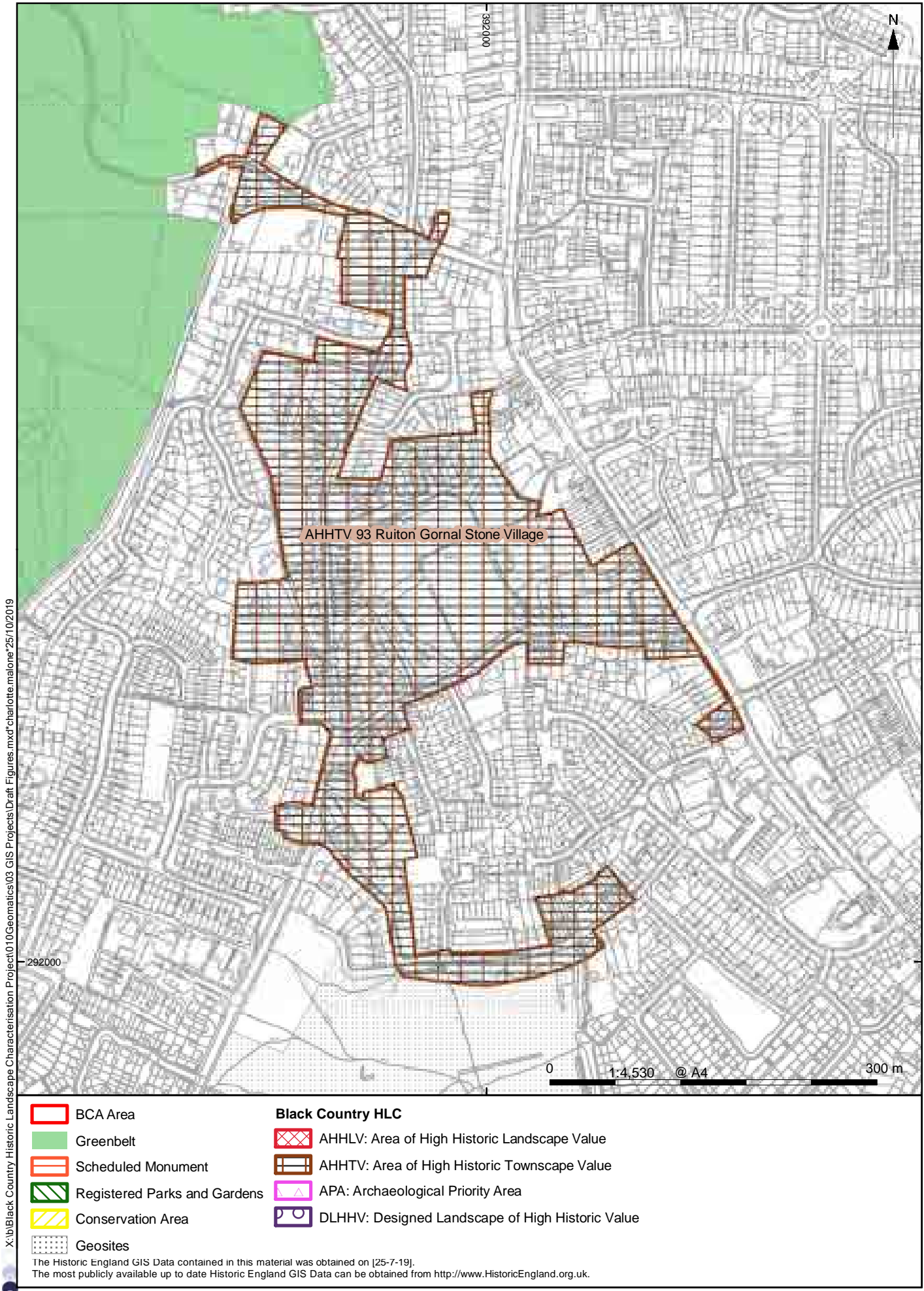












Figure: 85 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 81



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure: 86 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 93

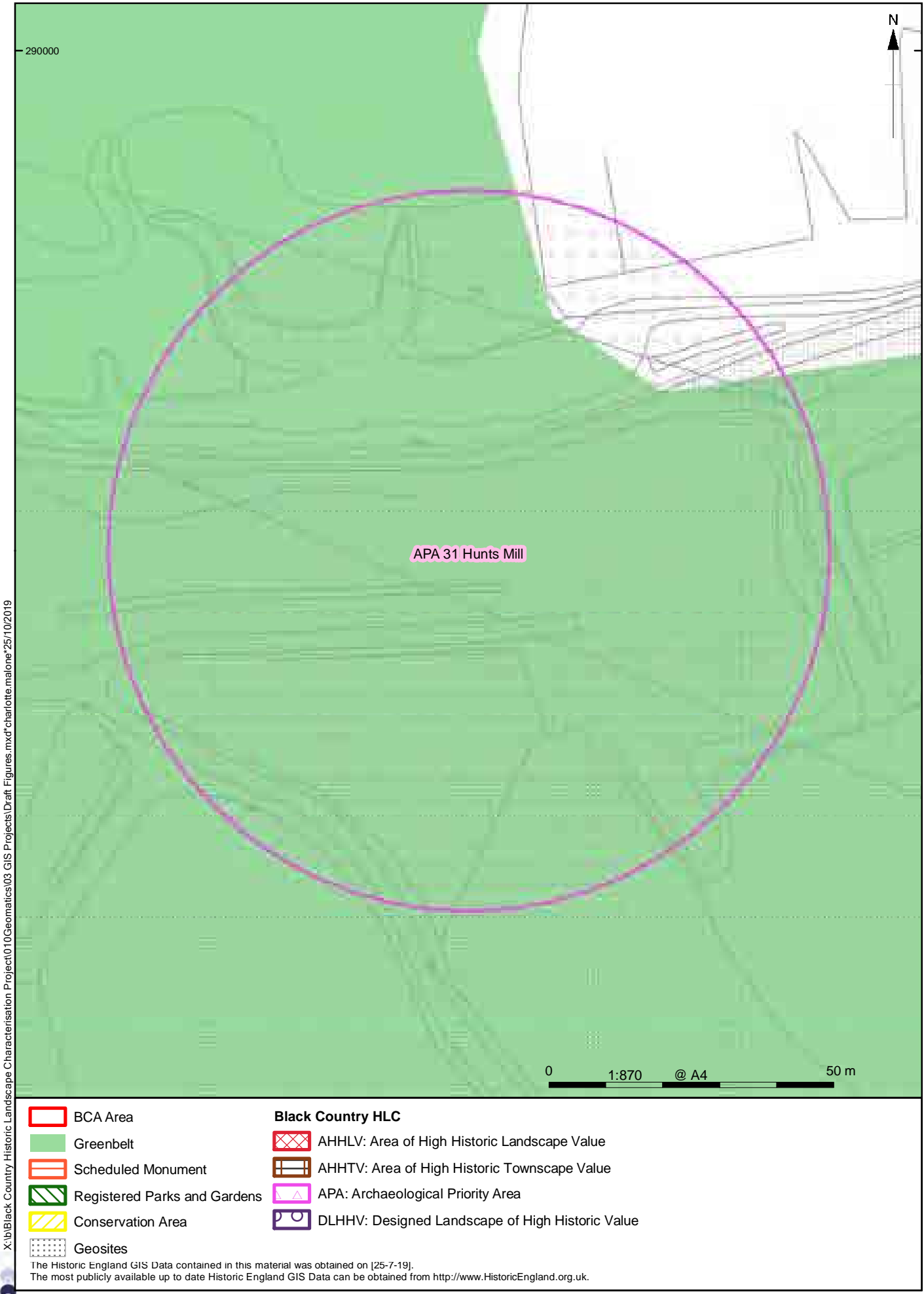


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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure: 87 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 30



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|  Geosites | |

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Figure: 88 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 31

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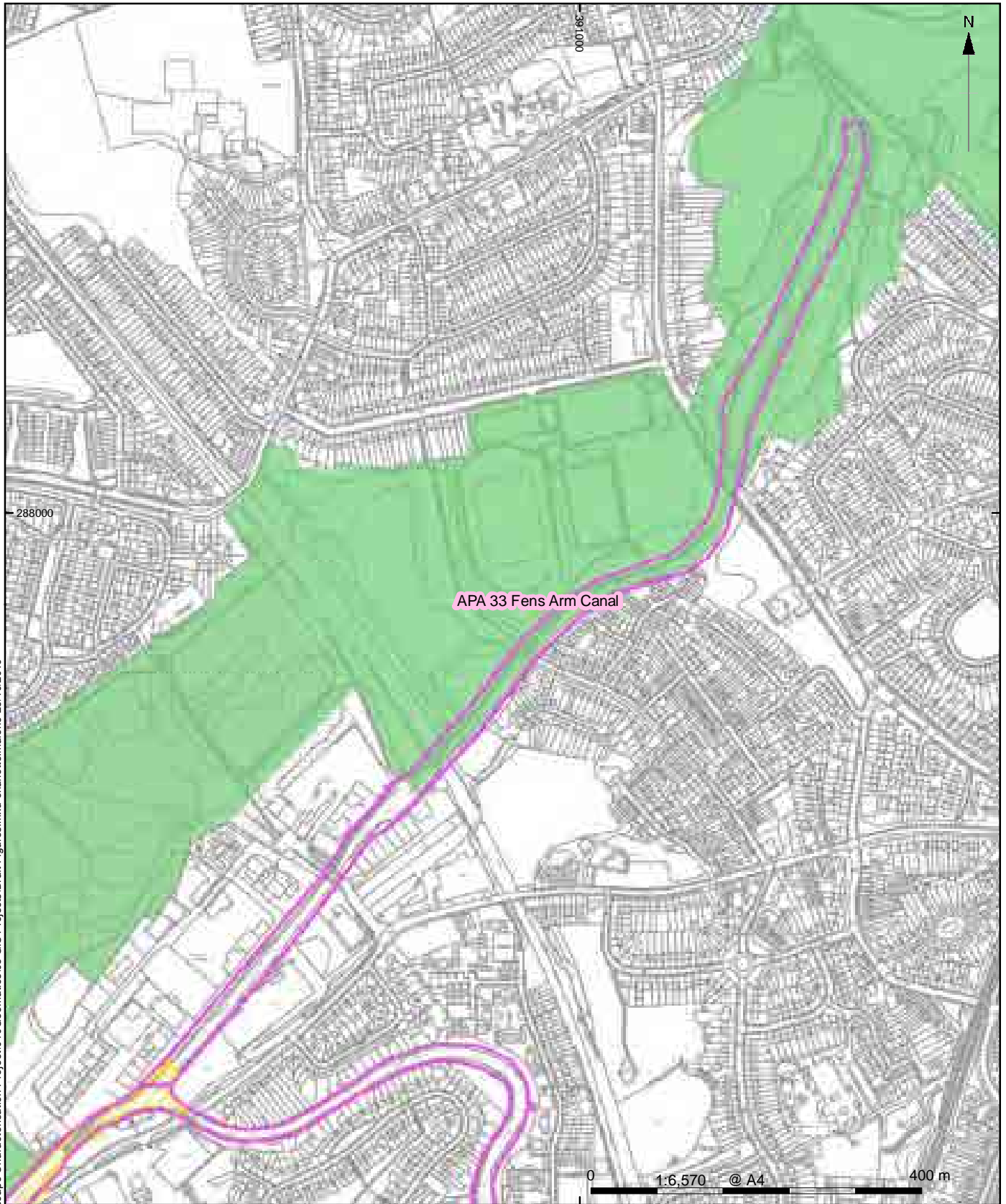












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure: 89 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 32

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|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure: 90 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 33



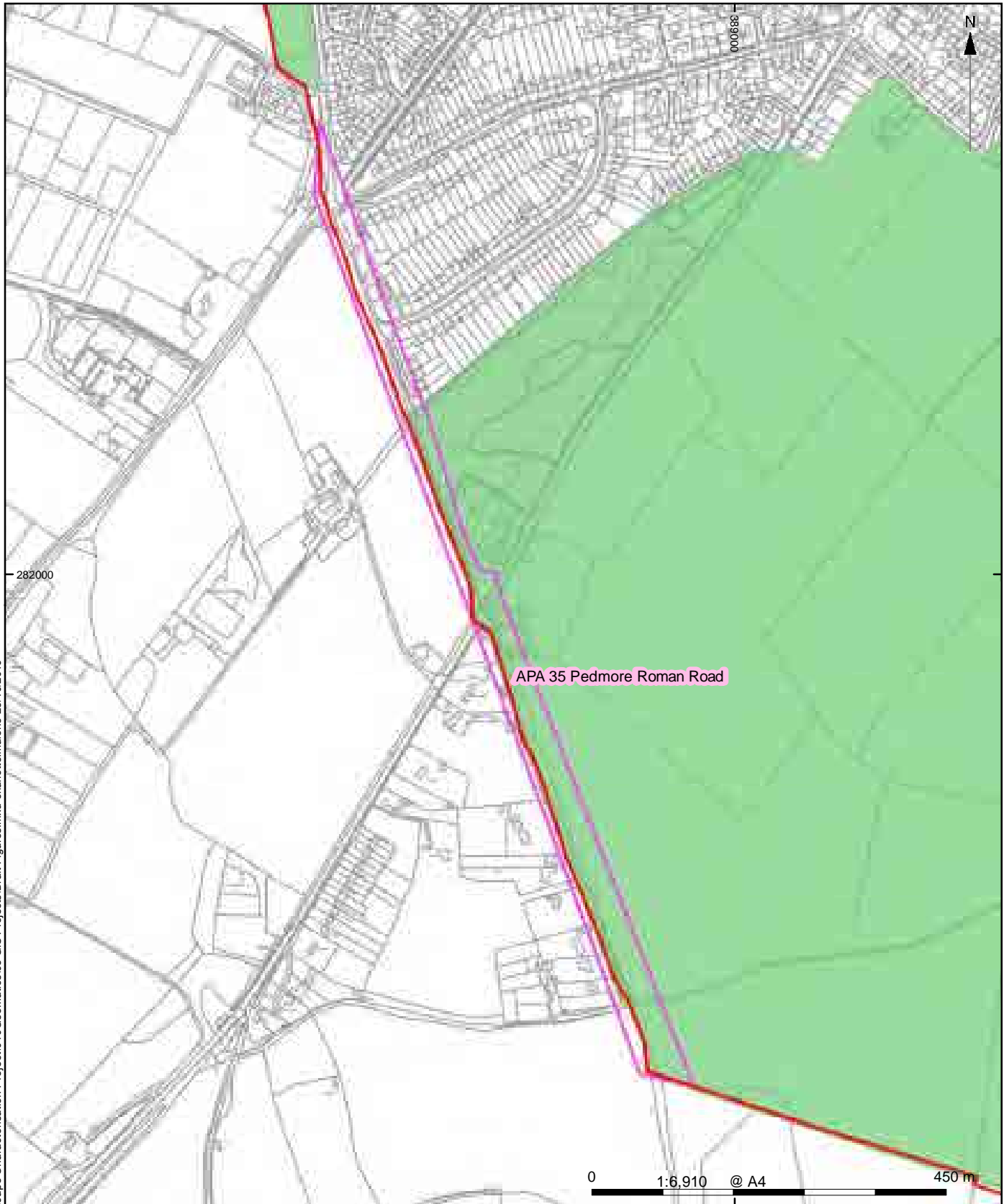
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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure: 91 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 34

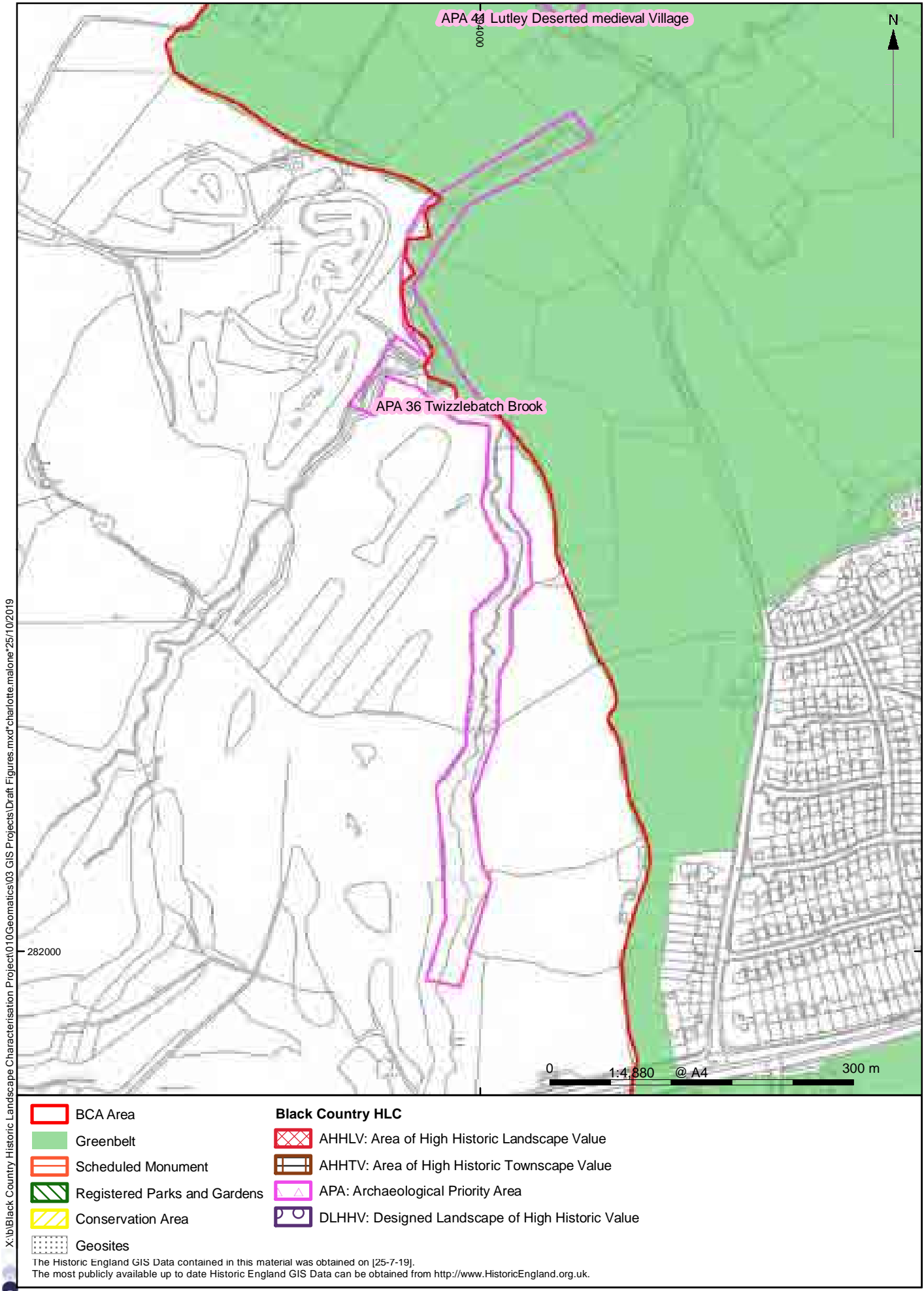
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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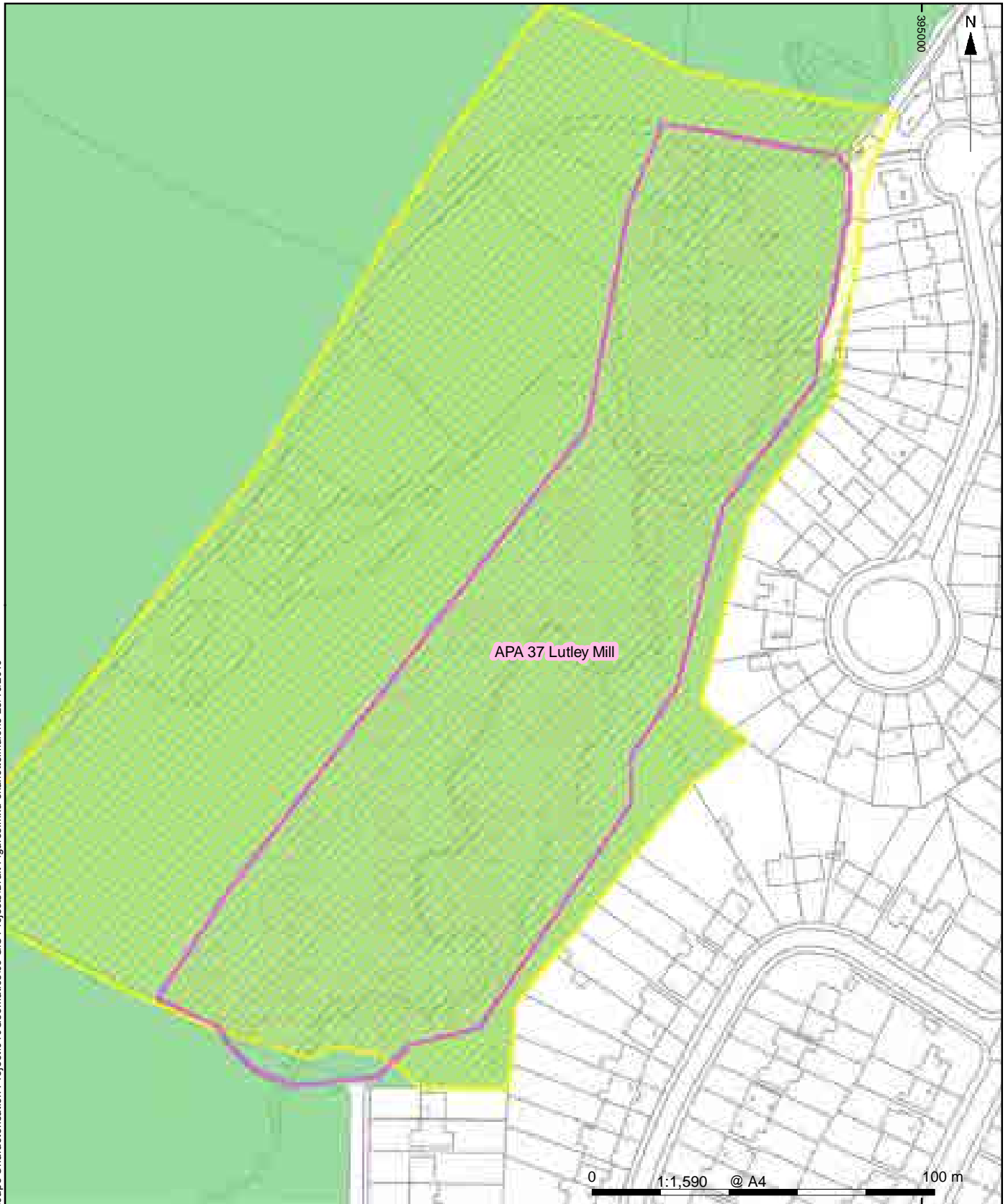
Figure: 92 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 35













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Figure: 93 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 36



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
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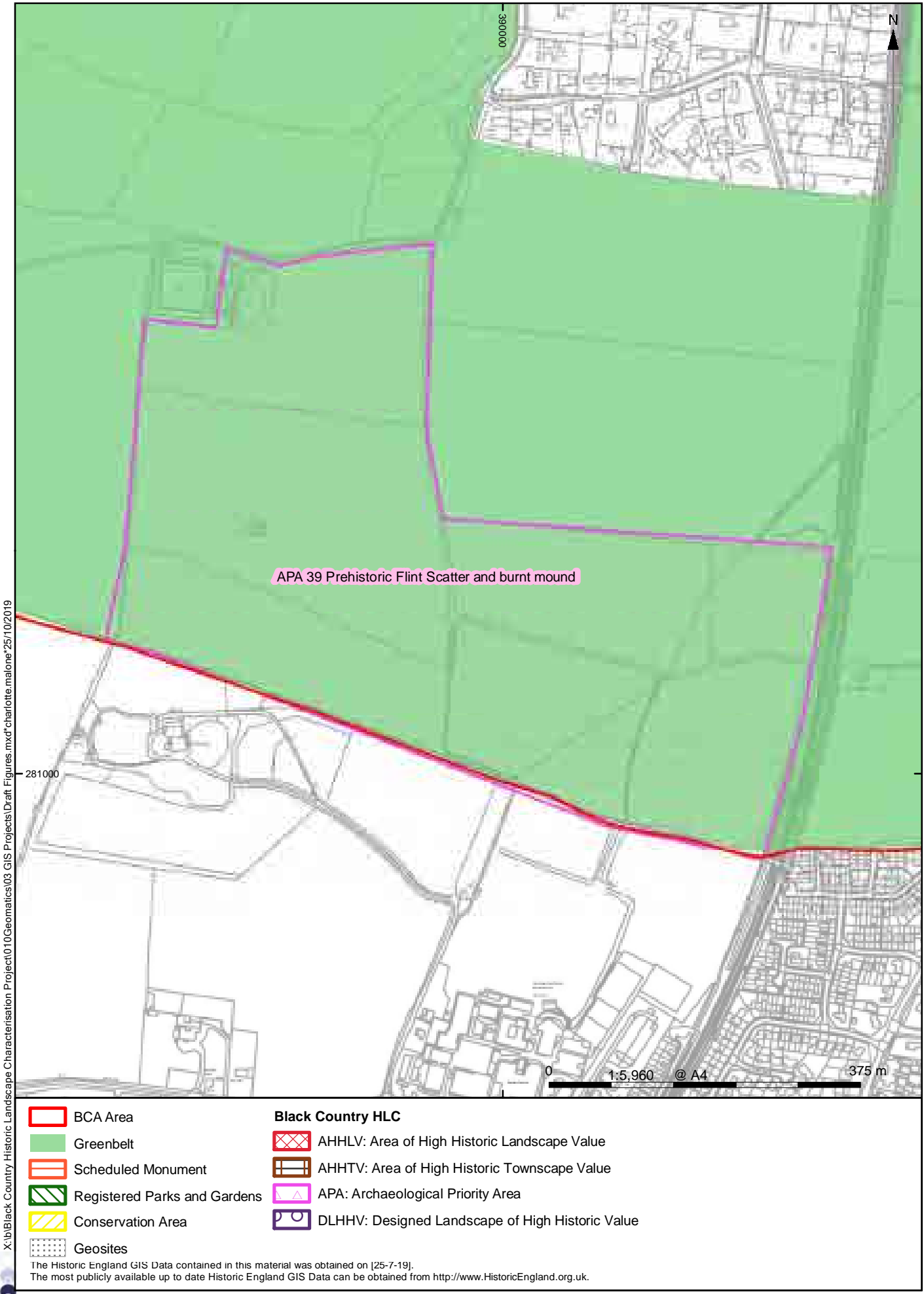
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Figure: 94 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 37



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Figure: 95 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 38



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Figure: 96 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 39



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Figure: 97 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 40

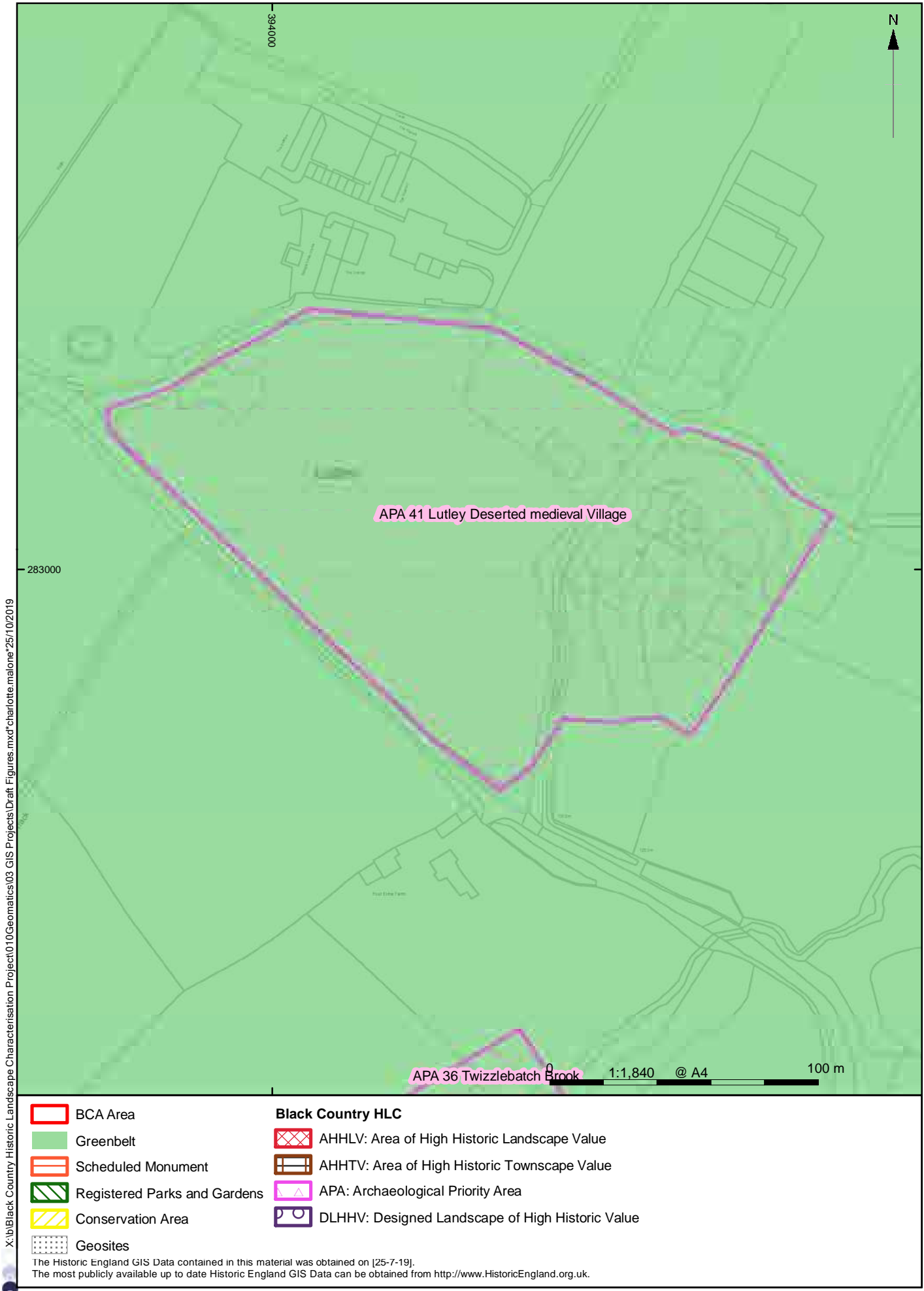












Figure: 98 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 41

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The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure: 99 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 42

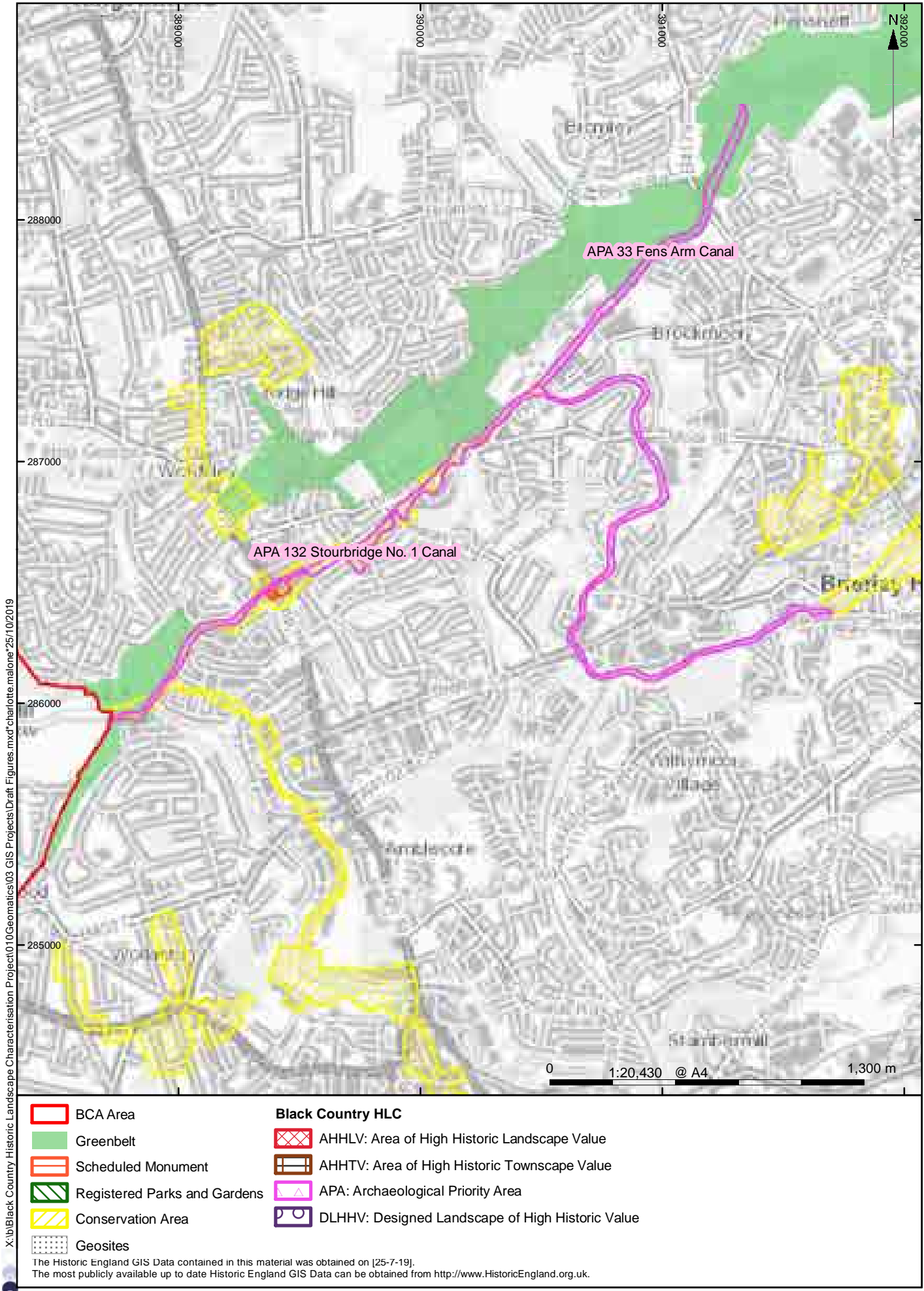
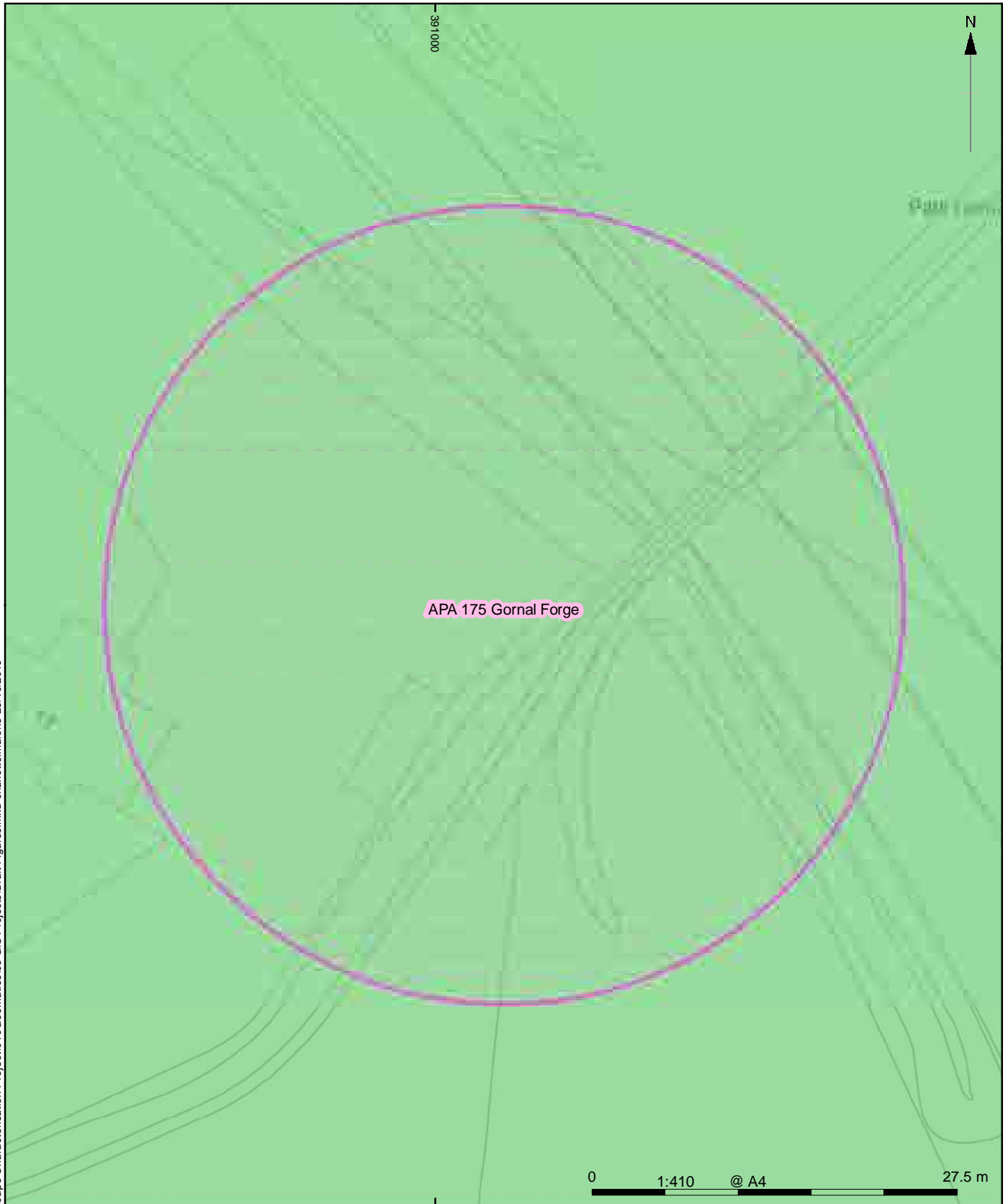


Figure:100 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 132

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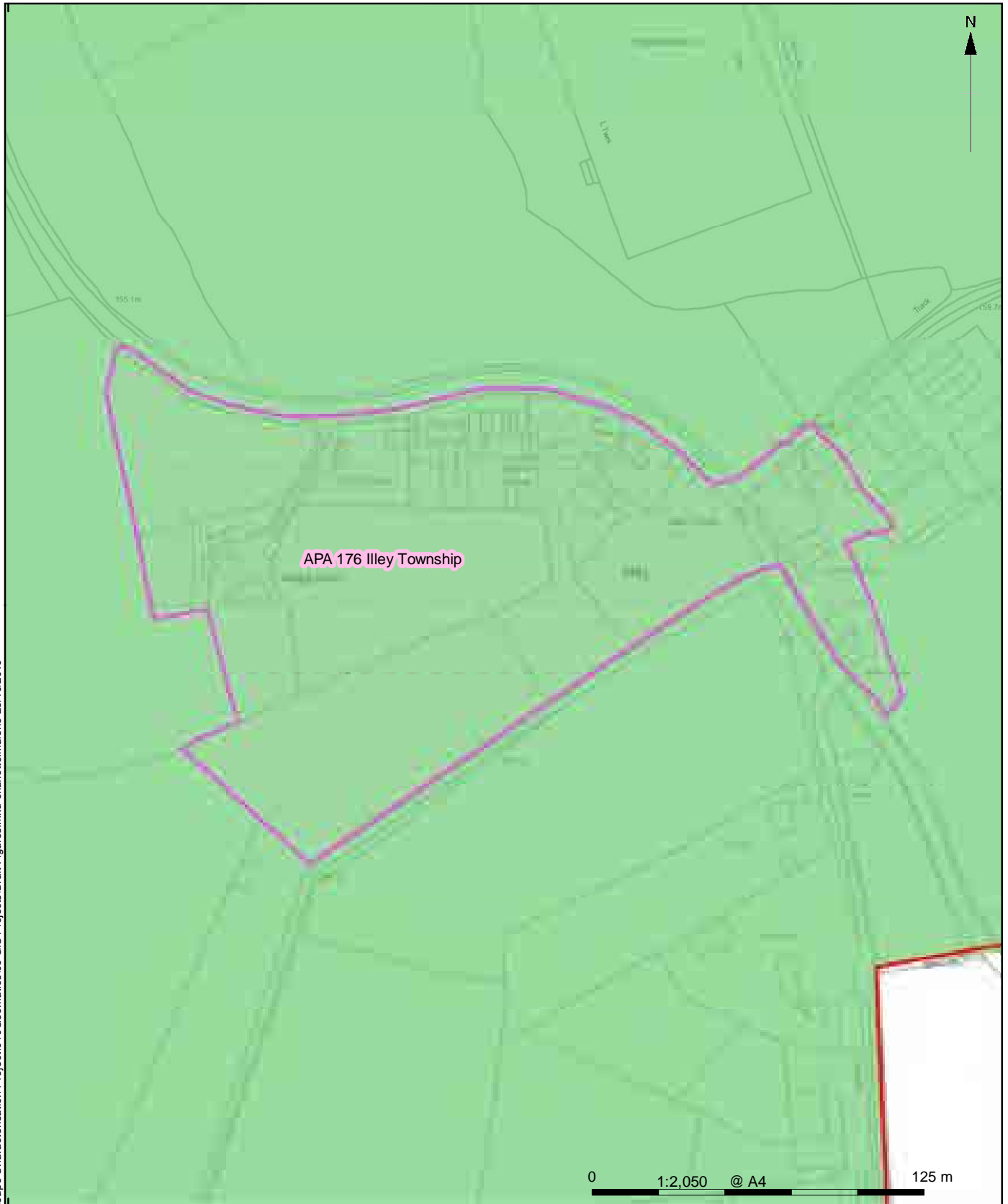












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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:101 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 175

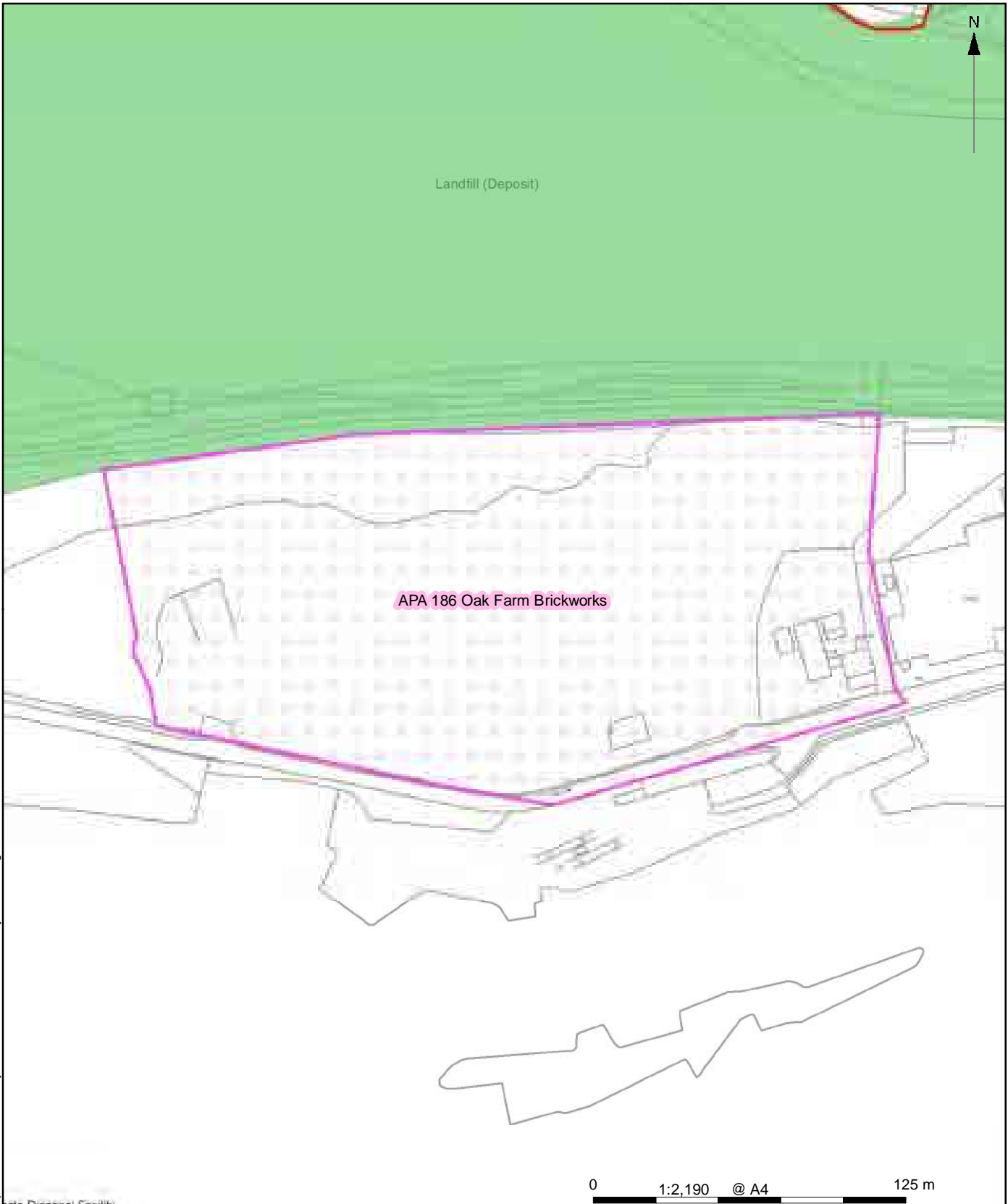


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:102 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 176

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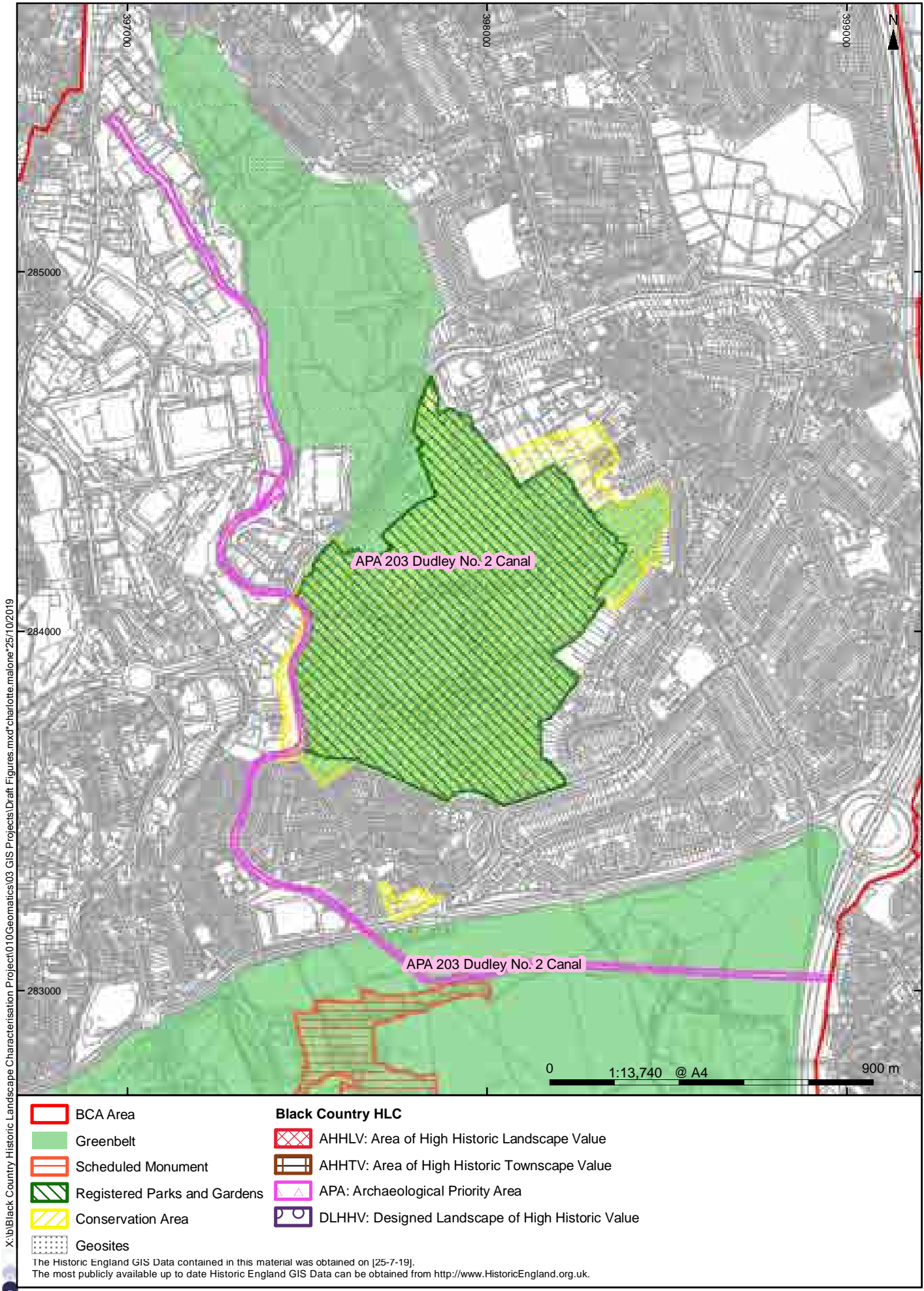


Waste Disposal Facility











 BCA Area	Black Country HLC
 Greenbelt	 AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value
 Scheduled Monument	 AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value
 Registered Parks and Gardens	 APA: Archaeological Priority Area
 Conservation Area	 DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value
 Geosites	

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:103 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 186



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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:104 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 203



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Figure:105 Historic Environment Area Designations
Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 20

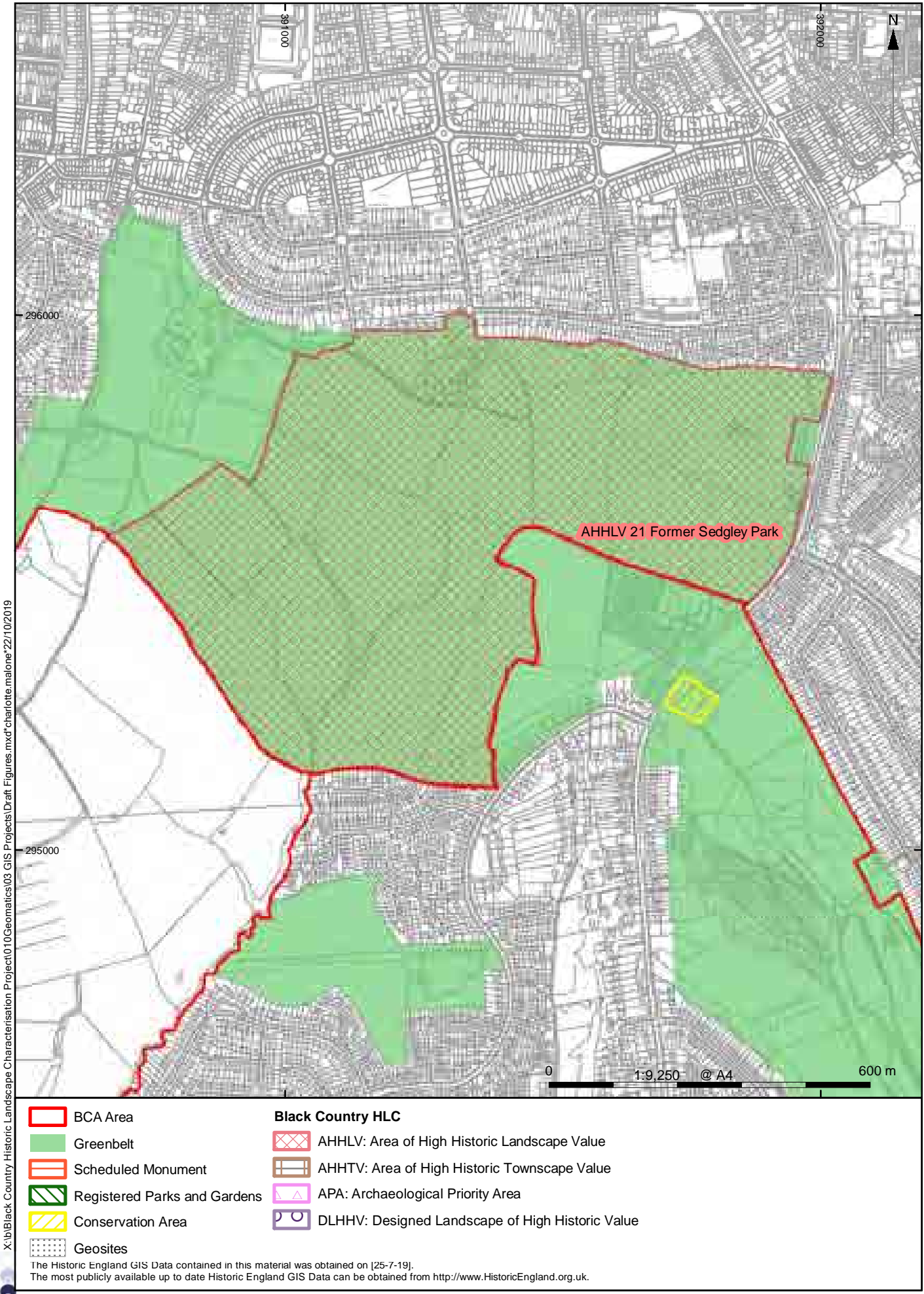
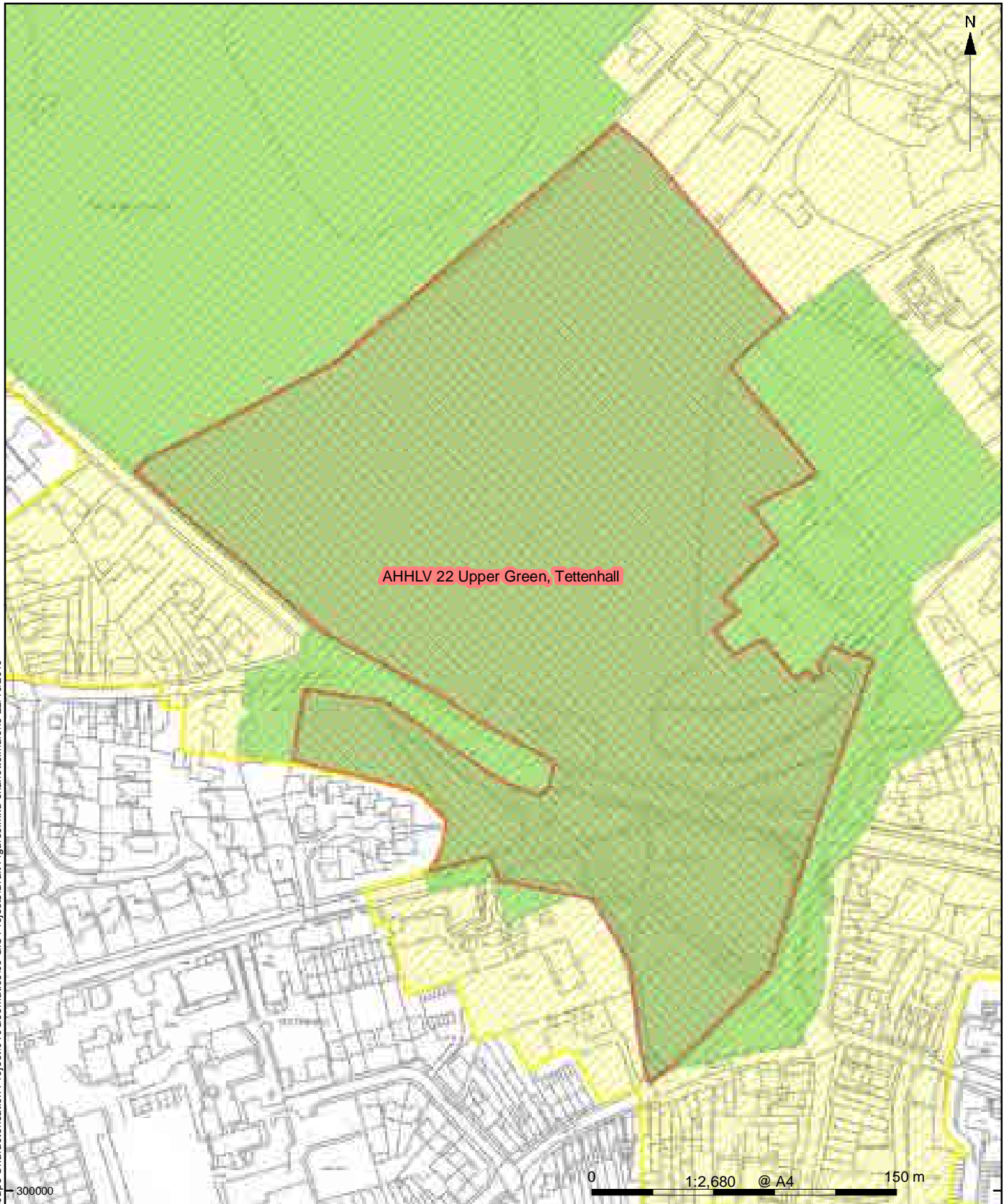


Figure:106 Historic Environment Area Designations
Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 21

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:107 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 22

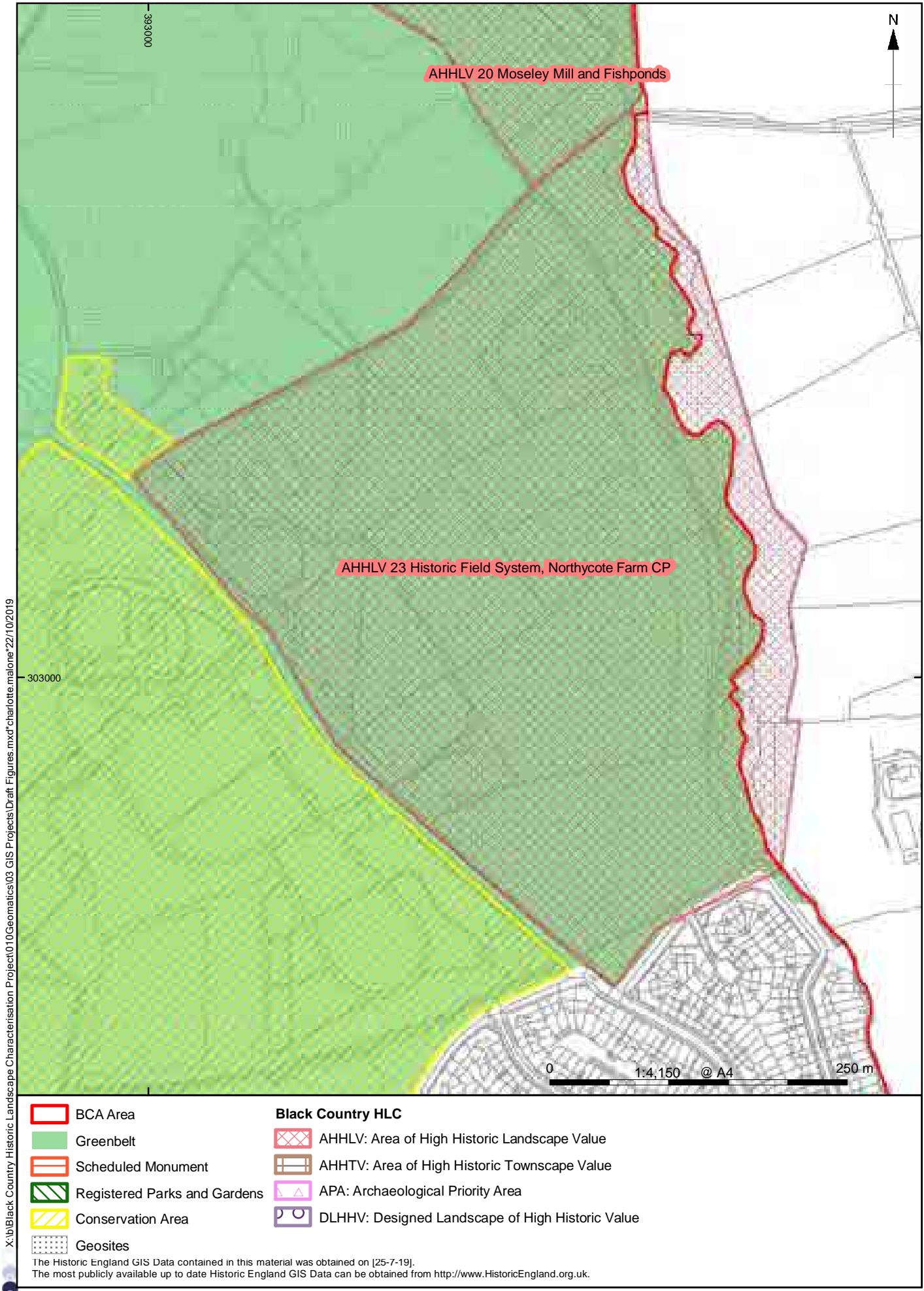
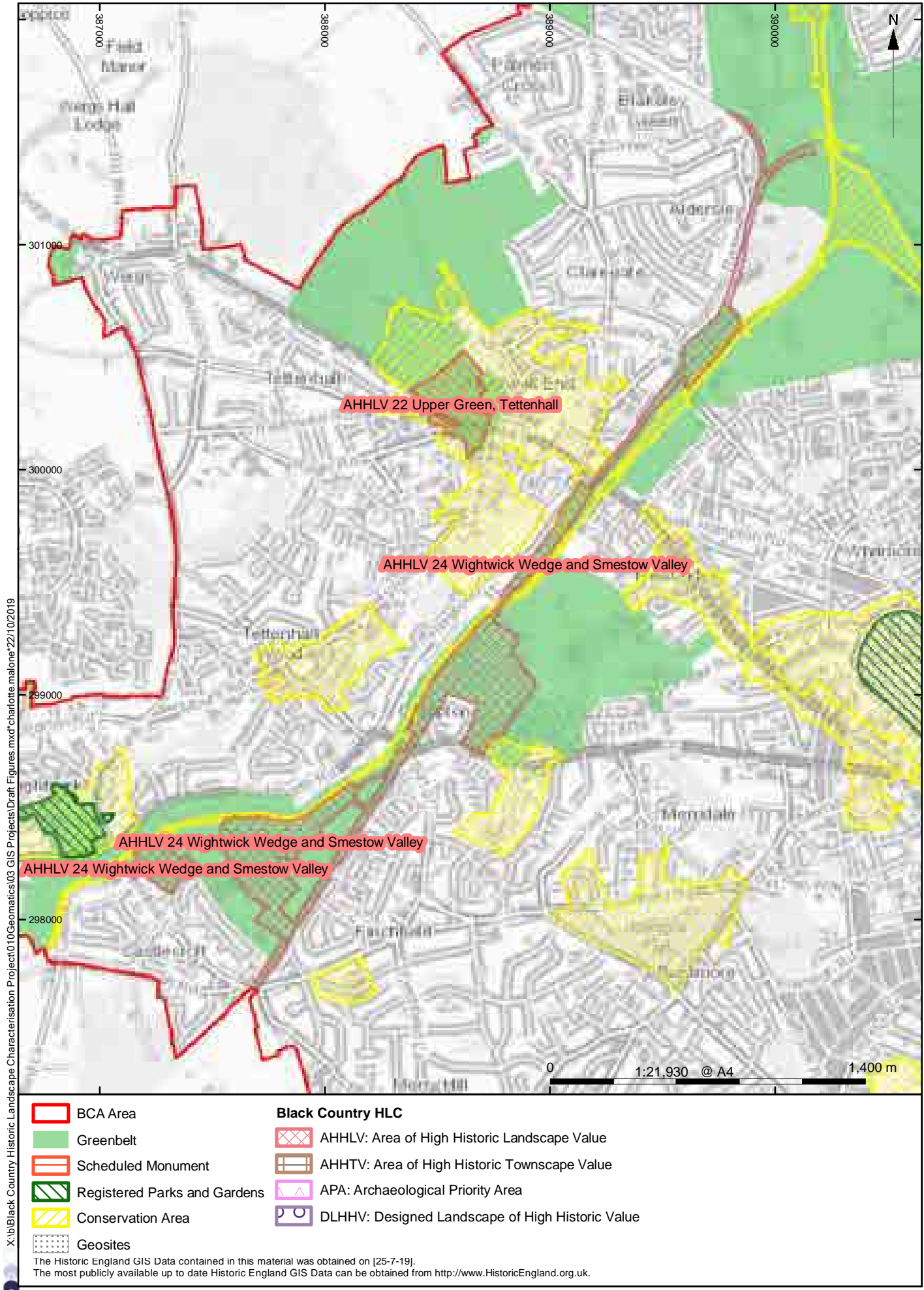


Figure:108 Historic Environment Area Designations
Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 23

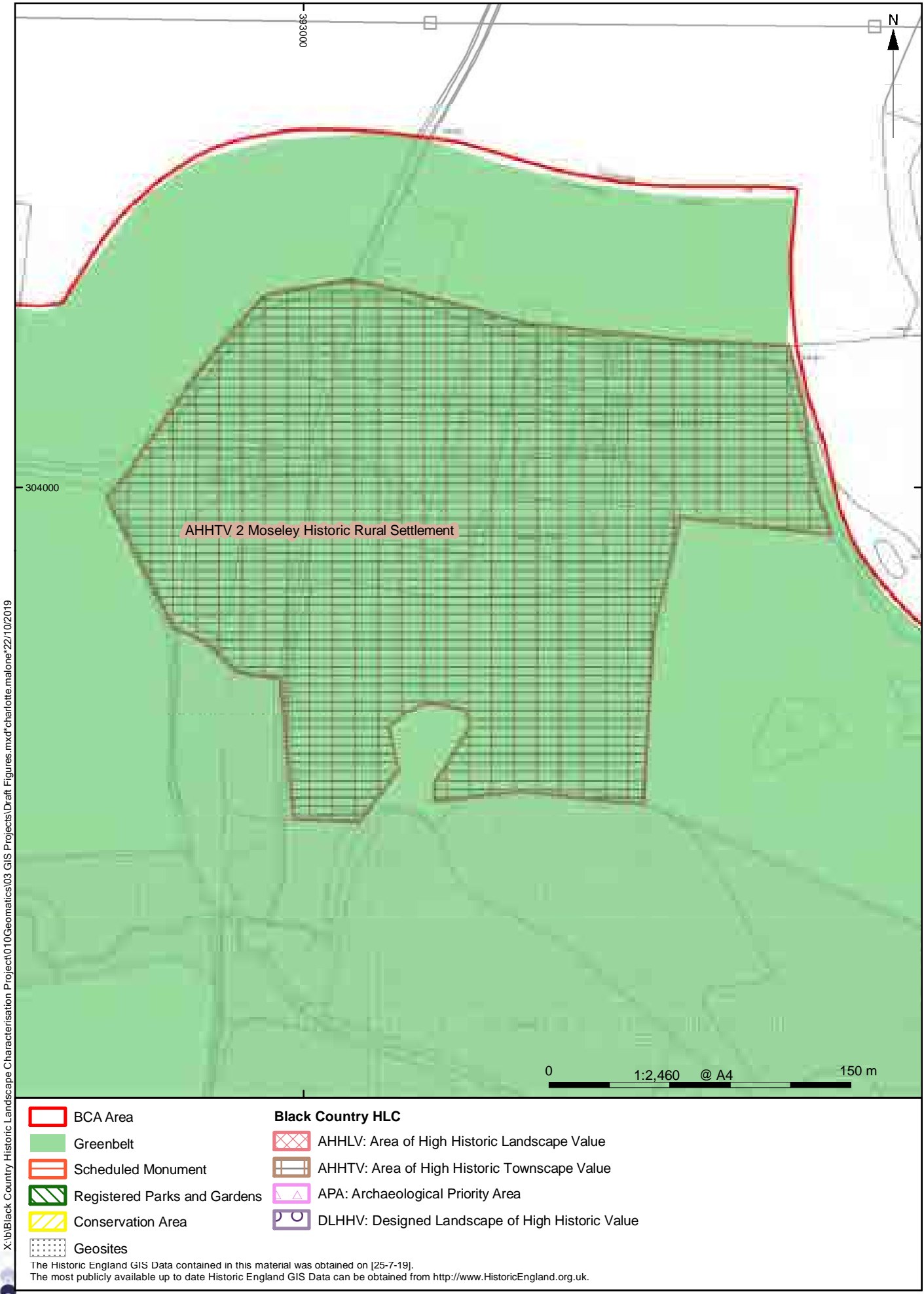


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure:109 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 24



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:110 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 2

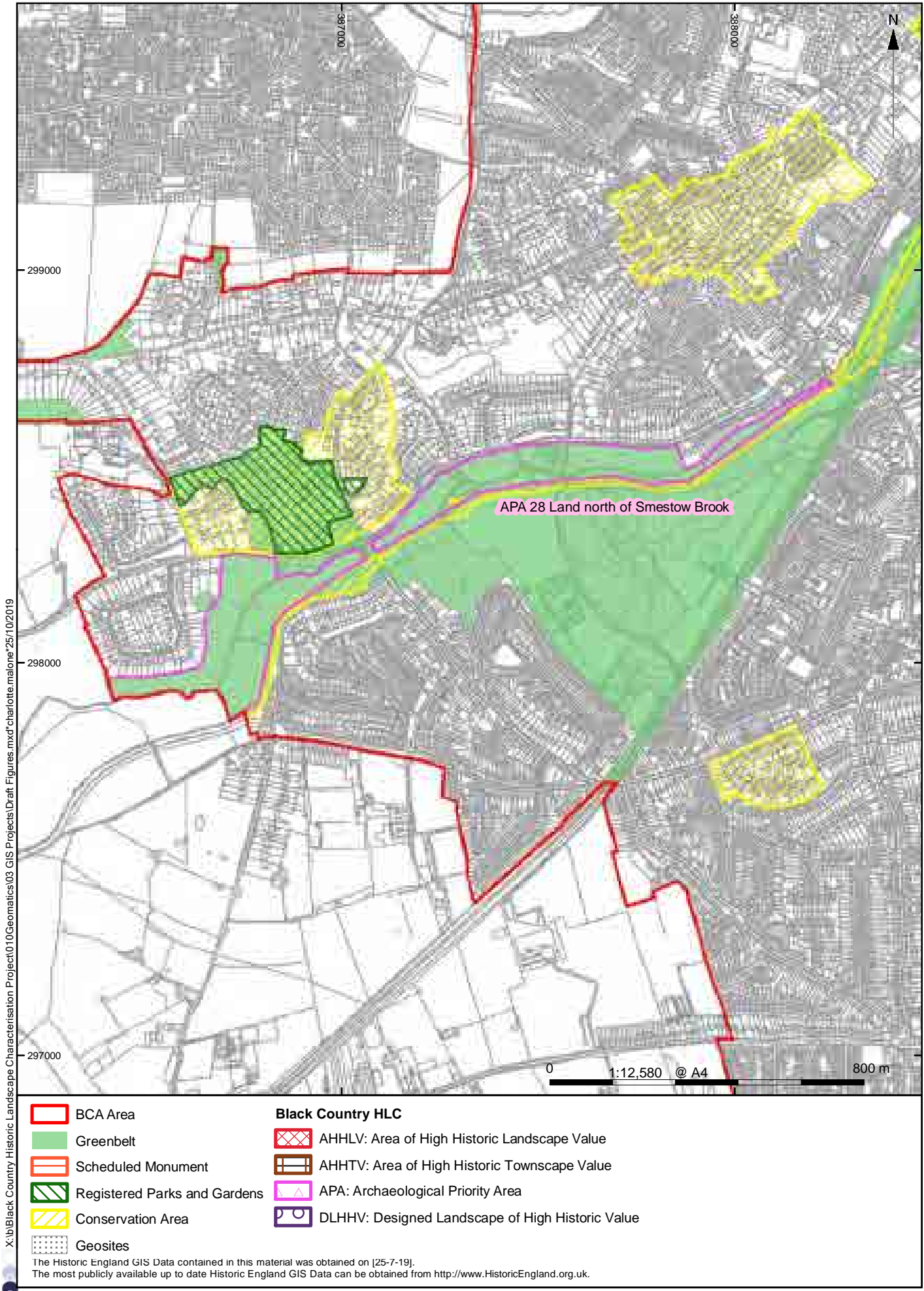


Figure:111 Historic Environment Area Designations
Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 28

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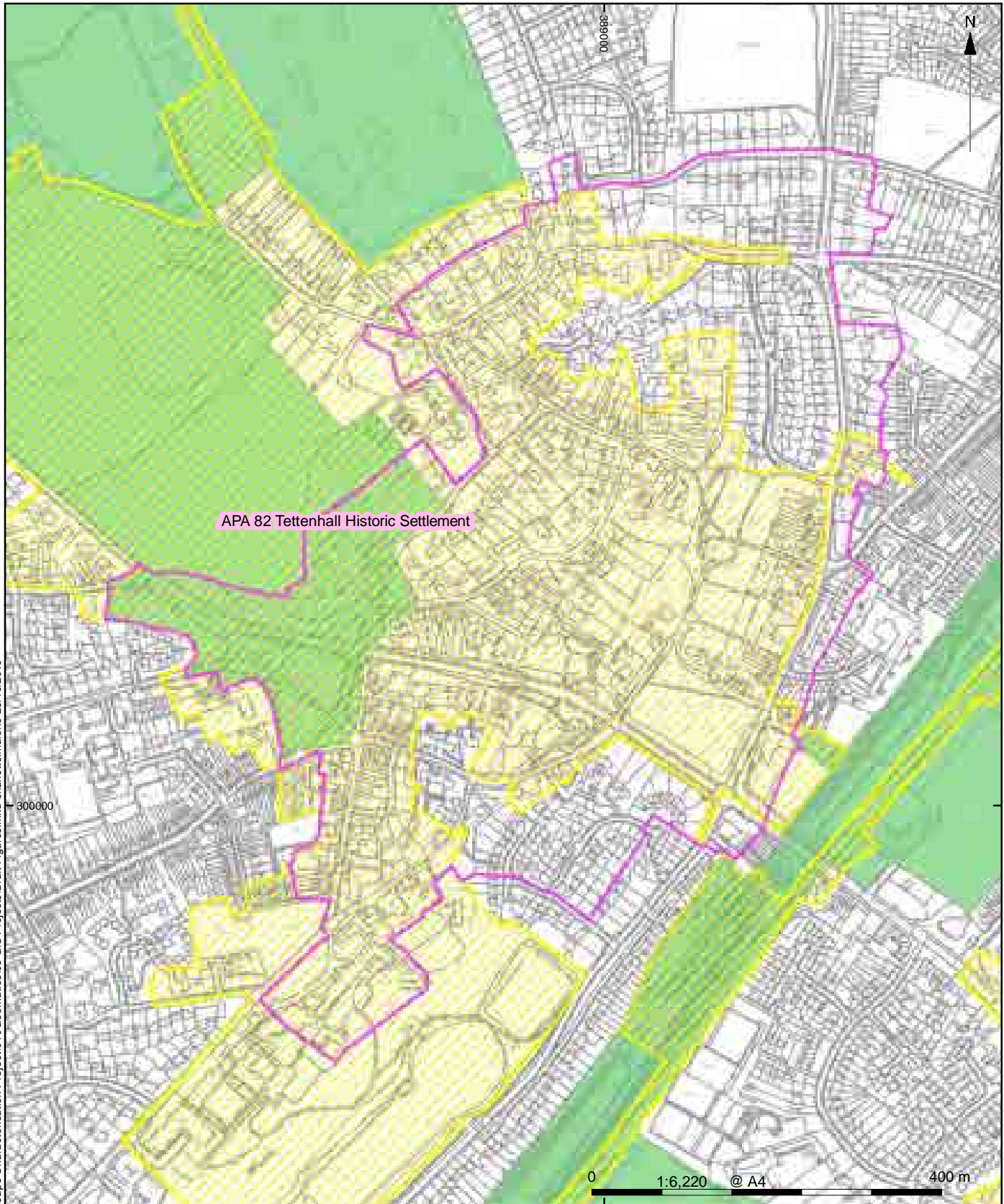


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |











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Figure:112 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 29

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APA 82 Tettenhall Historic Settlement

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
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Figure:113 Historic Environment Area Designations
Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 82

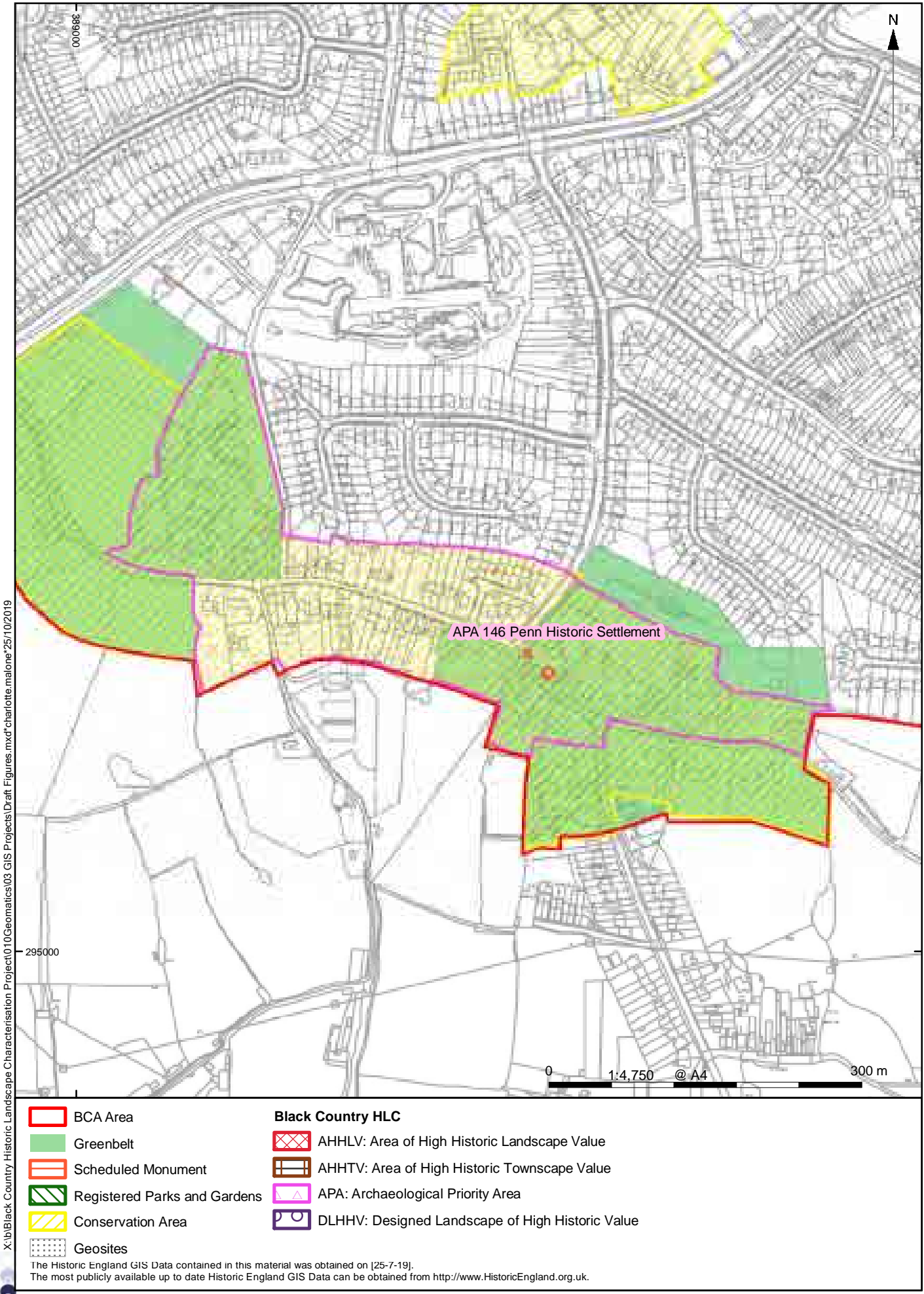












Figure:114 Historic Environment Area Designations
Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 146

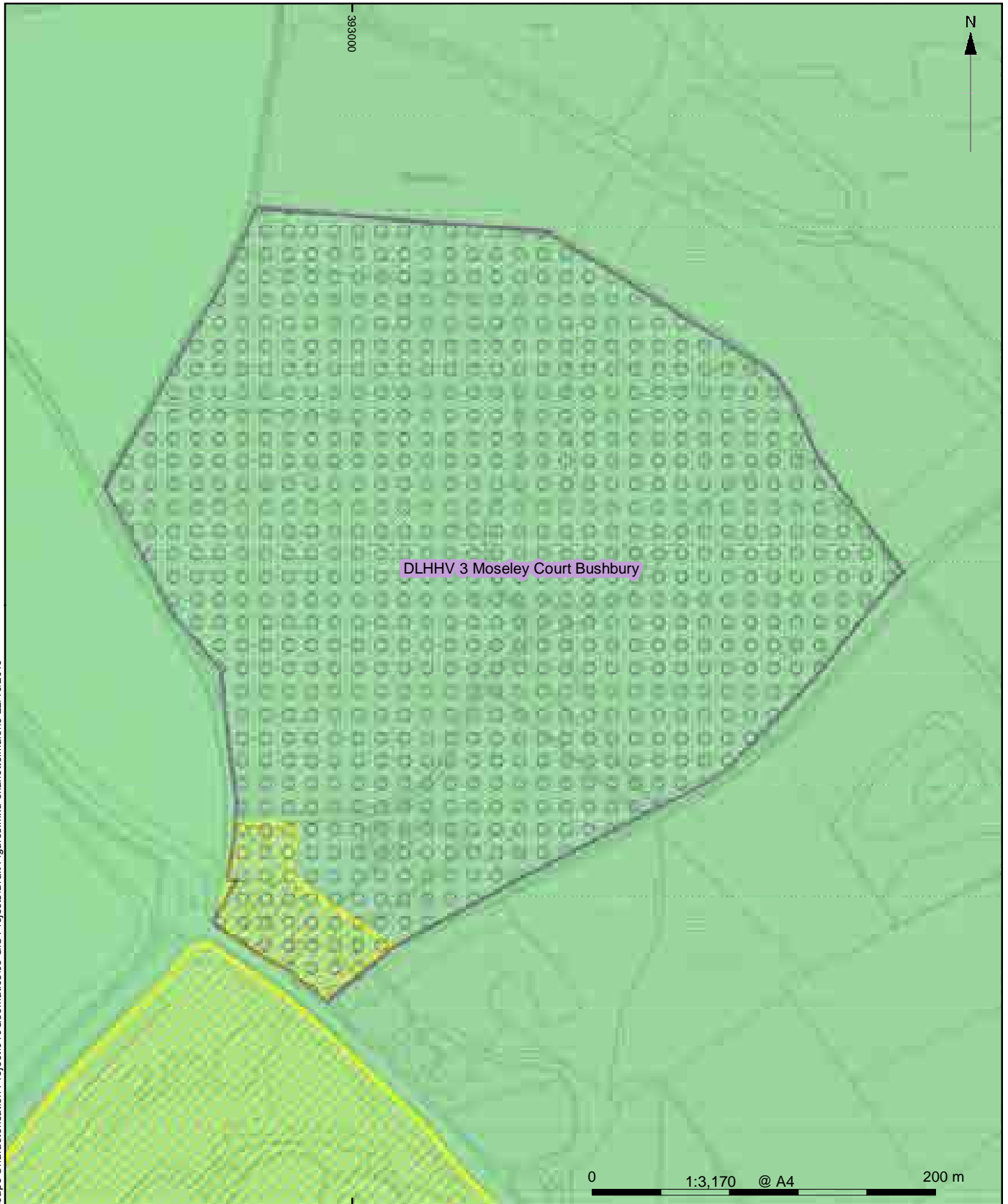
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:115 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 149

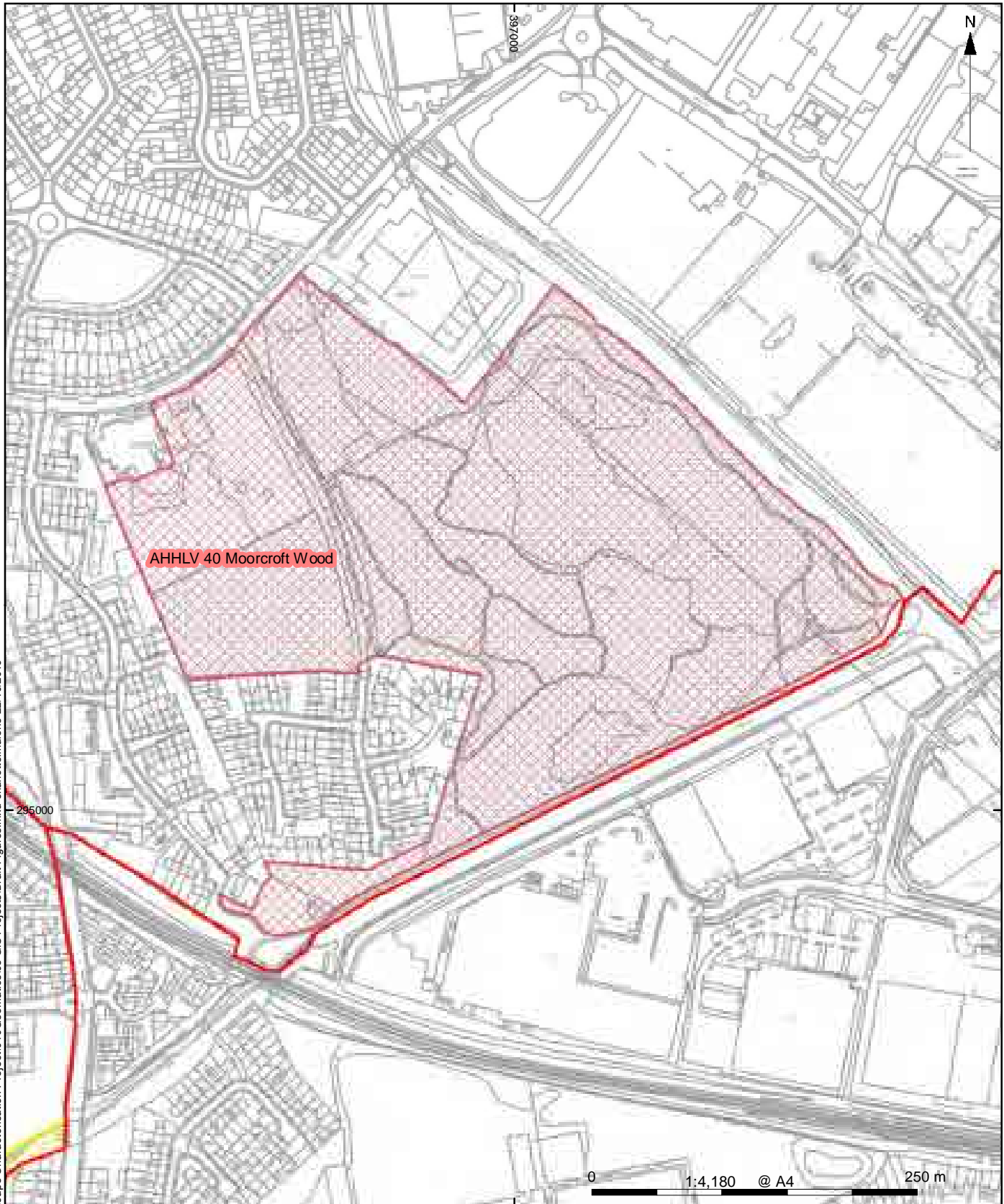












DLHHV 3 Moseley Court Bushbury

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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| Geosites | |

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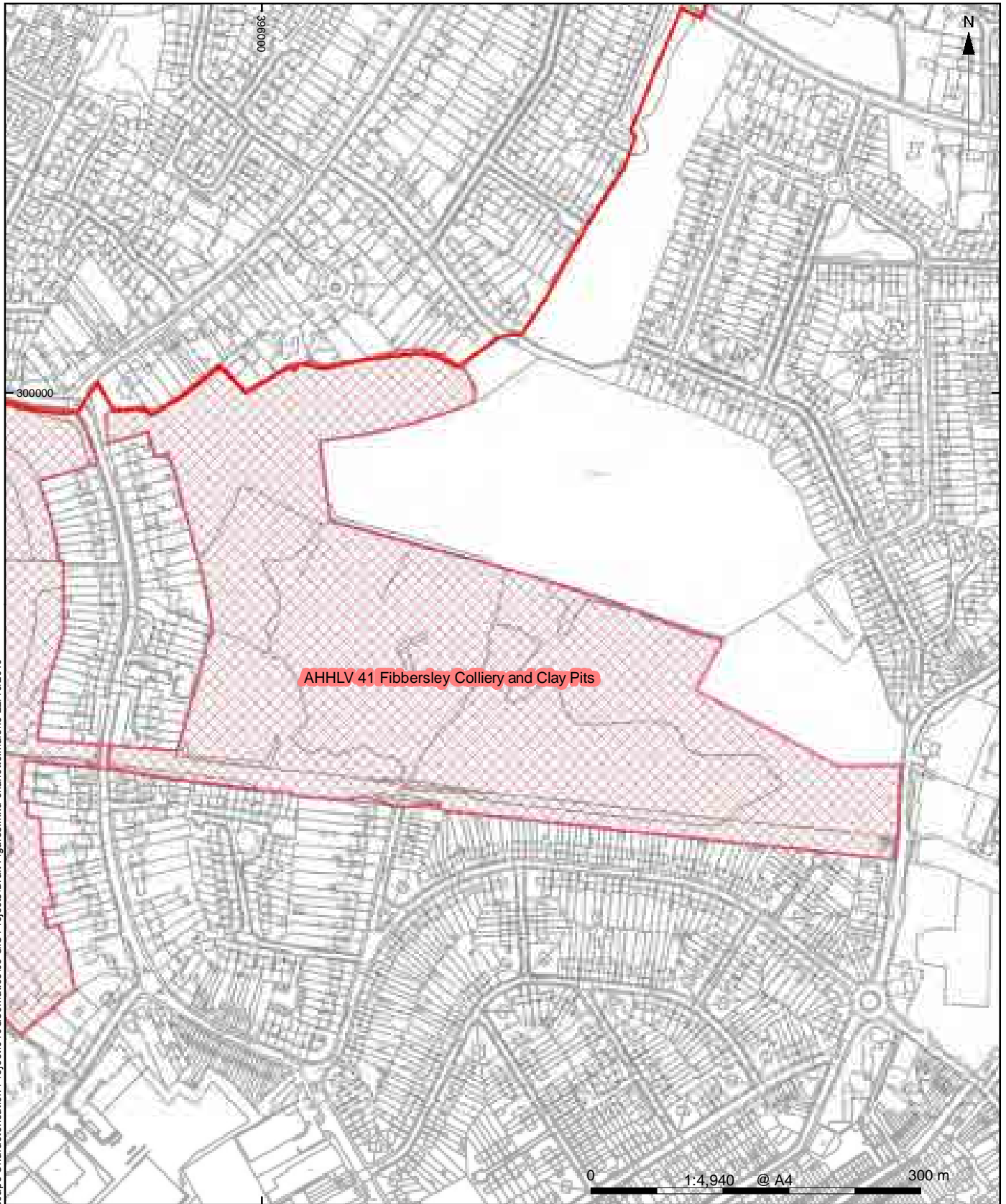
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:117 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 40

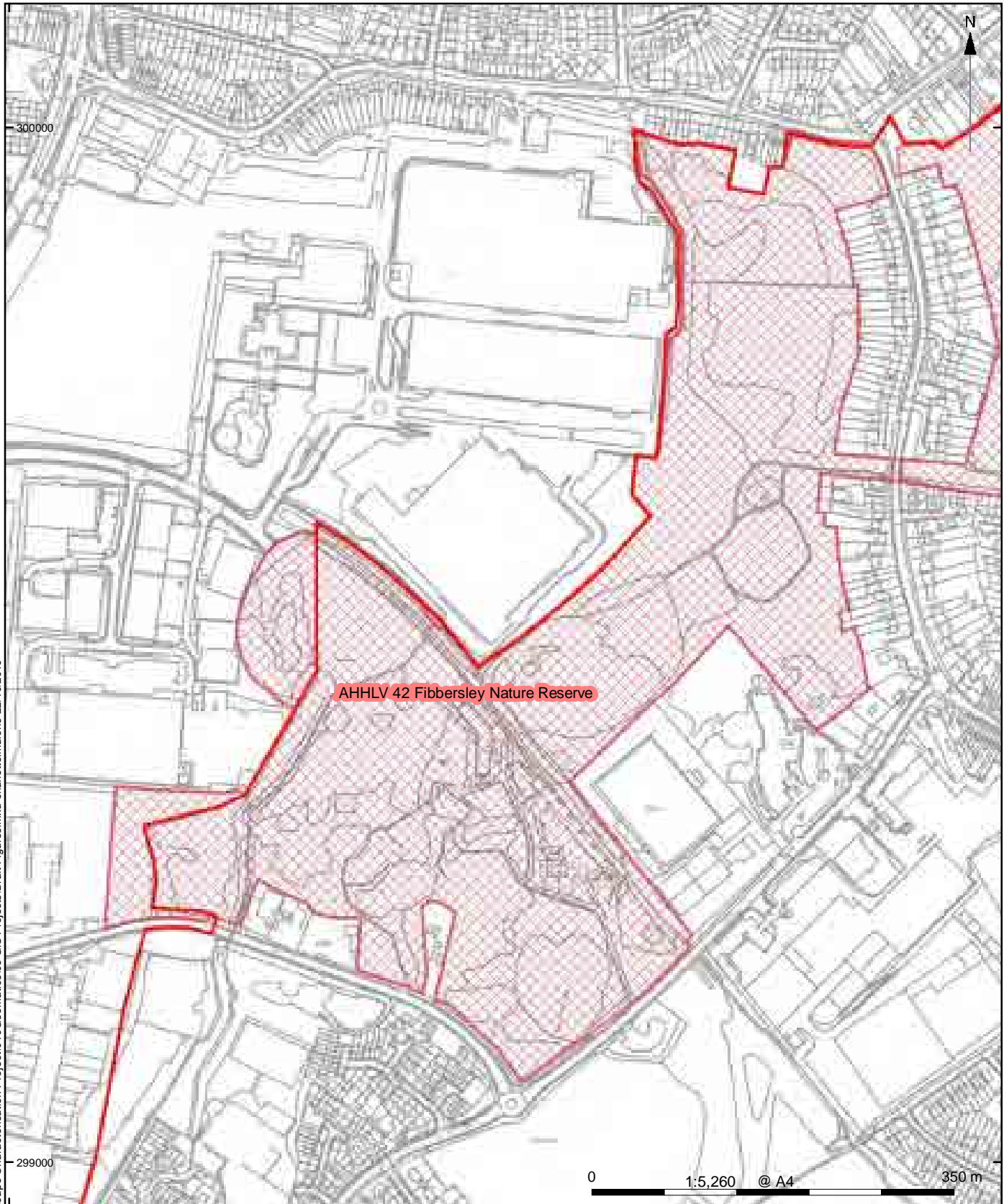


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:118 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 41

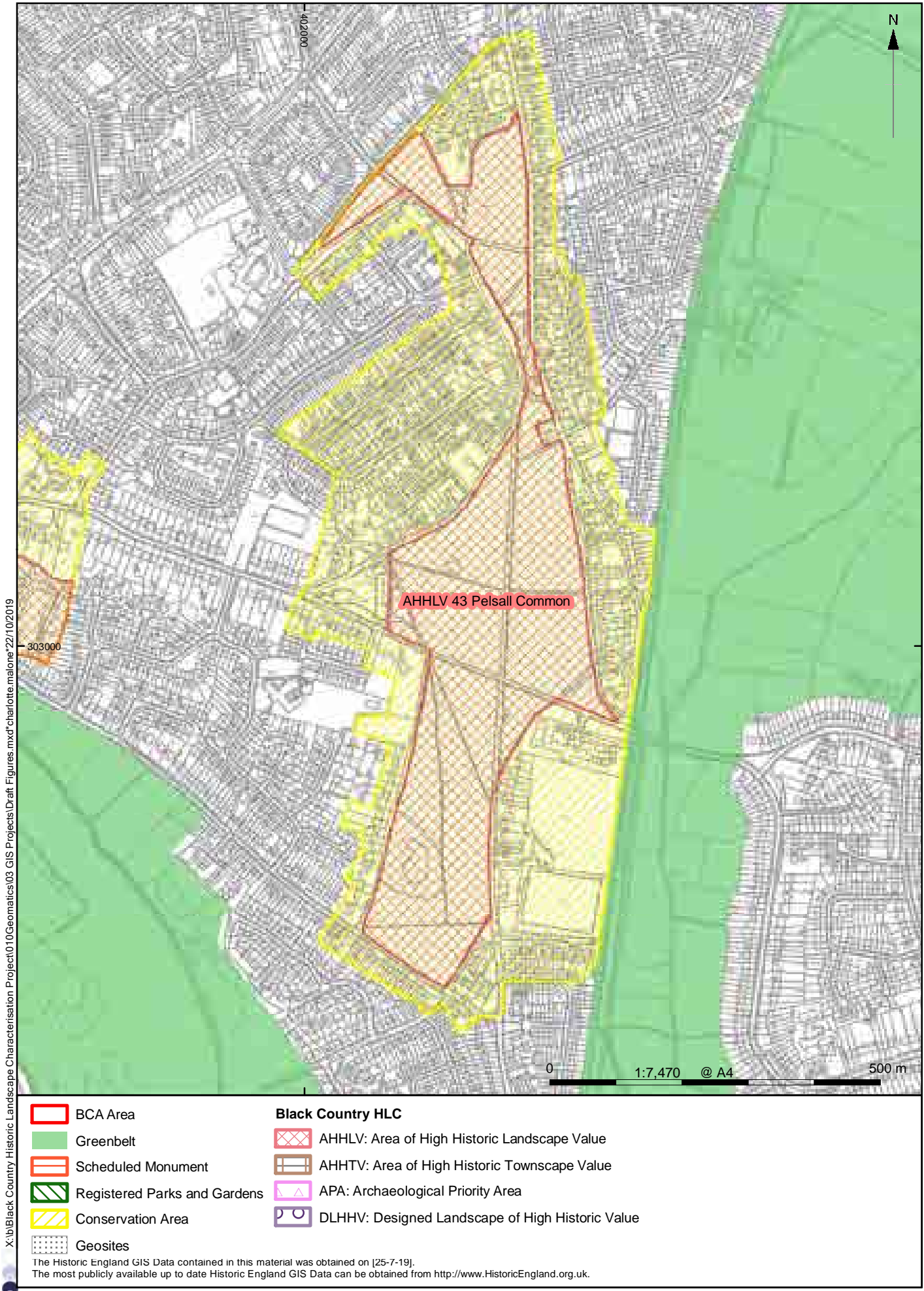
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:119 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 42



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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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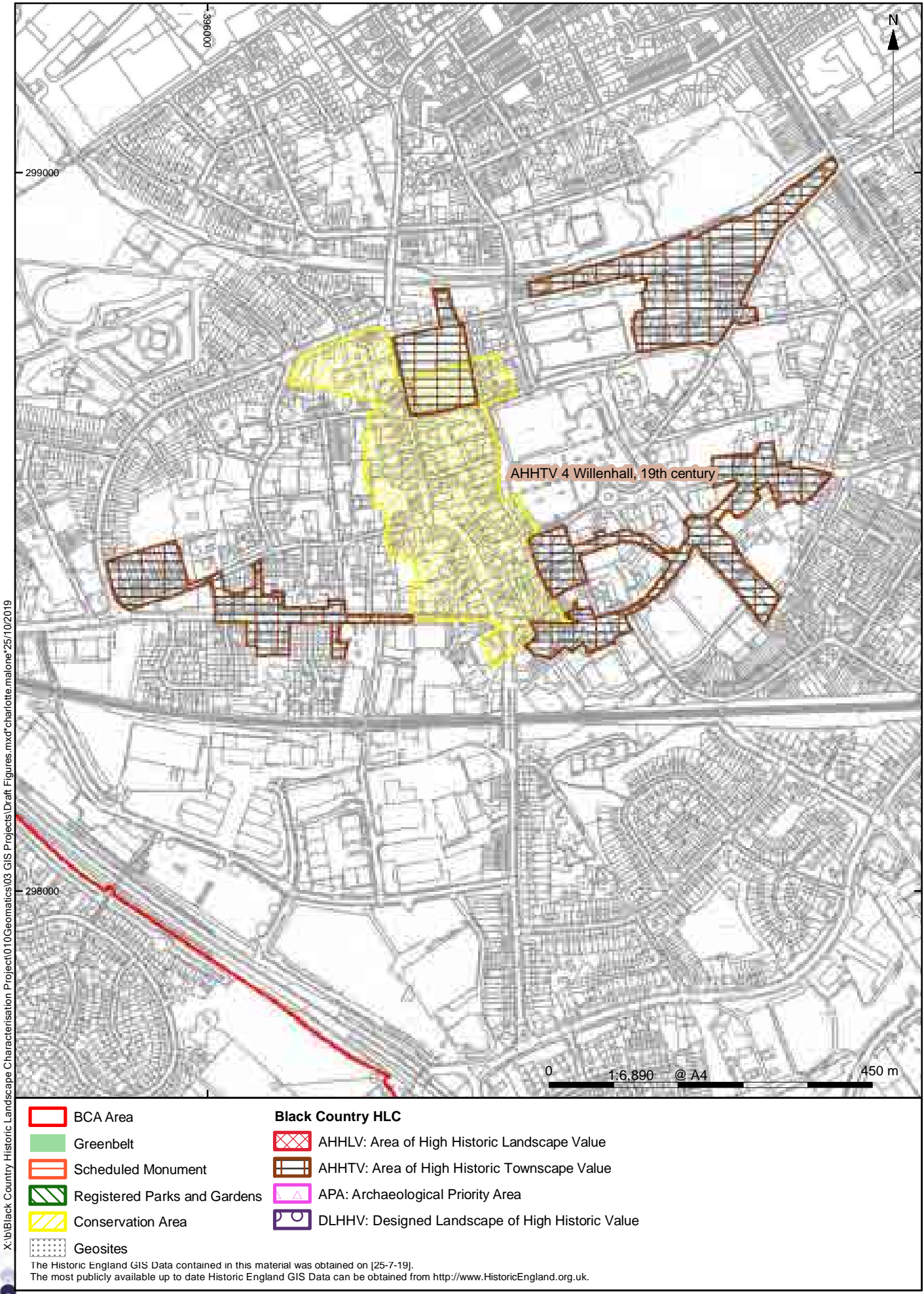
Figure:120 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 43













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:121 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 44

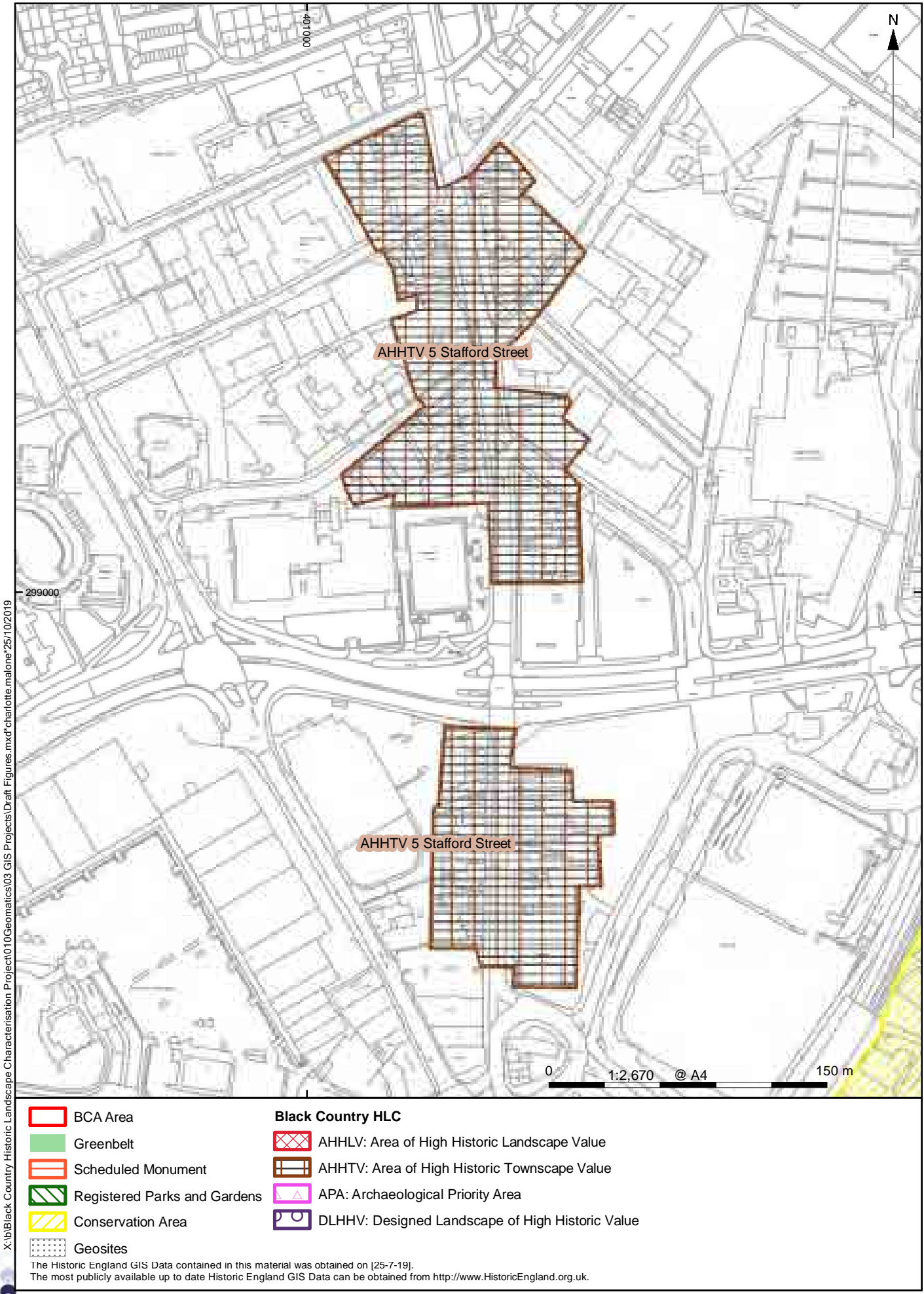


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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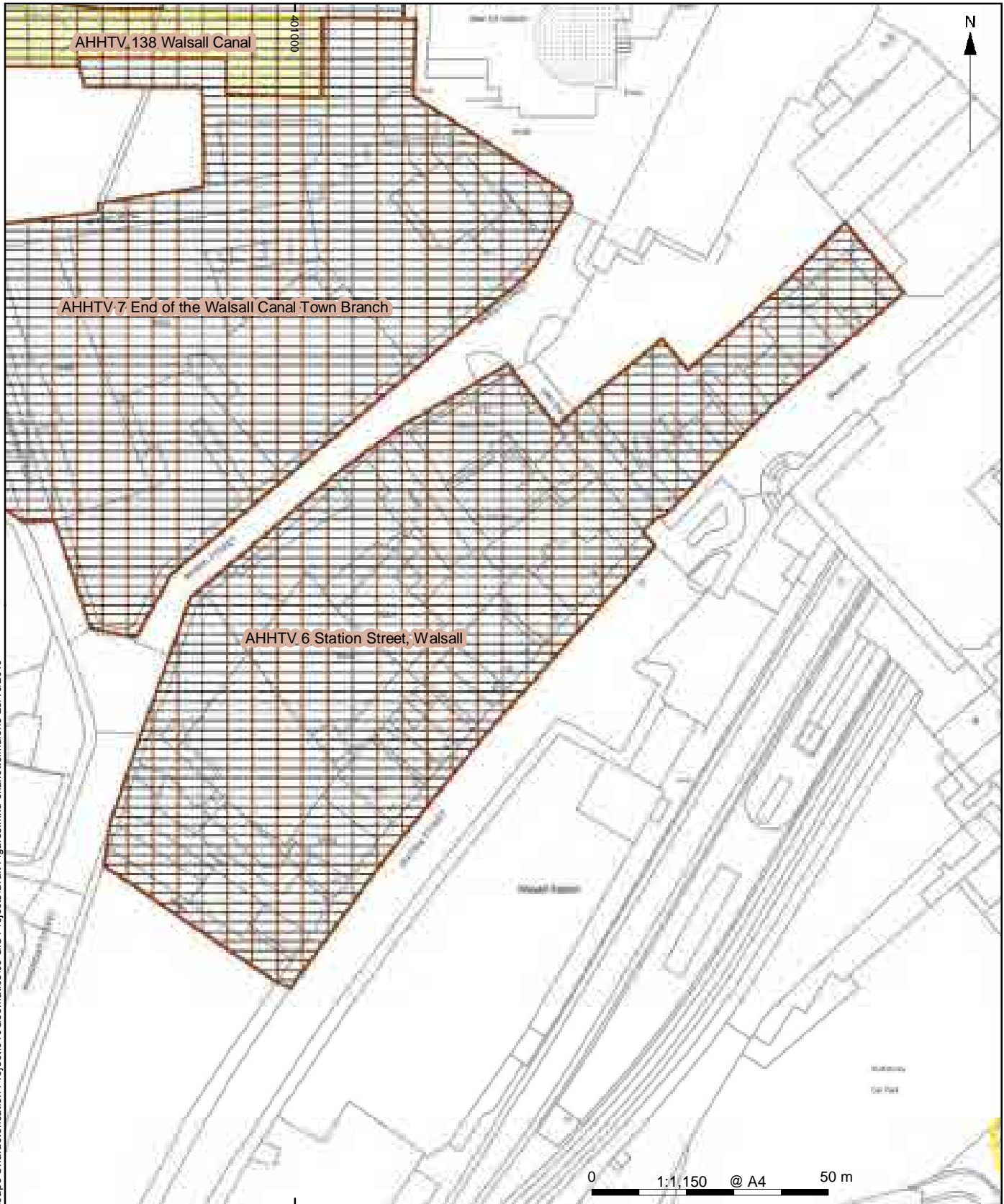
Figure:122 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 4













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Figure:123 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 5

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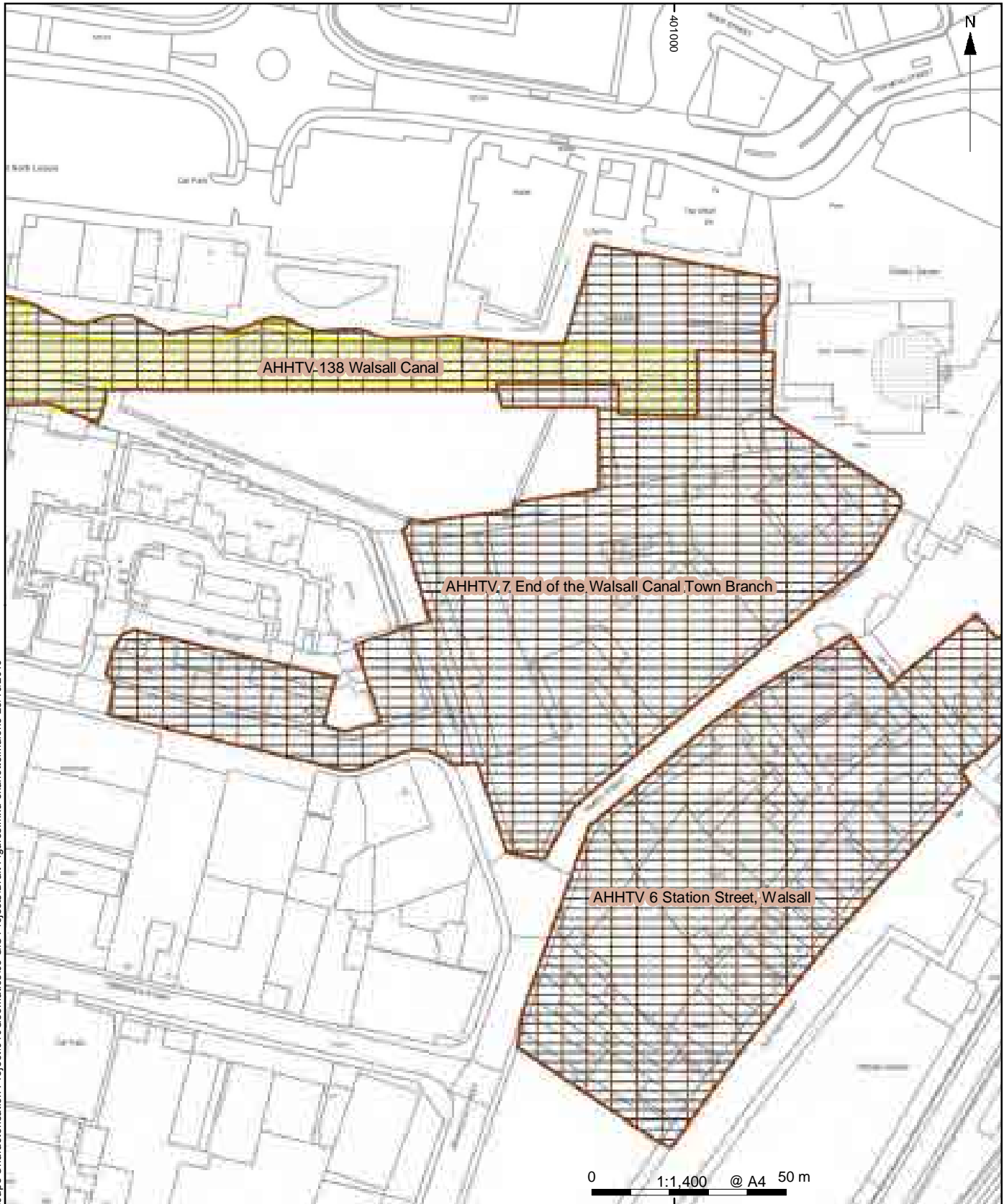


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:124 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 6

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


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure:125 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 7

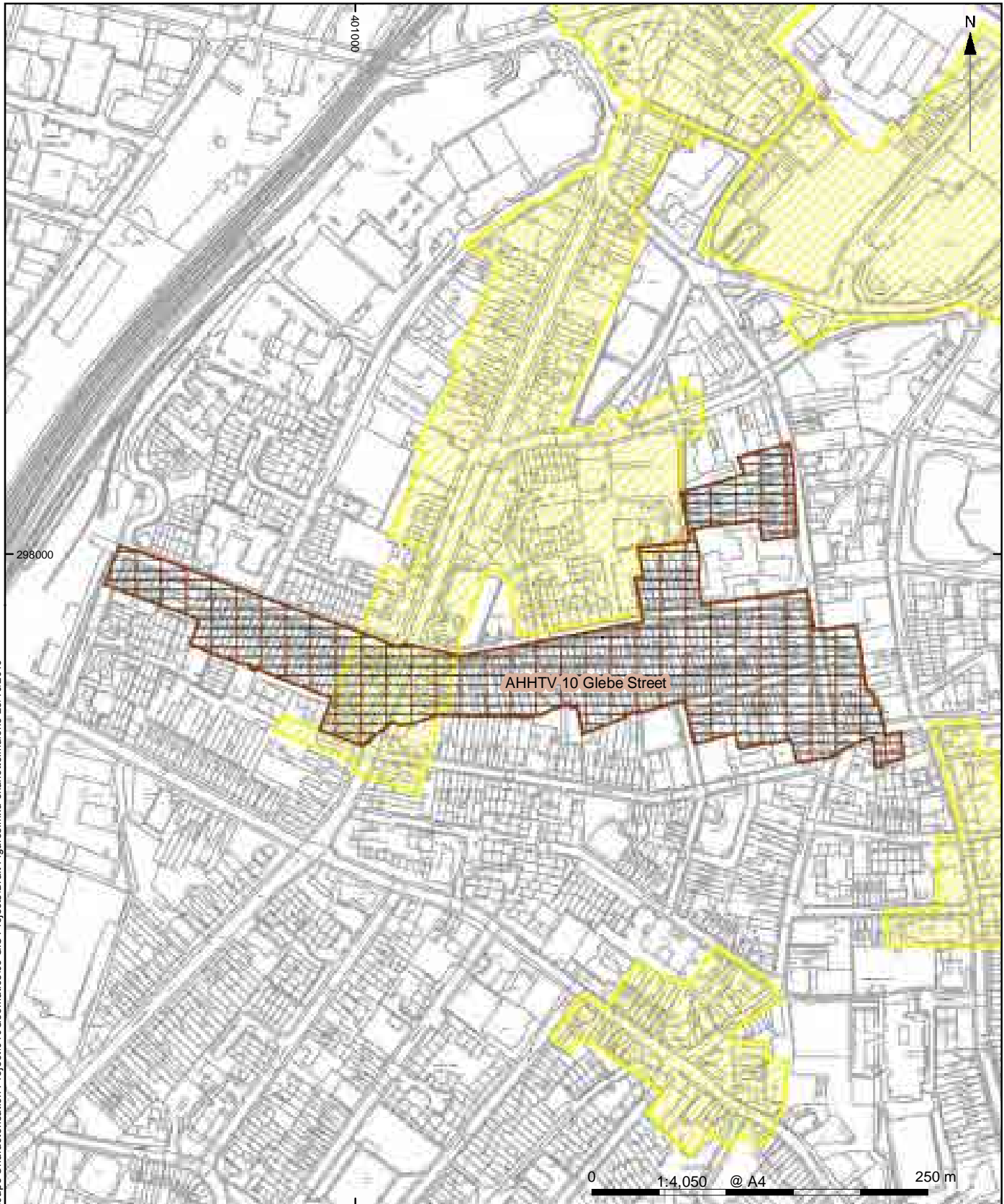












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:126 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 9

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:127 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 10

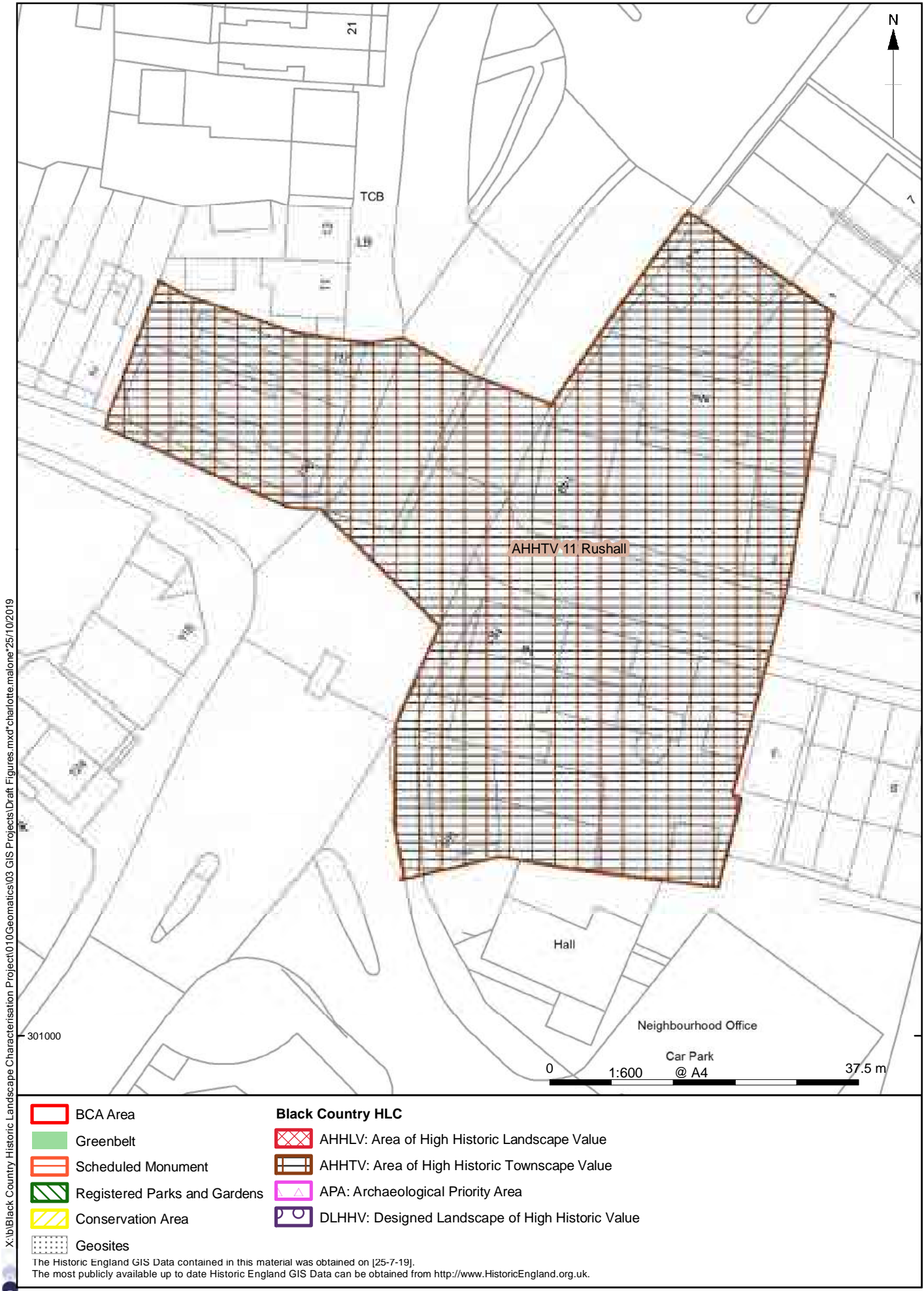
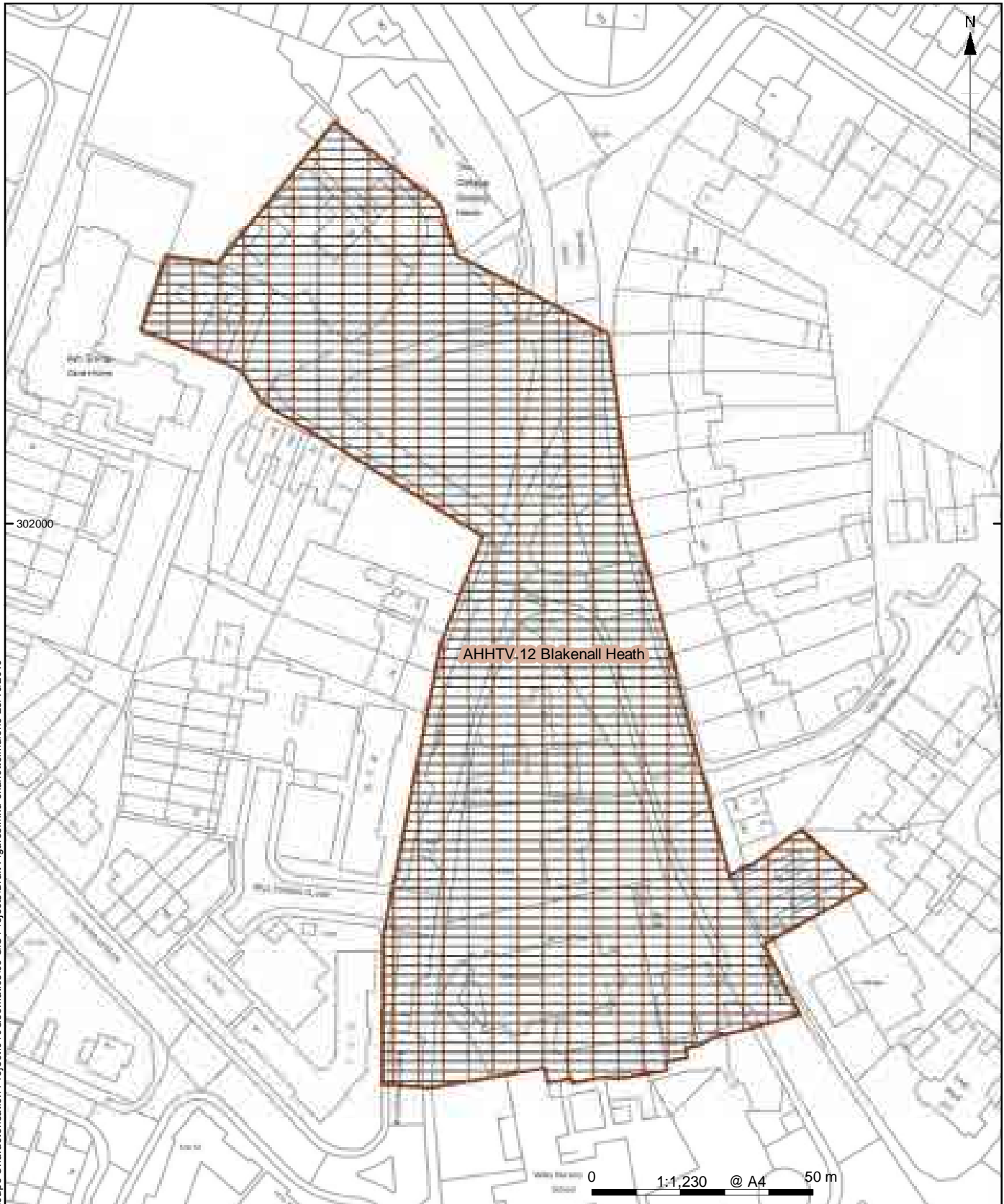












Figure:128 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 11

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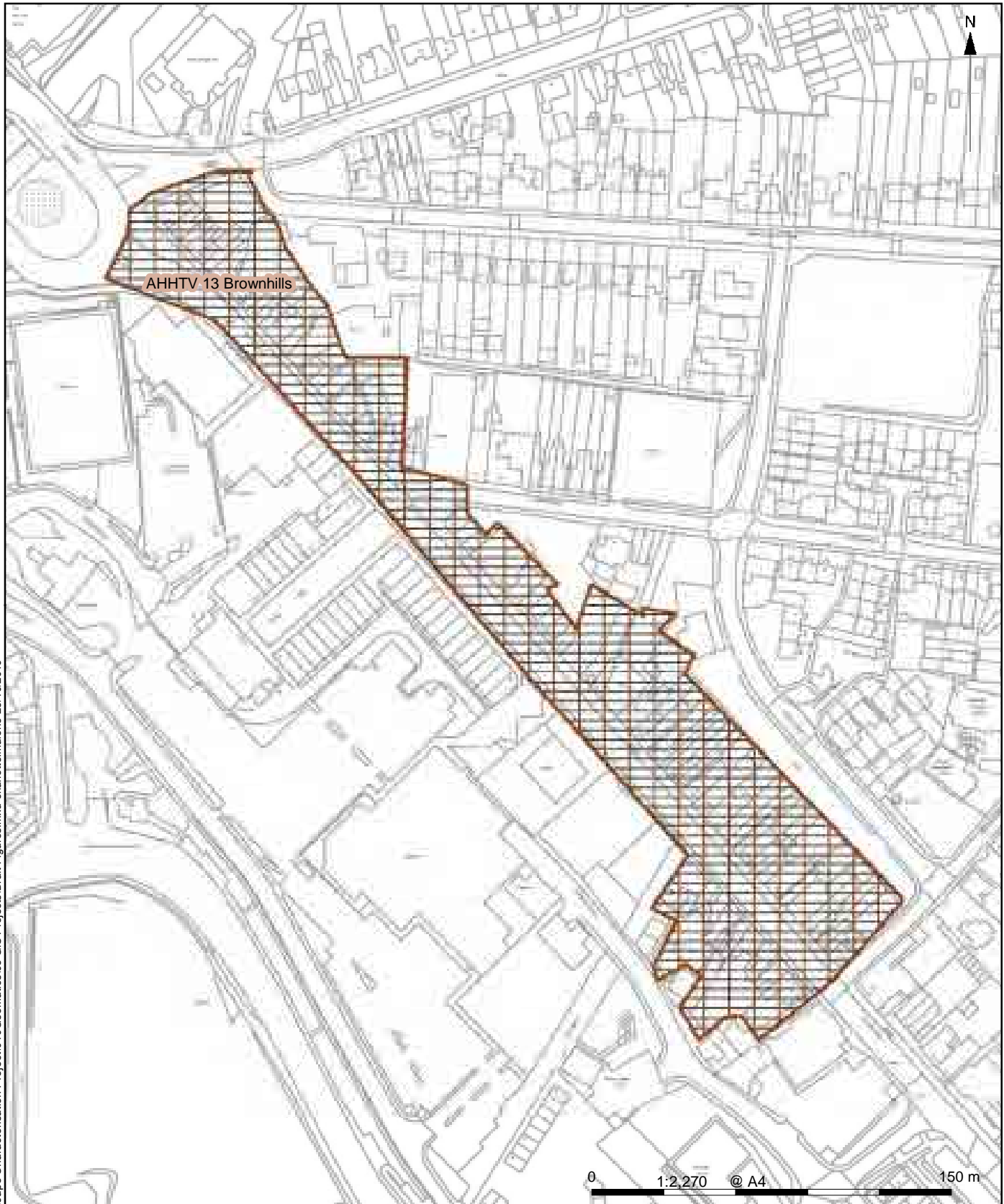












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:129 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 12

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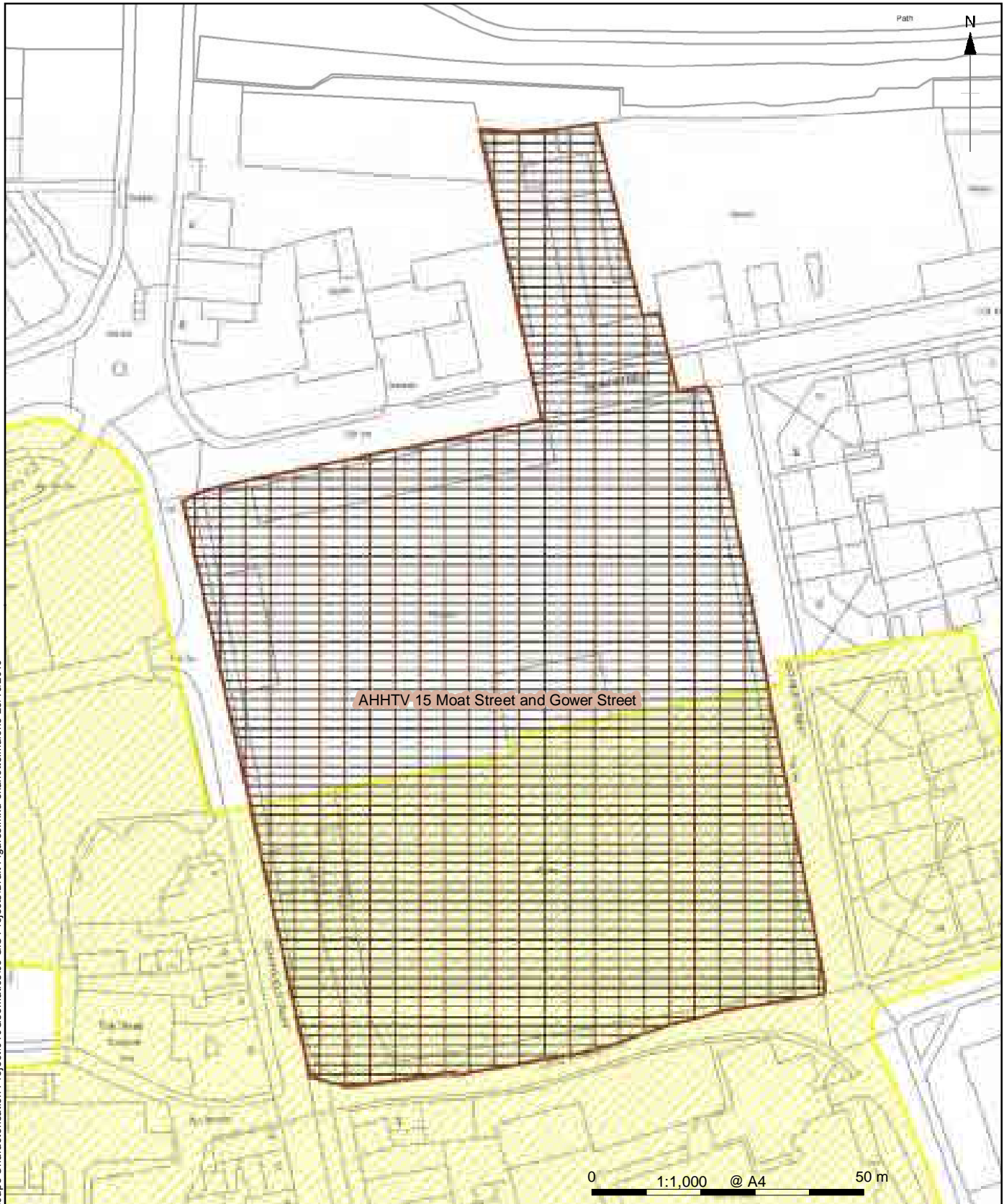












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:130 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 13

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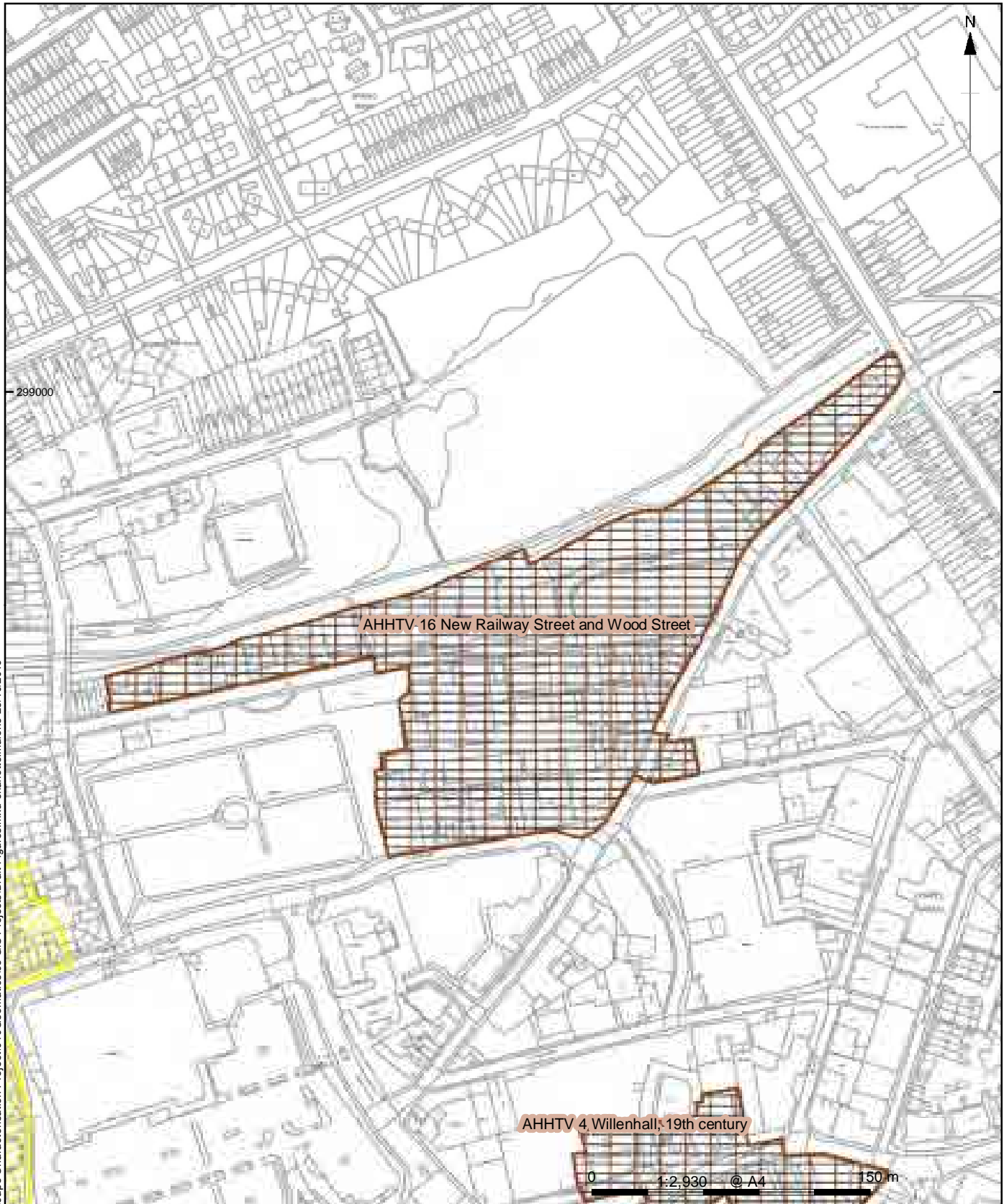












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:131 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 15

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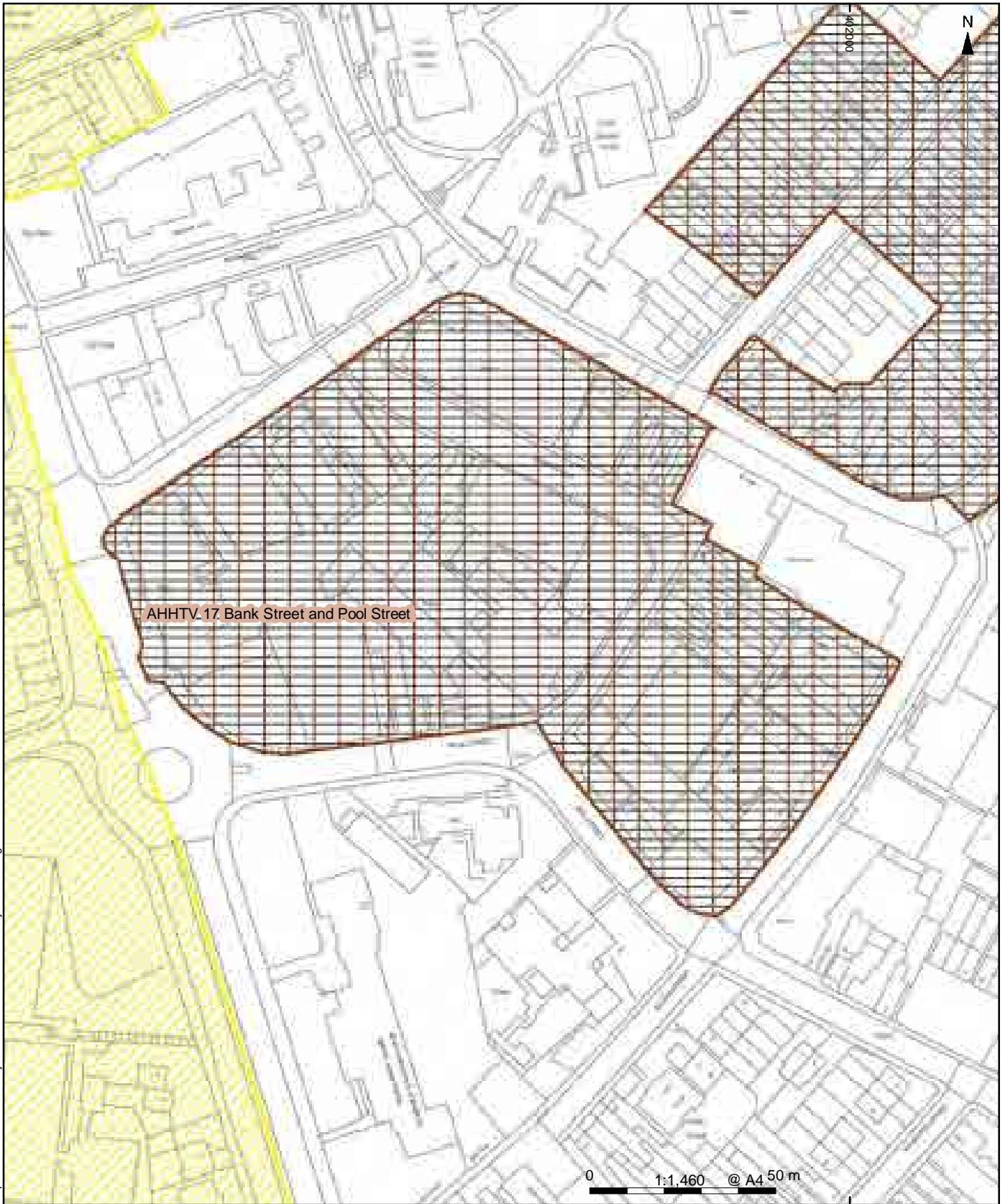












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|  | BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  | Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:132 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 16

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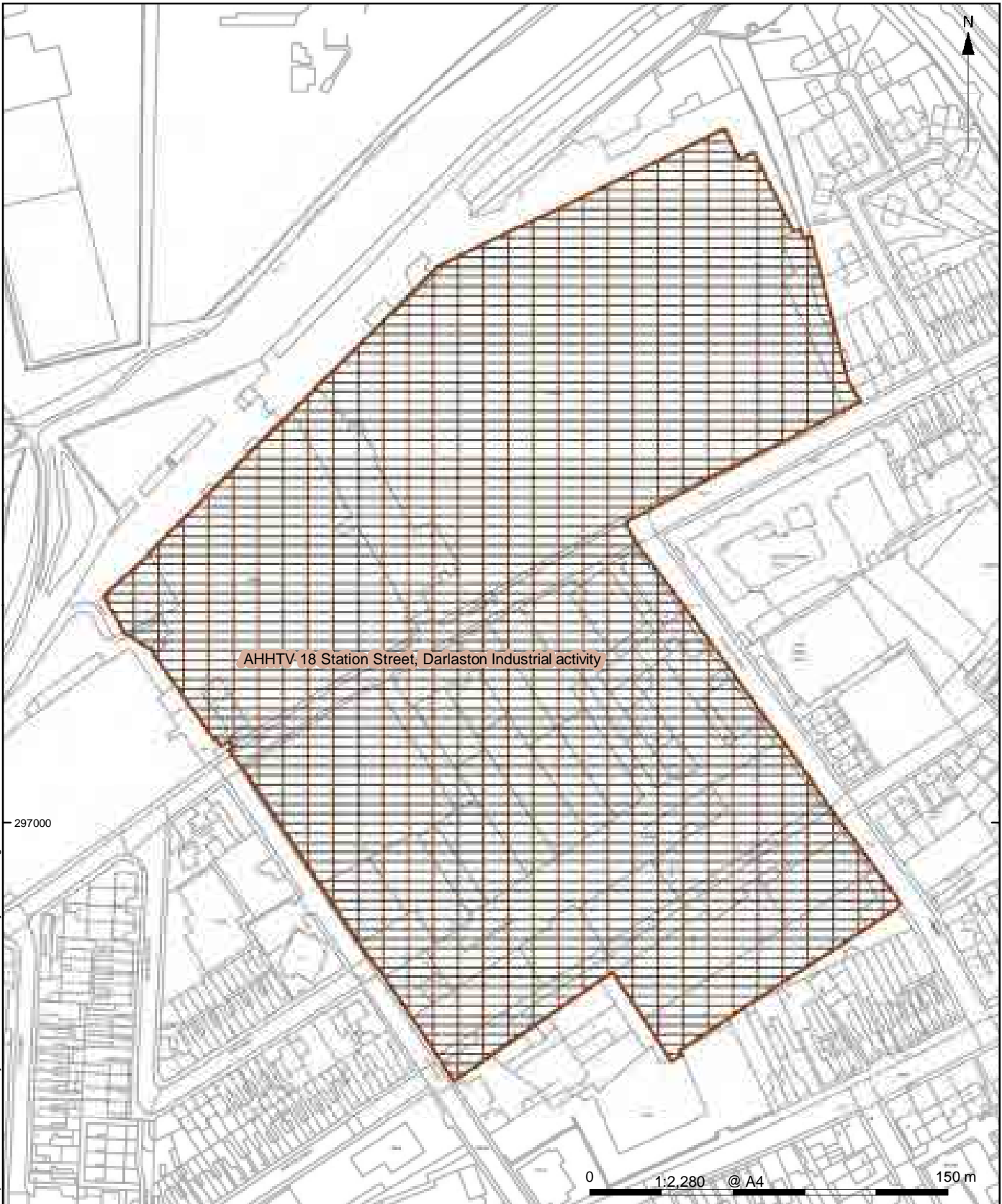


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:133 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 17

