

# Leek Conservation Area Appraisal

September 2017





# Leek

# Conservation Area

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## SOURCES

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### Maps and other original sources

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Ordnance survey maps.  
Transactions of the North Staffs. Field Club, Vol LVIII, 1923-4, Plate VIII.  
Yates (1775) Map of Staffordshire.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Line drawings of building details are after R.W. Brunskill and R. Harris  
Extract's from Yates' Map of Staffordshire reproduced by permission of Staffordshire Record Society.

# Introduction (Map 1)

## Summary of special interest

- 1.1 Leek is a planned settlement dating to the early 13th century that grew up beside an earlier church and road. The town retains its medieval street pattern, market place and church, and a wide range of other historic buildings dating from the 16th century onwards. The surrounding mills and terraces mark the emergence of a fully-fledged silk industry in the 19th century. In the town centre the modest scale of the early housing contrasts with the more dramatic designs of the late 19th century buildings. Elsewhere changing needs and aspirations are reflected in the style of the mill buildings, and in a range of approaches to workers terraces and more affluent housing.
- 1.2 As designated in July 1970 the Conservation Area contained the medieval town, and the earliest surviving silk mill with related housing. The boundary was revised in 1989, 1994, and 2004, to place greater emphasis on Leek's industrial heritage, and to acknowledge the importance of specific buildings. A further revision was made in 2013 to rationalise the boundary and include other areas of particular townscape significance, including an exceptionally fine area of late Victorian and Edwardian housing to the south.



**1.1 The Market Place: the Wednesday market**

## The purpose of this document

- 1.3 This document identifies the characteristics that make the Leek Conservation Area worthy of preservation, and aims to:
- evaluate and record the historical significance of the area,
  - identify features of townscape and landscape importance,
  - inform residents and businesses about what requires to be protected,
  - serve as a basis for future policies of preservation and enhancement.
- 1.4 The appraisal will help those living and working in the area to appreciate and value its special qualities, and to assist in the preparation of development proposals that complement its heritage. It will be used by the Local Authority to assess planning applications and to prepare a management plan for the area, which may include proposals for enhancement schemes. The Local Authority and other statutory undertakers are required to have regard for the need to preserve and enhance conservation areas and this document should assist in formulating proposals for Leek.

## Planning policy framework

- 1.5 Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act 1990 Local Planning Authorities are required to determine which parts of their area are 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' and to designate them as Conservation Areas. From time to time they are required to review these areas and encouraged to publish proposals for their preservation and enhancement.
- 1.6 This appraisal interprets and expands policies in the Staffordshire Moorlands Core Strategy. It has also been prepared to reflect government guidance and Historic England advice.

## The implications of designation

- 1.7 Designation seeks to preserve and enhance the character and appearance of Conservation Areas by imposing additional controls over:
- the location and design of new development
  - the size of extensions for which Planning Permission is needed
  - certain minor works (e.g. roof alterations, cladding, and satellite dishes)
  - demolition of buildings, gates, walls, fences and railings
  - work to trees
  - advertisements
- 1.8 Planning Permission will only be granted for development that preserves or enhances the character or appearance of the Conservation Area in accordance with the policies in the Local Plan. Pre-application advice on development proposals is available from the Council's planning team, details of which are found on the Council's website. The website also provides more detailed design guidance notes and technical publications to assist in specifying work affecting historic buildings.
- 1.9 The Council applied an Article 4 Direction to all residential properties within the Leek Conservation Area in December 2013 to control the loss of historic detailing. These details include windows and doors of traditional design, traditional roofing materials, chimney stacks, boundary walls and solar panels. Planning permission is now required to alter or remove these details as well as making other changes to publicly visible elevations.

## Community involvement

- 1.10 Public consultation will be undertaken for any enhancement schemes or to revise the boundary.
- 1.11 The Council consulted on the revised boundary, character appraisal and Article 4 Direction in 2013.

## 2.0 Location and Setting

### Location and landscape setting

- 2.1 Leek lies in the northern uplands of Staffordshire where roads from Macclesfield, Ashbourne, Buxton, Stone, and the Potteries intersect. To the north of the town Brough Park provides a visual link with open countryside that includes the western fringes of the Peak District National Park. Elsewhere the early town is embedded in 19th century industrial housing and mills, or 20th century housing estates.
- 2.2 Leek has been described as ‘on a hill, in a valley’ for the ancient town occupies a low hill at around 200 metres in a loop of the River Churnet **(2.1)**. The surrounding area is characterised by north south trending ridges reaching 300 metres and above. These are at their most dramatic in the scenery of the Roaches **(2.2)**, Lask Edge and the Cloud, and at their bleakest in the winter scenery of the smooth windswept tops of Morr ridge, Ipstones Edge and Gun.
- 2.3 Millstone Grit is the predominant rock type in the area, but a band of soft, friable Sandstone runs down the centre of the former parish, and is the bedrock below Leek town and the gentler landscape to the south.



**2.1** *‘On a hill in a valley’: the view from Ladderedge*



# VIEWS AND VISTAS



2.2 Over Brough Park to the Roches



2.4 Entry from the north east



2.3 From Stockwell Street to Morridge



2.2 Over Brough Park to the Roches

## Key views and vistas

- 2.4 Sweeping views of the town are available from the surrounding hills, and the countryside is clearly visible from the town centre. Towers, steeples, and mill buildings rise above the largest of the town-centre buildings. Prominent are the pinnacled tower of St. Edward's, the copper-domed tower of the Nicholson Institute, the spires of St. Mary's and Trinity churches and the irregular stone tower of St. Luke's. Visible also, the compact bulk of the mill buildings and the few surviving mill chimneys.
- 2.5 Within the town several key views are identified on Map 7. From St. Edward's churchyard there are fine views out over Brough Park to the outskirts of the ancient parish, including the Cloud and the Roches (2.2), and from Brow Hill out to Big Mill and the western hills (2.3). Views over the town are at their best from Ladderedge Country Park (2.1), Buxton Road, from Pickwood Recreation Ground and adjoining fields and the Mount.
- 2.6 Major views occur at entry points. The churches of St. Mary and St. Edward dominate the southern approach with St. Edward Street between them. From the east there is an eye-catching view of York Mill with London Mill behind it (4.20), while the western approach offers distant views of St. Edward's Church as the road passes Big Mill and finally emerges right under the church.

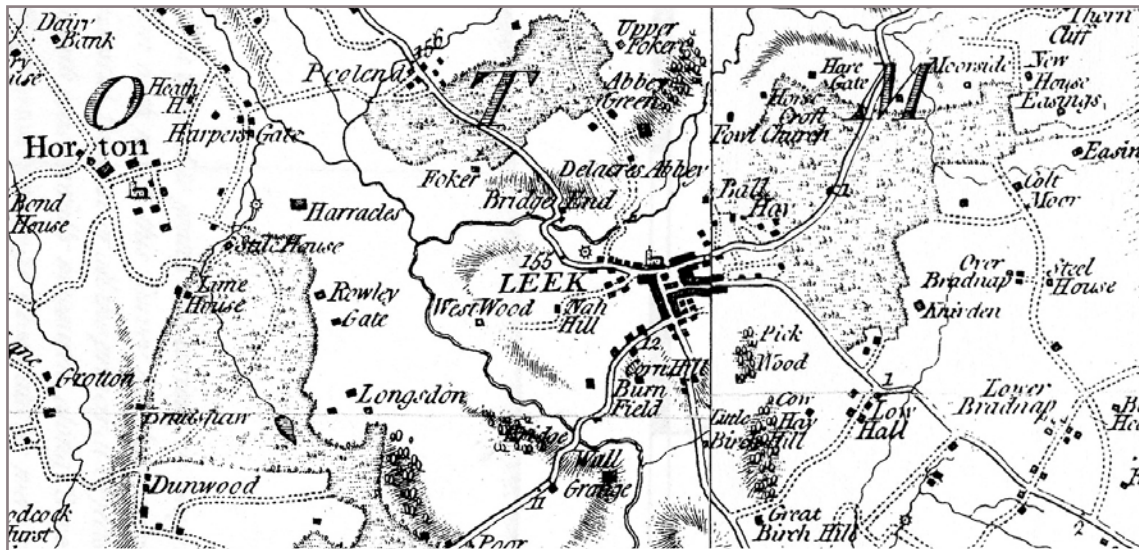
## 3.0 Historic development and archaeology

### Origins and development (Map 2)

#### **The medieval town**

- 3.1 Medieval Leek was the principal settlement in a vast moorland parish of 53,000 acres. This contained 19 townships, Leek and Lowe, Bagnall, Basford, Bradnop, Cheddleton, Consall, Endon, part of Foxt, Heaton, Horton, Ipstones, Longsdon, Leekfrith, Onecote, Rownall, Rudyard, Rushton Spencer, Rushton James, Stanley and Tittesworth. The townships were the smallest unit of civil administration and were grouped to form a series of manors each with its own complex history.
- 3.2 The 'fee of Leek', including the area covered by the present town, was held by King William in 1086.<sup>1</sup> It formerly belonged to the Earls of Mercia, and subsequently to the Earls of Chester. At Domesday the tiny settlement probably stood by the church of St. Edward on an ancient route running north-west/south-east through the town and known as the Earl's Way (3.1)
- 3.3 The market charter granted by King John to Earl Ranulph of Chester in 1207, and the town charter granted to the townsfolk by the Earl paved the way for a new town alongside the older settlement. Space was plentiful, and a vast new market place was created on level ground to the south of the church, and surrounded by burgage plots. Further burgage plots flanked the roads out of the market place (Stockwell Street, Derby Street, and St. Edward Street).

<sup>1</sup> *The most valuable of the holdings in 1086, but including land well beyond the parish boundaries.*



3.1 Leek as mapped by Yates in 1775. Moorland is shown stippled

- 3.4 Primarily a cattle market, specialised areas are reflected in the 19th century street names, Sheep Market and Costard Street<sup>2</sup> (now Stanley Street) the result of encroachment on the western side of the original market place and Bread Lane (now Dog Lane).
- 3.5 The town charter gave each burgess 'half an acre of land at his house, and one acre in the fields, ... timber for his buildings ... and common of pasture for all kinds of cattle'. The town's arable land lay south and west of the new settlement. By the 17th century it was being enclosed with field boundaries that reflected the medieval patterns of land management.
- 3.6 In 1214 Earl Ranulph founded the Cistercian abbey of Dieulacres a mile north of the town. At his death in 1232, the abbey gained the manor of Leek, retaining it until the monastery was dissolved in 1538.
- 3.7 Nineteenth century maps coupled to surviving boundaries allow the limits of the medieval town to be established. The Friends Meeting House (4.4) and the Old Grammar School (5.2) mark the limit of 17th and early 18th century development to the north-west; Greystones (5.9), Ford House (2.3) and the Ash Alms Houses (3.5) mark the limits to the east and south (Map 2).

<sup>2</sup> A type of apple.

<sup>3</sup> BLUE = BUILDINGS TO MARK ON THE HISTORIC MAP

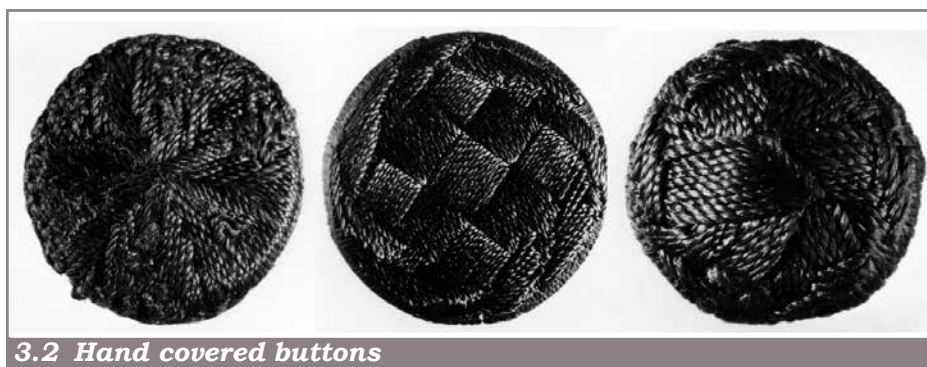
### Population growth

- 3.8 In 1500 Leek was a small market town serving a large area of pastoral farming. By 1900 it had seen the hey-day of a prosperous silk industry whose legacy of mill buildings and workers housing still dominates the town. Between these dates the town and its surrounding parish saw huge changes, as new forms of employment attracted a large new workforce, all of which required housing.
- 3.9 Prior to the census returns population totals are elusive and generally apply to the parish as a whole rather than the town. In 1563 Leek's vast parish still had less than a 1,000 inhabitants and huge areas of unenclosed moorland. In the succeeding century pastoral farming expanded onto the moorland and the population reached three to four thousand. Despite this, in 1666, only a hundred or so households occupied the town centre. With the development of the silk industry the balance changed, and the town drew heavily on the countryside for its new labour force. By 1811 the town alone had nearly 4,000 inhabitants, a total which spiraled steadily throughout the 19th century reaching 14,224 in 1901 and 19,880 by 2001.

### The development of the silk industry

- 3.10 Specialisation came slowly. Silk was first recorded in Leek in 1672, and in the 18th century button and mohair<sup>4</sup> merchants were central figures, supported by dyers.

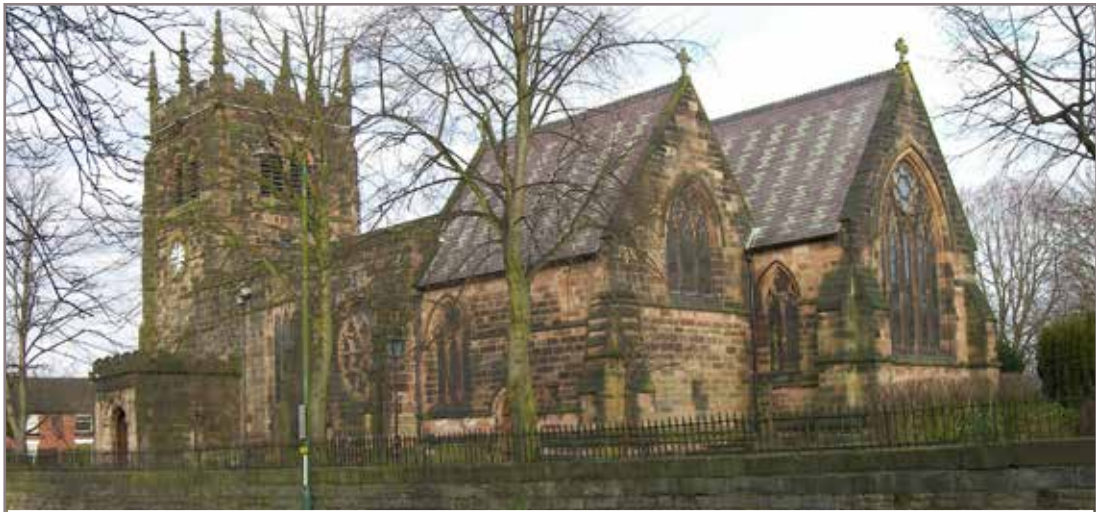
- 3.11 The twisting of thread took place in sheds, known locally as 'shades', while for button making out-workers were employed, not only in the town, but also in the cottages and farmhouses of the wider parish. When button making went into decline in the second half of the 18th century, ribbon making came to the fore. By 1784 there were five ribbon manufacturers in Leek, and by 1795 Leek's considerable silk industry was producing sewing silks, twist, buttons, silk ferrets, shawls and silk handkerchiefs.
- 3.12 The industry remained predominantly domestic or quasi-domestic until well into the 19th century, with manufacturers giving out raw materials to 'undertakers' and receiving back into their warehouses the finished goods. In architectural terms this left a legacy of three storey houses with attics lit by a long series of 'weavers windows' indicating the presence of a long communal work room (also known as 'shades') on the upper floor (4.12). As the century progressed first spinning, and then weaving became industrialised although hand-loom weavers continued to operate side by side with the mechanised process, while buttons for ecclesiastical garments were still being covered by hand in the 20th century (3.2).



3.2 Hand covered buttons

<sup>4</sup> A corruption of 'moire', a type of cloth, probably meaning a specialised silk fabric.

# EARLY LANDMARKS IN THE TOWN CENTRE



*3.3 The medieval parish church of St. Edward*



*3.4 The timber-framed 'Swan' at the corner of the original market square*



*3.5 The Ash Almshouses on the edge of former arable land*

3.13 Key figures in the later silk industry included Sir Thomas Wardle who was closely associated with William Morris in the 1870s and 80s, using vegetable dyes to achieve the natural colours that Morris required for his fabrics, and reviving indigo dyeing. Morris was instrumental in saving Greystones from demolition when another of the major mill owners, Sir Arthur Nicholson, donated its site for the Nicholson Institute (5.9). Morris and Co. stained glass graces many of the local churches, and his ideas influenced both building design and the work of the Leek School of Embroidery.

#### Plan form and general character

3.14 Leek has seen both change and development but the underlying structure of the town is medieval, with the medieval church (3.3) occupying the highest point to the north. Southeast of the church the Market Place occupies only a small part of the original market square, with encroachment in three congested islands to the west of the present Market Place. By the 18th century this had narrowed Church Street and the top of St. Edward Street to the extent that house clearance and road widening was regarded as essential, and in the mid-20th century the present open space / car park to the south of St. Edward's church came into being.

3.15 Leading from the corners of the market square were the principal streets of the planned settlement flanked by their burghage plots, still recognisable in the general layout of the streets, crowded frontages, and fragmentary evidence for early boundaries.

3.16 With the growth of its silk industry the town spilled out over its former arable land, whose pattern of enclosure influenced the shape and form of each new area of development, creating a patchwork of alignments for the newly laid out streets, their factories and their housing.

3.17 The end product is a series of contrasts, deliberately reflected in the specific areas delineated by the Conservation Area boundary. The medieval town with its 13th century street plan, its medieval church, and a fine and varied mixture of historic buildings spanning five centuries. The 19th and early 20th century developments serving a variety of purposes ranging from the mills with their long terraces of workers' housing, to spacious and tree-lined areas for the more affluent members of society, supported by new churches, schools, and other public buildings.

3.18 In the 20th century silk gave way to synthetic fabrics. With rising costs and global competition a decline set in accompanied by loss of employment, and mill buildings became redundant. While many were demolished, fine examples survived to be converted to new uses, or await regeneration. Loss of employment, reduction in town centre living, and the advent of the supermarkets have all affected the character of the town centre, putting retail business at risk, and leaving upper floors empty or underused.

3.19 Grant schemes have injected much needed capital, helping to restore historic features, and encourage the re-occupation of upper floors. The town retains its traditional range of shops and services with a lively and thriving range of markets and is a destination for tourists.

## The archaeology

3.20 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the parish of Leek are as follows:

\*Two Saxon cross shafts in churchyard  
S and SE of parish church

SJ 983567

Dieulacres Abbey  
(remains of)

SJ 983579

\*Market cross

SJ 984558

Brindley's mill

SJ 977569

\* within the Conservation Area

### The medieval period

3.21 Two fine pre-Norman cross shafts (3.6) and four fragments survive in or around the church of St. Edward (SJ 983567). They are important both as fine artifacts and as the earliest evidence for Christianity in Leek. Recent research suggests that they date to the 10th century, and are of Viking origin. Certainly the more elaborate of the two crosses carries Danish runes. The two standing crosses are scheduled, but neither is in its original position.



3.6 Ninth century crosses in St. Edward's churchyard



- 3.22 The parish church was originally dedicated to St. Edward the Martyr, which suggests a 10th century origin. Fragments of the Norman church survived until the 19th century when the arcades were rebuilt. A crease mark on the east wall of the church indicates it had a steeper roof extending down over narrow processional aisles. A trench<sup>6</sup> confirmed the position of the south wall of the original south aisle.
- 3.23 The underlying pattern of the Market Place and road system and fragmentary remains of burgage plot boundaries are also medieval, but no medieval houses survive. This makes the 16th century timber framing inside 2-4 Church Street the earliest surviving structure other than St. Edward's Church.
- 3.24 A mile north of the town was Dieulacres Abbey, founded by Earl Ranulph in 1214 and dissolved in 1538. Little survives in situ apart from a timber-framed gateway built into the present Abbey Farmhouse, and fragments of the tower crossing. Carved fragments are built into the 18th century farm buildings, and 19th century excavations indicate that a large part of the foundations survive. By the late 16th century the Rudyards of Rudyard Hall owned the site, and were removing stone including carved fragments built into walls around Rudyard Hall, or buried behind the house.
- 3.25 The rose windows set into the 16th century aisles of the church of St. Edward may also originate from the Abbey, as they normally feature high up in a major abbey or cathedral. A carved screen in a local farmhouse may also be from this source, as may decorative fragments at other local farms.

### **Later developments**

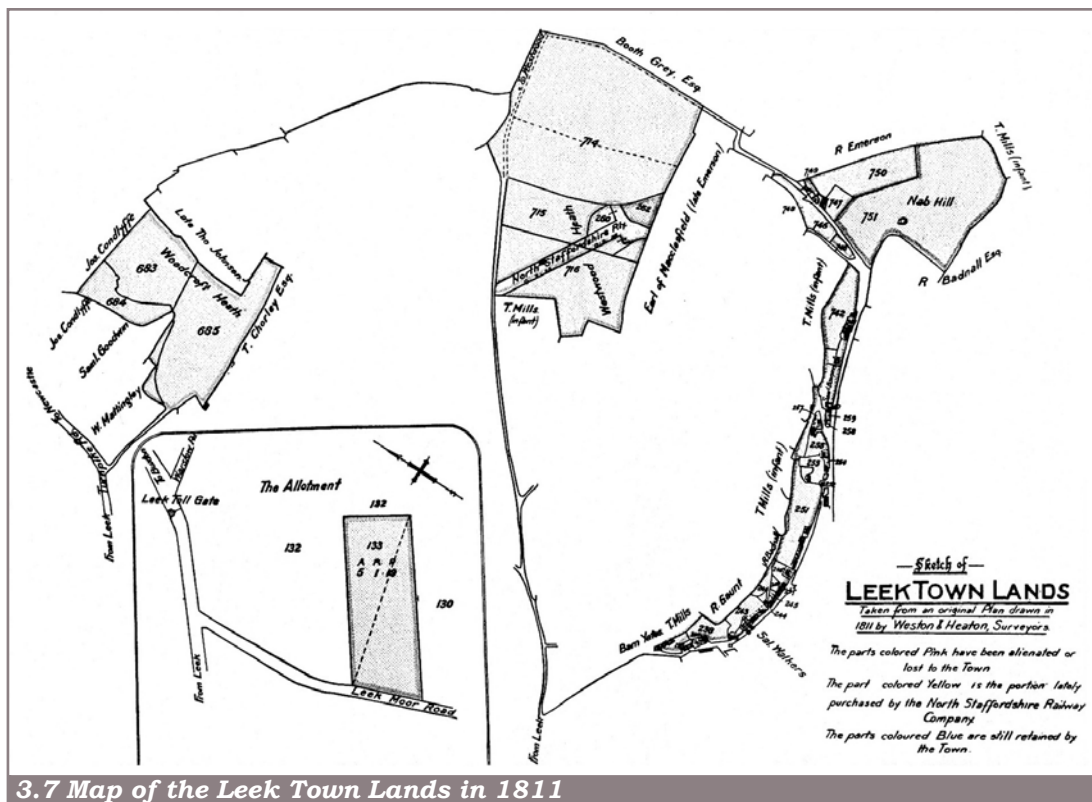
- 3.26 In 1671 a member of the Jolliffe family erected a market cross in the Market Place (**1.1**). After several moves it was returned to the Market Place in 1986.
- 3.27 The Brindley Mill is at the bottom of Mill Street, outside the Conservation Area. The mill documented here in the mid-16th century may have succeeded the medieval corn mill. The present building dates to the mid-18th century and is associated with James Brindley, the canal engineer,
- 3.28 Subsequent developments relate mainly to 19th industry, its mills and industrial housing. These belong substantially to the built environment and enter the realms of archaeology principally when conversion is an issue. An exception are the 'shades', workshops on either the top floor of an otherwise domestic building, or a separate workshop, such as those between Alsop Street and King Street and that on Silk Street. Identification is important as they are becoming rare.
- 3.29 The Historical Environment Record maintained by Staffordshire County Council contains the up-to-date archaeological records.

