

APPENDIX 3 – Blythe Bridge & Forsbrook and Brown Edge & Endon

1. Blythe Bridge & Forsbrook

1.1 BFHECZ 1 – South of Stonehouses

1.1.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 20ha and lies at around 170m AOD. The historic landscape character has been identified as planned enclosure which was probably created in the 18th or 19th century (cf. map 1). It is typified by the straight field boundaries and lanes laid out by surveyors. The surrounding landscape is also predominantly rectilinear in form, but does not have the overall regularity of this field system. This may consequently indicate not only enclosure at different periods but also differences in historic land ownership (cf. BFHECZ 2). The majority of the field boundaries have been removed although the overall regularity of the pattern survives.

The zone lies within 200m of the line of a Roman road which connected Littlechester, Derbyshire and Chesterton (north of Newcastle under Lyme)¹. There is consequently the potential for archaeological remains to be associated with Roman activity. However, besides a few prehistoric and Roman artefacts which have been found, little research has so far been carried on these periods within the wider area.

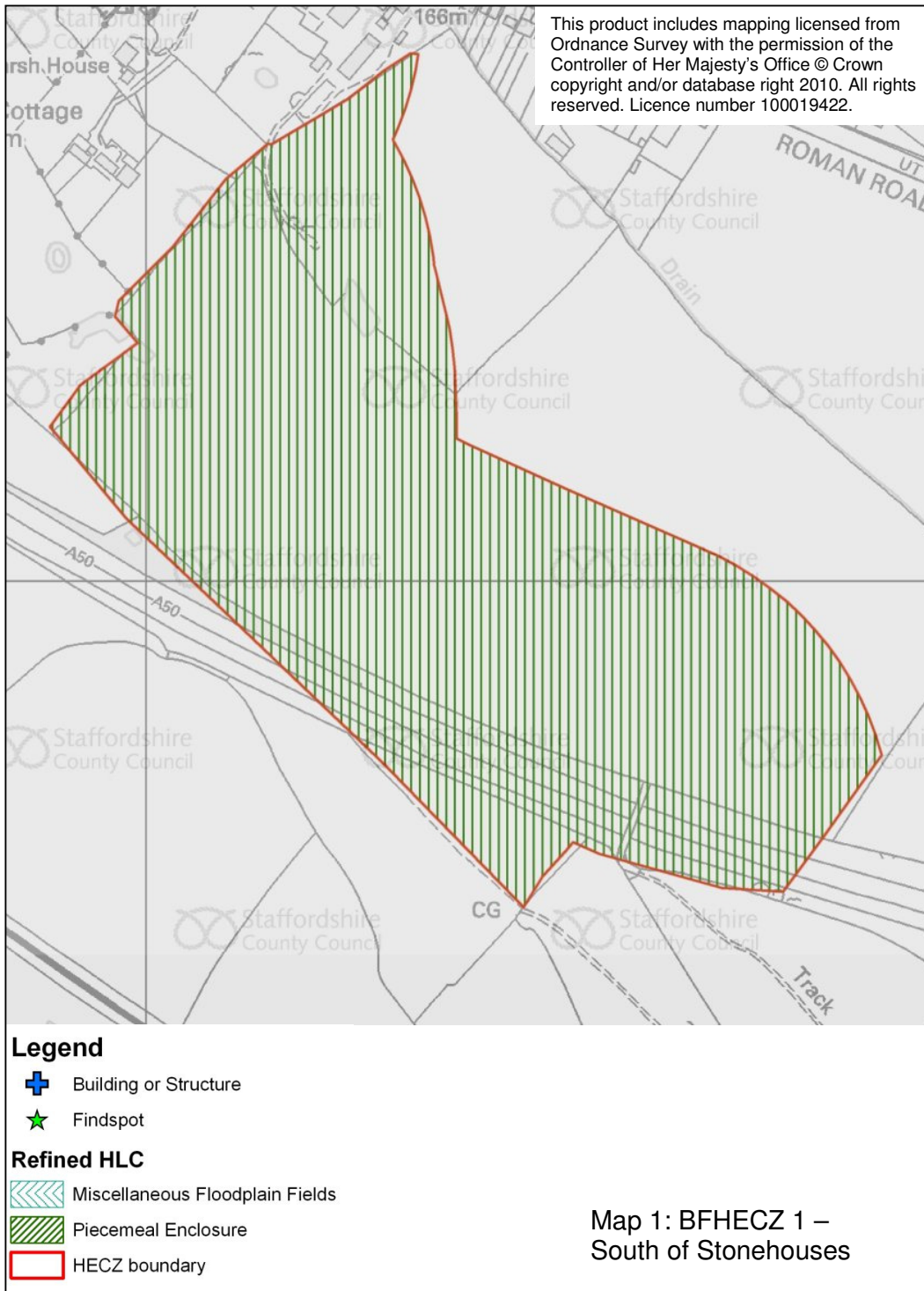
1.1.2 *Heritage values:*

Evidential value: There is the potential for below ground remains to survive related to late prehistoric or Roman activity, which would provide new insights into the history not only of the Forsbrook/Drayton-in-the-Moors parishes, but of Staffordshire Moorlands more generally.	Low
Historical value: The overall character of the historic field system is still legible in the regularity of what remains.	Low
Aesthetic value: There is an overall regularity in the surrounding area. However, the integrity of the components of this particular field system has been impacted by boundary removal.	Low
Communal value: The ability to interpret the contribution of the history of this zone for the community/public is limited by the current understanding of its contribution.	Low

1.1.3 *Recommendations:*

The zone has an overall low value in terms of the historic environment. However, there is a moderate to low potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be undertaken specifically relating to the archaeological potential (cf. PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.

¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01227



1.2 BFHECZ 2 – South east of Blythe Bridge

1.2.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 95ha and forms the northern valley side of the River Blithe which lies at circa 160m AOD in the southern part of the zone. The land rises up from the south to around 170m AOD on the north eastern boundary and to 180m AOD to the north west.

Many of the heritage assets which lie within the zone reflect its location within the river valley. The water-filled remains of a mill race lie parallel to the River Blithe in the southern portion of the zone². The mill race had fed the Cresswell Mill which had stood just beyond the edge of the project area to the south west of Cresswell hamlet. Several commentators have suggested that this mill was recorded in Domesday Book, but this is more likely to have referred to Creswell near Stafford³. The origins of the mill race are therefore unclear, but at some point possibly during the 18th or early 19th century, the race may have been adapted to feed a watermeadow system⁴. There was an extensive network of watermeadows along the River Blithe, although the history of these features in this part of Staffordshire is currently unclear. The Staffordshire Watermeadows survey (2008) revealed that upstanding earthworks survived along much of the river. However, the survey was unable to determine the extent to which earthworks and other features associated with the watermeadows have survived within this zone. The historic landscape character of the southern part of this zone, identified as 'Miscellaneous floodplain fields' is consistent with the use of this area as a watermeadow.

The predominant historic landscape character is one of rectilinear fields which despite the removal of some field boundaries and the construction of the A50 trunk road in the late 20th century are still legible within the zone (cf. map 2). The surviving field boundaries largely comprise mature hedgerows which contribute to the aesthetics of the zone. The field pattern may have been created in the post medieval period although its association with the watermeadows to the south is currently unclear. However, it is associated with three historic farmsteads, one of which has been entirely demolished as part of the alterations to the road network in the late 20th century. The remaining two have seen some alteration, but the original character is still discernible. In all three cases the plan forms are typical of small farmsteads found all over the Staffordshire Moorlands. Their period of origin is currently unclear but the extant buildings may retain information which could elucidate not only this but also an understanding of the wider landscape of the zone. The remaining settlement within the zone is similarly dispersed in nature and includes late 20th century detached properties along the Uttoxeter Road. Marsh House and Marsh Cottage have their origins in the mid to late 19th century.

² Staffordshire HER: PRN 54001

³ Horowitz 2005: 215; Staffordshire HER: PRN 00612

⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 53251

The A50 trunk road is not the first line of communication to cross the zone on an east-west alignment. To the north running contiguous with the zone's boundary is the line of the Roman road which connected Littlechester, Derbyshire and Chesterton (north of Newcastle under Lyme)⁵. To the south of the A50 is the railway line, originally the Uttoxeter Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway, which was constructed in 1848⁶.

The location of the Roman road lying adjacent to the zone raises the potential for archaeological remains to be associated with late prehistoric and Roman activity. However, besides a few prehistoric and Roman artefacts which have been found, little research has so far been carried on these periods within the wider area.

A pumping station was constructed near Cresswell mill in the late 1920s/early 1930s, but this was demolished sometime between the late 1970s and 2000⁷.

1.2.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for features associated with the watermeadows along the River Blithe to survive within the zone which would contribute significantly to an understanding of the economic history of this part of the Staffordshire Moorlands. The social and economic history of the area could also be revealed through research into the surviving historic buildings and its potential association to both the watermeadows and the extant historic field pattern. There is also the potential for below ground remains to survive related to late prehistoric or Roman activity, which would provide new insights into the earliest history not only of the Forsbrook/Drayton-in-the-Moors parishes, but of Staffordshire Moorlands more generally.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The heritage assets of the zone have undergone some form of alteration during the 20th and 21st century. However, the field pattern retains its historic rectilinear character and its integrity is enhanced by the survival of the mature hedgerows. There are potential associations between the historic farmsteads and the origins of the field pattern as well as the watermeadow system to the south.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The overall integrity of the historic landscape with its scattered settlement and rectilinear character contribute to the aesthetics of the zone. The surviving hedgerows are a particular feature which enhances the aesthetics of the zone.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: The historic landscape can be experienced from a public right of way, but the current lack of understanding of the historical development of the zone and what survives hampers the ability for interpretation and presentation to the community and public.</p>	<p>Low</p>

1.2.3 Recommendations:

⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01227

⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 52253

⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03261

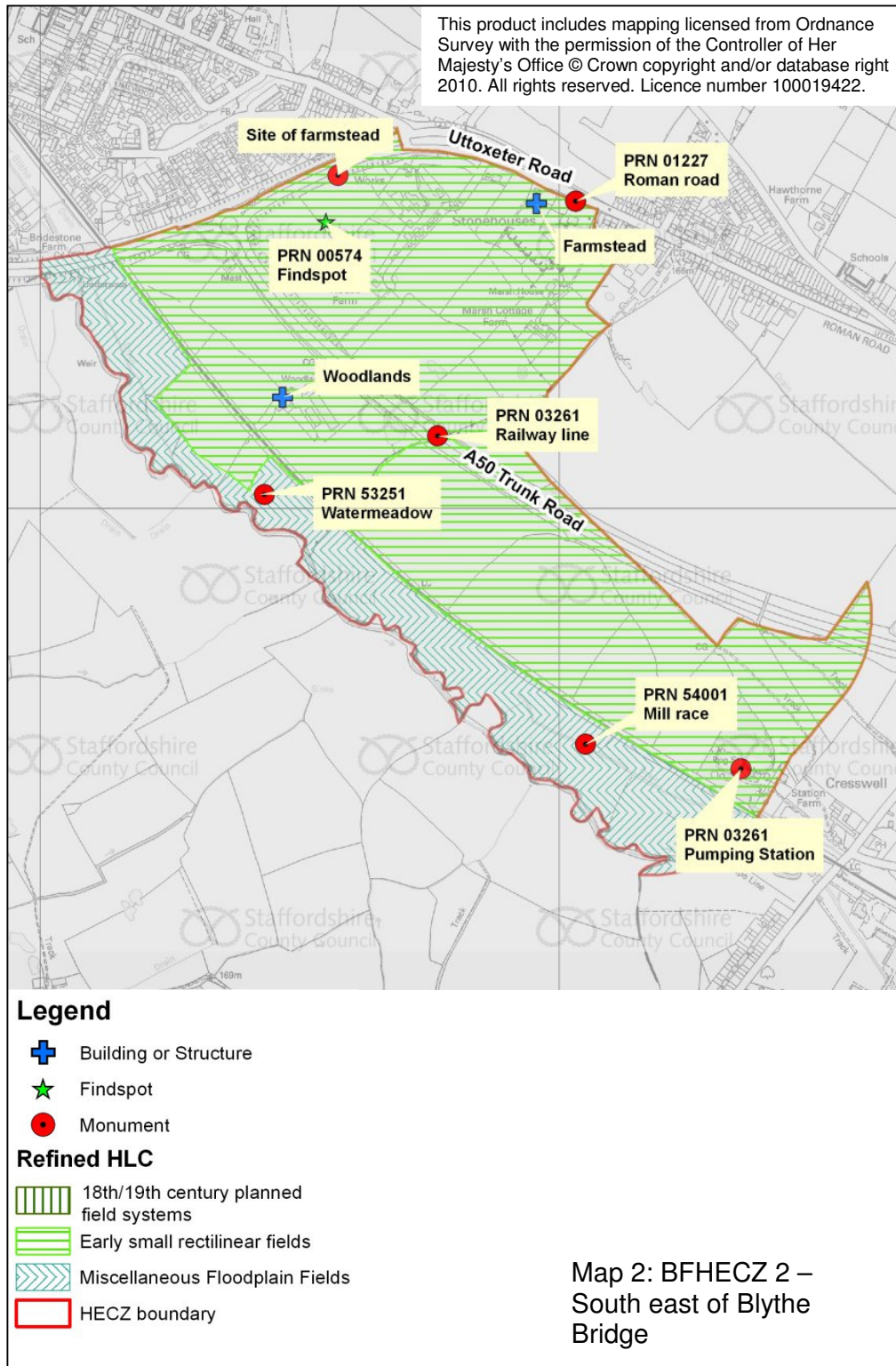
The integrity of the historic landscape largely survives and is comprised of small fields and dispersed settlement which contributes to the local distinctiveness.

The conservation and enhancement of the historic landscape and heritage assets of the zone would best be achieved by:

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should not detract from the overall historic character. It should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁸.
- There is a moderate to low potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be undertaken specifically relating to the archaeological potential (cf. PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12⁹.
- The conservation of any features which may be associated with the watermeadow system is desirable.

⁸ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

⁹ PPS 5: Policy HE 6; English Heritage et al 2010: 22 - 23



1.3 BFHECZ 3 – Forsbrook, Blythe Marsh and Blythe Bridge

1.3.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 133ha and comprises the built environment of the project area which incorporates the three hamlets of Forsbrook, Blythe Marsh and Blythe Bridge (cf. map 3). These three original hamlets have largely coalesced through housing development during the later 20th century. However, historic buildings survive within the separate historic cores and contribute to the local distinctiveness of each settlement.

The earliest of these three settlements is Forsbrook, to the north of the zone, which was recorded in Domesday Book (1086)¹⁰. By 1327 there were ten tax payers in the hamlet¹¹. However, it had formed part of Dilhorne parish until the early 1840s when St Peter's Church was constructed. The historic core of Forsbrook lies along the Cheadle Road and around the junction with four other roads (Caverswall Old Road, Chapel Street, Dilhorne Road and Draycott Old Road) all of which were present by the late 18th century¹². Historic buildings survive along all of these roads and comprise mostly brick built cottages and short terraces, although many of these have been rendered or painted during the 20th century. The exception is a stone cottage located on the Cheadle Road, although the 20th century rendering may conceal other stone built properties. There is also the potential that earlier fabric is retained within these houses. The dispersed nature of the historic settlement has led to infilling of housing during the later 20th century and the replacement of other historic properties including several farmsteads. One historic red brick farmstead survives on the corner of Cheadle Road and Draycott Old Road which exhibits a loose courtyard plan form. Four other farmsteads with similar plan forms also existed upon these roads two of which survive (one is Forsbrook Hall see below). A linear farmstead may also survive on the corner of Cheadle Road and Caverswell Old Road, although the original barn has become part of the domestic accommodation. Both these plan forms are typical of the small farmsteads to be found within the Staffordshire Moorlands and examples of loose courtyard farmsteads have been archaeologically excavated dating to the 13th century¹³.

Despite the lack of current research into the history of Forsbrook, it is likely that the medieval settlement also centred on the main road junction thus placing it at the heart of a communications network with the other important local places; particularly with Dilhorne where the parish church was located. Forsbrook Hall, which stands on Draycott Old Road, is a Grade II Listed sandstone built farmhouse which is dated to the 17th century; its associated farmstead has a loose courtyard plan form (see above)¹⁴. It is not currently known whether Forsbrook formed a separate manor in the medieval period so it is not clear whether it had its own manor house. Therefore it is possible that Forsbrook Farm, given its early date, may also have been the site of a

¹⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02462

¹¹ British History Online accessed 16 June 2010

¹² As shown on William Yates map of Staffordshire (1775).