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


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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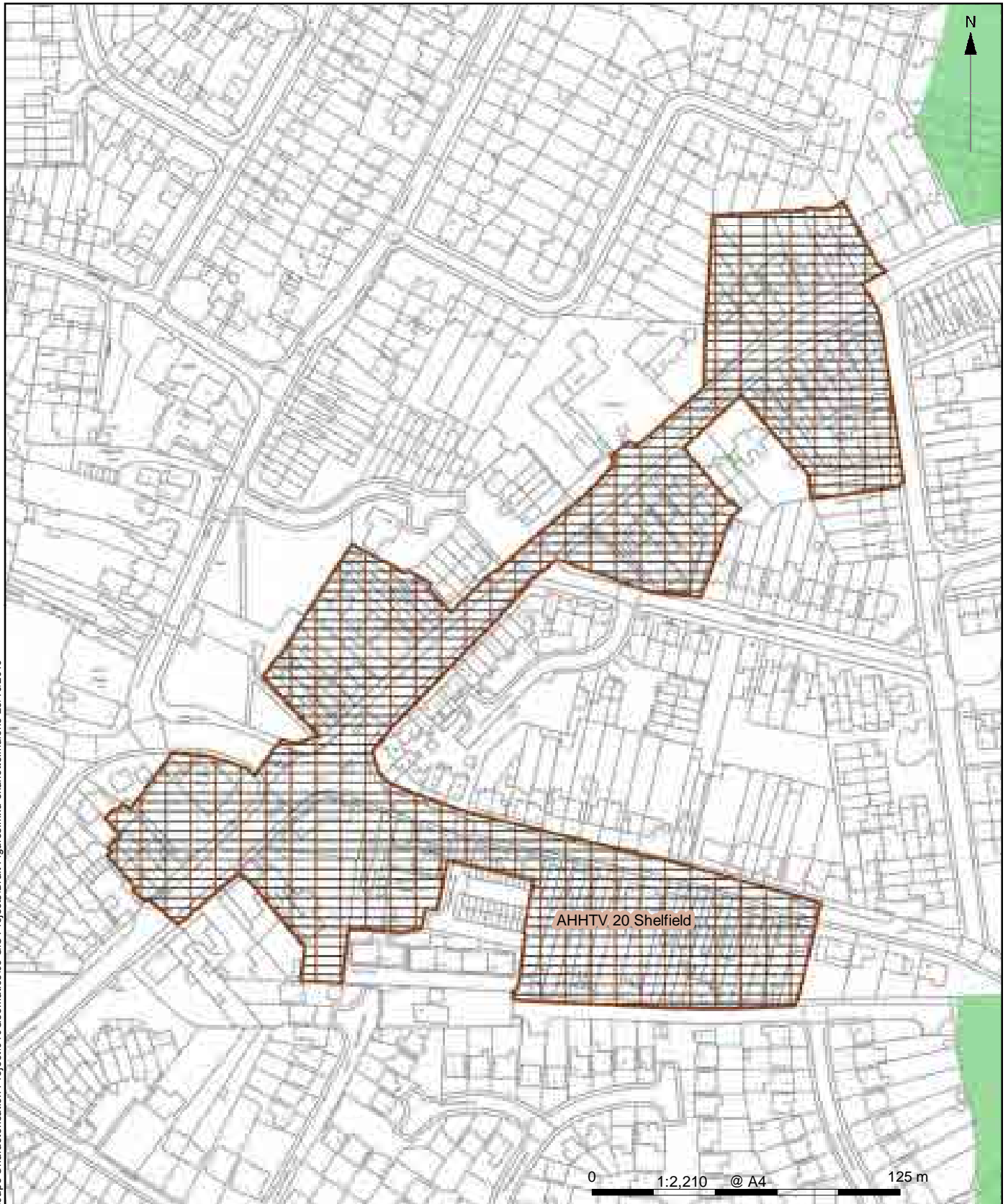
Figure:134 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 18













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:135 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 19

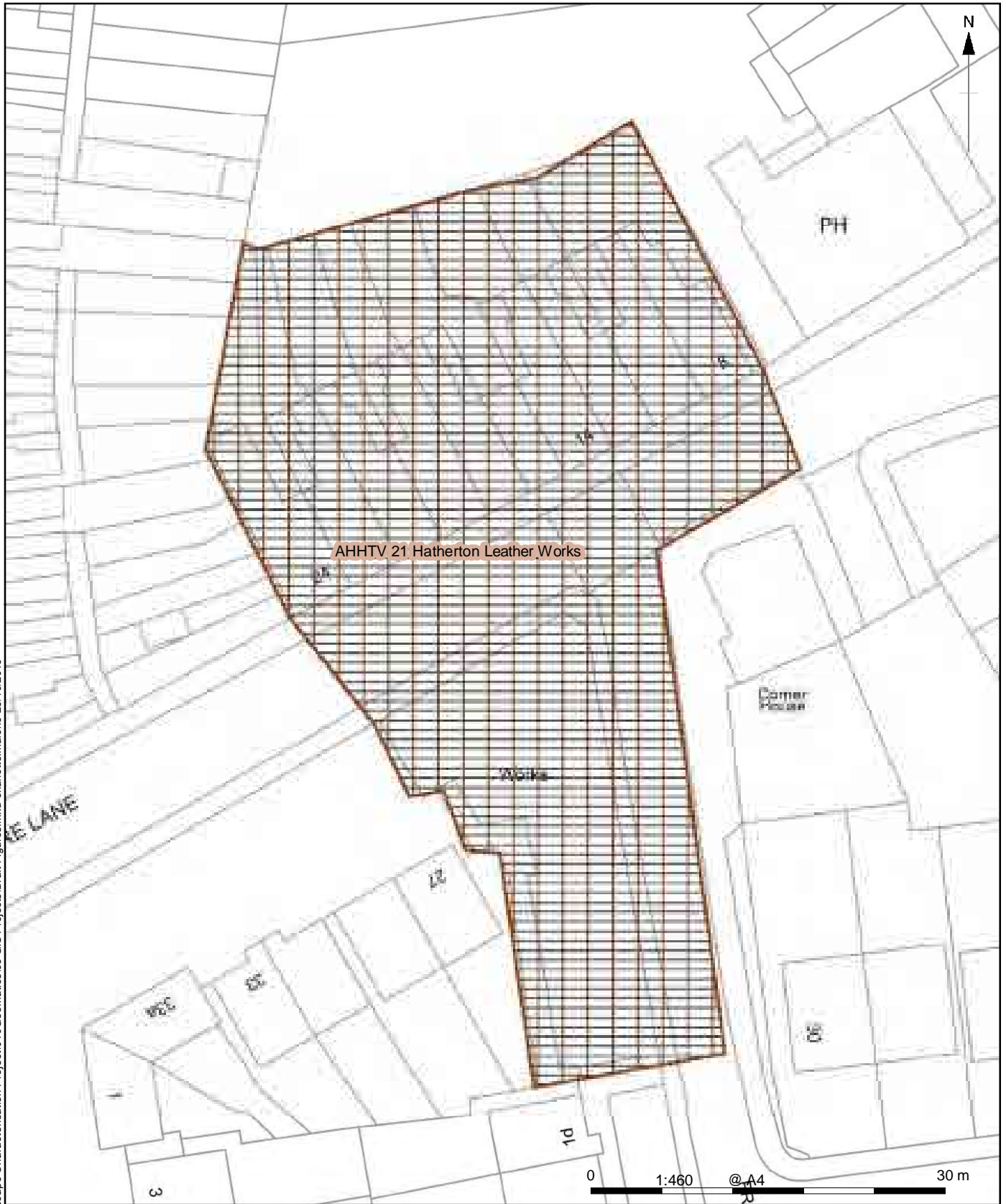












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:136 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 20

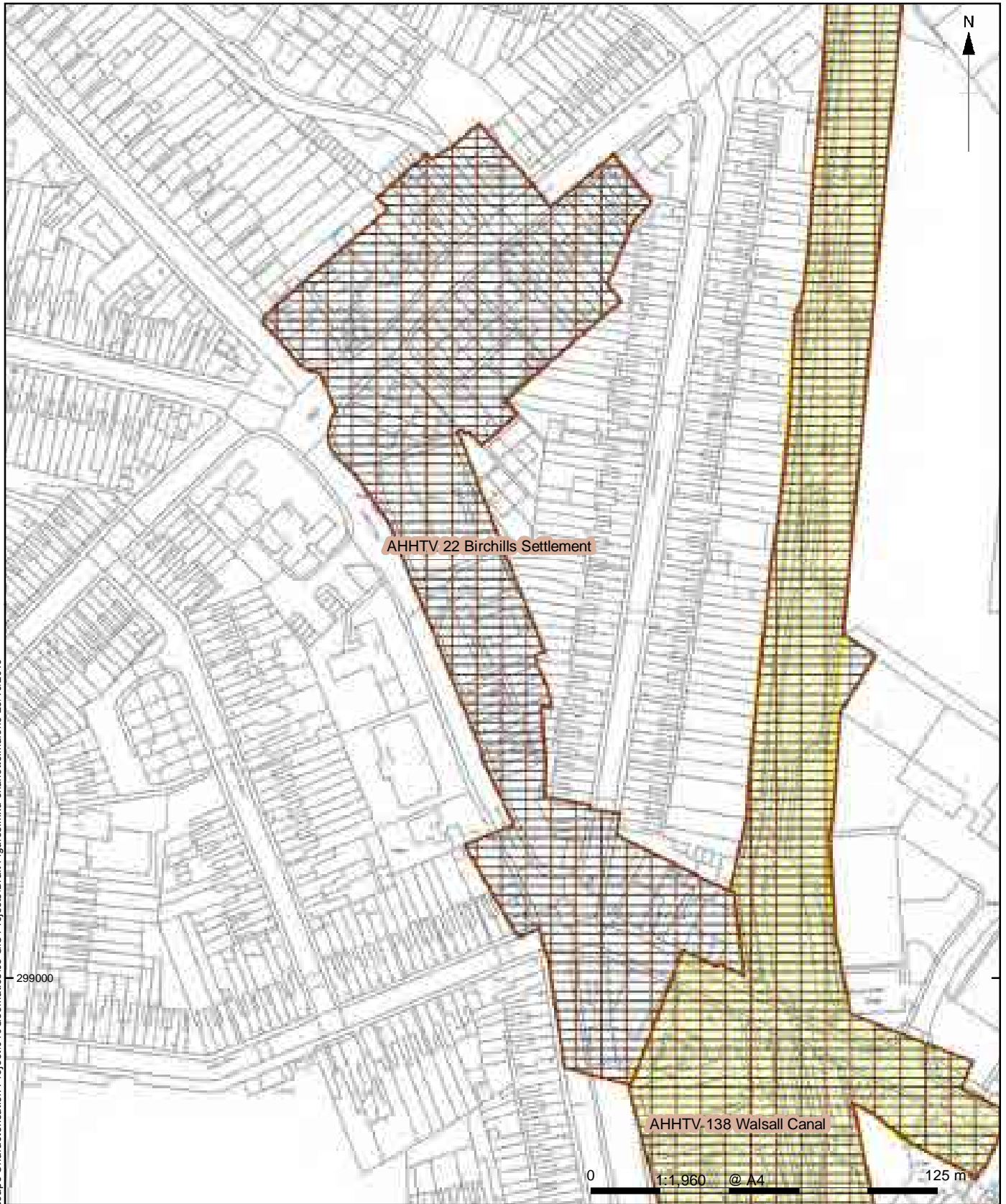
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:137 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 21













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:138 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 22

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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:139 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 23

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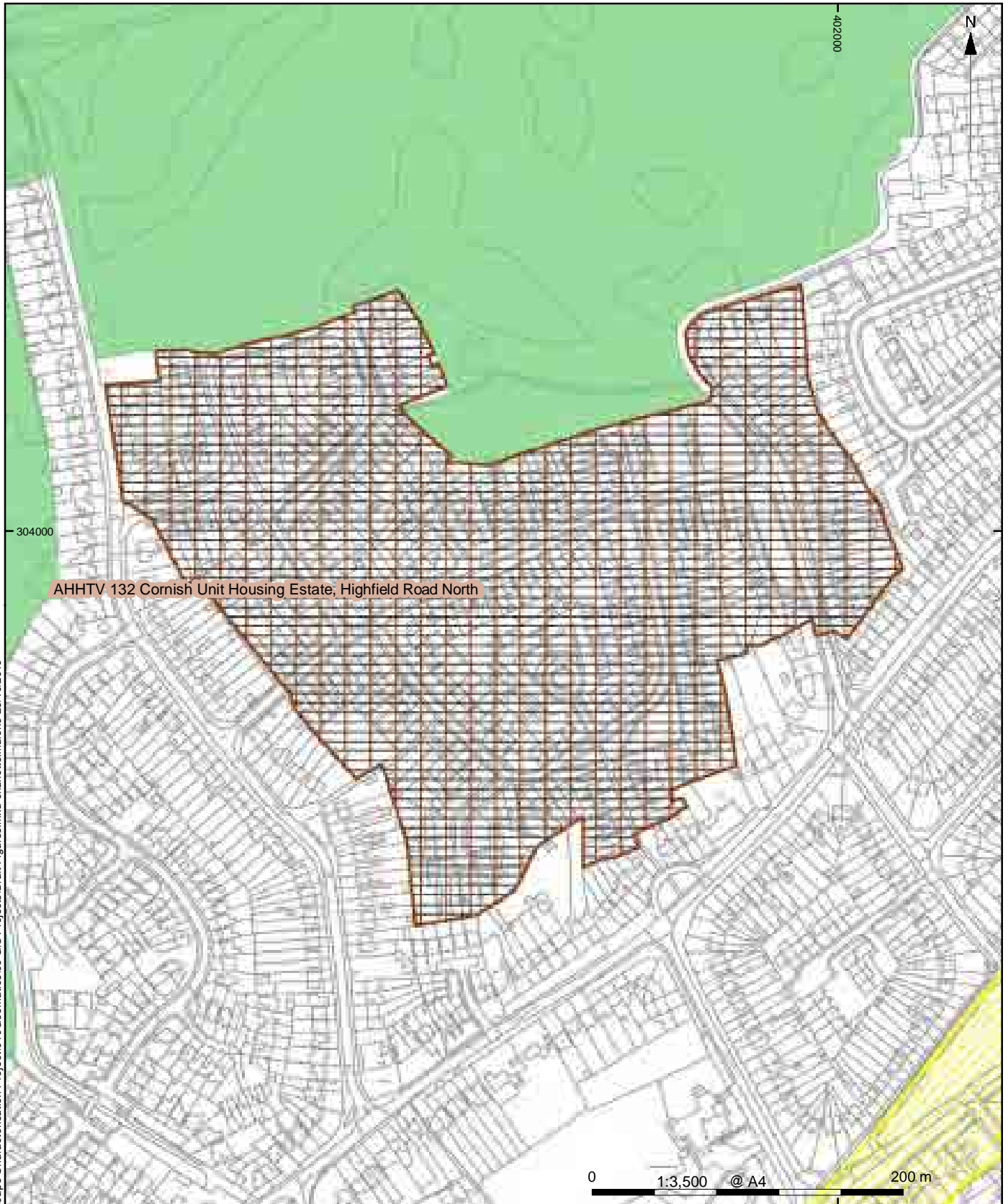


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |











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Figure:140 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 131

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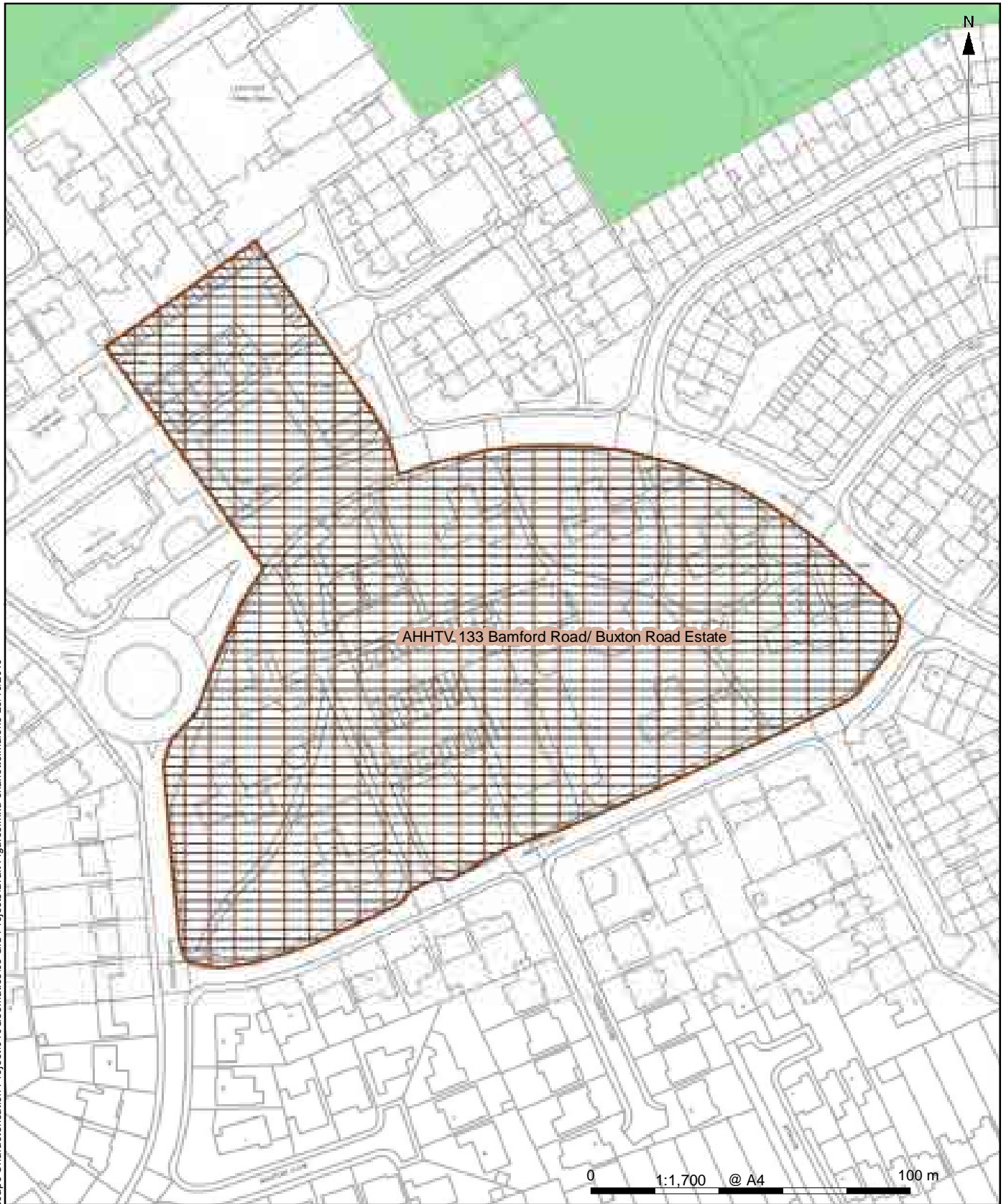












AHHTV 132 Cornish Unit Housing Estate, Highfield Road North

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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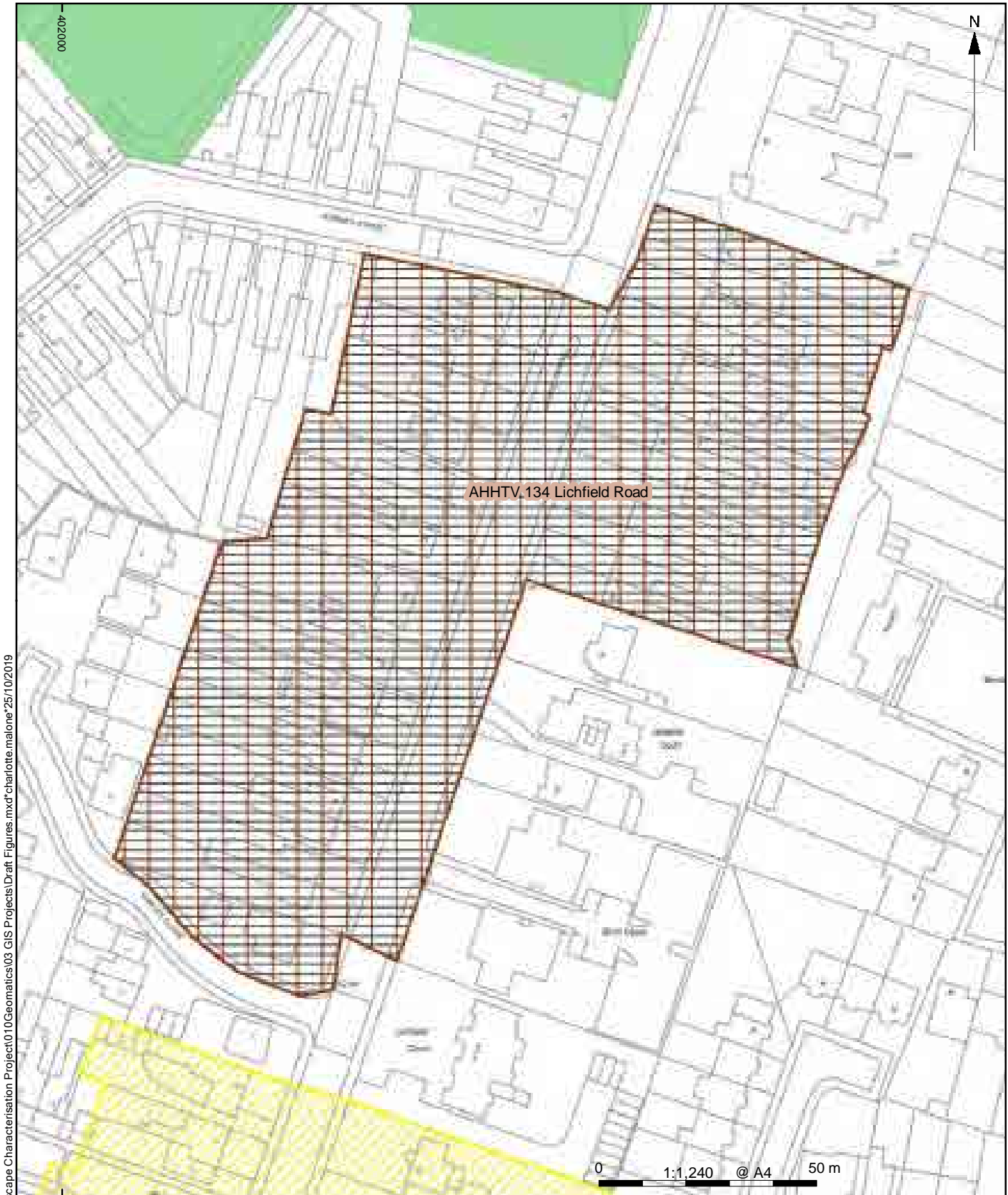
Figure:141 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 132













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|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:142 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape value AHHTV 133



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
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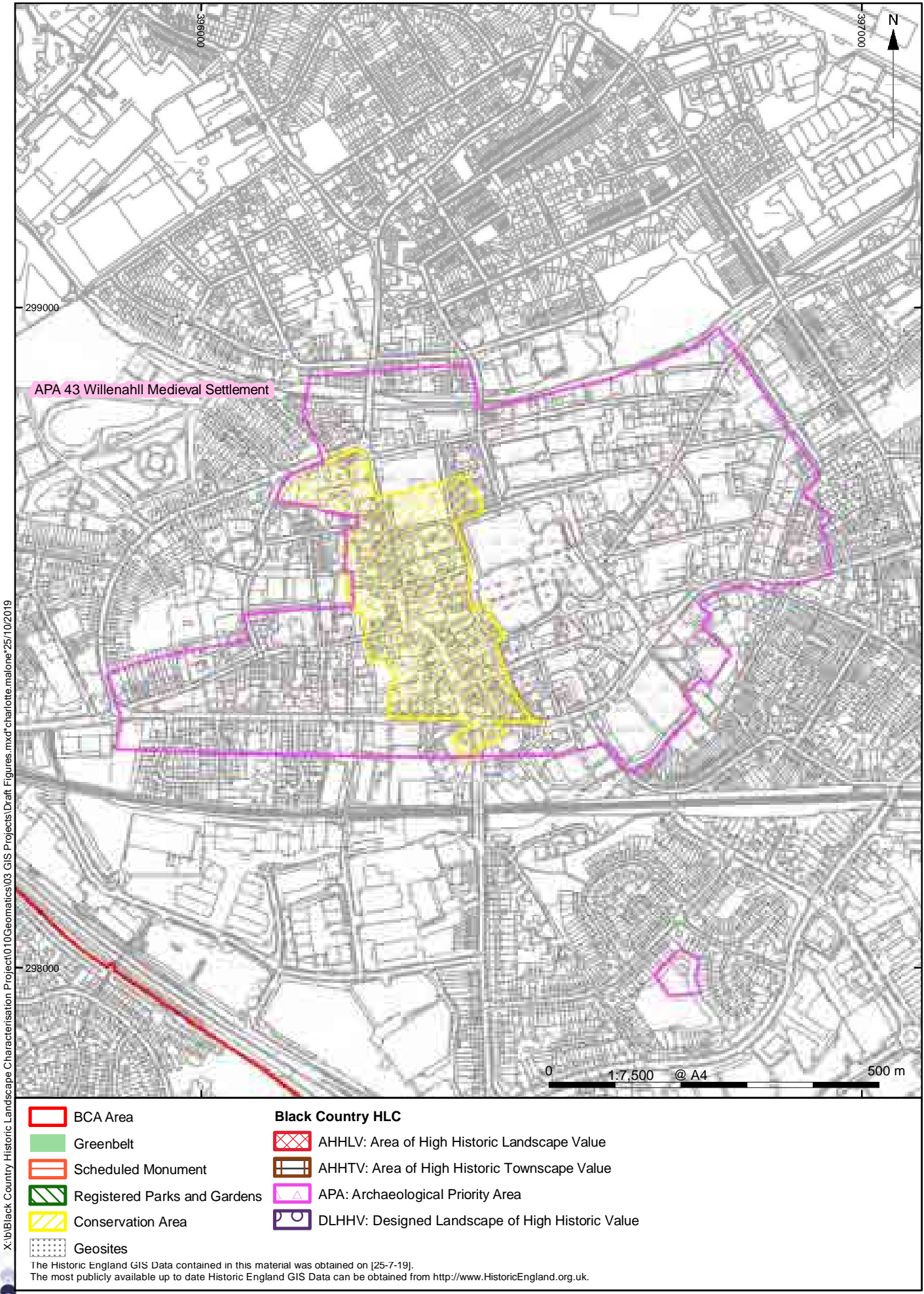
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Figure:143 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 134



Figure:144 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 138

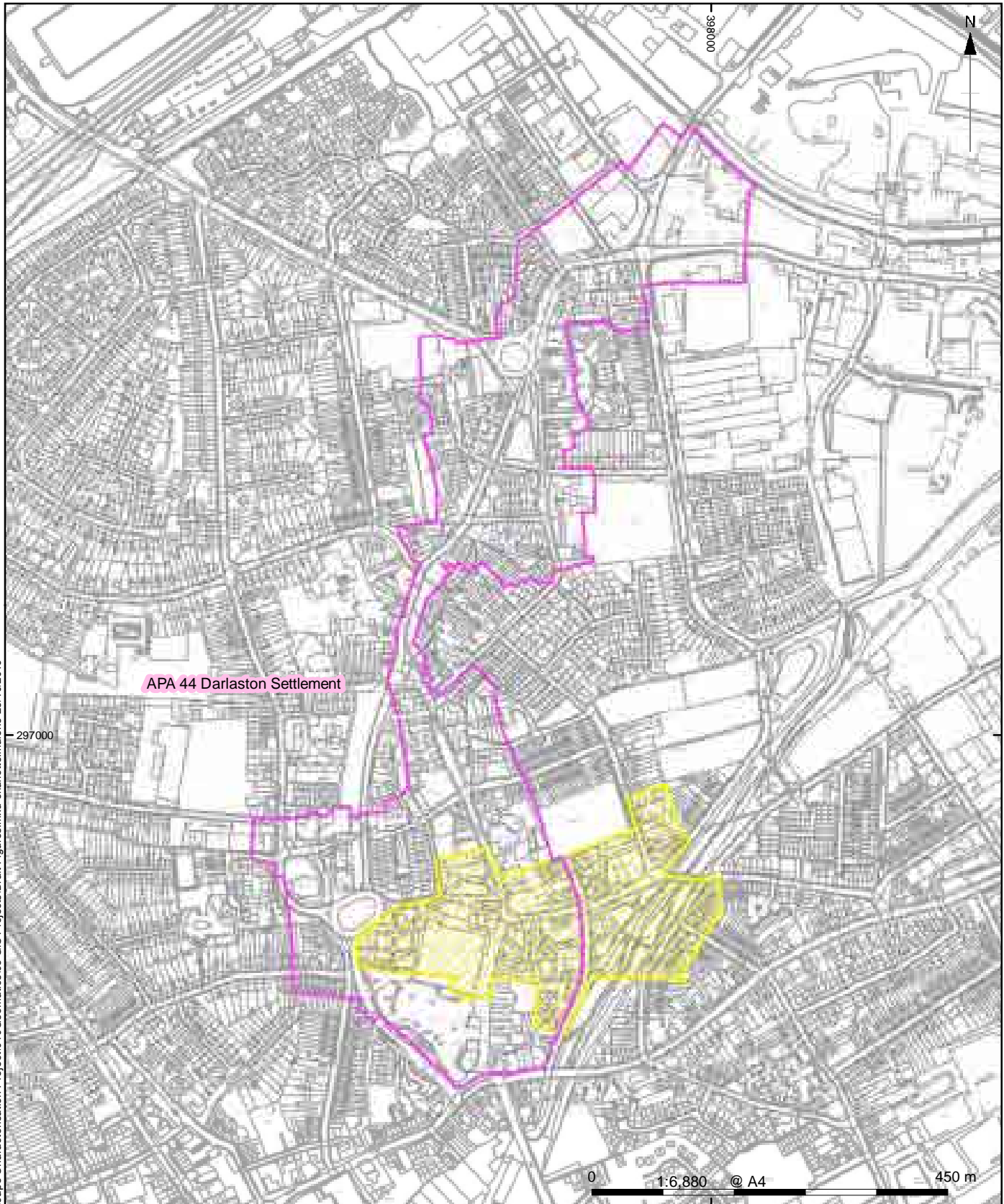
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Figure:145 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 43

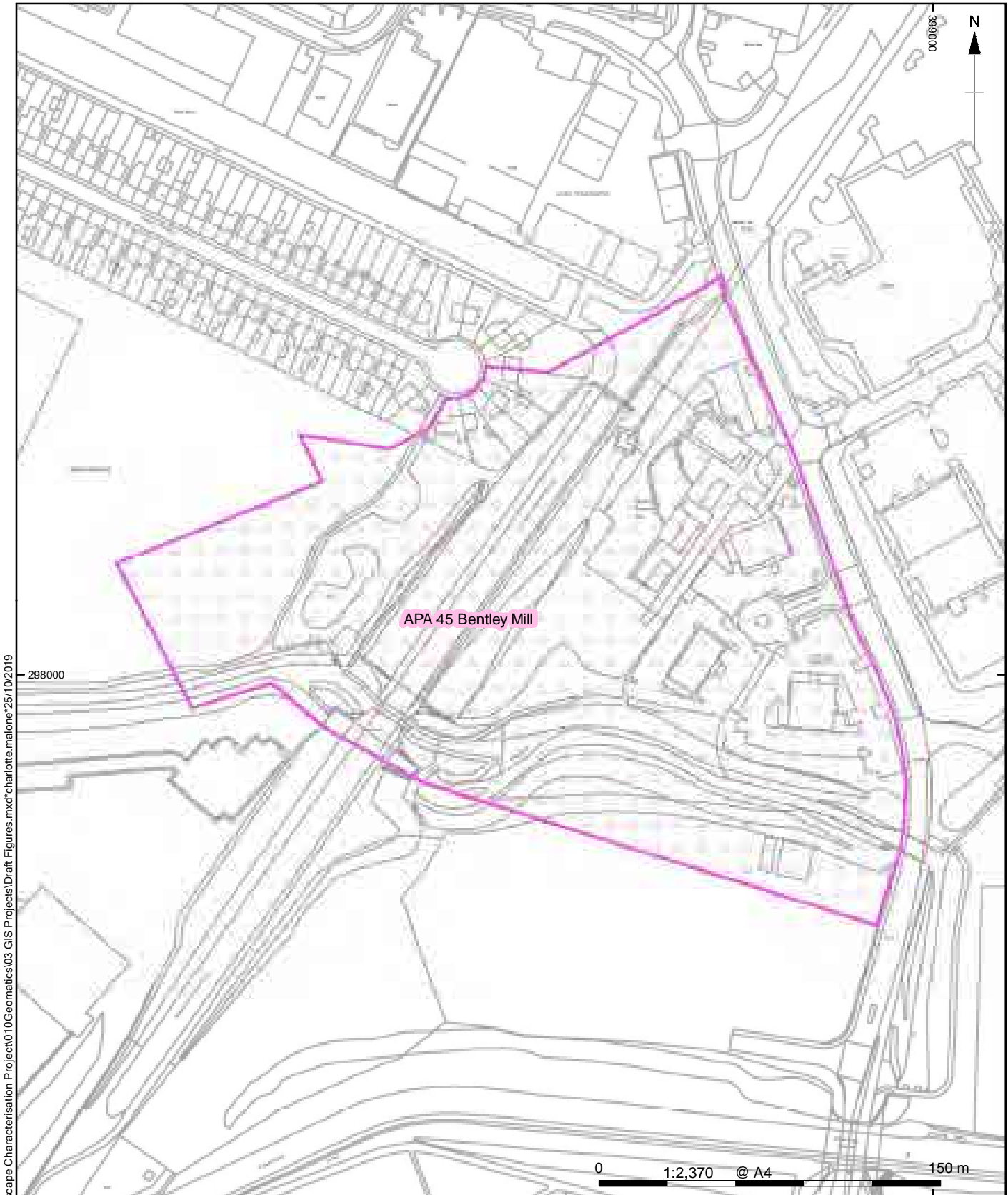
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| Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:146 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 44

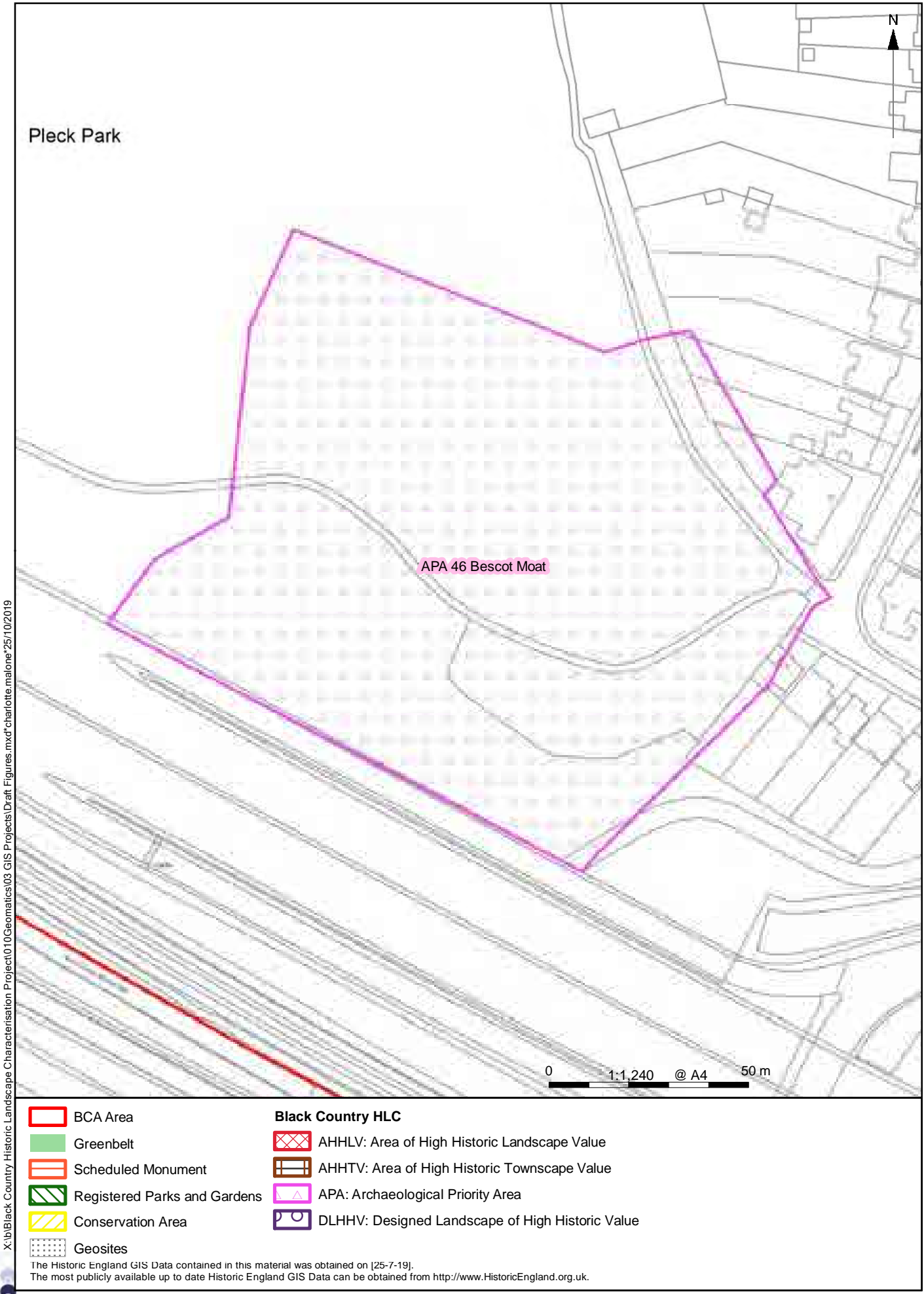


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

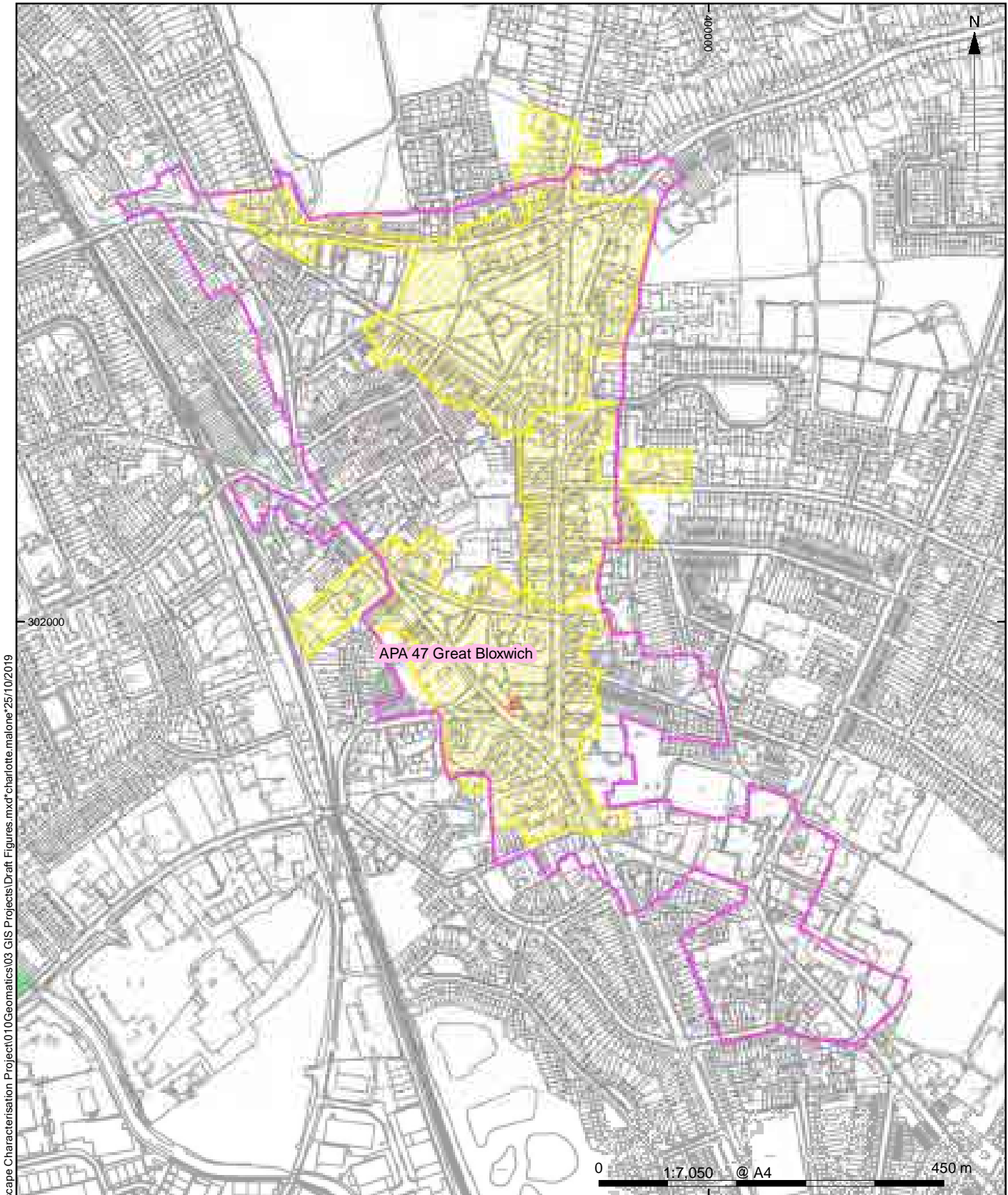
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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:147 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 45













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Figure:148 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 46

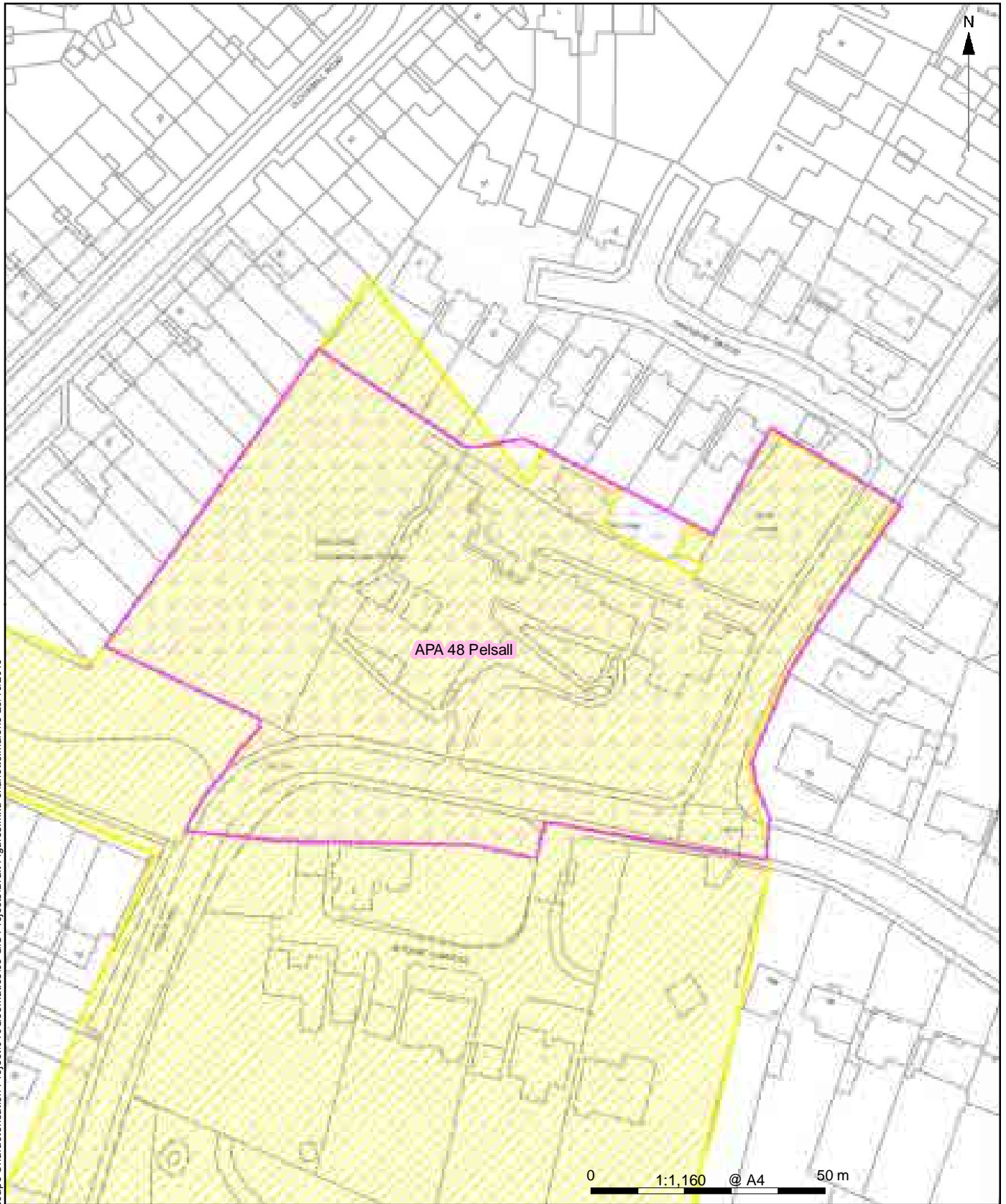












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:149 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 47

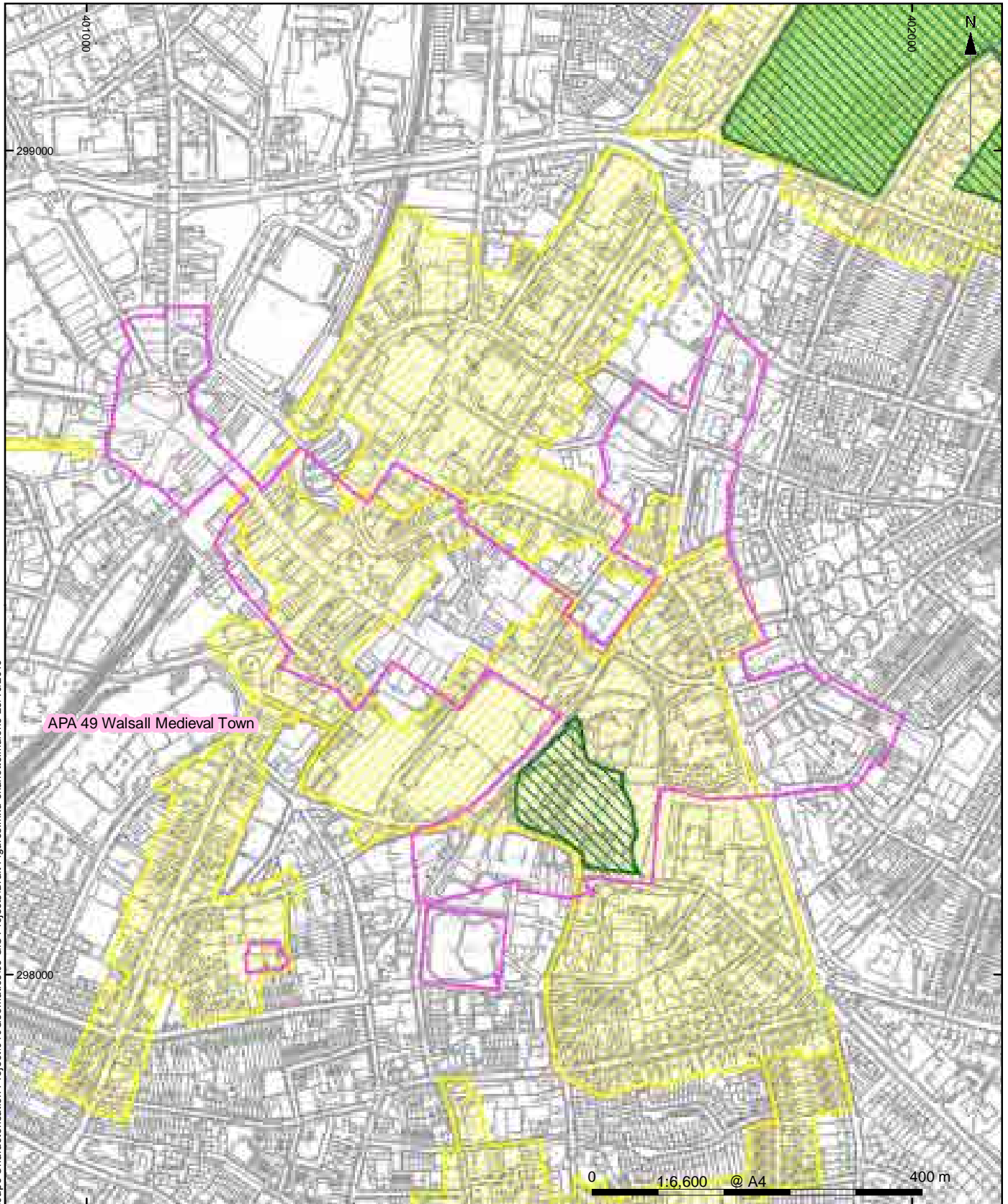


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:150 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 48

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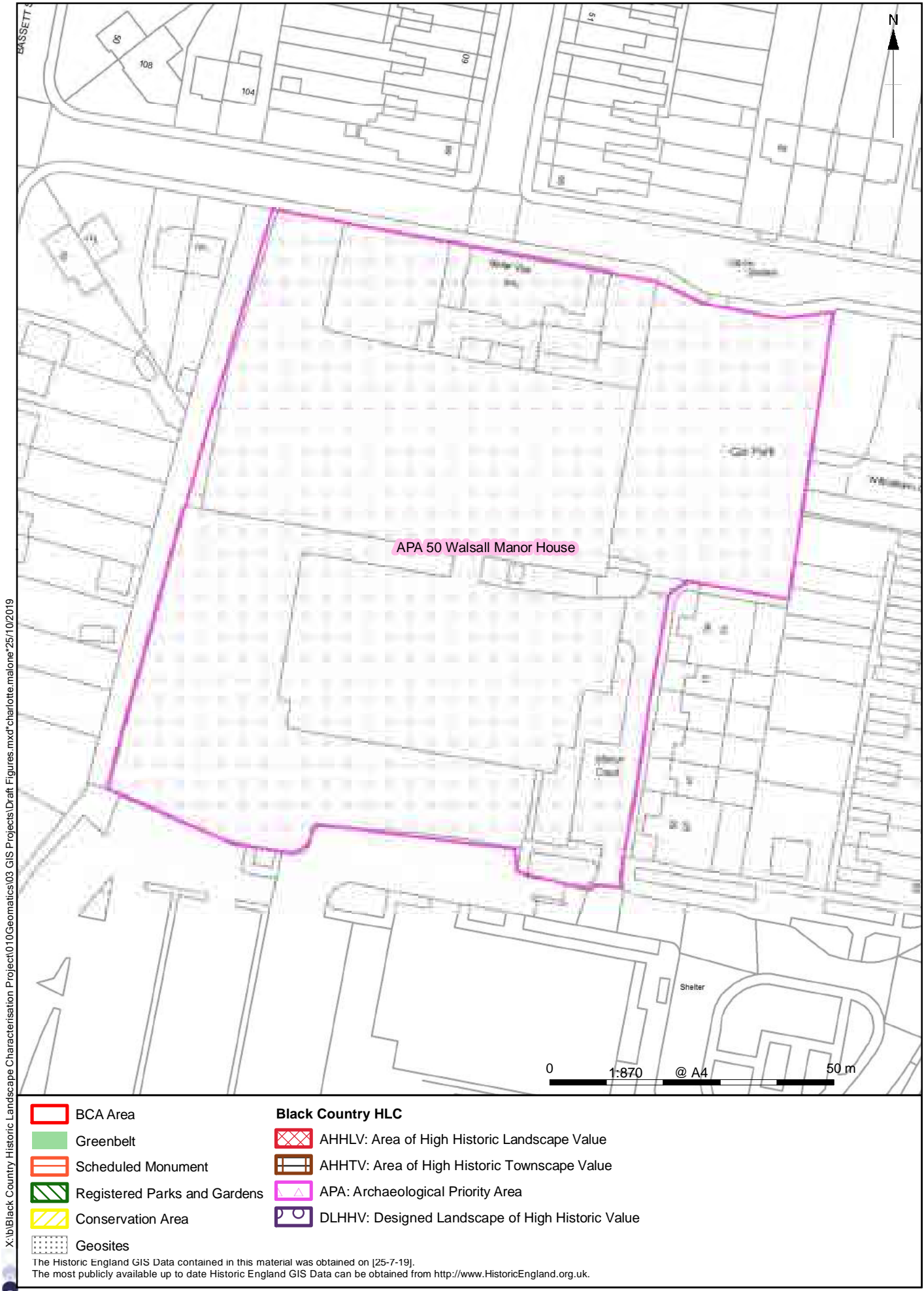


APA 49 Walsall Medieval Town

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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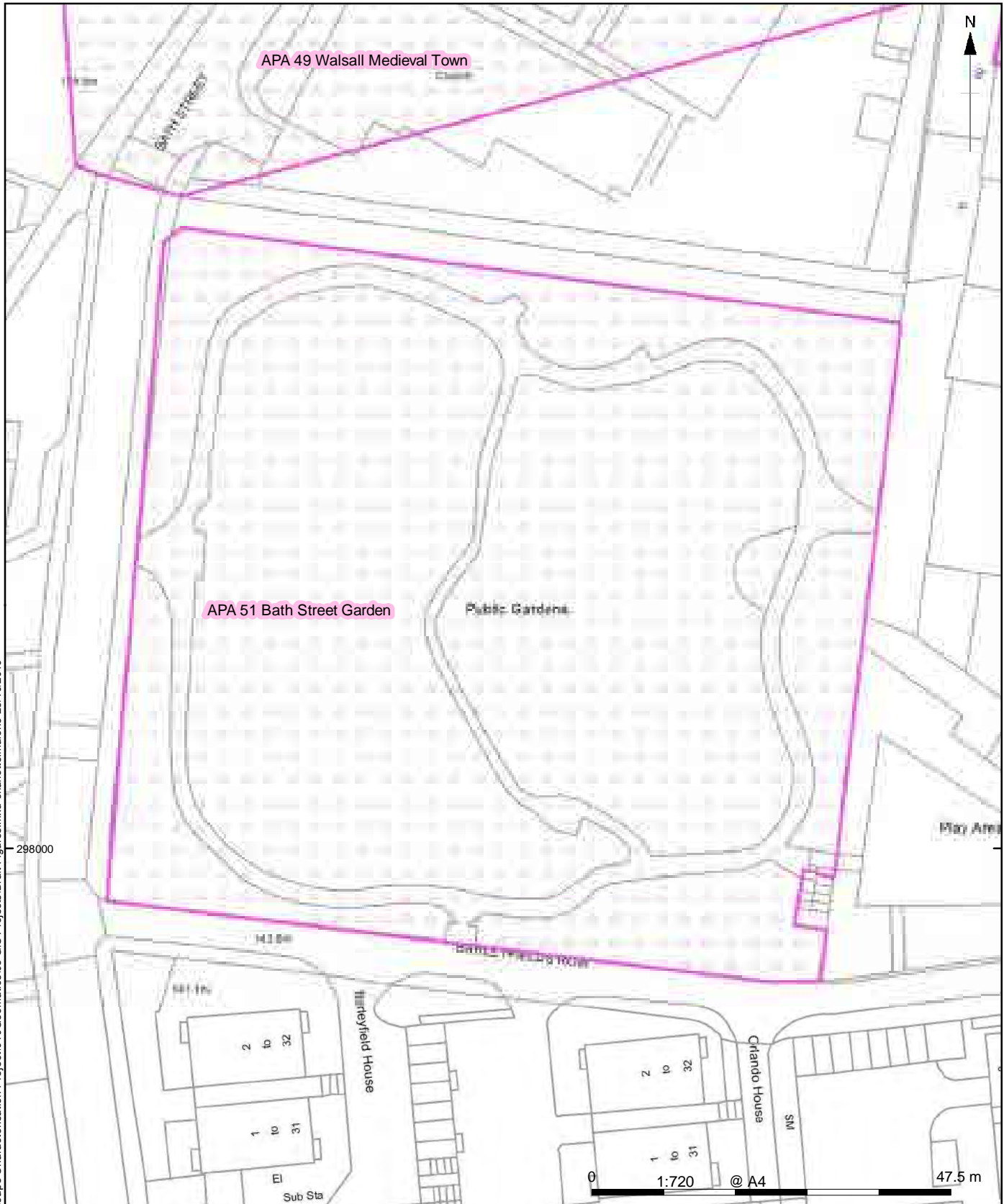
Figure:151 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 49













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Figure:152 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 50

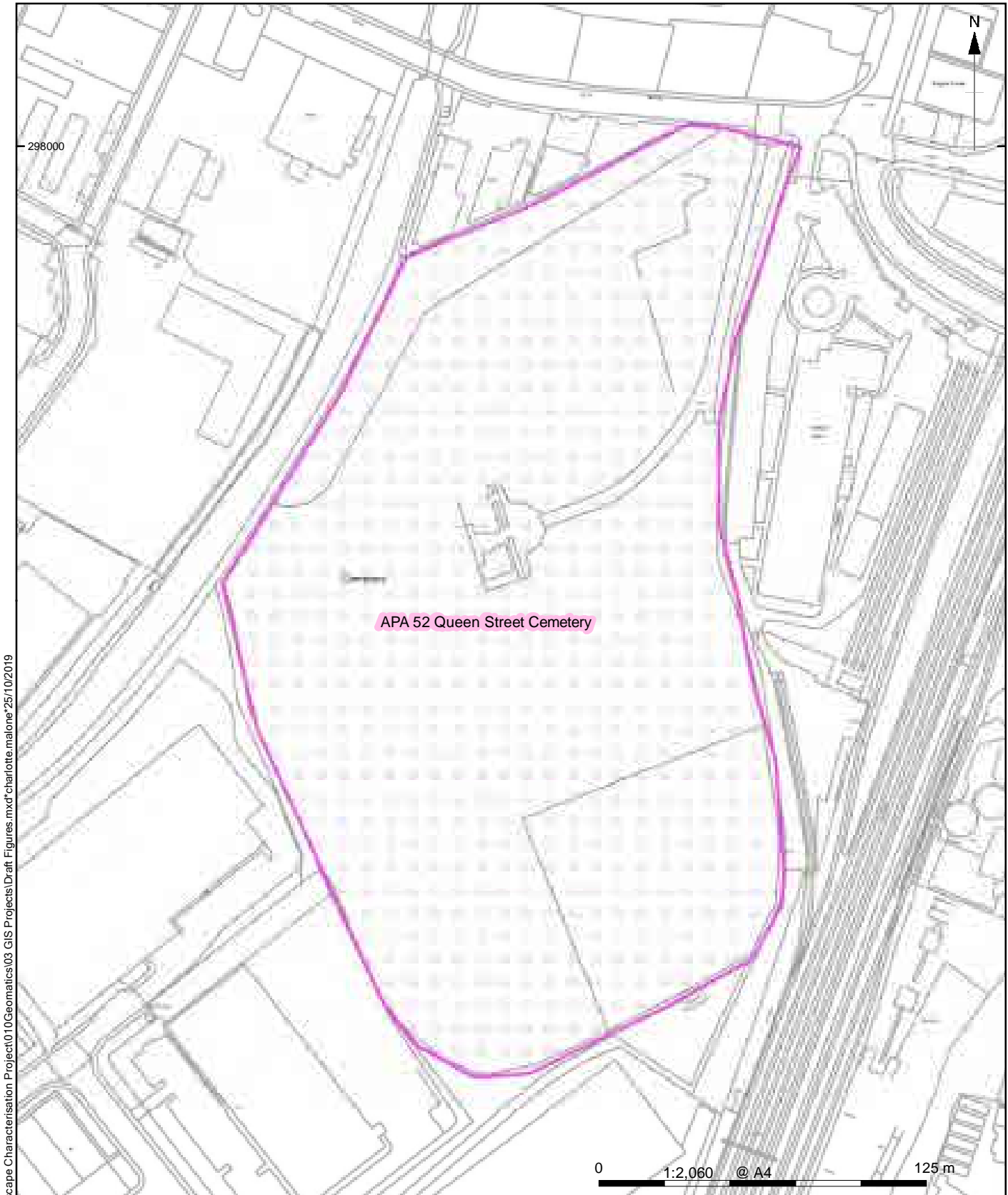
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |











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Figure:153 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 51



APA 52 Queen Street Cemetery

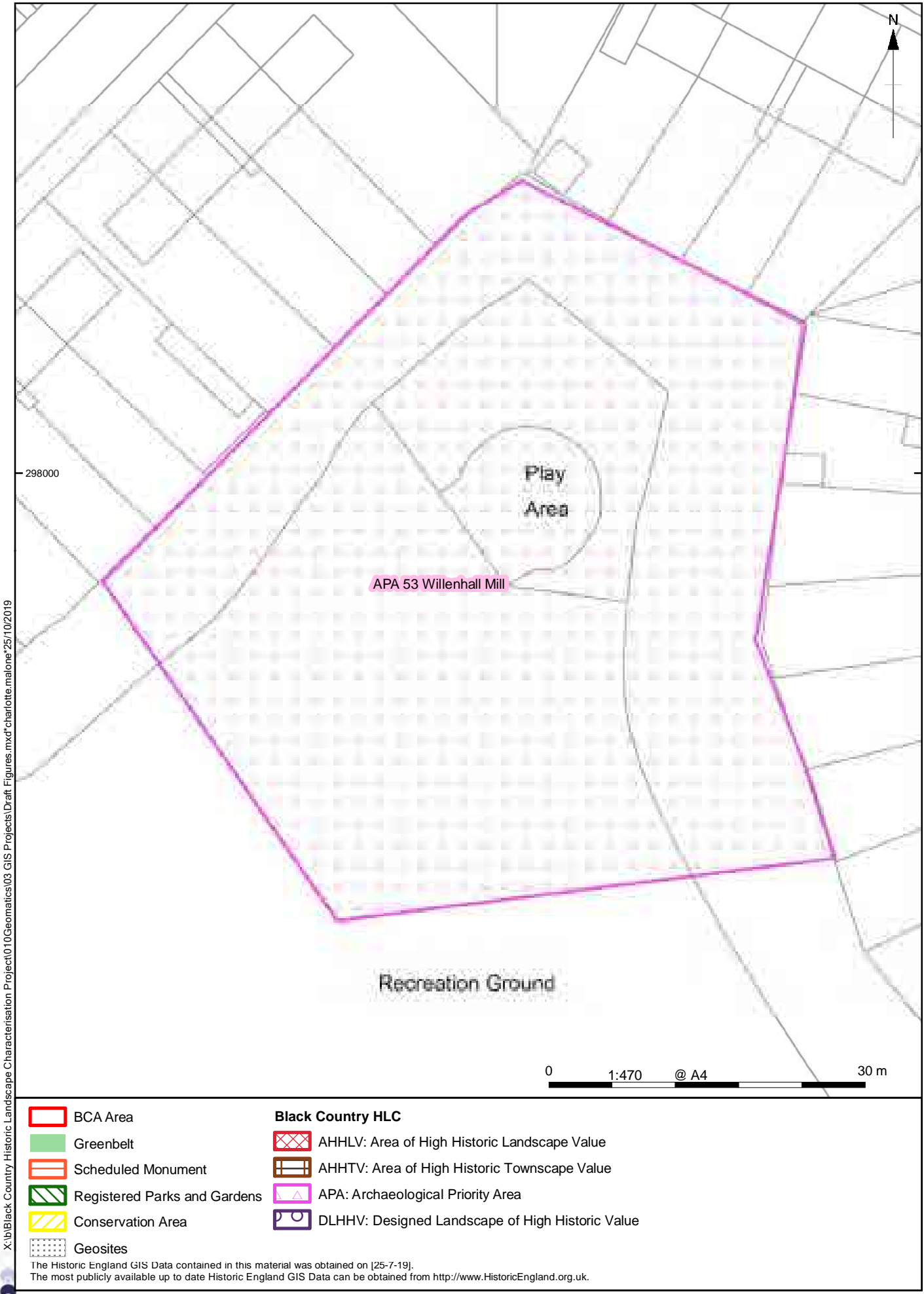
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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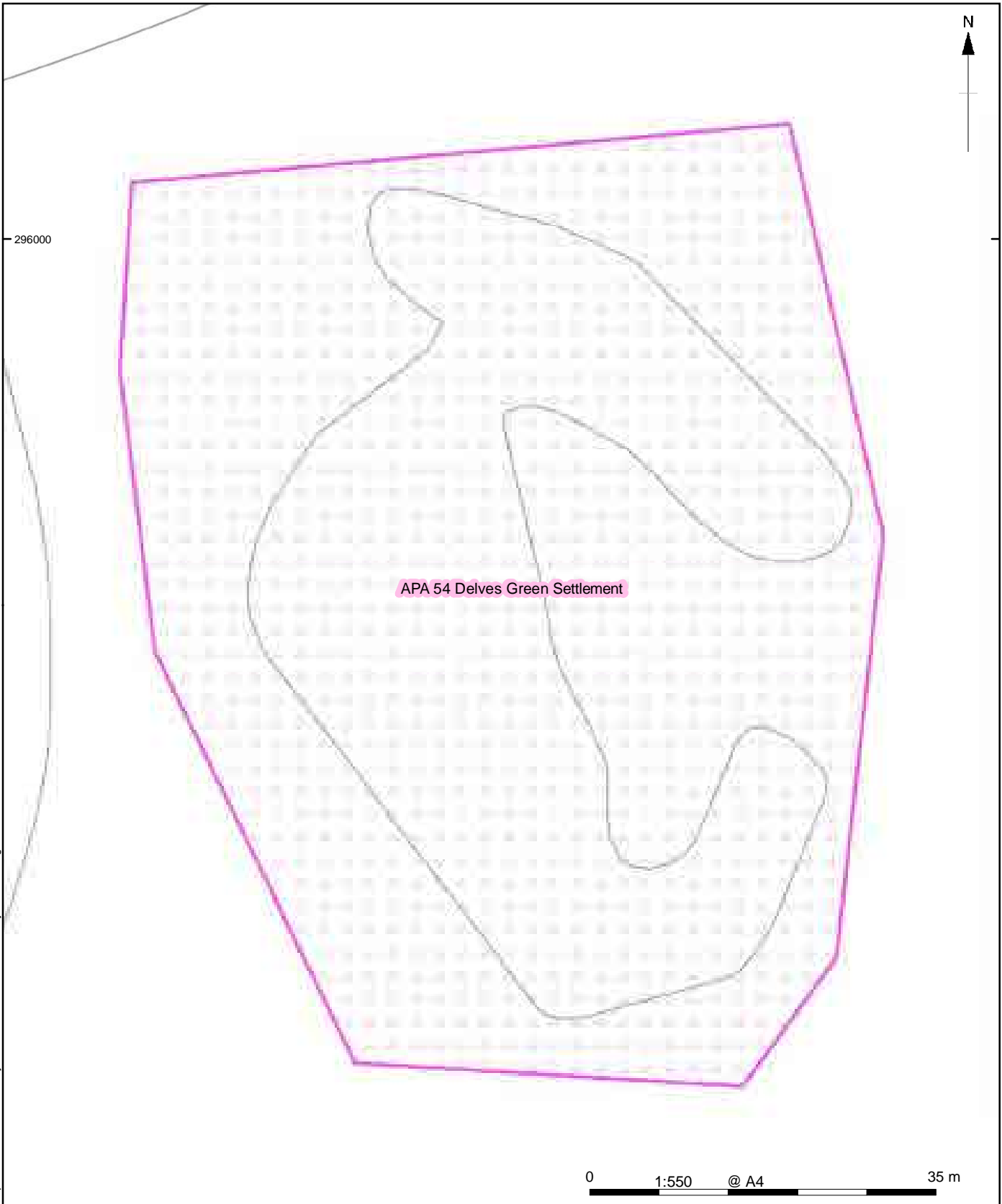
Figure:154 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 52



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Figure:155 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 53

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APA 54 Delves Green Settlement

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:156 Historic Environment Area Designations
Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 54

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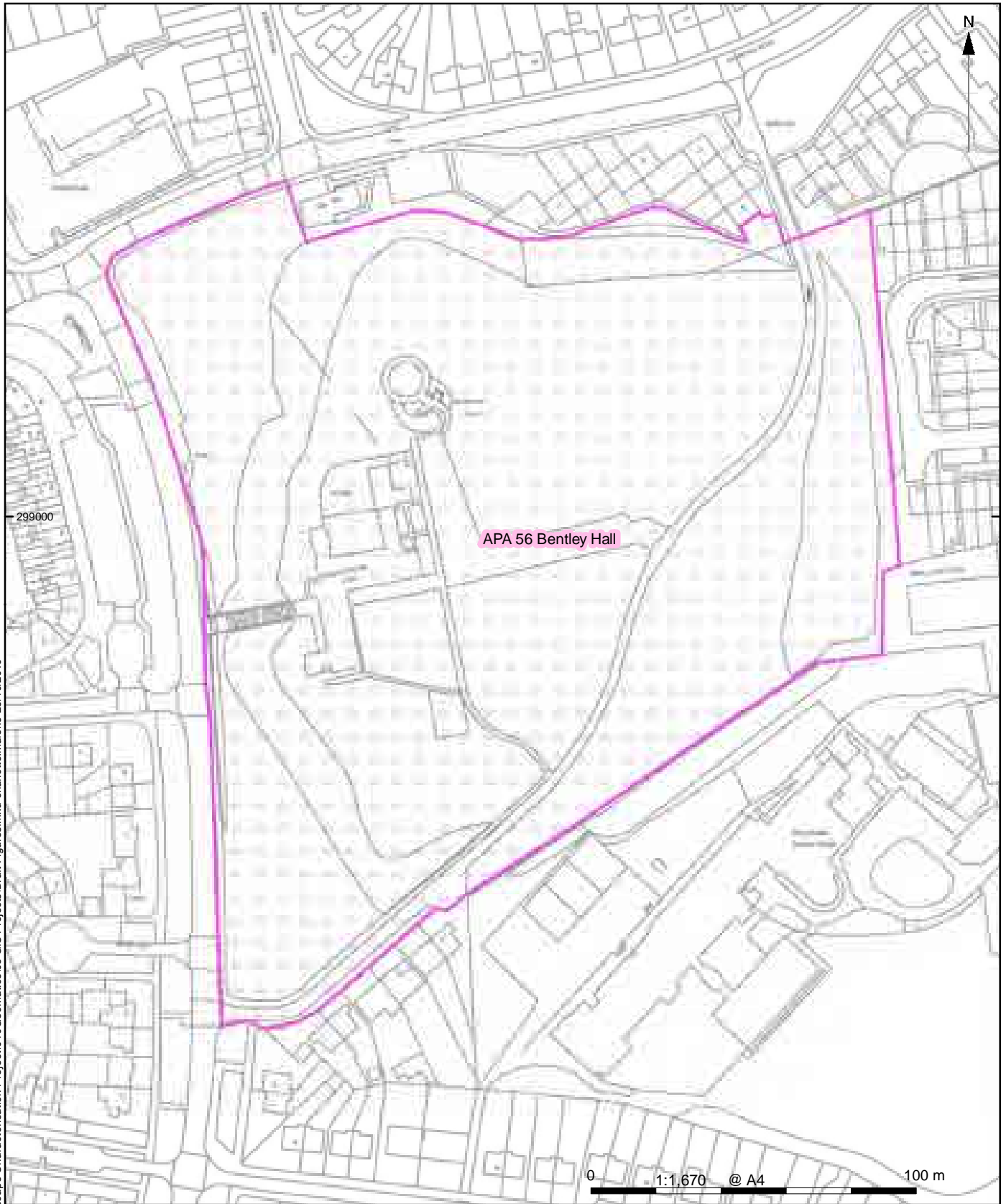












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Figure:157 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 55

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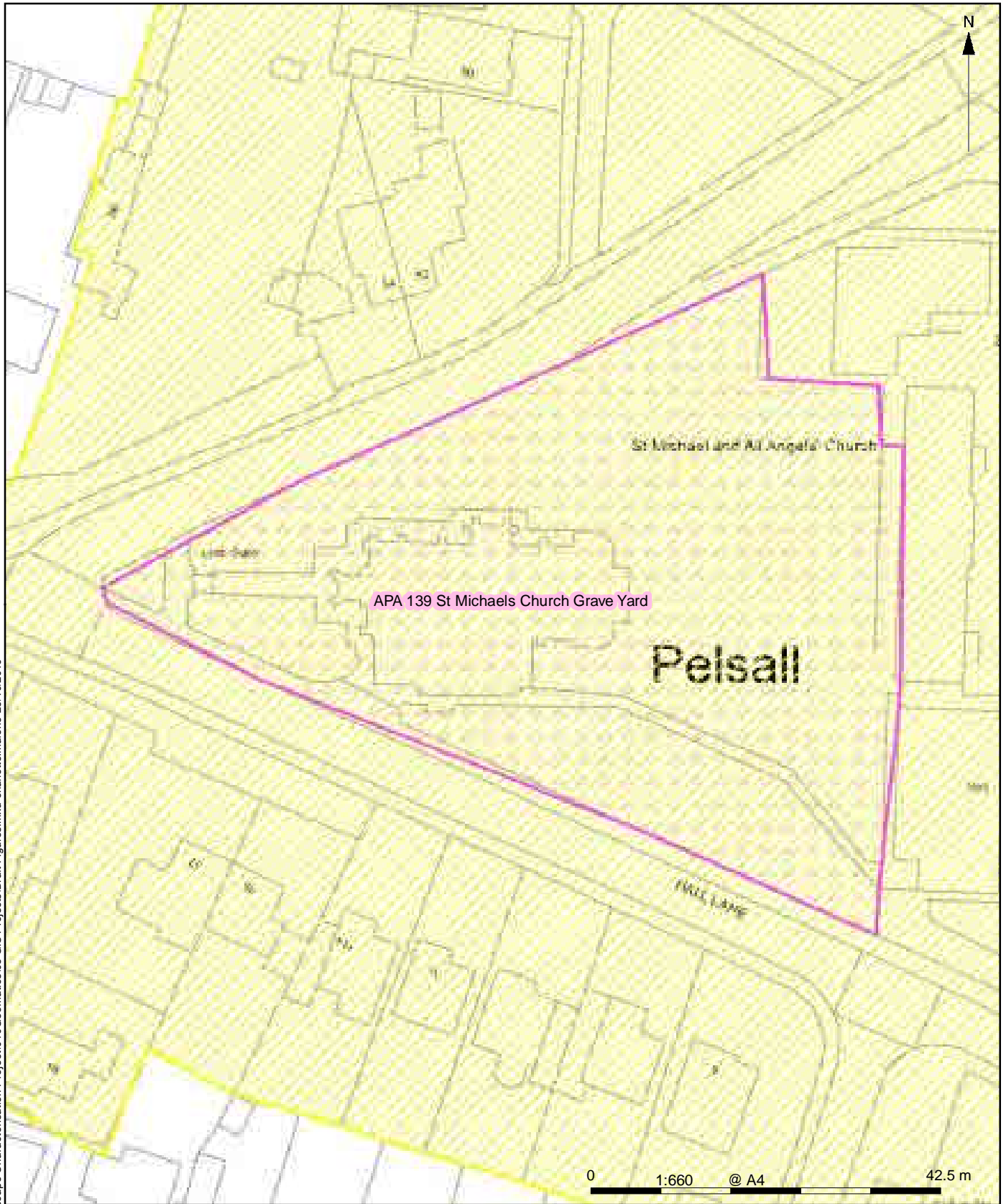












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:158 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 56

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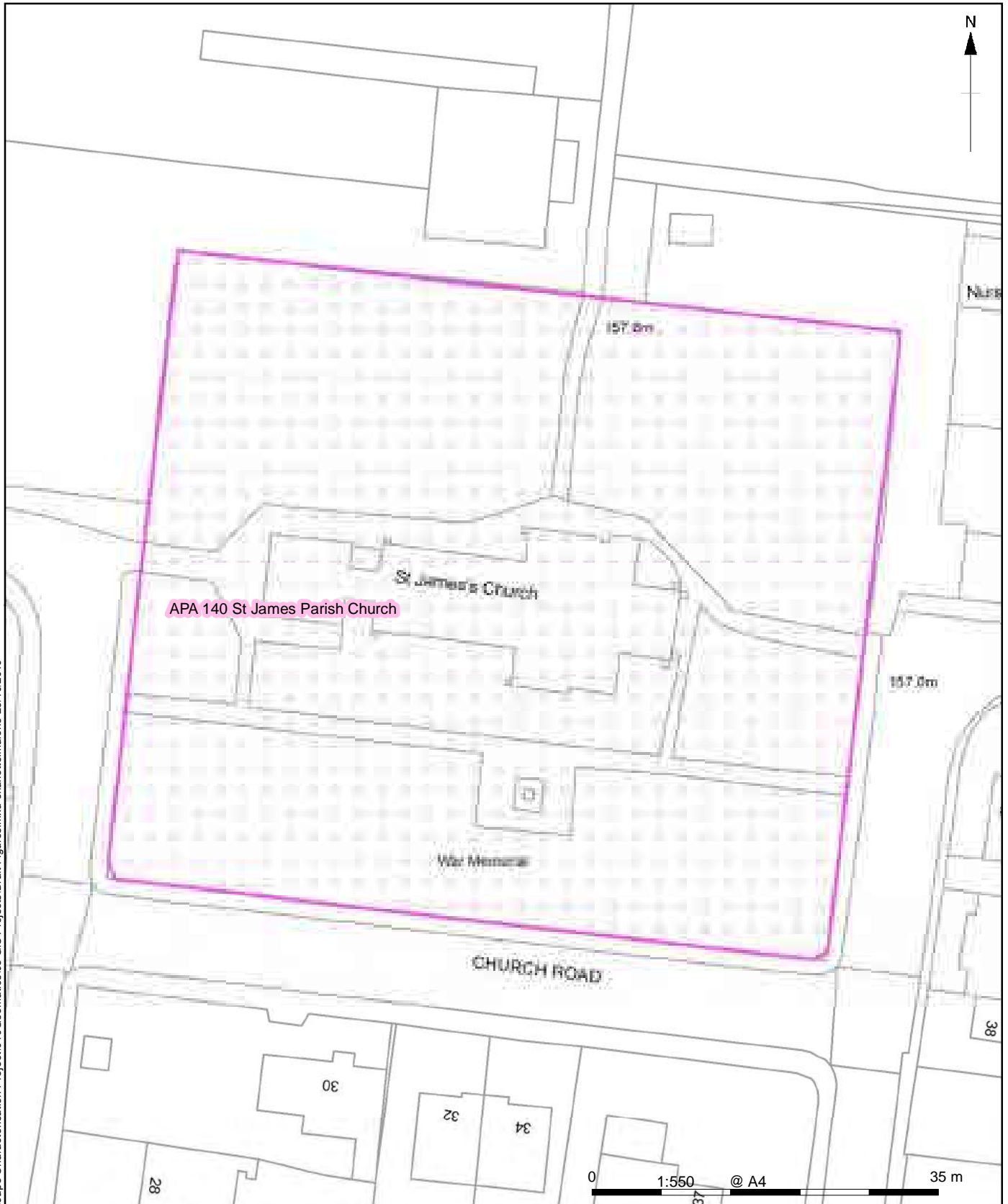












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:159 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 139

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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:160 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 140

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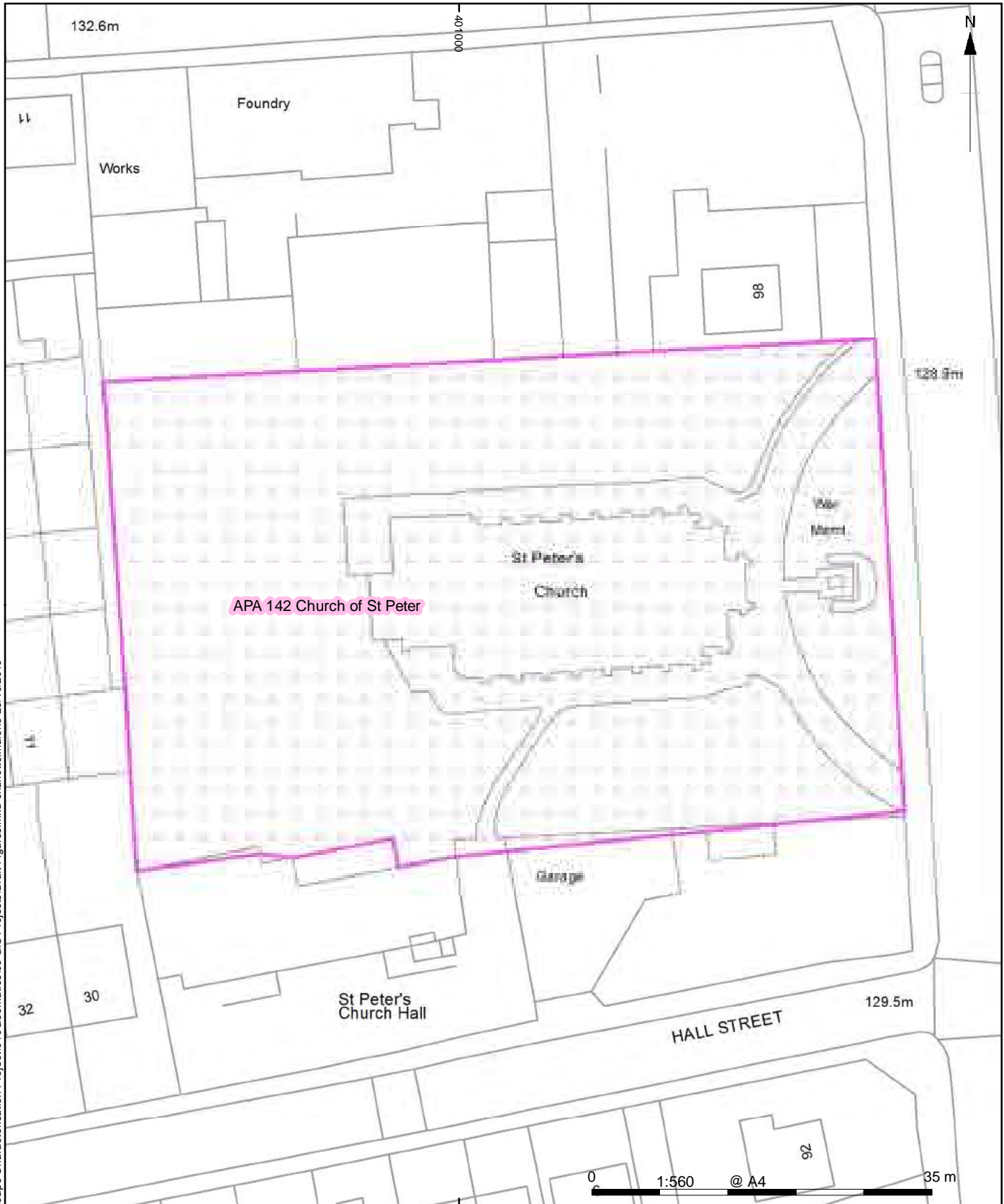












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:161 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 141

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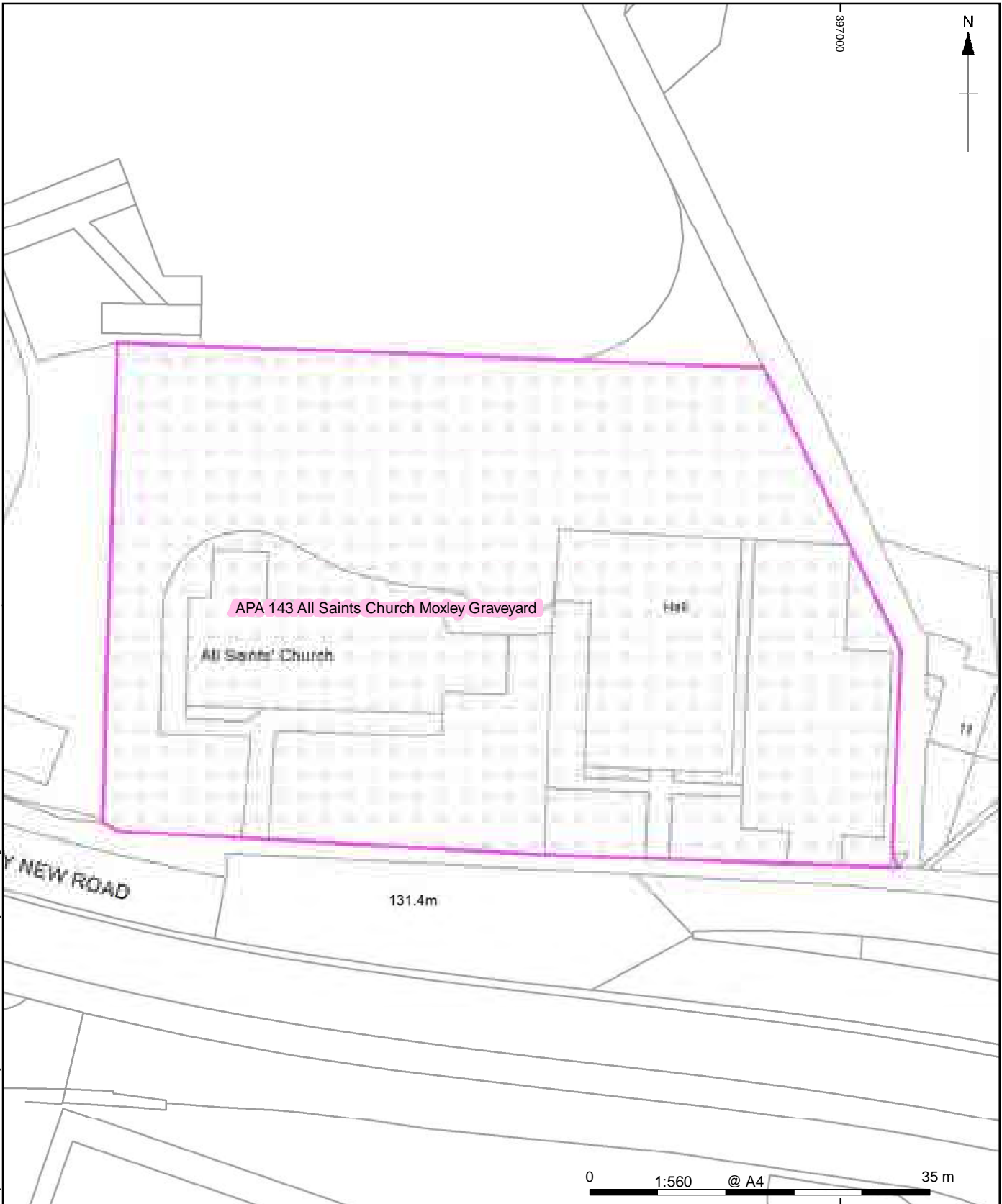
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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Figure:162 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 142

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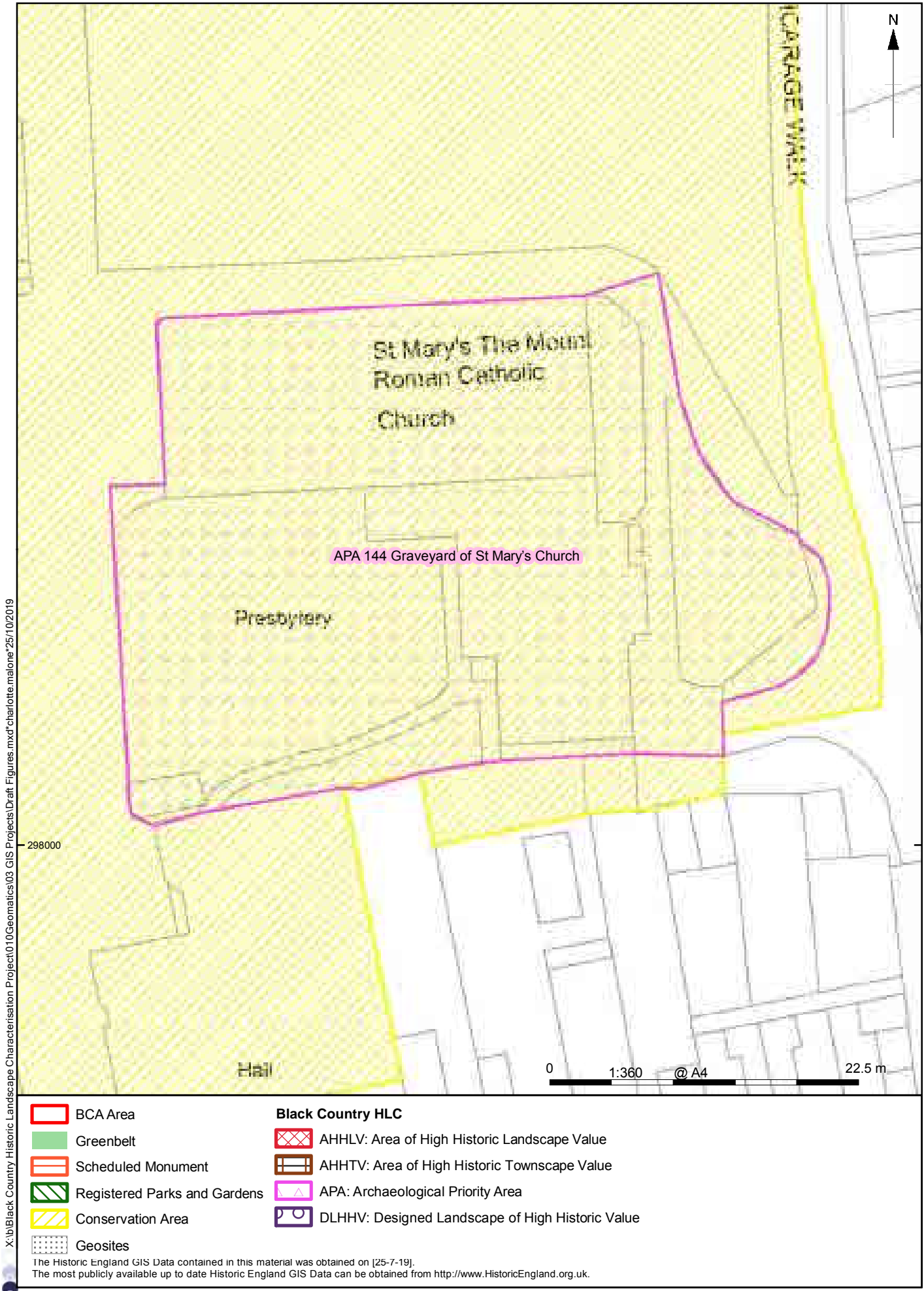
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure:163 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 143

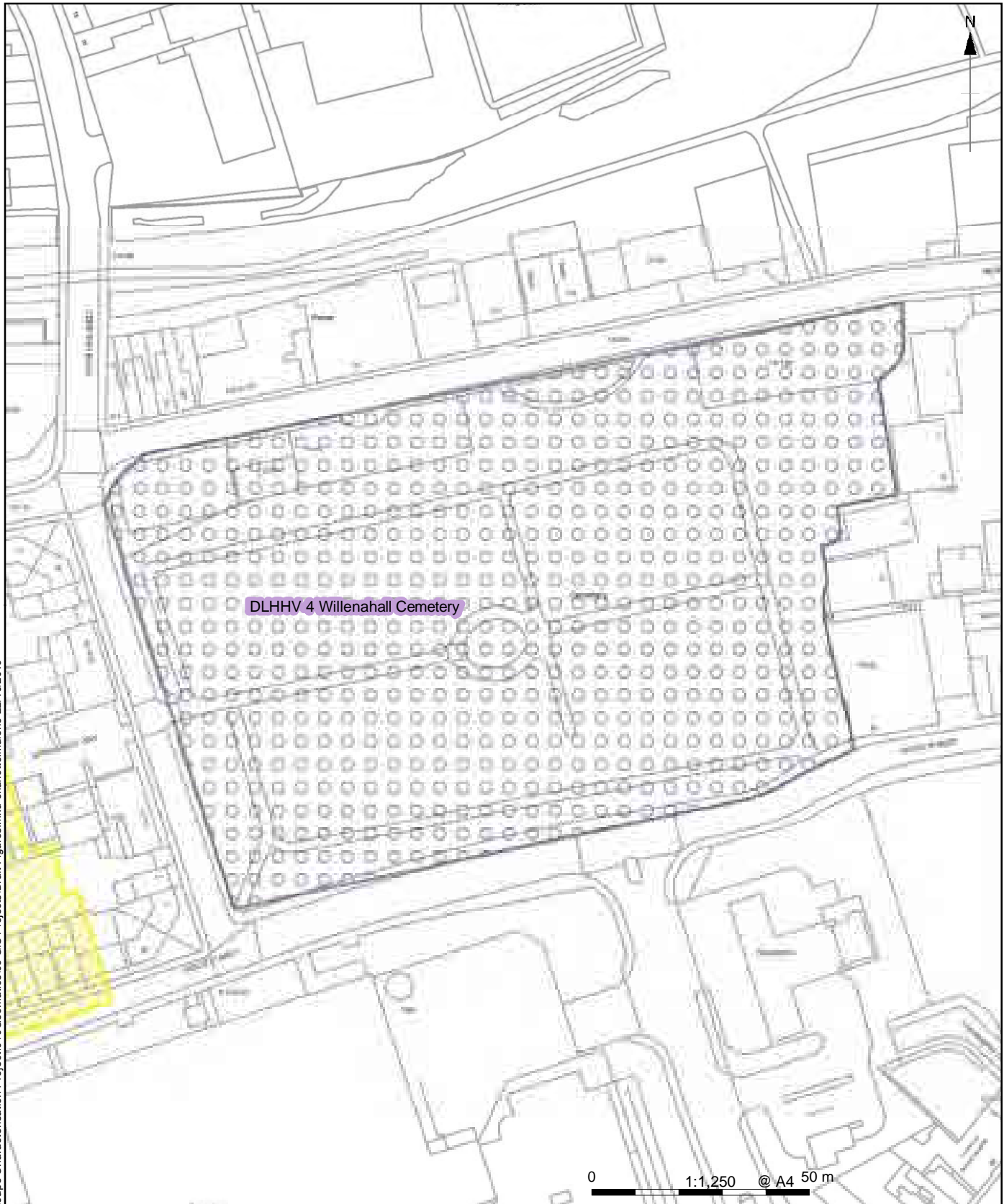












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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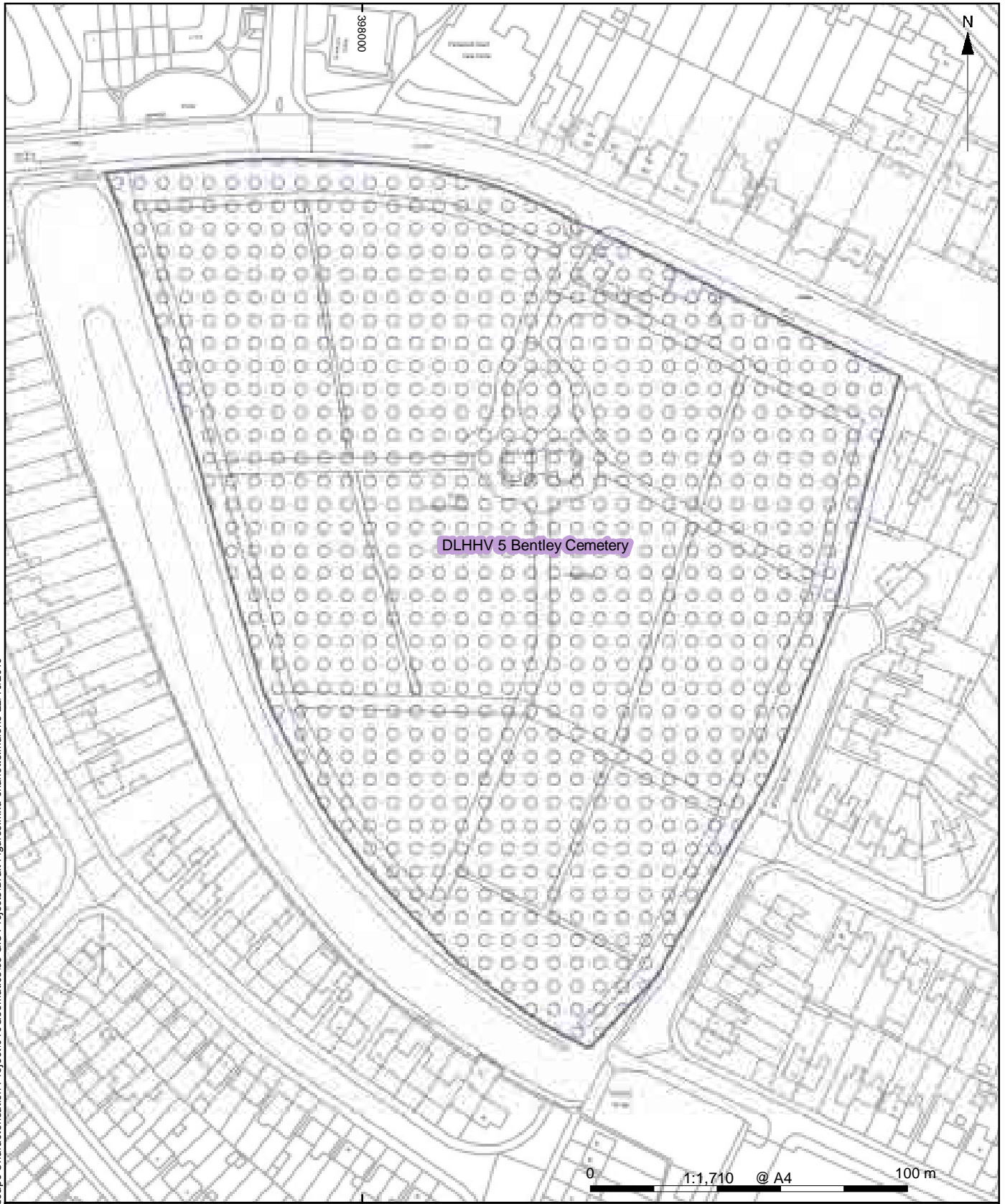
Figure:164 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Archaeological Priority Area APA 144













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Figure:165 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 4



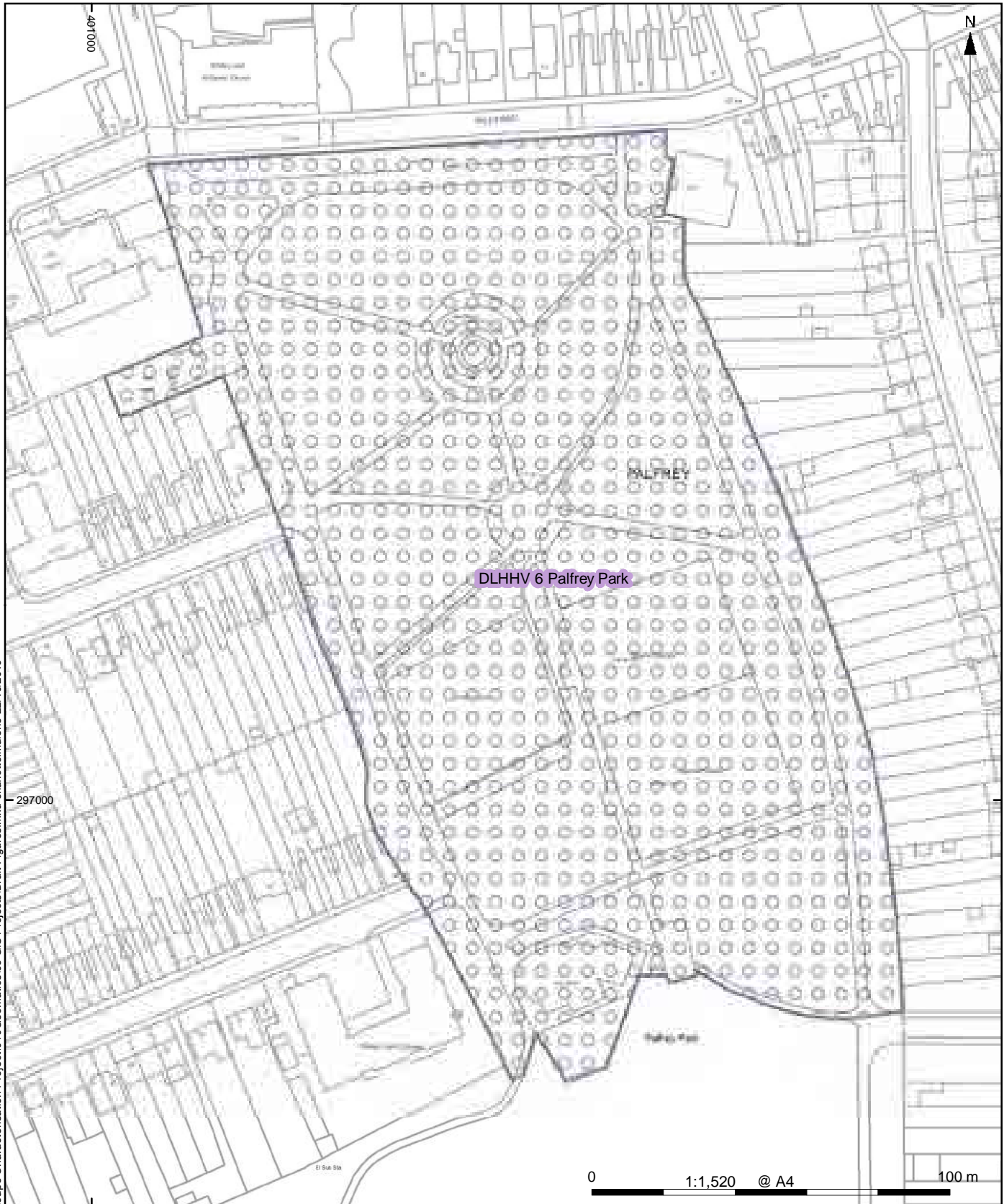
DLHHV 5 Bentley Cemetery











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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:166 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 5

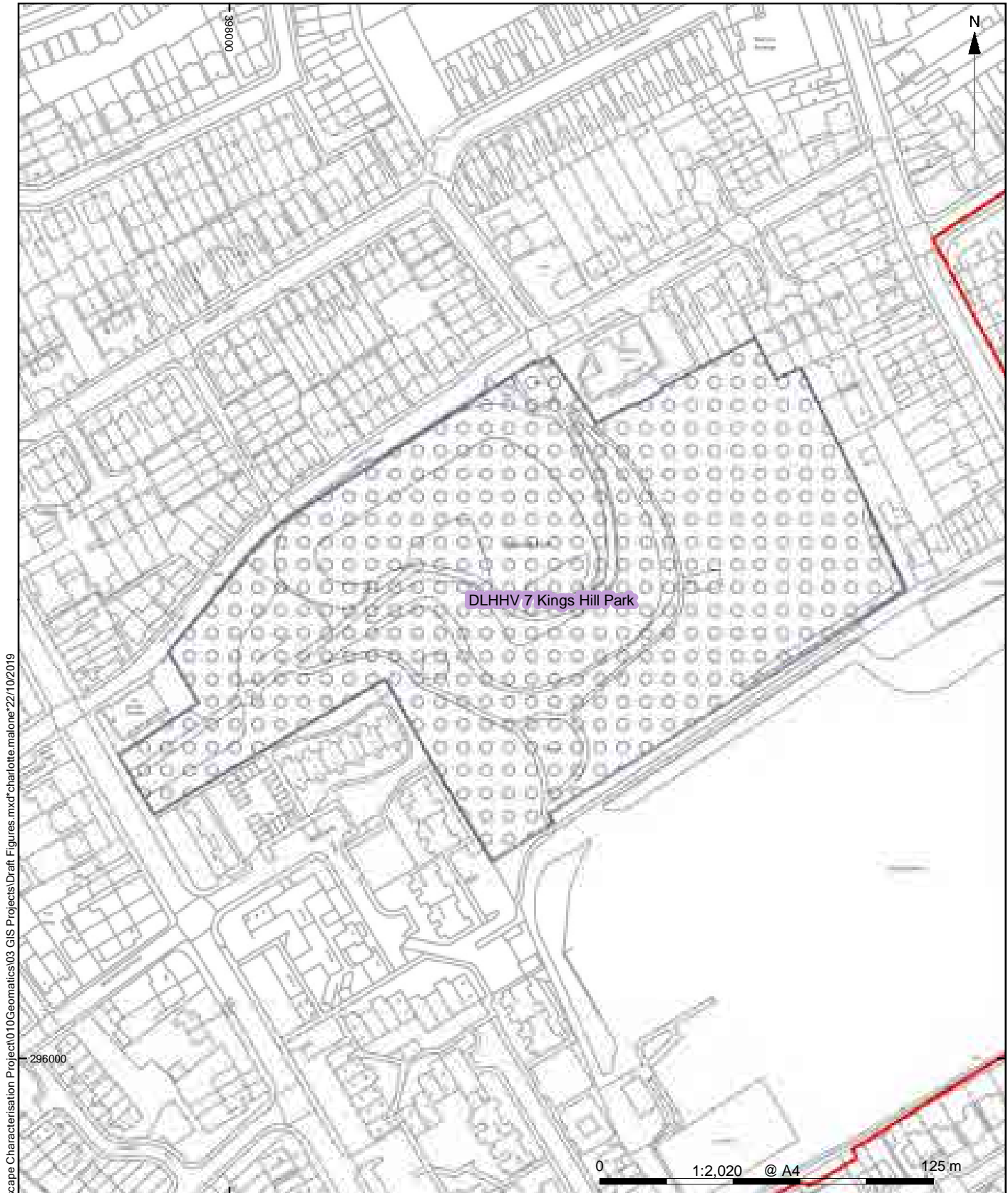
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:167 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 6



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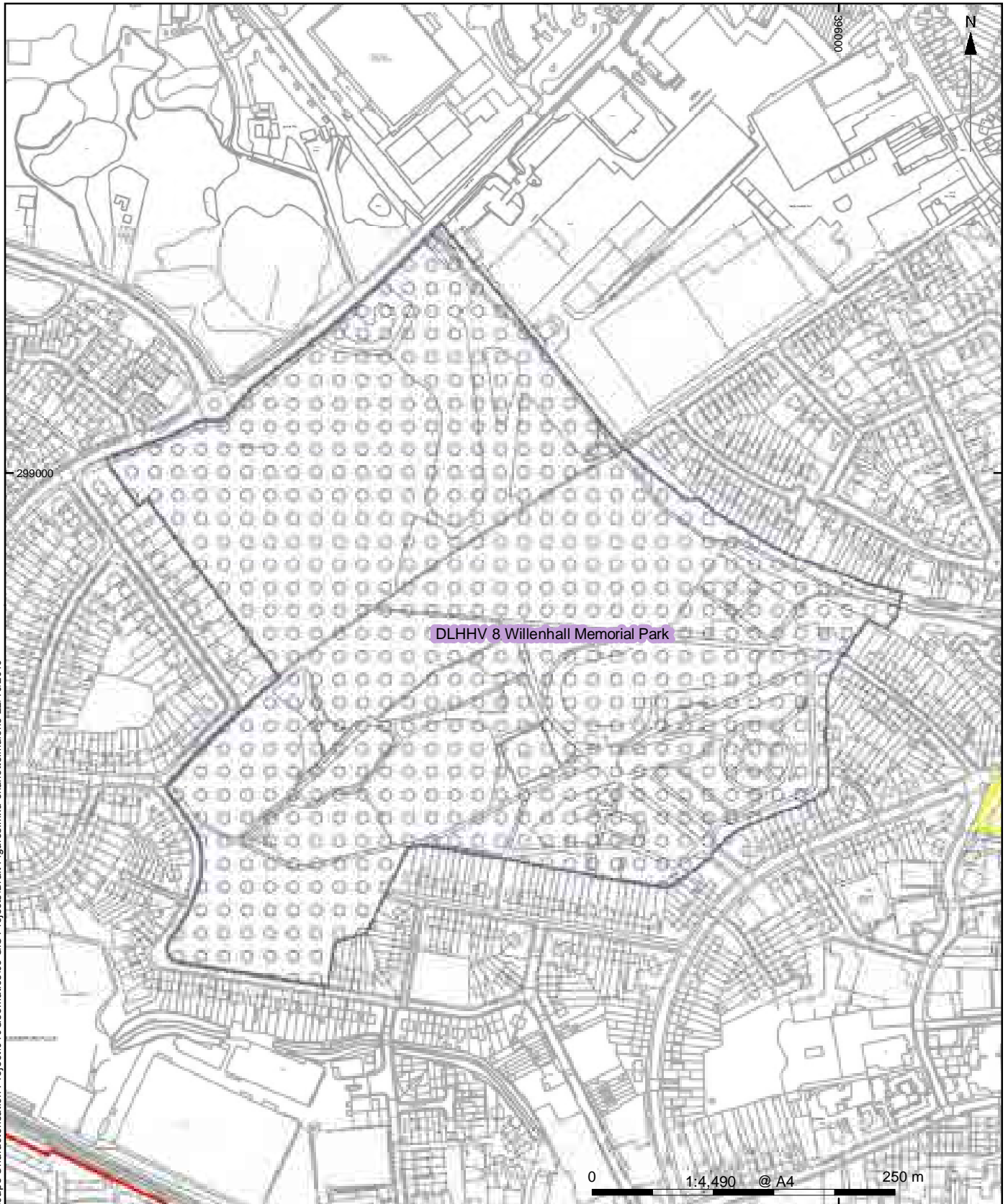
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |











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Figure:168 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 7

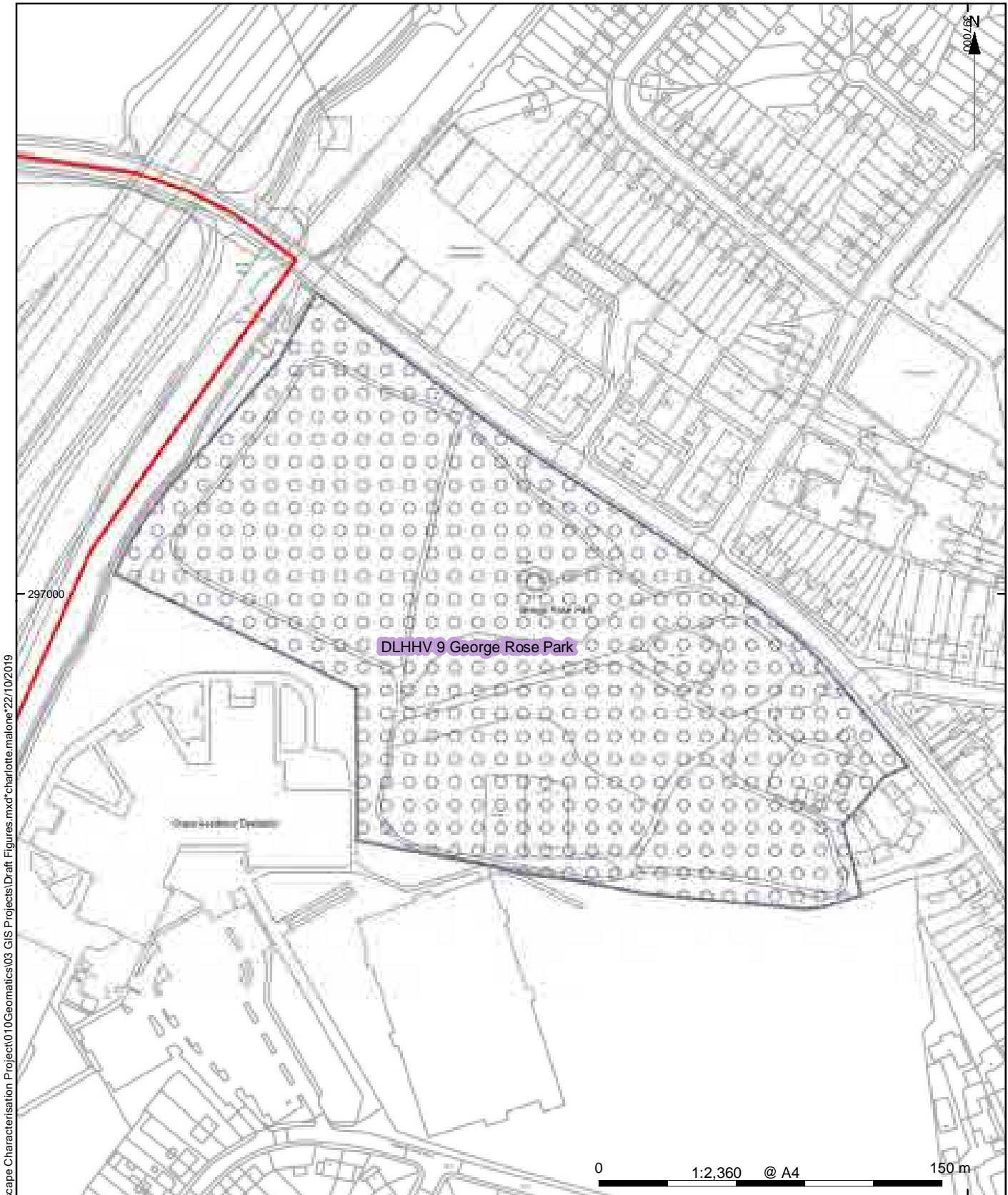
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:169 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 8



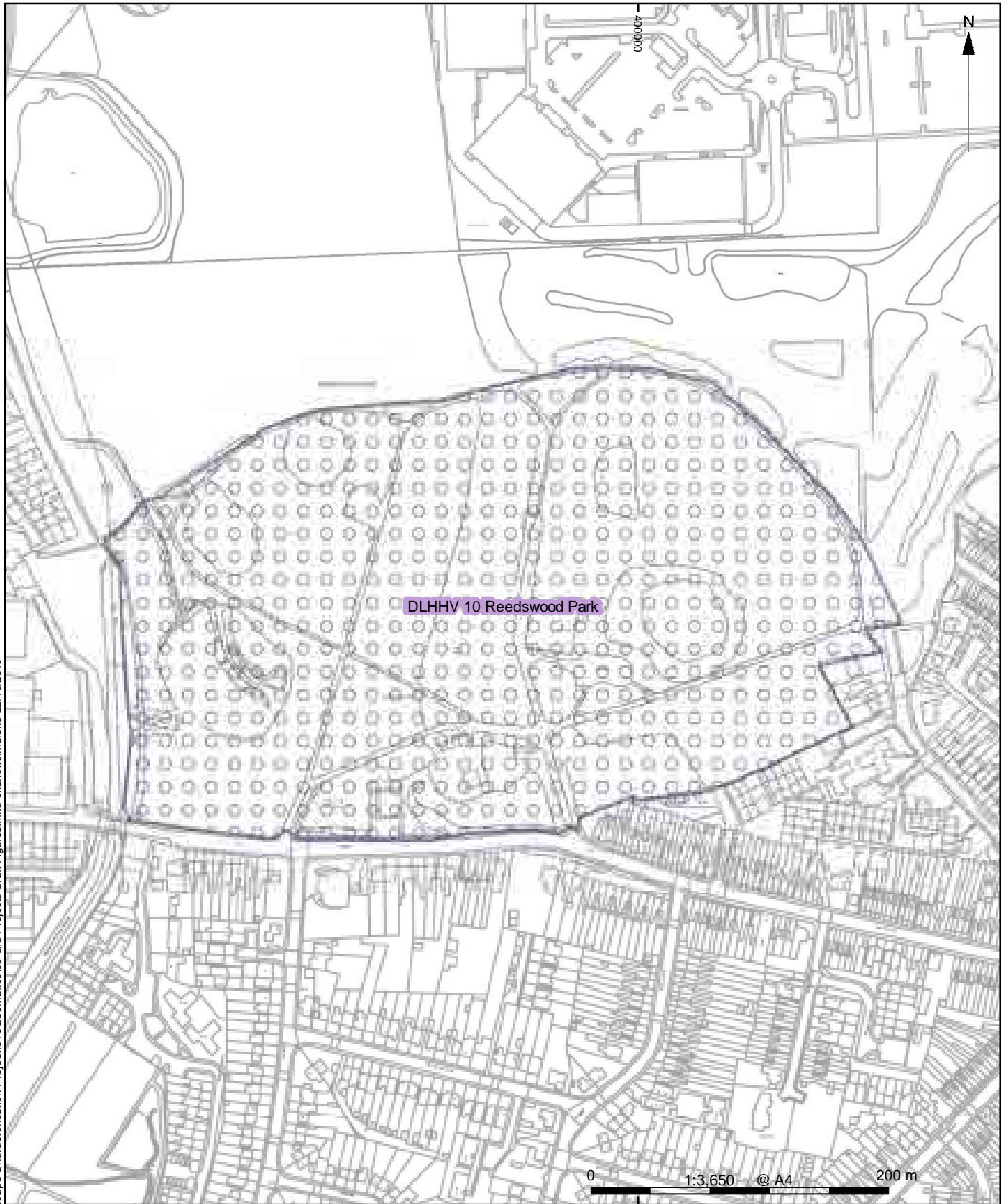
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
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|  | BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  | Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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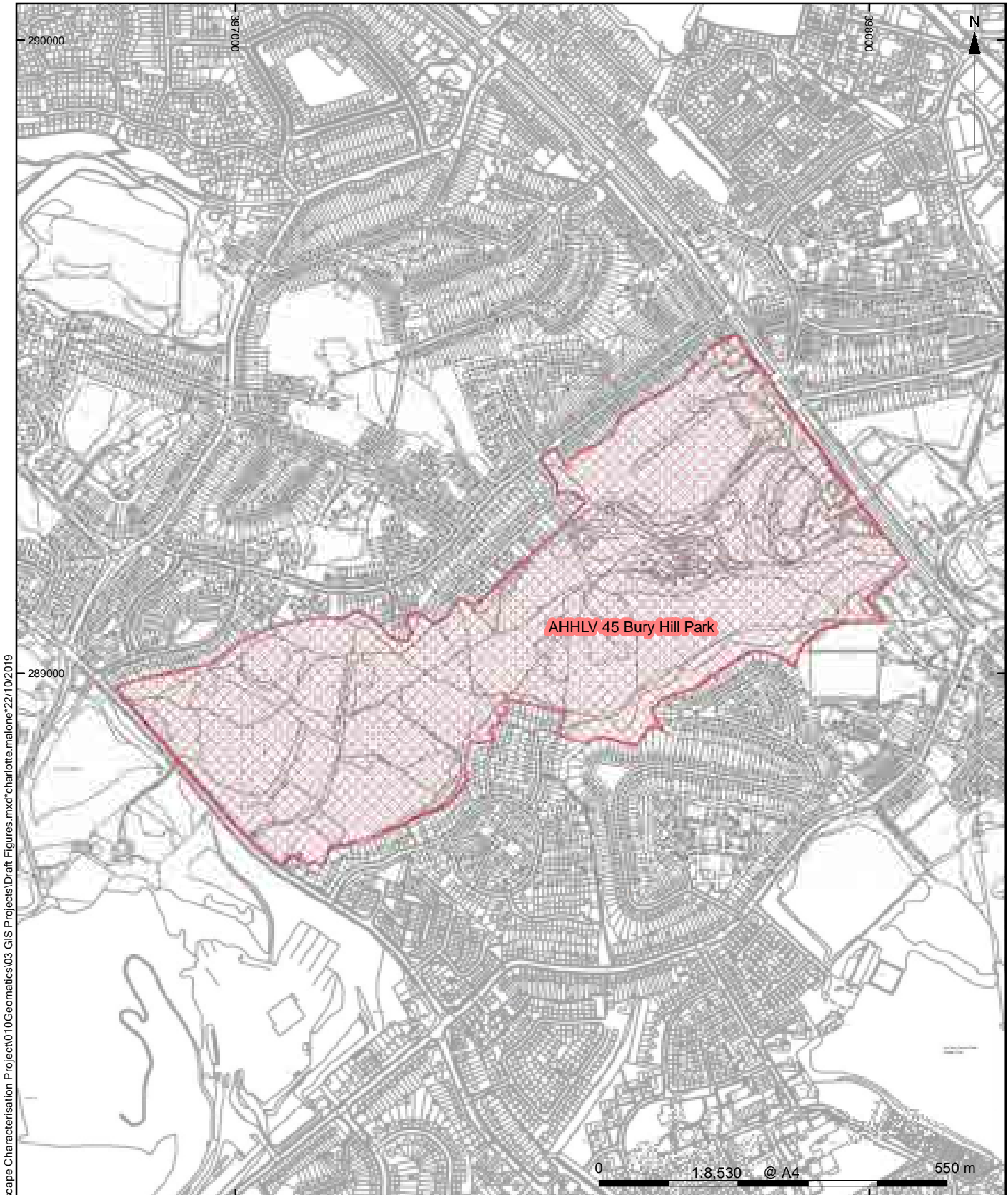
Figure:170 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 9













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:171 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Walsall Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 10

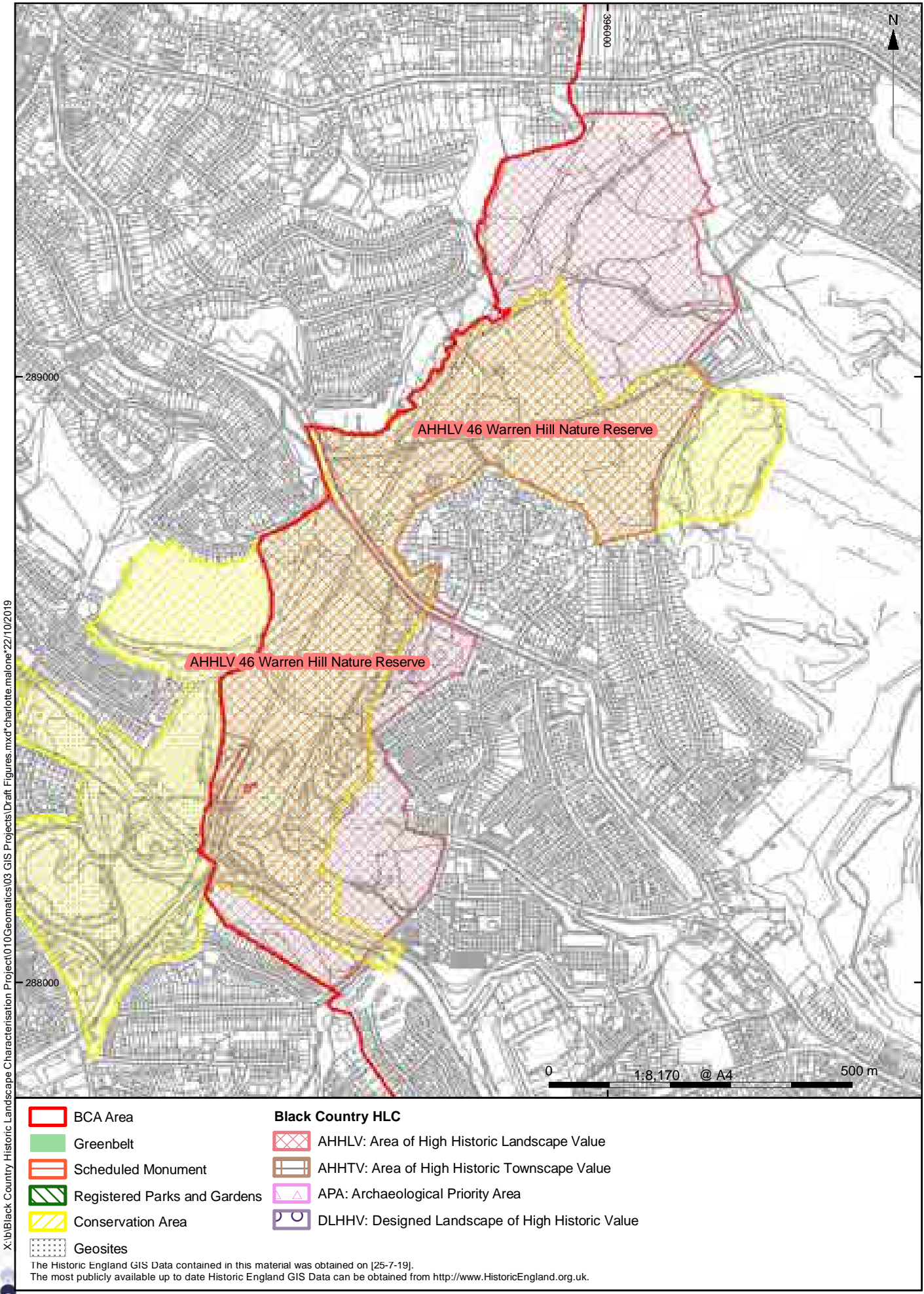


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:172 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 45



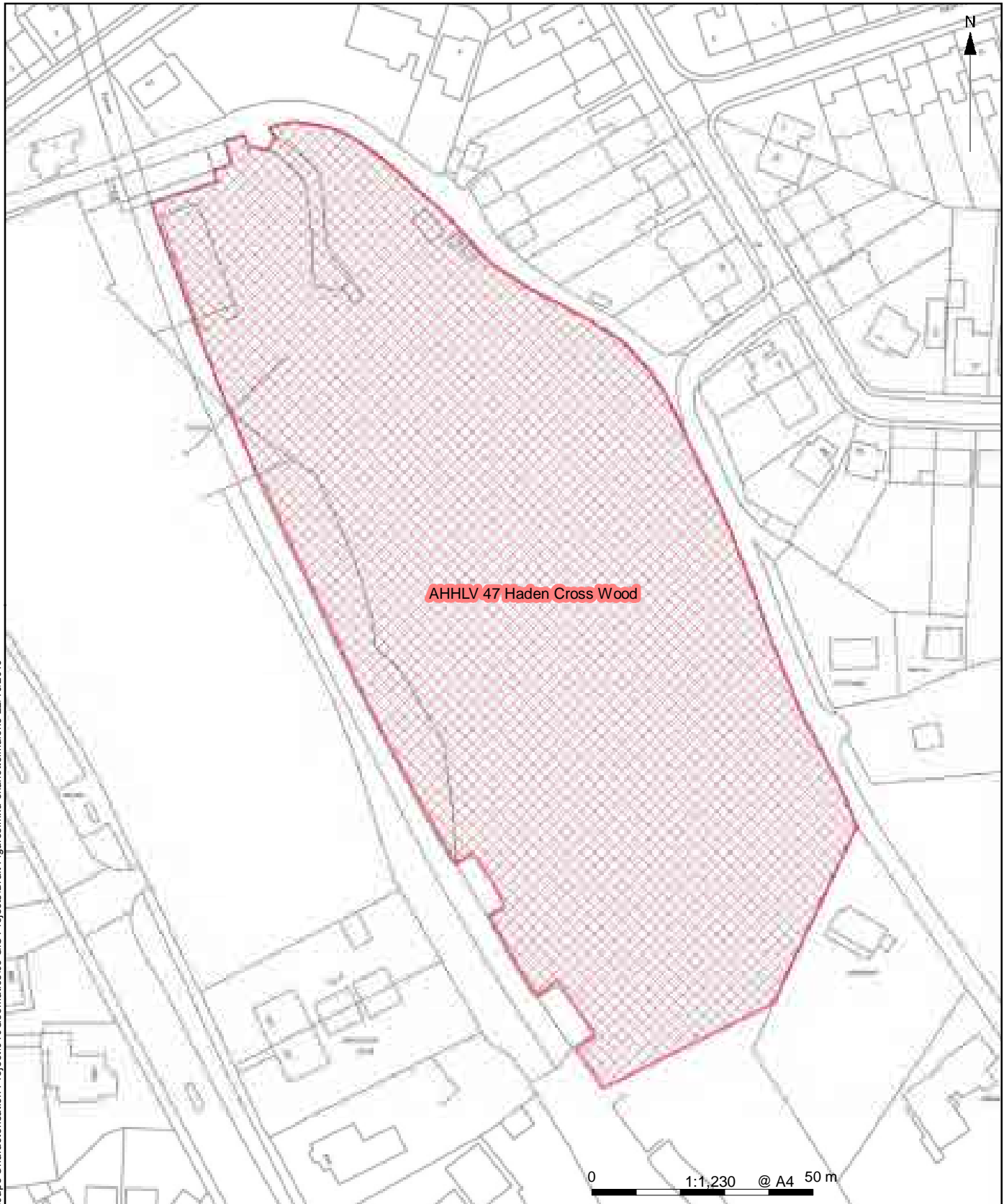
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
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Figure:173 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 46

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AHHLV 47 Haden Cross Wood

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:174 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 47

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AHHLV 48 Chambers Wood











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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:175 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 48

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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:176 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 49

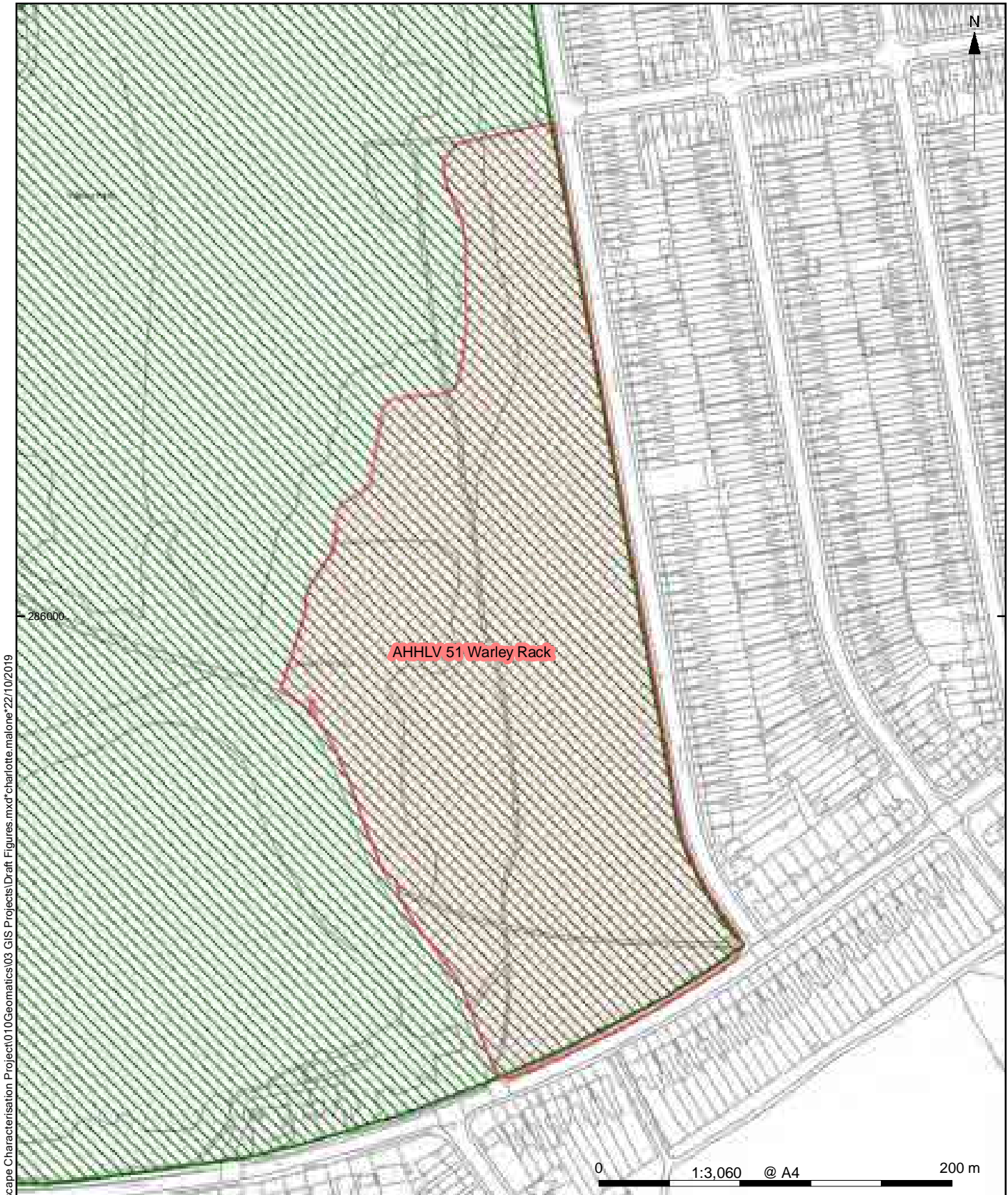
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Figure:177 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 50

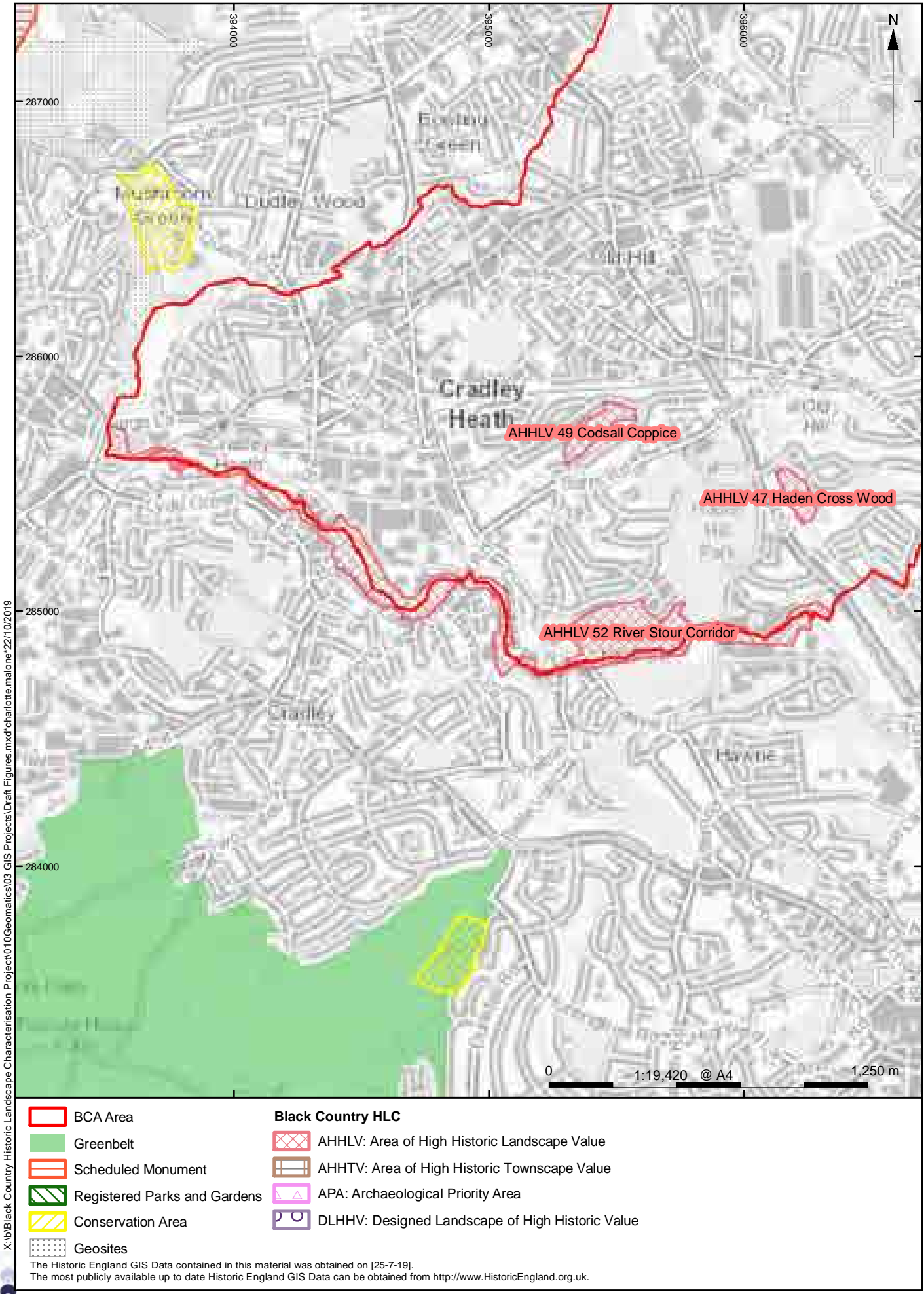


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Figure:178 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 51



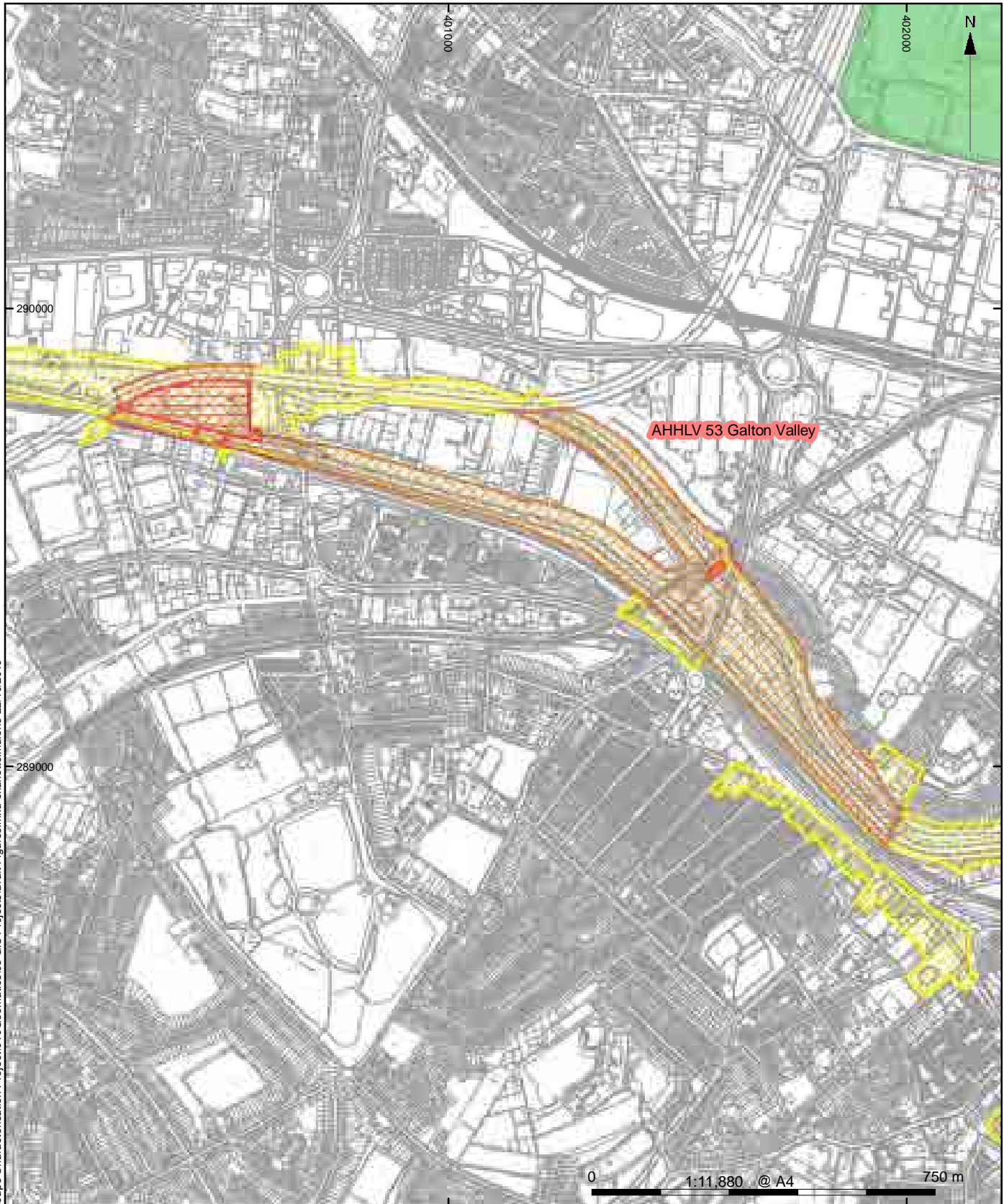
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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:179 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 52

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Figure:180 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 53

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Figure:181 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 54

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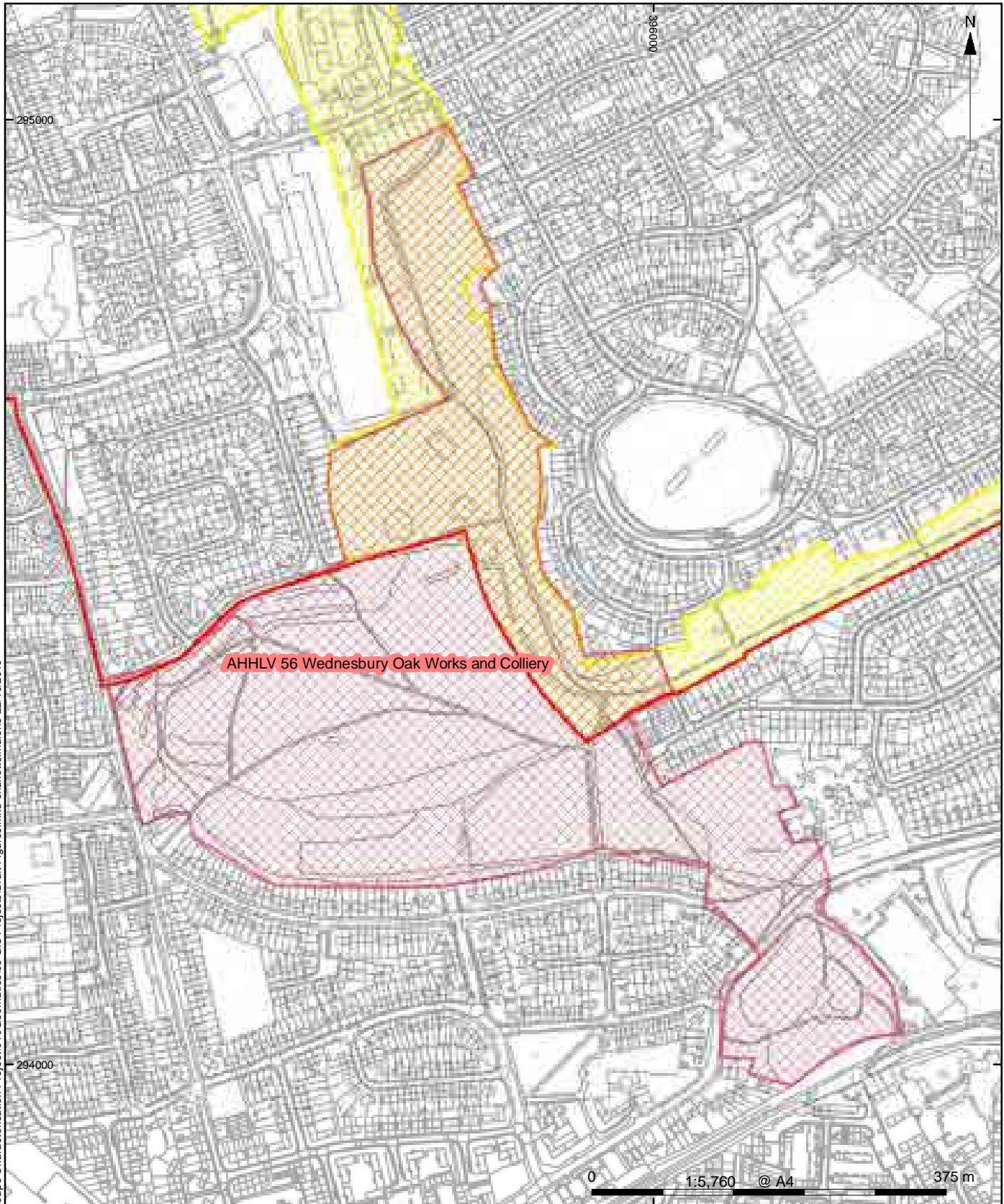












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Figure:182 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 55