<sup>6</sup> *Watching brief when cables were laid for millenium floodlights (F. Cleverdon).*



The map evidence  
Appendix 2, Historic maps

- 3.30 Yates' map of Staffordshire (3.1) shows the town in the 18th century after the original market square had been much reduced. The Churnet defines the northern and western side of the township of Leek and Lowe,<sup>7</sup> the hamlet of Mill Street is already linked to Leek, and the tiny hamlet of Lowe is represented by Lowe Hall. Moorland still occupies large areas to the east of the town, the 'high field' to the north west of Leek, and high ground in Longsdon.
- 3.31 The 1838 Plan of Leek is the earliest detailed map (Appendix 2.1) and shows 19th century expansion in its early stages. Mapped at a similar period, the 1st edition 1 inch Ordnance Survey map has less detail but covers the immediate topography (Appendix 2.2).
- 3.32 A map of 1811 shows the position of 'Leek town lands', uncultivable areas associated with the town's arable land such as the north facing slope backing Mill Street (the strip of holdings shown below Nab Hill) and Woodcroft which was to become the cemetery (3.7). In doing so it outlines the area covered by the 'town fields', Leek's former arable lands, the principle area of 19th century development.
- 3.33 A series of Sales Catalogues<sup>8</sup> illustrate 19th century development as individual fields are laid out as house plots prior to sale. There are no Tithe maps for this area, so maps accompanying individual sets of deeds are the only remaining source for detailed surveys. Those held by the Local Authority provide a primary source for detailed surveys. Those held by the Local Authority provide a primary source for some of the town's key sites.<sup>9</sup>



3.7 Map of the Leek Town Lands in 1811

<sup>7</sup> A township was the smallest unit of civil administration in the Middle Ages.

<sup>8</sup> Held by Staffordshire County Record Office, and Leek Historical Society.

<sup>9</sup> With the introduction of the Land Registry deeds become redundant when properties change hands. Their survival can be ensured by deposit at the County Record Office.

3.34 From 1825, when the first improvement commissioners were appointed, the town was defined as a circular area with a radius of 1,200 yards drawn from a fixed point in the Market Place. The area was mapped in 1864<sup>10</sup>, and shown on the 2nd edition 6 inch map of 1900 (**Appendix 2.3**) which gives a good overview of the town in the late 19th century, confirming steady development out across the surrounding fields, a process which can be followed on their successors.

3.35 The 50 inch O.S. map of 1879 gives the most detailed coverage of the Conservation Area. A sample has been reproduced to illustrate the development of the land between the Brunswick Wellington mills in the western section of the Conservation Area (**Appendix 2.4**).

3.36 There is no single public source for these maps: Staffordshire County Record Office, Leek Library, Hanley Reference Library, and the Leek and District Historical Society are the most prolific sources. The internet provides further sources but of lesser quality to the originals. Samples have been illustrated either within the text or in the appendix, as most are too large to be reproduced in full.

## 4.0 Character analysis

### *The character and interrelationship of spaces within the area* *Map 3*

4.1 Leek Conservation Area consists of a series of contrasting areas:

- the central section with the market town and St. Edward's Church
- the southwestern section with Albion Mill and St. Mary's Church
- the northwestern section with Wellington Mill, West Street and Big Mill
- the eastern section with Getliffe's Yard and London Mill
- the southeastern section with London Street and All Saints Church

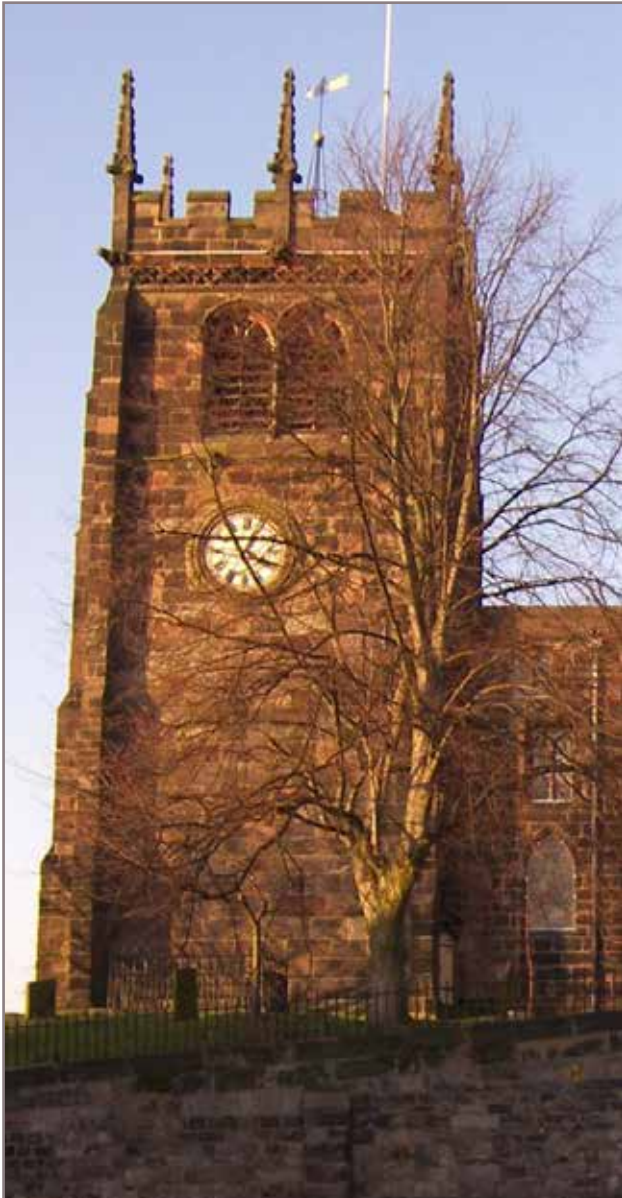
### *The central section with the market town and St. Edward's Church*

#### *Introduction*

4.2 The core of the Conservation Area is the medieval market town with its church, market place and medieval street pattern formed by Church Street, St. Edward's Street, Derby Street and Stockwell Street. By the 16th century the market place had been reduced to its present size and Sheep Market and Costard Street<sup>11</sup> had been created. Church Lane was in existence by the 17th century, and Overton Bank and Clerk Bank had become separate entities by the late 18th century when the toll road was created. Later roads include Russell Street and High Street. As a result each street has its own distinctive character and quality, depending on its date of development, proximity to the town centre, and desirability as place of residence.

<sup>10</sup> Copy in Leek Library.

<sup>11</sup> Now Stanley Street.



*4.1 The tower of the medieval church*

### Church Street, Stockwell Street and Church Lane

- 4.3 The road from Macclesfield to Buxton follows Church Street and Stockwell Street past the medieval church of St. Edward. With its massive tower and fine detailing, the church dominates the top of St. Edward Street (4.1), where its churchyards provide respite above a busy road junction, and give access to Brough Park.
- 4.4 To the east of the church the mellow stonework of the Vicarage lies back from the road, half-hidden by 2-4 Church Street, which in turn shoulders the tall, elegant 18th century brickwork of Foxlowe (4.2). Further east two storey houses revert to a more modest scale, as the road continues between the last of the early stone buildings and on into an area of 19th century development. In Church Lane the cobbled surface follows the churchyard wall, where the rendered surfaces of the smaller and earlier houses contrast with their taller brick counterparts.



*4.2 Church Street: (left to right) the Vicarage, 2-4 Church Street, and Foxlowe.*

## Overton Bank and Clerk Bank

- 4.5 West of the church a deep road cutting has left Clerk Bank and Overton Bank severed by traffic. Historic buildings on Clerk Bank are varied and picturesque (4.3). Here cruck cottages sit between the brick or render of former town houses, and the stone-mullioned facade of the Old Grammar School makes an uneasy companion for the harsh red brick of the former Maud Institute (5.2). Behind these the modest industrial buildings of Naylor's Yard have become housing, and Mount Pleasant Chapel has given way to a sheltered housing complex with gardens to the south and a graveyard to the west.
- 4.6 Between St. Edward Street and Overton Bank the black and white façade of the Swan flanked by the 18th century Assembly Room marks the extent of the former market square. Further west are the modest row of late 18th century cottages built for poor Quakers, and the high stone wall that encloses the Friends Meeting House and its tree covered grounds (4.4). To the south of them lies a fine 18th century house, originally known as the Fields from its position on the former arable land.



4.3 Clerk Bank



4.4 The Friends Meeting House

## The Market Place

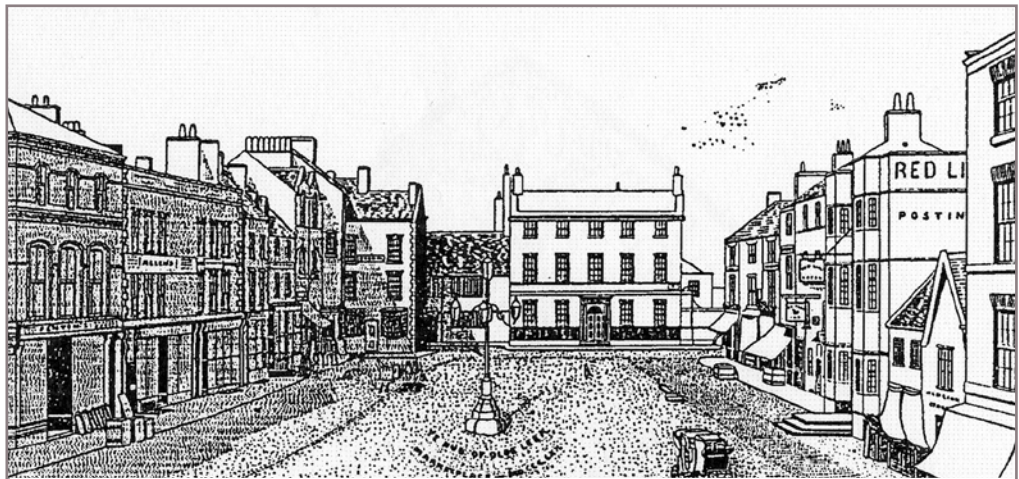
- 4.7 The Market Place is the hub of the town and is a sizeable open space. The cobbled surface with a fine Victorian lamp standard, and a 17th century market-cross, is surrounded by close-packed houses and shops. Over time modest two-storey buildings gave way to taller buildings, creating a patchwork of unpretentious early buildings interspersed with the larger and more conspicuous buildings of Leek's industrial hey-day in the mid-late 19th century.
- 4.8 Each side of the Market Place acquired important buildings: the 17th century Hall House (now the Red Lion) to the east, the 18th century Foxlowe to the north, and a sizeable 18th century house to the west. Major 19th century buildings include the Black's Head dating to the 1850s (now a shop), the Market Hall (1897) and the Bird In Hand (1889). All make their presence felt through their size and elaborate detailing.
- 4.9 The majority began life as houses, and the addition of shop fronts has substantially altered their appearance. Demolition has damaged the north-eastern corner of the Market Place, where the effect of poor quality 20th century buildings has been ameliorated by the well designed shop fronts.
- 4.10 Given its scale, encroachment on the original market square was inevitable, resulting in a crowded area to the west of the Market Place broken only by the Sheep Market and Stanley Street.<sup>12</sup> By the 19th century Church Street and the upper part of St. Edward's Street had become narrow and congested, leading to 20th century clearance in the area due south of the church. This allowed wider streets and car parking, but left the back of several properties exposed. The construction of a walled car park fringed by trees has done much to improve this unfortunate scar.
- 4.11 From the Market Place, Sheep Market and Stanley Street slope down to St. Edward Street, and are linked by Dog Lane (former Bread Lane). Buildings here are generally smaller in scale than those on the Market Place, but still include major 17th and 18th century houses, and fine Victorian and Edwardian shop fronts

<sup>12</sup> *Custard is a corruption of Costard, a type of apple suggesting the type of produce sold in this area.*

# THE MARKET PLACE



4.5 *The Bird in Hand (left) at the entrance to Sheep Market, and the 17th century market cross*



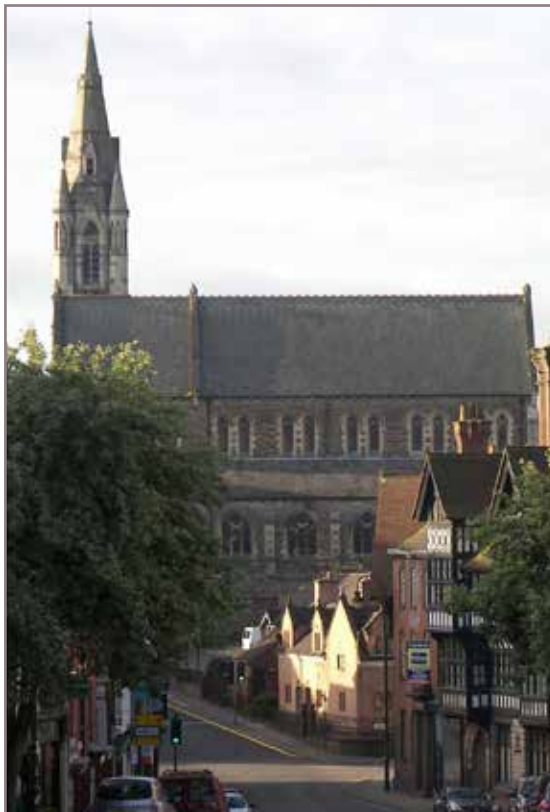
4.6 *The 'hub of Leek' circa 1870, with Foxlowe (centre) and the Red Lion*



4.7 *The Red Lion (left of centre) next to the Market Hall, with Sugden's Blacks Head (right)*

## St. Edward Street

4.12 The sinuous shape of St. Edward's Street and the fine quality of its buildings are enhanced by views of two major churches. To the north is medieval church of St. Edward, and to the south the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary, the latter towering over the diminutive form of the Ash Alms Houses (4.8).



4.8 The church of St. Mary seen above the Ash Almshouses (centre) and Spout Hall (left)

4.13 Formerly known as Spout Street, it was once a steep sided valley carved out by running water. Level house platforms cut into the valley sides left a cliff-face at the rear whose height increases as the street descends. This severed the houses from their crofts, and probably led to the sale of those on the eastern side where, by 1879, the majority of the back land ran with a single large-scale property. By contrast occupants on the western side retained their burgage plots well into the 20th century, and had substantial gardens and a view across the fields.

4.14 Consequently the scale and design of the houses varies from side to side, and along the length of the street. Buildings on the western side tend to be of above average scale and architectural quality, particularly at the southern end (4.9). Here prominent buildings include fine examples of late 19th century timbered-framing over lower storeys of stone such as Les Hetres, Spout Hall, and the Victoria Buildings. The earlier houses were smaller and include both a double fronted house of stone (No. 62) and houses of mellow handmade brick, of which the largest (no. 54) was the later home of Sir Thomas Wardle (5.4).

4.15 The southern end of the street was spacious, increasing its desirability, while the northern end, affected by the encroachment onto the market square, was extremely narrow. As a result buildings to the north tended to be modest until, in the 1880s, the High Street was cut through. This created new corner plots soon to be occupied by Bank House (1885) and purpose built shops. Subsequently Strangman Street was widened with less happy results, as historic buildings gave way to the undistinguished blocks required by the Post Office.

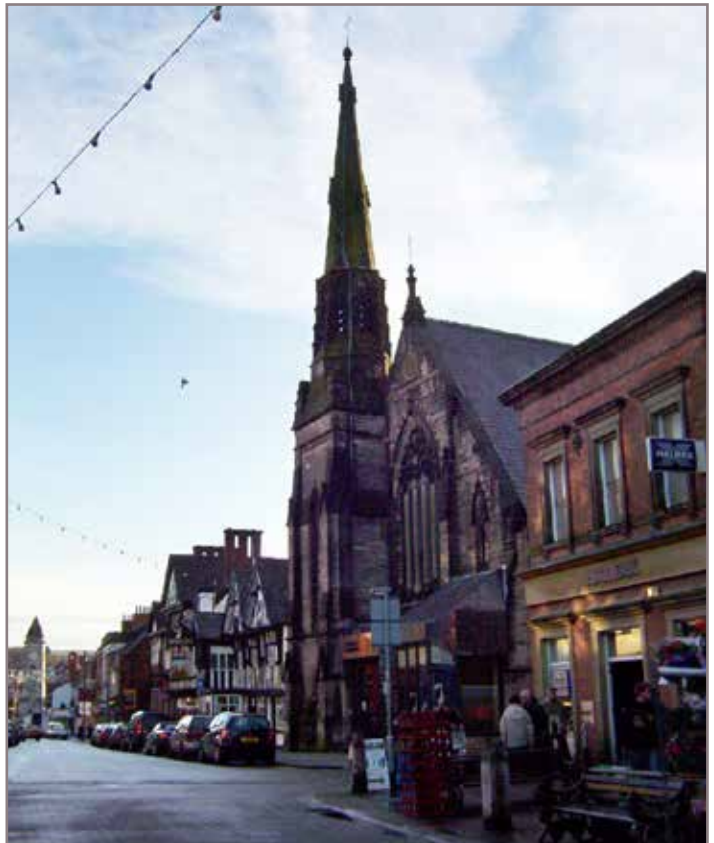
4.16 With notable exceptions buildings on the eastern side tended to be smaller. This suggests their gardens had long been sold, certainly before the 1838 (Appendix 2.1) when the cliff line is evident behind the lower houses, and the bulk of the land ran with Nos. 45-47. Here as elsewhere in Leek corner plots attracted major buildings: the southeastern corner has the Unicorn, and the corner of Sheep Market has Sugden's Shirley Building (1873), whose relationship to the ragged brickwork of No. 19 indicates 19th century road widening of the narrowest part of the street.



4.9 St. Edward Street: (left to right) Les Hetres, No. 64, No. 62 'The Old House'.



4.10 'The Monument'



4.11 Trinity Church and the Roebuck



## Derby Street and Russell Street

- 4.17 Like Stockwell Street, Derby Street forms an integral part of the old town. In both cases the earliest buildings cluster towards the western end, while the eastern buildings belong mainly to the 19th century. Derby Street leaves the Market Place from its south-eastern corner as a broad, slightly winding street. From here there is a view past Trinity Church to 'the Monument', both 'landmark' buildings, the one with a massive church topped by a spire, the other a dignified stone war memorial (**4.10 and 4.11**).
- 4.18 Apart from the 19th century side roads the present building line is virtually continuous, but the line of the historic facades is not. While smaller buildings flanked the pavements, larger houses retained front gardens well into the 19th century, to be targeted for flat-roofed extensions that are one of the least happy features. A major contribution is made by buildings that retain original, unaltered facades, have acquired good quality 19th or early 20th century shop fronts, or have been sympathetically restored.
- 4.19 To the eastern end of the street a scatter of small-scale buildings, some with tiny stone gables engulfed in later brickwork, mark the extent of the old town, and are surrounded by an increasing number of larger brick buildings.
- 4.20 Cut in the 19th century to link Derby Street and Brook Street, Russell Street soon became a prime building site. Here major 19th century buildings include Trinity Church (1863), the Halifax (1853), the former Mechanics Institute (1862) all by William Sugden, and the former Overfield's furniture warehouse (1895) by his son, Larner. To the south of these is Russell House and terraces of smaller houses and shops, some with original shopfronts.

## The southwestern section with Albion Mill and the Church of St. Mary

- 4.21 On a gentle ridge south of Brook Street and Broad Street are three major elements:
- the Church of St. Mary with its present and former ancillary buildings
  - Albion Mill and the related workers housing
  - an area of more affluent housing
- 4.22 Dominating the northwest is the towering form of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, the height of its spire enhanced by rising ground and the contrast with the Ash Almshouses in the valley below (**4.8**). Adjacent are the sizeable forms of the clergy house, and the former Lorretto Convent (now the Peak Weaver's Hotel), the one surrounded by hard surfaces, the other by the tree covered gardens.
- 4.23 South and west of this is the earliest coherent area of industrial development. By 1838 the first phase of Albion Mill was in place, and King Street and Albion Street had been laid out and partially developed. Further east the site of Alsop Street was still a field, but plots on its eastern side were ready for sale (**Appendix 2.1**). Contrasting styles of housing on a single street indicate the purchase of single or small groups of plots by individual developers, and add variety and interest to the street scene.
- 4.24 The two phases of Albion Mill and the surrounding housing reflect the changing face of the silk industry and the changing attitudes of its owners. The earlier part of the mill, a plain rectangular structure, housed the spinning that providing the raw materials for the out workers occupying the three-storey housing on King Street, Albion Street and Canal Street (now Broad Street) where weavers occupied well-lit workshops on the



**4.12** *The earliest part of Albion Mill with the adjacent weaver's houses*

upper floors (4.12). The second part of the building is more elaborate, and was built to house mechanized weaving with workers occupying two-storey terraces like those on Alsop Street.

4.25 While St. Mary's Church is very prominent, the Congregational buildings are more restrained in their impact. The Hargreaves School (1873) lies between terraced houses on Alsop Street, while the Manse and garden occupied the raised corner between King Street and Broad Street. The former school is a fine Victorian Gothic building of brick and stone, while the Manse, a double fronted brick house, was converted into a masonic hall in 1926 gaining a substantial rear extension in 1933.

4.26 West of Alsop Street is a different world, built for the more affluent members of Leek's society in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Here unbroken terraces give way to tree-lined streets with substantial houses set in generous grounds. The setting, coupled to good quality craftsmanship and design, and the high survival rate of original windows and doors, ensures that it



**4.13** *West of Alsop Street: 'substantial houses set in tree-lined streets'.*



remains among Leek's most attractive places to live.

- 4.27 Domestic in character, its buildings range from late 19th century villas to relatively large-scale houses (4.13), some in short terraces. Styles vary from the striking 'half-timbered' facades of some of the late 19th century examples to the well-designed reticence of Longden's early 20th century houses (5.14). Substantial houses may be prominent sited on high ground, or make good use of changing land levels, with 'ground floor' rooms above street level, adding an element of drama. Many have the fine sash windows characteristic of the decades either side of 1900, with large plate glass panes in the lower sash with small panes above (4.14).



4.14 Sash windows with glazing characteristic of the period around 1900.

The north-western section with Wellington Mill, West Street and Big Mill

- 4.28 West of the early town, a later industrial area centres on Chorley Street, running between Wellington Mill (1853) and Brunswick Mill, both now converted to housing. The 1838 map shows most of this area under pasture, although a 'silk shade' occupied a site to the south of Strangman's Walk, and the area north of West Street had already been developed.
- 4.29 By 1879 the pasture was gone, although the Wellington and Brunswick mills still faced each other across open ground (Appendix 2.4). In contrast to the simplicity of the earlier mills, these mid-19th century mills are architecturally self-conscious, a positive statement about their owners' wealth and pride, a feature emphasized by Chorley Street, which is laid out to frame the centre of each façade (4.15).
- 4.30 Elsewhere in Leek most of the housing stock developed piecemeal, but here each side of each street (Chorley Street, Gladstone Street and Wellington Street) was designed and built as a whole, with shops, public houses, and a few larger houses occupying strategic positions, providing evidence for overall planning. As a result the long red-brick terraces have a unity of design that is lacking elsewhere, the desired effect now substantially eroded by the absence of original doors and windows. Further two storey terraces flank Brunswick Mill on Britannia Street and West Street.
- 4.31 North of West Street a more diverse range of buildings include the former West Street Wesleyan School, rebuilt in 1854 with the brick chimney tops characteristic of Sugden's work (4.16). A modest pair of semi-detached houses linked to the main building read as part of the same design. Westwood terrace, set at right angles to West Street with gardens accessed from a leafy footpath, and the decorative bulk of the Picton Street Co-op (Sugden, 1895) completes the main area to the west. Lying apart from the rest, and linked by the steep cutting of Mill Street is the dramatic bulk of Big Mill (William Sugden, 1857) now sadly neglected and in urgent need of a new use).

# NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURY LANDMARKS



4.15 *Wellington Mill and Chorley Street.*



4.16 *West Street School with its Italianate campanile and Sugden style chimneys*



4.17 *General shot of the area round the Monument.*

The eastern section with Getliffe's Yard and London Mill

- 4.32 The part contains further areas of 19th century expansion, which can be subdivided into three major elements:
- west of Ball Haye Street and adjacent to the market town
  - east of Ball Haye Street with Queen Street and the Monument
  - east of Earl Street with the Cross Street Mills
- 4.33 The area west of Ball Haye Street saw little development before the mid-19th century when Market Street and Bath Street were laid out together with Ford Street, York Street and Deansgate. Here the York Street cul-de-sac masks falling ground where, by 1838, the western range of Getliffes Yard had been terraced into the hillside (*Appendix 2.1*). Here three storey weavers' cottages and warehouses line as narrow passage recently covered to provide an attractive off-street haven (*4.18*).



