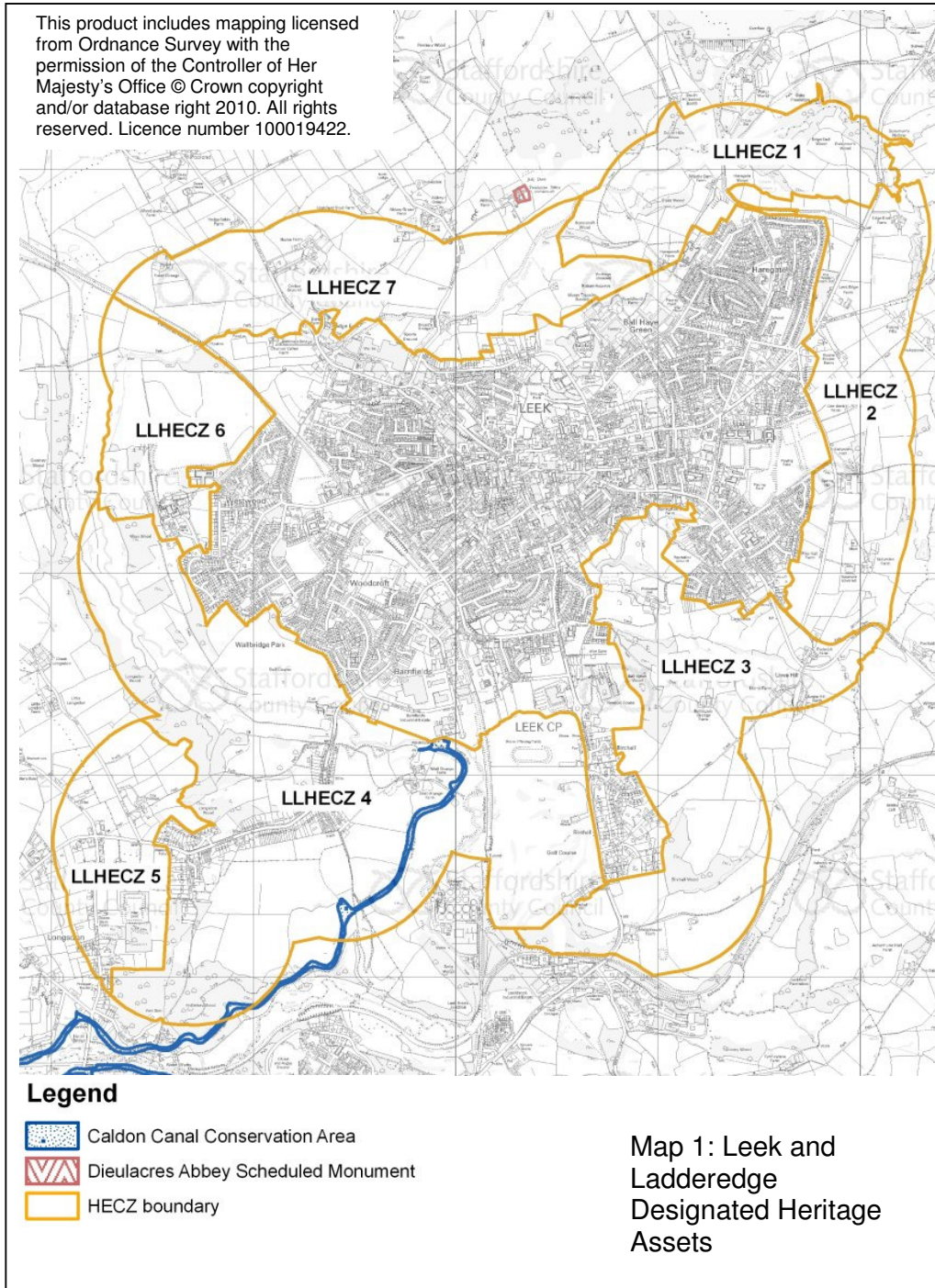


APPENDIX 7 Leek and Ladderedge



1. Leek and Ladderedge

1.1 LLHECZ 1 – North of Leek

1.1.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

LLHECZ 1 covers 79ha and incorporates the Churnet Valley which lies at around 160m AOD at the western edge of the zone. A small unnamed tributary enters the Churnet Valley from the east. The highest point of the zone lies at 220m AOD just to the south of Solomon’s Wood and the unnamed tributary. The land also rises up from the Churnet Valley at the western end of the zone to 200m AOD at Horsecroft Farm and 195m AOD at South Hills Farm.

The Churnet Valley and the sides of the unnamed tributary are heavily wooded (cf. map 2). The origins of this woodland may lie in at least the post medieval period if not earlier. An irregular enclosure pattern dominates the historic landscape, which may also have its origins in the post medieval period and may represent assarting. The field boundaries are mostly comprised of hedgerows. The historic field pattern largely survives intact although some subdivision, comprising straight field boundaries, has occurred around Horsecroft Farm during the 20th century.

Two historic farmsteads have been identified within the zone, Horsecroft Farm and Wardle Barn Farm (cf. map 2). Both exhibit a regular courtyard plan form which are generally a late development representing the industrialisation of agricultural practices during the late 18th/19th century and associated with wealthy landowners. It is not clear what relationship these farmsteads may have had with the origins of the historic field pattern. It is possible that Wardle Barn may have been established as a new holding during the 19th century, but Horsecroft is marked on Yates’ map of Staffordshire (1775). Only further research could establish the origins and the agricultural functions of these two sites.

The waterworks site dates to the later 20th century and is probably associated with the 19th century Tittesworth Reservoir. There has been little other development within the zone since the late 19th century and the settlement pattern remains one of dispersed farmsteads.

1.1.2 *Heritage values:*

<p>Evidential value: There is some potential within the historic farmsteads for the survival of built fabric or below ground archaeological deposits to indicate the origins and agricultural functions of the sites. There is currently little understanding of the archaeological potential of the remainder of the zone which has so far not been the subject of archaeological research.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
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<p>Historical value: Associations between the historic farmsteads and the early irregular enclosure are not currently well understood. It is likely that the field pattern was created out of a once much larger and coherent woodland for which the Churnet Valley is generally known. Further research could clarify the origins of the historic landscape and the associations between the heritage assets.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The overall well preserved historic landscape character of the zone comprising the early irregular enclosure and historic woodland make a positive contribution to the aesthetics of the zone. Woodland is a particular feature of the Churnet Valley more generally.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: There are a number of Rights of Way crossing the zone which enable the community and visitors to interact with the historic landscape. However, the ability of the heritage assets to contribute to a history of the wider area is currently limited by a lack of historical and archaeological research.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

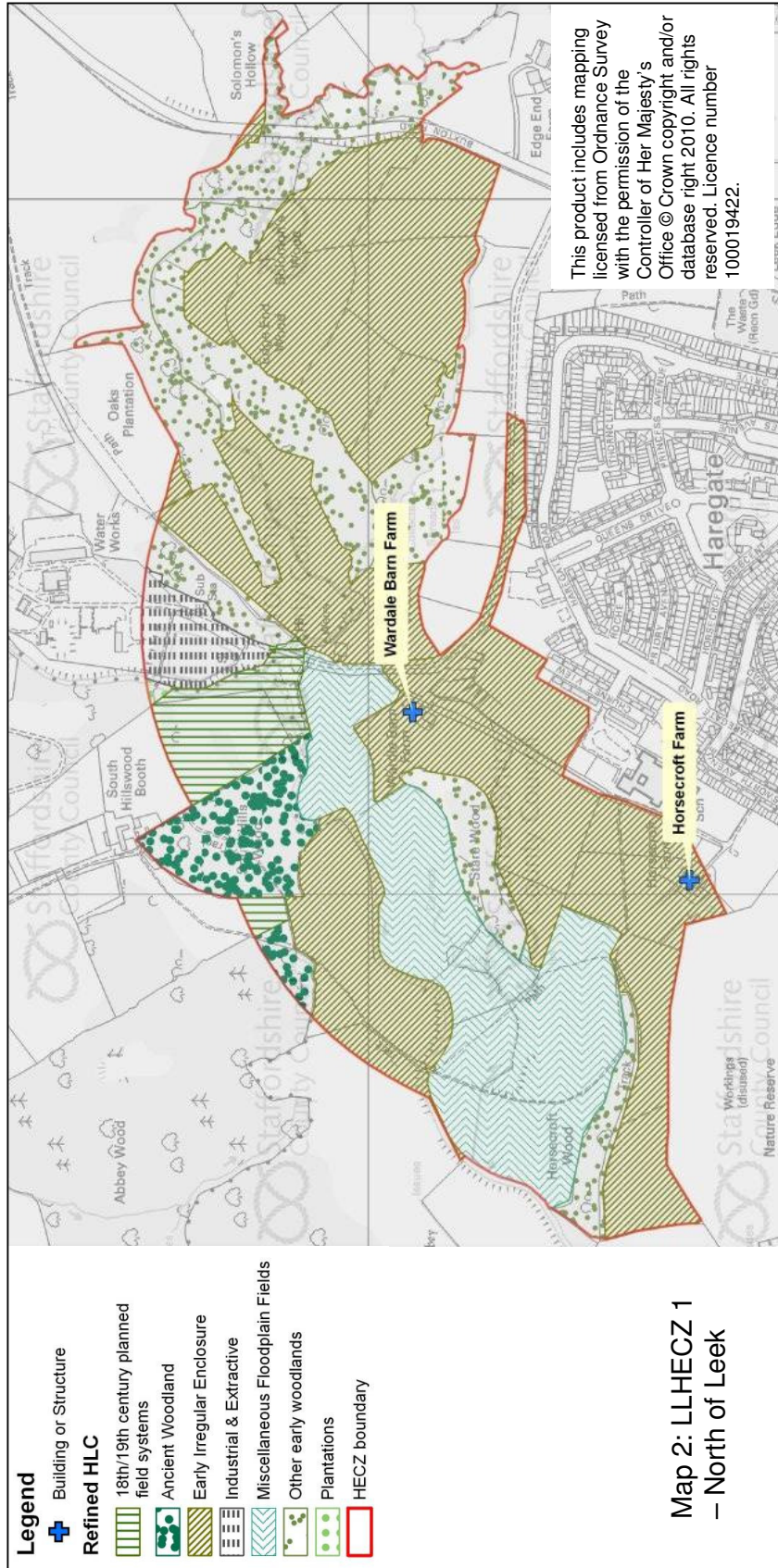
1.1.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic landscape has been largely unaltered since the late 19th century, with the exception the area around Horsecroft Farm. The settlement pattern is comprised of two historic farmsteads and the only 20th century development relates to the waterworks site to the north of the zone. Consequently there is little capacity for the historic environment of the zone to absorb change without fundamental altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

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

- The maintenance and conservation of the historic landscape and dispersed settlement pattern is desirable. However, should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density to reflect the existing dispersed settlement pattern and should be located to respect the historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)¹.
- The potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive is currently unclear. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12 will largely be dependent upon the location and scale of development.

¹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.2 LLHECZ 2 – East of Leek

1.2.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 111ha and the northern portion lies at around 225m AOD sloping down slightly towards the eastern boundary. The high point lies between Mount Road and Kniveden towards the south at around 265m AOD. The land then falls away gently towards the west to around 245m AOD and more steeply to the east, particularly beyond Kniveden where it reaches around 235m AOD on the eastern boundary.

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by planned enclosure and historic dispersed farmsteads (cf. map 3). The planned enclosure was largely created by surveyors following an Act of Enclosure (1811) to enclose Leek Moor, which lay to the south of Thorncliffe Road, and a further moor known as Ballhaye, which lay to the north. The area of Leek Moor appears to have been mostly enclosed with stone walls whereas Ballhaye, which lay within the lowland of the zone, was mostly enclosed with hedgerows. The straight roads within the zone also suggest that they were laid out or re-planned as part of the new landscape including Mount Road and Thorncliff Road. The Buxton Road appears to have been created as a toll road following an Act of Parliament in 1765 to 1766, but may have been straightened in the early 19th century². A Grade II Listed milepost of early 19th century date survives along this road³. There has been little change to the overall planned enclosure since the late 19th century.

Two historic farmsteads appear to be directly associated with the field pattern; Dee Bank Farm and Leek Edge Farm. Both of these farmsteads have a regular courtyard plan form which are generally a late development representing the industrialisation of agricultural practices during the late 18th/19th century. Leek Edge Farm was probably created as a new holding and may prove to be roughly contemporary with the fields. Dee Bank Farm is not shown on the 1" OS map of the 1830s; although there is evidence to suggest that it existed by the 1840s⁴.

Two further farmsteads lie within the area defined as planned enclosure, but these do not exhibit the highly regular plan form. Pike Hall Farm to the east of Mount Road and Edge End Farm to the north of the zone both exhibit a loose courtyard plan form. Both of these farmsteads may lie outside the area of moorland as depicted on Yates' map (1775). Edge End Farm in particular was not covered by the Enclosure Act and may be more closely associated with the probable post medieval rectilinear enclosure which survives to the west and north east (the latter beyond the project area). The farmstead certainly existed by at least the 16th century, or possibly earlier, as suggested by the architectural fabric of the Grade II Listed farmhouse⁵. An analysis of Pike Hall Farm may elucidate its precise origins.

² Greenslade 1996: 98

³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06712

⁴ Greenslade 1996: 85

⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 14245 and PRN 52507

The final surviving historic farmstead within the zone is Kniveden, which lies within an area of enclosure defined within the historic landscape character project as '18th/19th century semi planned fields' (cf. map 3). These fields lay beyond the area covered by the 1811 Enclosure Act, but still display a degree of planning. However, there are field boundaries which are not regular perhaps suggesting earlier origins. The current understanding of this landscape is not fully understood, particularly given the steep topography of its location. Kniveden itself was certainly occupied by 1535 and had apparently formed part of the Dieulacres Abbey holdings prior to that date; the earliest references may date to the 13th century⁶. Consequently the legible landscape around the present day farm may have medieval origins.

It is not clear whether Roche House, off Thorncliff Road, and Easing Villa on Stile House Lane originated as farmsteads but both properties existed by the late 19th century. There has been little development within the zone during the 20th century with the exception of Kniveden Hall which had been established by circa 1920.

1.2.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets contribute to an understanding of the change in agricultural attitudes and processes during the early 19th century through the associations between the legible historic field patterns and several of the historic farmsteads. There is the potential for further information concerning the earlier origins of those areas not covered by the Enclosure Act to be retained within the built fabric of the historic farmsteads. Both Edge End Farm and Kniveden may have medieval origins and, as well as the built fabric, there may be the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive associated with settlement at this period. Across the wider zone the archaeological potential is unclear as little research has been currently undertaken.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets comprise the historic field pattern and the historic farmsteads. There are strong associations between the planned enclosure and the regular courtyard farmsteads in particular which contribute to the history of agriculture in this area. The importance of Edge End farmhouse and the milepost have been identified in their Listed designation.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape character survives well across the zone. The stone walls are particularly characteristic of the upland areas of the Staffordshire Moorlands District and consequently make a positive contribution to local distinctiveness.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: There are a couple of Rights of Way through the zone which would enable the community and visitors to experience part of the historic landscape. These do cross the better understood areas where Leek Moor was enclosed following the Parliamentary Act and therefore interpretation could be provided to help to engage these audiences.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