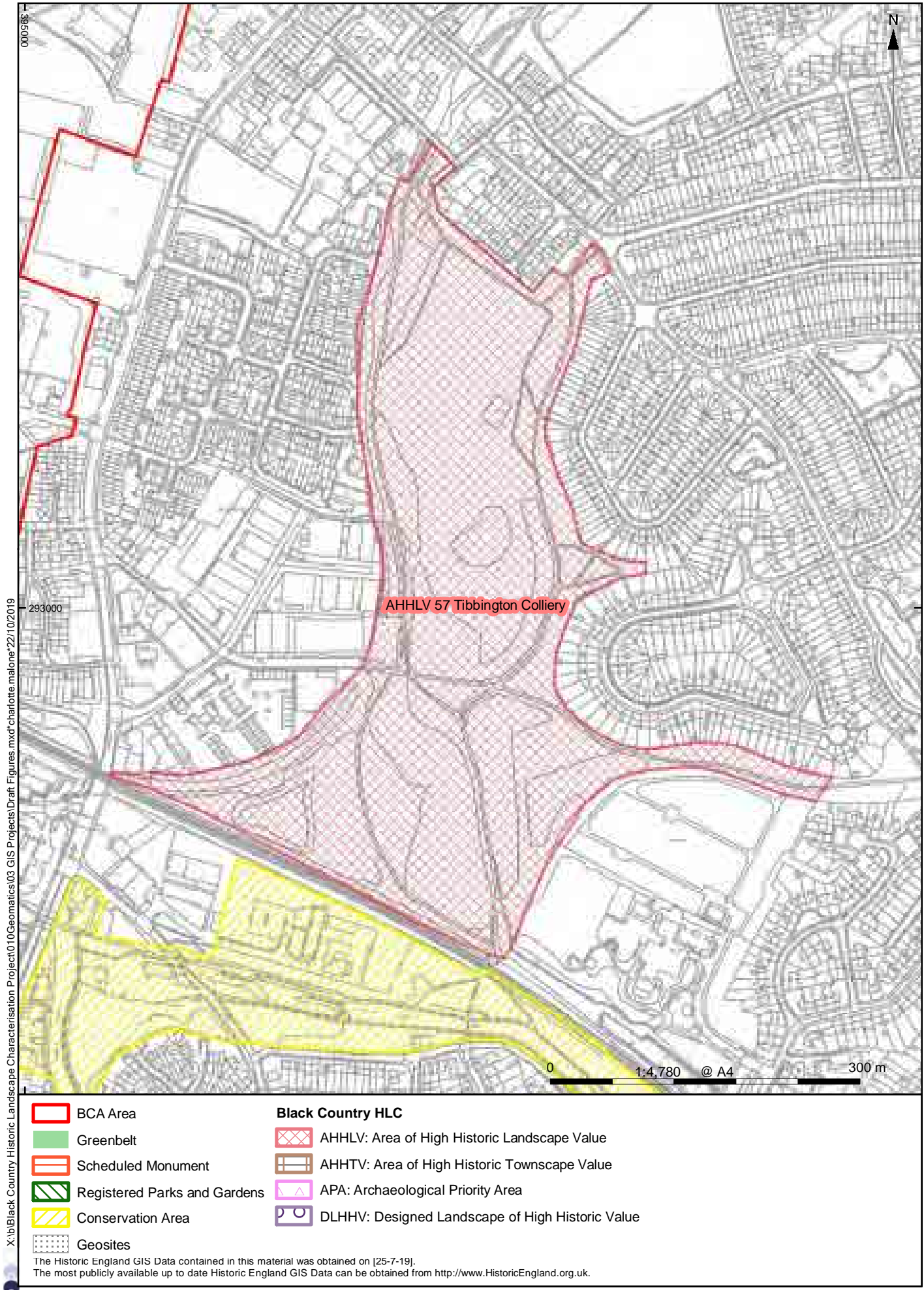
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:183 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 56



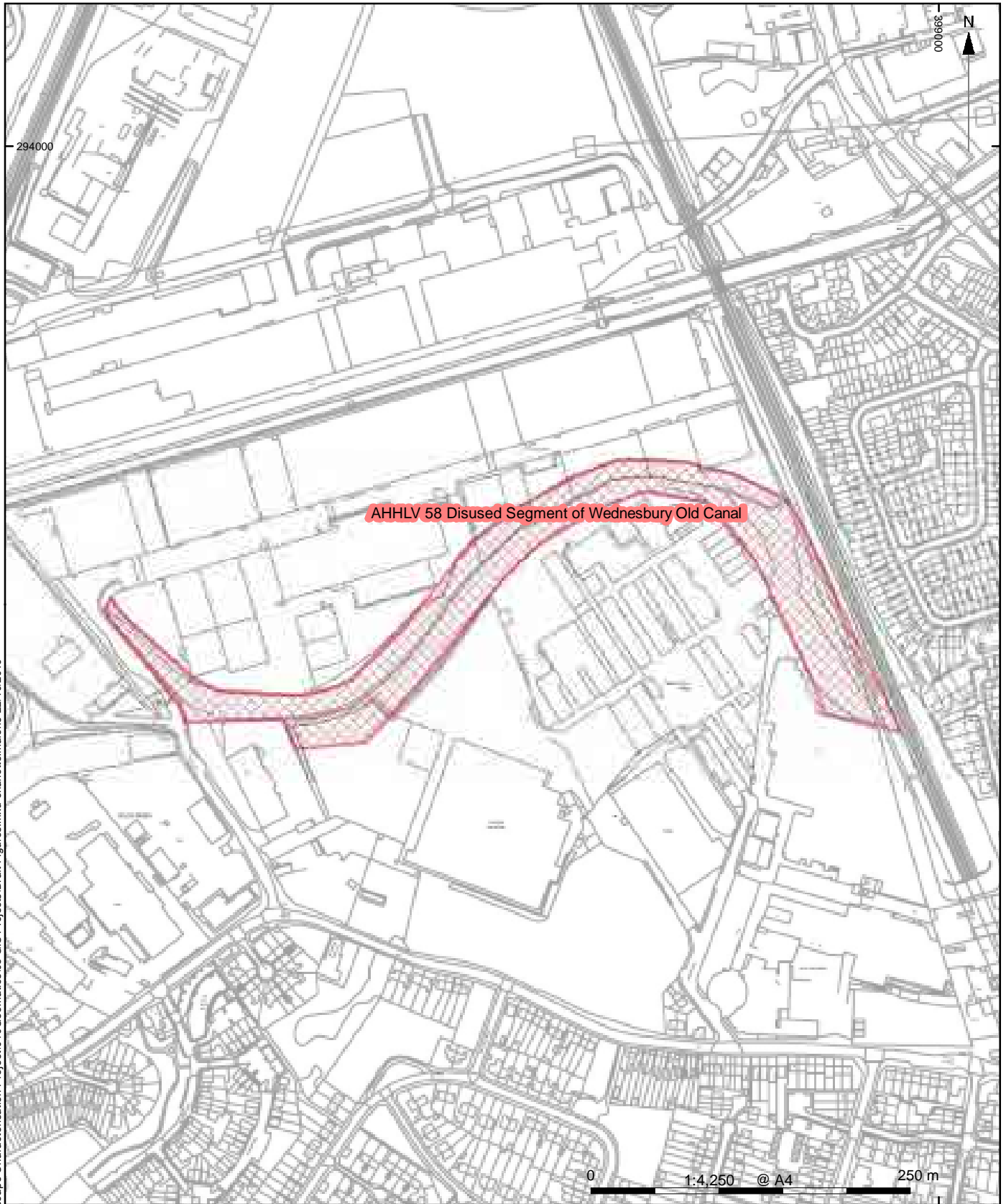
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:184 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 57

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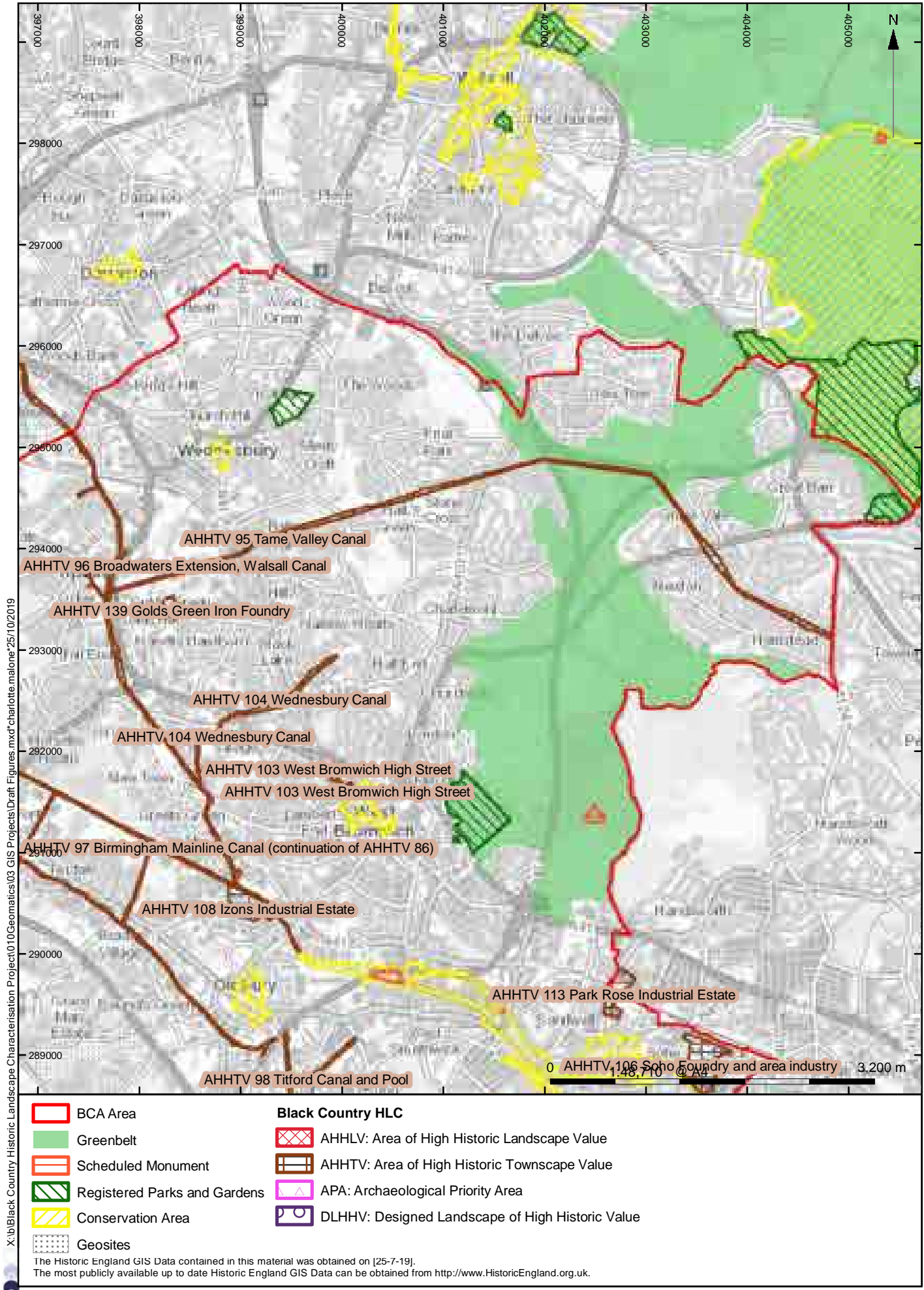


AHHLV 58 Disused Segment of Wednesbury Old Canal

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure:185 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 58

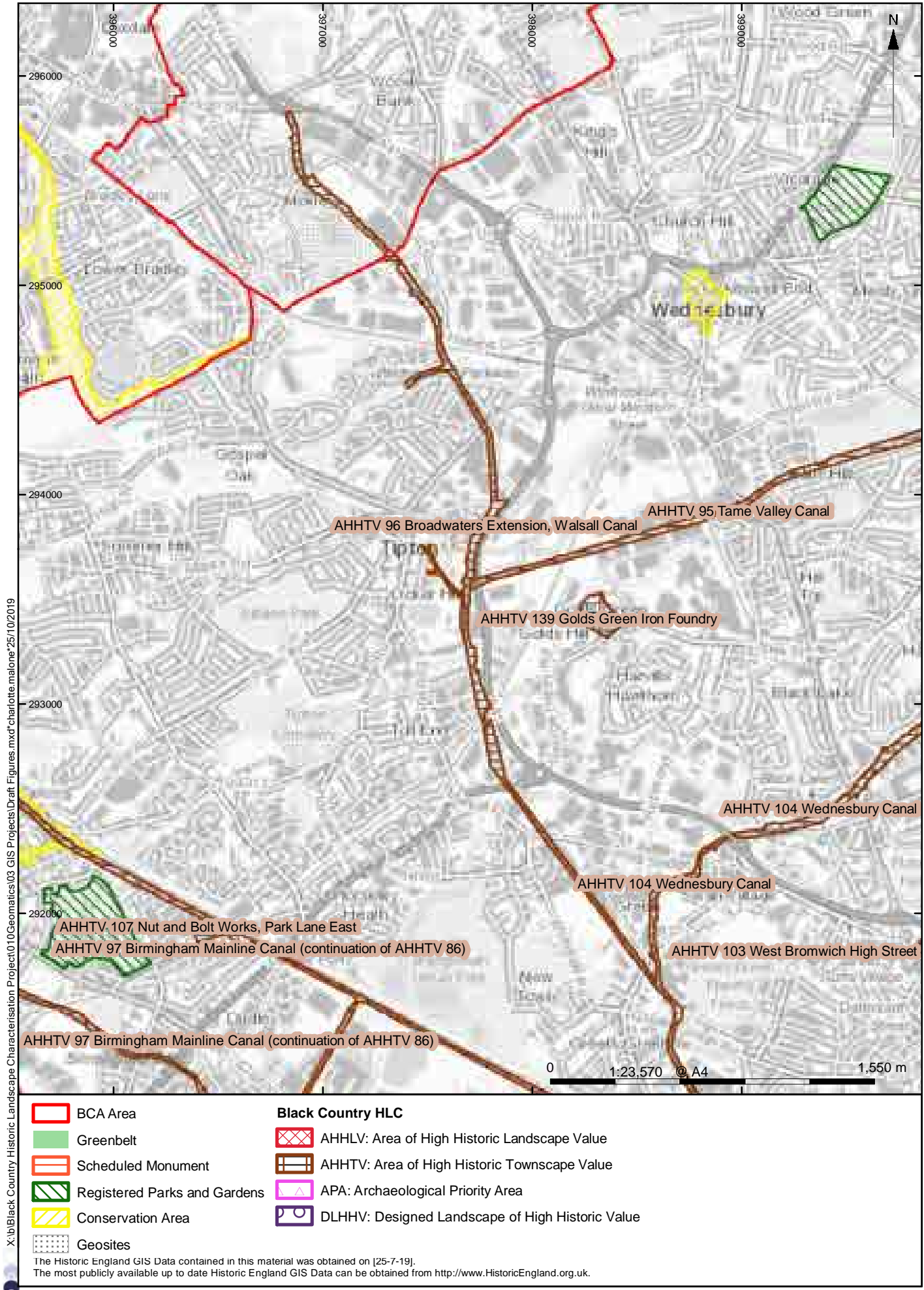


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:186 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 95

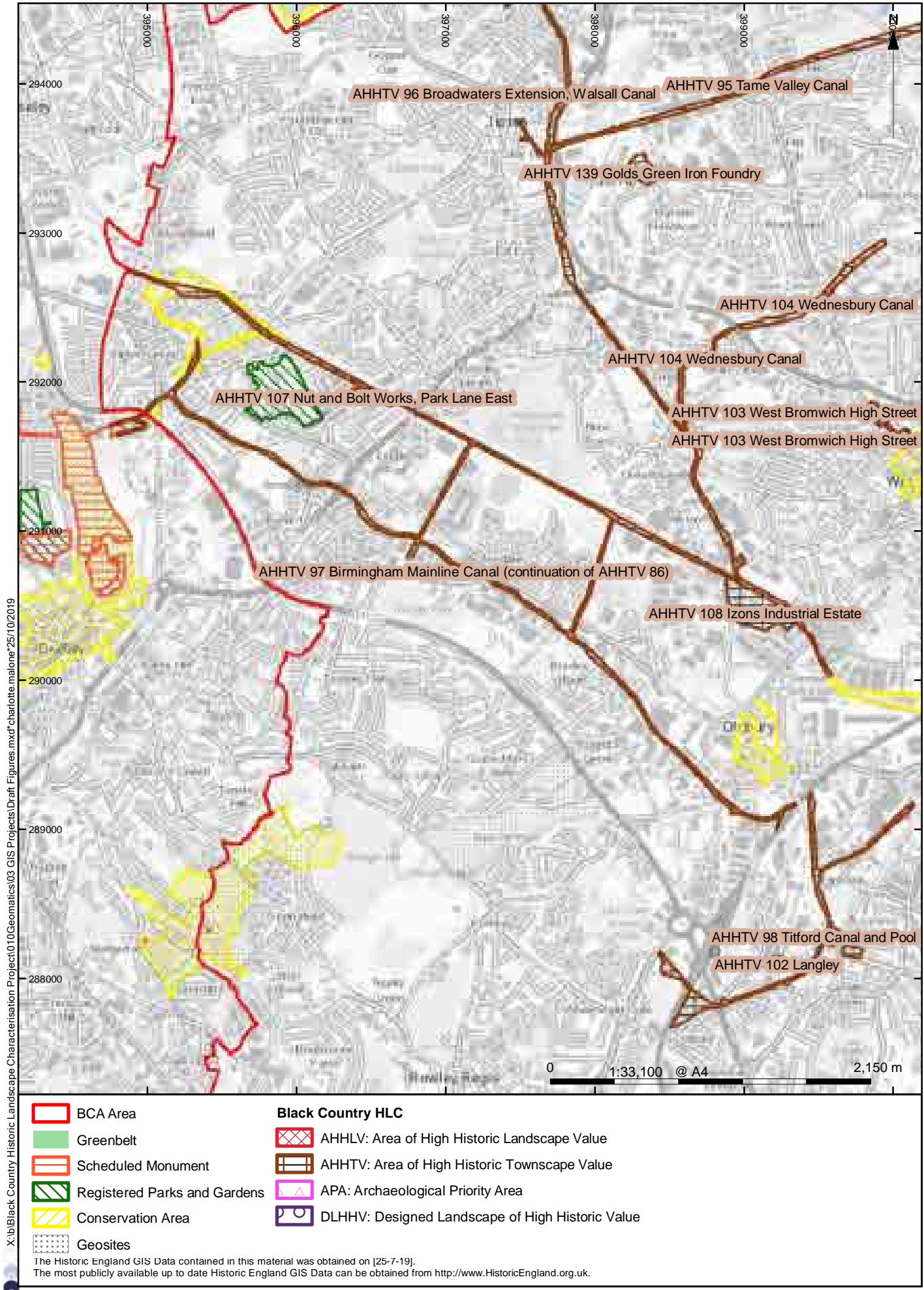


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:187 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 96



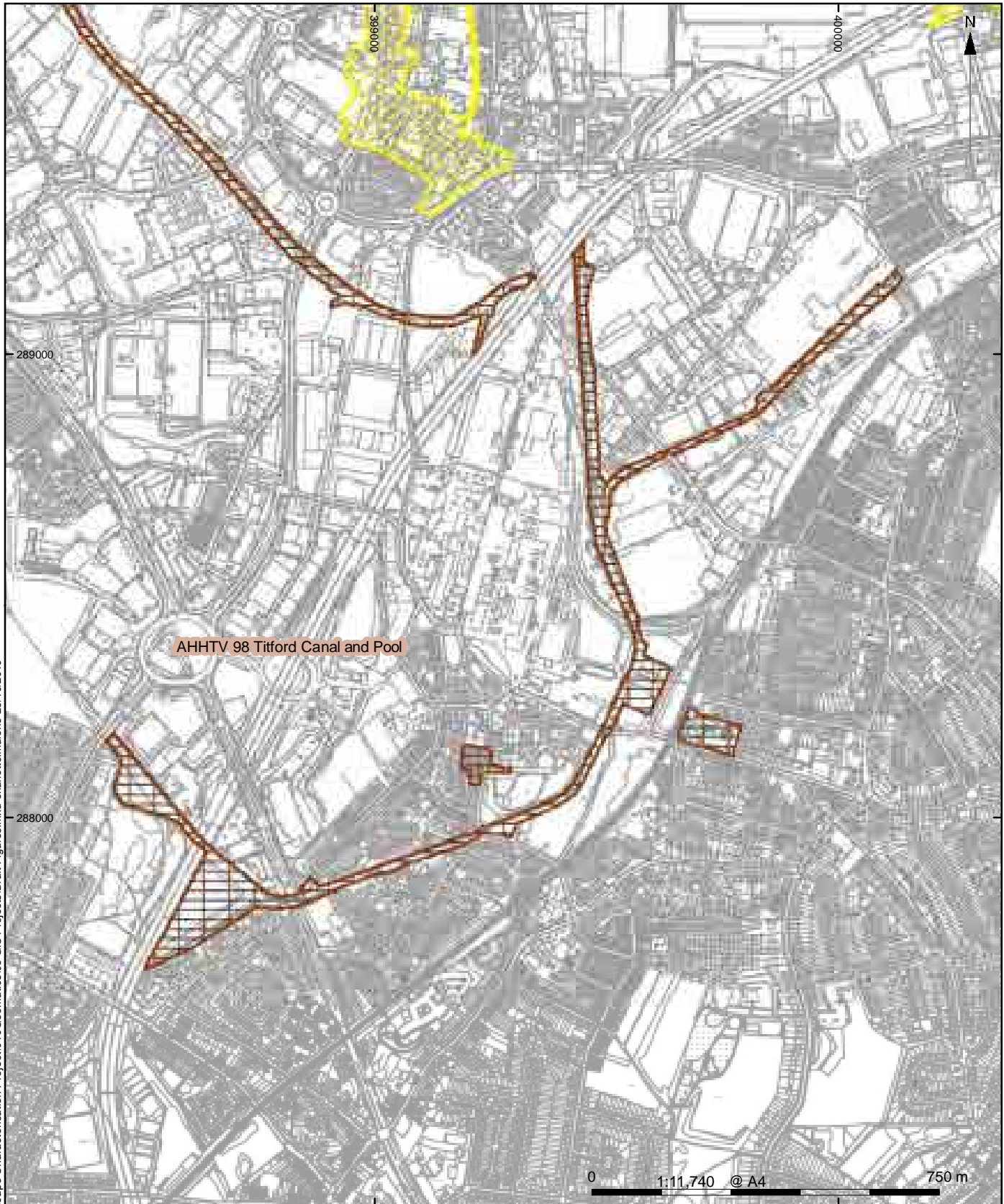
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:188 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 97

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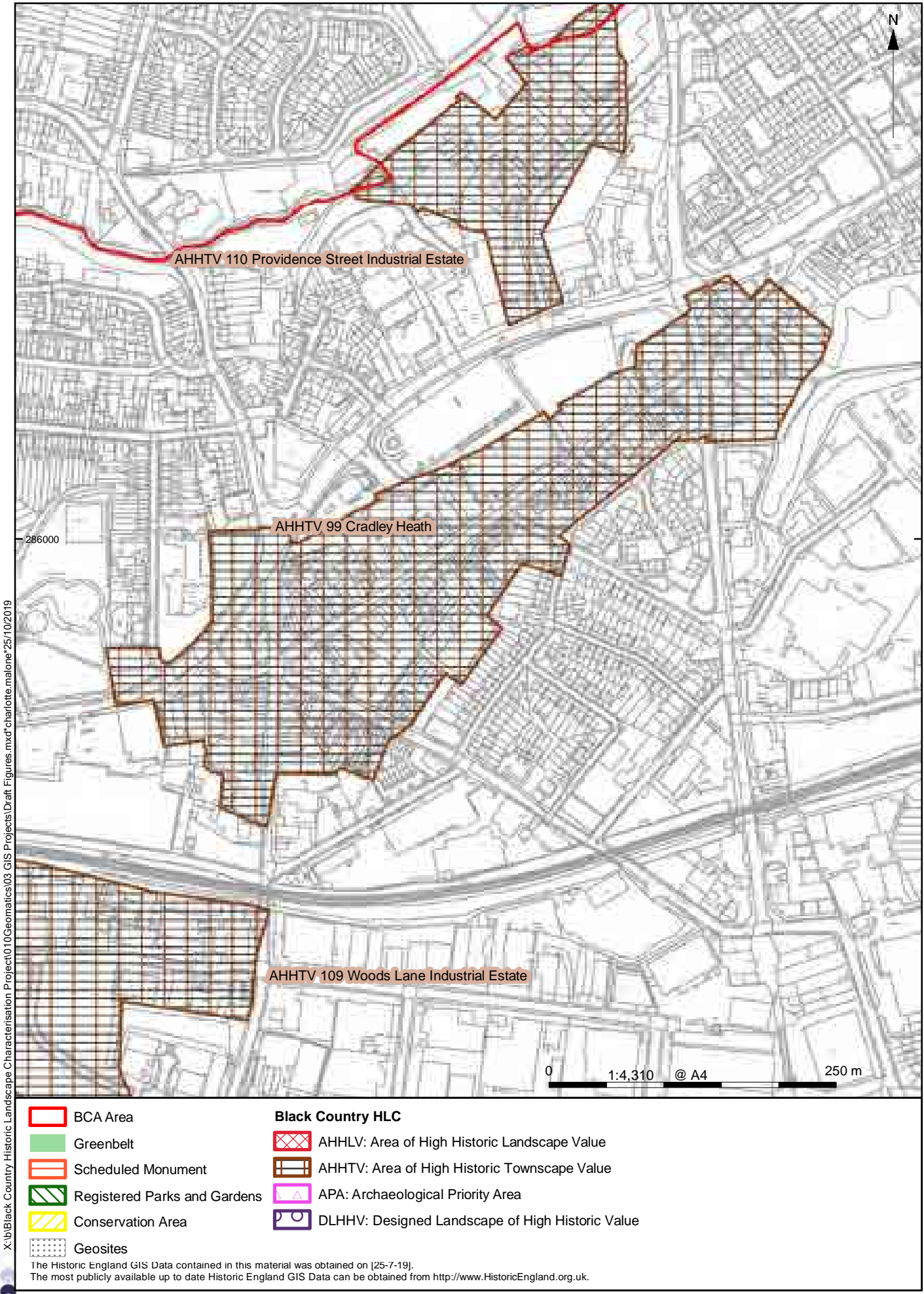


AHHTV 98 Tifford Canal and Pool











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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:189 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 98

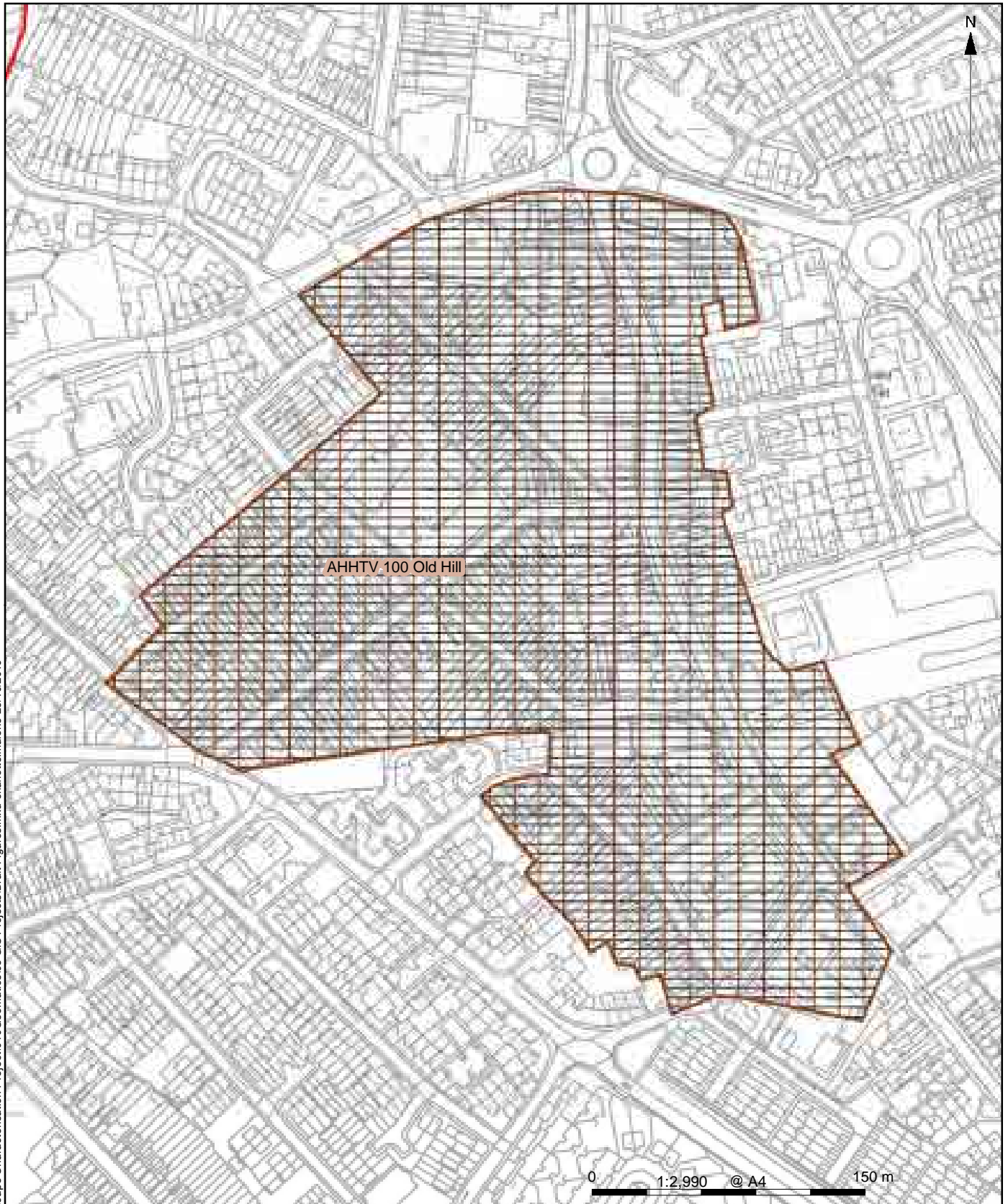












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:190 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 99

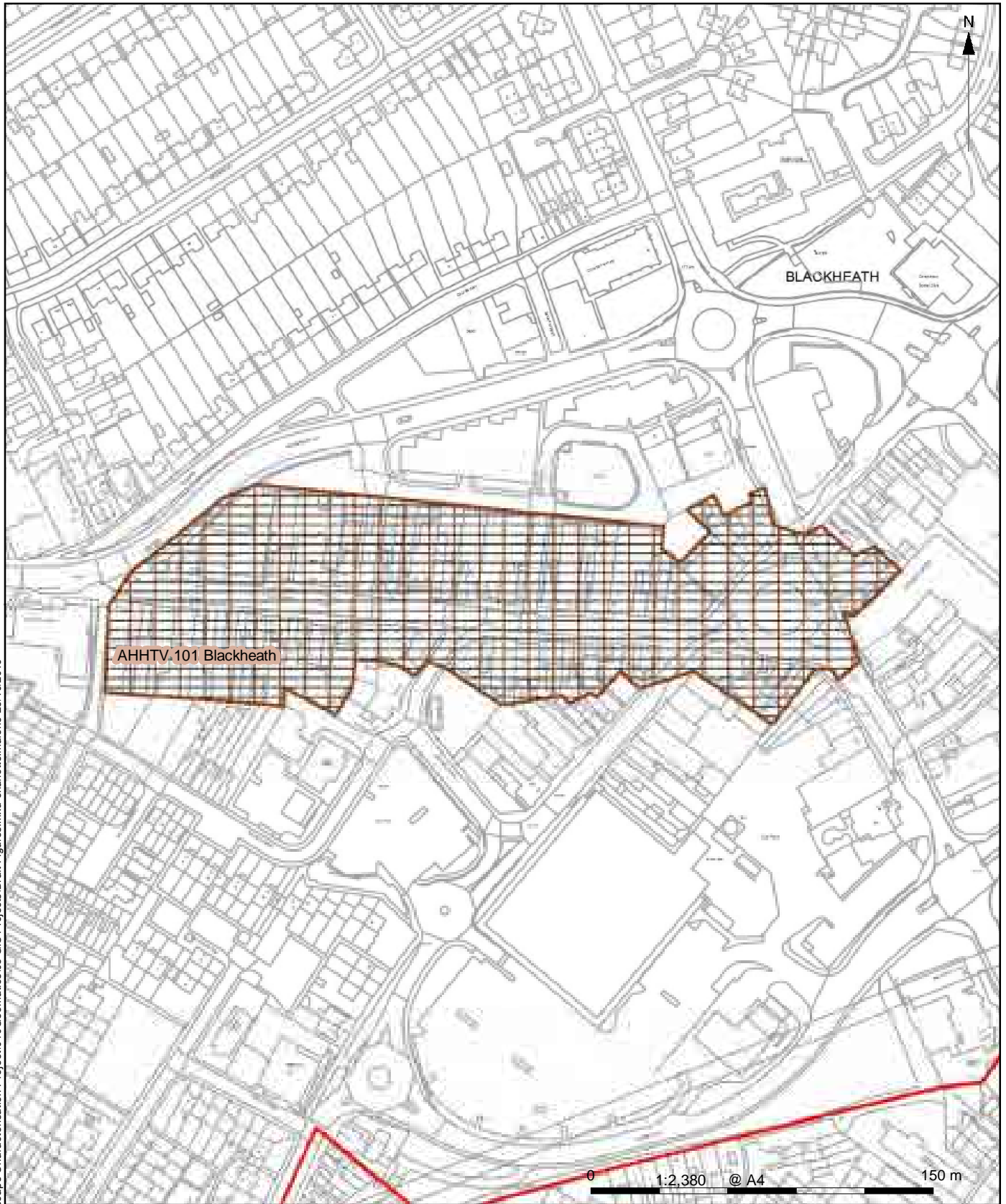












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:191 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 100

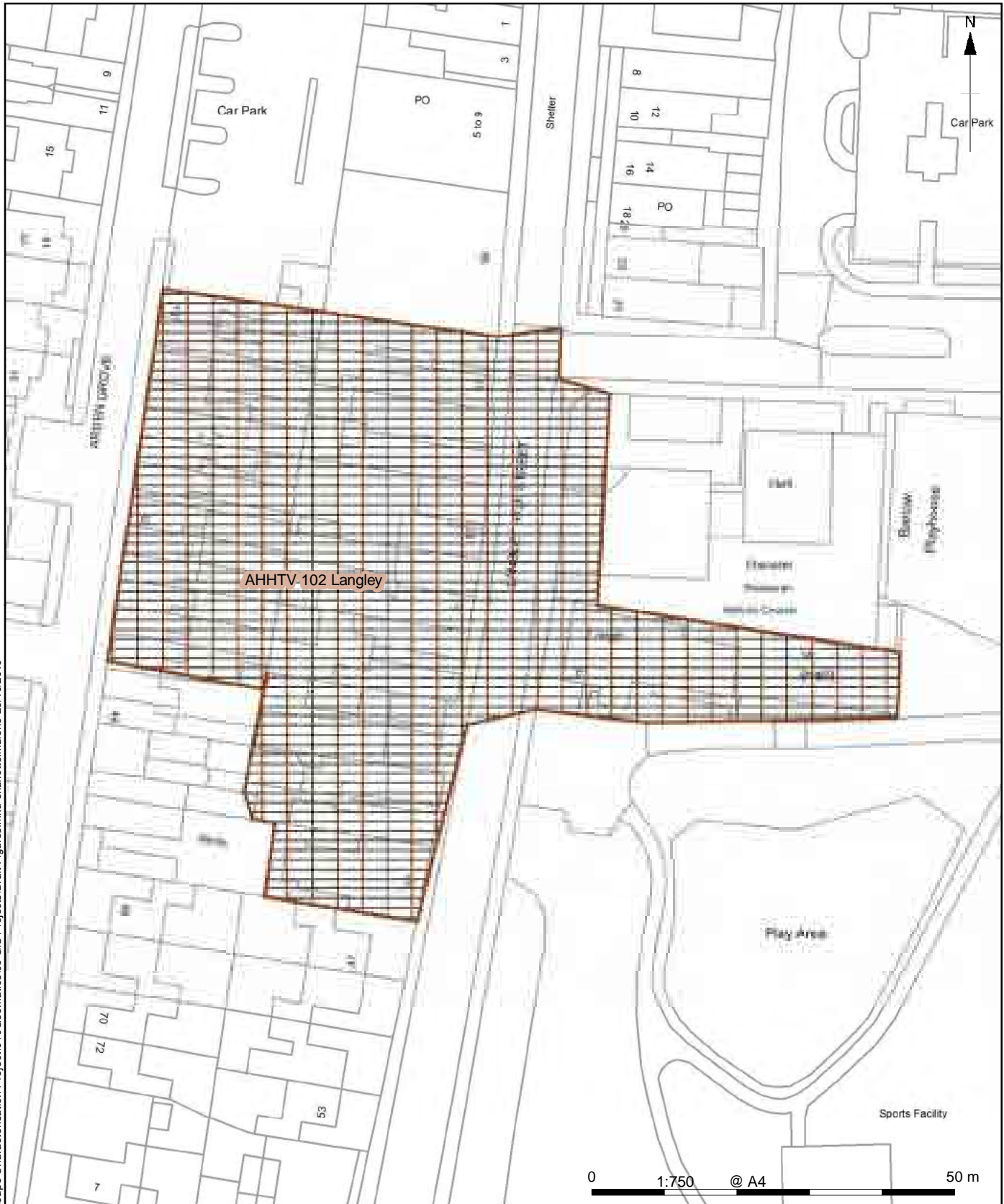
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:192 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 101

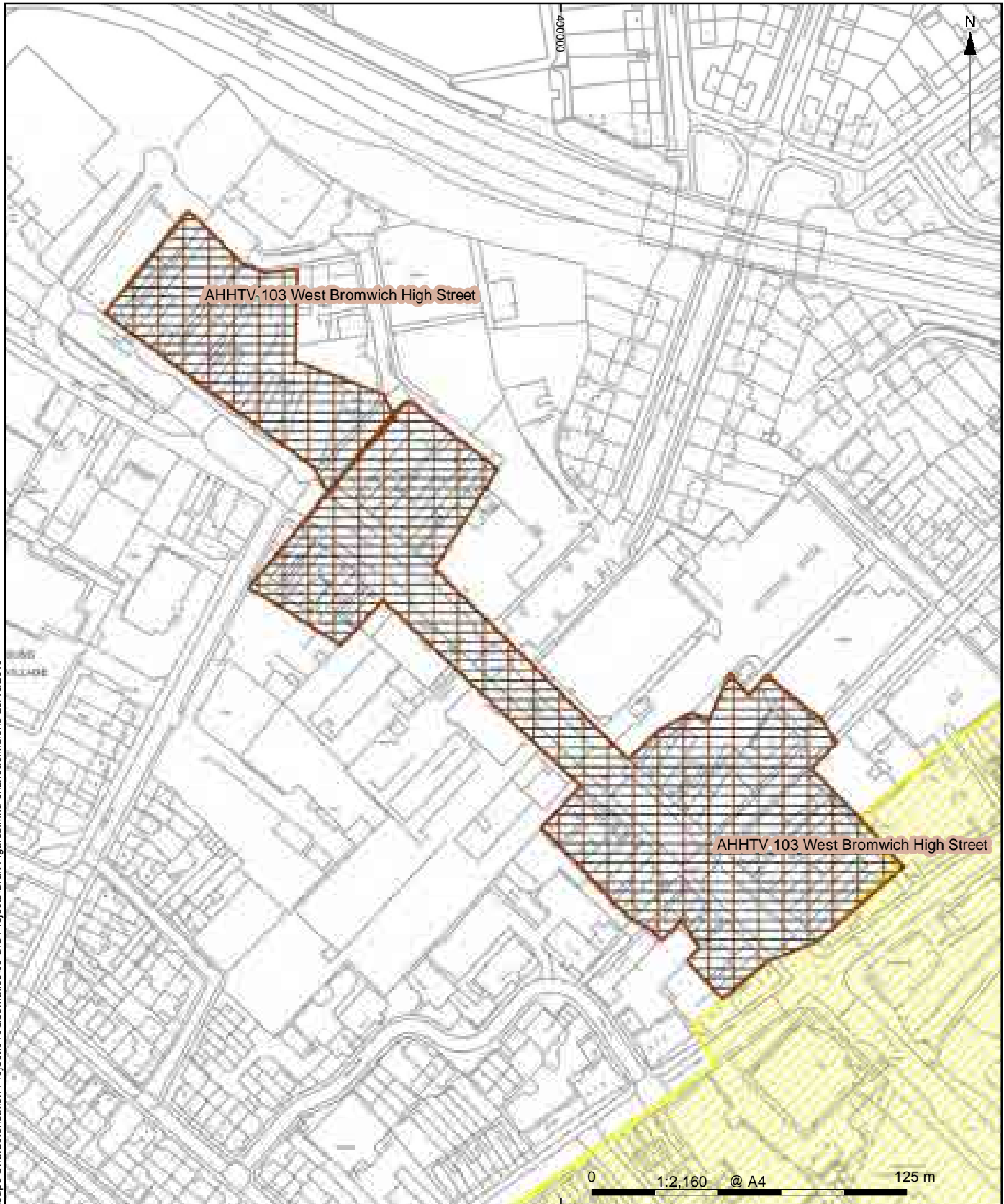












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:193 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 102

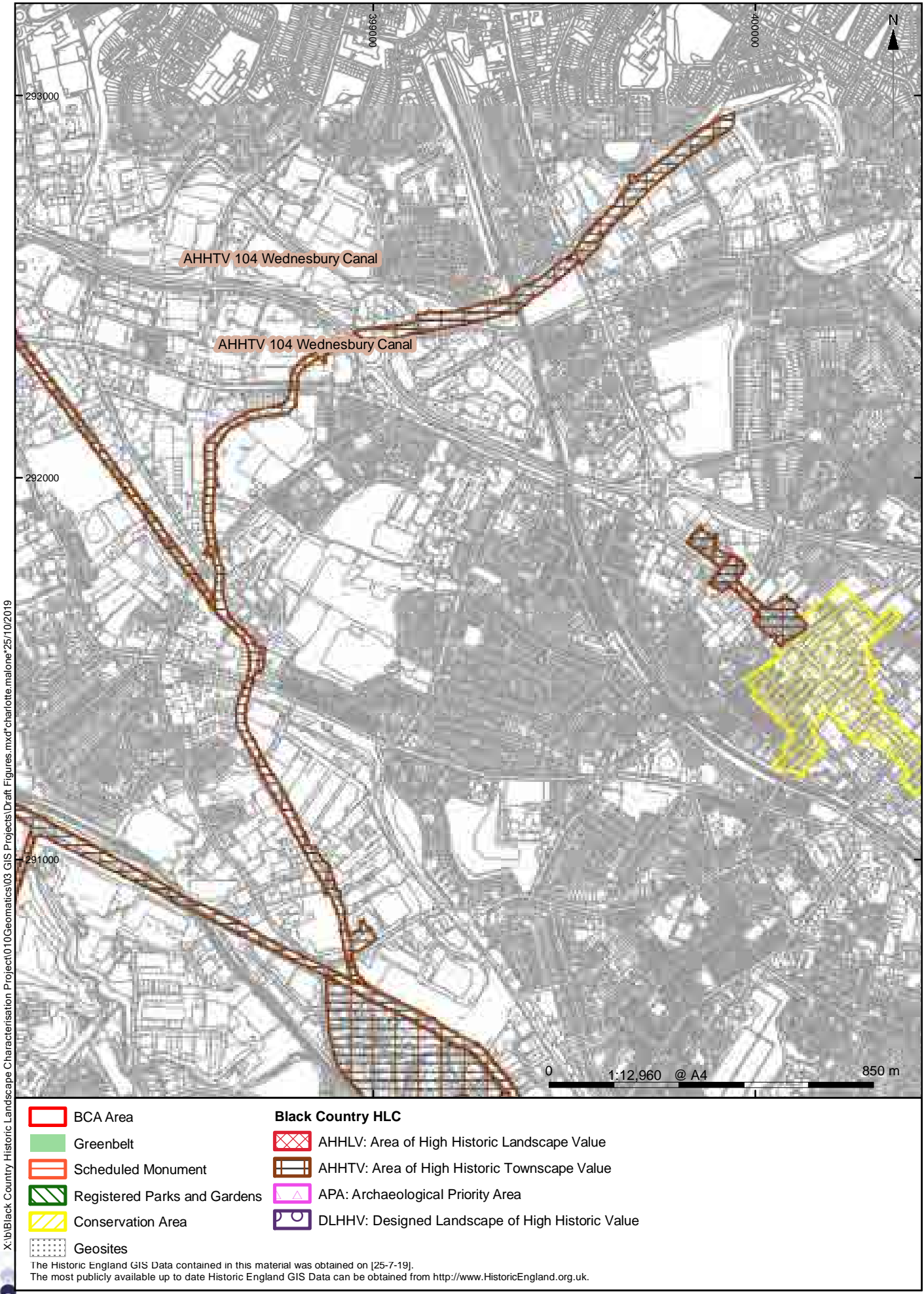
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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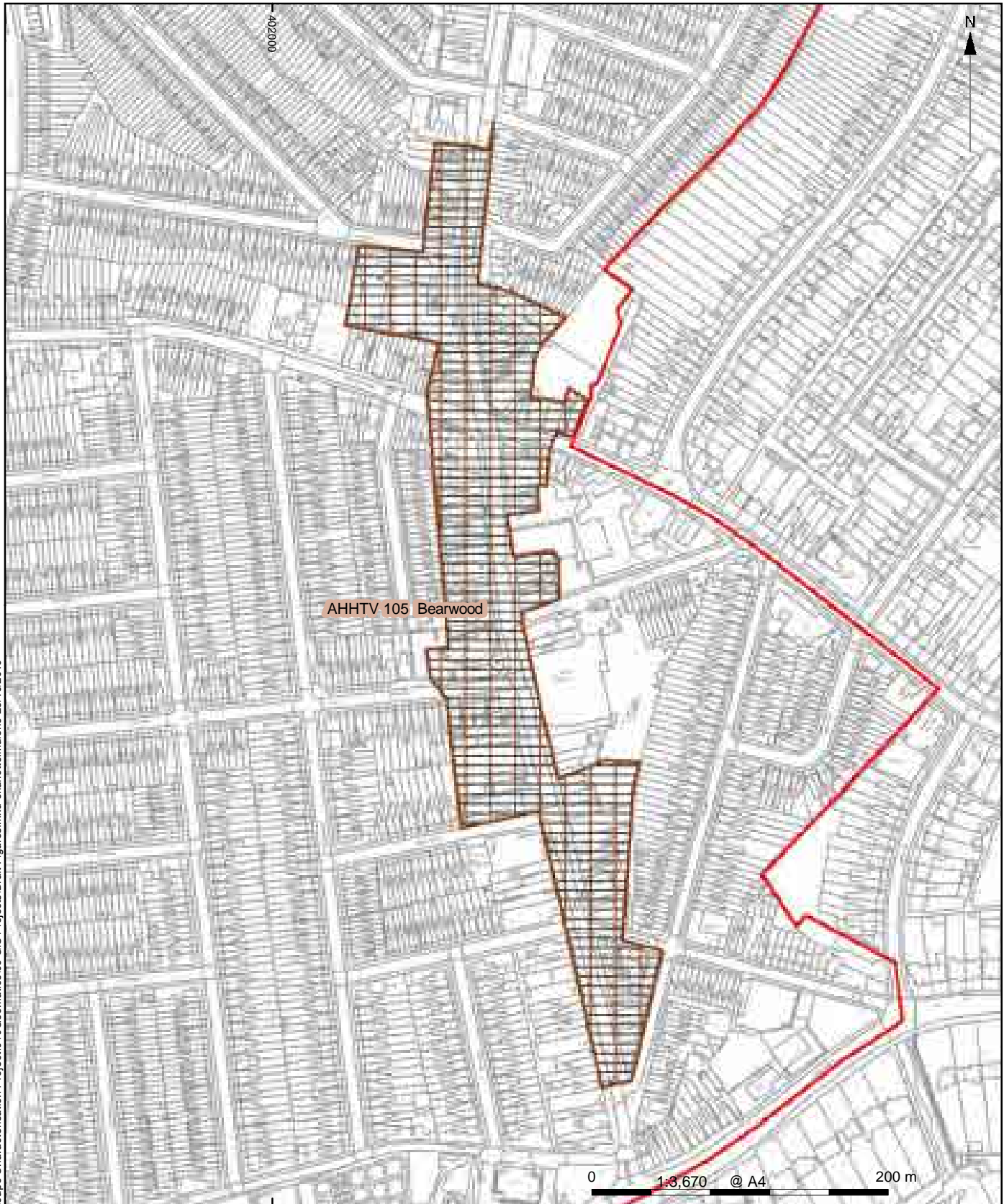
Figure:194 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 103



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Figure:195 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 104

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:196 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 105

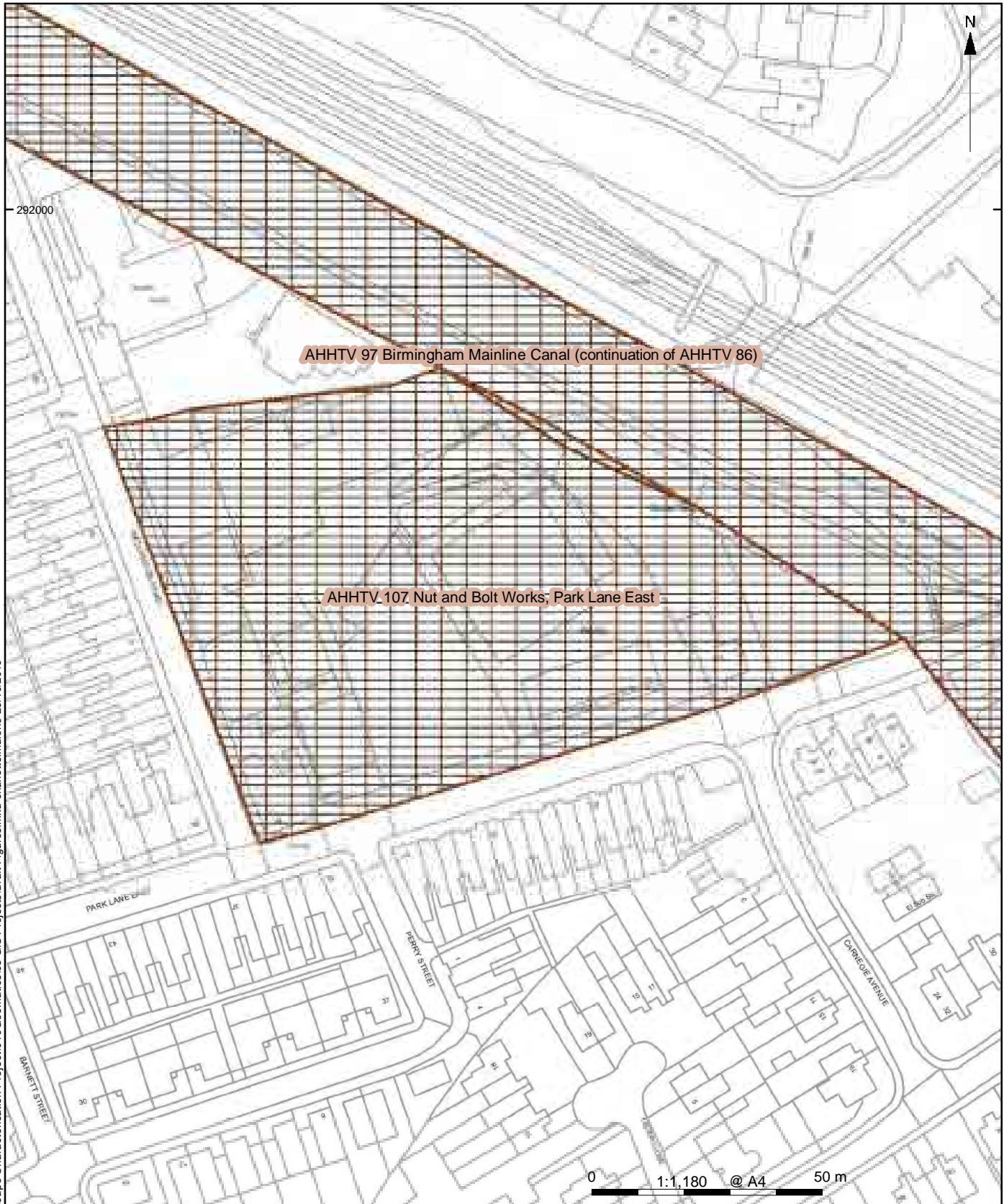












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:197 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 106

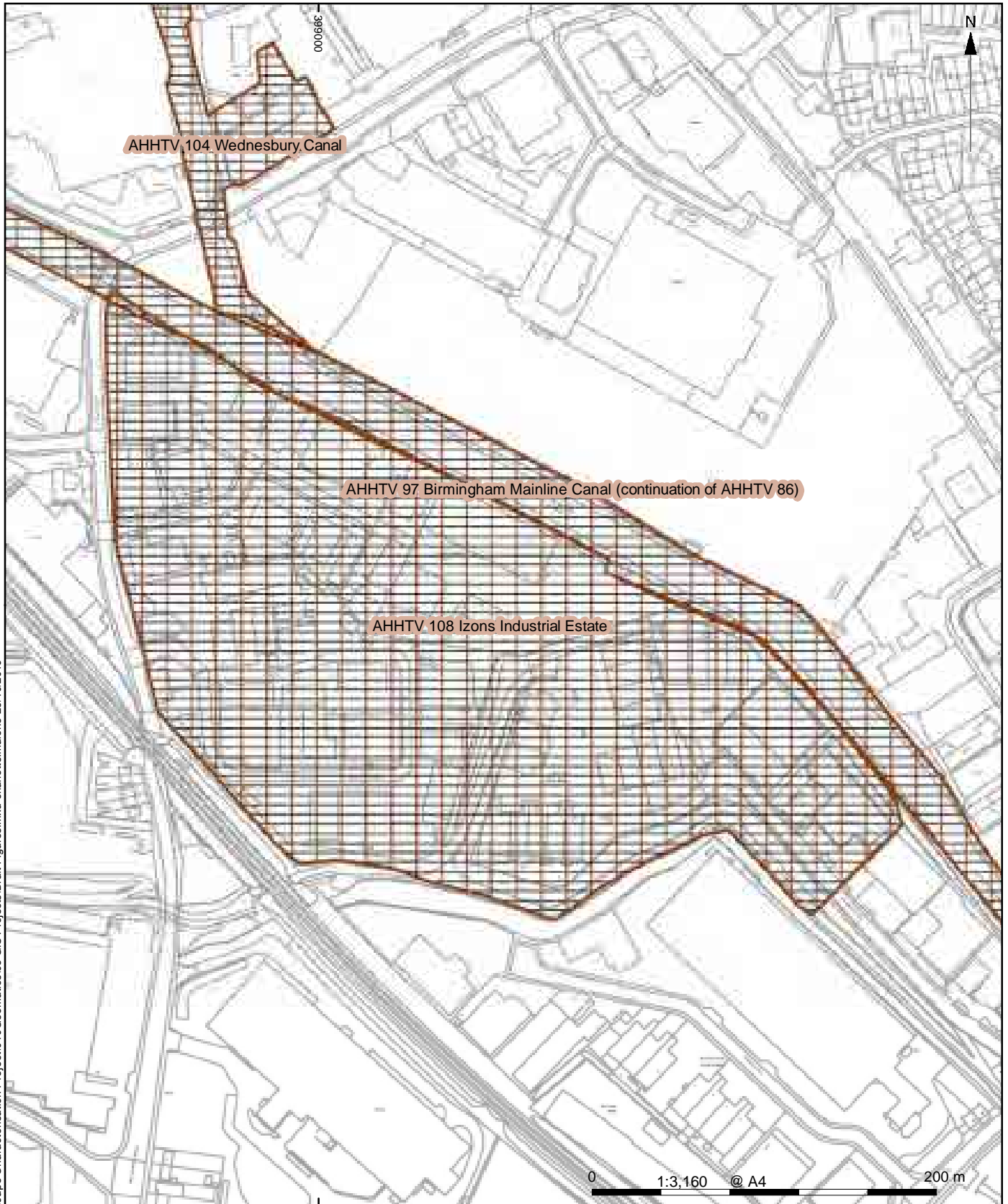


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:198 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 107

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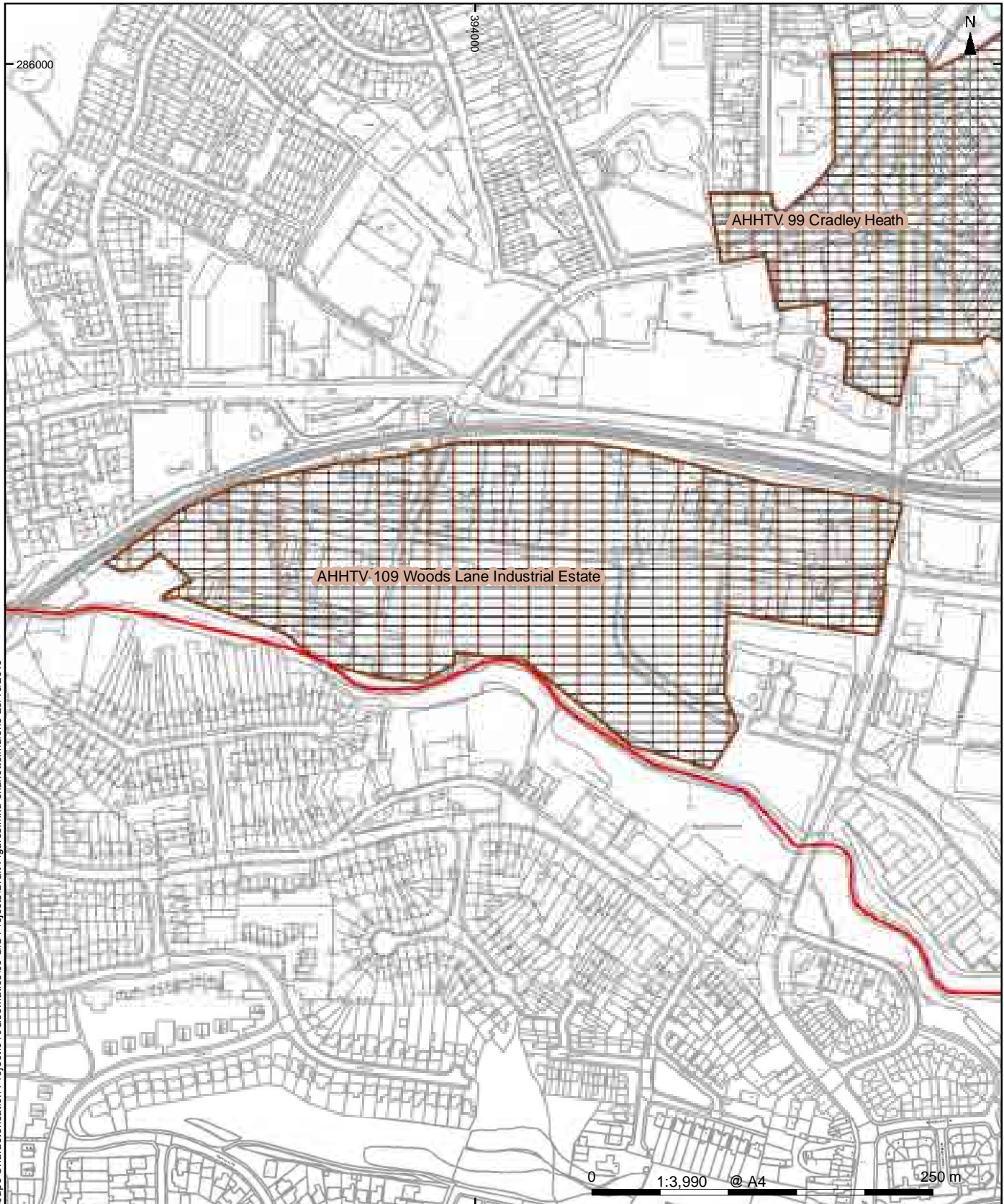












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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:199 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 108

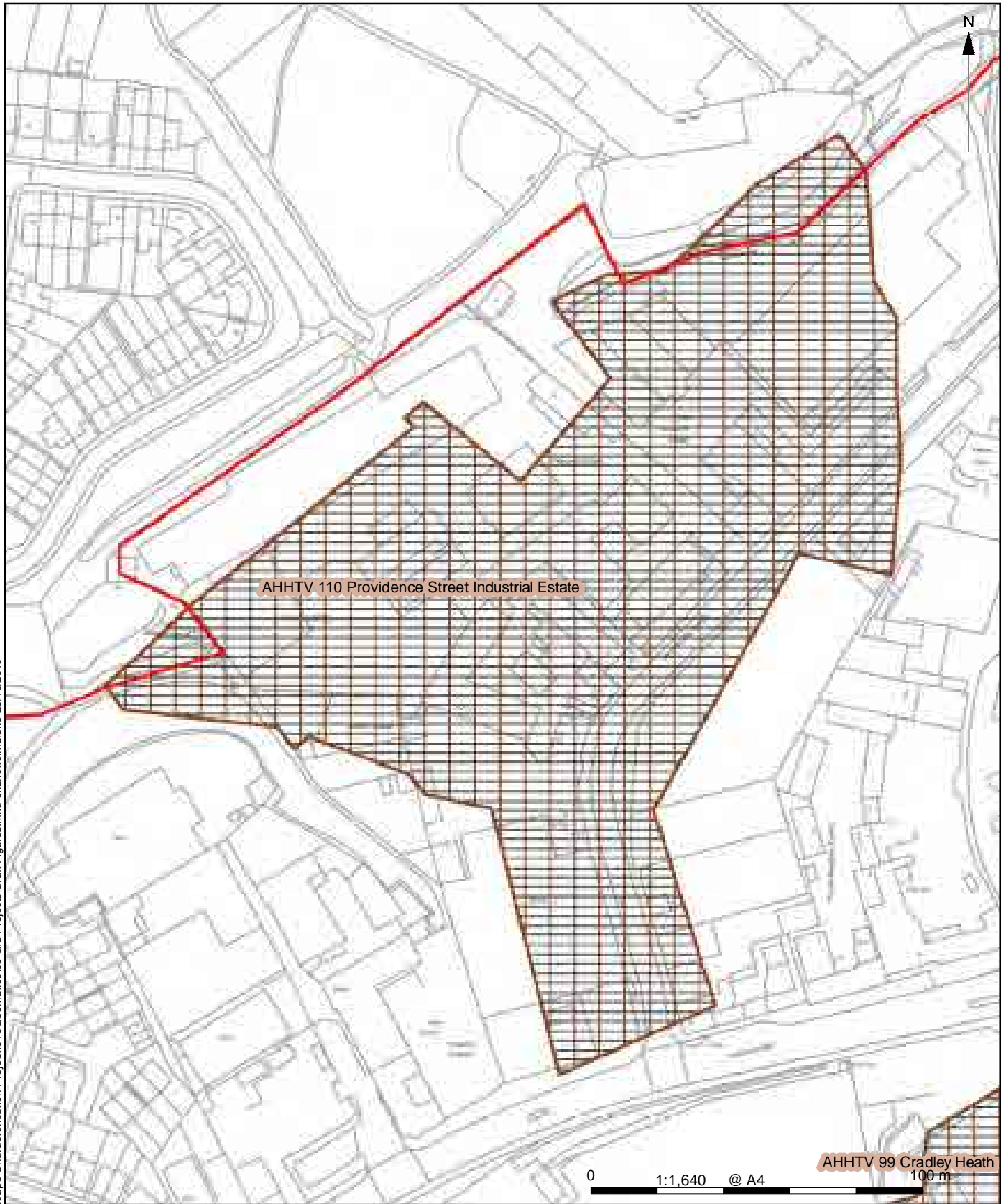
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:200 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 109

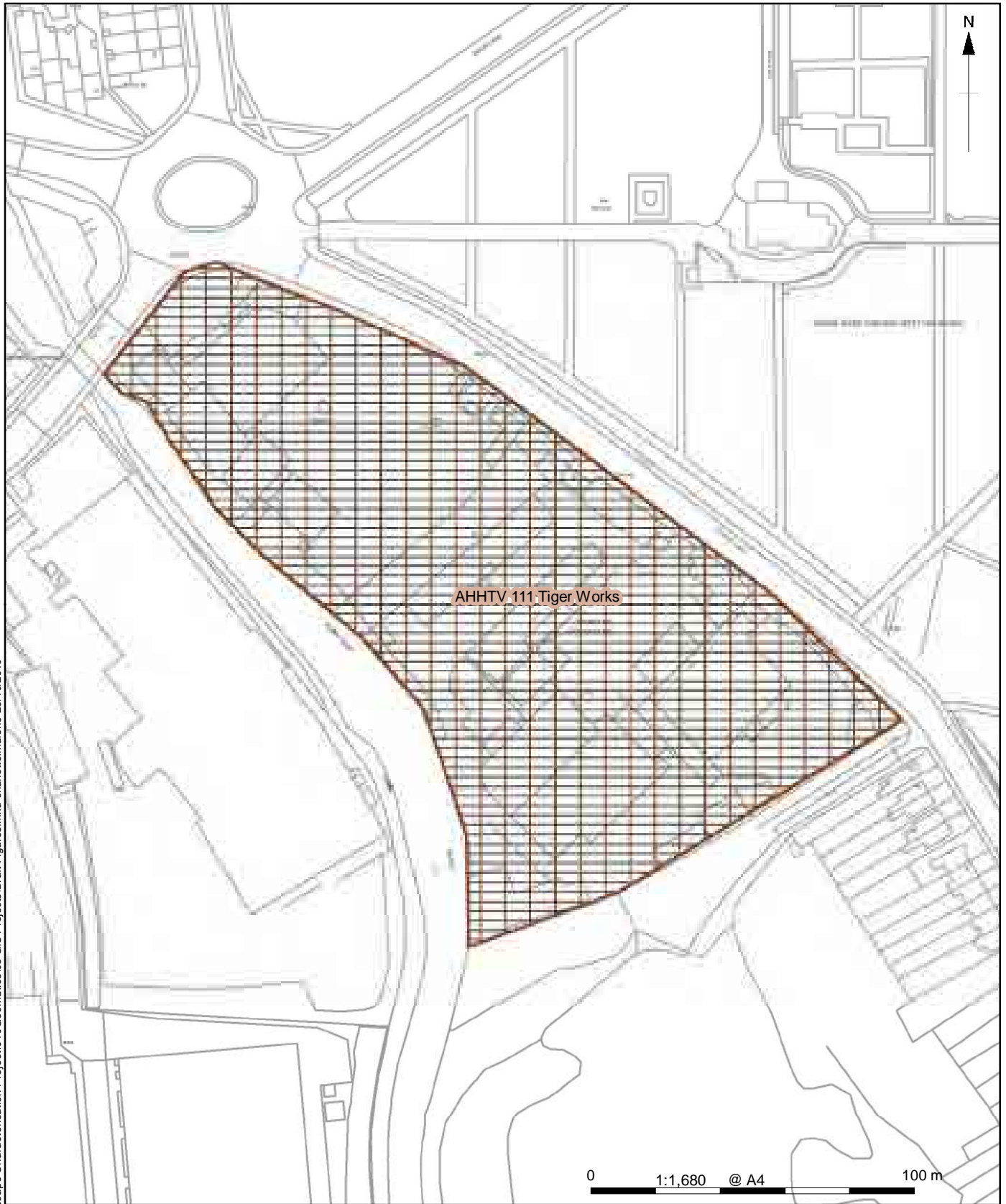


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |











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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:201 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 110

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
AHHTV 111 Tiger Works

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|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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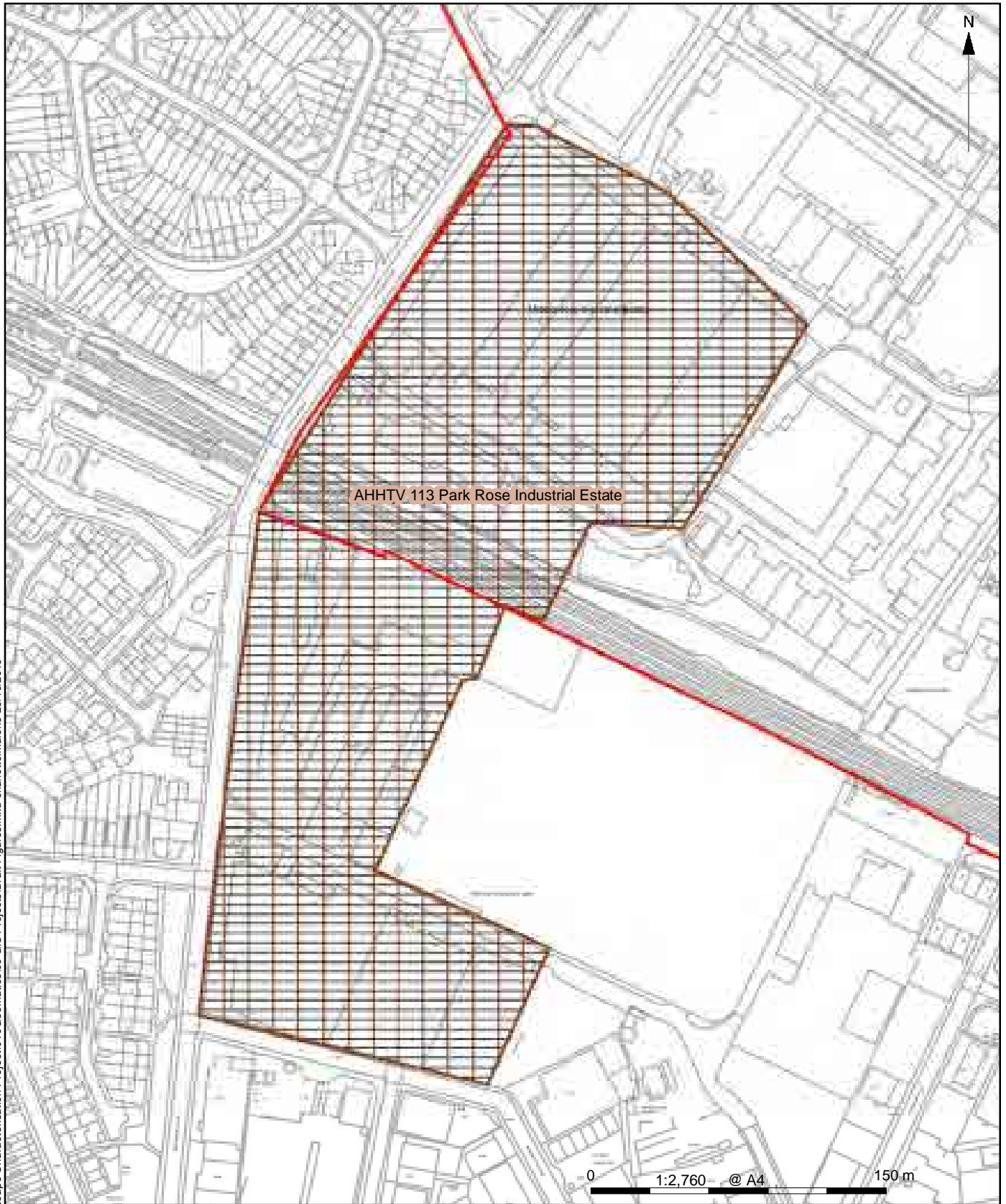
Figure:202 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 111













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:203 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 112

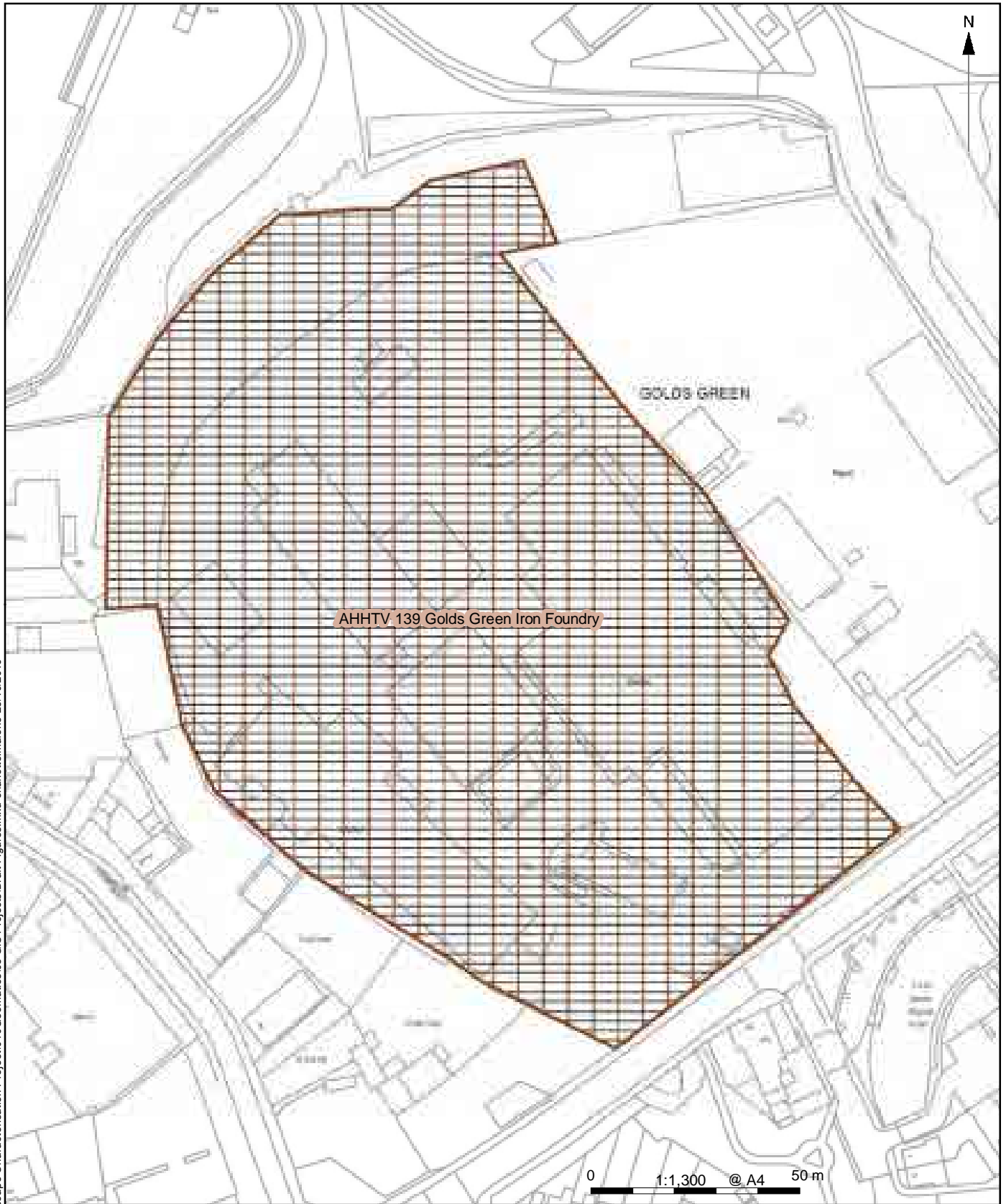












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:204 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 113

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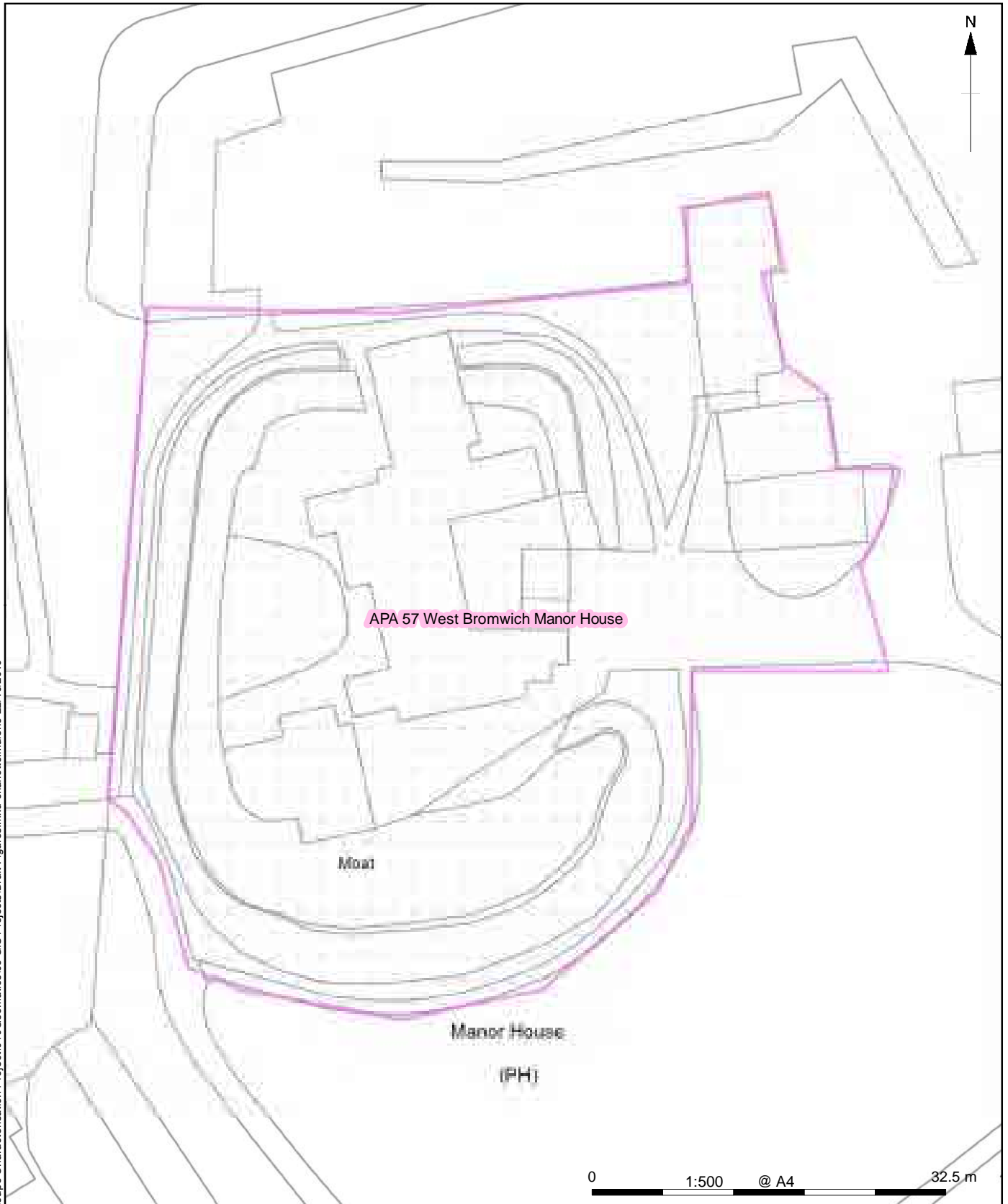












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:205 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 139

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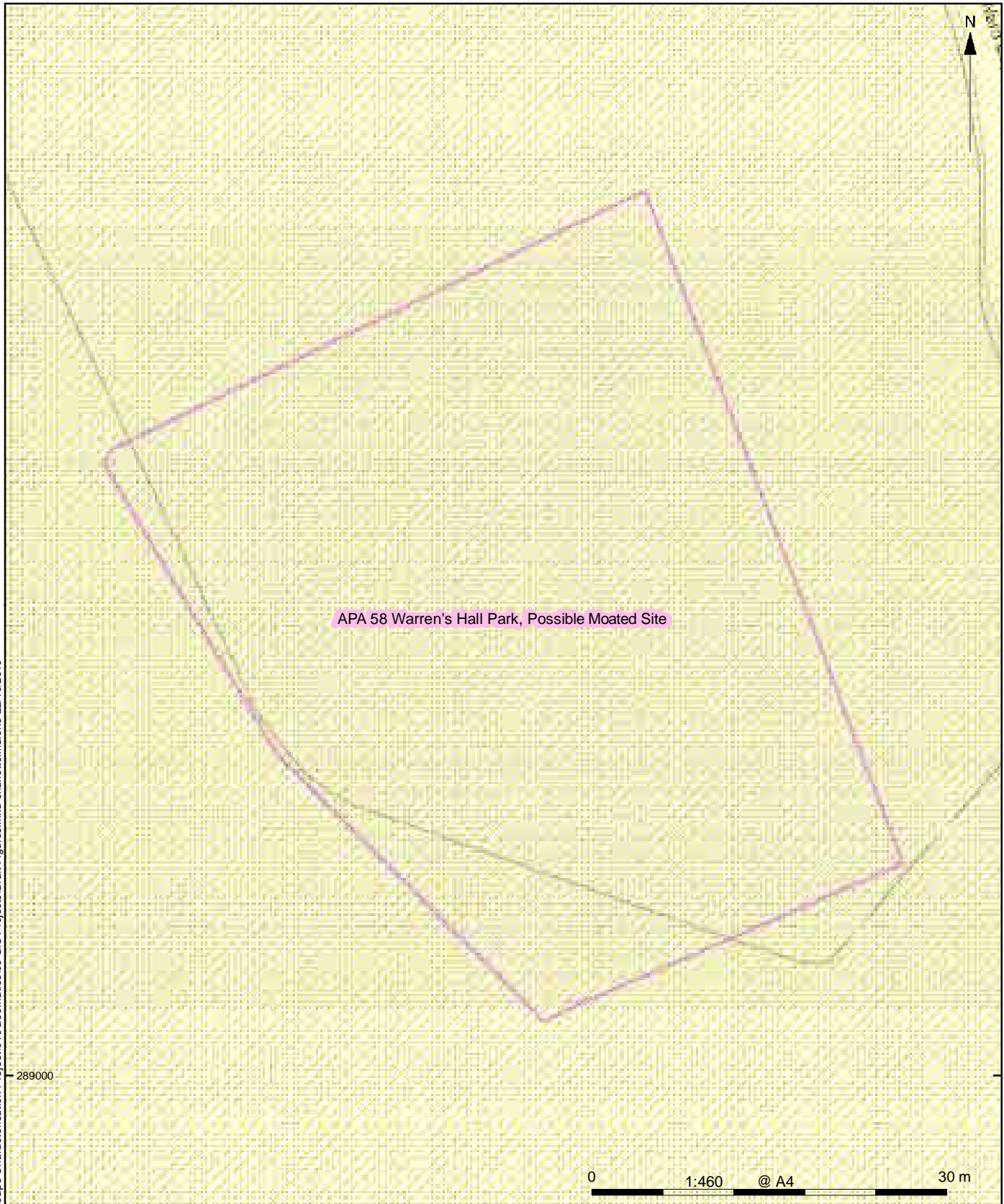


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:206 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 57

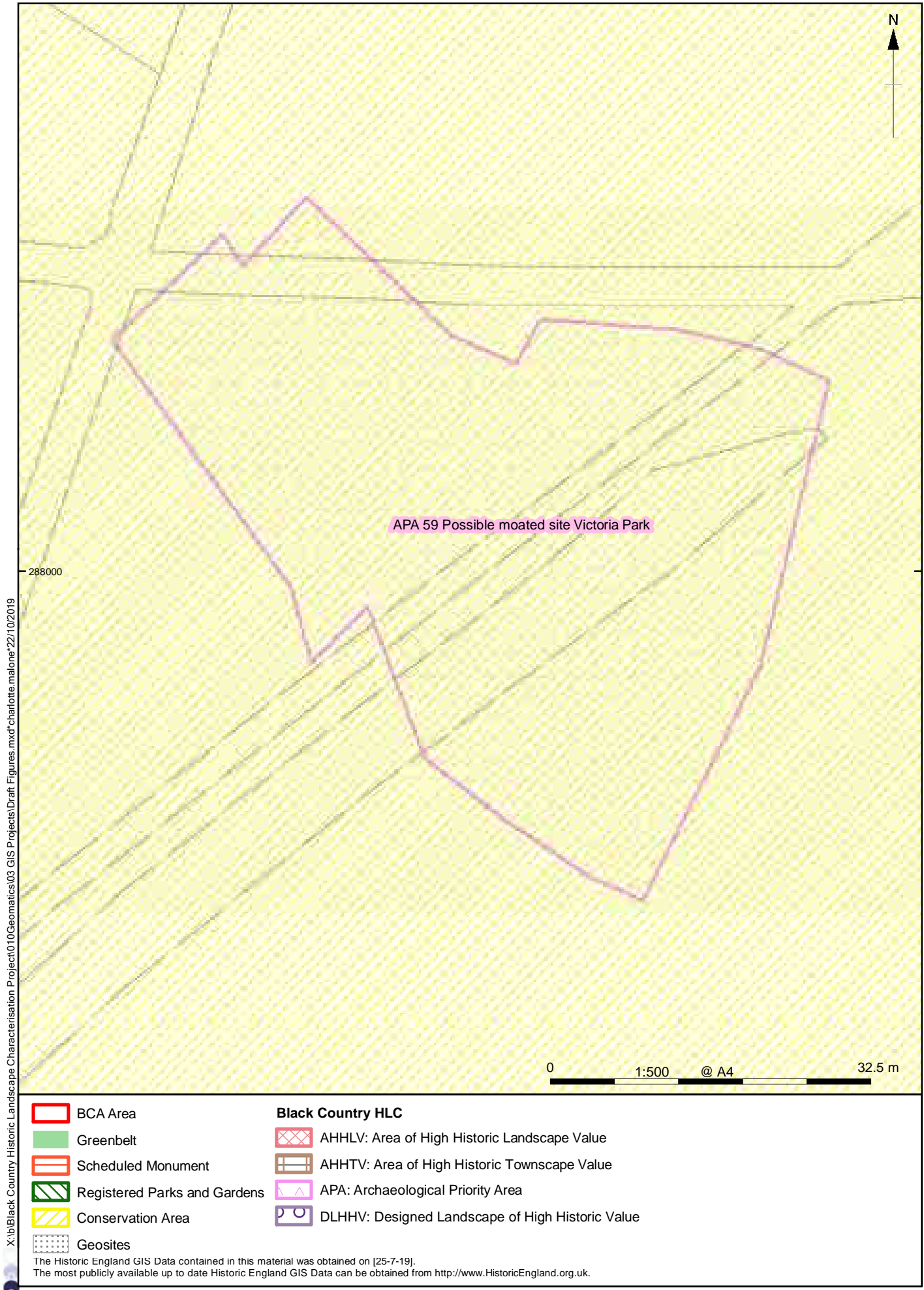
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure:207 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 58



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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |











The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:208 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 59

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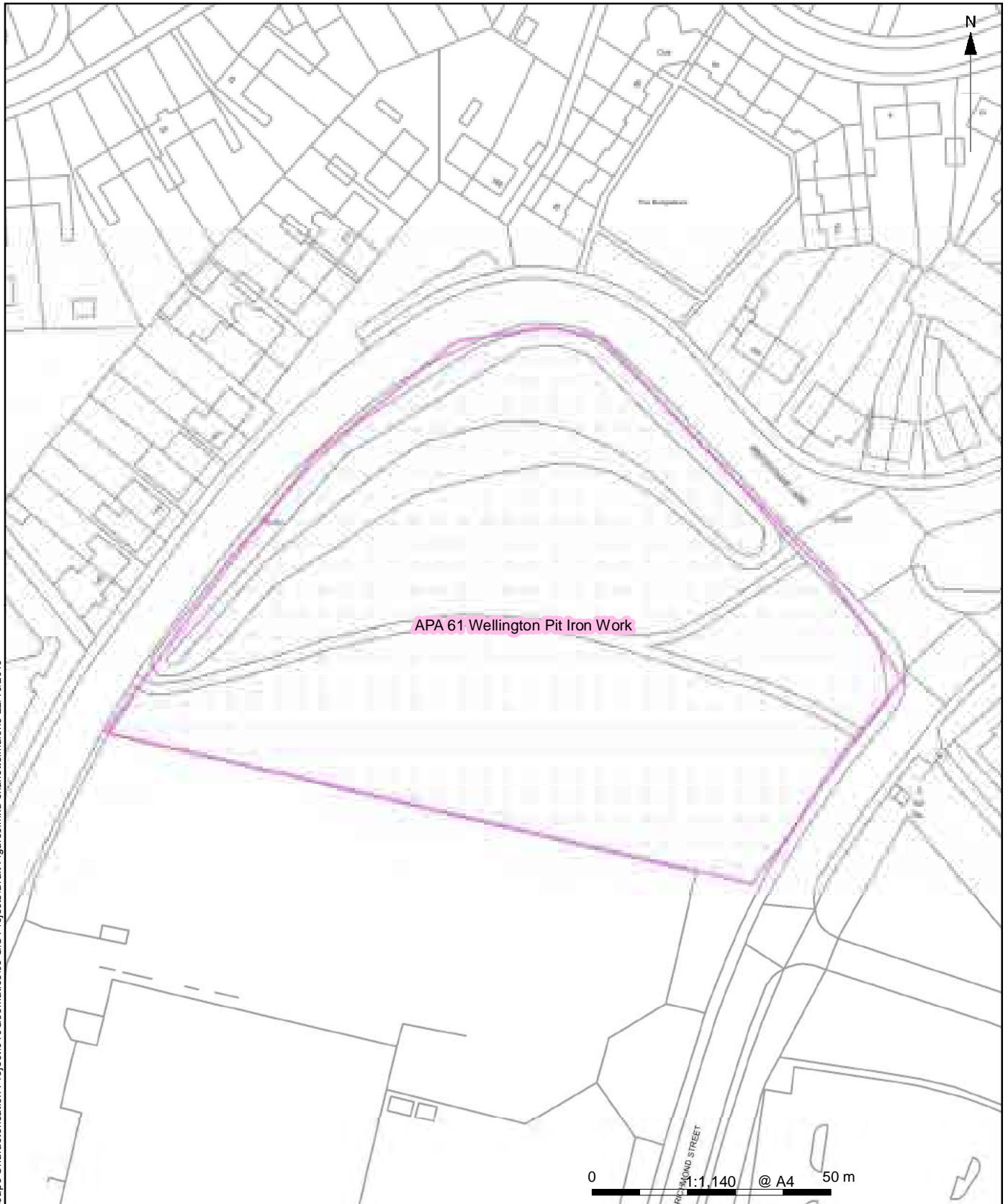
APA 60 St Giles Church Yard, Rowley











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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:209 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 60

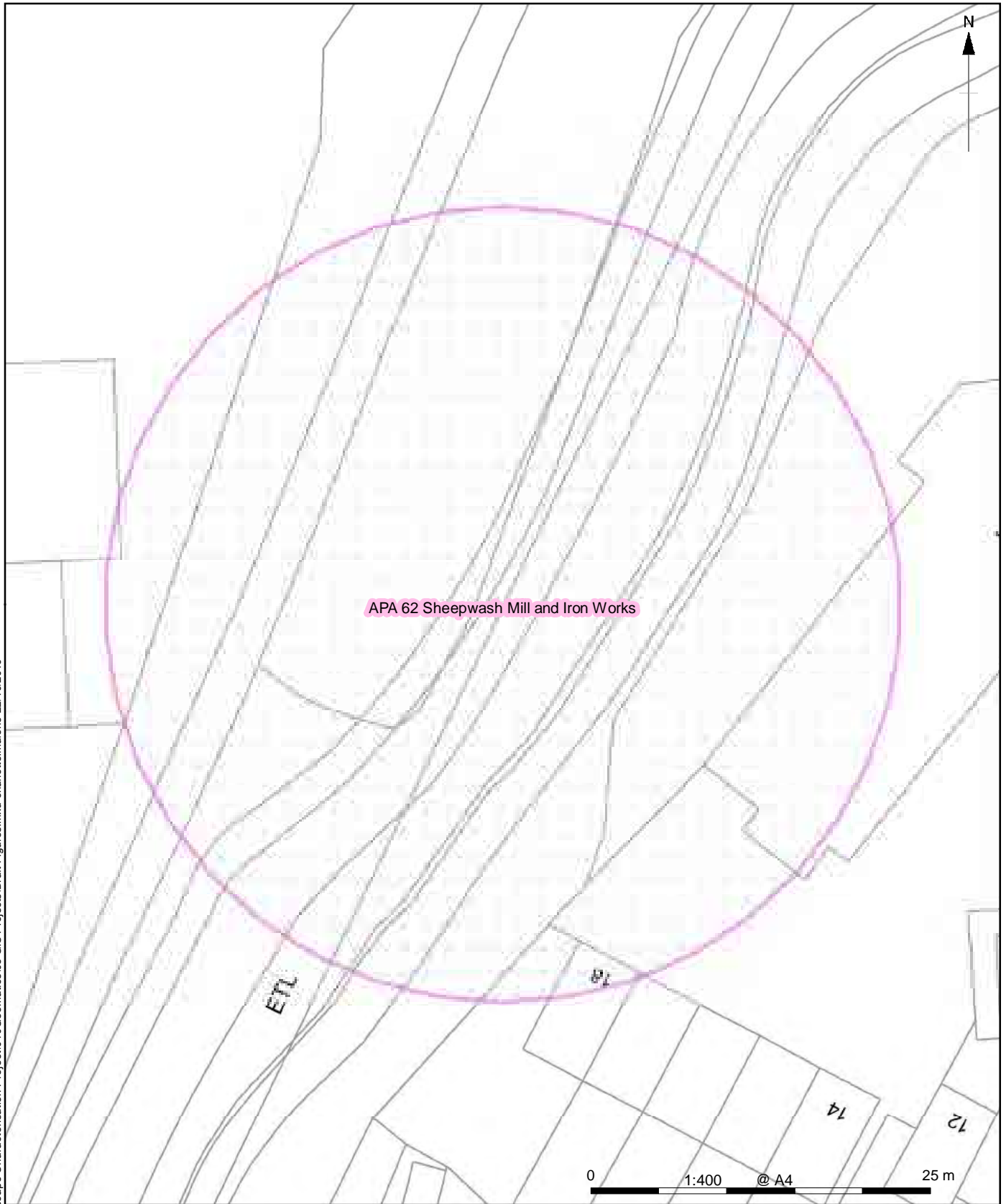
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:210 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 61

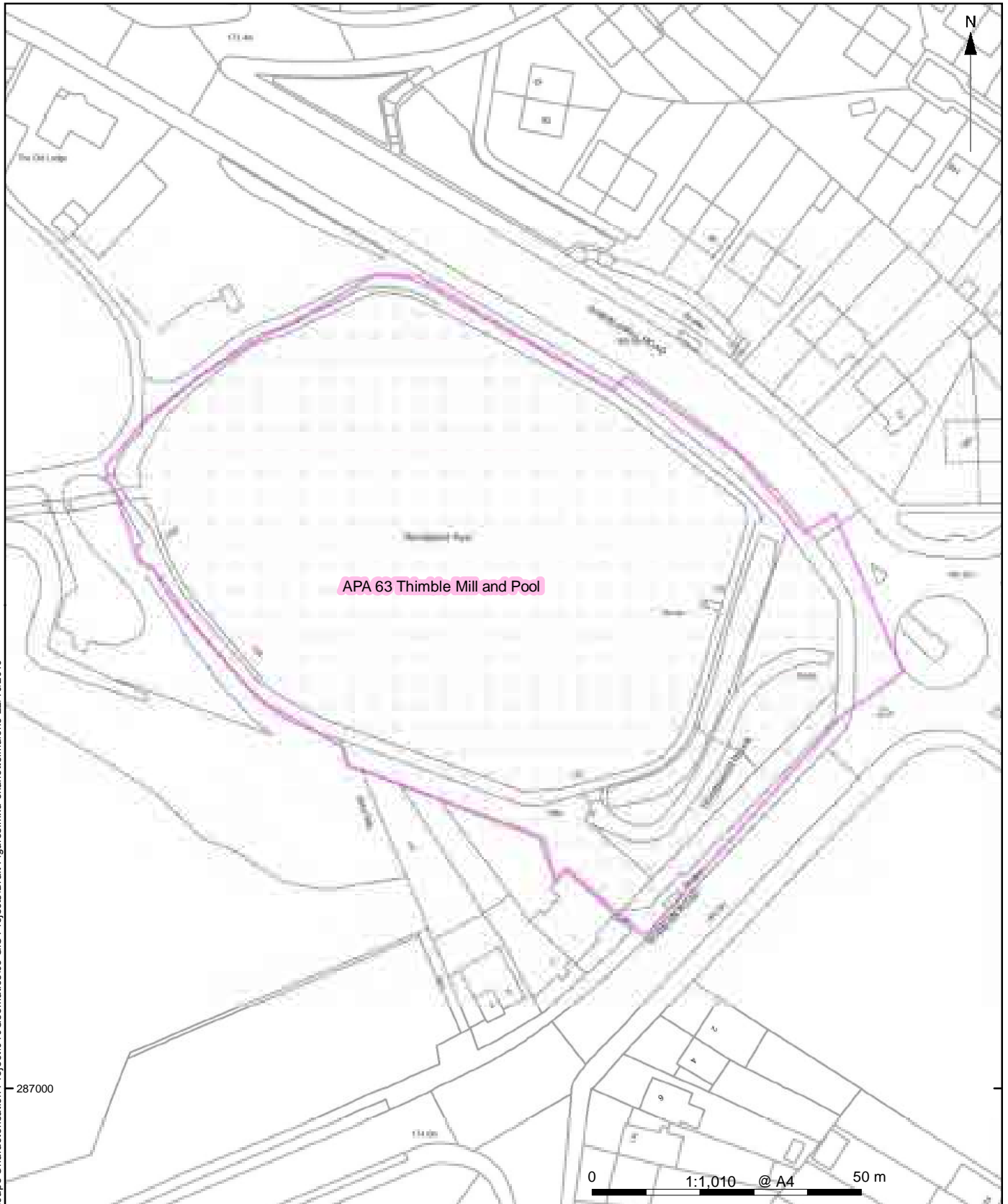












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:211 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 62

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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:212 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 63



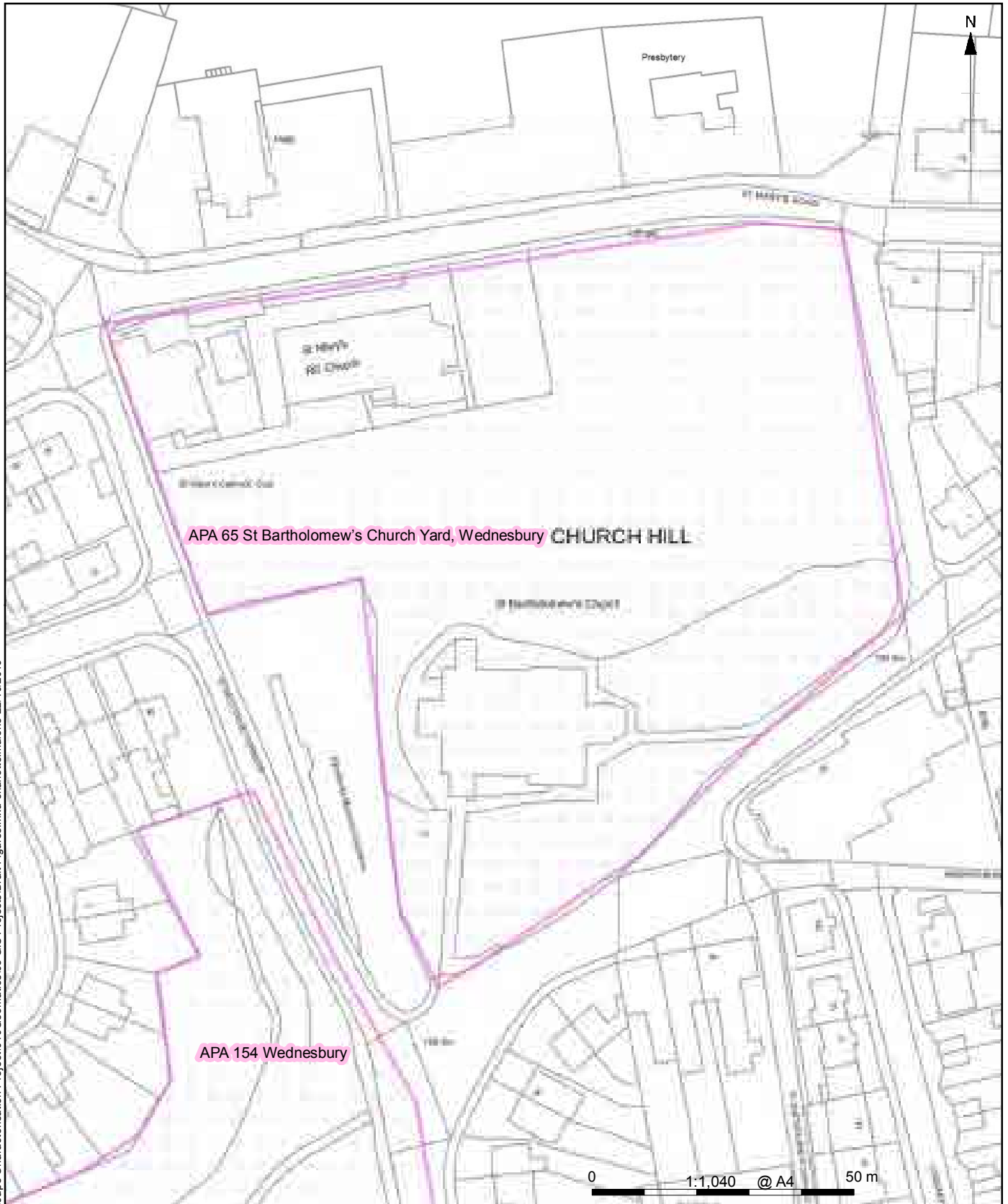
APA 64 Wednesbury Municipal Sports Centre

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:213 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 64

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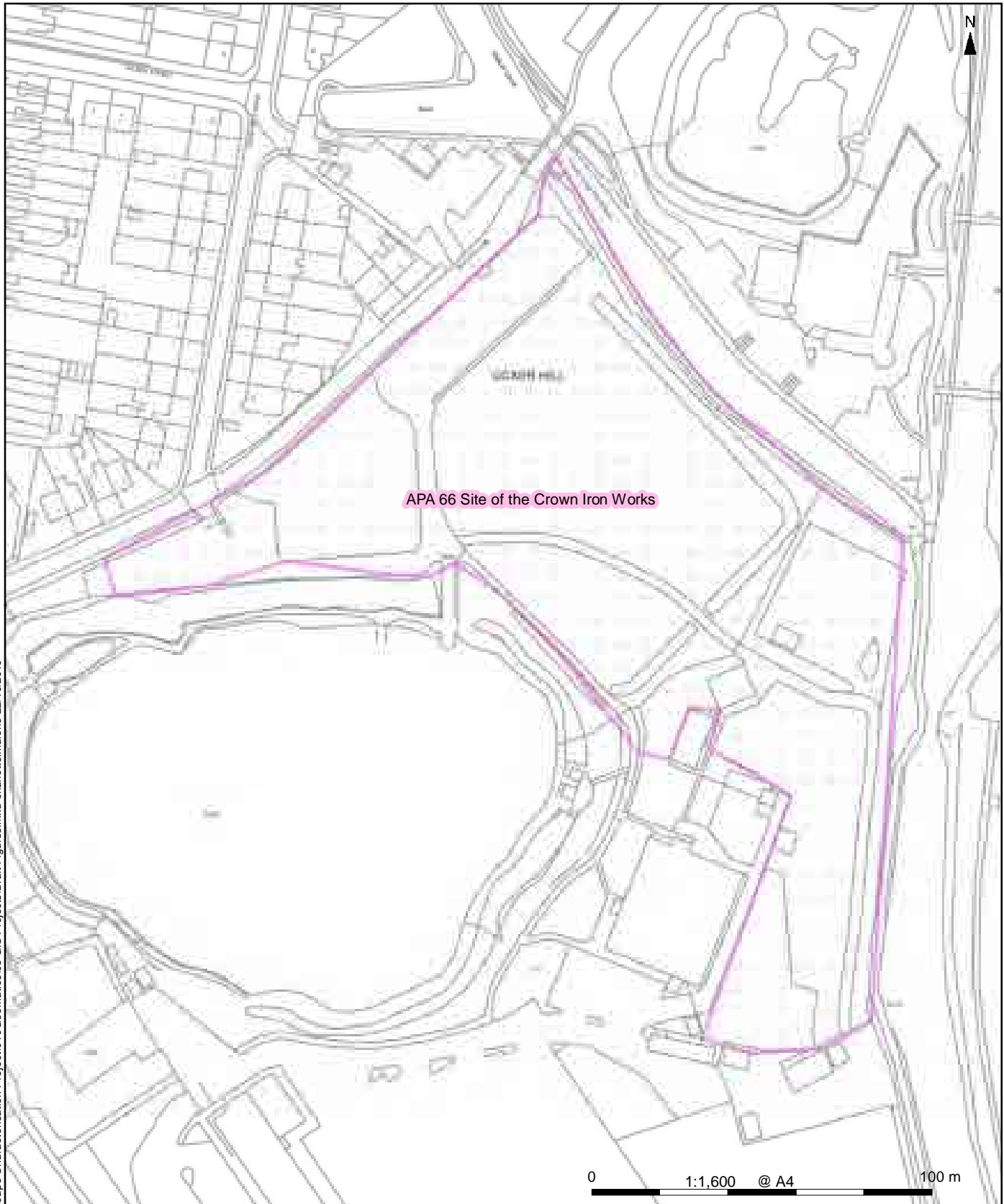












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|------------------------------|--|
| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:214 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 65

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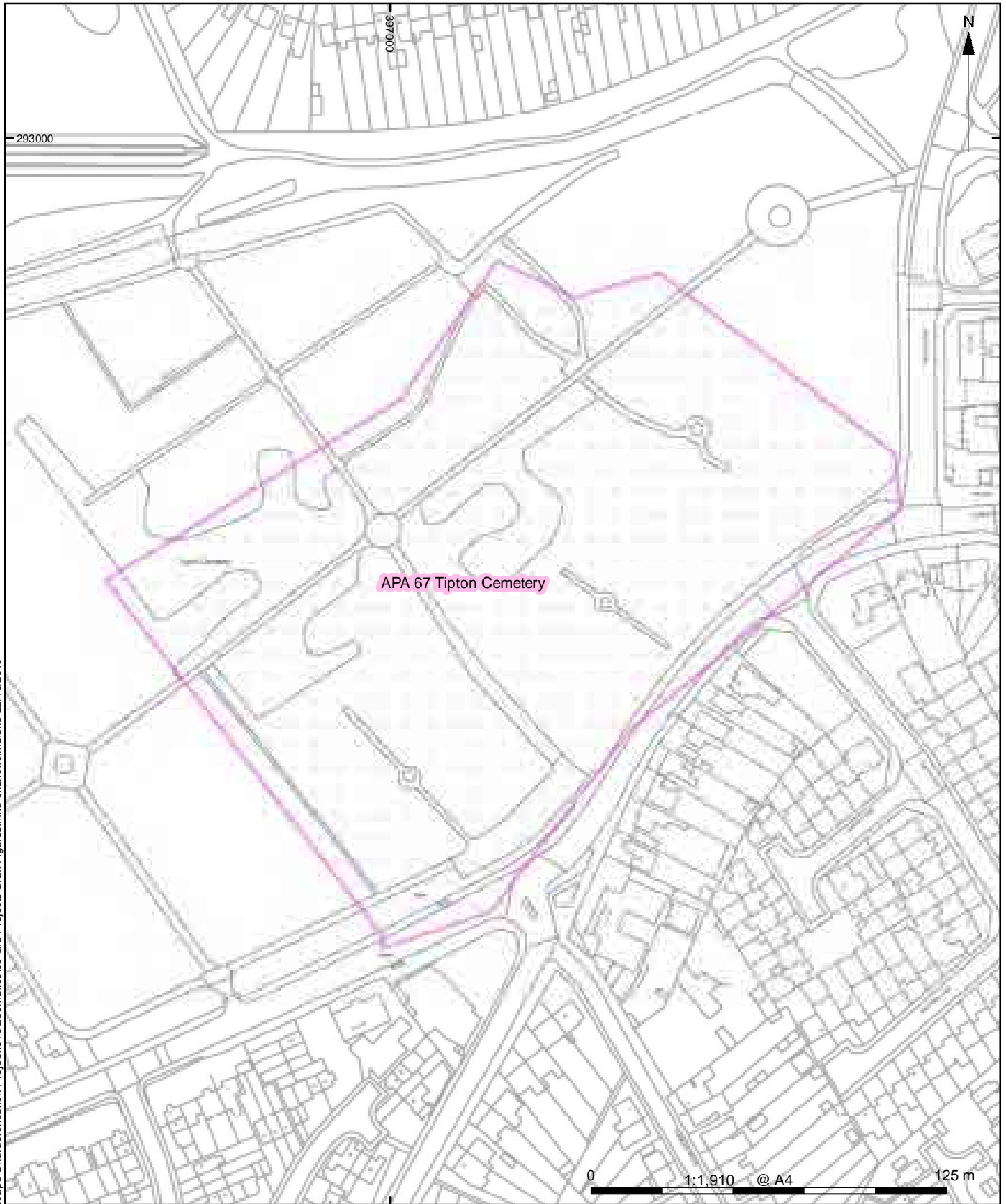












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:215 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 66

X:\lb\Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Project\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\Draft Figures.mxd\charlotte.malone\22/10/2019

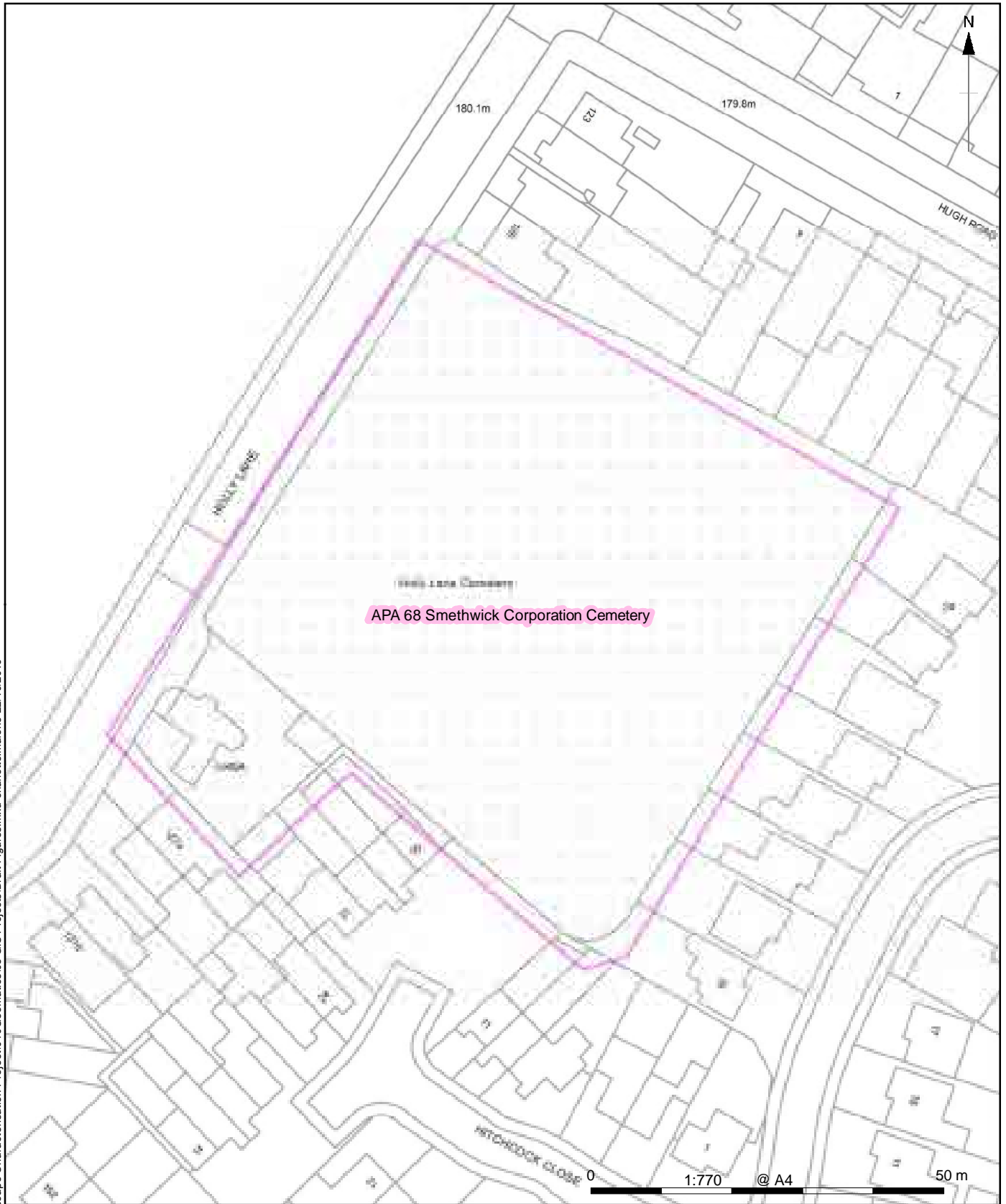












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:216 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 67

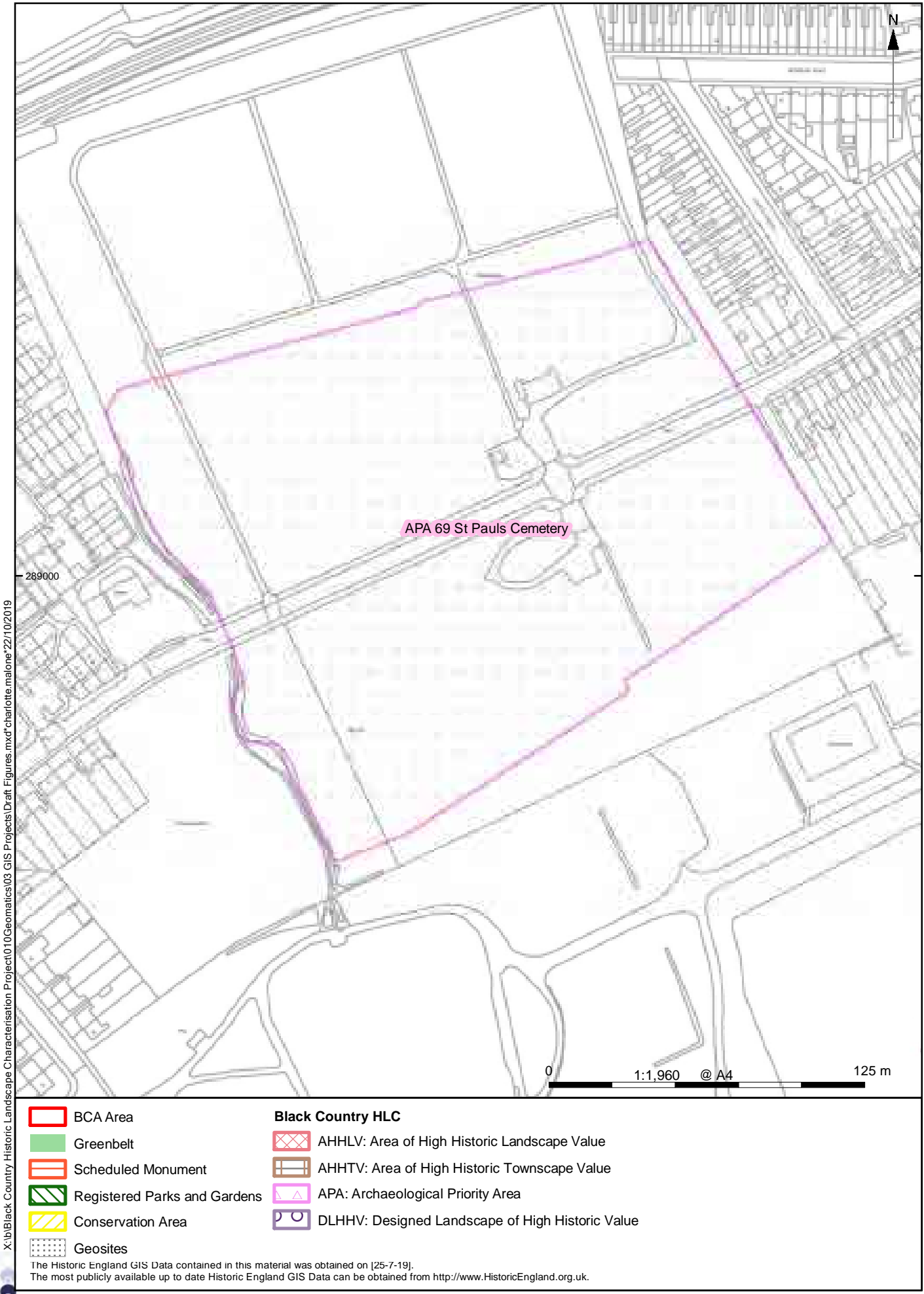
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

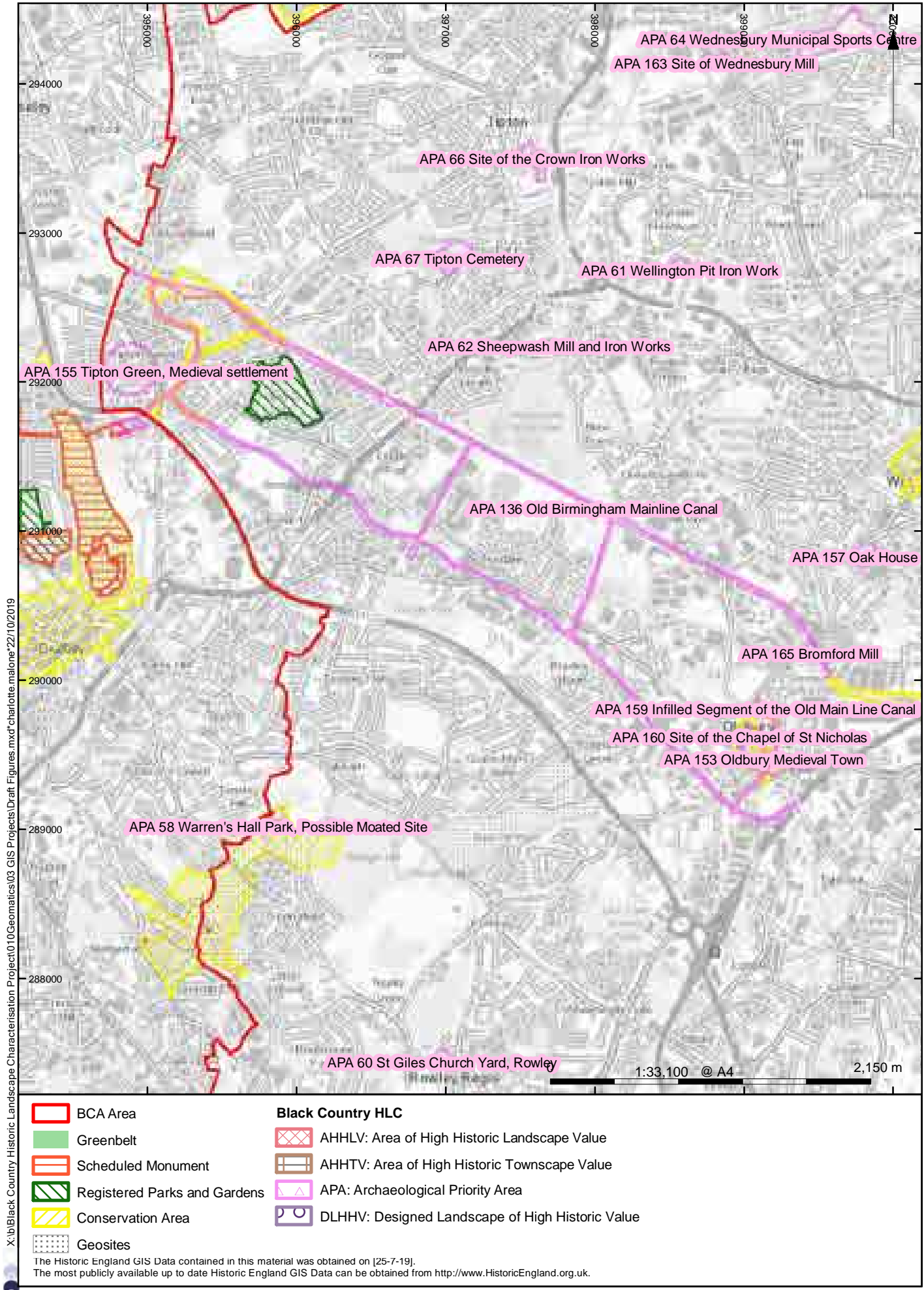
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:217 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 68



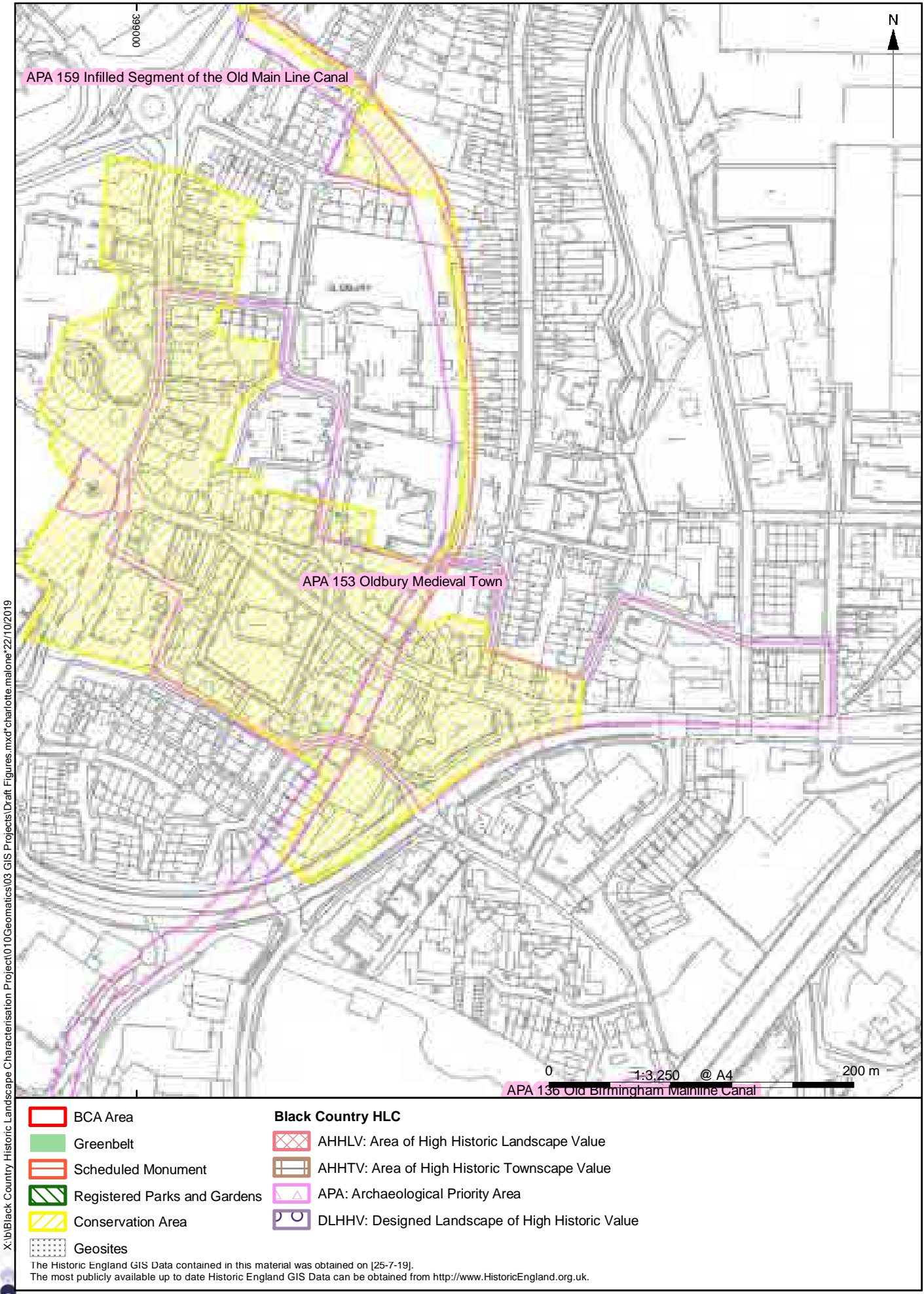
© Historic England [2019]. Contains Ordnance Survey data
© Crown copyright and database right [2019]

Figure:218 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 69



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Figure:219 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 136



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Figure:220 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 153

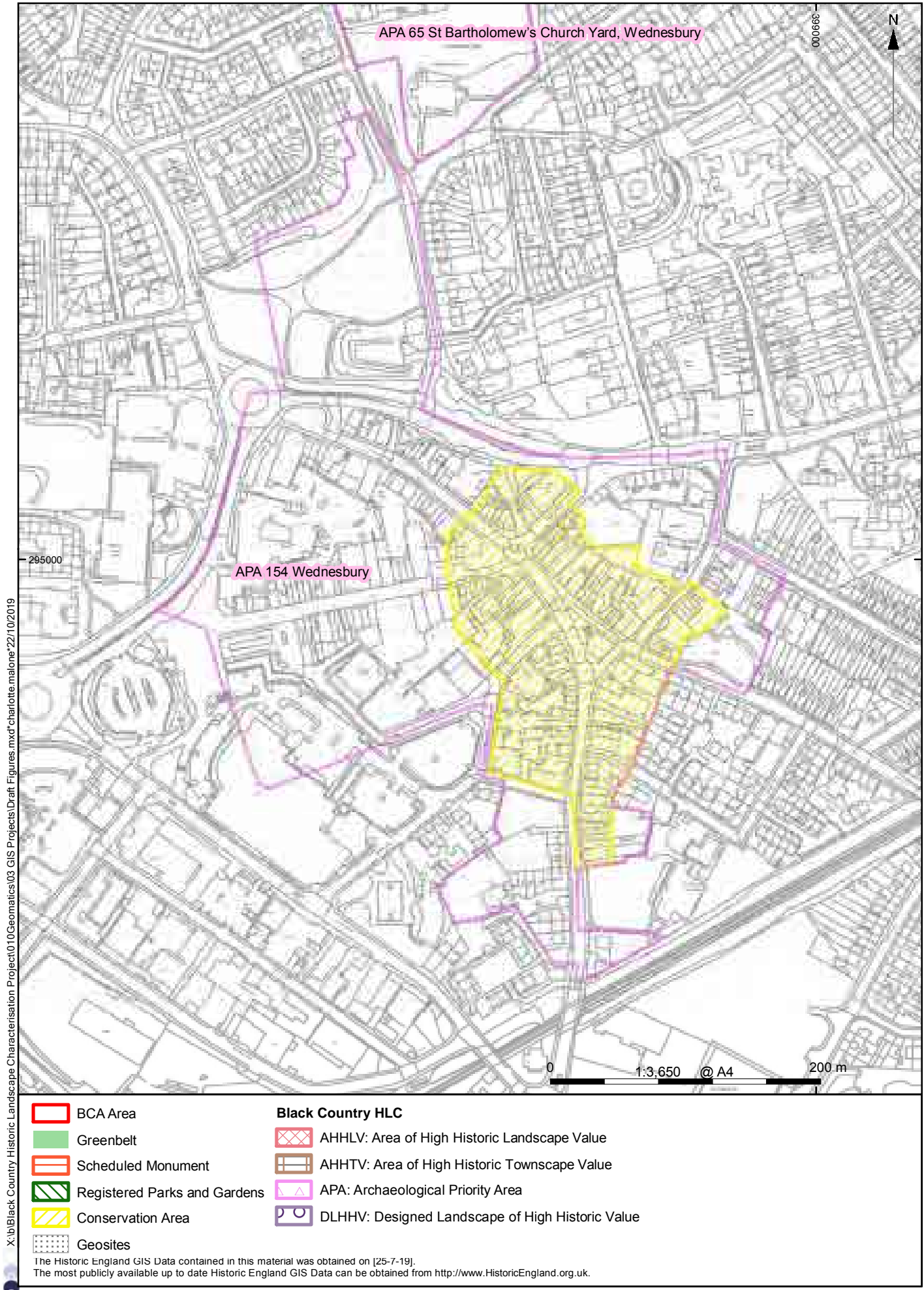












Figure:221 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 154

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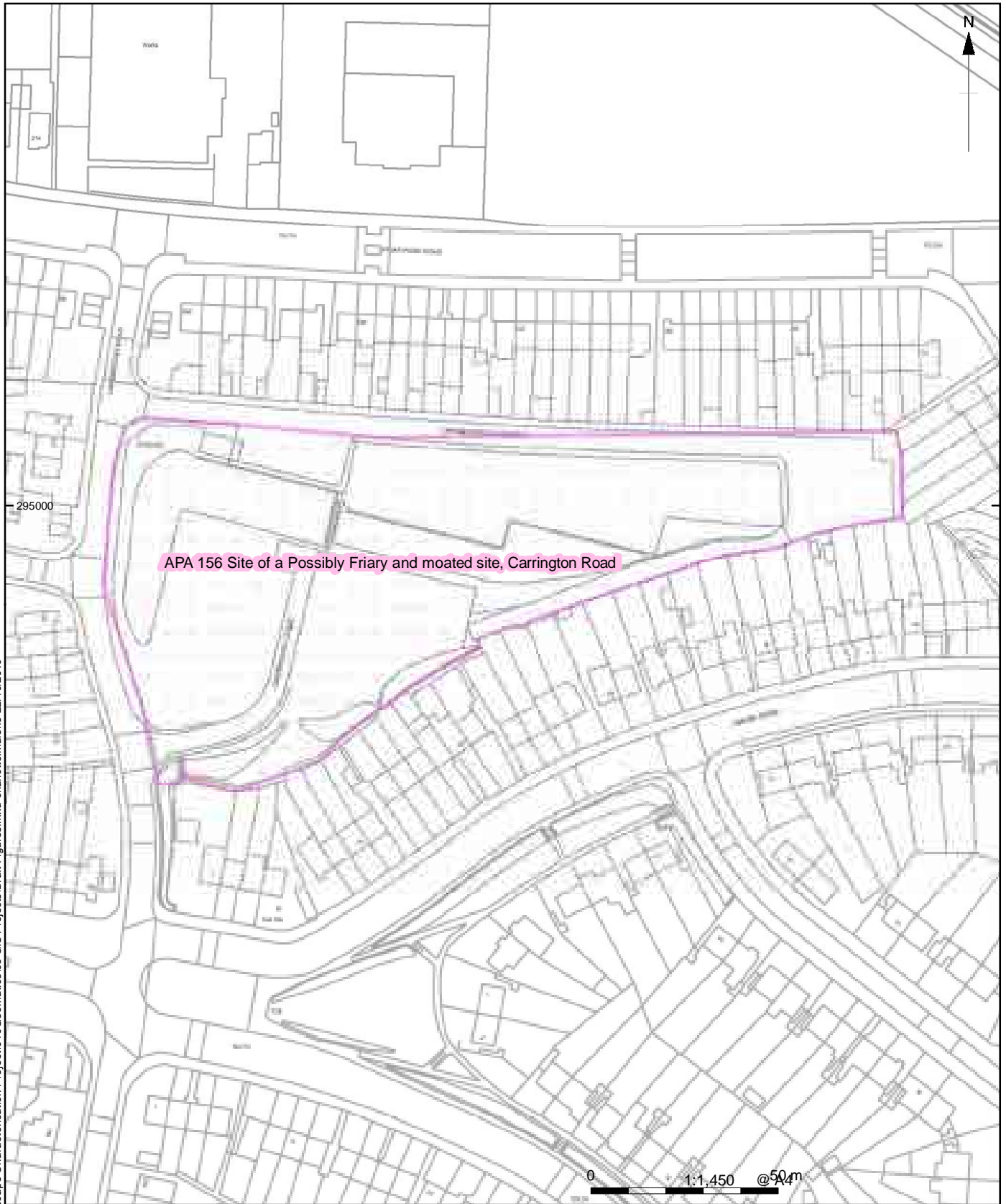
APA 155 Tipton Green, Medieval settlement











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|--|--|
|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:222 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 155

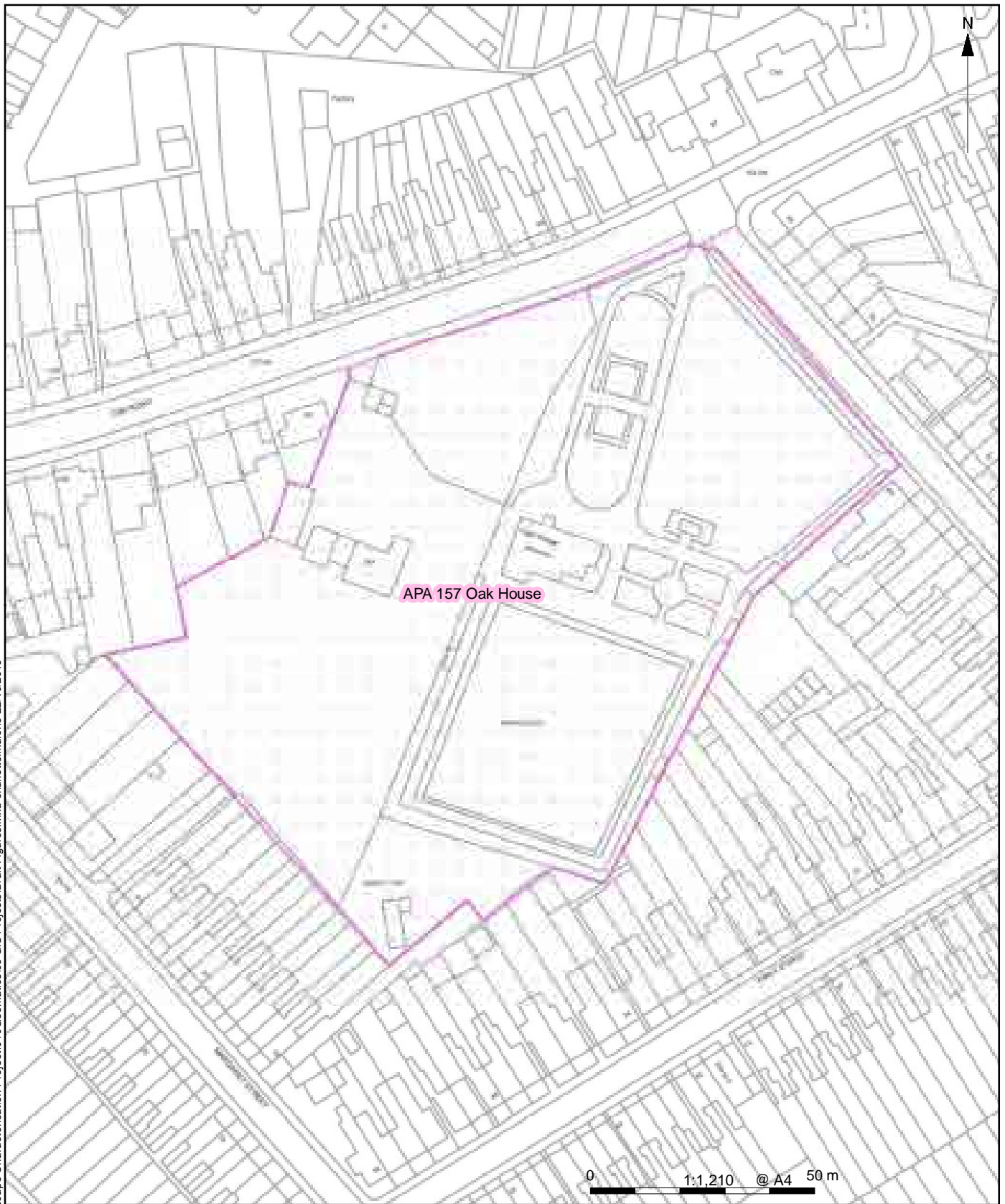
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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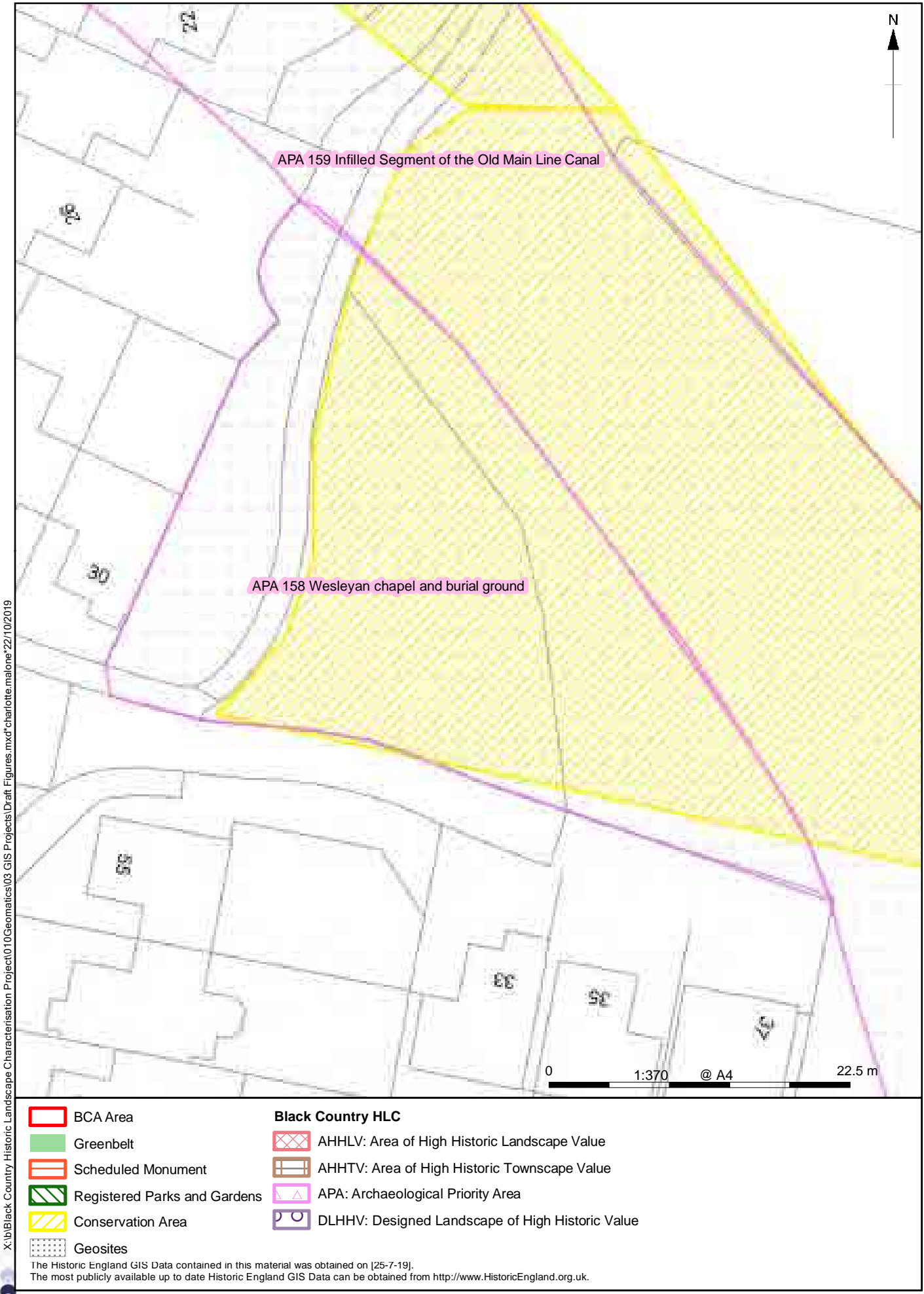
Figure:223 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological priority Area APA 156













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:224 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 157



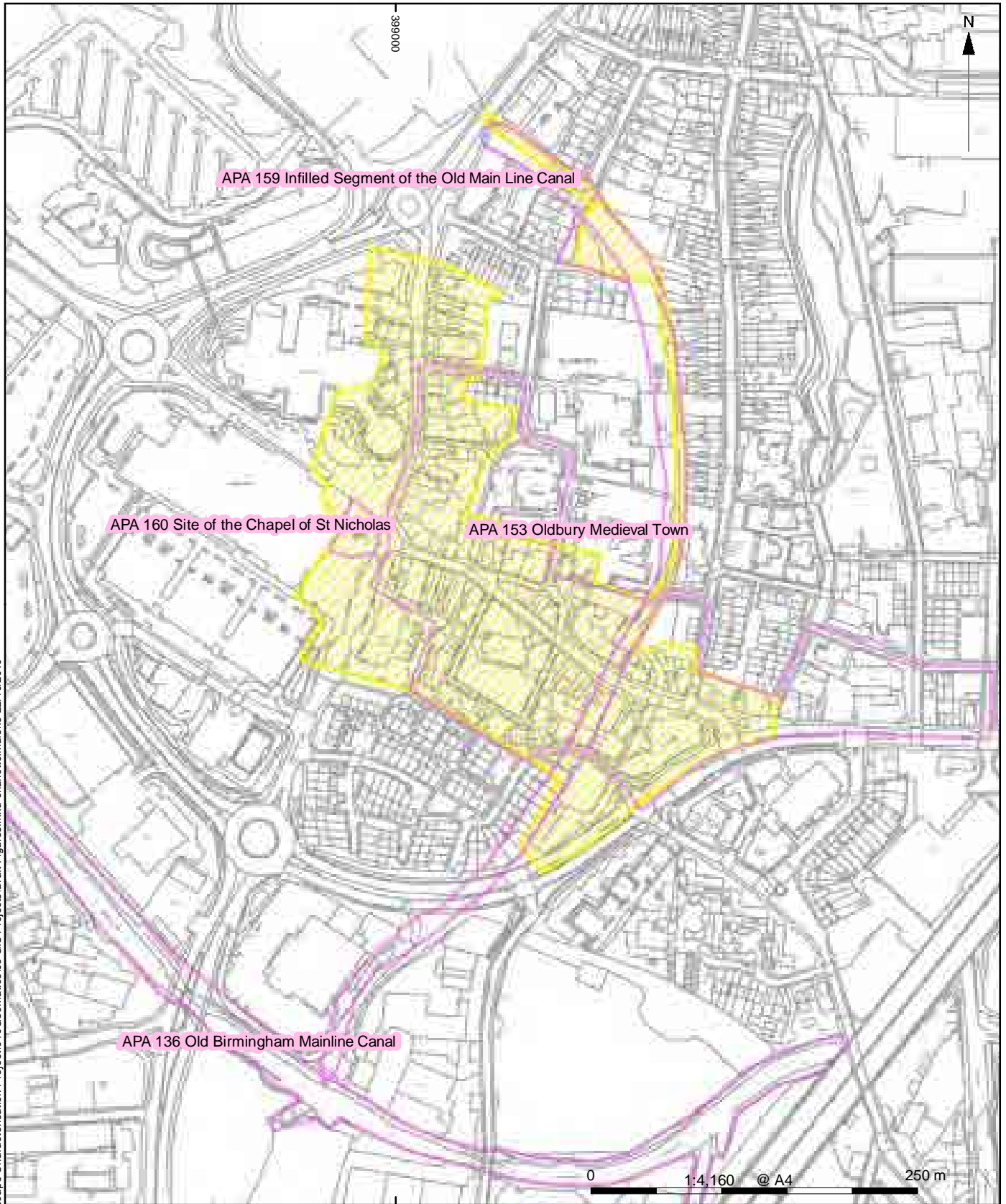
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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:225 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 158