4.18 *Getliffes Yard*

- 4.34 By the late 19th century Market Street was dominated by a number of major buildings. To the west there was the Central Club (a former silk mill) and the Town Hall, to the east the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (Brunswick Chapel) with the Nicholson Institute forming the focal point to the north. Elsewhere the Public Baths (now gone) and the Cottage Hospital occupied the most prominent corners.



4.19 *The Central Club*

- 4.35 While the Central Club still towers above the surrounding terraces (*4.19*), the demolition of Brunswick Chapel and the Town Hall has left the area gap toothed. Space and the retention of landscaping across most of the former cemetery have been beneficial to the terraces and the fine corner house that once faced the Chapel. Elsewhere the results are less happy. The site of the Town Hall remains a hard-surfaced gash visually linked to the hard surfaces of the Silk Street car park, while the removal of a small corner house has left an ugly flat roofed extension as a prominent element in the view towards the Nicholson Institute.

4.36 In the north western corner the soft stonework of Greystones and Ford House provide a welcome contrast to the brick of their neighbours, and detached houses retain sizeable gardens, much as they did in 1879 (*Appendix 2.5*). Towering above its neighbours, in the position demanded by the survival of Greystones, is a masterpiece by Larner Sugden, the Nicholson Institute, whose Renaissance style tower with its copper dome is one of the town's most dominant features (*5.9*). Further east three storey weavers housing mask later industrial buildings in the streets behind.

4.37 Elsewhere terraces predominate. These vary considerably in their design, resulting from the piecemeal sale of the building plots. Corner sites tended to be purchased by those with deeper pockets and more ambitious ideas, and house buildings of above average height and design, in contrast to the humbler two-storey terraces.

4.38 From the centre of the town Derby Street falls gently towards the Monument, one of England's largest war memorials (*4.10*). Where Derby Street widens out this is framed by the dramatic outline of the former Talbot Hotel (*4.17*), and the simpler shape of the Cattle Market Inn, and flanked to the west by the Saunders Buildings, a fine corner building by Larner Sugden.

4.39 East of Ball Haye Street 19th century houses jostle for position on rising ground leading up towards former moorland. Parallel roads (Regent Street, Queen Street, and Fountain Street) were in place by 1838, with a substantial scatter of detached houses in the centre between Regent Street and Queen Street. Elsewhere large areas remained undeveloped, despite major industrial development south of Fountain Street.



4.20 The Ashbourne Road with (left to right) London Mill, York Mill and terraced housing.

4.40 In 1838 each of the islands created by the road system contained north-south property boundaries. Consequently, in the mid-late 19th century, the area developed piecemeal as individual holdings were sold. In the north east corner the Church of St Luke (5.15) forms a major landmark, flanked by the gentler forms of its former schools. Detached houses and modest terraces include a group on Queen Street built by Lerner Sugden for himself (5.11). Near the Monument at the western end of Fountain Street are the Cawdry Buildings, a pleasant terrace of shops with housing above dating to 1889.

4.41 East of Earl Street, and unrelated to the rest of the development is Leek's largest concentration of mill buildings, survivors of what was once the most densely industrialized area. These include the four storey bulk of York Mill, London Mill (4.20) and Cross Street Mill (5.7), flanked to the south of the Ashbourne Road by a group of weavers' houses.

### The south-eastern section with London Street and All Saints Church

4.42 The southeastern area is one of sharp contrasts. Immediately south of Russell Street the streetscape changes from one of small three-storey shops with housing above, to one of industrial and public buildings, including the pre-Union workhouse and the former Police Station. Southbank Street marks the limits of this development, and the start of one of Leek's finest residential areas.

4.43 The northern limit is Brook Street which lies in the valley that once divided the old town from its arable fields. The area beyond was a major target for 19th century expansion, and is still dominated by mill buildings which tower over the smaller two and three storey buildings built as housing for handloom weavers.



4.21 Mill on Haywood Street

4.44 The mills on Haywood Street (4.21) reflect the hey-day of the silk industry, when owners had the money to lavish on more decorative schemes. Here there is mixture of shapes for windows and taking-in doors, and an elaborate use of brickwork that is not to be found on the earlier mill buildings.



4.22 Former police station

4.45 The junction of Haywood Street and Russell Street is marked by a fine two-storey showroom and a related domestic building, with views beyond to the former Police Station (4.22). This presents a fine façade with splendid groups of the multiple chimneys which are so often the hallmark of the Sugden buildings. Gaps among the Haywood Street facades allow glimpses through to the rear of Russell Street, where they add a decorative note to the skyline.

4.46 In 1838 large areas to the southeast of the town were still under pasture, the property of Mrs. Grosvenor of the Moorhouse. To the east was the farmhouse, accessed from what is now Moorhouse Street, and to the west was Compton House, on Southbank Street, both dating from 1800 or earlier.

4.47 All that survives of the Moorhouse is a recently converted barn and some of the smaller outbuildings, standing out as solid grey stonework against a background of red-brick. Compton House fared better and has recently seen good quality restoration. While its back is to the street, its main facade faces southwest to a large garden that is still substantially complete (4.23).

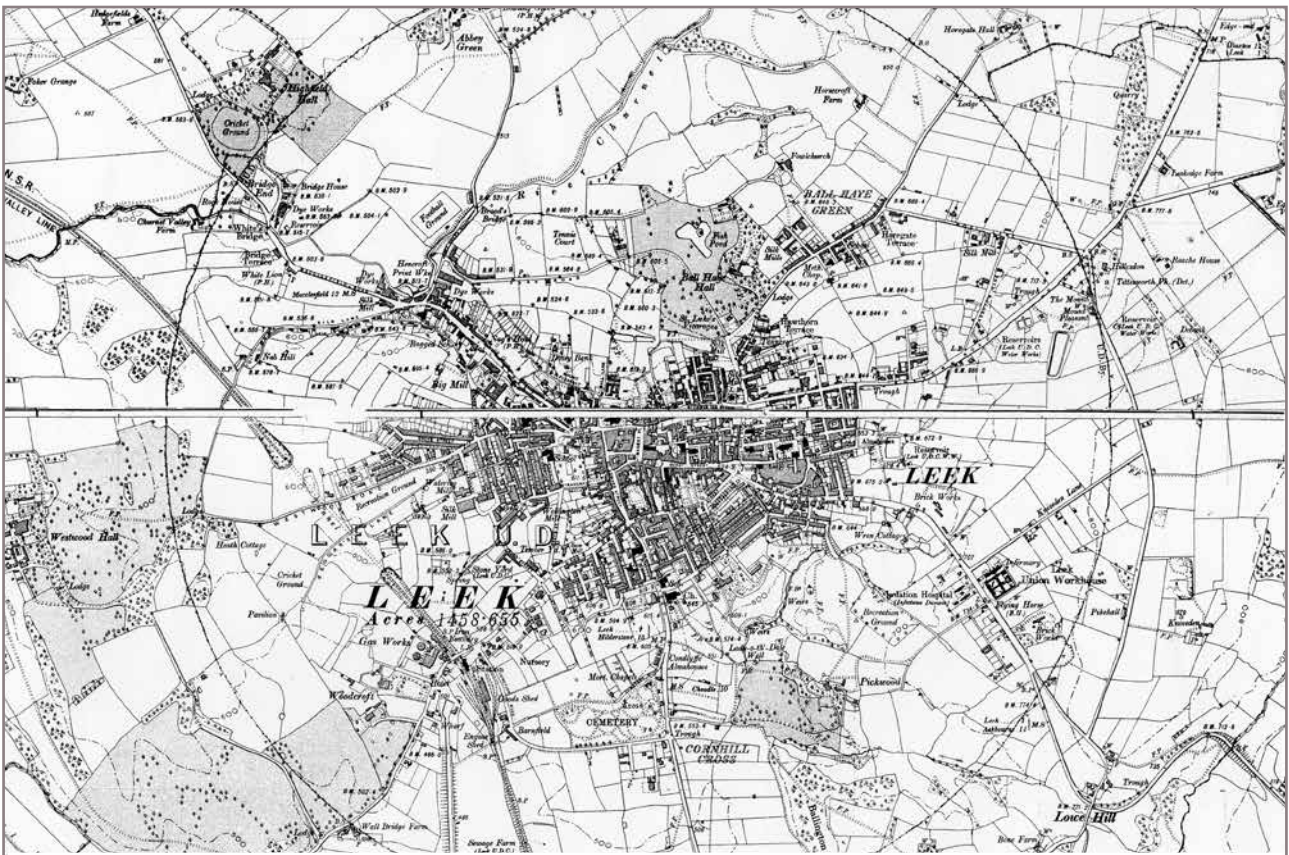


4.23 Compton House

4.48 By the mid-late 19th century the area contained All Saints Church and its Vicarage, and Norton House, together with two large detached houses, Ladydale, and Ballington House with gardens stretching up to Southbank Street. Ballington House was particularly handsome making much use of decorative brickwork contrasted with stone. The terrace called Southfield, and a substantial terrace on Southbank Street had also been built in addition to service buildings for the main houses.

4.49 These, with a network of access roads, provided the background for further development either side of 1900, when some exceptionally fine terraces and semi-detached houses were built. These reflect the multiplicity of styles adopted by members of the Arts and Crafts movement, including the 'Queen Anne' style which relied on half timbering for its effect.





**4.24** Map of town 1900

4.50 Between Compton and Southbank, the broad, understated mass of the church of All Saints (1887) nestles into a terrace carved into the hillside (4.25). Above, on Fynney Street, Norton House (1888) and its south-facing neighbours were all in place by 1900. Opposite are three fine houses by Longden (1912).

4.51 High Barn, built by the architect for himself, commands wide views, and can both see and be seen over a considerable distance (4.26). Here the deep sweeping eaves of the main brick range contrast with a more traditional pitch for its timber-framed gables, and with those of Fernlea and Cranford, a plainer pair of semi-detached houses.



**4.25** All Saints Church



**4.26** High Barn by Longden, 1912



4.27 No. 25 Westfields by Longden and Venables, 1915



4.28 Houses north of Westfields

4.52 The triangle of land between Southbank, Westfields and Moorfields, developed either side of 1900 and has the strong feeling of a well-considered plan. Houses to the north of Westfields were built circa 1905. Three together, and then three semis, they form an attractive and well-preserved row, each with a large bay under a forward gable, giving a strong sense of unity (4.28). Houses to the south are slightly later, including No. 25 designed by Longden and Venables in 1915 (4.27). Beyond and at right-angles is Southfields, a plain brick terrace of generous proportions in place by 1900 (4.29).



4.29 *Southfields*

4.53 On Southbank Street a substantial terrace was in place by 1900. The bay-windowed fronts retains many original features, both in terms of fenestration and boundary walling, and an unusually large number of fine front doors which survive due to the protection provided by porches that are an integral part of the façade.

4.54 Set at an angle that reflects the tapering form of the building plot is a further terrace called Moorfields (4.30), a fine example of the 'Queen Anne' style favoured by a number of the architects of the Arts and Crafts movement, including Norman Shaw, whose design for Spout Hall on St. Edward's Street may well have provided the inspiration for these.



4.30 *Moorfields*

## 5.0 THE BUILDINGS

### Maps 4 and 6

- 5.1 The buildings are discussed under the following headings:
- the earliest buildings
  - brick houses of the 18th and early 19th century
  - mills and mill workers housing
  - mid-late 19th century buildings: the Sugdens, Longden, Shaw
  - other named architects
  - places of worship

KEY: Listed buildings are underlined.

## The earliest buildings

### Timber

- 5.2 Leek's earliest surviving buildings are of timber, and include both cruck and box-framed construction (see **6.2** and **6.3**). Cruck buildings with steep pitched thatched roofs were once a common form of housing in Leek. The curving roof timbers that identify this form of construction survive at Old Timbers (Stockwell Street), the Black Swan (Sheep Market) and 2-4 Clerk Bank. The most complete example is 2-4 Clerk Bank, where three 16th century crucks survive under a raised roofline. Clad partly in Sherwood Sandstone, and partly in brick they form an attractive group between taller 18th and 19th century town houses (**4.3**).
- 5.3 Box-framed buildings allowed the more affluent headroom for an upper storey and attics. The present façade of the White Swan conceals a fine 16th century example (**3.4**) and 16th century framing hides behind the stone exterior of Nos. 2-4 Church Street (**4.2**). To its rear the removal of render has revealed the town's finest example in the form of the stair turret, and detached kitchen of the former Moot Hall. The 17th century Hall House (now the Red Lion) was the town's most prominent example, although little of the framing now survives. By contrast the Roebuck (Derby Street) is still clearly recognizable as a small timber-framed gentry house whose hallmarks are the mullion and transom windows of the projecting 2-storey porch which once housed the main entrance (**5.1 and 4.11**).



5.1a *The Roebuck*  
(reproduced from *Sleigh, 1883, 10*)



5.1b *What remains unaltered on the main façade (Cleverdon).*

## Stone

- 5.4 When timber became scarce stone replaced it as the main building material, until, in the opening decades of the 17th century, only the wealthy could afford to build timber-framed houses. The use of stone was short lived and by the 1720s brick had become fashionable and continued to be the main building material throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 5.5 Little survives of Leek's smaller stone houses beyond the occasional gable, as their size and the use of the local, poorly cemented from the Chester Pebble Beds renders them vulnerable. Its use for the large triple gabled house, now Nos 8-10 Sheep Market is unusual. Here render prevents erosion, as it once did at the rear of 64 St. Edward Street, where a fashionable brick façade hides the use of cheaper materials to the rear.
- 5.6 A more durable stone was used for the main walling of Nos. 2-4 Church Street, at the northern end of the Market Place (4.2). Here, where the wealthy lawyer, Thomas Parker, remodeled earlier buildings into a single house in the mid-17th century, the upper floor retains most of its stone mullioned windows. The lower storey has been cut into by shop fronts, but the front doorway, stable-yard and sections of the string course survive.<sup>13</sup>
- 5.7 Stone was used for the gables and plinth of the Hall House (now the Red Lion) built in the 1627 for a wealthy mercer, William Jolliffe as his major base in Leek. Towering above its neighbours, its flat roofed front suggests that it served as a prospect tower from which to view the countryside (4.6).
- 5.8 The finest of Leek's early stone houses, Greystones (5.9), was saved from demolition by William Morris and Thomas Wardle. Here a symmetrical façade retains leaded lights and metal casements to mullion and transom windows, and attic dormers are set well inside the building line, like those of the Vicarage which dates to 1714. Unlike Greystones the Vicarage (4.2) has seen considerable development. The present building replaced a timber-framed predecessor in 1714. Around 1830 it was given sashes with gothick detailing, a feature shared by rear windows at Greystones. The large forward extension was added in the second half of the 19th century.



<sup>13</sup> ***The birthplace of Thomas Parker, the Earl of Macclesfield and Lord Chancellor of England.***

## Brick houses of the 18th and early 19th century

- 5.9 The Old House (No. 62 St. Edward Street) is a double pile house, dating to 1724. Its fine 18th century staircase occupies a stair turret to the rear. Built for Joshua Strangman, a Quaker button merchant, it was described by John Wesley as 'neither costly nor fine, but surprisingly neat and elegant', elegance evident in the twined initials and date above the doorway. Its mellow stone front retains 3-light mullioned dormers, but the lower windows were remodeled in the early 19th century (4.9). It was occupied by Thomas Wardle and his family during the years 1875-76 when William Morris stayed with them while studying the art of dyeing. Of similar date, the Old Grammar School on Clerk Bank, retains its full compliment of 3-light mullioned windows flanking a central doorway (5.2). A stone plaque commemorates its construction by the Earl of Macclesfield in 1723. Ford House (Bath Street) has earlier origins, but was remodeled into its present handsome form in the late 19th century with fine Arts and Crafts detailing to its interior.
- 5.10 Now rendered, the lower storey of the Ash Almhouses was also of stone. The present height was achieved some time in the 19th century by raising it in brick (3.5). The houses retained their single cell plan into the 20th century when they were given a rear extension to provide kitchens and bathrooms.
- 5.11 While stone houses are in a minority, three storey examples flank the market place. One to the west has a regular array of 3-light stone mullions indicating an early 18th century date. The Old Mill behind the western side of the Market Place is also of stone.

- 5.12 The number and scale of Leek's 18th and early 19th century houses reflects the successful development of new trades by silk, mohair and button merchants, and the presence of several lawyers whose wealth allowed considerable rebuilding. From the 1720s brick predominated. Although few houses remain complete, sufficient survives above the later shop fronts to identify contrasting styles of building, some more sophisticated than the others.
- 5.13 The most prominent buildings are the fashionable 'pattern book' houses. Where space allowed they had plain symmetrical facades, with a central entrance flanked by sash windows with a vertical emphasis. A classical pediment generally surmounted the entrance, and might also be used for a central forward bay as at No. 10 Derby Street (8.1).



5.3 No 10 Stockwell Street

5.14 Few survive with both an unaltered façade and a historic ground plan. Of these No. 10 Stockwell Street is relatively small and has its kitchen in the basement (5.3). A detached house, its design is completely symmetrical, and the paired sashes flanking the entrance have exposed sash boxes suggesting an early 18th century date. No. 64 St. Edward Street is both larger and later (4.9). Built in a row of existing buildings it is less symmetrical, with an additional half bay for a side passage. Here the windows have concealed sashes, and the rainwater heads are dated 1747. Of similar date, 54 St. Edward Street, the home of Sir Thomas Wardle in the later 19th century, is an imposing house with a substantial rear extension (5.4). No. 10 Derby Street, dates from 1760, has an early courtroom to the rear, and seems to have been built as a combined house and office for a solicitor (8.1). Occupying a key position at the top of the Market Place is Foxlowe, built for lawyer Thomas Mills in the 1770s: a tall and imposing double pile building which makes considerable impact on the Market Place (4.2).

5.15 Other examples survive from first floor upwards. Some like Nos. 21-22 Market Place, No. 13 and Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Gaunt Buildings (Derby Street) were imposing town houses, whose overall effect now depends on the design of their shops fronts. The shop-fronts for Nos. 21-22 Market Place are a fine 19th century set, but the Derby Street houses have flat roofed 20th century extensions covering their former gardens, one a successful blend of materials and style, the other a bald statement of corporate image.



5.5 No 56 St. Edward Street:  
*the less fashionable end  
of the 18th century  
brick buildings*

5.16 Smaller and less polite in character are The Wilkes Head, and Nos. 23-25 Derby Street. These and comparable buildings lack the vertical emphasis of their larger cousins: their rooms are lower and their windows of different proportions. Where the windows have a horizontal emphasis they are likely to be casements. Where the main windows are square they generally had a central sash with narrow flankers as at 56 St. Edward Street (5.5), where Elizabeth Wardle once ran the Leek School of Embroidery.

5.17 Where buildings were huddled together, a compromise solution might be reached, as at No. 5 Dog Lane, where high fashion is evident at ground floor level, but absent in the semi-basement and upper floors.



## Mills and mill workers housing

- 5.18 Mill buildings and industrial housing play little part in the densely settled core of the Conservation Area, or the more spacious areas of housing, but are prominent elements elsewhere. The earliest mills were simple unpretentious buildings intended principally for mechanized spinning. Side by side with these or scattered randomly across the town were 3-storey buildings with living quarters on the lower floors, and large workshops or 'shades' on the upper floors (*Map 5*). These can be identified by the rows of upper floor windows that provided light for the handloom weavers throughout the 19th century (*4.12*). The main concentration is in the south of the Conservation Area on Albion Street, King Street and Broad Street. Getliffe's Yard contains a well-preserved group lying opposite early warehouses, where completed goods would have been stored. Those on Stockwell Street and Union Street have weavers' windows to the rear, with fronts presenting the characteristic Flemish bond used for the earlier brick houses in Leek, and well-detailed rainwater goods.
- 5.19 Individual terraces vary in their state of preservation. The Albion Street group retain the characteristic windows, as does the eastern side of King Street. Houses on Broad Street have long rows of windows that are largely complete at both front and rear. On the western side of King Street their preservation is variable. Once industrialized weaving was established 2-storey houses became the norm. The Albion Mill area provides the classic example. Here the first phase of the mill, a plain 3-storey building housed spinning, and is associated with 3-storey composite houses with 'shades'. The second phase is an elaborate late 19th century building, as architectural self-conscious as any of its rivals, designed purely for weaving, and related to the

2-storey housing on Alsop Street. Less easy to distinguish are buildings that served as twisting shades, like the two-storey example on Silk Street, where each floor had a single room four bays in length which required no specific window type.

- 5.20 Wellington Mill dates to 1853 when mill owners were beginning to expect style as well as capacity. Here the main four-storey range has a slightly advanced central pediment, whose effect is enhanced by its relationship to Chorley Street (*4.15*). In place by 1879 (*Appendix 2.4*) was Brunswick Mill whose projecting staircase/water tower is centrally placed at the far end of the street. Originally of four storeys, this is topped by an additional floor with a hipped roof (*5.6*).



- 5.21 The late 19th century houses between them were laid out to an overall plan, with regular terraces of one build and design occupying each side of each street, and corner shops and a public house in key positions. Like their earlier counterparts, these are well built, well detailed houses and in many cases surprisingly capacious, although the design of the rear is variable, as is their depth. Both design and scale of the houses opposite Brunswick Mill sets them apart. More generously proportioned it seems likely that they were designed for key workers at management level.
- 5.22 In the eastern area the relationship between house and mill is less obvious. Of the buildings in place by 1838 those on Getliffe's Yard housed out-workers with workshops ('shades') above (4.18), as did a house in Union Street, part of a fine 3-storey terrace on the north side of Stockwell Street. A pair of houses on Regent Street also have 'shades', as do a group of house to the south of the Ashbourne Road.

- 5.23 Elsewhere the housing is a mixture. Two storey terraces like those on York Street and Deansgate may have housed workers for the silk mill that towered above them at the southern end of Market Street. Redesigned by Larner Sugden, this began a new life as Leek Central Liberal Club in 1898. In the same area (between Market Street and Ball Haye Street) are houses as diverse as Ford House and Nos. 33-35 Bath Street. The latter, by Larner Sugden, are set at its junction with Ford Street where their decorative brickwork, gables and chimneys can have full effect. On the earlier streets (Regent Street, Queen Street, and Fountain Street) housing developed piecemeal, with a scatter of properties in place by 1838. In 1858 houses by William Sugden were erected on Queen Street (Nos. 4-10), where in 1877 Larner Sugden erected his own house, No. 29, (5.11).



5.7 Cross Street Mill

- 5.24 The Alexandra Mill (also by a Sugden) was in place on Earl Street by 1879, as was small mill lying at right angles to it. Detached, and to the south of these, the Cross Street, London, and York Mills form a detached outside the main limits of the Conservation Area, and beyond the site formerly occupied by other major mills. The pedimented front of the four storey London Mill (1853) lies half hidden by the bulky form of the York Mill (1898) on the approach road from Ashbourne (4.20). North of these the elaborate Cross Street Mill, built in three phases to a similar 'free classical style' with Venetian polychrome detail (5.7). These originated as a warehouse designed by William Sugden, extended in the 1892-3 by his son Larnier, and linked to the rear to the smaller Well Street mill.
- 5.25 To the north of the town Union Street and New Street also have mill buildings, On Union Street is a handsome, mid-late 19th century polychrome brick building with arched window heads, probably part of John Brough's mill which was moved there from Silk Street in 1840. New Street has the former Clemensha building, with a fine doorway whose finely carved door-head carrying the firm's details lies masked under the Blakemoor and Chell shop sign.
- 5.26 South of Haywood Street is a particularly fine group which includes one by William Sugden (1876). Well preserved and with a fine mixture of round- and flat-headed windows it has all the hallmarks of the later mill buildings, where pride of ownership led to outward display (4.21).
- Mid-late 19th century buildings: the Sugdens, Longden, Shaw  
Map 5
- 5.27 While 18th century buildings included 'pattern book' houses, the 19th century and early 20th centuries saw the presence of both visiting and resident architects, encouraged by leading figures such as Joshua Nicholson (d. 1885), Hugh Sleight (d. 1901) and Sir Thomas Wardle (d.1909). Key architects, particularly for public buildings, included William Sugden and his son Larnier, whose work spans the second half of the 19th century. Hallmarks of their work include their command of a wide range of buildings styles, their use of moulded brickwork, particularly on domestic buildings, and the style and prominence of their chimneys (5.12 and 5.13).
- 5.28 To the west of the town West Street Wesleyan School (1854) and Big Mill (1857) are by William Sugden (4.16 and 5.8). The former school and attached houses are of red brick. The subdued classical façade of the main building faces southwards over West Street, where its Italianate campanile compliments the distant view of Big Mill's water tower. Also from the 1850s is the ornate brick and stone façade of the former Blackhead (now Woolworths) which towers above its neighbours to the south of the Market Place (4.7).