⁶ Greenslade 1996: 85; Horowitz 2005: 349

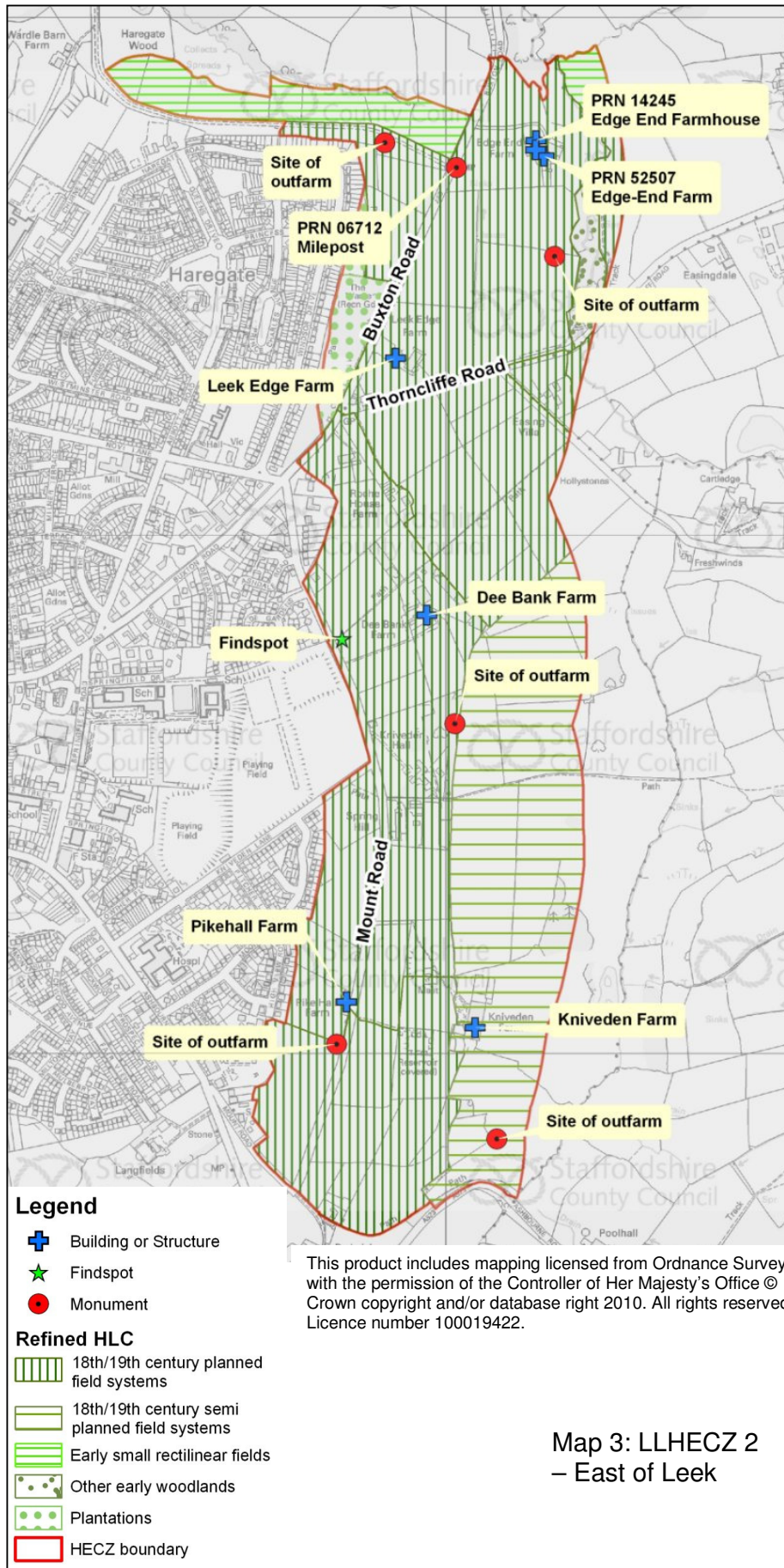
1.2.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the planned enclosure and regular courtyard farmsteads is particularly strong. The origins of other areas of the zone are less clear although further research could improve an understanding of the role of these landscapes to the hinterland of Leek. Settlement within the zone retains its historic dispersed pattern of farmsteads. Kniveden Hall is the only 20th century development. Consequently there is little capacity for the historic environment of the zone to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

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

- The maintenance and conservation of the historic landscape and its dispersed settlement pattern is desirable. However, should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density and be located to respect the historic fields and the overall dispersed settlement pattern. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁷.
- There is a moderate to low potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. There may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with PPS 5 Policy HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.3 LLHECZ 3 – Birchall Wood and Lowe Hill

1.3.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 160ha and the southern portion lies just to the north of the Churnet Valley. Sheephouse Farm lies within the valley of an unnamed tributary and the land rises northwards to around 185m AOD at Birchall Wood and up to around 210m AOD at Ballington Wood. In the north of the zone the high point lies at Lowe Hill, around 247m AOD. The hill overlooks a valley to the north west where Pickwood Hall and landscape park are located.

The historic landscape character is dominated by early irregular fields and a dispersed settlement pattern comprising six historic farmsteads (cf. map 4). There are also two large ancient woodlands; Ballington Wood and Birchall Wood. Other smaller areas of woodland also exist within the zone, particularly to the north. It is possible that the irregular enclosure was created from episodes of assarting in a once larger area of woodland possibly from the medieval period onwards. In the area to the north of Ballington Wood in particular the historic field boundaries retain many mature trees contributing to the overall impression of a woodland landscape. The historic parkland associated with Pickford Hall also retains many of its parkland trees and woodland, as well as an ornamental pond, weir and cascade. The landscape to the south of Ballington Wood and Ballington Grange Farm has seen greater change to the historic field pattern with many field boundaries having been removed or their alignment altered. A similar situation exists in the landscape further south around Sheephouse Farm. A few historic field boundaries survive to the north east of Birchall Wood.

Four of the six historic farmsteads are clustered together at Lowe Hill. Documentary records suggest that settlement may have occurred in this area from the early 14th century. The earliest known building in this hamlet is the Grade II Listed Home Farm farmhouse which is dated to 1628⁸. Home Farm and Lowe Hill Farm both exhibit loose courtyard plan forms, which are typical of the small farmsteads to be found within the Staffordshire Moorlands. Other than Home Farm farmhouse none of the buildings have been closely dated and it is possible that these farmsteads may have medieval origins; examples have been archaeologically excavated in other parts of the country which have been dated to the 13th century⁹. A farmstead to the west of Padwick Farm also shows evidence of incremental development and may consequently have medieval origins. Padwick Farm itself exhibits a regular courtyard plan form suggesting a late development (late 18th or 19th century); this may represent re-development although only further research could elucidate its history.

A hollow way has been identified running east-west, partly following the farm track to Ballington Grange Farm, linking Lowe Hill to the site of Big Birchill Farm. The latter lies beyond the project area and has since been redeveloped¹⁰. However, this appears to have been the site of Birchall

⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 14267

⁹ Edwards 2009: 37; Lake 2009: 19

¹⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02335

Grange which belonged to Dieulacres Abbey by 1246. Consequently the hollow way is also likely to have at least medieval origins. Ballington Grange Farm, lies to the north of the hollow way, and exhibits a dispersed plan form suggestive of incremental growth over a period of time. The farm was known as Cowhay in the late 19th century, perhaps suggestive of the pastoral agriculture of the area, but its precise origins are not currently clear.

Sheephouse Farm lies to the south of the zone and retains a regular courtyard plan form; its relationship with the surrounding landscape is not currently clear.

An estate known as Pickford was recorded in documentary sources in the 16th century¹¹. The Grade II Listed Pickford Hall dates to the mid 18th century, but incorporates elements of an earlier house. It is possible therefore that in this area the irregular enclosure may be related to the creation of the Pickford estate. The historic landscape park, as mentioned above, existed by at least the mid 19th century¹². Extant elements of the parkland include gate piers, a footpath and a driveway; the latter is disused and survives as an earthwork¹³.

The Listed structures of the zone include two Grade II Listed mileposts; one on the Ashbourne Road and one on the Cheddleton Road which date to the early 19th century¹⁴.

An enclosure is visible on aerial photographs to the south east of Birchall Wood¹⁵. The feature has not been the subject of archaeological investigation and its origin and function is unknown. It may represent evidence of a degree of prehistoric or Roman activity in the area.

1.3.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets to further an understanding of the history of Leek and its hinterland. The historic farmsteads could retain information concerning their origins and their role in the social hierarchy of the area within their fabric. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive associated with settlement particularly around Lowe Hill. An analysis of the parkland features of Pickford Hall and its relationship with the hall could also contribute to an understanding of garden development within the Staffordshire Moorlands; the role of the hall and the social ambitions of its occupiers could also be revealed within the fabric of the buildings and parkland. Further parkland features could also survive. Archaeological deposits may survive associated with the cropmark enclosure which would elucidate its origins and function. There is also the potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive relating to prehistoric and Roman activity in the area.</p>	<p>High</p>
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¹¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 14272

¹² Staffordshire HER: PRN 40058

¹³ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 50822, 50823 and 50825

¹⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 06711 and 06714

¹⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 40001

<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets generally dominate the historic character of the zone. The historic importance of the Home Farm farmhouse and the mileposts has been recognised in the Listed designations. Home Farm forms part of a cluster of farmsteads which have potential medieval origins; this settlement is likely to have been associated with the extant irregular enclosure which was probably created through assarting. Pickford Hall and its landscape park are also important survivals within the zone, with much of the parkland character being intact.</p>	High
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape character of well preserved early irregular enclosure, associated farmsteads and historic parkland survives to the greatest degree in the north of the zone. The legibility of the historic landscape has been impacted to a greater degree in the southern portion of the zone although the hollow way between Birchall and Lowe Hill survives as a feature in the landscape. A strong woodland character within the zone contributes significantly to local distinctiveness in this area and is probably testimony to the origins of the field pattern as assartment.</p>	High (to north and Medium to south).
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the numerous public rights of way which cross the zone. Further research into the associations between the heritage assets and the social and economic history of Leek and its hinterland would contribute to the community and public appreciation of its importance to the history of the Moorlands and Staffordshire as a whole.</p>	Medium

1.3.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic landscape survives greatest in the north of the zone where there is a strong woodland character comprised of Ballington Wood, the hedgerow trees and the historic parkland. The historic parkland may provide opportunities to fulfil the objectives of the Green Infrastructure plan. The overall settlement pattern is one of low density comprised of dispersed properties and the farmstead cluster at Lowe Hill. Consequently medium to large scale development may not be appropriate particularly in the north of the zone. There is perhaps greater capacity in the southern portion where the historic landscape character is less tangible.

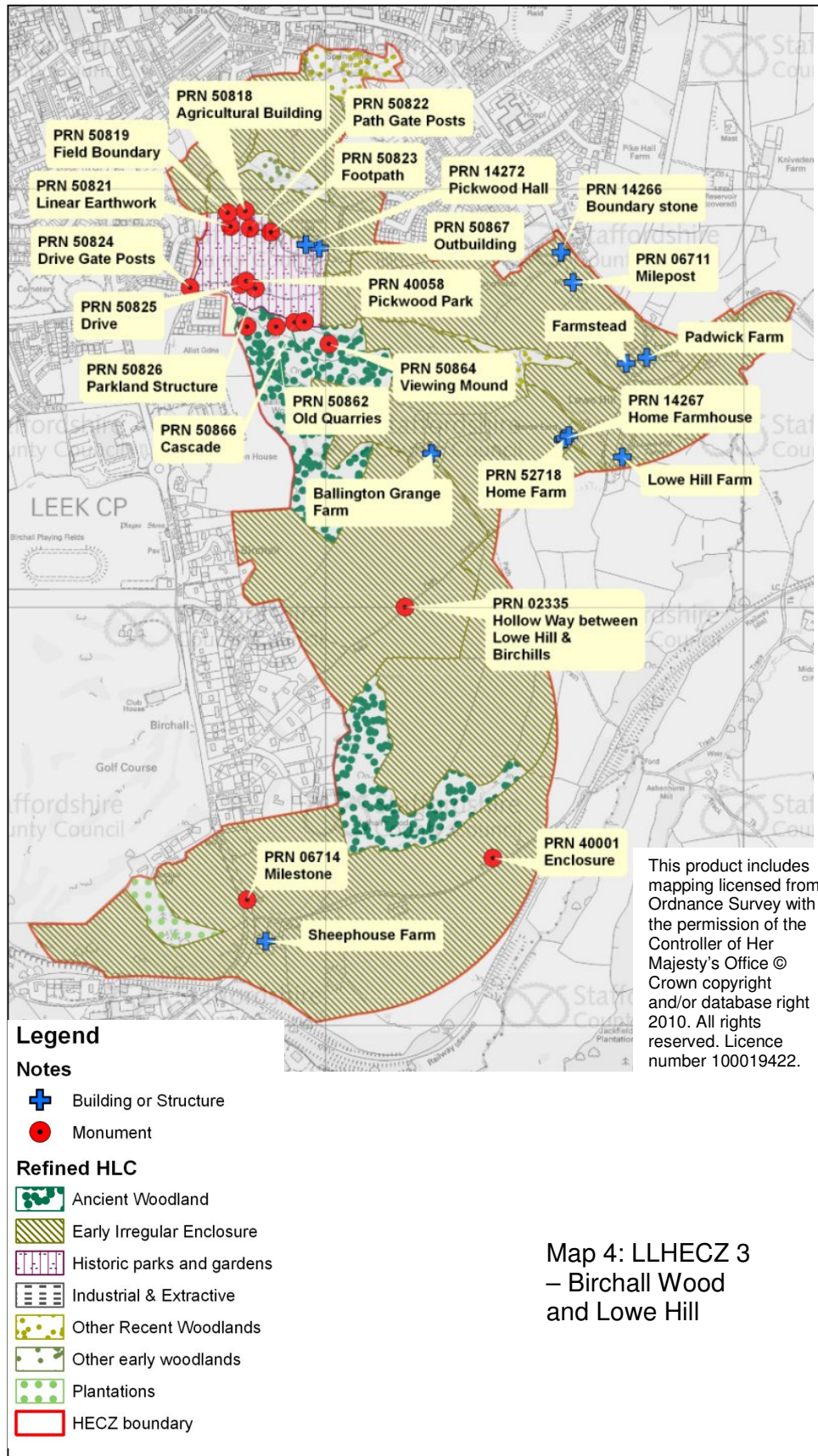
The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The conservation of the historic landscape character to the north of the zone is particularly desirable. The woodland character and the historic parkland contribute significantly to the local distinctiveness of this landscape. However, should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density and be located to respect the historic landscape character and the overall dispersed settlement pattern. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)¹⁶.

¹⁶ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

Appendix 7: Leek and Ladderedge: Staffordshire Moorlands HEA

- The conservation of individual heritage assets notably the farmstead cluster and the associated hollow way.
- There is a high to moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. There may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.



1.4 LLHECZ 4 – South of Leek

1.4.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 306ha and is dominated by the Churnet Valley and the ancient woodlands of Longsdon and Hollinhay Wood. Part of Longsdon Wood forms a portion of the Ladderedge Country Park. The land generally rises steeply out of the valley bottom up to between 170m and 190m AOD on both sides. The highest point of the zone lies at around 220m AOD on the western boundary in the area of Mollatts Wood Road.

The historic landscape character of the zone comprises several landscape types (cf. map 5). The most prominent of these is the field system in the central portion which has a predominantly rectilinear form, but retains a few more sinuous boundaries. This may represent the re-planning of an earlier field system possibly in the 18th or 19th century. The enclosure pattern has seen little alteration since the late 19th century and the boundaries appear to comprise both hedgerows and stone walls.

Geographically the field system is associated with Wall Grange Farm. The extant farmhouse is Grade II Listed and dates to the late 17th century¹⁷. However, there are documentary sources which suggest that the site formed an estate, later a manor and grange, belonging to Trentham Priory by the early 13th century¹⁸. The nature and extent of settlement associated with this site in the medieval period is currently unknown although it has been suggested as the site of a possible deserted settlement¹⁹. Given the high density of surviving ancient woodland within the zone it is possible that the medieval estate may have been created through the assartment of a once large woodland area. However, the apparent re-planning of this landscape may relate to a later phase of the farmstead's history, which is not currently well understood.

The 20th century contributions to the landscape of the zone include two golf courses; Leek Golf Club to the east and Westwood Golf Course to the north. The former had been established by circa 1900 and the Westwood Golf Course was created upon part of the landscape park associated with Westwood Hall (cf. LLHECZ 6)²⁰. Settlement along Ladderedge began in the mid 20th century and forms a ribbon development. This road is the only one to cross the zone and was established as toll road in the mid 18th century²¹. A Grade II Listed milepost, dated 1835, is associated with the road²². The Cheddleton Road forms part of the eastern boundary of the zone where two Grade II Listed structures are located. One is a mid 19th century boundary post and the other, known as the Plague Stone, is probably part of a stone cross shaft of possible 14th century date²³. It is believed to have been moved to this site from another, unknown, location.

¹⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 14268

¹⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02632

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 40057

²¹ Higgins 2008: 94

²² Staffordshire HER: PRN 06750

²³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 14251 and PRN 02006

Two historic lines of communication cross the zone. The earliest is the Leek Branch of the Caldon Canal, which has been designated as a Conservation Area (cf. map 1)²⁴. The branch canal was opened in 1802 and was mainly used to transport coal. The canal was abandoned following an Act of Parliament in 1944, but it was restored in the early 1970s providing an important focus for tourist and leisure activity²⁵. The Conservation Area contains four Grade II Listed structures within the zone that are associated with the canal including the two tunnel entrances and the Barnfields aqueduct over the River Churnet to the north²⁶. The Churnet Valley Railway line was constructed in the mid 19th century, but this section was dismantled in the later 20th century²⁷. The line is still legible within the zone and includes a railway tunnel, opened in 1849²⁸.

