

PLANNING ISSUES

Use the FARMSTEAD ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK to demonstrate how development proposals comply with national and local planning policy. The National Planning Policy Framework stresses the importance of:

- Retaining and enhancing local character and distinctiveness.
- Conserving heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.

Local plan policy generally supports the re-use of significant historic buildings, and includes specific requirements and planning considerations, particularly in relation to residential additions and alterations, neighbourhood issues and taking account of biodiversity. It is important to identify any heritage assets and other designations where specific policies might apply, including listed buildings, conservation areas, Green Belt or the Peak District National Park.

Use the FARMSTEAD ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK four stages to identify and consider the need and potential for change at the earliest stage of considering change for a farmstead or farm building.

1 SITE SUMMARY

This comprises a brief description of the whole site and its landscape context, and identification of other key issues such as site access, services and designations. It provides the essential first step and can be easily completed by the applicant or developer without specialist knowledge.

2 ASSESS HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Assess heritage significance of the building and site, from its contribution to local character to the significance of individual buildings.

3 NEED AND POTENTIAL FOR CHANGE

Use the understanding gained from Stages 1 and 2 to consider constraints and opportunities for sympathetic change and development, and the type of sustainable change most most to be acceptable in the planning process.

4 SITING AND DESIGN ISSUES

Design issues for the site and its buildings, and the siting of new buildings.

For English Heritage research and guidance see its HELM web pages at <http://www.helm.org.uk/farmbuildings>

This guidance follows the development of an evidence base for the historic character and survival of the county's farmsteads, which has been entered on the county's Historic Environment Record at <http://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/Historic-Environment-Record>. It includes the mapping of historic character, survival and use of farmsteads across the county as part of the West Midlands Farmsteads and Landscapes Project (see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/wmidlandfarmsteads>).

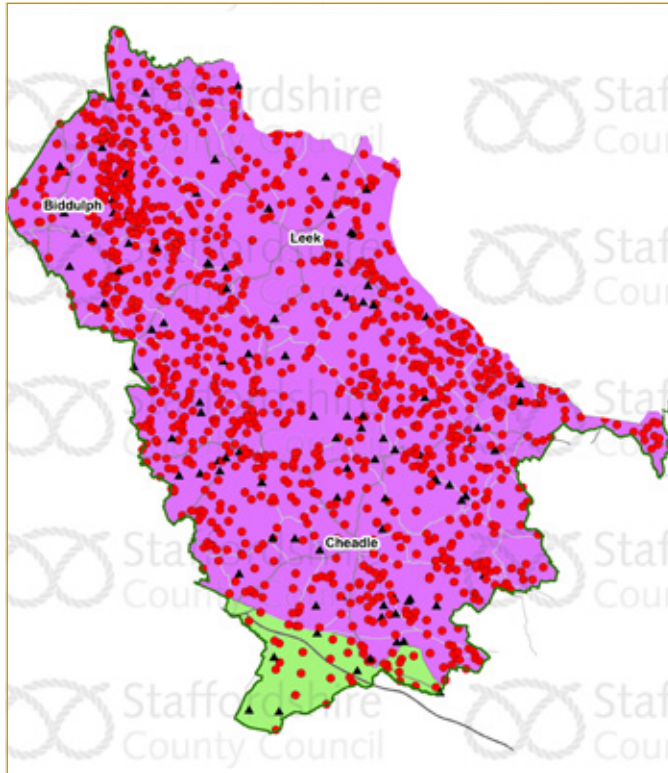
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS IN THE STAFFORDSHIRE FARMSTEADS GUIDANCE

STAFFORDSHIRE FARMSTEADS CHARACTER STATEMENT provides fully-illustrated guidance on the character and significance of Staffordshire's traditional farmsteads and buildings in their landscape and settlement context, and the areas into which it subdivides.

AREA SUMMARIES for the areas into which the county subdivides, based on analysis of its farmsteads in their landscape context.

For planning policies in Staffordshire Moorlands District see <http://www.staffsmoorlands.gov.uk/sm/council-services/planning-and-buildings/local-development>

TRADITIONAL FARMSTEADS IN STAFFORDSHIRE MOORLANDS



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LEGEND

Heritage Potential

- Good Survival of Historic Plan Form
- ▲ Some Survival of Historic Plan Form

□ District Boundary

Staffordshire Moorlands Character Areas

- Character Area 1
- Character Area 9

HISTORIC FARMSTEAD CHARACTER

- 30% of the county's farmsteads lie within the District often in very high densities, except in the higher more exposed landscapes such as that lying to the north of Leek.
- Small-scale farmsteads including linear plans, dispersed cluster plans and loose courtyard plans dominate the landscape (71%). These farmstead types are widespread across the District, generally forming loose clusters or are alternatively strung out along or adjacent to routeways. They can be found in particularly high densities to the north around Biddulph Moor and Brown Edge. Regular courtyard L-plans (7%) are fairly evenly distributed across the landscape.
- Large-scale farmsteads can also be found fairly evenly spread across the landscape but are more likely to be located in isolated positions surrounded by their holdings.
- The ancient woodlands of the Churnet Valley are historically associated with early iron working which in turn may be associated with the high numbers of surviving 17th century farmsteads.
- The upland landscapes are characterised by stone walled enclosures and farmsteads.

SIGNIFICANCE

Farmsteads which have retained traditional buildings and/or their historic form make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness, whether they are designated as heritage assets or not. The greater the survival of the historic form and detail of the whole farmstead and any buildings, the greater will be its significance.

The heritage potential of traditional farmsteads, based on the survival of their historic form from Ordnance Survey maps of c. 1900, has been entered onto the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

- 79% of recorded farmsteads (county average 59%) have high heritage potential as traditional farmsteads, because they have retained more than 50% of their historic form.
- 7% (county average 9.5%) have some heritage potential because they have retained less than 50% of their historic form.

The remainder may have retained a house (which may be a listed building) or have lost all of their buildings. These may still retain archaeological deposits which can be revealed through development.

PRESENT AND FUTURE ISSUES

Research led by English Heritage (see text box on first page) has shown that historic farm buildings have been more prone to both neglect and development than any other historic building type. They are also associated with high levels of home-based business use.

There is a much higher proportion of farmsteads that remain in agricultural use in this district than in the rest of the county and the West Midlands as a whole. 18% of listed working farm buildings have evidence for non-agricultural reuse associated with a very high proportion of directorships).