5.8 *View from Overton Bank: Big Mill and beyond*

## WILLIAM AND LARNER SUGDEN



5.9 *The Nicholson Institute and Greystones*



5.10 *The Nat West Bank*



5.11 *Queen Street: by Larner for himself*



5.12 *Rooftop view of chimneys*



5.13 *Queen Street: moulded brickwork*

5.29 With the creation of Russell Street came a corner site for the Derby Street, and the Congregational Church (now Trinity Church), by William Sugden. Opened in 1863, it is a gothic revival building of stone with a fine stone spire sited on the street frontage for maximum impact (4.11). The Italianate façade of former Mechanics Institute, by William Sugden (1862), and a former furniture warehouse by Larnier Sugden are among the key buildings on Russell Street. On Derby Street the National Westminster Bank (built as the District Bank by Larnier, 1882) has a fine brick façade with stone dressings and elaborate pargetting, and retains fine interior decoration including tiles by William de Morgan (5.10).

5.30 Larnier's output included domestic buildings. His own home, 29 Queen Street (1877) and 33-35 Bath Street (1880) are good examples of his earlier work and of the moulded brickwork and decorative chimneys that form an essential part of his style (5.11). A further house remodeled by the firm is No. 10 Russell Street. The proudest of Larnier's buildings is the Nicholson Institute where the main building and copper domed tower date from 1882-1884 (5.9). A major extension to the east has low relief plaster decoration on two sides, and dates from 1900. Visible from the Conservation area, another of his late buildings, the former Co-op Central Premises (1899) also has low relief plaster decoration.

5.31 Other public buildings include the former Cottage Hospital (now Sugden House), which opened in 1870. A further wing opened in 1909, resulting in a two phase gothic revival building in mellow brick with stone dressings. By contrast, the façade of the former Police Station derives from the Scottish Baronial style, and is topped by a splendid series of multiple chimney flues in the style that marks out the firm's domestic buildings (4.22).

#### Other named architects

5.32 If the Sugden's took the lion's share, a number of domestic buildings are the work of Longden or Longden and Venables. Other important contributors, particularly to ecclesiastical architecture, included Norman Shaw, G.F. Bodley, G.E. Street, and Albert Vicars, while a local architect, J.T. Brealey was responsible for some of the public buildings.

5.33 Longden's work includes High Barn on Fynney Street, the house that he built for himself (4.26), and its neighbours, Cranford and Ferne-Lee, and the firm of Longden and Venables were responsible for a fine pair of semi-detached houses, Nos. 2-4 Hartington Street (5.14) where the fall of the land allows an adventurous plan form, and houses on Westfields



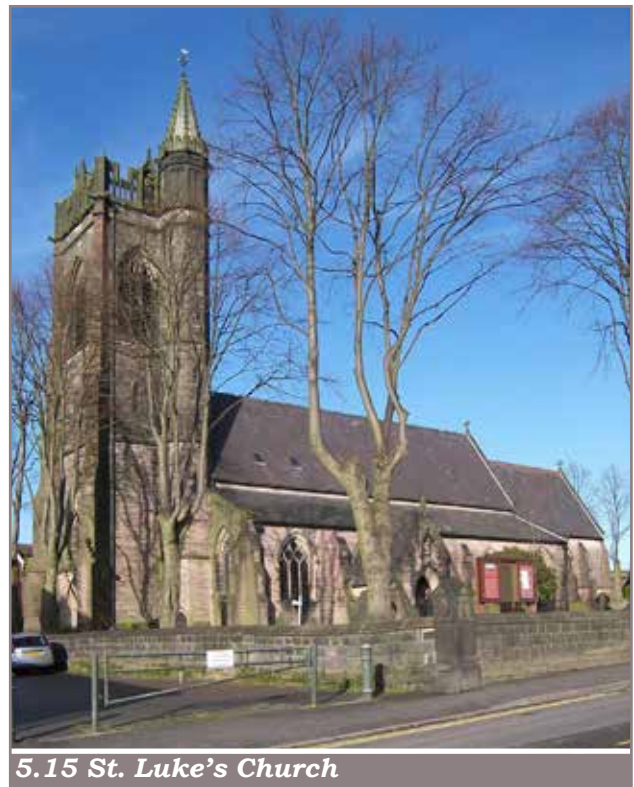
5.14 *Semi-detached house by Longden, front (left) back (right)*

including No. 62 with a down-swept gable and interesting rainwater good (4.27). Brealey was responsible for the Butter Market and the former Fire Station. The Market Hall is designed to draw attention to the entrance to the covered market, which it does through its height and the elaboration of its façade, while the tower of the former fire station forms a prominent feature on Stockwell Street.

- 5.34 Norman Shaw's Spout Hall, built in 1873 for Hugh Sleight, is a tall 'half-timbered' building with a first floor of stone (4.9) and forms a prominent feature on St. Edward Street. Its style was taken up in the more spacious residential areas to the south of the town, resulting in fine terraces like Moorfields. All Saints Church, his most important contribution to the architecture of Leek (4.25) was decorated by members of the Arts and Crafts Movement as was the short-lived William Morris Labour Church, which opened in the Friend's Meeting House in 1896.

### Religious buildings

- 5.35 Throughout the Middle Ages the parish church of St. Edward served a vast 53,000 acre parish. Cheddleton, Ipstones and Horton became independent parishes in the 16th century, but the remainder was served by its ancient parish church until the 19th century. With the expansion of the industrial town additional churches were needed and new parishes were created in both town and country. In addition, both Roman Catholic and free churches were built to serve their respective congregations.



5.15 St. Luke's Church

- 5.36 The ancient parish church of St. Edward (3.3 and 4.1) occupies the highest point of the town. Built of sandstone it consists of a chancel with south aisle and north vestry, a clerestoried nave which is aisled for three bays but continues westwards into an area known as the parlour, a south porch and pinnacled west tower.
- 5.37 The church suffered fire damage in 1297, but a Norman arcade survived until 1839-4 when John Leech provided designs for the present nave arcades. The tower has a 14th century west door and a crease line inside the east wall of the tower indicates that the church had a steep pitched roof and narrow aisles stretching the full length of the nave.

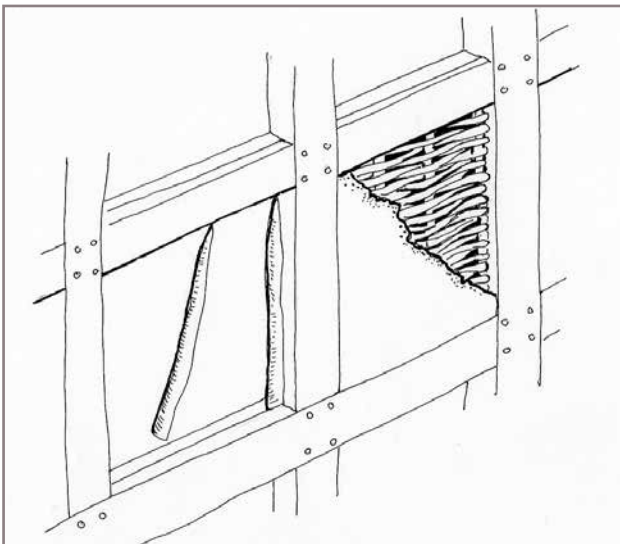
- 5.38 The sixteenth century saw major changes. Circa 1500 the roof was raised to allow a clerestorey to be added, and given the present tiebeam roof with its boldly carved bosses. This spans the full length of the nave as did the earlier aisles. The present aisles were built in 1556 (south aisle) and 1593 (north aisle). At a similar date the rear sections of the 14th century aisles were removed to create the 'parlour' and provide support for the west gallery.
- 5.39 The 14th century rose windows may have come from Dieulacres Abbey which was dissolved 1538, for such windows are normally found high up in the gable of a major abbey or cathedral. The masonry of the tower also indicates substantial rebuilding in the 16th century when it was both strengthened and raised to allow a new clock chamber and belfry. The chancel was rebuilt in 1856 to designs by G.E. Street and furnishings include a pulpit carved by Thomas Earp, who was probably responsible for the marble font, reredos and chancel screen. Much of the glass is by Morris and Co., to designs by Burne-Jones for the north-east window, and by G.F. Bodley for the rose windows. There is a Kempe window in the parlour.
- 5.40 In 1846 land bounded by Queen Street and Fountain Street was bought for the site of a church and school, and St. Luke's Church was consecrated in 1848 to serve a new Anglican parish. Built in sandstone in a Gothic style, the church consists of chancel, aisled nave, and west tower with a south-east turret (5.15), a prominent feature in the eastern part of the Conservation Area.
- 5.41 The present church of St. Mary's was built for the Roman Catholics in 1887. Designed in a Gothic style by Albert Vicars of London and built in Bath stone, its position on rising ground makes it one of the town's most dominant buildings. As seen from St Edward Street its massive bulk towers over smaller building in the valley below, the simplicity of its roof is complemented by pairs of tall lancet clerestory windows with more decorative windows to the side aisles below, the whole topped by a soaring spire (2.5 and 4.8).
- 5.42 In 1863 the Congregationalists opened a new chapel on Derby Street, now Trinity Church. Built of stone in the Decorated style, with a tower and spire (4.11) it was designed by William Sugden, a member of the congregation. The newly formed corner site lent itself well to a prominent new building, and in 1872 Sugden's meeting hall and classrooms were added to the south on Russell Street. Modifications to his original designs make its northern entrance hall available for a variety of uses.

## 6.0 Local Details<sup>14</sup>

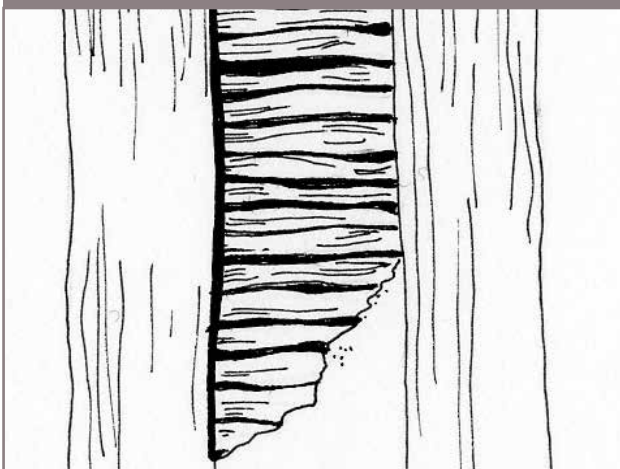
### Building materials and building types

#### Timber

6.1 Oak was the main building material for domestic buildings in the Middle Ages, and was still in use in the opening decades of the 17th century. Both cruck and box-framed buildings were built using either square framed panels with wattle and daub (interior of No. 8-10 Sheep Market) or close studding with split laths and plaster (exterior of the Roebuck, 4.11, 5.1, 6.1(a) and (b)).



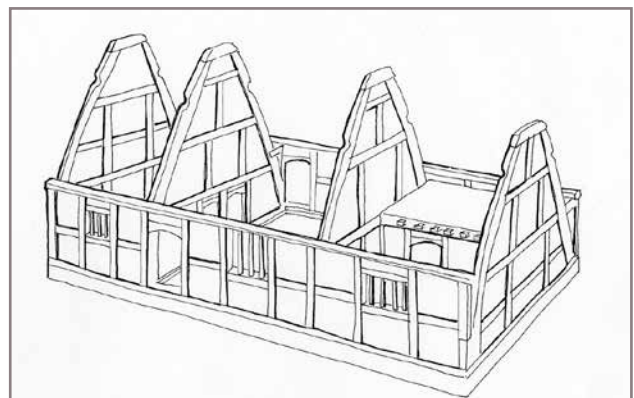
6.1(a) Square framing with wattle and daub



6.1(b) Close studding with split laths and plaster

6.2 Cruck blades converge at the apex and directly support the roof, giving little headroom for an upper storey (6.2). As a result the buildings tend to be remodeled to allow a higher roof, and then encased in brick or stone. In Leek they are invisible from the street, but their scale can be appreciated at Nos. 2-4 Clerk Bank, where the raised roofline of a pair of cottages (now three) is dwarfed by its neighbours (4.3). Tree-ring dating indicates that the local examples date to the 16th century.

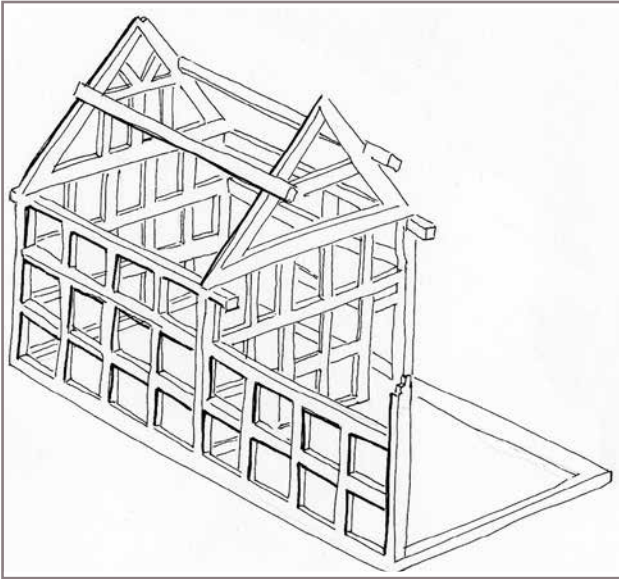
6.3 Larger buildings were box-framed (6.3) and had greater headroom, allowing full use of upper floor and attic space as at the Roebuck (5.1) and the Swan (3.4).



6.2 Cruck construction

<sup>14</sup> These details appear in several buildings, and generally a single, readily accessible, example is given for each.





**6.3 Box-framing**

**Stone**

6.4 Leek lies on a long outlier of the Chester Pebble Beds. Elsewhere this is excellent building stone, but at Leek it is soft, poorly cemented, and weathers badly. This characteristic is exaggerated if used in combination with hard cement mortars and strap pointing. As a consequence it tends to be rendered. The town's earliest stone buildings appear to have been built of Sherwood Sandstone and only survive in fragmentary state (interior of No. 4 Church Street, gable of No. 7 Stockwell Street).

6.5 Clear of the town the Millstone Grit Group provides a more durable dark grey/orange sandstone (main walling of 2-4 Church Street, **4.2**). The source of the dark red sandstone used for St. Edward's Church is unknown, but the similar stone of the lych gate was brought from Horton.<sup>15</sup>

6.6 In the Moorlands, stone came into general use around 1600, and remained in use for rural buildings until the 19th century. In the town centre its use for domestic buildings lasted little over a century. By contrast, the 19th century churches are all of stone, and stone was used for the ground floor and detailing of several important mid-late 19th century buildings, and the 20th century War Memorial.

6.7 The quality and style of the stonework is variable (**6.4**). Ashlar (smoothly dressed stone) was the preserve of the wealthy. Ford House is a fine example with raised quoins and crisp detailing. Coursed rubble (roughly dressed stone) was used for the majority of houses and can be seen in the Chester Pebble Bed gable of No. 7 Stockwell Street, or the main walling material of 2 - 4 Church Street.

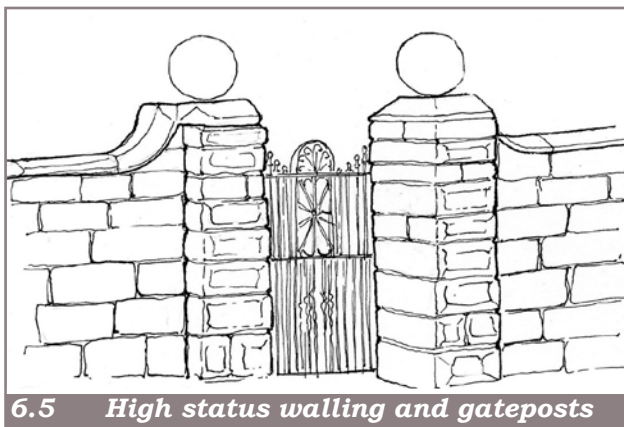
<sup>15</sup> *Leek Parish Register.*



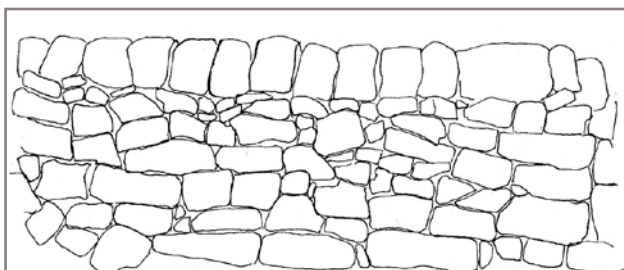
**6.4 Stone:** a) *Inappropriate strap pointing*  
 b) *Contrasting qualities of stonework on 2-4 Church Street*  
 c) *Finely detailed ashlar at Ford House.*

6.8 The stone for coursed rubble came from the nearest source: a small local quarry, or stone cut out to form a house-platform or cellar. Ashlar and dressed stone might come from further afield, so houses of coursed rubble generally have detailing that contrasts with the main body of the house. By the 19th century, with the advent of the railway far wider sources was available.

6.9 The status of a house and its owner were mirrored in the garden walls. Coursed walling with well-tooled capping stones and decorative gateposts (6.5) were provided for gentry houses like Greystones (5.9). The dry stone walls with simple capping stones used for the boundary walls of farmhouses and cottages (6.6) are the exception in Leek, as its rural origins have largely been lost, making the few that survive of particular importance. The most noticeable example is on Overton Bank by the Quaker Meeting House, where a massive stone wall bounds the remnants of a garden.



6.5 High status walling and gateposts



6.6 Drystone walling with the traditional half-round of coping stones

### Brick

6.10 By the early 18th century brick was fashionable with the gentry, and by the mid-18th century it was in regular use for town houses, and remained the predominant building material throughout the 19th century.

6.11 Bricks vary in colour, size, and detailing. In the 18th and early 19th centuries they were hand made, giving a subtlety of texture and colour that is absent in the machine made bricks of the mid-late 19th century. Brick-makers may now aim to match the quality of the older materials, but hard textured and harsh coloured bricks are also available, and blend poorly with historic brickwork.

6.12 Leek's fine double-fronted 18th century houses are good examples of early brickwork (4.5, 5.3, 5.4), while from the 19th century there are outstanding examples of both moulded and polychrome brickwork on the Sugden buildings (5.11).

6.13 Brick was the predominant material for workers housing, where a surprising range of decorative detail is to be found (6.7a). The earlier examples use of Flemish bond, with dark headers contrasting red/orange stretchers (6.7b).



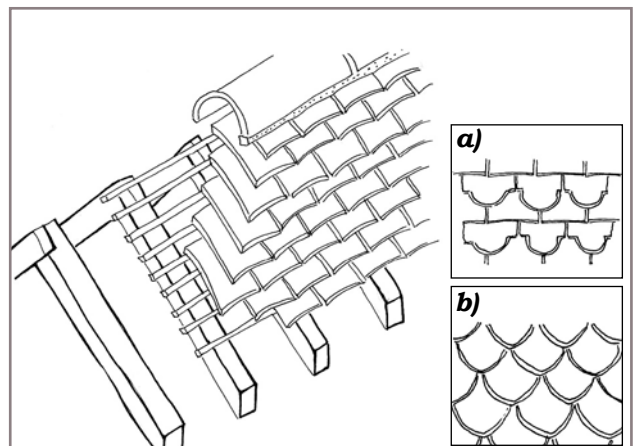
6.7 (a) Moulded brick (b) Flemish bond with dark headers.

## Roofs and roofing materials

- 6.14 Until the 19th century many roofs both in and around Leek were thatched with a mixture of straw and rushes, although surviving examples are rare. A roof pitch of around 40% was used and the thatch was extremely thick. On the stone houses it was contained within raised copings like those of No. 2-4 Church Street. Here the characteristic roof pitch coupled to the depth of the tiles below the copings suggests thatch as the original roofing material.<sup>16</sup>
- 6.15 Coping stones were either hog-backed (17th century) or flat (18th and 19th centuries), and shaped to throw water onto the roof and towards the guttering system. These can be seen on adjacent buildings (the Vicarage and 2-4 Church Street) (6.8) and still feature on several of the earlier buildings.
- 6.16 Stone slates might be used for better quality housing. These are now rare in this area but may survive as a few courses at eaves level with tiles or Welsh slate above. The 19th century saw the expansion of the Potteries coupled to new and better forms of transport. With these came the mass production and distribution of the clay roofing tiles, now regarded as the typical local roofing material, and much in evidence in Leek. The majority are plain rectangular tiles, but 19th century roofs may have alternate bands of plain and fish-scale or acorn tiles as at Sugden House, Stockwell Street. All were handmade and have an irregularity that cannot be simulated by modern machine made tiles.
- 6.17 Slate is evident on a number of houses, for with improved transport Welsh slate became available, and is particularly on evidence on the 19th century town houses.



6.8 Coping stones and kneelers



6.9 Clay tiles a) Plain  
b) Decorative clay tiles

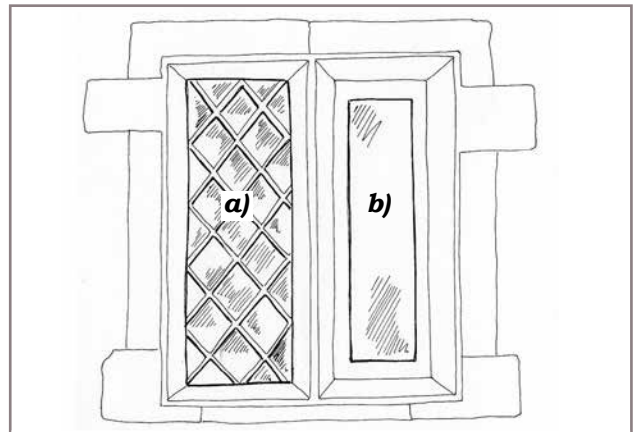
6.18 Dormers rarely feature on rural buildings in North Staffordshire, but by 1700 they are present on a small number of high status stone houses, set either on the wall line and continuing upwards to a small stone gable (62 St. Edward Street, **4.9**) or well inside the wall line to light a central attic space (the Vicarage, Greystones, **4.2** and **5.9**). Nineteenth century buildings often had elaborate rooflines including decorative gables and dormers as key features of the overall design. Numerous mid-late 19th century examples can be seen in Leek.

**Windows and window surrounds**

6.19 A window consists of three main elements: a window-surround whose structural elements form the opening; a frame inserted into that opening; and glass. Early windows tended to be small, but as glass making and construction techniques developed and the openings changed shape, acquiring a vertical rather than a horizontal emphasis, greater size, and larger panes of glass.

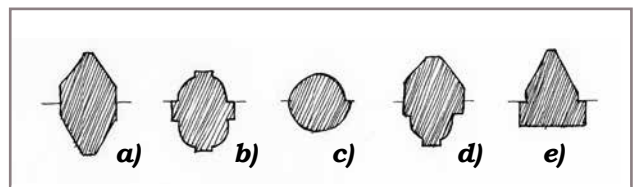
**Mullioned windows**

6.20 In the earlier stone buildings glazing was applied straight into the structural surround, without recourse to a wooden window frame (Greystones, Ash Alms Houses **5.9**, **3.5**). As a result, modern window-frames sit uneasily in 17th or early 18th century window openings, blocking the light and appearing clumsy.<sup>17</sup>



**6.10 Mullioned windows: traditional and non-traditional methods of glazing**  
*a) leading with diamond panes*  
*b) wooden frame with single pane*

6.21 The structural elements consist of a stone surround chamfered to match the mullions, carrying split lintels and dividing the windows into separate lights. Early mullions were chamfered both inside and outside to a variety of designs. By 1650 windows were being mass-produced at the quarries and a truncated diamond shape became standard for most buildings (Old Grammar School, Nos. 2-4 Church Street). The wealthy could afford larger and more elaborate windows with mullions and transoms (Greystones, **5.9**). The same style can be seen in timber (Roebuck, **4.11**). By 1750 a simpler version had appeared, with straight-cut masonry on the exterior and including 'block' mullions with a flat outer face. (**6.11**).



**6.11 Mullions: changing styles**  
*a) chamfered*  
*b) ovolo*  
*c) rounded*  
*d) chamfered and ovolo*  
*e) block mullion*



6.12 Mullion and transom windows at the Nicholson Institute

6.22 The Victorians revived the use of mullioned windows but on a grander scale and with single blocks for lintels and sills, technically impossible in an earlier age (Nicholson Institute) (6.12). In all cases the window surrounds were keyed into the surrounding masonry, a far cry from the machine sawn square or rectangle used in the cruder forms of modern 'restoration' work.