1.4.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for Wall Grange Farm to retain fabric within its historic buildings which could contribute to an understanding of the development of the site and its function and status in the social hierarchy as part of the history of Leek and the wider Staffordshire Moorlands. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive relating to the medieval occupation of the site which would elucidate its social and economic role in the wider area and the potential to provide important information regarding its relationship with Trentham Priory. For the remainder of the zone there is currently little understanding of the archaeological potential which has so far not been the subject of archaeological research.</p>	<p>Medium (High for Wall Grange Farm).</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets include the two important communications routes, the canal and railway. Both of these heritage assets make an important contribution to the understanding of the development of industry and transportation within northern Staffordshire. The importance of the character of the canal within the Staffordshire Moorlands has been acknowledged in the designation of the Conservation Area and the four Grade II Listed structures. The historic importance of the built environment at Wall Grange Farm has similarly been identified in the designation of the Grade II Listed farmhouse. The relationship between the farmstead and the surrounding field system is not currently well understood.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The ancient woodland positively contributes to the aesthetics of the historic landscape within the zone and the stone walls within the field system are characteristic of the Staffordshire Moorlands. Several heritage assets have also been identified as making a positive contribution to the aesthetics and local distinctiveness of the zone, particularly the Listed buildings/structures and the Conservation Area.</p>	<p>High</p>

²⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02215; Conservation Area no. 130

²⁵ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council nd.: 3

²⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 14246, 14247, 03110 and 03109

²⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 50752

²⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03274

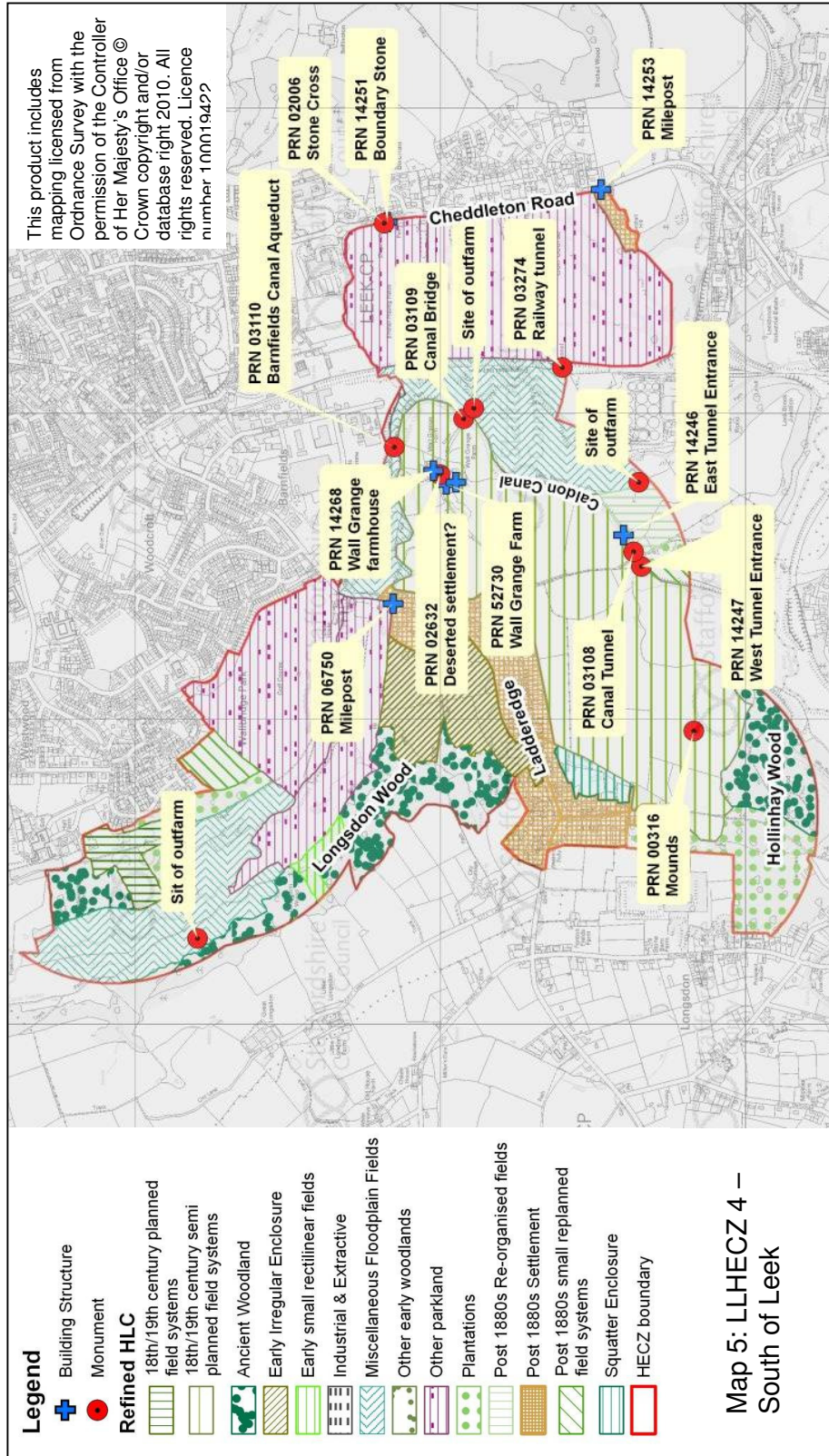
<p>Communal value: The canal already forms an important community and visitor attraction within the zone. The heritage assets of the zone and their contribution to the wider history of the area could be associated with the canal. Several Rights of Way also provide opportunities for improving community and visitor engagement with the historic landscape.</p>	<p>High</p>
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1.4.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic landscape in the areas of woodland and the field patterns is well preserved. There are a number of designated heritage assets within the zone whose setting should be a material consideration in any planning applications. Housing has concentrated upon the only road which crosses the zone; elsewhere settlement is of a particularly low density. Overall the heritage assets and local character of the zone should be conserved and enhanced:

- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and the Conservation Area as well as their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon these designated heritage assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)²⁹.
- There is a high to moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive around Wall Grange in particular; elsewhere the potential is probably lower. There may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

²⁹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.5 LLHECZ 5 – Ladderedge and Longsdon

1.5.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 62ha and its high point is at the reservoir which stands at around 226m AOD. The land drops away to the north east and south west.

The zone is dominated by planned enclosure comprising small regular fields enclosed mostly by stone walls (cf. map 6). The planned enclosure was largely created by surveyors following an Act of Enclosure (1815) which covered the area of Ladderedge Common which is shown on Yates' of Staffordshire map (1775). Three historic farmsteads are associated with this enclosure; Hilwyn Farm, Fenton Fields Farm and Stone Barn Farm. The farmsteads reflect the small scale of fields and probably represent an economy based upon animal husbandry.

A reservoir was established within the zone in 1849 for the Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Company³⁰. This was replaced in 1963 by the extant reservoir; the old reservoir is currently covered by plantation.

To the north of the zone, beyond the area covered by the Act of Enclosure, there lies a field pattern which was probably created in the post medieval period. A small area of squatter settlement survives to the east of City Lane associated with a number of extant cottages which were present by at least the late 19th century. The squatter enclosure probably pre-dates the Enclosure Act of 1815 and the historic buildings may retain information concerning the date of origin and their role in the local social and economic hierarchy of the wider area.

The earliest properties lying at the junction of Ladderedge and Sutherland Road, and along the latter road, date to at least the late 19th century. The majority of properties however are present by circa 1920 and the settlement is not intensive. Despite these 20th century additions to the landscape the overall character of regular field patterns is still legible.

1.5.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is some potential within the historic farmsteads for the built fabric or below ground archaeological deposits to indicate the origins and agricultural functions of the sites. There is currently little understanding of the archaeological potential of the remainder of the zone which has so far not been the subject of archaeological research.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: Legible heritage assets are present within the zone and include the well preserved field pattern and historic farmsteads. Further research could establish the origins of the squatter enclosure and the post medieval fields to the north of the zone. The surviving landscape character across the zone enables the changes to be read within the landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

³⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 50134

<p>Aesthetic value: The components of the historic landscape are still clearly legible despite some development along Sutherland Road and Ladderedge. The squatter enclosure is still associated with small scattered cottages, although some of these sites have been expanded.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: The Rights of Way which cross the zone enable the community and visitors to experience the historic landscape character. Further research into the individual heritage assets could enhance the experience.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

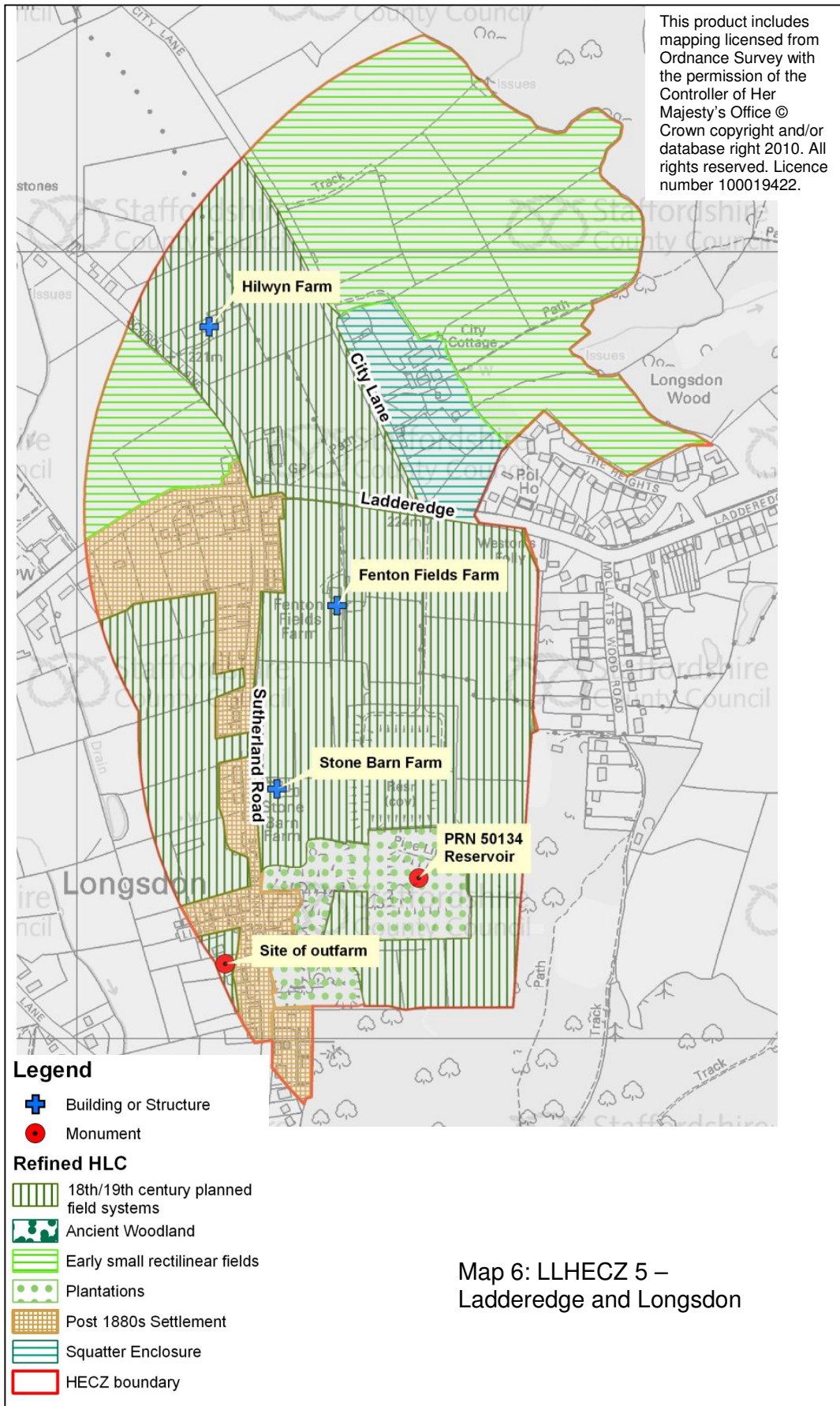
1.5.3 Recommendations:

The squatter enclosure to the north is particularly characteristic of settlement within the Staffordshire Moorlands and is important to understanding the social and economic history of the District. These landscapes are vulnerable to piecemeal development, which would weaken the integrity of the small fields and scattered cottages. As with LLHECZ 4 20th century settlement has formed ribbon settlement along the road system.

Overall the heritage assets and local character of the zone should be conserved and enhanced:

- The conservation of the area of squatter enclosure is particularly desirable. Should land elsewhere within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density and should be located to respect the historic field pattern and the existing settlement pattern. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)³¹.
- There is currently a low potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive, although this is subject to review depending upon any future archaeological work in the area. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12 will largely be dependent upon the location and scale of development.

³¹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.6 LLHECZ 6 – Westwood Hall

1.6.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 65ha and the western portion lies within the Churnet Valley. The high point lies to the east of the zone at around 195m AOD, in the area of Westwood Hall.

The historic landscape character comprises the relict landscape park around Westwood Hall, an irregular field pattern to the north and a former wooded landscape to the west on the slopes down into the Churnet Valley (cf. map 7).

Westwood Hall is a Grade II Listed country house which was apparently built between 1850 and 1853 for the Stoke potter and glassmaker, John Davenport³². The estate includes two further Grade II Listed buildings; a contemporary summerhouse and a stable block which dates to circa 1780, but incorporating earlier buildings³³. These references to earlier buildings associated with the stable block provide the legible evidence that Westwood Hall represents a site of some antiquity. Documentary evidence suggests that this may have been the site of a grange belonging to Dieulacres Abbey from at least the 13th century³⁴. The site became a private estate from the mid 16th century only becoming known as Westwood Hall in 1834. The Davenport family had bought the farmhouse in 1813 and made improvements from 1818³⁵. It is not currently clear to what extent earlier fabric may survive within the extant country house. The country house has been used as a school since the 1920s. The woodland planting immediately adjacent to the hall are the remnants of the landscape park which was probably established by the Davenport between the early and mid 19th century³⁶. The playing field to the north of the hall was established in the 20th century for the use of the school.

The wider landscape of the zone, in particular the former wooded slopes and the irregular fields, are likely to also have formed part of the Westwood Hall estate. The first edition 6" OS map shows areas of woodland to the north, within the area of the irregular fields, which suggests deliberate landscaping as part of the setting of the hall. Although much of the woodland on the valley slopes has gone some mature trees do survive.

³² Staffordshire HER: PRN 06769

³³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 14279 and 06770

³⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54066; Greenslade 1995: 101

³⁵ Greenslade 1995: 102

³⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 40057

1.6.2 Heritage values:

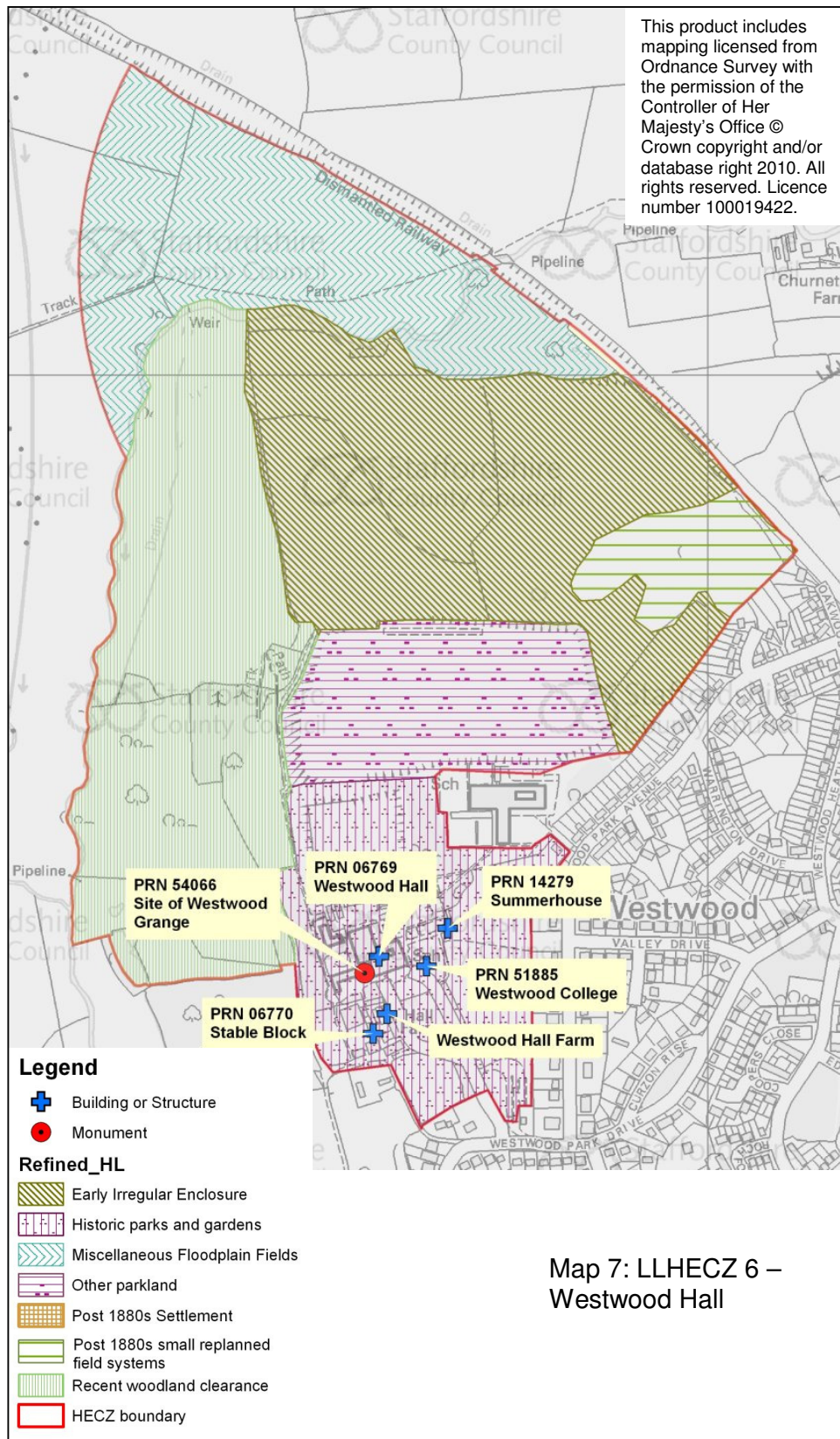
Evidential value: There is the potential for earlier fabric to survive within Westwood Hall, which would provide information on the earlier origins, function and possibly the social standing of this structure prior to the 19 th century re-modelling. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive associated with the long history of settlement on this site. There is also the potential for unknown above or below ground archaeological sites to survive associated with the ornamental landscaping of Westwood Hall park across the zone.	High
Historical value: The legible heritage assets include the Grade II Listed Westwood Hall and its associated Grade II Listed stables, summerhouse and other unlisted historic estate buildings. There are elements of the associated landscape park also surviving within the zone which contribute to the integrity of the heritage assets and an understanding of their development.	High (around the Hall)/Medium elsewhere
Aesthetic value: Despite some loss of woodland along the slopes of the Churnet Valley and within the area of the irregular fields much of the integrity of the country house and its immediate parkland character survives. The aesthetics of the zone could be enhanced through the reinstatement of the woodland features to the north and east.	Medium
Communal value: There are historic links within the zone with the pottery industry which could be used as a focus for encouraging the engagement of the public and visitors. Further research would be required to fully appreciate the development of the site. The enhancement of the historic landscape features of the zone could contribute to the Green Infrastructure plan for the District.	Medium

1.6.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the landscape park and its associations with Westwood Hall survive. There have been some changes to the landscaping to the north and west with the removal or natural decay of the woodland. However, the integrity of the landscape park could be enhanced through the re-establishment of woodland in these areas to recreate or reflect the historic plan. The zone could form part of the Green Infrastructure Plan for the District. Development, except in association with the school, has not featured within the zone during the 20th century and any future development has the potential to impact upon the integrity of the historic landscape and the setting of the Grade II Listed buildings including Westwood Hall.

- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and the Conservation Area as well as their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where change within the zone may impact upon these designated heritage assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- There is a moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive associated with settlement around Westwood Hall. There is also the potential for above and below ground archaeological sites to survive which could inform on the historic development of the landscape park; this could in turn inform any potential restoration plans.

A Heritage Statement would be required to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.



1.7 LLHECZ 7 – North west of Leek

1.7.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 120ha and the eastern portion lies within the Churnet Valley. The western portion lies at around 180m AOD above the northern slopes of the valley. Just beyond the northern boundary of the zone lies the small hamlet of Abbey Green and the Scheduled remains of the medieval Cistercian Dieulacres Abbey³⁷.

Towards the centre of the zone is a relict landscape park associated with Highfield Hall which includes many surviving mature trees (cf. map 8)³⁸. Highfield Hall, and presumably its landscape park, was constructed in the 1810s, but the property was demolished circa 1941³⁹. Further parkland features may survive as archaeological deposits or earthworks. The cricket ground, which forms part of the complex, had been established by the 1880s.

The surrounding landscape is dominated by a field system which exhibits some elements of having been planned, but is not the typical planned enclosure to be found to the north (beyond the project area) which was created by surveyors following an Act of Parliament (1811) (cf. map 8). It is possible that an earlier field system was subject to some re-planning and in the area around Highfield may be contemporary with the establishment of the Hall and landscape park in the early 19th century. Ridge and furrow earthworks, identified during an archaeological survey, to the north of the Hall, may confirm this interpretation⁴⁰. Further research may determine the relationship between the field pattern and the Hall more clearly.

To the east of Abbey Green Road the field patterns form part of the floodplain of the River Churnet. The period of origin for these fields is not known, but they may have been utilised as meadow from at least the medieval period. To the north of these fields, beyond the project area lies the site of Dieulacres Abbey, protected as a Scheduled Monument (cf. map 1). It is not known to what degree the influence of the Abbey extended into the project area during the medieval period. The Cistercian order to which this Abbey belonged was renowned in other parts of the country for their water management and active role in agriculture and industry. Dieulacres appears to have been no different; it held three estates or granges within the project area alone (cf. LLHECZ 2, 3 and 6) as well as the town of Leek. Research into the original grant to establish the abbey has suggested that it was given much of the land in which in the project area has concentrated⁴¹. By the 13th and 14th centuries its economy, like many Cistercian houses in Britain, was based largely upon wool production⁴². There is also earthwork evidence immediately to the south of the abbey (beyond the project area) to suggest that the monks had diverted water from the River Churnet into the site⁴³. Consequently, as the zone lies

³⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00100; English Heritage SM no. 83

³⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 40060

³⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54067

⁴⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 05523

⁴¹ Wagstaff 1970: 83 and figure 1

⁴² Bayliss 1962: 80

⁴³ Klemperer 1995: 70

between the abbey and the river there is the potential for above or below ground remains which relate to further water management and possibly the site of a watermill during the medieval period.

An historic farmstead, Foker Grange, survives to the north west of the zone. It exhibits a dispersed cluster plan form suggesting incremental development over a period of time. A farmhouse apparently existed here by 1770, but the extant farmhouse is currently undated and the historic farm buildings have been replaced⁴⁴. It has been suggested as the site of Foker Grange held by Dieulacres Abbey in the medieval period, although Upper Foker Farm to the north of the abbey site has also been proposed for this site⁴⁵.

The earthwork of the Churnet Valley Railway runs adjacent to the south west boundary. The line was constructed in the mid 19th century, but this section was dismantled in the later 20th century⁴⁶.

Two Grade II Listed structures also lie within the zone. A boundary stone dated 1855 lies on the Macclesfield Road and an 18th century bridge which carries the Abbey Green Road over the River Churnet⁴⁷.

1.7.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a high potential for the heritage assets of the zone to contribute to an understanding of the history of Leek and the wider Staffordshire Moorlands. There is the potential for further ridge and furrow earthworks to survive around Highfields Hall which could contribute significantly to an understanding of the medieval and later economy of this area. Associated with this is the potential for the extant Foker Grange to be the site of one of the Abbey granges. There is also the potential for above and below ground archaeology to survive associated with Highfield Hall and its landscape park. To the east of the zone there is the potential for archaeological sites to survive associated with activity at the Scheduled Dieulacres Abbey. Any information which may arise relating to this site could be of national significance in relating to the history of the Cistercian order in Britain.</p>	<p>High (particularly adjacent to Dieulacres Abbey)</p>
<p>Historical value: The overall character of the semi planned field systems around Highfield Hall is still legible, although a number of field boundaries have been removed. A parkland character survives to a degree, although the hall with which it was associated has been demolished.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The overall historic character of the zone is still legible within the zone, with only some minimal alteration. The landscape to the south of Dieulacres Abbey forms part of its setting.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: The Rights of Way which cross the zone enable the community and visitors to experience the historic landscape character. Further research into the individual heritage assets could enhance the experience perhaps drawing on the history of the Abbey.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

⁴⁴ Greenslade 1995: 194

⁴⁵ Wagstaff 1970: figure 1; Greenslade 1995: 194

⁴⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 50752

⁴⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 14262 and PRN 06708

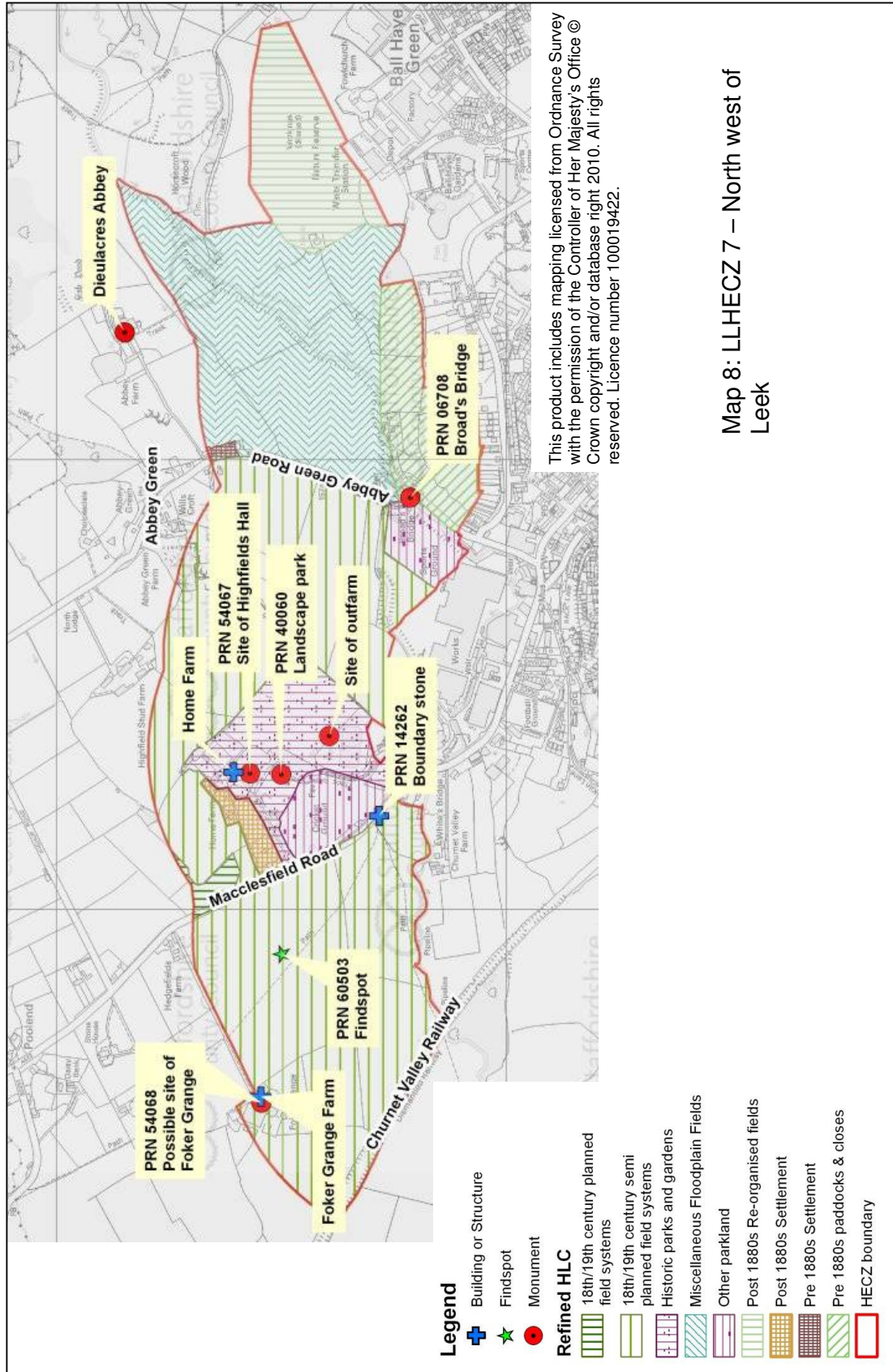
1.7.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic landscape around Highfields Hall has been weakened by the demolition of the hall itself. The overall settlement pattern of the zone is one of dispersed farmsteads and consequently there is little capacity for the historic environment of the zone to absorb change without fundamental altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

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

- The maintenance and conservation of the historic landscape and dispersed settlement pattern.
- The protection and enhancement of the adjacent Scheduled monument and Listed buildings and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where change may impact upon these designated assets or their settings a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density and be located to respect the historic landscape character and the overall dispersed settlement pattern. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴⁸.
- There is a high to moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive particularly associated with Dieulacres Abbey and Highfield Hall landscape park. There may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

⁴⁸ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



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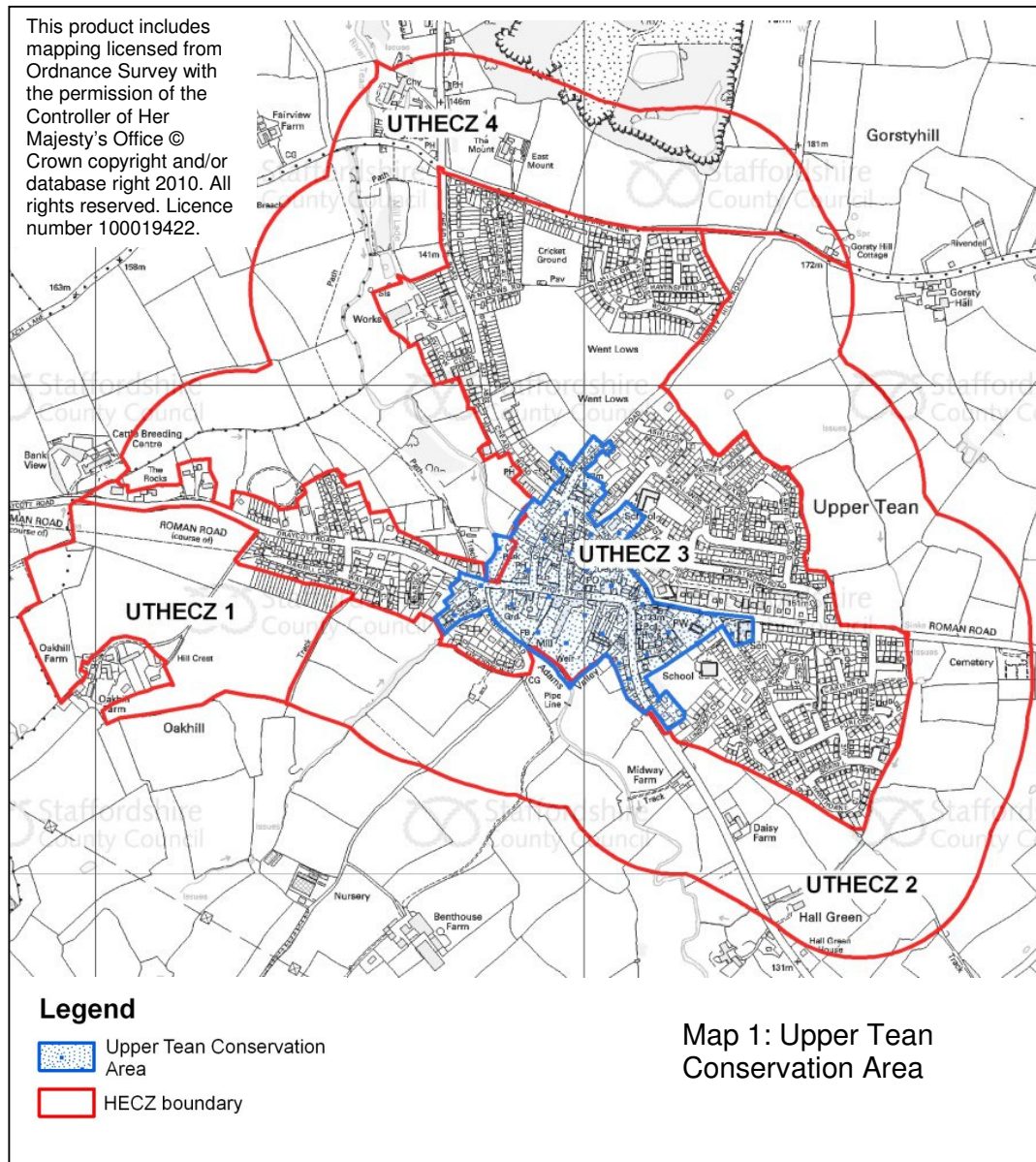
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APPENDIX 8: Upper Tean and Waterhouses

1. Upper Tean



1.1 UTHECZ 1 – Oakhill

1.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 18ha and the landscape lies at approximately 145m AOD to the north east, near the village of Upper Tean, rising to 175m AOD in the south west.

The historic landscape of the zone is dominated by a relict parkland character which was probably associated with the property at Oakhill to the south west (and not included in this project) (cf. map 2). A number of parkland trees survive as does the avenue along the main drive to Oakhill which is depicted on the late 19th century 1st edition 6" OS map. The origins of Oakhill and its parkland are currently unknown, but the property was certainly extant by the mid 19th century.

Aerial photographs reveal that ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the area of the historic parkland¹. These features suggest that the zone had formed an arable landscape during the medieval period whereby large boundary-less fields ('open fields') were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. The open fields were probably farmed by the inhabitants of Upper Tean during the medieval period.

The line of the Roman road which connected Littlechester, Derbyshire and Chesterton, north of Newcastle under Lyme crosses the zone on a roughly east-west alignment². There is, therefore, the potential for below ground archaeological deposits survive within the zone relating to human activity during the Roman period.