¹³ Edwards 2009: 37; Lake 2009: 19

¹⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06246

medieval manor house although only further research could elucidate this point.

The remaining two historic settlements lie along the Uttoxeter Road which follows the line of the Roman road which connected Littlechester, Derbyshire and Chesterton, north of Newcastle under Lyme¹⁵. Blythe Bridge, whose historic core lies to the far west of the zone where the road still crosses the River Blithe, is first recorded in the late 15th century, although an earlier reference to 'Blye' circa 1230 may refer to this place¹⁶. Blythe Marsh which was located further east along Uttoxeter Road is marked on Yates' map (1775), but no earlier references are currently known¹⁷. The extant historic properties mostly front onto the Uttoxeter Road and largely comprise red brick terraces, although many have been rendered. The properties are not uniform and were clearly constructed by different builders and possibly at different times. Some have ornamental detailing; some have small front gardens with low brick garden walls whilst others front straight onto the street. A stone built Methodist Church also survives which was present by the late 19th century. The terraces on Wesley Street and The Avenue which lead off Uttoxeter Road date to the 1890s and early 20th century respectively. The modern houses which have been constructed in the later 20th century are generally set back off the Uttoxeter Road. The development of both Blythe Bridge and Blythe Marsh from the mid 19th century onwards was probably due in part to the arrival of the North Staffordshire Railway in 1848¹⁸.

To the south east of Blythe Bridge there is an extant watermill and associated mill pond, which in the late 19th century was operating as a corn mill¹⁹. One of the inhabitants of Forsbrook in the early 13th century tax record was a miller, perhaps suggesting a watermill on the River Blithe during the medieval period and possibly associated with this site²⁰.

At the eastern edge of the zone and standing on the south side of the Uttoxeter Road stands the Grade II Listed Stone House Cottage which, like Forsbrook Hall, is dated to the 17th century and is constructed of sandstone²¹. Adjacent to this property is another sandstone constructed house of unknown date²². This area is referred to as Stone House on Yates' map (1775) and the placename Stonehouses still exists to the east of the zone. It is likely that this recalls one or both of these two properties and suggests that settlement may not pre-date the 17th century in this area. Other historic buildings survive in the immediate area of the two stone built houses.

¹⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01227

¹⁶ Horowitz 2005: 133

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 52253

¹⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02332

²⁰ British History Online accessed 16 June 2010

²¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06248

²² Staffordshire HER: PRN 54003

1.3.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets of the zone to contribute significantly to an understanding of the social and economic history of all three historic settlements. The extant historic buildings may retain architectural fragments for instance which could contribute to an understanding of their development. There is also the potential for below ground remains to survive associated with medieval settlement at Forsbrook in particular, but also within the historic cores of Blythe Bridge and Blythe Marsh which would indicate the origins of both settlements. The origins of the latter in particular are shrouded in mystery which could be elucidated through archaeological investigation. Archaeological potential also survives within the historic buildings and as above and below ground features at the watermill on the River Blithe.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The heritage assets dominate specific areas within the zone which coincides with the historic cores of the three settlements. The historic importance of two properties has been recognised in their designation as Grade II Listed buildings. Beyond these areas there are few known heritage assets although individual historic buildings do survive in the areas where 20th century housing predominates. Their legibility enables the communities and public to understand the development of these three historic settlements and also contributes to the sense of place of each one. The survival of the watermill and its associated mill pond is of particular importance to the history of Forsbrook parish. There are economic associations between this site and the history of settlement and land use possibly dating from the medieval period.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The overall integrity of the individual historic settlements is legible in the form of the historic buildings and surviving street patterns. A sense of place can be gained within the historic cores which set each settlement apart from the other two despite the fact that during the 20th century substantial housing development has served to fuse these settlements.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets can be appreciated from the public highway and footpaths. A history of the settlements and the interpretations of their associations for the further appreciation of the community and visitors are limited in part by the current understanding.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

1.3.3 Recommendations:

The heritage assets make an important contribution to the history of settlement within the zone and contribute to a sense of place particularly within the historic cores.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone should be conserved and enhanced to ensure the future of these locally distinctive settlements. This could be achieved through:

- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a

Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the settlement.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the settlement.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)²³. It should also aim to make a positive contribution to the historic character of the settlement and strengthen the local distinctiveness.
- There is a moderate potential archaeological potential within the zone, as reflected in the high evidence value above. Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be provided as part of the planning application (cf. PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.

²³ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

1.4 BFHECZ 4 – East of Forsbrook

1.4.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 42ha and the land generally falls away to the south from the high point of around 210m AOD in the north of the zone down towards the Blithe valley at around 170m AOD.

The historic landscape is dominated by a field pattern of piecemeal enclosure which probably dates to the post medieval period and is typified by a distinctive enclosure pattern comprising reverse ‘S’ field boundaries (cf. map 4). The piecemeal enclosure extends north eastwards beyond the project area. The historic field pattern remains legible within the landscape despite the removal of a number of internal field boundaries particularly to the north of Draycott Old Road. The agricultural origins of this landscape lie in at least the medieval period as part of an open field arable system comprising two or more large hedge-less fields which were farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops. The fields were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. The open fields were closely associated with the medieval settlement possibly focused upon the road junction within Forsbrook (cf. BFHECZ 3).

The only settlement within the zone is Newhouse Farm lying to the south of Quabbs Lane. This small farmstead was established in the late 19th century.

The location of the Roman road lying adjacent to the southern boundary of the zone raises the potential for archaeological remains to survive associated with late prehistoric and Roman activity. However, besides a few prehistoric and Roman artefacts which have been found, little research has so far been carried on these periods within the wider area.

1.4.2 *Heritage values:*

Evidential value: There may be the potential for below ground remains to survive related to late prehistoric or Roman activity, which would provide new insights into the history not only of the Forsbrook/Drayton-in-the-Moors parishes, but of Staffordshire Moorlands more generally.	Low
Historical value: The historic field pattern forms the basis of the character of the whole zone. The medieval origin of this landscape is still coherent in the form of the surviving field boundaries. Many of the hedgerows contain mature vegetation and are testimony to the early enclosure. The field system is associated with the medieval origins of Forsbrook and therefore forms an important element of the historical development of the settlement.	High
Aesthetic value: There overall integrity of the historic field pattern is well preserved with only a few boundaries having been removed. The mature hedgerows contribute to the aesthetic appreciation of the zone.	High

<p>Communal value: The heritage assets, notably the field pattern, can be appreciated from the public road and the rights of way network. An improved understanding of the medieval and post medieval history of Forsbrook would enhance the interpretation and appreciation of this landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
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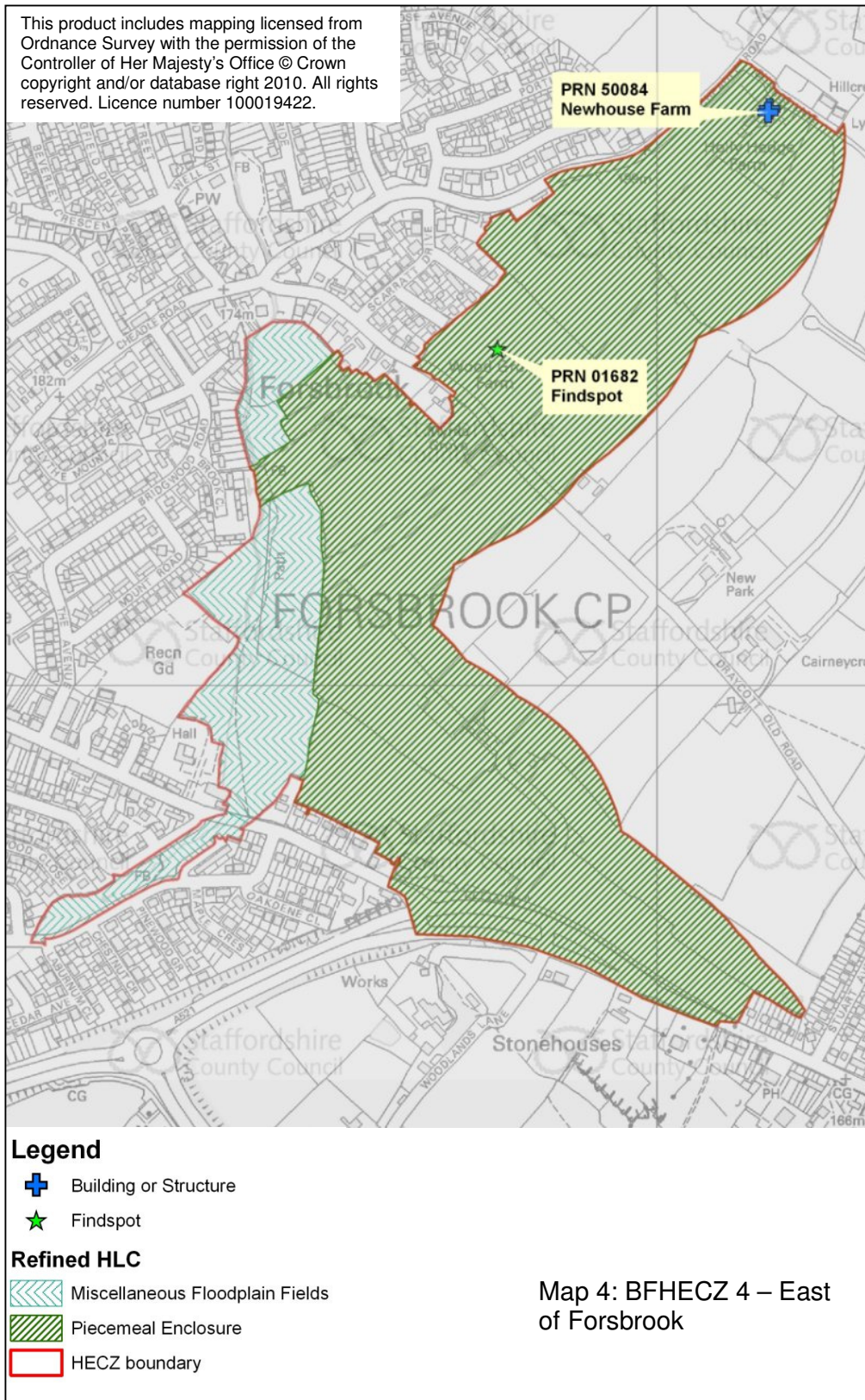
1.4.3 Recommendations:

There has currently been little development within the zone which had formed part of the important economic landscape of Forsbrook during the medieval period. The overall dispersed settlement pattern and the well preserved field system means there is little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape which comprises the historic field pattern and its association with the medieval settlement of Forsbrook, is desirable.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density and seek to respect the overall settlement pattern and the legibility of the historic landscape character. It should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)²⁴.
- There is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12 will largely be dependent upon the location and scale of development.

²⁴ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.5 BFHECZ 5 – North of Forsbrook and Blythe Bridge

1.5.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 70ha and lies in a varied landscape of hills and valleys. The highest point lies to the far east at around 210m AOD on the Cheadle Road. The land drops away from this point to around 180m AOD before slowly climbing to 195m AOD at Heath House. It begins to drop away again to the west of Heath House to around 190m AOD at the western edge of the zone.

The origins of the historic landscape character may prove to be equally varied although there is a general rectilinear plan form to all of the field patterns across the zone and all are likely to have late medieval or post medieval origins (cf. map 5). The 'Piecemeal Enclosure' towards the centre of the zone is typified by a distinctive enclosure pattern comprising reverse 'S' and dog-leg field boundaries. These indicate that it had its origins as part of the open field system associated with the medieval settlement of Forsbrook and was managed in a similar form to the field systems described in BFHECZ 4. The 'Early small rectilinear fields' to the far west and east extend across a larger area to the north, east and west beyond the project area. There appear to be some similarities with the piecemeal enclosure, but the distinctive field boundaries which signify this field pattern are less coherent. However, it is possible that this landscape was taken in for arable agriculture during the medieval period, perhaps from heath land or moor land as two of the placenames suggest, but perhaps did not form part of the core of the open field system. Further research may help to elucidate the extent of medieval open field agriculture around Forsbrook which in turn may indicate its economic and social status in the wider area during the medieval period. Mature hedgerows, perhaps indicating the antiquity of the enclosure, are particularly notable within area of 'Early small rectilinear fields'.

The integrity of these historic landscapes is most complete to the east and west of the zone. Around Moor Green later 20th century field boundary loss has impacted the integrity of the enclosure; those large rectilinear fields to the east of Moor Green probably have similar origins to the early rectilinear fields to the east. The fields to the east appear to have a similar origin to the piecemeal enclosure to the west.

Settlement within the zone is very low density comprising two historic farmsteads and a couple of cottages. Heath House farmhouse was probably established in the mid to late 19th century and only the farmhouse appears to survive of the original complex. A further small farmstead, Moor Green, was established certainly by circa 1920 although the farmhouse is shown on late 19th century maps. Moor Green as a settled area was present by the early 19th century perhaps as a couple of cottages or small farmsteads and may be associated with the enclosure of this landscape. Both of the farmhouses are constructed of red brick.

The line of a former mineral railway, constructed in the 1890s crosses the zone near its western boundary on a roughly south west-north east alignment. The railway is preserved as the Foxfield Steam Railway and forms one of the principal tourist attractions in the local area.

At present there is little evidence for pre-medieval activity within the zone although in the wider area lies the line of the Roman road and a few stray finds have been recovered. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has been carried out to date on these periods in this part of the Staffordshire Moorlands.

1.5.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: It is possible that the zone forms part of a transitional landscape during the medieval period. Further research into the origins of the field pattern of the zone would contribute to an understanding of the economic and social fortunes of Forsbrook, and perhaps of the wider Dilhorne parish, during the medieval and post medieval periods. There is the potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive; the former in terms of ridge and furrow or as field boundaries. Below ground remains may survive around Moor Green which could clarify the origins of this small settlement.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The integrity of the historic landscape, comprising the low density historic settlement pattern and the surviving historic field boundaries, is generally well preserved across the zone enabling its history to be read. The central area has suffered from field boundary loss, but mature hedgerows do still survive (see aesthetics below).</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The extant components of the landscape, particularly the surviving historic field boundaries including those areas where they have largely been removed, all contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the zone. The removal of these features could reduce the appreciation of the historic landscape character.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The Foxfield Steam Railway provides an opportunity for sustainable tourism. The railway station lies within the zone and could connect to the local public rights of way network and provide opportunities for the interpretation and presentation of a history of the Forsbrook area and the contribution of this landscape to it. However, this may be partly compromised at the present time by the limited understanding of its developmental history.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