6.13 19th century glazing on St Edward's Street

6.23 All were glazed with leaded lights. Diamond shaped panes gave way to rectangular panes by the early 18th century (Greystones) although conservatism produced the exceptions (Old Grammar School), where cast iron replaces leading. Both used simple, clear, hand-made glass, stained glass being reserved for churches and high status gentry houses. By contrast, the Victorians loved elaboration, using complicated leading patterns and stained glass with a cheerful abandon, of which the modern applied leading and coloured glass provide only a pale pastiche. Houses on St. Edward Street have fine examples of Victorian glass, where the use of leading set wooden frames is an important part of the design (6.13).

### Casements and sashes

- 6.24 As glass became cheaper windows became larger, and stone surrounds gave way to the use of sills and lintels for windows with a vertical emphasis. These were designed to take wooden frames with side-hung casements or vertical sliding sashes. Early 18th century casements might still have leaded lights set in metal frames, but later examples had separate panes of glass divided by wooden glazing bars (Getliffes Yard).
- 6.25 The bars are slender and incapable of supporting double glazing, making its use inappropriate in a historic building because of the clumsy appearance of the glazing bars needed to support it.
- 6.26 Top-hung casements are rare in traditional buildings, and bulky 'storm-proof' casements are a creation of the 20th century. Both are inappropriate in a traditional building.

### 6.14 Casement windows



*a) 18th century metal casement*



*a) 18th century metal casement*



### 8.18 Vertical sliding sashes

- a) 18th century, exposed sash boxes, 6 over 6 panes*  
*b) 19th century, concealed sash boxes, 8 over 8 panes*  
*c) 19th century, concealed sash boxes, 2 over 2 panes*

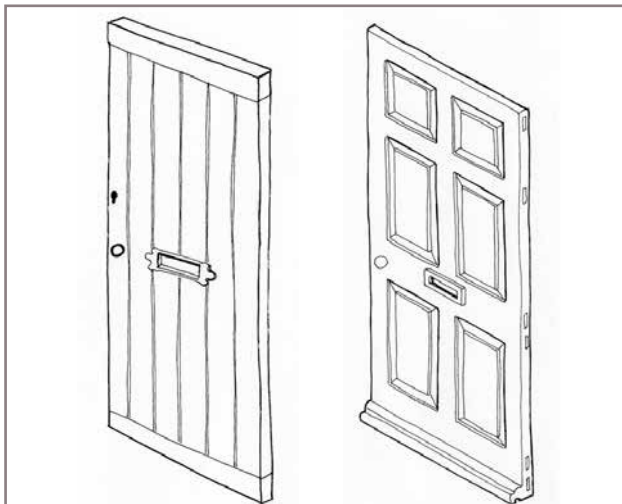
6.27 Vertical sliding sashes come in many forms. The earliest were set on the outer edge of the wall with the sash boxes visible (10 Stockwell Street). Later sashes occupied purpose built window openings with brick or stonework designed to mask the sash boxes (Foxlowe). **Figure 6.15** provides a small sample of the range of designs.

6.28 As a rule of thumb, the earlier the sash the more panes of glass were used. Thus 6 over 6, or 8 over 8 panes were usual in the 18th century. By the 19th century glass manufacturers could produce large sheets of glass at a reasonable cost, and 2 over 2 panes, or even 1 over 1 became possible.

6.29 Horizontal sliding sashes often known as 'Yorkshire' sliding sashes are relatively rare in Leek, where they generally have a series of 4 or 6 panes and are most likely to be found at the rear of a building.

**Doors, fanlights and railings**

6.30 Door styles also vary. The simpler buildings in both town and country had vertically boarded doors, as did farm buildings, and most ecclesiastical buildings. Panelled doors are common both inside and outside high status buildings, where an elaborate front door may contrast to simpler doors at the rear or in the interior (**6.16**).



**6.16 Doors**

6.31 Fanlights are an important detail in many town houses, where they compliment a traditional wooden door, but conflict with mass-produced modern doors which often include a mock fanlights (**6.17**).



**6.17 The use and misuse of fanlights**  
*a) over a traditional door*  
*b) over a crude pastiche of itself*

6.32 Houses in the old town and the earlier industrial areas often had a small area of land at the front enclosed by iron railings. Traditionally these were set directly into coping stones on a low wall, unlike the modern versions. Many fell victim to scrap collection in the second world war. Those that survive, or have been well restored add considerably to the appearance of a property. As with fanlights, faithful replicas of historic examples justify additional expense due to the quality of design (**6.18**).



**6.18 Restored railing**

### **Chimneys and porches**

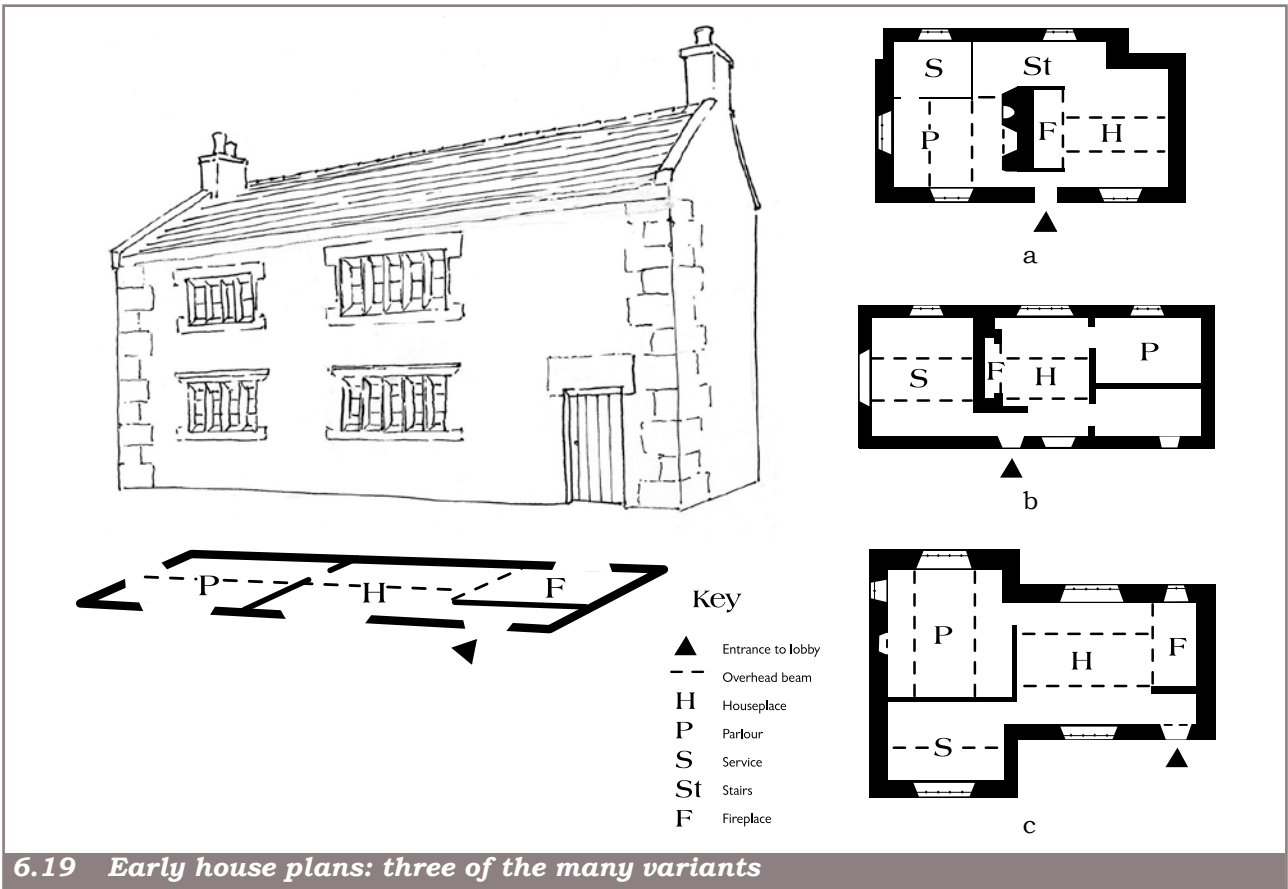
- 6.33 The number and position of chimneys is an important feature, reflecting the interior design, and the relative wealth of the house owner. In 1666 three quarters of Staffordshire's houses had only one hearth, burning wood or turf, and only one chimney. Thomas Parker's house (2-4 Church Street) was taxed for 5 hearths, way above the local average, and stone fireplaces on each floor of the Red Lion (William Jolliffe's Hall House) also indicate wealth. By the mid-18th century wood was becoming scarce and coal more accessible. Smaller houses began to have more heated rooms, each with a chimney breast for a coal fire, and served by gable end chimneys until, by the 19th century most rooms were heated in the majority of houses.
- 6.34 Porches are not a feature of Leek's historic buildings. By the 18th century the occasional houses had a decorative canopy (Greystones, No. 16 Market Place), but by the 18th century the larger houses had a front door giving access to a hallway flanked by the principal rooms (Foxlowe). In the 19th century many of the larger houses had a covered entrance as an integral part of the design, while only the smaller terraced houses had doorways giving direct access to the living room.
- 6.35 Forward additions of any kind have a major impact on the design, and may be inappropriate on buildings where this was not originally intended.

### **Plans**

- 6.36 House plans like exterior details changed over time. The earlier buildings were single pile buildings, one room deep (2-4 Church Street). A larger version might have one or more cross-wings, or for a town house an L-shaped building might be created (The Swan, Greystones). Double pile houses, two rooms deep, under separate roofs with a valley between (Foxlowe), or under a single roof span were rare in the 17th century, but became usual for the more substantial houses as the 18th century progressed.
- 6.37 Each had a characteristic arrangement of rooms and windows. In the earlier houses the windows are irregularly placed, and you can tell how the house worked from the exterior. In later houses polite façades masks the internal workings. Each is characteristic of its period and part of the essential character of the building. These contrasts are best seen at the north of the Market Place, where the single pile of Thomas Parker's mid-17th century house (2-4 Church Street) lies adjacent to the double-piled mass of Foxlowe built in the 1770s. The former with 5-, 4- and 3-light windows showing clearly where the most important rooms were situated, while the latter with a central doorway and symmetrical façade is inscrutable.
- 6.38 Many early houses had a lobby - entrance plan. These had an internal porch set between the outer door and the fire-place. Local builders produced them in all shapes and sizes.

Three of the many types are illustrated in **(6.19)**.





6.19 Early house plans: three of the many variants

## 7.0 GREEN SPACES, TREES, AND BOUNDARIES

- 7.1 There are no public parks within the Conservation area, and green space is limited to the graveyards surrounding St. Edward and St Luke churches, the former Mount Pleasant Chapel, and walled grounds by the Quaker Meeting House. Elsewhere only the gardens of detached houses such as the Vicarage, Ford House, Greystones and later detached houses provide additional areas of any size.
- 7.2 Within these, and the grounds of the former Cottage Hospital, mature trees or more recent plantings play a major part in softening the townscape, as they do on the site of the former Brunswick Chapel on Market Street. Elsewhere the major open spaces mainly have hard surfaces. Although trees have been planted along the northern edge of the Silk Street car park, the eastern section, created by the demolition of the Town Hall, remains an ugly gash that is urgently in need of bold tree planting to complement its neighbour on Market Street, and to soften the whole effect.
- 7.3 Boundaries play a significant role in defining the character of an area. The stone walls surrounding the churchyards, and older stone properties are of particular importance. Short lengths of stonework like that on Regent Street reflect the town's rural past, while walling east of Naylor's Yard and north of the Vicarage garden developed piecemeal round fragments of vanished buildings. Some, like the high protective walls of the Quaker Meeting House, reflect the particular circumstances of the building.
- 7.4 Walls and gateways as an integral part of an architectural scheme are characteristic of many 19th century buildings, like the Sugden group on West Street, or the imposing entrance to the Nicholson Institute. Low walls bound the small front plots of many houses, with iron railings individually set into the stone copings.

## 8.0 ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

### The erosion of historic detail

- 8.1 Windows and doors: Throughout the Conservation Area the unique qualities of its buildings are being eroded by the incremental removal of windows and doors of historic design with off-the-peg, modern substitutes driven by heavy marketing, pressure to individualize property and the drive for thermal efficiency. Many homeowners do not consider repairing and renovating historic joinery, which is often superior in quality and lifespan to modern softwood windows or the short guarantees of modern UPVC and double glazing. Good single-glazed historic windows can normally be upgraded to be more thermally efficient with draught-strips and secondary glazing or thermal blinds. Whilst some traditional window designs can accommodate the newer types of slim double glazing, problems arise with the installation of windows with heavy, chunky frames of standard double glazed units, failure to replicate the original design, introduction of top-opening lights, timber beading, applied leading and UPVC materials. Ill-considered replacement windows and doors can damage the local character of the area and this is particularly harmful on terraces.
- 8.2 Part L of the Building Regulations specifically allows for the retention or reinstatement of historic window designs where they are considered an essential feature of the building's historic interest. This applies to both Listed Buildings and buildings in Conservation Areas.

### Roofing materials and chimneys:

- 8.3 **Boundary walls and hardstanding:** Boundary walls, hedges and railings are a defining feature of the Conservation Area providing attractive, strong boundaries enclosing gardens. The need for off-street parking is threatening front gardens resulting in a loss of enclosure and bland hardstanding. Other boundaries are threatened by piecemeal removal, inappropriate alterations and replacement with modern block walling, modern metal railings and timber fencing.
- 8.4 **Removal of chimneys:** Chimneys are part of the overall historic character of a property as well as being an important part of the areas streetscape and skyline. Chimney stacks and chimney pots are increasingly vulnerable and are often threatened with removal or truncation when a building is been re-roofed. However, they are becoming important for venting woodburning stoves and other vents and services. Their loss is particularly noticeable on terraces and buildings where chimneys are particularly elaborate. Without them a building looks squat and unfinished. The remaining industrial chimneys are particularly important but increasingly vulnerable.

- 8.5 **Walling and roofing materials:**  
A distinctive feature of the area is the palette of building materials – predominantly brick or stone walling and a mixture of natural slate and Staffordshire blue clay tiles. Painting and rendering both masks building detailing as well as introducing an incongruous, unduly prominent element within the streetscene. Replacement modern roof materials, such as concrete tiles and artificial slate changes the profile and detailing of a roof, with a concrete tiled roof often standing up above its clay/slate tiles

#### **Reinstatement of Detailing**

- 8.6 Opportunities exist throughout the Conservation Area to reinstate historic detailing such as windows and doors and period shopfronts. Leek has a successful track record in operating grant schemes using both District Council, English Heritage and Lottery Funding which have had a significant impact on the vibrancy of the town centre and its local distinctiveness. There is still much to be achieved with several key prominent buildings in need of enhancement.

#### **The loss of historic fabric through demolition and alteration**

- 8.7 The 20th century saw the loss of many fine buildings, including the Town Hall, Brunswick Chapel, and the George Inn. Piecemeal attrition of less prominent buildings has left Leek peppered with replacements, some of poor quality and indifferent design. Future development should seek to help these buildings integrate more effectively with the character of the area. Well designed shopfronts can sometimes ameliorate the effects of a poor building. Future additions should either be top quality contemporary work, or meld quietly into the background with traditional styles and materials. Car parks fronting a street generally indicate where buildings

have been demolished and opportunities should be taken to help soften their impact.

#### **Building repair, maintenance and re-use**

- 8.8 A number of buildings within the Conservation Area are empty or underused and others are showing signs of neglect or poor repair. The disused mills on Ashbourne Road and Mill street are vital to the historic character of the town but currently empty and derelict. Owners need to be encouraged to undertake routine maintenance of buildings to prevent the build up of more serious maintenance. In Derby Street many buildings have vegetation growing in gutters and roofs. A large number of properties also have disused upper floors which also results in poor repair as well as not fully maximizing the use of these properties which could provide much needed accommodation and add to the vibrancy of the town centre at night.

#### **The loss of traditional materials for kerbs, pavements, passages and yards**

- 8.9 The traditional paving materials in Leek are York paving slabs, stone setts and clay paving. A survey is needed to indentify historic surfacing to ensure that it is recorded and protected wherever possible, and to look to introduce these materials when the opportunity arises.
- 8.10 Statutory undertakers are required to reinstate the surface material removed but occasionally this results in poor laying or patches of tarmac. The retention and reinstatement of the traditional materials is essential together with care to ensure that surfaces are laid in the correct manner which will avoid trip hazards.

### **The presence of prominent satellite dishes**

- 8.11 A number of Leek's streets are affected by a growing number of satellite dishes which can be incongruous when placed on a front elevation and are cumulatively very damaging on terraces of streets. Many dishes are unauthorized and information is required for owners and installers to ensure that more sensitive elevations are identified or fixing to walls and outbuildings or ground mounting.

### **Underused and untidy sites**

- 8.12 The softening effect of landscaping is particularly evident opposite St. Edward's Church, where a high wall and tree planting has done much to ameliorate the removal of buildings and insertion of a car park. Tree planting and the retention of grass over the former graveyard on Market Street serve a similar function. Elsewhere there are car parks that present large areas of hard surfacing, unsoftened by landscaping, and largely unshaded by trees. Planting on the northern border of Silk Street car park, while excellent in itself, has had little impact on the key view from Market Street.
- 8.13 Materials used for hard surfaces impact greatly on the street scene. Large areas tarmac, or areas left rough and potholed are visually poor, and do nothing to enhance the historic character of the town.
- 8.14 Maps and photographs show Leek as a greener place prior to the growth of modern traffic. Trees lined St. Edward Street, and gardens survived at the rear of many houses in the historic town centre including the Red Lion where it is now the Silk Street Car Park. Opportunities should be taken to introduce more street trees wherever appropriate.

### **The design and placing of street lights, street furniture and signs**

- 8.15 Street furniture at its best does the job it is intended to do and is unobtrusive. Efforts should always be made to coordinate street furniture, ensure it is of good quality and well maintained, and to limit the number of columns and other visual clutter.
- 8.16 Street lighting can enhance or detract according to the style and positioning of the lamp standards. In the Market Place street lights are mounted directly onto buildings, and are unobtrusive. In St. Edward's Street stylish modern lights have been well placed, close to buildings, and at the junction between one property and another where the vertical line of post merges into its background. Both approaches help to reduce their impact which can be glaringly obvious if badly placed, or of unsuitable design.
- 8.17 Concrete posts with an angular outline do nothing to enhance a Conservation Area, whereas painted metal of a more graceful design and scale may add elegance to the street scene.



*8.1 The adverse effect of street clutter on Derby Street*



**8.2 The visual impact of street lights**

8.18 The lack of co-ordination between public services is a major handicap. While each may have good reason to require a particular fitting / notice these could often use the same post. Currently the plethora of instructions, particularly at the head of the Market Place and on Derby Street, distract rather than inform, and severely detract from their setting.



**8.3 Derby Street showing visual clutter**

8.19 Wheely bins and recycling bins are essential. While the majority of owners keep their wheely bins out of sight except on collection day, recycling bins currently mar the front of one of the town's finest 18th century buildings on Derby Street.

#### **Shopfronts and their design**

8.20 The 20th century buildings are variable in quality and design. At their best they stand well with the town's historic buildings, at their worst they detract from their surroundings. Well designed shop fronts can sometimes ameliorate the poor ones (8.3) but a successful blend of scale, materials and design should be the aim. Future additions should either be top quality contemporary work, or meld quietly into the background with traditional styles and materials.

## **Traffic**

8.21 Traffic is a major problem for any historic town. Busy through roads carry an ever increasing number of vehicles, while lesser roads are clogged by parked cars. There are no easy solutions to traffic problems. Constructing a relief road would have environmental benefits for the town, but would impose heavy environmental costs elsewhere. The construction of a multi-storey car park might be a solution, but would require careful siting and a high standard of design.

## **Approach roads and setting of the Conservation Area**

8.22 Map 7 'Townscape Analysis' identifies the gateways to the Conservation Area. Along Ashbourne road the presence of derelict buildings and untidy land needs to be addressed, together with finding new uses to regenerate empty and underused historic mills, including London Mill (Grade II Listed). On Mill Street the looming presence of Big Mill which is empty and seriously 'At Risk' has great potential for re-use and enhancement which will transform this approach to the town.

## 9.0 ARTICLE 4 DIRECTION

9.0 To protect the historic character of Leek from harmful alterations the Council has introduced an Article 4 Direction (Appendix 4) which covers most publicly visible elevation of dwellings within the Leek Conservation Area. Planning permission is now required:

- to alter or replace windows and doors with a different design or material
- to change roofing materials
- to paint unpainted walls and buildings
- to remove a chimney stack
- to remove or alter a boundary wall or railings
- to erect a porch or canopy or other structures
- to install a satellite antenna or solar panels
- to create a hard-surface

9.1 Replacement windows, doors and other features will be allowed which replicate the existing details and materials without needing planning permission. Where changes preserve or enhance the historic character or appearance of a building, they will be granted planning permission. Significant changes which harm that character are likely to be refused.

9.2 These changes will bring dwellings in line with the existing planning controls for flats and other commercial and non-residential uses of buildings.

## 10.0 BOUNDARY CHANGES

- 10.1 In December 2013 the Leek Conservation Area was amended to rationalize the boundary and include other areas of townscape significance. Minor changes have been made to the west of St. Edward Street to include the full extent of the former burgage plots (see Appendix 2, map 2.1 for the line of the burgage plots prior in 1838). Changes to the northern boundary bring in some fine detached 19th century houses, the rest of St. Edward's churchyard, the curtilage of Foxlowe, and some fine mill buildings. Also included are a range of weavers' houses to the south of London Mill, and to the extreme west, Westwood Terrace and the Picton Street Co-op (Sugden and son, 1895).
- 10.2 The removal of the north eastern corner takes out an area where the buildings retain few if any historic features, and considerable demolition has already occurred.
- 10.3 The inclusion of the whole of Russell Street brings in the former Overfields Warehouse (Larner Sugden, 1895) and Russell House. Beyond these the extension includes a largely industrial area containing a series of Listed Buildings. These include weavers' housing on London Street, a silk mill by William Sugden (1876) on Haywood Street, and the former Police station by Larner Sugden (1892).
- 10.4 A further area has been created to the south where an exceptionally fine residential area is served by All Saints Church (Listed Grade I). This contains some major late Victorian and Edwardian houses, and includes houses on Fynney Street by Longden (High Barn, Cranford and Ferne-Lee, Listed Grade II) flanked by a series of well-preserved terraces built to serve Leek's white-collar workers.



# APPENDIX ONE

## *LIST OF BUILDINGS OF SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL OR HISTORIC INTEREST COMPILED UNDER SECTION 54 OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1971*

The entire building is Listed, including all internal and external features irrespective of whether they are mentioned in the List description, this includes curtilage buildings that formed part of the property up to 1948. The descriptions were designed to identify the building, and provide the Secretary of State with sufficient detail to justify the recommendation by English Heritage that the building should be Listed. They do not provide a definitive description of all the historic features.

### *LEEK CONSERVATION AREA*

#### *ALBION STREET (North side)*

##### *Albion Mill*

*(Formerly Listed as: ALBION STREET Albion Silk Mills)*

*Grade II*

Silk mill. Now in use as animal feed mill. C1815, Albion Street range extended to SW by a further range dated 1887 Flemish bond brickwork with blue headers, plain-tiled roof. Albion Street range red brick with blue brick and stone dressings. Italianate style.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 15-window range, with doorway in 4th bay from right. Reeded doorcase and plain fanlight. Windows all have stone cills and flat lintels; 24-pane sash windows to first floor, 16-pane sashes above. Some cast-iron fixed light windows (especially in King Street return) may be the original window form. Lower windows and many upper windows boarded over. Bell cupola with ogee leaded roof carried turned baluster supports to centre. Chimney in rear angle, a square-section base and cylindrical shaft with moulded cap. Return to King Street: 3-window range, then 2-storeyed block incorporating entrance to rear yard. Archway with stone voussoirs, and wide window boarded over above. Stone quoins to angles of ground floor only. Albion Street; 2 storeys, 6-window range with round-arched doorway with fanlight over to the left (dated in the keystone of the arch). Segmentally-arched lower windows with stone keys, and round-arched upper windows. Blue brick hoodmoulds and stone cills. 2 louvres in the roof. This extension itself extended soon after building, with angled corner and return to Spencer Avenue, comprising a 4-window range in a similar style.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ALSOP STREET (East Side)*

*Hargreaves School*

*Grade II*

School, now in partial use as commercial premises. Dated 1873. Brick with stone dressings and green slate roof. Gothic style.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 5-window range. Tower over entrance to left, slightly advanced. Stumpy recessed columns carry deeply moulded archway of entrance between buttresses with stone gablets. Dated with its name in a tablet above the doorway. 2-light traceried window above, and rose window in coped gablet below mansard roof. Lower windows in main school-room range to right are paired, with stilted arches and foliate capitals to the central shaft. Continuous hood mould and cill band. Upper windows alternately paired Cusped stilted arches divided by shaft with foliate capital, and foiled 2-light windows beneath coped gablet. All upper windows linked by continuous cill band and hood mould, and many retain original leading. Coped gables and ridge cresting throughout.