1.1.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a high potential for the heritage assets to contribute to an understanding of the history of the zone from the Roman period through to the 19th century development of the historic parkland. The associations between the park and Oakhill, as well as the history of Oakhill itself, may require further research for its full potential to be realised.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets include the ridge and furrow earthworks and the relict landscape park. The ridge and furrow is probably associated with the medieval village of Upper Tean and is an important element in the historical development of this settlement. The parkland features are associated with surviving historic buildings at Oakhill although little is currently understood about the development of this site.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54023

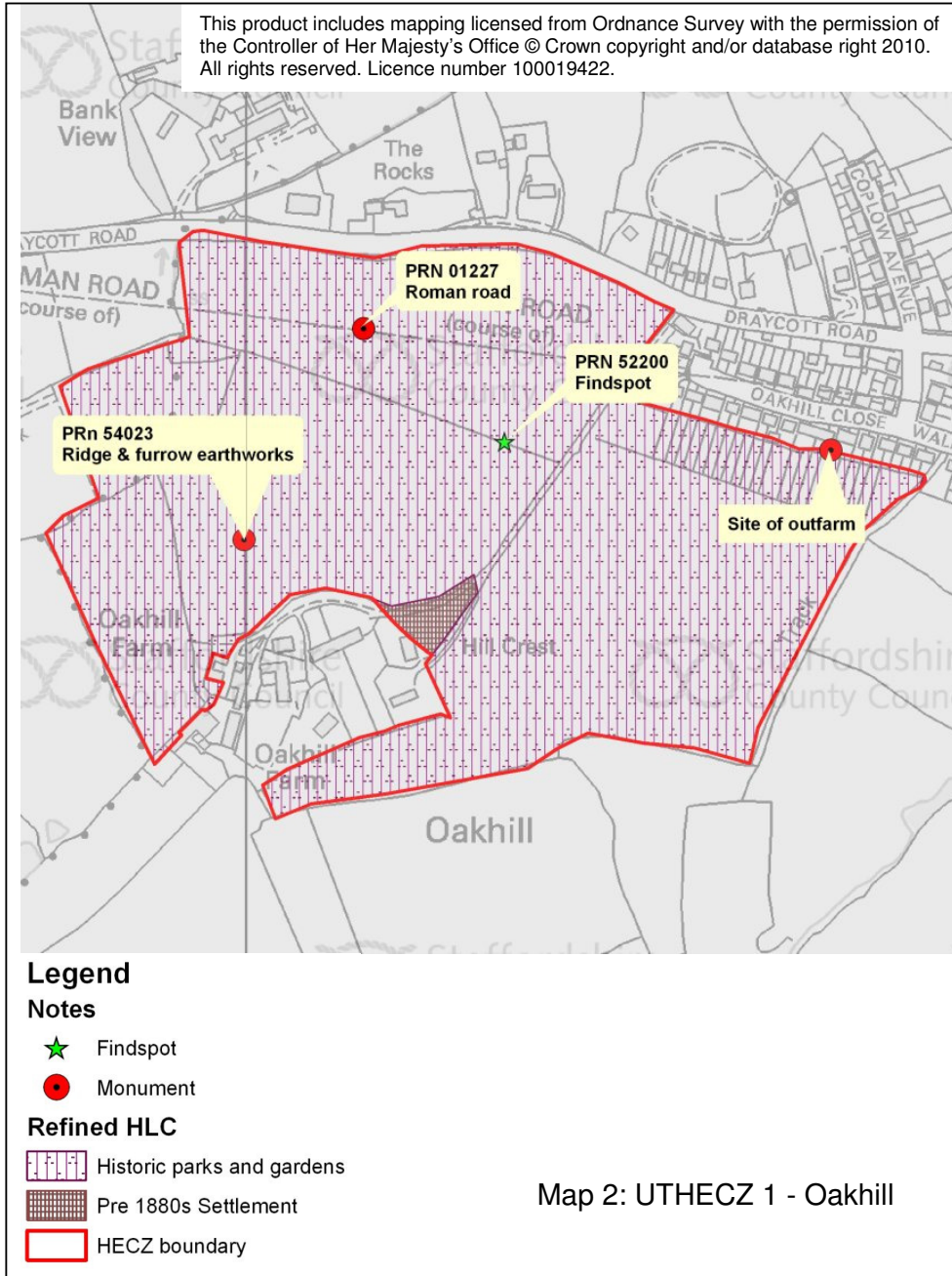
² Staffordshire HER: PRN 01227

<p>Aesthetic value: The historic parkland is likely to have been planned and be associated with a particular garden landscaping ideology; although the current lack of historical information hinders the full potential of the aesthetic importance of this landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: The legible heritage assets can be appreciated from the public rights of way. However, an interpretation of the contribution of these heritage assets to a wider history of the area is compromised by the current understanding of their role in that history.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

1.1.3 Recommendations:

Many of the landscape park features survive as do the legible associations with Oakhill. The integrity of the landscape park could be enhanced through the conservation of those surviving features. The zone could form part of the Green Infrastructure Plan for the District.

- The conservation of the ridge and furrow earthworks.
- There is a moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive associated with Roman activity. There is also the potential for further above and below ground remains to survive associated with the landscape park. A Heritage Statement would be required to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.



1.2 UTHECZ 2 – East of Upper Tean

1.2.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 76ha and incorporates both the Tean Valley, on an roughly north west-south east alignment, and the narrower valley of an unnamed tributary flowing from the north. The land above the tributary rises to around 172m AOD at Gorsty Hill Road.

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by piecemeal enclosure of probable post medieval date which is typified by the distinctive dog-leg and reverse 'S' field boundaries comprising mature hedgerows and trees (cf. map 3). The integrity of the landscape has generally seen little impact from field boundary removal in the period since the late 19th century and the maturity of the vegetation across the zone affirms its antiquity. The agricultural origins of the landscape lie in at least the medieval period as part of an 'open field' arable system which was comprised of one or more large hedge-less fields that were farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops. The fields were divided into strips which individual farmers held across the various fields. The remnants of these strips survive as 'ridge and furrow' earthworks in at least one area with the potential for further similar earthworks to survive across the remainder of the zone³. These strips would have been held by the inhabitants of Upper Tean during the medieval period and represent an important aspect of the economic history of the village. The resulting piecemeal enclosure occurred when the individual farmers agreed to collate their dispersed holdings into discrete blocks through informal agreements with their neighbours. Piecemeal enclosure during the post medieval period is often associated with an economic shift from arable farming to a concentration on animal husbandry. However, further research into the economic history of Upper Tean and its hinterland would be required to fully understand the changes to this landscape during these periods.

Two historic farmsteads survive within the zone along Uttoxeter Road (cf. map 3). One is named Midway Farm to reflect its location midway between the two settlements of Upper and Lower Tean. Both farmsteads are constructed of red brick with tiled roofs and the plan forms are typical of the small unplanned farmsteads to be found across the Staffordshire Moorlands. The field pattern associated with these farmsteads also dates to the post medieval period, and may still prove to have formed part of the open field system. However, some of the fields lying within the floodplain of the River Tean may have originated as meadow during the medieval period. The relationship between the farmsteads and the historic field pattern is, however, currently unclear.

The line of Roman road which connected Littlechester, Derbyshire and Chesterton (to the north of Newcastle under Lyme) crosses the zone on a roughly east-west alignment⁴. There is also evidence for human activity in the wider area during the late prehistoric period. A probable Bronze Age burial mound, designated as a Scheduled Monument, lies approximately 130m to

³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20109

⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01227

the south of the zone⁵. This evidence suggests that there is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the zone relating to human activity during the late prehistoric and Roman period.

1.2.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets, particularly the survival of the ridge and furrow earthworks and the piecemeal enclosure, form a basis for understanding the economic development of the landscape which is closely associated with the history of Upper Tean. The extant historic farmsteads could also retain information which would contribute to the economic history, not only of the landscape of the zone, but of the wider Checkley parish area. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive associated with human activity during the late prehistoric and Roman periods</p>	High
<p>Historical value: The well preserved post medieval field system with its mature hedgerows dominates the historic character of the zone. The origins of this landscape are closely associated with the development of Upper Tean as a market village from at least the medieval period. The historic farmsteads also provide a legible indicator of the social and economic history of the local landscape.</p>	High
<p>Aesthetic value: The maturity of the field boundaries are testimony to the antiquity of the enclosure pattern and positively contribute to the aesthetics of the zone and its local distinctiveness. The integrity of the zone is well preserved, with few field boundaries having been removed, and the survival of the earthworks indicating its earlier arable land use.</p>	High
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way which cross the zone. Further research into the associations between the heritage assets and the social and economic history of Upper Tean would contribute to the community and public appreciation of its importance to the history of the Moorlands and Staffordshire as a whole.</p>	Medium

1.2.3 Recommendations:

The development of the economic history of the zone is evident in the surviving field system, both the form of the field boundaries and the surviving ridge and furrow earthworks. The field pattern survives particularly well within the zone and its maturity contributes to local distinctiveness. Settlement within the zone is restricted to the dispersed historic farmsteads, which lie to the south of the village, and to date no further development has been incorporated into this landscape. The dispersed settlement pattern and the well preserved field system suggest that there is little capacity to absorb large or medium scale development without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

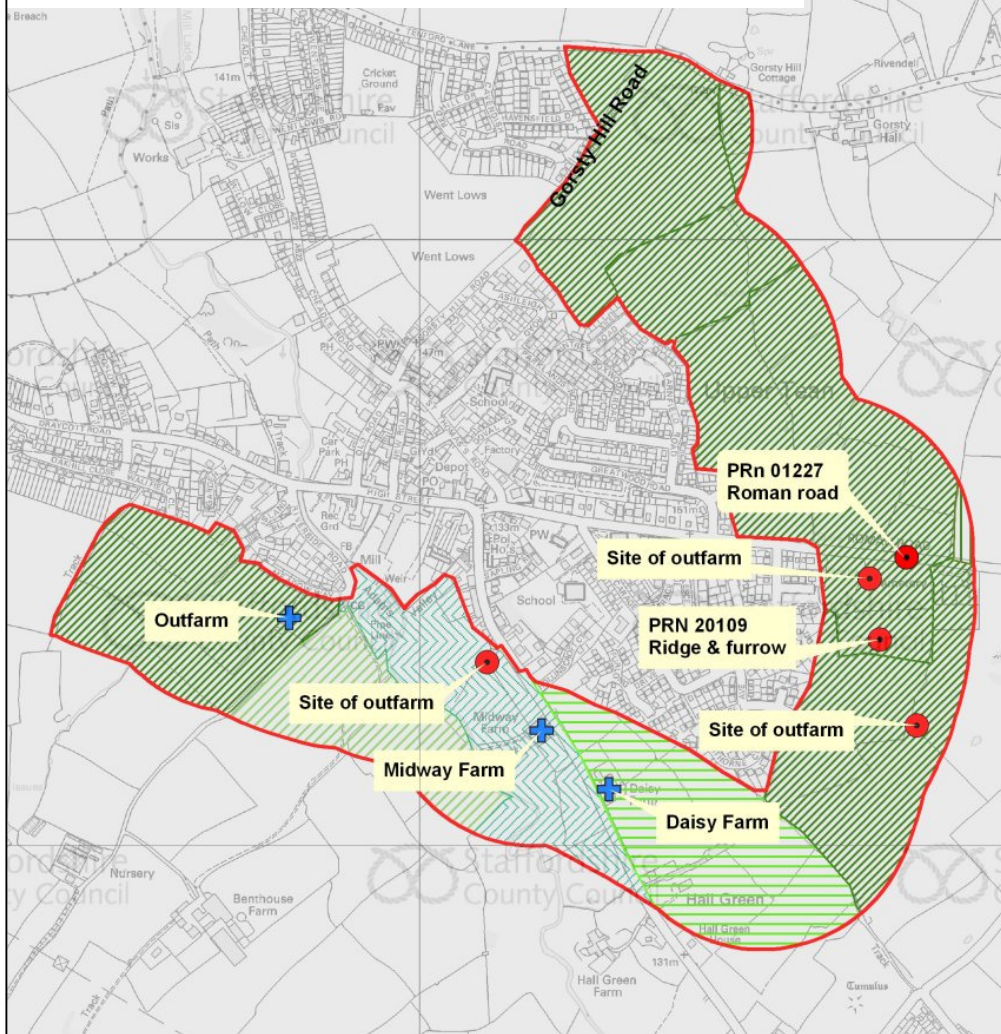
The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00114; English Heritage SM no. 22419









- The conservation of the historic landscape character and the low density of settlement.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should not impact upon the legibility of the historic landscape character through the retention of the historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁶.
- There is a moderate archaeological potential within the zone particularly of prehistoric and Roman remains. There may be a requirement to submit a Heritage Statement with planning applications dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.

⁶ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

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Legend

-  Building or Structure
-  Monument
- Refined HLC**
-  18th/19th century planned field systems
-  Early small rectilinear fields
-  Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields
-  Piecemeal Enclosure
-  Re-organised piecemeal enclosure
-  HE CZ boundary

Map 3: UTHECZ 2
– East of Upper
Tean

1.3 UTHECZ 3 – Upper Tean

1.3.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 79ha and comprises the historic core of Upper Tean, largely contiguous with the Conservation Area and its 20th and early 21st century suburban expansion (cf. maps 1 and 4). The historic core was established in the valley of the River Tean. The zone also includes the fields at Went Lows to the north of the village core and represents the highest point of the zone at around 172m AOD. Went Lows retains its rural character with a number of surviving mature field boundaries. The top of the hill was once believed to have been the site of a late prehistoric burial mound, although there has so far been little supporting evidence for this interpretation⁷. However, there remains the potential for archaeological evidence to survive associated with prehistoric and Roman activity across the zone. The line of Roman road which connected Littlechester, Derbyshire and Chesterton (to the north of Newcastle under Lyme) crosses the zone on a roughly east-west alignment⁸. Hollington Road, High Street and Draycott Road roughly follow this alignment through the zone. Further evidence from the zone and the wider area includes a Scheduled barrow lying in the landscape between Upper Tean and Lower Tean (cf. UTHECZ 2) as well as the 18th century discovery of two undated urns, one containing bone, which are considered to have been of late prehistoric in date⁹.

Tean (possibly comprising both Upper and Lower Tean) is recorded in Domesday Book (1086) as a large manor, by the standards of the Staffordshire Moorlands, with twelve heads of household recorded along with three slaves¹⁰. It is clearly a manor which was dependent upon its arable land (cf. UTHECZ 2)¹¹. Upper Tean lies within Checkley parish, but despite this it appears to have been the primary location of the parish since at least the 14th century. This is evidenced by the fact that it was granted a market charter in 1355 by the lord of manor. There is currently no evidence for surviving medieval built fabric within the settlement, although there is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive particularly within the historic core of the town. The earliest phases of the Grade II* timber framed Tean Hall probably date to the late 15th/early 16th century¹². The phasing of the construction of the extant building has been suggested as representing the likely replacement of an earlier, probably medieval, hall. It is likely, therefore, that this represents the site of the medieval manor house.

Other than Tean Hall, the earliest known building is the Grade II Listed 2 Hollington Road which dates from the 17th century¹³. It retains a timber cruck frame in a gable wall. A timber cruck frame is also incorporated into 5 The

⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04270

⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01227

⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00114; English Heritage SM no. 22419; Staffordshire HER: PRN 01954

¹⁰ Hawkins & Rumble 1976: 10:2

¹¹ *Ibid* (land for six ploughs in recorded).

¹² Staffordshire HER: PRN 06140; RHCME 1992a: 2

¹³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 12933

Island perhaps suggesting a similar period of origin¹⁴. The remaining properties within the village are mostly comprised of brick buildings which all appear to be of 18th or 19th century date. However, there is the potential for earlier architectural fabric, particularly timber framing, to survive within the historic buildings across the zone¹⁵.

The layout of the settlement appears to be little altered from the medieval period with the exception of the insertion of New Street in the early 19th century¹⁶.

The manufacture of linen tape was the principal industry upon which the settlement of Upper Tean was reliant for around 200 years from the mid 18th century until the mid 20th century¹⁷. It is particularly associated with the Philips family who had established the tape weaving industry in the settlement from around 1747¹⁸. J & N Philips & Co focused their industrial interests upon Tean Hall from an unknown date. Adjacent to the hall they constructed the Grade II* textile mill, New Mills, the four storeys of which were probably complete by 1823¹⁹.

The influence of the company on the surviving historic character of the town is made apparent in Staffordshire Moorlands Conservation Area Appraisal document²⁰. They were responsible for the construction of several rows of mill workers cottages, including those lying adjacent to New Mills²¹. The area known as 'The Island' is particularly distinctive within the village which includes brick built terraces set off the main road down a narrow lane²². Holborn Row, considered by some to be the best surviving example of workers cottages in the settlement, lie to the north of the zone to the east of Gorsty Hill Road²³. Further mill workers cottages, Kiln Croft, stand on the opposite side of the road which date to the late 19th century²⁴. Further buildings associated with the company include Great Wood Primary School (1855) and Christ Church, a chapel of ease to the main parish church in Checkley (1842)²⁵. Many other historic buildings survive which also contribute to the history of the settlement and to its continuing local distinctiveness.