1.5.3 Recommendations:

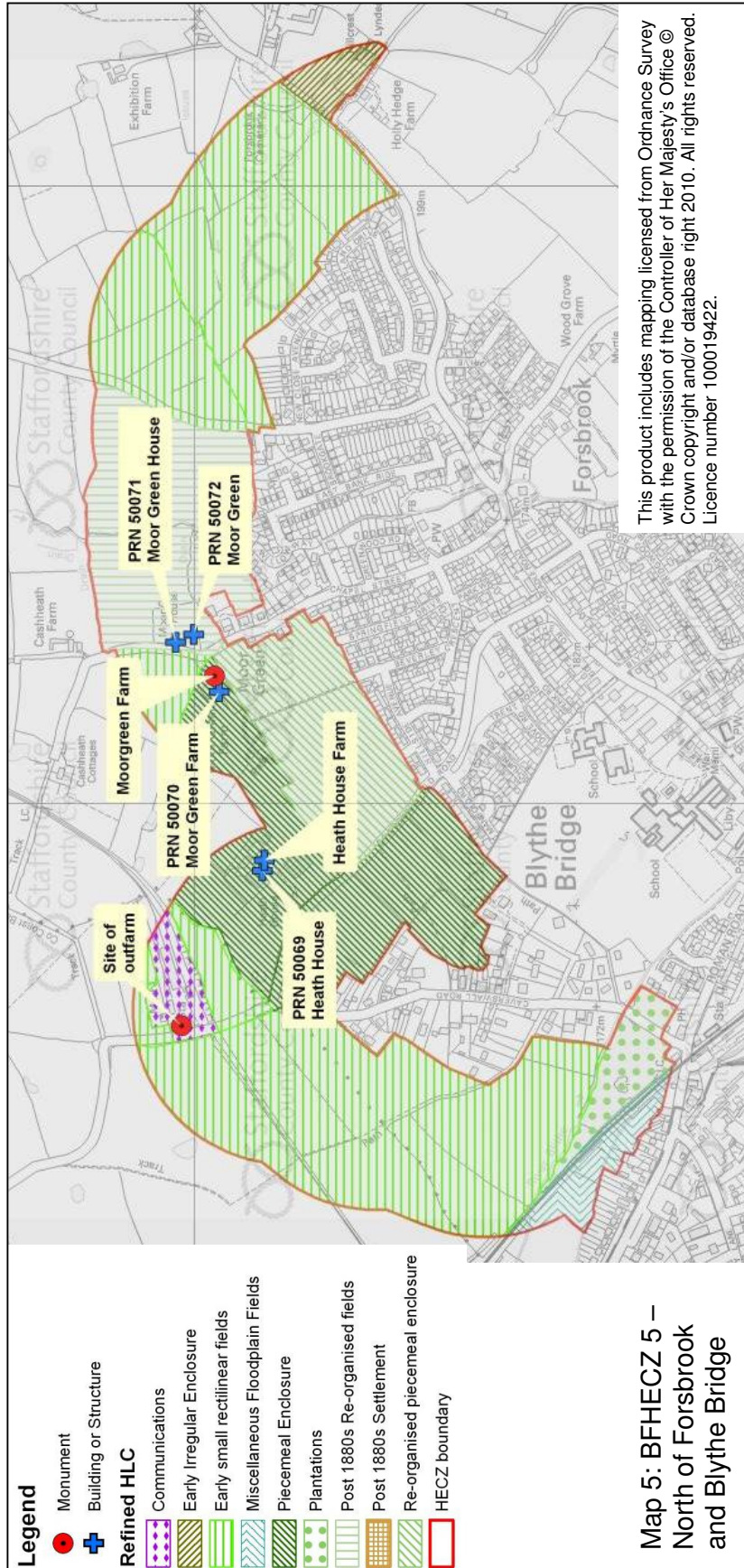
The historic landscape character of well preserved historic field patterns and dispersed settlement means there is little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

- The conservation of the historic landscape character and the dispersed low level settlement pattern.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should seek to respect the overall settlement pattern and legibility of the historic landscape character in terms of the retention of important historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local

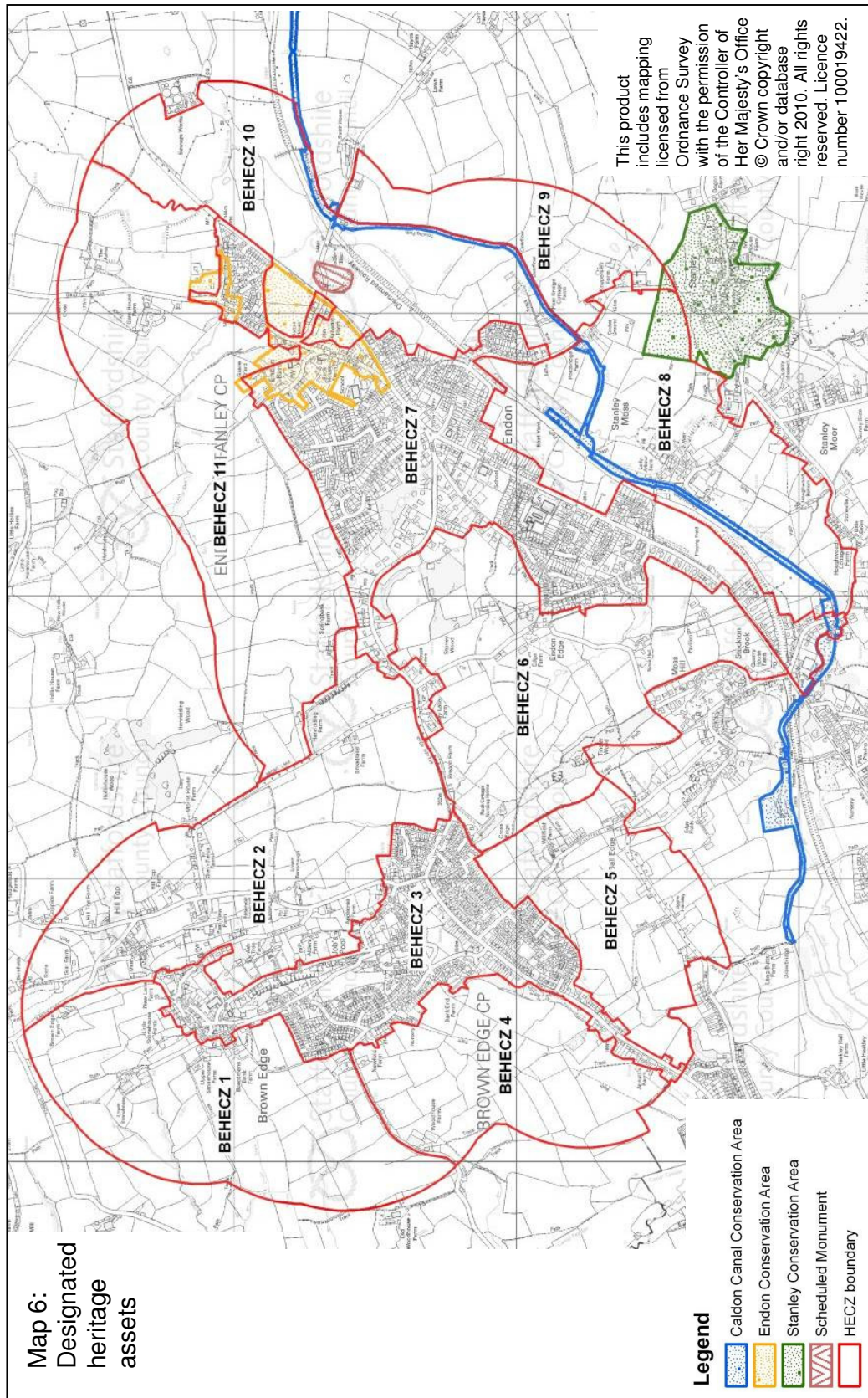
vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)²⁵.

- There is a moderate potential for archaeological potential within the zone (as reflected in the Evidential value above). Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for archaeological mitigation in order to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.

²⁵ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2. Brown Edge & Endon



2.1 BEEHECZ 1 – North west of Brown Edge

2.1.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 69ha and drops from the side of the Brown Edge escarpment in the north east of the zone at around 265m AOD down to the edge of the Upper Trent Valley at around 170m AOD in the west.

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by an early irregular field system possibly created in the 16th or 17th century (cf. map 7). The field systems which lie on the lower land, above the Upper Trent valley are primarily enclosed by hedges, with mature vegetation being visible on aerial photographs. The fields which lie just below the Brown Edge escarpment are mostly enclosed by stone walls which are particularly characteristic of these upland areas. Although a number of internal boundaries have been removed since the late 19th century the overall irregularity of this field pattern endures within the landscape.

There is a dispersed settlement pattern comprising five historic farmsteads all of which are stone built and exhibit plan forms which are typical of those to be found across the Staffordshire Moorlands (cf. map 7). Three of these farmsteads cluster along Boardman's Bank. Lower Stonehouse Farm stands at the furthest point from the main settlement at Brown Edge (cf. BEEHECZ 3) and has been identified as having a dispersed plan form. It is comprised of one Grade II Listed farmhouse and a long stone built barn²⁶. The farmhouse dates to the late 16th or early 17th century with stone mullioned windows. Upper Stonehouse Farm has a similar dispersed plan form again incorporating a long stone built barn. The farmhouse may also have 17th century origins. Both of these farmsteads have modern elements added to them. Little Stonehouse Farm is a small stone built structure with a linear plan form which lies above Boardman's Bank overlooking the Upper Trent Valley.

A further farmstead, The Fold, has possible 17th century origins and is located on Woodhouse Lane to the south of the zone. It is also stone built with surviving mullioned windows in the end gable and to the rear. The final farmstead, Brown Edge Farm, lies at over 250m AOD just below the summit of the Brown Edge escarpment. It shares the local vernacular in being stone built, but its location may suggest a later construction date being located on the edge of the current extent of the moorland.

The likely 17th century origins of at least three of these farmsteads suggest that their establishment is closely linked to the enclosure of this landscape. The earlier landscape history is not clear and the land being enclosed may have been moorland. However, both Upper Stonehouse Farm and Brown Edge Farm were known in the late 19th century as Woodhouse and the presence of Woodhouse Lane along which the zone's southern boundary lies, suggests the possibility that the enclosure originated as assarting. Further research could clarify the origins of this landscape and its relationship with these historic farmsteads.

²⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13264 and 51103

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the medieval period with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made in the adjacent Endon and Stanley parish²⁷. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.1.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets to clarify the origins of the zone through further research. The historic buildings are also likely to retain architectural fragments and features which would clarify their origins and functions which in turn would assist in the understanding of the history of settlement on Brown Edge more generally. There is the potential for below ground archaeology to survive associated with the settlements which again could elucidate its earliest origins.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The integrity of the historic landscape character comprising the irregular field pattern and extant 16th/17th century farmsteads is well preserved. There are likely to be strong associations between the creation of the enclosure pattern and the origins of the farmsteads. The historic importance of Lower Stonehouse Farm has been identified through the Listed building designation. The transition between the mature hedgerows of the lowlands and the stone wall enclosures of the uplands is also legible within the zone contributing significantly to the local distinctiveness of Brown Edge. The loss of this distinction would impact the ability of future generations to read the history and local character of the area in the landscape.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The historic buildings, which have a strong local vernacular and include the Grade II listed farmhouse at Lower Stonehouse, contribute to an appreciation of the aesthetics and local distinctiveness of this zone. The aesthetics are strengthened by the association between the built heritage and the well preserved historic field pattern. The landscape of the zone represents a transition between lowland enclosures exemplified by the mature hedgerows and the stone walls characteristic of the upland areas of Staffordshire Moorlands.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: A number of public rights of way cross the zone enabling the community and public to experience the landscape. The heritage assets of the zone form an important component in understanding the origins of Brown Edge as a settled area and the appreciation of their role could be clarified through promotion or interpretation.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

2.1.3 Recommendations:

The high values within the table above identify not only the historical importance of the zone, but also its sensitivity to absorbing change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone. This includes the relationship between the historic farmsteads and the historic field pattern which was probably created at a similar period and which makes an

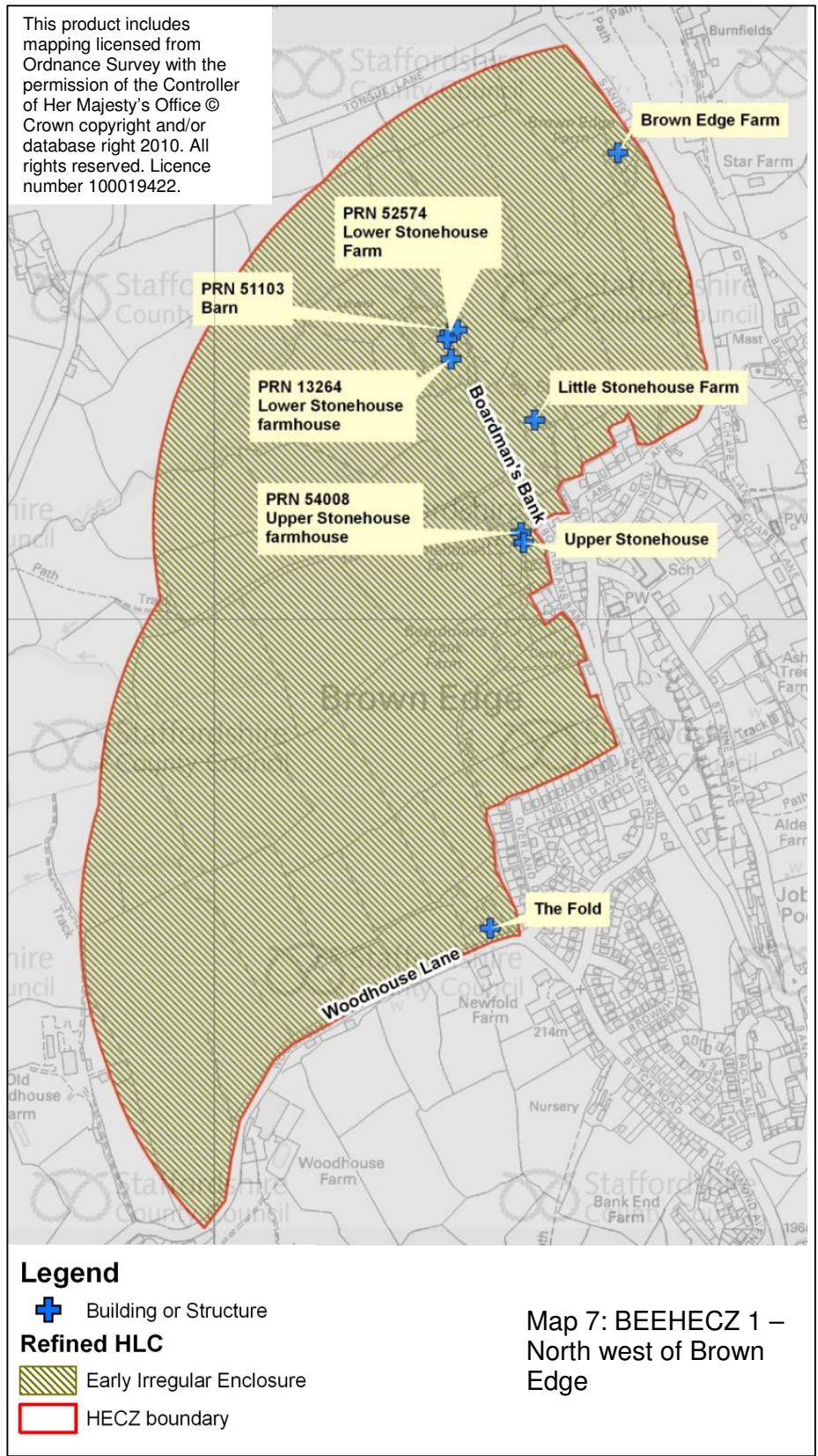
²⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

important contribution to understanding the history of settlement around Brown Edge.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the settlement.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the settlement.
- The maintenance and conservation of the historic landscape character and the dispersed low level settlement pattern.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density and be located to respect the historic field and the overall dispersed settlement pattern. Such development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)²⁸.
- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5. Where development may impact upon the Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- There is a low to moderate archaeological potential within the zone. There may be a requirement to submit a Heritage Statement with planning applications dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.

²⁸ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.2 BEEHECZ 2 – East of Brown Edge

2.2.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 88ha and incorporates the summit of the Brown Edge escarpment which lies at around 270m AOD at Hill Top, dropping gently away to the east to around 250m AOD on the eastern boundary. The land falls away steeply towards the south to around 240m AOD at the junction of Fiddlers Bank and Hough Hill and on down to approximately 200m AOD at Breach Road which lies on the southern boundary of the zone.

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by squatter enclosures, created out of moorland, and other early rectilinear fields (cf. map 8). The latter dominated the slopes of the zone and particularly the southern portion and may have been created in the 16th or 17th centuries. Hen Ridding, a farmstead lying just off Broad Lane beyond the eastern boundary of the project area, is first recorded in 1704. The site may have earlier origins, but is certainly associated with the creation of some of the rectilinear fields; the placename meaning 'high clearing'²⁹. The fields are enclosed by a mix of stone walls and mature hedgerows and the historic field pattern is well preserved. It differs from the squatter enclosure in the larger size of the individual fields.

Squatter enclosure dominates the higher land of the zone with the exception of the north western portion where moorland survives (cf. map 8). A public car park has been provided on the moor to enable access onto Marshes Hill. The moorland vegetation also extends slightly southwards into an area of squatter enclosure between New Lane and Back Lane. The squatter enclosure is typified by surviving small fields and scattered small farmsteads and cottages. The farmsteads exhibit a variety of plan forms which are all typical of small farmsteads to be found across the Staffordshire Moorlands. Also typical of squatter enclosures are the network of narrow lanes which appear to have originated in an ad hoc fashion as the moorland was gradually enclosed and access was created to and between the scattered farmsteads and cottages. The gradual creation of the squatter enclosure can be drawn out from the available sources and is probably associated with the growth in local industries.

