

Historic Environment Character Assessment: Staffordshire Moorlands August 2010

Copyright © Staffordshire County Council

Cultural Environment Team
Environment and Countryside
Development Services Directorate
Staffordshire County Council
Riverway
Stafford
ST16 3TJ

Tel: 01785 277285

Email: her@staffordshire.gov.uk

Mapping in this volume is based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown copyright and/or database right 2009 all rights reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Staffordshire County Council Licence No. 100019422

August 2010

Contents

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.2 Historic Landscape Character

2. Aim

3. Project Methodology

3.1 Historic Environment Character Zones

3.2 Potential uses for the document

4. Staffordshire Moorlands District historic landscape

4.1 Background

4.2 Uplands

4.3 Churnet Valley

4.4 Early fieldscapes

4.5 Prehistoric, Roman and early medieval

5. Designated Sites

5.1 Scheduled Monuments

5.2 Conservation Areas

5.3 Registered parks and gardens

5.4 Listed Buildings

6. Summary of recommendations

6.1 Historic landscapes

6.2 Historic buildings

6.3 Conservation areas

6.4 Street clutter

6.5 Consultation with Cultural Heritage Team

6.6 Heritage Statements

7. Summary of project areas

7.1 Alton

7.2 Biddulph and Biddulph Moor

7.3 Blythe Bridge and Forsbrook

7.4 Brown Edge and Endon

7.5 Cheadle

7.6 Cheddleton, Wetley and Werrington

7.7 Ipstones

7.8 Kingsley

7.9 Ladderedge and Leek

7.10 Upper Tean

7.11 Waterhouses

8. Contacts

9. Glossary

10. Bibliography

Appendix 1: Alton

Appendix 2: Biddulph and Biddulph Moor

Appendix 3: Blythe Bridge and Forsbrook; Brown Edge and Endon

Appendix 4: Cheadle

Appendix 5: Cheddleton, Wetley and Werrington

Appendix 6: Ipstones; Kingsley

Appendix 7: Leek and Ladderedge

Appendix 8: Upper Tean; Waterhouses

Maps

Map 1: Historic Environment Assessment project areas

Map 2: Broad types from HLC

Map 3: Medieval to post medieval landscapes

Map 4: Fieldscapes past and present: the extant medieval to modern field systems

Map 5: Alton HECZs

Map 6: Biddulph and Biddulph Moor HECZs

Map 7: Blythe Bridge and Forsbrook HECZs

Map 8: Brown Edge and Endon HECZs

Map 9: Cheadle HECZs

Map 10: Cheddleton, Wetley and Werrington HECZs

Map 11: Ipstones HECZs

Map 12: Kingsley HECZs

Map 13 Leek and Ladderedge HECZs

Map 14: Upper Tean HECZs

Map 15: Waterhouses HECZs

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Staffordshire Moorlands is defined by its historic landscape character whose integrity survives particularly well across the District and comprises well preserved ancient field systems and a predominantly dispersed settlement pattern of small farmsteads and cottages. The 11 project areas for the HEA are based around the hinterlands of three historic towns and 12 historic villages. The historic towns comprise Cheadle and Leek, but also Alton, which was established as a town during the medieval period, but is currently classed as a village by Staffordshire Moorlands District Council. The historic villages are of various sizes, but the largest Biddulph, which has expanded considerably during the 20th century, is now classed as a town by the District Council.

The HEA aims to establish the potential for the historic environment of these 11 project areas to absorb new development and housing in particular. This has been carried out by dividing each of the project areas into 'Historic Environment Character Zones' (HECZs) and assessing the significance of the heritage assets of each zone. The assessment utilised the guidance provided by English Heritage in their document 'Conservation principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment'. The assessment was followed by recommendations for each zone (these form Appendices 1 to 8 of the HEA; summaries can be found within the main report).

Summary of assessment and recommendations

The HEA found that within each of the project areas the historic character had been retained and that beyond the present extent of the built areas a dispersed settlement pattern was still predominant as were the survival of historic farmsteads and cottages. The Staffordshire Moorlands retains a strong local vernacular which predominantly comprises buildings constructed of local stone. Recent housing carried out during the late 20th and early 21st centuries in some areas has reflected the local character in the use of stone and the scale of the buildings.

The dispersed settlement pattern is complimented by the generally well preserved field patterns whose antiquity is often reflected in the maturity of the hedgerows and the presence of in-hedge trees. In the upland areas stone walls form the majority of the field boundaries and these are particularly characteristic of these landscapes.

In two of the project areas, around Brown Edge and Ipstones, the early field systems are associated with historic farmsteads which retain buildings of 16th and 17th century origin. This survival is rare across Staffordshire as a whole. Consequently the integrity of these landscapes and the legibility of their associations within Staffordshire Moorlands are of particular importance and their vulnerability to change has been acknowledged within the historic environment assessments (cf. Appendices 3 and 6 for detail and below for the summaries).

Another rare historic landscape type in Staffordshire, but one which survives particularly well within the Staffordshire Moorlands District is the squatter enclosures and their associated scattered farmsteads and cottages. There are numerous examples within the project areas, although some are more complete than others.

Of particular importance are the squatter enclosures to the north of Biddulph Moor, to the south of Cheadle and at Wetley Moor (cf. Appendices 2, 4 and 5 respectively for detail and below for the summaries). The intensification of development within these areas would fundamentally alter the historic landscape character of these vulnerable areas.

Whilst the other zones within the project areas have greater or lesser sensitivities to change the overarching conclusion of this project has been that there is likely to be little capacity for the historic landscapes to absorb medium to large scale development without fundamentally altering their character. However, within each of the project areas there is some capacity for low density development which could reflect and strengthen the prevailing local character of each individual zone.

Furthermore, whilst the document focused upon 11 specific project areas, its methodology can be adapted to assess the significance of heritage assets across the whole of the District.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This project was commissioned by the Local Plans and Policy section at Staffordshire Moorlands District Council (SMDC). The project forms part of the evidence base of SMDC's Local Development Framework (LDF) and offers comments **solely** on the impact of the potential development on the historic environment. It should be noted that the allocation for land for development will be made by the Site Allocation Development Plan Document which is part of the LDF.
- 1.1.2 A methodology for assessing historic environment information has emerged from work carried out in the southern counties of England in response to proposed large scale housing developments. The particular aim of these projects was to integrate the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) information with the more site based data held by the Historic Environment Records (HERs). Historic environment assessments were pioneered by the Thames Gateway Project and were further developed by Essex County Council for two of its districts. More recently Shropshire County Council undertook a historic environment assessment for the Shrewsbury New Growth Point area in 2008. This Shrewsbury work was assessed using the criteria produced by Essex County Council.
- 1.1.3 Staffordshire County Council (SCC) in conjunction with Lichfield District Council and English Heritage produced a Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) for Lichfield, Burntwood and Tamworth in February 2009. This followed the methodology used by Shropshire County Council taken from the 'Shrewsbury New Growth Point Historic Environment Assessment: Project Design'. The Lichfield project was followed by similar projects for Stafford Borough Council and Cannock Chase District Council during 2009.
- 1.1.4 English Heritage published 'Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment' in April 2008 which provided a framework for understanding and assessing the significance of heritage assets (cf. section 3 Methodology below). This document has formed the basis for assessing the historic environment within the Staffordshire Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) being carried out by the SCC Cultural Heritage Team, funded by English Heritage, upon the medieval towns of the county. It was decided that in order to bring a measure of compatibility across the various historic environment assessments being carried out by the SCC Cultural Heritage Team that the assessment of the Staffordshire Moorlands HEA would adopt the methodology being used in the EUS.
- 1.1.5 Staffordshire Moorlands District Council identified 11 project areas to be assessed by the HEA. The project areas focus upon three towns (Cheadle, Leek and the modern town of Biddulph) and 12 larger villages. These villages have been identified in Staffordshire Moorland District Council Cores Strategy policy SS6a as: Alton, Biddulph Moor, Blythe Bridge & Forsbrook, Brown Edge, Cheddleton, Endon, Ipstones, Kingsley, Upper Tean, Waterhouses &

Cellarhead and Wetley Rocks. (cf. map 1). A summary of these 11 project areas follows within this document and the detailed analysis forms the eight appendices. Three of these settlements have been identified by the Staffordshire EUS project as originating as medieval towns (Alton, Cheadle and Leek). Consequently the built areas of these three historic settlements have not been included in the HEA as they will be considered in greater detail as part of the Staffordshire EUS project.

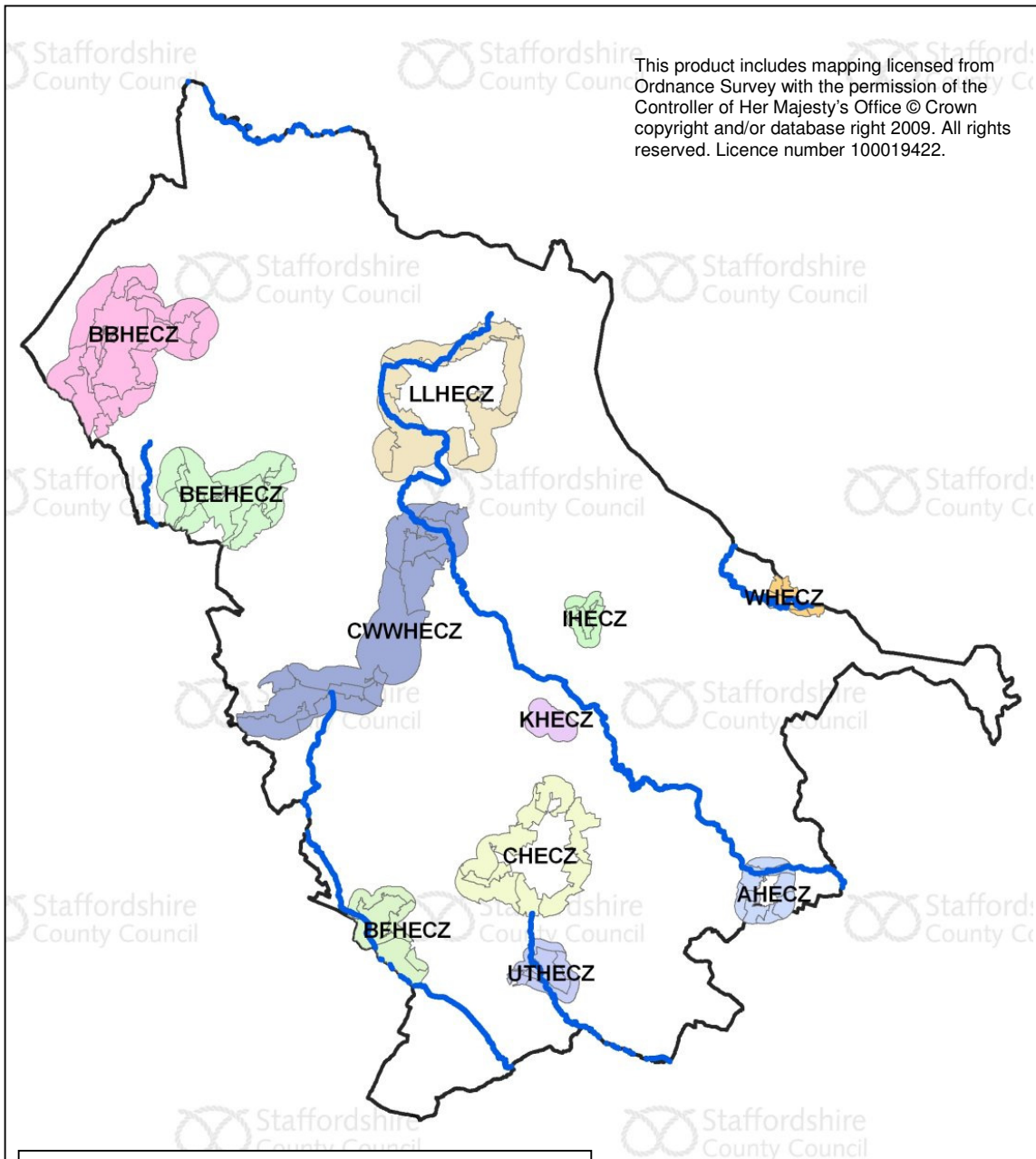
1.2 Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

- 1.2.1 The HLC project forms part of a national mapping project. It was carried out by SCC in partnership with English Heritage, over three years and was completed in March 2006. The aim of the HLC was to produce a broad assessment of the historic and archaeological dimensions of the county's landscape as it exists today, which was produced upon a GIS-based digital map supported by a database. The HLC data sits within the Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) database. The HER holds information on the county's archaeological and historic sites, monuments and buildings.
- 1.2.2 The HLC is a dynamic model for the county and subsequent to its production the dataset has been assessed to produce refined maps and a map of the late medieval landscape of the county. Both of these maps have been used to understand change within the county and they were both used in the development of this project.
- 1.2.3 The HLC and HER data form the basis of the Historic Environment Assessment for the Staffordshire Moorlands project areas.

1.3 Historic Farmsteads

- 1.3.1 One further dataset, the historic farmsteads, has been used within the Staffordshire Moorlands project area to assist in our understanding the evolution of the historic landscape character of the District. The project was initiated to understand and to conserve these fundamental components of the rural landscape. The sheer number of these complexes across any one landscape meant that the project was primarily a desk-based assessment which mapped and characterised all the historic farmsteads across Staffordshire using historic and modern mapping; it also determined to what extent the farmsteads survive in their original plan form.
- 1.3.2 The Staffordshire project was carried out as part of the West Midlands Farmsteads and Landscapes Project, which was funded by English Heritage and the County Councils and Unitary Authorities which make up the West Midlands. The results of the project will be used to help decision-makers to unlock the potential of historic farmsteads, based on an understanding of variations in their local character and significance. Further information and the results of the West Midlands Farmsteads and Landscape Project can be found on English Heritage's website: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/West-Midlands-Farmsteads-Landscapes-Project/>

This product includes mapping licensed from Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Office © Crown copyright and/or database right 2009. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019422.



- Project areas:
- AHECZ – Alton
 - BBHECZ – Biddulph & Biddulph Moor
 - BEEHECZ – Brown Edge & Endon
 - BFHECZ – Blythe Bridge & Forsbrook
 - CHECZ – Cheadle
 - CWWHECZ – Cheddleton, Wetley & Werrington
 - IHECZ – Ipstones
 - KHECZ – Kingsley
 - LLHECZ – Ladderedge & Leek
 - UTHECZ – Upper Tean
 - WHECZ - Waterhouse

Map 1: Historic Environment Assessment project areas

2. Aim

- 2.1 The aim of the project was to provide a detailed assessment of the historic environment character for the eleven project areas identified between SCC and Staffordshire Moorlands District Council (SMDC) (see map 1). The assessment included a scoring system to evaluate the impact of medium to large scale housing development upon each of the zones.

3. Project Methodology

3.1 Historic Environment Character Zones (HECZs)

- 3.1.1 The methodology for the assignment of the HECZs follows that established by the Lichfield District HEA. However, the assessment of the heritage assets has been amended since the Lichfield work to reflect the new approach taken as part of the Staffordshire Extensive Urban Survey (EUS). The values which form part of the report for the zones are based upon the guidelines produced by English Heritage in 'Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment' (2008) and identifies four areas for discussion. It should be noted that within each HECZ it is specifically the historic environment which is under consideration and that this judgement is based upon an interpretation of the available evidence. Other individuals or organisations may choose to ascribe alternate values to the historic environment of an area; key to this process of understanding is the degree of transparency by which these judgements are reached. The scope of this project precludes any analysis of non-heritage values which are equally valid in terms of valuing the character of historic towns.

Evidential value	The extent to which each HECZ can contribute to an understanding of past activities and how that can contribute to a settlement's wider history. This can be either be legible or intangible within the landscape and as such covers the spectrum of heritage assets from historic buildings or structures to the potential for below ground archaeological deposits. The extent to which the impacts of the removal or replacement of the heritage assets within each character area will be considered in terms of the effects on an ability for future generations to understand and interpret the evidence.
Historical value	The extent to which the heritage assets are legible within the landscape and how they interact: this can include specific aspects of the landscape and individual buildings. Historical associations with events or persons can also add value to the ability of the public and community to engage with the heritage. The extent to which the legibility of the heritage assets has been concealed or altered will also be considered. The opportunities for the use and appropriate management of the heritage assets to enhance local distinctiveness and contribution to the sense of place will also be considered.