Beyond the historic core another industrial site associated with J & N Philips & Co is the Croft Bleachworks, located to the north west of the zone. The origins of the site apparently lie in the 1750s when the company established a watermill for bleaching tape²⁶. The site continued to operate as a dyeworks until 1968 although historic buildings were still present on the site in 2006

¹⁴ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council 2009: 14 and 18

¹⁵ Ibid: 18

¹⁶ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council 2009: 6

¹⁷ RCHME 1992b: 1

¹⁸ Sherlock 1976: 59

¹⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06141; RHCME 1992b: 1

²⁰ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council 2009

²¹ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council 2009: 12; Staffordshire HER: PRN 54029, 54030 and 54031

²² Ibid; Staffordshire HER: PRN 54025 and PRN 54026

²³ Sherlock 1976: 65; Staffordshire Moorlands 2009: 12; Staffordshire HER: PRN 54033

²⁴ Staffordshire Moorlands 2009: 12; Staffordshire HER: PRN 54033

²⁵ Staffordshire Moorlands 2009: 16; Staffordshire HER: PRN 54035 and PRN 51889

²⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00247

including the chimney²⁷. Adjacent on the Cheadle Road stands a row of late 19th century terraced houses which may be associated with the works²⁸.

Further individual historic buildings also survive within the areas of 20th and 21st century housing development; including the large detached 'Old Vicarage' and its red brick coach house/stables. The suburban growth mostly dates to the post war period and is largely comprised of brick built one and two storey detached and semi detached properties.

1.3.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets of the settlement, both tangible and intangible, make an immensely important contribution to our understanding of the social and economic history of the village. There is good potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive associated with medieval settlement in particular within the historic core. The specific sites of industrial interest including the Croft Bleachworks also retain archaeological potential both above and below ground, including any surviving buildings. Research into the origins and functions of the historic buildings also has the potential to inform the history of the development.</p>	<p>High (in the historic core and around Croft Bleachworks).</p>
<p>Historical value: The Conservation Area Appraisal document identifies the importance of the legible heritage assets to the town and particularly identifies the important influence of the Philips family on the built heritage. There are strong historical associations between the domestic and social/spiritual buildings and the industrial interests of the company. There are also strong associations between the New Mills and the Croft Bleachworks in terms of both ownership and the historic industrial processes. Teanford Mill in THECZ 4 also forms part of these industrial associations. There are twelve Listed Buildings within the historic core of the zone, including two of which are Grade II* Listed.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The distinctive historic character of the historic core has been identified by the designation of the Listed Buildings and the Conservation Area. The aesthetics of the zone are also positively influenced by the unlisted historic buildings both with and beyond the historic core.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets are what define the distinctive local character of the settlement and as such provide opportunities for promoting the history to both the local community and visitors in terms of strengthening a sense of place and pride as well as to benefit the local economy in terms of sustainable regeneration and tourism.</p>	<p>High</p>

1.3.3 Recommendations:

The character and history of the zone, particularly within the historic core, is closely associated with the tape industry and the Philips family in particular. The conservation of the historic character within the Conservation Area is covered by the Upper Tean Conservation Area Appraisal and Management

²⁷ Ibid

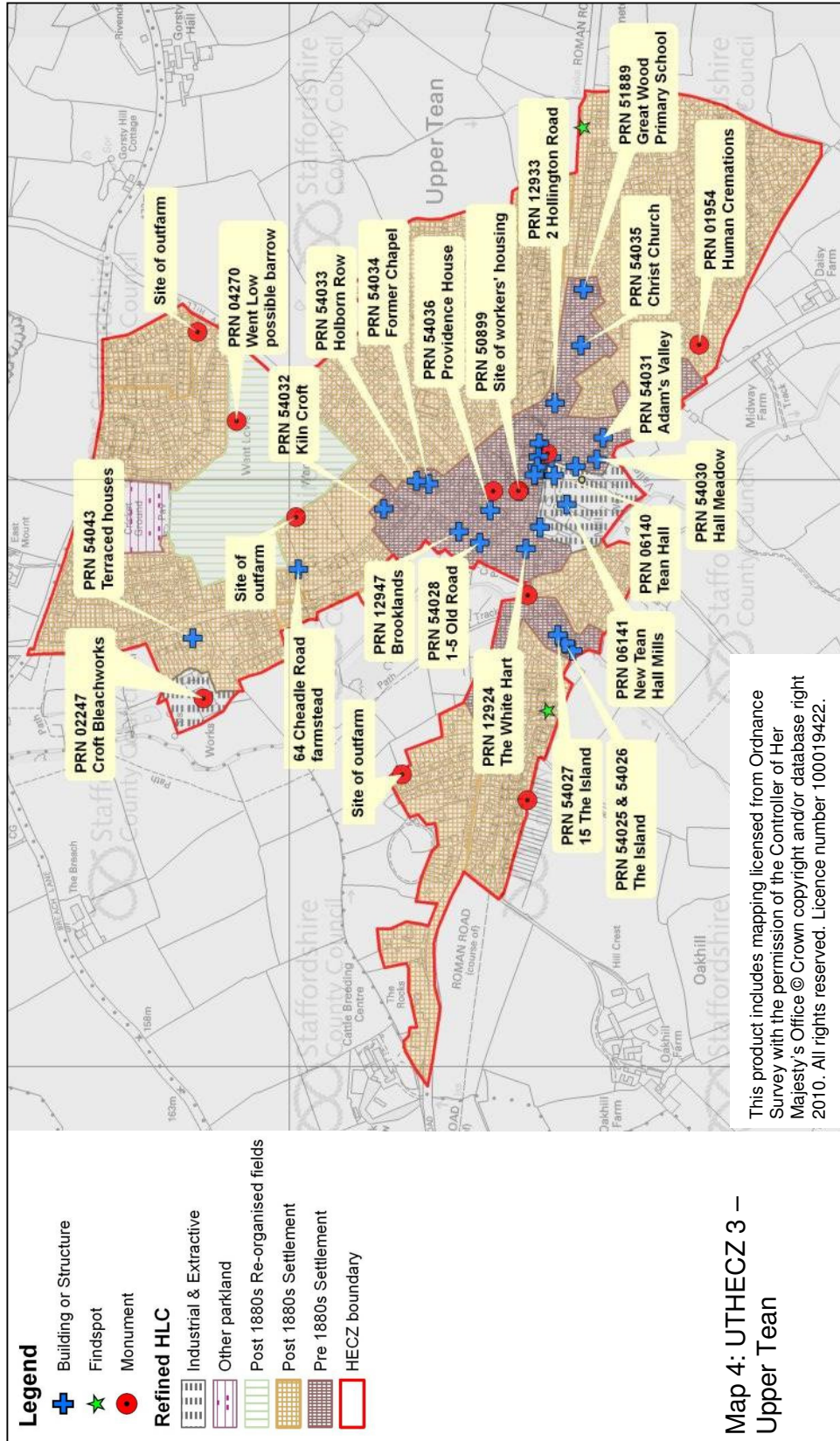
²⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54043

Plan²⁹. The Conservation Officers at the District Council should be consulted on any proposals.

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

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list to assist the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of Ipstones and to the sense of place.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of Ipstones
- The protection and enhancement of the Conservation Area, Listed buildings and structures as well as their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- There is a high level of archaeological potential within the zone particularly relating to the historic core and the area around Croft Bleachworks. Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning applications in line with PPS 5 Policy HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.

²⁹ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council 2009



1.4 UTHECZ 4 – North of Upper Tean

1.4.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 55ha and the Tean Valley runs through the centre of the zone on a roughly north-south alignment at around 135m AOD. To either side of the valley the land rises up to around 165m to the south west of the zone and 180m in the north west, just to the south of the disused Mobberley Quarry.

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by field systems the majority of which probably have their origins in at least the 17th or 18th century (cf. map 5). The ‘piecemeal enclosure’ identified to the south of the zone is a field system which is typified by a distinctive enclosure pattern comprising dog-leg or reverse ‘S’ field boundaries of mature hedgerows (cf. UTHECZ 2). The agricultural origins of this landscape lie in at least the medieval period as part of an open field arable system comprising two or more large hedge-less fields which were farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops. The fields were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. The open fields form an important part of the social and economic history of Upper Tean.

The origins of the ‘early rectilinear fields’ in the north is less clear but the survival of mature hedgerows in this area leads to the likelihood of post medieval enclosure. Only one field boundary has been lost since the late 19th century and consequently the historic landscape character is strong in this area. It is possible that the field system was associated with the development of the small settlement of Teanford, which is strung out along the Cheadle Road. The settlement may have originated to serve an earlier industrial site centred on the present Teanford Mill. An iron furnace is mentioned as being located in Teanford in 1738, although the earliest known reference to the placename occurs slightly earlier in 1698³⁰. It is not known how long the furnace may have operated, but its presence in this landscape may suggest that considerable woodland, needed to fuel the industrial process, existed in the immediate area and which in turn may have accounted for the creation of the rectilinear enclosure. Teanford Mill certainly existed by the late 18th century and by the late 19th century was operating as a flint mill, supplying the pottery trade³¹. However, by circa 1900 it had been converted to a dye works and was probably associated with the processes being carried out at Croft Bleachworks to the south (cf. UTHECA 3). It is not entirely clear whether the dye works was owned by J & N Philips & Co, but an analysis of documents held at the Staffordshire Record Office may clarify these associations.

Two Grade II Listed buildings are associated with this scattered settlement; The Ship Inn, originally constructed as a house in the late 18th century and the Anchor Inn, probably purpose built which dates to 1757³². The property ‘The Mount’ was inserted into this landscape in the early 20th century. Other

³⁰ Horowitz 2005: 531; Staffordshire HER: PRN 54046

³¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02292, PRN 54044 and PRN 54045. An old limekiln also existed in circa 1880 (PRN 54047).

³² Staffordshire HER: PRN 12905 and 12908

historic buildings also survive, mostly constructed of brick one or two of which have been rendered. These properties are generally dispersed and include Ivy Cottage on the corner of Cheadle Road and Breach Lane. A terrace of six red brick houses, extant by the 1880s, survive to the south of Teanford Mill and may represent workers cottages constructed by the owners of the dye works.

The landscape to the west of the zone may be later in origin. The farmstead name 'The Breach', (meaning 'new enclosure') which lies just beyond the project area but associated with this field system, is first recorded in the late 18th century and perhaps indicates the period of origin³³. A number of field boundaries have been lost across this enclosure pattern, but the overall rectilinear character is still discernible.

1.4.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The zone contains numerous heritage assets, both tangible and intangible, which contribute to the history of the wider area. This particularly relates to the industrial history of Staffordshire, both the pottery industry and the linen tape industry; the latter being particularly associated with J & N Philips & Co of Upper Tean. There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive associated with the development of the site of the watermill which may provide important evidence relating to a post medieval metal working site. The surviving piecemeal enclosure indicates an earlier landscape history which relates to the reliance of Upper Tean on an arable agriculture during the post medieval period. Further research (both documentary and archaeological) could strengthen our understanding of the relationships between the industrial sites as well as clarify the origins of Teanford as a settlement.</p>	High
<p>Historical value: It is possible that the early rectilinear enclosure in particular is associated with the development of Teanford in the post medieval period and possibly with the site of the furnace which would have been reliant upon charcoal. The late 19th century terraced houses are closely associated with the development of the mill as a dye works. The site becomes part of the linen tape industry based in Upper Tean and a key to understanding its role probably lies in its close relationship with the Croft Bleachworks (cf. THECZ 3). The two Grade II Listed buildings have been identified as nationally important heritage assets.</p>	High
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape largely survives across the zone and its character is enhanced by the presence of the surviving mature hedgerows in the areas of post medieval enclosure. The scattered settlement is also an important element of the landscape character and the importance of two of the buildings has been identified in their designation as Grade II Listed buildings. Other historic buildings also contribute to the aesthetics of the zone including the late 19th century terraced houses associated with Teanford Mill.</p>	High.

³³ Horowitz 2005: 145 – however Horowitz suggests this farmstead first appears on the 1836 OS map, but in fact is also recorded on Yates' map of Staffordshire (1775).

<p>Communal value: The heritage assets contribute significantly to the distinctive local character of the historic landscape. They also contribute significantly to an understanding of the development of Upper Tean from the medieval period onwards and particularly of the linen tape industry. The heritage assets therefore provide opportunities for promoting this history to both the local community and visitors and as a consequence could contribute to strengthening a sense of place as well benefiting the local economy in terms of sustainable regeneration and tourism. The landscape can in part be accessed through the Rights of Way network.</p>	High
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1.4.3 Recommendations:

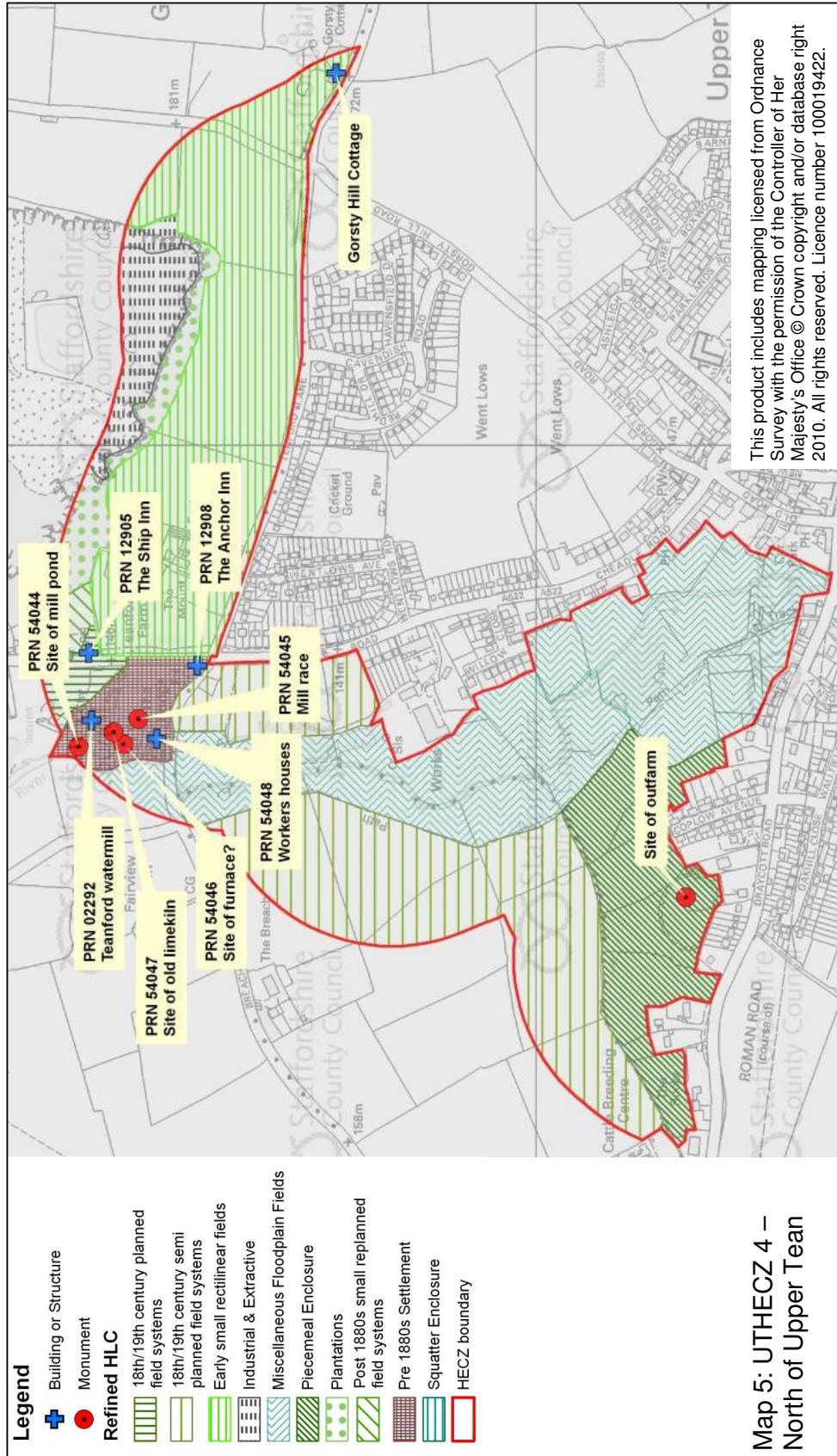
The various field patterns survives particularly well within the zone and their maturity contributes to the local distinctiveness. Settlement within the zone has concentrated upon the site of Teanford Mill and very little development has occurred within the zone since the early 20th century. There is generally little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

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

- The conservation of the historic landscape character and the low density of settlement.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should seek to minimise the impact upon the legibility of the historic landscape character through the retention of the historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)³⁴.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list to assist the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of Ipstones and to the sense of place.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the area.
- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.

³⁴ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

- There is a moderate level of archaeological potential within the zone particularly relating to the site of the watermill. Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning applications in line with PPS 5 Policy HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.



2. Waterhouses

2.1 WHECZ 1 – Waterhouses historic core

2.1.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 6ha although only that part of the settlement which lies to the south of the A523 lies within Staffordshire Moorlands; that to the north lies within the Peak District National Park. However, in order to understand the wider character of the settlement both sides of the boundary will be discussed within this document.

The settlement lies within the valley of the River Hamps and is strung out along a major east-west route (A523), which had been adopted as a turnpike road circa 1777³⁵. The 18th century ‘Ye Olde Crown Hotel’ is a Grade II Listed inn and may have been constructed as a result of the creation of the turnpike road³⁶. Prior to this date the settlement appears to have been more dispersed in nature rather than being located along the roadside³⁷. Waterhouses is first mentioned in documentary sources in the 16th century³⁸. Its origins may relate to an expansion in industrial activities in the wider area from this period onwards probably relating to the extraction and processing of limestone. However, it is possible that it originated at an earlier period as an agricultural community comprised of scattered farmsteads.