Fernyhough is first recorded in the late 13th century and is possibly associated with Lower Fernyhough farmstead or its vicinity. This early reference to activity in this area may suggest a degree of squatting from this period possibly linked with some as yet unidentified industrial activity.

The early settlement indicated on map 8 probably originated as squatter enclosures within the moorland prior to an Act of Enclosure passed in 1815. This squatter settlement existed at the junction of Hough Hill and Broad Lane. Settlement has intensified to a degree in this area since the late 19th century particularly along Hough Hill itself as indicated on map 8. However, further squatter enclosure also exists to the west between Fiddlers' Bank and St. Anne's Vale which may have largely originated in the late 18th or early 19th

²⁹ Horowitz 2005: 311

century. However, individual properties may be of an earlier having been established on the moorland edge as subsistence farms with residents who worked in local industries.

There has been some limited housing development during the 20th century within the areas of squatter enclosure interspersed among the older properties. Despite these changes the area retains its historic character of squatter enclosure; cottages and small farmsteads surrounded by their small fields. This landscape is sensitive to alteration through the continued intensification of piecemeal development.

The vernacular of the surviving historic buildings is dominated by properties constructed of local stone although many such examples have been subsequently rendered.

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made in the adjacent Endon and Stanley parish³⁰. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.2.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets provide a framework for an understanding of the history of the zone and its role in the development of Brown Edge as a whole. Although a history of the squatter enclosure has been proposed an analysis of the surviving historic buildings and the stone walls could provide new insights into the origins of this landscape and its association with the surround zones. There is the potential for below ground archaeology to be associated with individual historic properties with the potential for a medieval farmstead being located on or around Lower Fernyhough Farm.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible historic character of the zone, from the moorland in the north west, to the squatter enclosures with associated historic dwellings, field boundaries and lanes, define the local distinctiveness of this landscape. The integrity of the heritage assets is still apparent within the zone and associations can still be seen between the historic properties and the squatter enclosure in particular.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The convergence of the moorland with the squatter enclosure comprising small fields, surviving historic field patterns and the lane system all provide a strong sense of place within the landscape and contribute to an appreciation of not only sense of the uniqueness of the area but also its aesthetic appeal. The contrast between the open landscape of the moorland and the field systems also contributes to the appreciation of this historic landscape.</p>	<p>High</p>

³⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way which cross through the changing landscape character of the zone. The car park at the moorland edge presents opportunities for the history of this landscape to be presented for the public. Further research into the origins of this landscape and the associations between the heritage assets would contribute to the community and visitors ability to appreciate the history of the zone and its role in the development of Brown Edge as a settled area.</p>	<p>High</p>
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2.2.3 Recommendations:

The squatter enclosures and the moorland represent the areas of greatest sensitivity within zone. The relationship between the historic cottages and farmsteads with the small fields and lanes is particularly sensitive to erosion through piecemeal development. The historic landscape character of squatter enclosures is important to the history of the Staffordshire Moorlands and is a rare landscape across much of the rest of Staffordshire.

The zone incorporates a transitional landscape from the upland openness of the moorland through to the intimacy of the historic enclosure and settlement patterns. The legibility of this change enables the history of the zone to be visualised and there is the potential for this to be interpreted to the community and visitors. It should be conserved for the benefit of present and future generations.

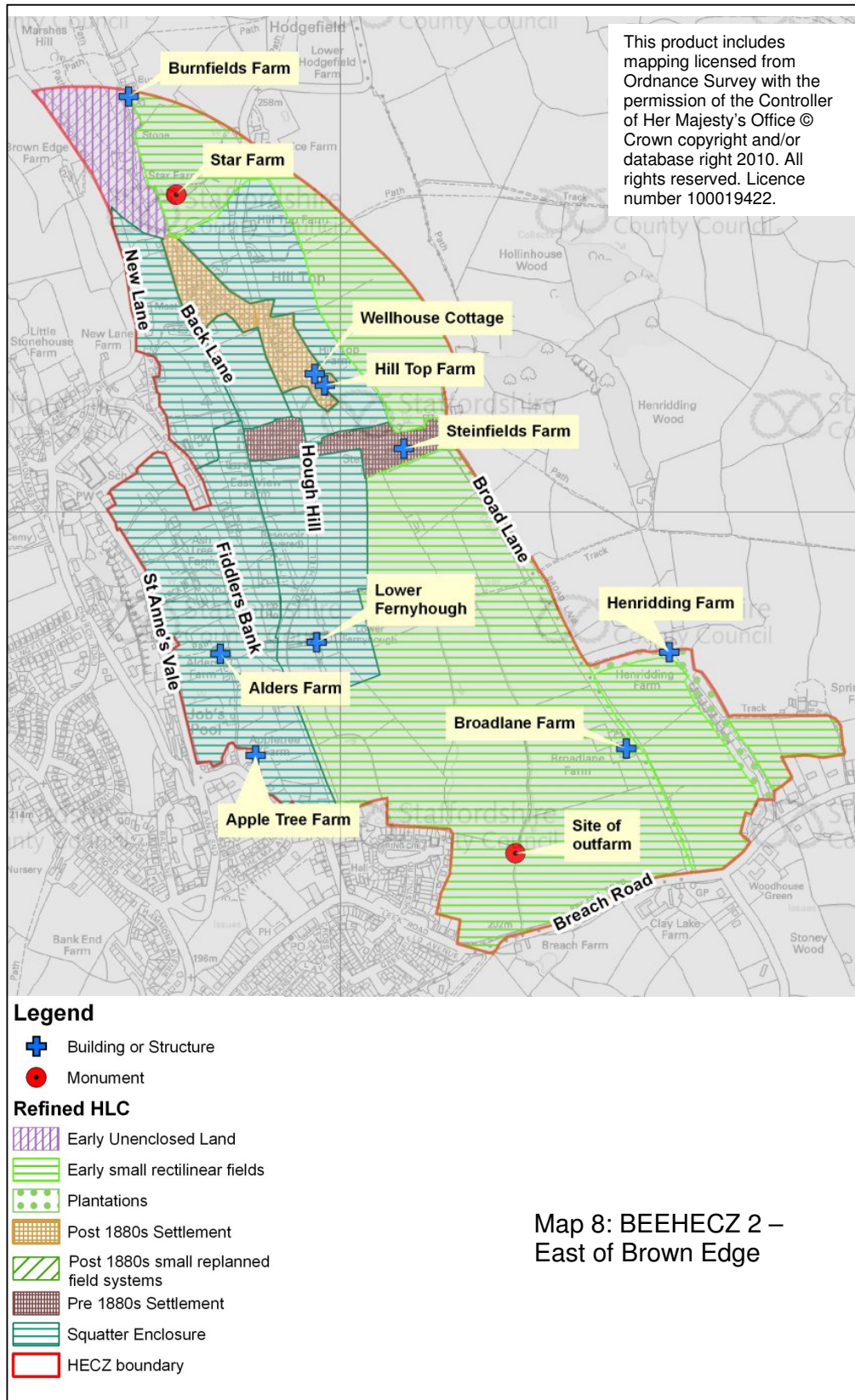
- Intensification of development within this area would be detrimental to the integrity of the historic landscape character. The maintenance and conservation of the historic landscape character and dispersed settlement pattern is therefore recommended.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and add to the sense of place.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the area.

The management of incremental development within the zone through the planning system is desirable to protect this fragile historic landscape. Should development be deemed appropriate by SMDC it should reflect the existing historic settlement pattern and its design should strengthen local distinctiveness in its scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)³¹.

- There is a low to moderate archaeological potential within the zone. There may be a requirement to submit a Heritage Statement with planning applications dependent upon the location and nature of the

³¹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.



2.3 BEEHECZ 3 – Brown Edge

2.3.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 55ha and is dominated by the core of the settlement of Brown Edge. The highest point of the zone lies to the north east of the zone at Chapel Street at around 250m AOD. A ridge of land lying at approximately 240m AOD lies between Church Road and St Anne's Vale at the place named High Tor. The land then drops away to the west and south to around 200m AOD; the lowest point is reached to the south west along High Lane at 150m AOD.

The settlement appears to have concentrated around High Tor by the late 18th century and certainly had its origins as squatter settlement on the moorland (cf. map 9 for areas of earlier settlement). By the 1830s settlement had also become concentrated along Sandy Lane in the south east of the zone. Certainly most of the networks of lanes, typical of squatter settlement, had been established by this period and it is in these areas where the majority of the historic properties survive. Within the zone there are seven historic farmsteads, only one of which has lost its farm buildings (cf. map 9). The majority of them have linear and dispersed plan forms which are typical of small farmsteads to be found across the Staffordshire Moorlands. It is possible that Hobbs House and New Lane Farm, which lie to the north of High Tor had their origins in the period prior to the late 18th century. Boardman's Bank Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed building, is dated to 1742 and may also indicate the origins of some of the earliest squatter settlement within the zone. The exception to this pattern is Annatt's Farm on High Lane, which lies on the lower land to the far south west of the zone. It is also a small stone built farmstead, but the plan form differs in that it has planned elements; the barn appears to have been constructed in one event as an 'L' plan and includes a granary³². This suggests the barn may have been constructed later than the other farmsteads, but the Grade II Listed farmhouse dates to the 17th century suggesting that this site forms one of the earlier settlement sites in the wider area and may be contemporary with some of the farmsteads in BEEHECZ 1³³. The farmstead may be associated with the post medieval rectilinear field pattern which lies to the west within BEEHECZ 4.

Settlement probably became concentrated around Church Road from the 1840s when the Grade II Listed St Anne's Church and New Road were established³⁴. The latter was constructed by Hugh Henshall Williamson of Greenway Bank Hall, Knypersley who was a great benefactor of the village during the early 19th century³⁵. He was responsible for the construction of the Grade II Listed stone built coach house in 1846 which lies at the gate to the church³⁶. The church, like the coach house and many of the other historic domestic dwellings in the area, is constructed of stone. Settlement had expanded by the late 19th century around Back Lane and Bank End where further cottages survive. A number of further historic cottages survive along

³² Staffordshire HER: PRN 51101

³³ Staffordshire HER: PRN

³⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01293

³⁵ Pointon 1998: 10

³⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13266

High Lane near Annatt's Farmstead including a red brick cottage constructed in the 1890s.

Settlement expanded considerably in the late 20th century with new roads being constructed for housing developments. However, the overall characteristics of squatter settlement survive in the scatter of houses along the small lanes particularly around Bank End, High Tor and St Anne's Church.

2.3.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: The surviving heritage assets could provide further insight into the origins of squatter settlement within this zone particularly in the surviving historic properties and the potential for below ground archaeological remains at particular sites. On the whole little is known about the origins of settlement or human activity within the zone prior to the late 18 th century.	Medium
Historical value: There are clear associations between the historic properties and the network of lanes which survive. The heritage assets dominate specific areas and the historic importance of four buildings, including the church, has been recognised in their designation as Grade II Listed buildings.	Medium
Aesthetic value: The aesthetic values are signified by the surviving historic buildings and their association with the network of lanes which give this settlement its unique sense of place despite the late 20 th century development.	Medium
Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way and lanes within the zone. Further research into the origins of this settlement and the associations between the heritage assets would contribute to the community and public's ability to appreciate the history of the zone and its role in the development of Brown Edge as a settled area.	Medium

2.3.3 Recommendations:

The heritage assets of the zone, including the Listed and unlisted buildings, as well as the narrow lanes all contribute to the sense of place within the settlement of Brown Edge.

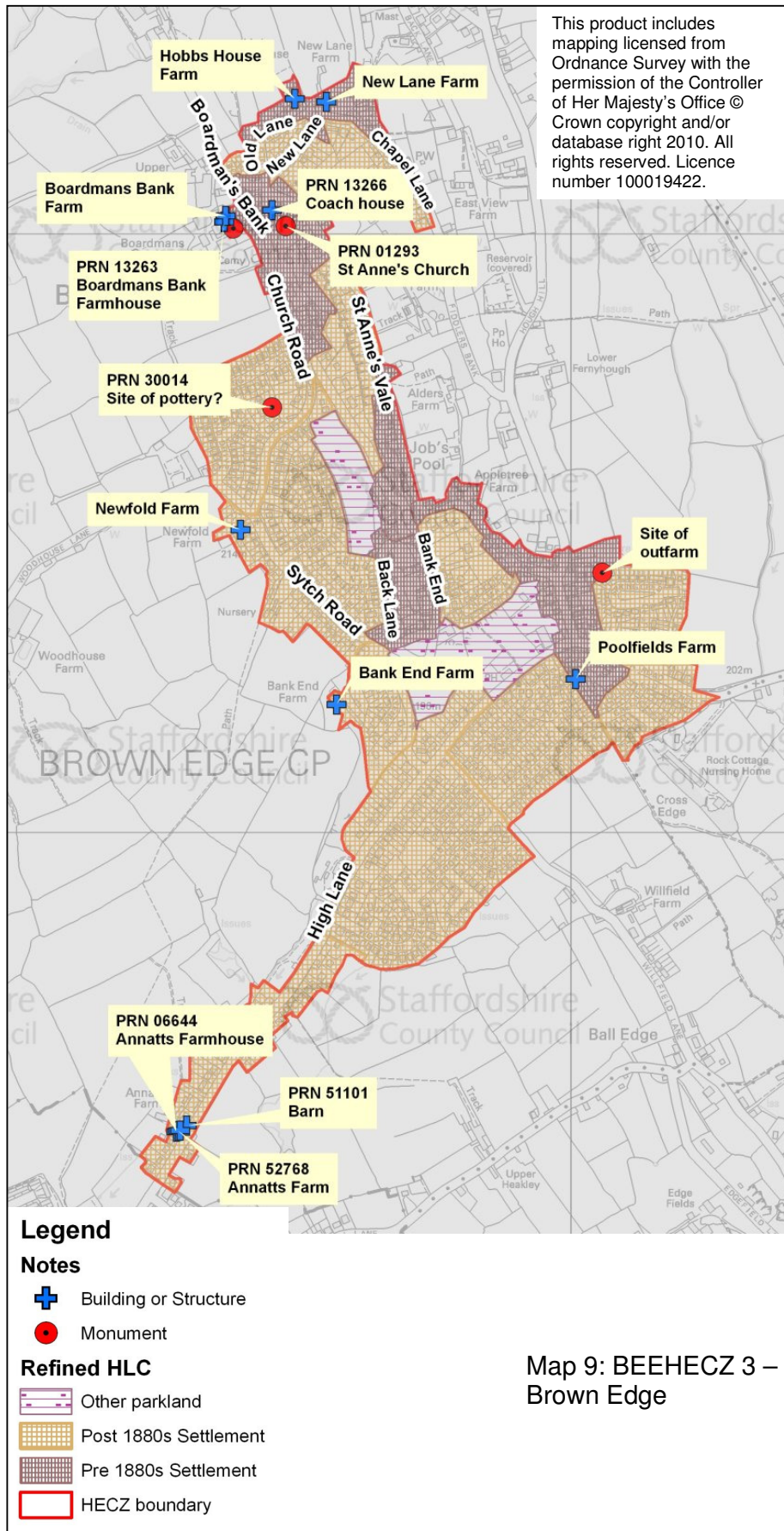
The sense of place and the heritage assets could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the area.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to

reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)³⁷.

- The current understanding of the development of this area means there is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PSS 5 policy HE 12 will largely dependent upon the location and scale of development.

³⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.4 BEEHECZ 4 – South west of Brown Edge

2.4.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 47ha and the land rises from the west and south, around 170m AOD and 155m AOD respectively, to the north west towards Bank End in BEEHECZ 3 at around 210m AOD.

The zone is dominated by post medieval field systems, predominantly rectilinear in form (cf. map 10). However, a number of field boundaries exhibit reverse ‘S’ and dog-leg field forms, which are suggestive of piecemeal enclosure. Supporting this interpretation are the ridge and furrow earthworks which can be seen on the 2006 aerial photographs³⁸. These features suggest that the zone had formed as an arable landscape during the medieval period whereby large boundary-less fields (‘open fields’) were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. It may represent the outermost extent of arable agriculture during periods of population growth, for instance during the 13th century. Whatever its origins it had probably been enclosed as early as the 16th or 17th century; Annatt’s Farm lying to the east dates to the 17th century and may be associated with the creation of this landscape (cf. BHEECZ 3). There has been no change to the field pattern in the period since the late 19th century and the field boundaries, comprised of hedgerows, includes many mature trees which are testimony to their antiquity and contribute to the aesthetics of the views into and within the zone.