Aesthetic value	Addresses the ability to identify how a place has evolved whether by design or the ‘fortuitous outcome of evolution and use’. It assesses the aesthetics of the place through the historic components of the landscape and their ability to enhance sensory stimulation. The aesthetic value also addresses whether the character areas may be amenable to restoration or enhancement.
Communal value	Communal values can be commemorative/symbolic, social or spiritual. These values are not easily quantifiable within the scope of this project being subjective to groups and individuals. Consequently in the context of this project the value merely seeks to address the potential for the heritage assets that could be used to engage the community/public with the heritage not only of each HECZ, but also of the wider area. The potential for each zone to provide material for future interpretation is also considered.

Table 1: Heritage values

3.2 Assessment of value

3.2.1 The aim of applying values of high, medium, low is to indicate the likely significance and sensitivities of the historic environment within each zone. The assigned values reflect the current character of the areas and these will alter in response to change. This could include the results of research contributing to an enhanced understanding of the historic environment; the conservation and enhancement of the environment through positive development and re-development as a result of heritage-led regeneration.

3.2.2 The definition of heritage assets incorporates buildings, monuments (above and below ground archaeology), place, areas and landscapes¹.

Evidential value (see * below for regarding archaeological potential)	High	There is a high potential for the heritage assets within the HECZ to contribute to an understanding of the history of the zone. Archaeological sites are likely to survive (both below ground and above ground) and for new research relating to the nature and origins of the built heritage to enhance the understanding of the development of the wider landscape and settlement pattern.
	Medium	There is a good potential for heritage assets to contribute to an understanding of the locality, both in terms of tangible and intangible features. This includes the potential for unknown above and below ground archaeological remains to be present. The opportunities for new insights to be reduced due to the nature of the heritage assets in question; subsequent changes to the historic character of the landscape or due to recent development.

¹ PPS 5: Annex 2: terminology

	Low	There are no or very few known heritage assets. The understanding for the potential for above and below ground archaeological deposits to survive may be affected by the current lack of research within the wider area. Mitigation may still be required dependent upon an assessment of both the nature of any prospective new development and the potentials of the individual sites being developed.
Historical value	High	The legible heritage assets either dominate or significantly contribute to the historic character of each zone. There are strong associations between the heritage assets (both tangible and intangible) within the zone that are potentially demonstrable and/or the heritage assets make an important contribution to the history of the wider area. There are often designated sites either within or lying adjacent to the zone. The high value is not precluded by some degree of 20 th /21 st century alterations to the historic character.
	Medium	Legible heritage assets are present within the zone, but are not necessarily predominant or have undergone some form of alteration. Their presence, however, may contribute to an understanding of the development of the character zone and/or there are potential associations between assets. Further research may clarify these associations and elucidate the contribution of these assets to the history of the wider area. Even in their present form they do enable the public and community to visualise the development of the area over time.
	Low	There are no or very few known legible heritage assets and their associations are not clearly understood.
Aesthetic value	High	The completeness or integrity of the extant historic landscape or townscape and its contribution to the aesthetics of the zone is significant. Within settlements these can often, but not exclusively, be recognised through the designation of Conservation Areas.
	Medium	The components of the landscape or townscape are legible, but there may have been considerable impact by 20 th or 21 st century changes to these elements of the historic character. It is not possible within this project to discuss whether such alterations have positive, neutral or negative impacts upon the overall aesthetics.
	Low	The aesthetics of the historic character have been significantly impacted by 20 th or 21 st century change. It is not within the scope of this project to discuss whether their contributions are positive, neutral or negative within the wider landscape.

Communal value	High	The zone contains numerous heritage assets that could be used to engage the community through interpretation. The heritage assets clearly form part of a wider history of an area which can be drawn into a narrative. There may already have been a degree of interpretation and/or the community/public already has access to at least some of the heritage assets within the zone.
	Medium	Engagement with the heritage assets can only be achieved from a distance (from the public highway/rights of way) although there is the potential to enhance community interaction through interpretation or promotion. The ability for the heritage assets to contribute to a history of an area or landscape may be partly limited by access; legibility or on the limitations of the current understanding.
	Low	There are few known heritage assets which make it difficult to elucidate their history or apply it to a wider interpretation. There is no access or the legibility of the heritage assets is negligible.

Table 2: Assessment of Heritage values

3.3 Potential uses for the document

3.3.1 The assessment was produced specifically for SMDC's Local Development Framework (LDF) and has identified areas where the historic environment is a consideration when assessing the most appropriate location for new development. The summary of each report provides a short paragraph on the significance of the historic environment in each zone along with guidance or advice on the potential impact of change in the landscape, planning policies which apply and recommendations.

3.3.2 SMDC's Core Strategy Submission Document (2009) identified the importance of the District's heritage to the quality of the environment, economic regeneration and the quality of life for its residents (Section 3.10)². The HEA provides important baseline data to the Design and Conservation Policy DC 2: The Historic Environment within the Core Strategy³. The results of the HEA highlight the contribution of heritage assets within the project areas and recommendations on how this can be conserved and where appropriate enhanced. The HEA also identifies the importance of the historic environment, and the contribution of above and below ground archaeology, to an understanding of how places have evolved through time. Such information also provides opportunities to enhance tourists' interaction with and appreciation of the District's heritage.

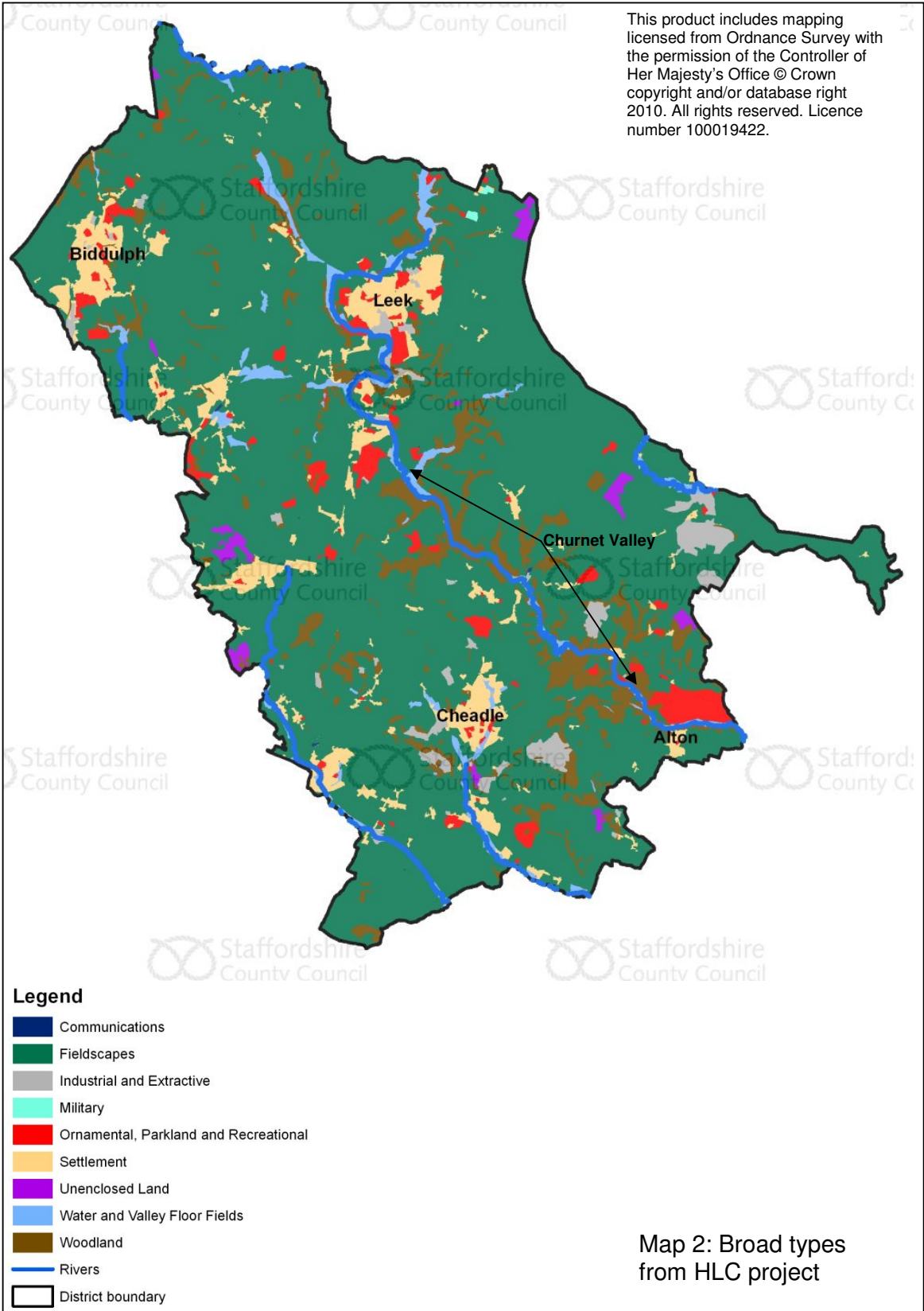
3.3.3 The HEA provides the baseline data to support the Core Strategy for the 11 project areas. However, the findings of the assessment also help to provide a

² Staffordshire Moorlands District Council 2009

³ Ibid: 113-114

District wide context for assessing the significance of heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) and the historic landscape character.

- 3.3.4 This document should be used to identify historic environment considerations at an early stage in the planning process within each zone. The reports summarise the potential historic environment impacts and opportunities that would need to be taken into account to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment assets within the District.
- 3.3.5 Further potential uses for the document include providing a heritage framework for informing community based planning initiatives including village design statements, parish plans and Area Action Plans (AAPs). The Character Zones in particular may help communities to identify their priorities for improving and enhancing the local environment and sustainable development.
- 3.3.6 The project provides an initial assessment of the potential for the historic environment within each zone. However the assessment is not intended to replace the need to consult the SCC Cultural Heritage Team at an early stage to identify potential impacts and the possible need for mitigation on individual development sites or areas.
- 3.3.7 The project provides an initial assessment of the potential for the historic environment within each zone. However the assessment is not intended to replace the need to consult the SCC Cultural Heritage Team at an early stage to identify potential impacts and the possible need for mitigation on individual development sites or areas.



4. Staffordshire Moorlands District historic landscape

4.1 Background

- 4.1.1 The area administered by the Staffordshire Moorlands District Council is located in the north eastern part of the county. The authority shares borders with the Peak District National Park to the north east; Stoke on Trent City Council to the west; East Staffordshire Borough Council to the south and Cheshire to the north. It also shares small portions of its border with Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough, to the west, and Staffordshire Borough, to the south.
- 4.1.2 The Staffordshire Moorlands are defined by their historic landscape character whose integrity survives particularly well across District which is predominantly rural. Map 2 shows that the District is dominated by the Broad HLC type of 'Fieldsapes' which covers over 77% of the area. Woodland also makes a significant contribution to the historic landscape covering 8% of the District the majority of it being located in steep-sided valleys, of which the prime example is the Churnet Valley. Settlement covers 6% of the District, but within the HLC project area this tends to represent areas of settlement and does not include the individual scattered farmsteads and small clusters of properties which are not included within this figure. The principal areas of settlement within the zone include the medieval towns of Leek, Cheadle and Alton. Development during the 20th century has seen these and many of the other historic villages expand quite considerably particularly around Biddulph. The expansion of Biddulph has led to the District Council reclassifying it as a town, whilst Alton is now considered to be a village.
- 4.1.3 Whilst the Broad Type 'Industrial & Extractive' only covers 2% of the area of the District they mostly relate to several large sites of over 50ha. Map 2 reveals concentrations at Cauldon in the east of the District, to the north east of Oakamoor and to the south of Cheadle; all of these sites related to extant quarries. Around Leek the larger industrial sites are mostly to industrial estates. Many of the smaller sites relate to former quarries and collieries whose remains are still legible within the current landscape. These are particularly numerous around Cauldon proving that the extraction of limestone in this area has a long history.

4.2 Uplands

- 4.2.1 The distinctive landscapes of the District include the upland area lying above 240m AOD which are dominated by field systems enclosed by stone walls and small stone built farmsteads the majority of which exhibit a linear plan form. These heritage assets are particularly characteristic of the upland areas of England.
- 4.2.2 In the uplands to the east of the zone where the landscape blends into that of the Peak District National Park the field patterns, with their stone walls, are predominantly represented by the HLC type 'Planned Enclosure'. This

landscape type is generally typified by straight field boundaries and lanes which were laid out by surveyors often, but not always, as a result of a private Act of Enclosure in the 18th and 19th centuries (cf. map 4). On these hills the 'Planned Enclosure' probably represents the enclosure of much of the remaining moorland within the District during those two centuries.

- 4.2.3 The surviving moorland is fragmentary across the District accounting for around 1% of the area. The largest area covers 70ha and represents the remains of Wetley Moor lying to the north of Werrington, part of which lies within the Cheddleton, Wetley and Werrington project area (see below). Wetley Moor prior to the early 18th century appears to have covered much of the central area of the District to the west of the Churnet Valley.

4.3 Churnet Valley

- 4.3.1 The woodland slopes of the Churnet Valley are also particularly characteristic of the Staffordshire Moorlands landscape as are its relict industrial complexes comprising watermills associated with iron working and flint grinding, former tramways as well as the line of the Caldon Canal and the North Staffordshire Railway. The earliest evidence for industrial activity along the Churnet Valley dates to the medieval period where documentary sources refer to iron working prior to the early 13th century. This included the site of a bloomery which was archaeologically excavated at East Wall in 2004⁴. Several gentry families and four Staffordshire monasteries including Dieulacres Abbey, located to the north of Leek, were involved in this early industrial activity. The industrialisation of the valley accelerated from the late 16th and into the 17th century. Iron working in this period was heavily reliant on woodland to fuel the industry. There is also evidence for ironstone and coal mining within this landscape. During the 19th century some of the watermills of the valley were adapted to grinding flint for the pottery industry; of particular note are the Grade II* Listed buildings associated with the Cheddleton Flint Mill now operated as a Museum (cf. Cheddleton project area).

- 4.3.2 Above the valley are landscapes of early field systems associated with dispersed single farmsteads or farmstead clusters many of which retain 17th century and earlier buildings. The survival of these buildings is not unique within the Staffordshire Moorlands, but their presence and date suggests that they are associated with the local industries and imply that the field systems were created at a similar period. Further research should target the origins of these farmsteads to establish their relationships with both the historic industrial activities and the landscape more closely. It should also seek to establish to what extent the farmsteads may represent the focus of shrunken medieval or post medieval settlement.