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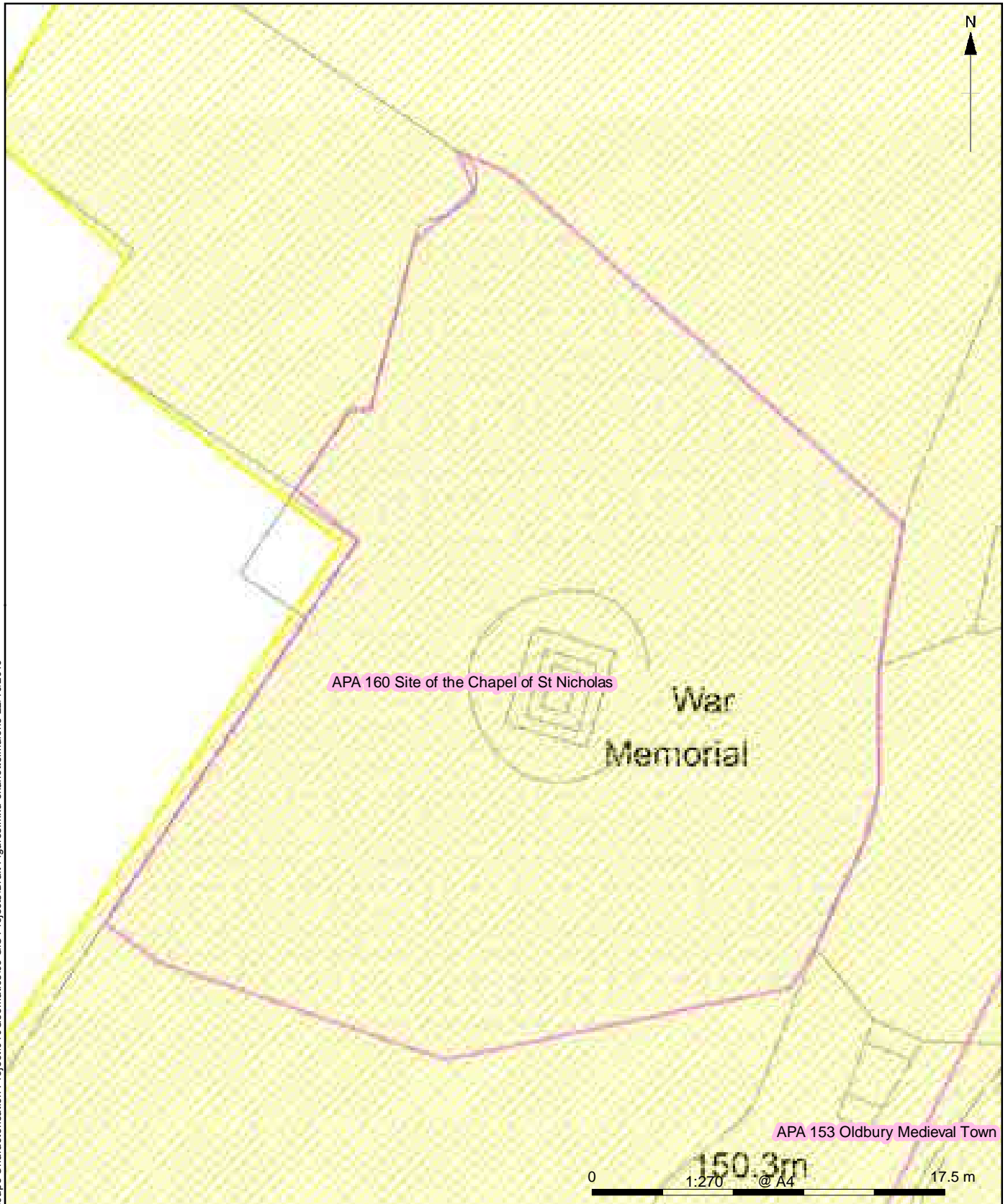


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:226 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 159

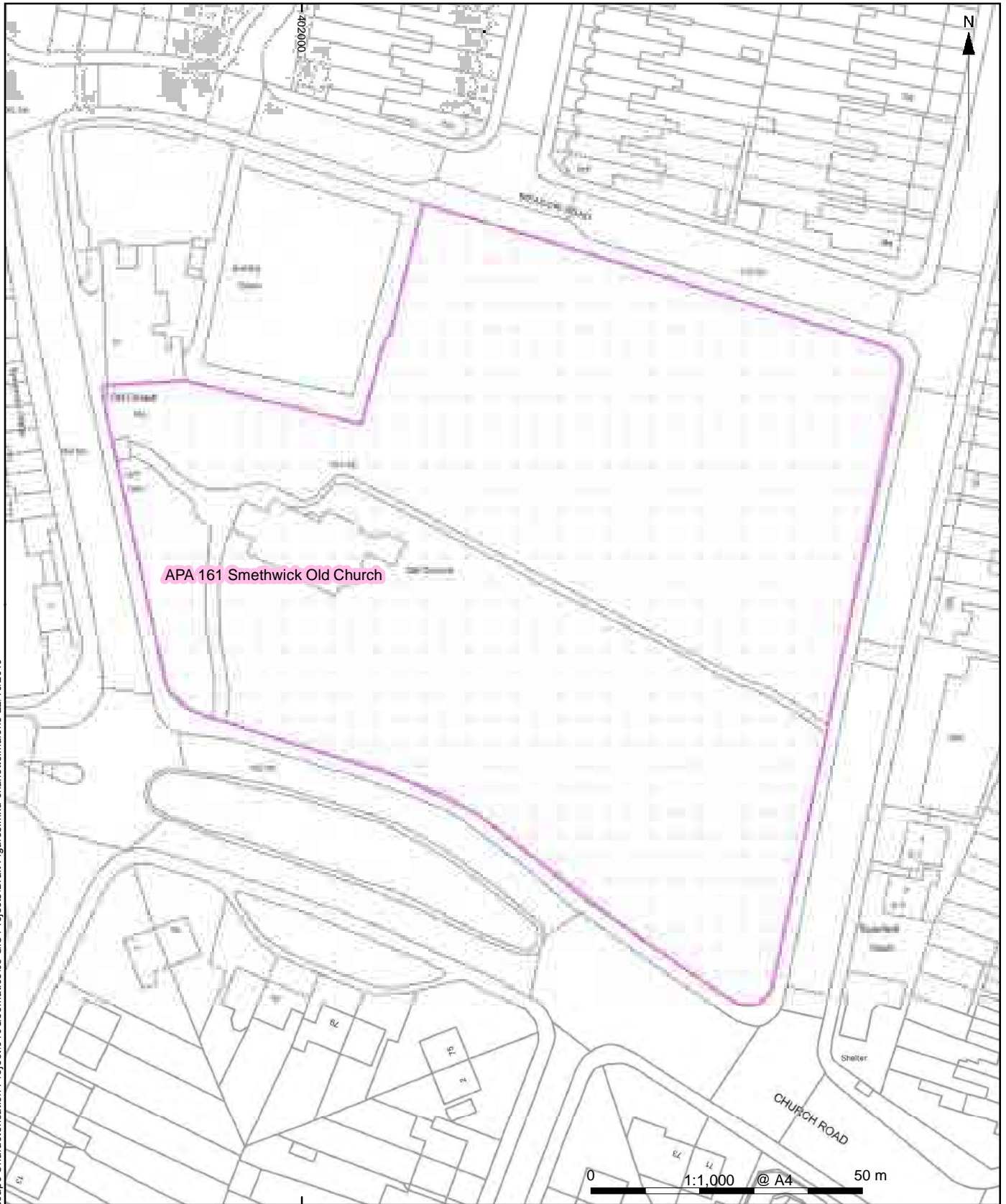
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


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|------------------------------|--|
| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:227 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 160

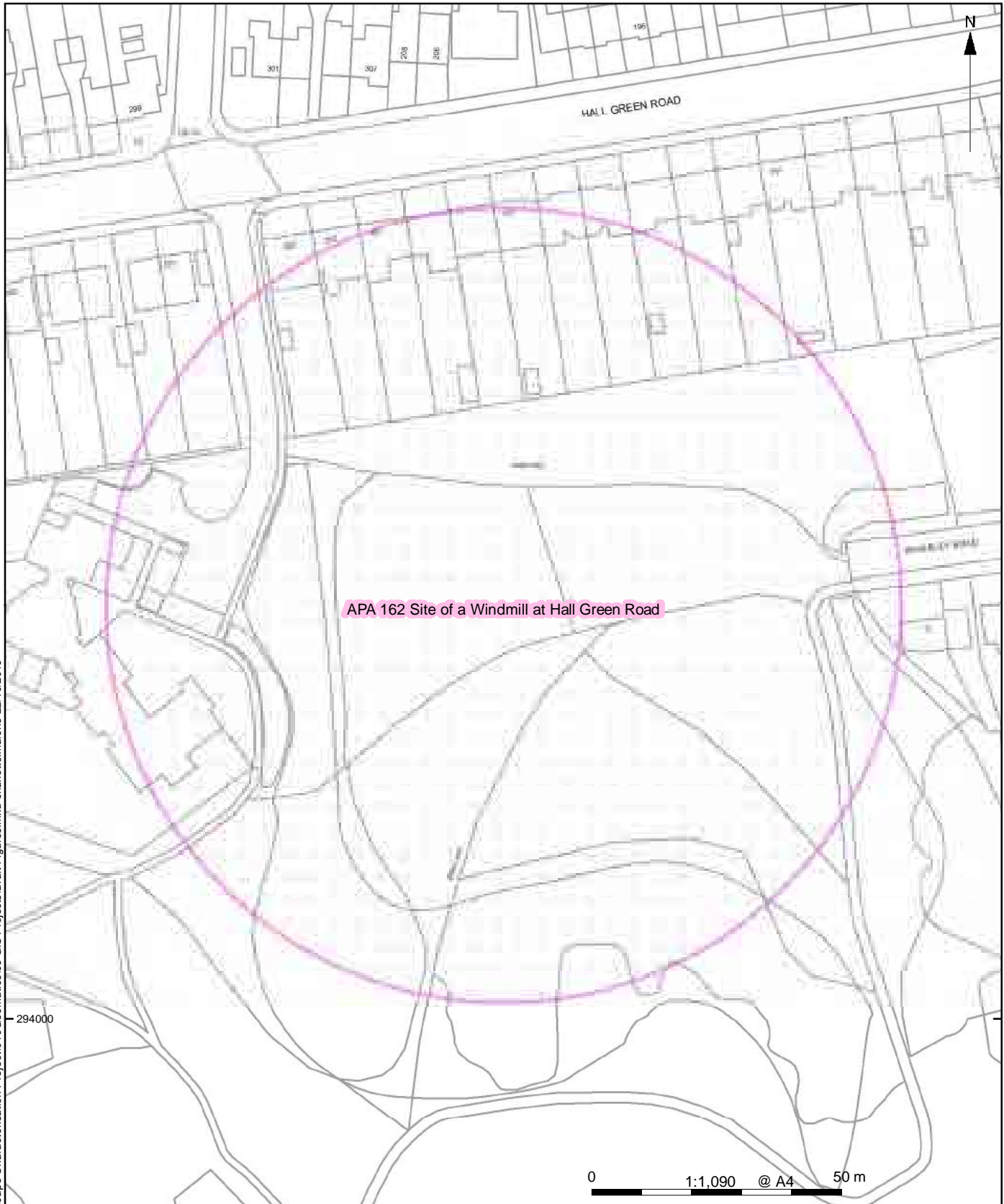


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |











The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:228 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 161

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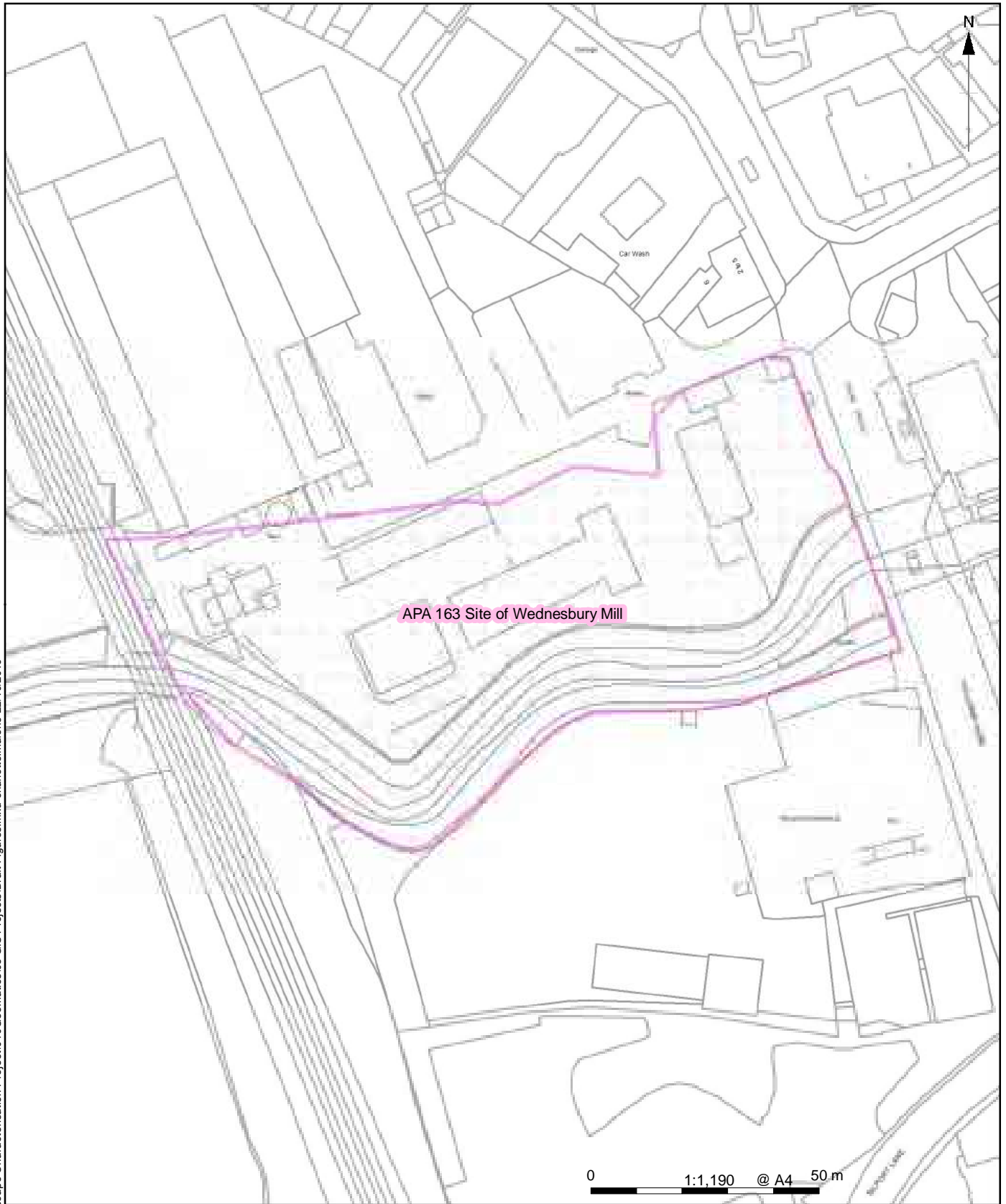
APA 162 Site of a Windmill at Hall Green Road











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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:229 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 162

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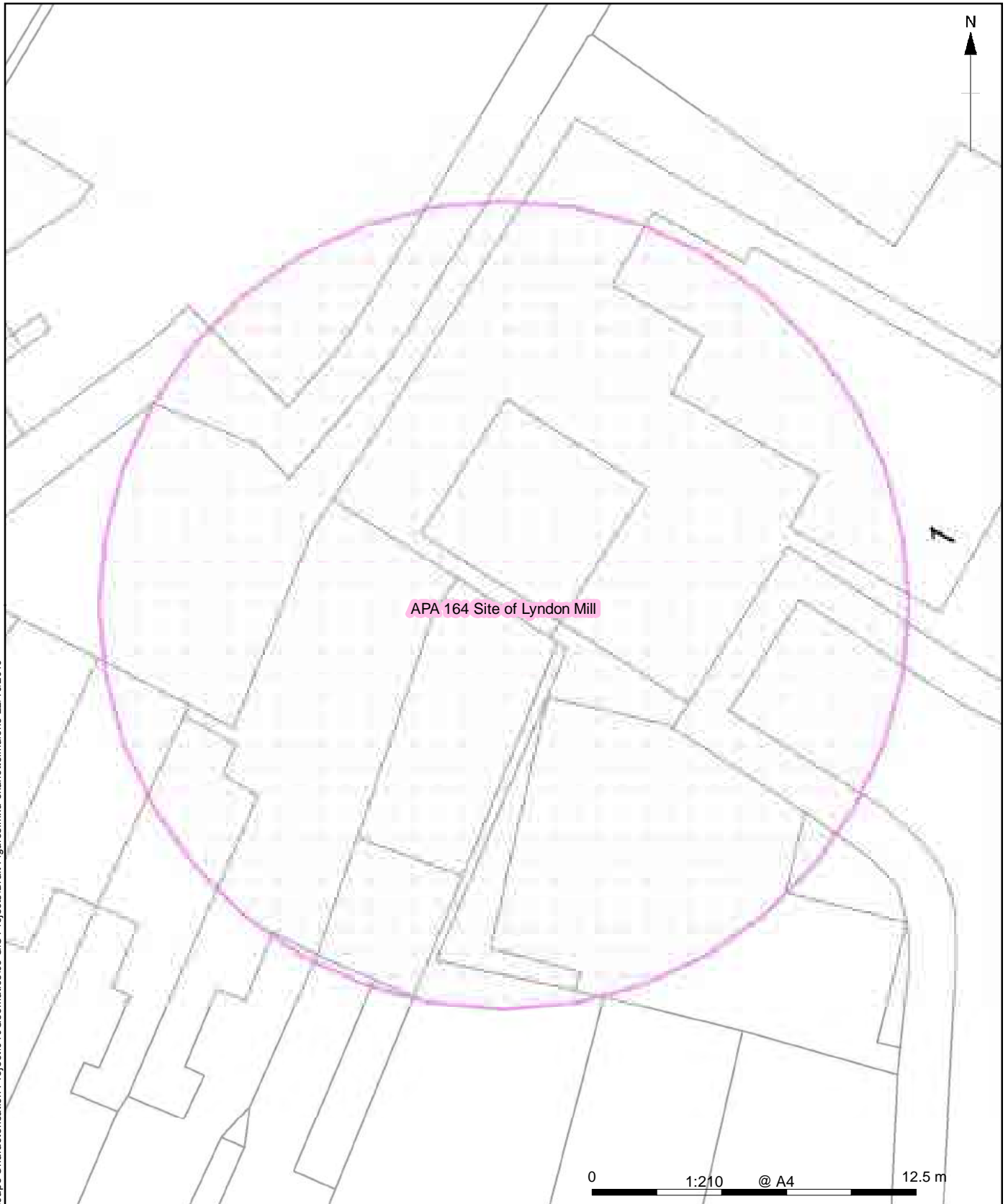


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:230 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 163

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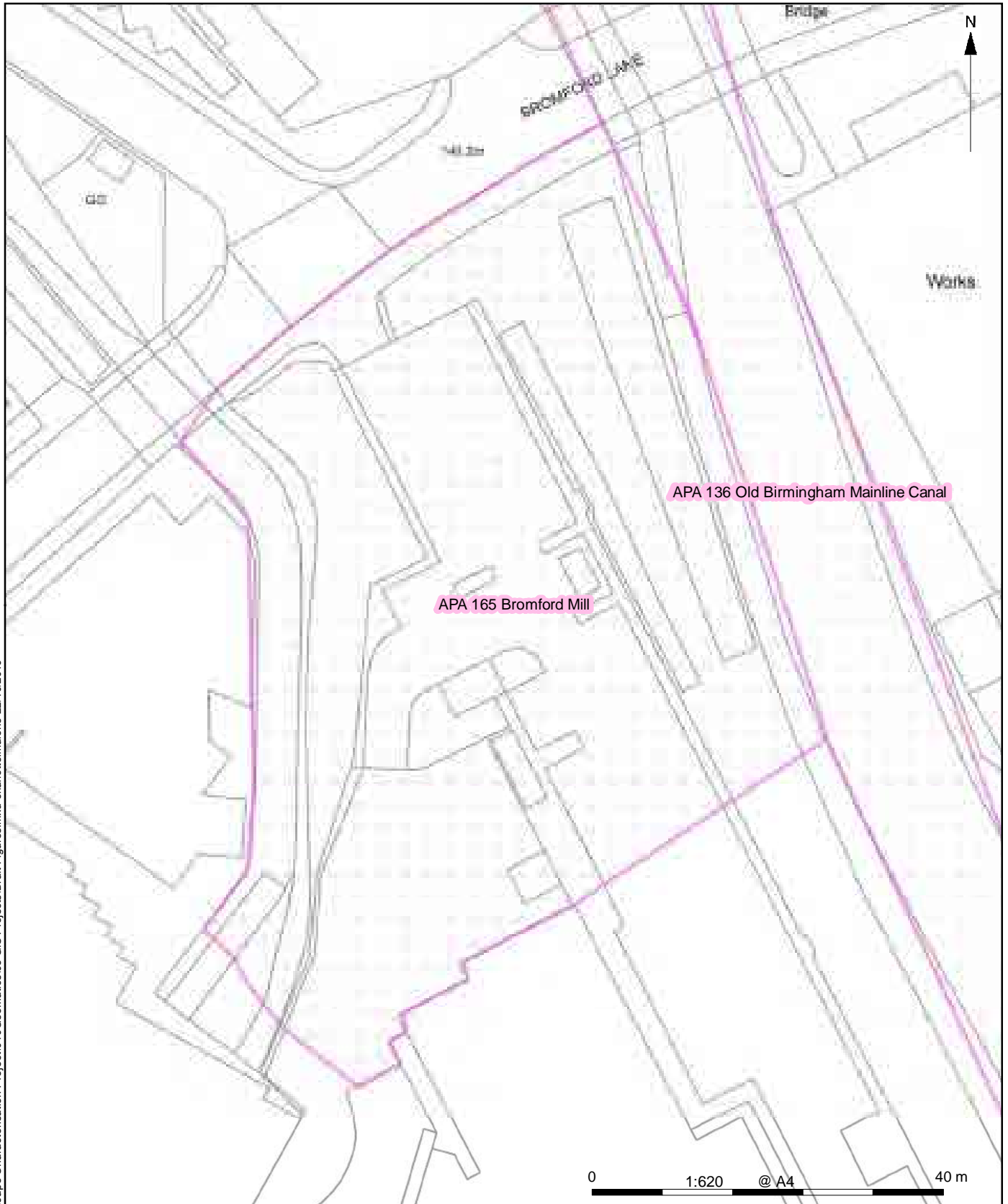












APA 164 Site of Lyndon Mill

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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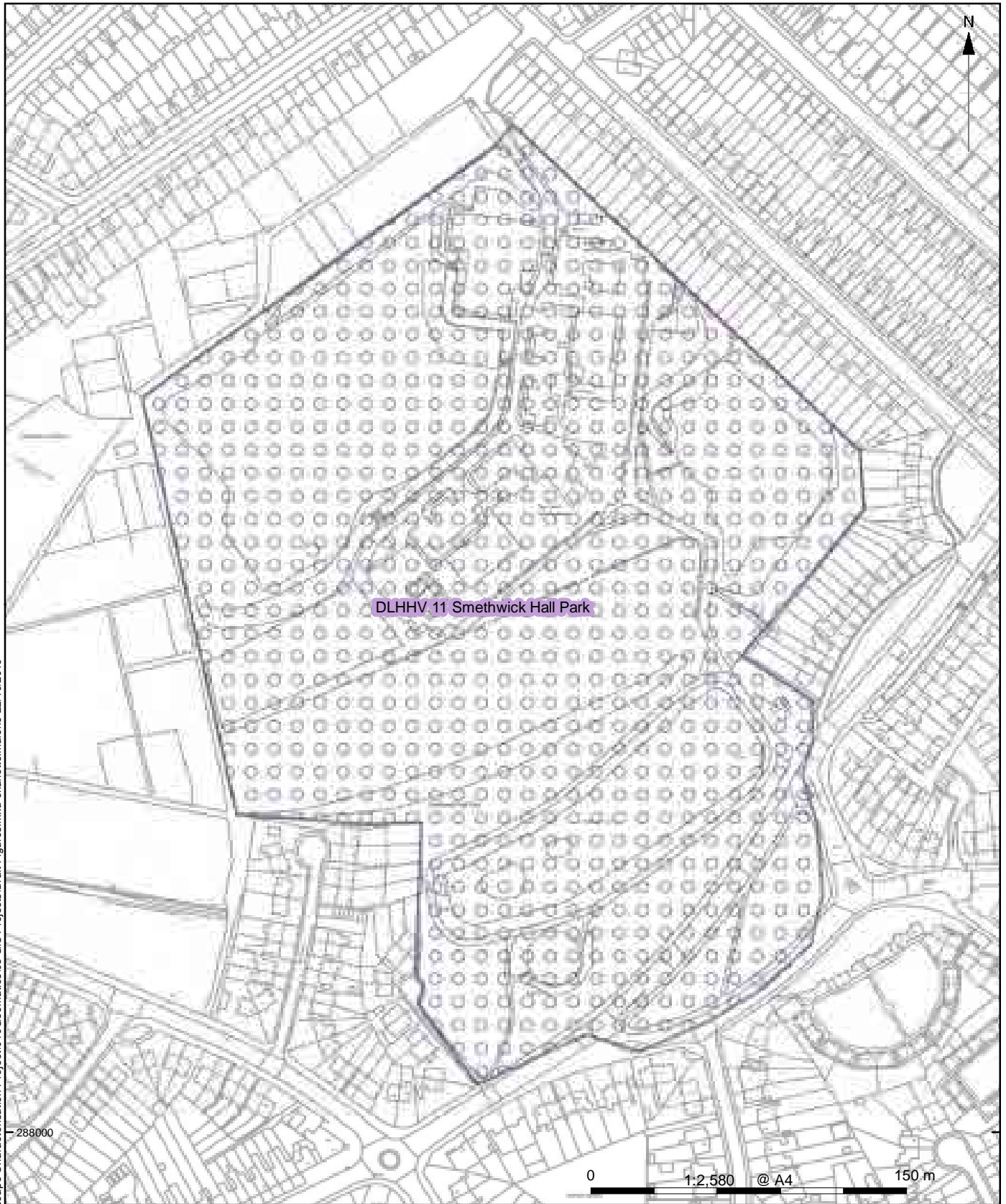
Figure:231 Historic Environment Area Designations
Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 164













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
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|  Geosites | |

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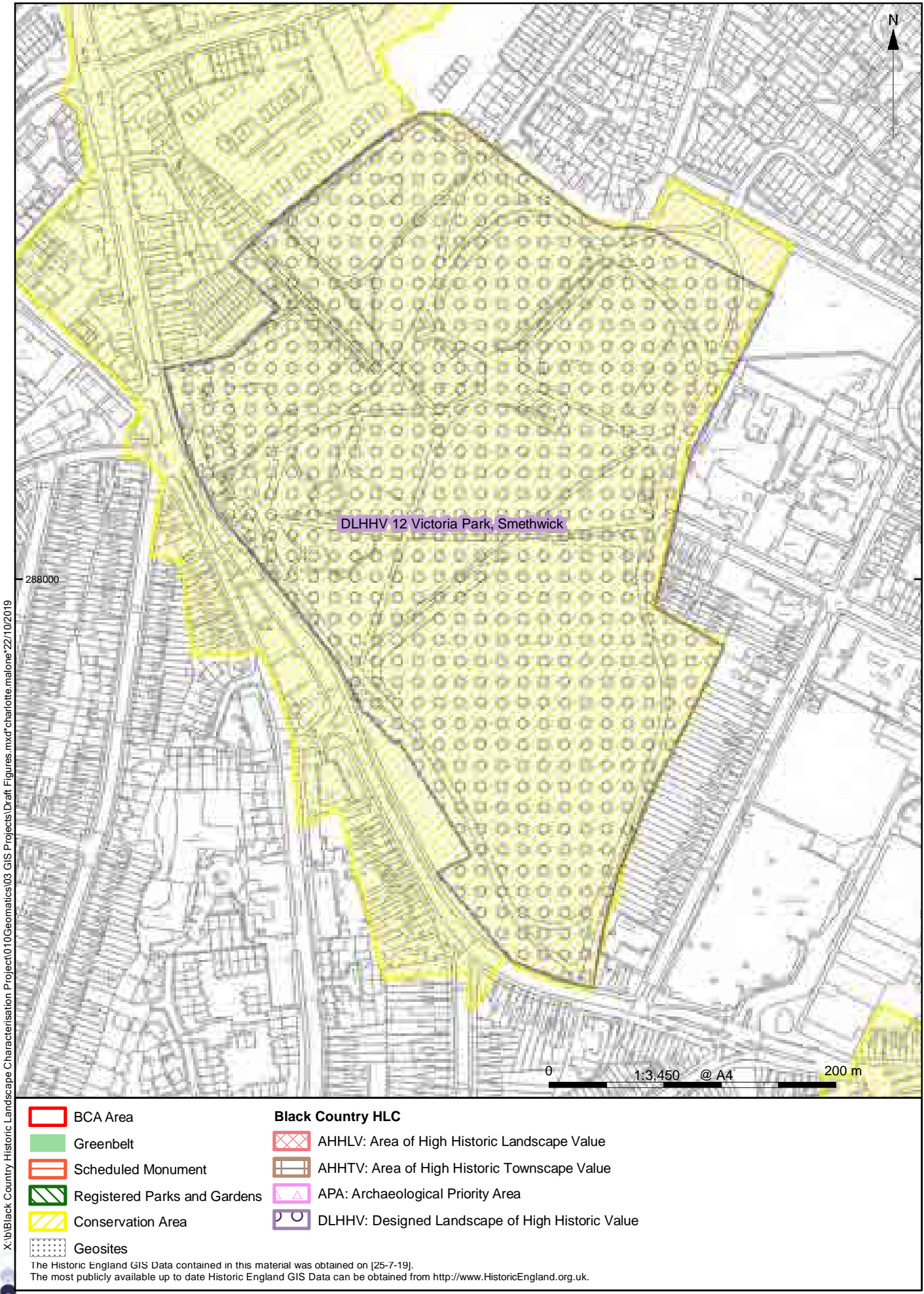
Figure:232 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Archaeological Priority Area APA 165



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:233 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 11













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Figure:234 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 12

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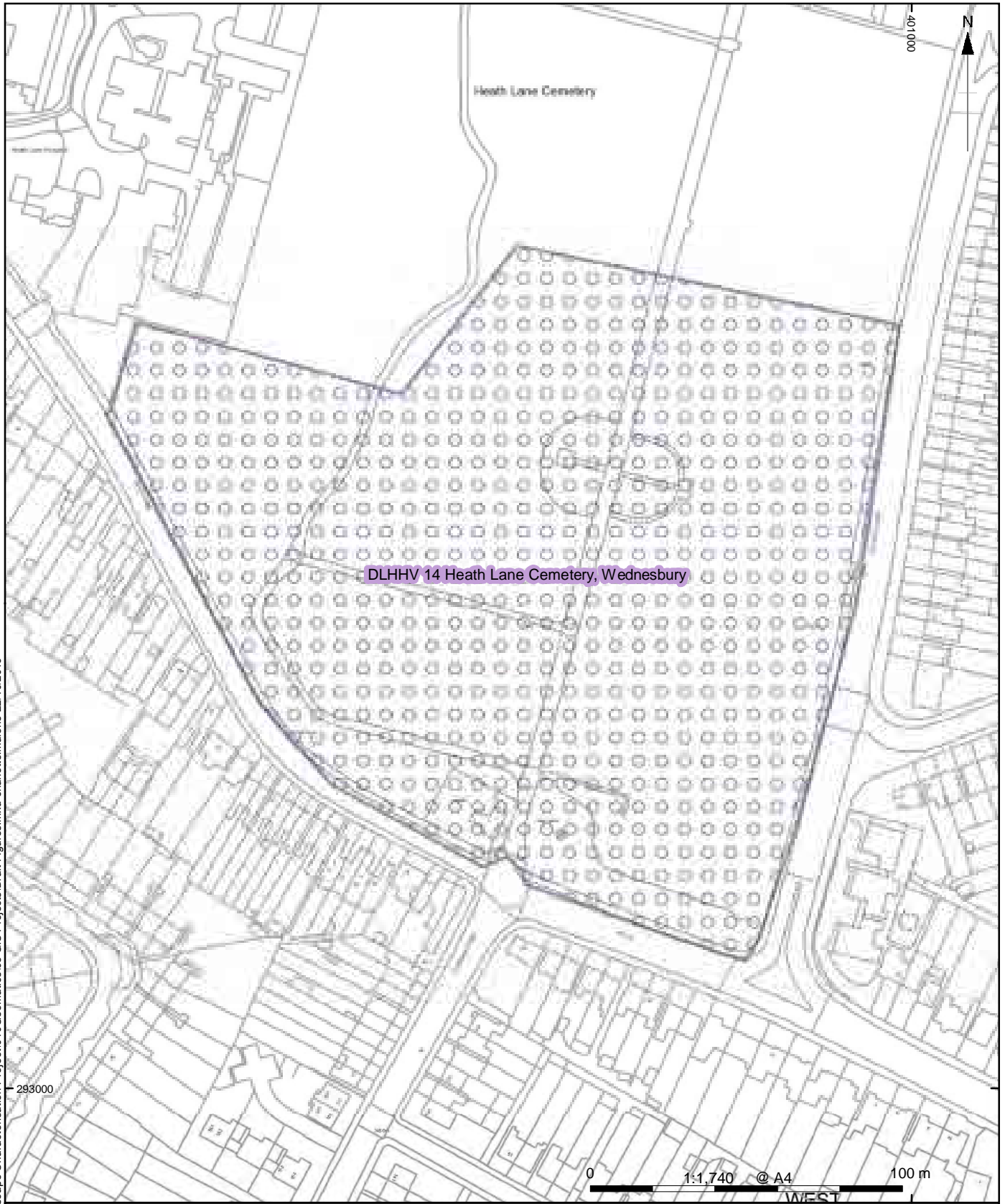
DLHHV 13 Wood Green Cemetery, Wedesbury











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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:235 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 13

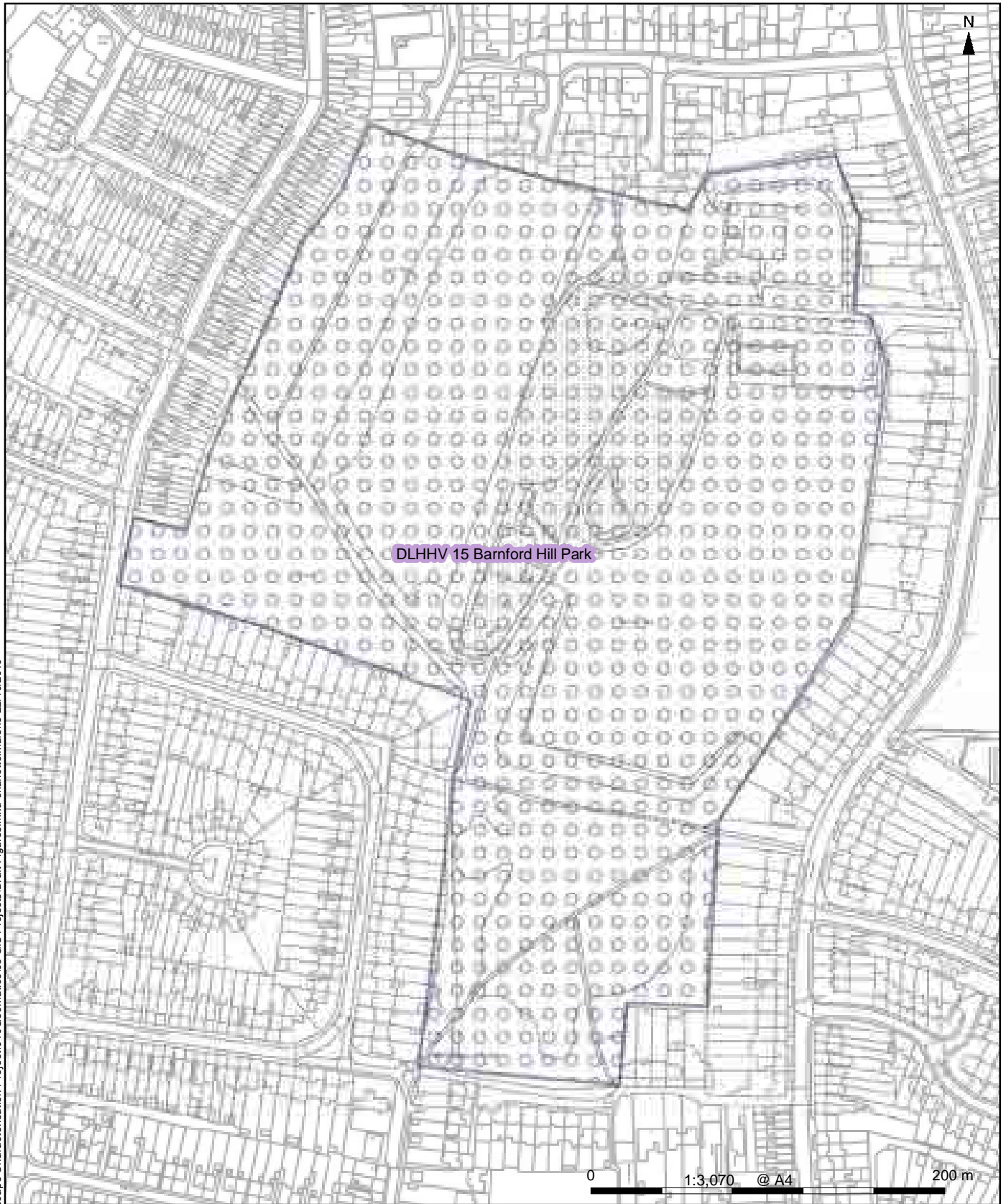
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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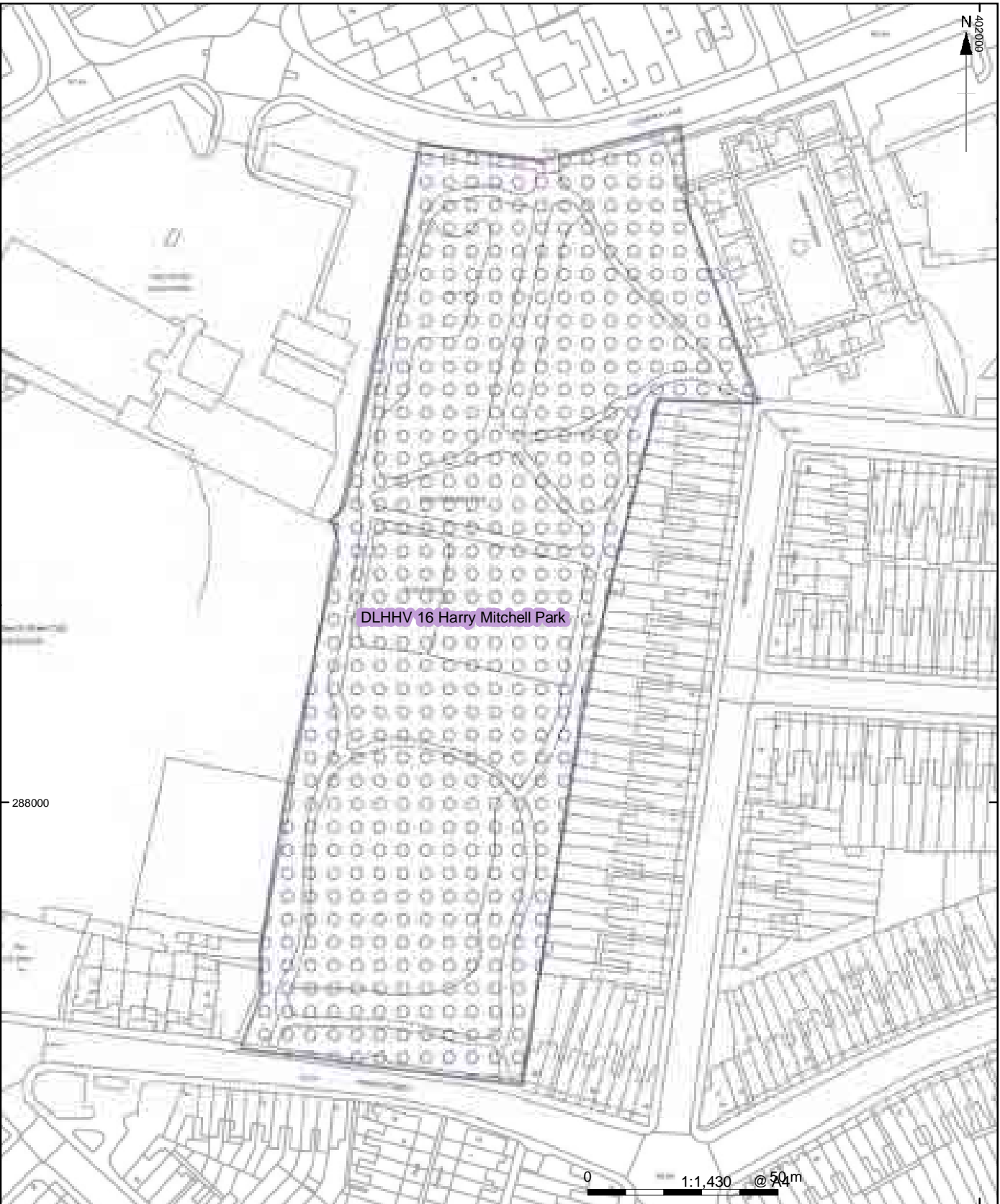
Figure:236 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 14













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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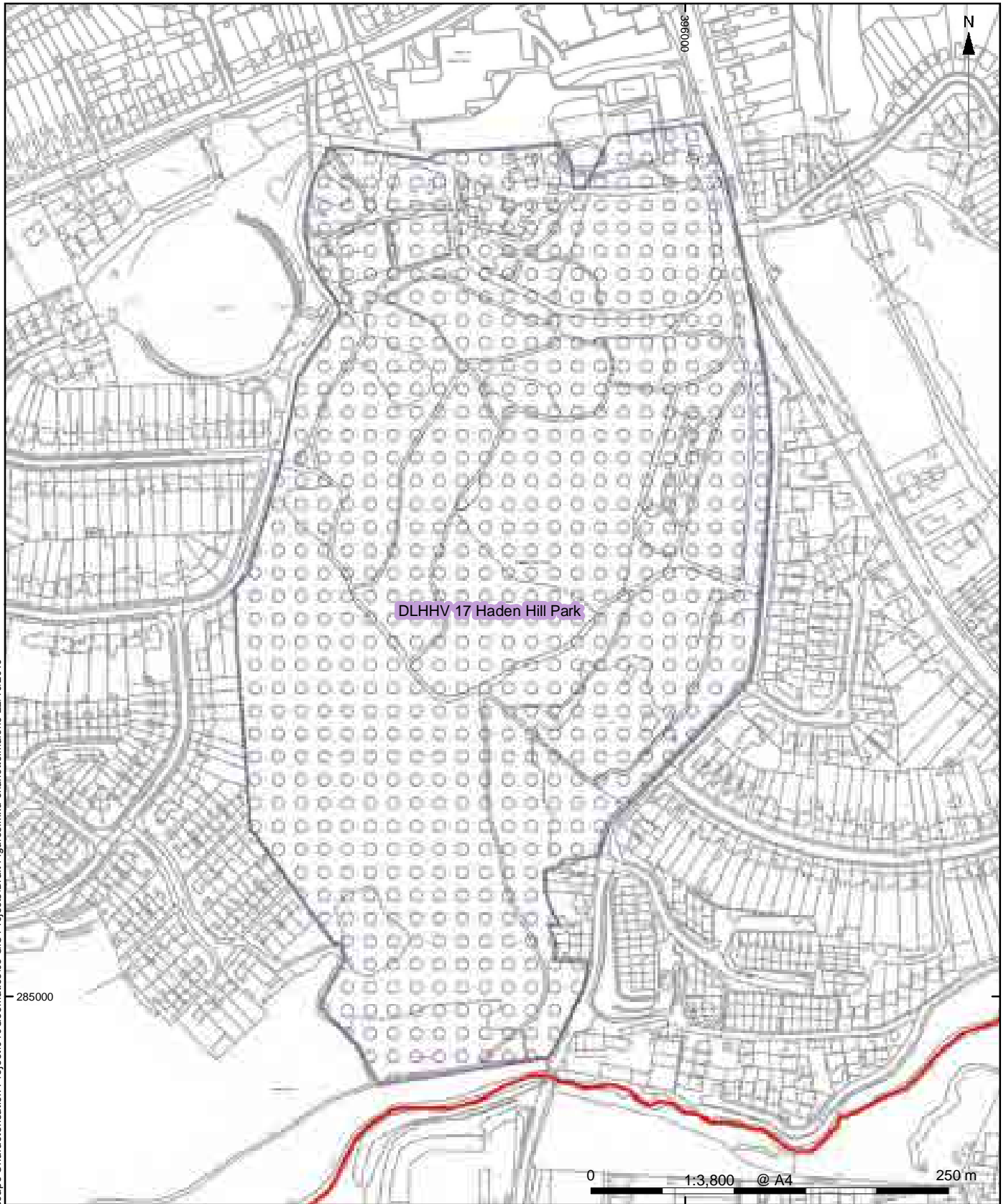












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|--|--|
|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:238 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 16

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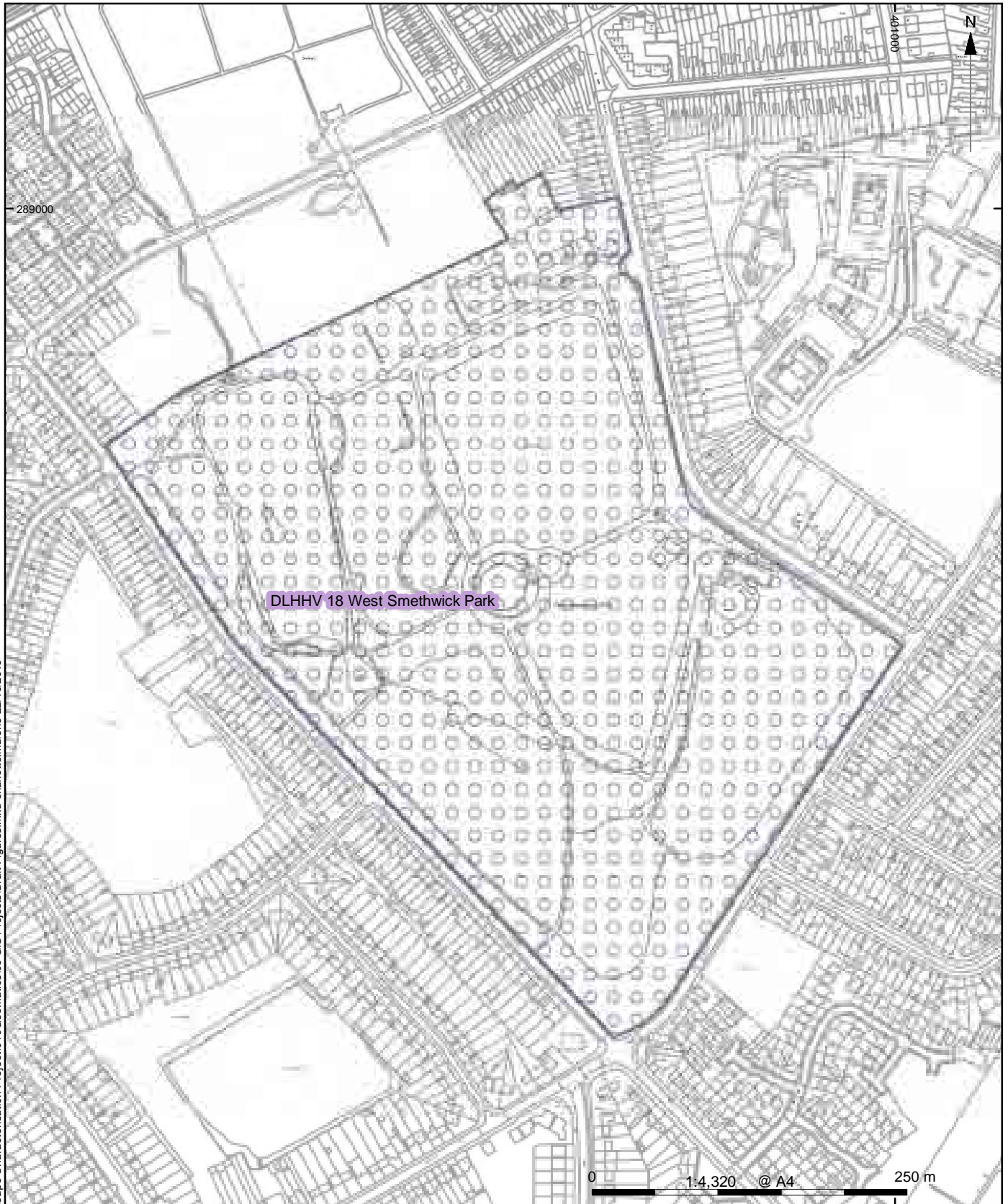












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:239 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 17

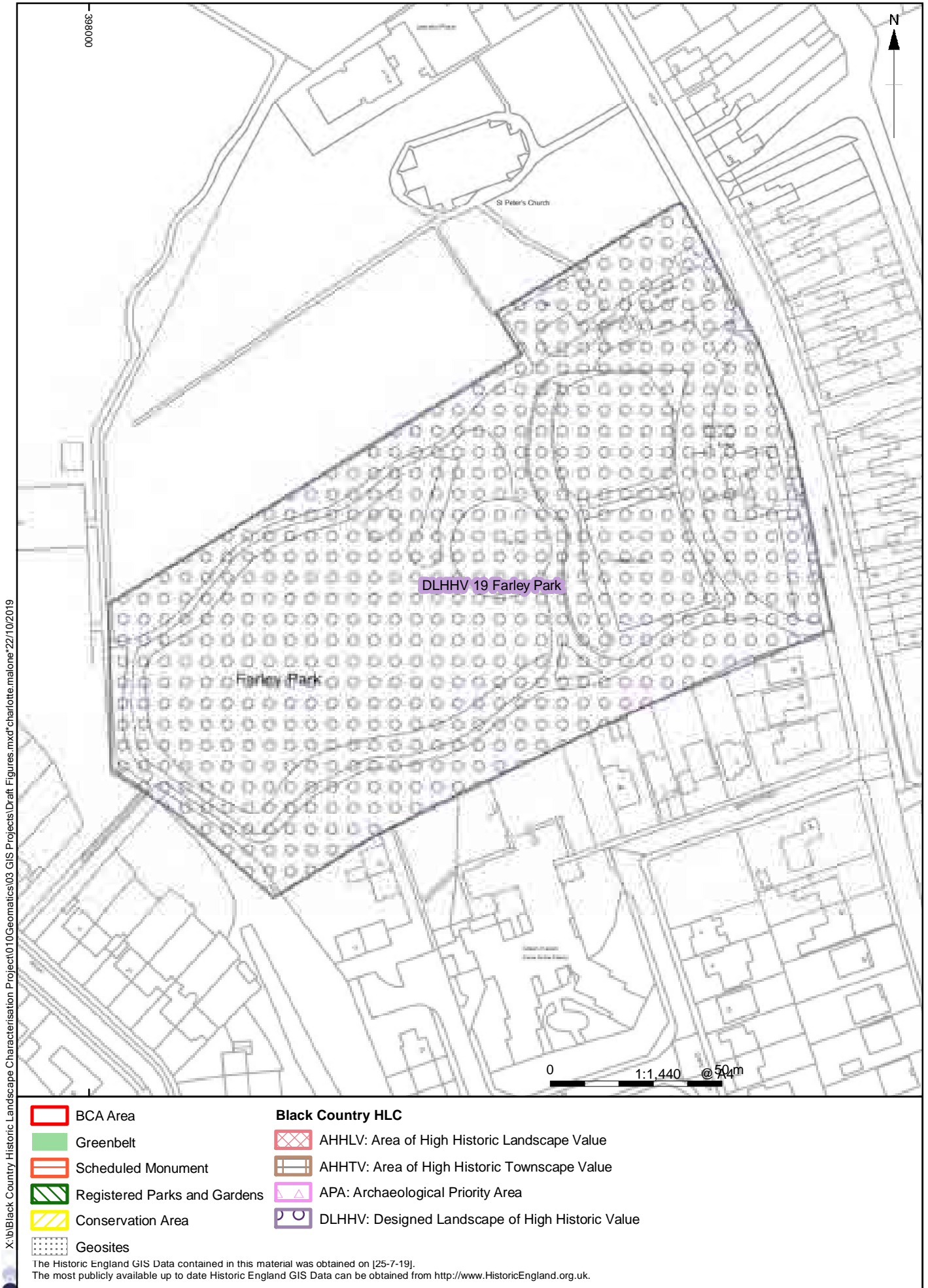
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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:240 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 18



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:241 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 19

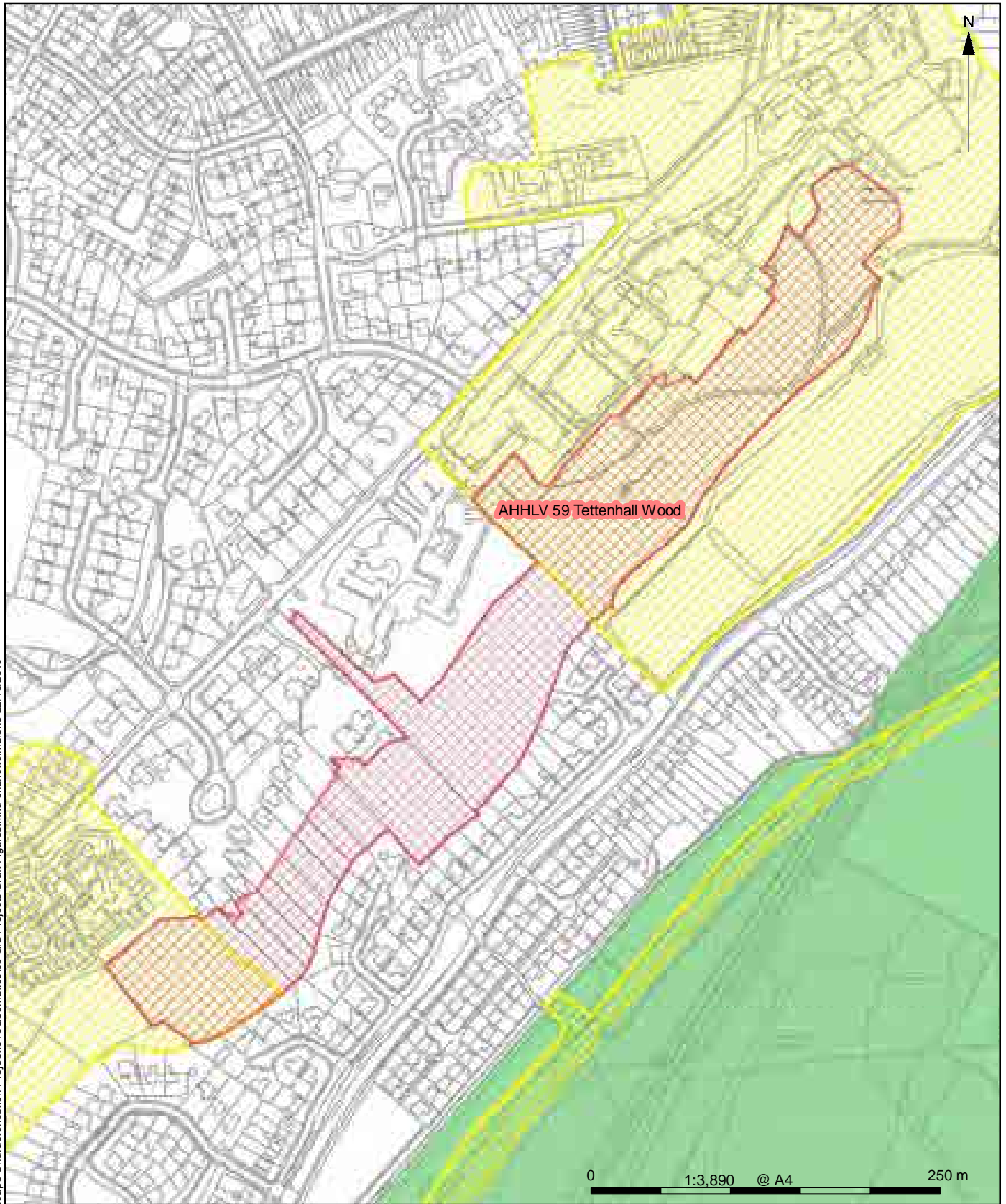
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


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|------------------------------|--|
| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:242 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Sandwell Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 20

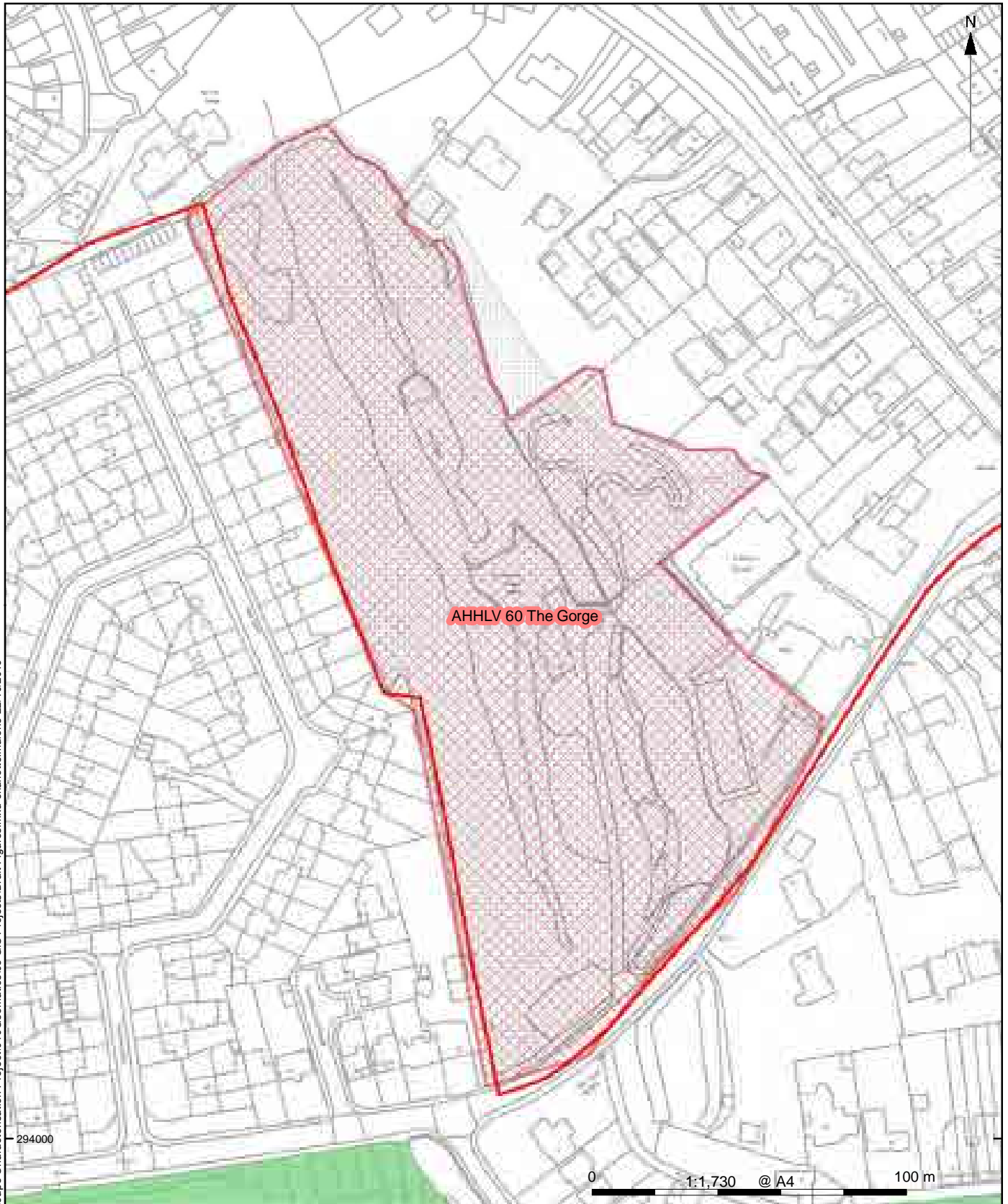












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:243 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 59

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:244 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 60

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
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|------------------------------|--|
| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure:245 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 61

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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:246 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 62













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:247 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 63

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:248 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 114

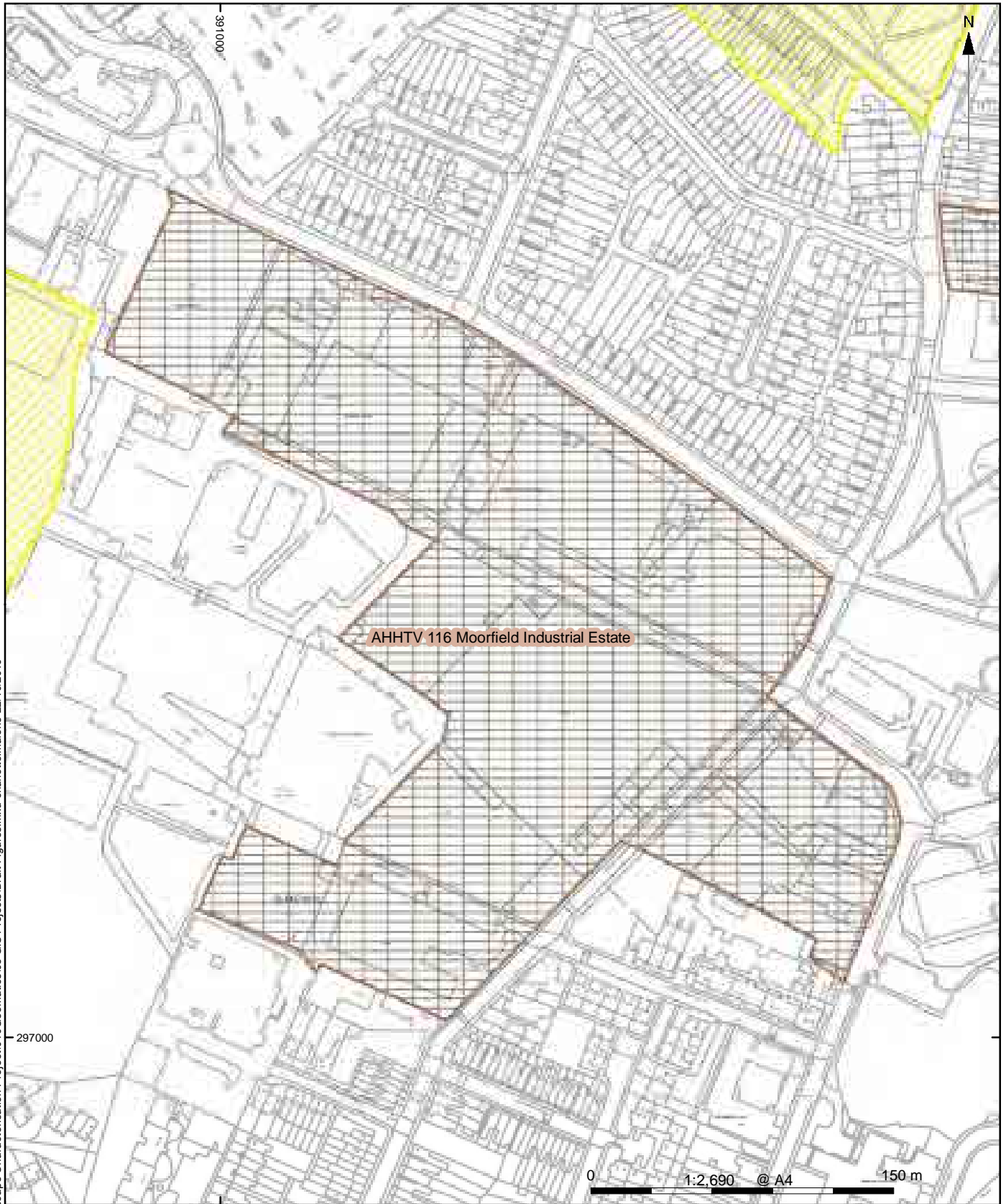


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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:249 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 115

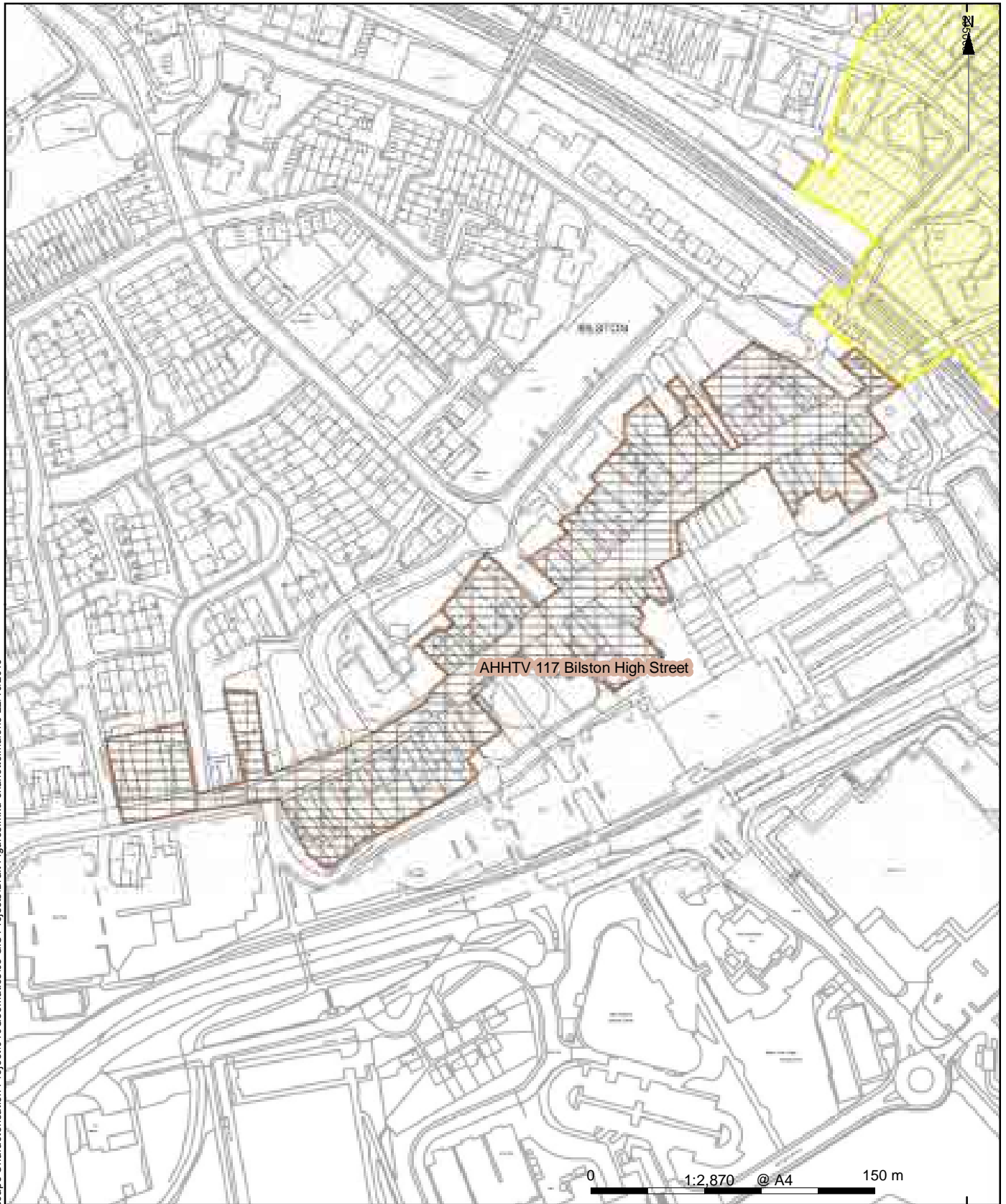












AHHTV 116 Moorfield Industrial Estate

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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Figure:250 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 116

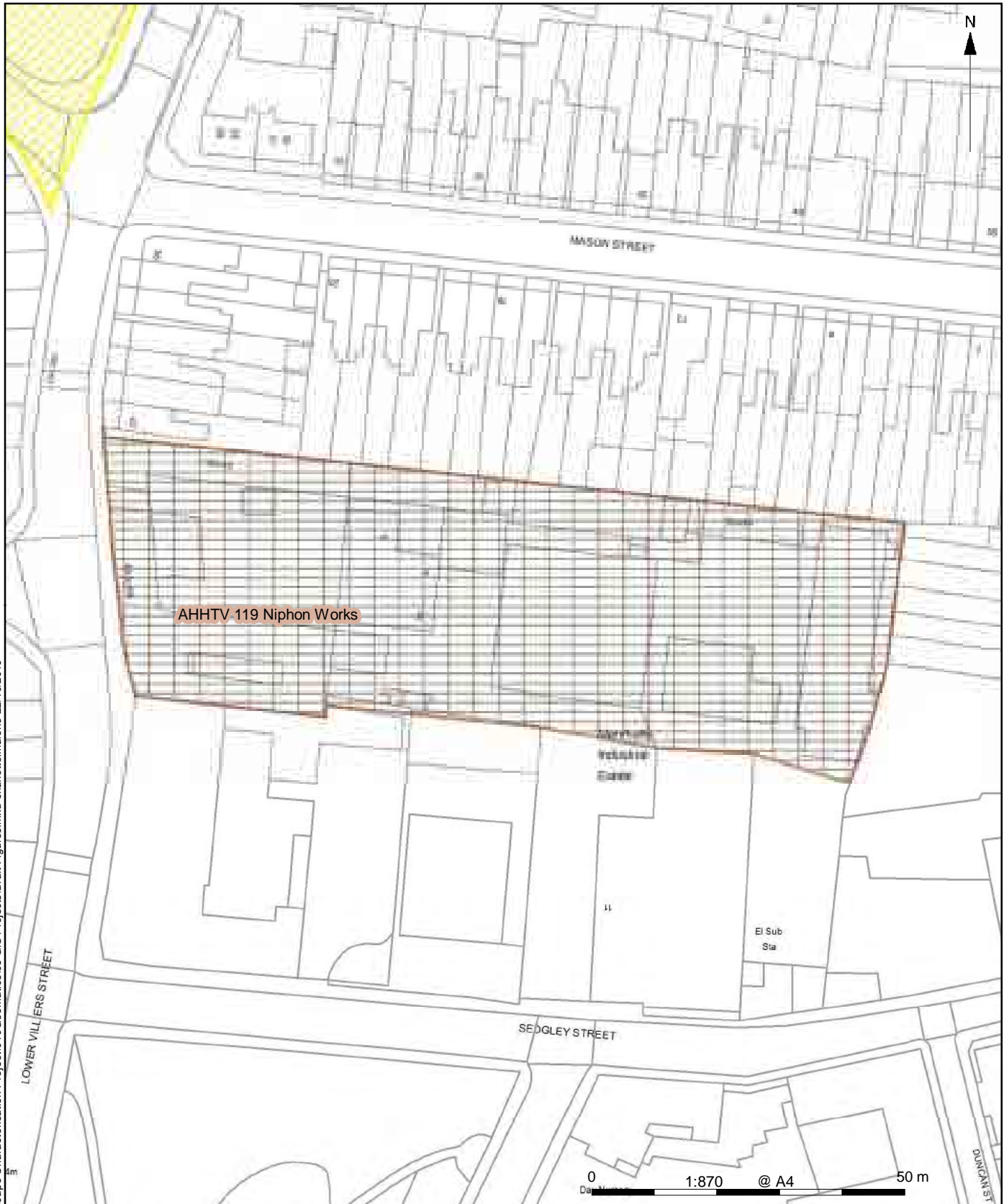


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:251 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 117

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
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|------------------------------|--|
| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure:252 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 119

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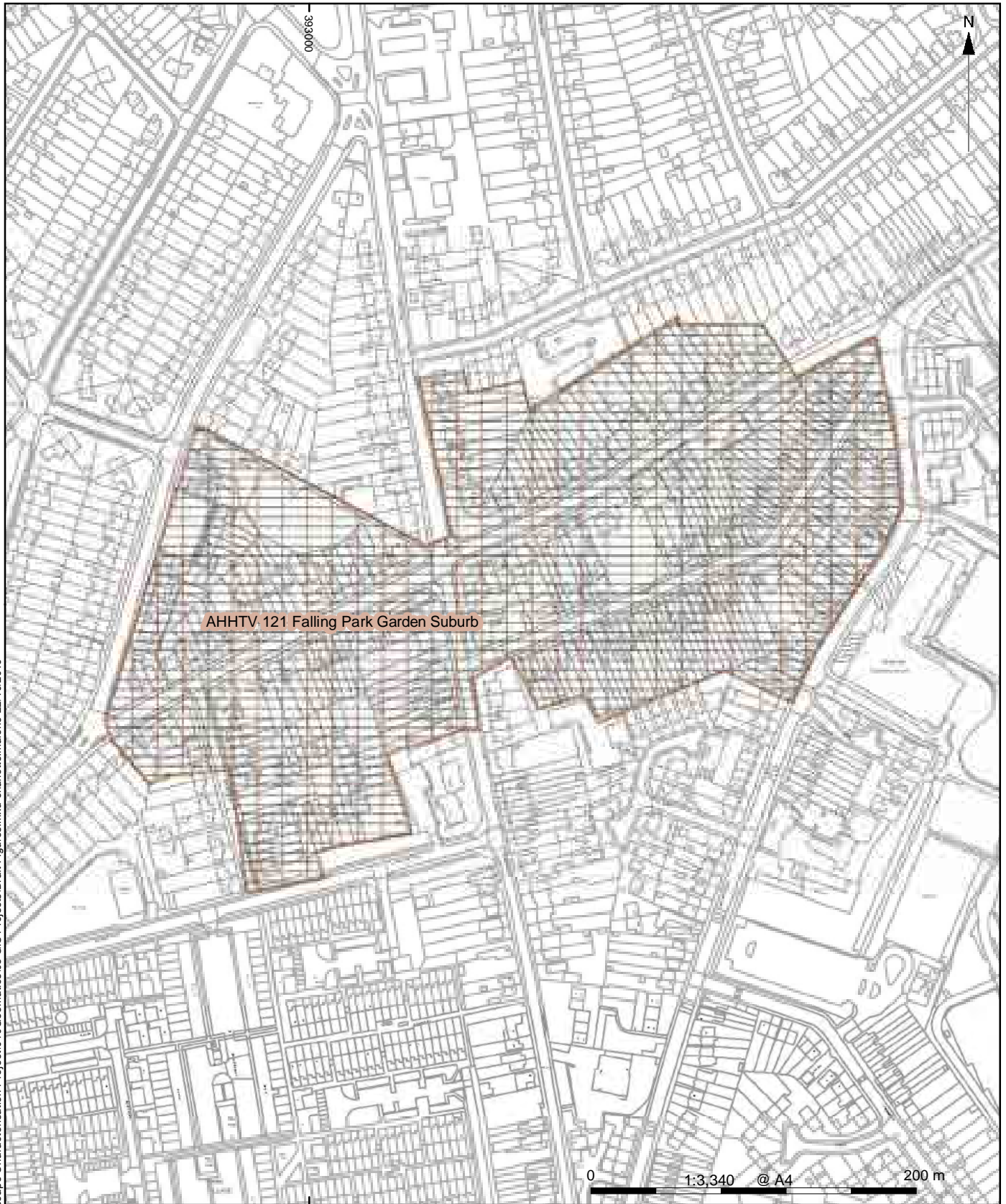


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:253 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 120

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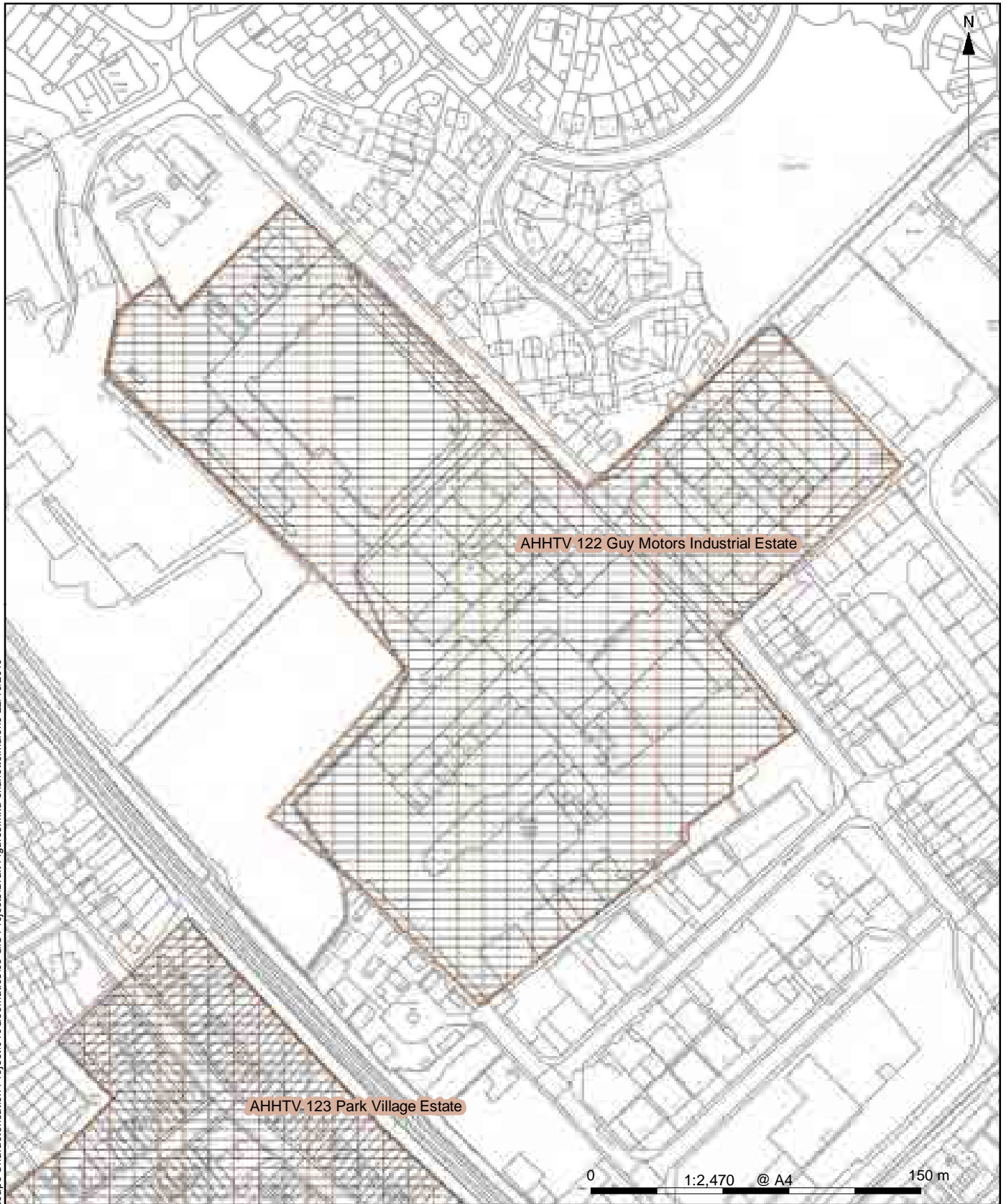












AHHTV 121 Falling Park Garden Suburb

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:254 Historic Environment Area Designations
Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 121

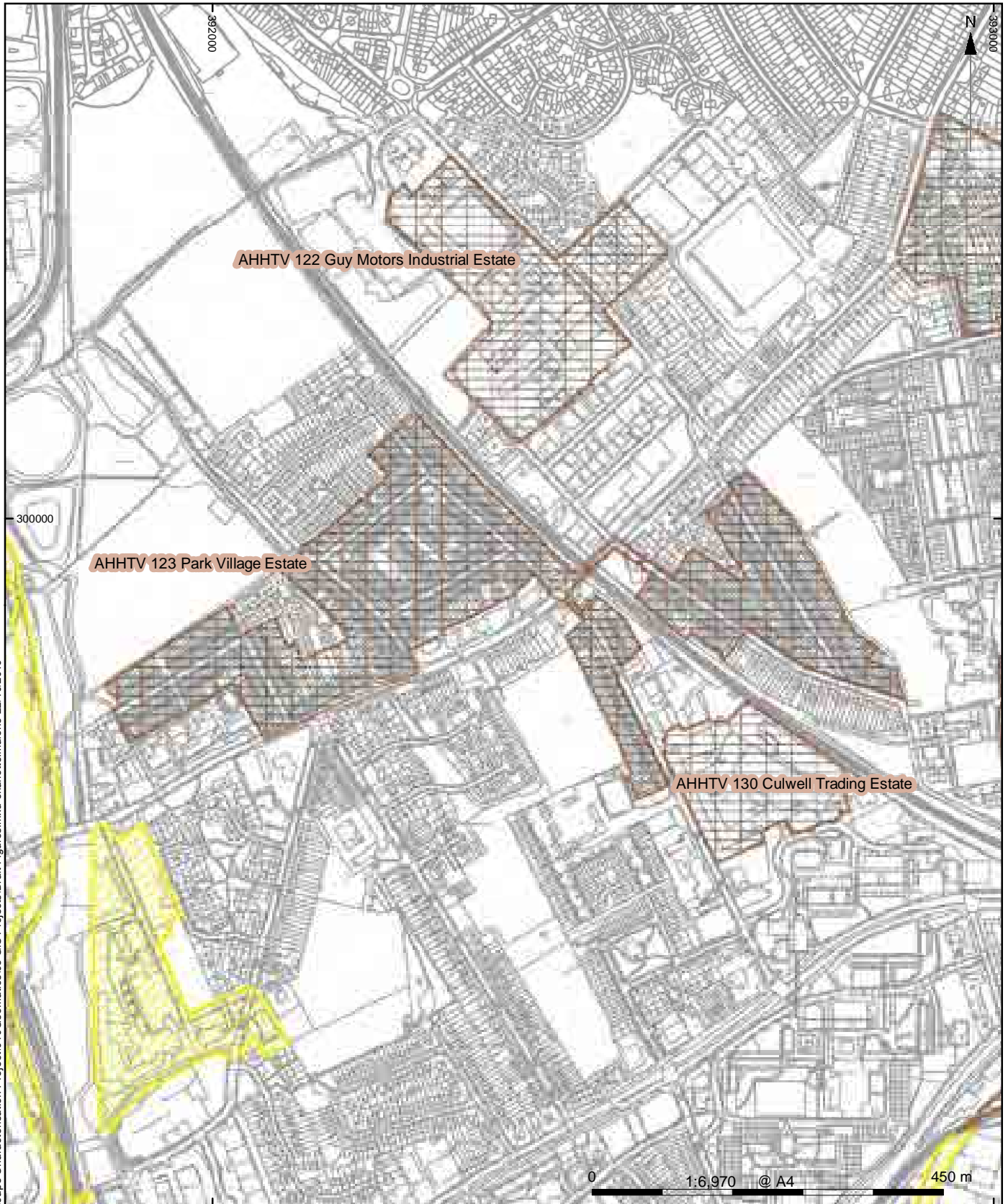












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Figure:255 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 122

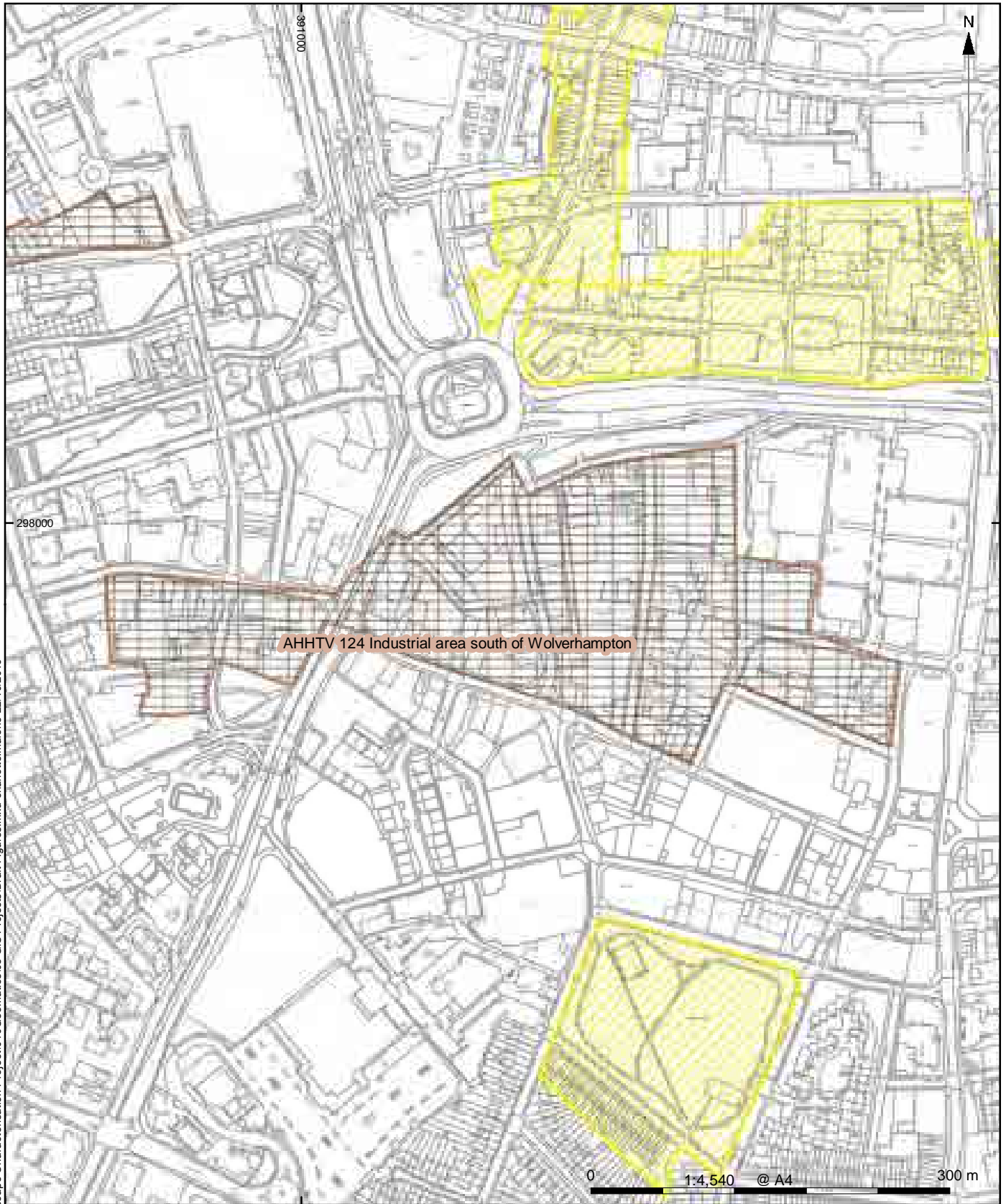
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


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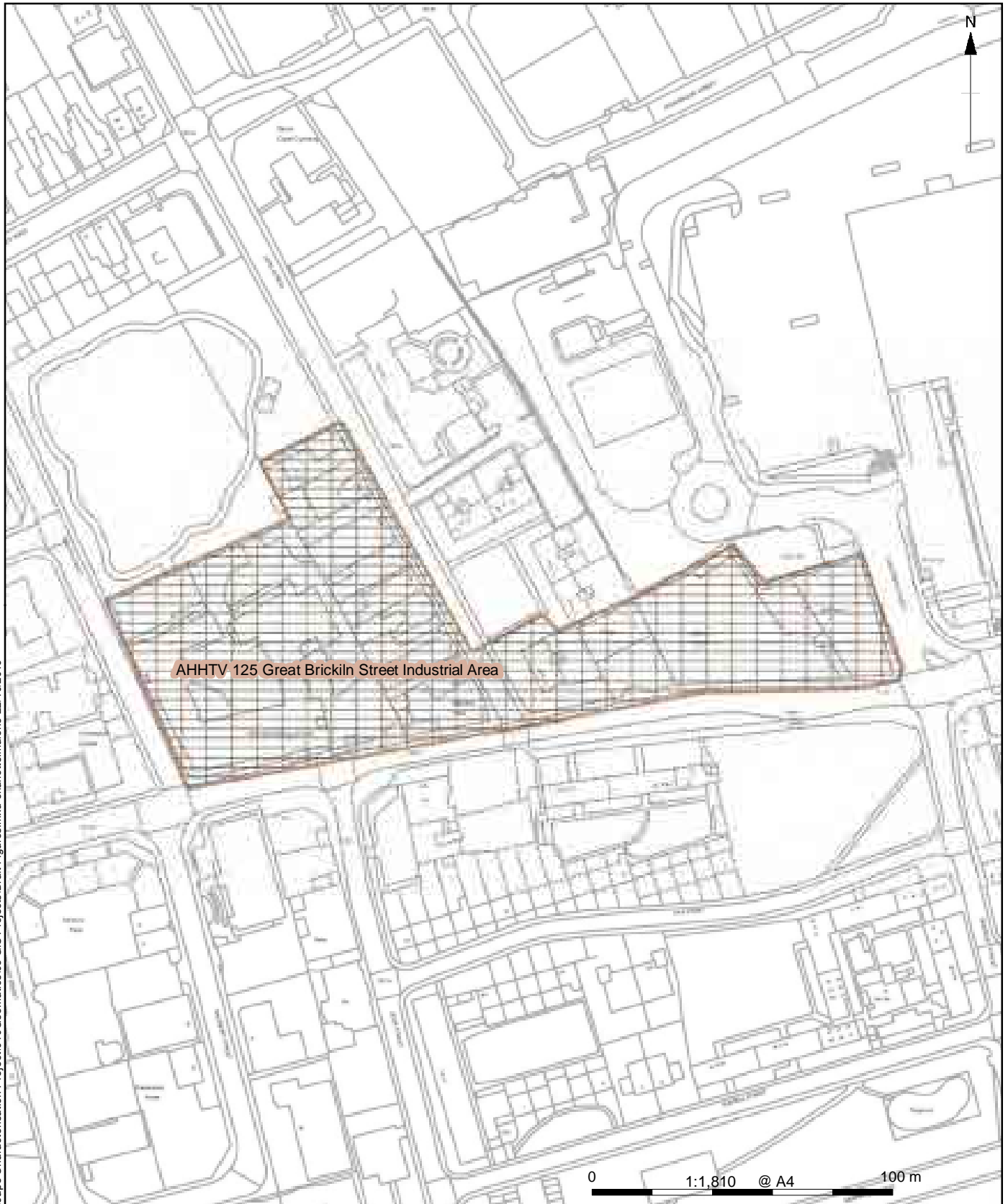
Figure:256 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 123













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Figure:257 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 124













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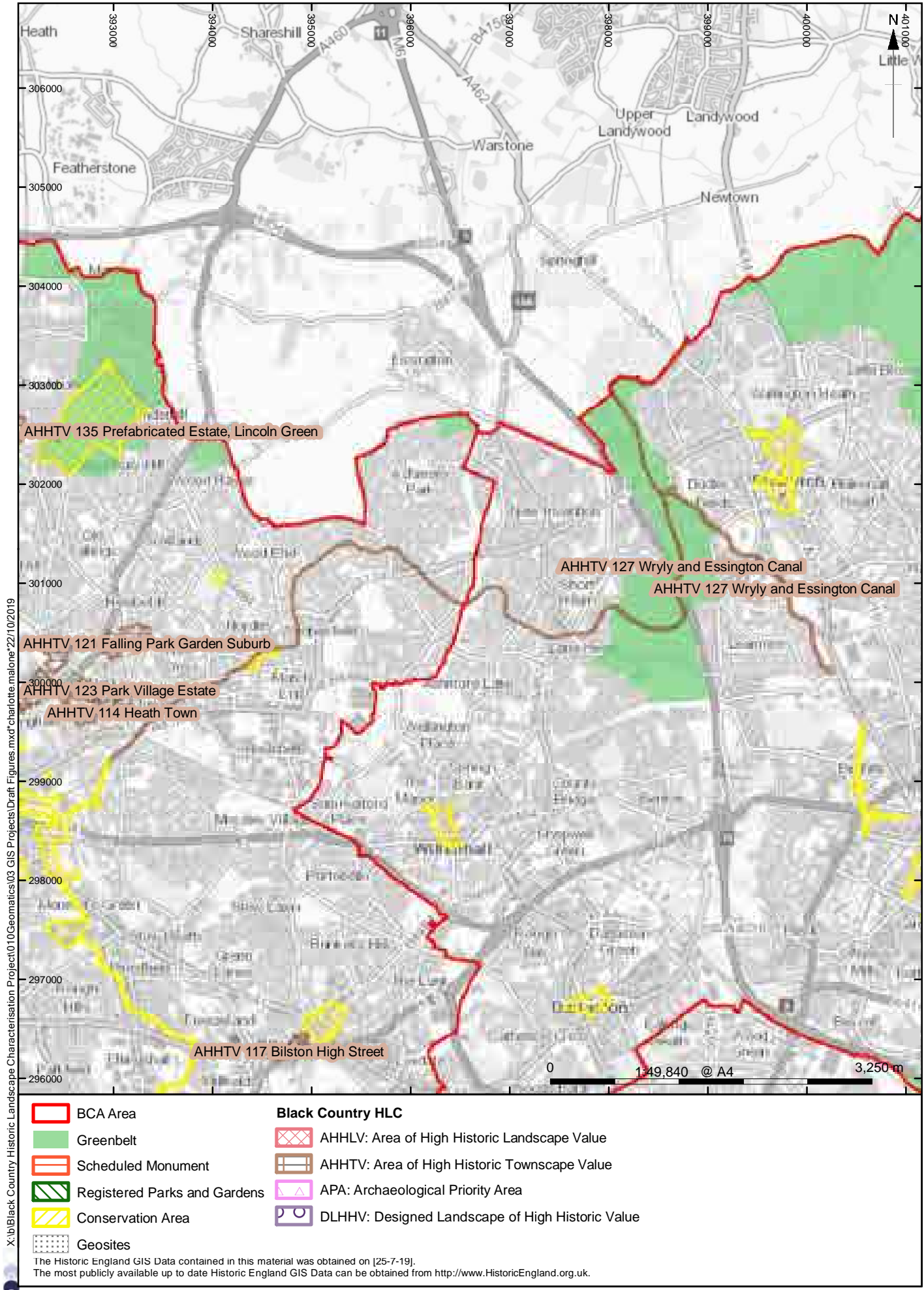
Figure:258 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 125



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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:259 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 126



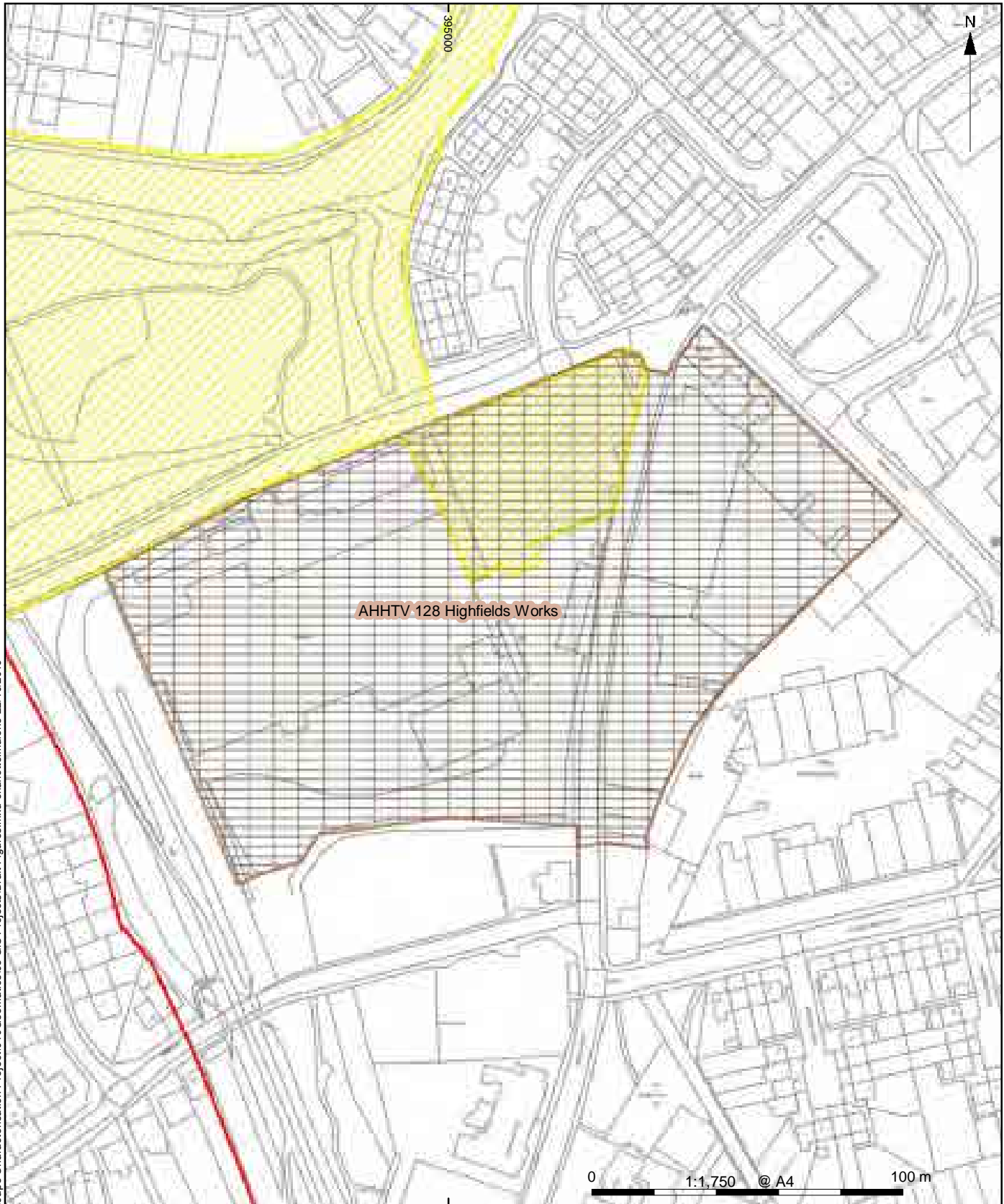
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:260 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 127

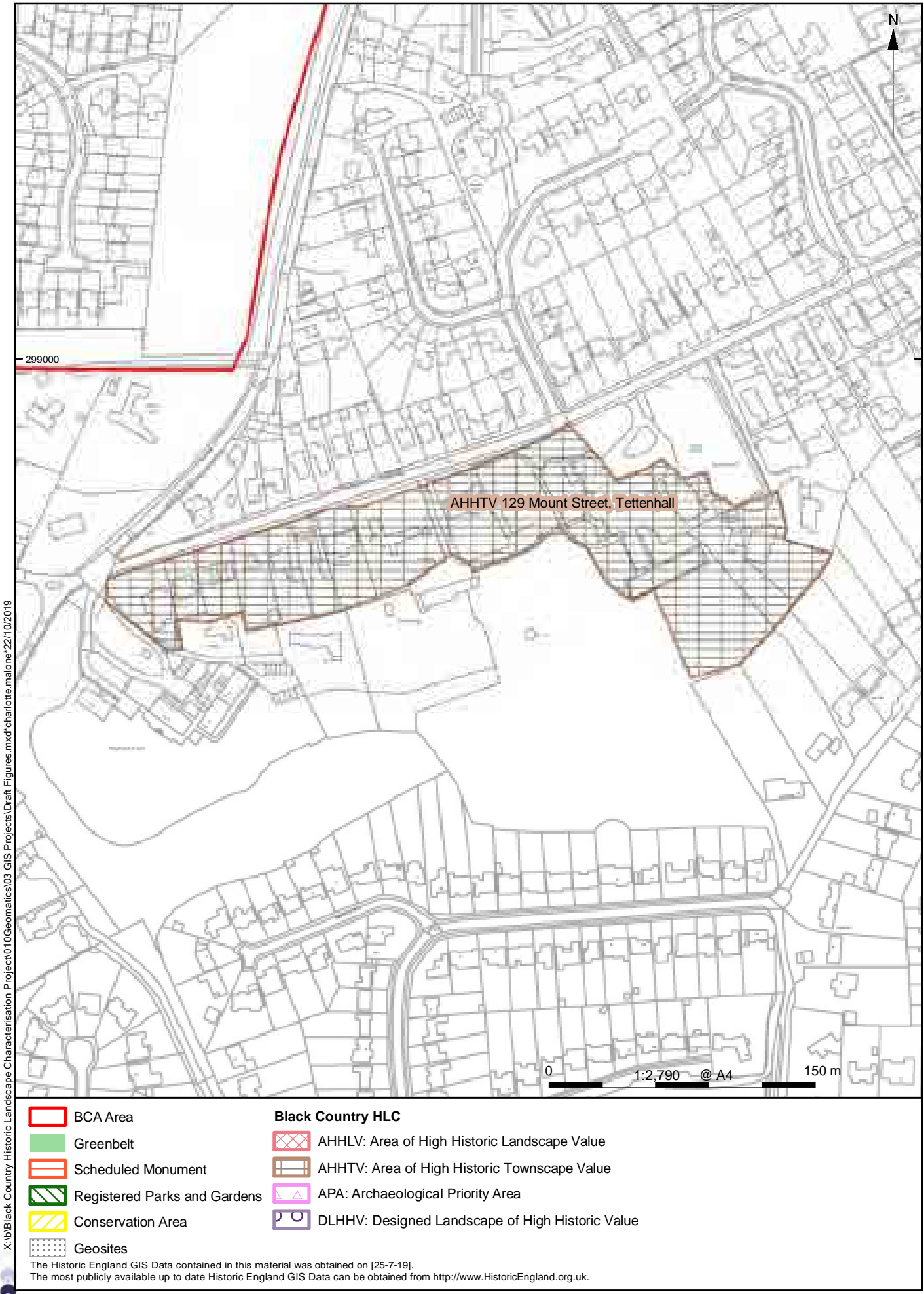
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Figure:261 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 128



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
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Figure:262 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 129

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
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Figure:263 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 130



AHHTV 135 Prefabricated Estate, Lincoln Green











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Figure:264 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 135

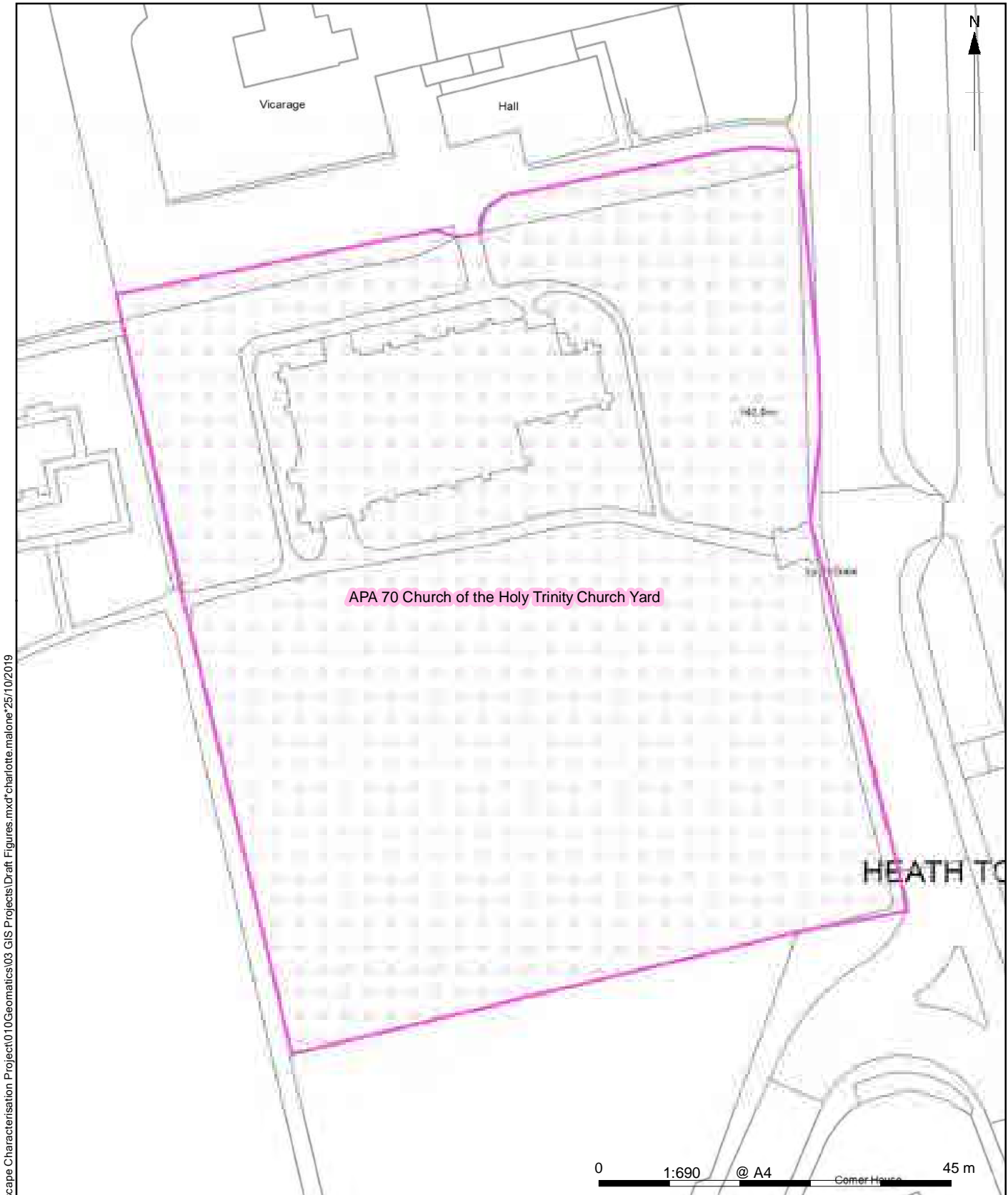
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Figure:265 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 136

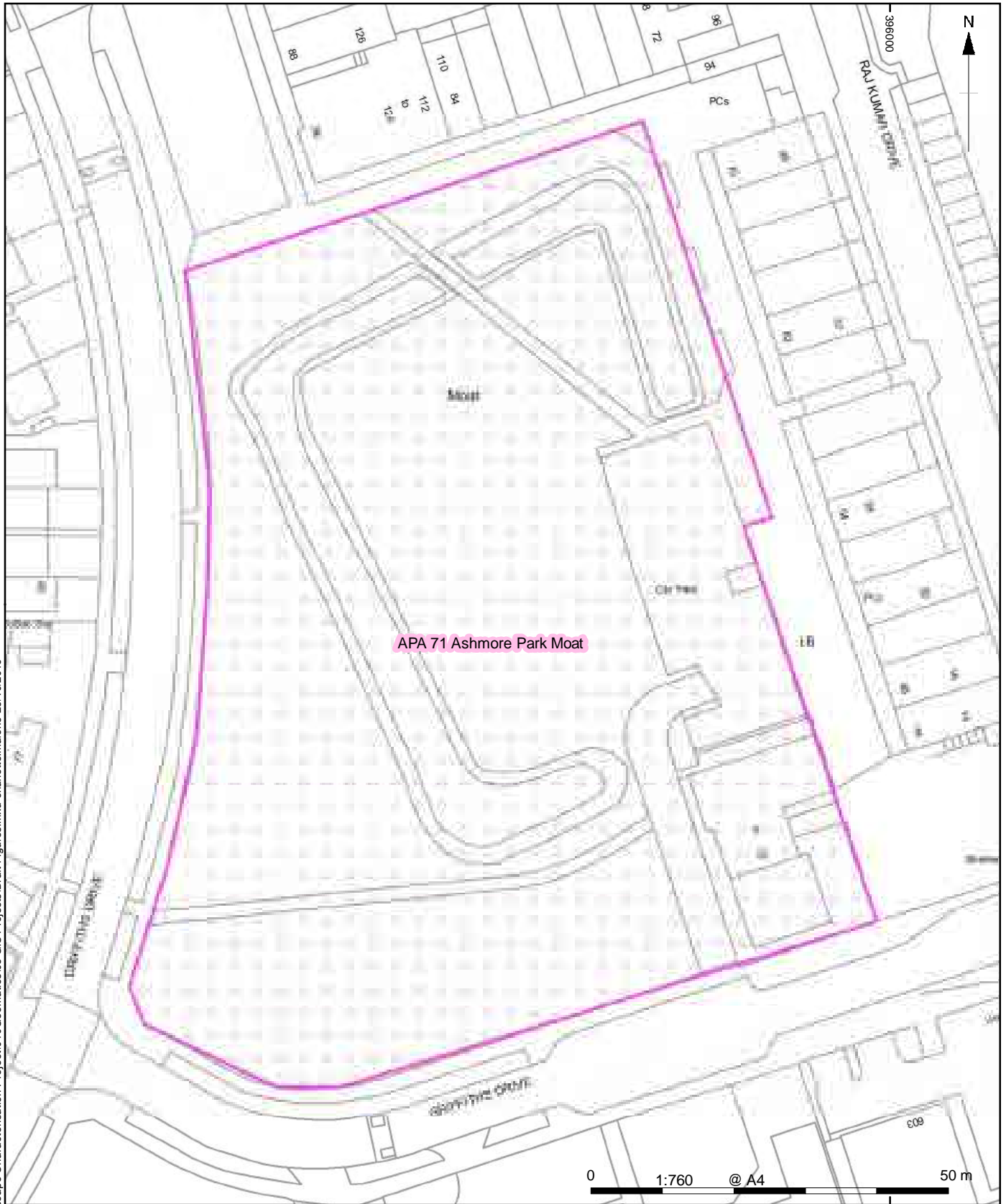


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Figure:266 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 70

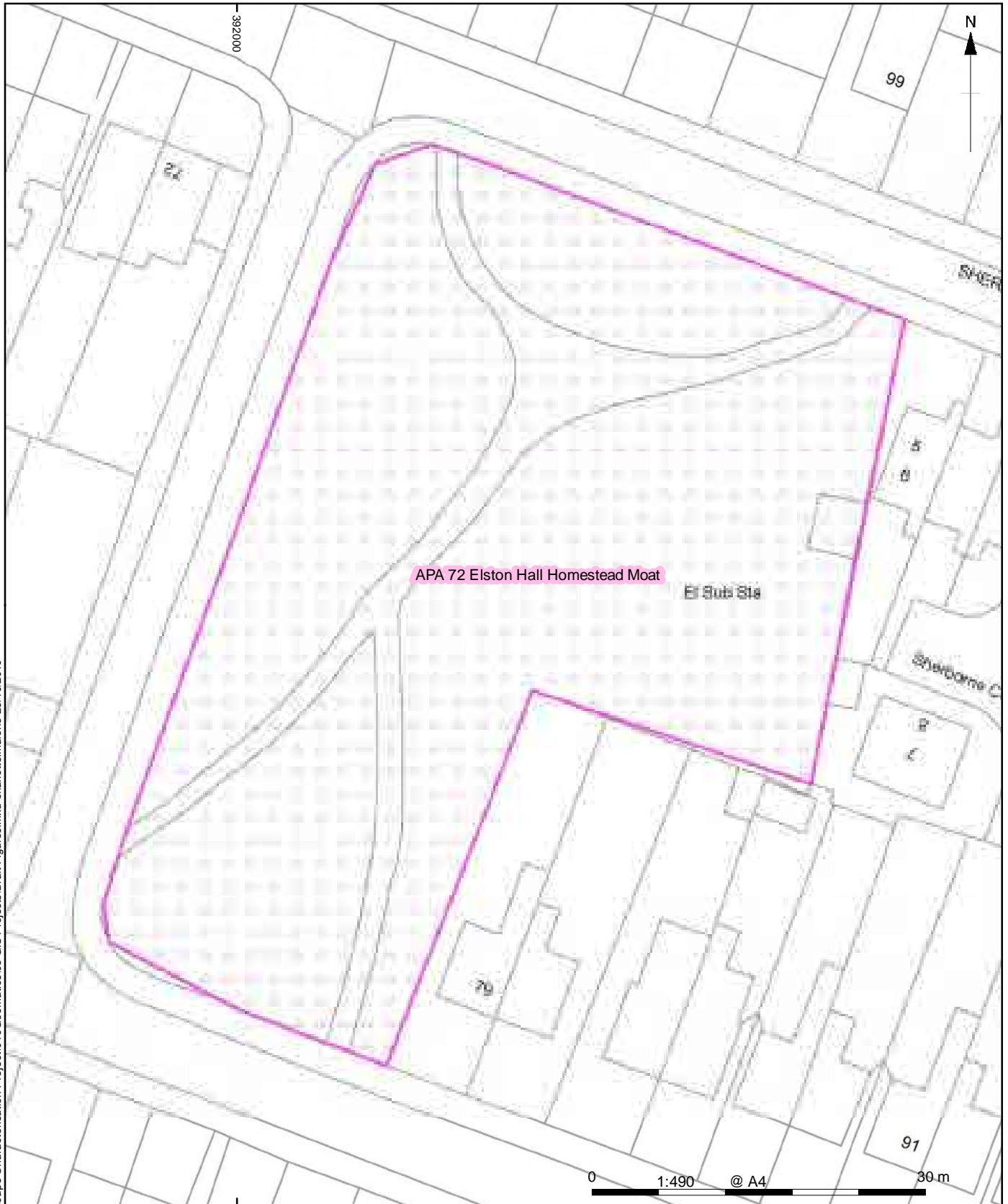












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Figure:267 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 71

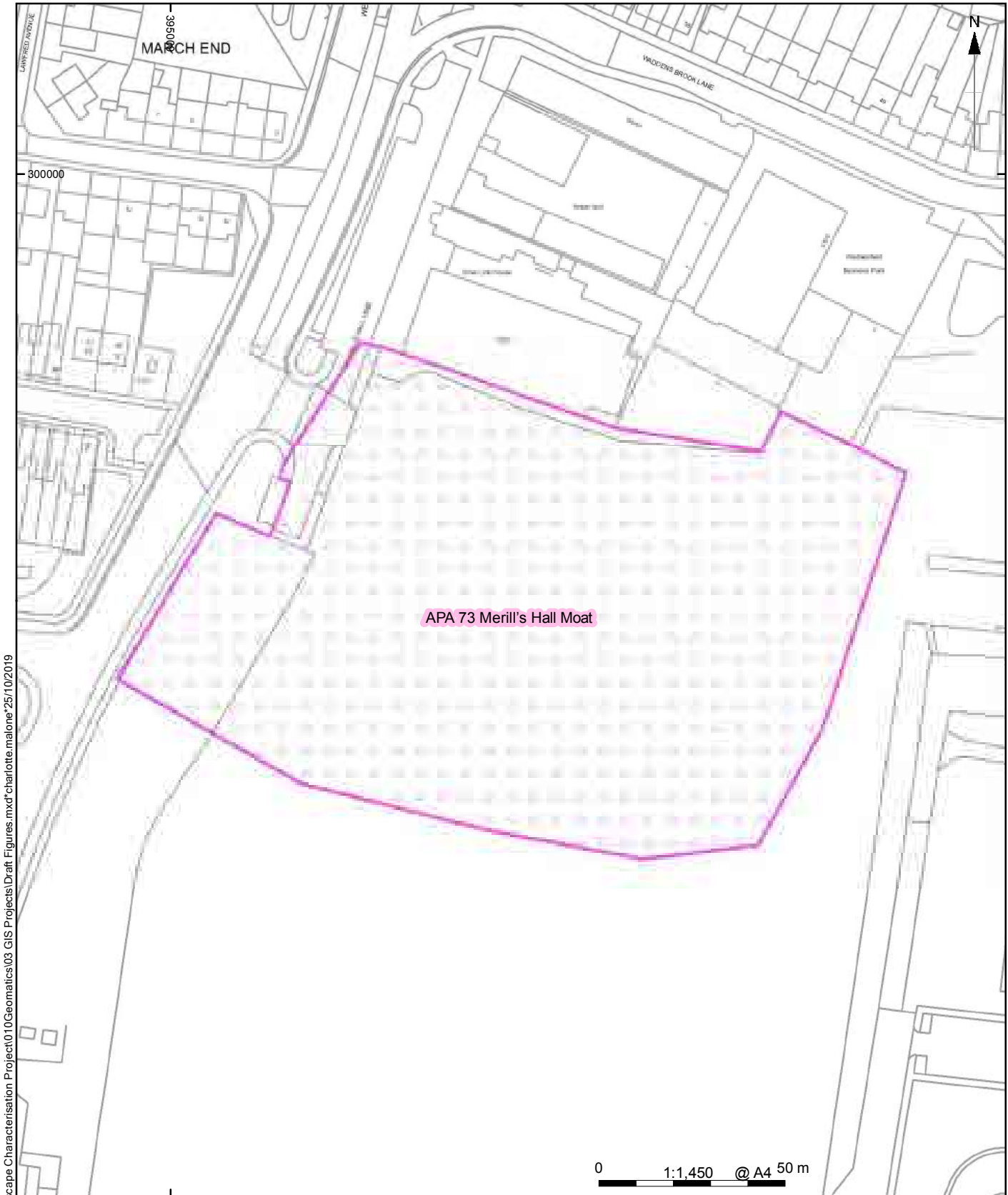
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Figure:268 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 72



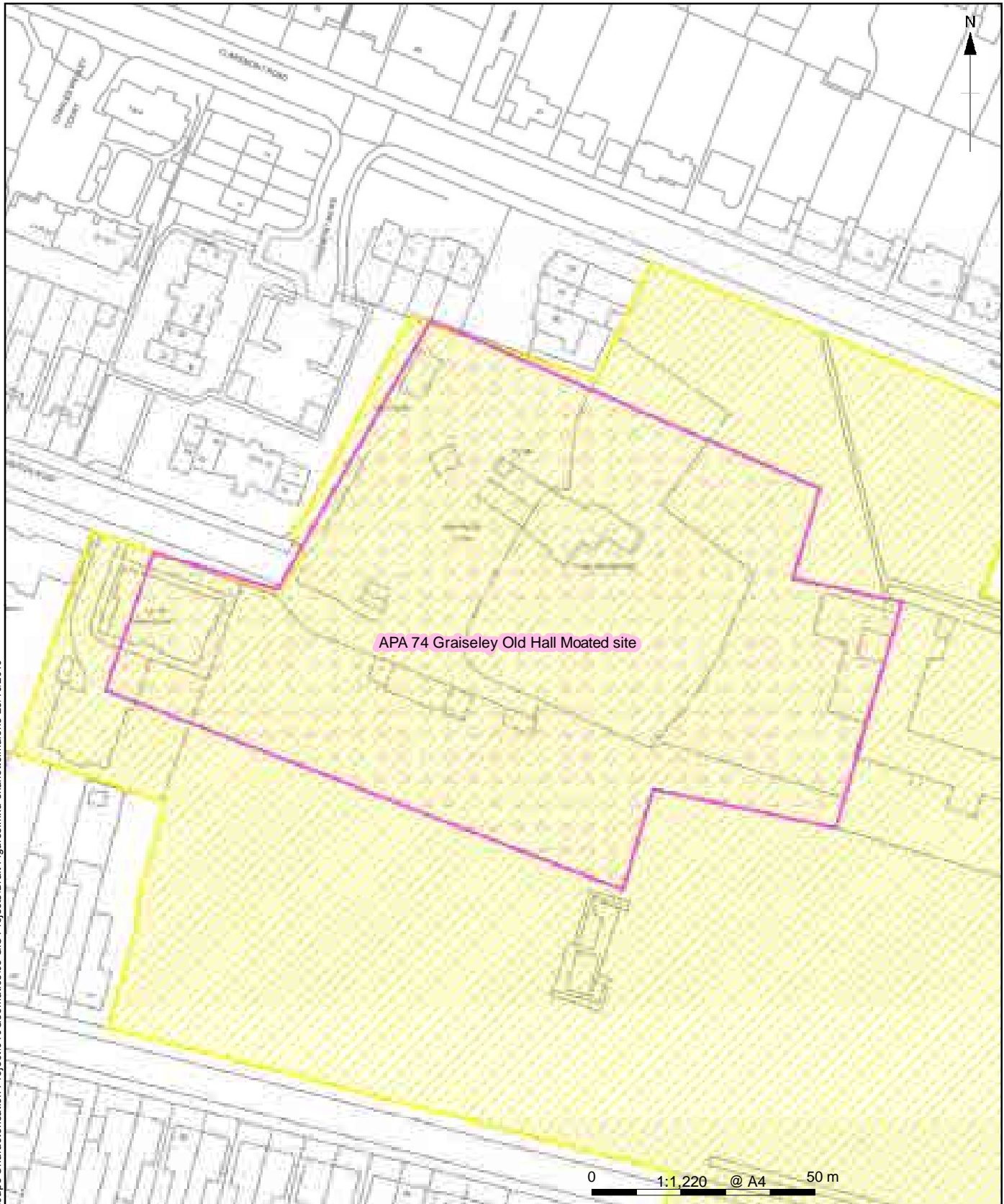
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
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Figure:269 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 73

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
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Figure:270 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 74

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
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Figure:271 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 75

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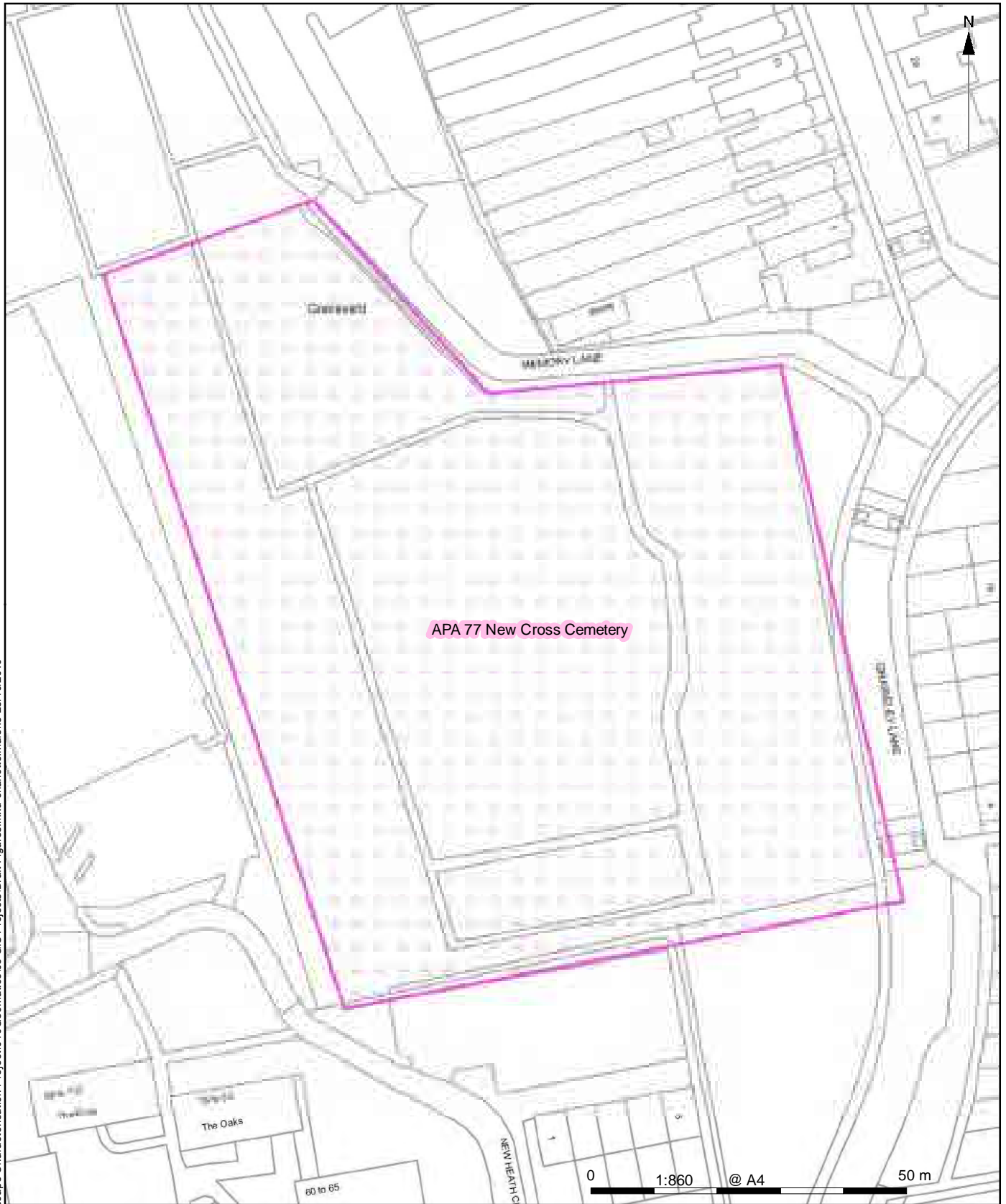












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Figure:272 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 76

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Figure:273 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 77

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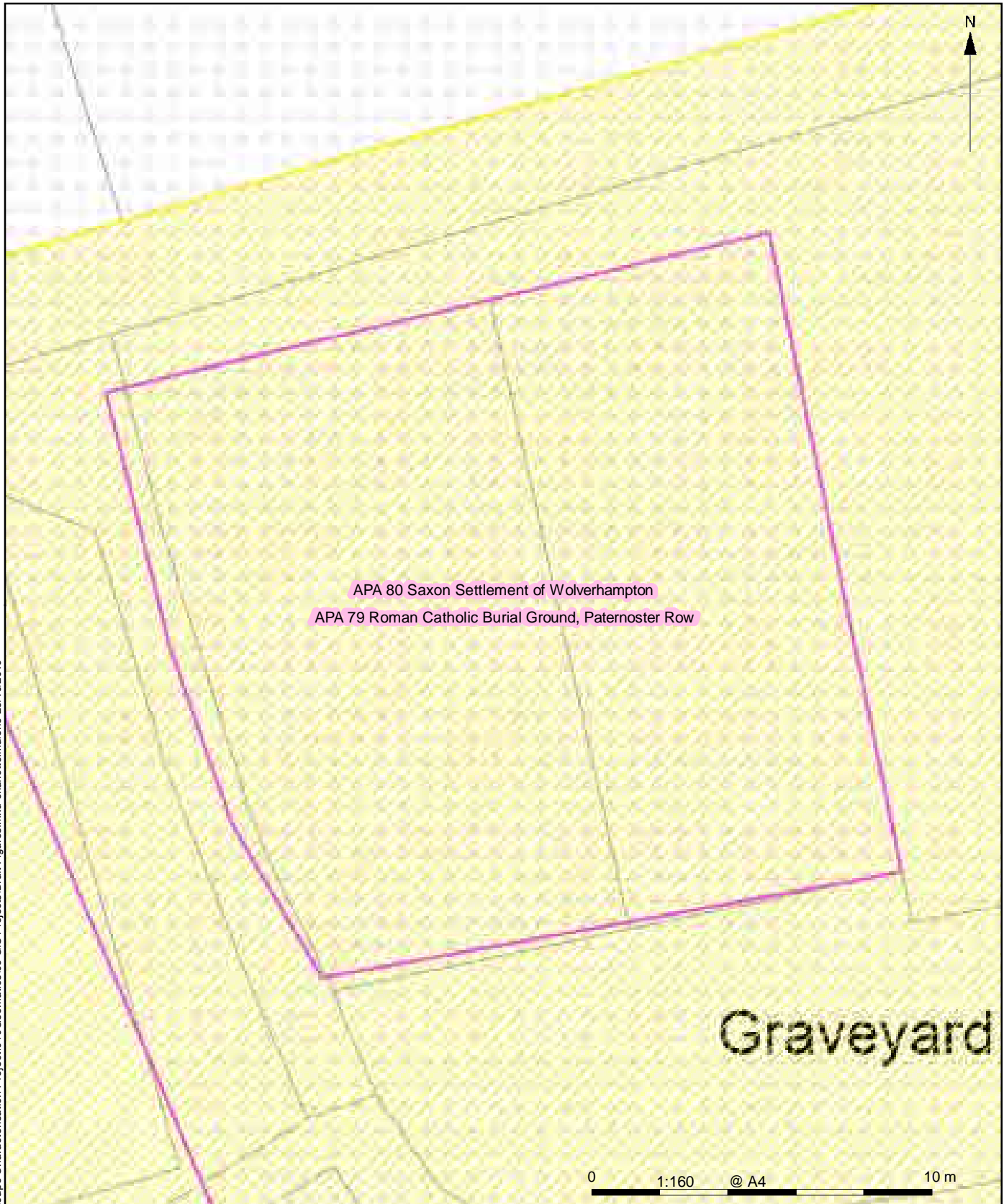


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Figure:274 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 78

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APA 80 Saxon Settlement of Wolverhampton
 APA 79 Roman Catholic Burial Ground, Paternoster Row

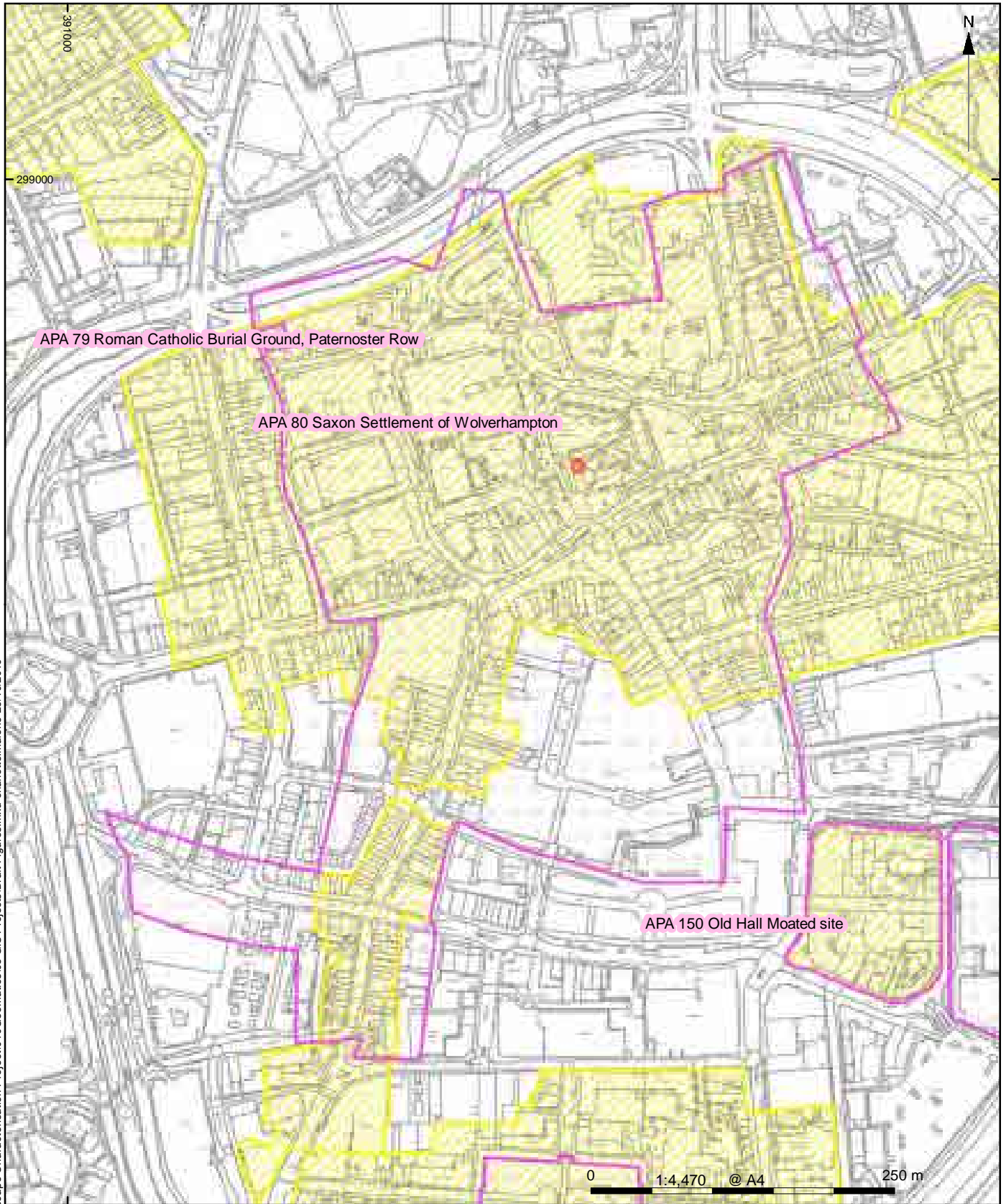
Graveyard











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Figure:275 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 79

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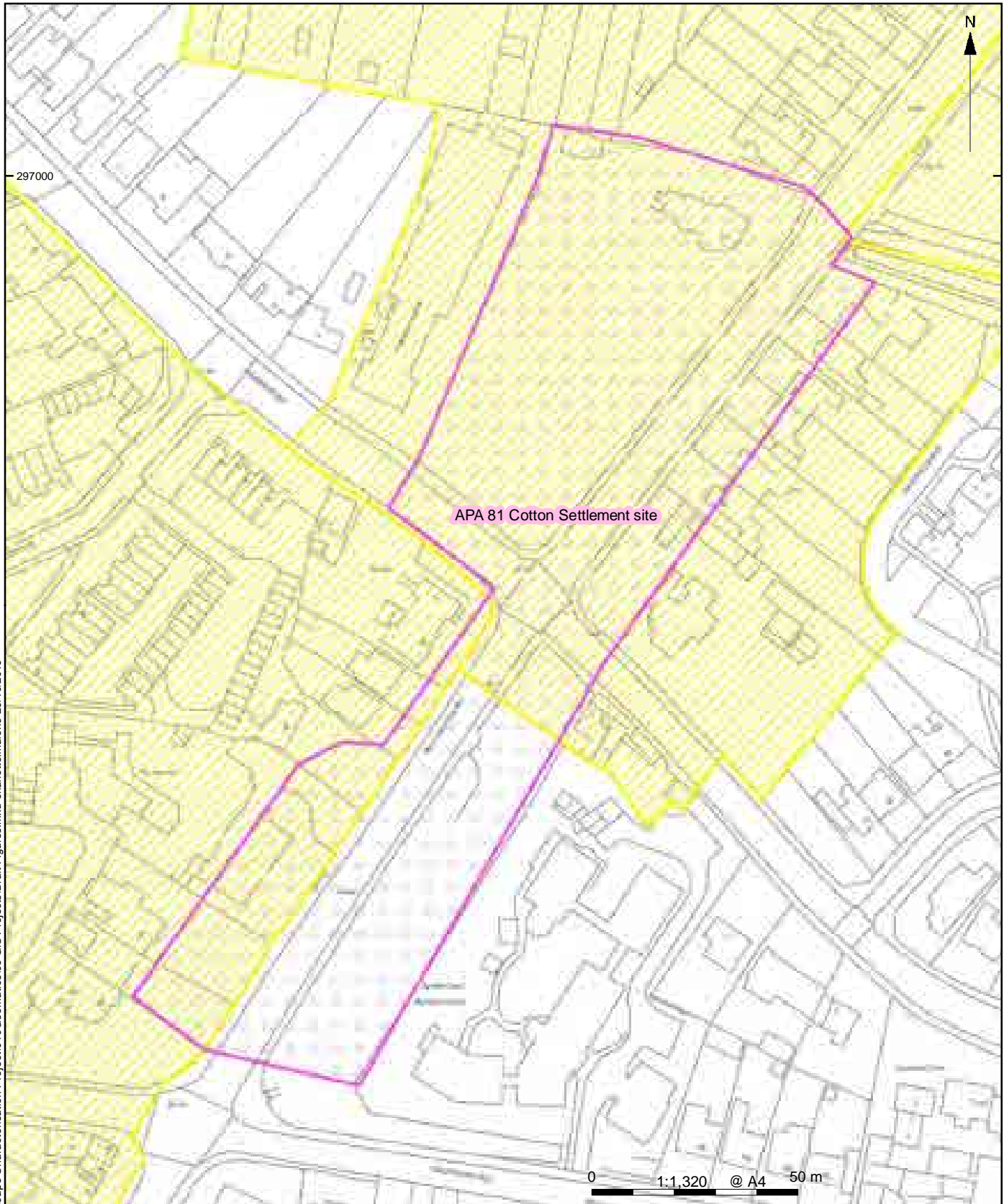












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Figure:276 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 80

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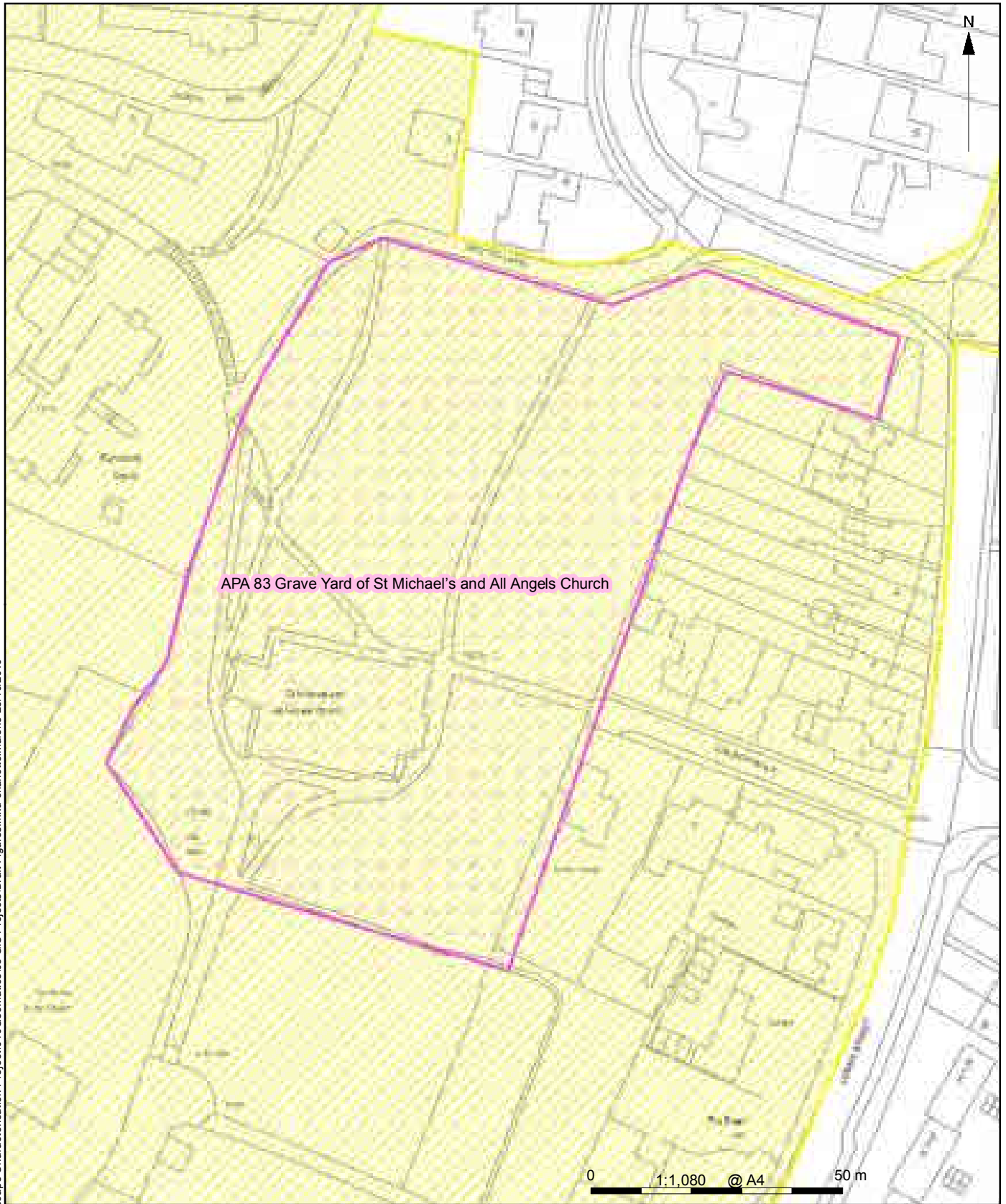












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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:277 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 81

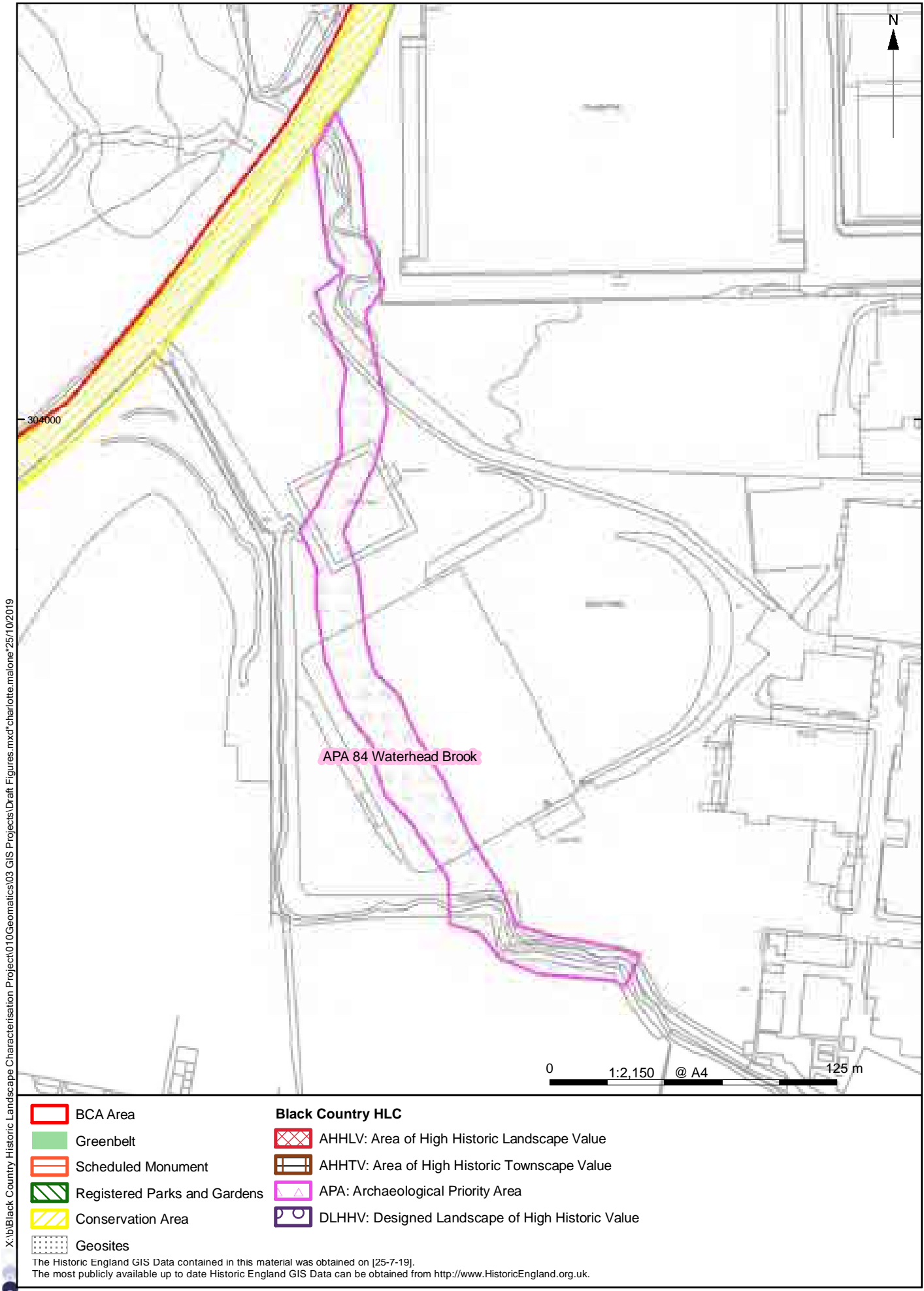
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:278 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 83



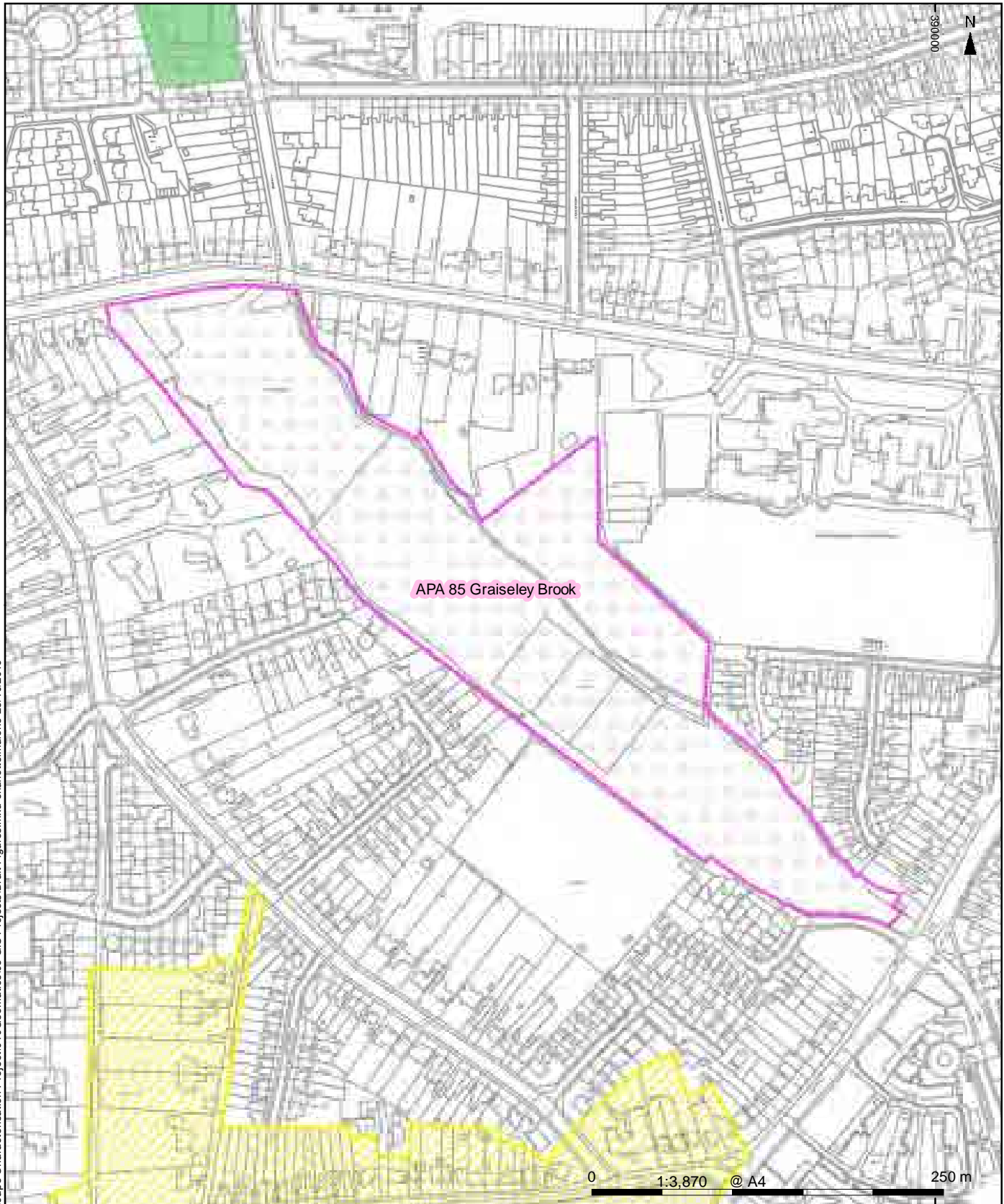
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
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Figure:279 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 84