INTERIOR: not inspected. The school was built for HISTORICAL NOTE Leek Congregational Church and named after a former minister. A convincing composition in Gothic Revival style.

*ASHBOURNE ROAD (West side)*

*Boundary stone at NGR SJ 996558*

*Grade II*

Boundary stone. Dated 1855. Stone. The stone is inscribed 'LIA 1855 L.B.' and marks the Outer limit of the administrative area established by the Leek Improvement Act of 1855.

HISTORICAL NOTE: the act set up a commission with powers to enact improvements in the town, and to establish markets, a cemetery, to manage the water works: and markets etc. It marks the beginning of municipal government in Leek. For the purposes of the act, the boundaries of the town were established as a circle with its centre in the centre of the Market Place. Wherever this circular line crossed rights of way and watercourses, the boundary was marked by a stone post, several of which still survive.

*ASHBOURNE ROAD (North side)*

*London Mill*

*Grade II*

(Formerly Listed as: ASHBOURNE ROAD London Mill inc. Area Railings to S & Chimney Stack immediately NNE)

Silk mill. Dated 1853. Brick with slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 4 storeys, 19- window range (8-3-8) with advanced pedimented central bay stressed with stone quoins. Clock in apex of pediment with date each side. Central doorway in shallow pedimented architrave with acroteria. 20-pane iron windows, some with central opening lights, with flat-arched stone heads and stone cills. Overhanging eaves. Some renewed or inserted loading doors in right-hand gable return. Cast-iron fire escape stairs and doors in upper right-hand bay and in lower gable return, possibly later C19 additions.

INTERIOR: has high first floor, possibly built to accommodate Jacquard looms. Cast-iron columns support single longitudinal beam. Truncated chimney detached to rear also dated 1853; engine and boiler houses to rear, but power transmission system largely secondary, with only slight evidence for original system.

*ASHBOURNE ROAD (North side)*  
*War Memorial*

*Grade II*

Clock tower, built as war memorial. Portland stone, ashlar- channelled to lower stage. 1924-5, restored 1994. By Percy Worthington. Door to tower, and inscribed bronze panels in advanced moulded architraves in each face. Upper stage has glazed doors with balconettes, and paired round-arched windows, clock in laurel wreath. Names of WWI battles inscribed in frieze below pyramidal stone roof. The tower is raised up steps with flanking wall pierced by cast-iron or bronze gates, and with cast-iron or bronze lamp standards on angles. Memorial panels for WWII on flanking wall.

HISTORICAL NOTE: the war memorial was the gift to the town of Sir Arthur Nicholson (a local silk manufacturer) , and his wife, in memory of their son, Lieutenant Basil Lee Nicholson and other local men killed in WWI.

*BATH STREET (West side)*  
*Nos. 33 AND 35*

*Grade II*

Pair of houses. Dated 1880. By William Larnier Sugden. Brick with plain-tiled roof, and some terracotta dressings. Queen Anne style.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3-window range with paired central entrances and advanced outer gables. Entrances up steps with retaining wall below enriched with heavy terracotta rosettes. Paired round-arched entrances to recessed porches, with single squat stone central shaft. Panelled and part-glazed doors. Moulded brick panel over entrance arches forms apron of single central window. Terracotta low-relief in panels each side, incorporating initials SR. Single dormer window in roof above, with date in pediment over central light. Flanking gables have bay windows to ground floor, formed by paired 8-pane sashes with curved windows in angles of the advanced gable, the inner windows giving on to recessed porches (no outer window in No.35). Paired 8-pane sash windows to first floor, with curved projecting aprons and shallow curved pedimented heads. 6-pane sash window to attic in each gable apex. Return elevation to Ford Street with paired sash windows in gable facing street, with shallow brick aprons and heads. End wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*BROAD STREET (South side)*

*Nos. 1-11 (Odd) Ash Almshouses, retaining wall and railings  
(Formerly Listed as: BROAD STREET Ash Almshouses)*

*Grade II*

*Includes: Nos. 2 AND 4 COMPTON*

Almshouses. 1676. Restored 1811. Concrete render over stone with plain-tiled roofs.

EXTERIOR: one-and-a-half storeys, 7-window range, the gabled dormers each housing paired round-arched windows. Paired narrow round-arched windows each side of paired doorways with shallow segmental heads and round-arched panels. Plaques over each doorway inscribed with name of village from whence the beneficiary was supposed to come. Return to Compton similarly detailed, with paired central doors and flanking paired round-arched windows, with 2 gabled dormers above. Ornate moulded kneelers to coping of gables, and ball finials on end gables. Axial stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: the properties are separated from the road by a roughly coursed and squared stone retaining wall surmounted by iron spearhead railings and incorporating a milestone in the Broad Street elevation.

*BROAD STREET (North side)*

*Nos. 2, 4 AND 4A Victoria Buildings*

*Grade II*

See under: Victoria Buildings ST EDWARD STREET.

*BROOK STREET (North side)*

*The Unicorn Public House*

See under: No.75 The Unicorn Public House ST EDWARD STREET.

*BUXTON ROAD (South side)*

*No. 138*

*Grade II*

House. c1880. By William Larnar Sugden. Probably for WS Brough, a local silk manufacturer. Brick with decorative half-timbering and plain tiled roof. Queen Anne style.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 3-window range comprising 2 advanced gables linked by narrow entrance range. Central doorway recessed in porch with balcony over. Panelled door with small central light. S-light mullioned and transomed windows to ground floor each side, with oriel window to left, and 4-light mullioned window to right. Small 2-light window and French doors to balcony over doorway. Leaded glazing to all windows. Jettied first floor has square panelled framing with arch-bracing. Overhanging eaves with bargeboards. 3-storeyed stone and brick parallel service wing offset to rear left.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*BUXTON ROAD (North side)*  
*No. 177 Buxton House*

*Grade II*

House. c1840. Brick with slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys" 3-window range with central entrance. Central doorway in plain moulded wood architrave with traceried fanlight. Flanking 16-pane sash windows with flat-arched stone heads and stone cills. Full-height stair-window in left-hand return. Overhanging eaves. Gable end stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*BUXTON ROAD (South side)*  
*Drinking Water Fountain*

*Grade II*

Drinking water fountain. C1860, restored 1994. Ashlar. Central rectangular pillar with pedimented coping, incorporating niche with tap and marble projecting basin. Lettering over niche reads 'pro bono publico'. Lower flanking walls each side, with cast-iron overflow pipe to right. Cast-iron railing with scrollwork panels each side.

*BUXTON ROAD (South East side)*  
*Milepost at NGR SJ 551577*

*Grade II*

(Formerly Listed as: CHEADLE ROAD Mile Post (1 mile from Leek))

Milepost. Early C19. Cast-iron. Short cylindrical shaft with drum-shaped top. Embossed lettering recording distances: Leek 1 mile, Buxton 11 miles.

*CHURCH STREET (North side)*  
*Nos. 2, 2A AND 4*

*Grade II*

House; now in use as shops. Probably early C17. Some timber-framing internally, but substantially of stone, with red plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 4-window range. Inserted shop window to left of wide chamfered archway, and 2 late C19 shop fronts to right, separated by a doorway with chamfered stone architrave and lintel, inserted or recut in C19. Single 3-light wood casement window to left above, and stone mullioned windows of 3 and 4 lights beyond, all in moulded architraves, probably C17. End and rear wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*CHURCH STREET (North side)*

*Parish Church of St Edward The Confessor*

*Grade II\**

*(Formerly Listed as: CHURCH STREET Parish Church of St Edward)*

Parish church. Parts of the fabric possibly late C13, but substantially later with some C15-C16 work including fenestration of aisles, and 2 C19 restorations, the first by Ewan Christian, then a major restoration and rebuilding of the chancel by Street in 1867.

**MATERIALS:** roughly coursed and squared rubble with leaded and banded slate roofs. W tower, nave with 2 short aisles and clerestory, chancel. **STYLE:** W tower has C14 W door but is largely Perpendicular.

**EXTERIOR:** 2 stages with clasping buttresses and embattled parapet with corbels and angle pinnacles. High lower stage with Decorated W door, and 2-light Decorated window recut in C19 above. Clock on S face. Paired bell chamber lights in upper stage. Lozenge frieze below embattled parapet. S porch dated 1670 with flat roof and embattled parapet, and Mannerist decoration to heavy voussoirs of round-headed archway. Aisles occupy the eastern length of the nave only (earlier full-length aisles possibly truncated during the C16). Fenestration of surviving aisles suggests a C15 date, but the fabric may be earlier, and a blocked round-arched doorway in the N aisle may also indicate an earlier date. C16 clerestory with 4-paired trefoiled lights in eastern section of nave over aisles. W of the S porch, windows on 2 storeys indicating gallery within. S aisle has shallow gabled roof with embattled parapet, probably C16. To the north, changes in the masonry suggest that western end of nave has been raised in height. Its upper windows are C19 and square-headed, with wide lancet windows below, probably of earlier date. N porch added 1838 against the W wall of the N aisle. Massive buttressing to N aisle, with blocked door towards the west. 3-light window with simple geometric tracery, and rose window towards east. E wall of aisle has wide S-light Decorated window. Chancel with lean-to vestry to south. Remains of medieval masonry visible in N wall which also clearly reveals that Street's rebuilding represented an extension of the length of the original chancel. Big S-light E window in a Decorated style. Chancel chapel or organ chamber to S, with 3-light window set high in E wall, S doorway and 3-light window with hoodmould forming continuous string course. 3-bay S aisle with porch towards West, rose window to E, and central 3-light window. Sundial over rose window dated 1815.

**INTERIOR:** nave arcade of 3 bays towards E only. These truncated aisles themselves were of 4 bays until the early C19. Western end of nave filled by a late C15 or early C19 gallery (shown on a plan of 1816) raked back to E wall of tower, carried on wood Doric columns, and approached by stairs to the S. Western bay of nave below gallery, and base of tower itself now screened off to form meeting rooms etc. Octagonal piers to nave arcade (early C19 replacements of earlier cylindrical piers), and double chamfered arches. Engaged shafts sprung from corbels to chancel arch. C16 nave roof restored c1856 by Ewan Christian, with deep panels between moulded principals, purlins and ridge, with bosses at their intersections. Wide N aisle forms separate chapel with early C20 dado panelling and reredos. Blocked round-arched N doorway. Stained glass in E window of chapel dated 1878; Morris and Co.; rose window to N also with glass by Morris and Co. Brass set into E wall, 1597, John Ashenburst and his 4 wives. S aisle narrower than the north, with Morris and Co. glass in E window, and in the rose window which is a memorial to Dame Elizabeth Wardle, d1902. Wall memorial to members of the Bulkeley family, early C18. Marble font in S aisle dated 1867; octagonal with heavily recessed panels with inlaid reliefs depicting the baptism and its Old Testament precursors. Low marble screen to chancel, which has encaustic tiled floor and barrel vaulted panelled ceiling. Enriched timber pulpit, octagonal and corbelled out

from a narrow base; canopied niches in each face carry statues carved by Earpe to designs of Street. Cast-iron screen in stone tracery filling 2-bay arcade to organ chamber to S. Cast-iron and brass altar rails. Marble reredos with central inlaid cross and figures of saints in canopied niches each side. Simpler marble wall panelling continues across sanctuary. The fittings all designed by Street. Windows have stained glass possibly by Clayton and Bell, the colours now badly faded. Similar glass in S window of S aisle chapel. The church is also notable for its examples of the work of the Leek School of Embroidery, including altar frontals and an embroidered panel depicting part of the Hierarchy of Angels.

(Meeson R: Parish Church of St Edward, Leek).

*CHURCH STREET (North side)*

*Cross in churchyard to south of Church of St Edward*

*Grade II*

*(Formerly Listed as: CHURCH STREET Churchyard Cross)*

Cross fragment. Probably C9. Stone. A headless square shaft possibly reassembled from fragments, with interlace set in panels. Scheduled Ancient Monument

*CHURCH STREET (North side)*

*Cross in churchyard to south-east of Church of St Edward*

*Grade II*

*(Formerly Listed as CHURCH STREET Churchyard Cross)*

Preaching cross. Stone. Probably C9. Tall tapering round shaft with band of interlace and inset interlace panels in upper section of shaft. Raised on stepped base. Scheduled Ancient Monument.

*CHURCH STREET (North side)*

*Lych gate, walls, railings, gates and gate piers  
to churchyard of St Edward*

*Grade II*

*(Formerly Listed as: CHURCH STREET Lych gate of St Edward's Church)*

*(Formerly Listed as: CHURCH STREET Churchyard walls railings, gates  
and gate-piers of St Edward's Church)*

Lych gate, wall, railings, gate piers and gates to churchyard. Stone and cast-iron. Lychgate dated 1634, the walls successively rebuilt, and incorporating C18 and late C19 dated stones. Stone gate piers facing E, square section with shallow pyramidal caps. Cast-iron gates. Length of cast-iron spearhead railings on stone plinth wall with moulded copings to S and W. Plain stone retaining walls surmounted by cast-iron railings return each side of steps at main entrance. w wall, battered from the pavement, incorporates stone tablets commemorating former church wardens, and in the S wall is the polished granite basin of a fountain, and a sandstone drinking trough. Lychgate of main entrance dated 1634. Segmental archway with stepped parapet above, enriched by pinnacles. The wall, railings, gate piers and gates to churchyard were first listed 07/06/72.

*CHURCH STREET (North side)*

*St Edward's Vicarage*

*Grade II*

Vicarage. Dated 1714 on rainwater head. Well coursed and squared stone with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, . 3-window range with additional advanced gabled wing to right, an early C19 addition. Doorway to right of centre in present main range (probably central in original building before the wing was added), giving access to wide entrance and stair hall. Windows throughout are 12-pane sashes with Gothick arched glazing in the upper panes, in moulded stone architraves, probably early C19. Advanced gabled wing to right forms a further 2-window range, with similar fenestration. Further wing added to rear late C19 or early C20, with large oriel window at first floor overlooking the churchyard.

INTERIOR: wall-panelling and the staircase appear to relate to the original early C18 building.

*CHURCH STREET (North side)*

*Garden walls of St Edward's Vicarage*

*Grade II*

Garden walls to vicarage. Probably late C18. Coursed and squared rubble with plain stone copings housing sawn-off remains of iron railings.

*CHURCH STREET (South side)*

*Telephone kiosk at junction with Market Place*

*Grade II*

Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast-iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.



*CLERK BANK (North side)*

*Nos. 2, 3 and 4*

*Grade II*

Row of 3 cottages, now in use as shops. Built in 2 phases, and probably dating back to C15 or C16, extended and refaced, C17 and C18. partly cruck-framed, with well coursed and squared sandstone walls to Nos 3 & 4; cruck-framed with brick external walls in No.2. plain-tiled roofs. Each cottage single-unit in plan.

EXTERIOR: No.2: 2 storeys, 2-window range. Inserted C19 shop window with small panes, plank doorway and passage entry to its right, blocked window to left. Upper windows are casements of 2 and 3 lights, with small panes in the 2-light casement to the right. Left-hand gable stack. Stairs in angle with fireplace. Nos 3 & 4: low 2 storeys with attic dormers, 2-window range. Paired inner doors with plain wood lintels (nailed over stone?) .Inserted C19 shop windows each side, with traces of an earlier opening visible below right-hand window. Upper windows renewed in earlier openings, and 2 dormers in the roof. End wall stacks.

INTERIOR: No.2 is also cruck-framed in gable wall, with timber-framing in square panels to internal wall separating through passage to right. Brick externally (probably C18). Stairs in angle with fireplace. Nos 3 & 4 cruck-framed internally (1 cruck truss partially exposed in right-hand gable wall, a second cruck truss in the dividing wall between the 2 units).

*CLERK BANK (North side)*

*Clerk Bank House*

*Grade II*

*(Formerly Listed as: CLERK BANK Bank House)*

House, now offices. Late C18, remodelled and extended late C19. Roughcast render over brick with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: original building 3-storeyed, 3-window range. Former central doorway and entrance hall removed in late C19 remodelling. Canted bay window to right, and 16-pane sash to left and on first floor. 12-pane sash windows to attic storey. Central window to first floor with Y-tracery in round-arched architrave. Moulded circular panel in centre of attic storey. All windows in moulded architraves with stressed keystones. Moulded stone eaves cornice. Late C19 wing of 2 storeys, 2-window range. Doorway in angle with original building: part-glazed door with stained glass in upper panels and canopy hood below overlight. Paired sashes above the doorway. 2-pane sash window to right of doorway, and similar doors (no longer in use) to right. Big oriel bow window with some stained glass to upper right. Axial stacks in front and side walls.

INTERIOR; the building is largely as remodelled in the late C19, but some reeded doorcases survive, and the staircase apparently incorporates the balusters and moulded treads of an original C18 stair, reconstructed with late C19 newels, and probably relocated.

*CLERK BANK (North side)*

*Former Grammar School*

*Grade II*

*Formerly known as: Grammar School (Alexandra Club) CLERK BANK.*

Former grammar school. Dated 1723. Coursed and squared stone with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 2-storey, 3-window range. Central door with heavy stone lintel. Inscribed stone over doorway records: 'This building erected by the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, Anno Domini, 1723.' Flanking and upper windows are 3-light plain chamfered mullions with latticed glazing. Coped gables with moulded kneelers; moulded stone eaves cornice. Brick end wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*CLERK BANK (North side)*

*Maude Institute*

*Grade II*

Institute. Datestone of 1896, but the building itself early C19. Brick with stone quoins and Welsh slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 2-window range with central entrance. Central steep pointed archway with clustered shafts to doorway, and interlaced glazing in fanlight. Similar glazing in 42-pane sash windows each side, and in upper 9-pane sash windows. Quatrefoil stone panel over doorway records: 'This building was presented for the use of the parish church of St Edward, Leek, by a few parishioners as a memento of the Rev. C.B. Maude's vicariate, August 1896'. 2-window return in similar style, then recessed 2-window range wing, built as a separate phase.

INTERIOR: not inspected. Included for historical and group value.

*COMPTON (West side)*

*Nos. 2 and 4*

*Grade II*

See under: Nos.1-11 Ash Almshouses, retaining wall and railings BROAD STREET.

*COMPTON (West side)*

*Church of St Mary*

*Grade II*

*(Formerly Listed as: COMPTON Roman Catholic Church of St Mary)*

Roman Catholic church. 1886-87. By Albert Vicars. Coursed and squared rock-faced rubble with ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roofs with ridge-cresting. PLAN: high nave with 2 aisles and sanctuary of the same height; SE tower and spire.

EXTERIOR: clasping buttresses to tower, with moulded arched doorway in S elevation, statue with canopy over carried on an angel corbel in the E wall. Arcaded triple lancets in upper stage, and rose window above. Brooch spire with tall pinnacles each side, the shafts forming blind arcading below a frieze. Louvred lucarnes between the pinnacles, and a second tier of lucarnes above. SW gabled porch with deeply moulded arch carried on short engaged shafts. S aisle of 2 bays, its eastern extent obscured by projecting gabled vestries, confessional etc. Uninterrupted N aisle, continuing as side chapel to E. Divided by buttresses, with 3-light Decorated window in each bay. Paired foiled clerestory windows. E front has 5-light Decorated window set high up, and blind arcading in apex of gable. Rose window in W front, and small lower windows.

INTERIOR: nave arcade of 5 bays; octagonal sandstone columns with heavy foliate capitals and double chamfered arches. Wall posts on corbels carry cusped principal trusses of roof. W gallery occupies western-most bay, with pitch pine spiral staircase towards rear. High sandstone shafts to sanctuary arch, and 2-bay arcade each side of chancel, separating the side chapels. Low stone screen to sanctuary with cast-iron and wood rail, wood panels with cast-iron traceried scrollwork inset. Stone reredos to main altar, and also in side chapels. Central and flanking statues with low-reliefs each side, set beneath traceried canopies. Altar piece in N chapel dated 1884. Stone and marble pulpit, with cast-iron and wood rail. STAINED GLASS: most windows contain stained glass which is almost entirely by Mayer and Co. of Munich and London, forming a series spanning the period c1894 to c1907. Other windows by Daniels and Fricker, of London.

*DERBY STREET (North side)*

*Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Gaunt Buildings*

*Grade II*

House, now divided with shops on ground floor, flats above. Early C19, extended on grouped floor with shop front, c1900, built together with flanking buildings (which are not included in this list). Brick with slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 5-window range. projecting shop fronts largely rebuilt late C20, but iron brattishing of earlier shop front development survives. 2-pane sash windows with flat-arched gauged brick heads above, the central first-floor window set in segmentally-arched recess. Rear elevation has central entrance giving access to upper floors: stone Doric architrave to doorway, and central windows above in round-arched recess. Small 2-storeyed late C19 canted wing to right, with stone architrave to Venetian window (blocked on ground floor)

INTERIOR: stair hall with stone spiral staircase with cast-iron balustrade

*DERBY STREET (South side)*

*No. 10*

*Grade II*

House, now solicitors' offices, and reputedly built originally to house offices together with domestic accommodation, later extended to include courthouse. Dated 1760~ Brick with stone dressings and plain- tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 5-window range with advanced central pedimented bay. Doorway with pediment carried on brackets. Date engraved and painted in entablature. Round-arched stressed architrave to upper window with margin lights. 6-pane sash window in attic storey, and tiny bull's-eye window in apex of pediment. Flanking windows are all 12-pane sashes with painted stone cills and flat-arched gauged brick heads with painted stone keys. Moulded stone eaves cornice; end wall and axial stacks. Cast-iron spearhead railings with urn finials on principal posts define small yard to front. Short rear wing to right housing staircase, extended mid C19. Original full-height stair window with central mullion and divided by transoms (wood, but stone mullion and transom in lowest light into 7 vertical divisions. Small leaded panes. Mid C19 extension beyond houses former courtroom: 2-storeyed, 4-window range, with 16-pane sash windows each side of 2 doorways (left hand doorway giving access to courtroom) and tripartite sash window to ground floor left. Similar 16-pane sash window to first floor, and one inserted window to right of centre. Single storey extension to right, with round-arched doorway and 16-pane sash window. Openings all with flat stone lintels and cills, but doorway to right of centre in late C20 replica reeded case with lozenge overlight.

INTERIOR: layout of original plan survives, with staircase with turned balusters and moulded rail. Some cast-iron fireplaces may also be late C18; fitted furniture associated with office use, late C19 or early C20. Courtroom in rear wing retains bench and dock, and tongue-and-groove wall panelling. It was last used as the magistrates' court in the 1950s.

*DERBY STREET (North side)*

*No. 13*

*Grade II*

House, now shop. Late C18. The lower storey remodelled and extended for use as shop, the present front late C20. Brick with plain-tiled roofs.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 5-window range. Large projecting late C20 shop front; 12-pane sash windows above with flat-arched brick heads. Moulded wood eaves cornice. End wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected. The building was for a time the offices of Sugden and Son.

*DERBY STREET (North side)*

*No. 15*

*Grade II*

House, now shop. Largely early C18, with possible earlier core; refronted early C19 and remodelled late C19 or early C20. Brick in Flemish bond with blue headers to side elevation, partially rendered to ground floor.