There are three Grade II Listed buildings within the zone and one Grade II* (Leehouse Farmhouse) all of which have been dated to the 18th century (cf. map 6). Leehouse Farmhouse and The Old Beams have been dated to the middle of this century, although neither is aligned onto it³⁹. Many of the remaining historic buildings tend to be aligned onto the road and they probably date to the 19th century. The expansion of the settlement in the 19th century may in part be related to the growth of the local extractive industries, which in turn may have been initially stimulated by improved road access. A number of properties lie away from the road and are not aligned onto it. These properties may have earlier origins than those situated along the road and may consequently have 16th century or earlier origins. The pattern of properties throughout the zone retains a strong dispersed character.

The overall built character of the zone is dominated by cottages constructed of the local limestone with tile roofs, although one or two have brick frontages including the Grade II Listed ‘The Old Beams’. The majority are of two storeys mostly terraced, although a number are detached. The notable exceptions are the Listed ‘The Old Beams’ and ‘Leehouse Farmhouse’ which are both of three storeys. The former school house is also constructed of limestone and has been converted to a domestic dwelling. The limestone walls lining the roadsides are particularly characteristic of the village.

³⁵ Higgins 2008: 54

³⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13249

³⁷ Yates’ map of Staffordshire (1775)

³⁸ Horowitz 2005: 562

³⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06332 and PRN 06331

The only historic farmstead within the village is Leehouse Farm which has been identified as having a loose courtyard plan form. The complex consists of a Grade II* Listed farmhouse and an adjacent Grade II Listed cow house, both constructed of limestone⁴⁰. There are examples, nationally, of this farmstead type dating to the 13th century and it is, therefore, possible that this site may also have origins which pre date the mid 18th century date of the extant buildings.

2.1.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets of the zone to contribute to an understanding of the origins and development of the settlement. The extant historic buildings may retain fabric which could indicate earlier origins and evidence of function. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive relating to both domestic and industrial activities within the zone which would contribute significantly to an understanding of the settlement's origins and the social and economic history of its past inhabitants.	High
Historical value: The legible heritage assets dominate the historic character of the zone and include four nationally significant Listed buildings. The historic buildings are characteristic of the local landscape being largely constructed of local limestone and contribute significantly to the sense of place within the Moorlands. Overall the buildings have been little altered, but inappropriate development could detract from the sense of place.	High
Aesthetic value: The settlement is a mix of planned elements, which are aligned directly onto the turnpike road, and earlier unplanned elements, which include at least two of the Listed Buildings. The heritage assets would be amenable to enhancement to benefit the sense of place. However, inappropriate development could detract from the aesthetics of the historic character.	High
Communal value: There is the potential for sustainable tourism to benefit from the interpretation and promotion of the local heritage assets. This could focus in part upon the Manifold Valley Cycleway and identify opportunities to promote local business within the settlement.	High

2.1.3 Recommendations:

The historic core of Waterhouses is a distinctive Moorlands settlement with a strong local vernacular.

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

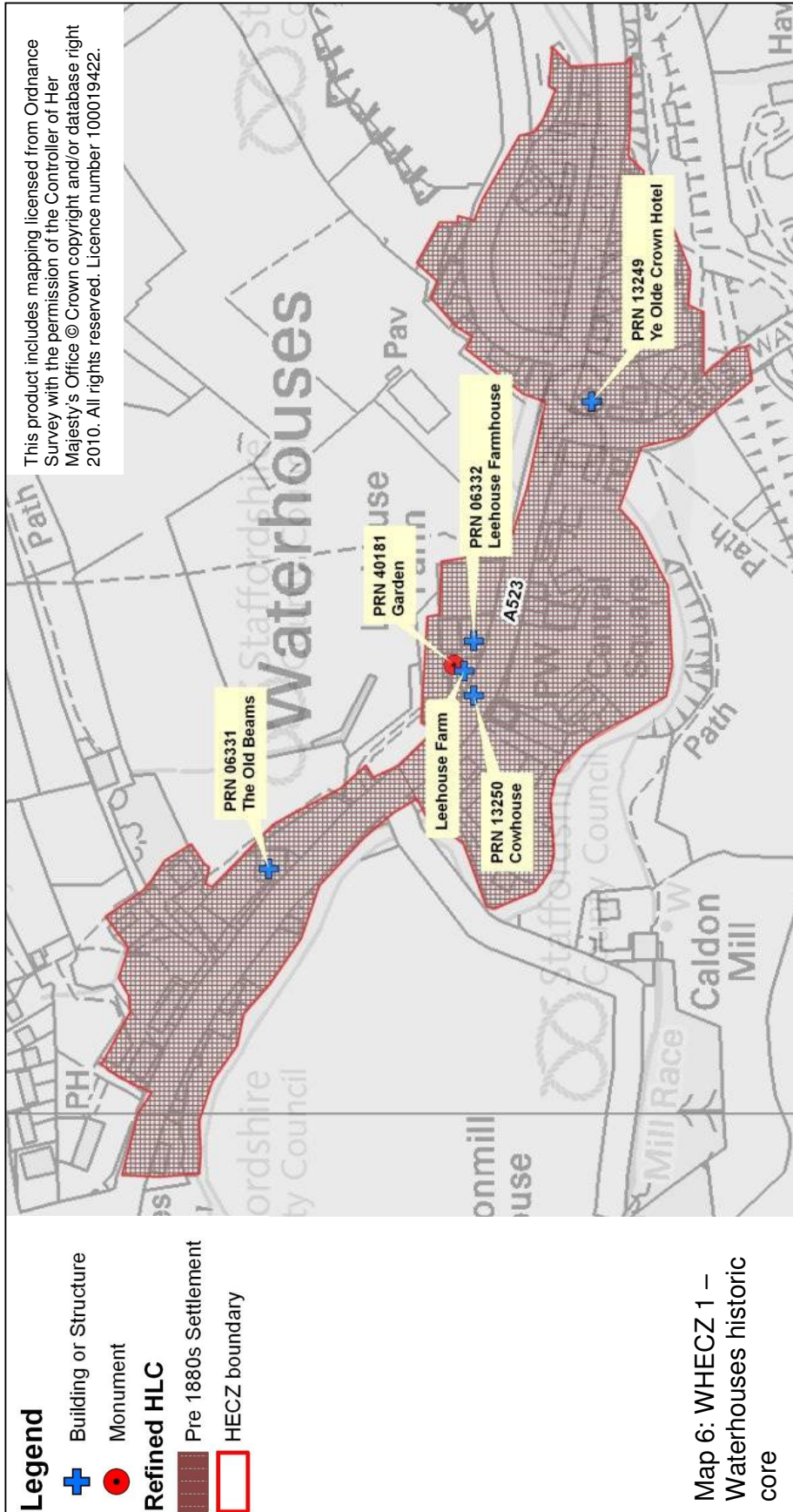
- The sense of place could be conserved, enhanced and managed through the designation of this zone as a Conservation Area.
- The conservation and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their

⁴⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06332 and PRN 13250

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

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the settlement.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development and possibly sustainable tourism. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the settlement.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴¹.
- There is a moderate archaeological potential within the zone particularly of prehistoric and Roman remains. There may be a requirement to submit a Heritage Statement with planning applications dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.
- The promotion of the wider heritage assets and the re-use of buildings to encourage sustainable tourism; particularly given the links to the Manifold Valley cycleway.

⁴¹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.2 WHECZ 2 – Waterfall Lane, Waterhouses

2.2.1 Statement of heritage significance

The HECZ covers 18ha of which only the western side of Waterfall Lane, lies within Staffordshire Moorlands District. The remainder of the zone lies within the Peak District National Park.

The zone largely represents a series of housing developments which have occurred since the inter war period (cf. map 7). However, the earliest properties include the 19th century Donnithorne Chase and the mid 18th century Cheshire House both Grade II Listed buildings. Their survival is testimony to the overall dispersed settlement of the local area. A further historic building survives, Paradise House, and this and the Listed Buildings are all constructed of local stone.

The majority of the 20th century housing comprises one and two storey properties many of which are constructed of stone. The earliest of these, which had been constructed by the early 1960s, is located on the eastern side of Waterfall Lane and the northern side of Cross Lane along with 'The George Inn' and the school. Some of these houses are constructed of red brick.

The late 20th and early 21st century housing have been constructed within the fields of the former landscape, which was dominated by 'planned enclosure' (cf. WHECZ 6) and consequently the historic rectilinear character of this landscape has been largely retained.

2.2.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential for heritage assets to contribute to an understanding of the history of the zone. The extant historic buildings may retain fabric which could indicate earlier origins and evidence of function. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive relating to both domestic and industrial activities within the zone which would contribute significantly to an understanding of the settlement's origins and the social and economic history of its past inhabitants.	High
Historical value: There are legible heritage assets with the zone, but these are not predominant, although their presence contributes to an understanding of the local character of the wider settlement.	Medium
Aesthetic value: The historic aesthetics of the zone have been impacted by 20 th and 21 st century development, although designated historic buildings do survive. The more recent housing estates do reflect the earlier rectilinear character of the former field system and compliments the surviving field pattern within WHECZ 6.	Medium
Communal value: The heritage assets can be appreciated from the public highway. The history of the zone could be promoted as part of a wider heritage interpretation exercise within Waterhouses.	Low

2.2.3 Recommendations

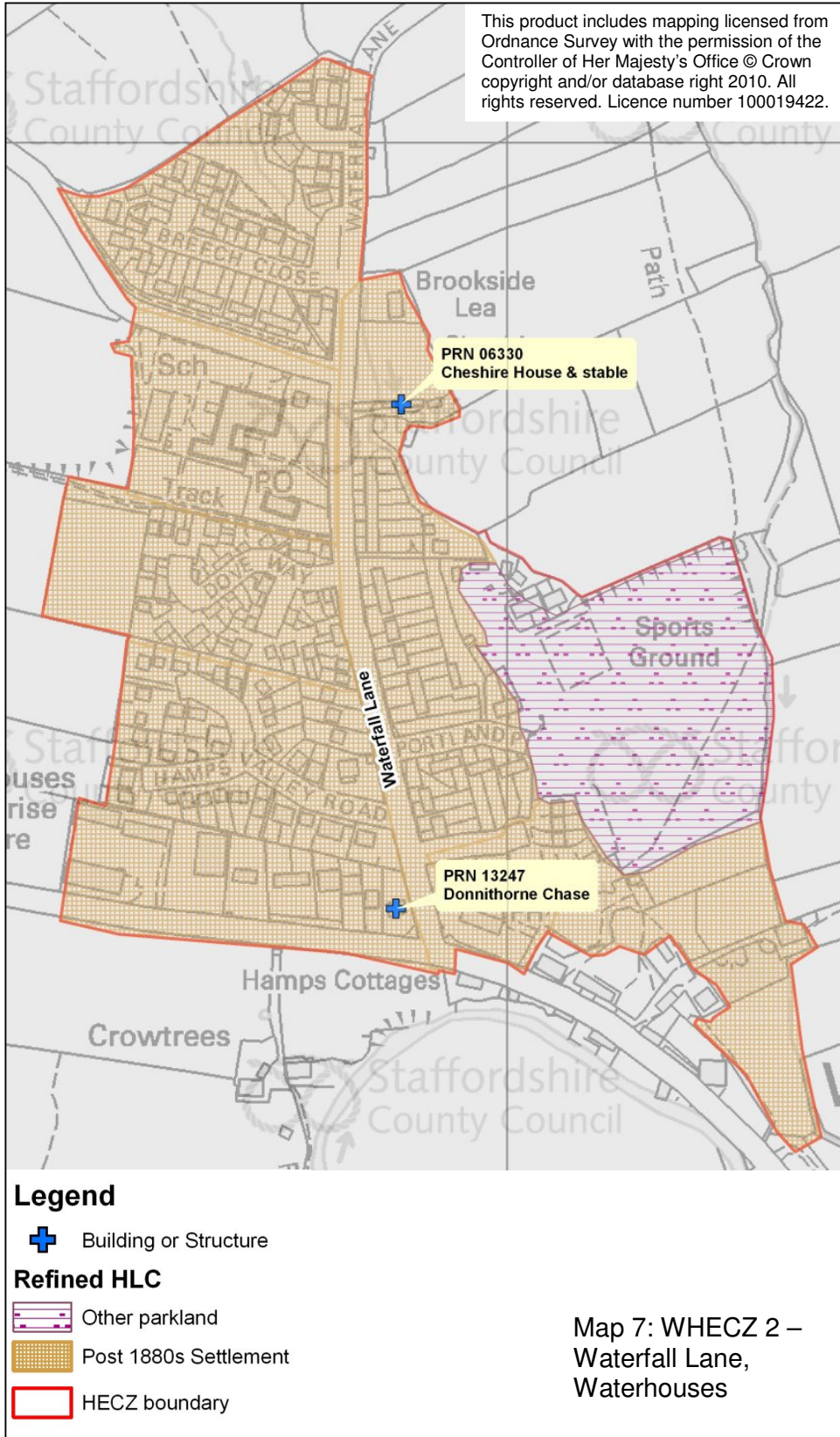
The zone is dominated by 20th and 21st century housing development, which has largely respected the character of the earlier planned landscape which

survives within WHECZ 6. Two Grade II Listed buildings are located within the zone.

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

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴².
- The conservation and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- There is a low to moderate archaeological potential within the zone. There may be a requirement to submit a Heritage Statement with planning applications dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.

⁴² English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.3 WHECZ 3 – East of Earlsway, Waterhouses

2.3.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 11ha and lies within the Hamps Valley. The historic landscape character is dominated by piecemeal enclosure of probable post medieval date, which are typified by a distinctive enclosure pattern comprising dog-leg or reverse ‘S’ field boundaries (cf. map 8). The majority of the field boundaries survive from the late 19th century, although there has been an alteration in the alignment of one field boundary just to the east of Earlsway. The field boundaries themselves are largely comprised of local limestone walls, which are characteristic of upland landscapes.

Just to the south of the A523 there is a car park and the start of the Manifold Valley cycleway. The cycleway follows the route of the Leek & Manifold Light Railway which opened in the early 20th century primarily to transport milk from the Moorlands farmers⁴³. This portion of the line, between Waterhouses and Hulme End, was closed in 1934⁴⁴. The railway ran on an east-west alignment along the Hamps Valley and was constructed across part of a series of old limestone quarries, which had ceased operating by the 1880s⁴⁵. During the second half of the 20th century two properties have been constructed within one of the former quarries.

The main east-west road (A523) was adopted as a turnpike road circa 1777 and an associated Grade II Listed milepost dating to 1834 survives to the south of the road⁴⁶.

2.3.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets contribute to an understanding of the zone and the wider landscape. The well preserved field system exemplifies the evolution of agricultural practices whose origins date to at least the medieval period. There is the potential for a survey of the stone walls to reveal information regarding their origins. The origin of the A523 as a turnpike road is evidenced by the presence of the Grade II Listed milepost. The potential for the survival of both below and above ground archaeological features is currently unknown due to limited research within this parish.</p>	High
<p>Historical value: The heritage assets are legible within the landscape. The survival of the historic field pattern and its associated stone walls is particularly notable. The line of the former railway which is maintained as a cycleway and the Grade II Listed milepost are also legible.</p>	High

⁴³ Clark 1976: 324

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ First edition 6" OS map held digitally by Staffordshire County Council. © Landmark.

⁴⁶ Higgins 2008: 54; Staffordshire HER: PRN 03119

Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape makes a positive contribution to the local character of Waterhouses and the wider landscape. The stone walls are particularly characteristic of the upland areas of the Staffordshire Moorlands. The line of the railway continues to contribute to an understanding of the history of communications of the wider Staffordshire Moorlands.	High
Communal value: Although there are few legible heritage assets and the potential for unknown assets to survive is low the Manifold Cycleway represents a good opportunity for community and visitor engagement with the local heritage.	High

2.3.3 Recommendations

The development of the economic history of the zone is evident in the surviving field system in the form of the field boundaries. The field pattern survives particularly well within the zone and the stone walls contribute to the local distinctiveness. The settlement pattern remains one of a dispersed pattern. The integrity of this historic landscape suggests that there is little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

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

- The conservation of the historic landscape character and the low density of settlement. However, should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should seek to conserve the overall historic landscape character through the retention of the historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴⁷.
- There is currently a low archaeological potential within the zone due to a lack of research. The scale and location of any works may require mitigation to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.

⁴⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.4 WHECZ 4 – Caudon quarry, Waterhouses

2.4.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 9ha and has been used for the large-scale extraction of limestone during the second half of the 20th century (cf. map 9).