4.4 Early fieldscapes

- 4.4.1 Map 4 identifies the fieldscapes of the District by period of origin along with those settlements which were recorded in Domesday Book. It reveals that

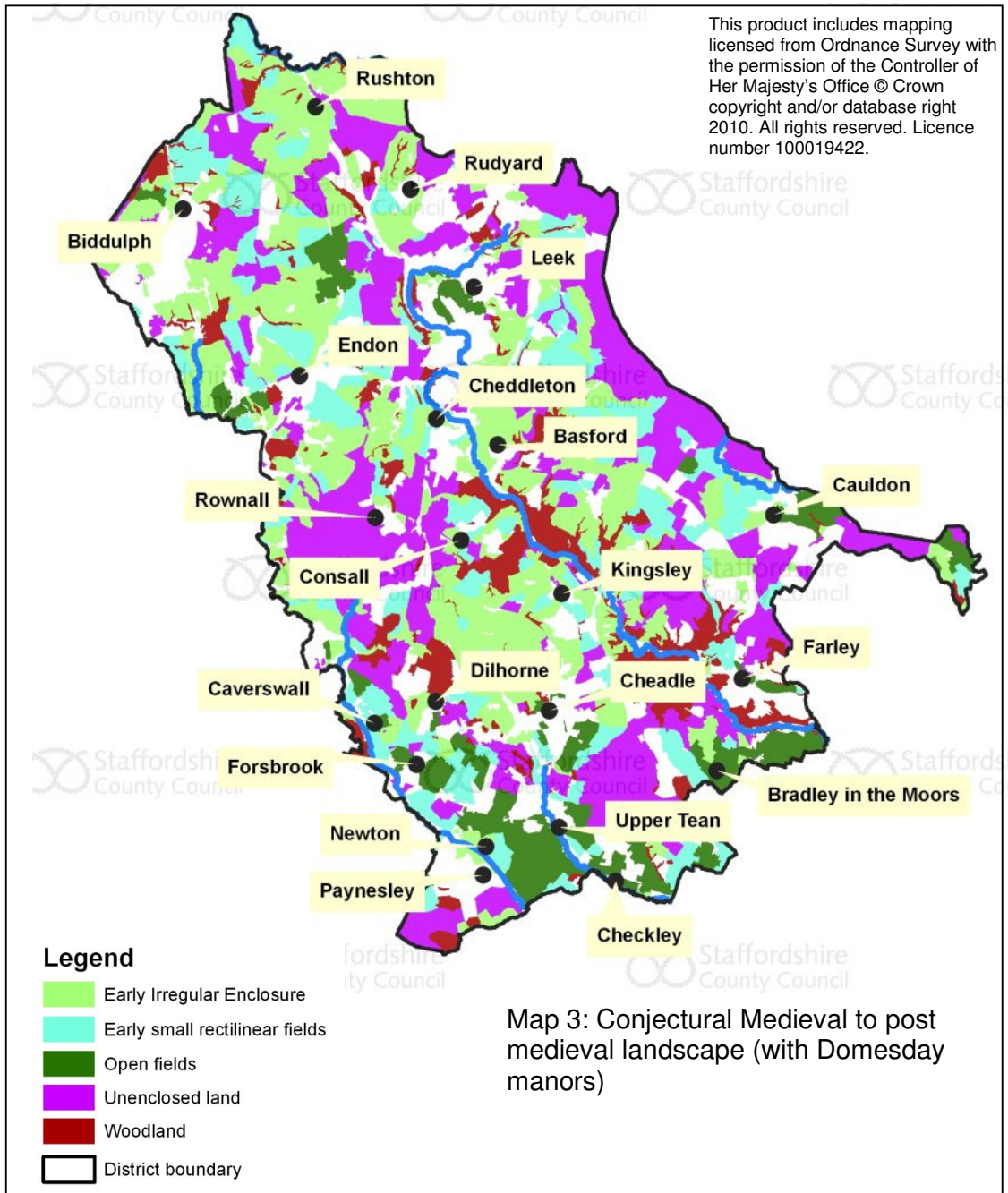
⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04292

much of the enclosure has its origins in the late medieval and post medieval period. The 18th/19th century fieldscapes largely relate to the planned enclosure mostly of the remaining areas of moorland.

4.4.2 Early irregular and early rectilinear fields

4.4.2.1 Map 3 is a conjectural map of the landscape of the Staffordshire Moorlands in the late medieval and post medieval period based largely upon field morphology and historic mapping. Moorland is still extensive on this map and was an important part of the economy of the District. However, it is clear that enclosure of the moorland was well underway by the post medieval period particularly in the areas of 'Early irregular enclosure' and 'early rectilinear enclosure' shown on the map. As in the Churnet Valley (discussed above) many of these field systems are associated with known historic farmsteads which retain 16th and 17th century buildings or architectural fragments. These fields consequently may have been first enclosed during this period although a full understanding of the social and economic history governing this expansion within the District requires further research.

The high proportion of surviving early field systems and associated farmsteads is unique within Staffordshire.



4.4.3 Open fields and piecemeal enclosure

4.4.3.1 Map 3 shows that the largest areas of known medieval open fields existed to the south of the District which were closely associated with extant manors recorded in Domesday Book (1086). There are smaller areas of open fields further north particularly associated with Caudon and Leek, also recorded in Domesday Book. One large area on Map 3 to the south east of Rudyard is associated with the two settlements of Horton and Gratton which were both first mentioned in documentary

sources in the 12th century⁵. The open fields, in common with such landscapes in the remainder of the county, were enclosed piecemeal during the post medieval period. This later landscape type 'Piecemeal Enclosure' survives within the modern landscape as an indicator to the location of the medieval open fields. The indicators of this field pattern are evident fossilised in the form of medieval ploughing in the characteristic reverse 'S' field boundaries. Dog-leg field boundaries are also a feature of 'Piecemeal Enclosure'.

4.4.4 Squatter Enclosure

4.4.4.1 The HLC type 'squatter enclosure' is a rare landscape across Staffordshire comprising 0.38% of the total area. Within Staffordshire Moorlands District the legible squatter enclosure accounts for 1.3% of the land. Squatting occurred on the moorland within the District and although there is some evidence that it dates from the 16th or 17th century in some areas (see the Brown Edge and Endon project area in particular) in others it is clearly of 18th or 19th century origin. It is typified by very small fields, either irregular or rectilinear in form, associated with scattered cottages and small farmsteads linked by a network of tracks or footpaths. Its intimate nature and rarity mean that it is vulnerable to development.

4.5 Prehistoric, Roman and early medieval

4.5.1 The historic landscape as it is experienced today is comprised of elements dating from the medieval period onwards. The historic landscape of the Prehistoric and Roman periods is currently poorly understood within the Staffordshire Moorlands. There has been little consistent research into these periods and the evidence mostly relates to single monuments, surviving as above or below ground sites.

4.5.2 The evidence for the Prehistoric period comprises the upstanding remains of several Bronze Age barrows; nine of which have been identified as being nationally important and are protected as Scheduled Monuments. The greatest concentration of these monuments lies to the south east of the District in the uplands. However, seven of these are only known from excavations carried out by an antiquarian in the 19th century the earthworks having since been lost to quarrying at Cauldon Lowe. A further Scheduled prehistoric monument is the Bridestones Chambered Tomb which lies on the Staffordshire/Cheshire border. At Alton Towers the earthwork remains of an Iron Age hillfort survive within the resort and are also protected as a Scheduled Monument.

There is less evidence for human activity during the Roman period; the single most important monument being the line of the Littlechester to Chesterton (north of Newcastle under Lyme) Roman road. The remainder of the evidence relates to conjectural sites as well as a cropmark visible on aerial photographs to the north of Cheddleton that has been interpreted as a

⁵ Tringham 1996: 65-77

temporary camp. One of the Scheduled Bronze Age barrows may have been reused during the Roman period.

4.5.3 The physical remains for early medieval activity (the period pre-dating the Norman Conquest of 1066) are the crosses which are found in Leek and Checkley. Two crosses stand in the churchyard at Leek and date between the 9th century and 11th centuries, although there are several fragments of crosses within the church. It has been suggested that the three crosses at Checkley all date to the mid 11th century. However, the difficulty in dating these monuments would tend to argue for a wider date range of between the 9th and 11th centuries⁶. An archaeological excavation at another Bronze Age burial mound, Wardlow Barrow, in the 1970s discovered a later, probably early medieval burial, inserted into the mound.

4.5.4 The remaining evidence for settlement is contained within documentary sources, primarily Domesday Book (1086) and in those place names, which suggest a pre-Conquest (1066) origin

5. Designated sites

5.1 Scheduled Monuments

5.1.2 There are thirty-two Scheduled monuments lying within the Staffordshire Moorlands District, outside of the Peak National Park. Where there is a potential for development to impact upon these sites or their settings then English Heritage should be consulted in advance of any proposals.

5.2 Conservation Areas

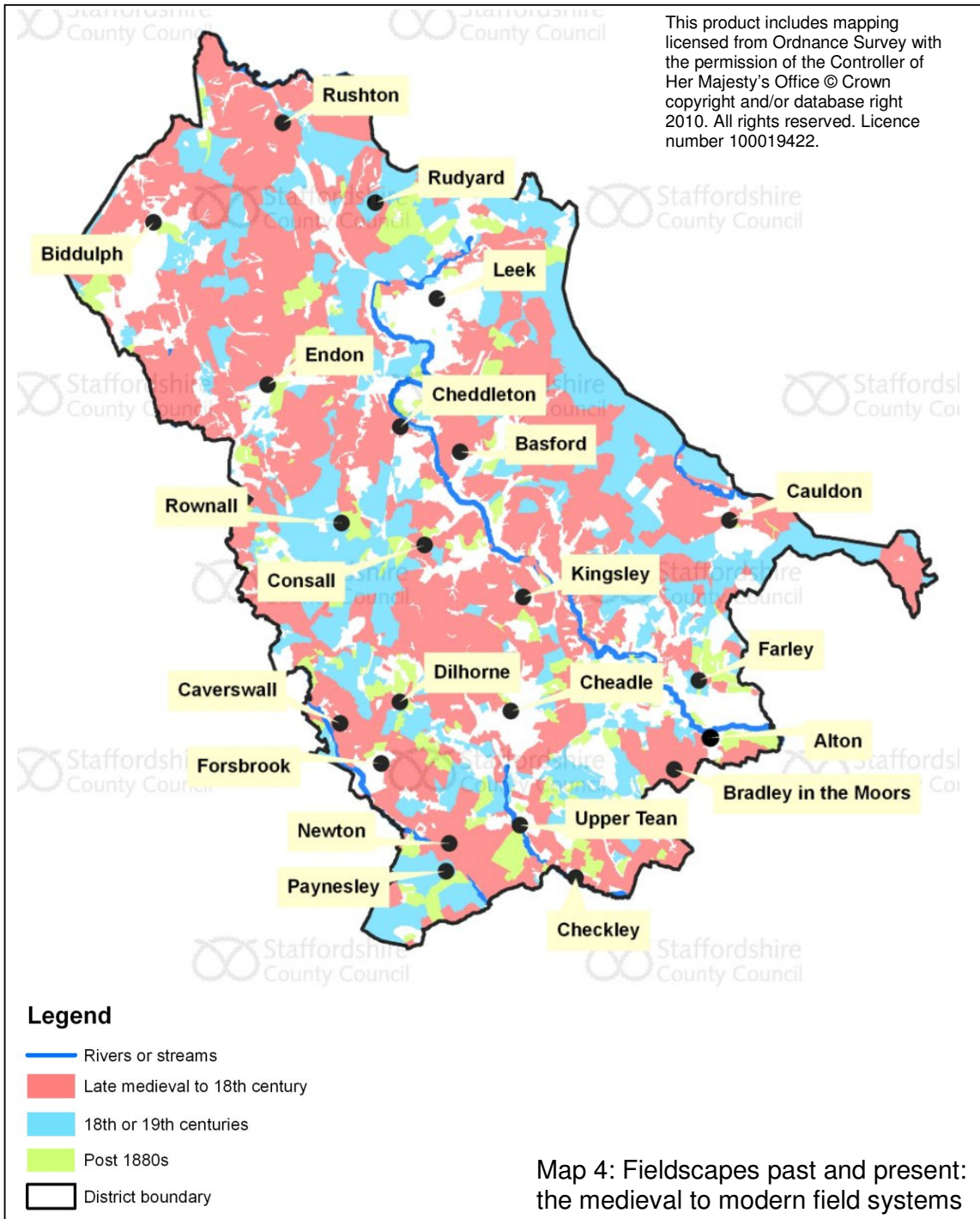
5.2.1 There are fourteen Conservation Areas lying outside of the Peak National Park: Alton & Farley (032), Bagnall (043), Biddulph Grange (066), Caldron Canal (130), Caverswall (025), Cheadle (015), Checkley (062), Cheddleton (026), Endon (044), Horton (029), Ipstones (061), Leek (028), Stanley (045) and Upper Tean (138). Nine of these Conservation Areas (numbers 015, 026, 028, 032, 044, 045, 061, 066, 138) lie either wholly or partly within the HECZs which form this HEA. Where there is a potential for development to impact upon the Conservation Areas or their setting then SMDC's Conservation Officer should be contacted.

5.3 Registered Parks and Gardens

5.3.1 There are two Grade I Registered parks and gardens in the District: Alton Towers and Biddulph Grange; both of which are open to the public. Where there is a potential for development to impact upon these sites or their

⁶ Chris Drage and Dr Faith Claverdon pers. comm..

settings then English Heritage and The Garden History Society should be consulted in advance of any proposals.



5.4 Listed Buildings

- 5.4.1 There are 979 Listed Buildings within the District outside of the Peak National Park. Where there is a potential for development to impact upon Listed Buildings or their setting then SMDC's Conservation Officer should be consulted in advance of any proposals.

6. Summary of Recommendations

There are a set of generic statements which in reality apply to all zones. These relate to general principles; more specific recommendations will be prepared for individual zones within the study area.

6.1 Historic Landscape

- 6.1.1 The conservation of the fabric of the historic landscape of the Staffordshire Moorlands, including field boundaries, the dispersed settlement pattern and narrow winding lanes between settlements is desirable. The integrity of the historic landscape character and distinctiveness of the zone should be considered when planning the siting, scale and relative density of any potential new development. This approach is supported by PPS5 Policy HE3 which emphasises the influence of the historic environment upon the landscape and sense of place and upon its mixed and flexible patterns of land use.

6.2 Historic Buildings

- 6.2.1 The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development is supported in PPS5 Policy HE3.1 which highlights the use of existing structures and fabric to minimise waste. Opportunities should also be taken to renovate and reuse redundant or unoccupied historic buildings within the zone. PPS5 Policy HE3.1 supports this approach considering that the historic environment has the potential to be a 'catalyst for regeneration in an area, in particular through leisure, tourism and economic development'.
- 6.2.2 New development, particularly in the historic core of settlements, should seek to complement the local vernacular. It should aim to make a positive contribution to the historic character of the settlements and strengthen local distinctiveness. PPS5 Policy HE3.1 supports the use of high quality design which is sympathetic to the historic character of individual structures and the broader historic environment. Indeed it is maintained within the guidance that historic environment character can be the stimulus of such high quality and sensitive design work.

6.3 Conservation Areas

- 6.3.1 The District Council is currently conducting a review of 15 areas to assess if further designation of Conservation Areas is required.

6.4 *Street Clutter*

6.4.1 Where significant developments are proposed for historic settlement cores it is advised that opportunities be investigated to enhance elements of the public realm in line with the local distinctiveness of the settlement. This approach should be informed by surviving historic street furniture and a review of historic documentary sources where such proposals will not impact upon the health and safety of users. Planning for such works should look to incorporate sensitively designed and located street furniture and the appropriate use of ground surfacing, signage and traffic management, but should also seek to de-clutter streets within the settlement. This approach is supported in 'Streets for All: West Midlands' the joint Department of Transport and English Heritage volume for the region and Staffordshire County Council's report 'Conservation in the Highway' (2004), which is currently under review.

6.5 *Consultation with the Cultural Heritage Team*

6.5.1 Early consultation with heritage curators is advised to address any requirements for mitigation in line with PPS 5 policies HE 8 and HE 12. The contact details can be found in section 8.