EXTERIOR: stone dressings to front windows and slate roof. Return elevation to passage has doorway towards centre with stair window directly above it, and 4-pane sash in earlier window opening to left, with 2-light wood mullioned and transomed window with iron glazing bars and flat-arched brick head above. Reeded doorcase of the early C19. Stair window also with iron glazing running through 2 storeys above. Extensively remodelled to gable facing street, although the gable itself, coped and with kneelers, may relate to the original early C18 building. Late C20 shop front, 2 early C20 mullioned and transomed windows above, with 4-pane sash windows in attic, all with stone voussoir heads. Axial stack.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*DERBY STREET (North side (off))*

*Nos. 23 AND 25*

*Grade II*

House, now in use as shop. Early C1B with C16 or C17 building incorporated to the rear. and late C20 shop front. Brick with stone dressings, and plain-tiled roof, the rear range of coursed and squared rubble.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 2-window range. Projecting inserted late C20 shop front to ground floor; 2 3-light casement windows above with flat-arched brick heads with painted stone keys. Similar low windows to attic storey. but of 4 lights. Dentilled eaves cornice. Stone quoins visible in left-hand angle, and coped gables with moulded kneelers each side. End wall stacks. Earlier parallel rear range is a low 2-storeyed building with single inserted 3-light casement window to ground floor, and 2-light stone plain chamfered mullioned window above.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*DERBY STREET (North side (off))*

*Cottages to rear of Nos. 53 and 55, northern range  
(Formerly Listed as: DERBY STREET (North side) Cottages at  
NGR SJ 98565656)*

*Grade II*

Terrace of 3 silk weavers' cottages, now in use as printing works. Late C18 or early C19. Flemish bond brickwork with blue headers and plain tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys to front, 2 storeys to rear; 3-window range, each cottage a single-room plan. Doorways originally to left of 2 left-hand units, and to right in right-hand cottage, but central doorway now blocked. Cambered brick heads to doorways and windows. Lower windows have fixed lights, with horizontally sliding sash or casement windows of 3 and 4 lights. Attic storey windows have been reduced in size, and are now 2-light horizontally sliding sashes or casements; formerly presumably long weavers' lights. Large inserted workshop window in gable wall now partially blocked. suggesting that cottages have had a long history of non-domestic use.

INTERIOR: not inspected. The form a group with the adjacent southern terraced cottage row (qv).

*DERBY STREET (North side (off))*

*Cottages to rear of Nos. 53 and 55, southern range  
(Formerly Listed as: DERBY STREET (North side (off)) Cottages at  
NGR SJ 98565654)*

Former silk weavers cottages. now derelict. Late C18 or early C19. Flemish bond brickwork with blue headers. Roof covering missing.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys to front. 2 storeys to rear. 3-window range. comprising 3 cottages. each a single-room plan with doorways to left of the 2 left-hand cottages, and to the right of the right-hand cottage. Windows and doors on each floor have cambered brick heads. the ground and first-floor windows boarded over. 2 attic windows. Dentilled eaves. End wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected. The cottages form part of an unusually complete back plot development of a kind typical of early urban growth associated with industrialisation. They form a group with the adjacent northern terraced cottage row (qv) .

*DERBY STREET (South side)*

*National Westminster Bank*

*Grade II*

*(Formerly Listed as: DERBY STREET District Bank)*

Bank. Dated 1882. By William Larnar Sugden. Brick with stone dressings, pargeting and plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 4-window range. Ornate advanced gable over principal banking hall to right, with entrance in single-storeyed porch alongside. Rusticated piers to broken pedimented entrance, with lunette over the pediment, and cartouche inscribed 'Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co. Ltd'. Enriched pilasters support segmental pediment above. Main gable has shallow segmental bow window to ground floor, the jettied upper storey having paired segmental oriels connected by balustraded balconette. Shaw-style windows with leaded glazing. pargeting below and between the windows. Moulded bressumer to projecting gable apex, also enriched with pargeting incorporating painted shield of arms. 2-window range beyond, with lesser left-hand gable, articulated by moulded pilasters at jettied first storey. Mullioned windows of 3 and 4 lights to ground floor, mullioned and transomed windows with leaded upper panes above. Pargeting in apex of gable in right-hand return incorporating the date. Left-hand return has parallel wing forming 2 gables, each with pargeting in the apex. A third advanced gabled range beyond. Side entrance, possibly originally giving access to manager's accommodation. Massive end wall stacks, and a third in the angle of the advanced wing. Shallow segmental arch with tiled roof over giving access to rear, to left.

INTERIOR: has marble and scagliola wall panelling to main banking hall, and much of the original enriched woodwork also survives. Frieze of William de Morgan tiles in porch.

*DERBY STREET (South side)*

*Roebuck Inn*

*Grade II*

House, in long use as inn. Dated ~ Timber-framed with Welsh slate roof. C7

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, asymmetrical front of 2 principal gables with a narrow storeyed wing (perhaps originally a porch) to the left. Ground floor with C18 doorway with overlight to right of advanced wing, the fenestration largely as renewed in the early C20, with wide public house windows of 2 and 3 lights. 2 wide gables above, irregularly framed with moulded principal posts between the windows. 3 existing casement windows, that in right-hand gable possibly once wider. Traces of a former window now blocked to right of existing window in left-hand gable, with date on cill, AD MDCXXVI. Close studding beneath the windows. Jettied gables with heavy framing with decorative panelling beneath possible blocked windows. Barge-boards with finials to gables. Left-hand gable advanced, framed with close studding and middle rail, and 5-light mullioned and transomed window forming a continuous band at first floor. Arcaded panelling beneath the windows, and date on cill. Inserted stack towards front of this gable. Other end wall and axial stacks. Rear wing a somewhat later addition, coursed and squared sandstone, the windows mainly renewed.

INTERIOR: has plaster moulding to beams of principal room, probably early C19; wall panelling probably not in situ.

*DOG LANE (West side)*

No. 5

*Grade II*

House, now part of shop. Late C1S. Flemish bond brick with blue headers and plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3-storeyed with basement, single-window range. Doorway up stone steps with plain iron rail, in wood architrave with panelled rebated and pediment carried on console brackets. 16-pane sash window with flat-arched brick head alongside. 3-light mullioned and transomed window over, with additional inserted window, both with cambered brick heads. 3-light casement window in attic storey. Iron-framed window in basement below doorway. Stack on lower gable.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*FOUNTAIN STREET (North side)*

*Church of St Luke*

*Grade II\**

Parish church. 1848, tower added 1854 and chancel extended 1873. By Frederick and Horace Francis. MATERIALS: Coursed and squared stone with Welsh slate roofs with ridge-crewing. PLAN: W tower, nave with 2 aisles, chancel with vestries.

EXTERIOR: massive 3-stage W tower, with heavy stair-turret projecting at SW corner, and massive angle buttresses. W door up steps, engaged shafts to moulded archway. 3-light window over doorway, and triple bell chamber lights in upper stage. Traceried high parapet, with central panels carrying statues of saints on eagle corbels. Aisles of 5 bays divided by buttresses; 3 and 2-light Decorated windows with reticulated tracery, and gabled porch with engaged shafts to moulded arch to S. Storeyed gabled vestry E of N aisle. 5-light Decorated E window to chancel, which is heavily buttressed, the buttresses with crocketed gablets carried on corbel heads. 2 high level 2-light windows in S of chancel, with continuous cill band. Small doorway (blocked internally) to S.

INTERIOR: 5-bay arcade with octagonal piers carrying triple chamfered arches with corbel heads. Steep arch-braced roof with wall-posts sprung from corbels to principal trusses. Steep arch to tower, filled with glazed traceried screen added in 1949. Clustered shaft with foliate capitals to chancel arch. Steep, closely spaced arch-braced trusses to chancel roof, boarded over sanctuary. Rich decorative scheme to chancel: openwork timber screen, with triangular central arch flanked by segmental arches with foiled tracery, angels on newel posts, and rich vine-scroll decoration to canopy. Richly worked wall-panelling, linen fold with low-relief tracery to sanctuary. Integral sedilia to S reredos by JD Sedding, 1874: outer traceried panels with low-relief sculptures in upper panels. High reliefs to either side of central traceried panel representing the Nativity and Resurrection, flanked by saints in niches; painted stone. Panelling enriched with low-relief lilies etc. to case of Jardine organ (organ 1861, case 1903). Encaustic tiles to sanctuary. Choir stalls probably also C1874, with angels carved on bench ends. STAINED GLASS: the work of several different artists in different stylistic idioms; S aisle and lady chapel: medieval style with small narrative emblems in richly coloured ground, 1860 and 1862, by Warrington; pictorial style, 1890; Pre-Raphaelite style, 1884, Powell. Chancel S window pictorial memorial window, said to have been worked from a photograph. E window by Wailes; medieval style, with pictorial emblems. N aisle. pictorial windows, one dated 1891, unsigned.



HISTORICAL NOTE: the church was richly endowed by a number of prominent local families, and several of its notable fittings were provided as memorials to some of their members. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Staffordshire: Harmondsworth: 170).

*MARKET PLACE (East side)*

*Nos. 9 AND 10*

*Grade II*

House, now pair of shops. Late C18 with C19 and C20 alterations. Well coursed and squared stone to ground floor, brick above; slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 4 storeys, 2-window range. Inserted shop fronts, with remains of a late C19 front in No.9, late C20 rebuilding in No.10. 16-pane sash windows to first and second storeys, with continuous cill bands and flat-arched heads. Windows renewed in original openings in attic storey. Moulded wood eaves cornice; coped gables with end wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*MARKET PLACE (East side)*

*No. 11*

*Grade II*

Public house, now betting shop. c1870. By William Sugden. Brick with slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, single-window range with subsidiary window range over rear passage entry to left. Stuccoed ground floor. with doorway and 2 windows to its right, all round-arched with continuous hoodmoulding, and separated by slim engaged shafts springing from moulded footings. Arcaded 3-light round-arched window above. Similar 2-light window in upper storey. with projecting cill carried on brackets. Segmentally-arched passage entry in recessed left-hand bay, with single round-arched window on each floor above. Moulded and painted plaster eaves cornice. overhanging eaves. Gable end stack.

INTERIOR: not inspected. This building is in a prominent position in the Market Place and is a good example of its type.

*MARKET PLACE (East side)*

*No. 12*

*Grade II*

House, now shop. Possibly originally early C18, altered and refaced late C19. Lined out stucco over brick with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 2-window range, with curved corner to Derby Street. Late C20 shop front, and two 16-pane sash windows above (8-pane sashes to attic storey) , with painted stone cills. Moulded wood eaves cornice; Lead rainwater goods. Roof swept round curved corner, with similar 16-pane sash window. 12-pane sash window in gabled return to Derby Street. Asymmetrical roof line, with clear internal evidence for the raising of the roof on the Market Place elevation to incorporate a full upper storey (probably in early C19) .Stack survives on left-hand gable only.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*MARKET PLACE (South side)*

*No. 16*

*Grade II*

*Formerly listed as No 16 (Trafford's premises and adjoining house)*

House, now shop premises, and possibly at one time in industrial use. Early C18. Flemish bond brickwork with blue headers and plain tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 7-window range articulated as 3 and 4 bays. Central doorway with overlight beneath canopy hood carried on scrolled brackets, and 3 iron-framed windows alongside, with painted flat-arched stone heads. Inserted shop front to left, mainly late C20 although the beaded moulding of the fascia may survive from a late C19 front. Upper windows also all iron-framed with small panes and small central opening lights. Flat-arched brick heads and painted stone cills. 3 similar windows in attic storey. Coped gable with moulded kneeler to right. Stack on left-hand gable, and truncated axial stack to right of doorway.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*MARKET PLACE (West side)*

*No. 17 Bird in Hand Public House*

*Grade II*

*(Formerly Listed as: MARKET PLACE (West side) No.17 Bird in Hand Inn)*

Public house. Dated 1889. By William Larnar Sugden. Ashlar to ground floor, mock timber-framing above; plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 2-window range to Market Place, with single gabled return to Sheep Market. Paired gables define 2 bays to Market Place: central doorway in moulded stone architrave with ogival arch and entablature over. Flanking 3 and 4-light mullioned windows, with ogivally-arched upper panes. Moulded bressumer with foliate scrollwork relief to jet tied mock-timbered upper storey. Single 10-light mullioned oriel window with leaded lights and some stained glass. Paired jettied gables above, each with 3-light leaded mullioned window with embattled cambered bressumer. Scrollwork etc. to bargeboards. Twisted stone axial and end wall stacks with castellated caps.

INTERIOR: not inspected. Similar elevation to Sheep Market comprising a single gable. Blocked door now window to right with date over.

*MARKET PLACE (West side)*

*Nos. 21 and 22*

*Grade II*

Pair of houses, now shops with accommodation above. Mid C18. Faced in brick with stone dressings, the side walls and parallel rear range of coursed and squared rubble. plain-tiled roofs.

EXTERIOR: 3-storey, 6-window range to street with parallel rear wing. Inserted shop fronts, the dentilled fascia which spans passage entry to left and cellar entry to right is carried on consoles probably late C19, the fenestration more recent. Upper floors have 12-pane sash windows with flat-arched gauged brick heads and stone cills. Stone angle quoins, string course between the storeys, and moulded eaves cornice. Rear wing a 3-window range with central stair window flanked by 16-pane sash windows on upper floors, with inserted doorway and canted bay window below.

INTERIOR: Not inspected.

*MARKET PLACE (West side)*

*No. 23*

*Grade II*

House, now shop with storage above. Probably early C18, extended and remodelled later C18 or early C19. Brick with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 2-window range. Good late C19 shop front with moulded console brackets to panelled fascia carried on panelled pilasters each side; central recessed entrance. Upper windows are 12-pane sashes with flat stone lintels and painted stone cills. Coped gables with moulded kneelers; deep moulded wood eaves cornice. Truncated end wall stacks. Parallel range to rear a somewhat later addition.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*MARKET PLACE (West side)*

*No. 24*

*Grade II*

House, now shop with accommodation over. Early C18. Roughly coursed and squared rubble, painted. Plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 2-window range. Inserted shop front, with late C19 fascia, but C20 fenestration. Two 3-light plain chamfered mullioned windows above on each floor. Plain string course between first and second storeys, and moulded stone eaves cornice. Coped gables with moulded kneelers, that to left cut by 23 Market Place (qv) .End wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*MARKET PLACE (North side)*

*Foxlowe*

*Grade II*

*(Formerly Listed as: MARKET PLACE (North side) Foxlowe*

*(Leek Trades and Labour Club)*

House, in use as trade union and labour club since 1919. Late C18. The interior remodelled c1900, probably by William Larner Sugden. Brick with slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 5-window range forming 2 parallel ranges. Corinthian architrave with paterae and triglyphs to cornice; 6-panelled door with traceried fanlight enriched with swags in the spandrels. Flanking 12-pane sash windows on each floor (6-pane sashes to attic storey) with continuous cill band to ground and first floors. String course above ground floor. Central first-floor window emphasised with entablature. All windows have painted stone cills and flat-arched brick heads. Rear elevation has full-height bow window to principal rooms (formerly drawing room and morning room) to right, long service wing to left, extended against inner face with addition of billiard room c1902, and further extended in connection with the use of the building as a club in the C20.

INTERIOR: substantially remodelled C1900, though central entrance and stair hall with stone cantilevered stair and cast-iron balusters, and conservatory accessed from the mezzanine may possibly date from earlier alterations. Plaster or friezepaper cornice of pomegranates and leaves, to hall, staircase and landings, and fine brass door furniture. Several rooms contain fireplaces and overmantels from this c1900 remodelling, but the former drawing room to ground floor rear retains a plaster cornice and gilded cornice to the bow window from an earlier C19 decorative scheme.

HISTORICAL NOTE: the house was probably built for Thomas Mills, attorney, of Leek and Barlaston Hall at the end of C18, and was lived in for much of C19 by the locally eminent Cruso family. In 1918, the house was acquired by the Federation of Textile Unions as their headquarters and working men's club, and served as the office of William Bromfield, for a time General Secretary of the Union, and elected as Leek's first labour MP in 1918.

*MARKET PLACE*

*Lamp standard in centre of Market Place*

*Grade II*

Lamp standard. c1890. Cast-iron on stone plinth. High moulded base, with ribs at cardinal points supports raised pedestal, from which rises a tall column of clustered shafts (some twisted) , with moulded capital. Fleched-like upper shaft carries pendant lamps on curved brackets enriched with scrollwork. Central openwork finial. The casting was done at Smith's Glasgow foundry.

*MARKET PLACE (South side)*

*Market Cross*

*Grade II*

*(Formerly Listed as: CEMETERY ROAD Market Cross in Cemetery)*

Market cross. Probably early C15. A fluted shaft on stepped base raised on a later quadrant base, with Maltese cross head on small scalloped base. The market cross stood for some time in the cemetery, having been removed from the town centre in 1806. Scheduled Ancient Monument

*MARKET PLACE (East side)*

*The Red Lion Hotel*

*Grade II*

Originally built as private house, but with long history as inn. C17 core, extended and remodelled early C18. Stucco over brick and stone, roof not visible.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3-window range with central doorway flanked by full-height canted bays with 3-light stone mullioned windows with small panes in the upper storeys. 2 and 3-light transomed casement windows over courtyard entry to right. Central door in moulded architrave with console brackets carrying entablature, and cast-iron and glass canopy incorporating lettering. Parallel rear range has C17 mullioned windows surviving in gable wall to passage, coped gable with moulded kneelers above, and massive side wall stack. Further stack built into NE corner. The frontage block of the hotel incorporates a 2-storeyed building of the C17, raised in height, while retaining the earlier gable structure, during the C18.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*MARKET STREET (East side)*

*Ford House*

*Grade II*

House, now in use as offices. Early C18, extended and remodelled late C19. Coursed and squared stone with stone flagged roof.

EXTERIOR: original building 3 storeys, a 3-window range with later rear wing and parallel service range. Central entrance in moulded architrave with Triglyph frieze flanked by early C19 bow windows with reeded architraves. Upper windows are 16-pane sashes to first floor, with 12-pane sash with entablature carried on brackets over doorway. 8 and 6-pane sashes to attic storey. Plain cill bands to each floor. Ornate lead-work rainwater goods. Full-height mullioned and transomed stair window in return elevation to Stockwell Street. Full-height rear wing (possibly built or remodelled late C19) to right of main range, the left-hand angle filled in with late C19 2-storeyed extension. Single-storey range to right of main elevation, comprising 2-window range facing garden, probably part of late C19 alterations; top lit by paired domes with stone tracery in each bay. Brick service wing offset to rear, also 3-storeyed. Built in 3 phases (but mainly late C19), with gable to left balanced by chamfered stone stack to right.

INTERIOR: survives largely as remodelled late C19, with detail in Arts and Crafts or Renaissance Revival style: principal reception room (to right of central entrance hall) has heavy wood fireplace, the pilasters enriched with strapwork etc., and with marquetry inlaid in the overmantel, beneath low-relief plasterwork hood. Left-hand front room has fireplace with copper hood and tiles by de Morgan. Study to rear has inglenook fireplace with bench built into heck-wall, enriched timberwork posts and hoods, and incorporates several fitted

cupboards. Tiles surrounding fireplace possibly also de Morgan. Staircase in rear corner of original building possibly contemporary with the house: twisted balusters and moulded tread ends, but stained glass in full-height stair window relates to remodelling of interior: figurative glass representing the rivers of Staffordshire. Other interior features relating to the remodelling of the house include the first-floor bathroom, with bath and integral shower contained in wood-panelled case.

HISTORICAL NOTE: the house was formerly the home of the Sneyd family, and although there is no firm attribution, stylistic evidence would suggest that the remodelling was the work of William Larnier Sugden.

### *MARKET STREET*

*Garden wall of Ford House*

*Grade II*

Boundary wall. Possibly partly early C18 but raised later, perhaps during extensions and remodelling work at Ford House in the later C19. Stone and brick. Rough rubble lower courses, with well coursed and squared rubble in upper stages, surmounted by brickwork, divided into panels by pilasters.

### *OVERTON BANK (South side)*

*No. 1*

*Grade II*

*(Formerly Listed as: OVERTON BANK Nos. 1 AND 2)*

*Formerly known as: Nos. 1 AND 3 OVERTON BANK.*

House. Built as assembly room for Swan Hotel, St Edward Street (qv) ; now partially used by hotel, the lower storey disused. Early C19. Flemish bond brickwork with blue headers and hipped Welsh slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, single-window range. Central 6-panelled door in plain wood architrave formerly flanked by canted bay windows, only one of which now survives. Big oriel bay window to first floor. Modillion eaves cornice.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*OVERTON BANK (South side)*

*No. 2*

*Grade II*

*(Formerly Listed as: OVERTON BANK Nos. 1 AND 2)*

*Formerly known as: Nos.1 AND 3 OVERTON BANK.*

House. Early C19, and forming single build with No.1 Overton Bank (qv) .Flemish bond brickwork with blue headers, and plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR; 3 storeys, single-window range. Doorway to left, a 6-panelled door in moulded architrave. Canted bay window to right, and tripartite sashes on each floor above, that to first floor with flat-arched brick head with painted stone key.

INTERIOR: not inspected. Although the building forms a single building phase with No.1 Overton Bank (qv), it is separately roofed with a gabled plain-tiled roof with end wall stacks.

*OVERTON BANK (South side)*

*No. 3 Overton Bank House*

*Grade II*

*Formerly known as: No.5 OVERTON BANK.*

House, now in use as shop with accommodation over. Mid C19 frontage to building of possibly earlier origin. Brick with slate roof. In plan, the house is double-pile in upper half only, and the rear elevation of this section has round arched stair window.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3.window range with central stepped round-arched entrance, with traceried fanlight. 4.pane sash window to left with painted stone or plaster head. Inserted early C20 shop front to right with leaded upper lights. Mullioned and transomed outer windows to first floor, the central window renewed in original opening with entablature hood. Continuous stone cill band. 4 and 6-pane sash windows to second storey. Moulded wood eaves cornice. End wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*OVERTON BANK (South side)*

*Nos. 9-12 (Consecutive)*

*Grade II*

Terrace of 4 cottages. Late C18. Brick with plain.tiled roofs.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, each a single unit, double-pile plan, with simple boarded door and 3-light casement window (renewed in similar style in Nos 9 & 10) with segmentally-arched brick heads. End wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*OVERTON BANK*

*Society of Friends Meeting House*

*Grade II*

Society of Friends meeting house. Apparently purpose built c1694. Roughly coursed and squared stone with plain-tiled roof. L-plan. with advanced wing to left (its gable wall refronted) containing staircase.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Off-centre door with 16-pane sash window above. both with flat stone lintels. Main body of meeting house has 3-window range, but most of the windows now blocked. Horizontal openings. possibly originally mullioned. with sash windows of 8 and 12 lights in left-hand windows, the others blocked. Blocked doorway to left of centre, with heavy chamfered lintel. Plain string course and quoins to former window openings. Similar blocked doorway in gable wall, and blocked 3-light mullioned window to its right. Tall upper window a later insertion (16-pane sash) .Similar window openings in rear wall, all now sashes with heavy stone heads and quoins. Coped gables, and moulded string course.

INTERIOR: stone staircase in advanced wing, the former galleried meeting room now subdivided under the gallery, which is itself now screened off with wood panelling. Meeting room has raised dais at one end, with dado panelling. The meeting house was used by the Labour Church in the late C19-early C20, and contains murals by Walter Crane which have been painted over.

*OVERTON BANK (South side)*

*Boundary wall to Society of Friends Meeting House*

*Grade II*

*Includes: Boundary Wall to Society of Friends Meeting House  
SALISBURY STREET.*

Boundary wall. Late C17 and later. Uncoursed rubble, and roughly coursed and squared stone, and brick. The wall encloses the ground of the Society of Friends Meeting House, from which it also divides off a small allotment. Outer wall is uncoursed dry stone with rough copings, the inner wall roughly coursed and squared. Rear boundary wall brick with stone copings.



*QUEEN STREET (North side)*

*Nos. 29, 29A and 29B and attached railings*

*Grade II*

Terrace of 3 houses. Dated 1877. Built by William Larnar Sugden for himself and his family. Brick with terracotta dressings and plain-tiled roof. Queen-Anne style.

EXTERIOR: 2-storeyed with attics, an asymmetrical composition with advanced gabled front of No.27 (Sugden's own house) to left, and 2-window range comprising Nos 29a and 29b to right. Queen Anne style. Ground floor of gable has paired sashes with leaded and stained glass upper panes in canted bay with small side lights in the angles. First floor corbelled out with tripartite ; window with terracotta mullions, leading and stained glass. Dated with initials WLS and JMBS over the first floor. Round-arched attic window divided by 2 mullions recessed beneath overhanging enriched bargeboards with pendant finial at apex. Stone brackets perhaps formerly carried balconette. Terracotta panels with stylised flowers flank these upper windows. Paired doorways in right-hand range, recessed round-arched porches with stone canopy over. Doors with leaded light in upper panel. Terracotta medallion over doorway of No.29b with initials WS on foliate ground. Single small window to right of doorway on each floor. Deep terracotta eaves band. 2-window range beyond with paired 2-pane sashes with terracotta mullions in squared bay windows with shallow lean-to roofs. Terracotta frieze. Similar sash windows above. Deep terracotta cornice. Gabled dormers in the roof with fretted wood bargeboards. Axial and end wall stacks enriched with terracotta panels. Narrow bay to left of gable houses passage through to rear with small windows above.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: cast-iron railings in front of Nos 29a and 29b, with fleur-de-lys on principal posts, scrollwork and decorative central panel. A restrained but finely detailed, example in Queen Anne style, by a notable local architect, whose work raised the profile of the town's architectural quality.