An old shaft is marked on the first edition 6” OS map (circa 1880) which was probably sunk earlier in the 19th century. It is testimony to the industry upon which Brown Edge’s economy depended during this period.

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made in the adjacent Endon and Stanley parish³⁹. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.4.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: A lack of evidence currently affects the understanding of the heritage assets and the potential for above and below ground archaeological sites to survive. However, the possibility that ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the zone could potentially have a significant impact upon our understanding of the development of this landscape and its settlements during the medieval period. There is the potential for further evidence of coal mining within the zone which may pre-date that of the old coal shaft which is recorded on the HER.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets included the well preserved field pattern which has probable 16th/17th century origins and includes mature hedgerows. This field pattern may be</p>	<p>High</p>

³⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54009

³⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

associated with the creation of the Grade II Listed Annatt's Farmstead lying adjacent to the zone within BEEHECZ 3. There is the potential for ridge and furrow earthworks to survive which contribute to the legibility of historic time depth within the zone.	
Aesthetic value: The maturity of the field boundaries are testimony to the antiquity of the enclosure pattern and consequently positively contribute to the aesthetics within and of the views into the zone. The integrity of the zone is well preserved, with few field boundaries having been removed.	High
Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way which cross the zone. Further research into the origins of this landscape and the associations between the heritage assets would contribute to the community and public's ability to appreciate the history of the zone and its role in the development of Brown Edge as a settled area.	Medium

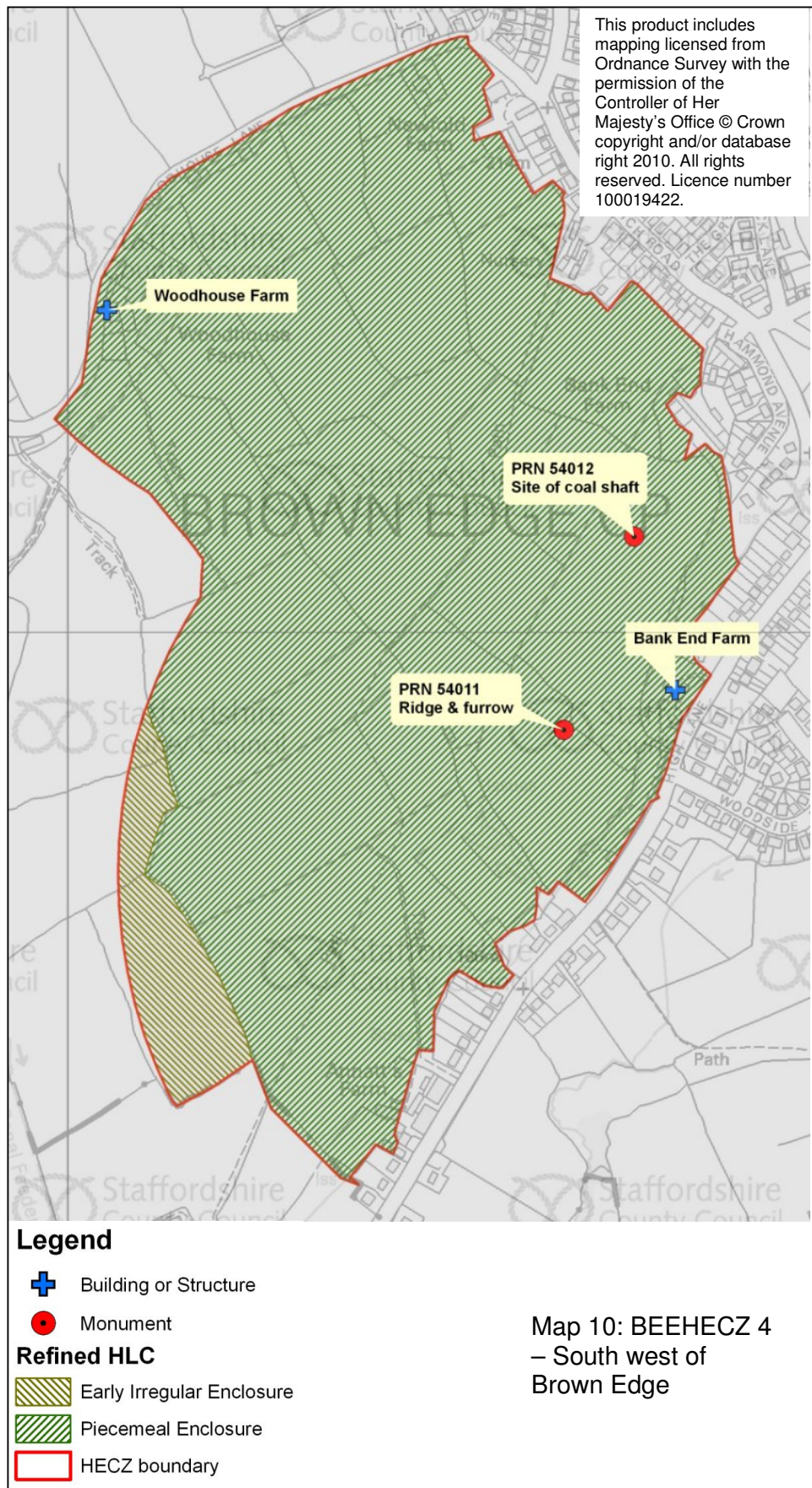
2.4.3 Recommendations:

The historic landscape character of the zone is well preserved and there are many mature field boundaries which are testimony to the antiquity of the enclosure pattern. The small nature of the historic fields and their associated field boundaries means there is little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density to respect the historic landscape character. Such development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴⁰.
- There is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PSS 5 policy HE 12 will largely dependent upon the location and scale of development.

⁴⁰ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.5 BEEHECZ 5 – South of Brown Edge

2.5.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 43ha and the land drops away south westwards from Wilfield Lane at around 210m AOD to approximately 155m AOD.

The landscape is similar in character to BHEECZ 6 in being dominated by a rectilinear field pattern of possible 16th/17th century date, but with sufficient reverse 'S' and dog leg field boundaries to suggest that it had its origins as piecemeal enclosure (cf. map 11). This suggests that the landscape had been ploughed during the medieval period in an 'open field' system as described above. The landscape lies on the upper slopes above the Upper Trent Valley and just below the Brown Edge escarpment again suggesting that this may represent the outermost extent of arable agriculture during periods of population growth, for instance during the 13th century.

The field boundaries appear to be mostly comprised of hedgerows, with mature vegetation and trees, although the two narrow lanes which cross the zone are lined by stone walls. The stone walls are testimony to the fact that this area is on the cusp of the upland zone as represented by the character of BHEECZ 1 and BHEECZ 2.

Settlement within the zone lines the narrow lanes and is particularly concentrated along Ball Lane (cf. map 11). Historic buildings lie along Wilfield Lane, but settlement here has expanded, at a low density, during the mid and late 20th century (cf. map 11). The earliest properties date to at least the early 19th century and comprise stone and brick built houses and cottages. It also includes two historic farmsteads, although only the farmhouse survives at Wilfield Farm and Upper Heakley has seen some alteration. The plan form for both farms is typical of those to be found across Staffordshire Moorlands where small holdings predominated. Wilfield Farm was identified as having a loose courtyard plan form, examples of which have been archaeologically excavated and identified as dating to the 13th century raising the possibility of early origins for this site⁴¹.

Historic maps show that a small colliery and adjacent brickworks were operating by the 1880s to the north of Ball Lane, although both sites appear to have been cleared by circa 1900. Very little appears to survive above ground within the modern landscape. The nature and scale of these two industrial sites are typical of the economic base of the Brown Edge area in the 19th century.

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made within Endon and Stanley parish⁴². This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

⁴¹ Edwards 2009: 37; Lake 2009: 19

⁴² Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

2.5.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The historic field pattern of piecemeal enclosure and the possibility that this landscape formed an open field in the medieval period could potentially have a significant impact upon our understanding of the historical development of this landscape and its settlements. An analysis of the historic buildings could also contribute to the understanding of this development and the origins of settlement within the zone. There is also the potential for above and below ground archaeological sites to survive across the zone relating to its development relating to settlement, industrial processes and agricultural practices.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets include the field patterns and their components particularly the ‘S’ curve and dog-leg boundaries and mature hedgerows and trees which elucidate the history of the zone. They also include the historic buildings including historic farmsteads. There are likely associations between these farmsteads and the origins of the enclosure, although further research may elucidate these more clearly.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The maturity of the field boundaries are testimony to the antiquity of the enclosure pattern and consequently positively contribute to the aesthetics within and of the views into the zone. The integrity of the zone is well preserved, with few field boundaries having been removed.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way and lanes which cross the zone. Further research into the origins of this landscape and the associations between the heritage assets would contribute to the community and public's ability to appreciate the history of the zone and its role in the development of Brown Edge as a settled area.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

2.5.3 Recommendations:

The historic landscape character of the zone is well preserved and there are many mature field boundaries which are testimony to the antiquity of the enclosure pattern. The small nature of the historic fields and their associated field boundaries means there is little capacity to absorb large or medium scale housing development without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

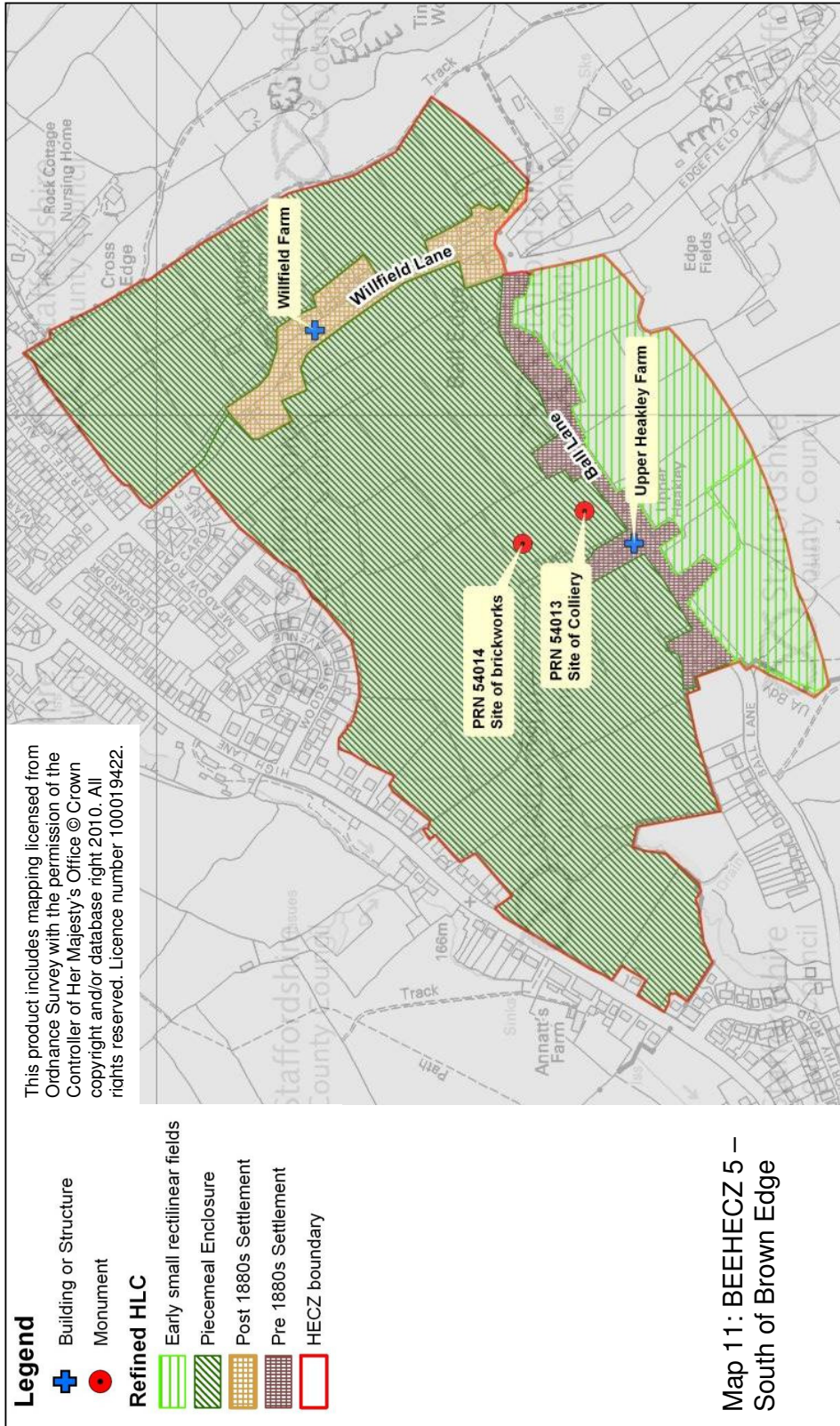
The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density to respect the historic landscape character. Such development

should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴³.

- There is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PSS 5 policy HE 12 will largely dependent upon the location and scale of development.

⁴³ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.6 BEEHECZ 6 – Endon Edge and Tinster Wood

2.6.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 81ha and the highest point lies at around 225m AOD at an escarpment which includes Tinster Wood in the west of the zone. The land drops away sharply to the south towards the Stockton Brook at about 150m AOD and more gently away to the north and east to 190m at the northern boundary and 200m AOD at Endon Edge.

The historic landscape character of the zone is mostly comprised of irregular field systems which may have been created, according to documentary research, by the mid 16th century⁴⁴ (cf. map 12). However, despite the generally similar character the enclosure across the zone appears to have been created in different circumstances. It is notable that there are two areas of Ancient Woodland within the zone which in total cover approximately 8ha. The field system around Stoney Wood was probably created through the assartment of what would have once been a larger area of woodland and this is supported by the placename ‘Woodhouse Green’ (cf. BEEHECZ 7). However, it is apparent from historic maps that this did not occur in one instance; the clearance of the woodland to the east of Stoney Wood was carried out after the mid 19th century. Tinster Wood lies upon the escarpment surrounded by irregular enclosure which may also have its origins as assartment.

These two historic landscape types (‘early assarts’ and ‘early irregular enclosure’ on map 12) incorporate three historic farmsteads: Moss Hall Farm (on Moss Hill), Endon Edge Farm and Edge Cottage (both on Edge Lane). The plan form for these farms is comprised of loose and dispersed plan forms typical of the Staffordshire Moorlands where small holdings predominated. Documentary evidence suggests that the farmstead at Moss Hall and one of the two at Endon Edge were present by circa 1750 which may provide a relative date of origin for some of these enclosures. However, a tax list for Endon taken in 1327 records one taxpayer as ‘William de Mos’ perhaps indicating an earlier farmstead at Moss Hill⁴⁵.

The final area of irregular enclosure, located on the slopes below Tinster Wood and west of Edge Lane, has been identified as ‘piecemeal enclosure’ (cf. map 12). A few of the field boundaries exhibit the defining reverse ‘S’ forms. Supporting this interpretation are the possible surviving ridge and furrow earthworks which can be seen on aerial photographs⁴⁶. These features suggest that the zone had formed an arable landscape during the medieval period whereby large boundary-less fields (‘open fields’) were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. The arable fields are likely to be associated with settlement within the Endon township during the medieval period. Documentary research has suggested that by the early 14th century the lords of the manor held no arable land in the

⁴⁴ Tringham 1996: 181

⁴⁵ British History Online accessed 16 June 2010

⁴⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54015 and PRN 54016

township because the land had been given over to a deer park⁴⁷. This presents several scenarios: that the open fields had been abandoned by the early 14th century or that local inhabitants were farming parts of the township (parkland may have been restricted to the east largely beyond the project area cf. Park Lane, Endon and BEEHECZ 10). Further research could elucidate the origins of the landscape of this zone in the context of the history of the wider area.

The integrity of the historic landscape survives well and the ancient origins of the landscape are reinforced in the survival of the mature hedgerows which incorporate numerous mature trees. Mature trees also survive within the area of 19th century woodland clearance at Stoney Wood. The maturity of this landscape contributes to an appreciation of its aesthetic qualities. There has been little development within the zone since the late 19th century with only a few new properties along Edge Lane and to the south of the zone.