6.6 *Heritage Statements*

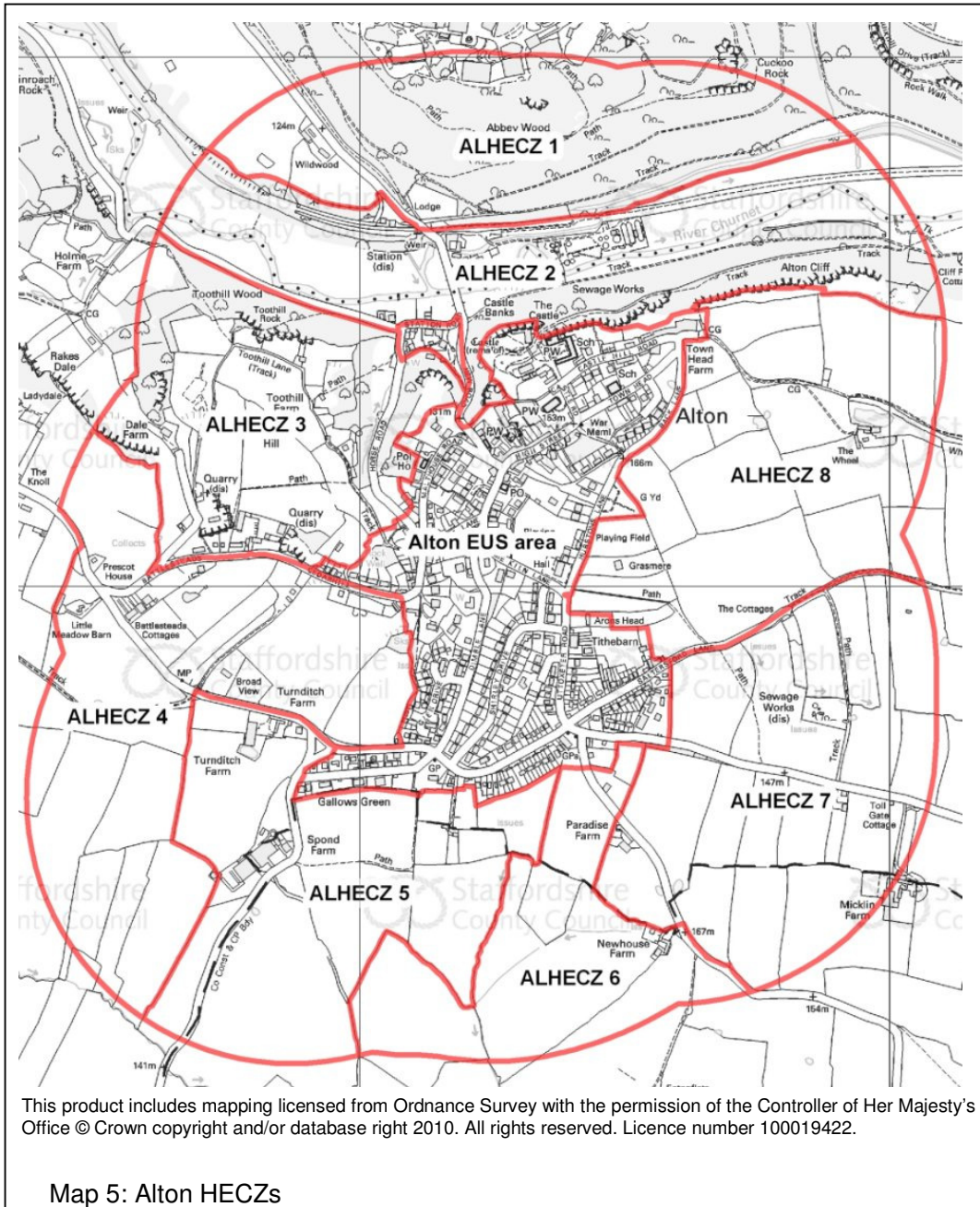
6.6.1 PPS 5 Policy HE6.1 states that in order to determine the significance of heritage assets affected by a proposed development in this zone PPS 5 Policy HE6 requires that a Heritage Statement be prepared as part of the design and Access statement. This document should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset/s and the size and nature of the application. As a minimum the Historic Environment Record (HER) should be consulted. Where more significant or complex heritage assets are concerned then the developer may need to prepare a desk-based assessment or possibly undertake archaeological evaluation to inform the LPA and their archaeological advisor. For more advice the applicant should contact the Cultural Heritage Team at Staffordshire County Council.

7. Summary of project areas

7.1 Alton

The project area for Alton identified eight zones, but excludes the built area which is due to be covered by the Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) project. The project area represents a 500m buffer around the settlement. Seven Grade II Listed buildings lie within the project area.

The detailed analysis of the project area can be found in Appendix 1.



7.1.1 Key characteristics

- Historic woodland on the steep slopes of the Churnet valley, which include the site of the Scheduled Alton Castle.
- The Grade I Registered parkland of Alton Towers, which contributes to the woodland character of the Churnet Valley. This landscape is incorporated into the Alton Conservation Area.
- A well preserved area of piecemeal enclosure to the east of Alton and a further area to the south west (**ALHECZ 7** and **ALHECZ 4**).
- Squatter enclosure associated with small farmsteads survives at Toothill to the west of Alton (**ALHECZ 3**).

7.1.2 Summary

The detailed analysis (in Appendix 1) reveals that the zones of greatest sensitivity lie to the north of Alton and whose importance has been recognised in the designation of the Alton Conservation Area. **ALHECZ 1** lies partly within the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Alton Towers and also incorporates part of the Scheduled rampart of the Iron Age hillfort. **ALHECZ 2**, comprising the landscape of the Churnet Valley, also lies within the Conservation Area. The zone also forms part of the setting for the Registered Park and Garden and, more critically, the setting of the Scheduled Alton Castle (lying within the EUS area). Both of the zones are characterised by the wooded slopes of the Churnet Valley as are the northern portions of **ALHECZ 3**.

The integrity of the historic landscape character across the project area survives particularly well and consequently the heritage assets can be seen to make a significant contribution to the sense of place in the landscape around Alton. Of particular importance are the well preserved historic field systems within **ALHECZ 3**, **ALHECZ 4**, **ALHECZ 5** and **ALHECZ 7**. Squatter enclosure and its associated historic farmsteads survive within **ALHECZ 3**, which is highly characteristic of the upland areas of the Staffordshire Moorlands and is particularly sensitive to change. In contrast **ALHECZ 4** and **ALHECZ 7** are characteristic of those former arable landscapes more often associated with medieval settlements. The origins of **ALHECZ 5** are less clear, but the field pattern may have 12th or 13th century origins and be associated with settlement focused on a farmstead which currently lies within East Staffordshire Borough.

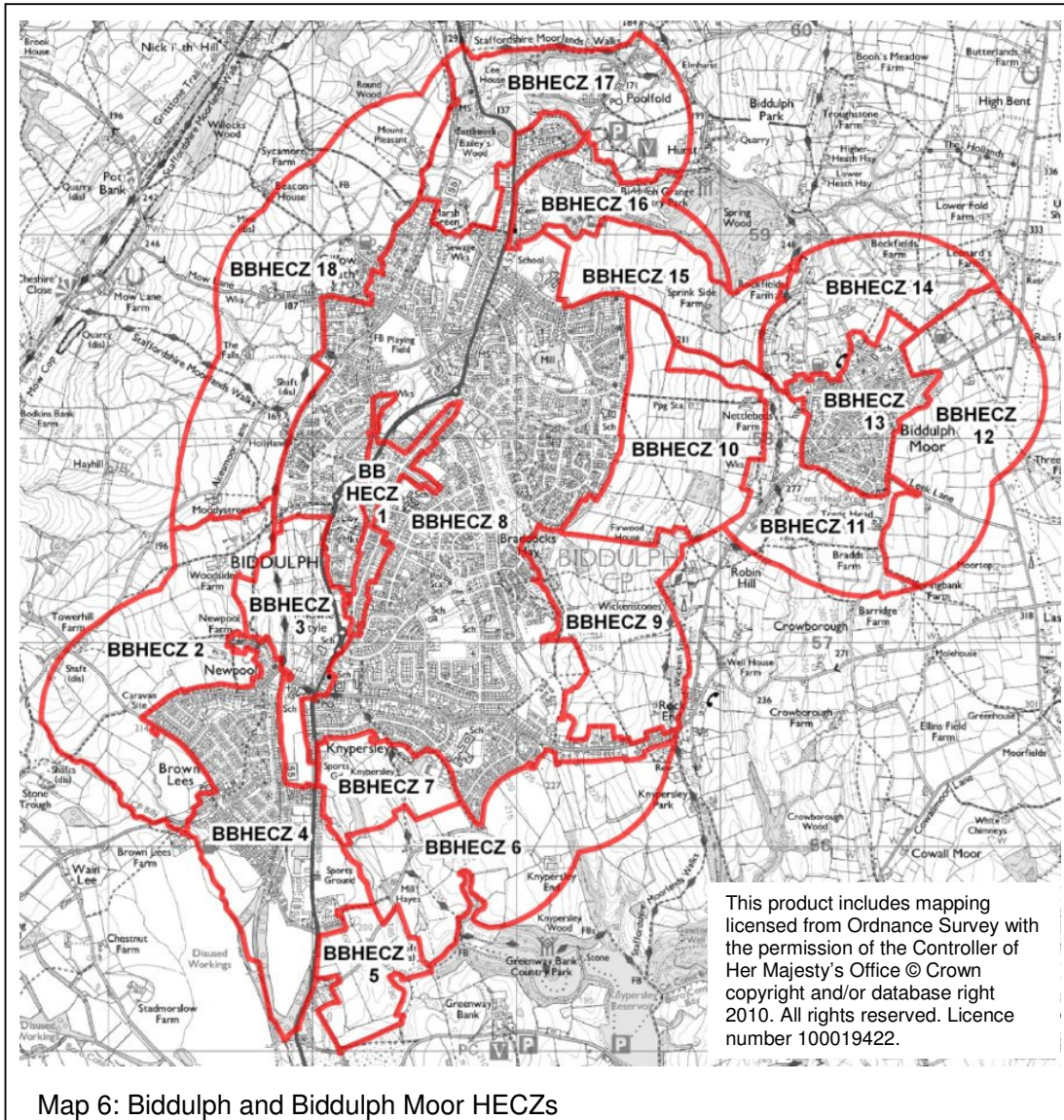
The integrity of the historic landscape character is at its weakest in **ALHECZ 6**, although much of this zone lies within East Staffordshire Borough and **ALHECZ 8** whose historic character has seen some alteration probably during the 19th century.

The detailed analysis of these zones can be found within Appendix 1. Generic recommendations regarding the historic environment can be found in section 6 above.

7.2 Biddulph and Biddulph Moor

The Biddulph and Biddulph Moor project area covered the largest area and consequently identified 18 HECZs. The zone included the built up areas of Biddulph and Biddulph Moor as well as an approximate 500m buffer zone.

The detailed analysis of the project area can be found in Appendix 2.



Map 6: Biddulph and Biddulph Moor HECZs

7.2.1 Key characteristics

- Biddulph Grange, a Grade I Registered Park & Garden and Conservation Area, which dominates the northern portion of the project area (**BBHECZ 16**). The development of the estate during the 19th century has had a significant impact upon the surrounding historic landscape character (**BBHECZ 15** and **BBHECZ 17**). The Scheduled Monument of Biddulph Castle also lies in this area (**BBHECZ 17**).

- The contribution of the industrialist families of Bateman and Heath to the historic built environment of the project area. Many surviving Listed and unlisted historic buildings were constructed under their influence. These properties and others of a similar date, all contribute to the surviving local distinctiveness of the two 19th century industrial settlements of Biddulph and Biddulph Moor.
- Well preserved field systems of possible medieval origin, survive along with an associated dispersed settlement pattern of farmsteads and cottages to the west of Biddulph (**BBHECZ 17** and **BBHECZ 18**)
- A distinctive squatter enclosure pattern and associated dispersed farmsteads, characteristic of the upland areas of the Staffordshire Moorlands, survives to the north of Biddulph Moor (**BBHECZ 14**)

7.2.2 Summary

The detailed analysis (in Appendix 2) reveals that the most significant historic landscapes exist to the north of both Biddulph and Biddulph Moor. Of particular importance is **BBHECZ 15** whose historic and archaeological significance has been nationally recognised in its designation as a Grade I Registered Park and Garden, as well as a Conservation Area. It is suggested that the buildings to the west of the zone, around St Lawrence's Church be incorporated into the Conservation Area. Many have historic associations with Biddulph Grange and most are contemporary with the estate. This would ensure the conservation of the historic character of the area. The landscape to the north and south of Biddulph Grange also has historic links with the estate and it is suggested that great care be given when considering the scale and relative density of any potential new development within **BBHECZ 15** and **BBHECZ 17** due to their relationship with the Grange. **BBHECZ 17** also contains the Scheduled Biddulph Castle which is legible evidence of the importance of this landscape from the medieval period onwards.

BBHECZ 14 to the north of Biddulph Moor and **BBHECZ 18** to the west of Biddulph have also been identified as significant historic landscapes. The association of the squatter enclosure and historic farmsteads in **BBHECZ 14** is highly characteristic of the upland areas of the Staffordshire Moorlands and is particularly sensitive to change. The historic landscape character of **BBHECZ 18** has possible 13th century origins and is dominated by an irregular pattern of small fields with mature hedgerows. The historic field patterns and overall dispersed settlement pattern make significant contributions to the local sense of place.

The planning system should seek to enhance and conserve the historic character of the settlement areas of both Biddulph and Biddulph Moor. The historic buildings contribute significantly to this character and to the understanding of the development of these settlements during the 19th century, particularly within **BBHECZ 1** and **BBHECZ 13**. The enhancement and conservation of these buildings and their infrastructure can contribute to a sense of well being and benefit to the local communities. The sensitive re-use of historic buildings also contributes to sustainable regeneration.

The historic parkland associated with Knypersley Hall within **BBHECZ 7** has been identified for its potential as green open space due to its historic importance. It also forms the setting for the Grade II* hall itself.

The integrity of the historic character is weakest to the south of Biddulph and Biddulph Moor within **BBHECZ 2, BBHECZ 3, BBHECZ 4, BBHECZ 6, BBHECZ 9, BBHECZ 10** and **BBHECZ 11**. However, a dispersed settlement pattern still dominates the landscape and in some areas the fields are enclosed by stone walls which are so characteristic of the upland areas.

The detailed analysis of these zones can be found within Appendix 2. Generic recommendations regarding the historic environment can be found in section 6 above.

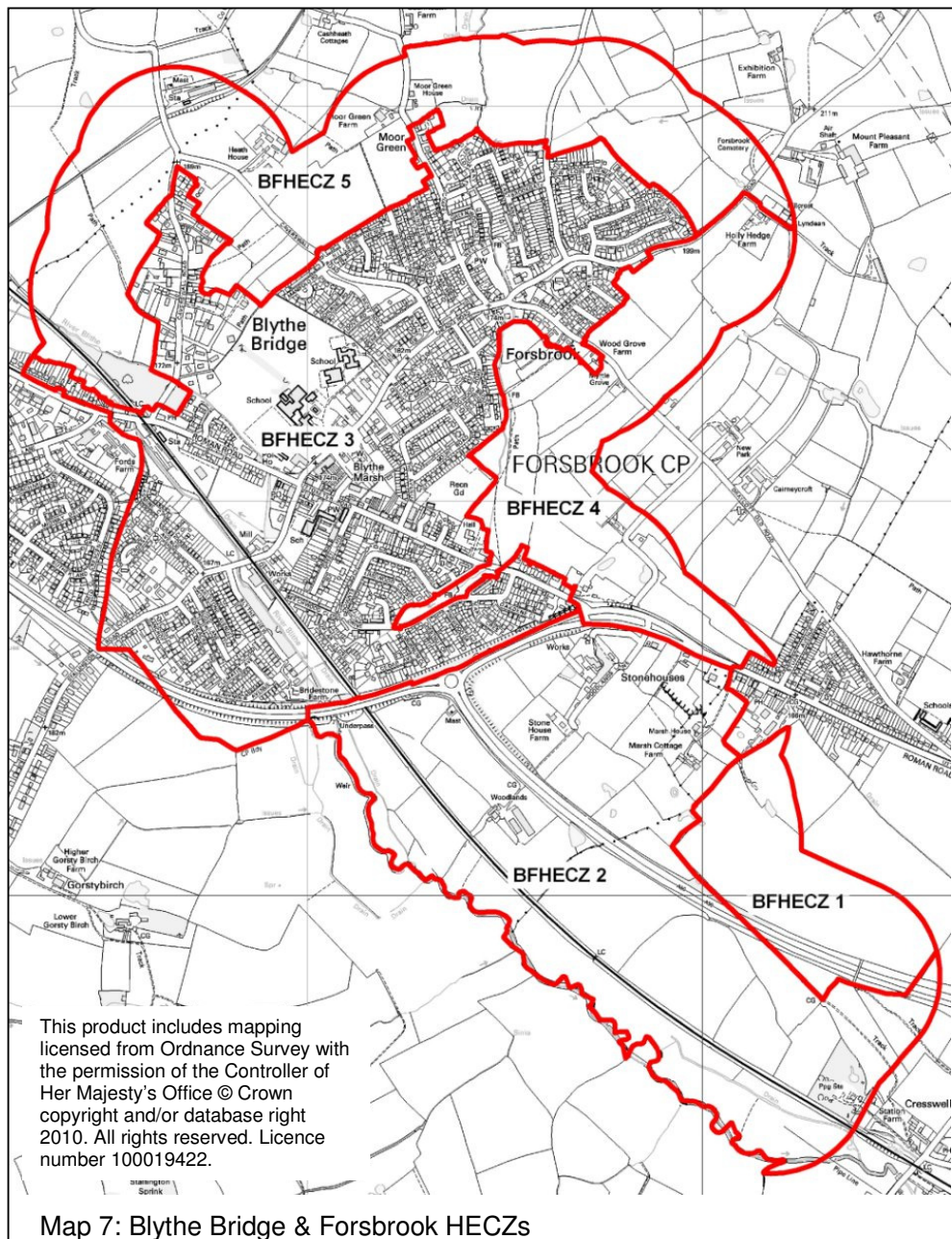
7.3 Blythe Bridge and Forsbrook

The project area identified five HECZs and includes the three historic settlements of Forsbrook, Blythe Marsh and Blythe Bridge. Two Grade II Listed buildings lie within the zone.