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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:280 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 85

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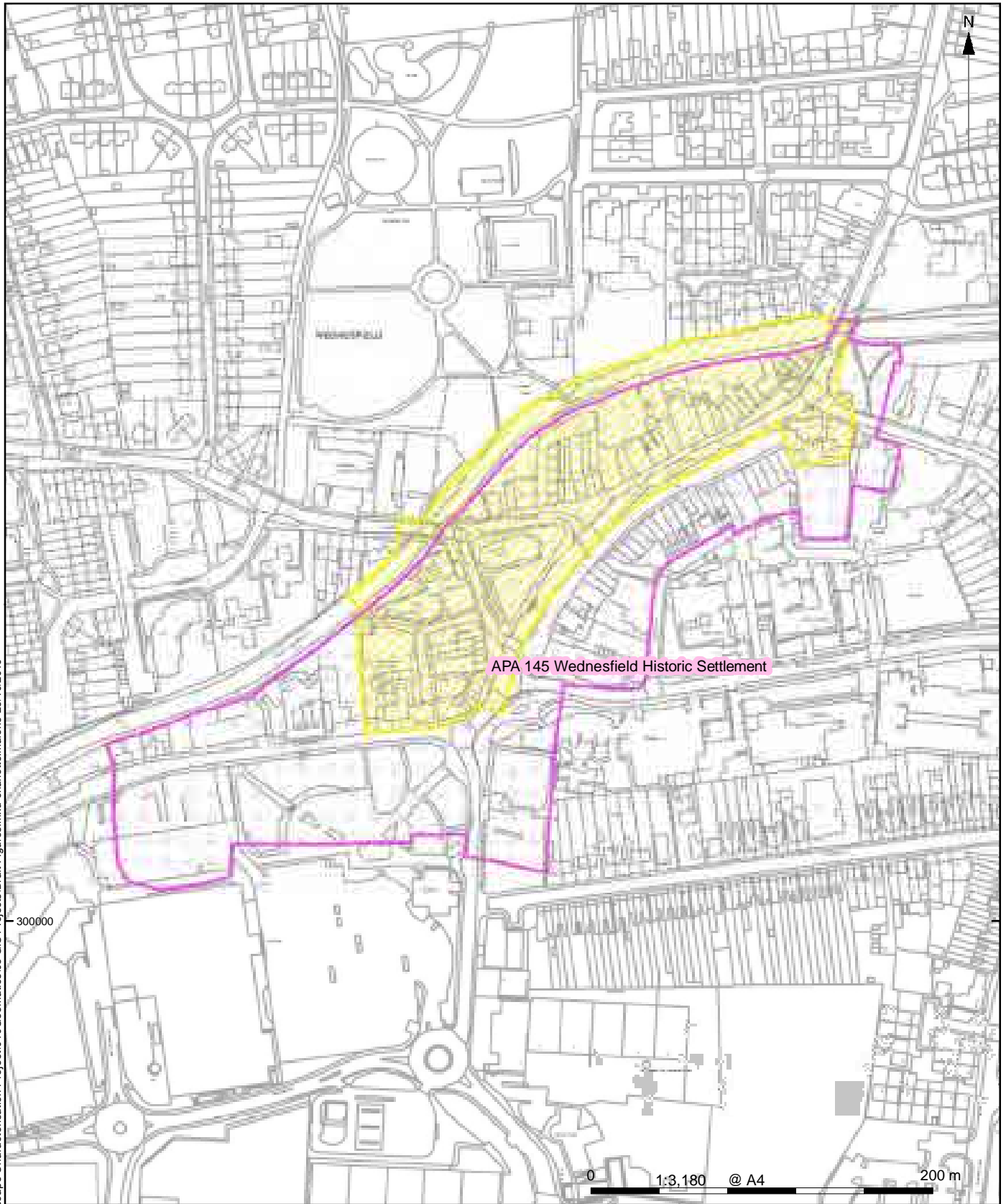












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Figure:281 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 86

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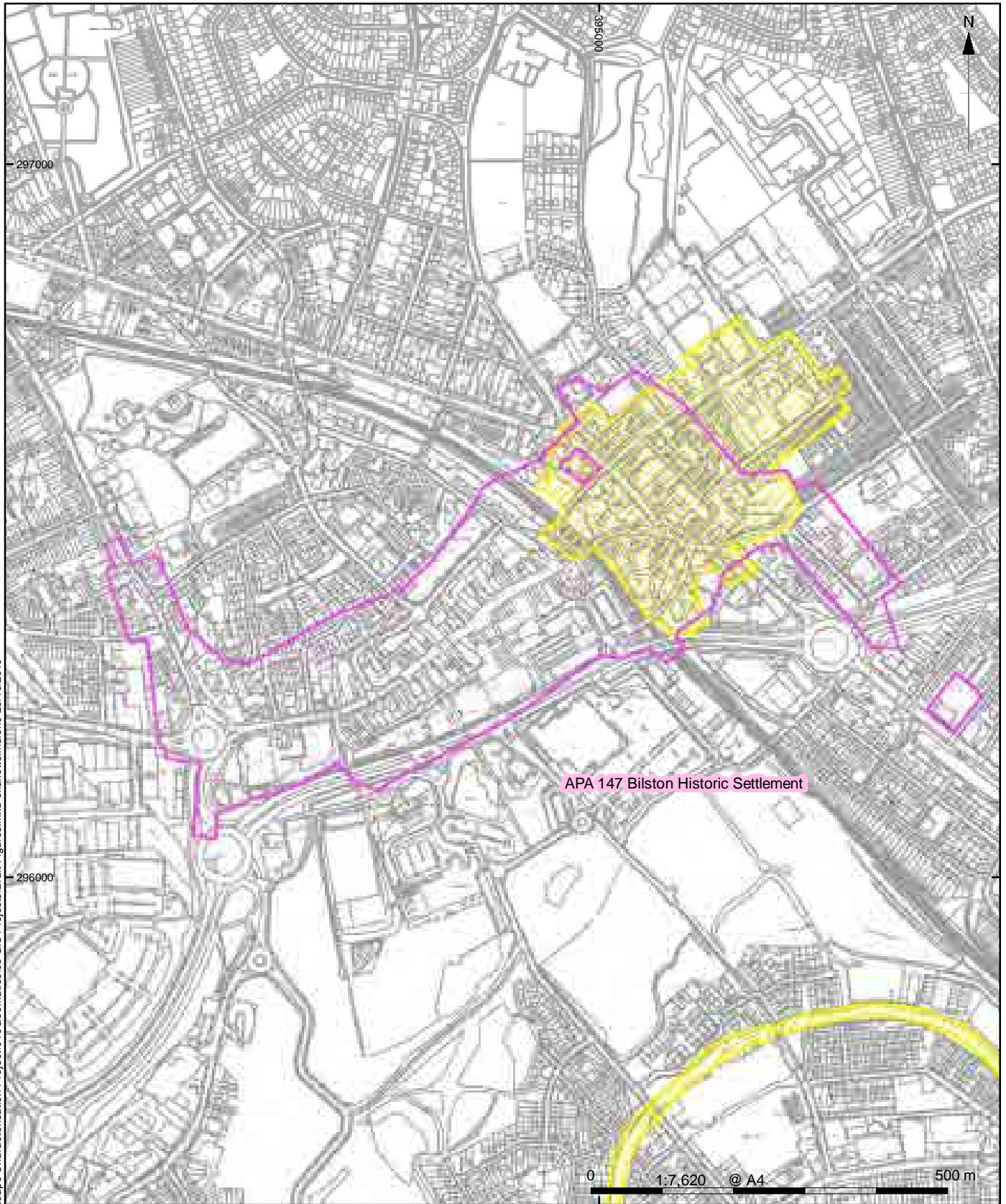












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:282 Historic Environment Area Designations
Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 145

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Figure:283 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 147



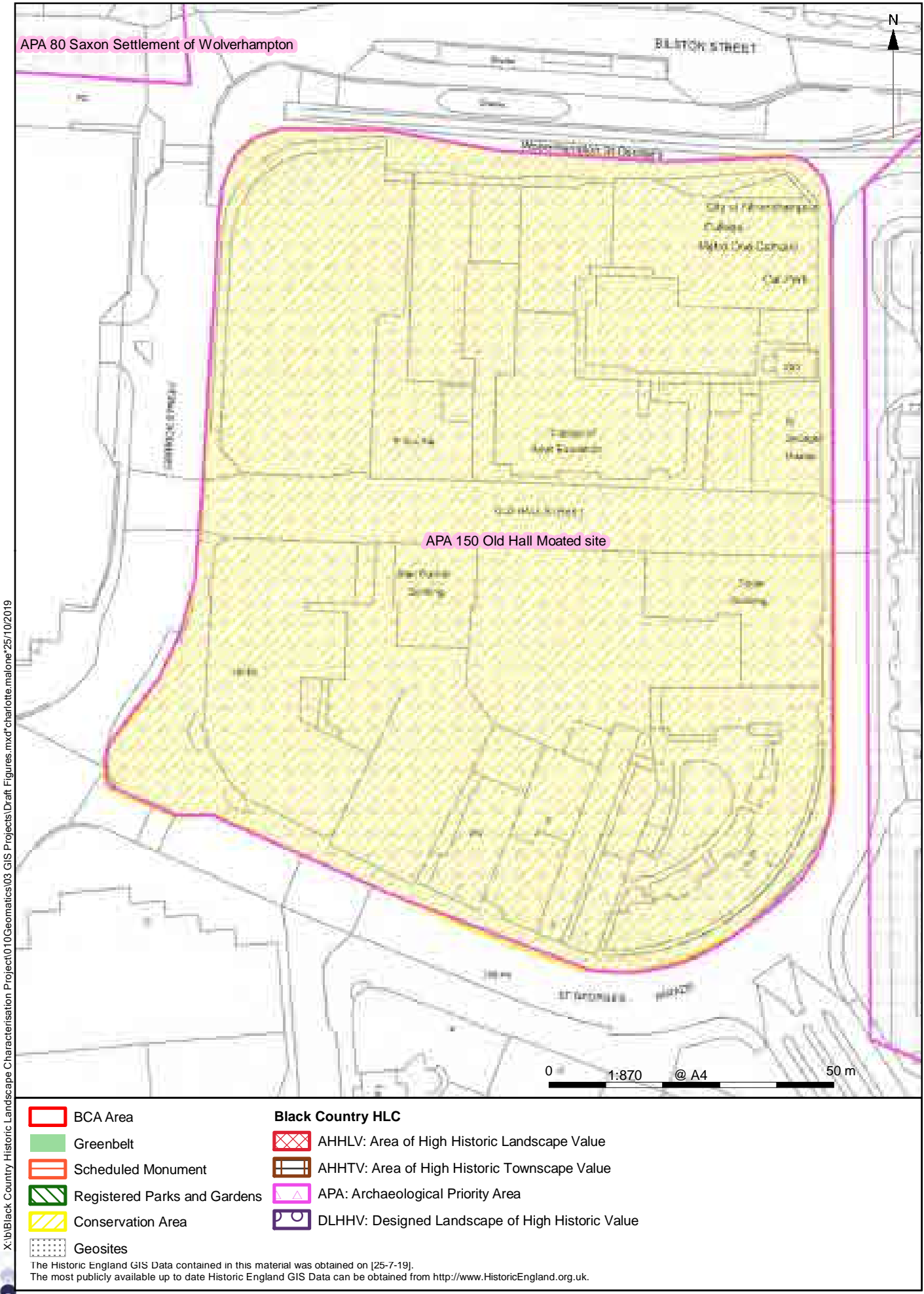
APA 148 Stow Heath Manor Moated site

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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:284 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 148



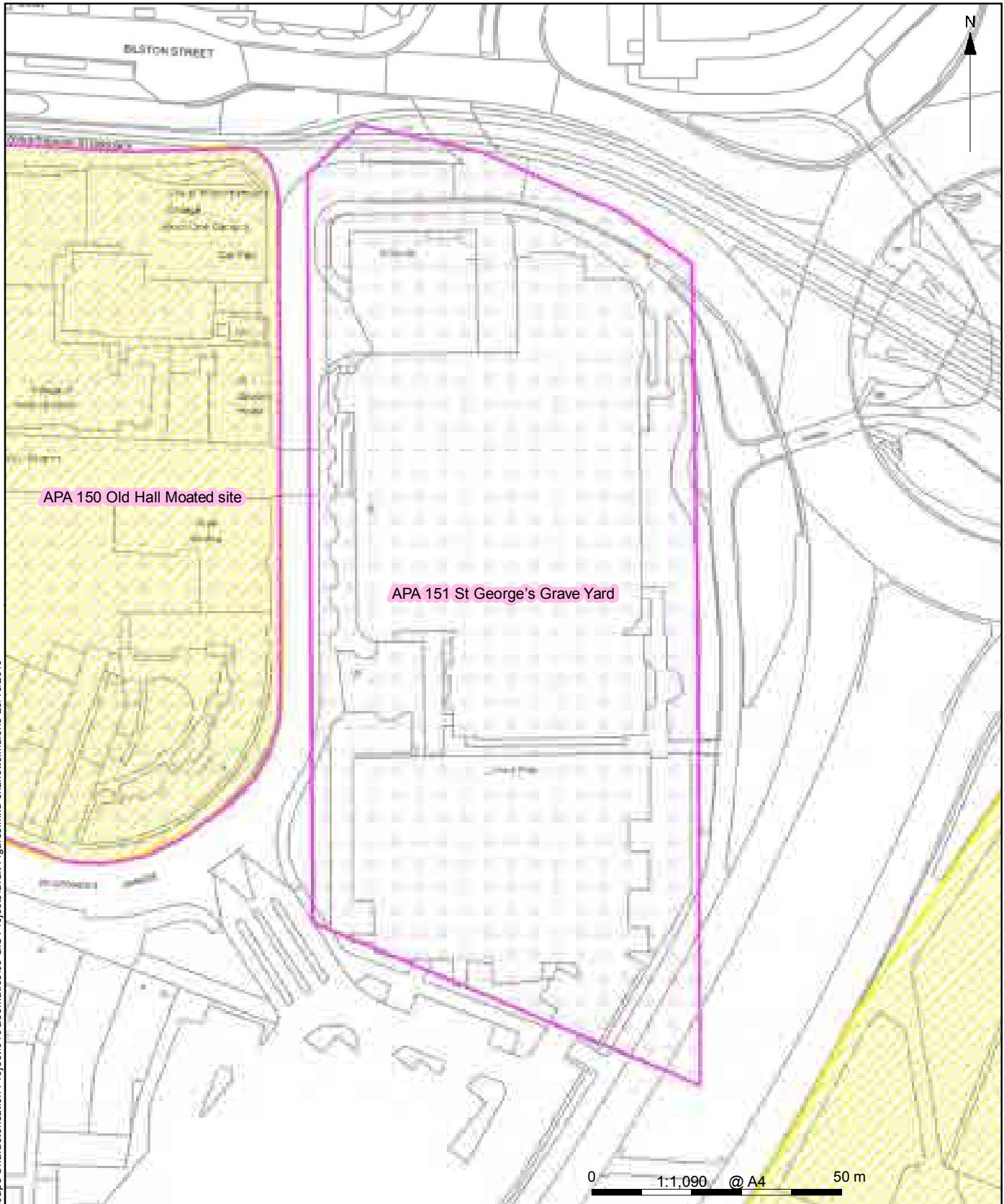
APA 80 Saxon Settlement of Wolverhampton

APA 150 Old Hall Moated site











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Figure:285 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 150



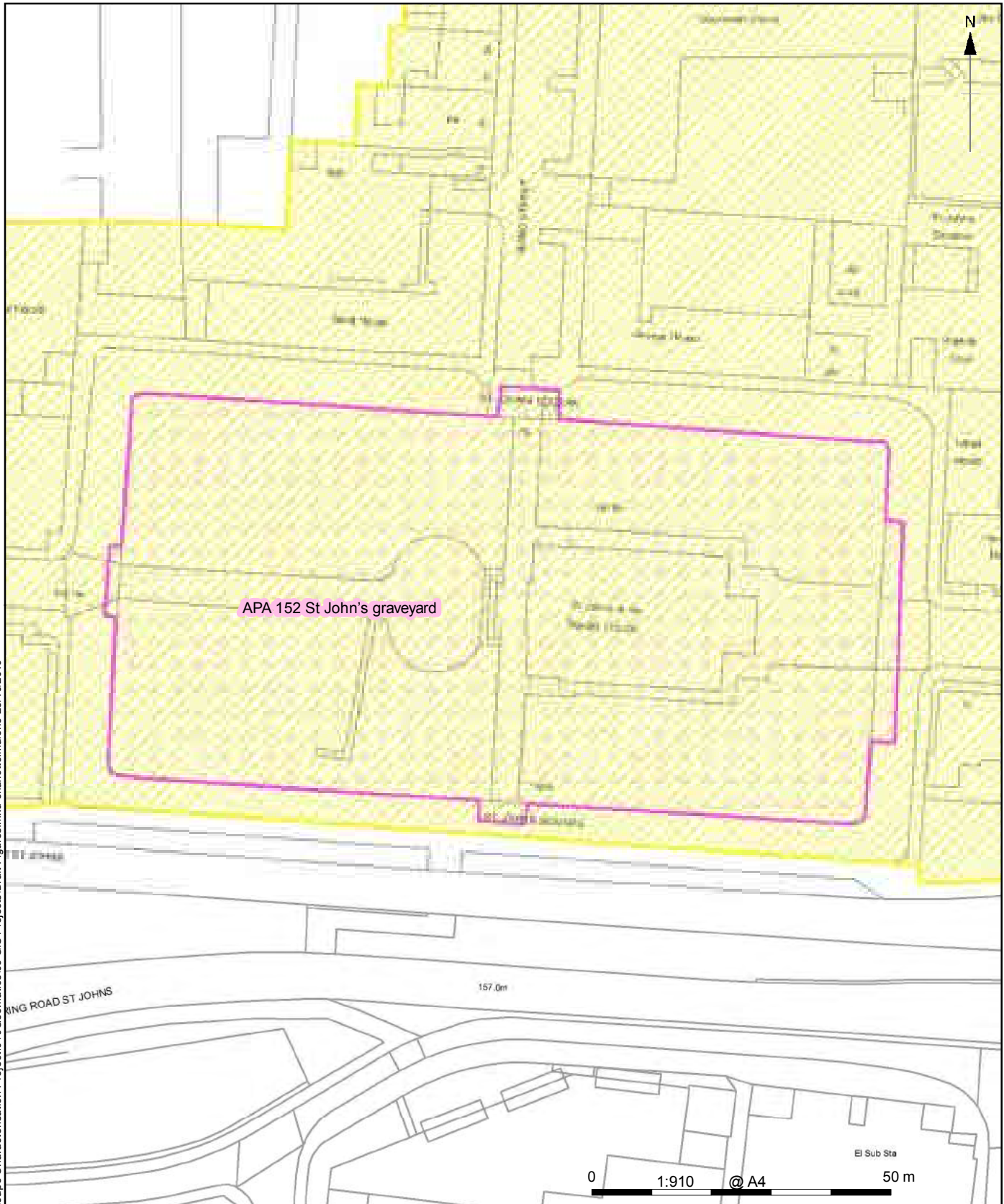
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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:286 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 151

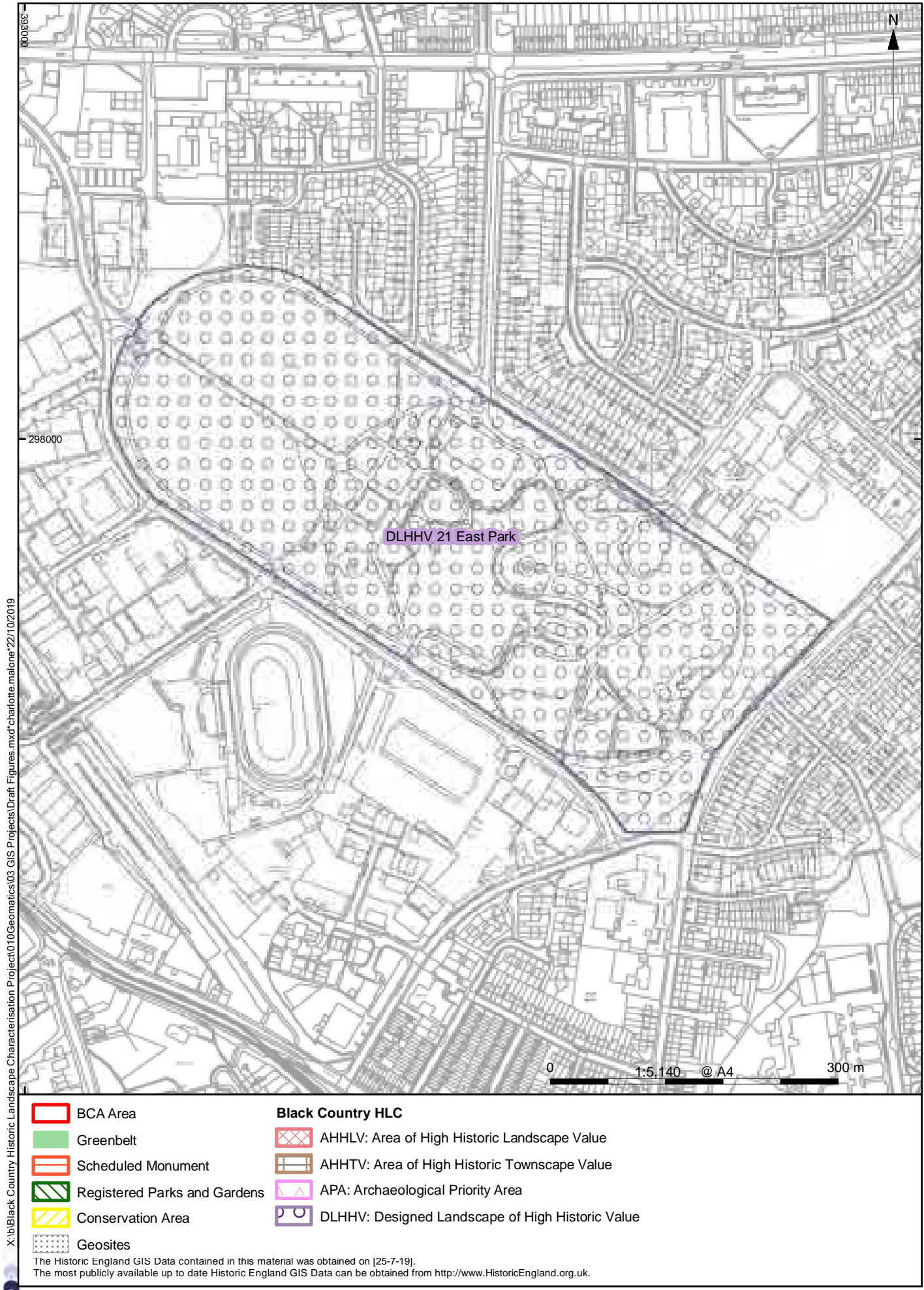
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:287 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Archaeological Priority Area APA 152



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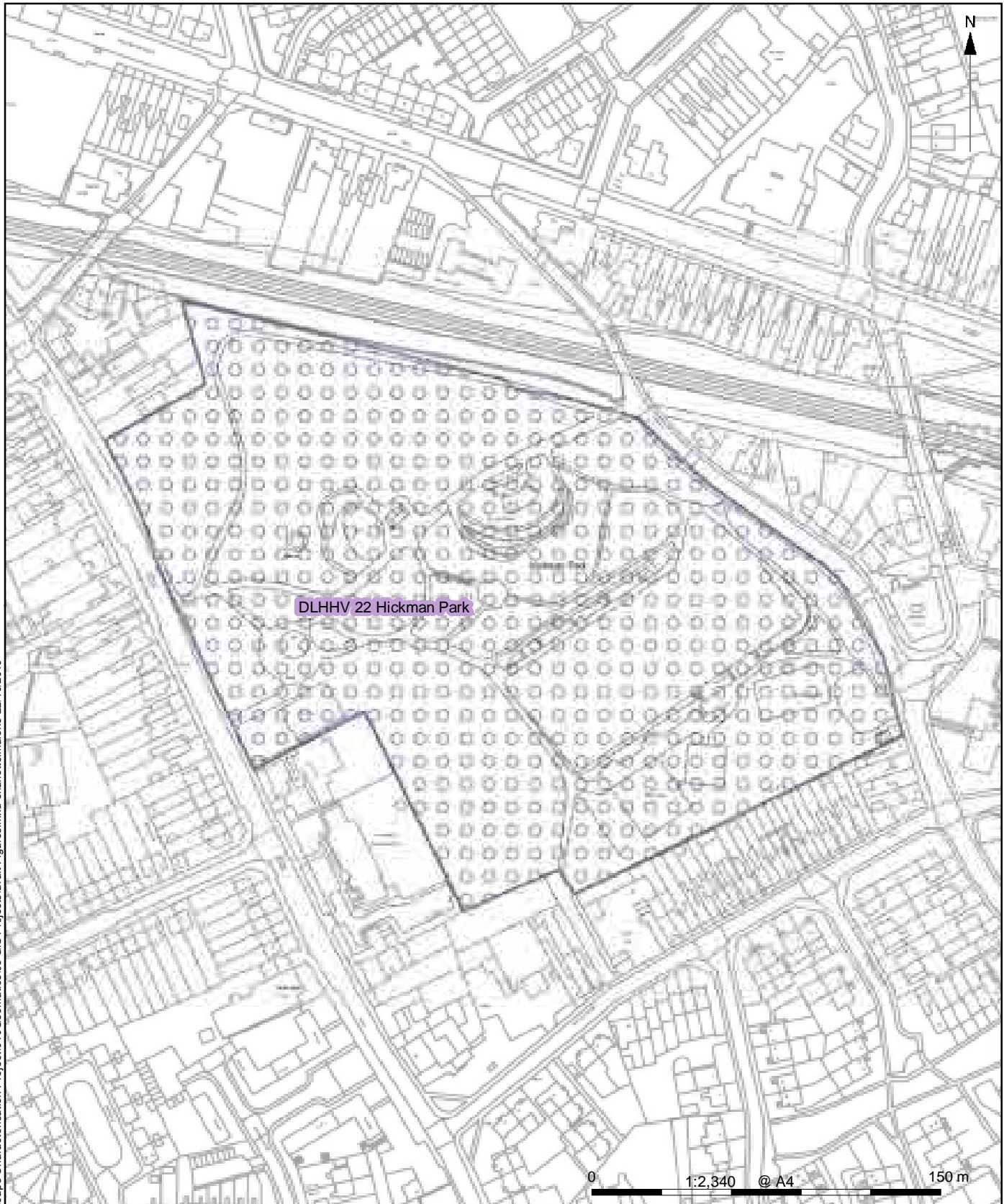
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |











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Figure:288 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 21

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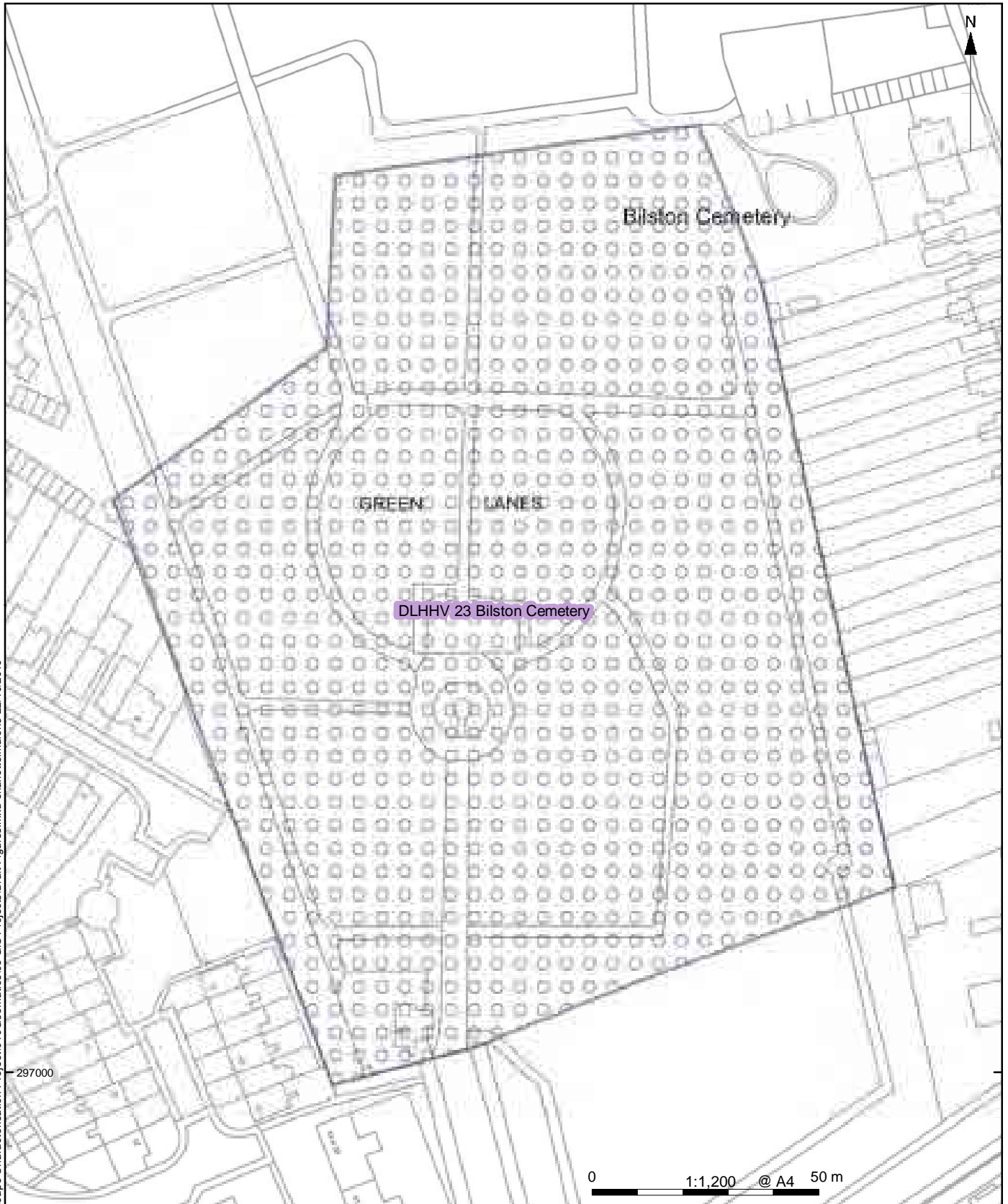


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:289 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 22

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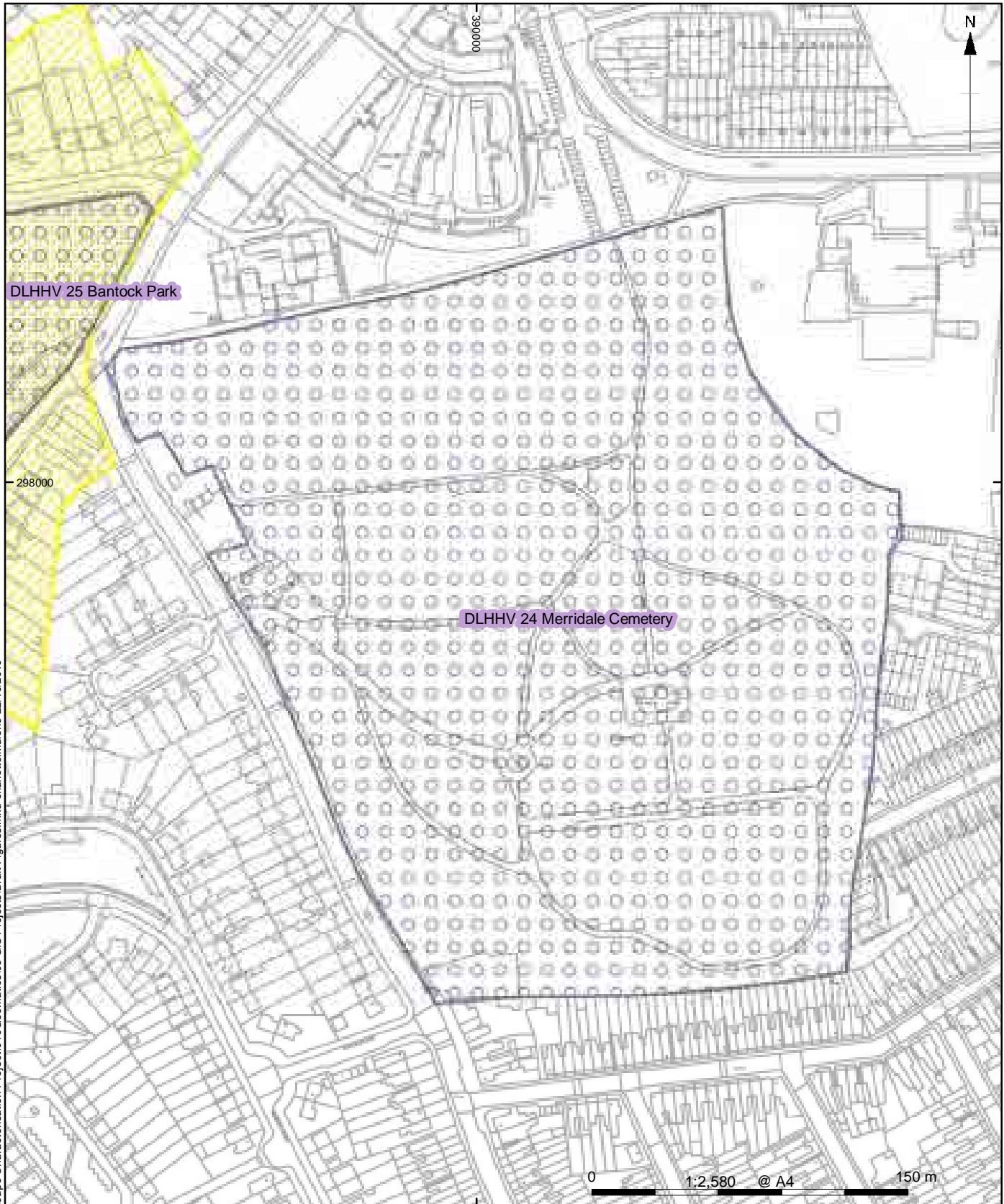












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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:290 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 23

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Figure:291 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 24



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
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Figure:292 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 25

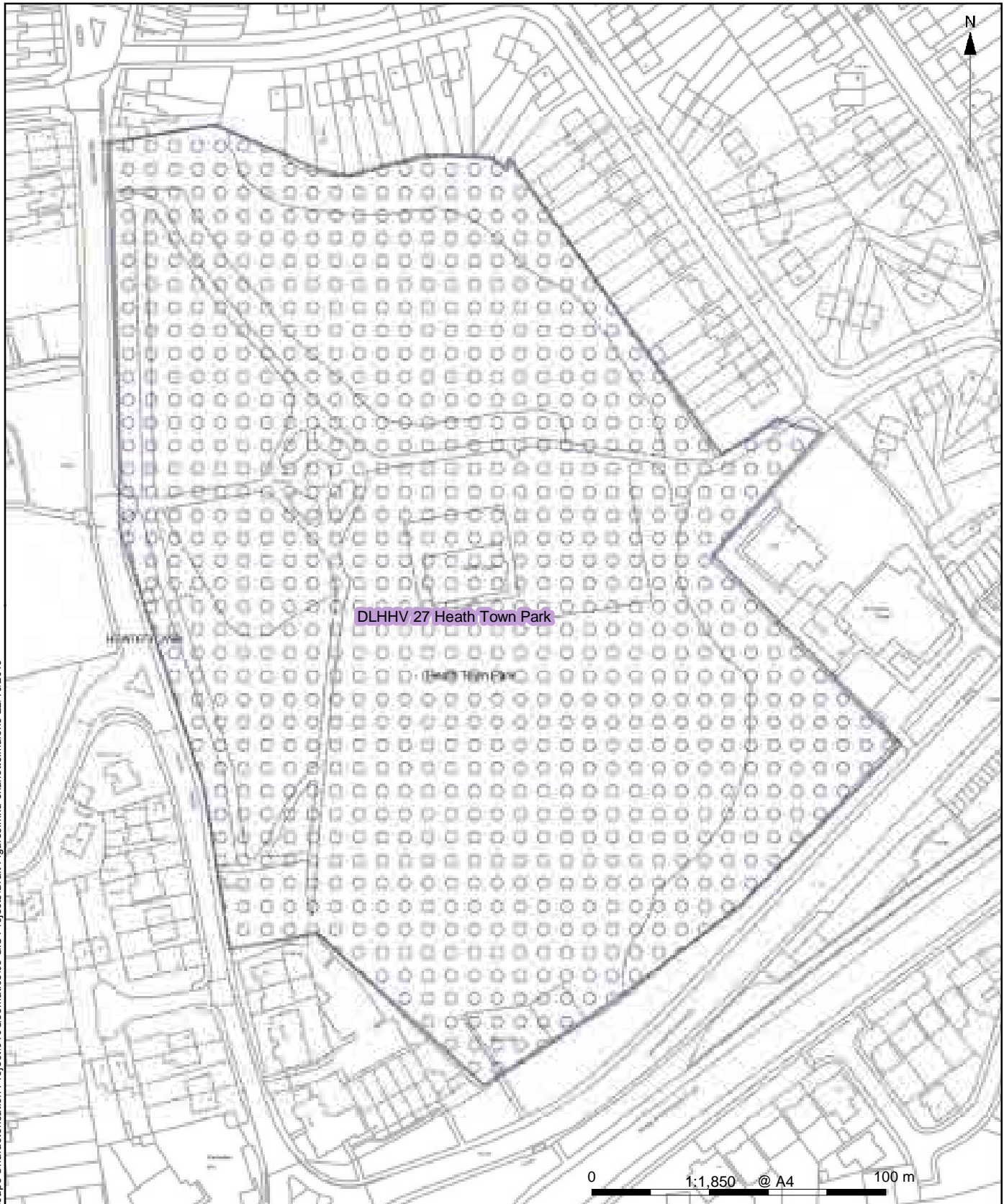












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Figure:293 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 26

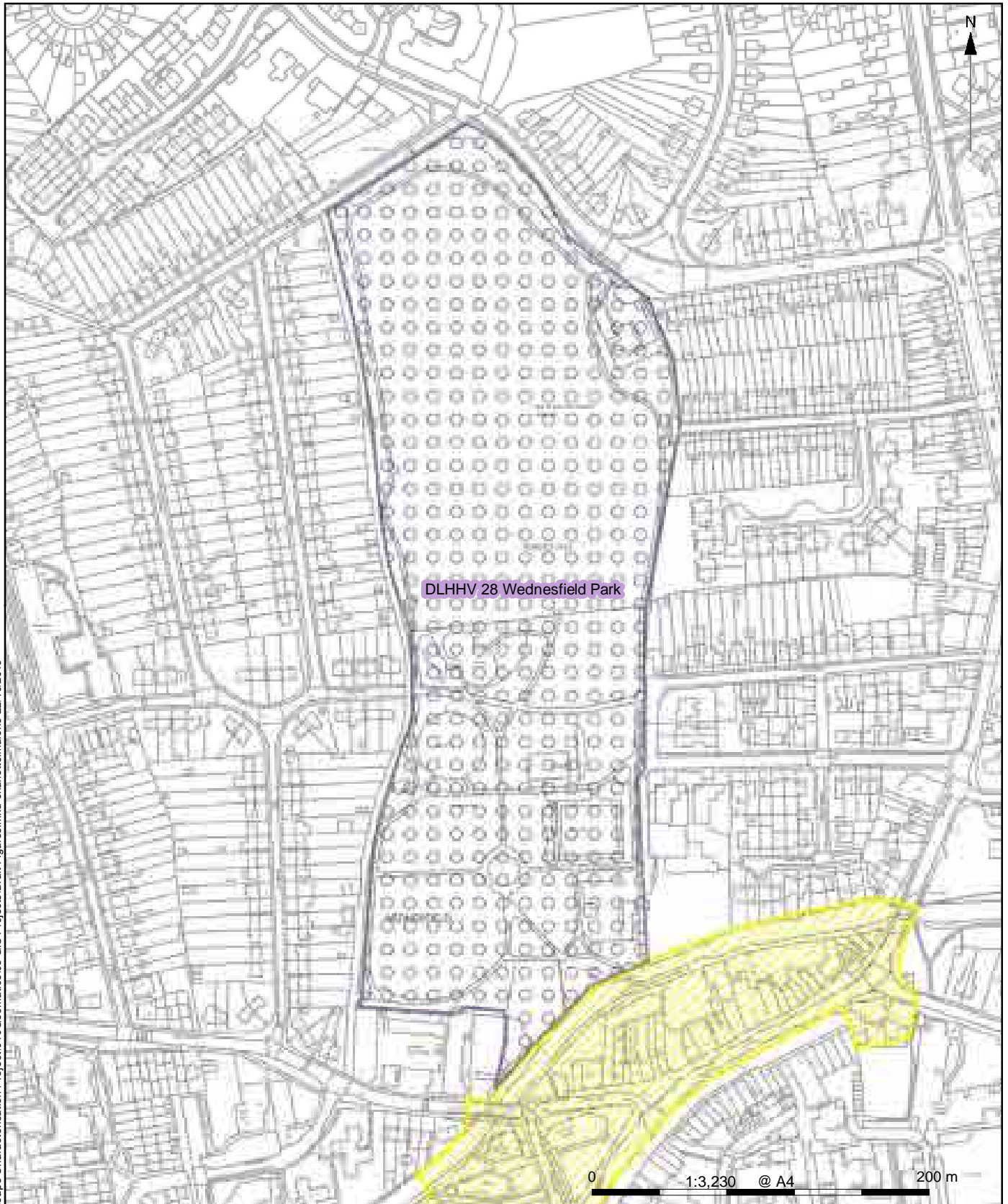












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:294 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 27

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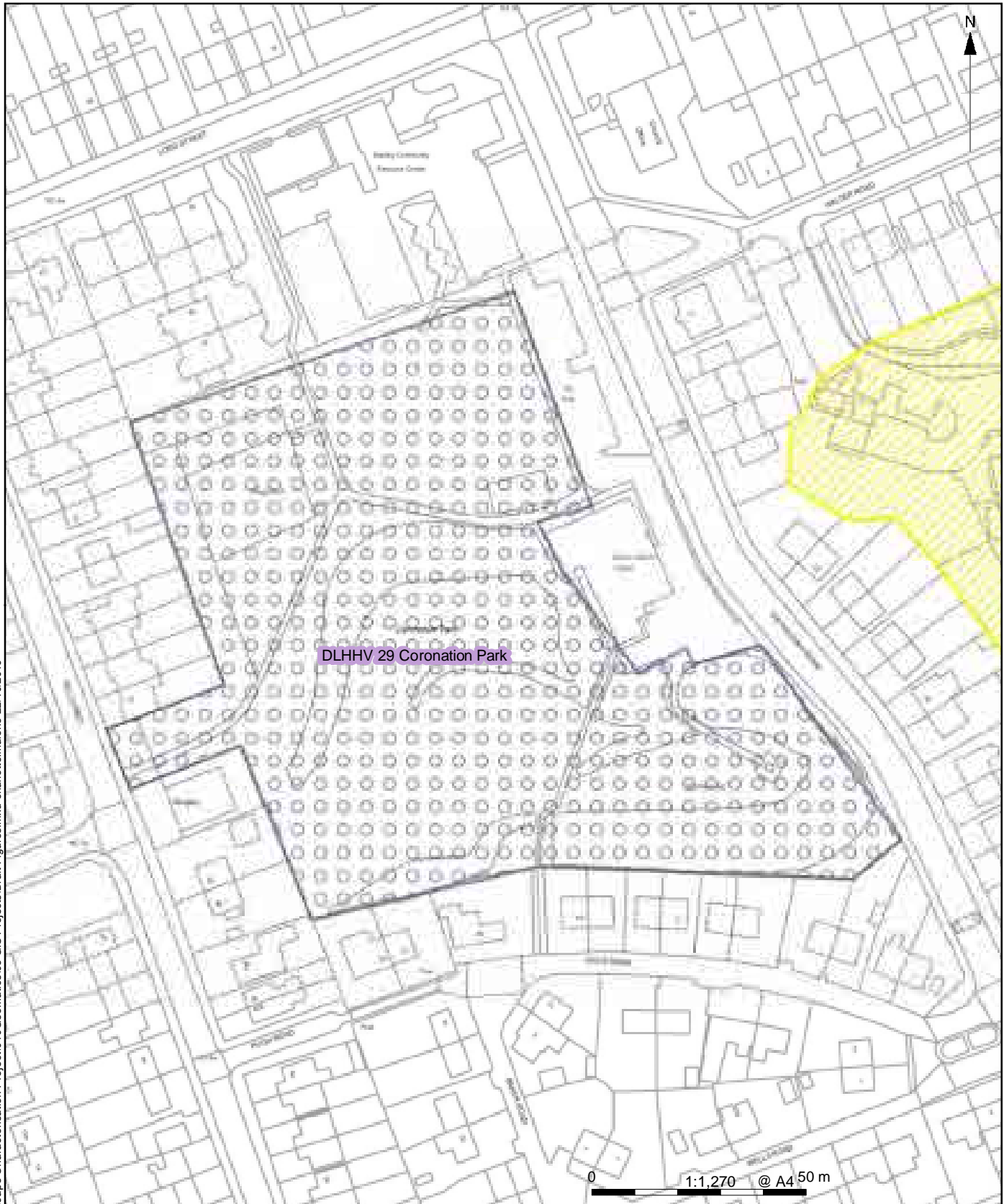
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
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Figure:295 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 28

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Figure:296 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Wolverhampton Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 29

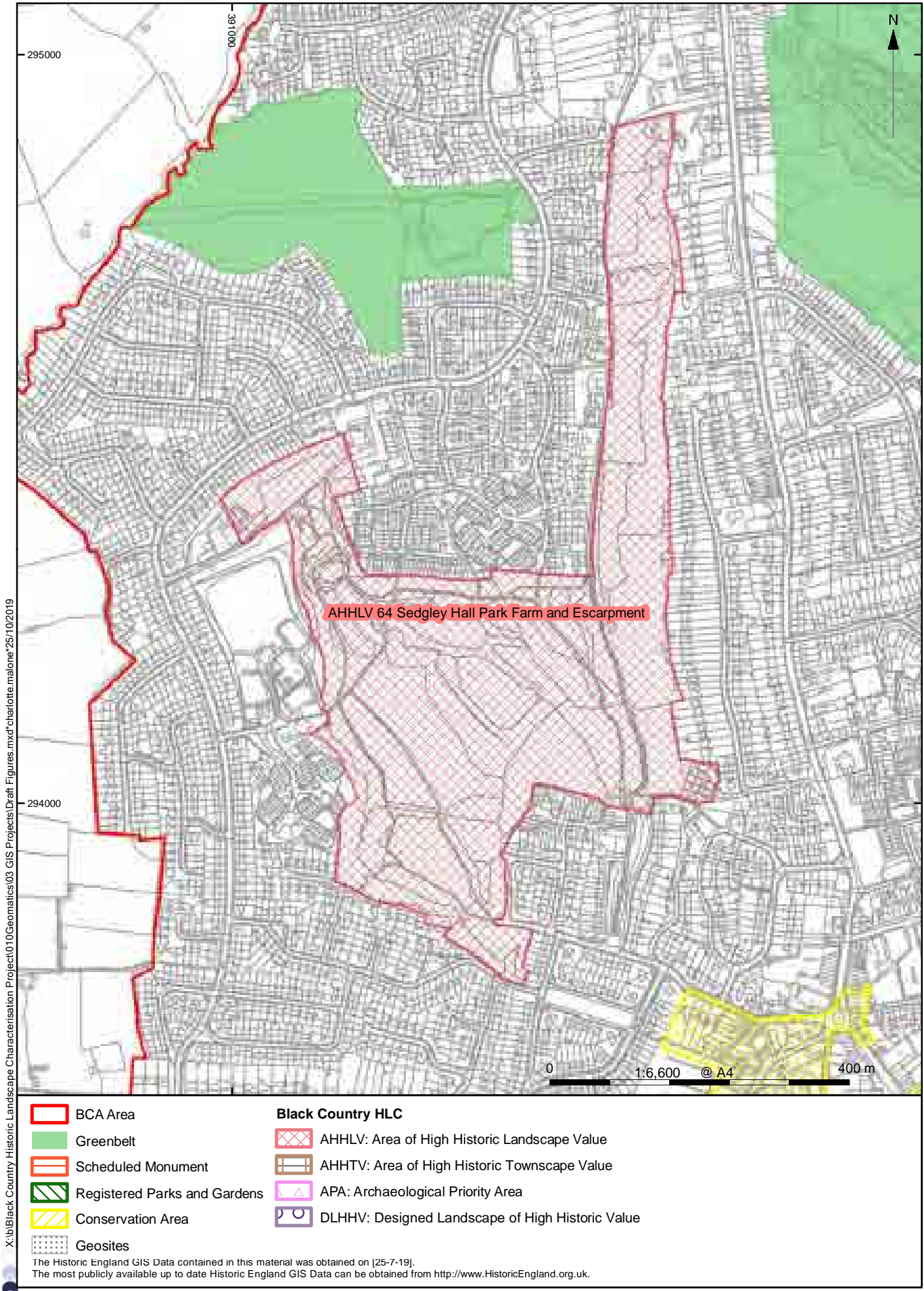
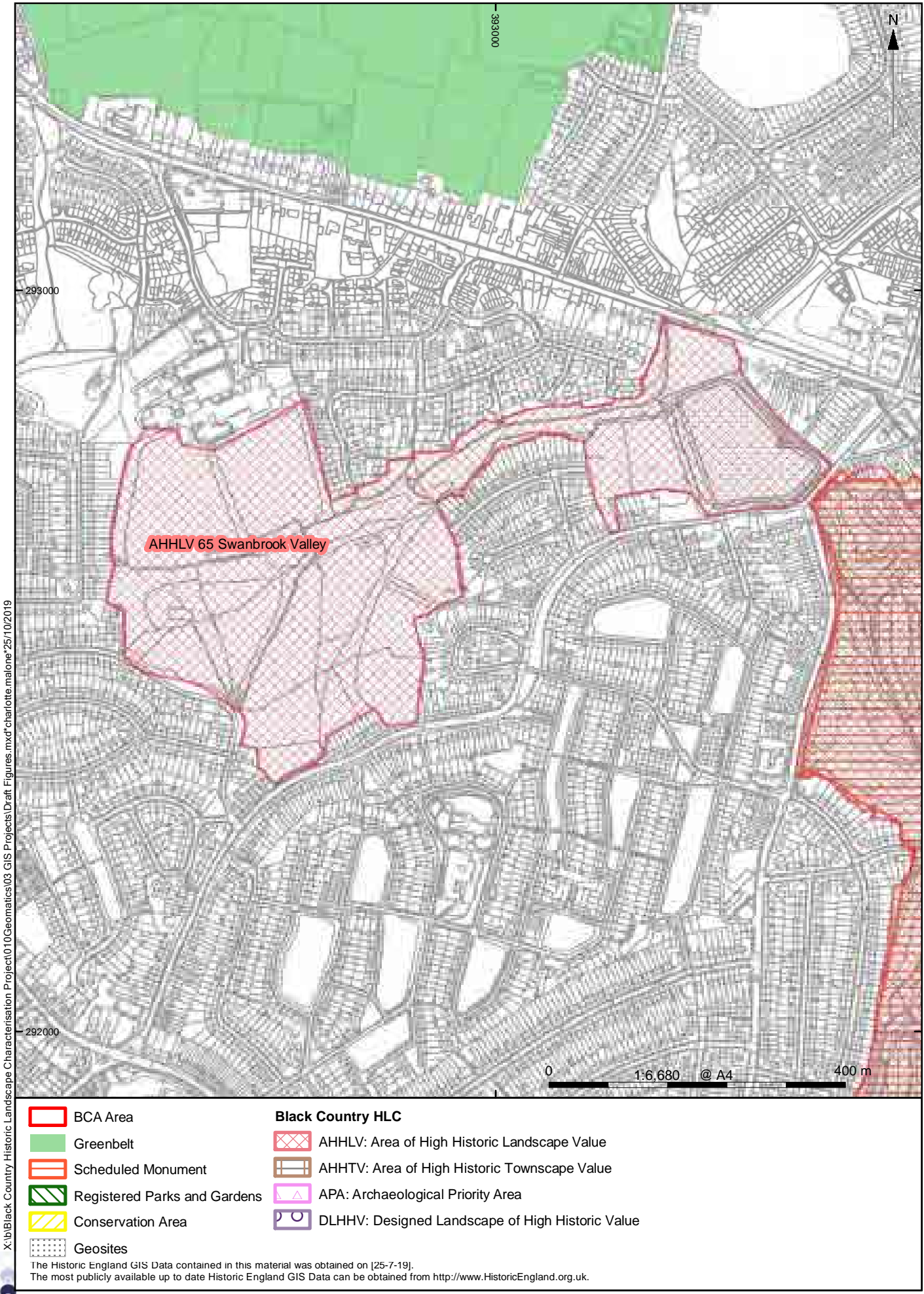


Figure:297 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 64

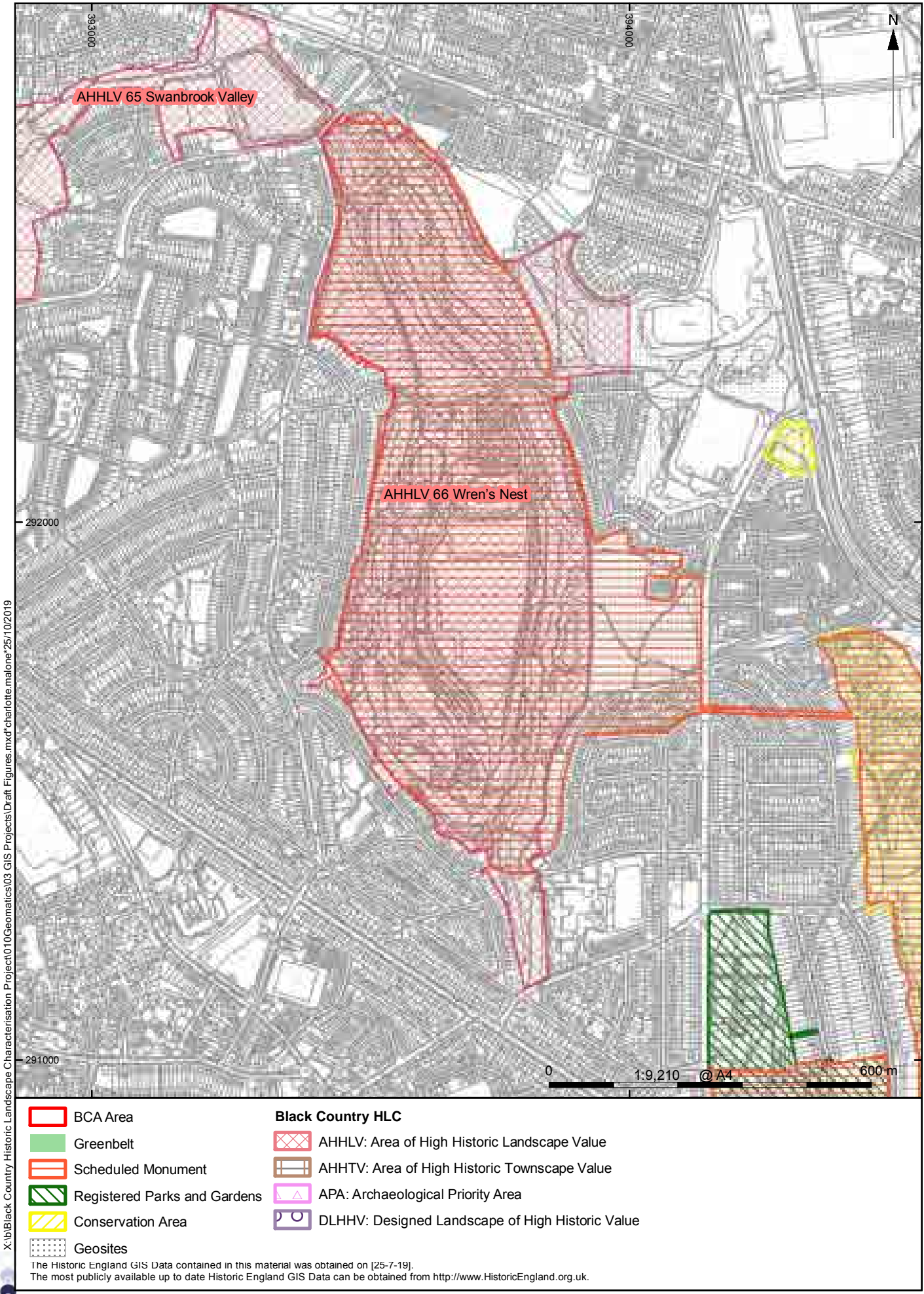


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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:298 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 65



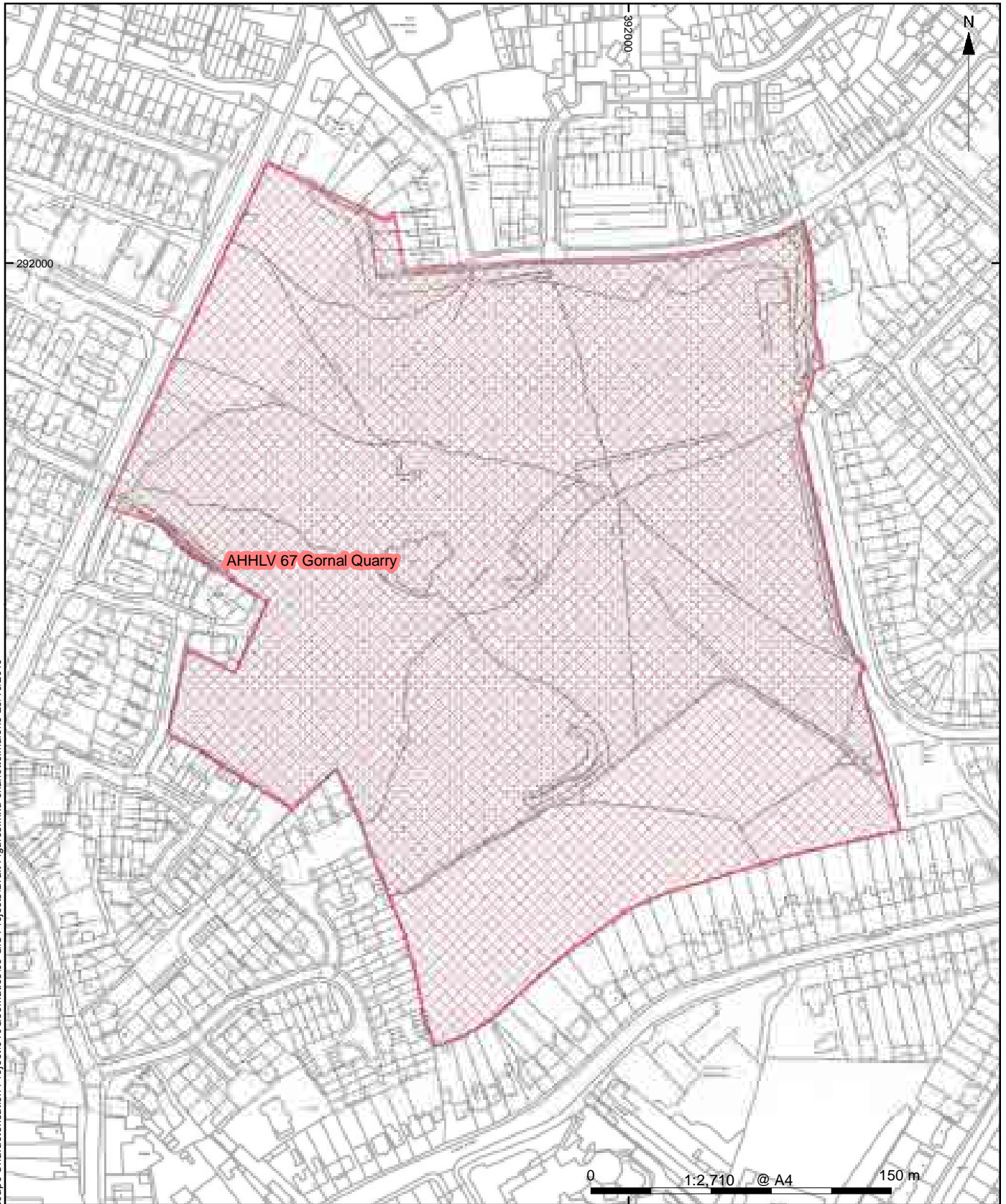
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Figure:299 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 66

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Figure:300 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 67

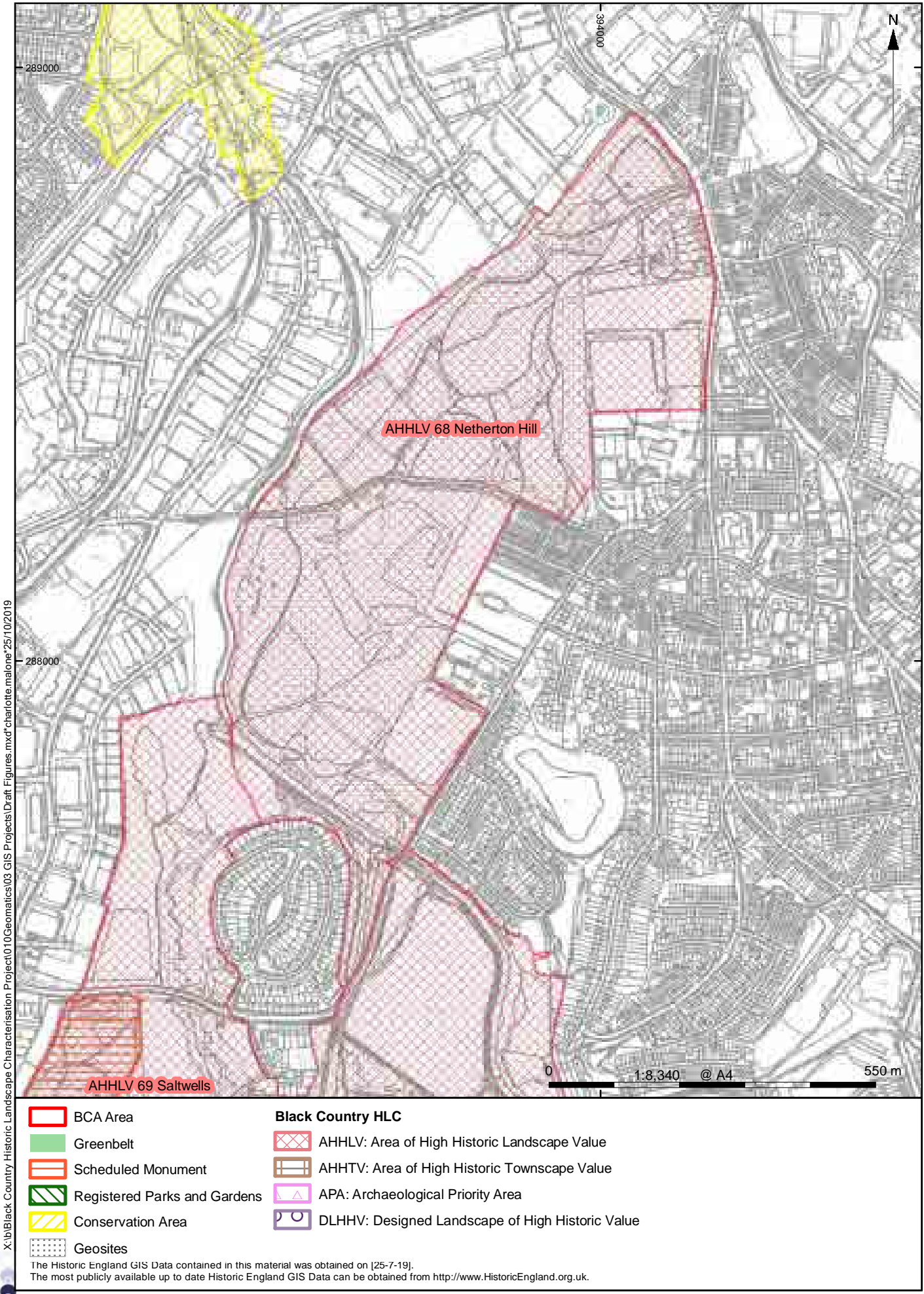
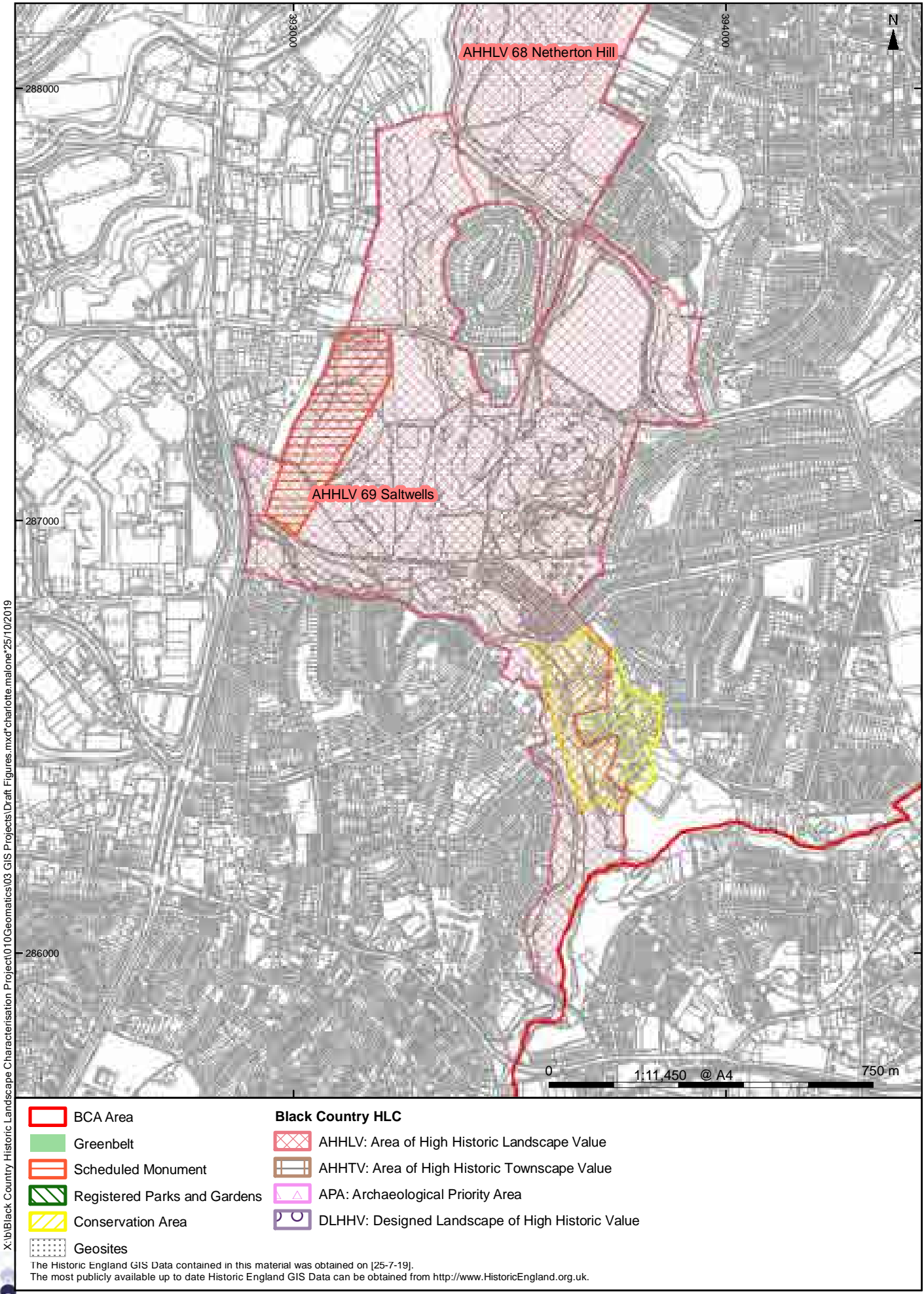


Figure:301 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 68



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Figure:302 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 69

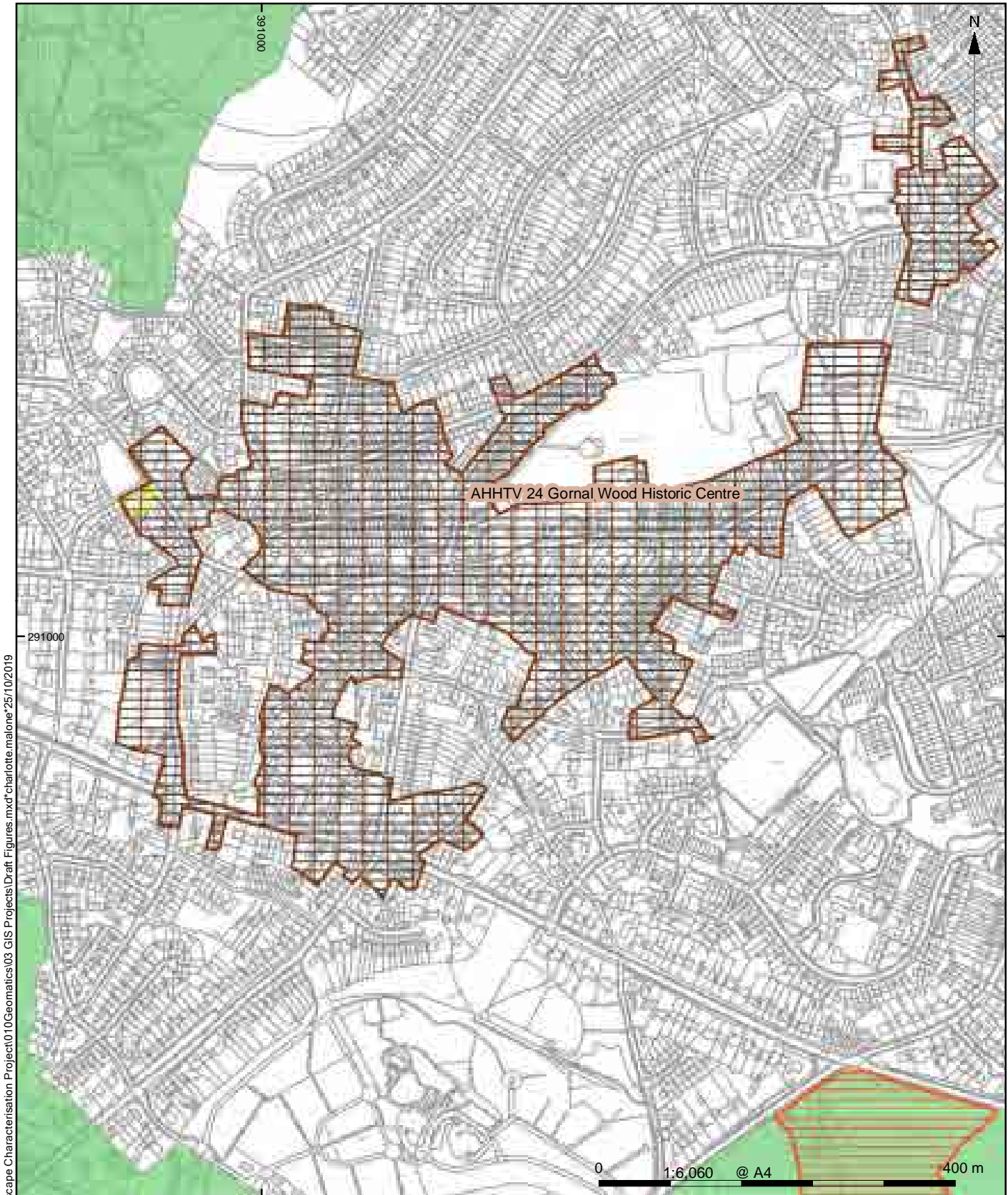
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:303 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 71



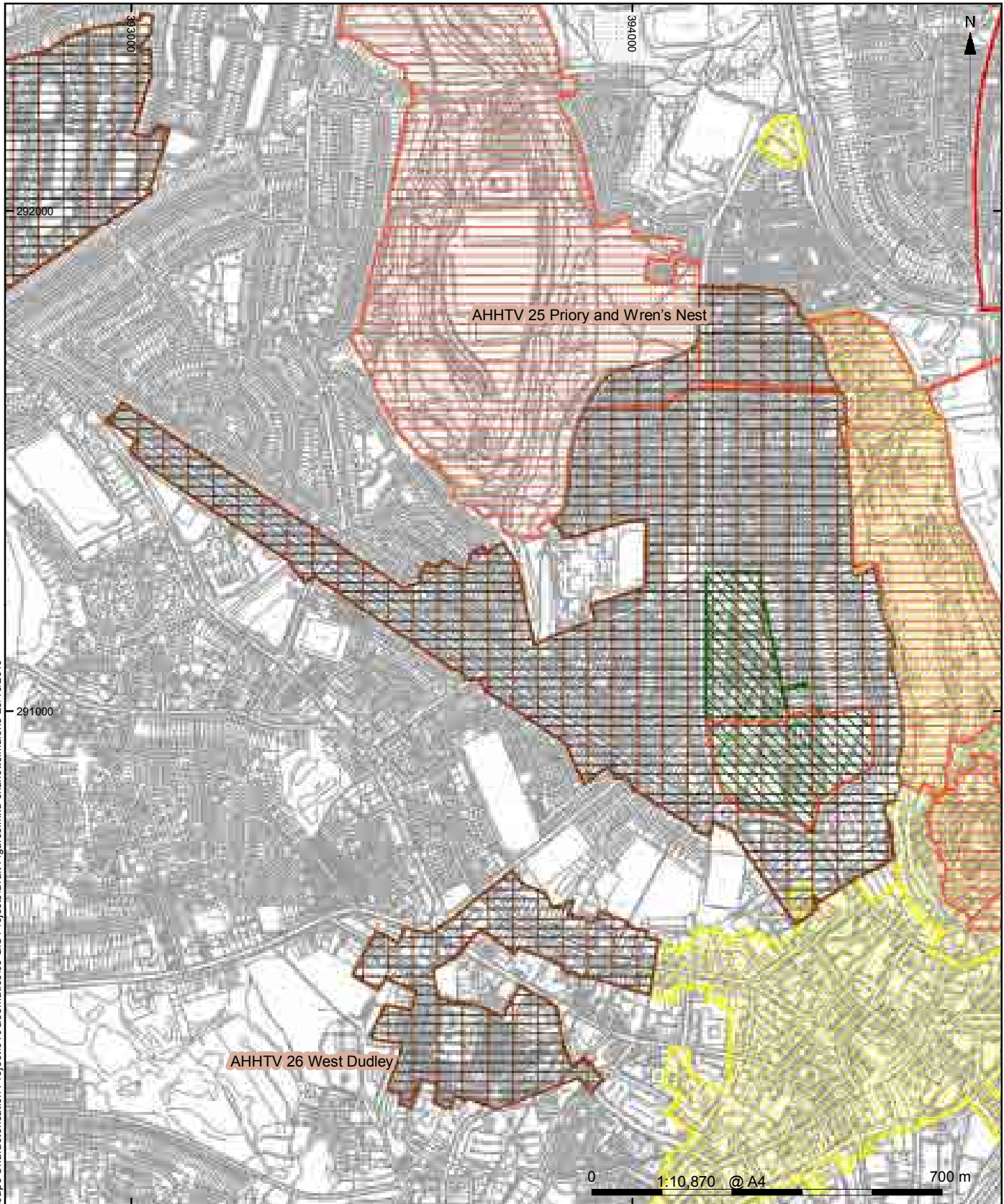
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:304 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 24

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


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:305 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 25

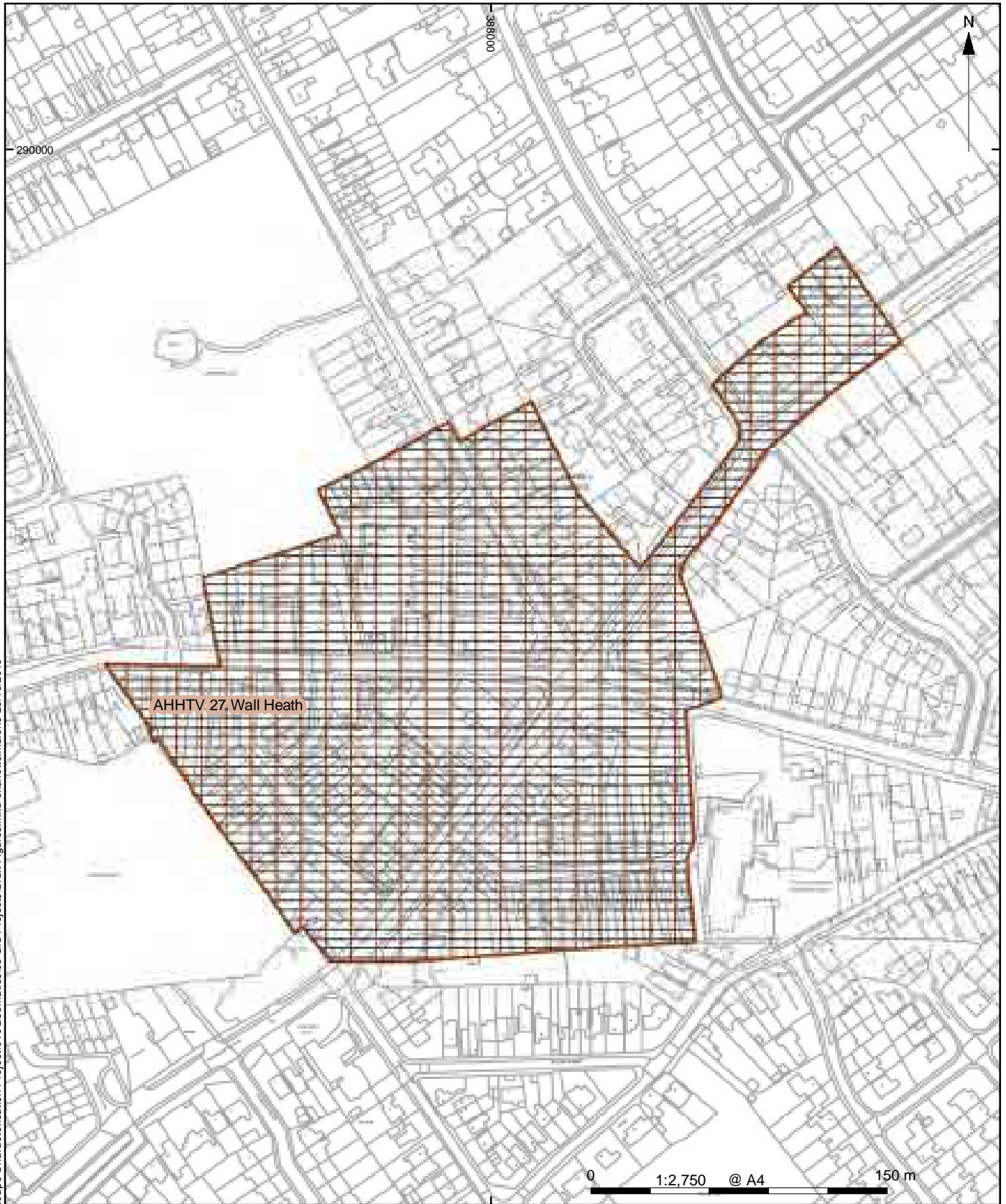


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:306 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 26

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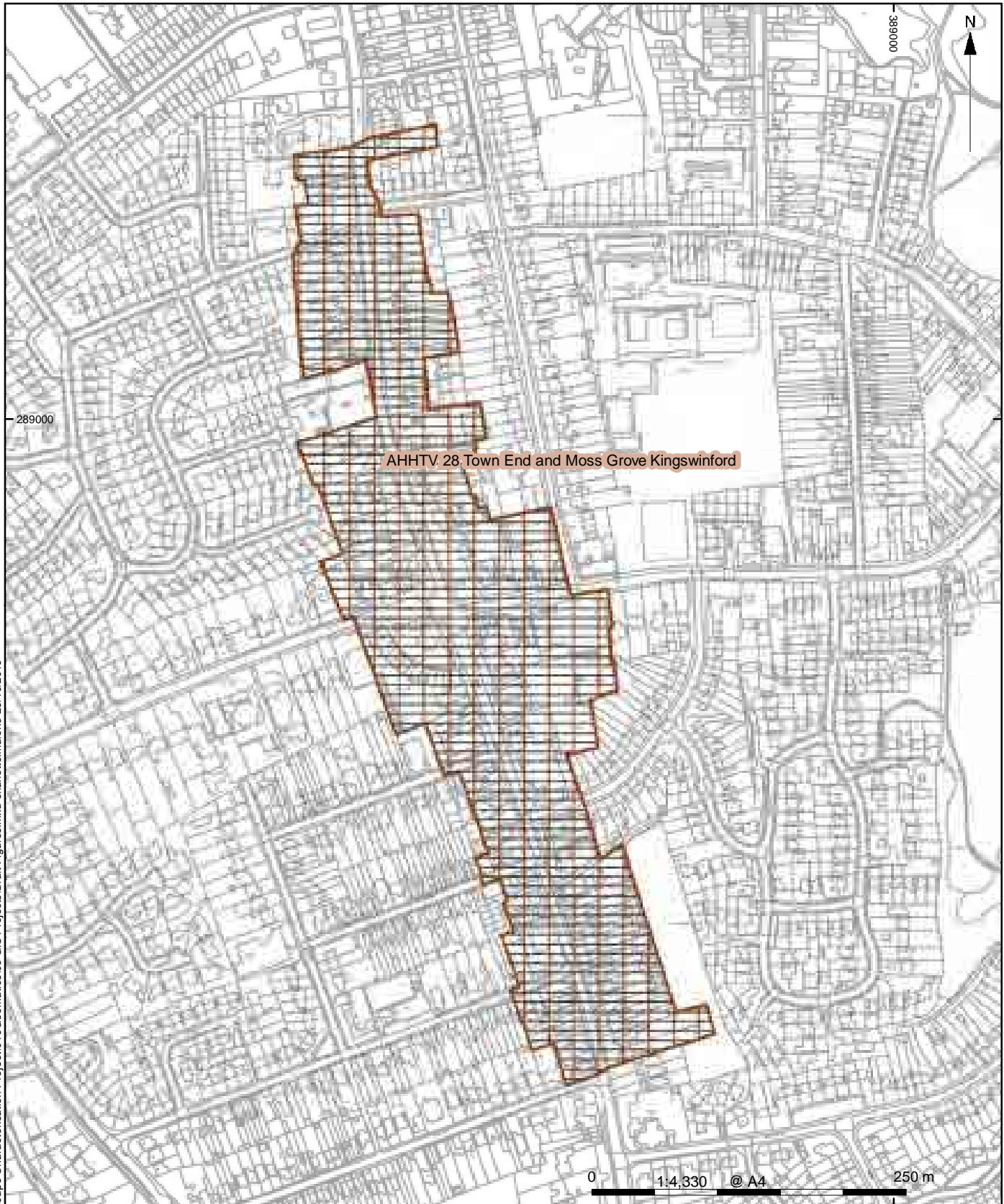
AHHTV 27, Wall Heath











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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:307 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 27

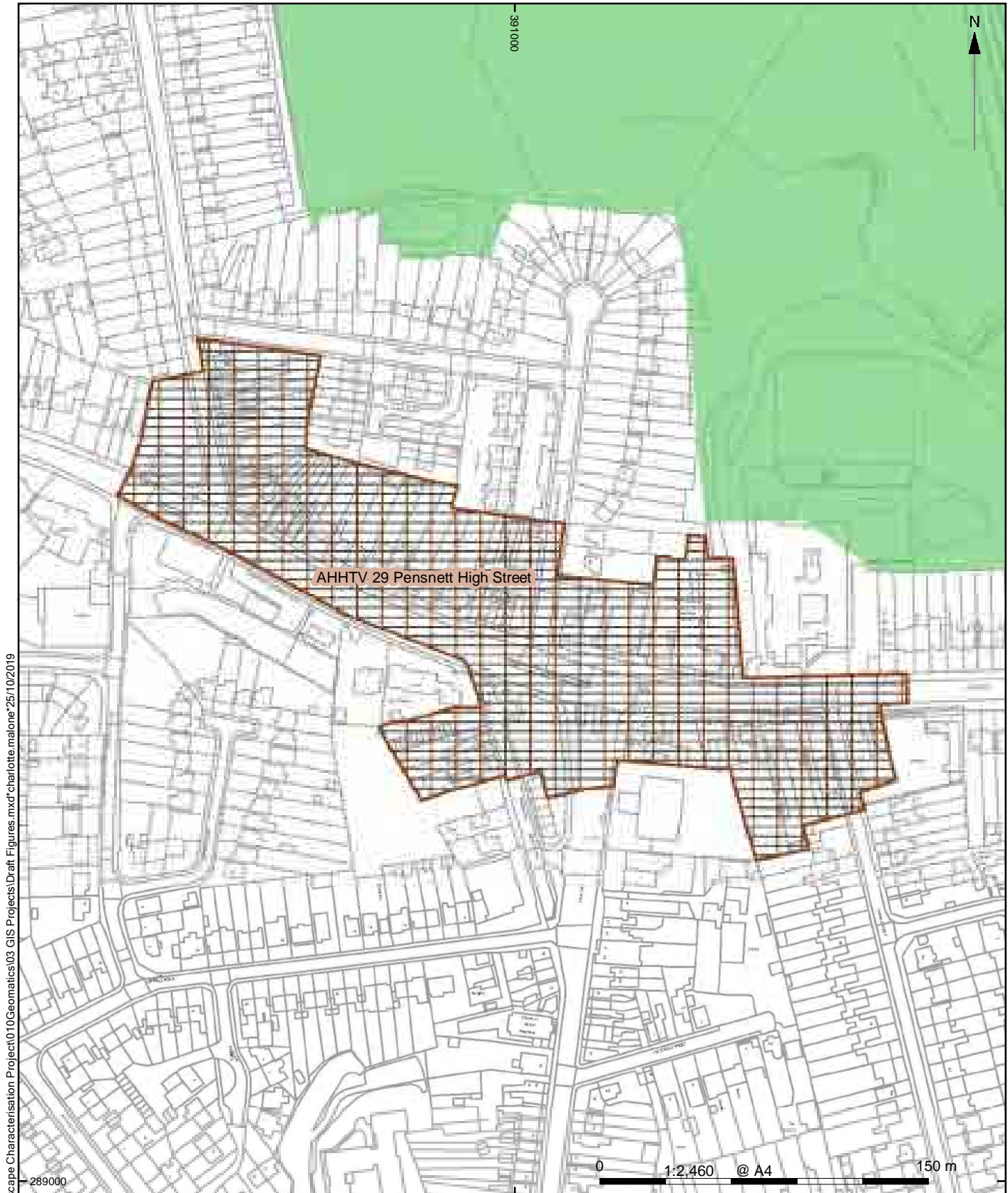
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:308 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 28



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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:309 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 29

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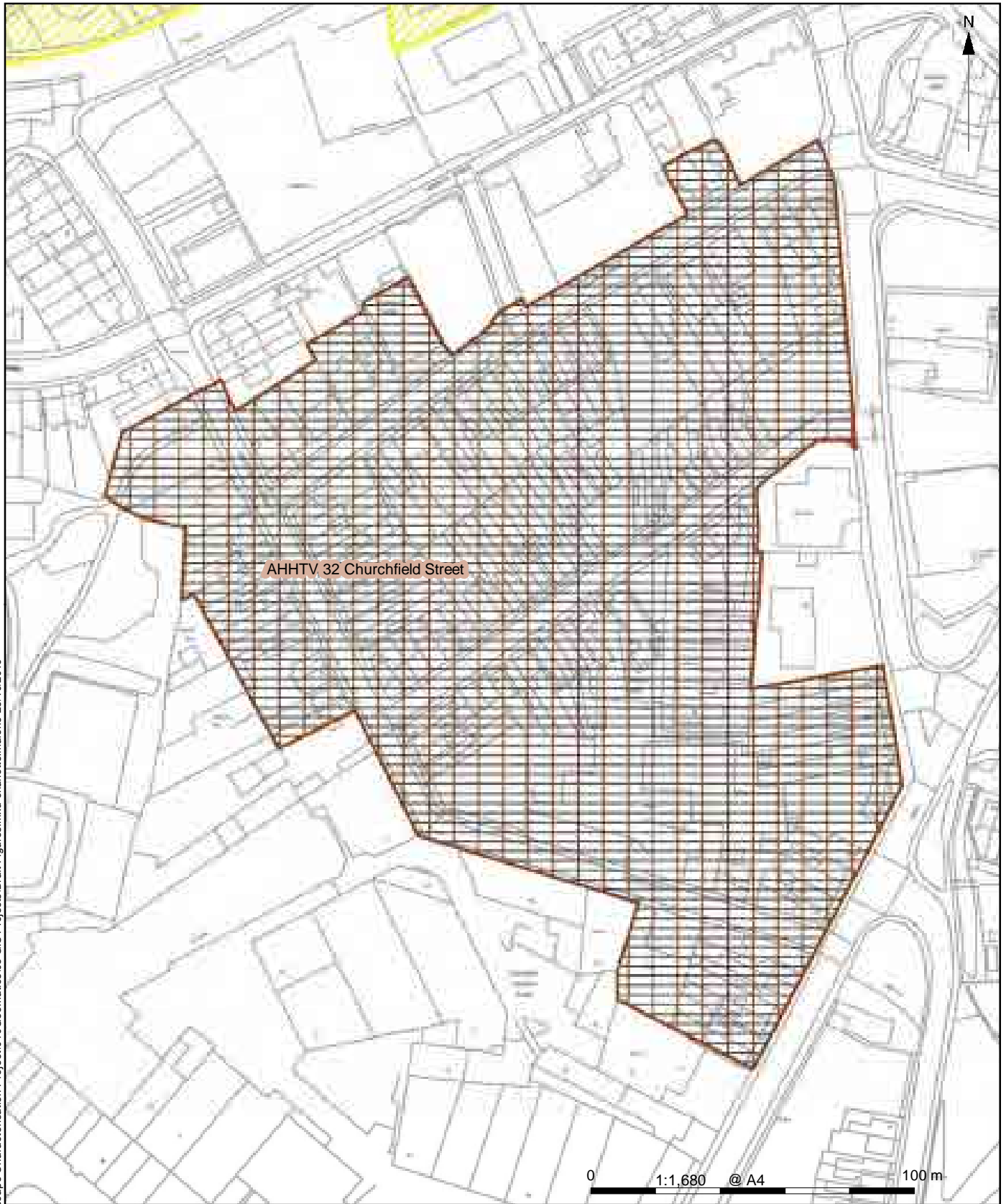


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:310 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 31

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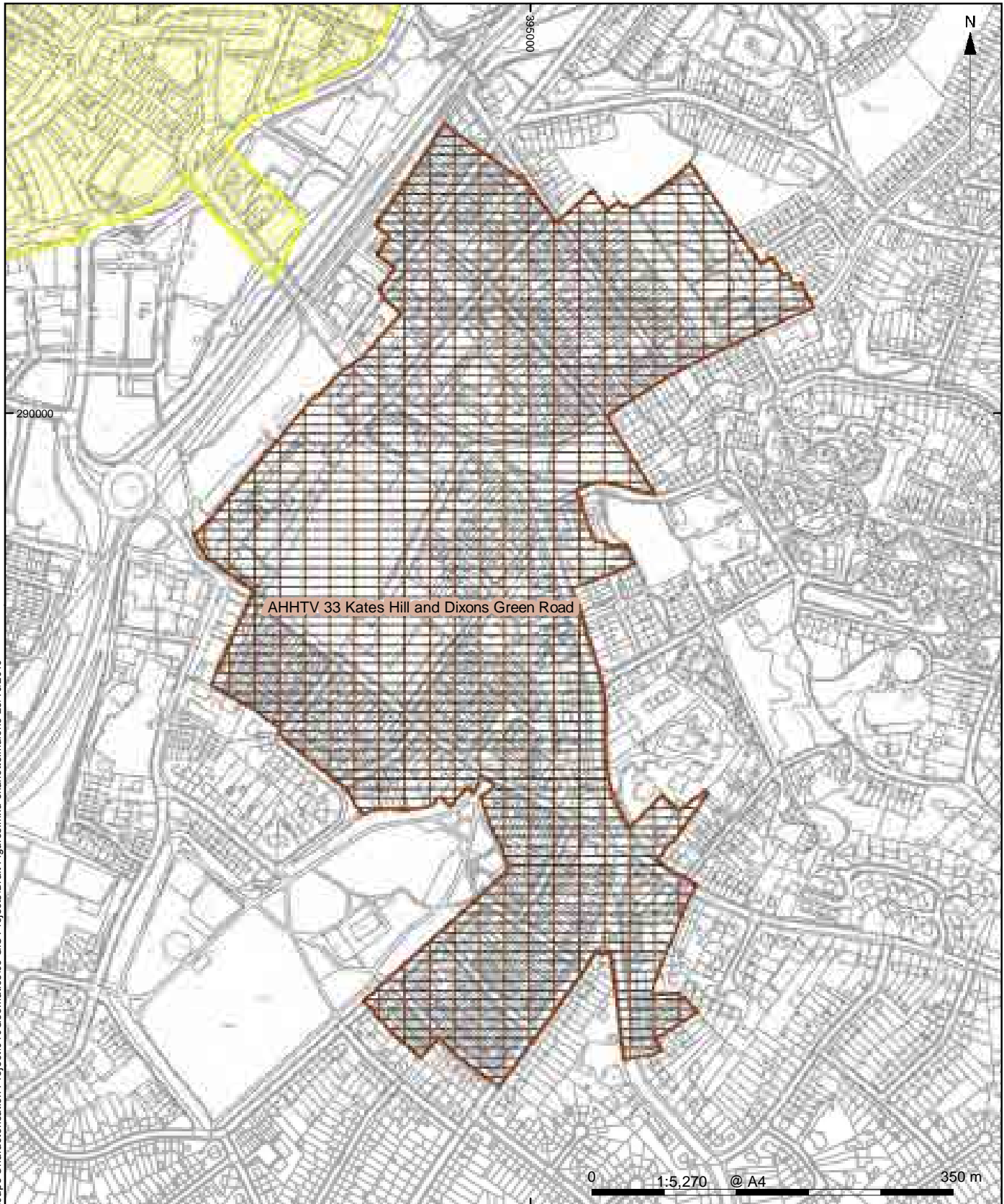
AHHTV 32 Churchfield Street











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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:311 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 32

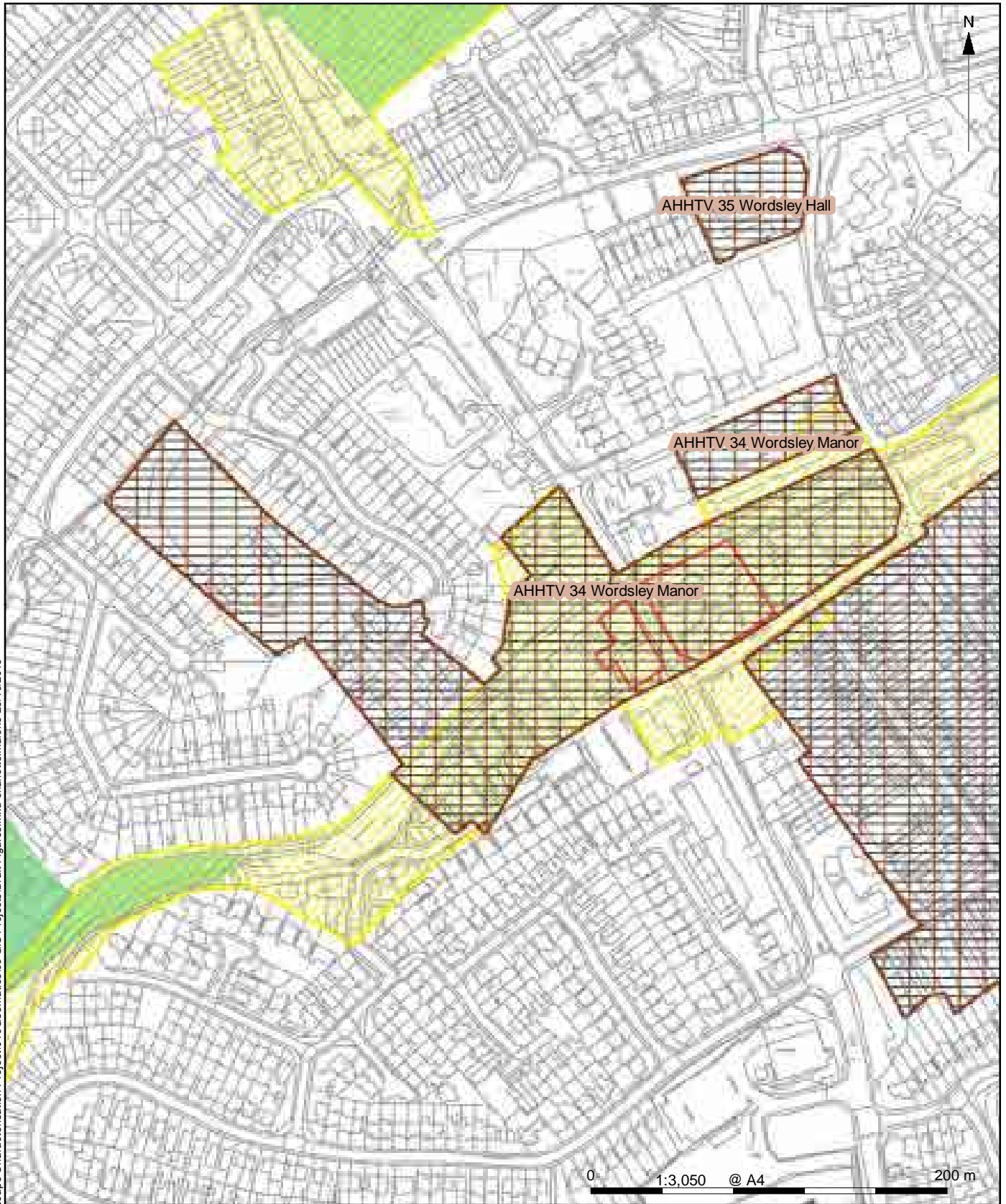
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:312 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 33

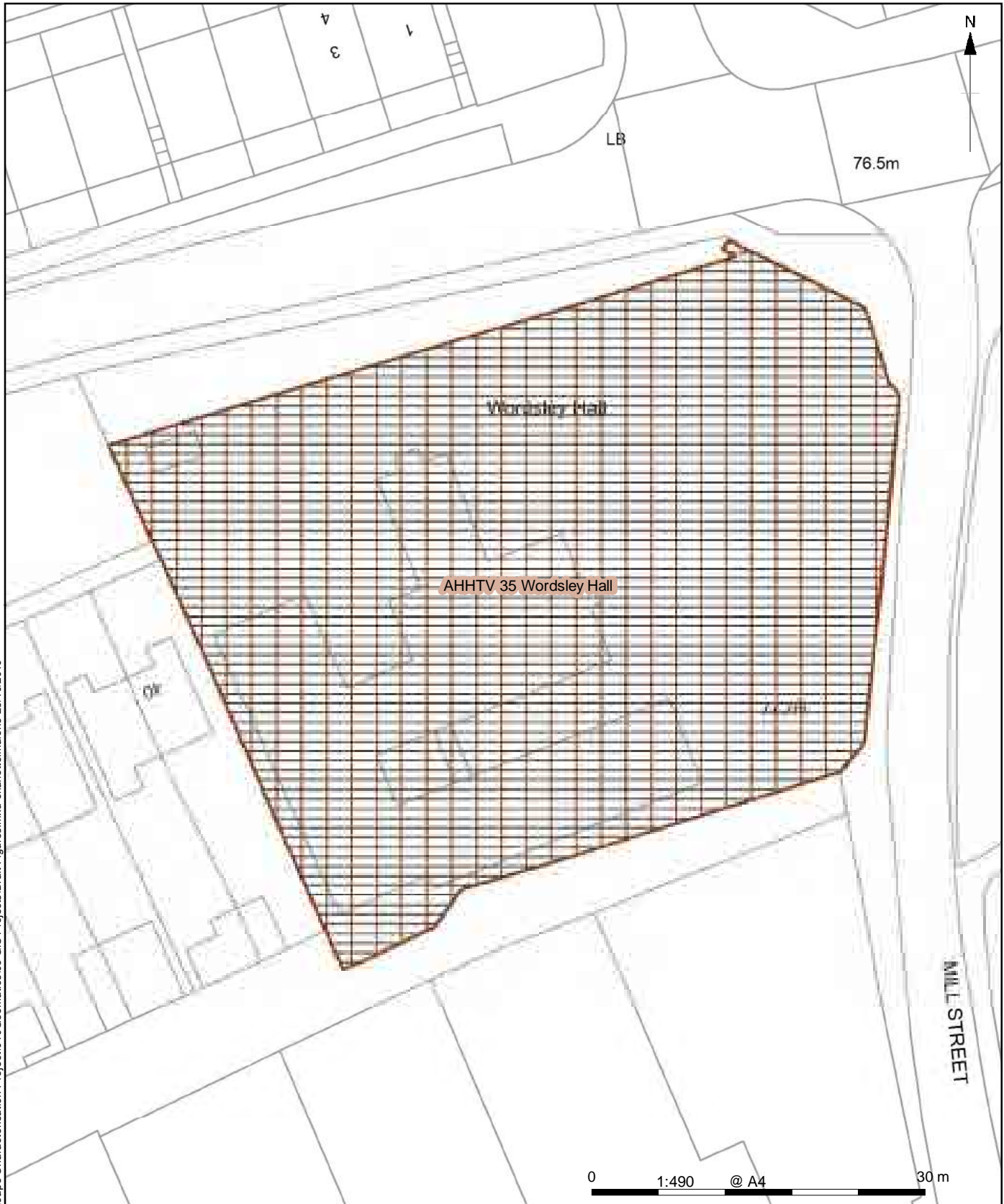


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:313 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 34

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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
Figure:314 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 35



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Figure:315 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 36













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:316 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 37

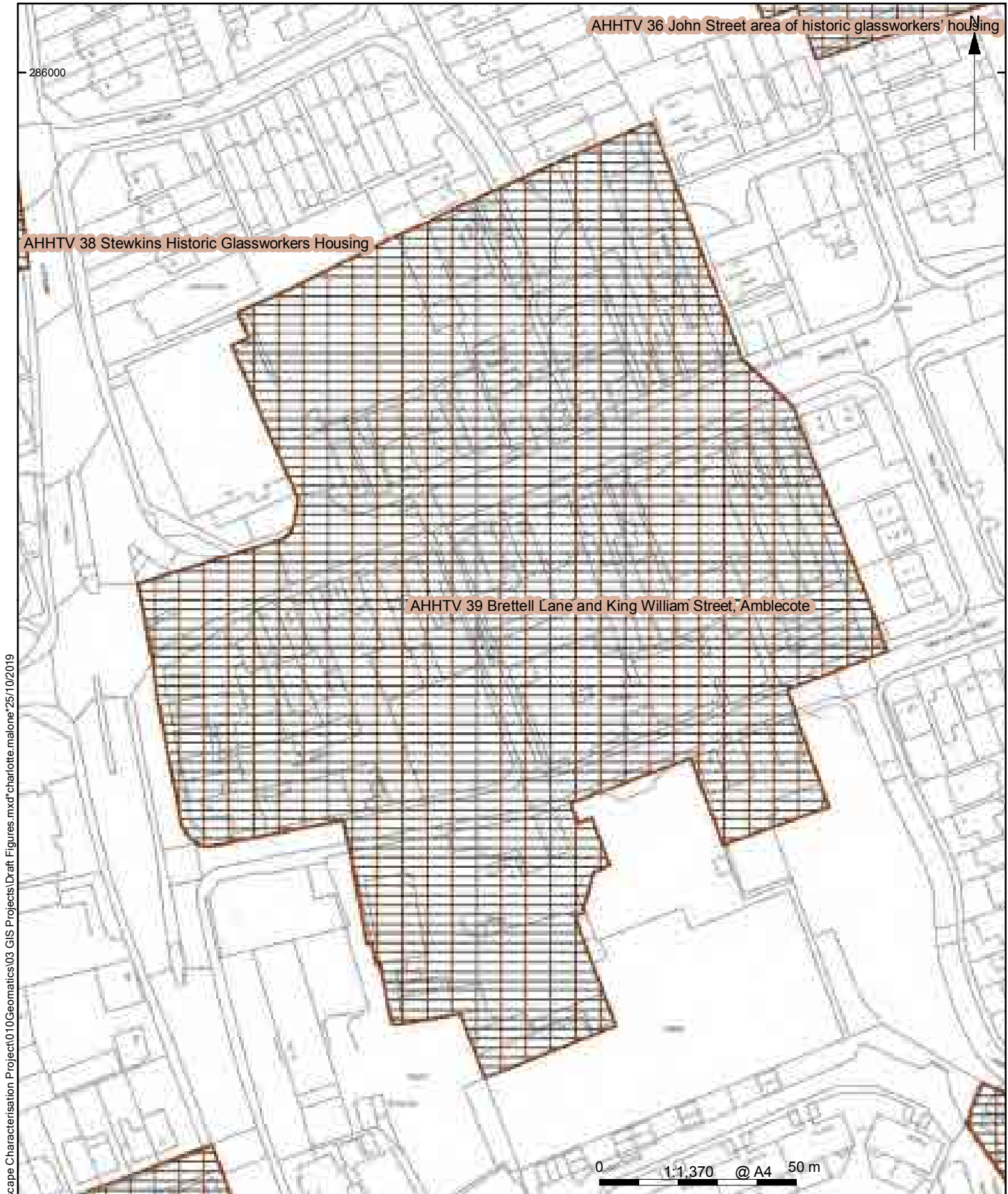


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:317 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 38

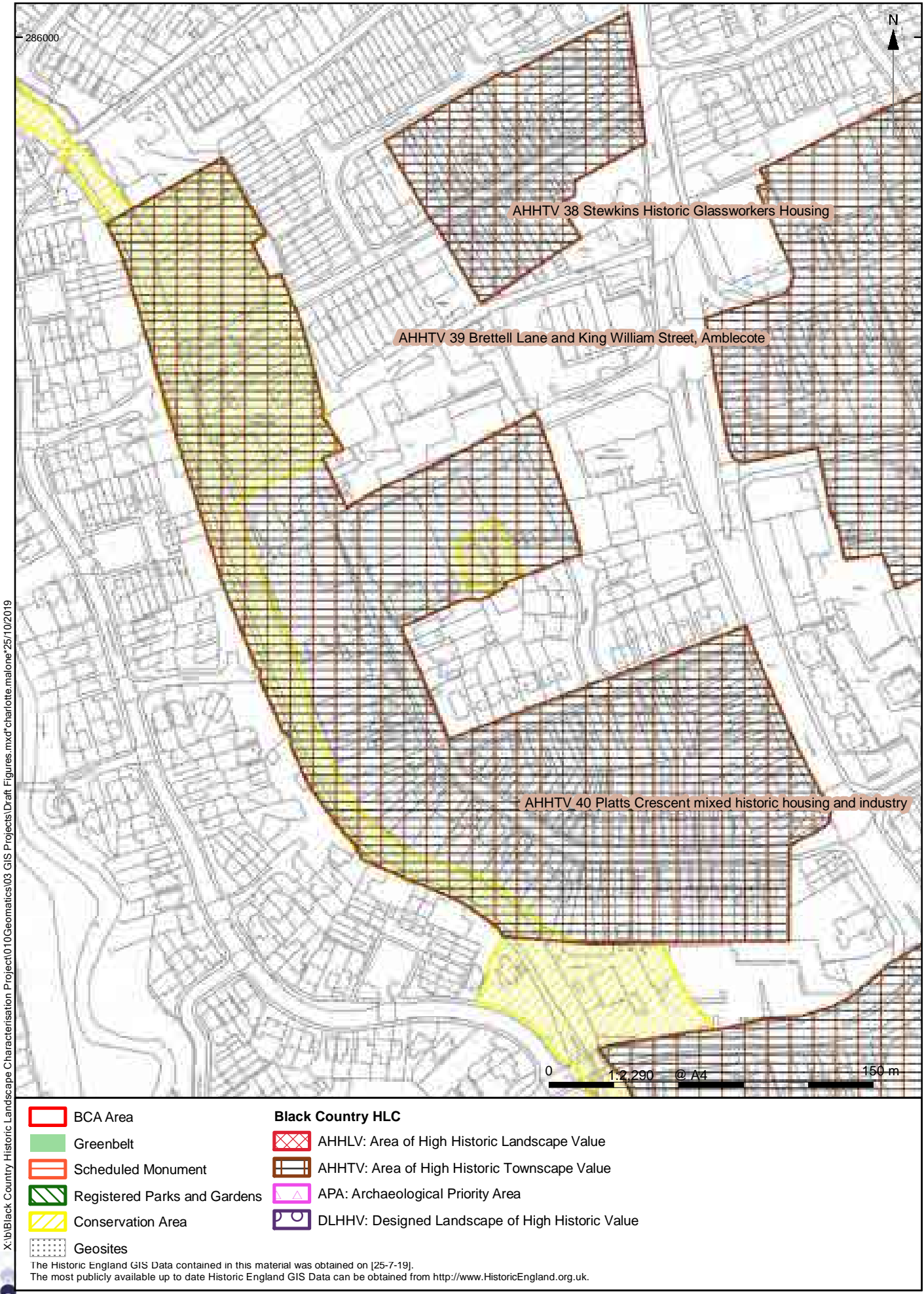


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

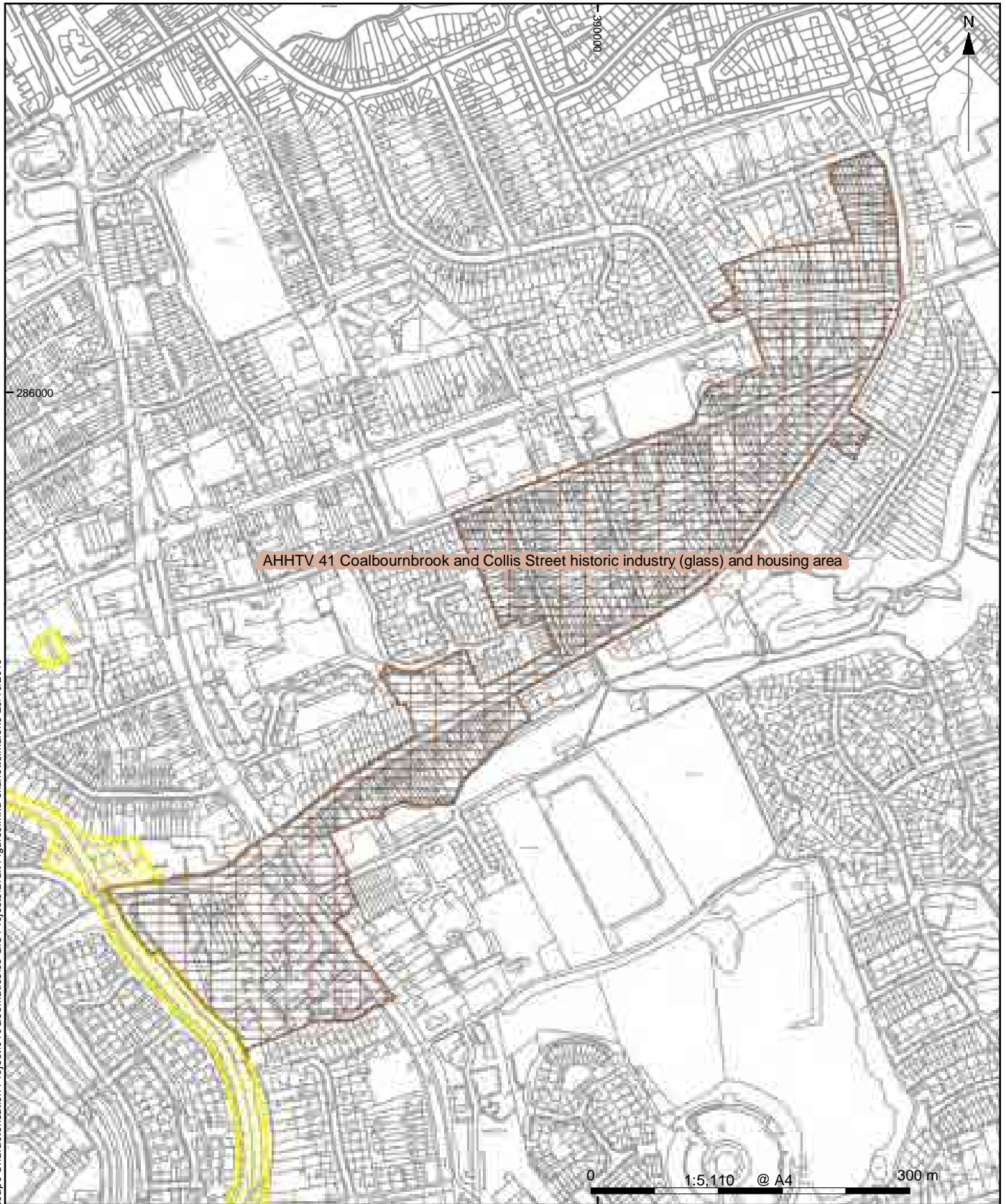
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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:318 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 39



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Figure:319 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 40

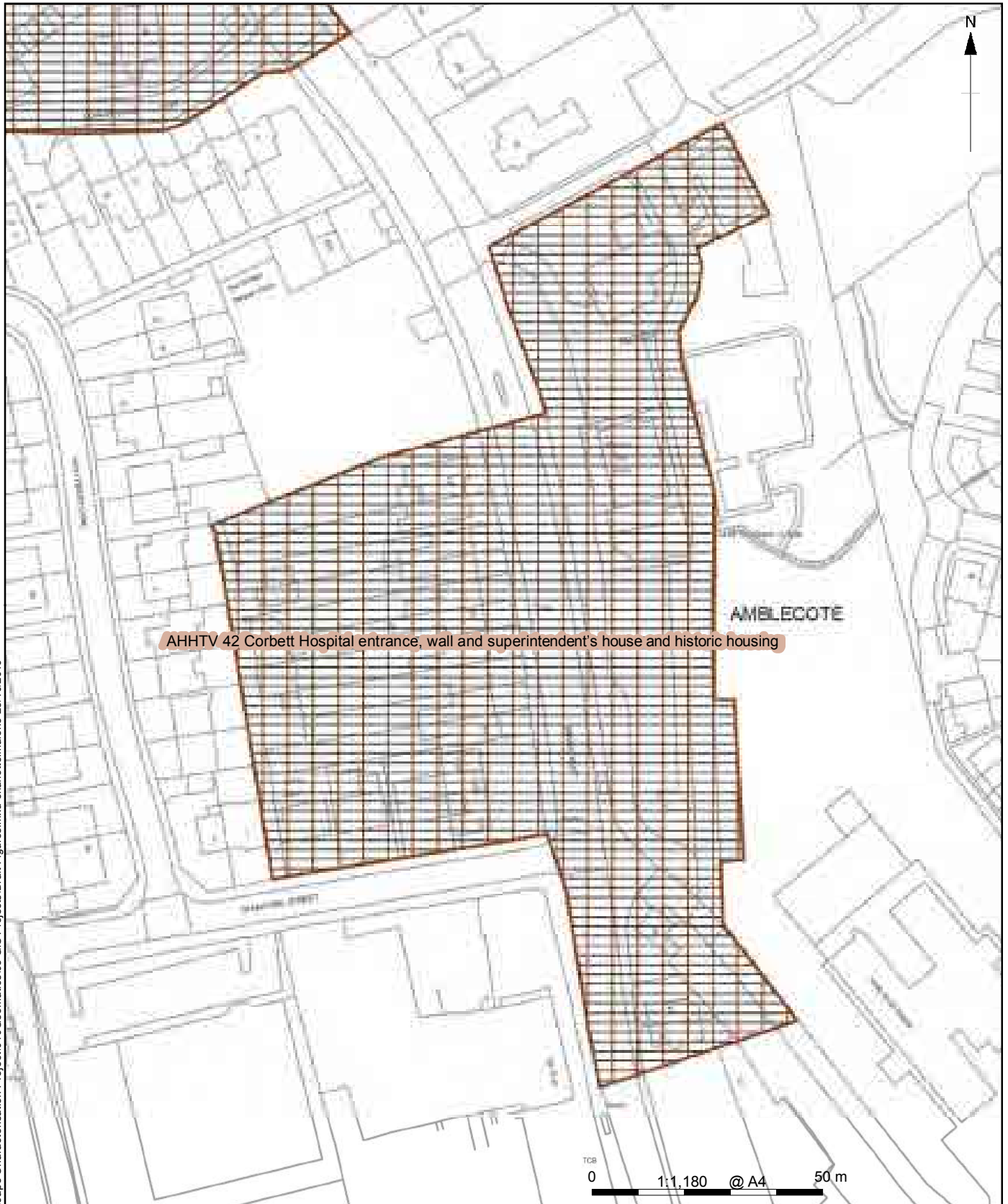


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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| Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:320 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 41

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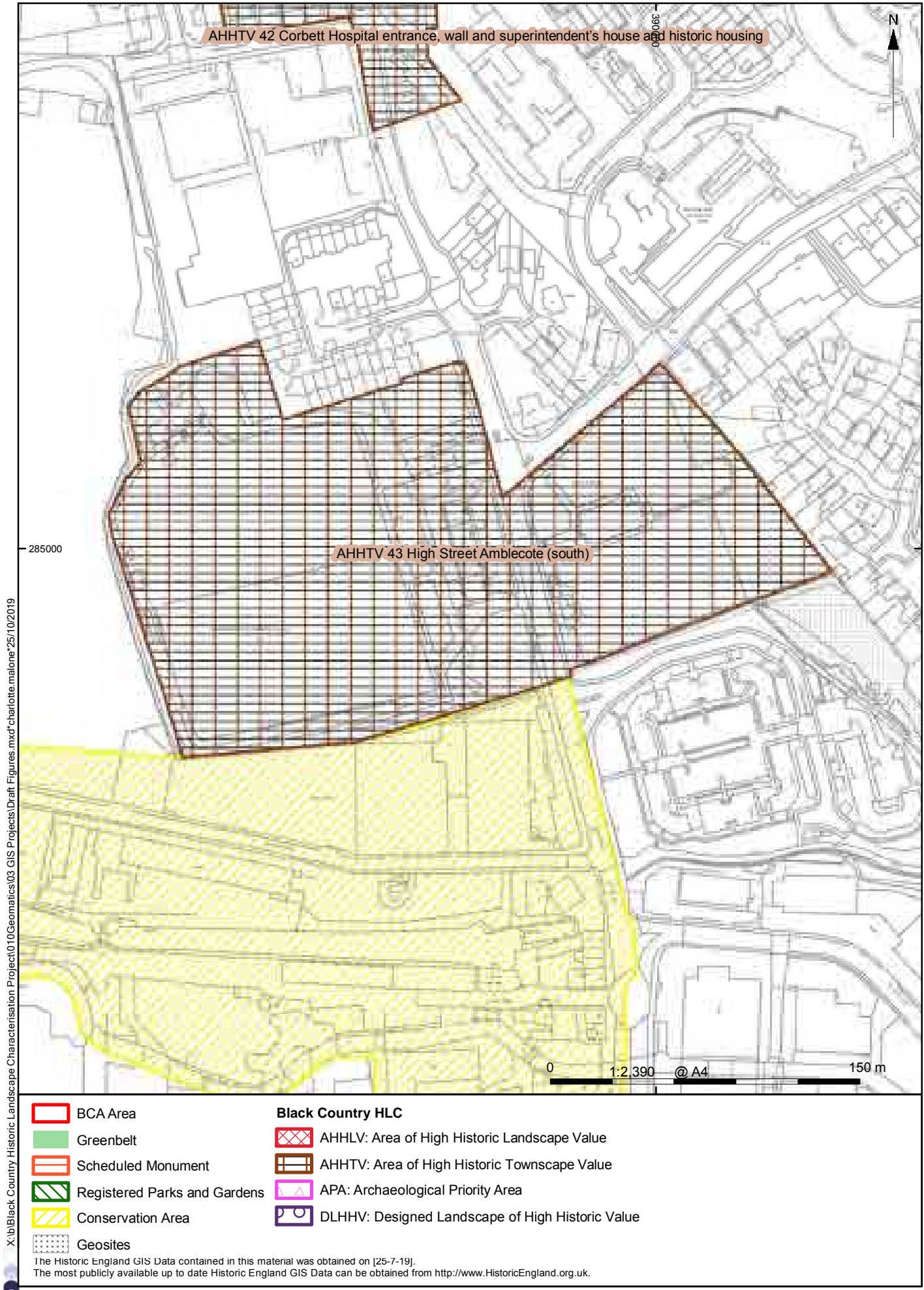
AHHTV 42 Corbett Hospital entrance, wall and superintendent's house and historic housing

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:321 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 42



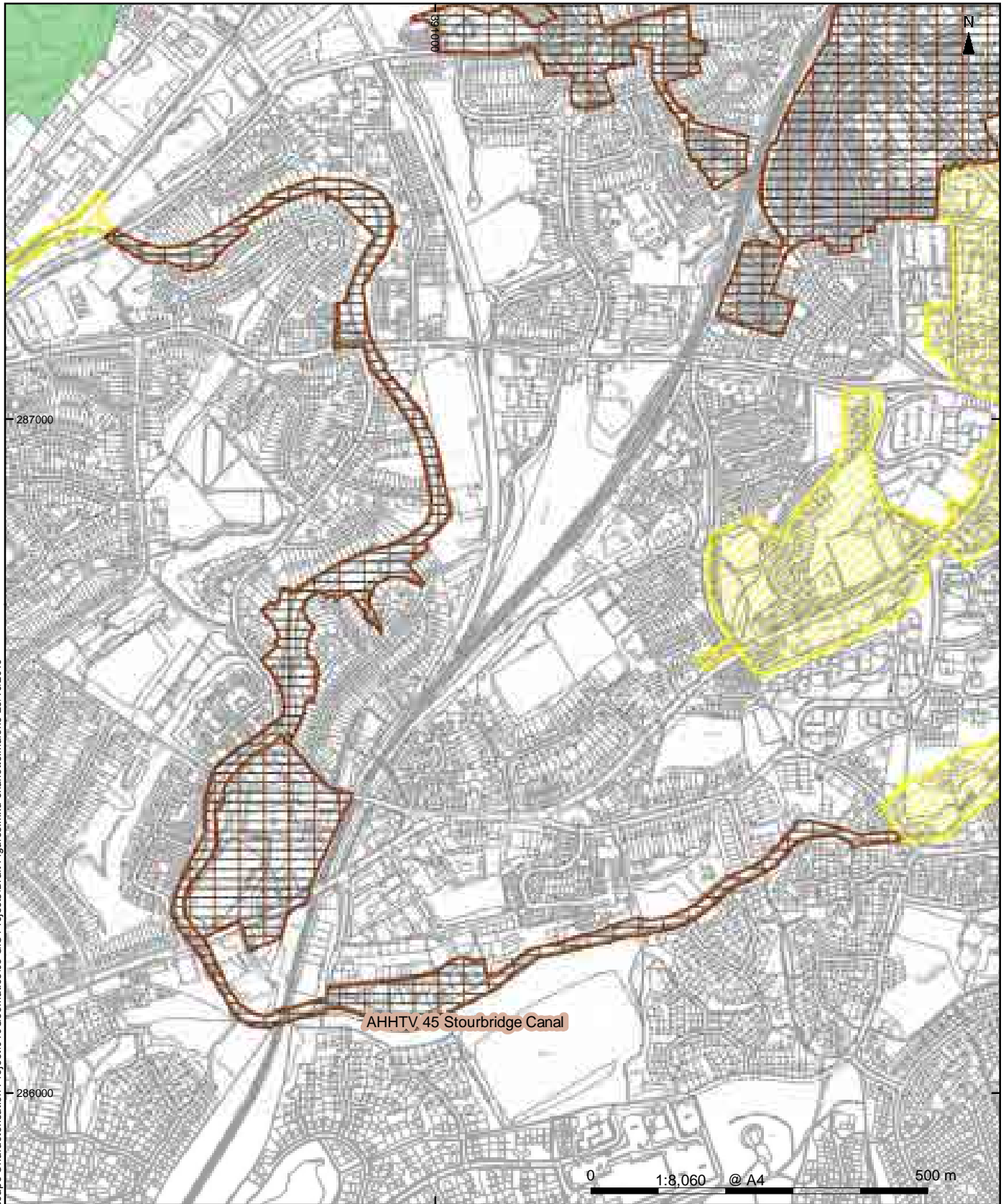
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
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|------------------------------|--|
| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:322 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 43

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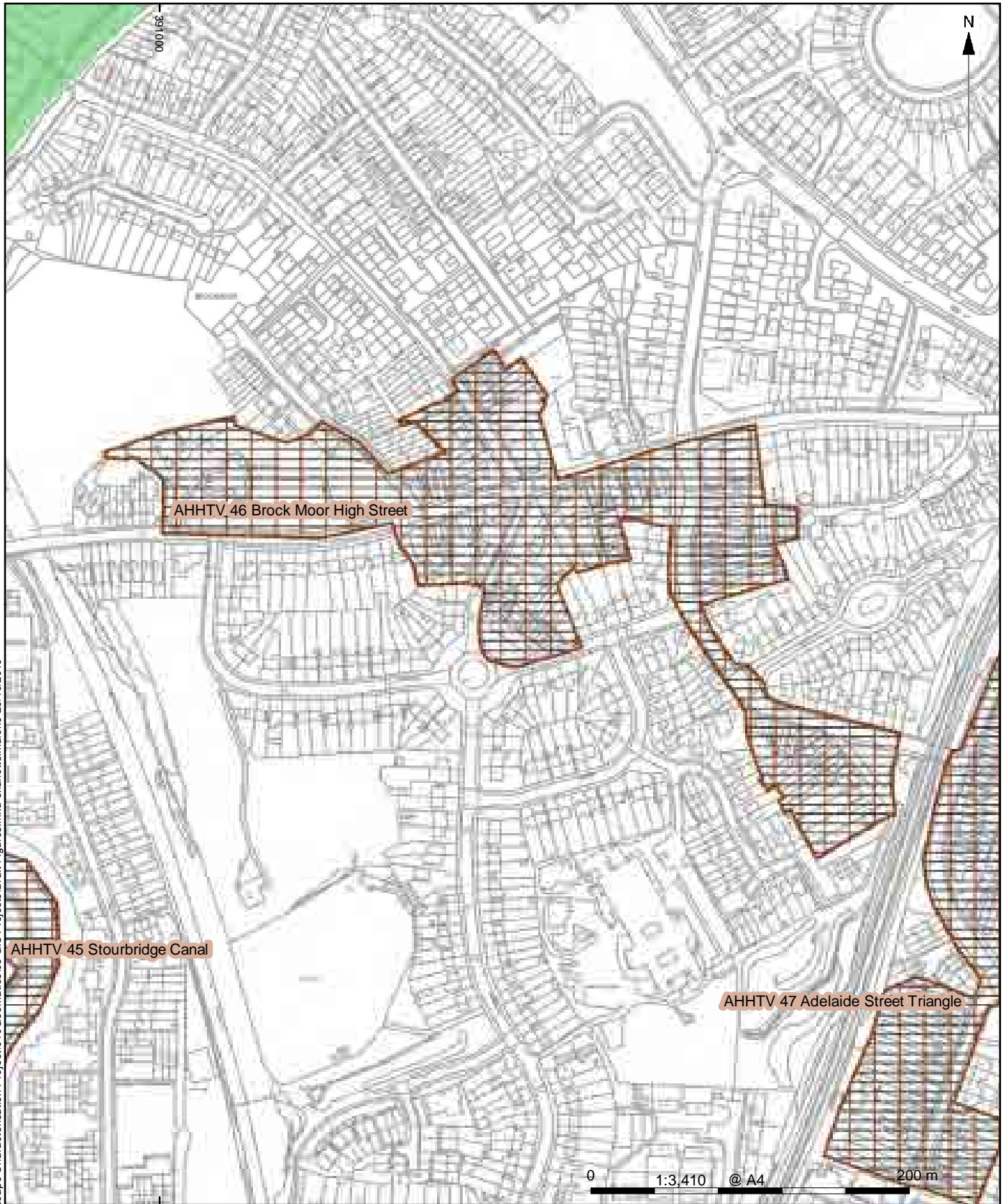












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:323 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 45

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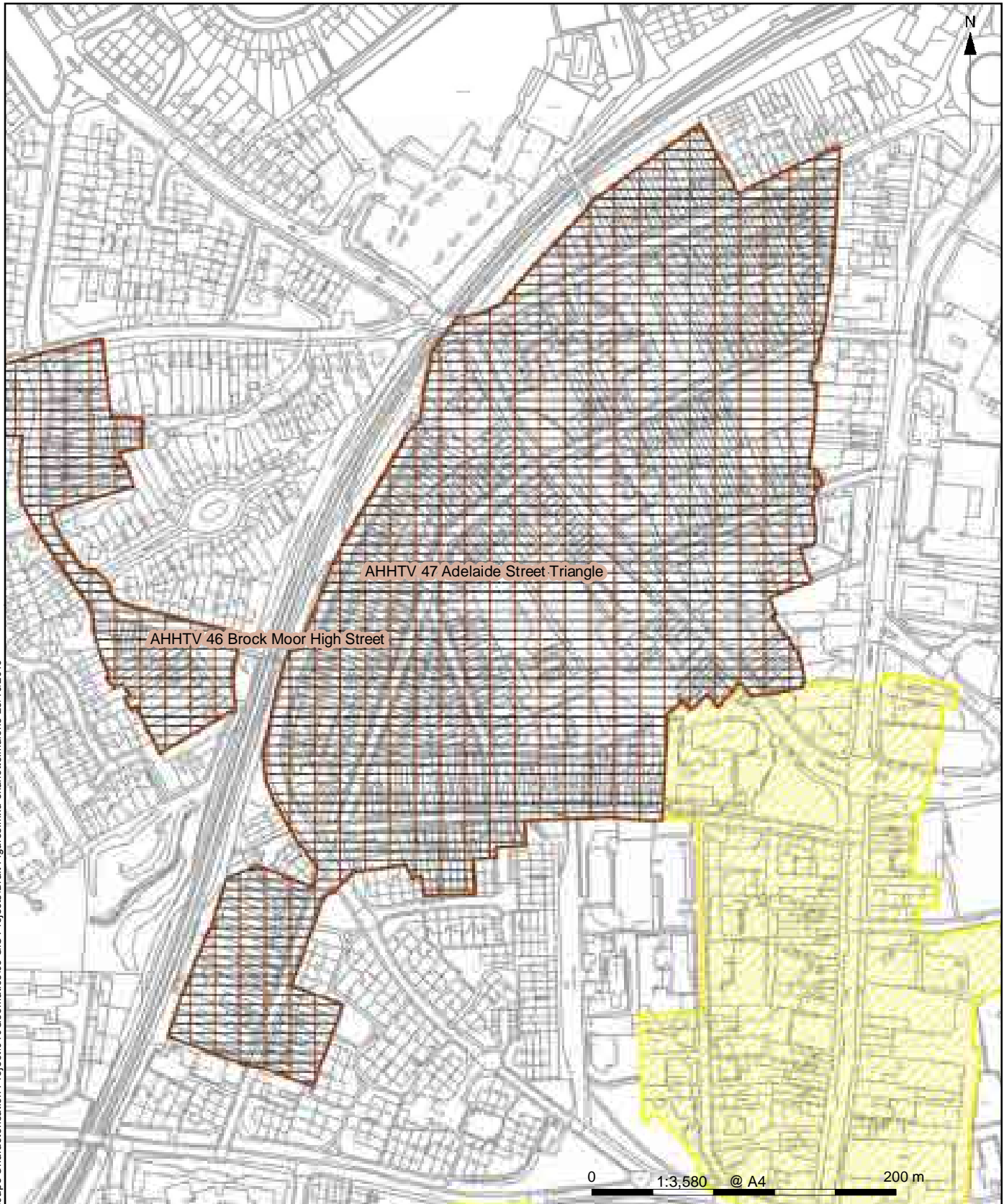












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:324 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 46

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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:325 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 47

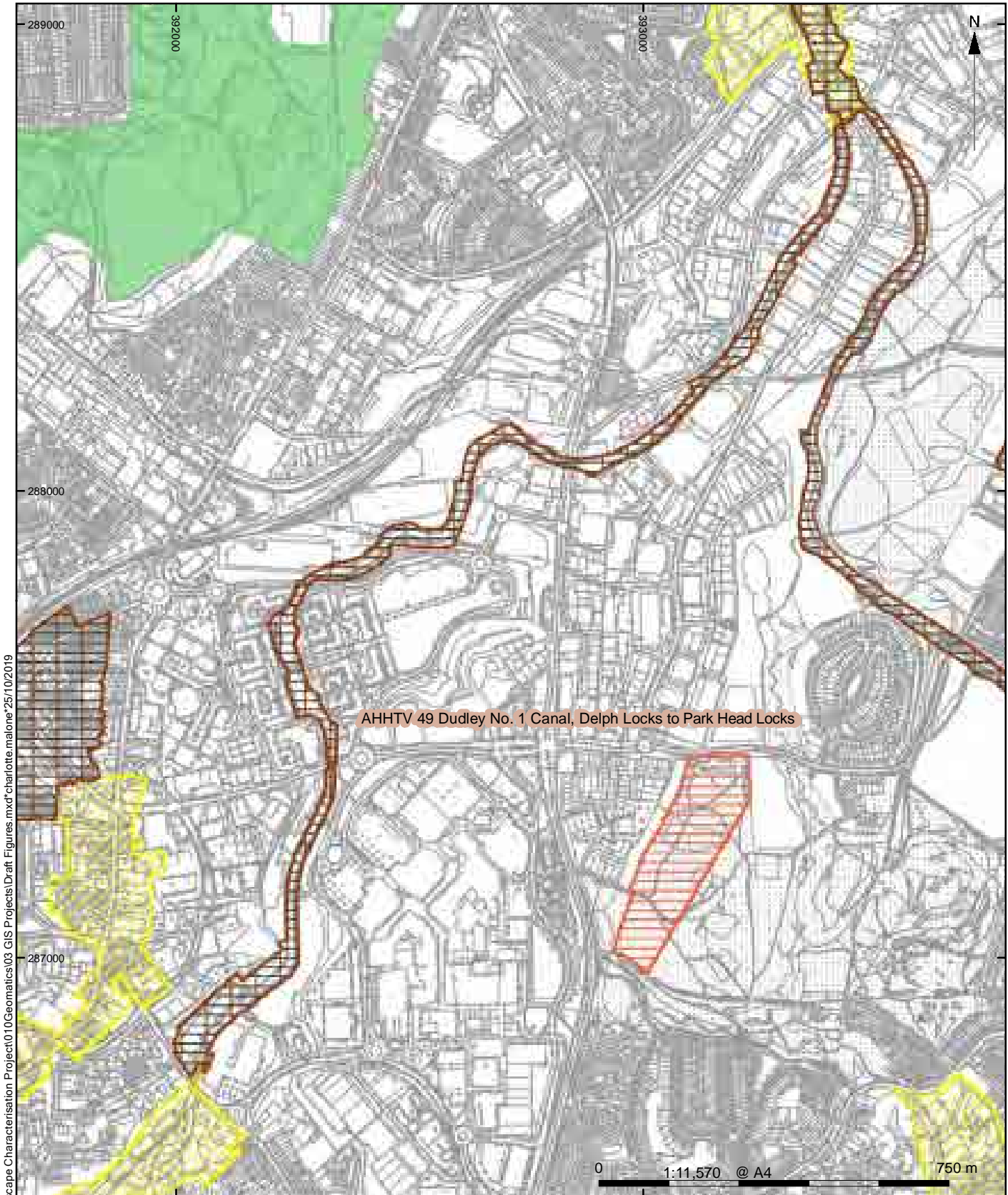
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |











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Figure:326 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 48



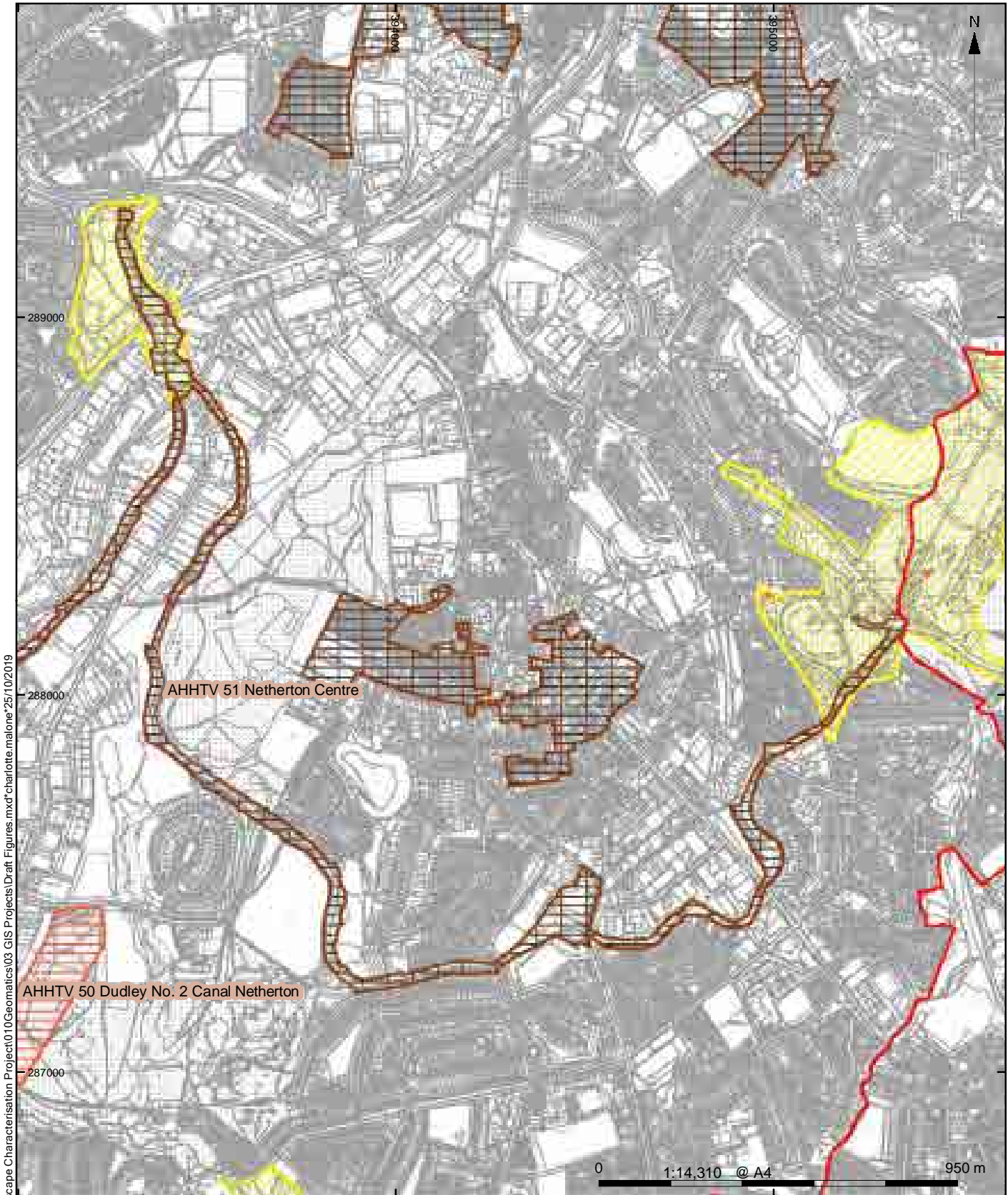
AHHTV 49 Dudley No. 1 Canal, Delph Locks to Park Head Locks

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:327 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 49

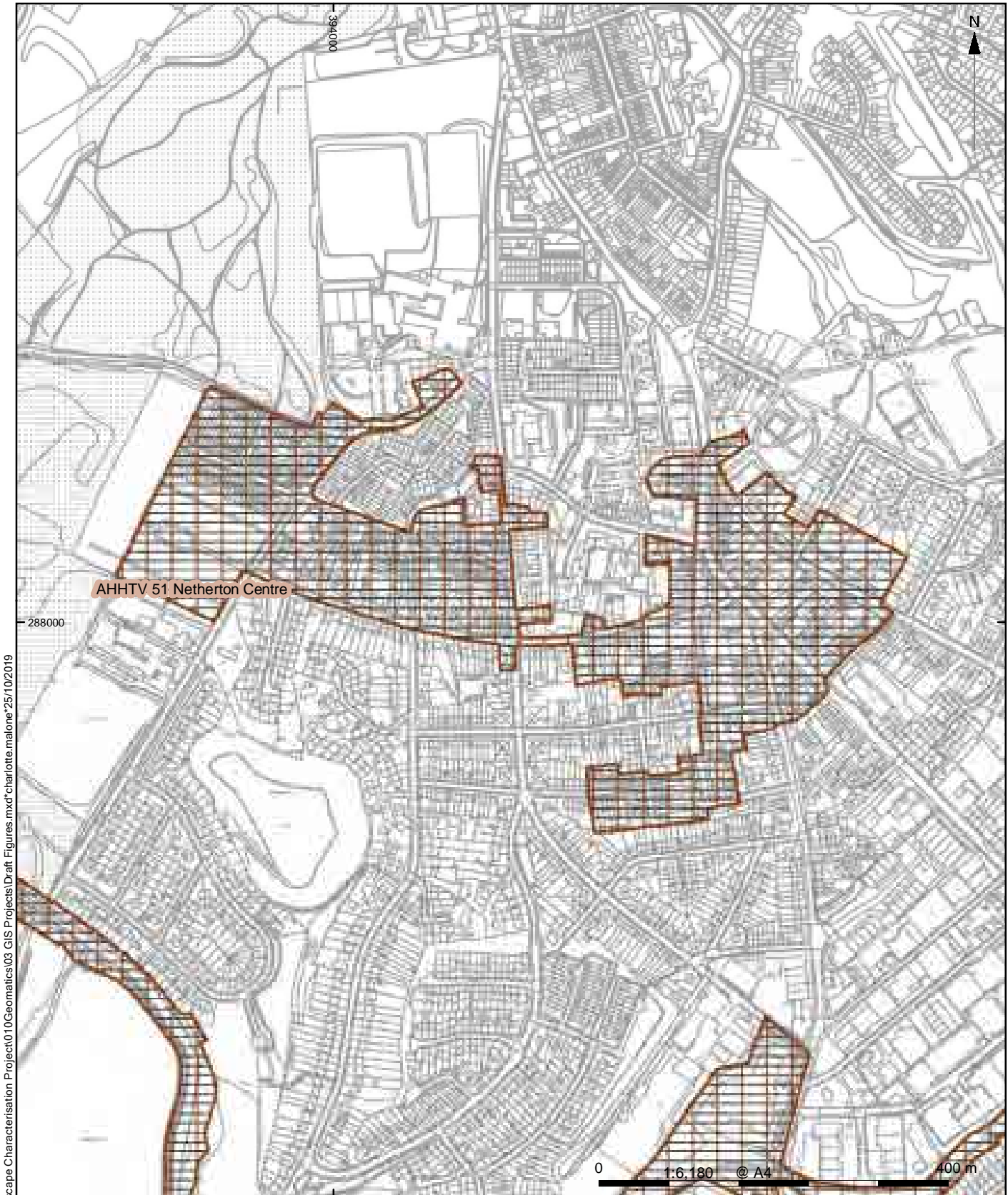


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:328 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 50