One further historic farmstead survives within the piecemeal enclosure landscape on Breach Lane (cf. map 12). Breach Farm differs from the other historic farmsteads in appearing to have been developed in one event, evidenced by its regular courtyard plan form. Both the farmhouse and the farm buildings are constructed of stone and probably date to the 19th century.

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made within Endon and Stanley parish⁴⁸. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.6.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The historic field patterns suggest creation in the post medieval period, but their forms suggest different origins. The piecemeal enclosure and ridge and furrow suggest that part of this landscape was arable during the medieval period. Further research on the agricultural origins of this landscape would significantly enhance our understanding of the historical development of Endon township from the medieval period onwards. An analysis of the historic buildings could also contribute to the understanding of this development and the origins of settlement within the zone. There is also the potential for further above and below ground archaeological sites to survive across the zone relating to its development relating to settlement origin and agricultural practices.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The evolution of the landscape is legible through the survival of its historic components; the field boundaries, historic farmsteads and ancient woodland. The association between the ridge and furrow and piecemeal enclosure as well as the potential associations between the origins of the farmsteads and the field systems make an important contribution to the history of the wider area.</p>	<p>High</p>

⁴⁷ Tringham 1996: 181

⁴⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape is well preserved including the survival of the historic field boundaries, ancient woodland and historic farmsteads all of which are testimony to the antiquity of the landscape and consequently enhances the appreciation of the aesthetics within and of the views into the zone.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: An appreciation of the evolution of this landscape would be enhanced through interpretation and promotion; this would benefit from further research to strength the understanding of the role of the zone in the wider history. A number of public rights of way, including the Staffordshire Moorlands Walk, provide access into the landscape of the zone.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

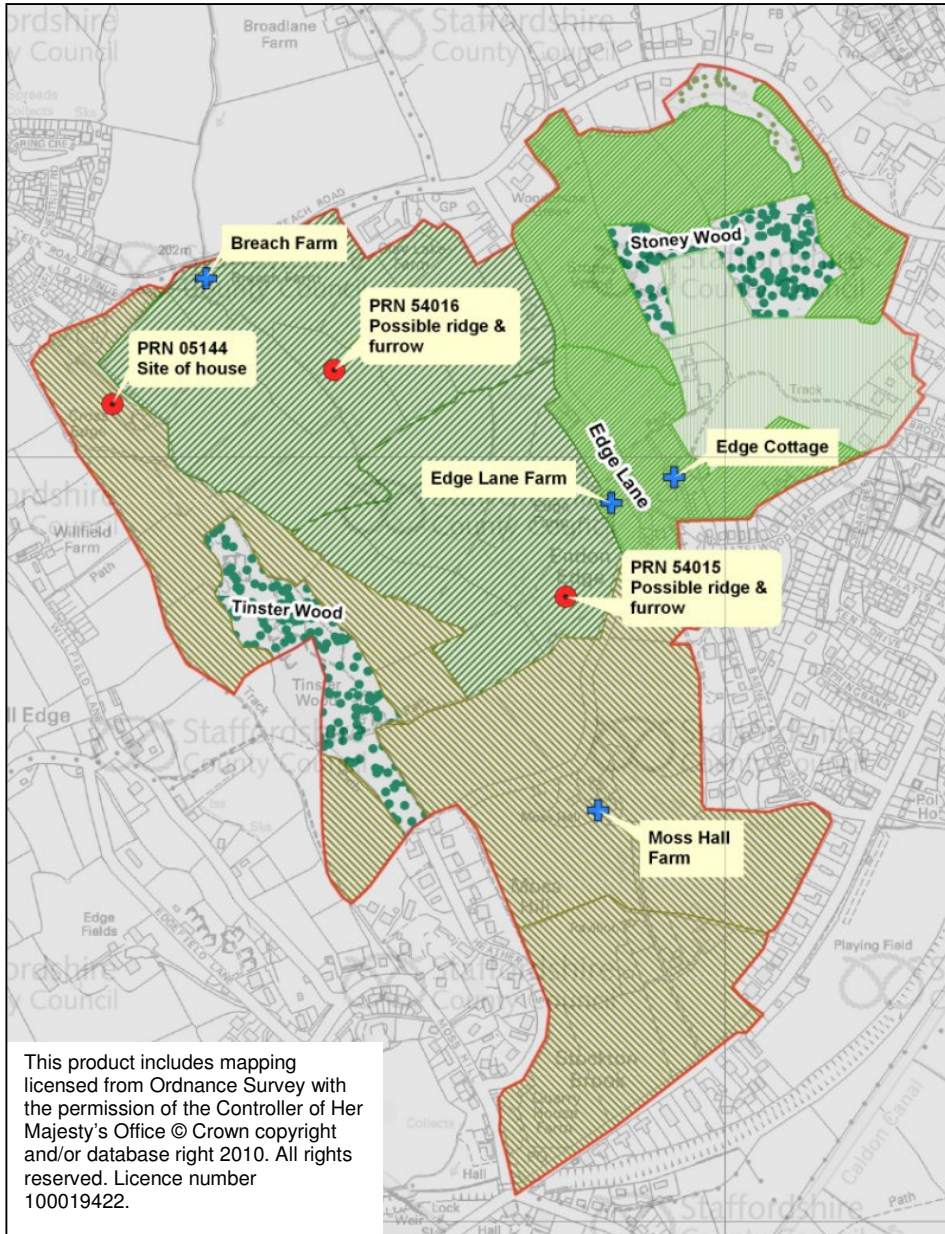
2.6.3 Recommendations:

The historic landscape character of the zone is well preserved having changed very little since the late 19th century. The early assarted landscape and ancient woodland are particularly vulnerable to the erosion of their legibility. The well preserved historic field patterns and the dispersed settlement pattern means there is little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:











- The conservation of the historic landscape character and the dispersed low level settlement pattern.
- The management of incremental development within the zone through the planning system is desirable to protect this fragile historic landscape. Should development be deemed appropriate by SMDC it should reflect the overall historic settlement pattern and the legibility of the historic landscape character in terms of the retention of important historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in its scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴⁹.
- Policies HE 9 and 10 of PPS 5 should be considered where change may impact upon the Listed building, Woodhouse Farm lying adjacent in BHEECZ 7, or its setting.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place.
- There is a low to moderate archaeological potential within the zone. There may be a requirement to submit a Heritage Statement with planning applications dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.

⁴⁹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



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Legend

-  Building or Structure
-  Monument
- Refined HLC**
-  Ancient Woodland
-  Early Assarts
-  Early Irregular Enclosure
-  Early small rectilinear fields
-  Other early woodlands
-  Piecemeal Enclosure
-  Recent woodland clearance
-  HECZ boundary

Map 12: BEEHECZ 6
– Endon Edge and
Tinster Wood

2.7 BEEHECZ 7 – Endon and Endon Bank

2.7.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone comprises the built environment of the project area and covers 100ha. Within the zone there are 26 Grade II Listed buildings and structures with concentrations to the north along Church Lane and Brook Lane as well as to the south west associated with and lying adjacent to the Caldron Canal. Endon Conservation Area (044) lies to the north of the zone (cf. map 6).

There are three main historic cores where older properties, both listed and unlisted, predominate and contribute to the local distinctiveness of the village (cf. map 13). The focus of the medieval settlement is believed to have lain at Endon Bank; the area around Church Lane, part of Park Lane and part of Brook Lane within the Conservation Area. The form and extent of medieval settlement in this area is, however, currently unknown.⁵⁰ The extant settlement pattern is dispersed in nature mostly comprising large detached properties and farmsteads. The earliest known building in this area is the Grade II Listed Sutton House, which stands at the bottom of Endon Bank on Brook Lane. The core of this property dates to the 16th century and was originally timber framed although it has been largely refaced with dressed stone⁵¹. The farm buildings and a cottage, associated with Sutton House, are also Grade II Listed and are also largely constructed of stone. The Grade II St Luke's church, also on Endon Bank, dates from the 18th century although it was largely rebuilt in the 19th century⁵². There is documentary evidence for a chapel having existed within the township by the mid 13th century and some commentators have suggested that it may have stood on the site of the present church, however, this is conjectural and has not been proven archaeologically⁵³. Two further Grade II Listed buildings exist within this area; the early 19th century brick built Plough Hotel on Leek Road and Hallwater farmhouse, built of stone in the 17th century⁵⁴. Other historic buildings in this area also include the early 19th century brick farmhouse and associated stone built cowhouse at Endon Bank Farm, Bank House a large red brick house dating to the 19th century and the large 18th century Endon Bank⁵⁵. These lie along Highview Road which retains the character of a narrow rural lane. Church Lane and the western end of Park Lane also have their share of red brick and stone built historic properties.

The second historic core lies to the north of Endon Bank in the area known as 'The Village' and within the Conservation Area. This area exhibits a greater degree of nucleation in its settlement form than that at Endon Bank. It is comprised of stone and red brick built houses, terraces and cottages. The earliest known of the five Grade II Listed buildings which lie in this area is Brook Cottage whose core dates to the 16th century and incorporates a timber cruck frame, although it was re-faced in stone during the 17th century⁵⁶. Other

⁵⁰ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council nd. 2

⁵¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13346

⁵² Staffordshire HER: PRN 01297

⁵³ Tringham 1996: 183; Staffordshire HER: PRN 01297

⁵⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06395 and PRN 13374

⁵⁵ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council nd. 6

⁵⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13345

properties date to the 17th and early 18th centuries⁵⁷. It has been suggested that this area has its origins in the 16th or 17th centuries probably based upon the fact that much of the township was said to have formed a deer park in the medieval period. However, it is not impossible that this area had been settled during the medieval period.

The third historic core lies at what was known as Lane-end on the late 19th century map at the point where Clay Lake, Stoney Lane, Leek Road and Station Road meet. The historic properties comprise large detached houses within large mature gardens and despite the intensification of development in the area since the late 19th century this character has been preserved. These characteristics were reflected in the post war housing along the north side of Clay Lake. Settlement is indicated in this area on Yates' map of Staffordshire (1775), but there is little further information concerning its origins.

There are a further two areas where historic buildings dominate the character of the settlement. Woodhouse Green, on Clay Lake, to the far north of the zone comprises a row of cottages and one or two other historic properties. A house was recorded in this area in 1607. It has been suggested that this may be the Grade II Listed Clay Lake farmhouse, lying further west along Clay Lake, which has been dated to the 17th or possibly the early 18th century⁵⁸. It was first recorded by the name Clay Lake in 1678⁵⁹. Its origins are probably associated with the landscape to the south (cf. BEEHECZ 6).

Grade II Listed buildings and structures are located associated with the Caldron Canal to the far south of the zone. The Caldron Canal was opened in 1778 and this section includes the Grade II Listed 18th century canal lock. The canal bridge, lock keeper's cottage and stables, also Grade II Listed, all date to the early 19th century⁶⁰. Mayfield is a Grade II Listed red brick house also dating to the early 19th century which stands just to the north of the canal. A number of other historic buildings also lie adjacent on Stanley Road both to the north and south of the canal which contribute to the local character.

The remainder of the settlement was largely developed as housing estates lying off the historic road system during the later 20th century. Other 20th century housing was developed as infill or redevelopment along these same roads. Individual historic building may also survive in the area where later 29th century housing predominates. A playing field and areas of woodland also exist within the zone and form part of the character of the settlement.

2.7.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets of the zone to contribute significantly to an understanding of the social and economic history of the historic cores which help to make up the modern settlement of Endon. The extant historic buildings may retain architectural fragments for instance which could contribute to an understanding of their development. There is also the potential</p>	<p>Medium (but High at Endon Bank and 'The Village')</p>
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⁵⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13343 and PRN 13344

⁵⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13342 and PRN 52770; Tringham 1996: 177

⁵⁹ Ibid

⁶⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 02214, 03076, 03077, 13257 and 13258

for below ground remains to survive in particular at Endon Bridge and at 'The Village', which would indicate the nature, form and extent of the settlement from the medieval period onwards. Archaeological investigation would contribute significantly to the current understanding of the development of settlement within the zone, which is currently poorly understood.	
Historical value: The heritage assets dominate the historic cores identified on map 13 and the historic importance of many of these has been recognised in their designation as Grade II Listed buildings. The importance of the legible historic assets around Endon Bank and 'The Village' has been further identified through the designation of the Conservation Area. Beyond these areas there are few known heritage assets although individual historic buildings do survive in the areas where 20 th century housing predominates. Their legibility enables the communities and public to understand the development of these three historic settlements and also contributes to the sense of place of each one. There are associations between the settlement and individual farmsteads and the wider rural landscape (cf. BHEECZ 6 for example).	Medium (but High at Endon Bank and 'The Village')
Aesthetic value: The overall integrity of the individual historic settlements is legible in the form of the historic buildings and surviving street patterns. A sense of place can be gained within the historic cores two of which have been designated as a Conservation Area. The overall aesthetics of the settlement are enhanced by the enduring character of the rural nature of several of the historic roads and the presence of garden walls and mature gardens.	High
Communal value: The heritage assets can be appreciated from the public highway and footpaths; the local distinctiveness of this settlement would benefit from interpretation and promotion for the benefit of both the local community but also for sustainable tourism.	Medium

2.7.3 Recommendations:

The heritage assets make an important contribution to the history of settlement within the zone. The contribution of the historic environment to the sense of place has been acknowledged in the designation of the Conservation Area.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone should be conserved and enhanced to ensure the future of these locally distinctive settlements. This could be achieved through:

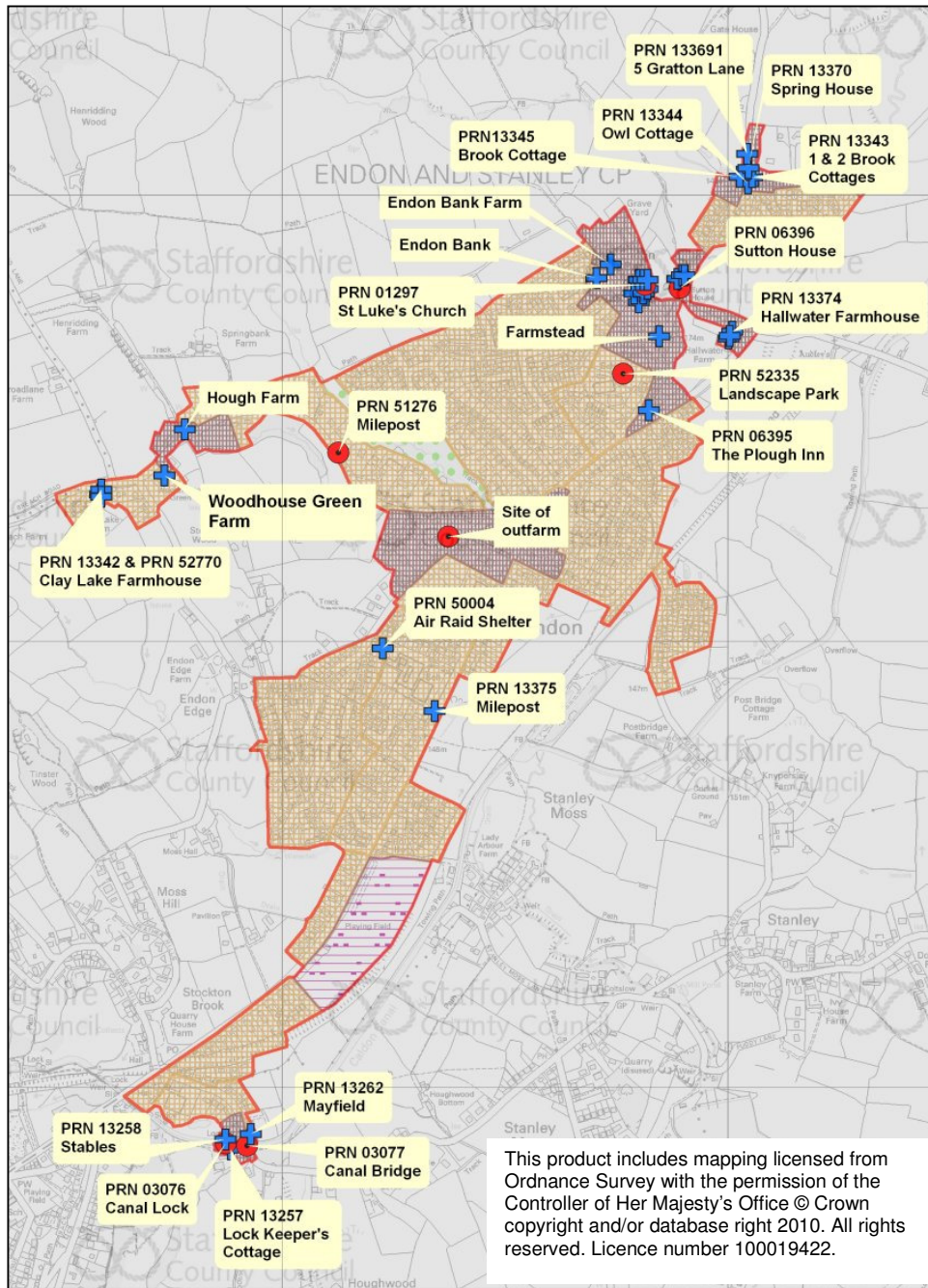
- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the settlement.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development. High quality design which is sympathetic to

the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the settlement and within the Conservation Area reference should be made to the Conservation Area Appraisal document and the Management plan⁶¹.