The detailed analysis of the project area can be found within Appendix 3.

7.3.1 Key characteristics

- Good survival of historic buildings within the historic settlement core of Forsbrook.
- The current character of historic settlement at Blythe Bridge and Blythe Marsh is probably associated with the arrival of the North Staffordshire Railway in 1848.
- A series of well preserved historic field systems and a dispersed settlement pattern survive around Forsbrook which includes extant piecemeal enclosure associated with an earlier economy closely associated with medieval settlement at Forsbrook (**BFHECZ 4 and BFHECZ 5**).



7.3.2 Summary

The detailed analysis (in Appendix 3) reveals that the most significant historic landscapes are associated with the medieval settlement of Forsbrook and retain well preserved post medieval enclosures and a historic low density dispersed settlement pattern comprising a few farmsteads and cottages (**BFHECZ 4** and **BFHECZ 5**). The integrity of these heritage assets makes an important contribution to the local sense of place.

Historic buildings, which significantly contribute to local distinctiveness, survive within the historic settlement cores of Forsbrook, Blythe Marsh and Blythe Bridge (**BFHECZ**

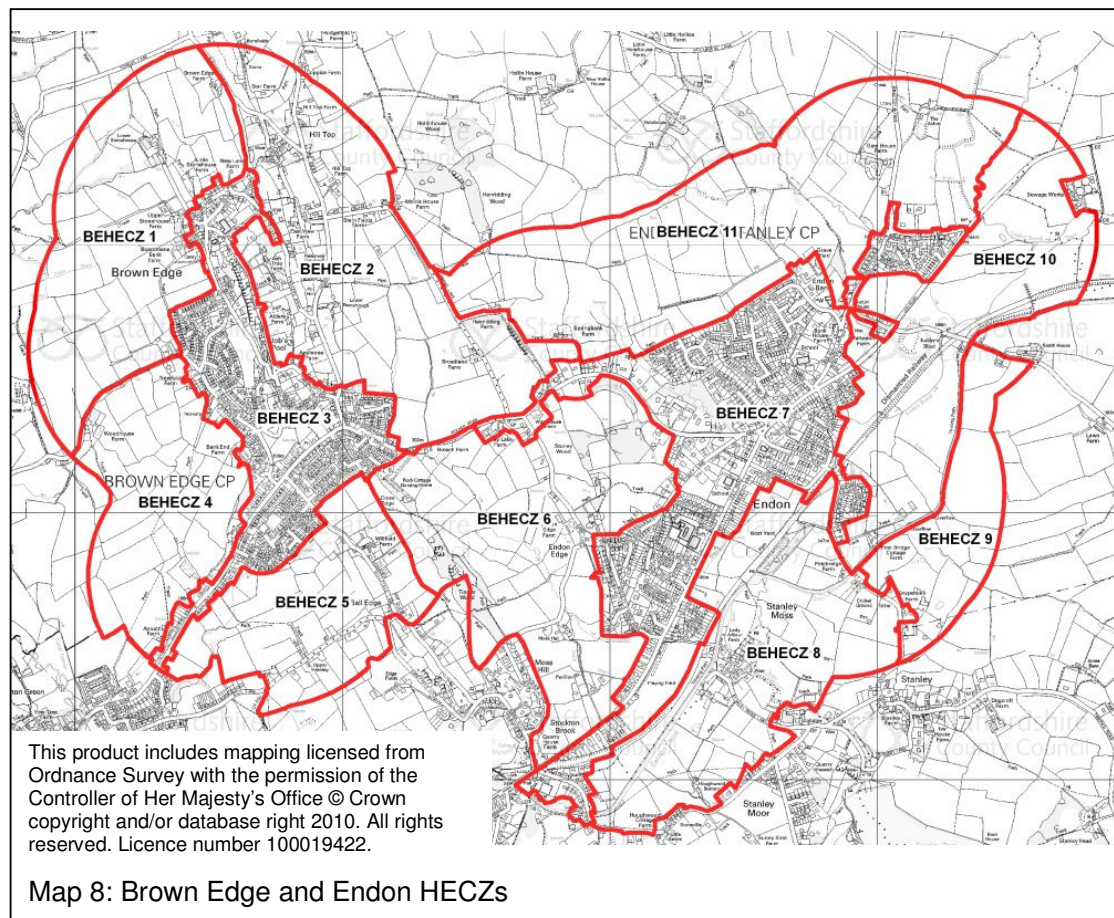
3). Two Grade II Listed buildings, of national importance, have been identified within this zone. One forms part of historic settlement of Forsbrook, but the other lies surrounded by modern properties. The conservation of the historic buildings, both listed and unlisted, is desirable for an understanding of the history of the project area and local character of the settlements.

There have been greater changes to the historic landscape character in **BFHECZ 1** and **BFHECZ 2**, although in both cases the overall historic settlement pattern has been of a low density and dispersed in nature.

The detailed analysis of these zones can be found within Appendix 3. Generic recommendations regarding the historic environment can be found in section 6 above.

7.4 Brown Edge and Endon

The Brown Edge and Endon project area has identified eleven HECZs and incorporates the areas of historic settlement associated with Endon, which has medieval origins, and Brown Edge. The designated heritage assets within the project area are comprised of a Scheduled Moated site (**BEEHECZ 10**) and three Conservations Areas; Endon (044), the Caldon Canal (130) and a small portion of Stanley (045). The importance of the historic environment within the zone is exemplified through the recognition of 42 Listed buildings of national importance.



7.4.1 Key characteristics

- A high proportion of 17th century buildings, both Listed and unlisted. The 17th century farmsteads are associated with an irregular enclosure.
- Well preserved squatter enclosure and associated historic farmsteads and cottages to the north of the project area (**BEEHECZ 2**).
- Surviving moorland and ancient woodland (**BEEHECZ 2** and **BEEHECZ 5**).
- Well preserved post medieval field patterns particularly the piecemeal enclosure created out of the medieval open fields.

7.4.2 Summary

The detailed analysis in Appendix 3 has shown that the integrity of the historic landscape character survives particularly well across the project area being dominated by a dispersed settlement pattern, although the exception to this settlement pattern lies within the two zones where there has been substantial 20th century expansion **BEEHECZ 3** and **BEEHECZ 7**

The historic irregular fields to the north and south of the project area are closely associated with farmsteads of at least 17th century origin (**BEEHECZ 1** and **BEEHECZ 11**). Each zone includes a farmstead containing Listed buildings of 17th century date (Lower Stonehouse Farm in BEEHECZ 1 and The Ashes in BEEHECZ 11), whilst further farmsteads within BEEHECZ 1 also appear to be of 17th century origin. The number of surviving farmsteads of this date is rare within Staffordshire particularly where associated with well preserved field systems which are probably of contemporary date. The integrity of the historic character of these two zones is of particular importance not only to the local character but also to the historic character of Staffordshire as a whole.

Similarly the squatter enclosure within **BEEHECZ 2** is similarly sensitive to change and is particularly vulnerable to the intensification of piecemeal development. The zone as a whole represents a transitional landscape with moorland surviving on the highest land in the north through to the intimate landscape of the historic enclosure and settlement patterns. The history of the evolution of the zone from moorland to incremental squatter enclosure is legible within the landscape. It is possible that the enclosure pattern within **BEEHECZ 6** originated in the 16th century. The legibility of the antiquity of this landscape is enhanced by mature field boundaries and areas of ancient woodland.

Despite the 20th century expansion within BEEHECZ 3 and BEEHECZ 4 the historic cores of the two settlements of Brown Edge and Endon retain many heritage assets, including Listed and unlisted historic buildings which all contribute to local distinctiveness. Brown Edge retains the character of its origins as a probable 18th century squatter settlement in its narrow lanes, small farmsteads and scattered cottages. The two northernmost historic cores of Endon form part of the Endon

Conservation Area in recognition of the importance of its local character. In both areas there is the potential for heritage assets to survive which date to the medieval period (within the built fabric and as below ground archaeological deposits). Change within the Conservation Area should be guided by the Endon Conservation Area Appraisal and consultation with the Staffordshire Moorlands Conservation Officers.

There is a great similarity in terms of the origins and survival of the historic landscape character to the south west and south of Brown Edge (**BEEHECZ 4** and **BEEHECZ 5**), whose integrity is well preserved. The further conservation and enhancement of these landscapes would contribute to their survival for the enjoyment of the present and future generations.

Two zones (**BEEHECZ 8** and **BEEHECZ 10**) retain evidence of having originated as wetland areas in their historic landscape character, where there is the potential for paleoenvironmental remains to survive. The Scheduled moated site within **BEEHECZ 10** is of national archaeological and historic importance. Any works affecting the Scheduled Monument or its setting should be directed to English Heritage. Both the zones also have portions of one or more of the Conservation Areas lying within their bounds. Any works within these areas should be guided by consultation with the Staffordshire Moorlands District Council Conservation Officers.

There have been greater changes to the historic landscape character in **BEEHECZ 9** although the overall historic settlement pattern has been of a very low density and also contains the Caldron Canal Conservation Area. The detailed analysis of these zones can be found within Appendix 3. Generic recommendations regarding the historic environment can be found in section 6 above.

7.5 Cheadle

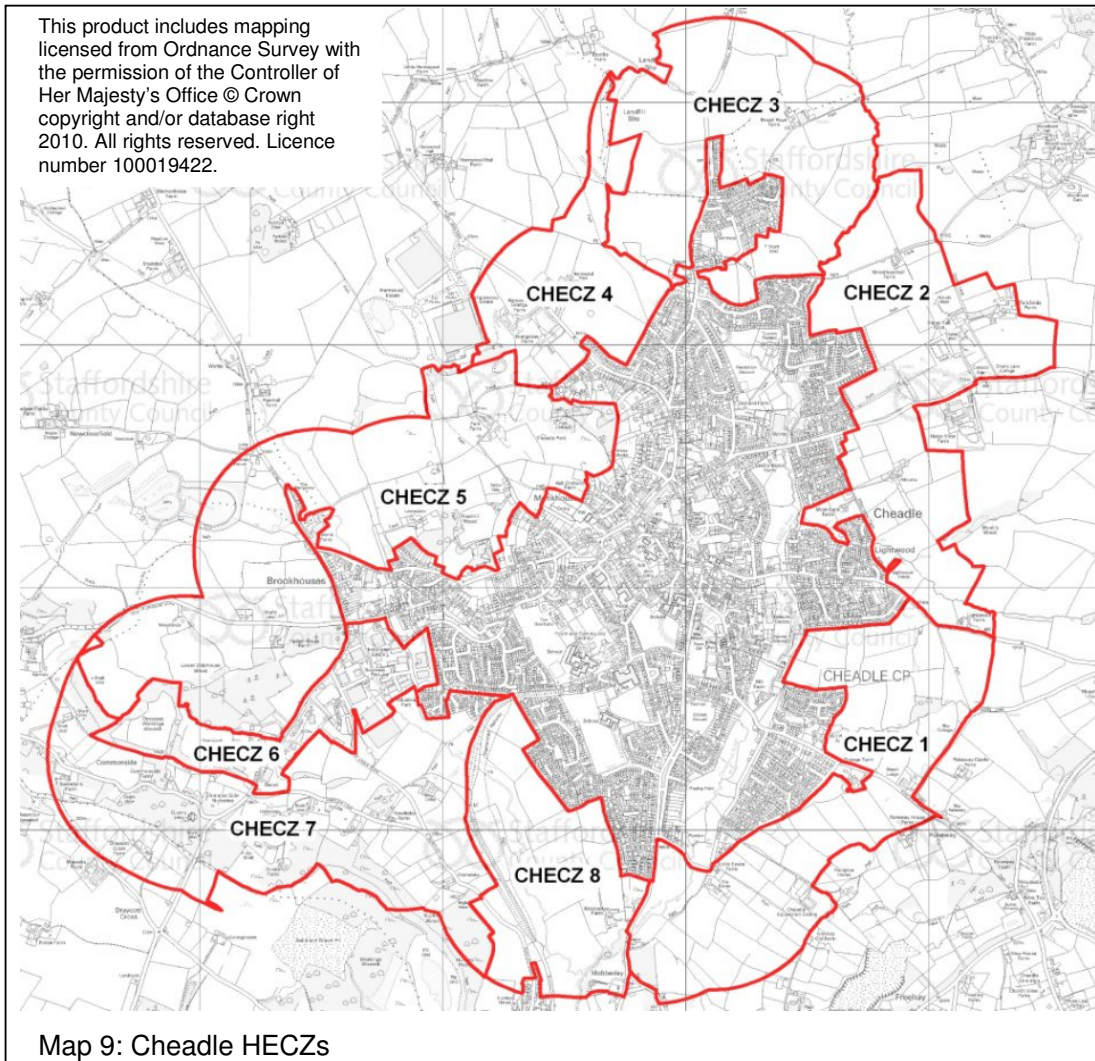
The Cheadle project area has identified eight HECZs, but excludes the built up area of the town, which will be covered as one of the 23 medieval towns in the Staffordshire Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) project.

The detailed analysis of the project area can be found in Appendix 4.

7.5.1 Key characteristics

- Well preserved post medieval field patterns particularly the piecemeal enclosure created out of the medieval open fields which survive to the south east of Cheadle (**CHECZ 1**).
- Well preserved 18th/19th century planned enclosure associated with historic planned farmsteads and country houses with relict historic parkland to the north east and north west of Cheadle (**CHECZ 2** and **CHECZ 4**).
- A landscape typified by woodland and squatter enclosure survives to the south of Cheadle associated with a series of small farmsteads and a relict industrial landscape (**CHECZ 7**).

- The project area is dominated by a dispersed settlement pattern comprising historic farmsteads. Seven Listed buildings and structures are located within the project area.



7.5.2 Summary

The detailed analysis (Appendix 4) shows that the project area as a whole retains at least moderate historic environment interest. The zones of greatest sensitivity have been identified as **CHECZ 1** and **CHECZ 7** where the evidential, historical, aesthetic and community values are all rated as being high. The integrity of the historic landscape within these zones survives well and there are clear associations between heritage assets. There is the potential in both zones for the survival of above and below ground archaeological sites. In both of these zones there is little capacity for development to be absorbed without impacting upon the integrity of the heritage assets.

The historic and aesthetic values are also high for **CHECZ 2** where the remnants of historic parkland survives associated with a landscape of planned enclosure of contemporary date. The conservation of the parkland would enhance the historic landscape character of this area. The integrity of the historic landscape and associations with specific heritage assets is also more sensitive within **CHECZ 4**, particularly to the north east of Leek Road.

Development on a medium to large scale would alter the historic settlement pattern across the project area which is currently dominated by dispersed farmsteads. Low density development may be deemed appropriate in those zones where the integrity of the historic landscape has not survived to the same degree and where the associations between the assets have been altered or are not clear (**CHECZ 3**, **CHECZ 5**, **CHECZ 6** and **CHECZ 8**). Development in these areas would need to take account of the recommendations detailed within Appendix 4 and the generic recommendations in section 6 above.