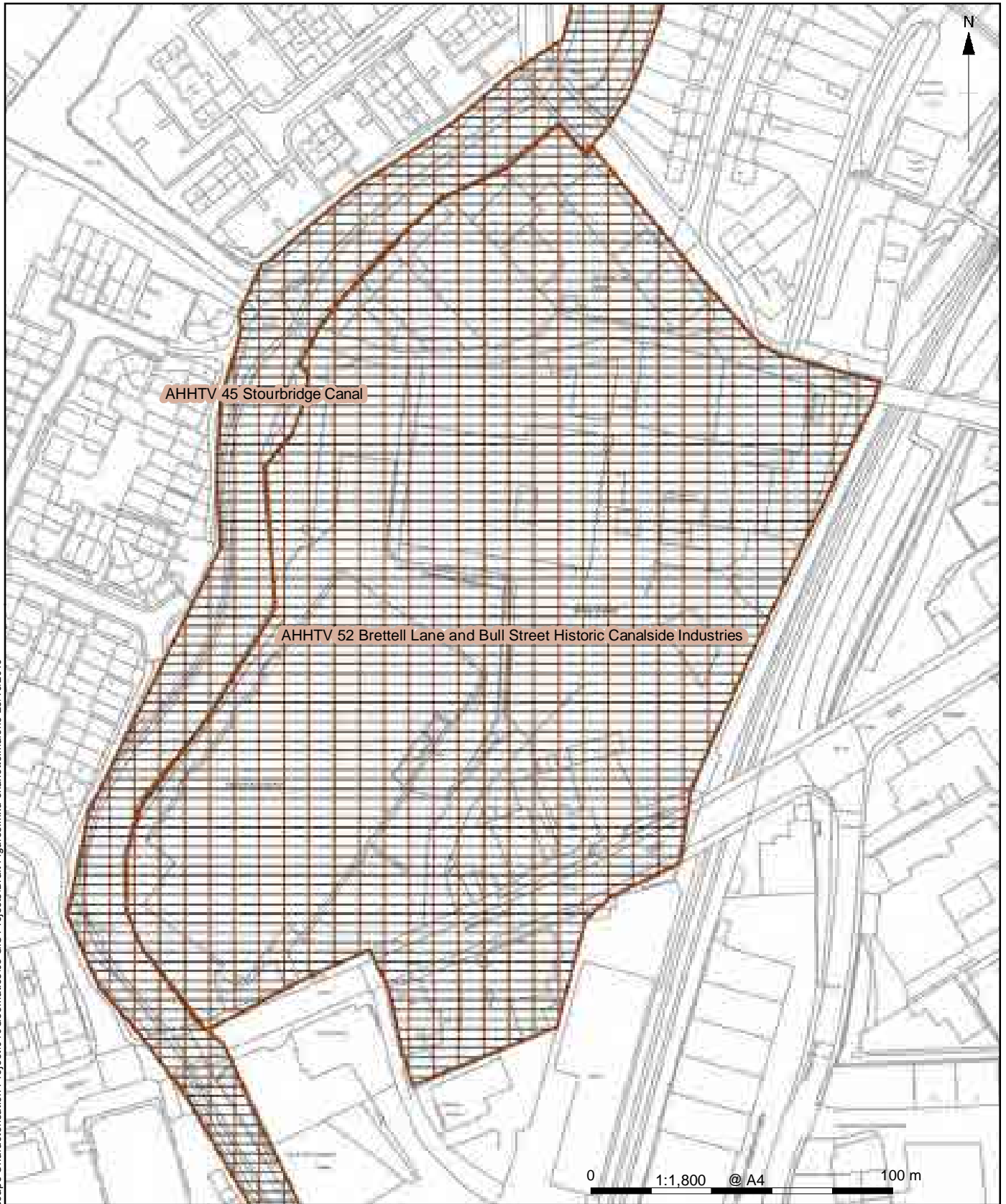












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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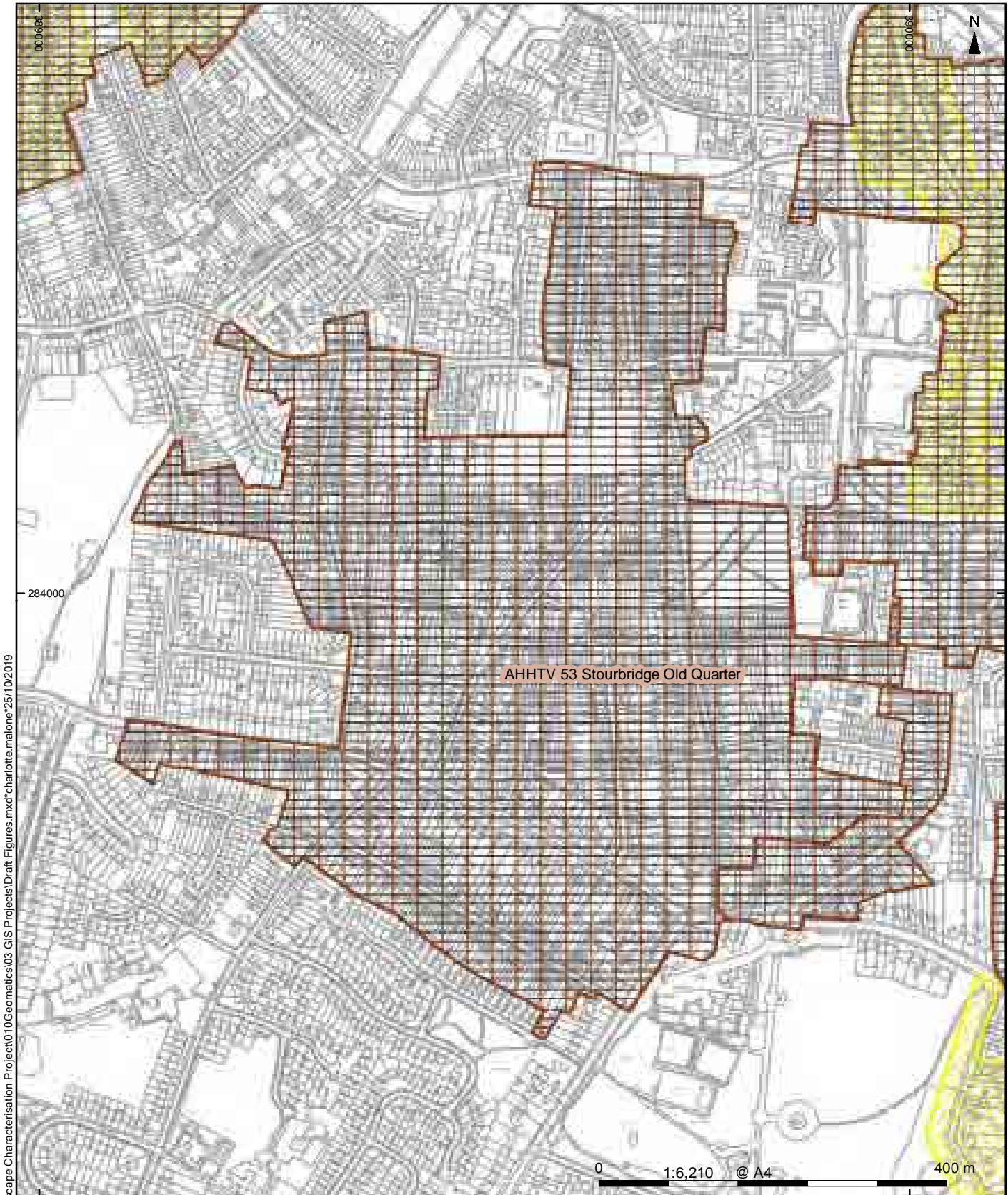
Figure:329 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 51













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:330 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 52



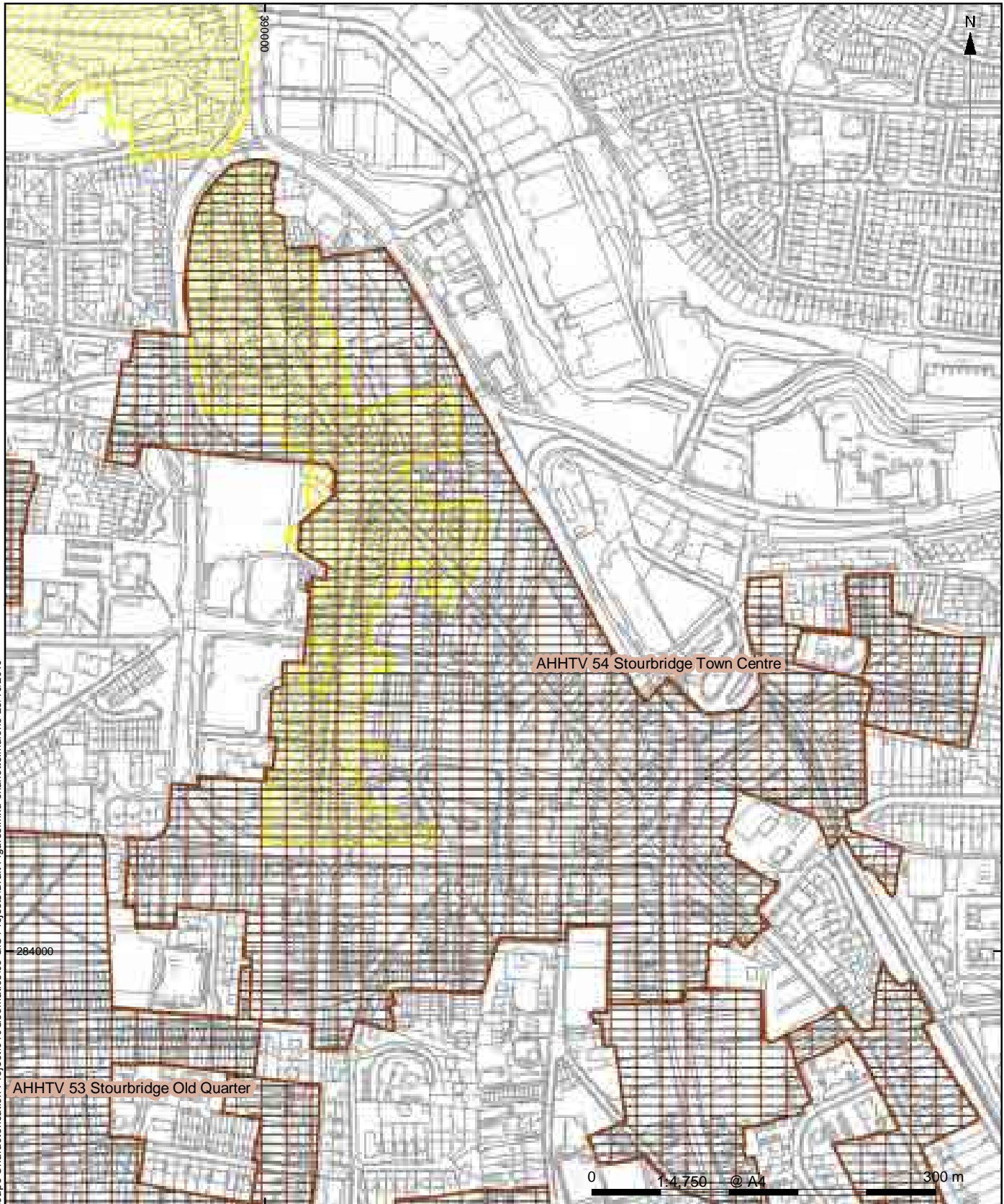
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:331 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 53

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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:332 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 54

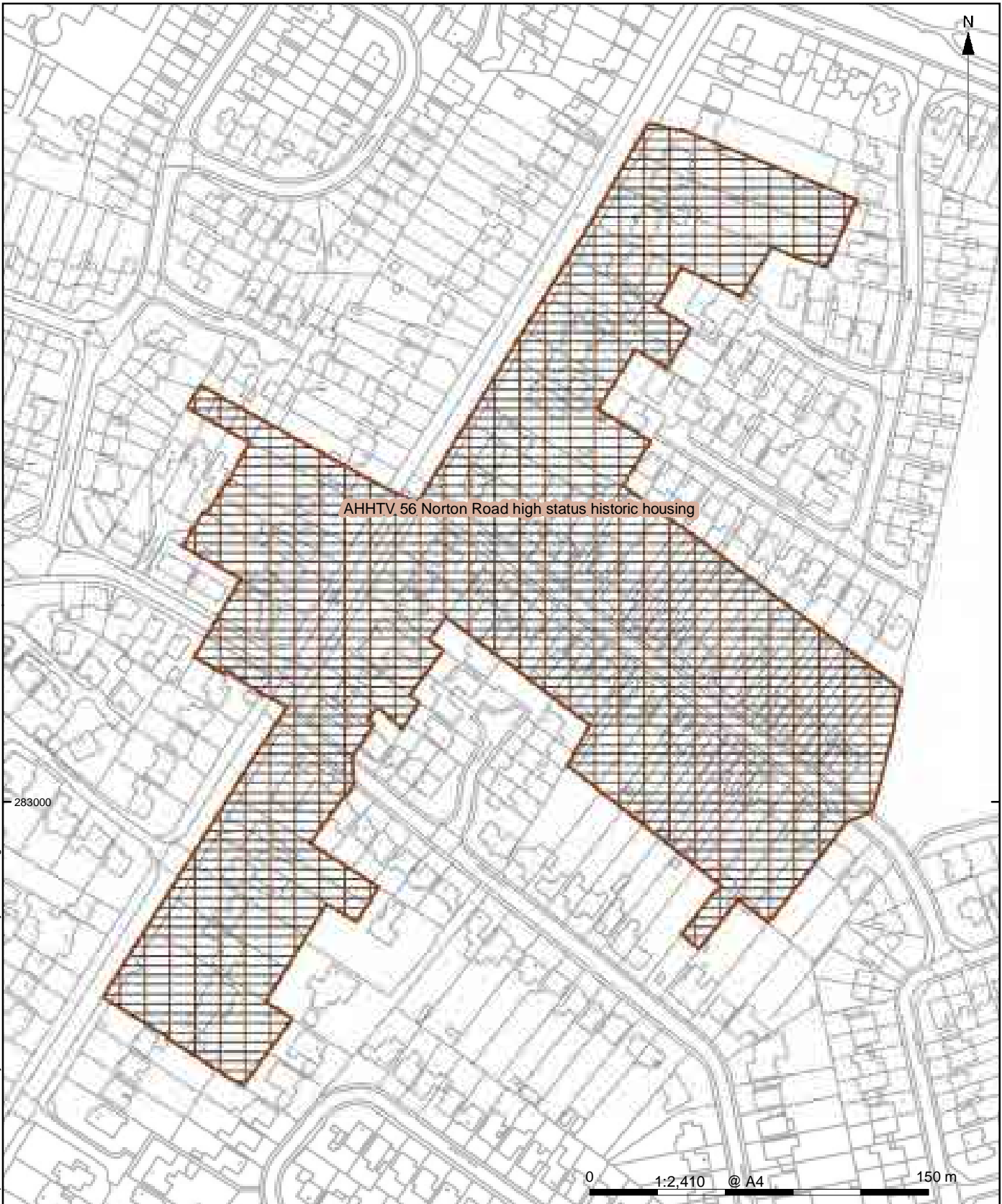


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:333 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 55

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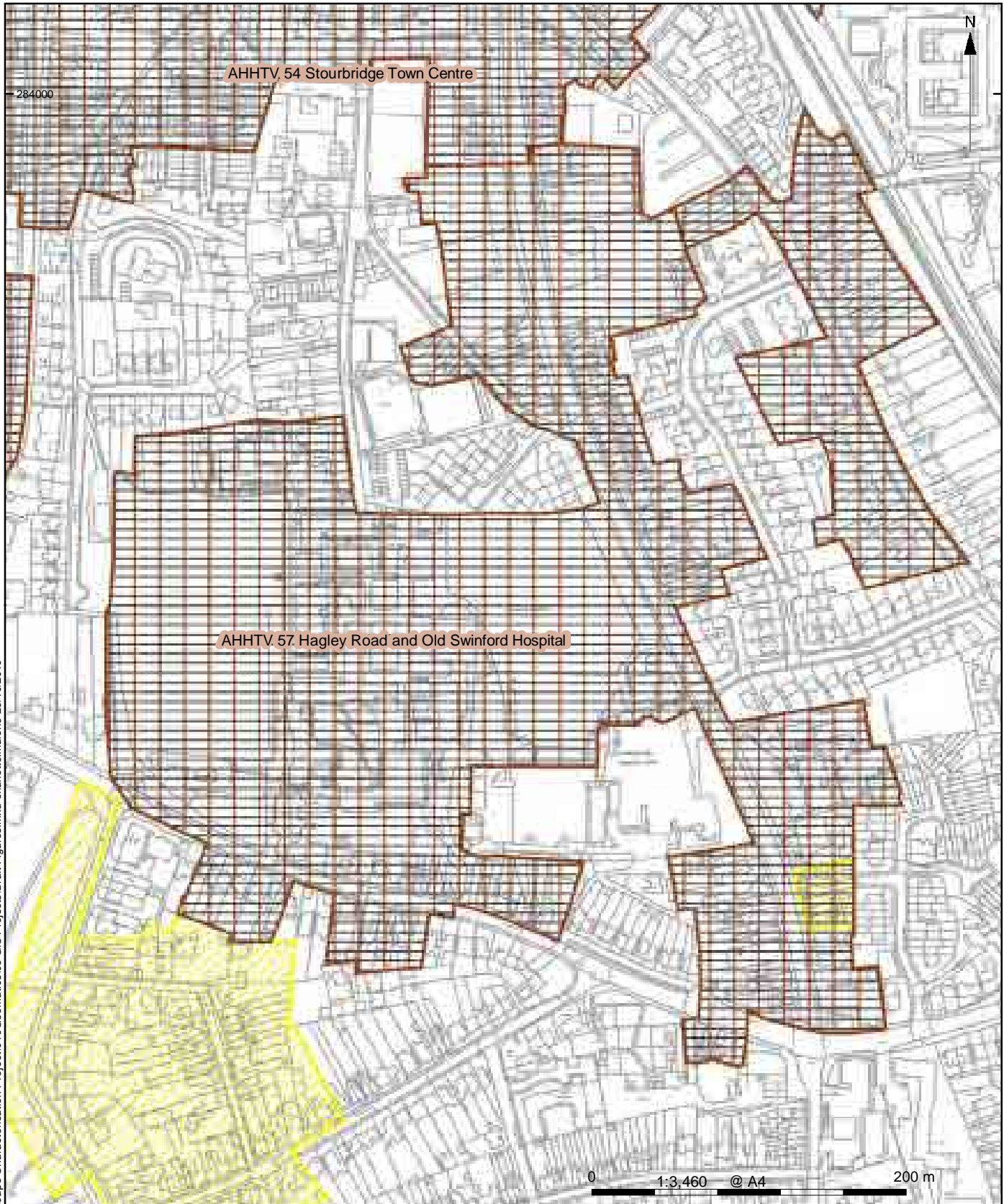
AHHTV 56 Norton Road high status historic housing











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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:334 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 56

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:335 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 57

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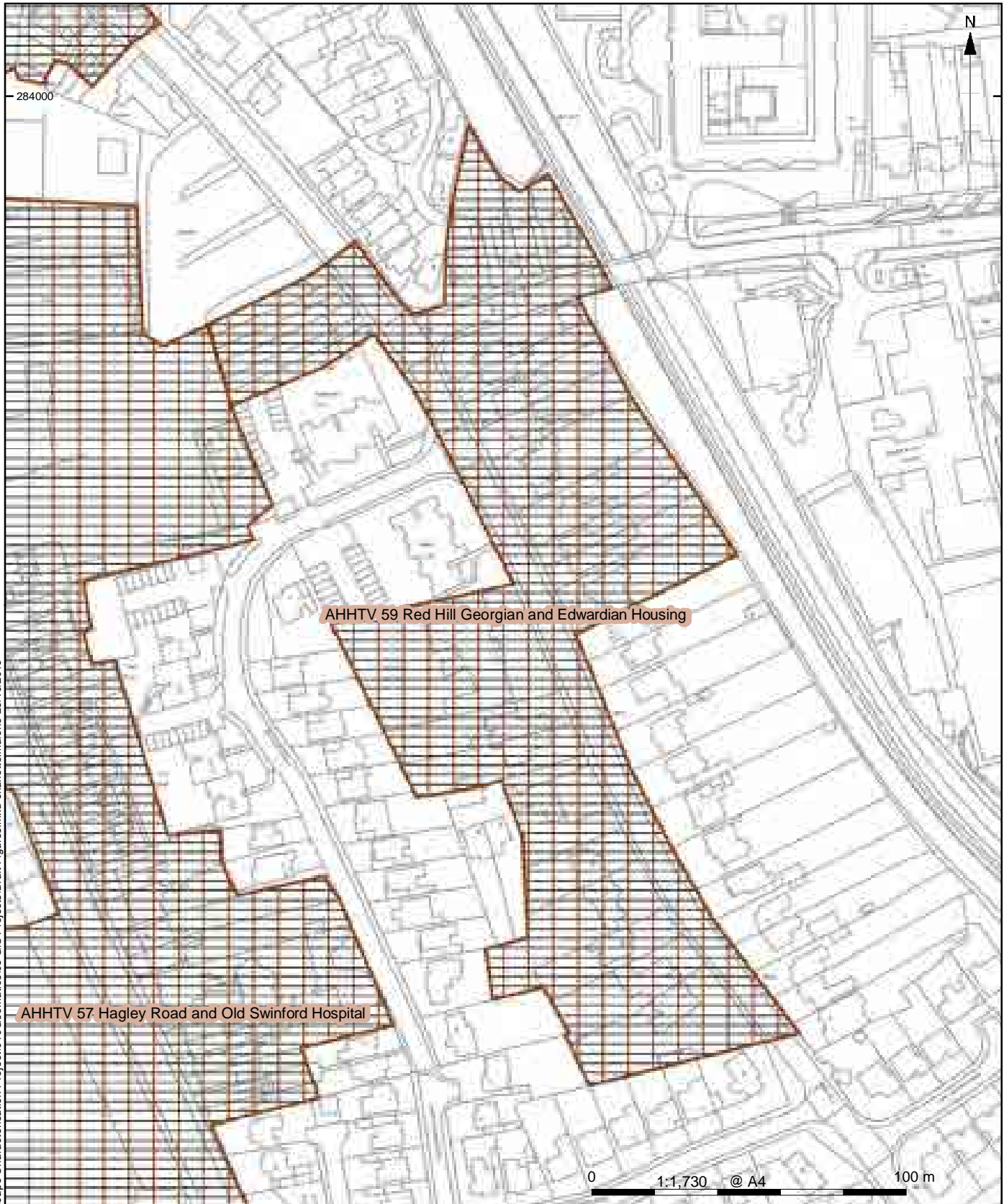
AHHTV 58 Wollaston

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|------------------------------|--|
| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |











The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:336 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 58



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:337 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 59

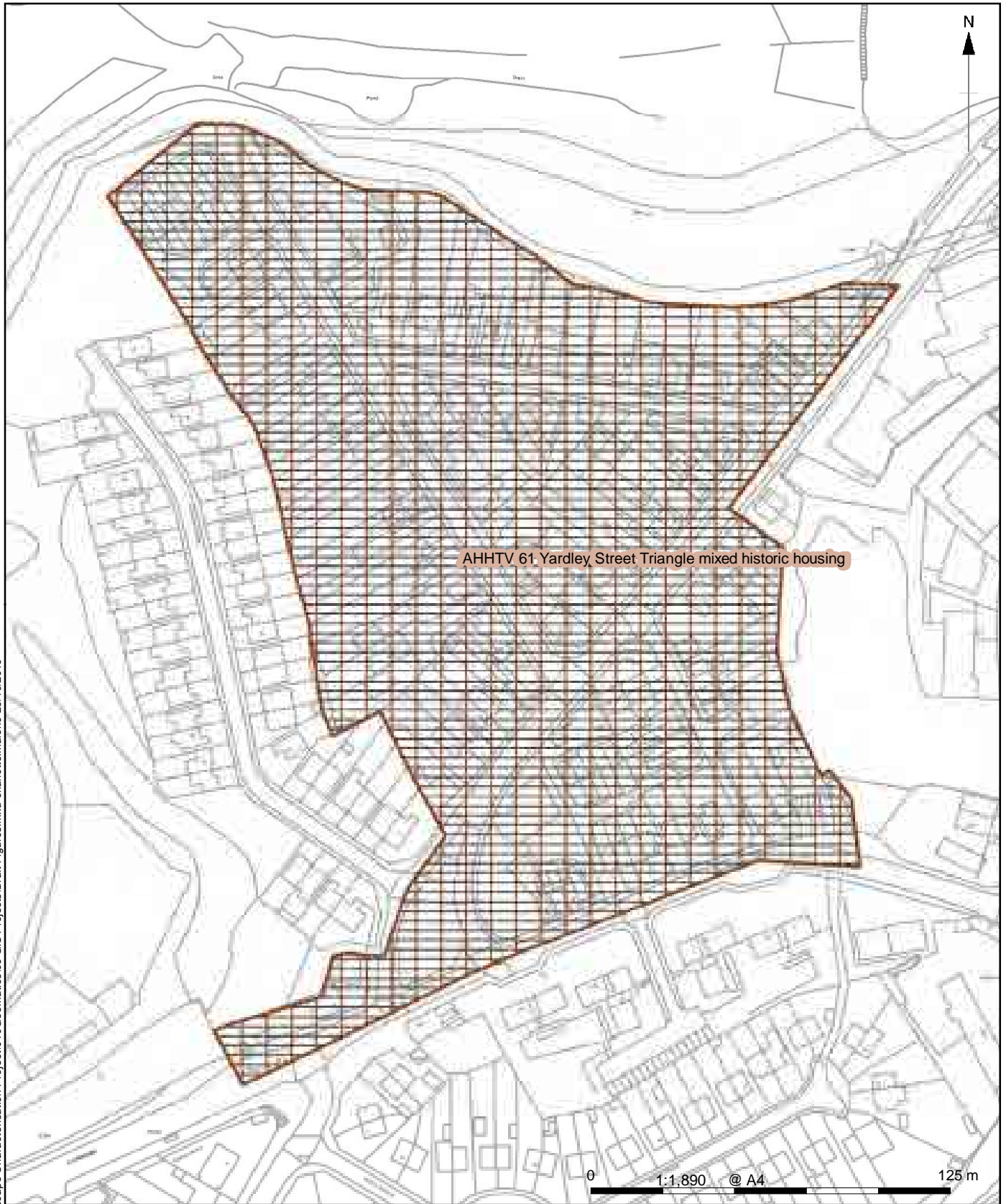
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:338 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 60

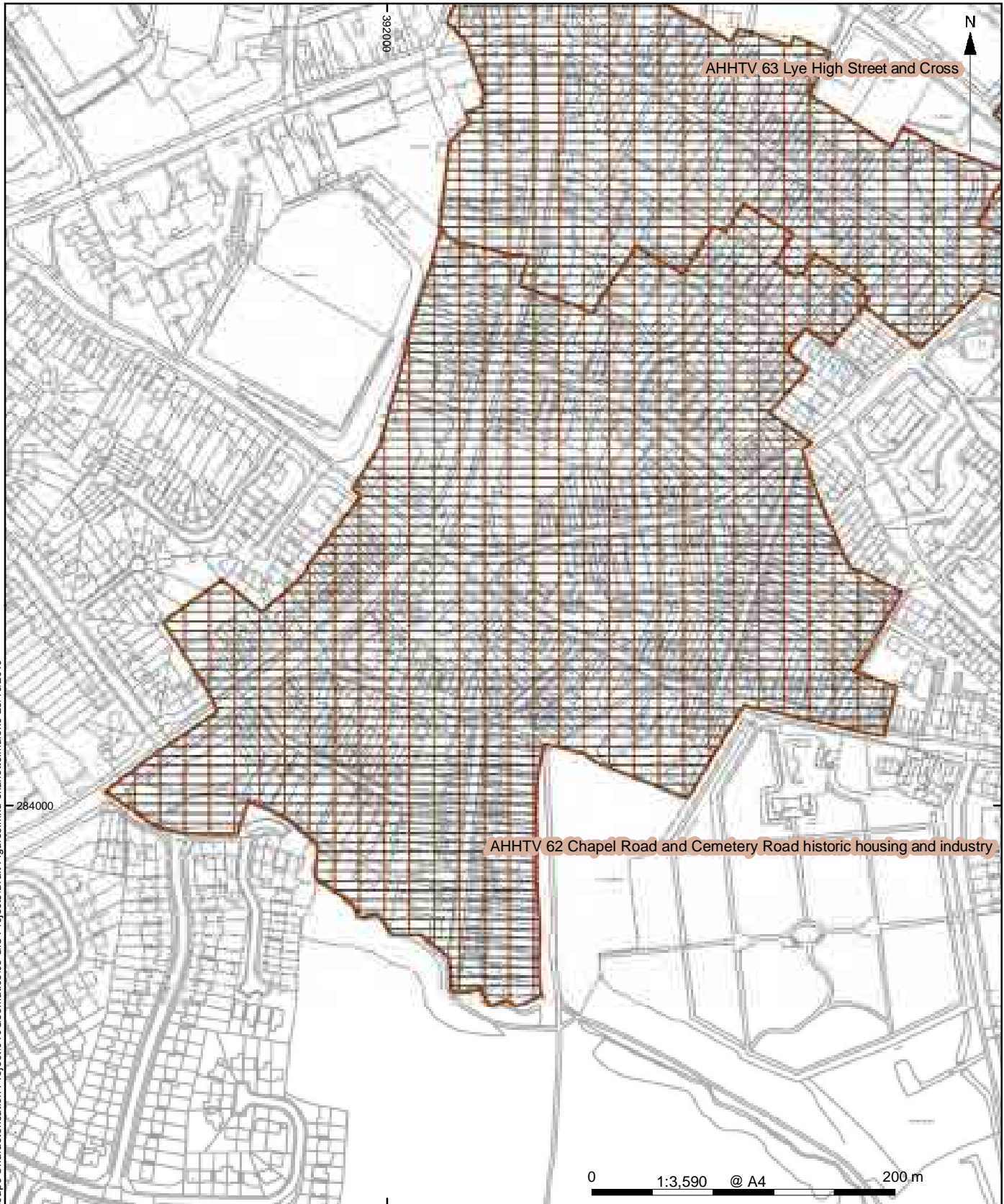












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:339 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 61

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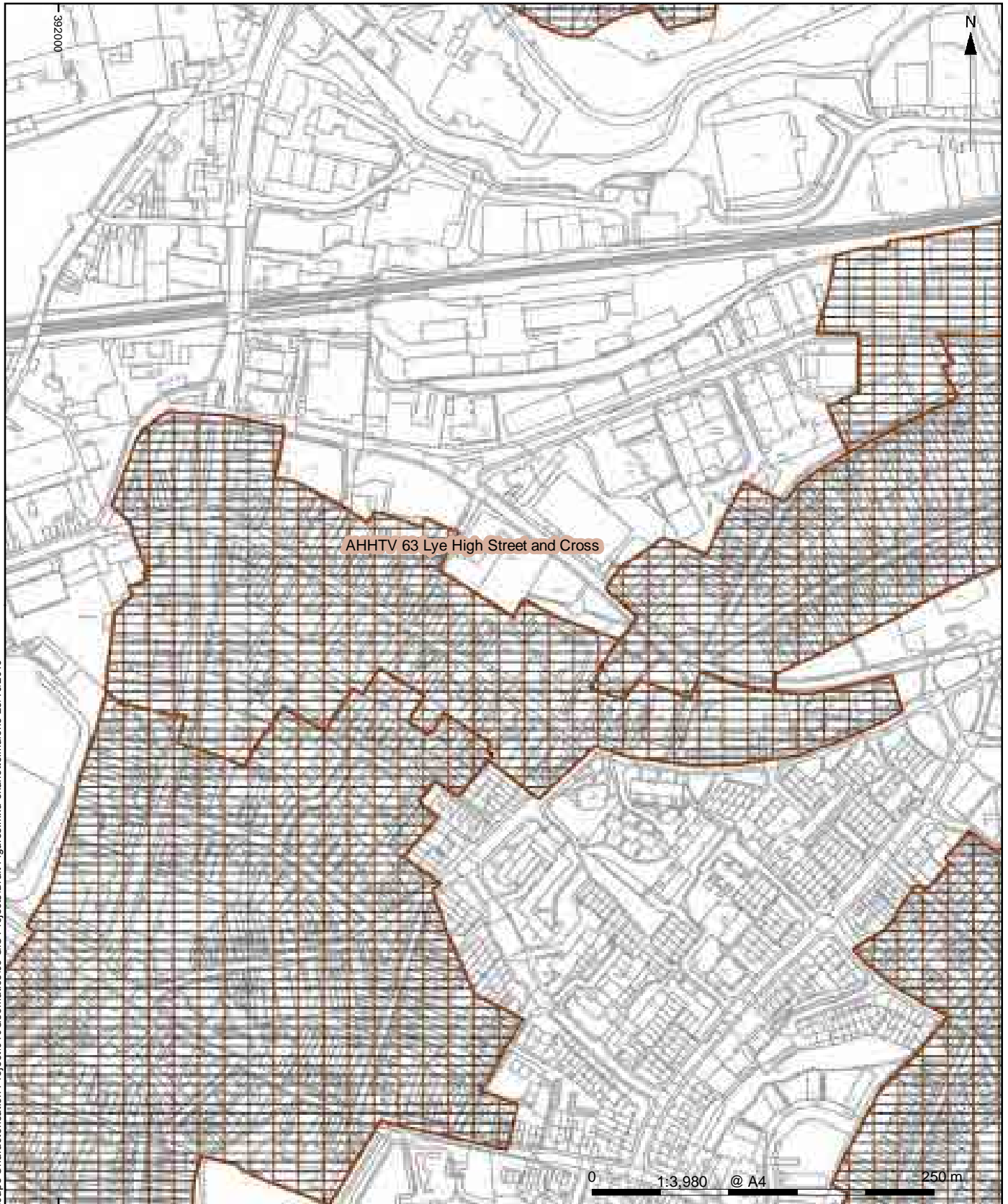












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:340 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 62

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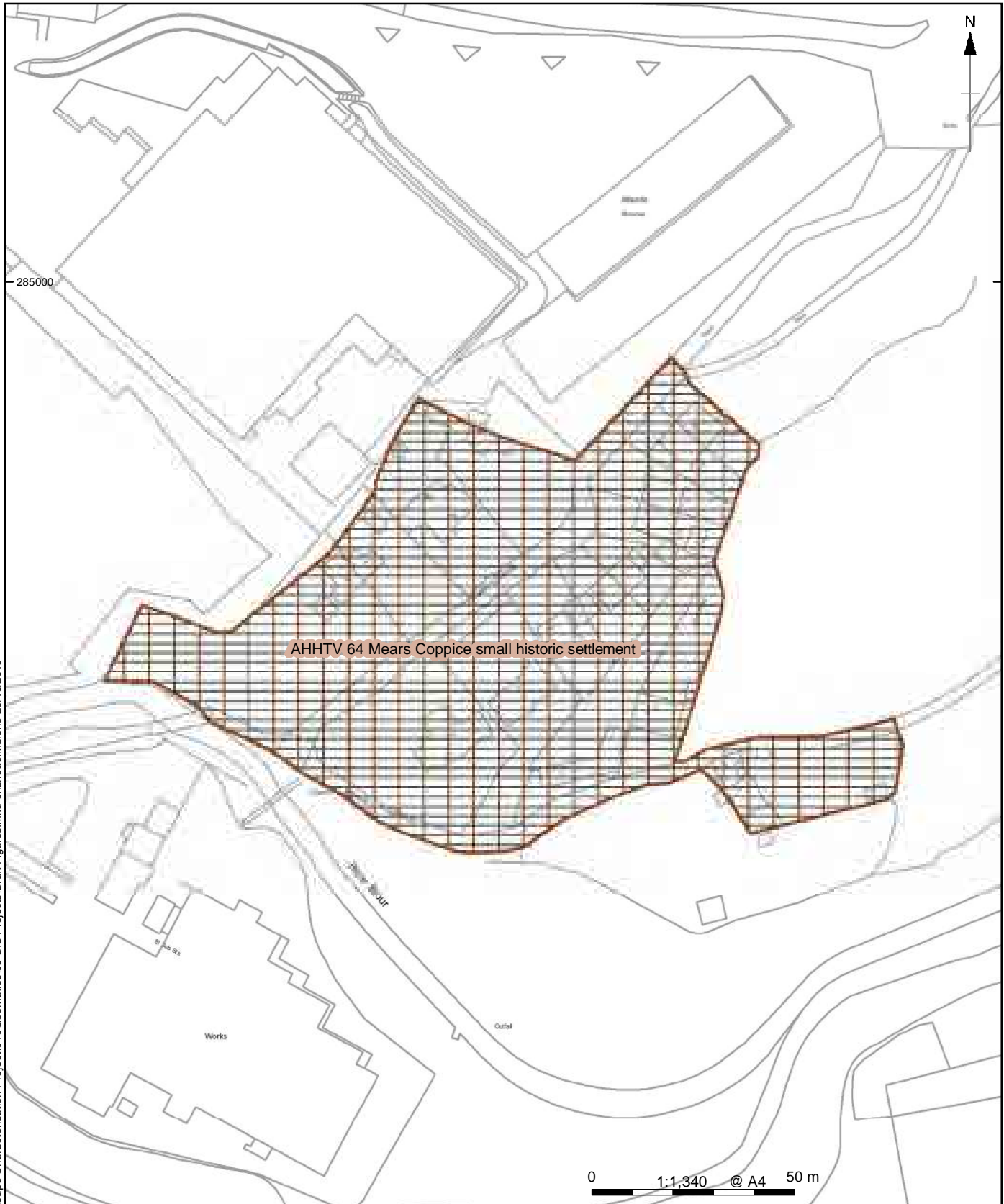












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:341 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 63

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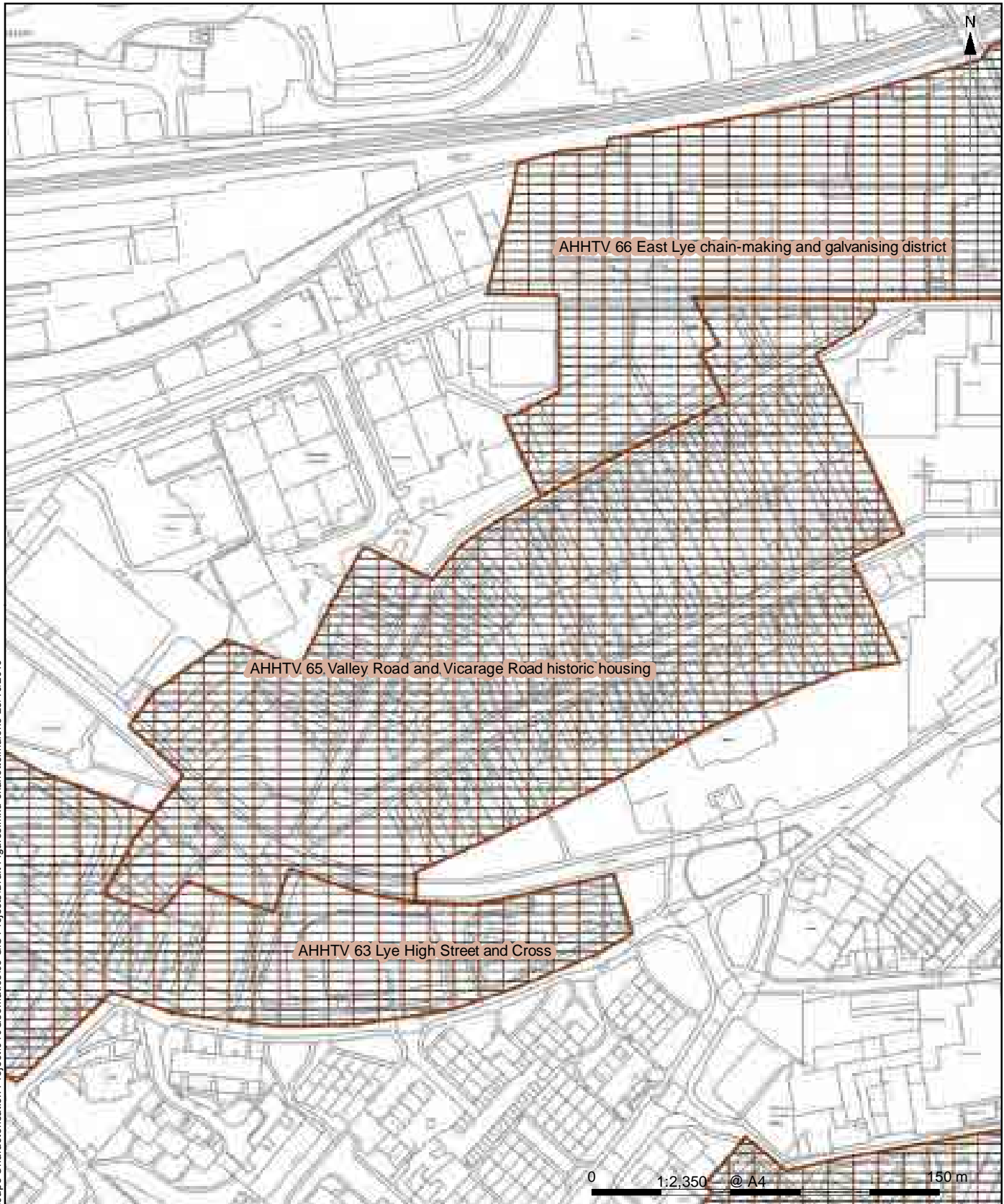












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:342 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 64

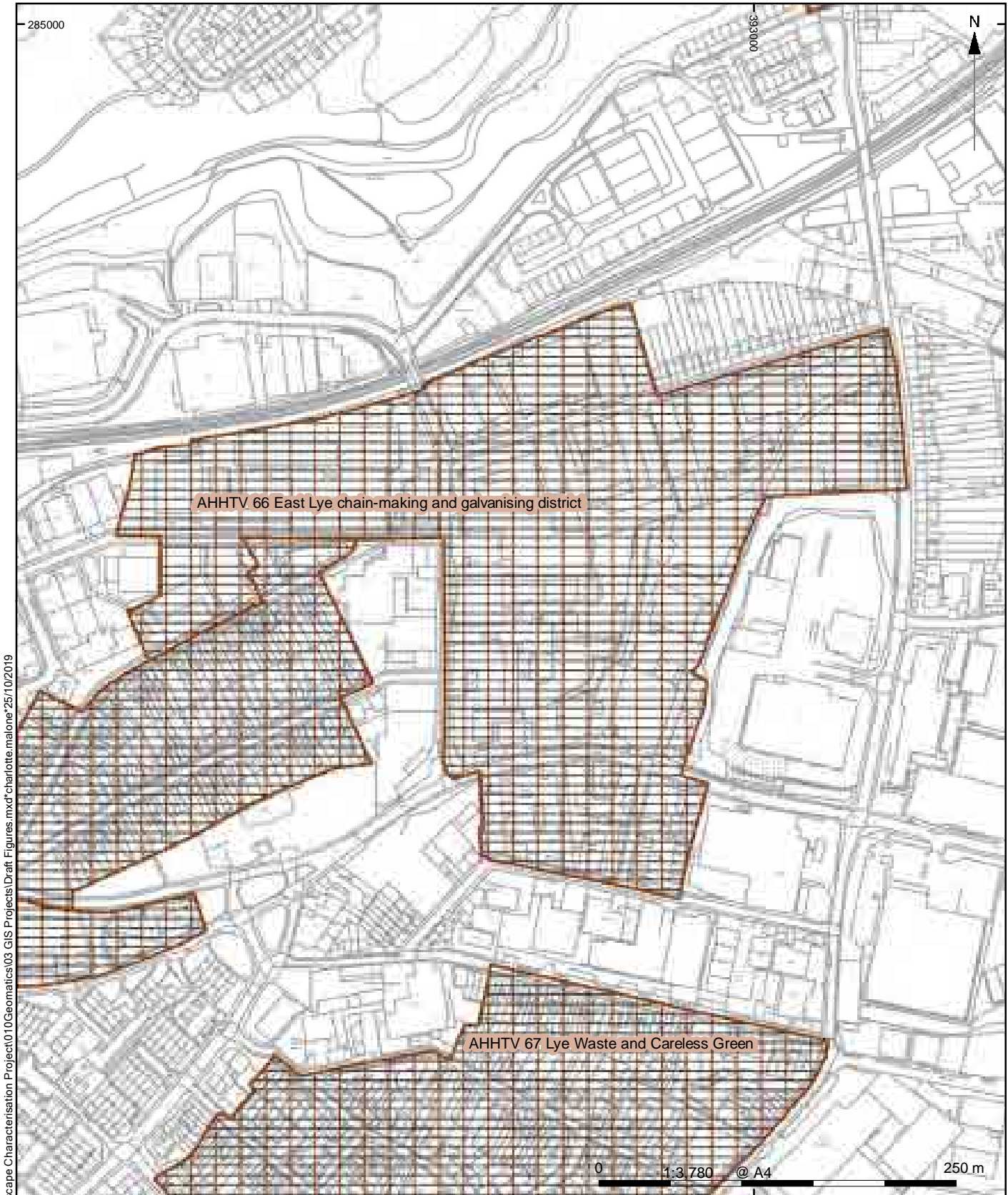
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:343 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 65

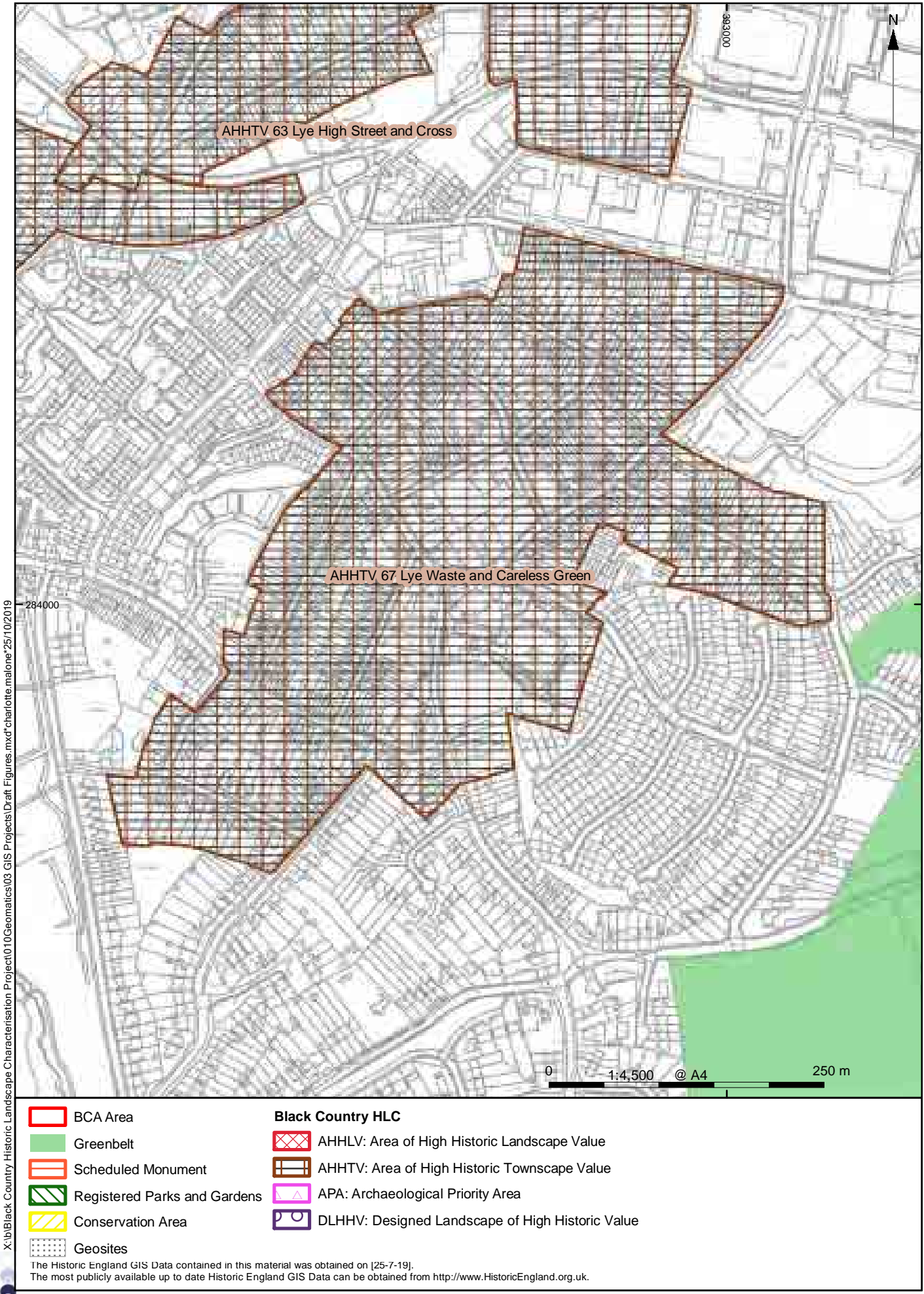


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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:344 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 66



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:345 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 67



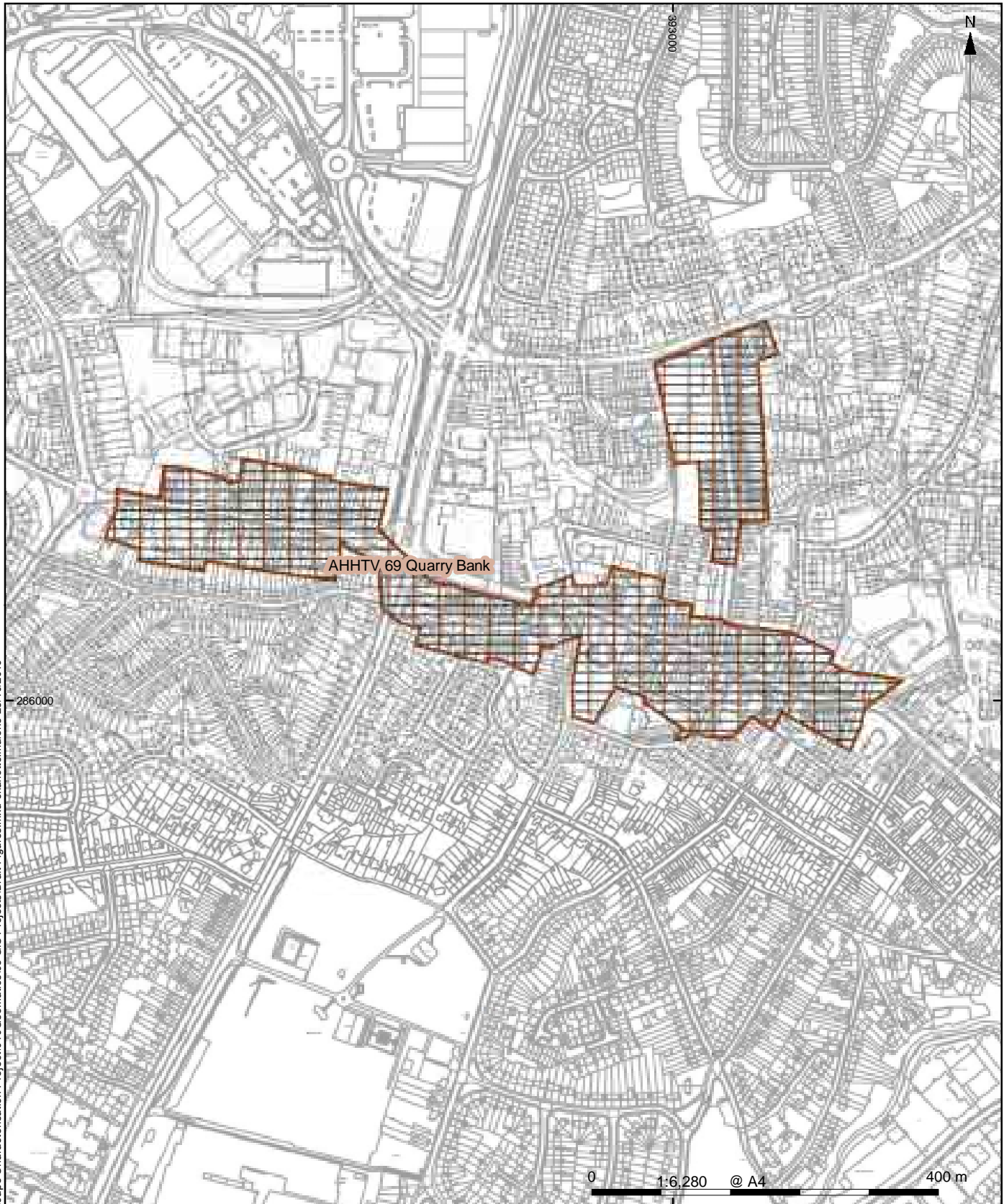
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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:346 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 68

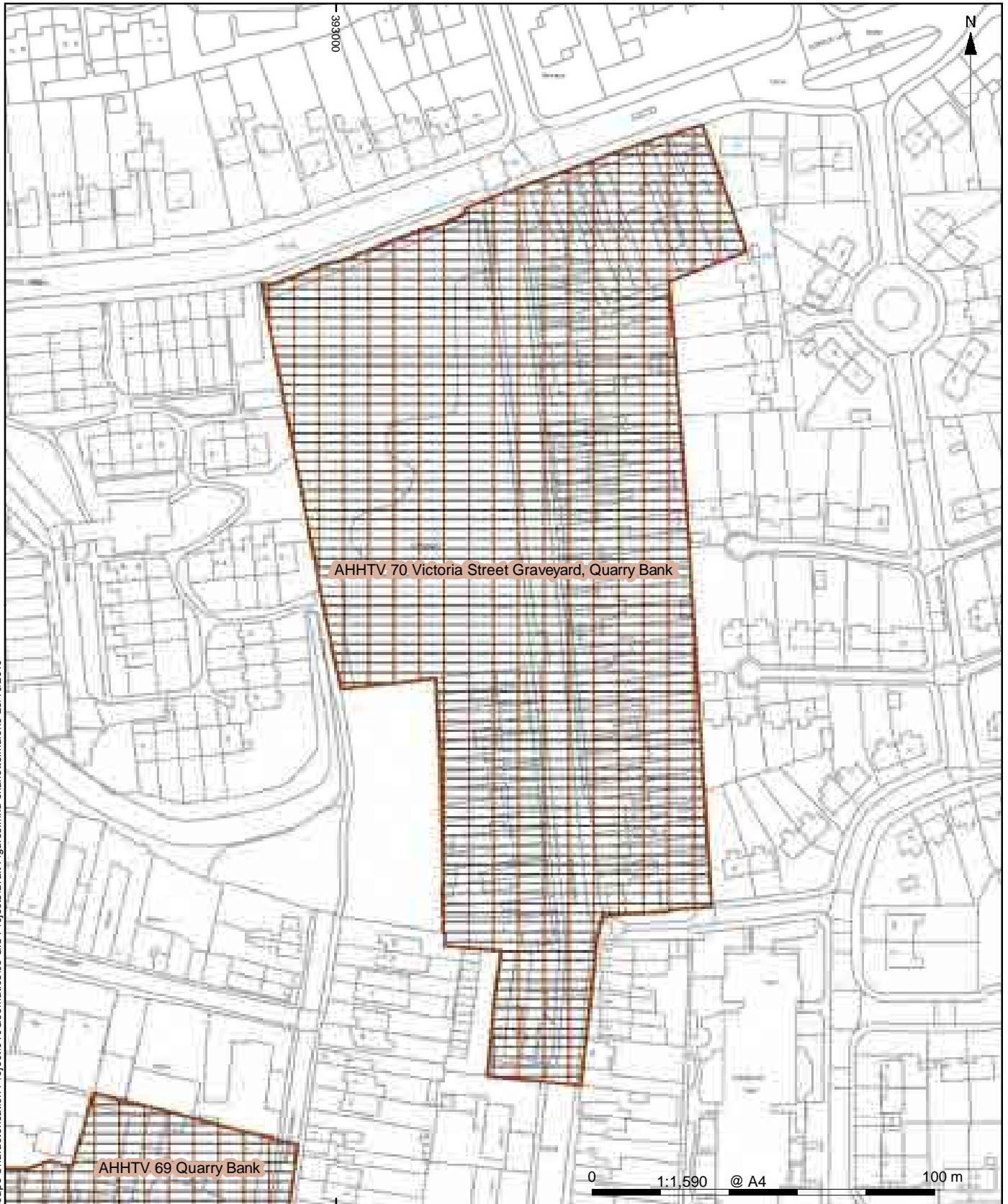
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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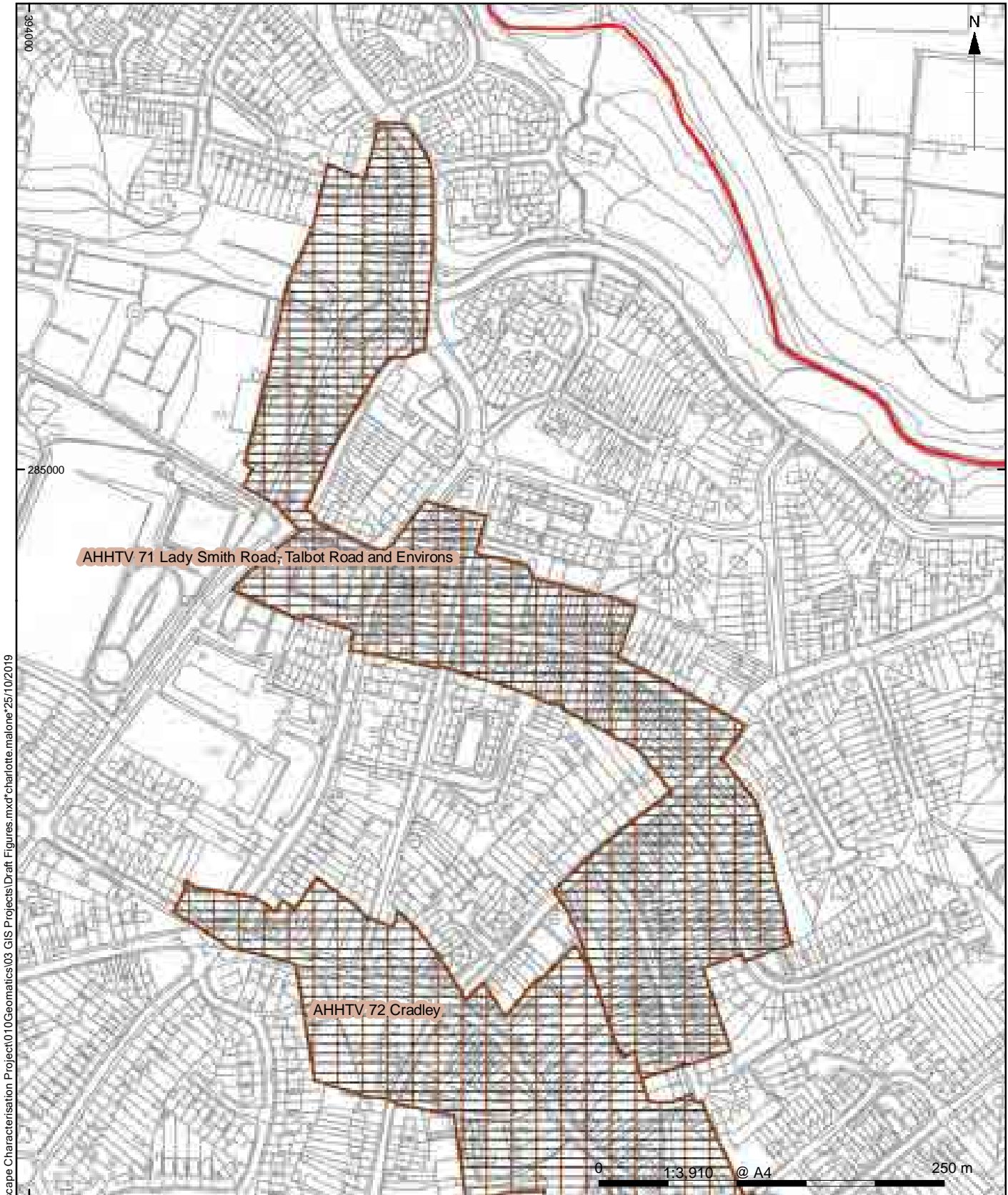
Figure:347 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 69













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:348 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 70

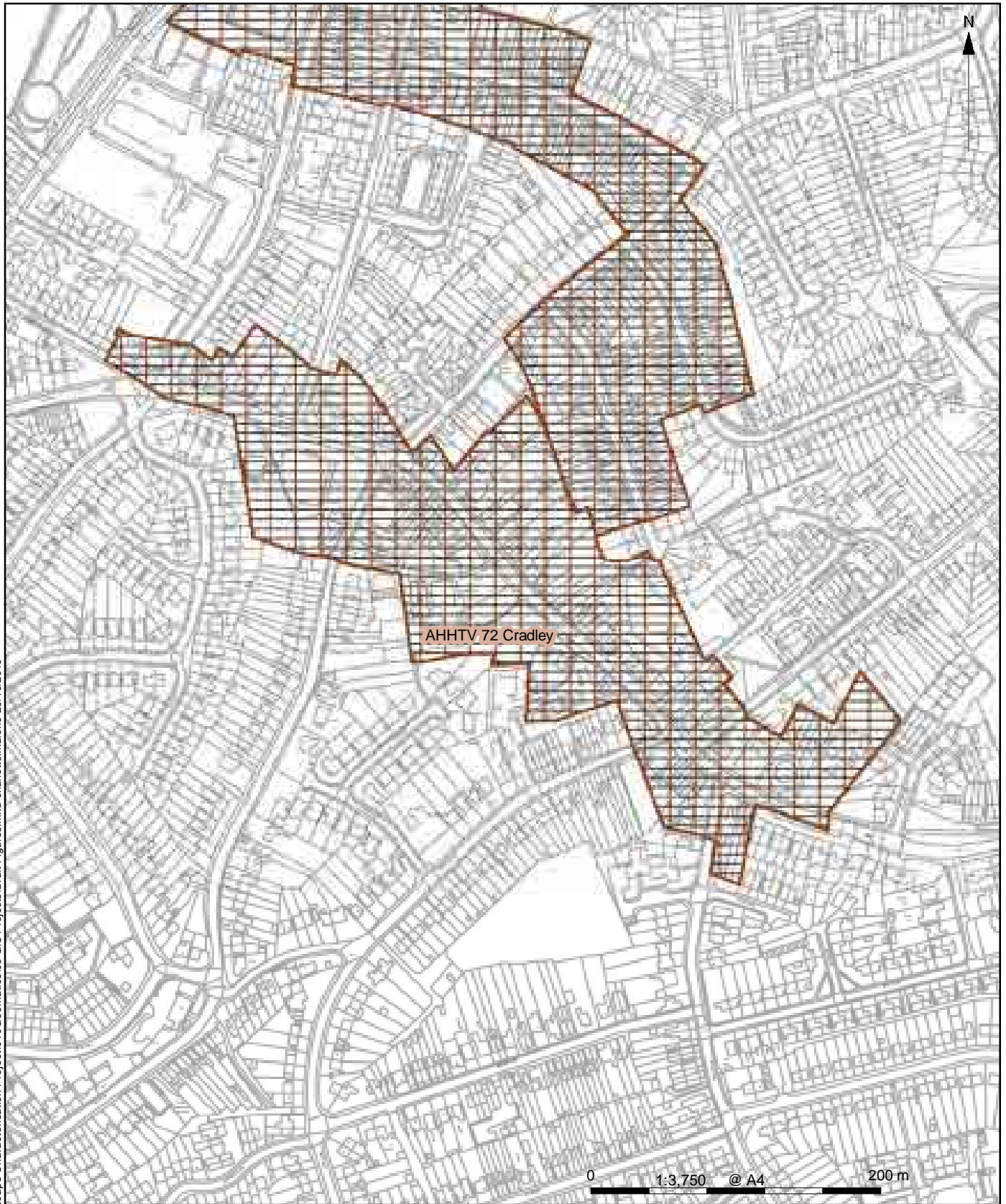












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:349 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 71













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Figure:350 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 72

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Figure:351 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 73



AHHTV 74 Furnace Hill and Melbourne Road historic housing

AHHTV 75 Halesowen Town Centre northern area

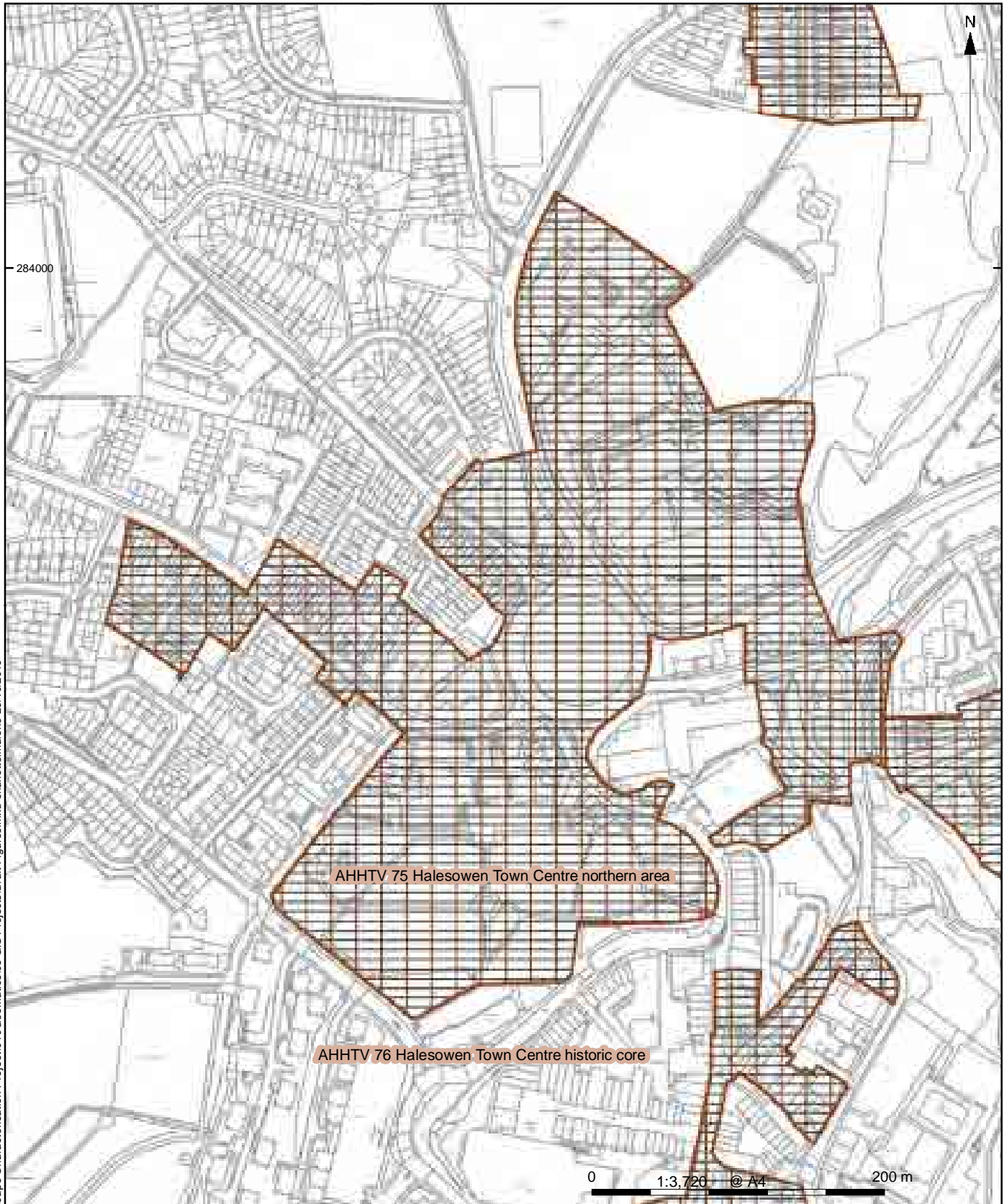
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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
Figure:352 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 74

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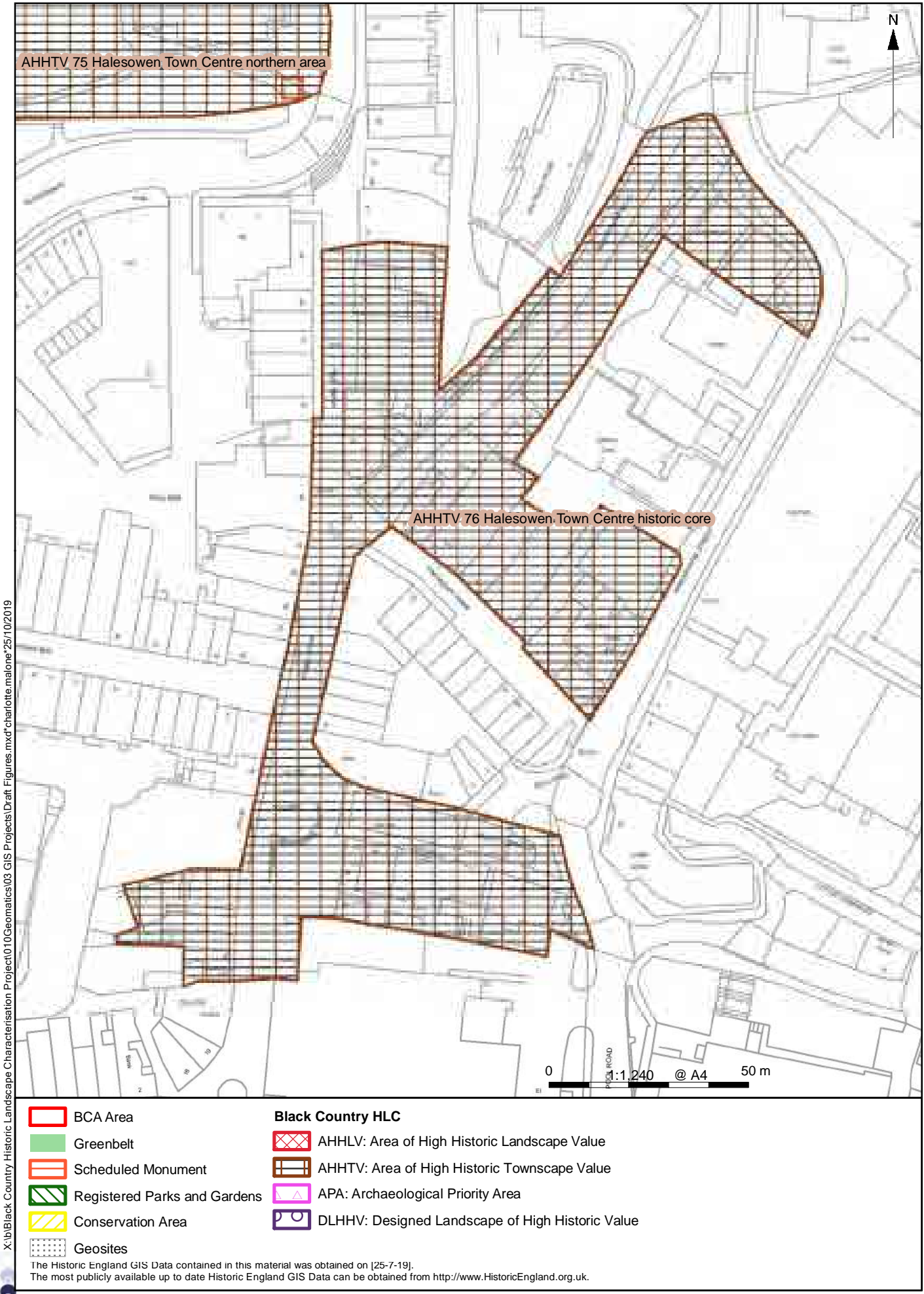
AHHTV 75 Halesowen Town Centre northern area











AHHTV 76 Halesowen Town Centre historic core

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|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:353 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 75



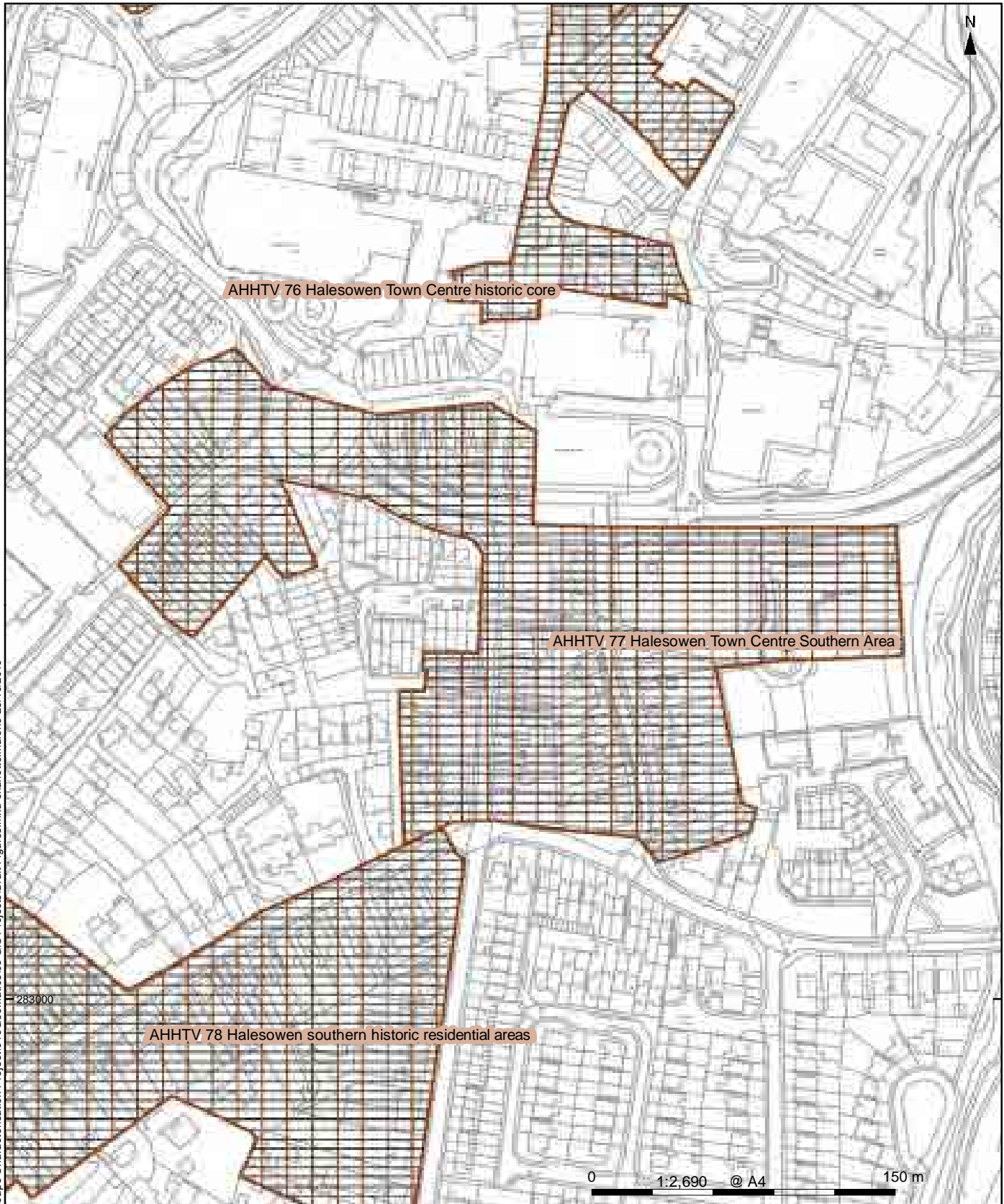
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|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:354 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 76

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
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:355 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 77



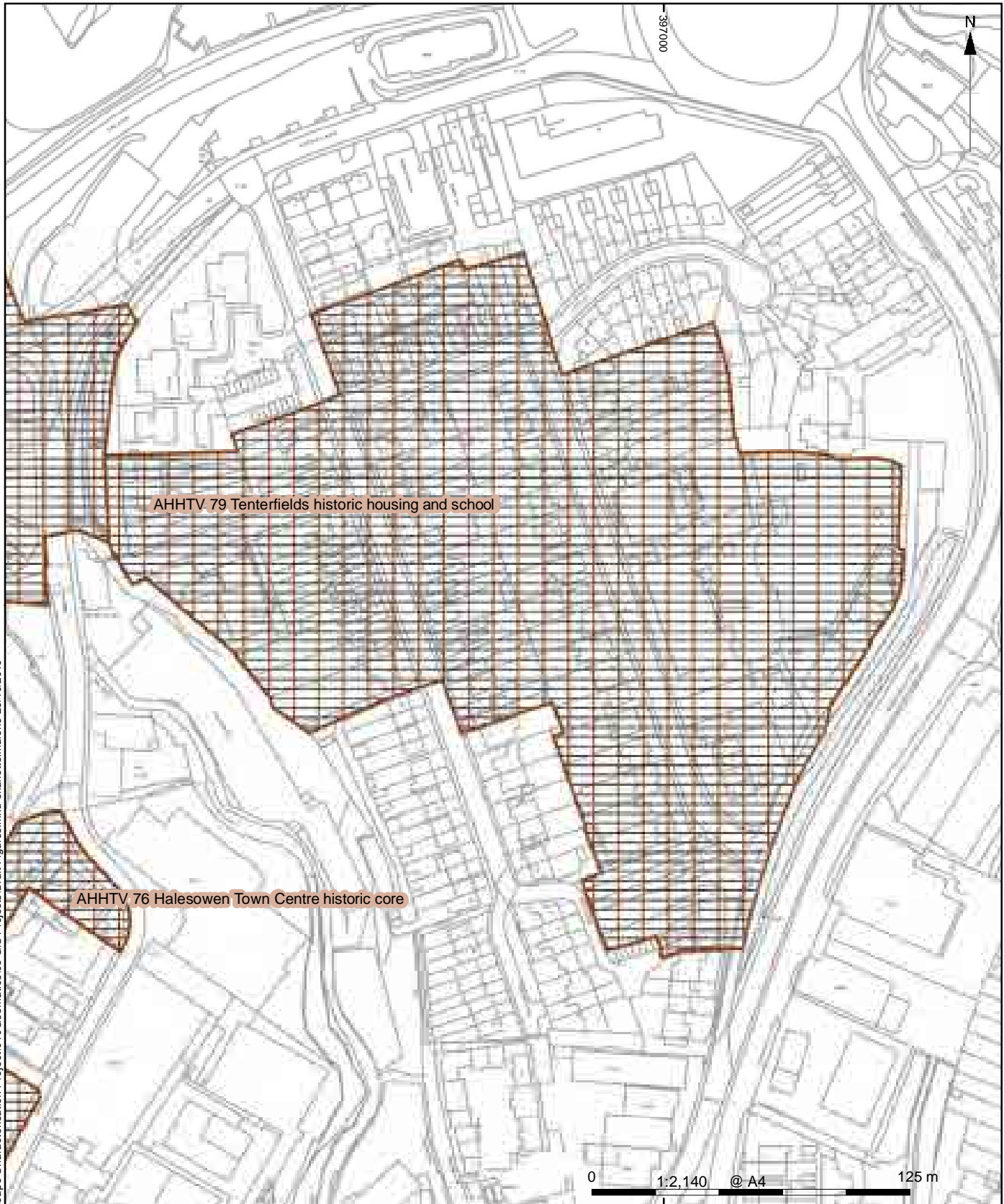
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:356 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 78











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AHHTV 79 Tenterfields historic housing and school

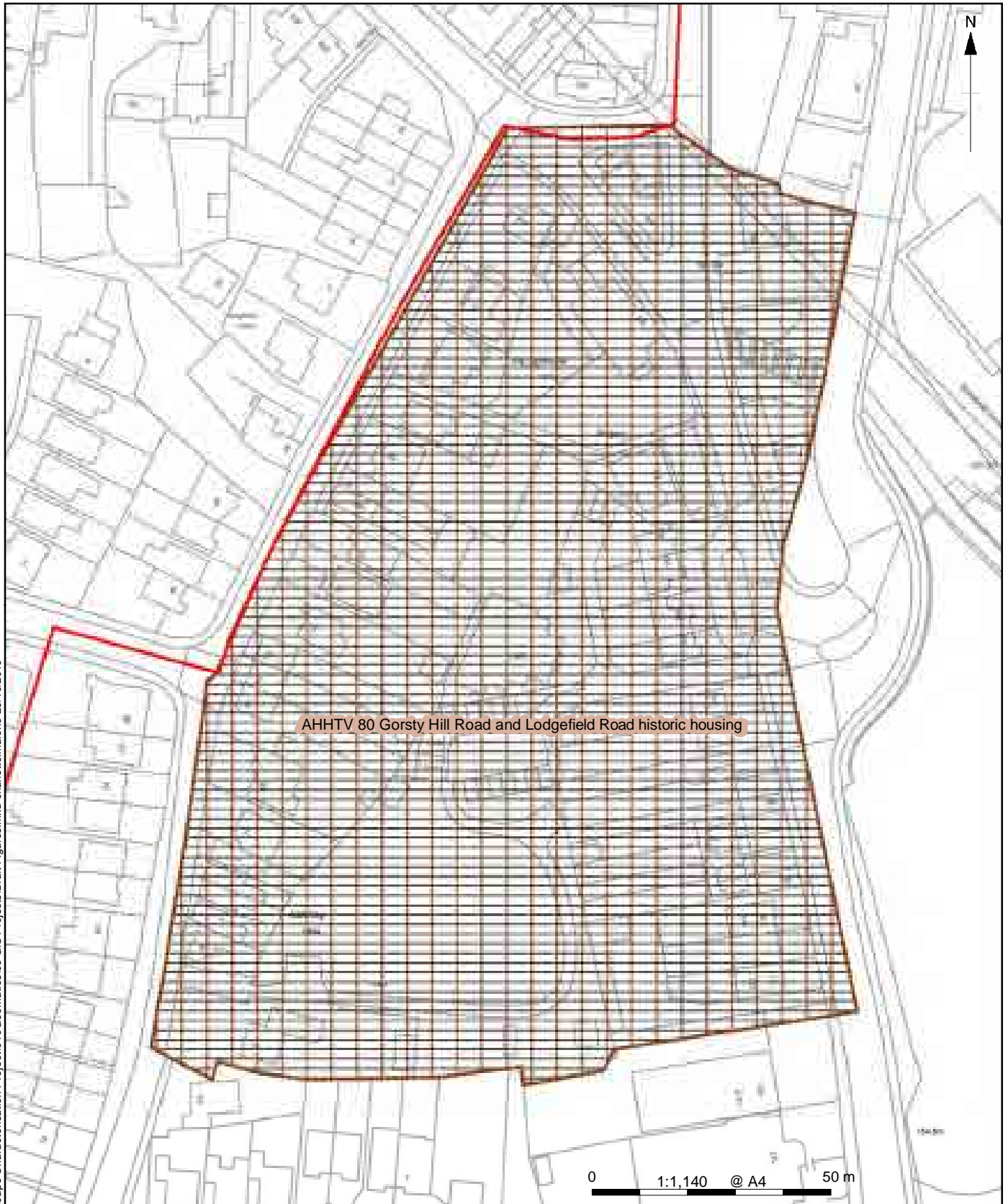
AHHTV 76 Halesowen Town Centre historic core











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|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:357 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 79













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Figure:358 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 80

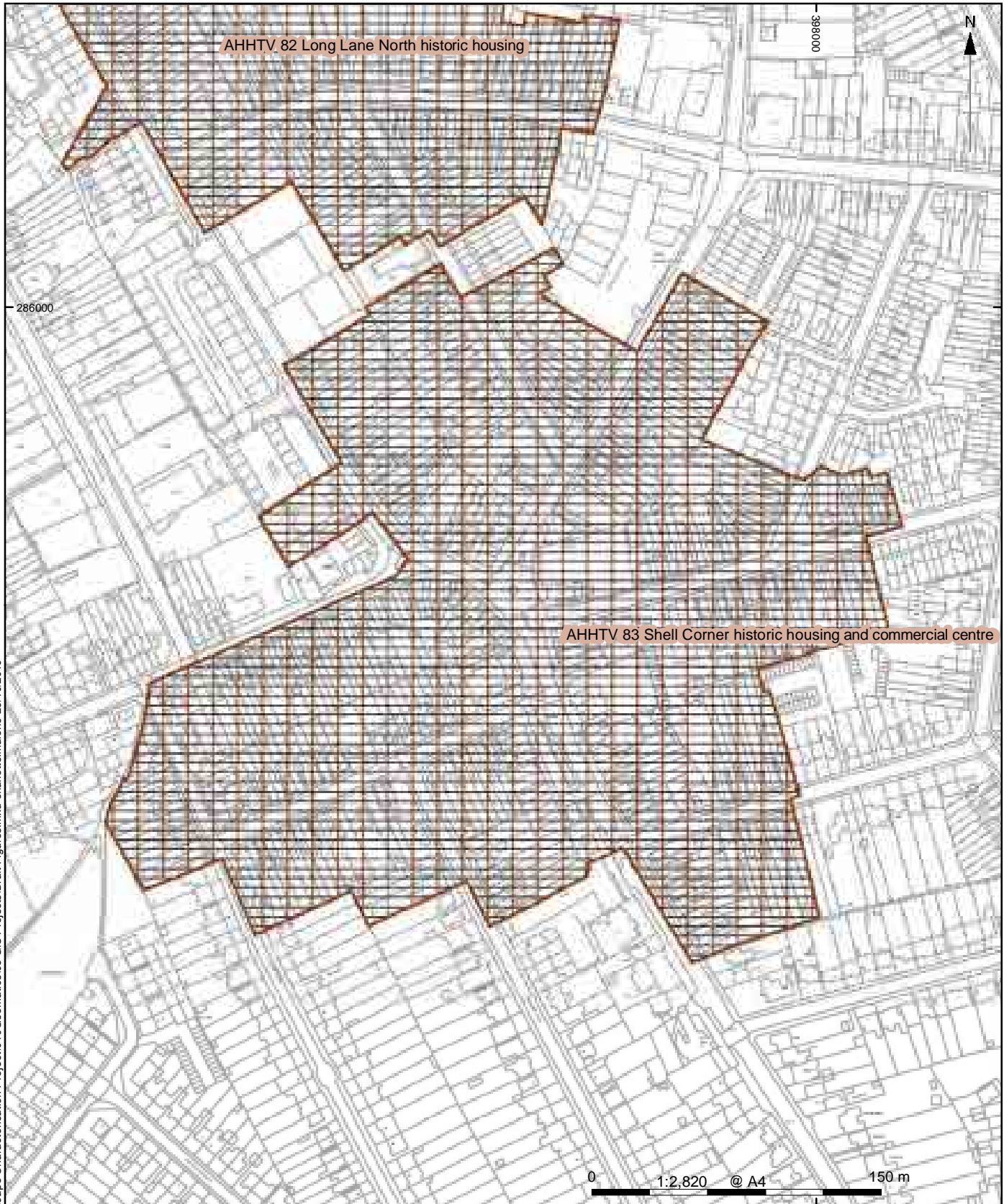












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:359 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 82

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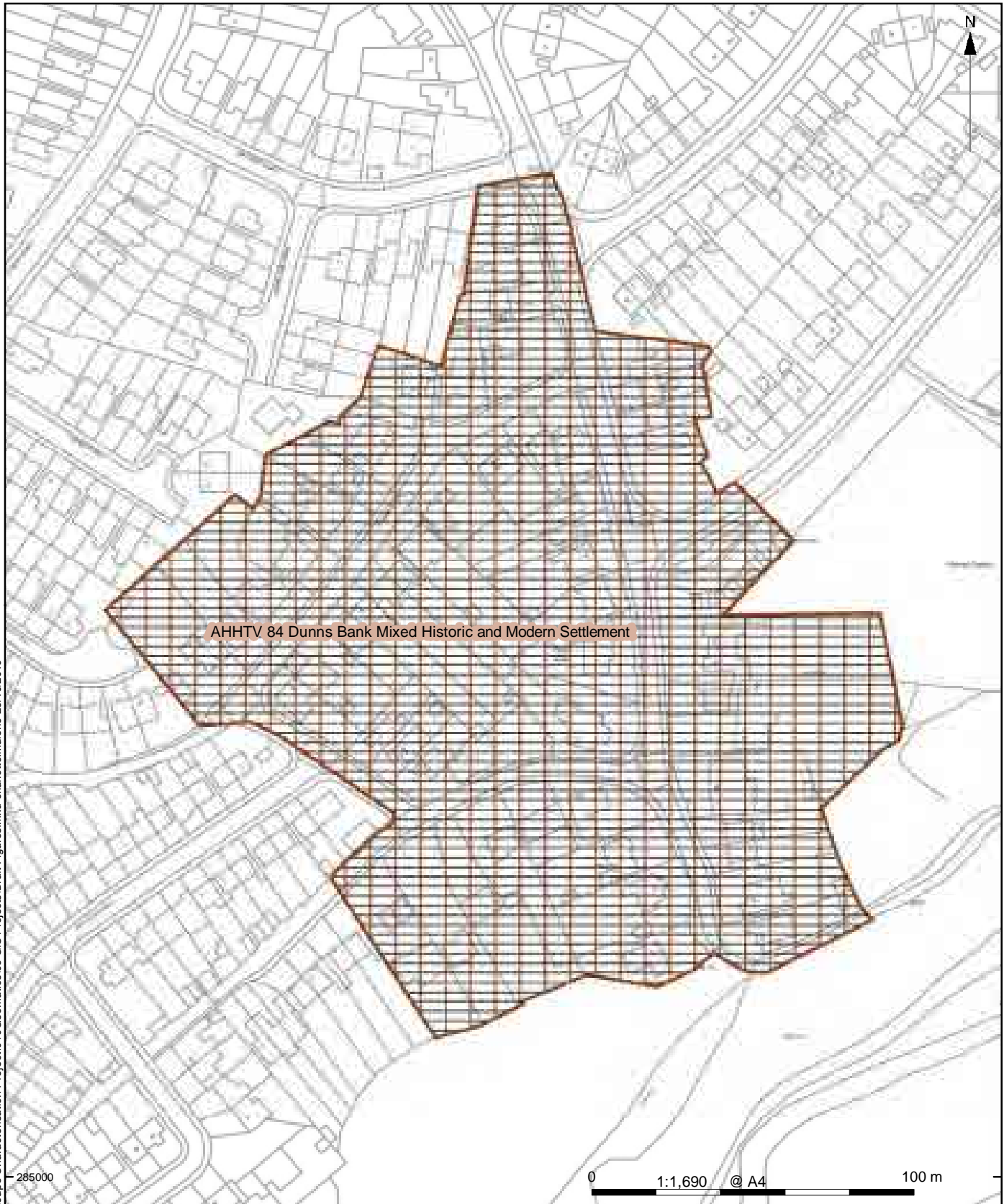


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











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Figure:360 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 83

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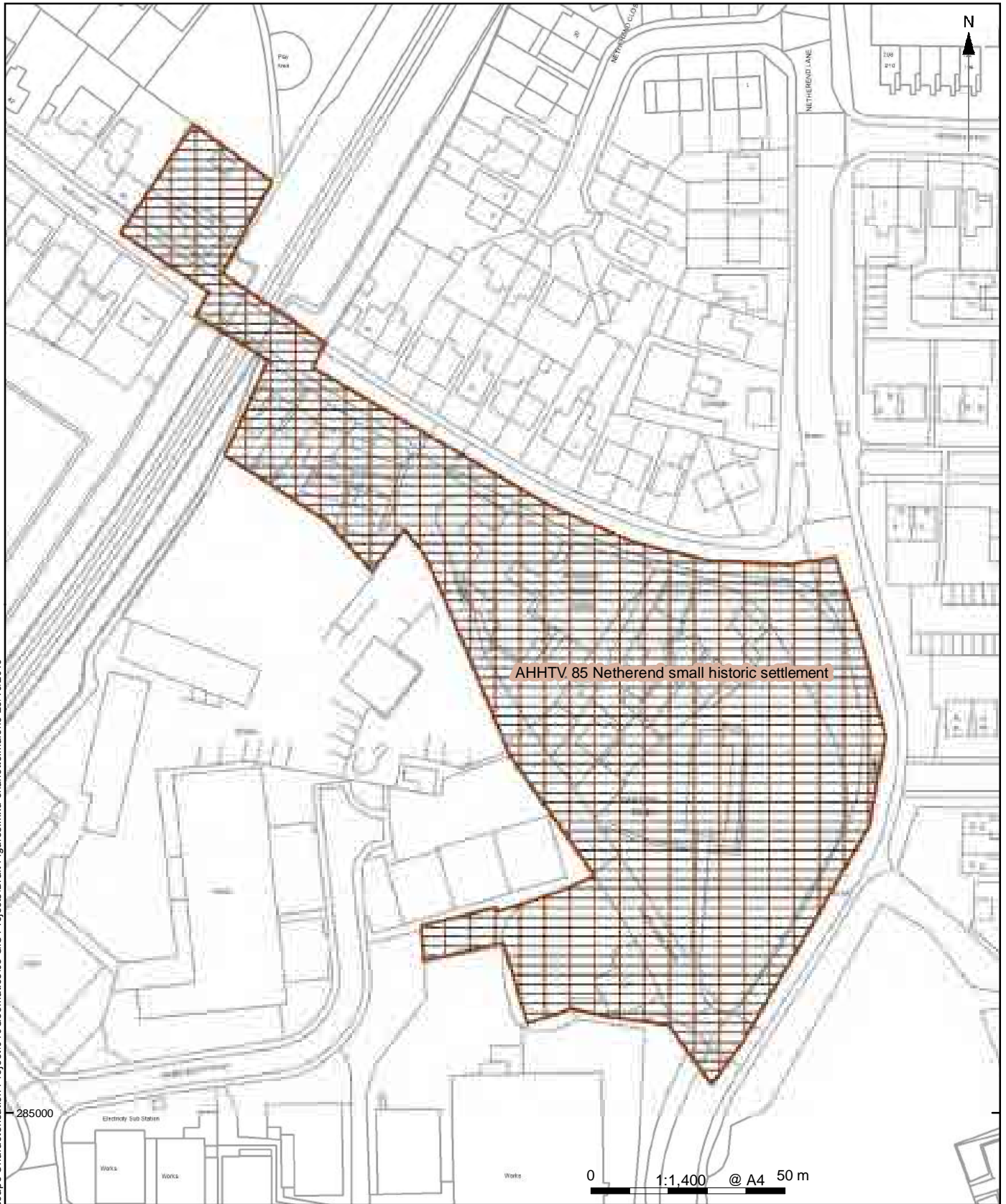


AHHTV 84 Dunns Bank Mixed Historic and Modern Settlement











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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:361 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 84

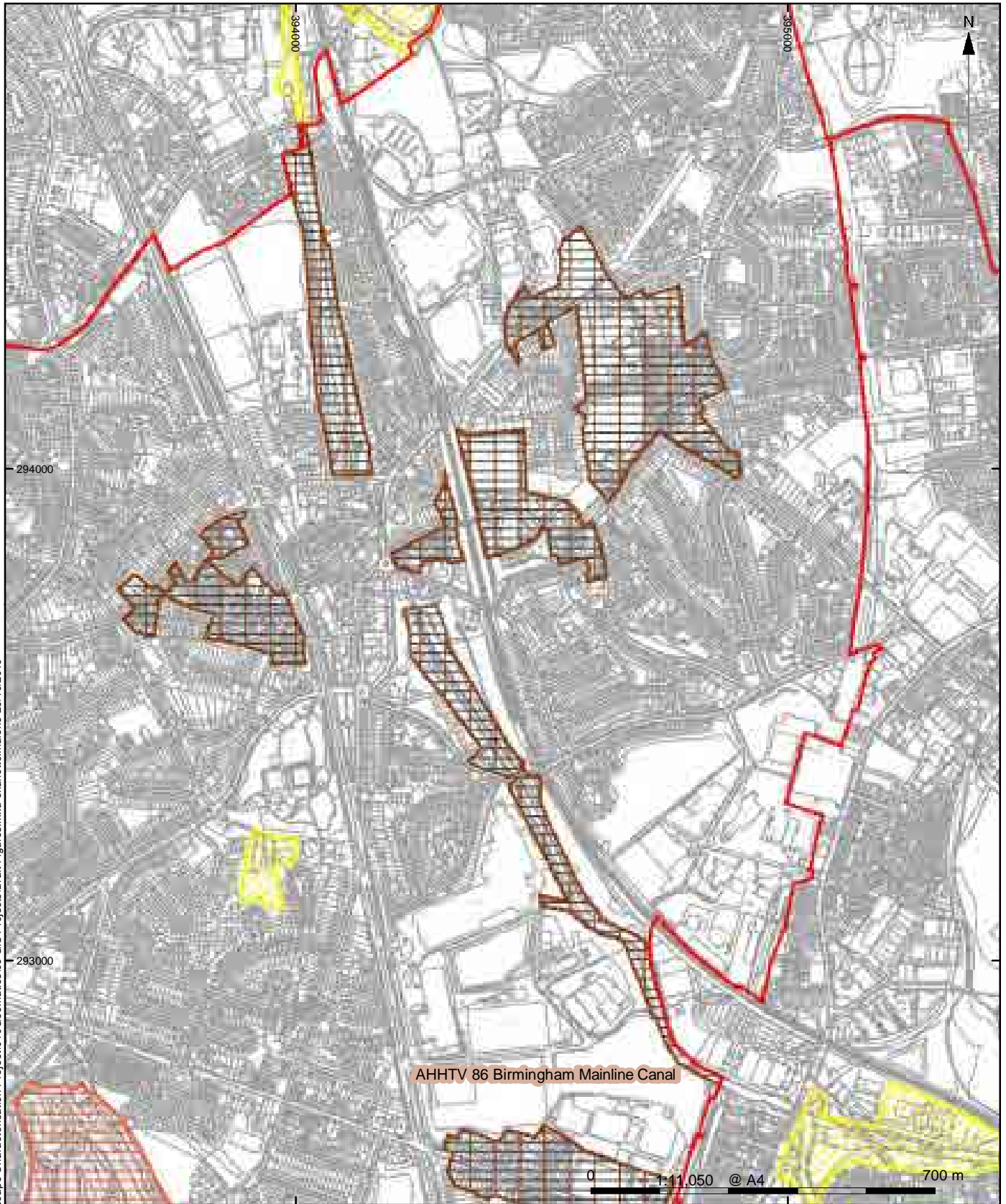


AHHTV 85 Netherend small historic settlement

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Figure:362 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 85

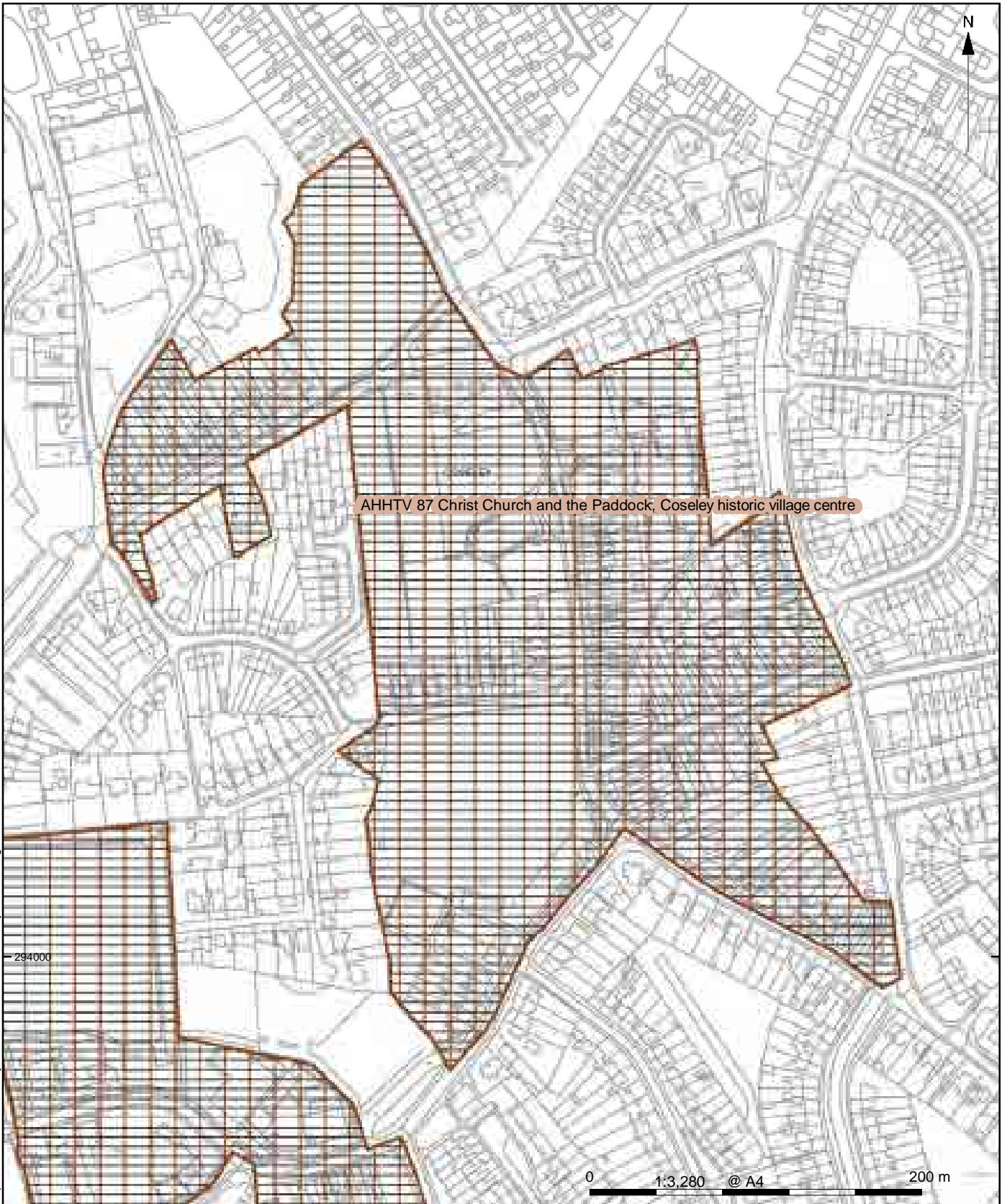


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Figure:363 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 86

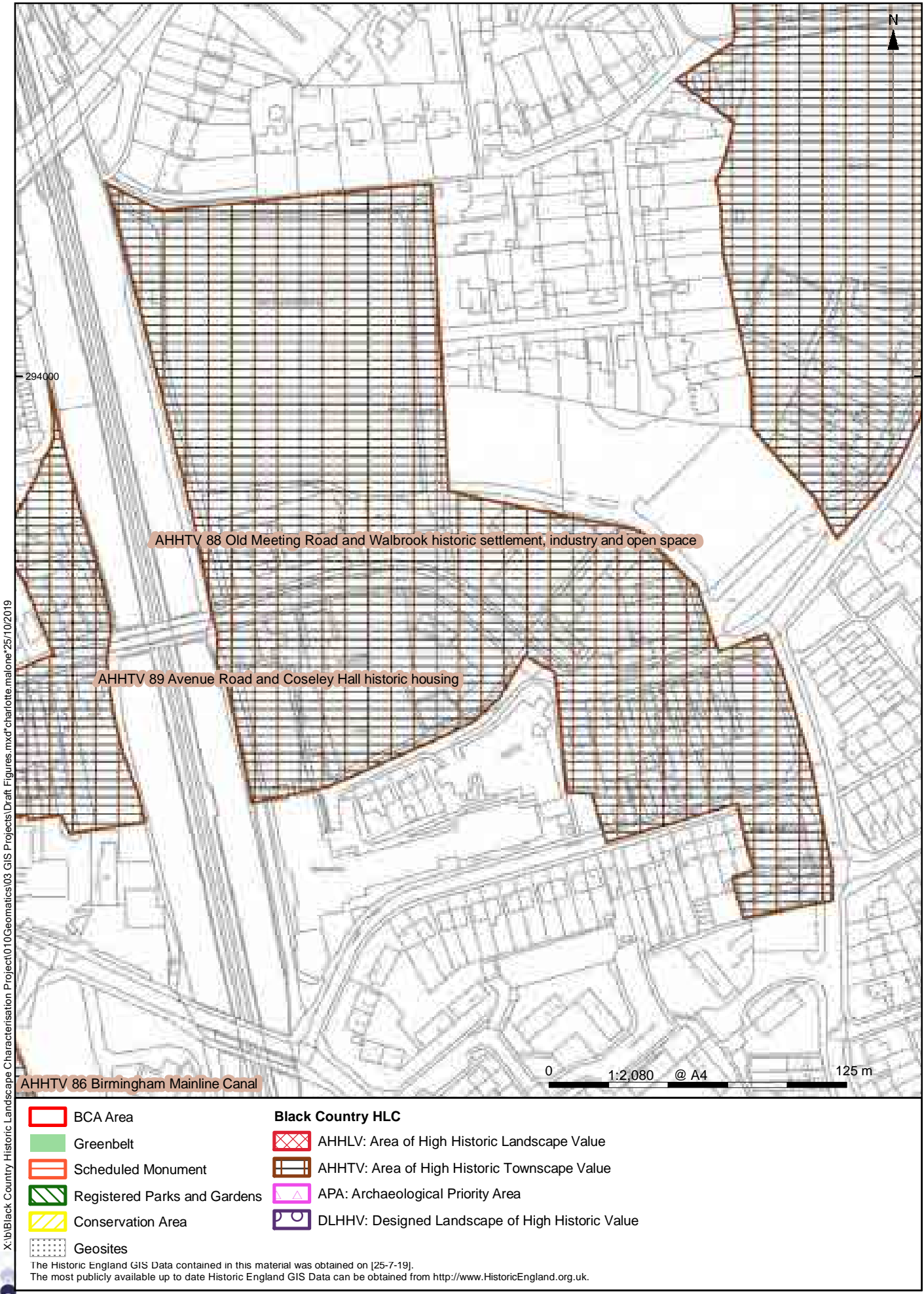
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:364 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 87













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Figure:365 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape value AHHTV 88

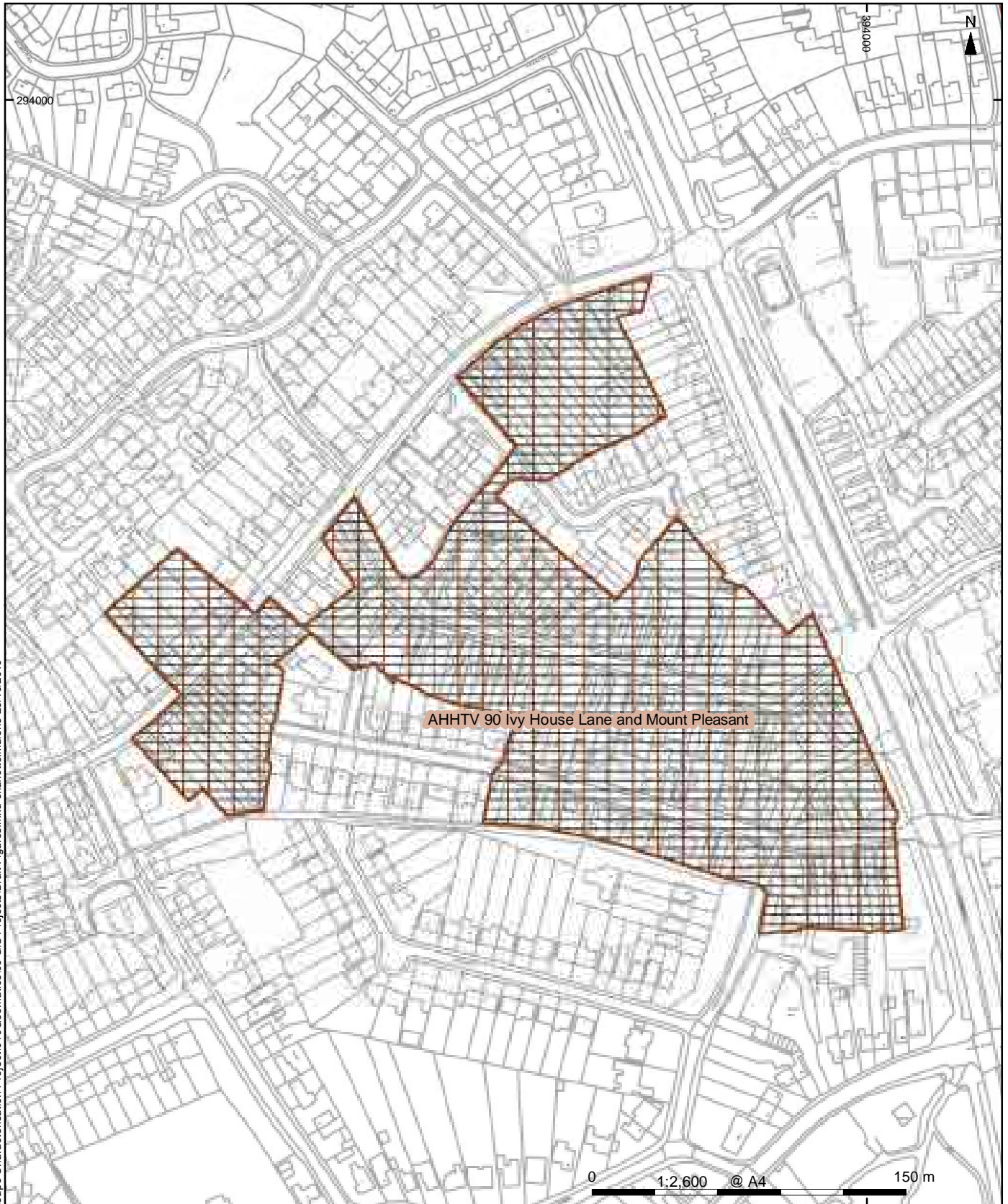












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Figure:366 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 89

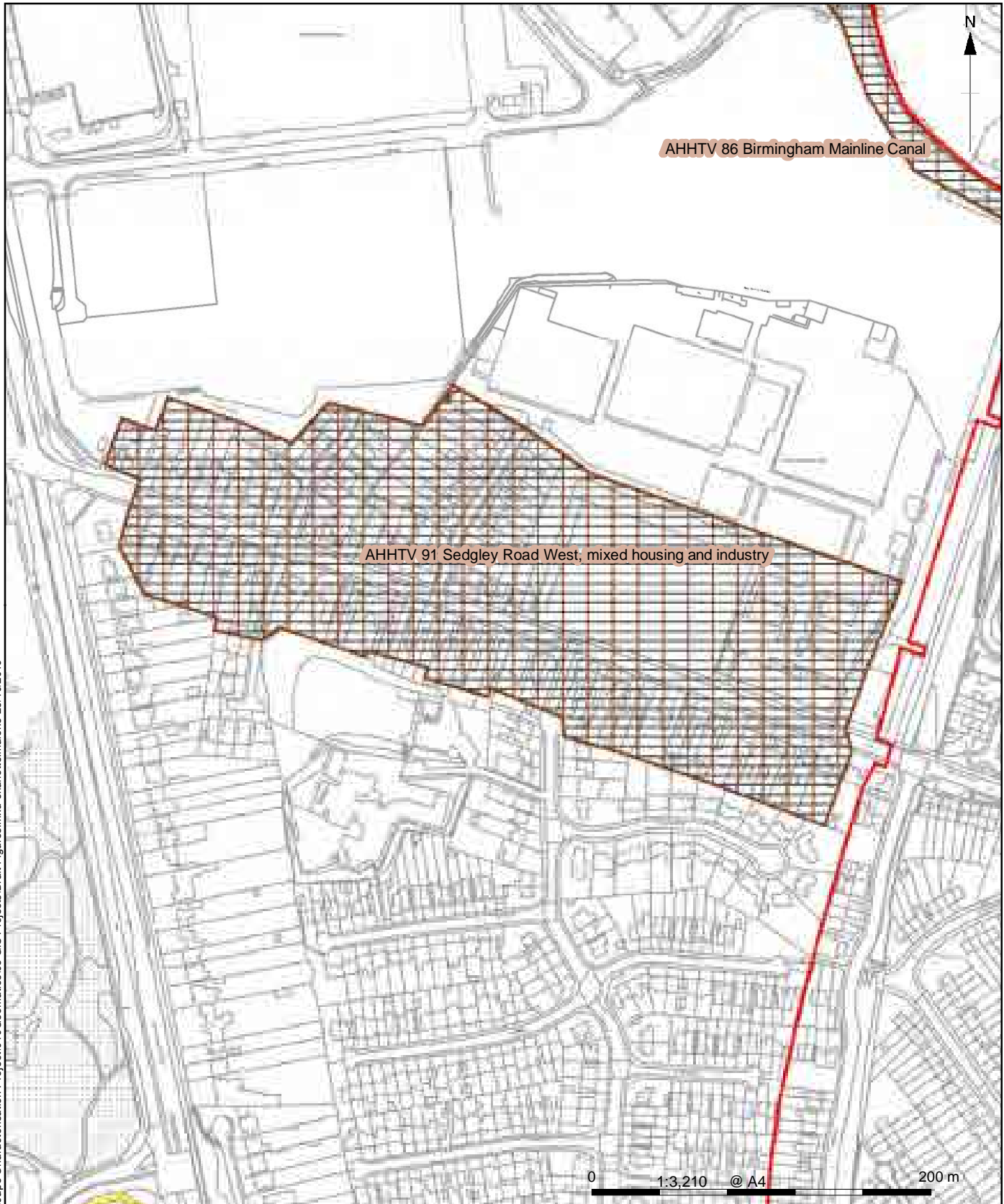


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:367 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 90

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AHHTV 86 Birmingham Mainline Canal

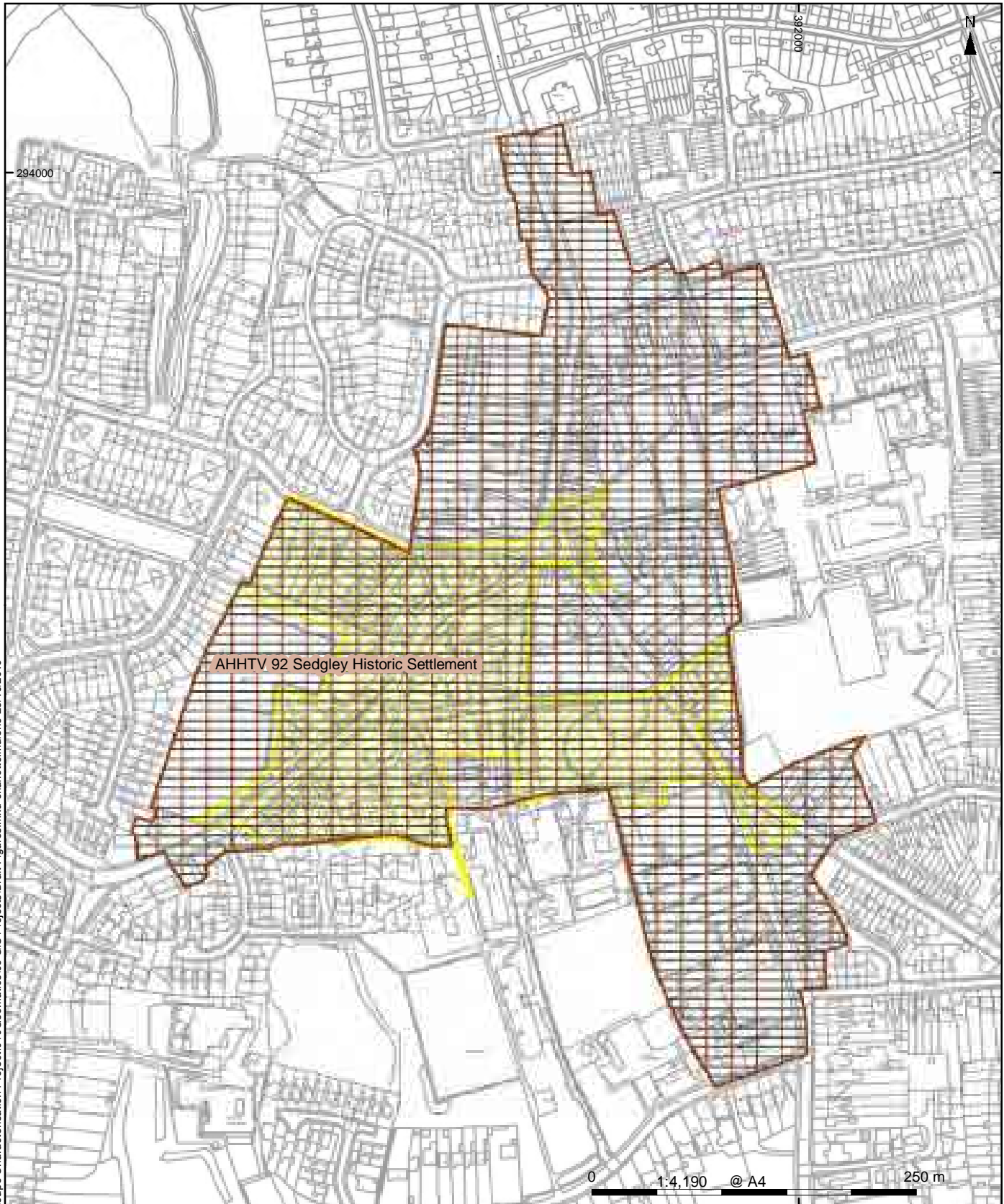
AHHTV 91 Sedgley Road West, mixed housing and industry











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Figure:368 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 91

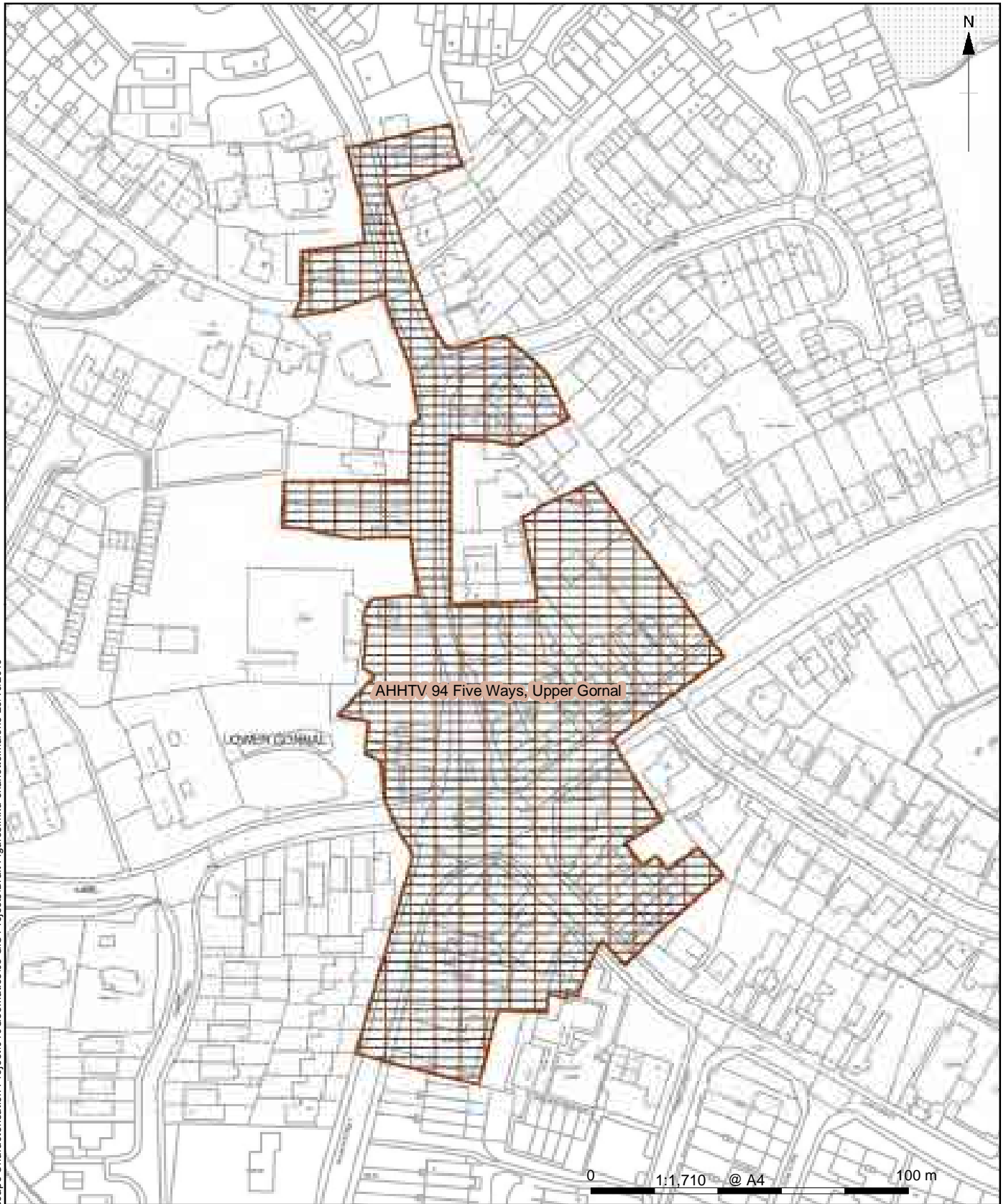
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


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Figure:369 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 92

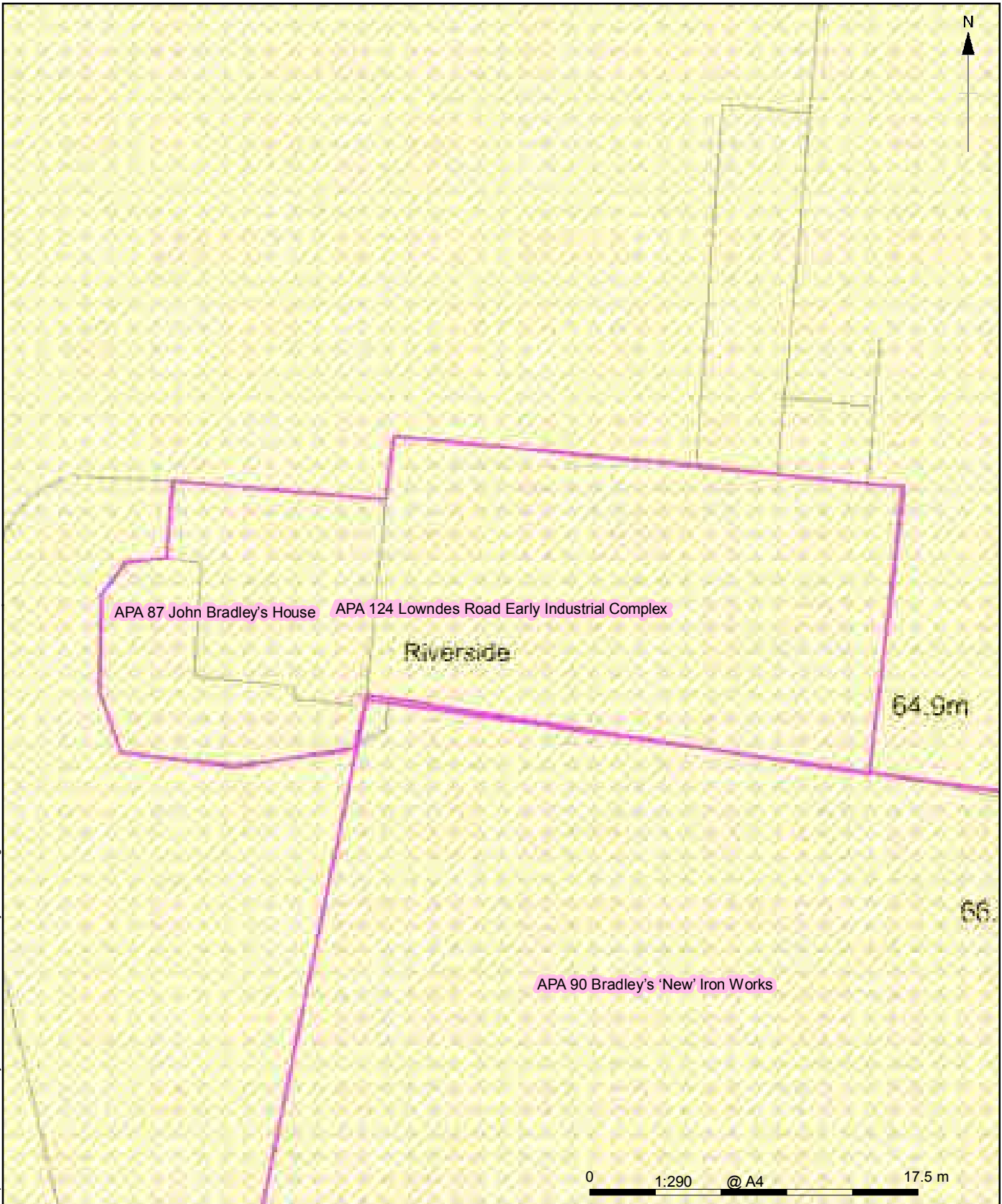


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Figure:370 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Townscape Value AHHTV 94

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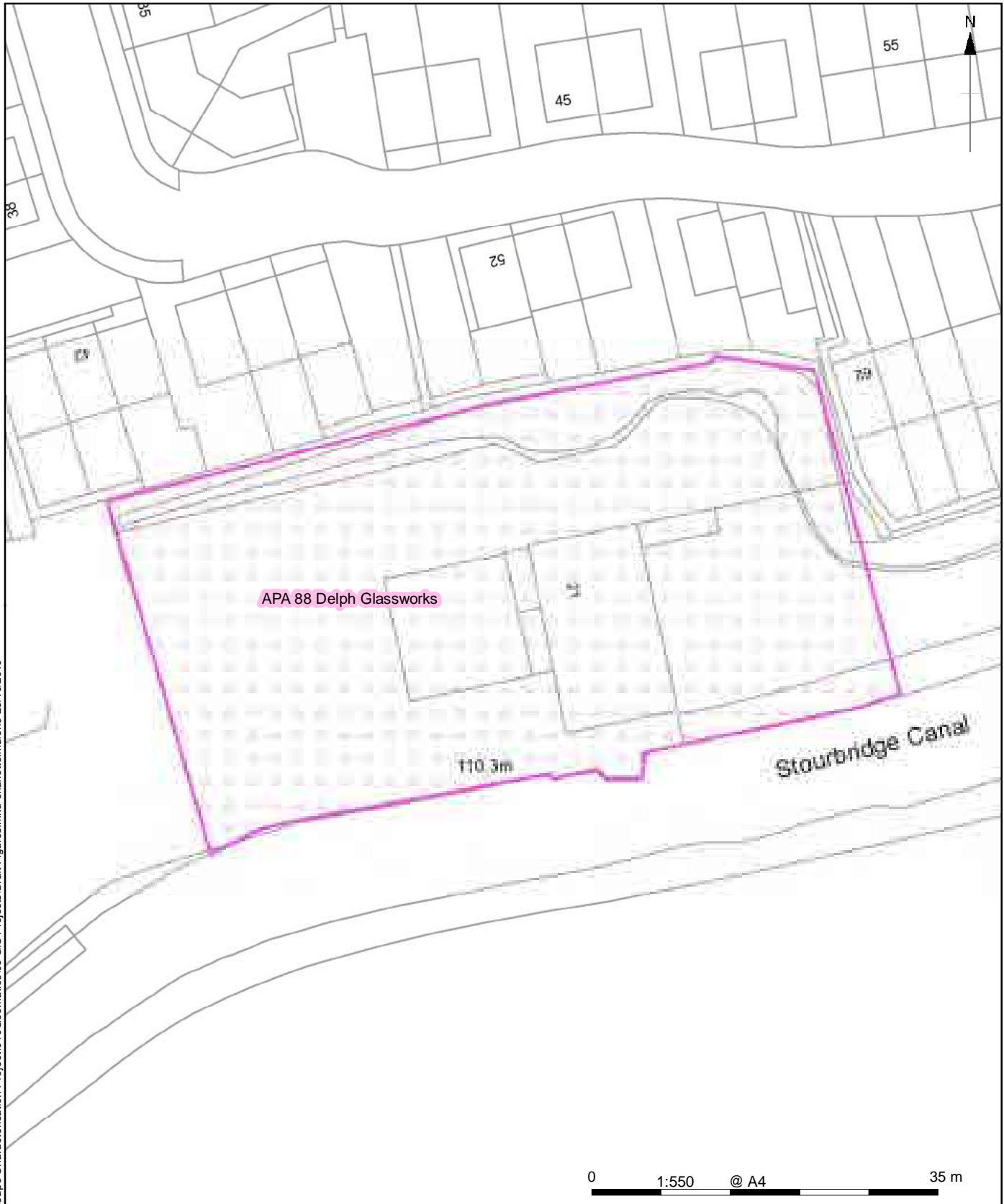


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Figure:371 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 87

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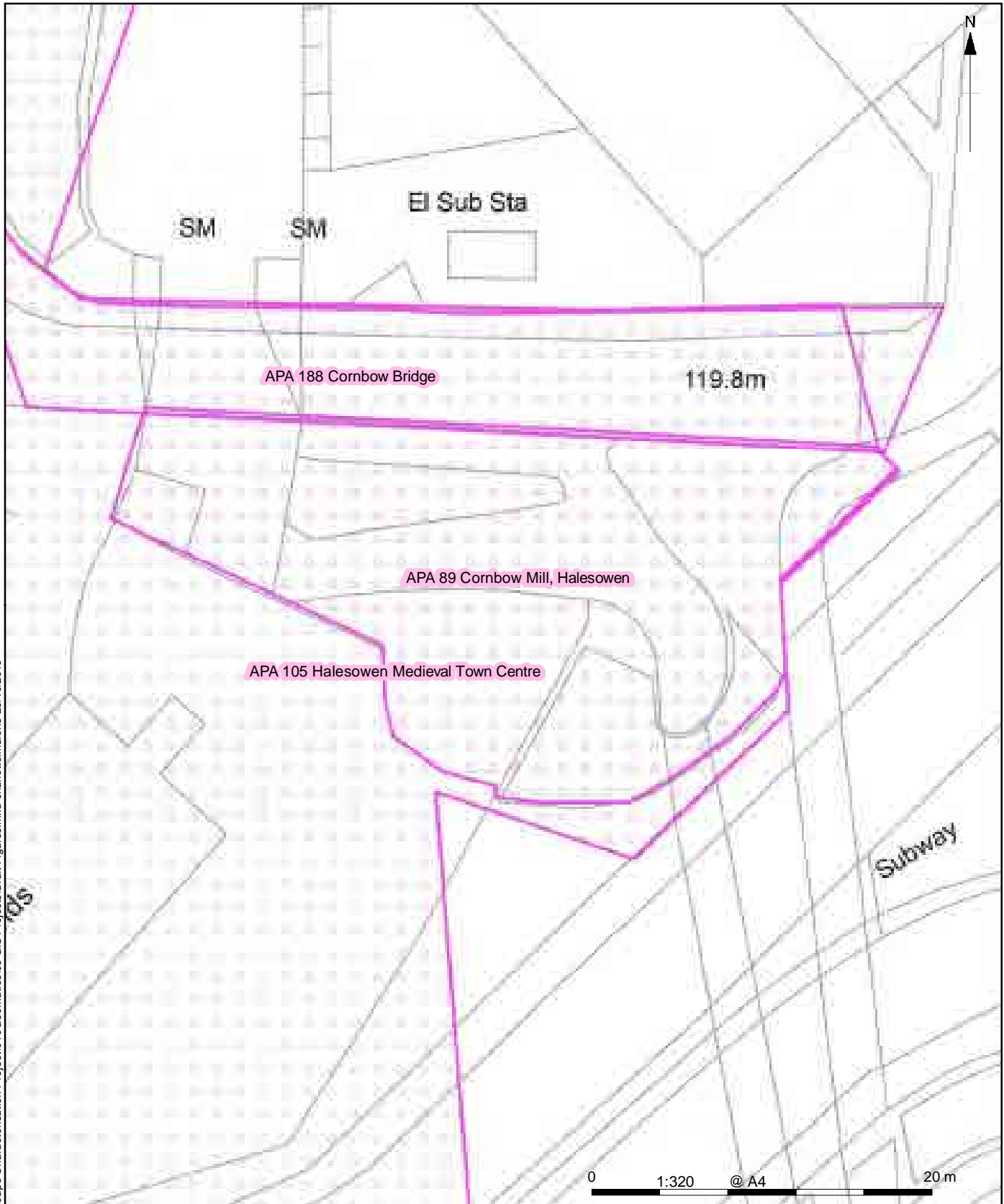
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Figure:372 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 88

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure:373 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 89

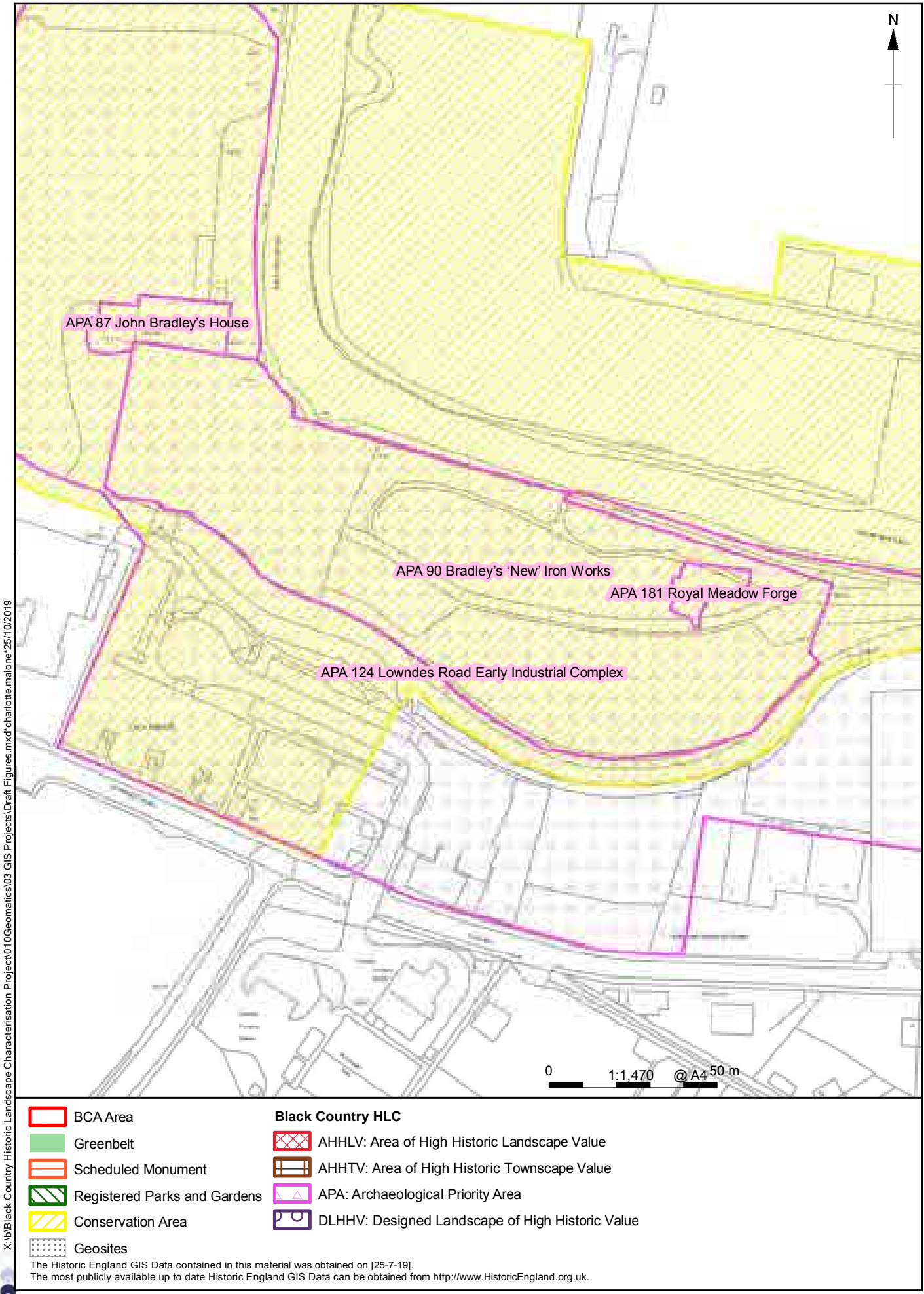
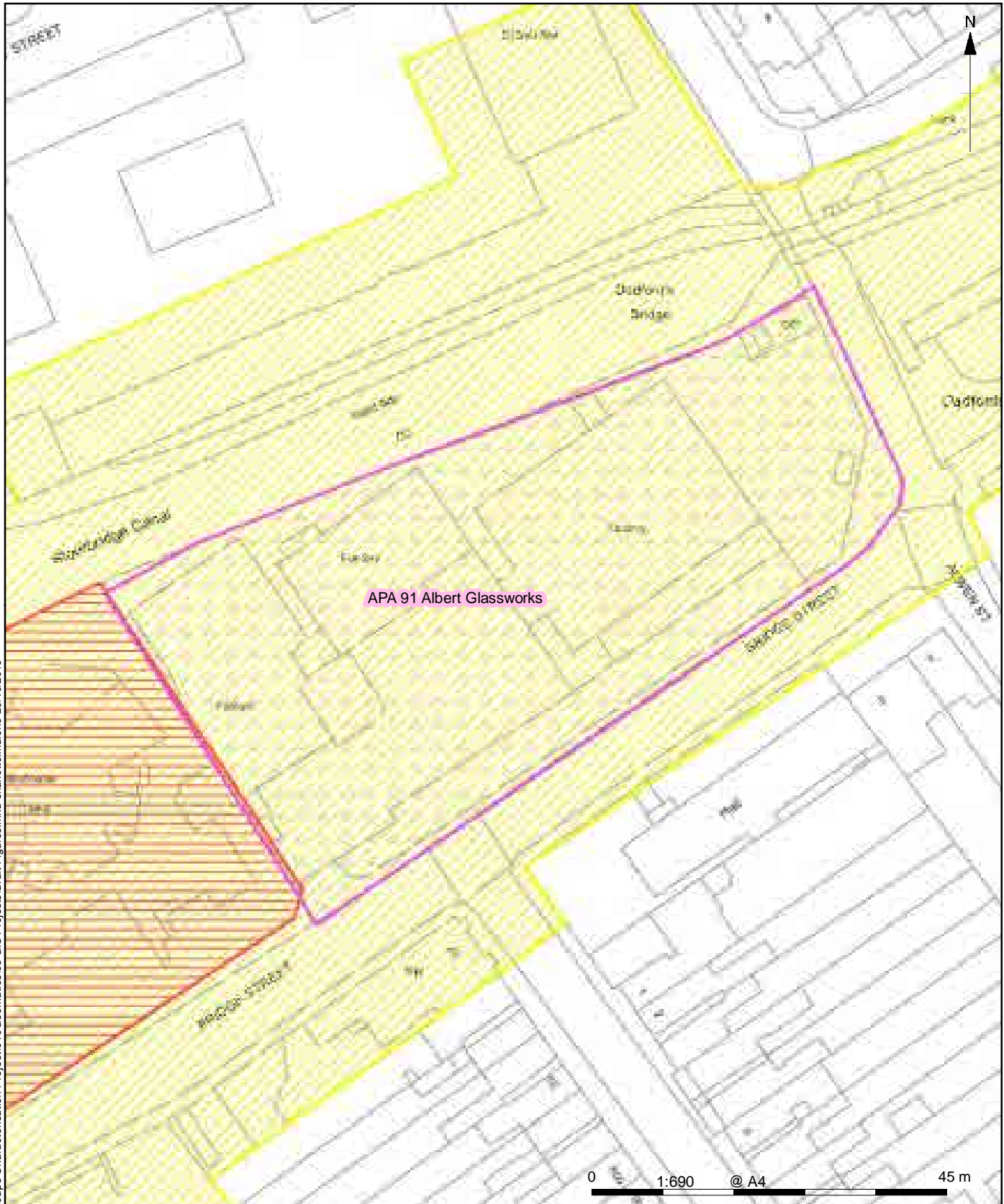












Figure:374 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 90

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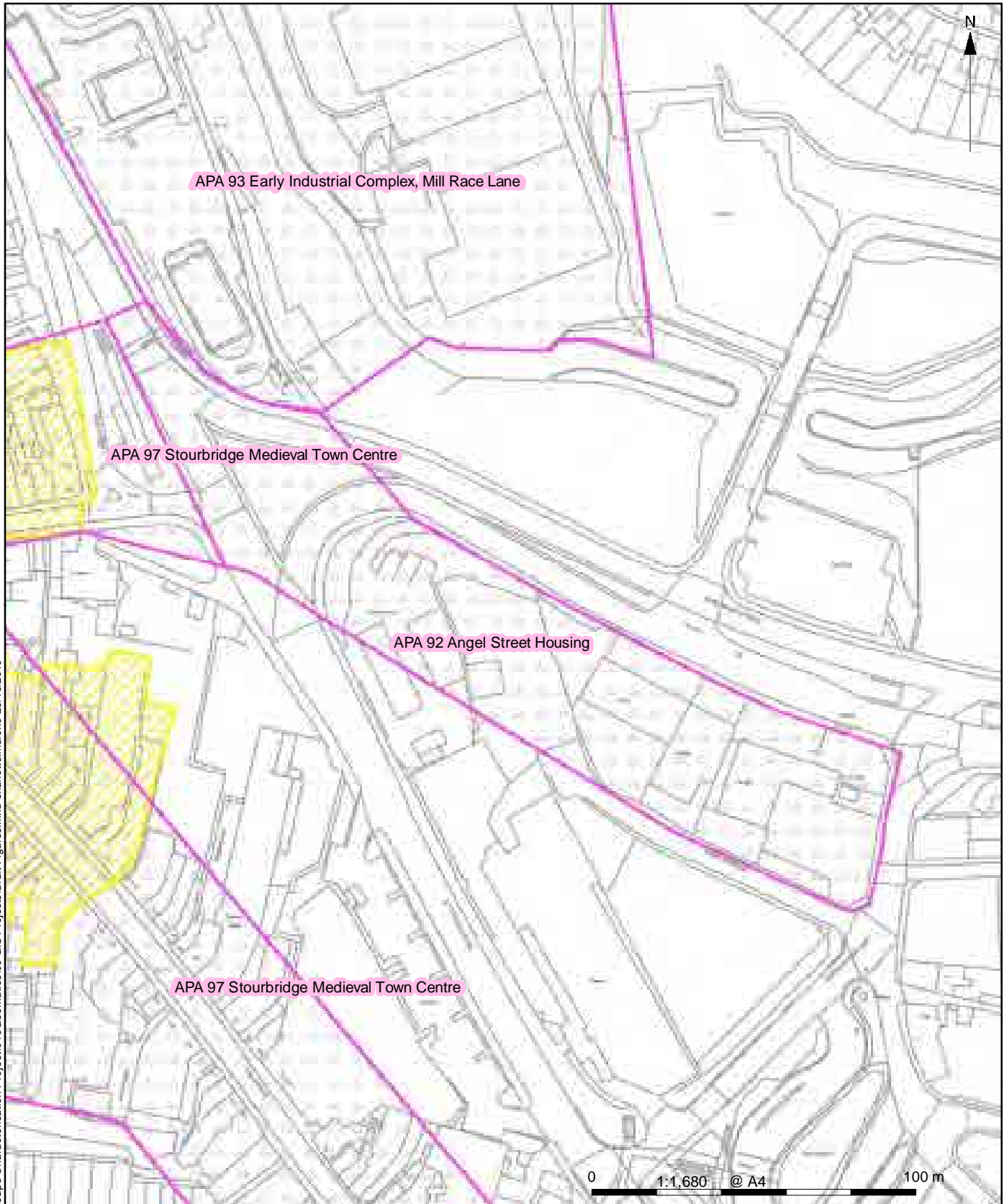