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁶².
- There is a moderate potential archaeological potential within certain areas of the zone. There may be a requirement to submit a Heritage Statement with planning applications dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.
- The promotion of the wider heritage assets and the re-use of buildings to encourage sustainable tourism.

⁶¹ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council. Nd.

⁶² English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



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Legend

- + Building or Structure
- Monument

Refined HLC

- Other parkland
- Plantations
- Post 1880s Settlement
- Pre 1880s Settlement
- HECZ boundary

Map 13: BEEHECZ 7
– Endon and Endon Bank

2.8 BEEHECZ 8 – Stanley Moss

2.8.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 70ha and the surface geology comprises alluvium, which as the place name suggests, incorporates an area that had previously comprised wetlands. The historic landscape character suggests that this landscape was drained and enclosed probably during the 18th or 19th century; the field patterns being dominated by a regular landscape of straight boundaries ('planned enclosure') and rectilinear floodplain fields lining the unnamed brook which crosses the zone (cf. map 14). Aerial photographs suggest that the field boundaries are a mix of stone walls and hedgerows. A section of the Stanley Conservation Area lies within the southern portion of the zone (cf. map 6).

The brook powered three watermills in the Stanley area by the late 19th century one of which lay within this zone. The site of the watermill is now occupied by a small housing estate of detached properties (cf. map 14). The watermill appears to have existed by the early 19th century when it was in use as a forge. By the 1880s it was known as Victoria Mill and was grinding flint for use in the pottery industry⁶³. A few historic buildings survive, including Forge Cottages, which may have been associated with the Mill complex. The mill was connected to both the Caldon Canal and the Leek Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway by a rail link⁶⁴. A crane base and other features were identified during an archaeological excavation of the junction between this rail link and the canal⁶⁵.

These two lines of communications cross the zone on a north east to south west alignment. The Caldon Canal, designated as a Conservation Area (130), was opened in 1778 and incorporates one Grade II Listed structure: an early 19th century brick built roving bridge (cf. map 6)⁶⁶. The canal is an important recreational and tourism asset within the local area. The Leek Branch railway was opened in 1867.

To the south of the zone lies the site of an early 20th century brickworks which was probably also served by the Caldon Canal. The site is currently covered by a small area of woodland.

Three historic farmsteads have been identified within the zone (cf. map 14). Postbridge Farm lies adjacent to the Caldon Canal and lies within the Conservation Area. Their presence suggests that the settlement pattern was historically of a very low density perhaps indicative of a wetland landscape. The surviving historic buildings associated with these sites are predominantly constructed of stone. There has been some intensification of development during the 20th century on the site of Victoria Mill in Stanley Moss Lane.

⁶³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03714; Staffordshire Industrial Archaeology Society 2008

⁶⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 52191; Ibid

⁶⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 52193; Ibid

⁶⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02214 and PRN 03078

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made within Endon and Stanley parish⁶⁷. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands. However, the location of this zone within an area where the surface geology is dominated by alluvium suggests that there is scope for below ground archaeological remains, particularly relating to the prehistoric periods, to survive.

2.8.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a good potential for below ground archaeology to survive below the alluvium within the zone. There is also the potential for further archaeological deposits to survive relating to industrial activity during the 19th century as has been shown by the excavation carried out adjacent to the Caldron Canal which revealed the location of the crane base. The re-development of Victoria Mill for housing may restrict any opportunities for new insights relating to this site in terms of the below ground remains. There is the potential for below and above ground remains to survive associated with the brickworks. The surviving lines of the canal and the railway play an important part in understanding the industrial remains within this zone. There is also the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains in the area of the moss.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: There are legible heritage assets within the zone, notably the lines of the railway and the Caldron Canal. The historical importance of the latter has been identified in its designation as a Conservation Area and the associated Grade II Listed roving bridge. The archaeological excavation adjacent to the canal revealed further insights into the associations with site of the Victoria Mill. The integrity of the planned nature of the landscape largely survives, as do many of the historic field boundaries both hedgerows and stone walls. The pattern suggests late enclosure probably of an area which is likely to have been previously wetlands.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The importance of the canal to the aesthetics of the wider landscape has been identified through the designation of the Conservation Area. The integrity of the historic field pattern within the zone also contributes to the aesthetics of the landscape and forms part of the setting of the canal itself. Part of this landscape is included in the Stanley Conservation Area.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The canal is an important asset in terms of tourism and recreation. It could (or is) used as a focus for interpreting the history of the wider landscape of the zone particularly the industrial aspects of it. The canal also links up with a number of Rights of Way through the zone from which the historic landscape can be experienced.</p>	<p>High</p>

2.8.3 Recommendations:

The historic field pattern forms part of the setting of the Caldron Canal Conservation Area within this zone. There has been some limited 20th century

⁶⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

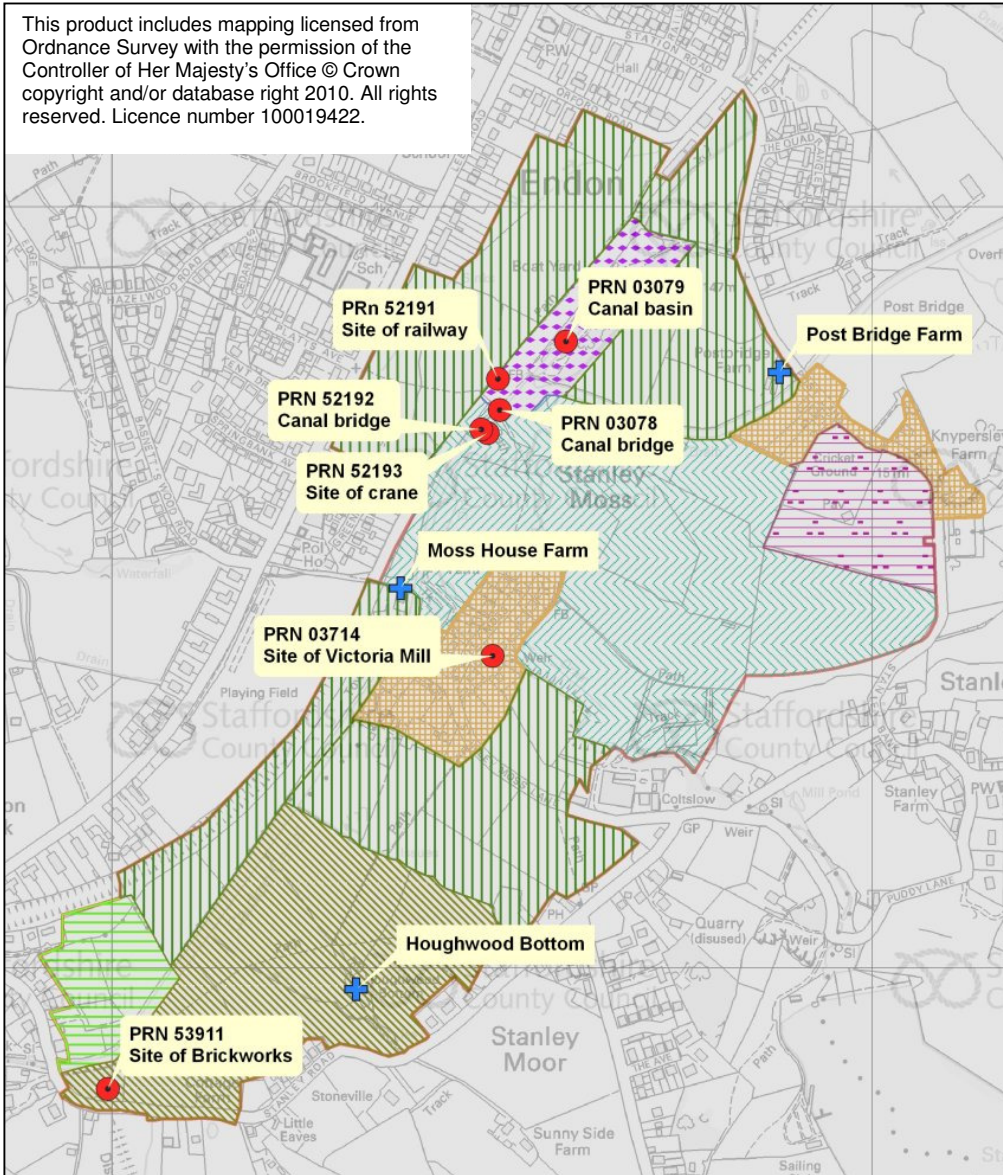
development within the zone, but this has been concentrated upon the site of a watermill; otherwise the settlement remains dispersed in nature.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone would be best conserved and enhanced through:

- The conservation of the integrity of the historic landscape, including the surviving historic field boundaries, is desirable.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density and be located to respect the historic field and the overall dispersed settlement pattern. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁶⁸.
- Policies HE 9 and 10 should be considered where development may impact upon the two Conservation Areas and the Listed canal bridge as well as their settings.
- There is a moderate potential archaeological potential within certain areas of the zone. There may be a requirement to submit a Heritage Statement with planning applications dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.

⁶⁸ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

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Legend

- + Building or Structure
- Monument

Refined HLC

- 18th/19th century planned field systems
- Communications
- Early Irregular Enclosure
- Early small rectilinear fields
- Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields
- Natural Open Water
- Other parkland
- Post 1880s Settlement
- Post 1880s small replanned field systems
- HECZ boundary

Map 14: BEEHECZ 8
– Stanley Moss

2.9 BEEHECZ 9 – North of Stanley

2.9.1 Statement of heritage significance

This zone is the smallest within this project area covering only 27ha. The historic landscape character of this zone is dominated by small rectilinear fields whose origins may lie in the post medieval period and which extend eastwards beyond the project area (cf. map 15). The overall pattern survives despite the loss of a number of field boundaries, which predominantly comprise hedgerows. The high point of the zone lies on the eastern boundary at around 167m AOD and slopes away to the west to around 148m AOD.

The zone lies adjacent to the Caldon Canal, which has been designated as a Conservation Area (130) (cf. map 6).

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made within Endon and Stanley parish⁶⁹. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.9.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: A lack of evidence currently affects the understanding of the heritage assets and the potential for above and below ground archaeological sites to survive. The origins of the enclosure are also currently obscure. Further research may illuminate the potential for this zone to contribute to the history of the wider area.	Low
Historical value: The historic field pattern survives and forms part of an historic landscape which extends further eastwards beyond the project area. Although the historic landscape character is locally distinctive its place in the history of the wider area is currently poorly understood.	Medium
Aesthetic value: There has been some limited alteration to the historic field pattern, but the overall rectilinear plan survives. The aesthetic value of the landscape could be enhanced through the maintenance of the surviving historic field boundaries. The zone also lies adjacent to the Caldon Canal Conservation Area.	Medium
Communal value: The ability to interpret the contribution of the history of this zone for the community/public is limited by the current understanding of its contribution.	Low

2.9.3 Recommendations:

Despite the loss of field boundaries across the zone the overall rectilinear form of the enclosure survives. Settlement within the zone is currently restricted to one 20th century farm, which reflects the wider dispersed settlement pattern.

⁶⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

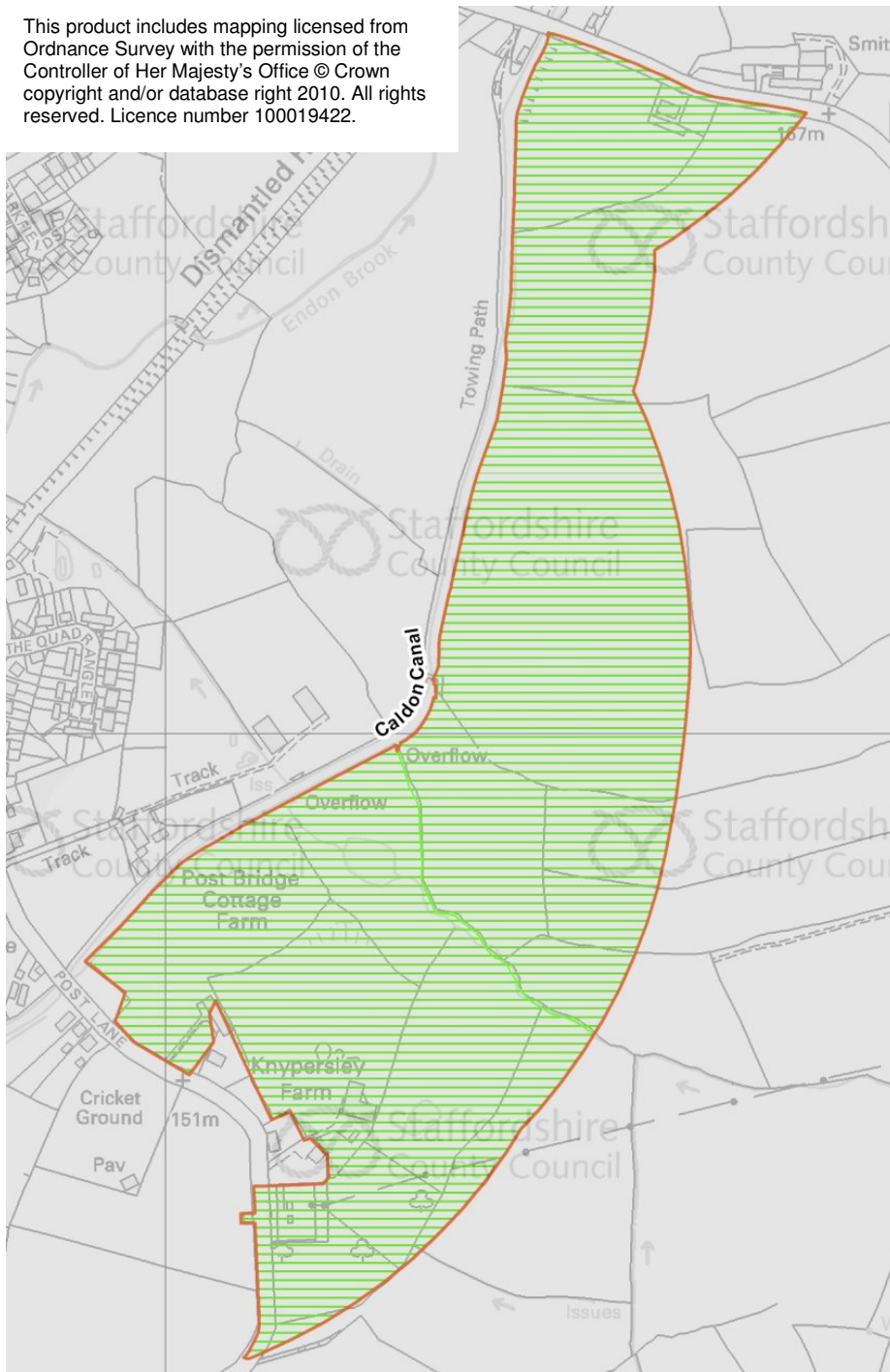
The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- PPS 5 policies 9 and 10 cover the Conservation Area and its setting within the planning process. Where development may impact upon the Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement will be required as part of the planning application.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should respect the historic landscape character and be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁷⁰.
- There is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PSS 5 policy HE 12 will largely dependent upon the location and scale of development.