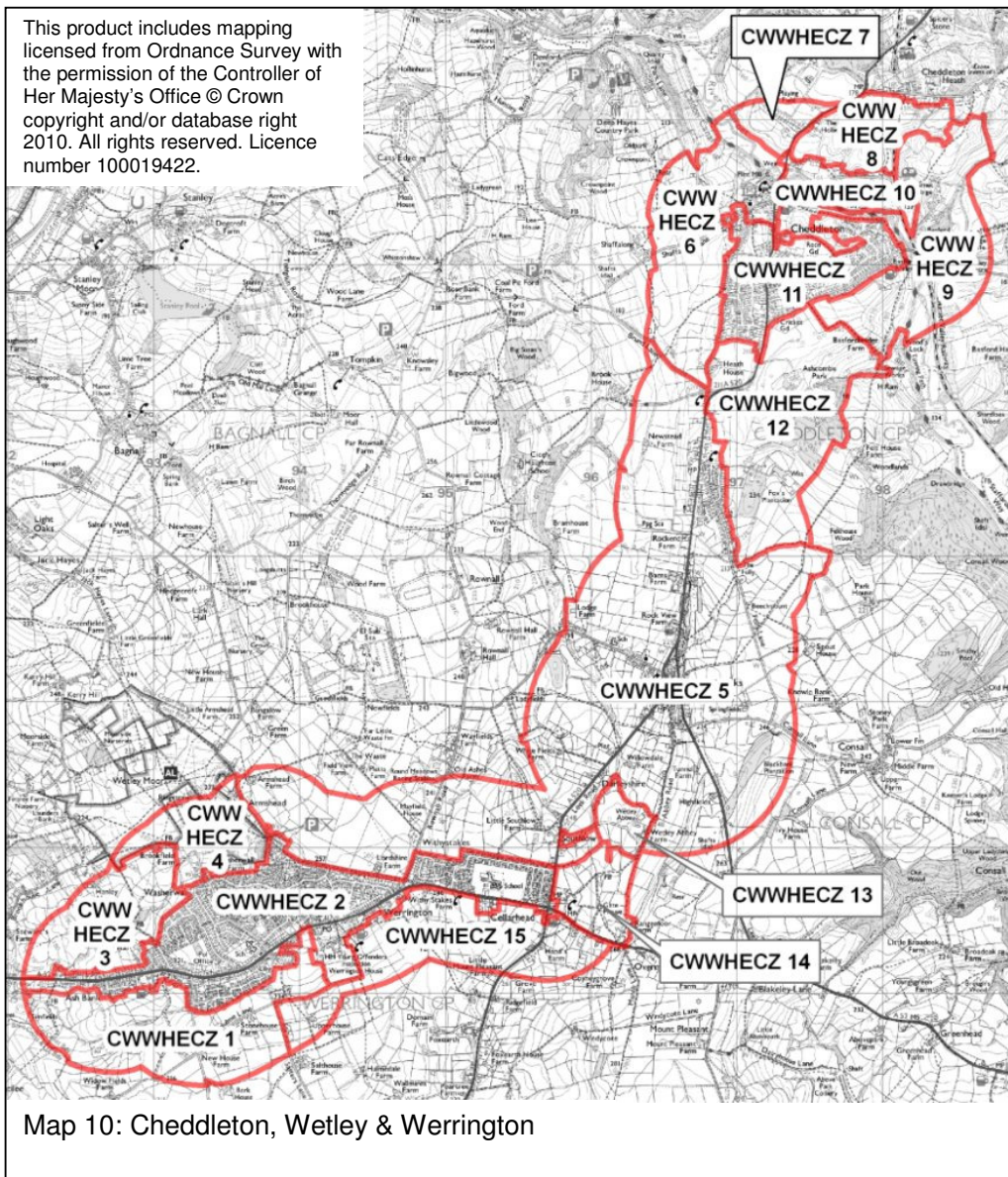
7.6 Cheddleton, Wetley and Werrington

The project area is the second largest within the Staffordshire HEA with fifteen historic environment character zones having been identified. The project area incorporates the settlements of Werrington, Cellarhead, Wetley Rocks and Cheddleton. There are two Scheduled Monuments and 58 Listed buildings, eight of which are Grade II*, lying within the project area. The zone also encompasses the Cheddleton Conservation Area and part of the Caldon Canal Conservation Area (see map 1 in Appendix 5).

The detailed analysis of the project area can be found within Appendix 5.

7.6.1 Key Characteristics

- Well preserved squatter enclosure associated with scattered historic farmsteads and cottages as well as an extant area of moorland (**CWWHECZ 4**)
- The historic settlement of Cheddleton and the adjacent Grade II* and Grade II Listed building comprising the Cheddleton Flint Mill now operating as a museum (**CWWHECZ 6**).
- Well preserved landscape of planned enclosure, created following an Act of Parliament, and associated with historic farmsteads. The fields are enclosed with stone walls characteristic of these upland landscapes (**CWWHECZ 5**).
- A number of surviving historic parklands associated with Listed country houses. Ash Hall and Wetley Abbey are both Grade II (**CWWHECZ 3** and **CWWHECZ 13**). The most extensive and best surviving of these parklands lies around Ashcombe Park which is Grade II* Listed (**CWWHECZ 12**).



7.6.2 Summary

The detailed analysis (Appendix 5) identified several areas where the integrity of the historic landscape and the heritage assets is well preserved. Of particular sensitivity is the relationship between the squatter enclosure and moorland within **CWWHECZ 4**. This is a landscape which is particularly vulnerable to the intensification of piecemeal development. The zone as a whole represents a transitional landscape with moorland surviving on the highest land in the north through into the intimate landscape of the historic enclosure and dispersed settlement pattern. The history of the evolution of the zone from moorland to incremental squatter enclosure is legible within the landscape. **CWWHECZ 14** represents a relict squatter landscape, but the

legibility has been impacted by 20th century alterations to the field pattern and the re-building of two of the historic farmsteads. Whilst the conservation of the overall historic character of this particular zone is desirable it is not deemed to be as vulnerable to change as the landscape in **CWWHECZ 4**.

The conservation and enhancement of the historic parkland across the zone is also desirable and at least some of these landscapes could form part the District's Green Infrastructure plan (**CWWHECZ 3**, **CWWHECZ 9**, **CWWHECZ 12** and **CWWHECZ 13**). The integrity of the parkland and its association with the country house are best preserved within **CWWHECZ 12** and **CWWHECZ 13**.

The integrity and legibility of the historic landscape character and its association with specific heritage assets is particularly evident within **CWWHECZ 5**, **CWWHECZ 8** and **CWWHECZ 15**. The historic landscape of **CWWHECZ 5** was created in the early 18th century and is especially characteristic of the planned enclosure of moorland which is associated with the ubiquitous stone walls of upland landscapes. Planned enclosure also dominates **CWWHECZ 8** and **CWWHECZ 15** although in both cases the integrity of the historic landscape is not as clear as that within **CWWHECZ 5**.

The built environment dominates **CWWHECZ 2**, **CWWHECZ 11**, **CWWHECZ 10** and parts of **CWWHECZ 6**. Cheddleton historic core and the nationally important Cheddleton Flint Mill both lie within **CWWHECZ 6**, which are also covered by the Cheddleton Conservation Area. Change within the Conservation Area should be discussed with the Staffordshire Moorlands Conservation Officers to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the historic character. The wider historic landscape of **CWWHECZ 6** also makes an important contribution to the history and aesthetics of the Staffordshire Moorlands landscape. Historic buildings also survive within **CWWHECZ 2** and **CWWHECZ 11** which contribute to the sense of place even though these zones are generally defined by the 20th century suburban expansion. **CWWHECZ 10** is dominated an industrial character which had its origins in the 18th century when a paper mill was constructed. The paper mill expanded considerably during the early 20th century, and many of the houses within the zone are of contemporary date. It is not currently known to what extent the early 20th century paper mill buildings survive within what is now known as the 'Churnetside Business Park'. Their survival and conservation would contribute significantly to the legible industrial history of Cheddleton.

There are few heritage assets within **CWWHECZ 7**, but this landscape may be deemed to form part of the setting of the Cheddleton Conservation Area and of the Listed buildings, associated with Cheddleton Flint Mill. Any proposals should be discussed with the Staffordshire Moorlands Conservation Officers and with English Heritage in respect of the Grade II* Listed building(s).

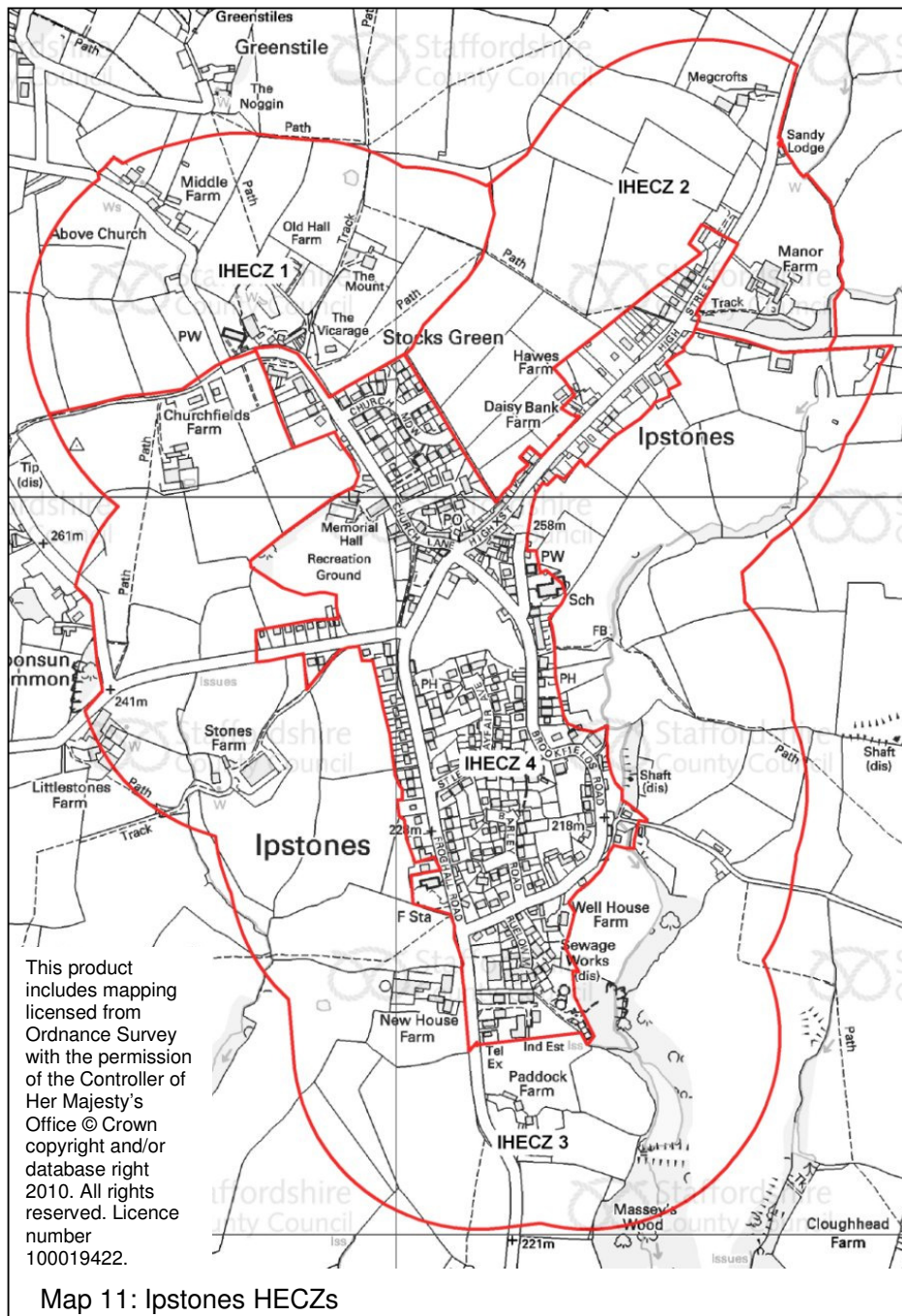
The overall integrity of the historic landscape character of **CWWHECZ 1** survives and is associated with four historic farmsteads. The irregular fields in the western portion of the zone are particularly sensitive to change as they are associated, at least geographically with a Scheduled medieval moated, which lies just beyond the

project area. The form of these irregular fields may, however, suggest their origins lay within the medieval period as assarts thus potentially strengthening the relationship between the moat and its hinterland. Any change within this portion of the zone, will therefore, require consultation with English Heritage to determine its impact upon the Scheduled Monument and its setting.

The detailed analysis of these zones can be found within Appendix 5. Generic recommendations regarding the historic environment can be found in section 6 above.

7.7 Ipstones

Four historic environment character zones were identified within the Ipstones project area. The historic core of Ipstones is covered by a Conservation Area and there are 38 Listed Buildings across the zone. The detailed analysis of the project area can be found within Appendix 6.



7.7.1 Key Characteristics

- A well preserved irregular field pattern, possibly the result of encroachment into moorland or the assartment of woodland, to the west of the village (IHECZ 3). The field pattern is associated with farmsteads of 17th and 18th century date which all incorporate Listed buildings (including the Grade I Stones farmhouse).

- Historic field patterns to the north and east which are enclosed with stone walls characteristic of upland areas.
- Ipstone possibly developed as a poly-focal medieval village. There is therefore the potential for archaeological deposits to survive within three historic cores.

7.7.2 Summary

The detailed analysis (Appendix 6) has identified that the integrity of the historic landscape and the heritage assets is well preserved across the project area. Of particular significance is the western portion of **IHECZ 3** where a well preserved irregular historic field pattern is associated with surviving 17th and 18th century farmsteads. These farmsteads all contain at least one Listed building within their complexes. The historic field pattern is enclosed by the ubiquitous stone walls which are so characteristic of the upland landscapes of the Staffordshire Moorlands.

Both **IHECZ 1** and **IHECZ 4** comprise the historic cores of what has been proposed as a multi-focal medieval settlement⁷. Archaeological investigation could provide the answers to the history of the development of Ipstones from the medieval period onwards. Stocks Green (**IHECZ 1**) is likely to represent one of these areas of medieval occupation and the 18th century church forms the focus of the existing settlement. There are several historic buildings within this area and the narrow lanes are also particularly characteristic of the settlement. The conservation of the character of this part of Ipstones may be best served through the expansion of the Conservation Area. The historic field pattern associated with Stocks Green within **IHECZ 1** is well preserved, but its origins and relationship to the settlement are currently poorly understood. The historic cores of **IHECZ 4** are covered by the Ipstones Conservation Area and an Appraisal document and Management Plan have been produced by Staffordshire Moorlands District Council to ensure the long term conservation of the particular character of these areas. **IHECZ 4** also represents the area where there has been the greatest 20th and early 21st century expansion, the latter aiming to reflect the character of the built form of the historic buildings.

Whilst the integrity of the historic character of

The landscape of **IHECZ 2** differs from the remainder of the project area in that it was clearly created by surveyors planning out straight boundaries and thus can probably be dated to the 18th or 19th century. The association between this landscape and the dispersed farmsteads within it are currently unclear, but would benefit from further research. The field pattern is well preserved and its stone walls ensure that it retains the characteristics of the surrounding upland landscape.