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:375 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 91

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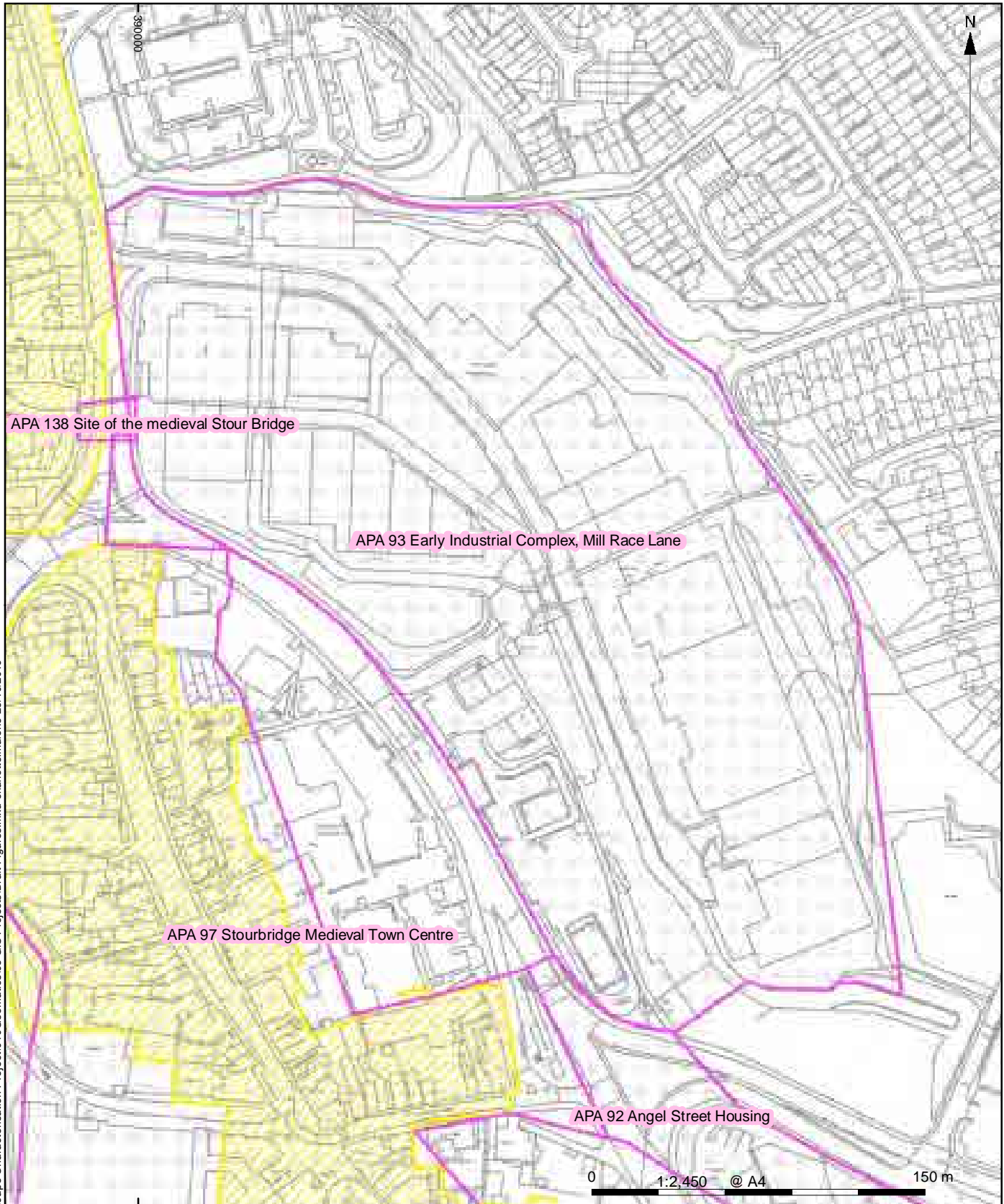












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:376 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 92

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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:377 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 93

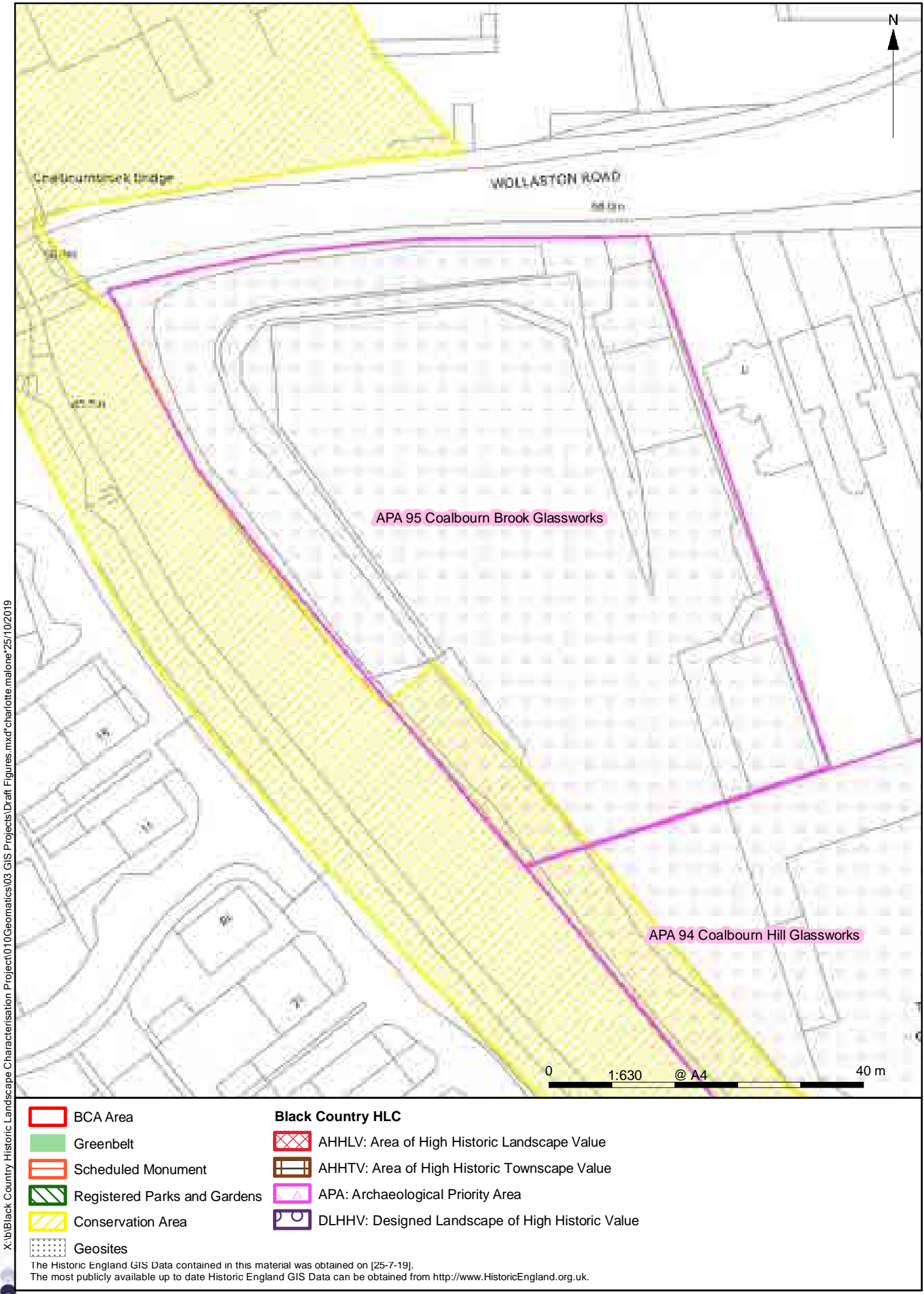
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:378 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 94



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Figure:379 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 95

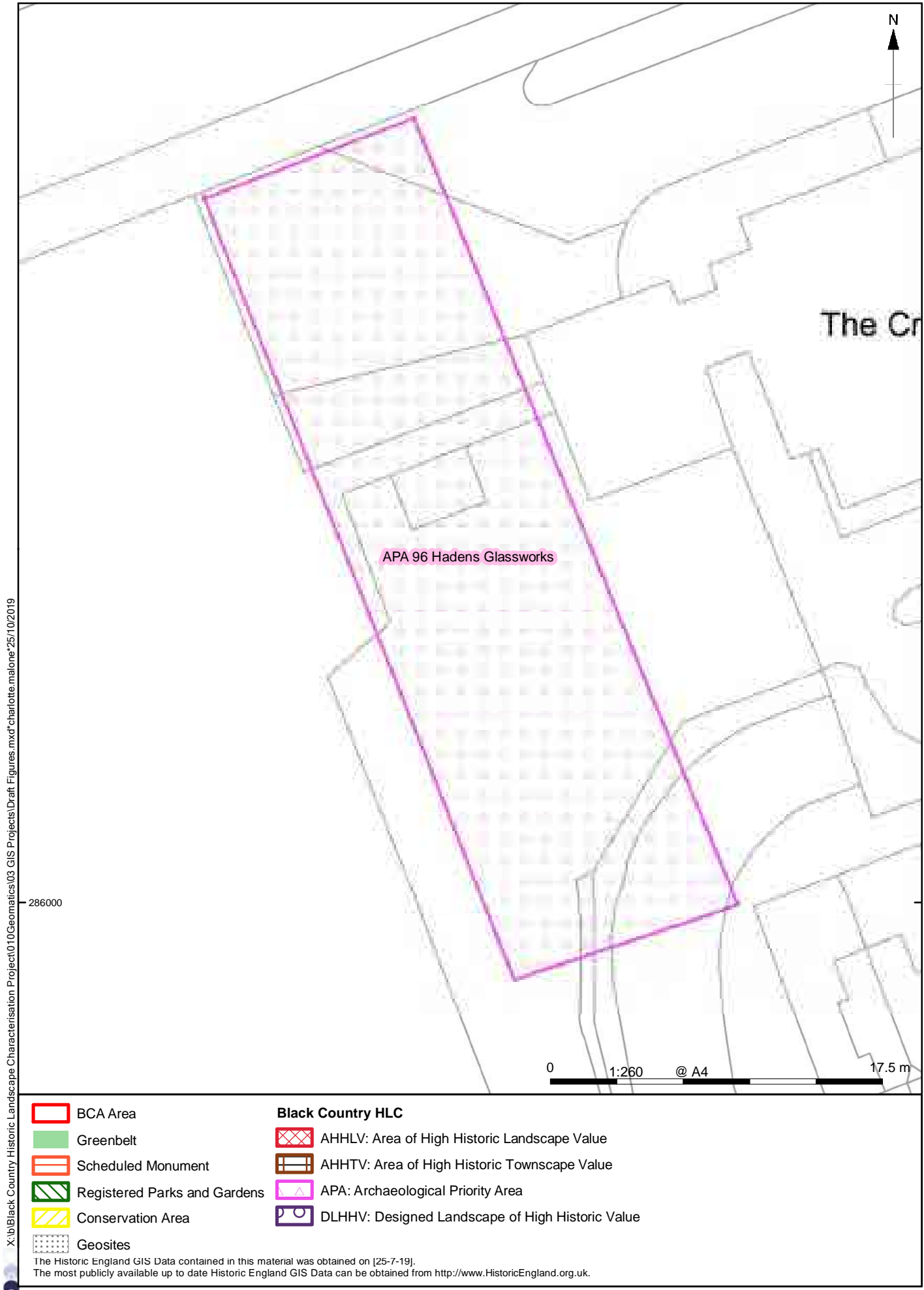
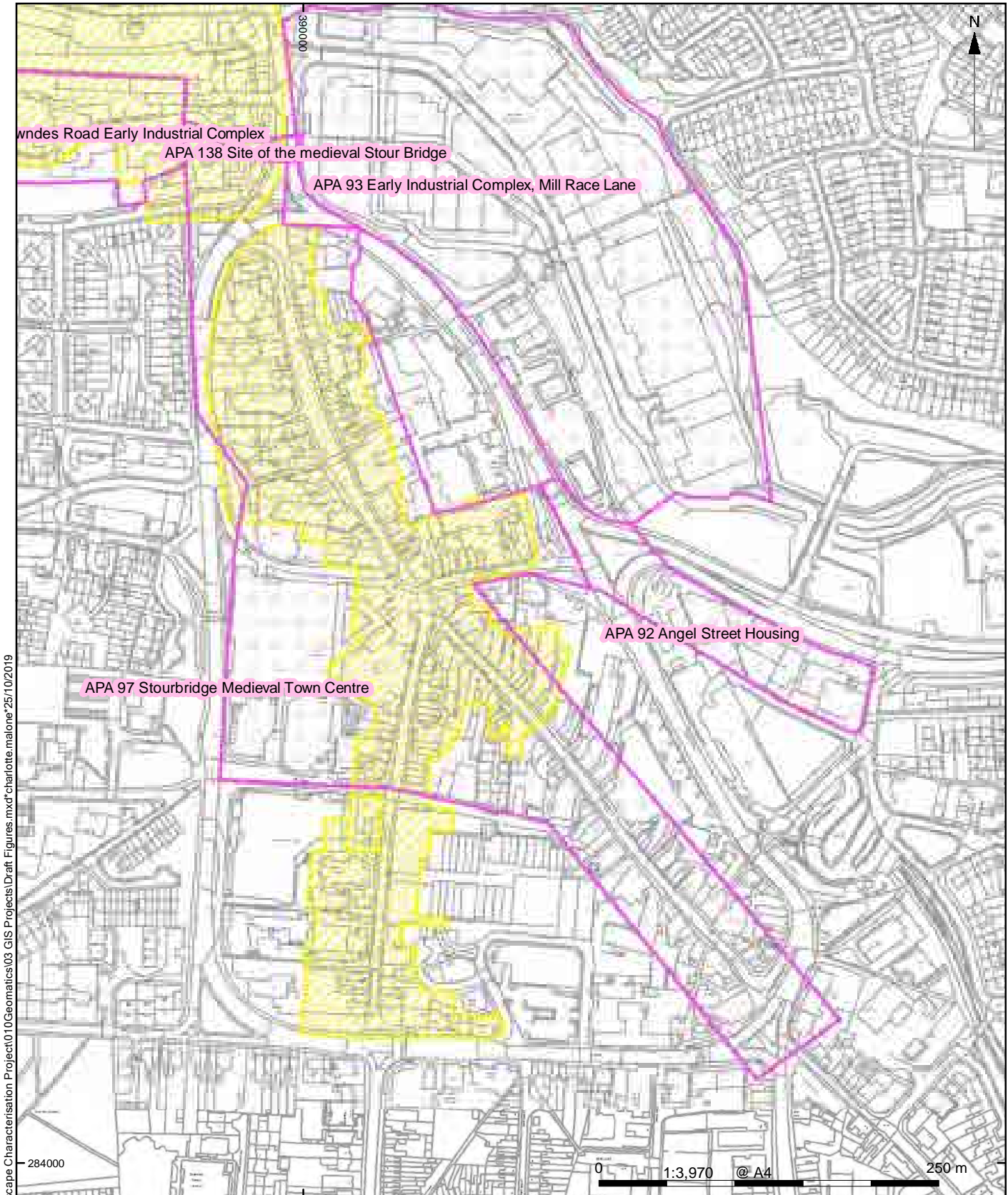












Figure:380 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 96



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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:381 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 97

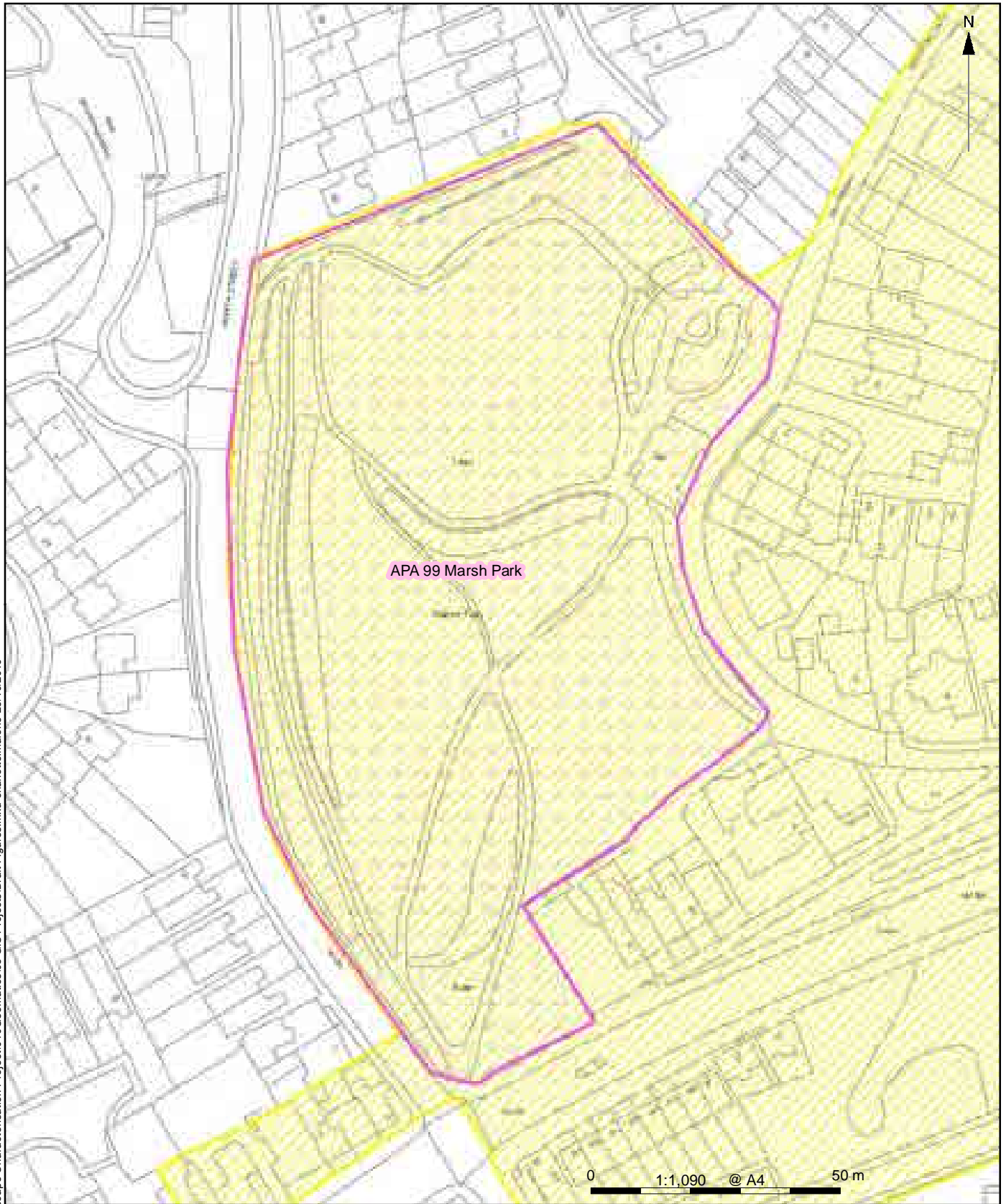
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:382 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 98

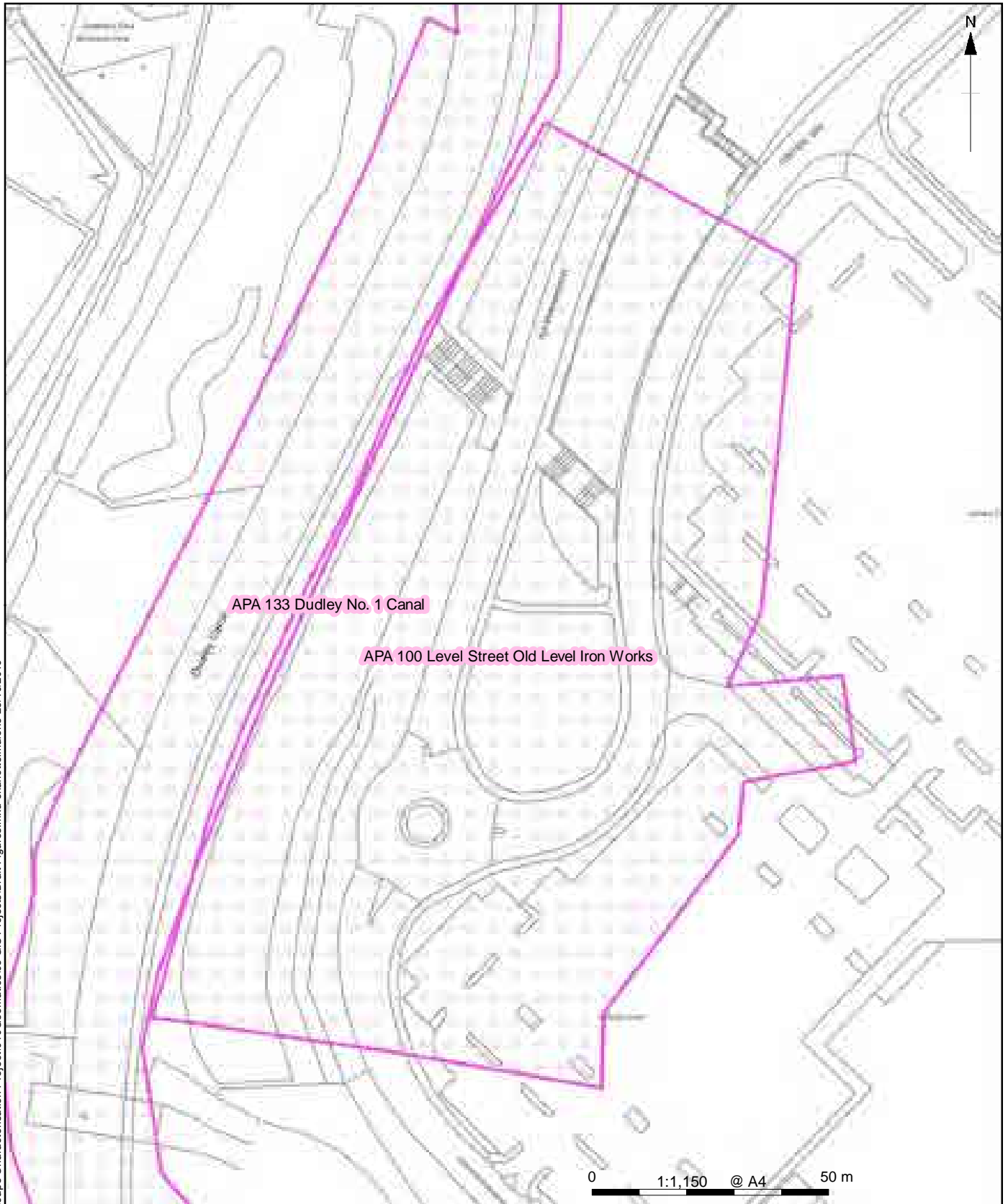












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:383 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 99

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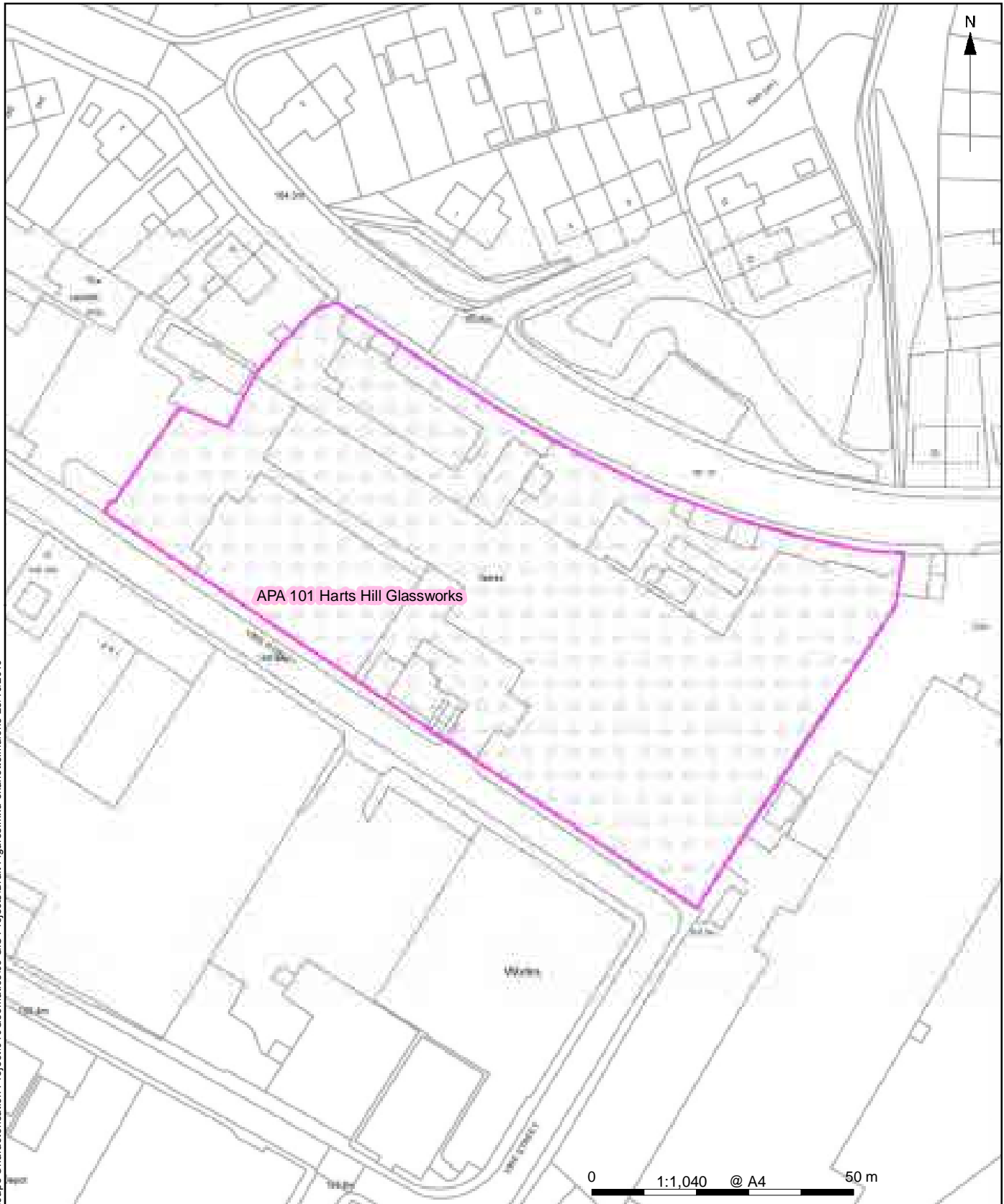












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:384 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 100

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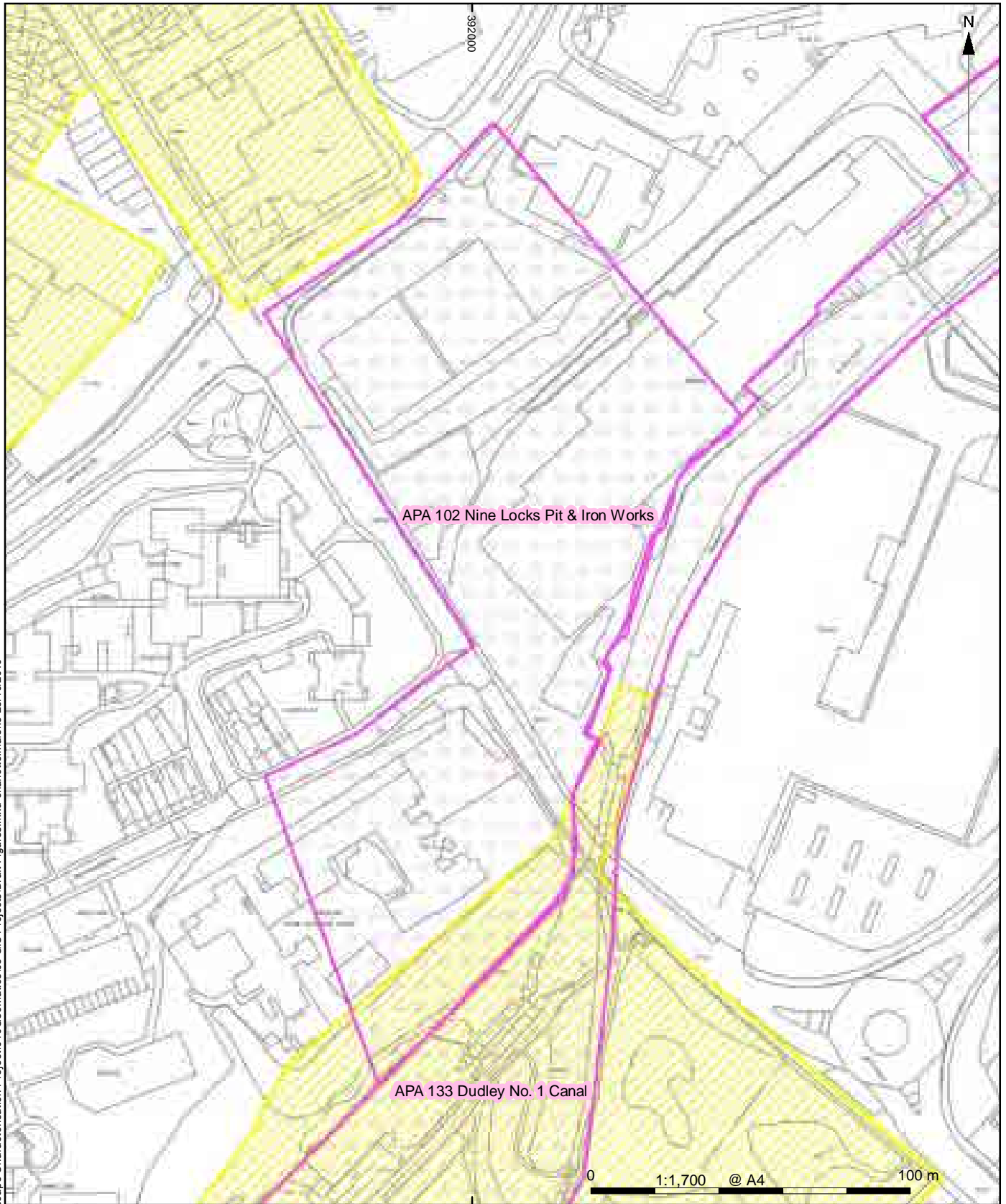


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:385 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 101

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:386 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 102

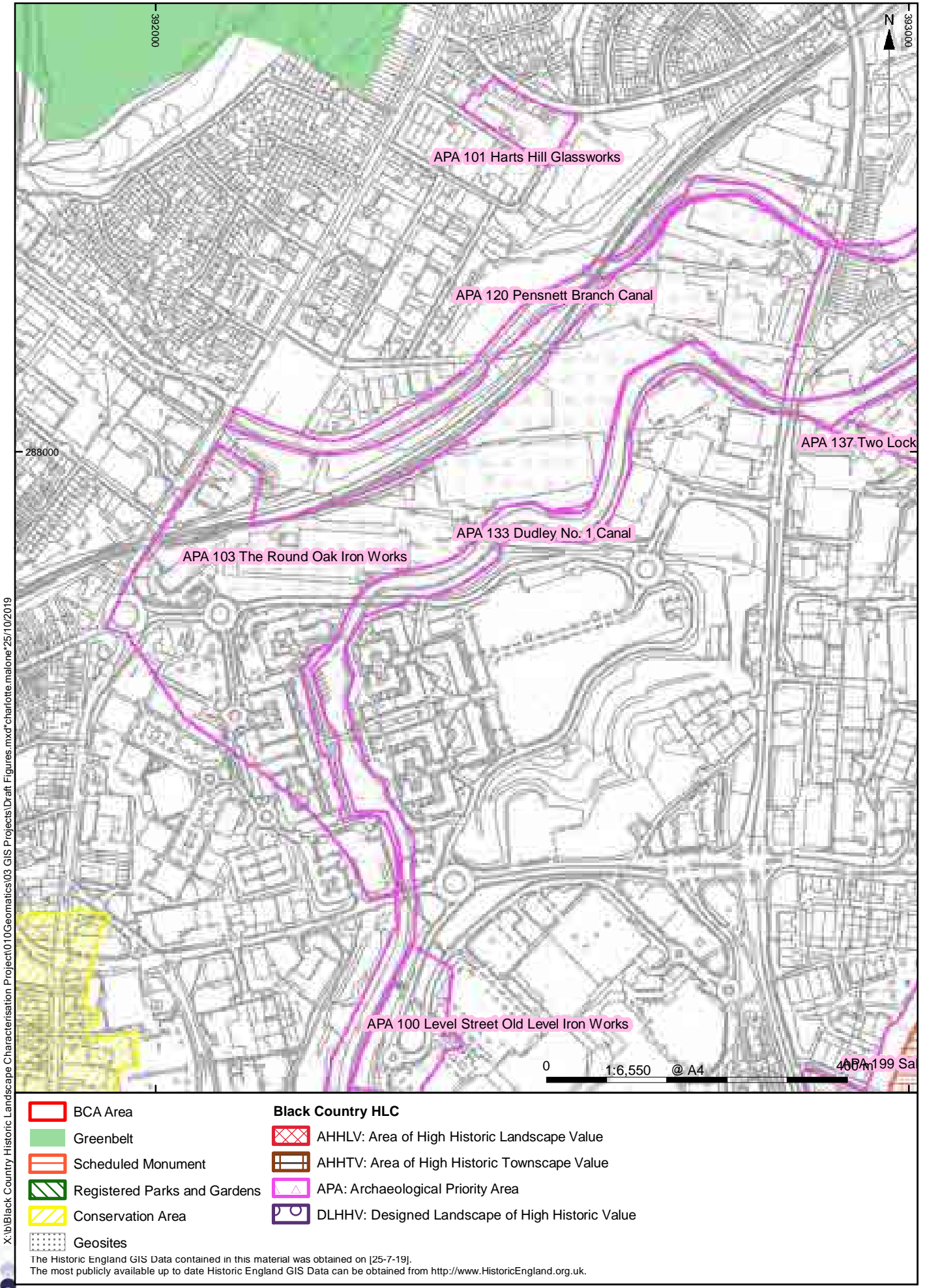
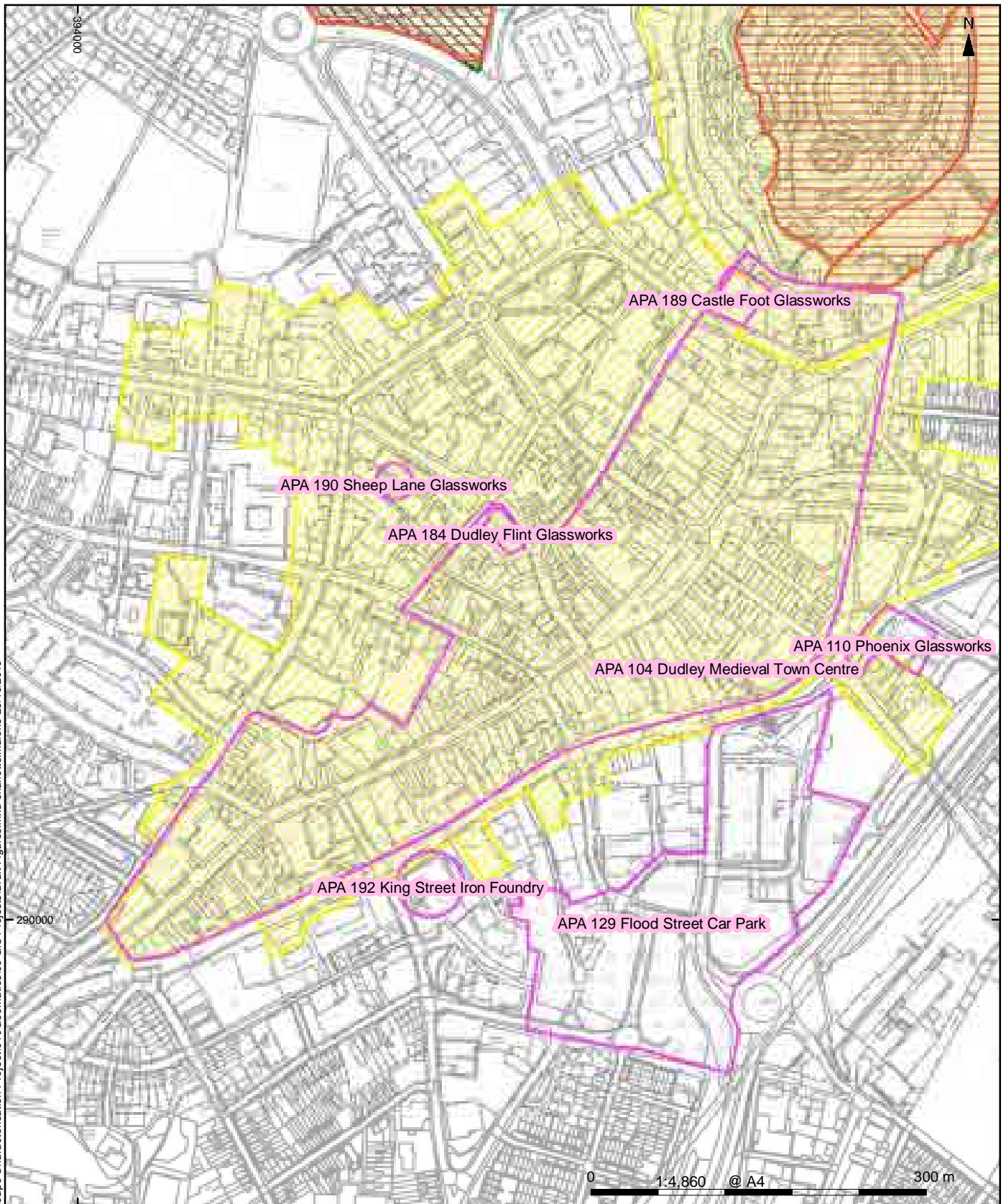












Figure:387 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 103

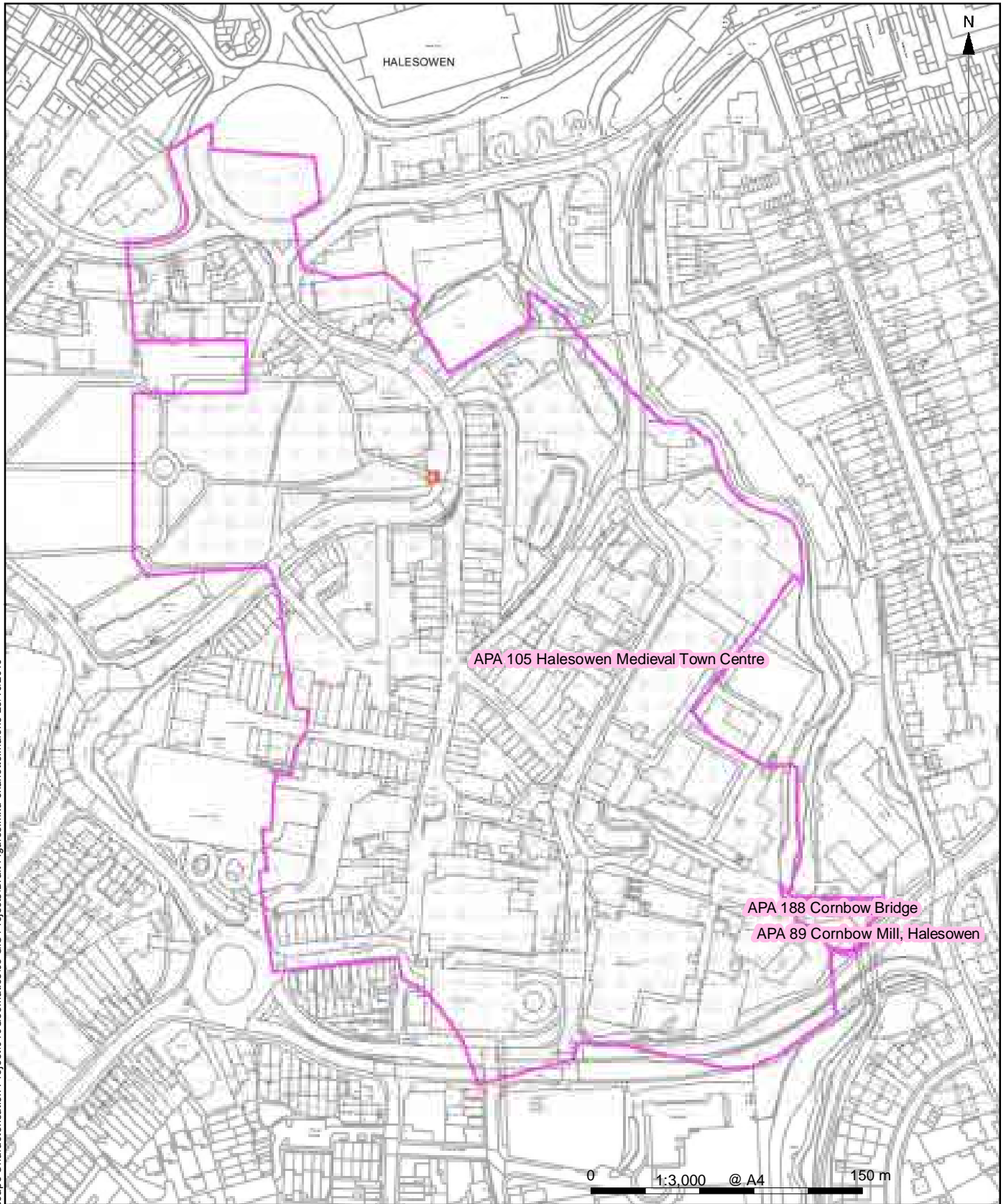












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:388 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 104

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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:389 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 105













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:390 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 106

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:391 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 107

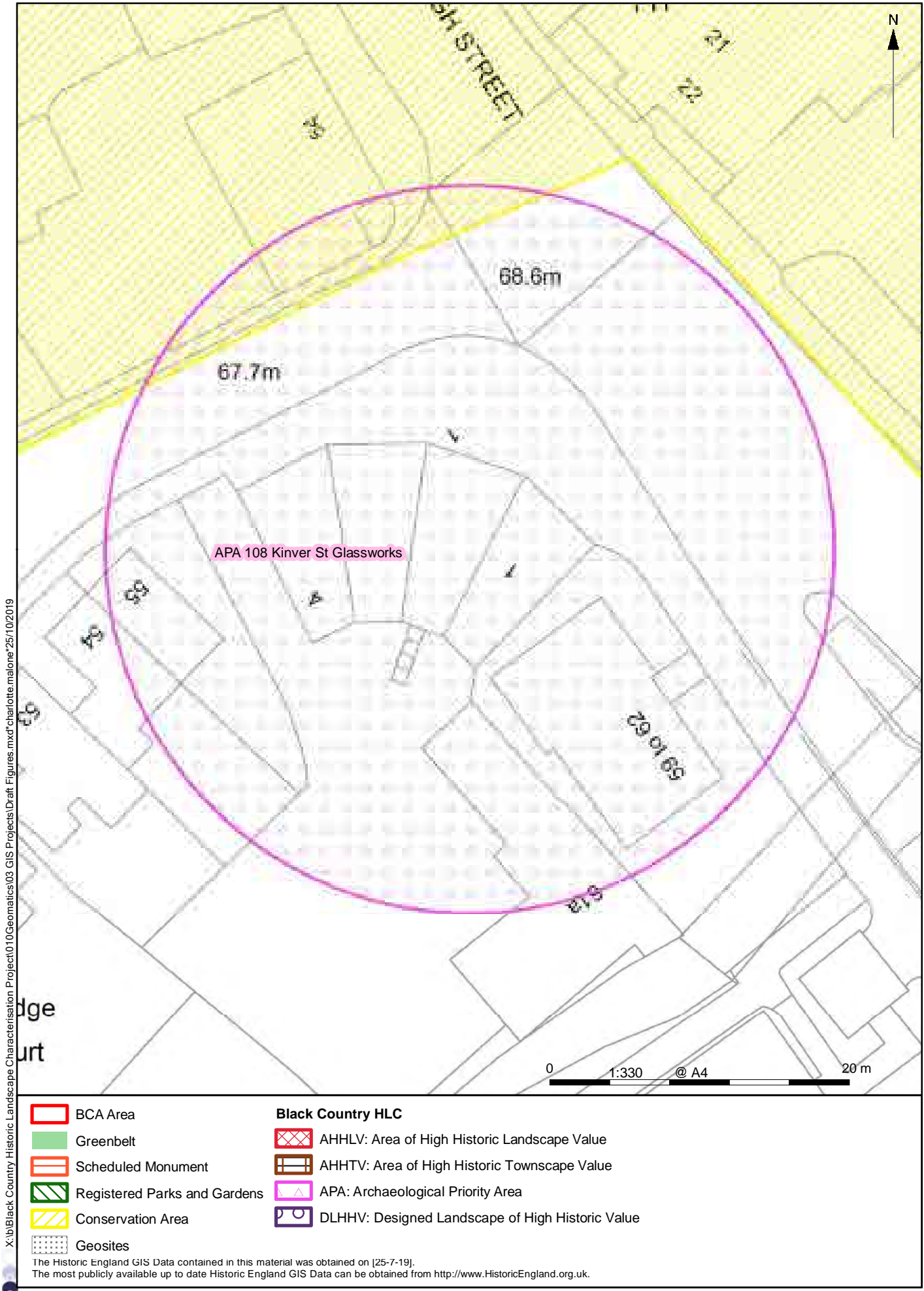
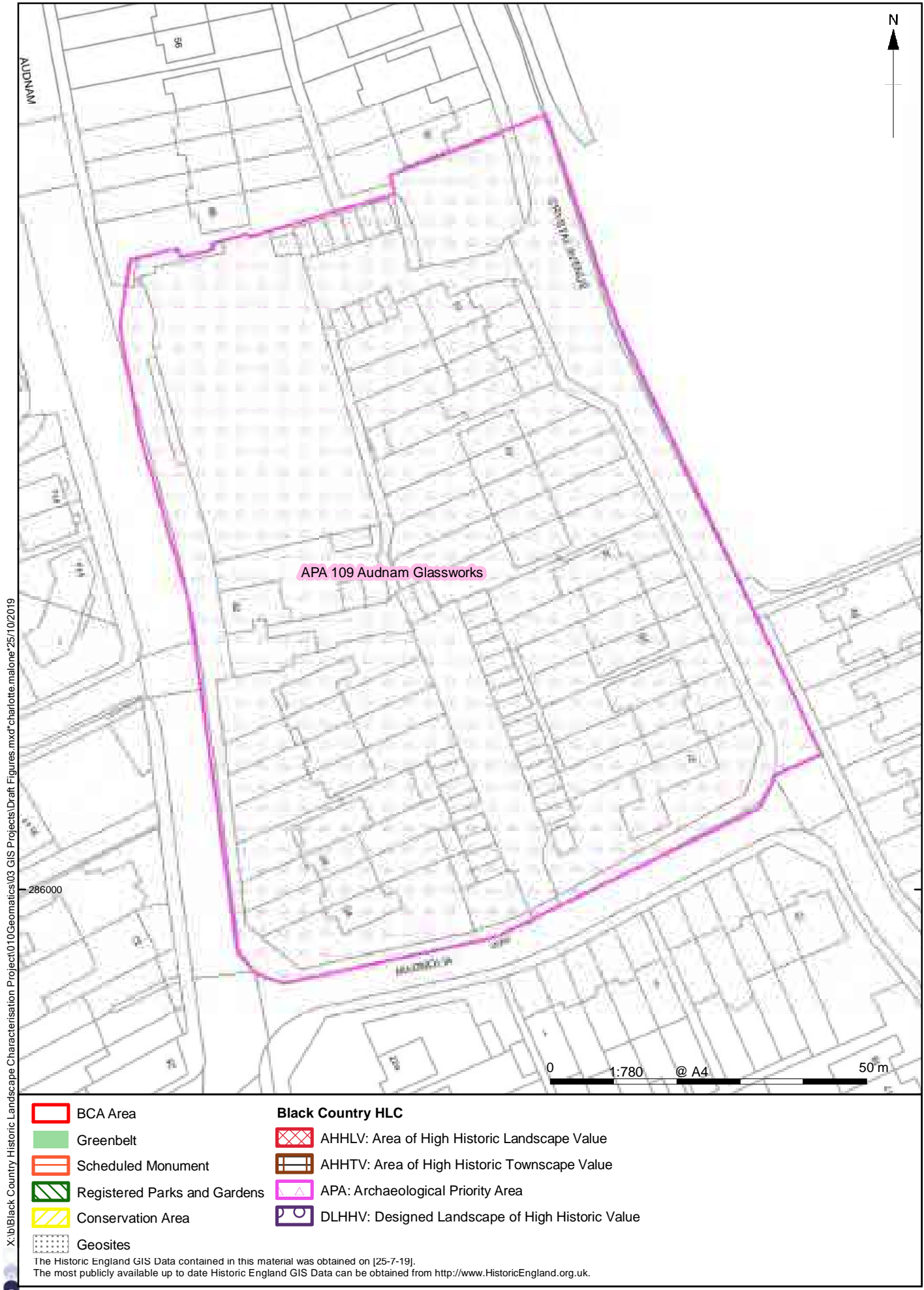












Figure:392 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 108



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
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The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:393 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 109

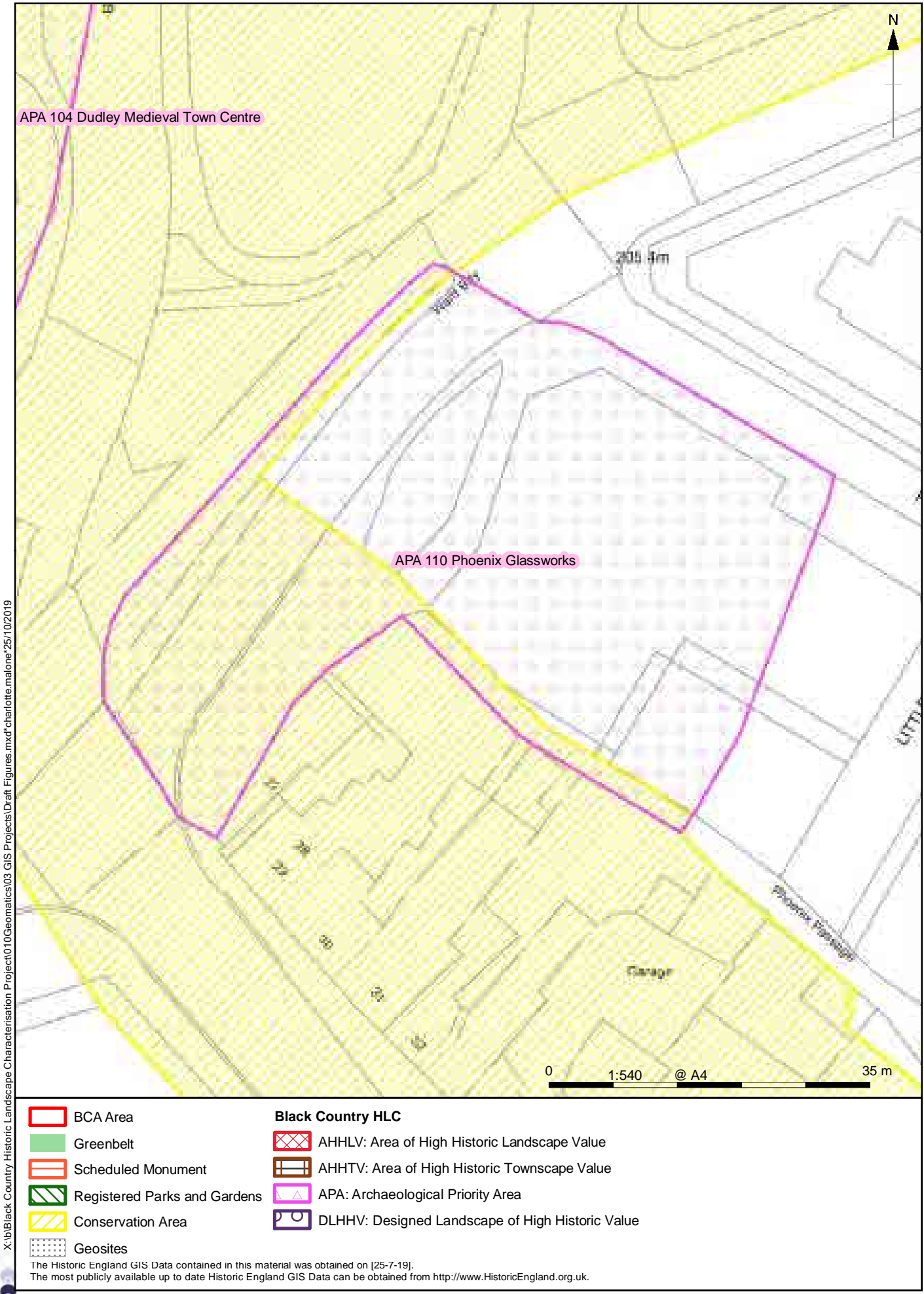
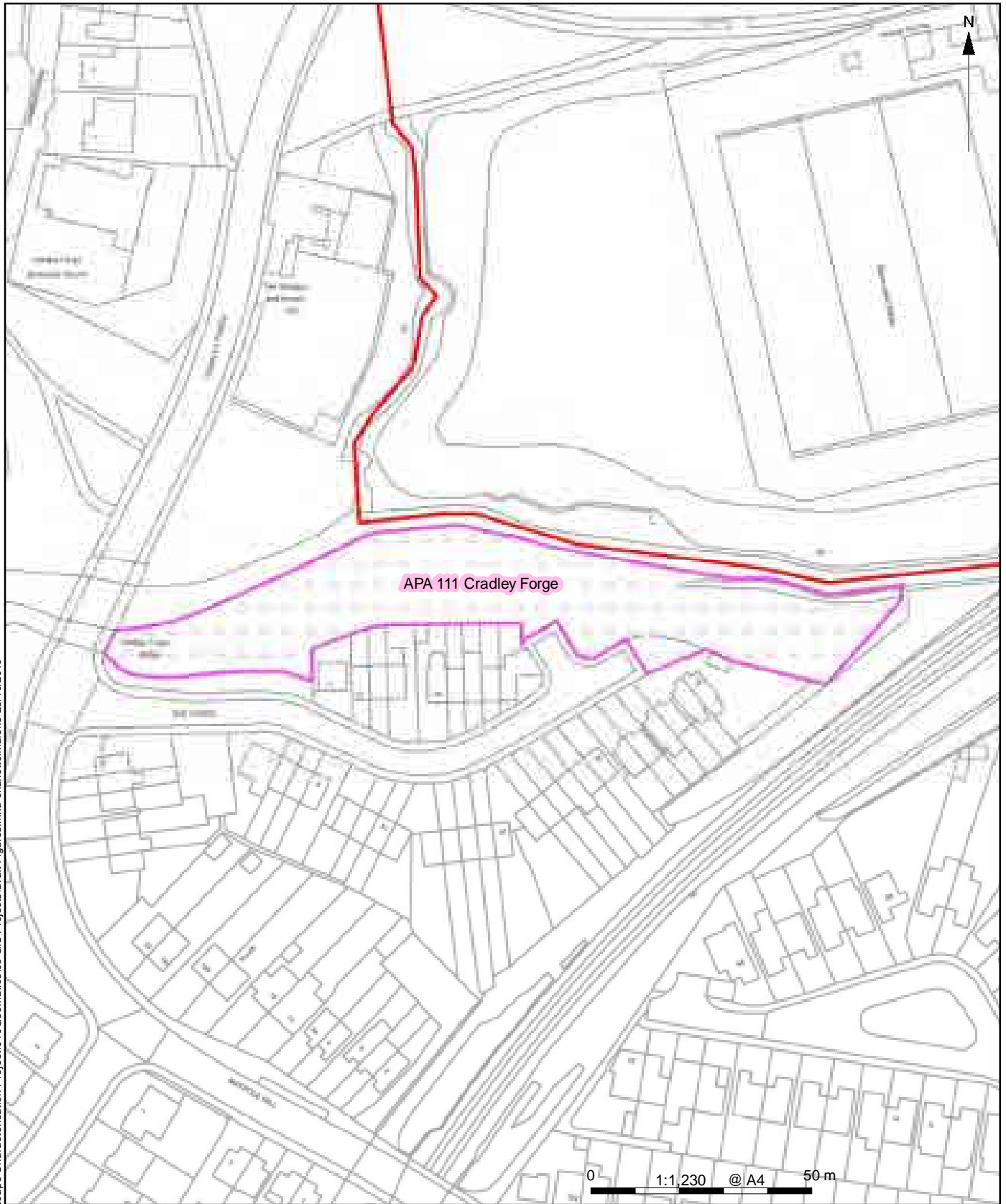












Figure:394 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 110



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:395 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 111

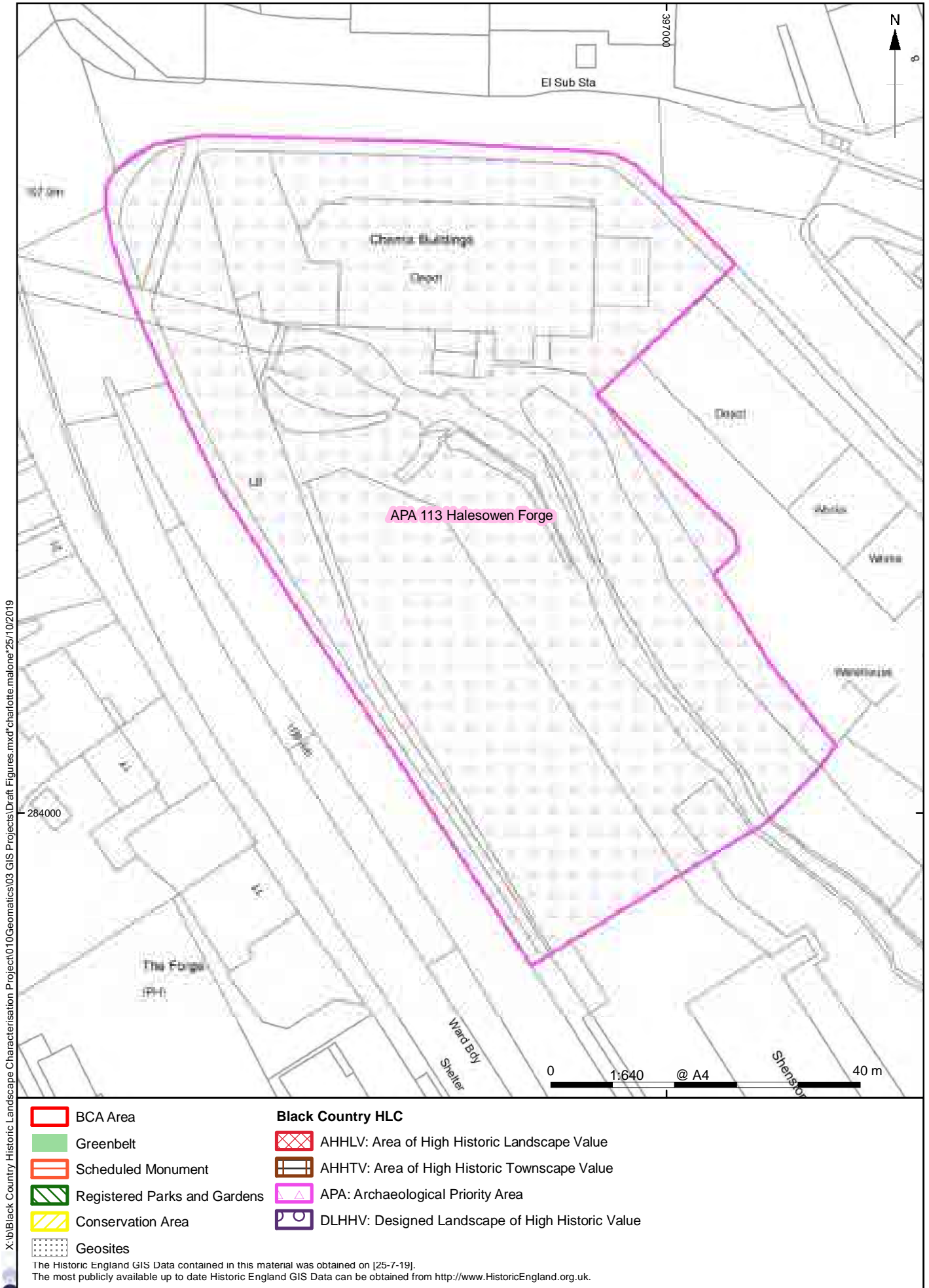
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

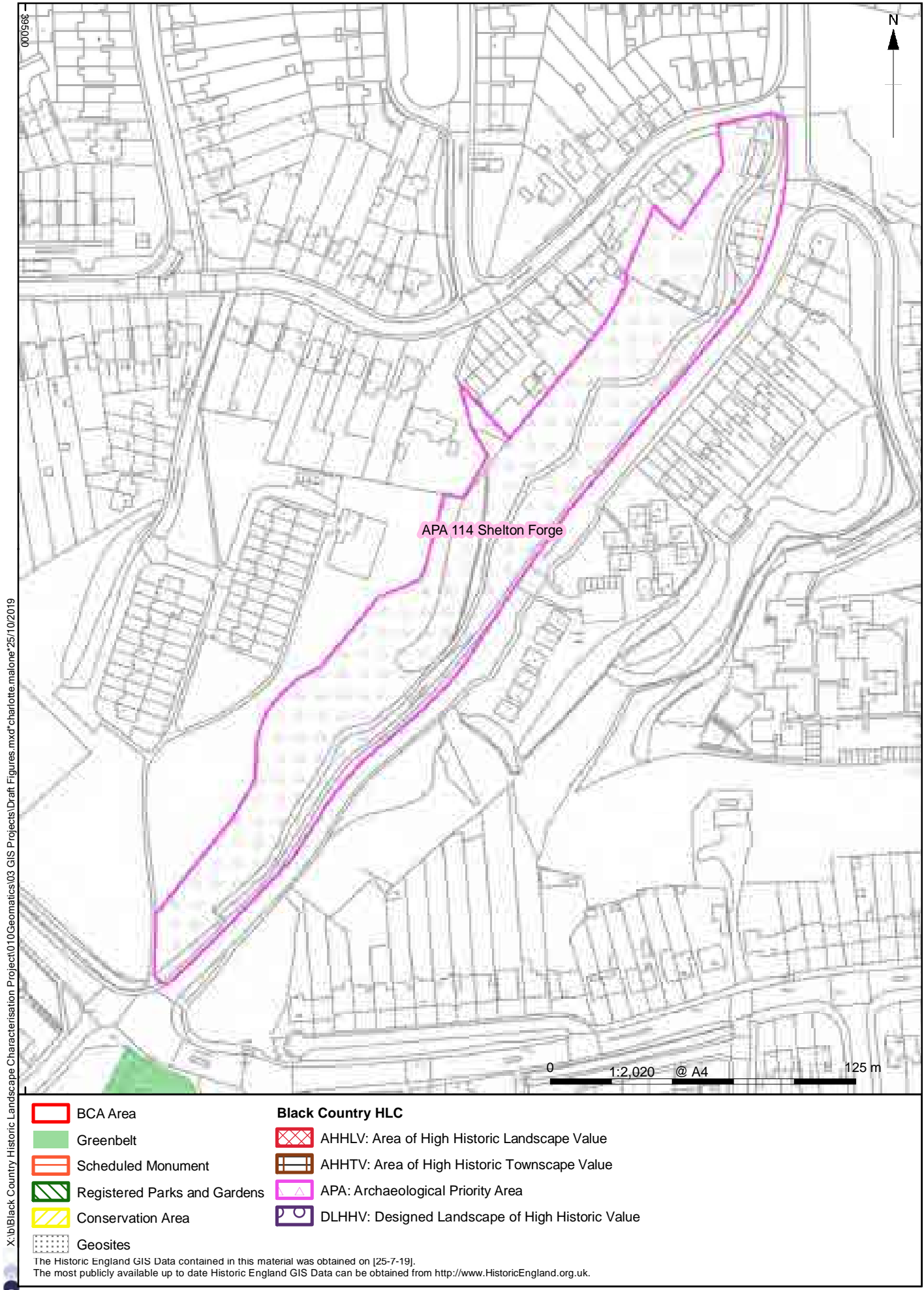
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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:396 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 112













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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

Figure:397 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 113



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
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Figure:398 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 114

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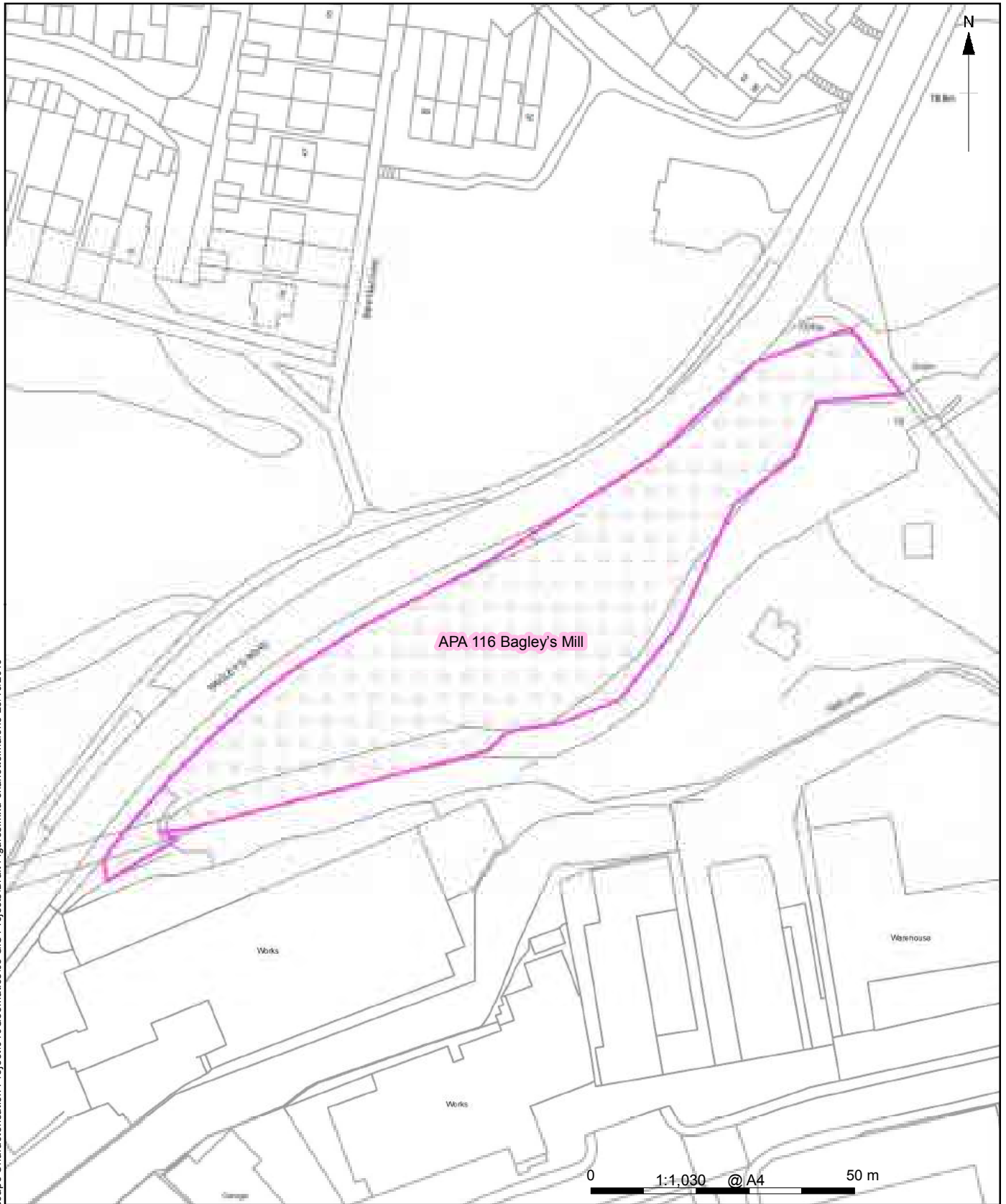
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:399 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 115

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
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
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| Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:400 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 116



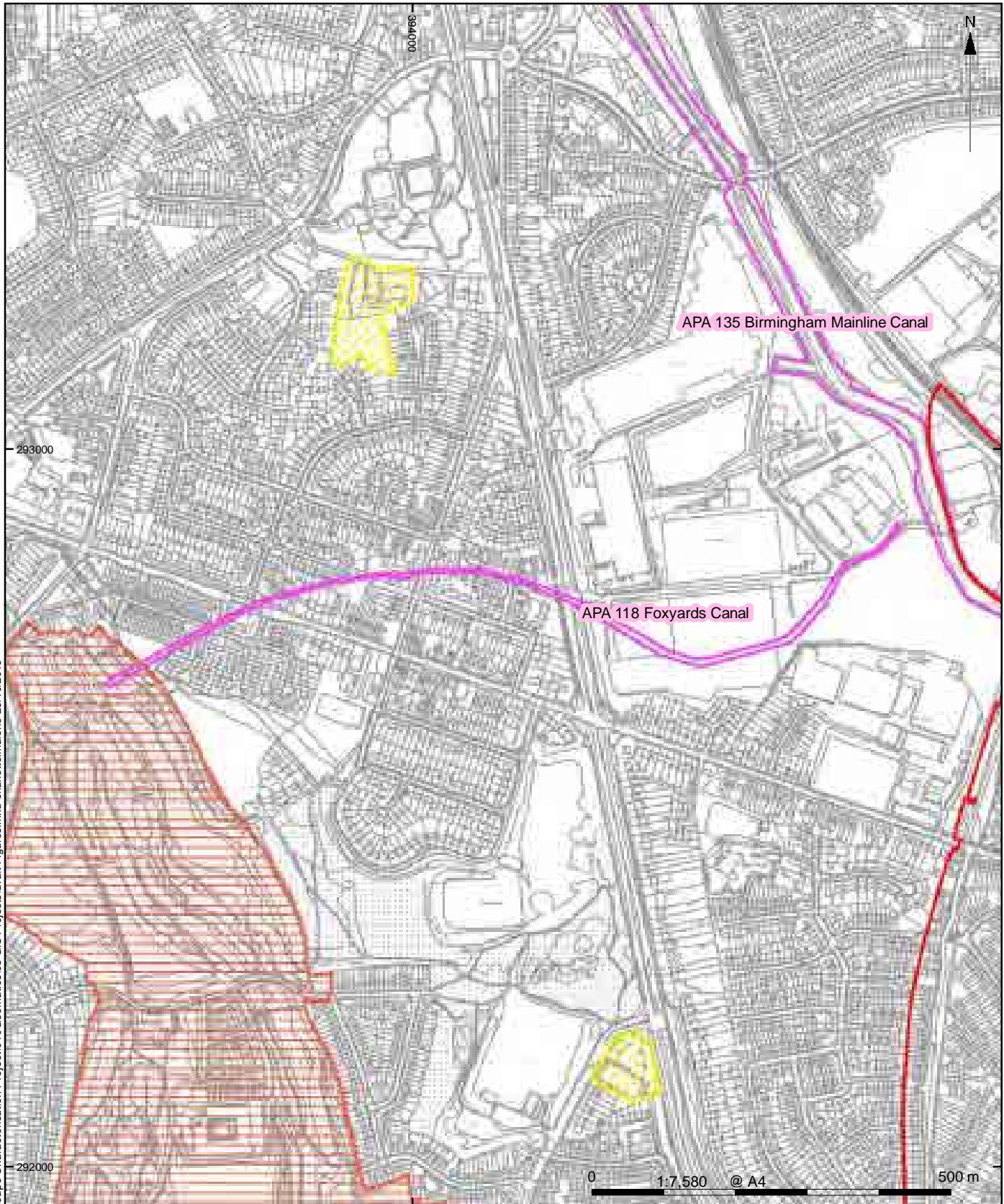
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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:401 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 117

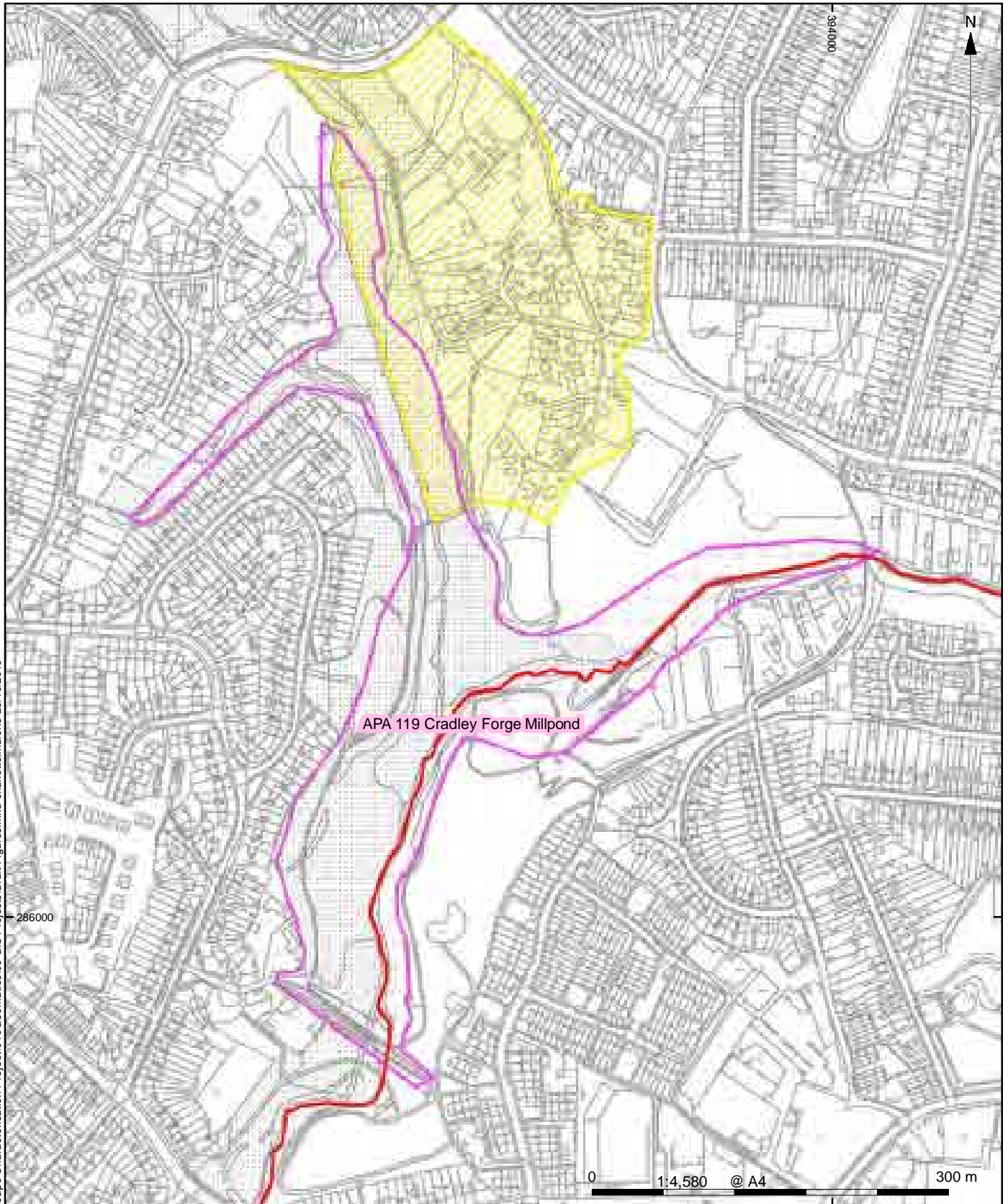
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:402 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 118



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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:403 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 119

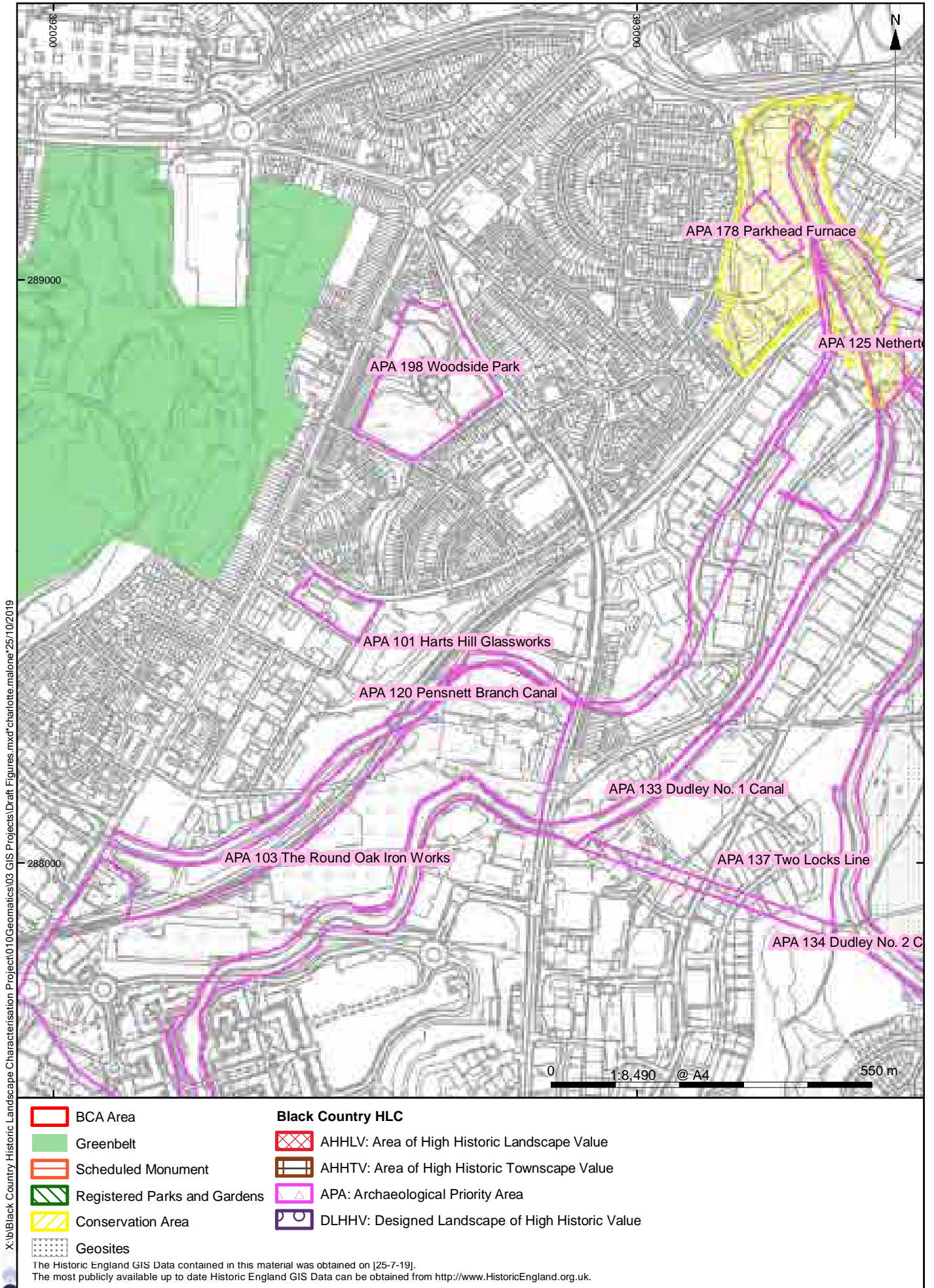
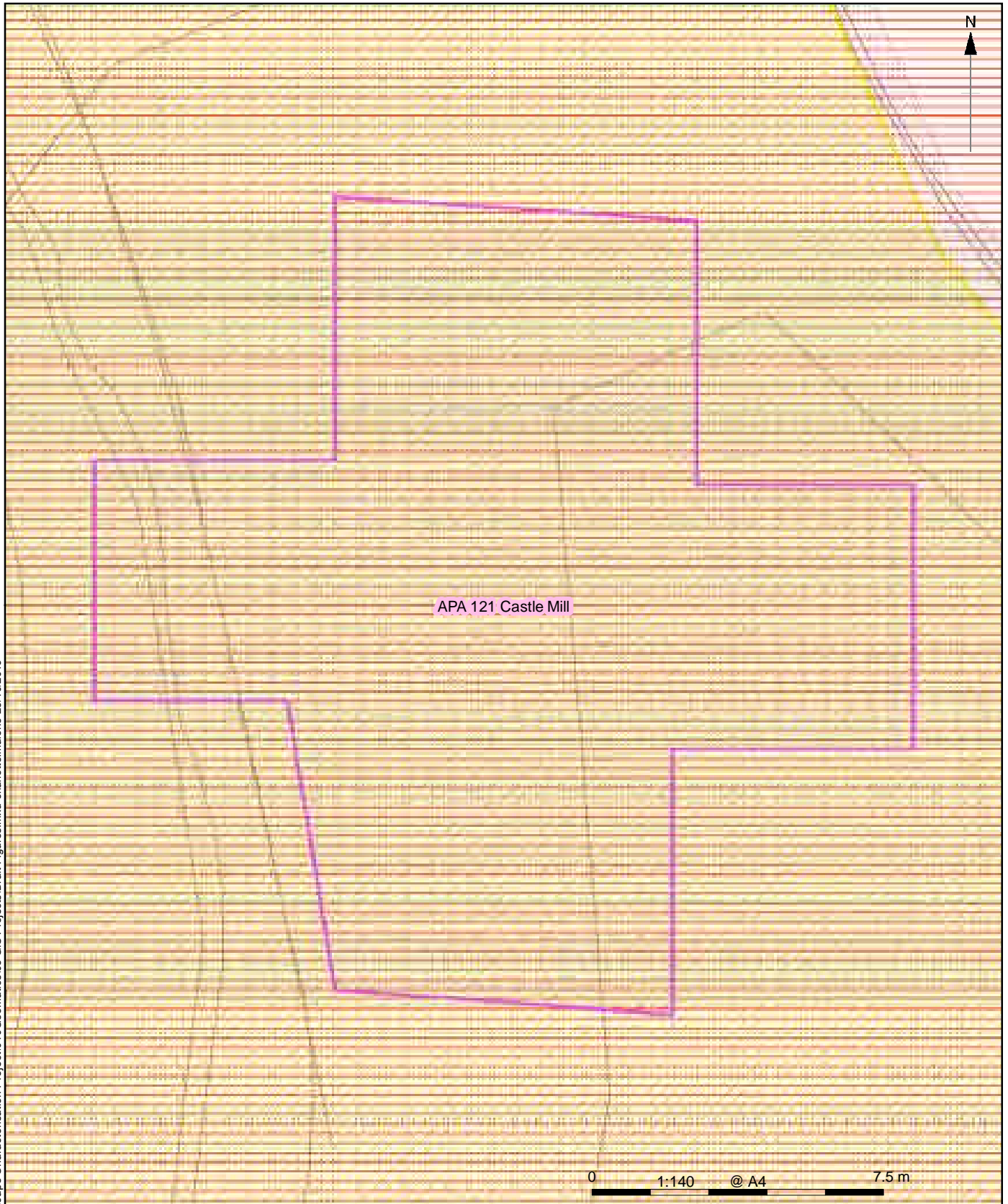












Figure:404 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 120

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











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Figure:405 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 121

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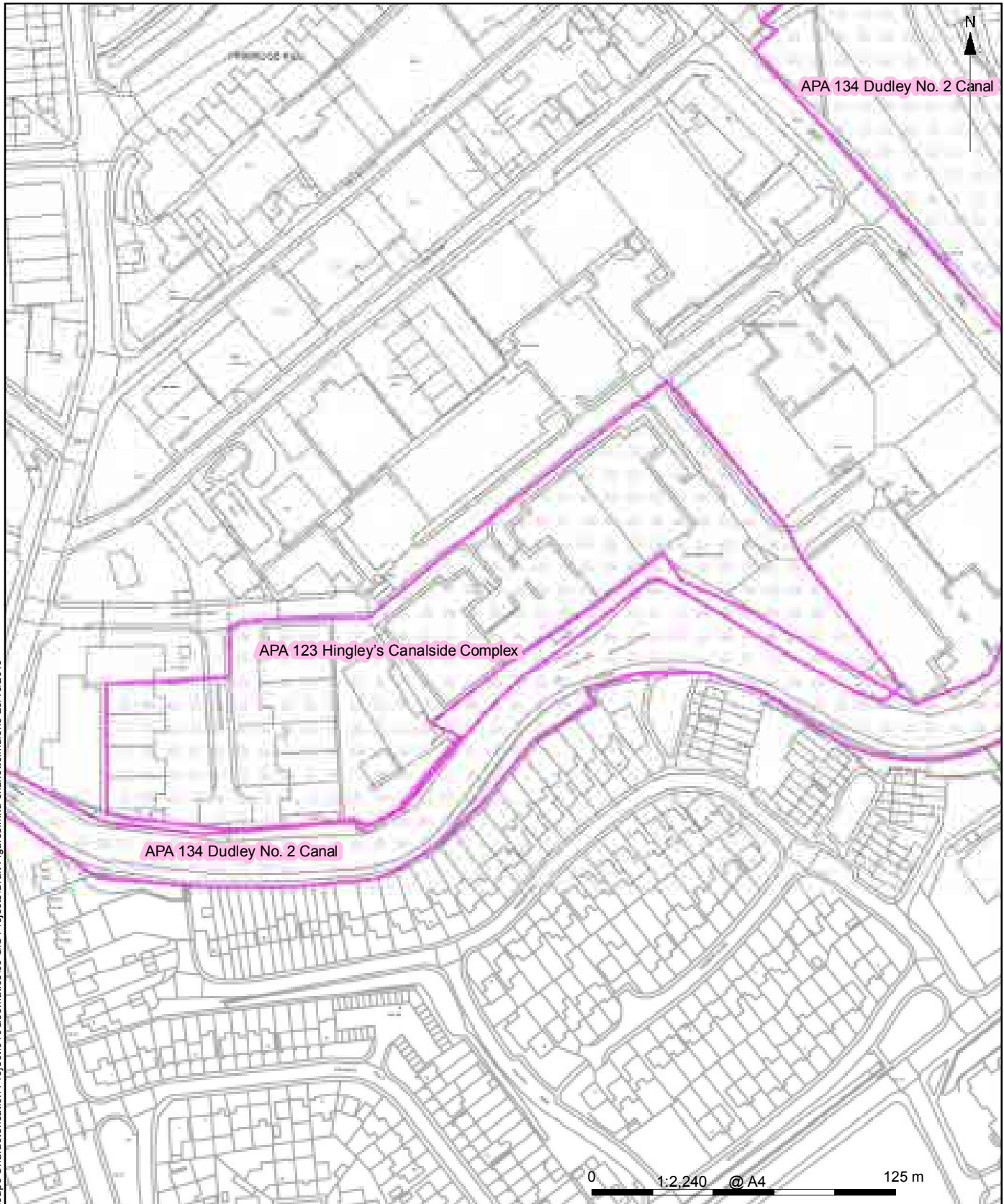
APA 122 Old Buffery Furnaces

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:406 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 122

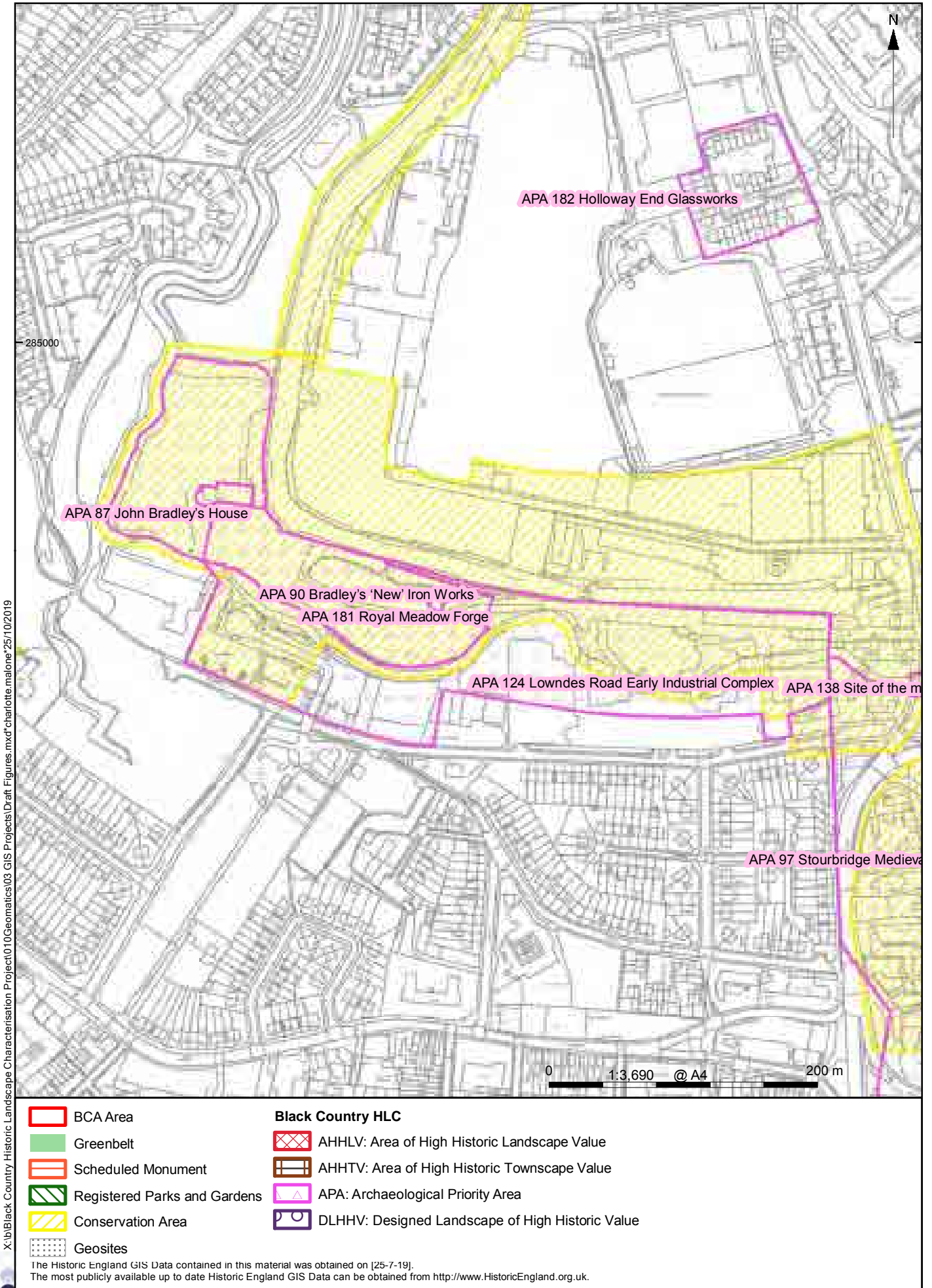
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
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:407 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 123

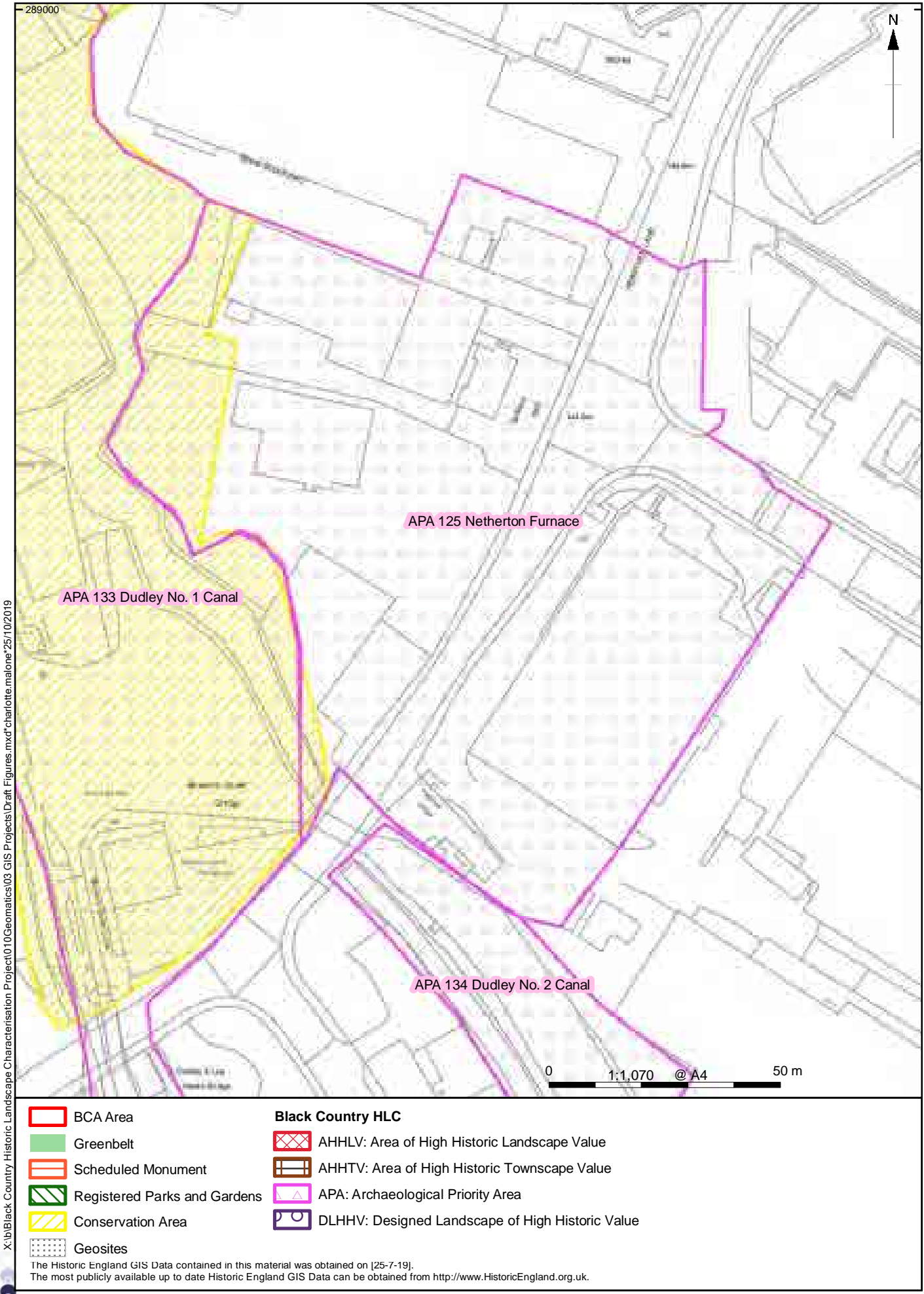


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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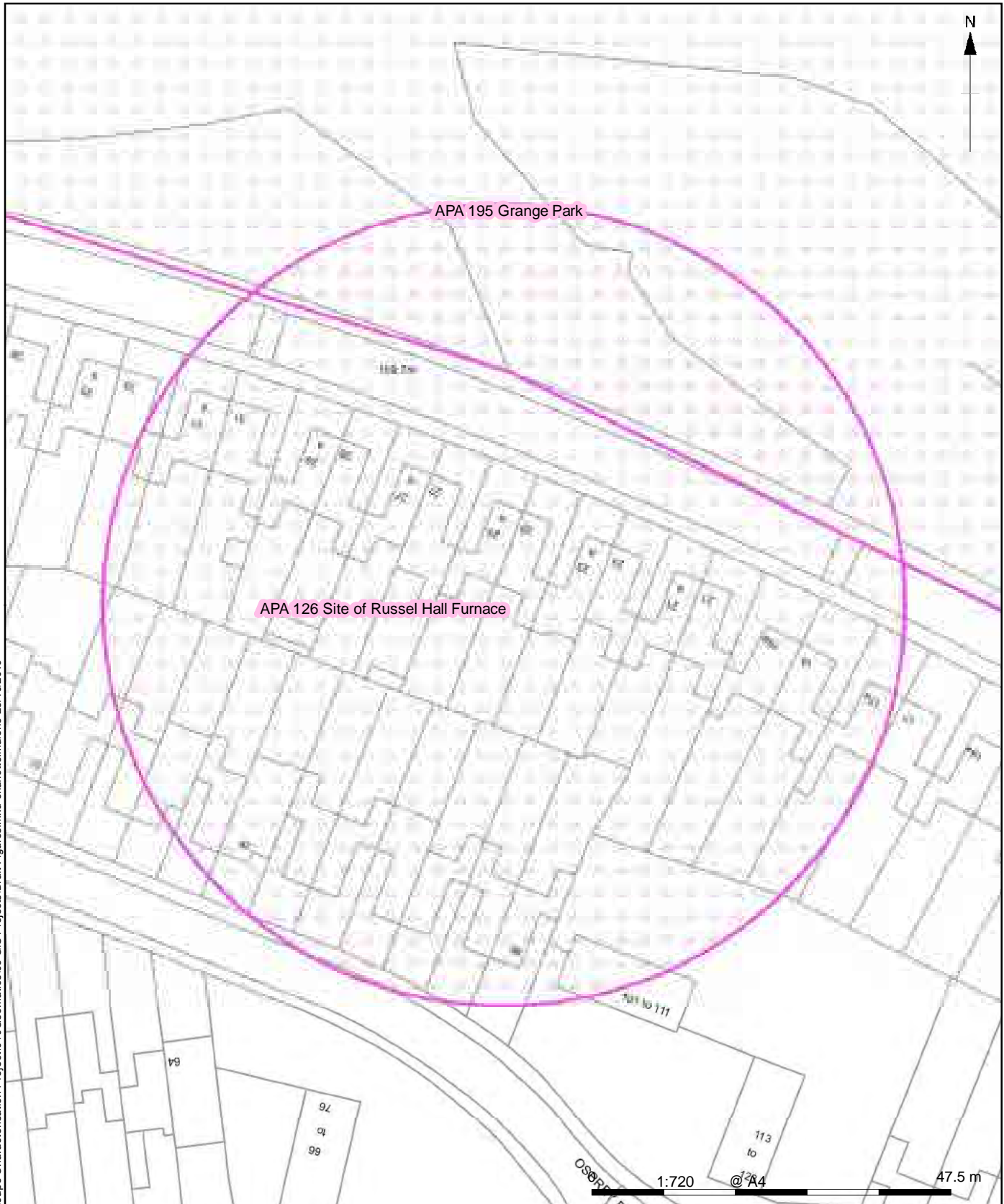
Figure:408 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 124













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Figure:409 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological priority Area APA 125

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

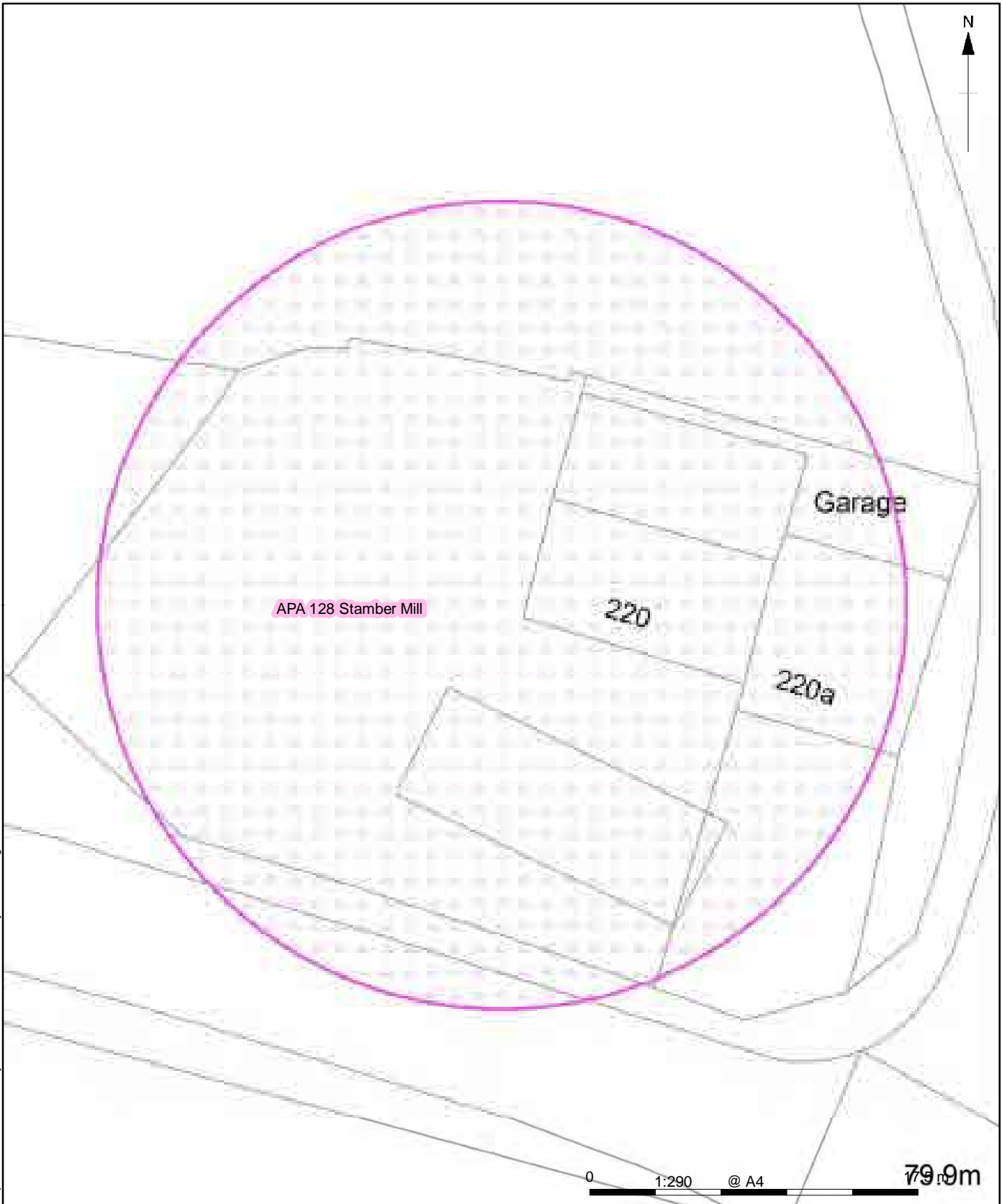
Figure:410 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 126













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Figure:411 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 127

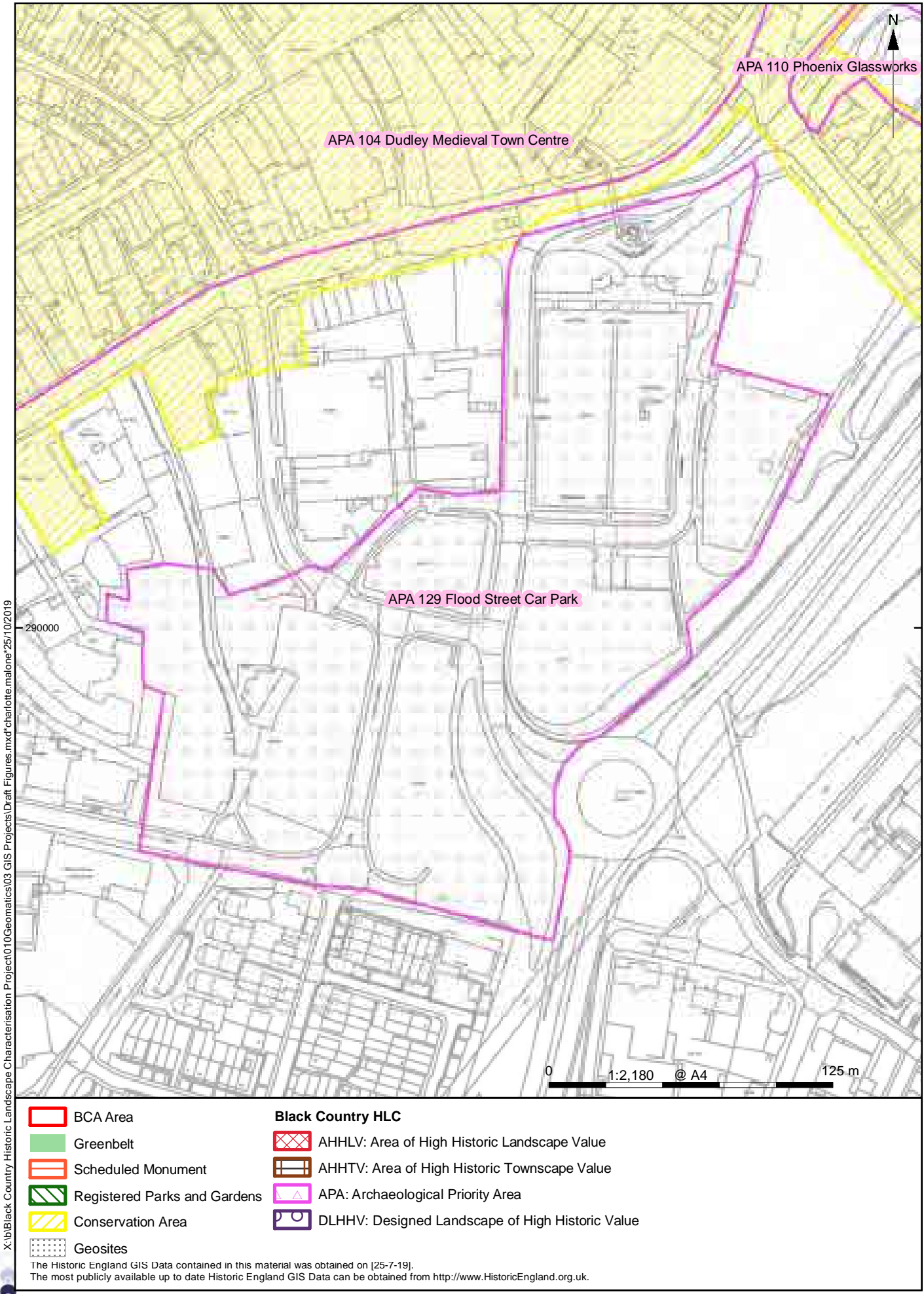
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:412 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 128



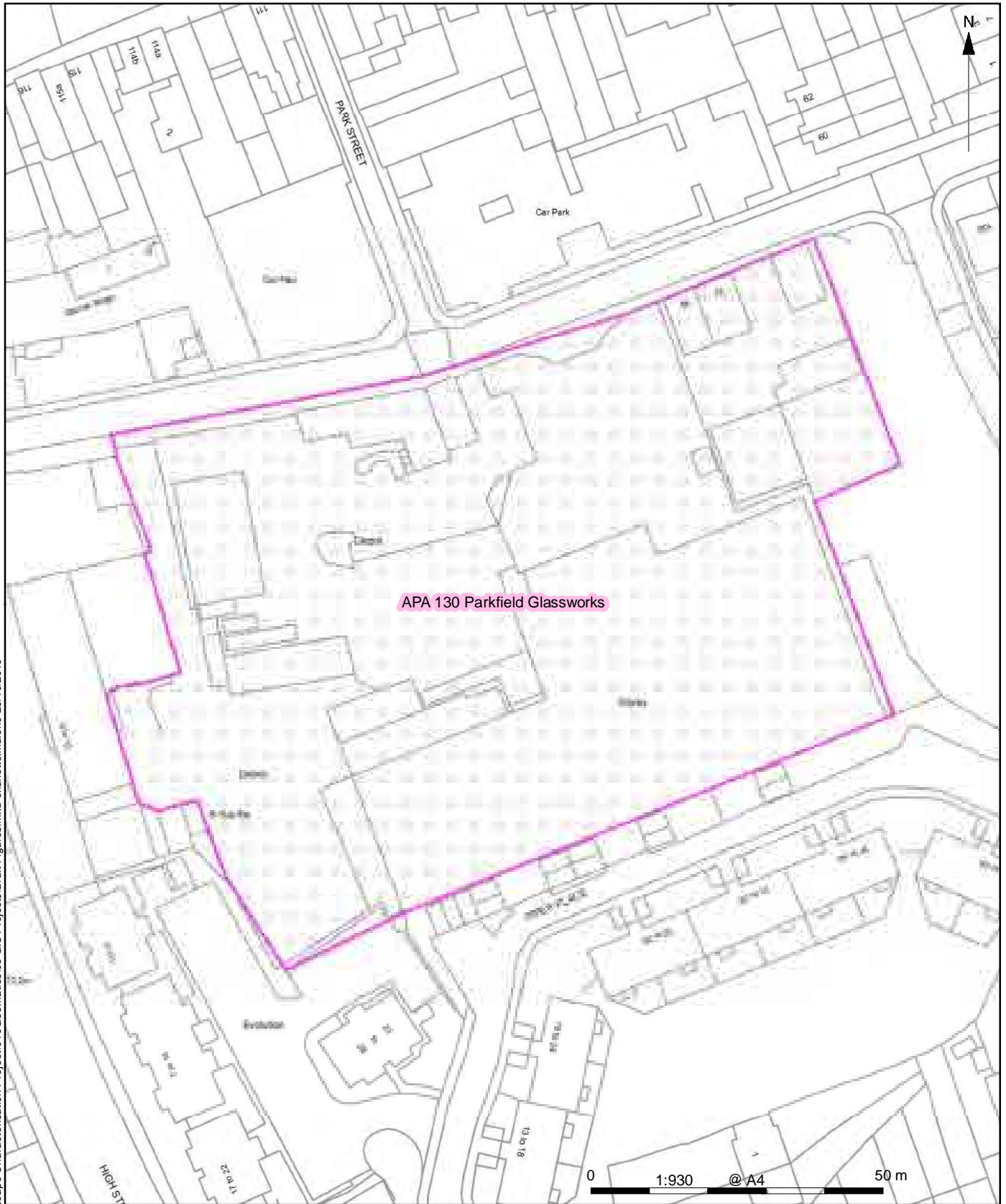
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
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|------------------------------|--|
| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:413 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 129

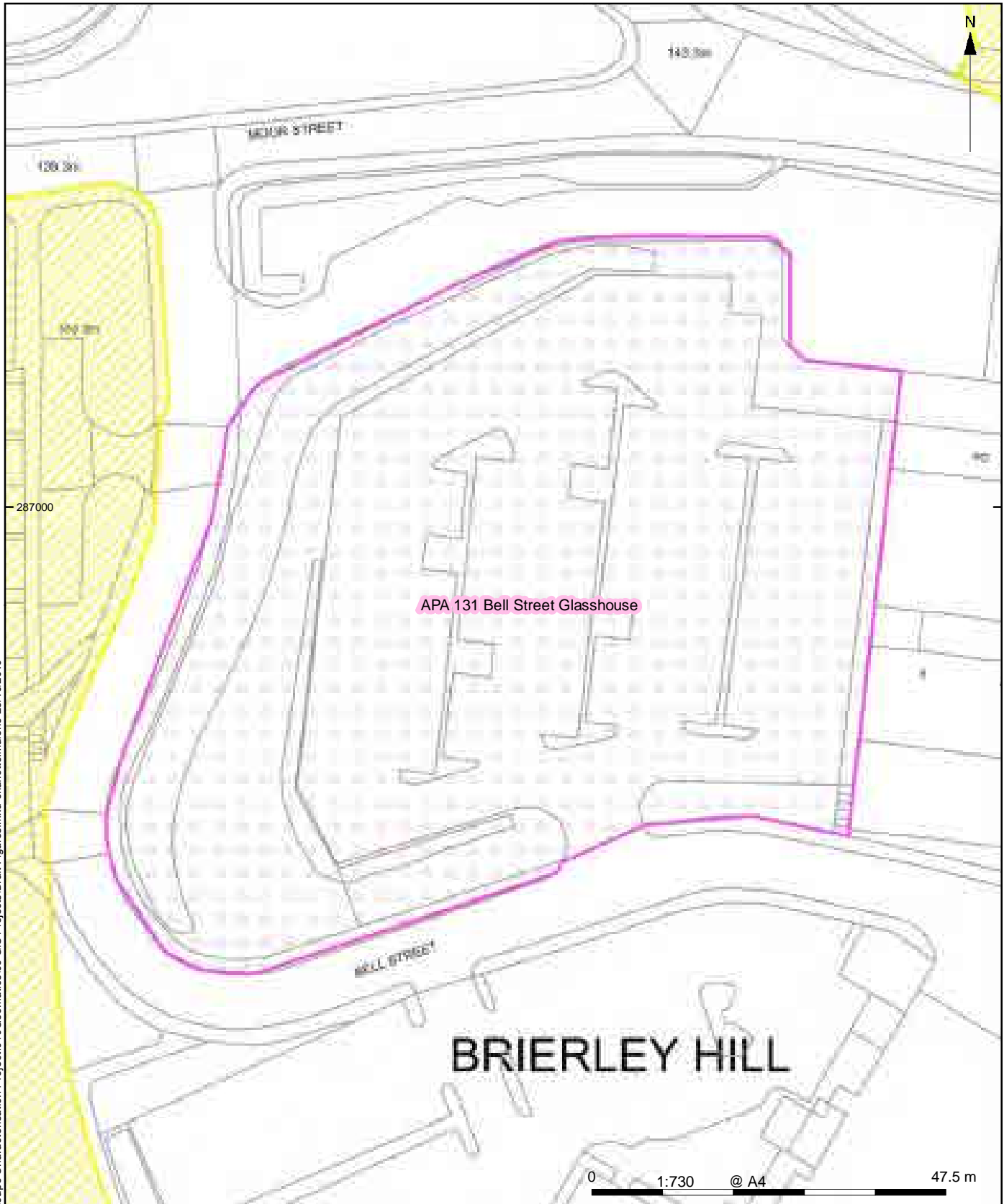
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:414 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 130

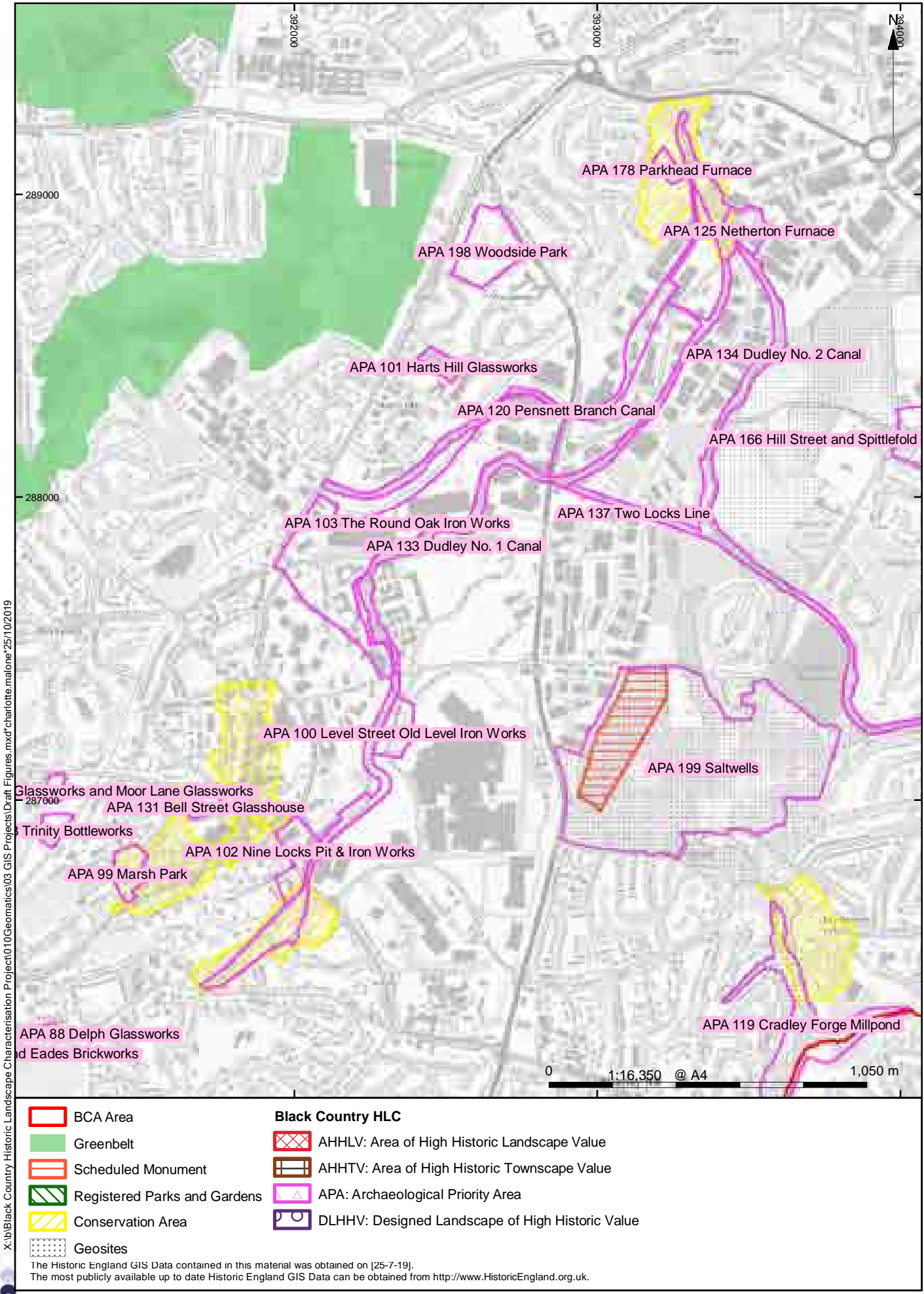


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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
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Figure:415 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 131

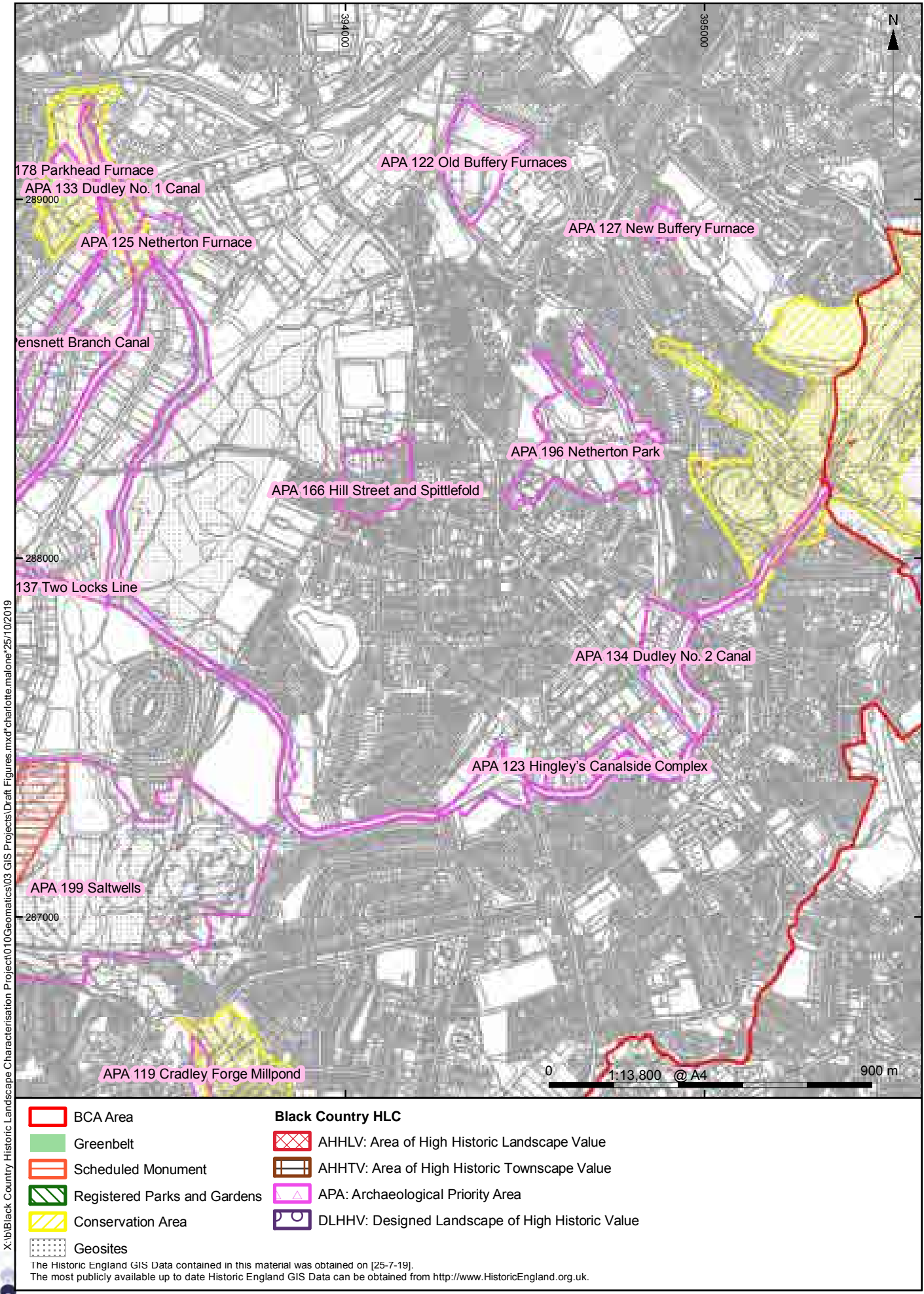


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:416 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 133



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Figure:417 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 134

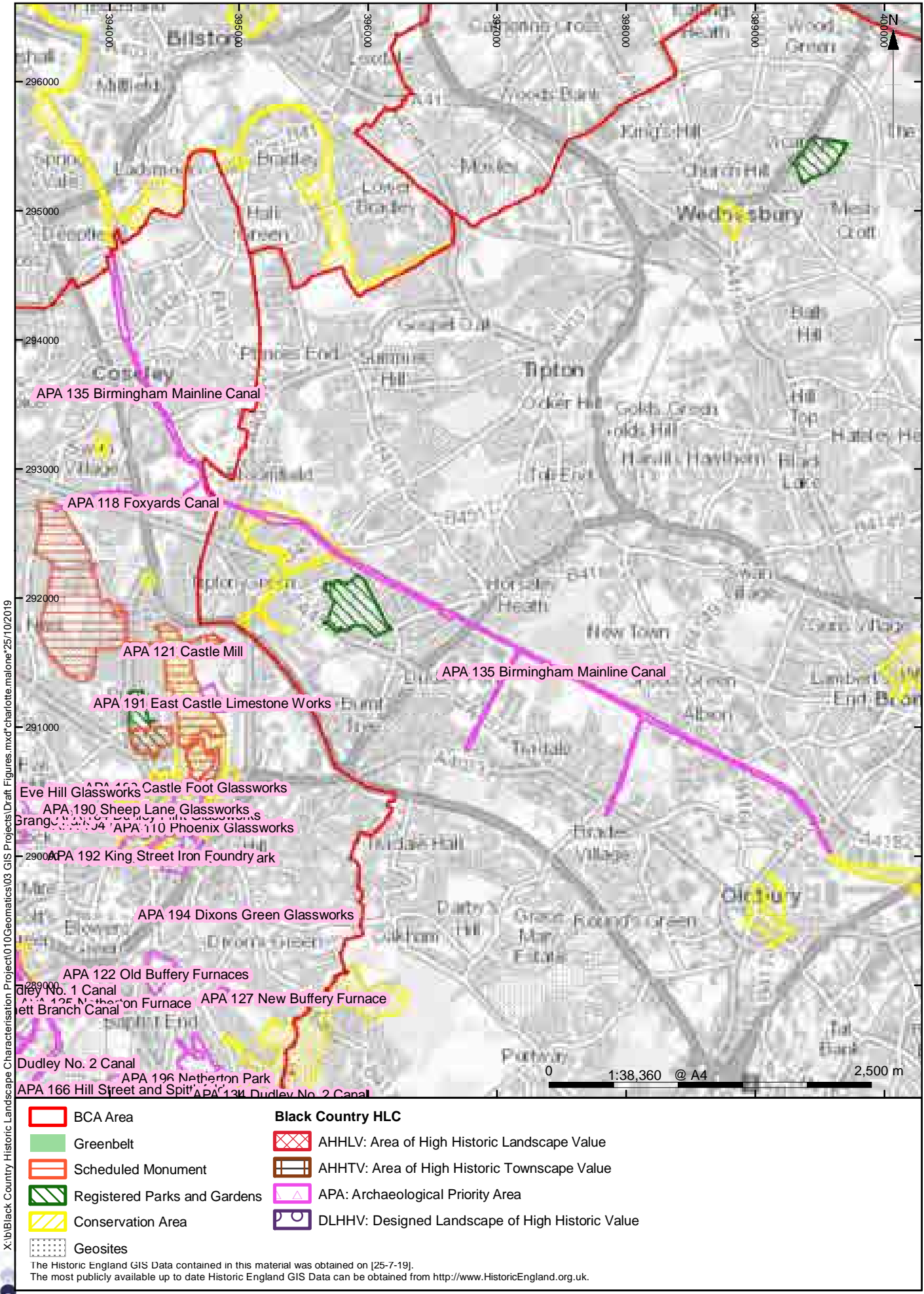
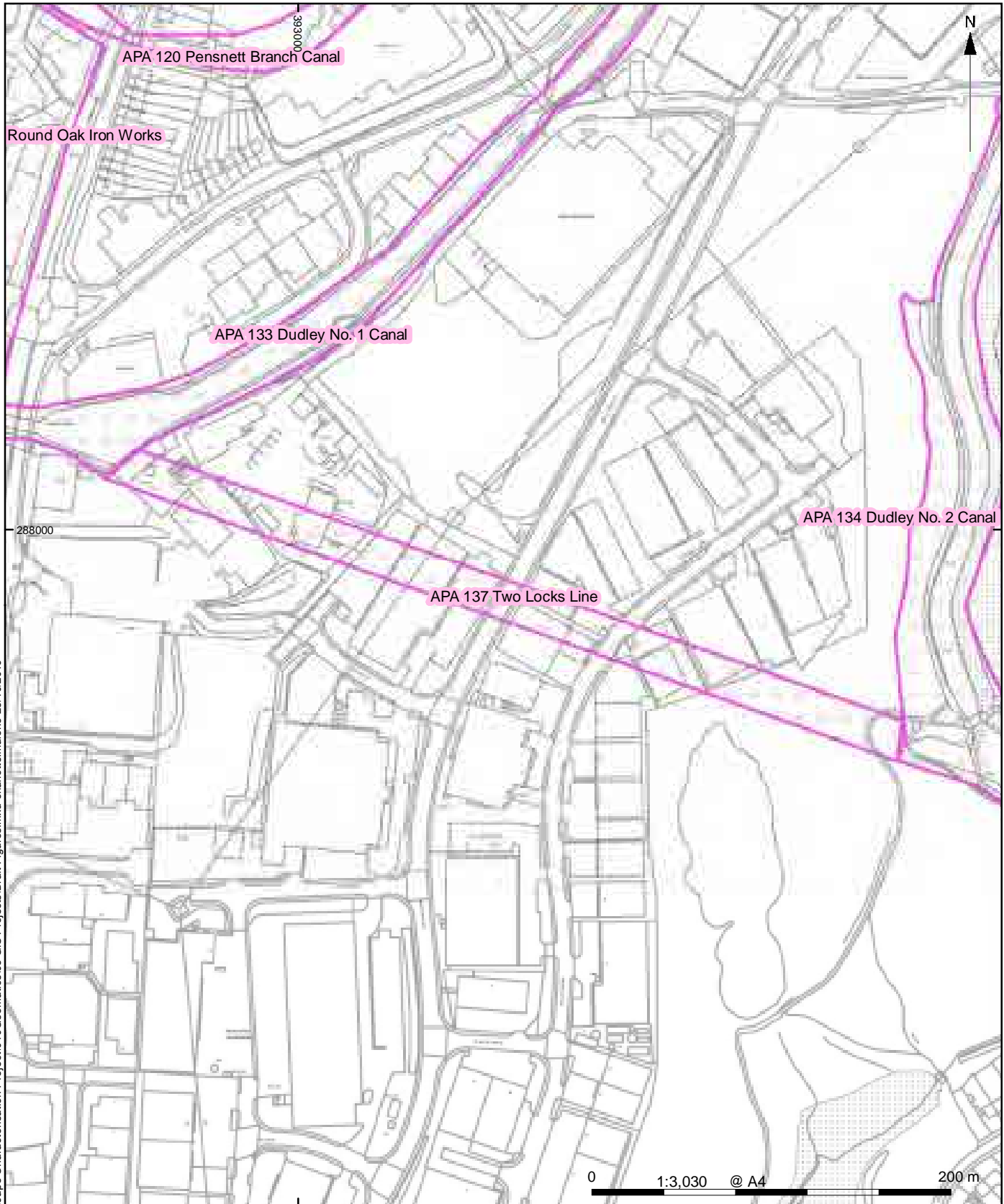












Figure:418 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 135

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:419 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 137



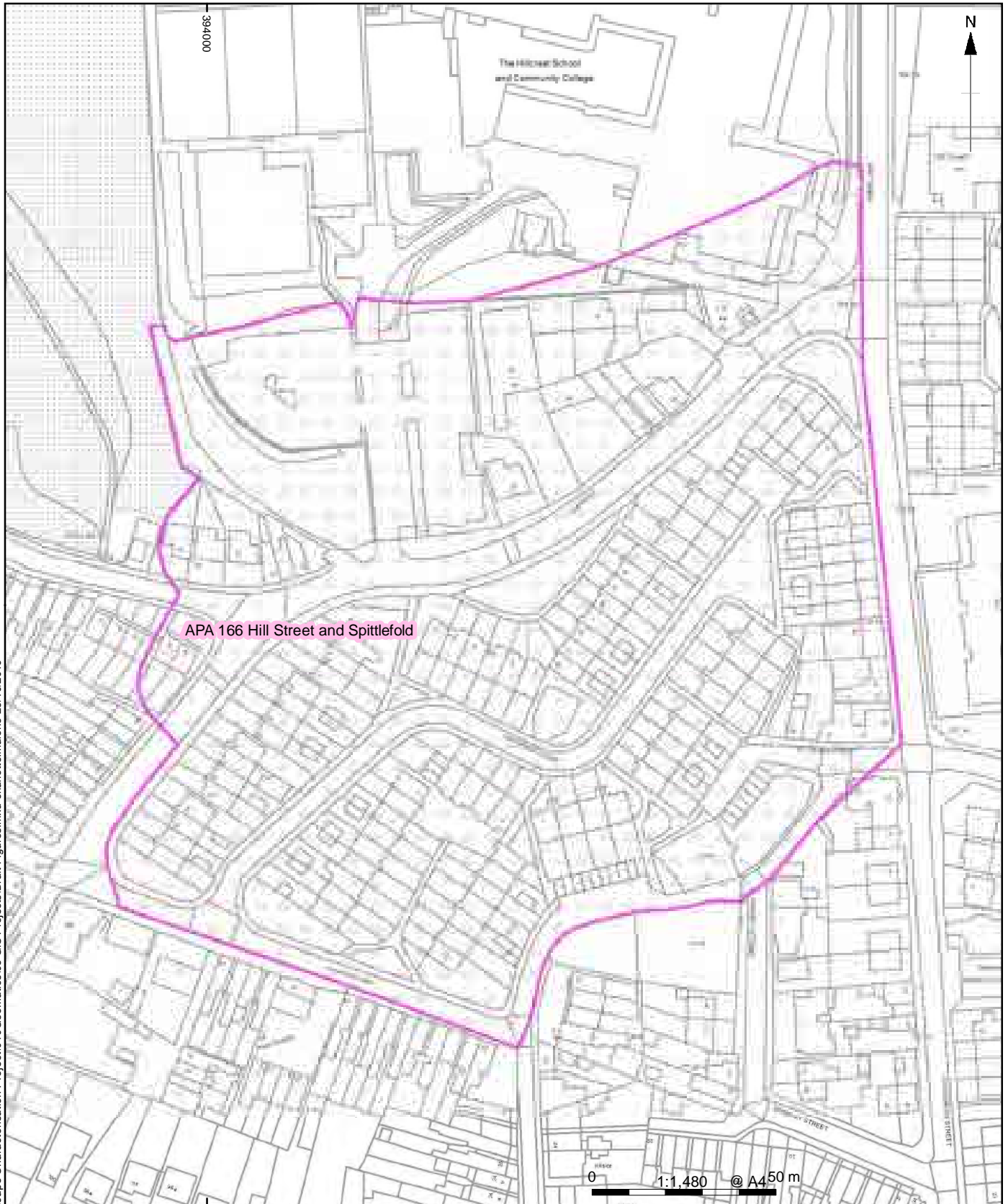
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |











The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on [25-7-19].
 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:420 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 138

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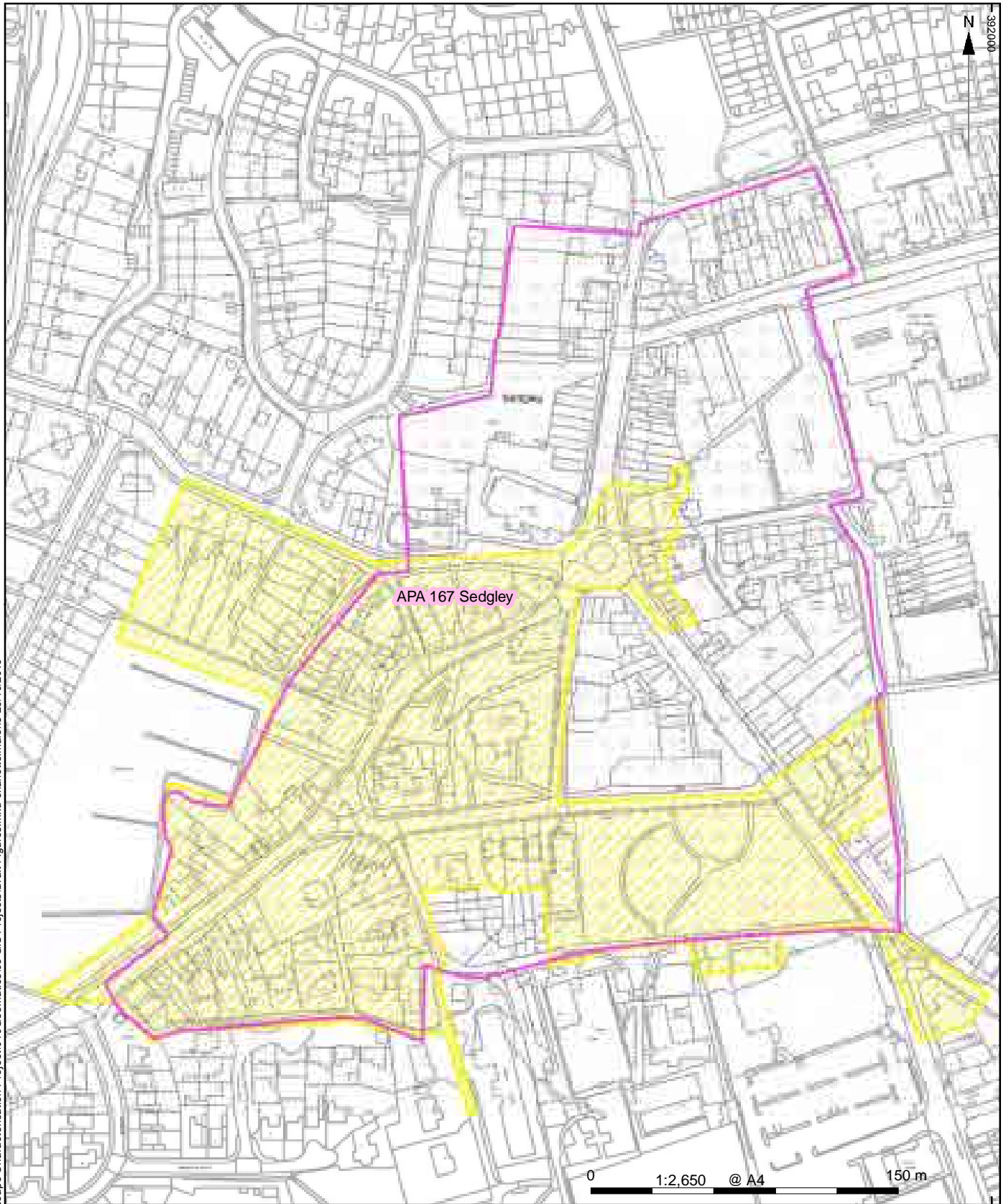












APA 166 Hill Street and Spittlefold

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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Figure:421 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 166













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:422 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 167

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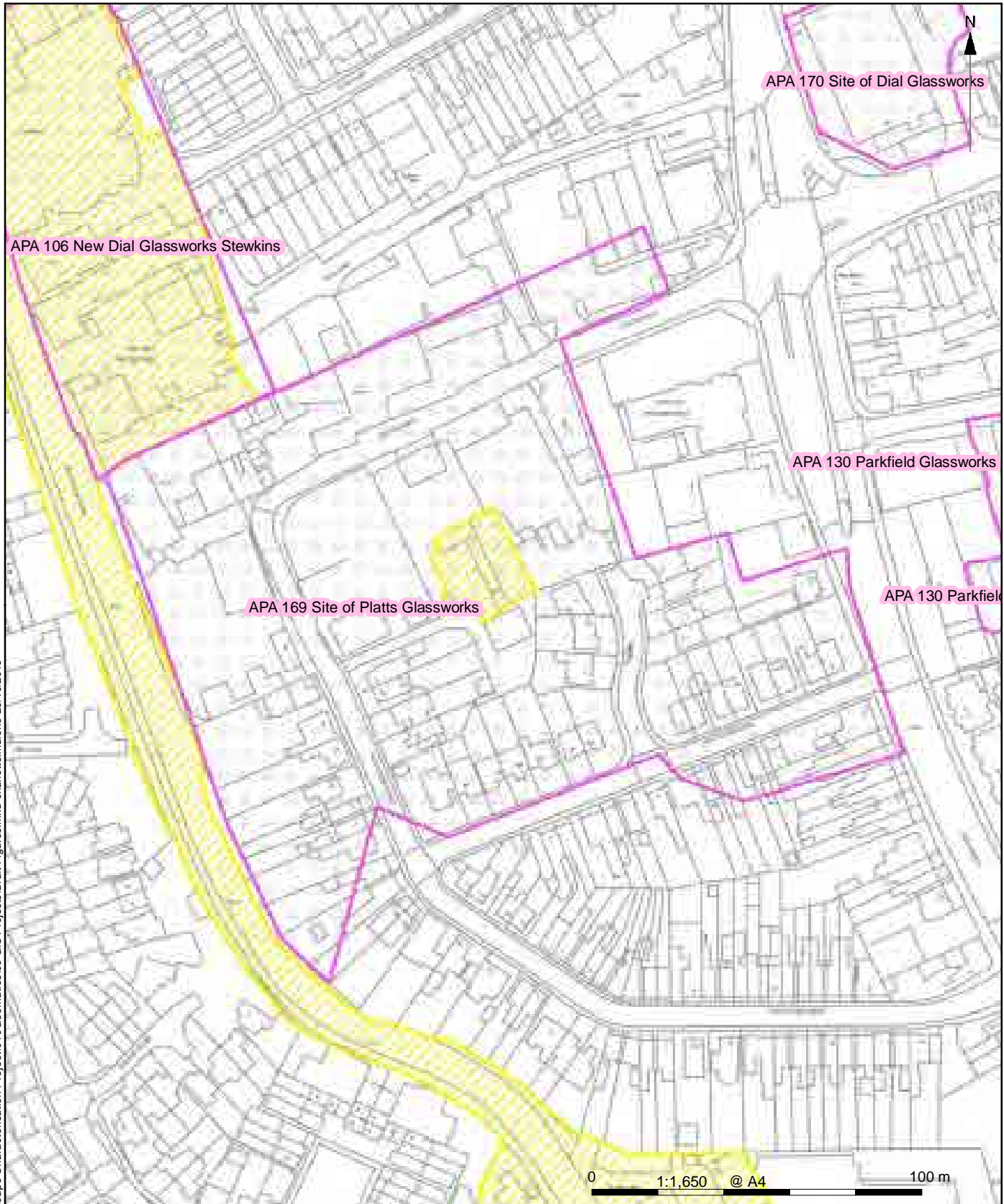


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:423 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 168

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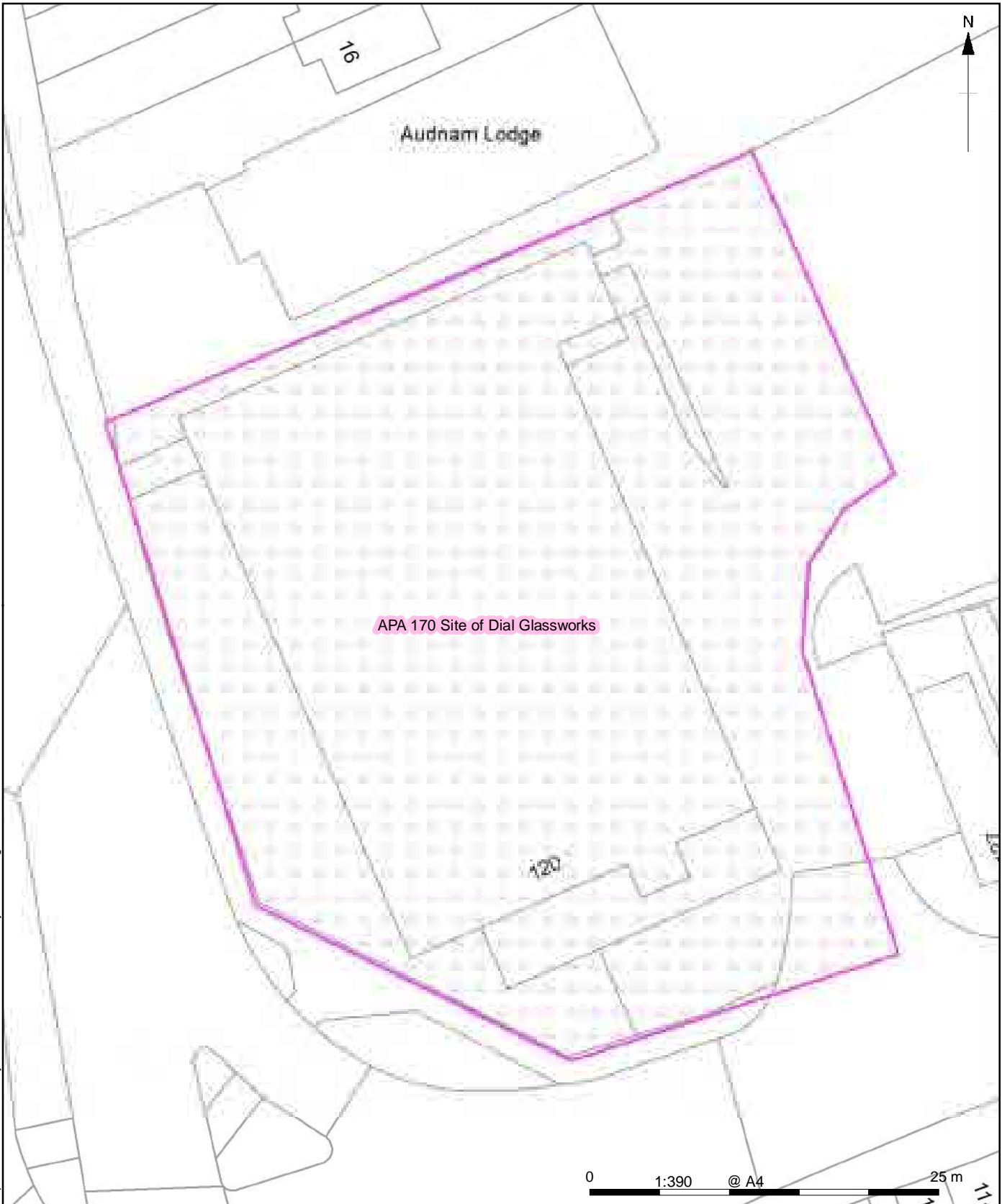












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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:424 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 169

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:425 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 170