⁷⁰ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

Appendix 3: of Staffordshire Moorlands HEA

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Legend

Refined HLC

 Early small rectilinear fields

 HECZ boundary

Map 15: BEEHECZ 9
– North of Stanley

2.10 BEEHECZ 10 – East of Endon

2.10.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 64ha and lies within the valley of the Endon Brook at around 142m AOD. The surface geology of the zone is dominated by alluvium and the historic landscape character also reflects a former wetland area. It is not clear at what period this landscape was enclosed to form the historic landscape types ‘drained wetlands’ and ‘miscellaneous floodplain fields’, as shown on map 16, but it may have occurred in the post medieval period. These field systems have seen little alteration since the late 19th century and are mostly comprised of mature hedgerows.

A Scheduled Monument known as Audley’s Moat lies in the central area of the zone and within the area of ‘drained wetlands’⁷¹ (cf. maps 6 and 16). The manor of Endon belonged to Henry de Audley by 1246 and documentary evidence suggests that the moat may already have existed by this date⁷². It is possible that the moat was associated with the deer park which lay within Endon and was first mentioned in 1273⁷³. The location of the park is recalled in the name Park Lane which cuts through part of the moated site. It is possible that the field systems were created as part of the enclosure of the deer park which had apparently occurred by the mid 16th century⁷⁴.

The historic field patterns are cut by the disused Leek Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway which opened in 1867 on a roughly north east to south west alignment⁷⁵. An earlier line of communication, the Caldon Canal, also crosses the zone on a similar alignment and the eastern boundary follows its course⁷⁶. The Canal opened in 1778 and is associated with three Grade II Listed canal bridges⁷⁷. It has been designated as a Conservation Area (130) and is an important recreational and tourism asset within the local area (cf. map 6).

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made within Endon and Stanley parish⁷⁸. Three Neolithic flints were reportedly recovered from the moated site in 1931, but no further information is currently available. The lack of evidence is due to the limited research which has been so far undertaken in this part of the Staffordshire Moorlands, however, the location of this zone within an area where the surface geology comprises alluvium suggests that there is the potential for below ground archaeological remains, particularly relating to the prehistoric periods, to survive.

⁷¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00471; English Heritage SM No. 21589

⁷² Tringham 1996: 181

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid: 182

⁷⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 52194

⁷⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02214

⁷⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 03081, 03083 and 03084

⁷⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

2.10.2 Heritage values:

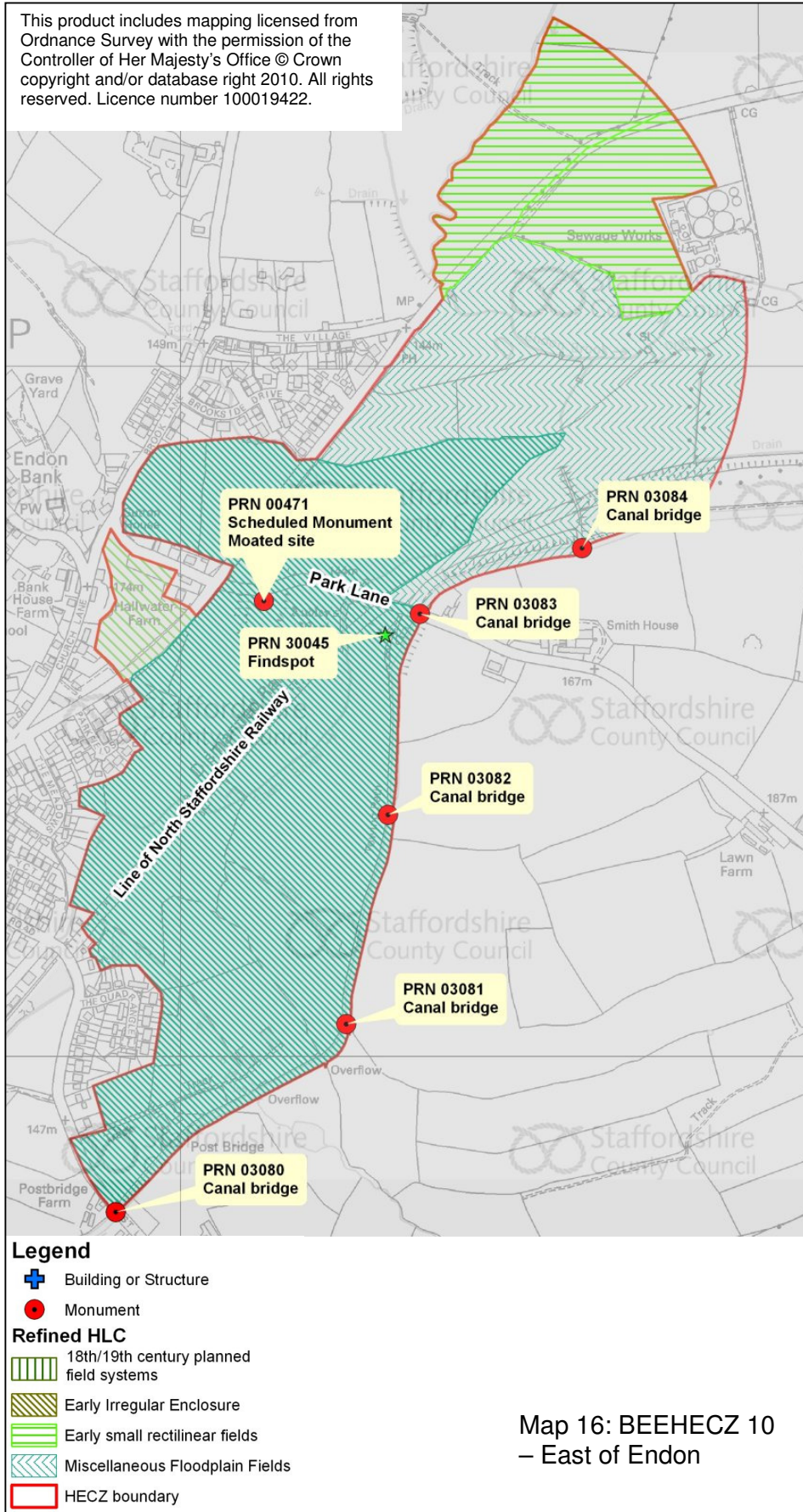
Evidential value: The moat survives as an earthwork and also retains the potential for surviving below ground deposits which would contribute to an understanding of the history of Endon during the medieval and later periods. Its national importance has been acknowledged in its designation as a Scheduled monument. There is further potential for below ground archaeological sites to survive sealed by the alluvial deposits within the valley of the Endon Brook.	High
Historical value: The legible heritage assets within the zone comprise the lines of the disused railway, the extant Caldon Canal and the earthwork remains of the Scheduled moated site. The historical importance of the latter has been identified in its designation as a Conservation Area and the associated Grade II Listed canal bridges. The historic field pattern is also legible within the landscape and forms part of the history of the economy of the area up to the mid 16 th century.	High
Aesthetic value: The importance of the canal to the aesthetics of the wider landscape has been identified through the designation of the Conservation Area. The integrity of the historic field pattern within the zone also contributes to the aesthetics of the landscape and forms part of the setting of the canal itself. The western portion of the zone is also incorporated in to the Endon Conservation Area.	High
Communal value: The canal is an important asset in terms of tourism and recreation. It could (or is) used as a focus for interpreting the history of the wider landscape of the zone particularly the industrial aspects of it.	High

2.10.3 Recommendations:

The zone is comprised of fields which reflect the valley floor location. A number of heritage assets survive with the zone; the Scheduled moated site is of national importance and the Caldon Canal is designated as a Conservation Area. Any impact upon the Scheduled monument would require Scheduled Monument Consent from English Heritage. Any development would also need to consider the impacts upon the two Conservation Areas in line with the recommendations laid down by Staffordshire Moorlands District Council. The designated assets and their settings are also considered in Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5.

There has currently been little settlement within the zone probably due to the risk of flooding.

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2.11 BEEHECZ 11 – North of Endon

2.11.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 104ha and lies to the north of the village of Endon. The high point of the zone lies to the west at around 240m AOD and drops down to a tributary of the Endon Brook to the east at around 157m AOD. From this point the land rises up once more to 185m AOD to the east of The Ashes. This farmstead lies on the edge of the valley of the Endon Brook.

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by early field systems exhibiting both irregular and rectilinear forms (map 17). The majority of these fields appear to be enclosed by mature hedgerows, although a small number towards the eastern edge of the zone are enclosed by stone walls. It is believed that the zone had formed part of the deer park of Endon from at least the late 13th century⁷⁹. The documentary records show that this landscape had been enclosed by the mid 16th century and divided between several new agricultural holdings. These include The Ashes which is first recorded in the documents in the later 16th century⁸⁰. The present complex has its origins in the 17th century and comprises a Grade II* Listed farmhouse and four associated Grade II Listed farm buildings; all are constructed of stone⁸¹. The complex may be associated with the earthwork remains of a watermeadow system which lines the Endon Brook to the east⁸². It is unknown at what period the watermeadow was created but they were widely used from the 17th century onwards and Staffordshire as a county saw some of the earliest examples⁸³. The watermeadows allowed for an early grass crop and was particularly associated with dairying within Staffordshire. The Ashes was operated as a dairy farm until the early 1990s⁸⁴.

The Gate House, lying on the opposite side of Gratton Lane, is also an historic farmstead which exhibits a loose courtyard plan form. This plan form is typical of the small farmsteads to be found within the Staffordshire Moorlands and examples of loose courtyard farmsteads have been archaeologically excavated dating to the 13th century⁸⁵. It is believed that the present farmstead, in common with the others in this area, originates in the 17th century⁸⁶. Other farmsteads which documentary sources suggest were first constructed in the later 16th and 17th centuries lie along Holehouse Lane, approximately 650m north of the zone, but which are also associated with the irregular and rectilinear field patterns which dominate the north of Endon.

Springbank Farm to the south west of the zone exhibits a regular courtyard plan, which may suggest that it has later origins than those discussed above; possibly late 18th or 19th century.

⁷⁹ Tringham 1996: 177

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 06399, 06400, 13367, 13368 and 52579

⁸² Staffordshire HER: PRN 53926

⁸³ Birmingham Archaeology 2008: 8

⁸⁴ Christopher Taylor Design Ltd 2007: 4

⁸⁵ Edwards 2009: 37; Lake 2009: 19

⁸⁶ Tringham 1996: 177

It is currently unknown to what degree above and below ground archaeological remains may survive relating to the use of this landscape from the prehistoric to the medieval period. This is due in large part to a lack of research being carried out in this part of the Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.11.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets, the field systems and farmsteads, to contribute to an understanding of the historical development of the landscape to the north of Endon. Of particular interest would be an understanding of the land use of this area in the medieval period and the confirmation of the origins of the dispersed settlement pattern. There is the potential for historic farmsteads to retain information relating to the origins of this settlement and also to the historical management of the landscape. There is also the potential for above and below ground remains to survive associated with these settlements and for evidence for earlier land use, perhaps relating to the management of this area as parkland. There is also the potential for unknown archaeological deposits or upstanding remains to survive relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The heritage assets dominate the historic character of the zone. The well preserved historic field pattern was apparently created from the mid 16th century and is related to the division of this landscape between new holdings which were established in the 16th and 17th centuries. The early origin of the farmsteads is borne out within the zone with the survival of the nationally important farmstead at The Ashes which includes a Grade II* farmhouse and three Grade II Listed farm buildings. Consequently there are strong historical ties between the landscape and the built heritage. Loss of the integrity through the degradation of this landscape and the settlement pattern would impact the ability of future generations to read the history and local character of the area in the landscape.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The historic buildings, which have a strong local vernacular and include the nationally important farmstead, the Ashes, as well as other surviving historic farmsteads. These all contribute significantly to an appreciation of the aesthetics and local distinctiveness of this zone. The aesthetics are strengthened by the association between the built heritage and the well preserved historic field pattern.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way which cross the zone. Further research into the origins of this landscape and the associations between the heritage assets would contribute to the community and public's ability to appreciate the history of the zone and its role in the development of the parish of Endon from the medieval period onwards.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

2.11.3 Recommendations:

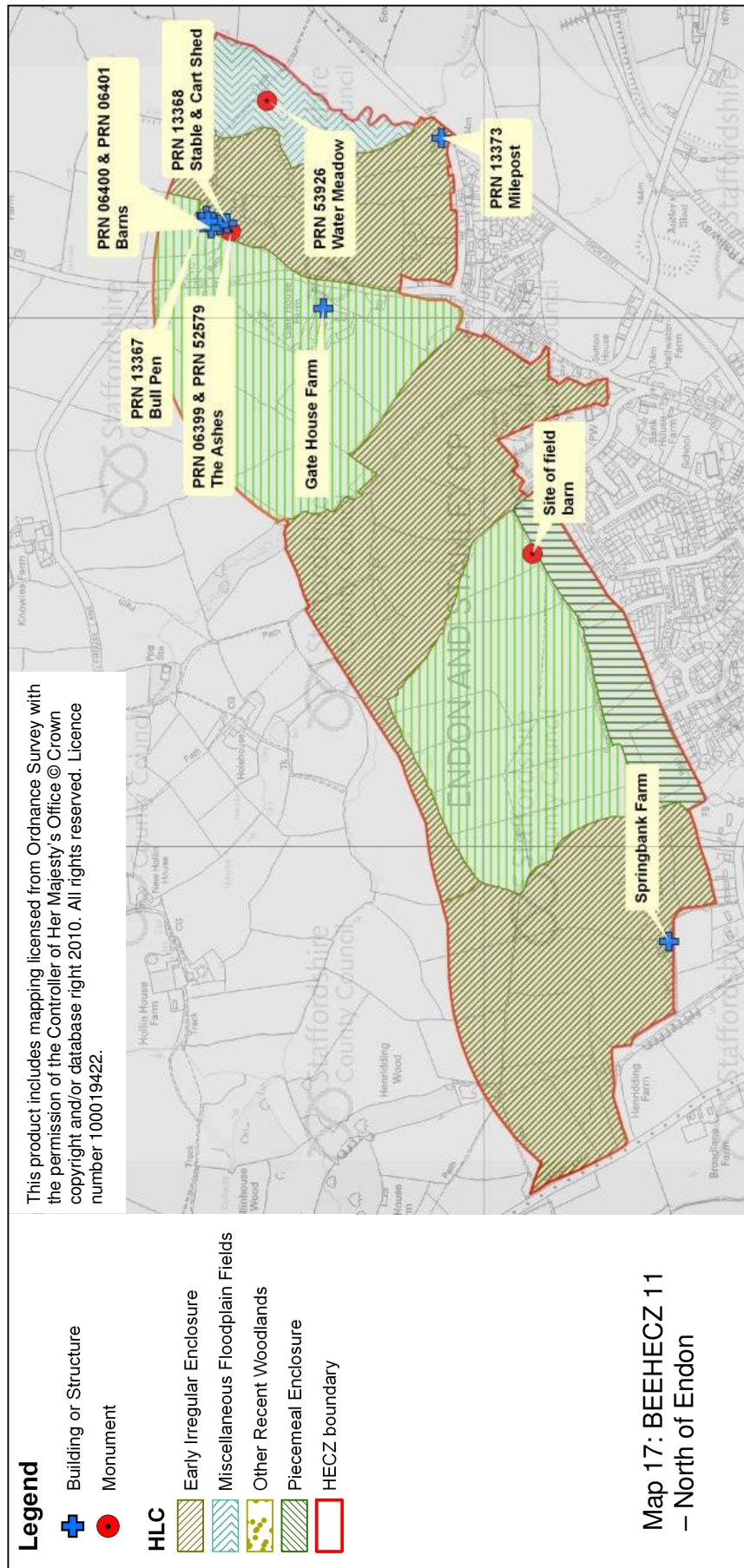
The high values within the table above identify not only the historical importance of the zone, but also its sensitivity to absorbing change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone. This includes the relationship between the historic farmsteads and the historic field

pattern which was probably created at a similar period and which makes an important contribution to understanding the history of settlement around Brown Edge.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the settlement.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the settlement.
- The maintenance and conservation of the historic landscape character and the dispersed low level settlement pattern.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density and be located to respect the historic fields and the overall dispersed settlement pattern. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁸⁷.
- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5. Where development may impact upon the Listed buildings or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- There is a low to moderate archaeological potential within the zone. There may be a requirement to submit a Heritage Statement with planning applications dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.

⁸⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



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