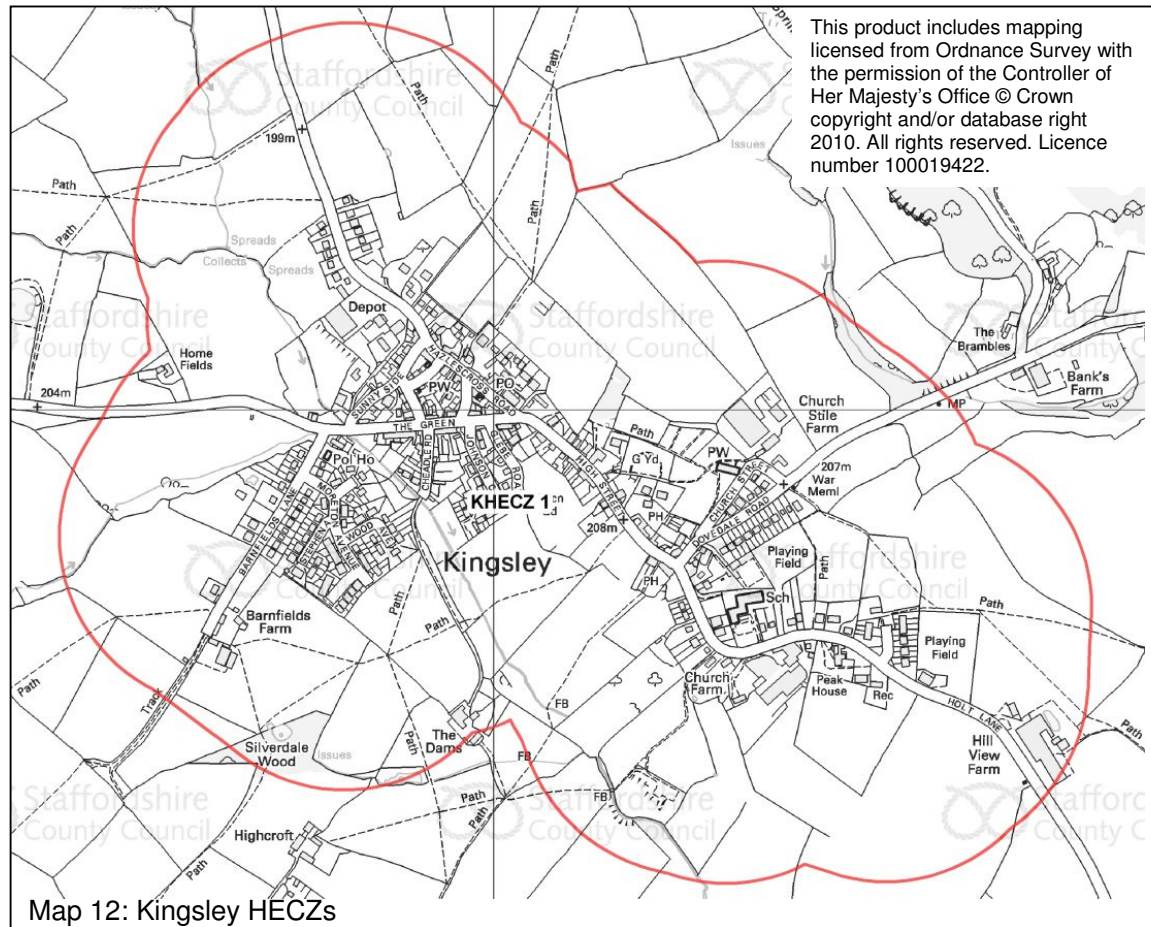
The detailed analysis of these zones can be found within Appendix 6. Generic recommendations regarding the historic environment can be found in section 6 above.

⁷ Hunt 2008

7.8 Kingsley

The Kingsley project area has identified only one zone. The village has at least medieval origins and there are 14 Grade II Listed buildings within the zone.

The detailed analysis of the project area can be found within Appendix 6.



7.8.1 Key Characteristics

- Largely extant historic field pattern, with mature field boundaries, of both irregular and rectilinear form; probable post medieval date.
- An area of narrow lanes north of The Green is particularly distinctive within the village and may represent encroachment onto common land at a period of population expansion.
- The earlier vernacular appears to be stone, but red brick dominates the later historic buildings. However, many of these unlisted properties have been significantly altered.

- There is a moderate to high potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive in the historic core and associated with a medieval moated site within the settlement.

7.8.2 Summary

The modern character of the zone suggests an enlarged nucleated village, although beyond its current bounds historic field patterns survive which have seen little alteration to their form since the late 19th century. Particularly characteristic of Kingsley are the narrow lanes to the north of The Green which should be retained as contributing to the history and local distinctiveness of the settlement.

The greatest sensitivity within Kingsley relates to the specific heritage assets, including the Listed and unlisted buildings, as well as the below ground archaeological potential.

The detailed analysis of these zones can be found within Appendix 6. Generic recommendations regarding the historic environment can be found in section 6 above.

7.9 Ladderedge and Leek

The project area for Ladderedge and Leek identified seven zones, but excludes the area of the centre of Leek which is due to be covered by the Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) project. The project area represents a 500m buffer around the town. The zone includes 21 Grade II Listed buildings and the Caldon Canal Conservation Area.

Documentary sources suggest that the project area had probably been largely held by Dieulacres Abbey during the medieval period⁸. The remains of the Abbey survive designated as a Scheduled Monument just beyond of the northern boundary of LLHECZ 7.

The detailed analysis of the project area can be found within Appendix 7.

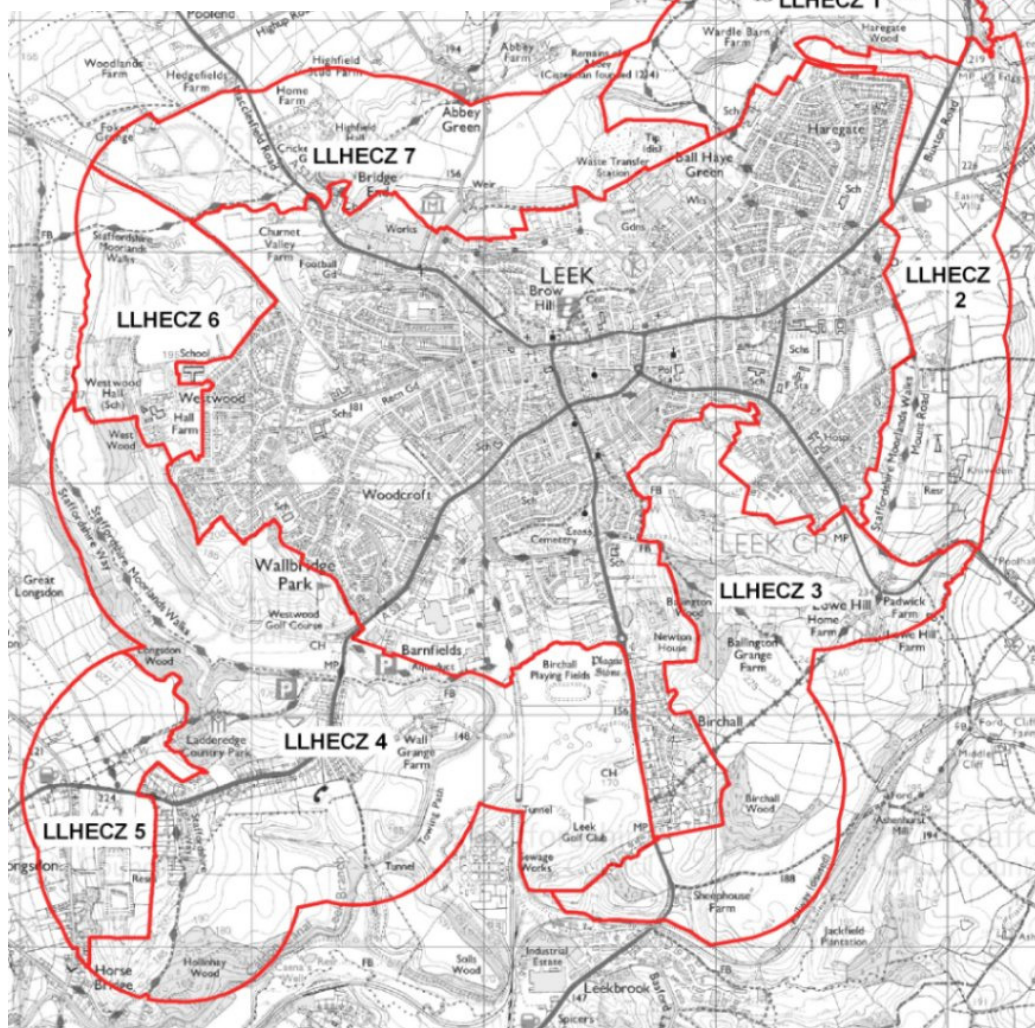
7.9.1 Key Characteristics

- The project area retains a considerable amount of woodland and even within the field systems there are numerous mature trees contributing to a woodland character (particularly within **LLHECZ 1, LLHECZ 3, LLHECZ 4 and LLHECZ 6**). Much of the woodland is associated with the River Churnet Valley or its tributaries.
- A well preserved planned landscape created by surveyors following an Act of Enclosure (1811). The field system is associated with several regular courtyard farms which are probably of contemporary date (**LLHECZ 2**).

⁸ Wagstaffe 1970: 83 and figure 1

- Three historic landscape parks survive within the project area; some with greater integrity than others (**LLHECZ 3, LLHECZ 5** and **LLHECZ 7**).
- The sites of at least three properties belonging to Dieulacres Abbey lie within or adjacent to the project area (**LLHECZ 2, LLHECZ 3**; and **LLHECZ 7**). There is also the site of a grange belonging to Trentham Priory (**LLHECZ 4**).

This product includes mapping licensed from Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Office © Crown copyright and/or database right 2010. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019422.



Map 13: Leek and Ladderedge HECZs

7.9.2 Summary

Detailed analysis (Appendix 7) identified that the integrity of the historic landscape and the heritage assets is well preserved across much of the project area, which is predominantly comprised of a historic dispersed settlement pattern and associated historic field patterns. In a number of zones the fields are enclosed by stone walls,

which are particularly characteristic of the upland areas of the Staffordshire Moorlands.

The historic significance of **LLHECZ 6** relates to the remnants of a historic landscape park survive associated with Westwood Hall. The restoration of the historic features of this parkland would enhance the local character of this area and could form part of the Green Infrastructure plan for the District. Another contender for the Green Infrastructure plan is the extant landscape park associated with Pickford Hall in **LLHECZ 3**.

The historic landscape character of **LLHECZ 2** is also well preserved with a planned field system created by a surveyor following an Act of Enclosure. The fields are closely associated with a number of probably contemporary farmsteads. This historic landscape should be conserved and a weakening of its integrity be avoided as far as possible.

There is also a strong woodland character to many of the zones but particularly **LLHECZ 1**, **LLHECZ 3** and **LLHECZ 4**. The conservation of this characteristic landscape should be considered a high priority. However, the southern portion of **LLHECZ 3** has seen a weakening of the historic landscape character through the removal of field boundaries and 20th century ribbon development has encroached within **LLHECZ 4** and **LLHECZ 5**. However, an area of probable 18th or early 19th century squatter enclosure survives within **LLHECZ 5** which would be particularly sensitive to fragmentation.

Within **LLHECZ 7** the legibility of the historic landscape and heritage assets has been weakened through 20th century alterations. However, parts of the zone lie adjacent to the Scheduled Monument of Dieulacres Abbey, which lies beyond the project area. Any changes within this zone should consult English Heritage to assess the impact upon the setting of the Scheduled Monument in line with PPS 5 Policy HE 10.

The detailed analysis of these zones can be found within Appendix 7. Generic recommendations regarding the historic environment can be found in section 6 above.

7.10 Upper Tean

The project area for Upper Tean identified four HECZs including the settlement core. The zone includes Upper Tean Conservation Area and 14 Listed buildings, including two which are designated as Grade II*.

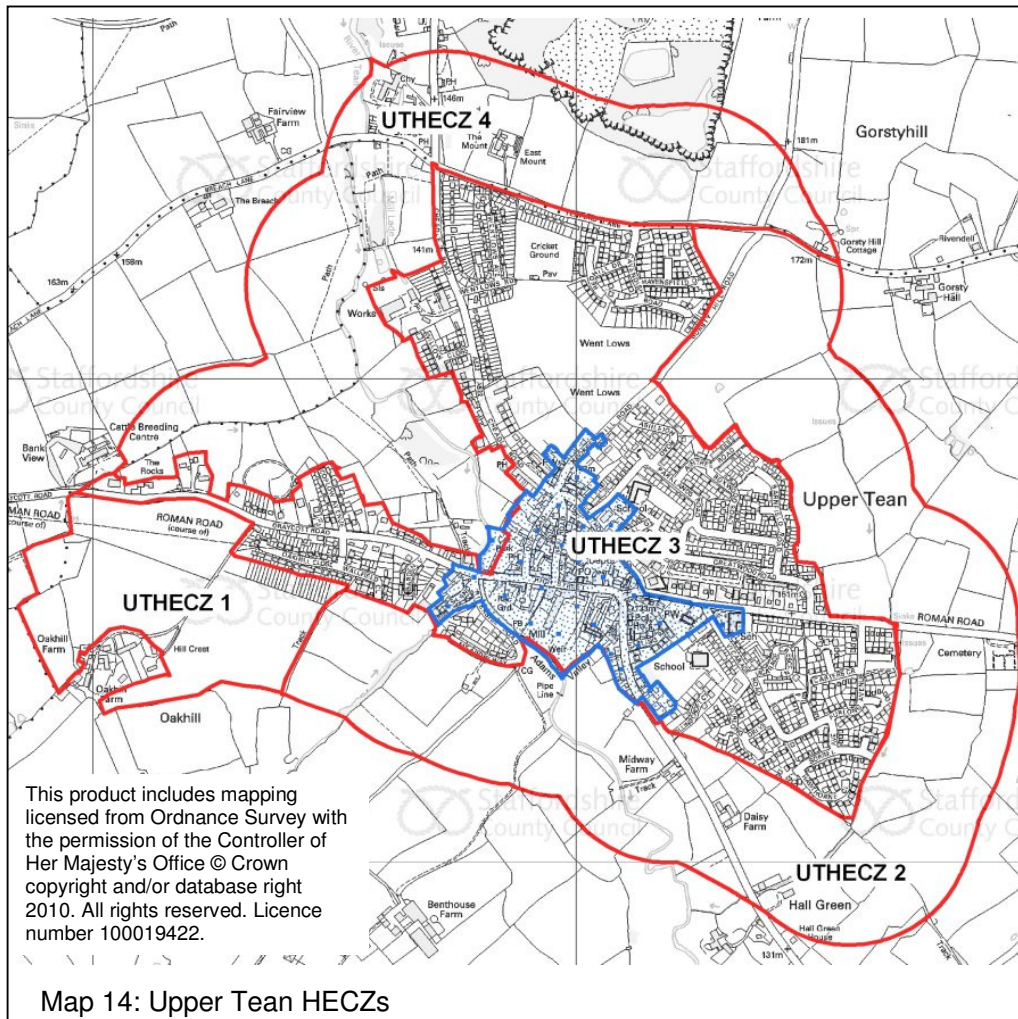
The detailed analysis of the project area can be found within Appendix 8.

7.10.1 Key Characteristics

- Well preserved areas of piecemeal enclosure which are indicators of Upper Tean's medieval agricultural economy (**UTHECZ 2** and **UTHECZ 4**). The

evidence is strengthened in **UTHECZ 2** through the preservation of ridge and furrow earthworks.

- Strong historical associations between many of the extant historic buildings and the tape industry dominated by the Philips family from at least the late 18th century. This includes the surviving tape mills within the village and Bleachworks to the north (**UTHECZ 3** and **UTHECZ 4**). It also includes the workers housing in both zones and various spiritual/social buildings within **UTHECZ 3**.



7.10.2 Summary

Detailed analysis (Appendix 8) identified that the integrity of the historic landscape is well preserved across most of the project area in the survival and antiquity of the field systems in particular.

The historic core of **UTHECZ 2** is largely incorporated within the Upper Tean Conservation Area (cf. map 1 in Appendix 8) and the conservation of the historic character of this area is laid out within the Conservation Area Appraisal and consultation should be made with the Staffordshire Moorlands Conservation Officers

regarding any planning applications. However, a number of historic sites and/or building also lie beyond the Conservation Area within this zone which contributes to the local distinctiveness. Of particular importance, archaeologically as well as visually, is the Croft Bleachworks.

A landscape park associated with Oakhill (the latter being beyond the project area) retains many historic features and could contribute to the Green Infrastructure Plan for the District.