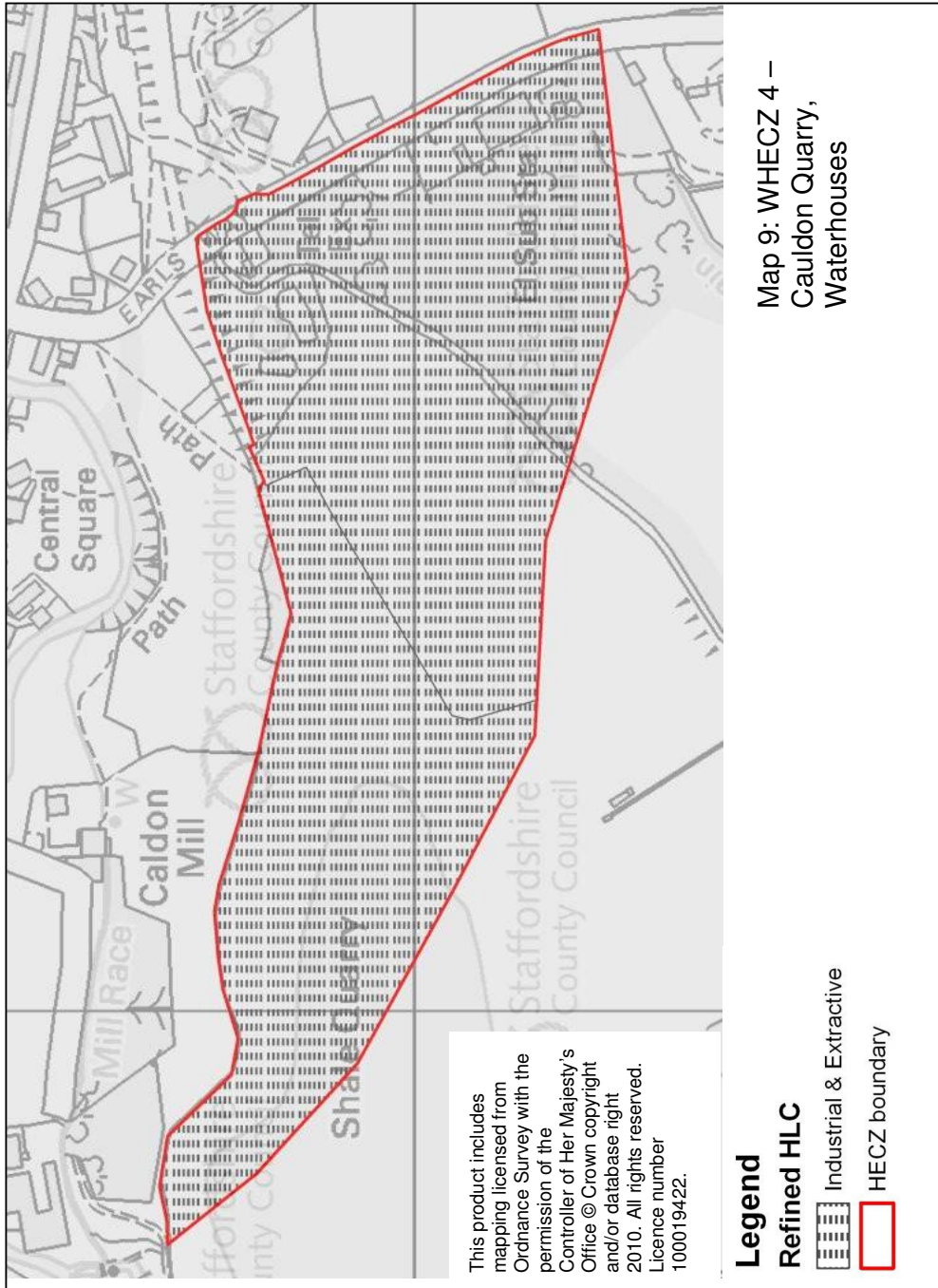
2.4.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is little potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive and there are no known heritage assets, beyond the quarry itself.	Low
Historical value: The quarry is legible within the landscape and as such forms part of the history of the local area in terms of its social and economic contributions during the 20 th century. It also forms part of a narrative on the historic of limestone extraction more generally which has a long history within the local area.	Low
Aesthetic value: The aesthetic value of the zone in terms of the historic environment has been impact by the quarrying activity.	Low
Communal value: There are no known heritage assets, although the quarry has been an important part of the local economy and forms part of the modern character of the area.	Low

2.4.3 Recommendations

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴⁸.

⁴⁸ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



Map 9: WHECZ 4 –
Cauldon Quarry,
Waterhouses

2.5 WHECZ 5 – River Hamps & Caldon Mill

2.5.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone lies within the Hamps Valley and covers 35ha within the Staffordshire Moorlands District. The historic landscape character is dominated by field systems which probably originated in the post medieval period as river side meadows ('miscellaneous floodplain fields' on map 10). An area of small irregular fields to the south of the A523 may also have post medieval origins. The extant field boundaries incorporate mature vegetation which is a legible indicator of its likely ancient origins.

The importance of arable agriculture within the area (cf. WHECZ 3 and the field system to the north east of the village lying within the Peak District National Park) from the medieval period onwards is confirmed by the presence of Caldon Mill. A field survey undertaken in the 1950s noted that the corn mill dated to the 18th century, although it had undergone alteration and extension during a later conversion to a dye works⁴⁹. Documentary evidence suggests that by the late 13th century a watermill, probably on this site, was held by the monks of Croxden Abbey⁵⁰.

Three historic farmsteads have been identified within the zone all of which were present within the landscape by at least the early 19th century. The farmsteads are typical of the small holdings found across the Staffordshire Moorlands. Crowtrees, a dispersed cluster plan, and Steps Cottage, a linear farmstead, are both common forms in the north east of Staffordshire. The linear farmstead in particular, where the house is in-line with an attached farm building, is typical of upland landscapes. Steps Cottage has seen little in the way of 20th century alterations to its form. These farmsteads are likely to have at least 18th century origins. An extant field barn, lying on the A528, also contributes to the local character and an understanding of historic farming practices.

In other river valleys within Staffordshire, notably of the rivers Trent and Dove, late prehistoric archaeological sites are known to survive beneath the alluvium in high concentrations. Consequently, there is the potential for archaeological deposits to survive along the Hamps Valley particularly given the known Bronze Age activity within the wider landscape beyond the project area and the likelihood of continuity of activity from earlier periods.

⁴⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00302

⁵⁰ Ibid.

2.5.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential for both known and unknown heritage assets to contribute to an understanding of the exploitation of the landscape of the zone from the prehistoric period onwards. There is also the potential for research on the built heritage assets to contribute to an understanding of the evolution of agricultural practices within the zone. There is the potential for both below and above ground heritage assets to survive associated with the development of Caldon Mill. Information pertaining to this site could confirm its medieval origins as well as inform the nature and extent of the Cistercian monks' activities within the Staffordshire Moorlands from the 13 th century onwards.	High
Historical value: The legible heritage assets significantly contribute to the historic character of the zone particularly the historic farmsteads and the extant historic field boundaries. A small number of field boundaries have been removed, but the overall irregular character of the field patterns is still legible.	High
Aesthetic value: The farmsteads and extant historic field patterns contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the zone, although there have been some alterations during the 20 th and 21 st centuries.	Medium
Communal value: The heritage assets and the historic landscape of the zone can be appreciated from the public rights of way network. The history of the zone could be promoted as part of a wider heritage interpretation exercise within Waterhouses.	Low

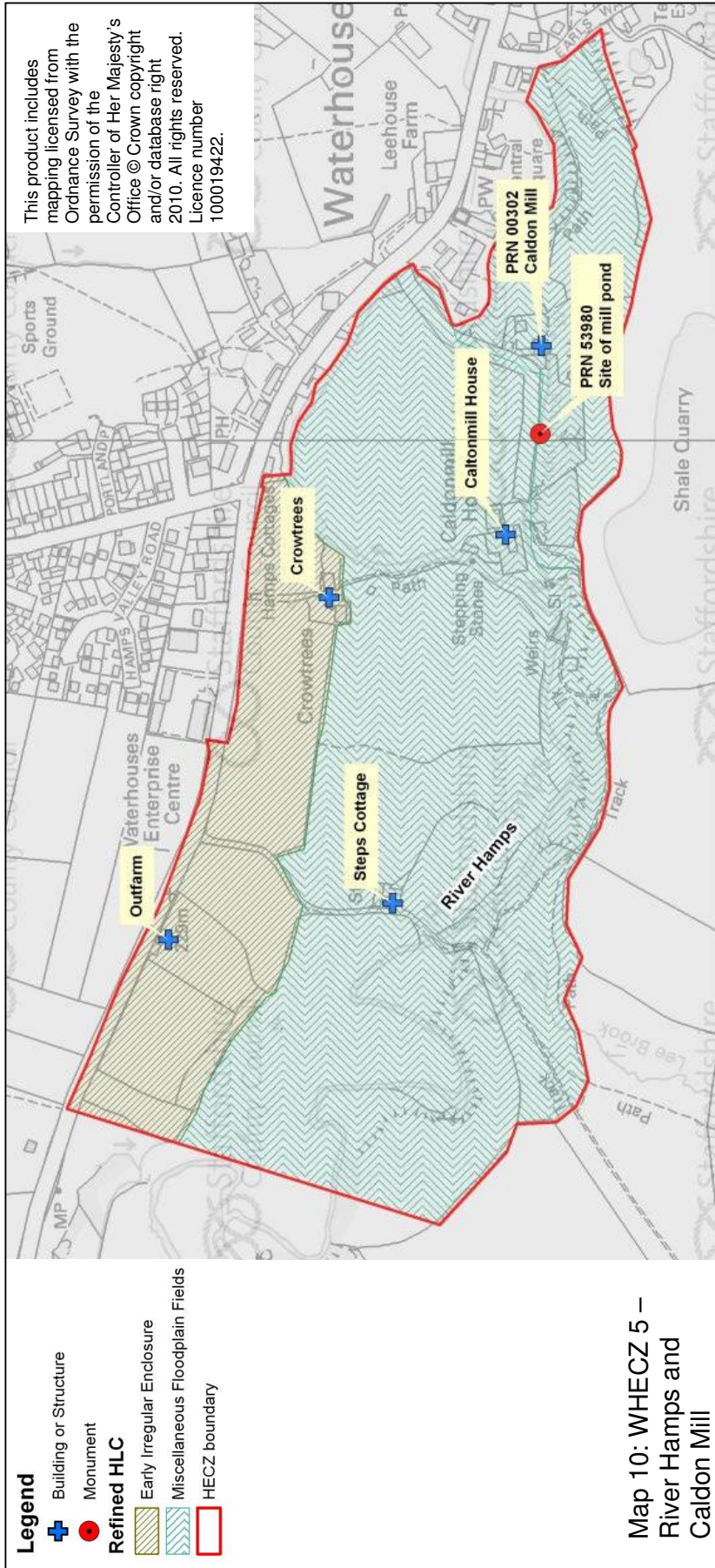
2.5.3 Recommendations

The historic landscape character of the zone is well preserved and the settlement pattern continues to be dispersed in nature; with little 20th or 21st century development. Consequently there is little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

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

- The conservation of the historic landscape character and the low density of settlement.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should seek to conserve the overall historic landscape character through the retention of the historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁵¹.
- There is a moderate to low archaeological potential within the zone. There may be a requirement to submit a Heritage Statement with planning applications dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.

⁵¹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.6 WHECZ 6 – West of Waterhouses

2.6.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 15ha and its highest point lies on the western boundary, just to the north east of Stonylow, standing at around 230m AOD. The land falls gently away to the south and east to around 230m AOD on the far boundaries of the zone.

The historic landscape character of the zone is comprised of a planned field system with a predominantly east-west alignment which was probably created in the 18th or possibly the 19th century (cf. map 11)⁵². The regularity of the fields and their straight boundaries is the result of the planning of the landscape by a surveyor. This form is highly typical of late enclosure and is often associated with the Enclosure Acts. In this case there is no corresponding Act of Parliament and the earlier history of this landscape has been obscured by the establishment of this field system. However, it is possible that this landscape was open moorland during the medieval and post medieval periods. The moorland would have been utilised by the area's inhabitants for grazing and fuel and thus it had an important role in the local economy.

The field boundaries are predominantly comprised of stone walls which is highly characteristic of the Staffordshire Moorlands. There are some areas where the legibility of the walls has become obscured by vegetation.

2.6.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential for a survey of the stone walls to contribute to an understanding of their origins. However, there has been little research within the zone to clarify any archaeological potential.	Medium
Historical value: The legibility of the historic field pattern contributes to the local character of the upland landscape which extends to the north and east of this zone. It is likely to be associated with late enclosure of an open moorland landscape.	Medium
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape with its characteristic straight field boundaries contribute to the aesthetic of wider area, despite the removal of one or two of these boundaries. The stone walls are particularly characteristic of the upland areas of the Staffordshire Moorlands.	High
Communal value: The heritage assets and the historic landscape of the zone can be appreciated from the public rights of way network. The history of the zone could be promoted as part of a wider heritage interpretation exercise within Waterhouses.	Low

2.6.3 Recommendations

The planned character of the zone and its stone walls form part of the local distinctive historic landscape of the wider area. The current lack of

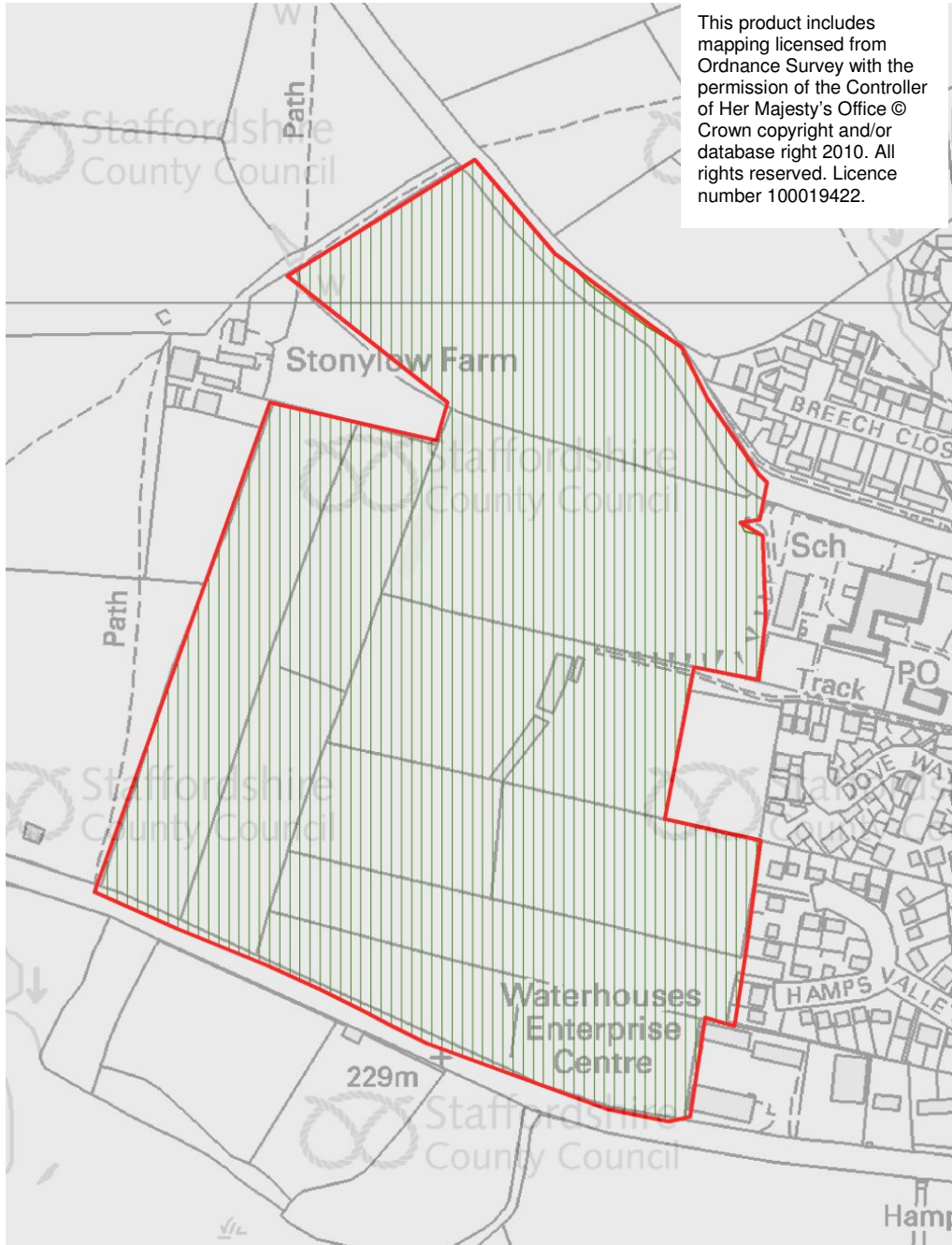
⁵² HLC type: 18th/19th century planned enclosure

development within the zone and the small fields suggest there is little capacity to absorb large or medium scale development without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

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

- The conservation of the historic landscape character and the low density of settlement.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁵³.
- There is currently a low archaeological potential within the zone due to a lack of research. The scale and location of any works may require mitigation to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.



⁵³ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



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Legend

Refined HLC

-  18th/19th century planned field systems
-  HE CZ boundary

Map 11: WHECZ 6 – West of Waterhouses

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