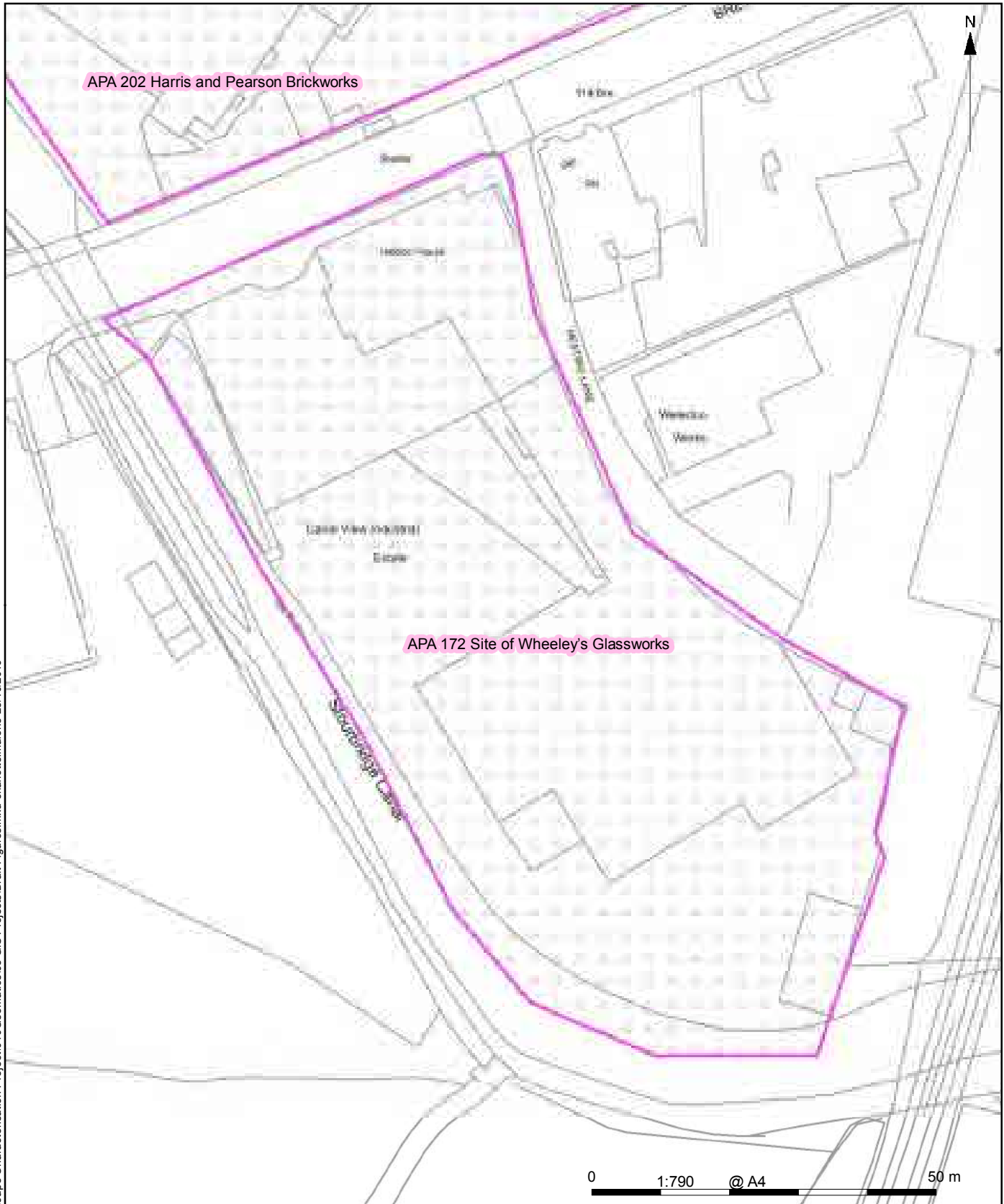












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|------------------------------|--|
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Figure:426 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 171

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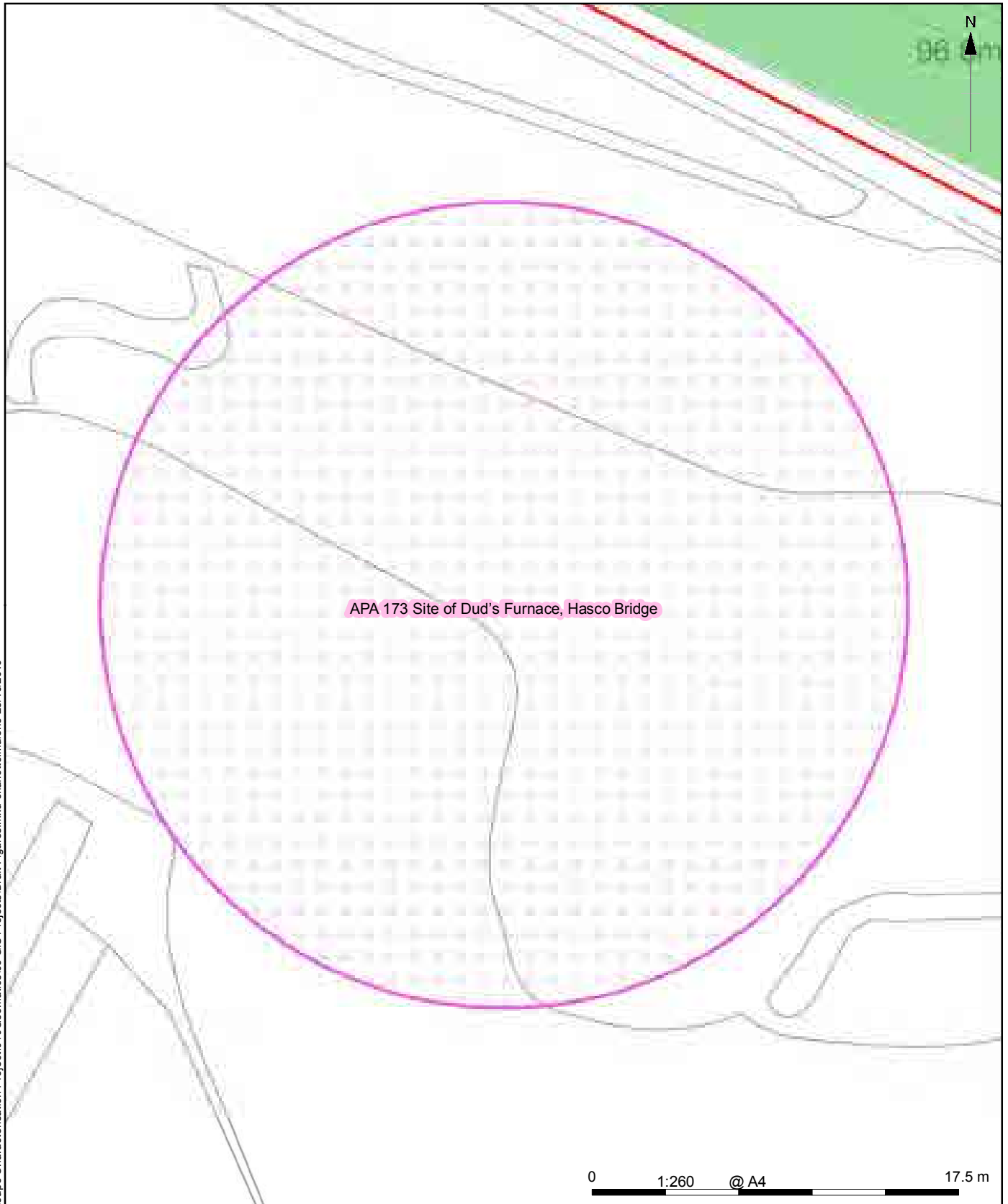


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|--|--|
|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:427 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 172

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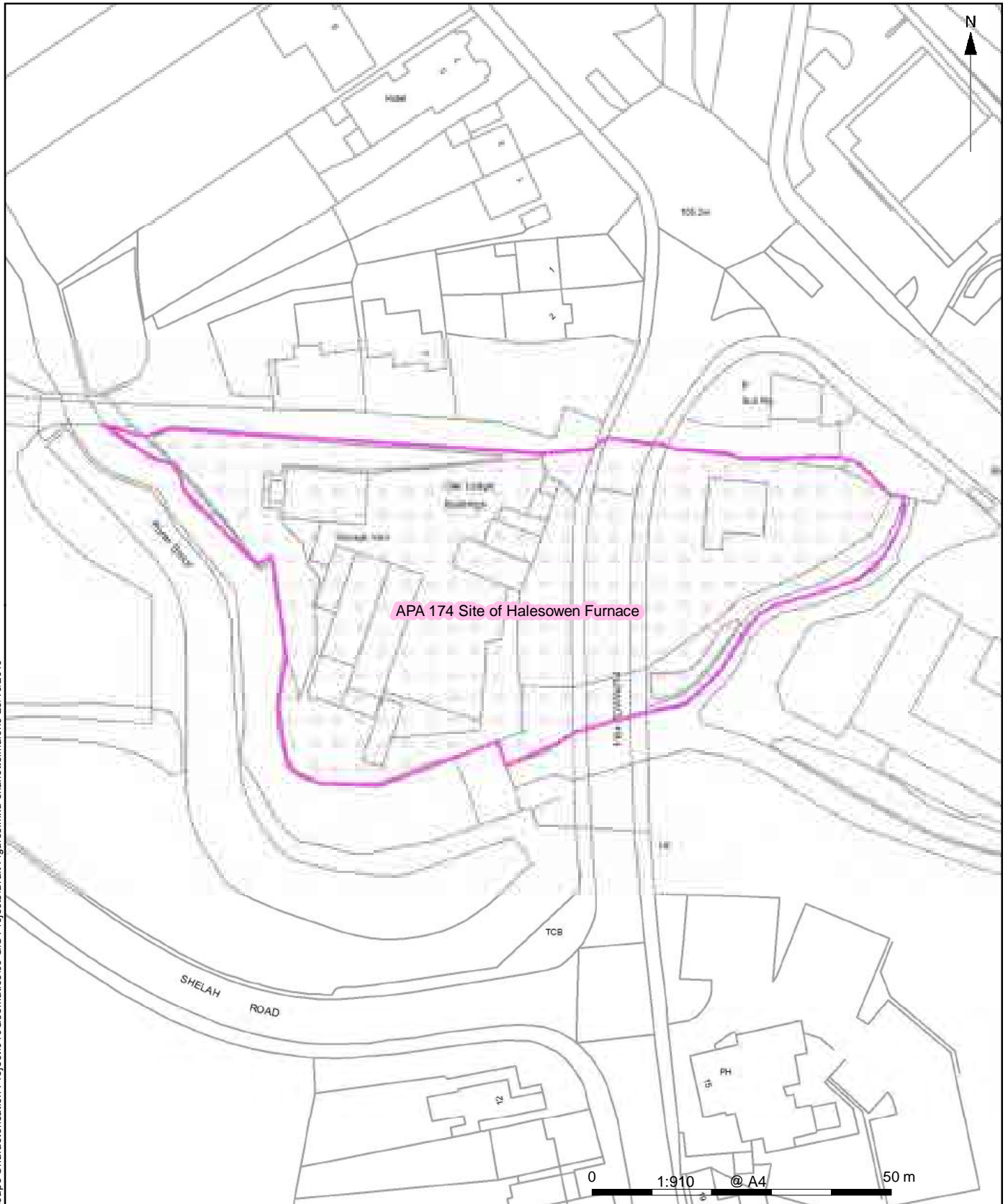












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|------------------------------|--|
| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure:428 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 173

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:429 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 174

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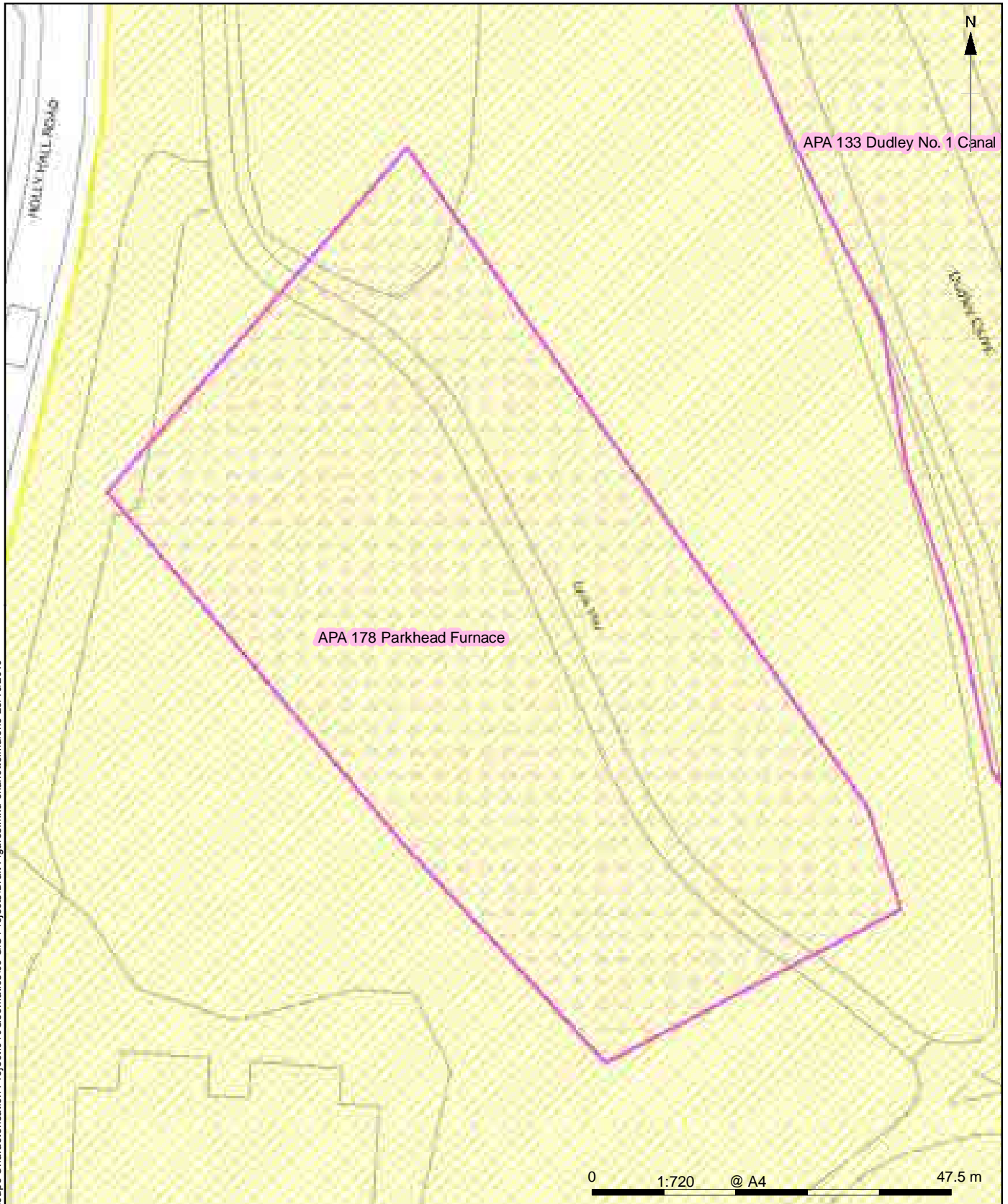
APA 177 Cradley Rod Mill











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|------------------------------|--|
| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
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Figure:430 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 177

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











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Figure:431 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 178

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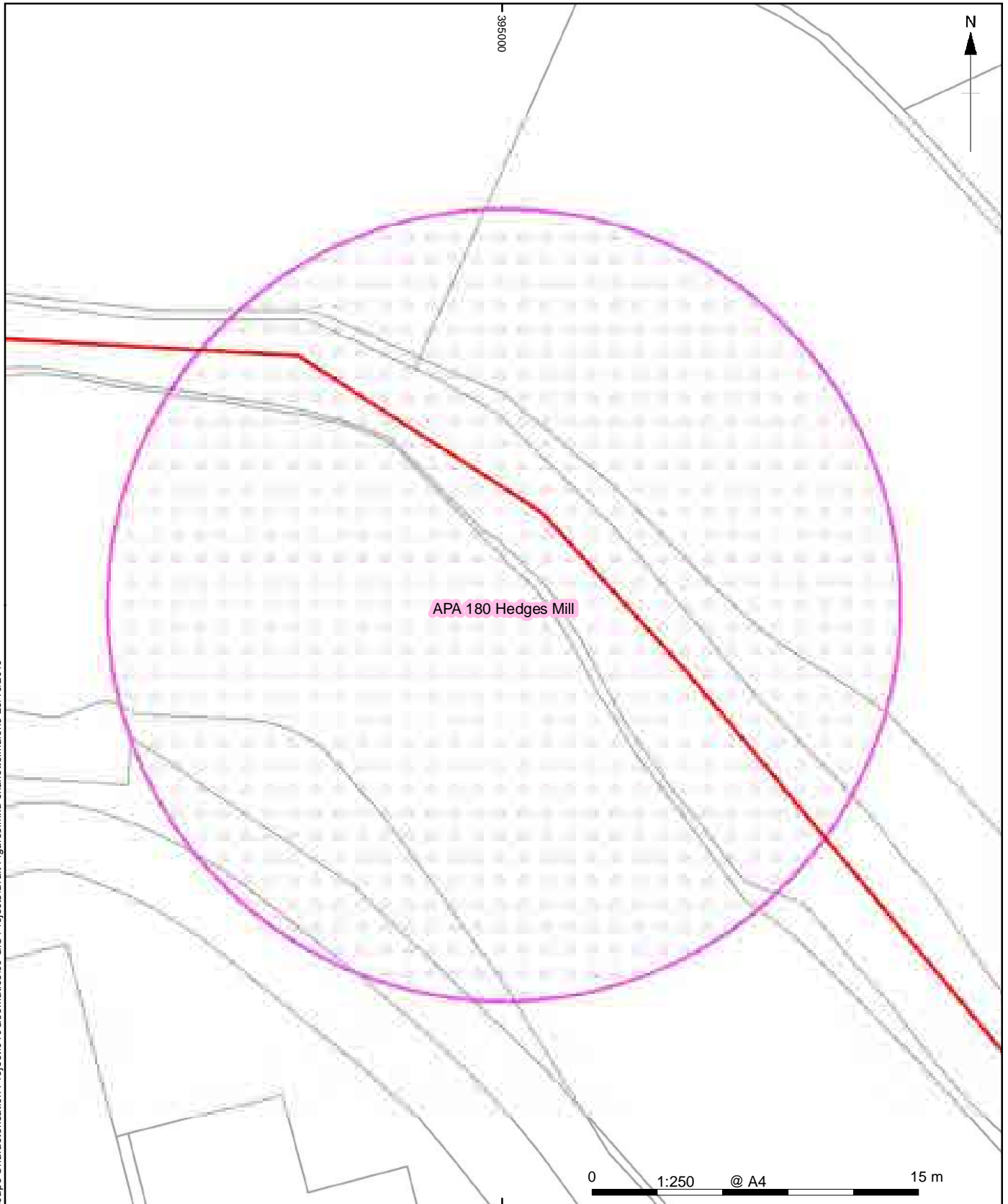
APA 179 Lye Waste Opportunistic Housing











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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:432 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 179

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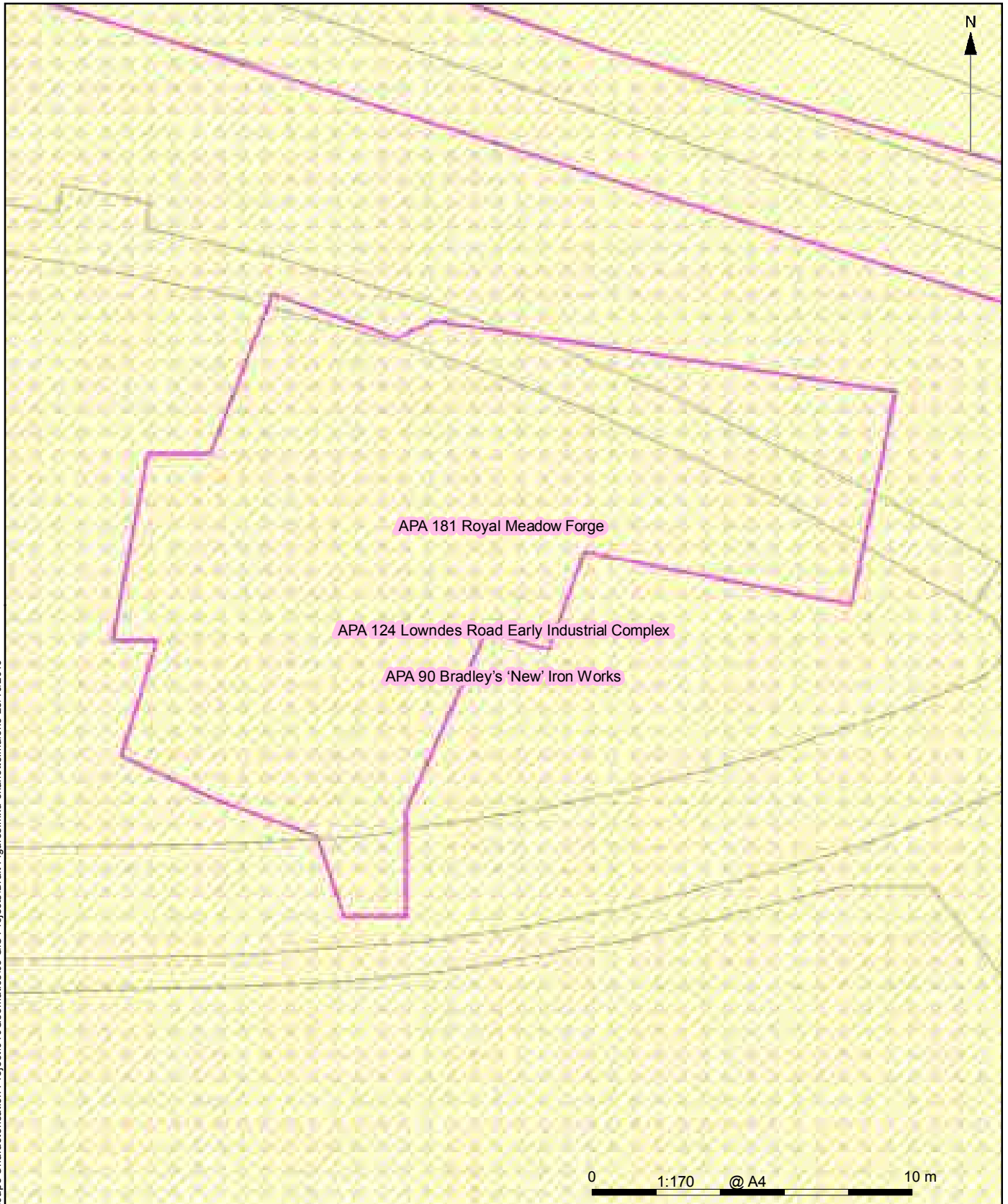












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|--|--|
|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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Figure:433 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 180

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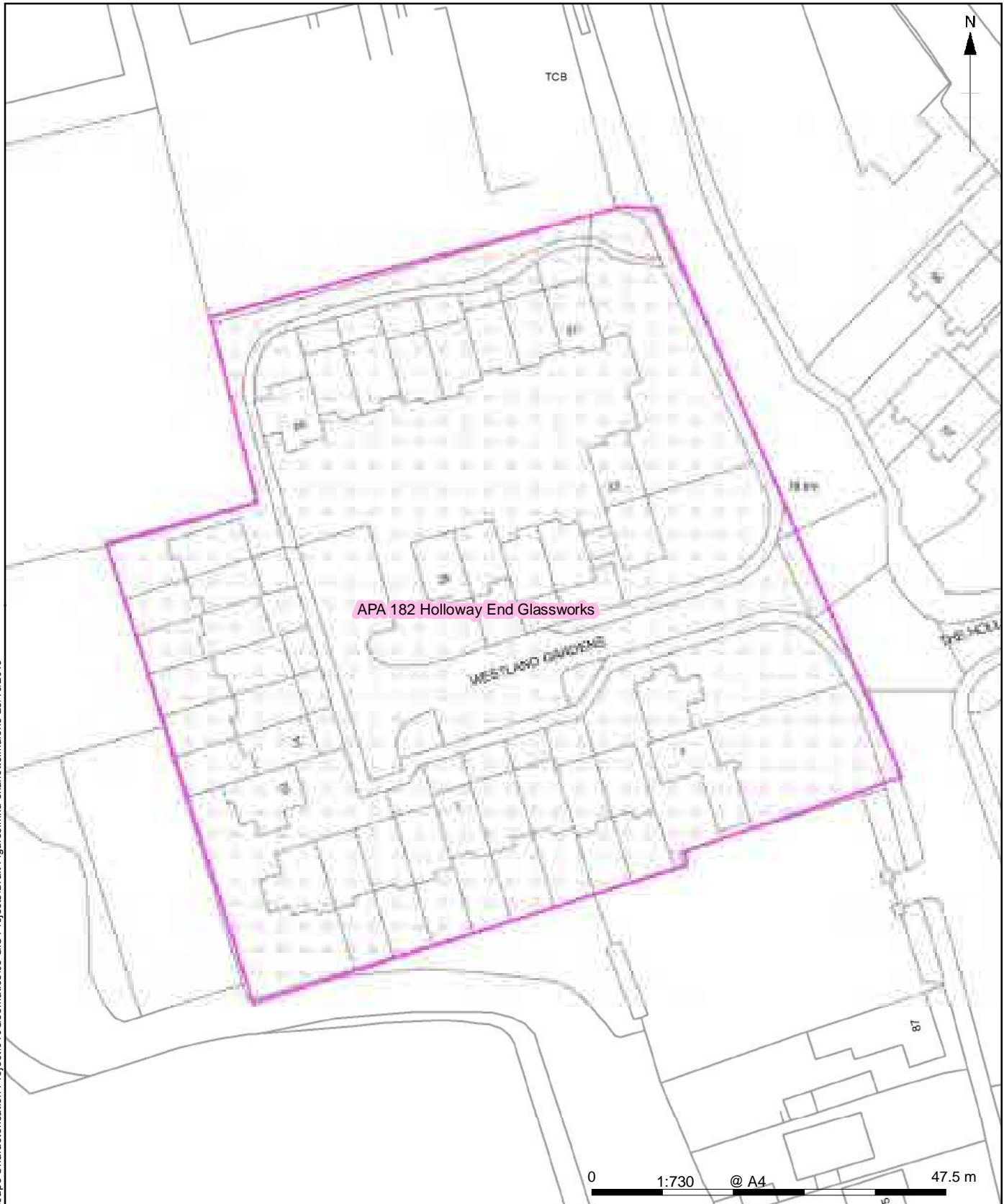












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:434 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 181

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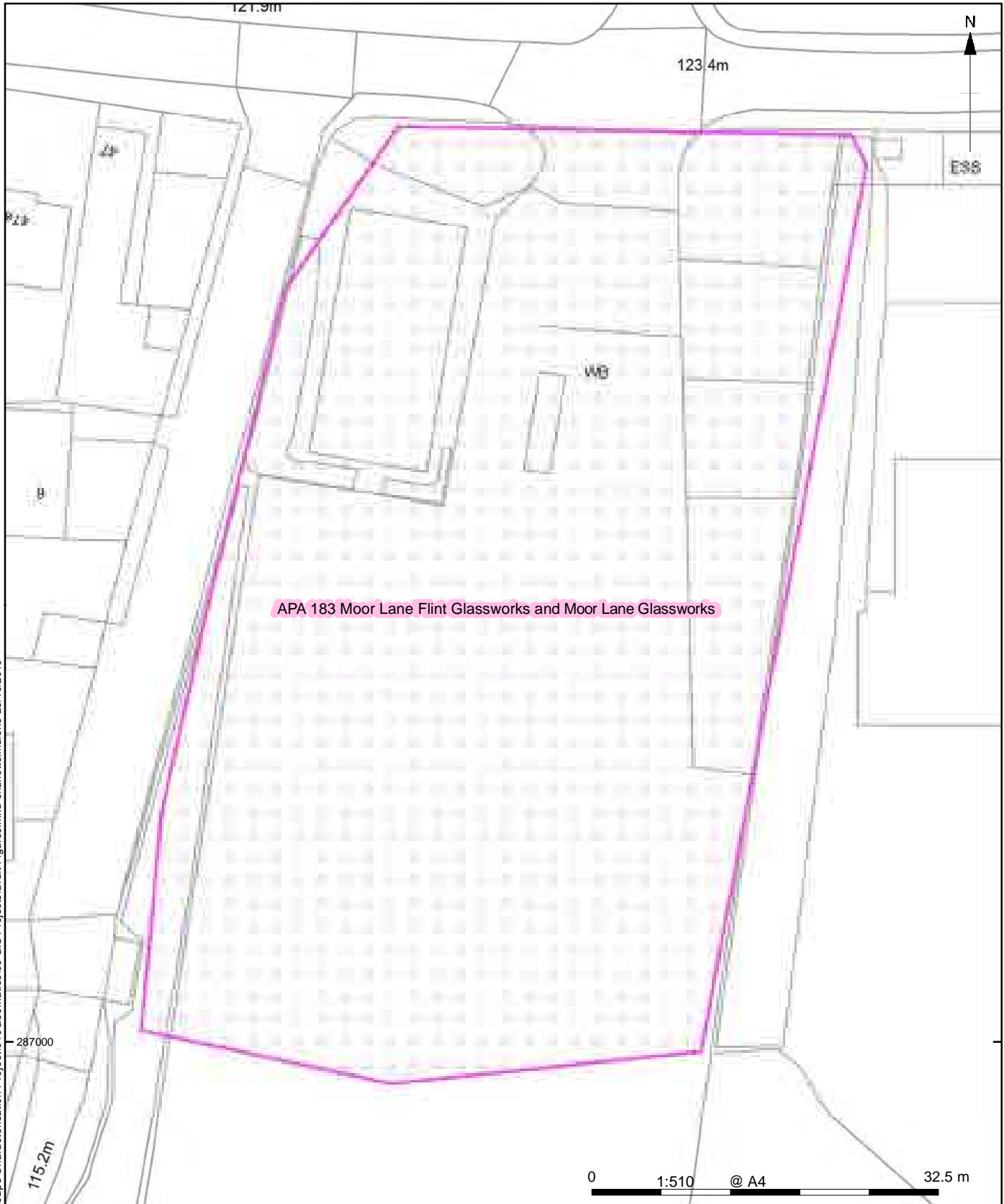


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
|  Registered Parks and Gardens |  APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |











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 The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Figure:435 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 182

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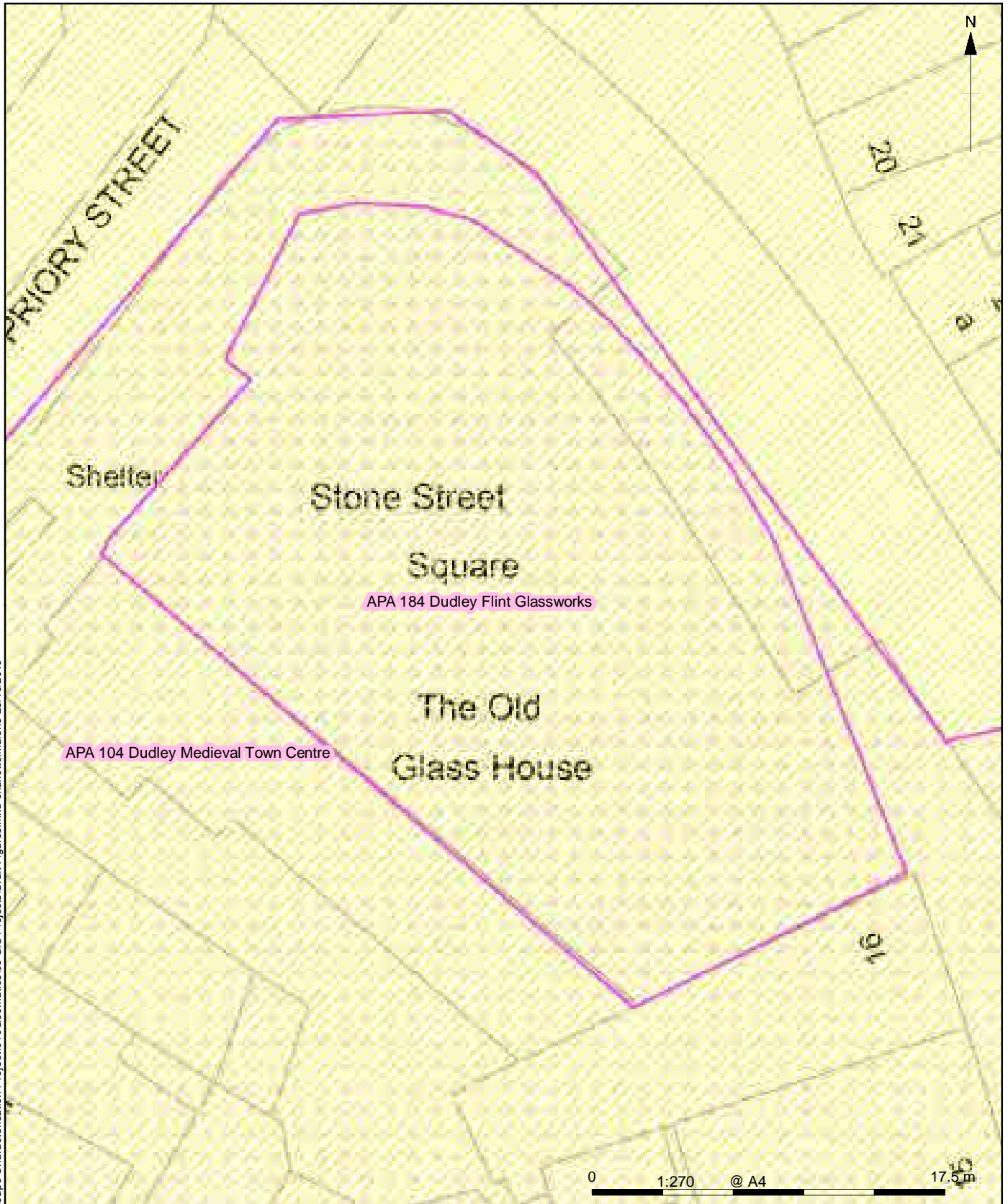
APA 183 Moor Lane Flint Glassworks and Moor Lane Glassworks











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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:436 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 183

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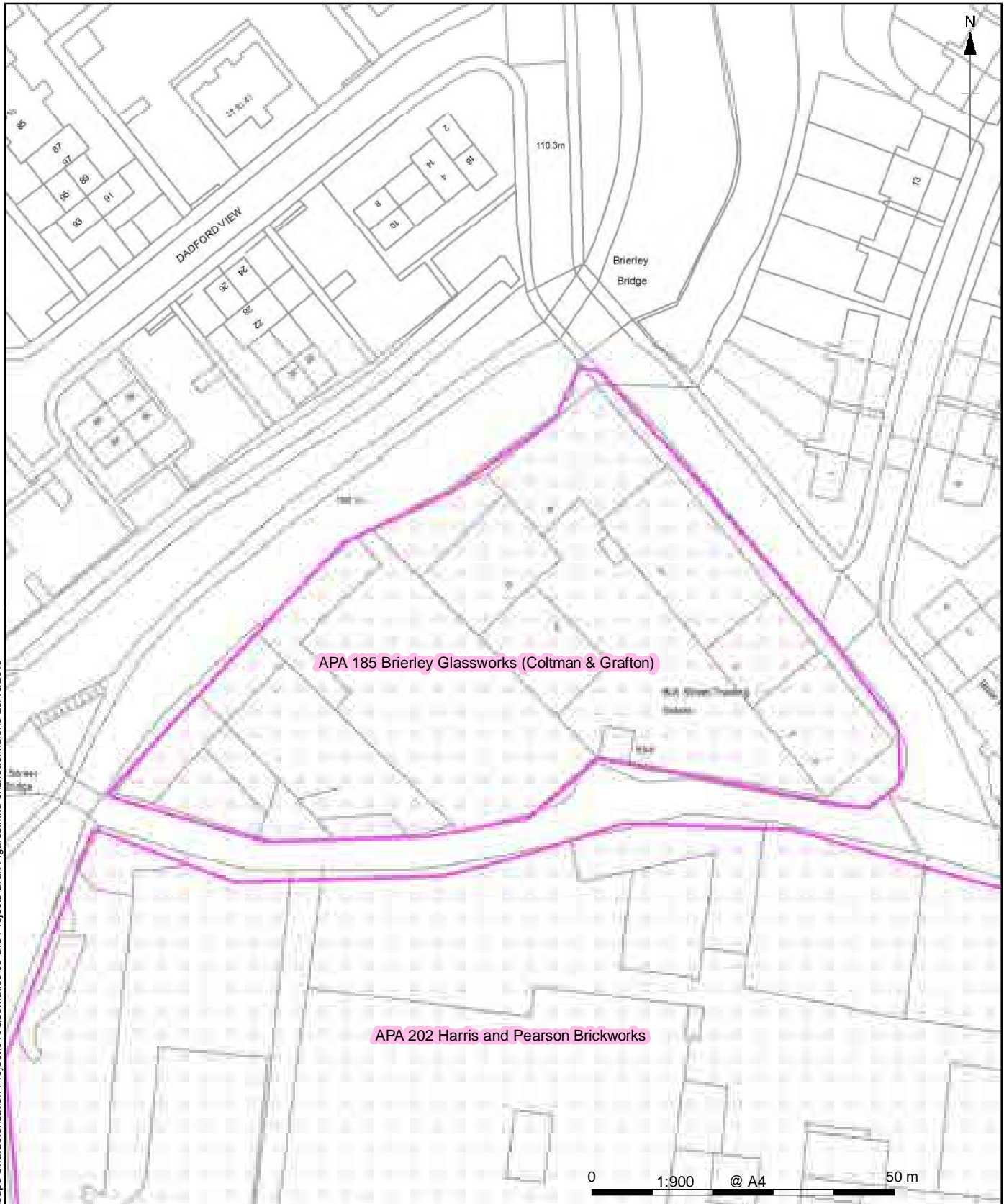












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:437 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 184

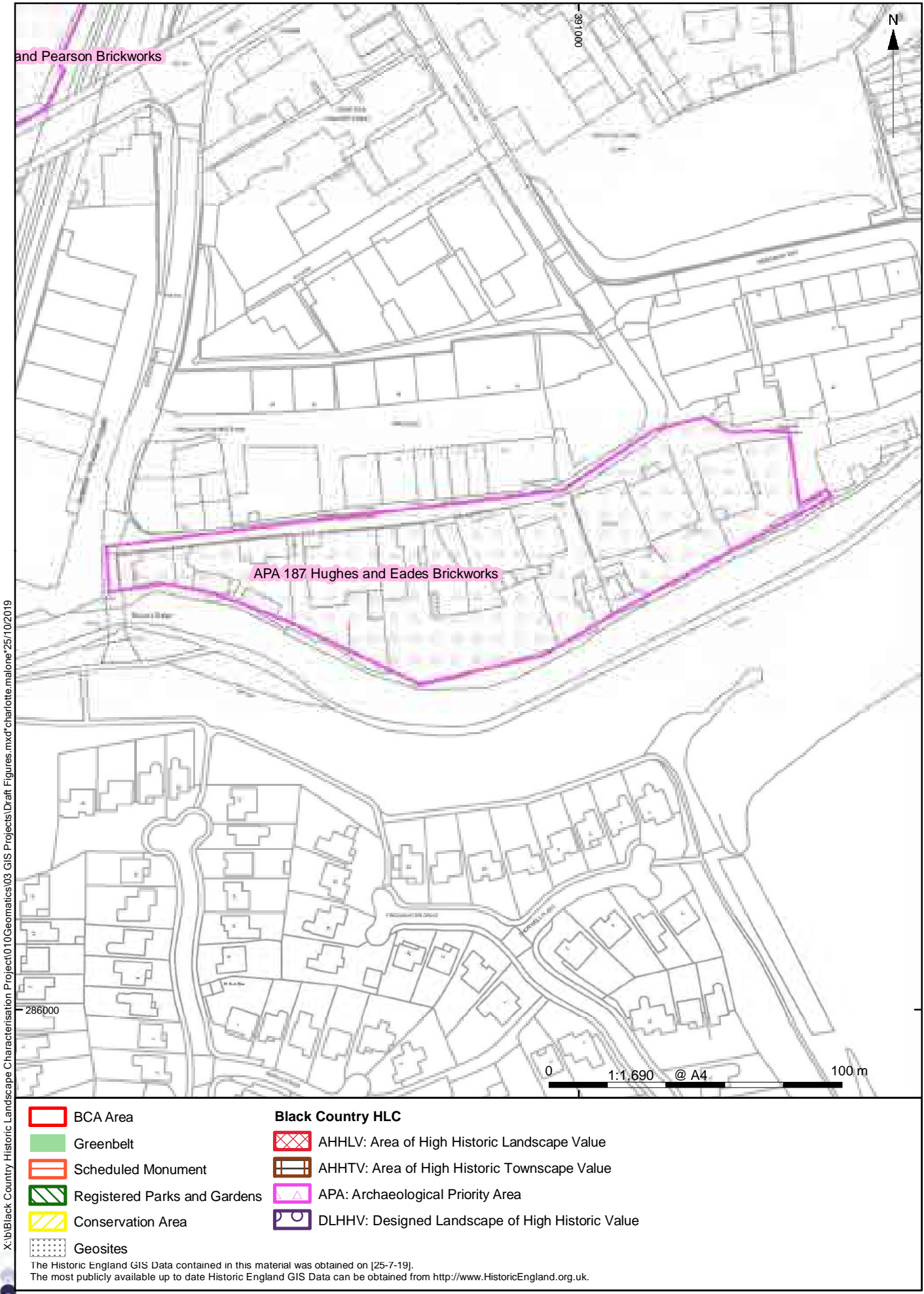
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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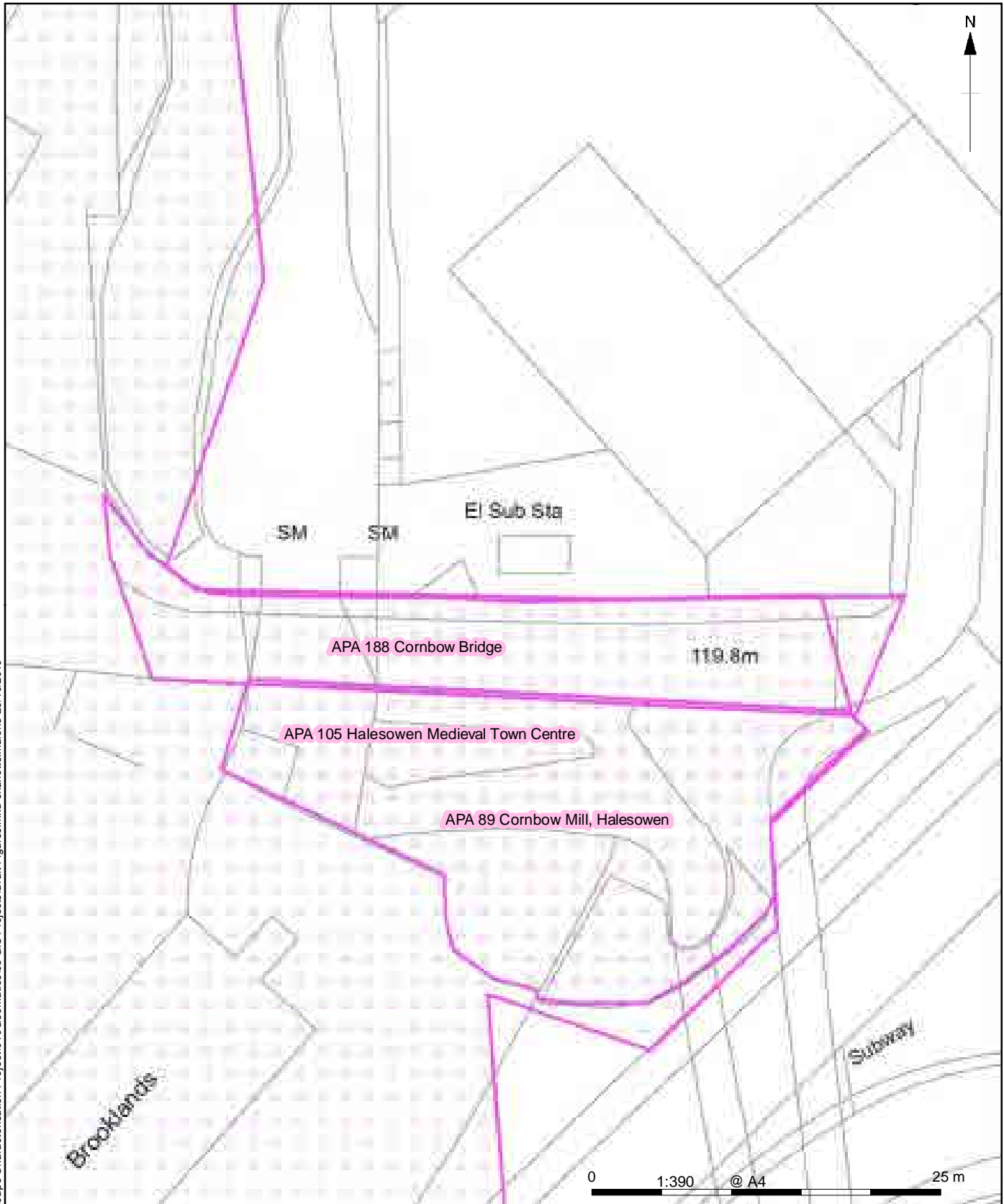
Figure:438 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 185













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Figure:439 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 187

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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:440 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 188

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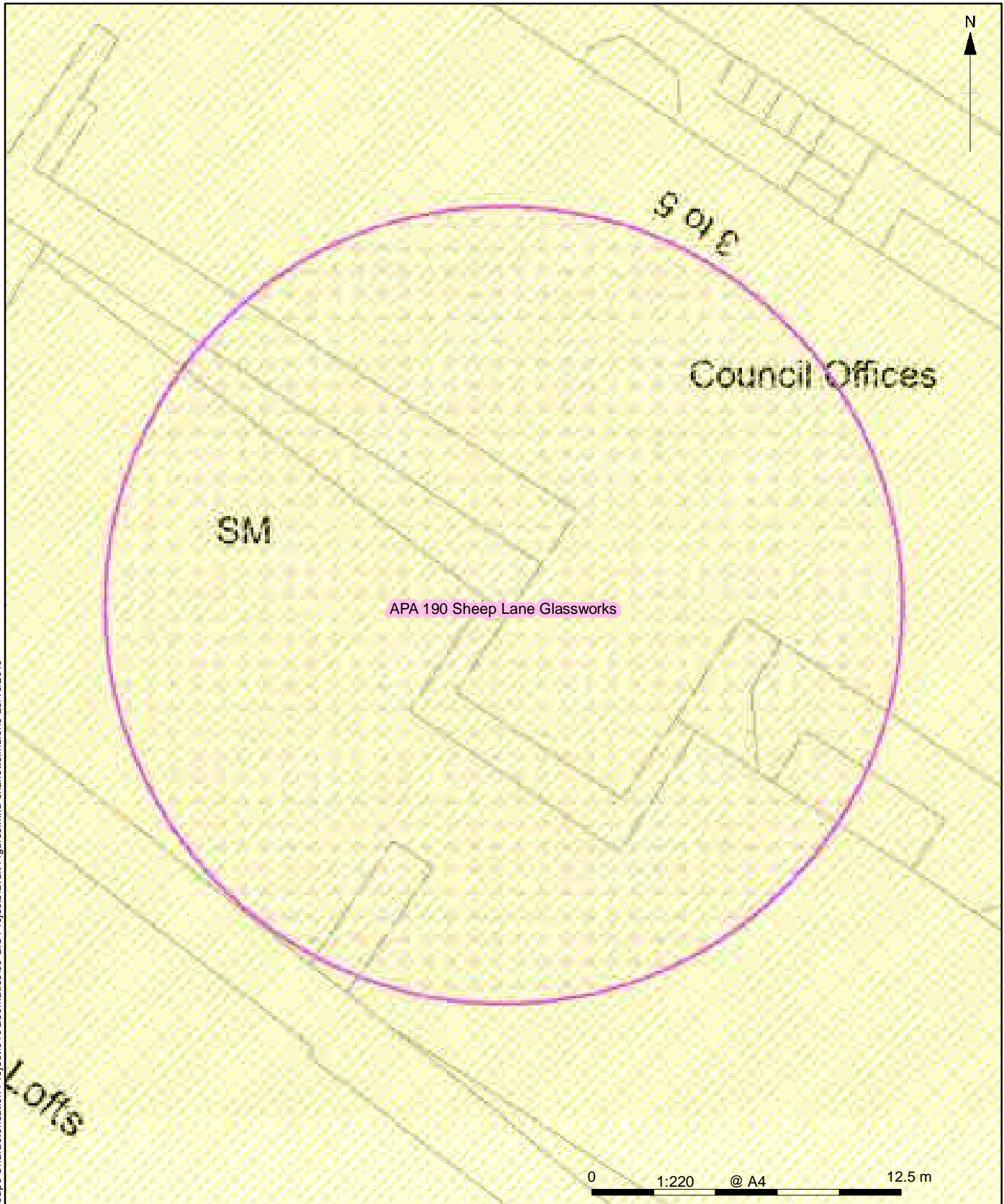


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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Figure:441 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 189

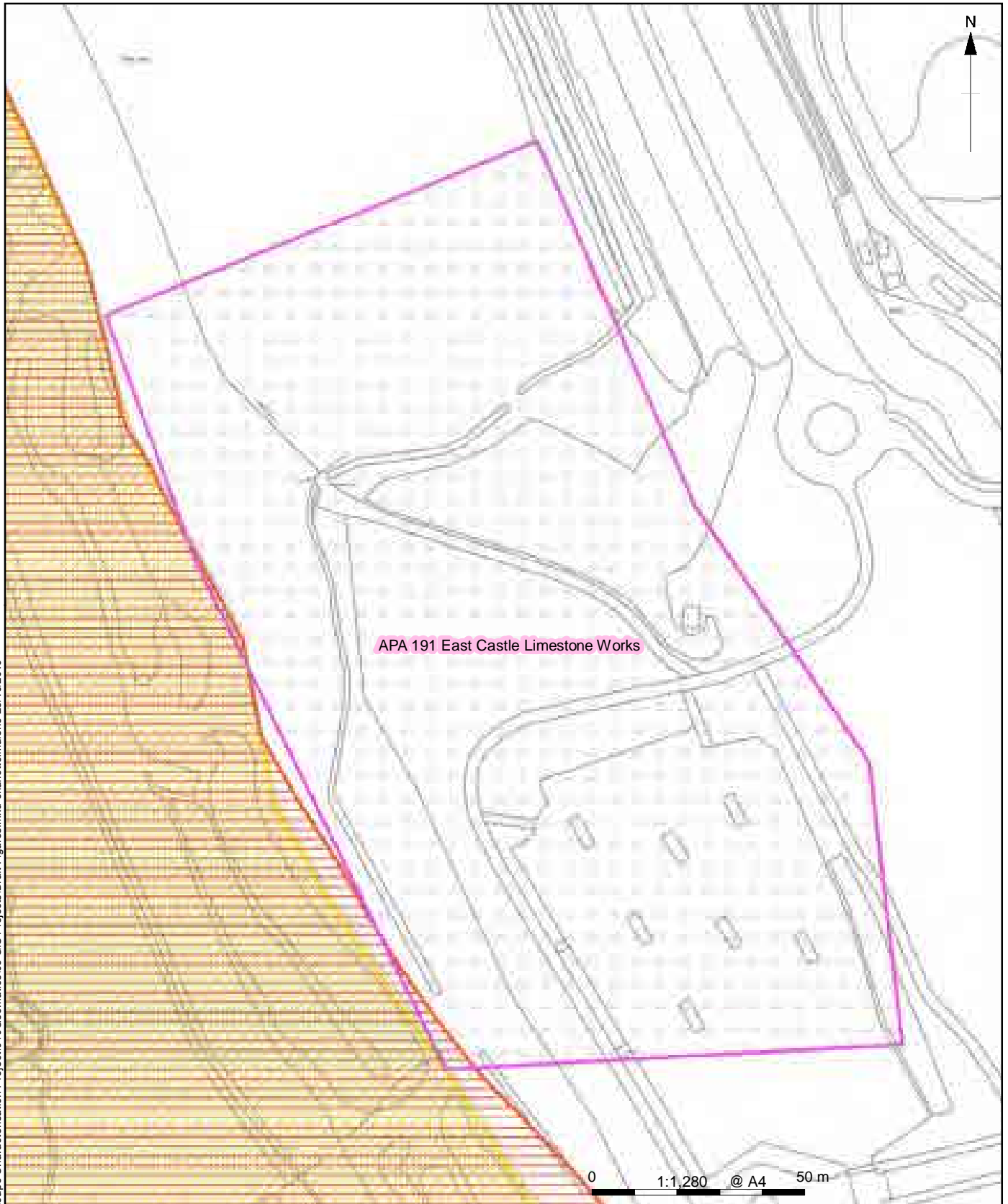
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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Geosites | |

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Figure:442 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 190

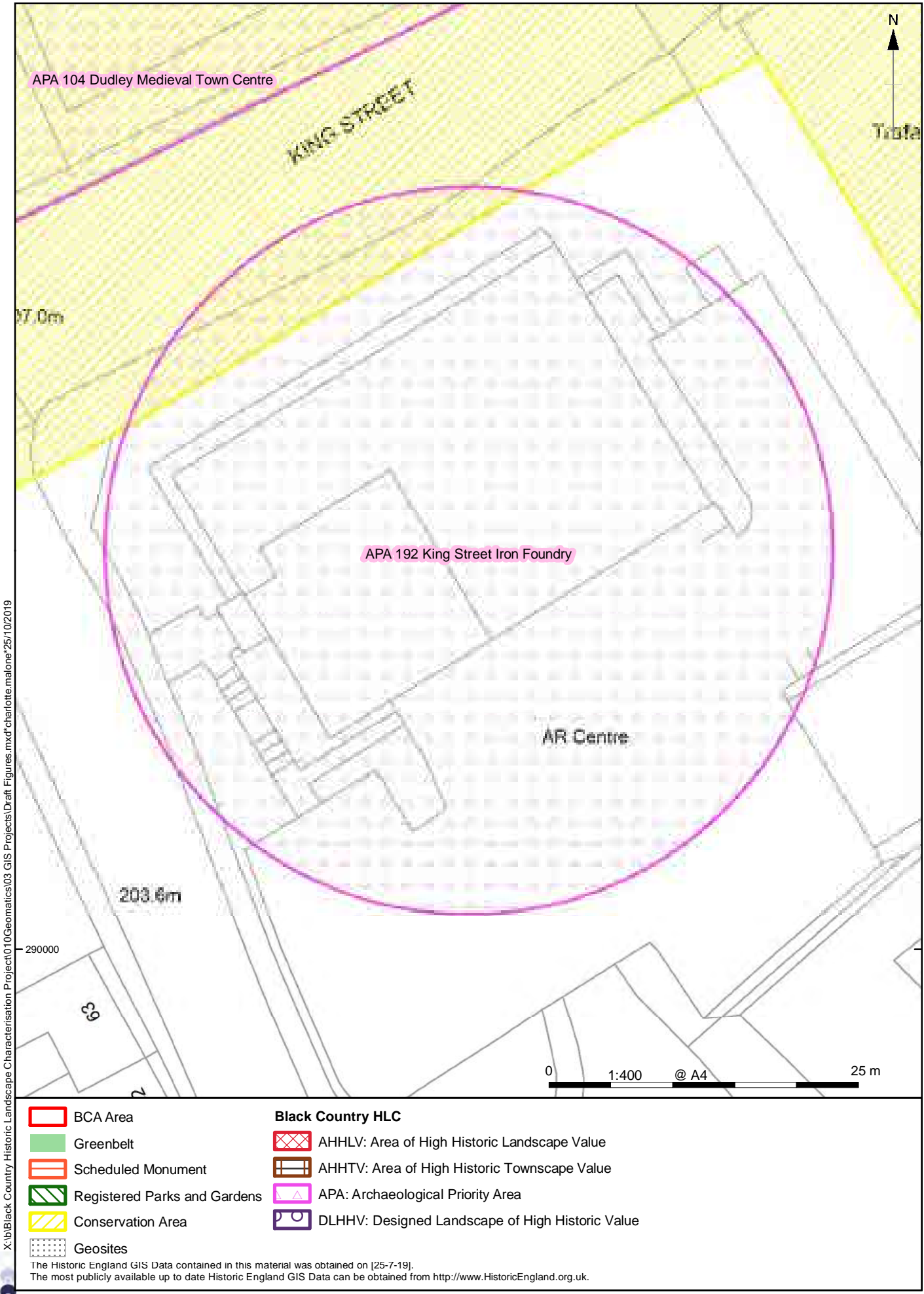


APA 191 East Castle Limestone Works

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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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| Geosites | |

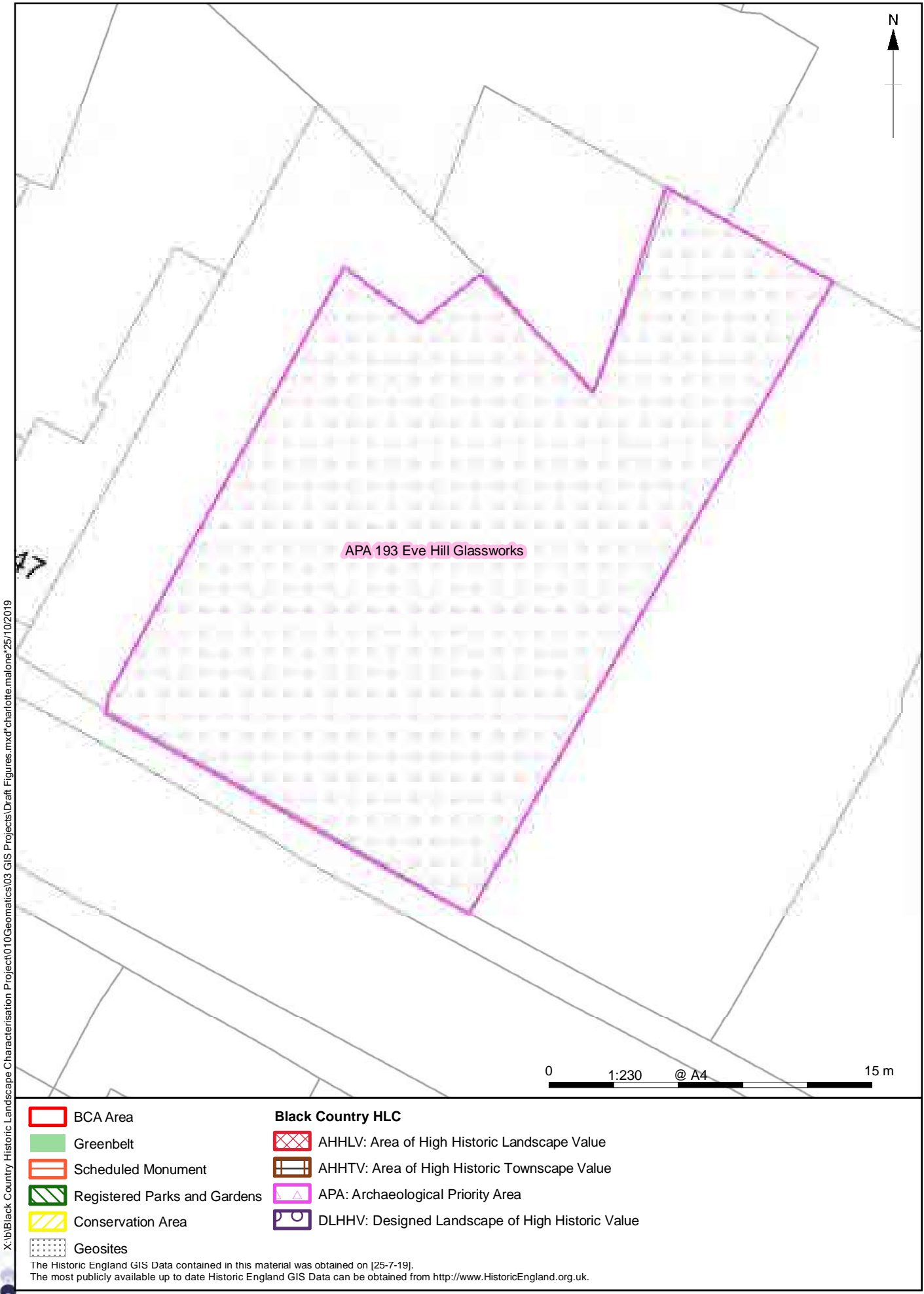
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Figure:443 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 191



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Figure:444 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 192

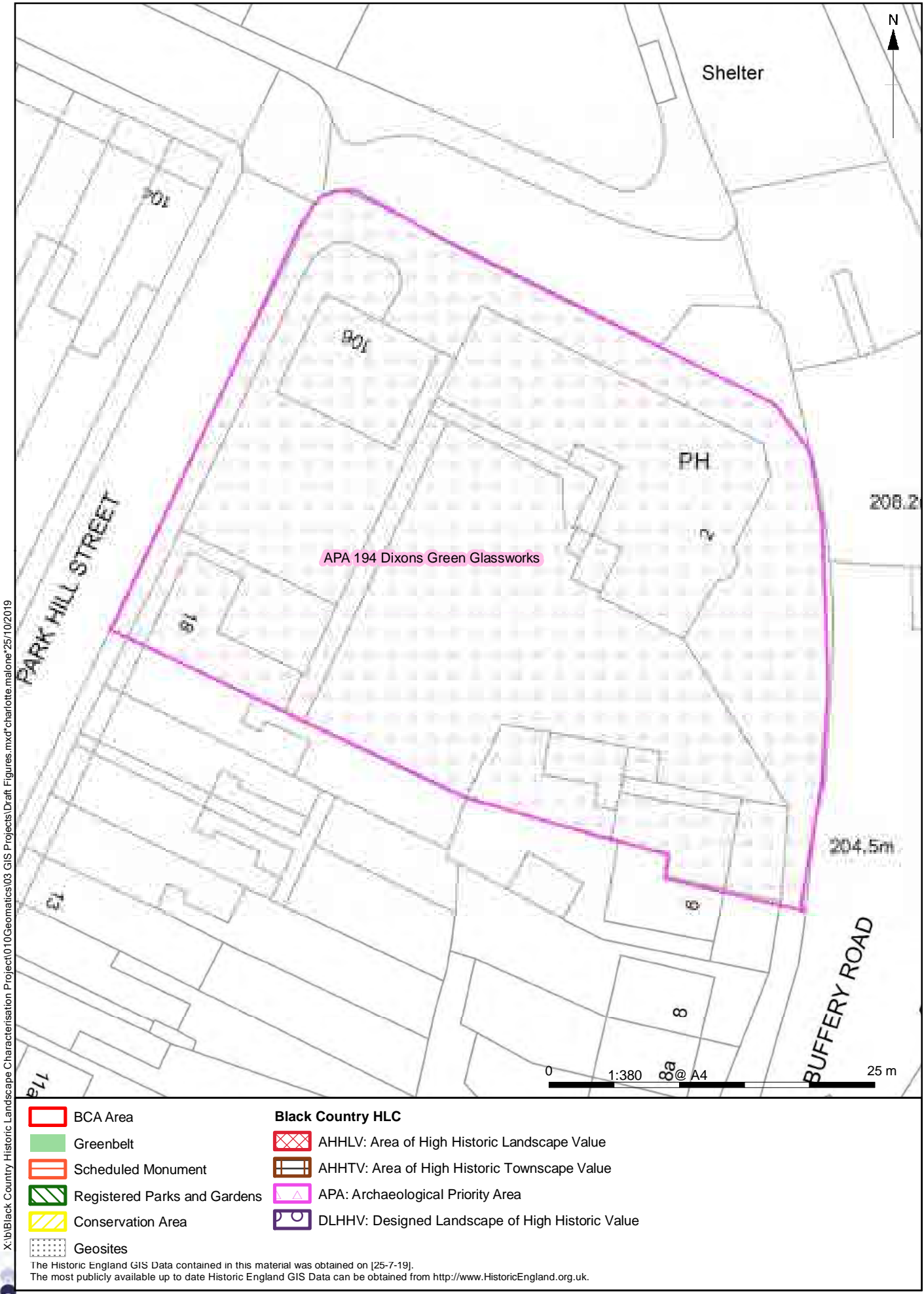


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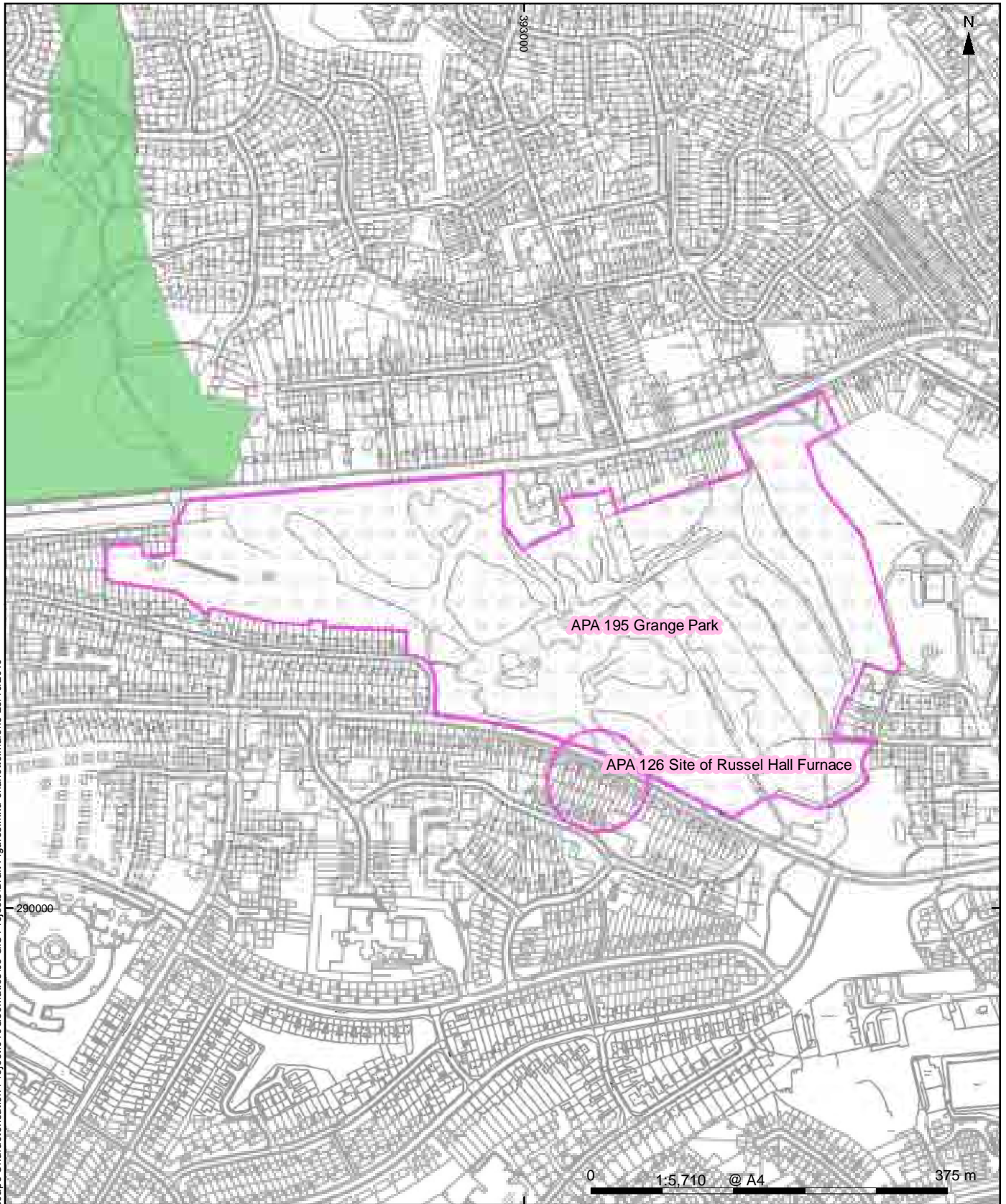
Figure:445 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 193













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Figure:446 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 194

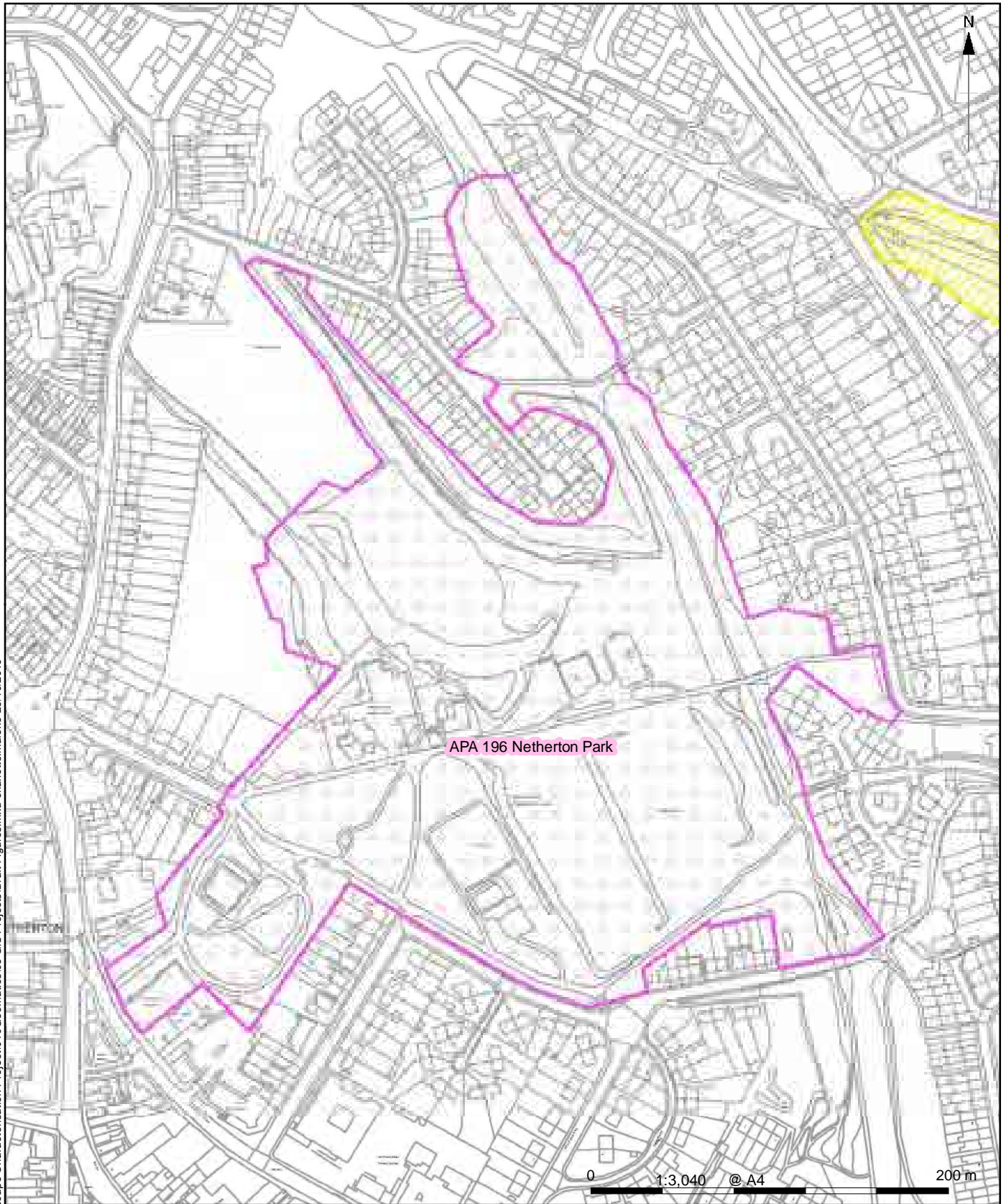
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
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|--|--|
|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:447 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological priority Area APA 195



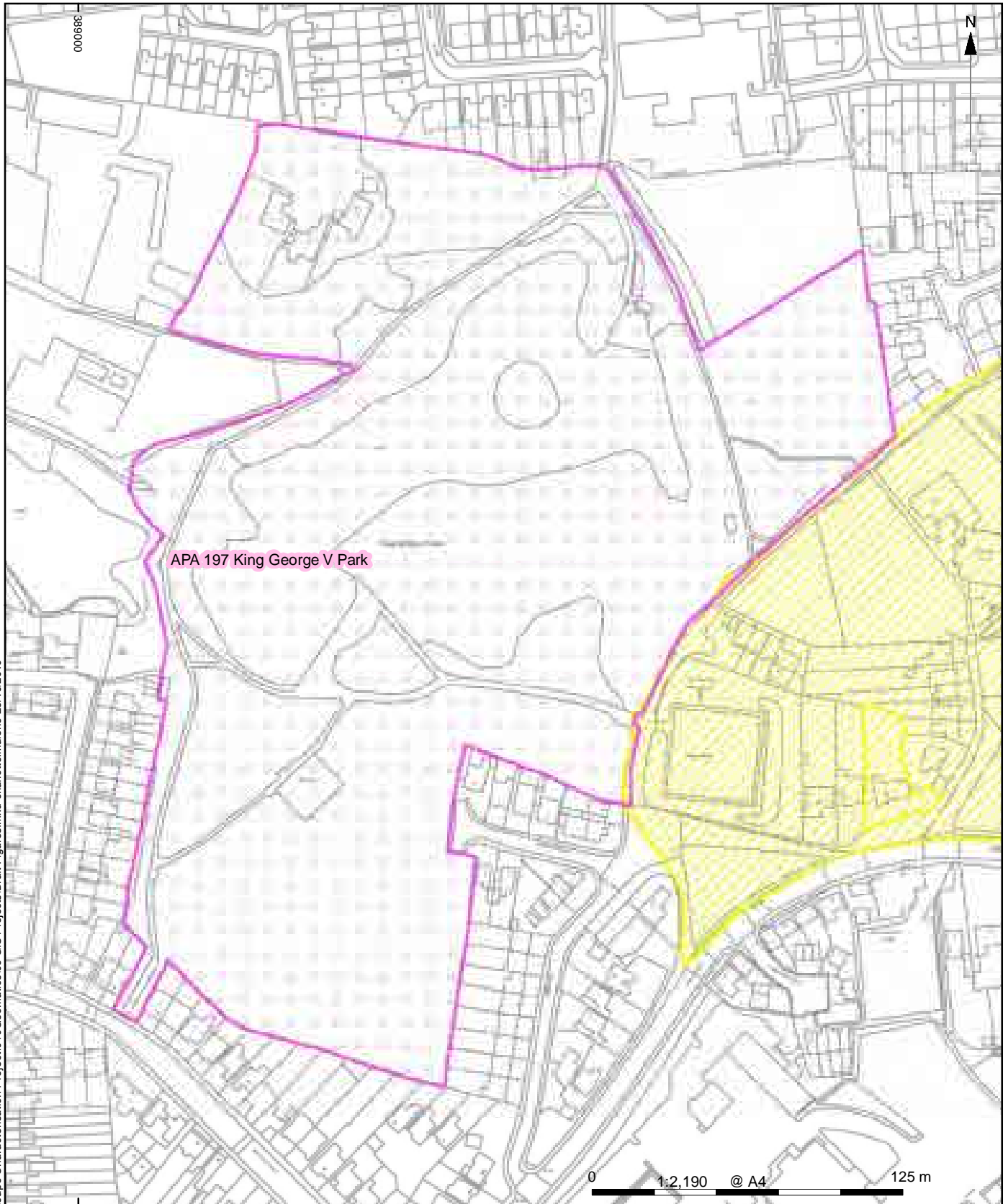
APA 196 Netherton Park

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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
Figure:448 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological priority Area APA 196

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APA 197 King George V Park

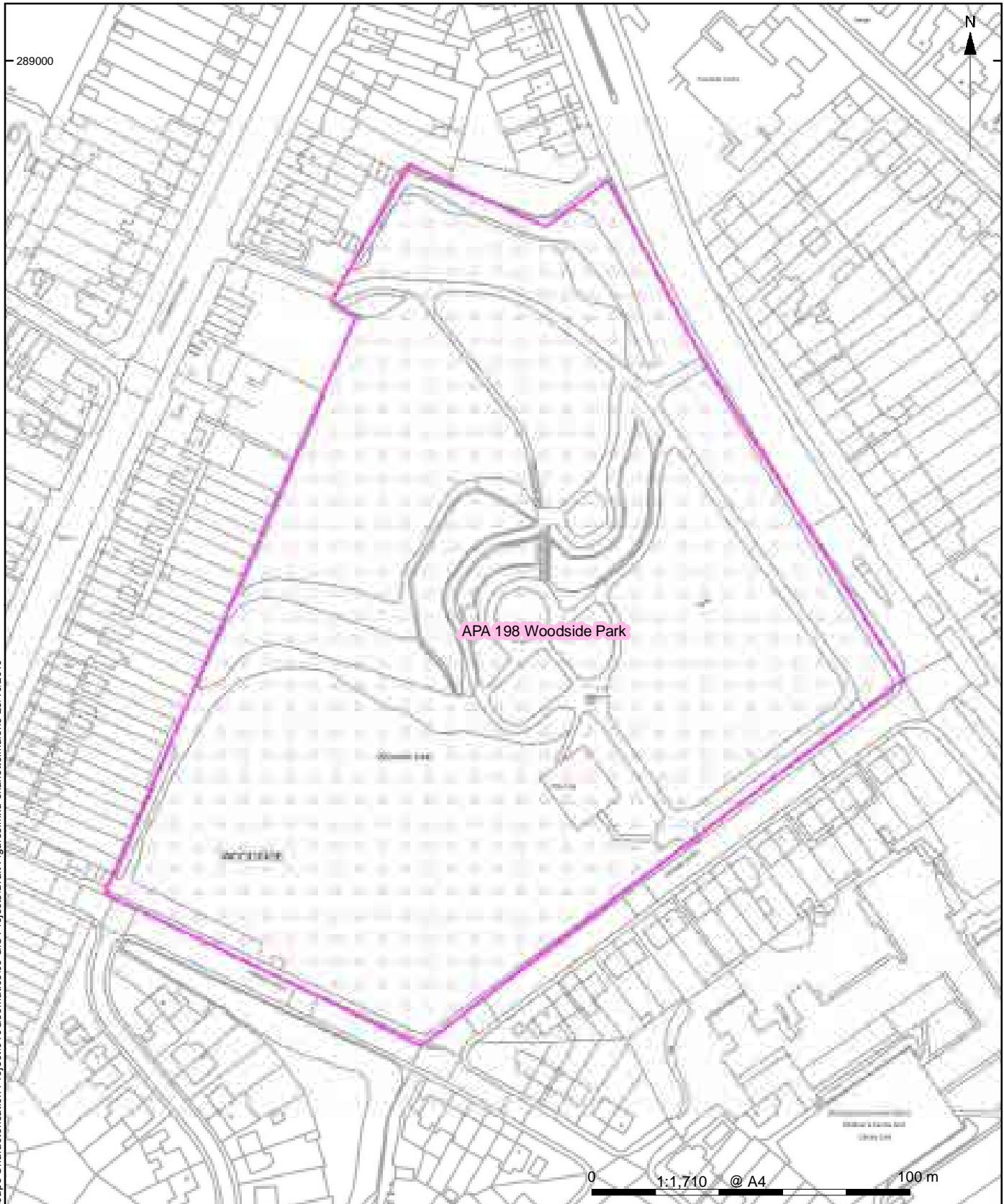
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:449 Historic Environment Area Designations
Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 197

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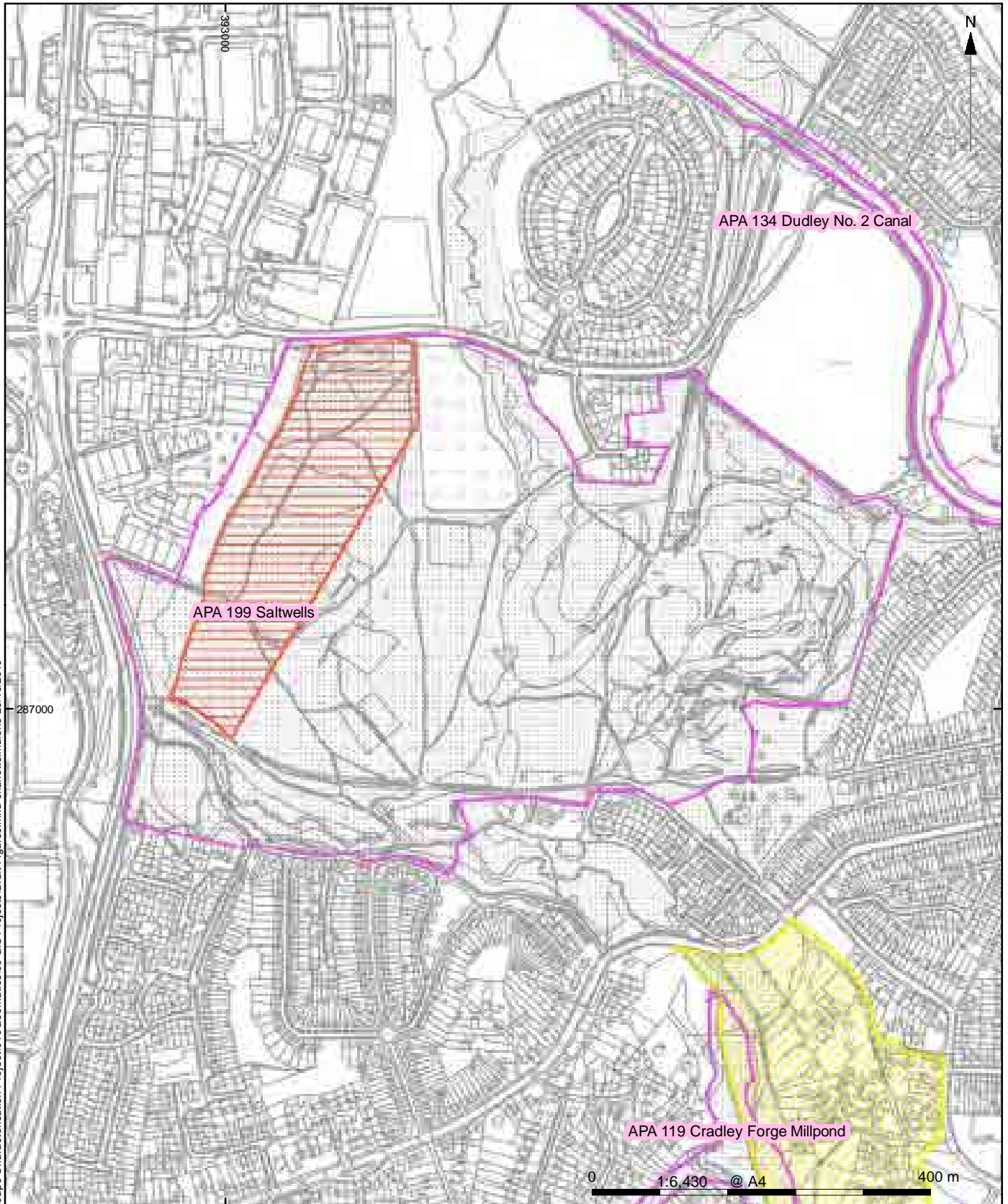


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Figure:450 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 198

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
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|------------------------------|--|
| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
| Greenbelt | AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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Figure:451 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 199

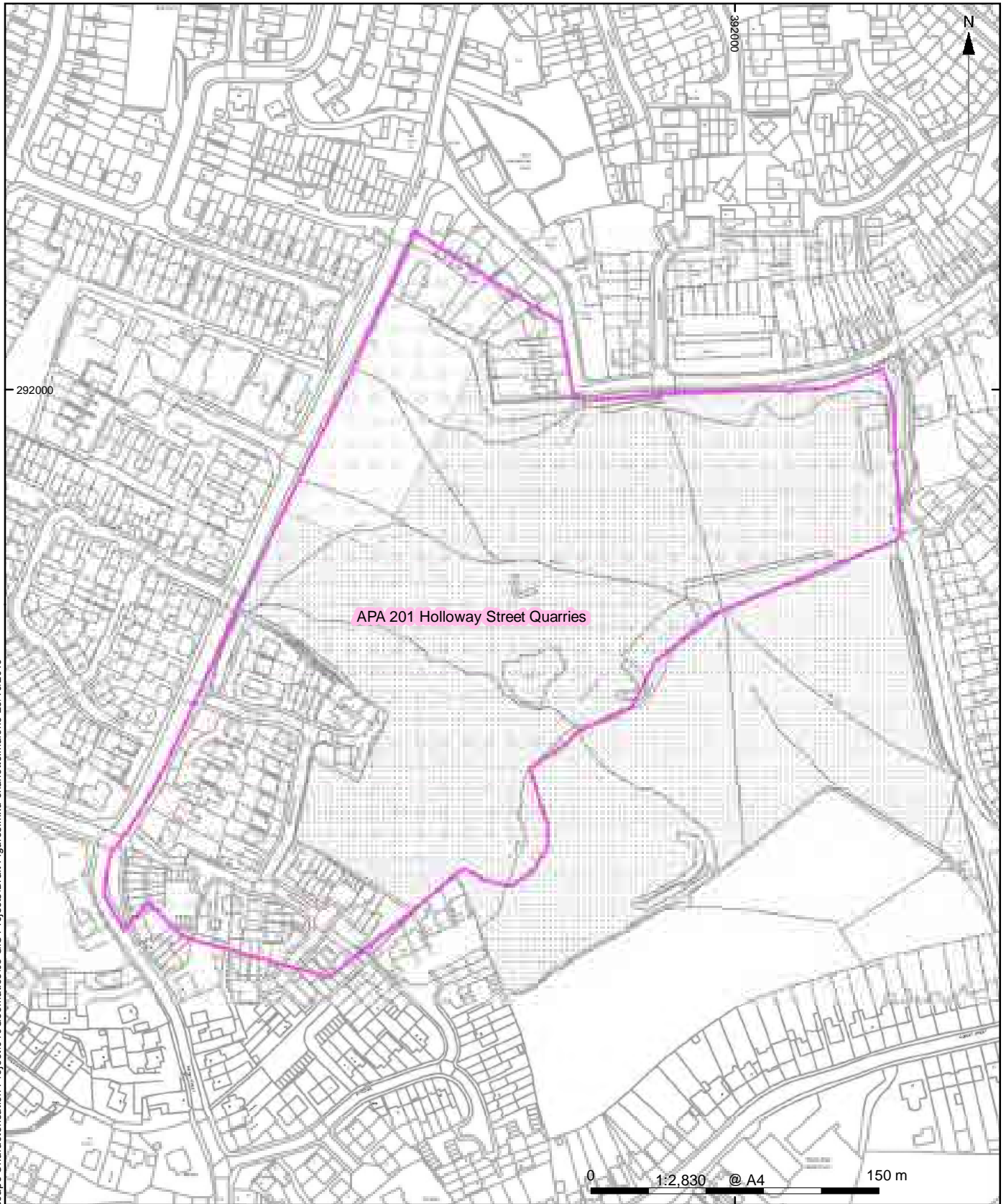
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
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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:452 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 200



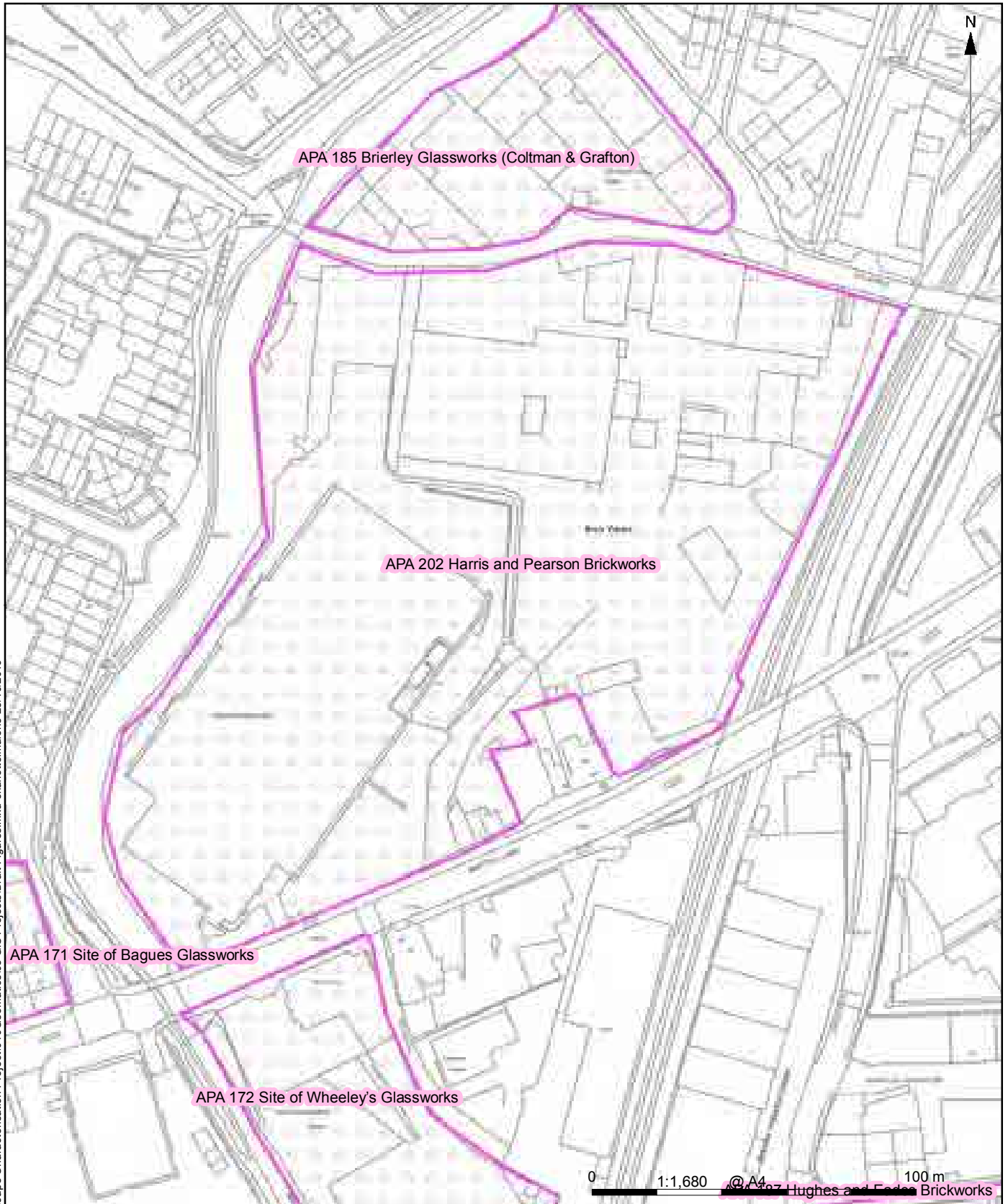
APA 201 Holloway Street Quarries











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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:453 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 201

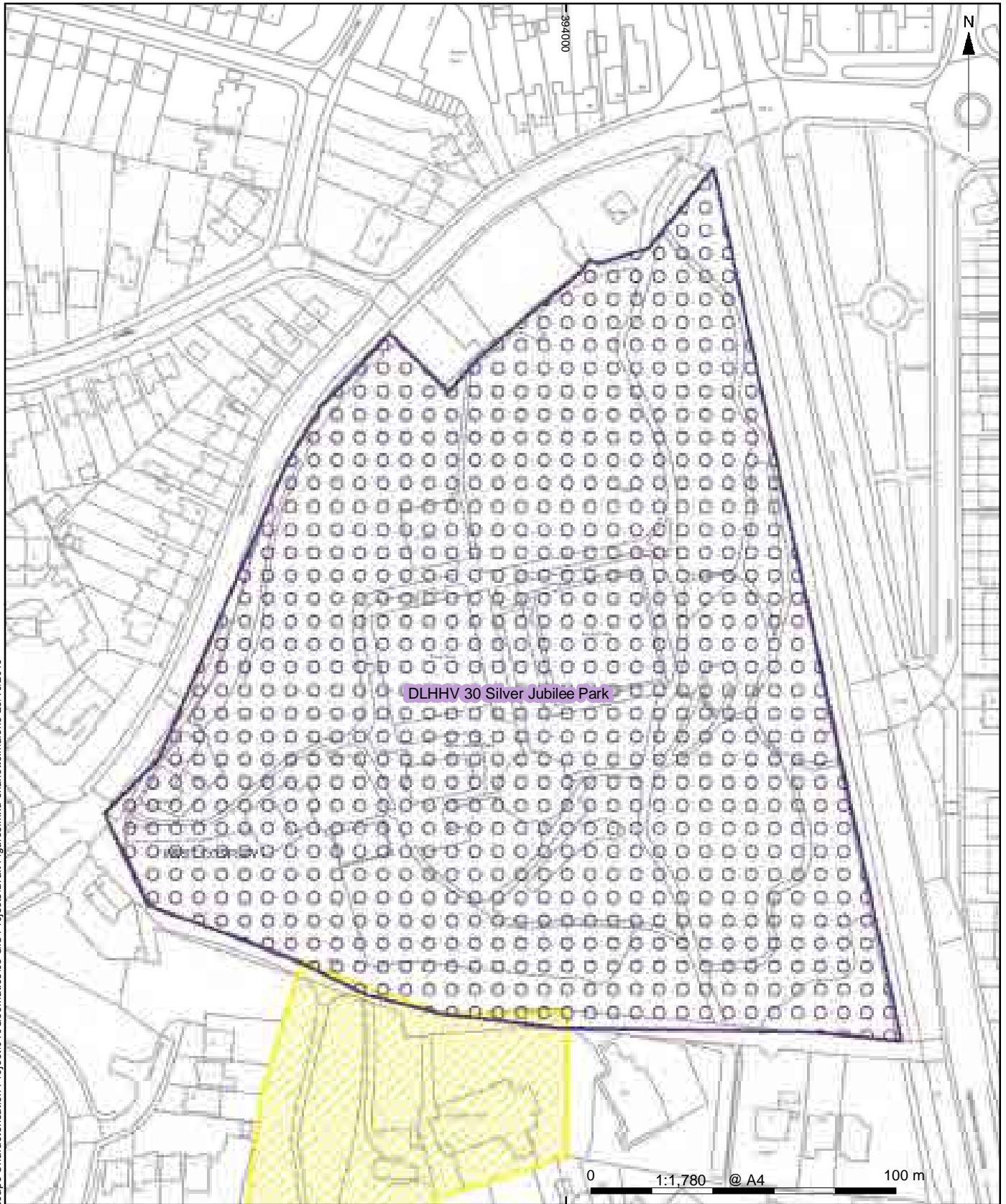
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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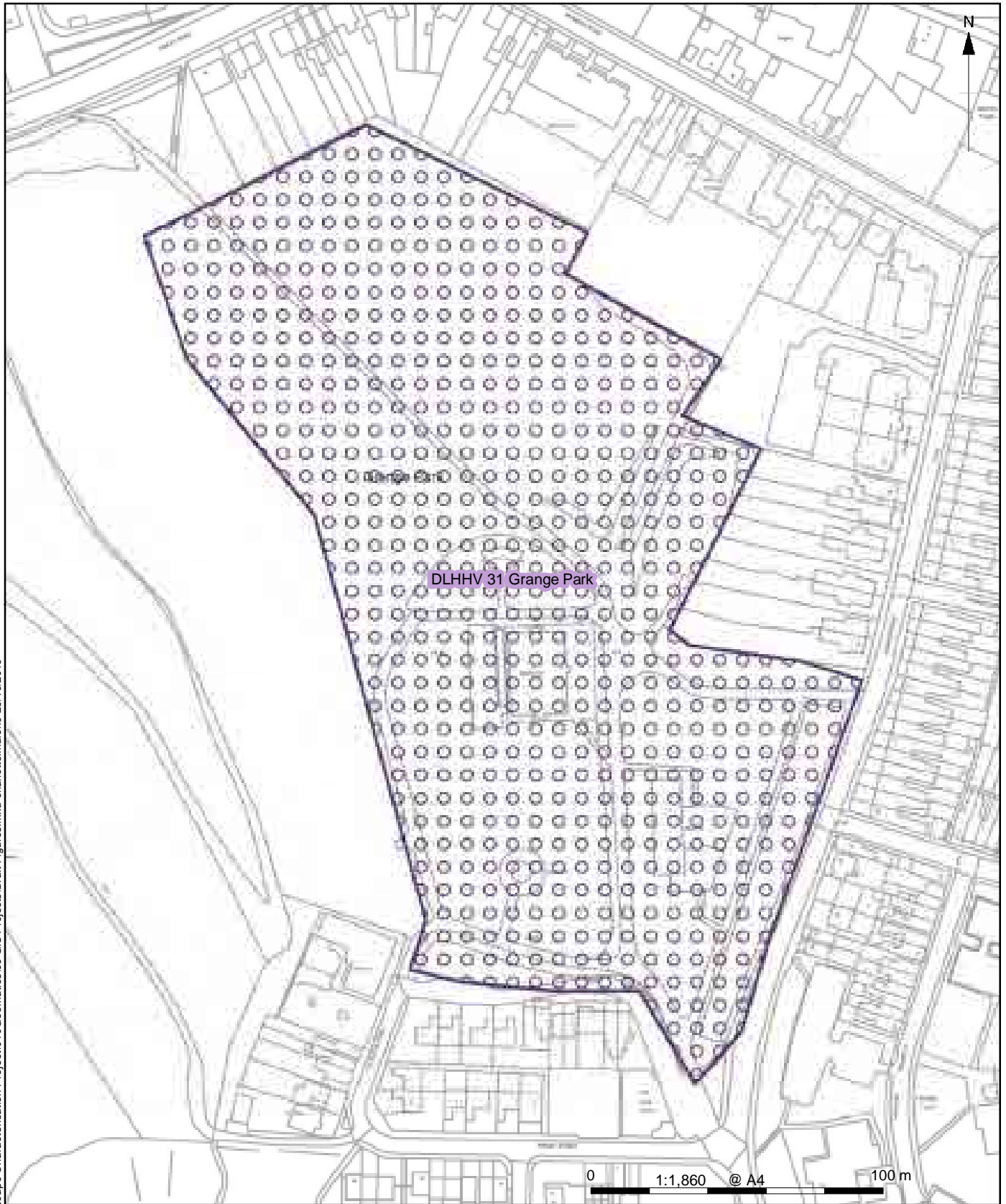
Figure:454 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Archaeological Priority Area APA 202













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:455 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 30













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
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Figure:456 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 31

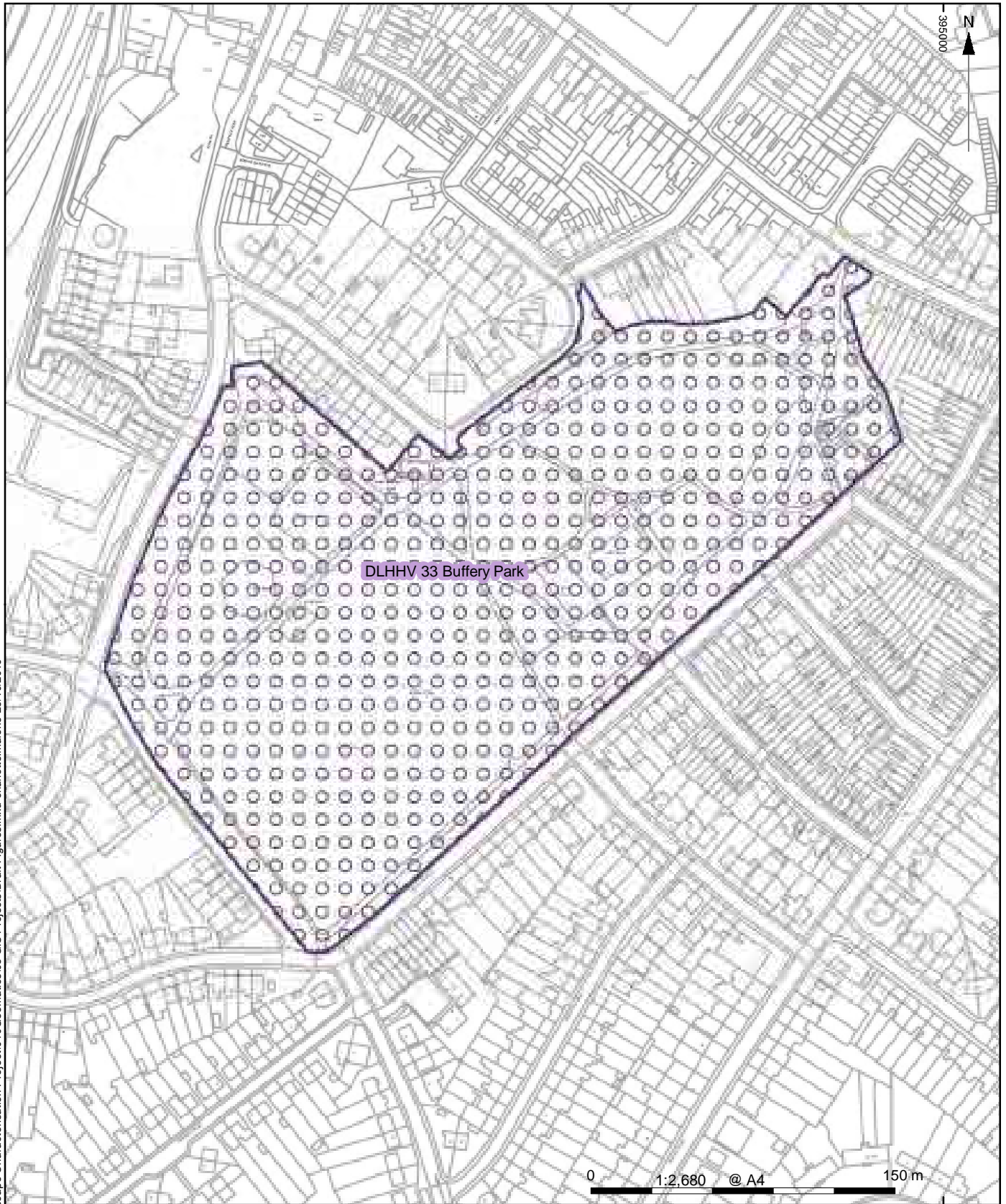












DLHHV 32 Dudley Municipal Cemetery

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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
|  Greenbelt |  AHHLV: Area of High Historic Landscape Value |
|  Scheduled Monument |  AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
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|  Geosites | |

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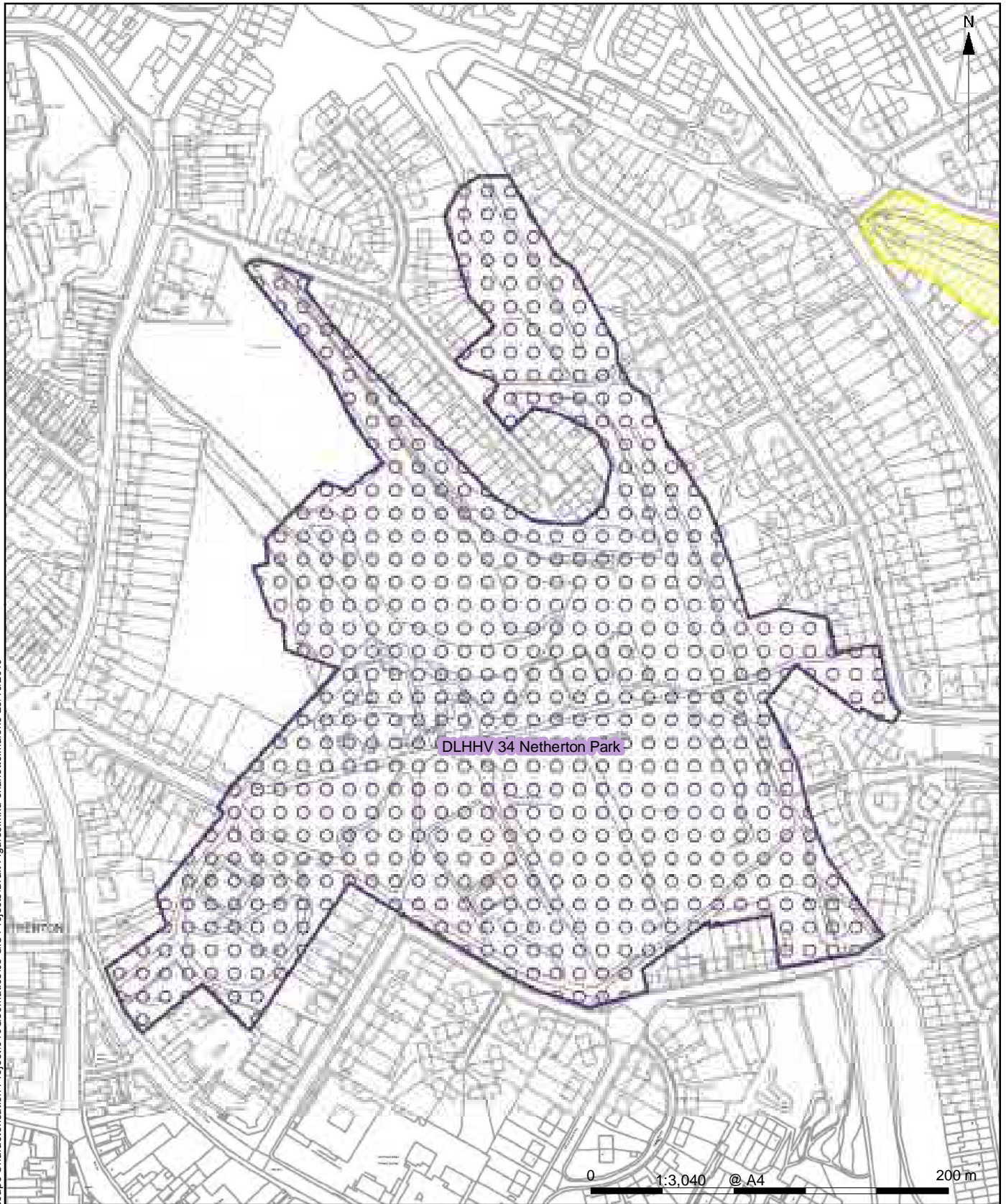
Figure:457 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 32













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:458 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 33

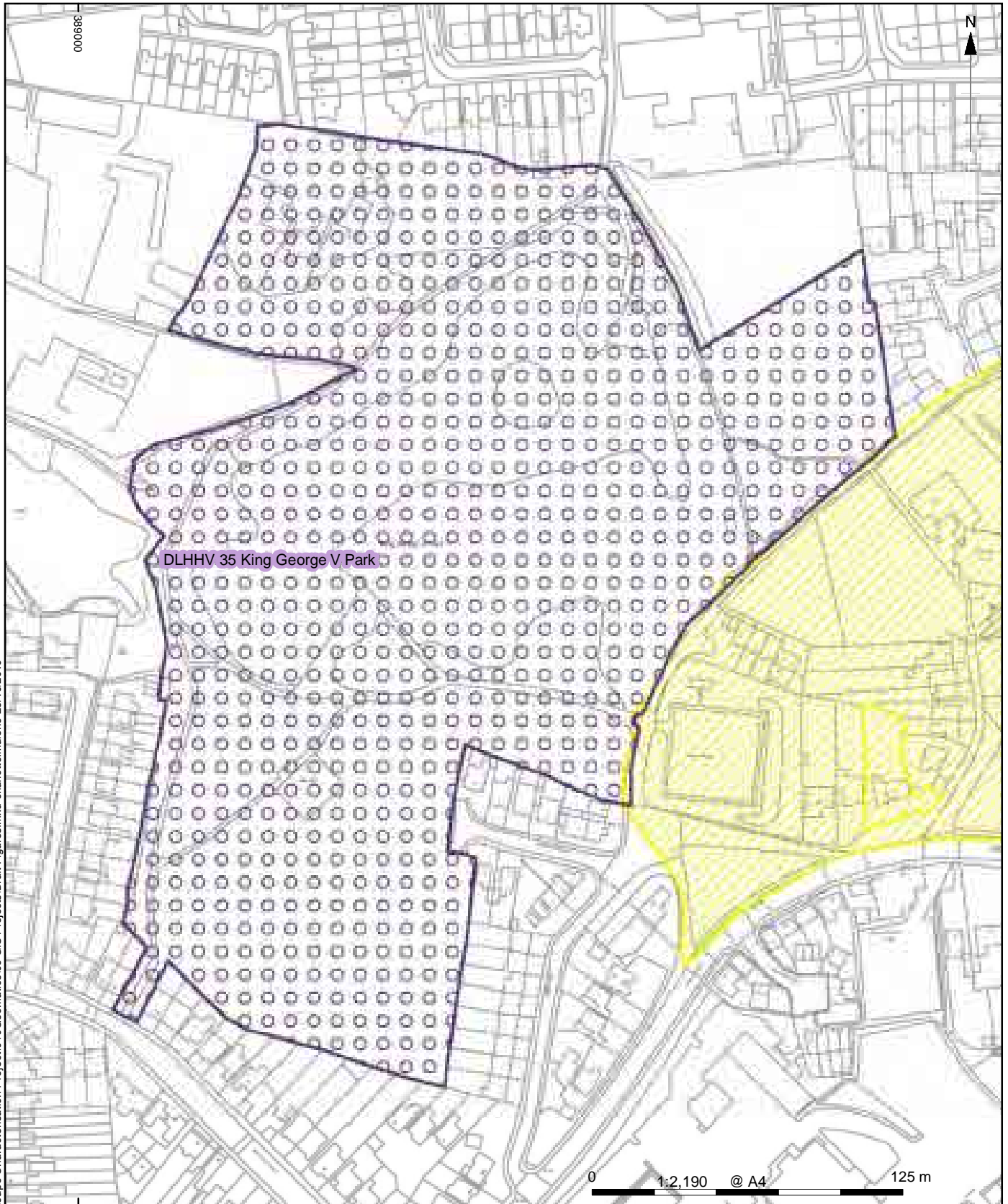


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Conservation Area |  DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
|  Geosites | |

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Figure:459 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 34

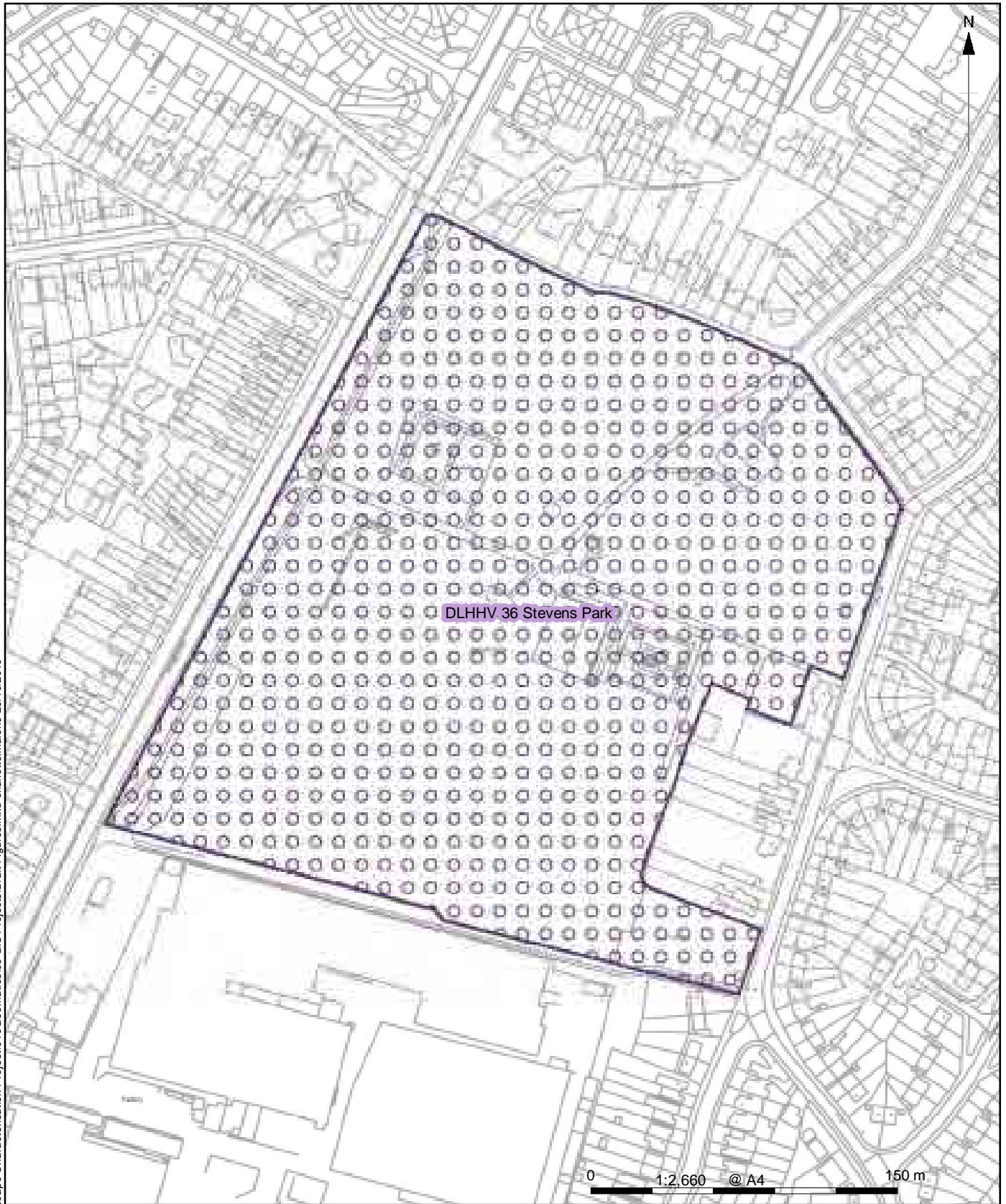
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


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| BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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| Scheduled Monument | AHHTV: Area of High Historic Townscape Value |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | APA: Archaeological Priority Area |
| Conservation Area | DLHHV: Designed Landscape of High Historic Value |
| Geosites | |

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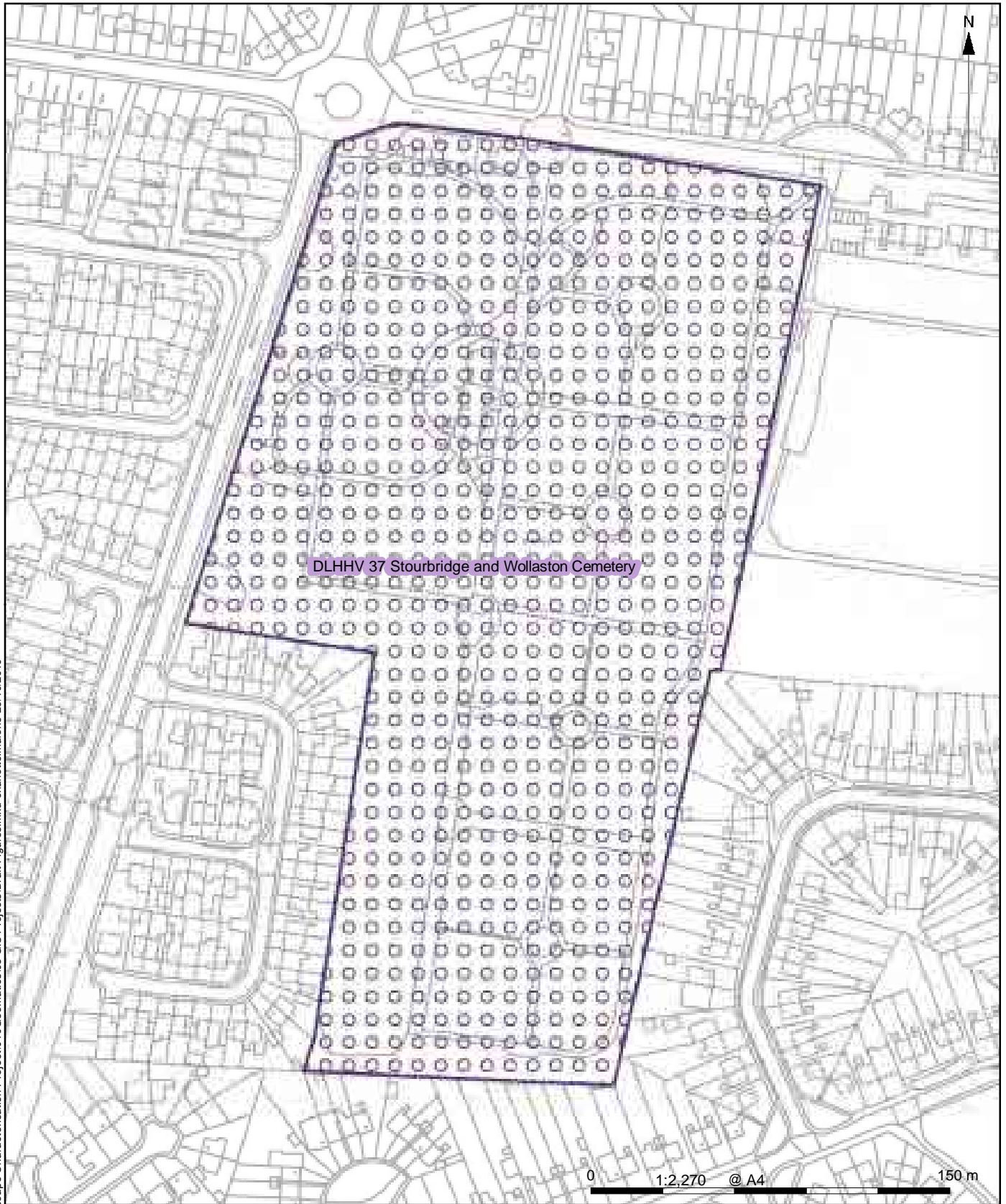
Figure:460 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 35













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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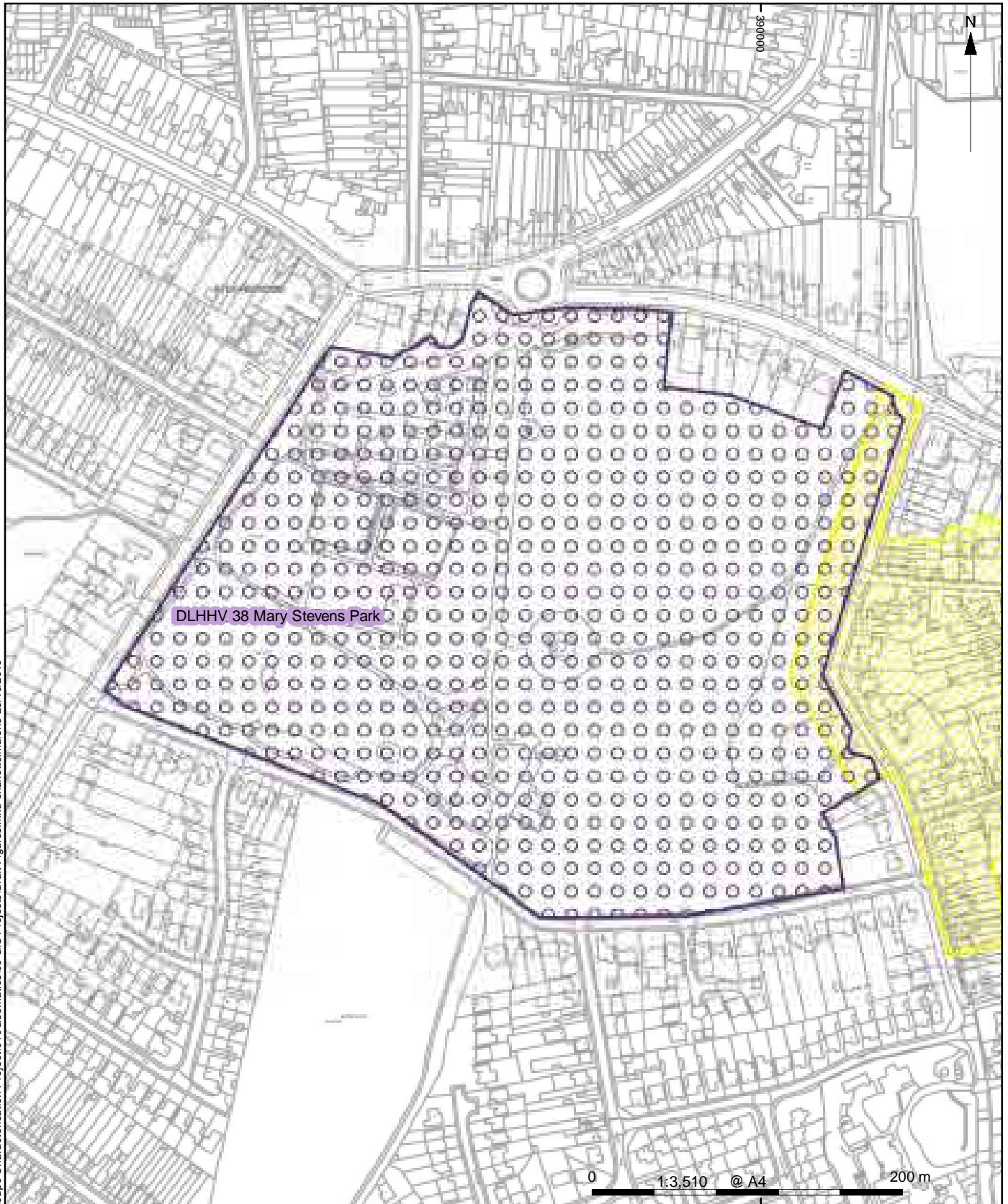
Figure:461 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 36













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Figure:462 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 37

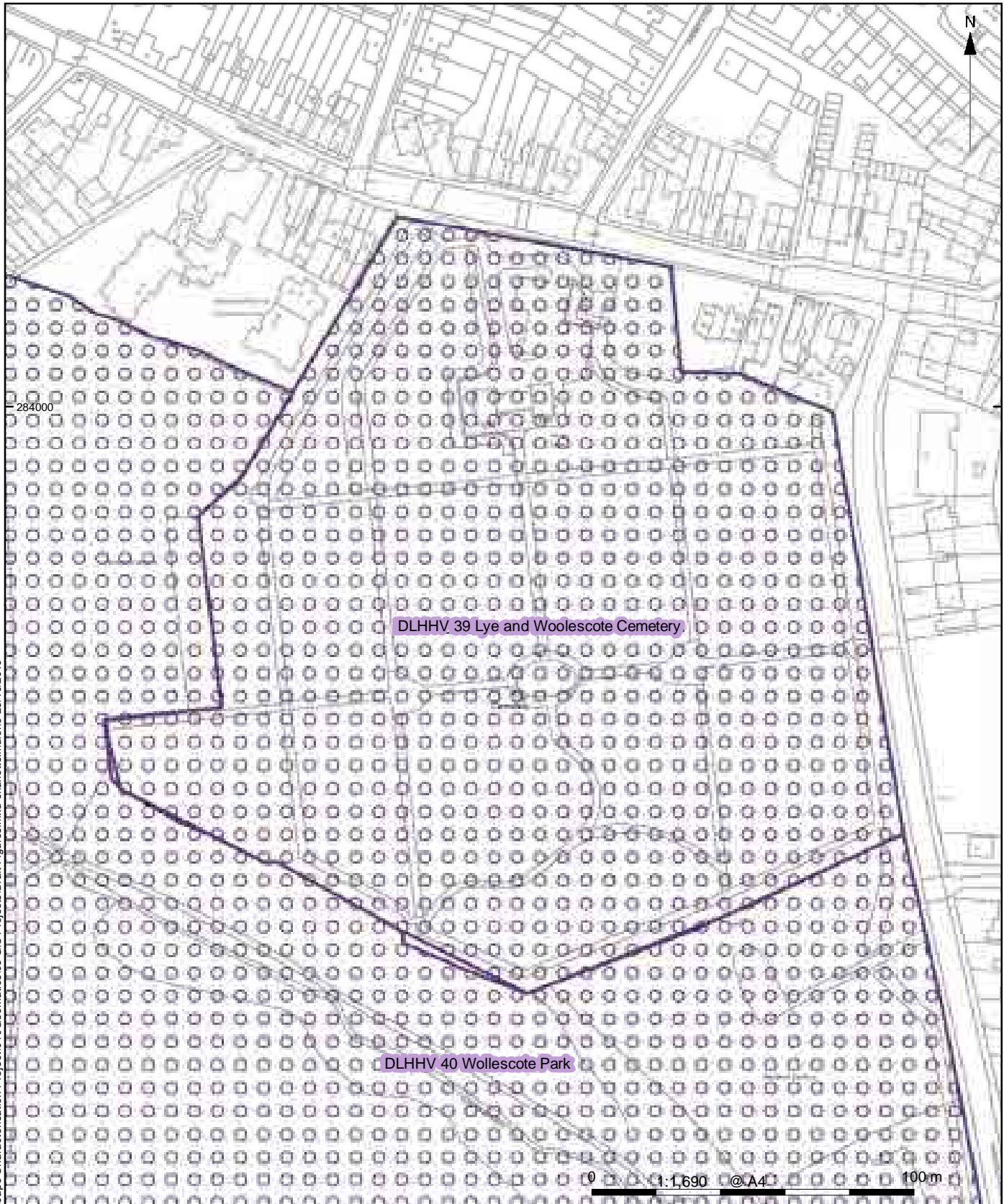












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:463 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 38

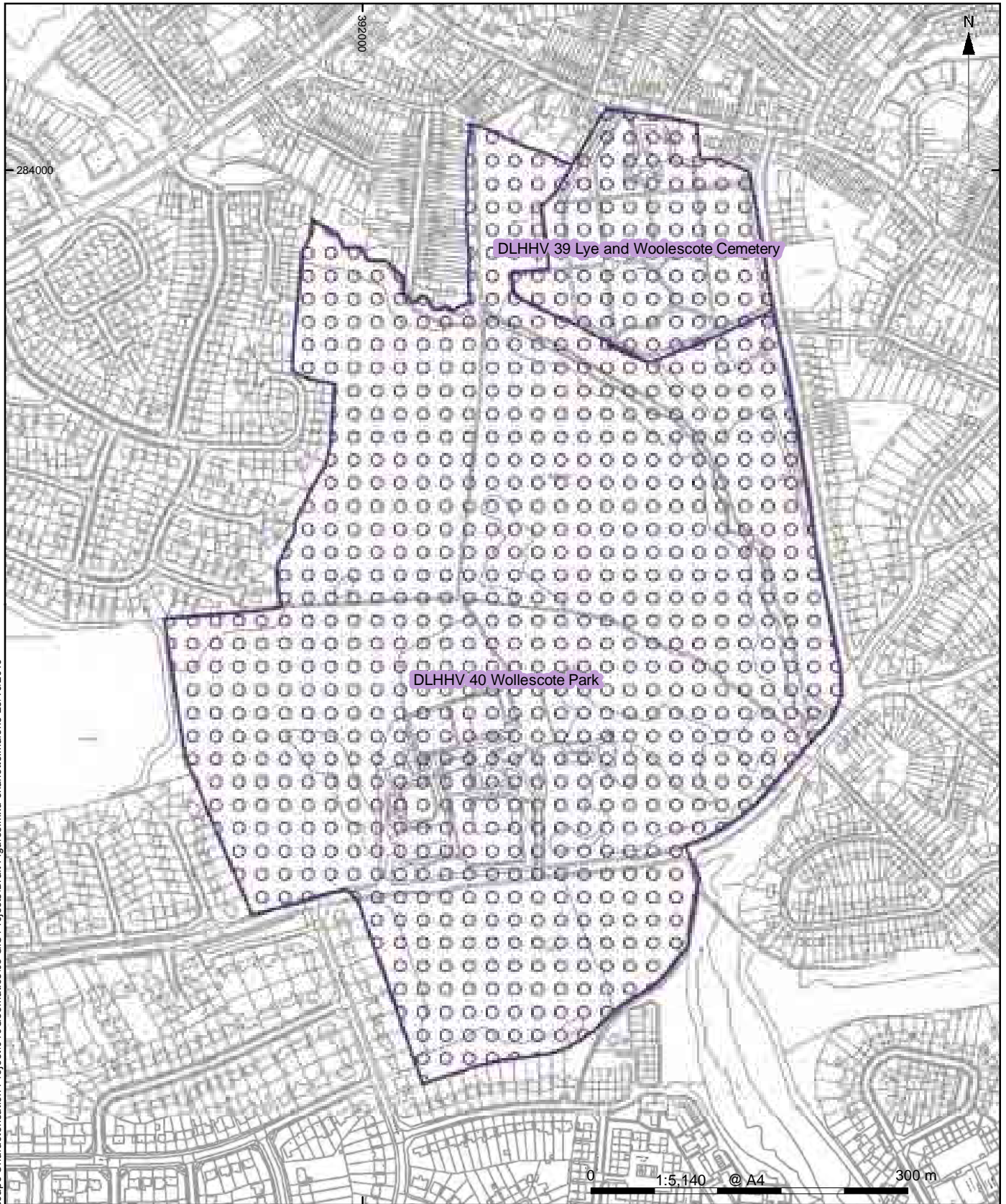
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


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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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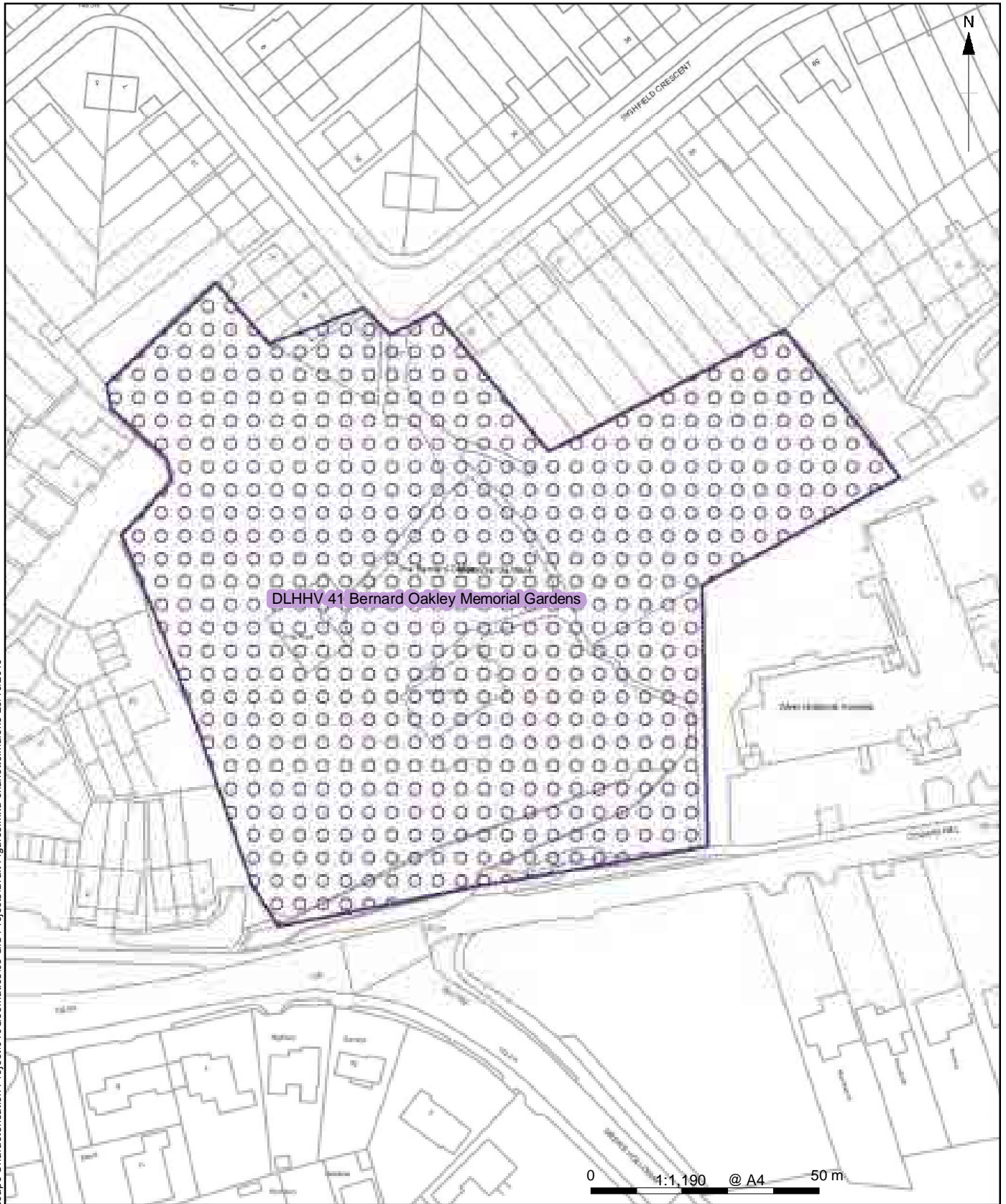
Figure:464 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 39













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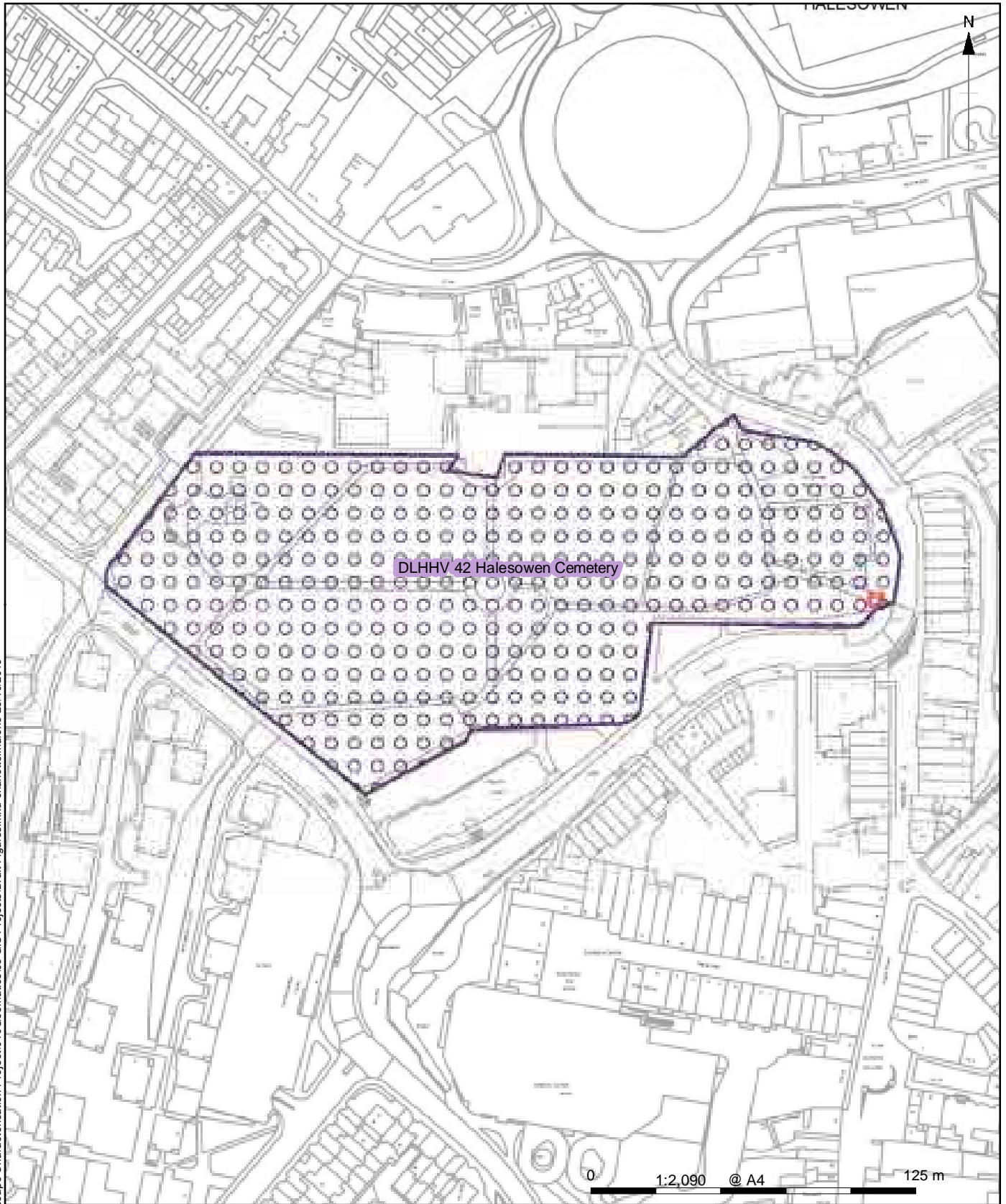
Figure:465 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 40













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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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|  Geosites | |

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Figure:466 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 41

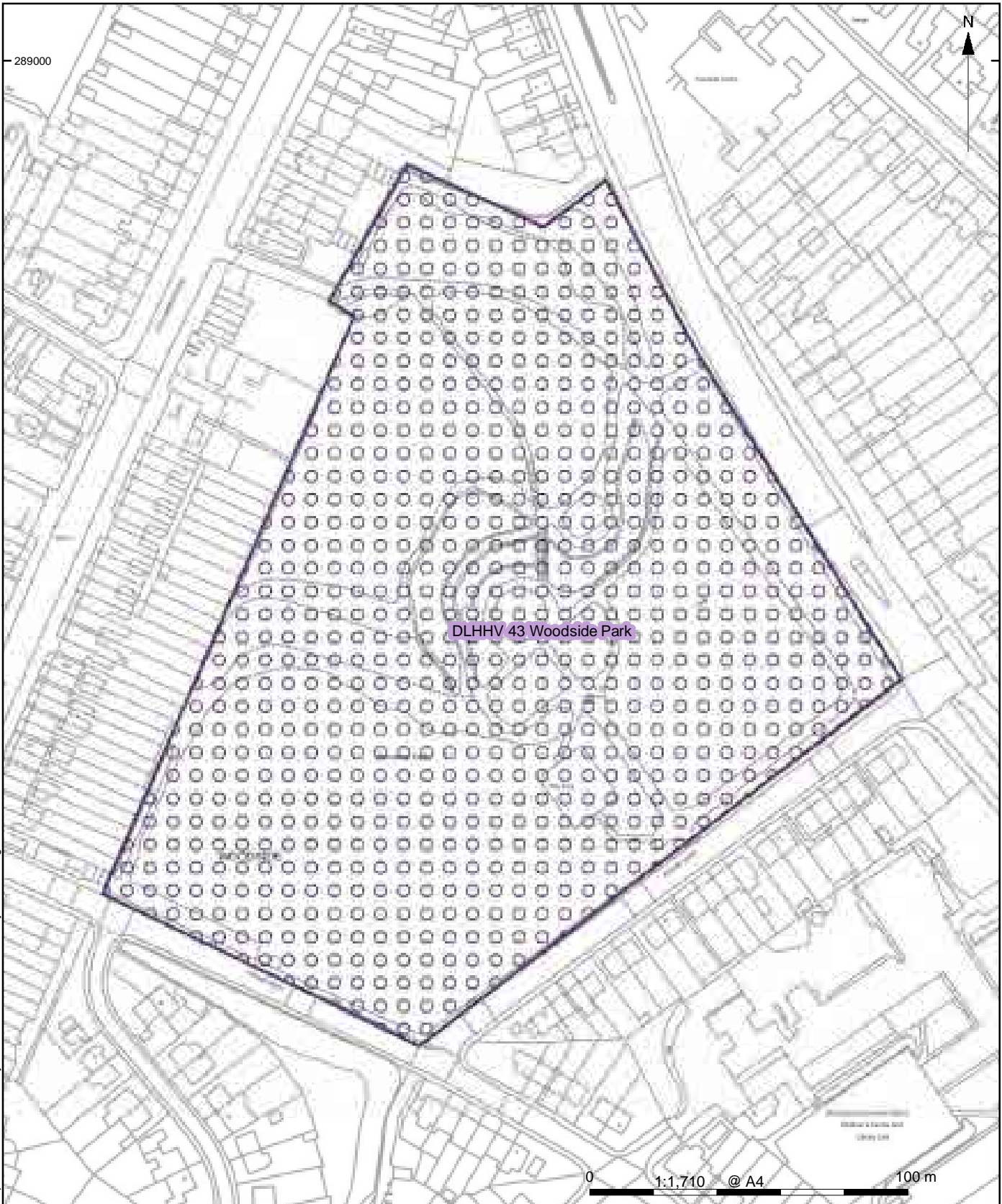












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:467 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 42

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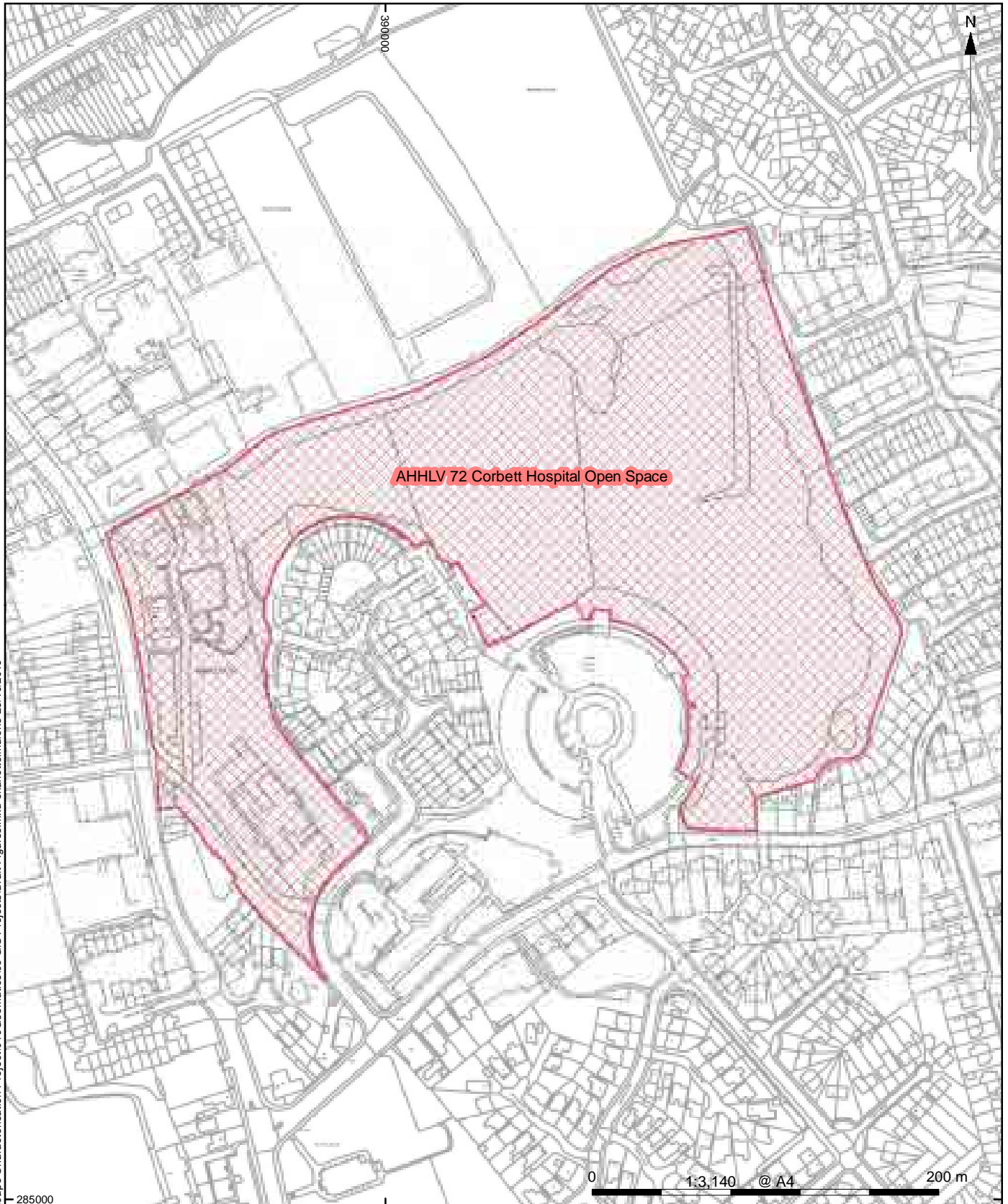












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|  BCA Area | Black Country HLC |
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Figure:468 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Designed Landscape of High Historic Value DLHHV 43

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Figure:469 Historic Environment Area Designations
 Dudley Area of High Historic Landscape Value AHHLV 72



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