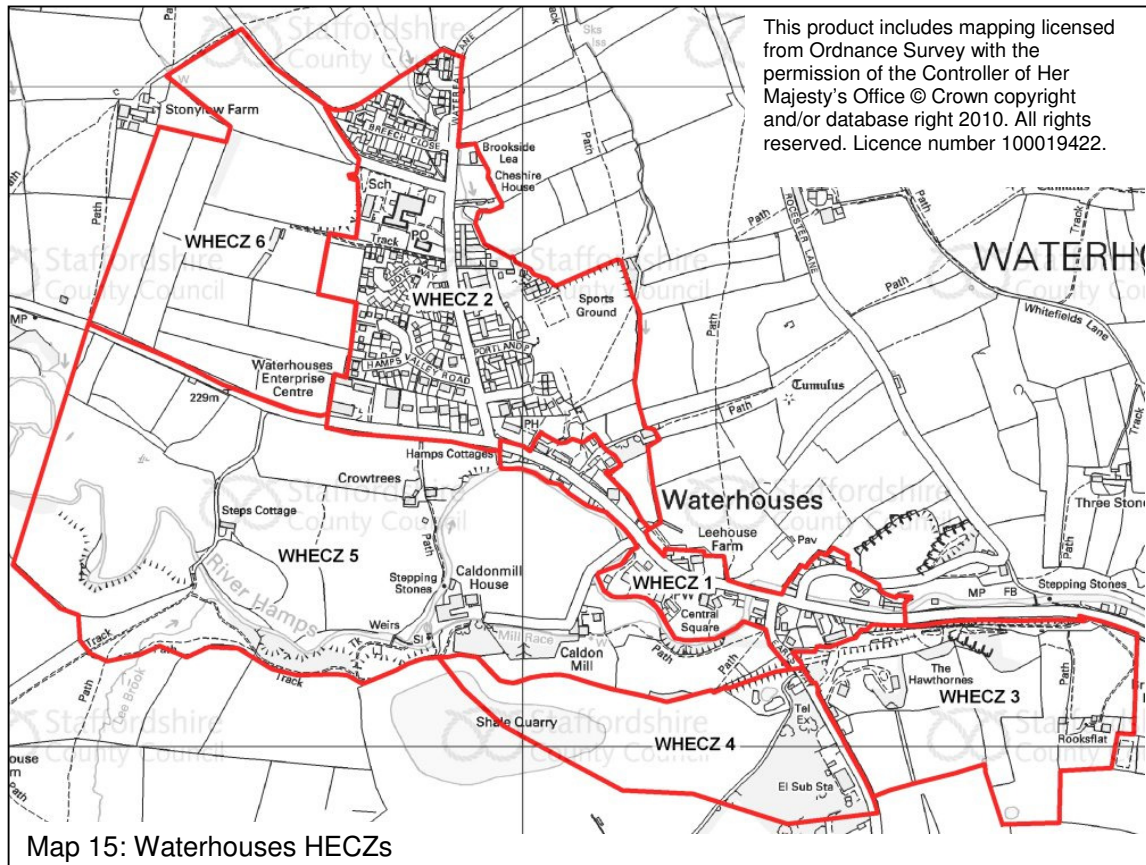
The heritage values which identify the importance and integrity of the historic landscape character are also high within **UTHECZ 2** and **UTHECZ 4** where well preserved historic field systems survive.

The detailed analysis of these zones can be found within Appendix 8. Generic recommendations regarding the historic environment can be found in section 6 above.

7.11 Waterhouses

The project area for Waterhouses identified six HECZs. The village lies on the northern bank of the River Dane and the boundary with the Peak District National Park runs along A523 through the historic core. The project assesses the heritage potential for an approximately 250m radius around the village core.

The detailed analysis of the project area can be found within Appendix 8.



7.11.1 Key Characteristics

- There is a strong vernacular within the historic core of Waterhouses where the historic properties are largely constructed of the local stone (**WHECZ 1**).
- Stone walls are a characteristic feature of many of the field systems within the project area (**WHECZ 3** and **WHECZ 6**).
- Well preserved piecemeal enclosure of post medieval date to the south of the project area (**WHECZ 3**).

7.11.2 Summary

The detailed analysis of the project area (Appendix 8) reveals that the field systems around the village are generally well preserved containing either no settlement or a dispersed settlement pattern (**WHECZ 3**, **WHECZ 5** and **WHECZ 6**).

The conservation of the character of the historic core of Waterhouses (**WHECZ 1**) may be best served through the expansion of the Conservation Area.

There are fewer constraints regarding the impact upon the legibility of the historic character within **WHECZ 2** and **WHECZ 4** where the landscape has already seen considerable development or has been impacted by quarrying.

8. Heritage Curator Contacts

Staffordshire County Council:

Cultural Environment Team
Environment and Countryside
Development Services Directorate
Staffordshire County Council
Riverway
Stafford
ST16 3TJ

Tel: 01785 277290/7285/7280
Email: her@staffordshire.gov.uk

Staffordshire Moorlands District Council:

Conservation Section
Staffordshire Moorlands District Council,
Moorlands House,
Stockwell Street,
Leek,
ST13 6HQ

Email: conservation@staffsmoorlands.gov.uk

English Heritage:

English Heritage West Midlands Region,
The Axis,
10 Holliday Street,
Birmingham,
B1 1TG

Tel: 0121 625 6820
Email: westmidlands@english-heritage.org.uk

The Garden History Society

The Garden History Society,
70 Cowcross Street,
London
EC1M 6EJ

Tel: 020 7608 2409
Email: enquiries@gardenhistorysociety.org

** A summary version of Staffordshire HER sites can be viewed online at <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> or for more detailed information contact the Cultural Heritage Team directly.

9. Glossary

Anglo-Saxon	Period dating between 410 AD and 1065 AD
Assart	A piece of forest land converted into arable *
Barbed & tanged arrowhead	A triangular arrowhead retouched to form a central tang and lateral barbs. The sides may be straight or concave. *
Barrow	Artificial mound of earth, turf and/or stone, normally constructed to contain or conceal burials.*
Bloomery	A charcoal fired shaft furnace used for the direct reduction of iron ore to produce wrought iron*
Bronze Age	Period dating between 2350 BC to 701 BC
Burnt mound	A mound of fire-cracked stones, normally accompanied by a trough or pit which may have been lined with wood, stone or clay.* The function of these features has been debated.
Croft	An enclosed piece of land attached to a house.*
Cropmark	Monument visible as a mark in standing crops, parchmarks or soilmarks, but where no subsurface deposits have been proven eg by excavation or other ground disturbance *
Dispersed cluster plan form (farmstead)	Little evidence of planning of the farmstead. Most closely associated with small farmsteads where there were few buildings or animals so careful planning in the layout for labour saving was of little importance. Some larger farmsteads were re-organised in the 19 th century often utilising an earlier building (Lake & Edwards 2008: 21).
Earthwork	Monument existing as an upstanding earthwork, ditch or artificial watercourse, or as a low stone built feature *
Flake (flint)	A flake of stone struck from the core where the length is less than twice the width. *
Hay	Division or enclosure within a medieval forest
Heritage Asset	A place or asset which is assigned cultural value ⁹ . This includes, but is not limited to, historic buildings, archaeological remains, monuments, parks and gardens, historic battlefields

⁹ English Heritage 2009: 36

	etc.
Hollow way	A way, path or road through a cutting*.
Inter-war period	The period between the end of the First World War (1918) and the beginning of the Second World War (1939).
Iron Age	Period dating between 800 BC to 42 AD
Irregular enclosure	Field patterns where the predominant boundaries sinuous, although secondary boundaries may be straight or curvilinear. These system may have originated as assarting or squatting on heathland. Some may represent unrecognised piecemeal enclosure. Their period of origins covers a wide period from the medieval period to the 19 th century. Further research could elucidate the origins of specific field systems.
Linear plan	A plan of a farmstead where the farm buildings are set in-line, often with the farmhouse being attached to one end (Staffordshire HER).
Lodge	A small building, often inhabited by a gatekeeper, gamekeeper or similar *
Mesolithic	Period dating between 10,000 BC to 4,001 BC
Messuage	A dwelling-house with outbuildings and land assigned to its use*
Moat	A wide ditch surrounding a building, usually filled with water *
Neolithic	Period dating between 4,000 BC to 2,351 BC
Open Field	An area of arable land with common rights after harvest or while fallow. Usually without internal divisions (hedges, walls or fences).*
Outfarm	Farm buildings detached from the main stading where processes such as the processing and storage of crops; the housing of animals and the production of manure; or tasks such as milking were performed (Lake & Edwards 2008:30)
Palaeolithic	Period dating between 500,000 BC to 10,001 BC
Piecemeal Enclosure	Piecemeal enclosure can be defined as those fields created out of the medieval open fields by means of informal, verbal agreements between farmers who wished to consolidate their holdings. Within Staffordshire this process appears to have been well under way by the late medieval period, and was probably largely enclosed by the 16 th century. These areas have field patterns comprised of small irregular or rectilinear

	fields. At least two boundaries will have 's-curve' or 'dog-leg' morphology, suggesting that they follow the boundaries of former medieval field strips.
Planned Enclosure	These areas are characterised by either small or large fields that share very straight boundaries, giving them a geometric, planned appearance. Laid out by surveyors, these field patterns result from late enclosure during the 18 th and 19 th centuries. This historic landscape character type, therefore, includes commons that were enclosed by Act of Parliament.
Rectilinear enclosure	Field patterns where the predominant boundaries straight, although secondary boundaries may be sinuous or curvilinear. This differs from planned enclosure for which there will be very little evidence of other forms of boundaries. Their period of origin could date from the medieval period onwards and may include unrecognised piecemeal enclosure. It includes 18 th /19 th century enclosure for which planning is in question. Further research could elucidate the origins of specific field systems.
Ridge and furrow	A series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation. This was a technique, characteristic of the medieval period.*
Roman	Period dating between 43 AD to 409 AD
Scraper (flint tool)	A flake or blade with retouch along one or more edges.*
Smallholding	A holding on a smaller-scale than an ordinary farm.*
Squatter Enclosure	Areas of very small irregular or rectilinear fields that probably result from the enclosure of former common land by squatters. They may be associated with small cottages, networks of lanes and access tracks. Often associated with areas of former mining, quarrying or other industrial activity.
Staffordshire HER	Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (held by Staffordshire County Council)
VCH	Victoria County History for Staffordshire – copies located within the Staffordshire HER
WSL	William Salt Library, Stafford
Watermeadow	An area of land deliberately flooded to

	fertilize grassland through a series of artificial channels. Typical features include water carriers, panes, drains, sluices and footbridges. The earthwork remains of the panes and drains can be mistake for the remains of "Ridge & furrow". The classic water meadows are generally seen as being 18 th or early 19 th century in date, but some may date from as early as the 16 th or 17 th centuries.
Wood bank	An earthen bank indicating the limit of a wood or coppice.*

* Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage. © 2010 English Heritage

10. Bibliography

Clark, P. 1967. 'Railways' in M. W. Greenslade & J. G. Jenkins (eds.) *A Victoria History of the county of Stafford volume II*. Oxford University Press, London.

Communities & Local Government. 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. The Stationary Office, Norwich.

Edwards, B. 2009. *Historic farmsteads & landscape character in Staffordshire*. Unpublished report.

English Heritage. 2008a. *Conservation principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*. English Heritage.

English Heritage 2008b. *Scheduled Monuments at Risk 2008*. Unpublished excel spreadsheet held by HER.

English Heritage. 2009. *Managing heritage assets*. English Heritage

English Heritage, Communities and Local Government & DCMS. 2010. *PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*. Accessed 10/05/2010: http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Historic_Environment_Planning_Practice_Guide.pdf?1273477386

Heath, P. 1974. 'The Medieval Church' in M. W. Greenslade (ed.) *A History of the county of Staffordshire: volume III*. Oxford University Press.

Higgins, J. 2008. *Sylloge of milemarkers in Staffordshire*. Unpublished document.

Horowitz, D. 2005. *The place-names of Staffordshire*. Privately published.

Johnson, B. L. C. 1967. 'Iron to 1750' in M. W. Greenslade & J. G. Jenkins (eds.) *A history of the county of Stafford volume II*. Oxford University Press (London).

King, P. W. 1999. 'The development of the iron industry in south Staffordshire in the 17th century: history and myth' in *Staffordshire Archaeological & Historical Society Transactions 1996-97 volume XXXVIII*.

Lake, J. & Edwards, R. 2008. *Historic farmsteads: a manual for mapping*. Unpublished report.

Lake, J. 2009. 'Historic farmsteads: national context' in B. Edwards *Historic farmsteads & landscape character in Staffordshire*. Unpublished report.

Morris, J (ed). 1976. *Domesday book: Staffordshire*. Phillimore, Chichester.

Morton, J. 1983. *Thomas Bolton & Sons Limited 1783 – 1983*. Moorland Publishing.

- Palliser, D. M. 1976. *The making of the English landscape: the Staffordshire landscape*. Hodder & Stoughton (London).
- Pitt, W. 1817. *A topographical history of Staffordshire*. J. Smith, Newcastle under Lyme.
- Rackham, O. 1986. *The history of the countryside*. J. M. Dent, London.
- Roberts, B. K. & Wrathmell, S. 2002. *Region and place: a study of English rural settlement*. English Heritage (London).
- Scott Wilson. 1998. *Alton Castle historical restoration plan: final report June 1998*. Unpublished document.
- Shropshire County Council. 2007. *Shrewsbury new growth point historic environment assessment: project design*. Unpublished document.
- Staffordshire County Council. 2003a. 'Staffordshire Places Biddulph' on <http://www.places.staffspasttrack.org.uk/> (accessioned 03/06/2010).
- Staffordshire County Council. 2003b. 'Historic landscape assessment project: the Enclosure Acts of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries'. Unpublished report & GIS layer
- Staffordshire Moorlands District Council. 2008. *Alton and Farley Conservation Area Appraisal (Consultation Edition)*. Unpublished document.
- Staffordshire Moorlands District Council. 2009. Staffordshire Moorlands Local Development Framework: Core Strategy Development Document – Submission document. http://www.staffsmoorlands.gov.uk/downloads/Submission_Document_-_FINAL_with_cover.pdf (accessed 10/11/2010)
- Studd, R. 2000. 'Recorded 'waste' in the Staffordshire Domesday' in J. R. Studd (ed.) *Staffordshire Studies*. University of Keele.
- The AA website 'Walking & bike rides' <http://www.theaa.com/walks/the-quieter-side-of-alton-420986> (accessed 12/05/2010)
- Tringham, N. J. 1996. 'Horton' in M. W. Greenslade (ed.) *A Victoria History of the county of Stafford volume VII*. Oxford University Press, London
- University of Gloucestershire, English Heritage & the Countryside Agency. 2006. *Historic farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: West Midlands Region*. University of Gloucestershire.
- Wagstaff, J. M. 1970. 'The economy of Dieulacres Abbey 1214-1539' in *North Staffordshire Journal of Field Studies volume 10*. University of Keele.
- Wardell Armstrong and Staffordshire Moorlands District Council. ? Landscape and settlement character area assessment of Staffordshire Moorlands.

Williamson, T. 2002. *The Transformation of Rural England: Farming and the landscape 1700 – 1870*. University of Exeter Press.

Yates, E.M. (1974) 'Enclosure and the Rise of Grassland Farming in Staffordshire' in Phillips, A.D.M (ed.) *North Staffordshire Journal of Field Studies Volume 14*. University of Keele.

Aerial Photographs

Hunting Surveys Ltd. 1963. Black & white vertical aerial photographs of Staffordshire.

Mapping

Yates, J. 1775. Map of Staffordshire – held by Staffordshire Record Office (SRO); digital copy held by Staffordshire HER.

David & Charles. 1970. Ordnance Survey 1834-1836 1" maps (with some later additions).

Internet sources

D953/8/2 'Records of Thomas Bolton & Sons, Cheadle' held by Staffordshire Record Office (SRO) on A2A website URL:

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=169-d1406&cid=2-1-6#2-1-6> accessed 09/07/2010