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side)*

*No. 2 The Swan Hotel*

*Grade II*

Public house. Probably originally early C17. Timber-framed with mock timber and render over the original framing; plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, main range and cross-wing plan; the main range in fact largely occupied by carriage entry to rear, and the cross-wing comprising the principal accommodation. Off-centre doorway in gable of wing, flanked by canted bay windows. all comprising an early C20 public house frontage. 2 tripartite sash windows above. Single-storeyed extension to right (probably early C19) with basement storey to Overton Bank in the return elevation. 4-window range return to Overton Bank, with tripartite sash windows and a 12-pane sash window with margin lights in the extension. Coped rear gable (of roughly coursed and squared rubble) with end wall stack.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side)*  
*No. 16 The Wilkes Head Inn*

*Grade II*

Public house. Probably later C18, but with later alterations. Brick with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3-window range with central entrance. Pediment carried on console brackets over doorway. Canted bay window and door alongside under continuous fascia to left (late C19 or early C20), inserted public house window to right. Upper windows probably originally tripartite sashes or wood mullioned windows, now modern casements in original openings with flat arched gauged brick heads with painted stone keys. Similar windows to second storey. Continuous painted stone cill bands to windows on both upper floors. Moulded stone eaves cornice; painted stone quoins. End wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (East side)*  
*No. 19*

*Grade II*

House, now in partial use as shop, the rest disused. Late C18. Brick with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 7-window range with central entrance. 6-panelled door with fluted frieze and radial fanlight in highly enriched composite case: Corinthian capitals to fluted columns, twisted in the centre; swagged cornice, and open pediment. Inserted late C19 shop front to right of doorway, with heavy brackets to fascia, and recessed off-centre doorway. Other windows all 12-pane sashes with painted stone cills and lintels. The central window on the first floor has fluted lintel and cornice. 9-pane sashes to attic storey. Moulded stone fluted eaves cornice. End wall and axial stacks. Coped gable to left.

INTERIOR: not inspected. The building incorporates a sandstone block wall in the upper gable return, and there is reputed to be similar stonework to the rear.

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side)*  
*Nos. 20 and 22 Bank House*

*Grade II*

Bank, now in use as offices. 1885. Designed by W Owen of Warrington for Parrs Bank. Red brick with ashlar to ground floor and blue brick dressings. Slate roof. Venetian style.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attic, 3-window range. Ground floor arcaded throughout with doorway to left, the windows grouped as 3, one and 2 lights. Single window is recessed with rusticated pilasters, the others have twisted pilasters, possibly cast-iron. Panelled door with plain fanlight to right. Moulded cornice over ground floor, then brickwork to upper storeys. Arcaded triple windows with heavy foliate capitals to piers each side of single central light. Continuous stone hoodmould links the windows, and there are also continuous bands of blue brick. Red and blue chequerwork brickwork above stone cornice to attic storey, which has similar windows of 3, one and 2 lights. Pedimented gable over paired right-hand windows, the roofline raised over hand block with eaves overhanging on console brackets, with mosaic panels set between the brackets. Return to High Street has 2 ground-floor windows with stone cartouche between, and 2 attic windows. End wall stacks. INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (East side)*

*No. 39*

*Grade II*

House, now in use as shop with accommodation above. c1800. Brick with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3-window range. Inserted late C19 shop front to ground floor, with raised panelled pilasters and consoles to fascia (itself apparently renewed). Narrow passage entry to right. Upper windows are 12-pane sashes with painted stone voussoir heads; blind painted central window in round-arched recess. 9-pane sash windows with similar heads in attic storey. Moulded stone eaves. End wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (East side)*

*Nos. 43 and 45*

*Grade II*

Pair of houses, possibly built as one. Now in use as offices.

Early C19. Brick with heavy slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 4-window range. Wide central segmentally-arched entry to courtyard with stone quoins and voussoirs to arch. Central tripartite sash window over in plain stone architrave. No.43 has round-arched doorway to left and square oriel shop front added in early C20 to its right. Upper windows probably originally sash windows of 12 and 16-panes, but renewed in original openings. Sash windows survive in No.45 (but without glazing bars in lower panes to ground floor). Entrance to No.45 off central passage way. Strong moulded stone eaves cornice. Coped gables and axial and end wall stacks.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (East side)*

*No. 47*

*Grade II*

House, now in use as dentist's surgery with offices above. Mid C19 restoration of C18 building. Brick, with Welsh slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 5-window range. Central entrance up stone steps. Heavy fielded 6-panel door with shallow segmentally-arched fanlight in Ionic pedimented case with channelled frieze and swagged cornice. Wide canted bay windows each side, with shallow arched heads to 2-pane sash windows with beaded cornice. Upper windows are 2-pane sashes with painted stone cills and flat-arched heads. Central window has reeded entablature carried on brackets. Blue brick eaves cornice; end wall stacks, that to left apparently C18 but truncated,; that to right C19 and of red and blue brick with stone cap.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side)*

*No. 54*

*Grade II*

House. Now in use as offices. Mid C18, with some late C19 additions, probably by Larner Sugden, to the rear. Brick with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, . 5-window range with central entrance hall. Rear wing forms link to parallel rear range possibly contemporary with, or slightly later than, the frontage block. Doorcase with pediment carried on scrolled console brackets. 12-pane sash windows with heavy astragals; no glazing bars in lower panes of ground-floor windows. Painted stone cills and flat-arched gauged brick heads. Leaded rainwater goods with feather-like leadwork to rainwater head and fleur-de-lys motifs on mounting straps. painted moulded stone eaves cornice. Coped gables; end wall stacks. To the rear, the roof slopes down over full-height outshut apparently a separate phase of building but housing the staircase (which itself appears to be mid-C18) , with bulls-eye window on upper floor. Later C19 additions and alterations to rear: 2 full-height bay windows added to S side of rear wing; one canted with Ipswich windows with leaded upper lights on first and second storeys; one squared and timber-framed with brick infill. 12-pane sash windows in sides and tripartite sash windows to front on each floor. Narrower upper stage probably a later addition. Other late C1.9 additions in the courtyard formed in the angle of the 2 parallel ranges and the rear wing, comprising billiard room and service accommodation: former billiard room has mono-pitched roof with leaded glazing in round-arched arcaded windows facing N. Half-timbered storeyed wing against frontage range probably built to house bathrooms etc: leaded lights to projecting 3-light mullioned windows on each floor. Similarly styled wing against rear range.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

HISTORICAL NOTE: the house was lived in for a time by Joshua Wardle, and it seems likely that the various additions were made to the house during his occupancy. Joshua's son, Thomas Wardle was visited on many occasions by William Morris. Stylistic evidence suggests that they were the work of William and Larner Sugden.

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side)*

*Nos. 56 and 58*

*Grade II*

Pair of houses. Possibly originally designed to include shops, and still in use as shops with accommodation over. c1800. Brick with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3-window range. Central entrance gives access to one shop, with identical doorway (originally access to upper floors?) alongside, both raised up steps, with cast-iron spearhead railings. Both doorways have glazed upper panels and overlights; their moulded cases form part of the shop front design, tied by a moulded wood cornice to similar outer pilasters beyond the squared bay windows of the shop front. Possible further doorway to right of existing paired, doors now blocked. Tripartite sashes to outer windows of first floor, flanking a central 12-pane sash window. 1 tripartite - sash window to attic storey, the other windows inserted. Passage entry to right. Stack on right hand gable only.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side)*

*No. 60*

*Grade II*

House with shops to ground floor, the upper floors now in use as flats. Dated 1883. Possibly by William Sugden & Son. Ashlar to ground floor, the upper floors faced with half-timbering. Plain-tiled roofs.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys and attic, 2-window range, comprising 2 parallel ranges (1 facing street) linked by narrower wing housing hall and stairway within. Facade has 2 shop fronts to ground floor, with central entrance to upper floors, and wide entrance to rear courtyard (now workshops) to right. Wide pointed arch with hoodmould to central doorway, with name, 'Les Hetres' incised in the stonework above; moulded stonework surrounding shop fronts, each with recessed doorway with pointed-arched upper glazed panels. Chamfered panelling to double doors in wide entry to right. Timber-framing above, with roughcast panel infill. First floor has one canted, and one squared oriel window carried on brackets, each of S-lights with mullions and transoms. Sleigh arms on a stone between the windows. Jettied second storey, with three 2-light mullioned and transomed windows. Central gable with paired 3-light casement windows with moulded bressumers above them, and decorative ogee timbering in apex of gable. Gable surmounted by weather vane. End wall stacks of moulded brick forming star-shaped shafts with stone caps. Rear range probably originally the principal living accommodation to upper floors. Off-centre half-timbered gable projecting as canted oriel to first floor, with paired 3-light, mullioned and transomed windows with mosaic stained glass in the upper lights. Squared oriel over, a S-light mullioned window with cambered bressurner over. Decorative timberwork in apex of gable above. Blocked door formerly giving access to first-floor conservatory (demolished), now a window. Staircase originally went up in angle of this rear range, and the stair-windows survive, the principal windows containing stained glass which depicts knights carrying shields emblazoned with the arms of local families.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

HISTORICAL NOTE: the house is said to have been built for a member of the Sleigh family, and appears to have been intended to include retailing from the outset.

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side)*

*No. 62*

*Grade II*

*Formerly known as: No.62 Premises occupied by Prudential Assurance Co Ltd ST EDWARD STREET.*

House. Now in use as offices. Comprises 2 distinct buildings. Main building dated 1724. The other with an apparently later facade, but a possible earlier core. Coursed and squared stone, brick, and plain-tiled roofs.

EXTERIOR: central entrance in moulded case, with entablature over. Date in deeply moulded arched stone with gilded monogram above. 3-light mullioned and transomed window to right with 4-centred arched glazing. Similar glazing in canted bay to left of doorway. and also in upper windows which have retained small panes. Plain stone bands over windows of each storey; moulded eaves cornice. Two 3-light mullioned dormer windows in roof, with coped gables and moulded kneelers. Stack on left-hand gable. The left-hand part of the building is a later refronting of an earlier Structure: brick, but render in gable walls, and steepness of roof pitch suggest possible timber-framed core. A segmental archway over doorway to left is cut by No.64 (qv), itself dated 1747. Paired 8-pane sashes (no glazing bars in lower lights) on each floor, with flat-arched brick heads with painted stone keys. Narrow 8-pane sash window over entry to left. Similar windows in upper floors, but divided as 12-pane sashes. Parapet to eaves. Lead rainwater goods at the junction of the 2 buildings: feather-like leadwork to rainwater head, and fleur-de-lys motifs on wall-mounting straps. End wall stacks.

INTERIOR: of stone building retains original staircase against rear wall, lit by full-height mullioned and transomed window. Turned balusters and moulded tread ends.

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side)*

*No. 64*

*Grade II*

House. Dated 1747 on rainwater head. Brick with heavy slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys,. 5-window range with additional narrow window over passage entry to left. Central entrance with 6-panelled door with overlight beneath pediment carried on console brackets. Windows throughout are 12-pane sashes with painted stone voussoir heads. Painted stone plinth, angle quoins and moulded eaves cornice. Axial and end wall stacks. Coped gables each side.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side)*

*Nos. 66 and 68 Spout Hall*

*(Formerly Listed as:*

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side) Nos.66 & 68)*

*GV II*

House, possibly originally 2 dwellings. now subdivided as flats. Dated 1873. and attributed to Richard Norman Shaw. Coursed and squared stone to lower storey, timber-framed above, with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys and attic. 4-window range forming continuous band of fenestration on upper floors. Wide pointed-arch carried on corbels to left. with heavy hoodmould and date inscribed in stonework above. Internally, the arch is sub-divided, the left-hand part forming rear entry, the right comprising a doorway giving access to upper storeys. Main doorway to right, a 4-centred archway with mullioned overlight in moulded architrave. 3- and 4-light wood mullioned and transomed windows with leaded upper lights containing some stained glass between the entries. Moulded bressumer above, and strongly jettied outer bays, tiered out over first floor and continuing as gabled dormers. The jetty is coved across the central section of the building, between the projecting gables. Windows are of 4-lights, divided into 2 distinct tiers by heavy transom. Some leaded glazing survives in left-hand window and in narrow side lights of squared oriels. Second-floor windows are of similar style (but no leadwork survives) and attic storey windows are simpler 3-light casements. Heavy axial stack with star-shaped shafts.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (East side) Nos. 69 and 71*

*(Formerly Listed as: ST EDWARD STREET (East side) No.71)*

*GV II*

Pair of houses. probably originally early C18 (or earlier), but refronted in C19. Render over brick with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: each 3-storeyed, single-window range. No.69 has C19 shop front with canted bay window and paired part-glazed doors with incised pilasters each side. Wide 6-light window above apparently an integral part of the shop front, and possibly intended to light a workshop. 15-pane sash window in upper storey. End wall stack. No.71 has central door flanked by windows of 2 and 3-lights. Upper windows are renewed 3-light casements. Dentilled eaves. End wall stack.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side)*

*Nos. 70 and 72*

*Grade II*

House. Now divided into 2, as house and shop with accommodation over. Early C19. Brick with slate roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 5-window range with central entrance hall. Stone Doric architrave with heavy entablature to 6-panelled door with traceried fanlight. Two 12-pane sash windows to left of doorway, and early C20 shop front to its right. Five 12-pane sash-type windows to first floor, 9-pane to attic storey, renewed in original openings with flat-arched heads. Moulded stone eaves cornice, end wall stacks. The building has been subdivided internally to the left of the entrance hall, and No.72 is now entered from a side door, approached through a doorway in stone architrave to the left of the building.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (East side)*

*No. 73 The Quiet Woman Public House*

*(Formerly Listed as:*

*ST EDWARD STREET (East side) No.73 Quiet Woman Inn)*

*GV II*

Public house. Late C19 refronting of earlier building. Possibly timber-framed core, but refronted in brick with plain-tiled roof. Neo-Tudor style.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 3-window range. Central 4-centred arched door with drop-ended hoodmould with shield corbels; flanking canted bay windows, with round-arched lights to mullioned windows. Similar windows above, in painted stone surrounds. Dutch gables over each window, with diaper brickwork, heavy moulding and ball finials to copings. Left-hand gable stack.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*ST EDWARD STREET (East side)*

*No. 75 The Unicorn Public House*

*Grade II*

Public house. c1900. Possibly by James G Smith. Ashlar lower storey, brick above, with rendering in the upper storey and plain-tiled roof. Domestic Revival style.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attic, corner site with 2-window range to St Edward Street, gabled return and rear wing comprising a further 2-window range to Brook Street. Central entrance in St Edward Street elevation, in moulded stone entablature with scrolled pediment flanked by 3-light transomed windows with curved angles and lozenge glazing in upper lights. Oriel windows with transoms and small upper panes and with bulbous aprons to first floor. 3 single windows to left in Brook Street return, with 3-light window and doorway in rear wing. Similar oriel windows to first floor. Overhanging upper storey with 2 oriel dormers in St Edward Street elevation, 3-light mullioned and transomed windows with small panes. 5-light window in return gable, and 3-light gabled dormer in roof of rear wing. Tall moulded brick chimney to rear of St Edward Street range, expressed externally by ribbing in wall between the 2 upper windows of the Brook Street return.



INTERIOR: not inspected. Although the architect of the public house is not known, it bears some stylistic resemblance to the nearby Victoria Buildings (gv) , and may therefore also be by James G Smith. A good Domestic Revival composition, which makes a striking contribution to the townscape.

*ST EDWARD STREET (West side)*

*Victoria Buildings*

*Grade II*

*Includes: Nos. 2, 4 and 4A Victoria Buildings BROAD STREET.*

Terrace of shops with accommodation above, occupying corner site. Dated 1897. Designed by James G Smith for Henry Bermingham, a local silk manufacturer. Ashlar to ground floor, half-timbering above. Plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 shop fronts to Broad Street elevation, in moulded stone arches, a single original shop front surviving to the right, with inset door to left and mullioned upper lights. Other shop fronts inserted in original openings. Doorway giving access to upper floors between the shop fronts to right of centre with bulls-eye window and date above, and paired 2-light mullioned windows to right. Similar shop front across angle with St Edward Street elevation, which has a further original shop front. Moulded cornice over ground floor, then 4 gabled bays to Broad Street elevation, variously fenestrated with 2 and 4-light mullioned windows on each floor. Lozenge leadwork to all windows. Shallow oriel windows to attic storey. Close-studded timbering with arched tension braces, and arcading beneath the windows of the upper storey. Canted gable across angle with St Edward Street elevation, with 2-light mullioned window on each floor. Wide gable to St Edward Street with shop front and adjacent doorway to ground floor, paired 3-light mullioned windows to first floor, and 6-light mullioned window in wide gable apex, which is enriched with ogee decorative timbering. End wall and axial stacks, all with star-shaped shafts and corbelled caps. Prominent and intricately detailed example of revival 'black and white'.

INTERIOR: not inspected

*SALISBURY STREET (East side)*

*Boundary Wall to Society of Friends Meeting House*

*Grade II*

See under: Boundary wall to Society of Friends Meeting House

*OVERTON BANK*

*Pair of Houses*

*Grade II*

Pair of houses, now a single shop. Mid C18. Flemish bond brickwork with blue headers; plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attic in roof. 5-window range. Good late C19 shop front with reeded pilasters and fluted cast-iron columns dividing the left-hand window, and to each side of central recessed entrance. Round-arched passage entry to right. 12-pane sash windows with stone cills and flat-arched brick heads. 2 renewed dormers in the roof. Axial stack marks, original division of property into two, of 2 and 3 windows.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*SHEEP MARKET (North side)*

*Nos. 8, 10 and 12*

*Grade II*

Row of 3 shops, possibly originally a single dwelling. Core probably C17, refronted early C19. Timber-framed and sandstone core, refaced and rendered to street elevation. Welsh slate and plain-tiled roofs.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, comprising 3 coped gables. Inserted shop fronts to ground floor in Nos 10 and 12, that to No.10 possibly late C19, and early C20 in No.12, but retaining fascia and console brackets of an earlier front. No.8 has doorway to left in moulded wood architrave, with window alongside renewed in original opening. Upper windows of Nos 8 and 10 also renewed in original openings, and 4-pane sash window in No.12. 8-pane sash windows to attic storeys. Some C18 leaded rainwater goods, with feather-moulding to rainwater head.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*STOCKWELL STREET (North side)*

*Nos. 1 and 3*

*Grade II*

House, now pair of shops. Probably early C17 with later modifications. Roughly coursed and squared rubble with blue plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with later attic in late C19 or early C20 gambrel roof. Inserted shop fronts with high fascia to ground floor probably early C20. Upper windows are casements of 1, 2 and 4-lights, renewed in original openings with plain chamfered stonework. 3 shallow pedimented dormer windows in roof. End wall and axial brick stacks. Gable wall clearly shows line of original roof structure, before it was raised in height to incorporate attics.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*STOCKWELL STREET (South side)*

*No. 10*

*Grade II*

House, now used as offices. Late C18. Brick with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3-window range with central entrance and short rear wing to left. 6-panelled door in architrave with pediment carried on scrolled brackets. Paired 12-pane sash windows flank the doorway on each floor, with single 12-pane sash window over doorway. All have flat-arched brick heads with painted stone keys and continuous cill band to first floor. Heavy moulded stone eaves cornice and parapet. Stone, coped gables with end wall stacks. Lead rainwater goods, with feather-cast leadwork to rainwater head.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

This building was omitted from the 4th list (07/07/72) and reinstated on 8/5/74.

*STOCKWELL STREET (North side)*

*Nos. 1 and 3*

*Grade II*

House, now pair of shops. Probably early C17 with later modifications. Roughly coursed and squared rubble with blue plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with later attic in late C19 or early C20 gambrel roof. Inserted shop fronts with high fascia to ground floor probably early C20. Upper windows are casements of 1, 2 and 4-lights, renewed in original openings with plain chamfered stonework. 3 shallow pedimented dormer windows in roof. End wall and axial. brick stacks. Gable wall clearly shows line of original roof structure, before it was raised in height to incorporate attics.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*STOCKWELL STREET (South side)*

*No. 10*

*Grade II*

House, now used as offices. Late C18. Brick with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3-window range with central entrance and short rear wing to left. 6-panelled door in architrave with pediment carried on scrolled brackets. Paired 12-pane sash windows flank the doorway on each floor, with single 12-pane sash window over doorway. All have flat-arched brick heads with painted stone keys and continuous cill band to first floor. Heavy moulded stone eaves cornice and parapet. Stone . coped gables with end wall stacks. Lead rainwater goods, with feather-cast leadwork to rainwater head.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

This building was omitted from the 4th list (07/07/72) and reinstated on 8/5/74.

*STOCKWELL STREET (South side)*

*Nos. 16 and 18*

*(Formerly Listed as: STOCKWELL STREET (South side)*

*Nos. 16 AND 18 (Even) and Nos 2-4 (incl) , Silk Street)*

*GV II*

House, later pair of houses, now dental surgery and shop. Silk warehousing to rear, now disused. House early C19, warehousing probably mid C19, but rear range (possibly silk weaving workshops) may also be early C19. House is Flemish bond brickwork with plain-tiled and slate roofs.

EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 5-window range. Doorway in centre of left-hand section, a 6-panelled door in reeded architrave with moulded stone panel (once recording a date?) above it. Flanking squared bay windows (later C19 additions) with moulded entablatures carried on brackets, and triple round-arched sash windows. Upper windows are 16-pane sashes each side of central 12-pane sash window. Right-hand section converted to shop by early C20: early C20 shop front to ground floor, with 16 and 12-pane sash windows above. 6-pane sash windows throughout in attic storey. All windows have flat stone lintels and cills; angle quoins on original left-hand gable wall; stone plinth and string course cut by bay windows. Narrow bay to left added in mid C19 and comprising return of silk warehousing to rear. This building is also brick, with plain-tiled roof. 2 storeys and basement, with loading door to left of ground floor, and irregularly spaced fixed-light windows with iron glazing. Similar windows in upper storey. Door in full height basement storey, which is lit by very small window openings. Stone coped gable to right may be evidence of earlier core to this range also. Adjoining this building to the left on Silk Street elevation, a further building intended for industrial use: also brick with plain-tiled roof; 2 storeys, 5-window range. Upper windows all fixed lights, one enlarged to form a loading door. Inserted double doors to lower left, then doorway flanked by fixed light windows, and a further doorway, 2 inserted doors, and 2 windows, one a 12-pane sash. Dentilled eaves. Stone plinth, and cills to lower windows.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*STOCKWELL STREET (North side)*

*No. 23 Greystones*

*(Formerly Listed as:*

*STOCKWELL STREET No.23 (Greystones House)*

*GV II\**

House. Late C17. Coursed and squared stone with plain-tiled roof.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attic, 3-window range with central entrance. Hexagonal fielded panels to door (probably early C20) , which has 2-light side lights. 3-light plain chamfered mullioned and transomed windows on each floor, with leaded lights. Plain string course over first floor. Moulded stone eaves cornice. 2 gabled dormers in roof, each with 2-light mullioned window, and bulls eye in gable apex. Coped gables; gable end and axial stack to left of entrance.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*STOCKWELL STREET (North side)*

*Garden wall and gate piers of Greystones*

*Grade II*

Garden wall and gate piers. Probably C18. Coursed and squared rubble. Low stone wall, stepped across returns, with low central gate piers surmounted by ball finials.

*STOCKWELL STREET*

*Nicholson Institute and Leek College of Further Education*

*(Formerly Listed as: STOCKWELL STREET Nicholson Institute)*

*Grade II*

Institute and library. 1882-4. By William Larnar Sugden. Brick (rusticated to ground floor) with stone dressings. Main roof not visible, but copper dome to tower. Renaissance style.

EXTERIOR: 2-storeyed with basement, 3-bay front, comprising Dutch gable to left, massive central mullioned and transomed window, and advanced entrance and stair-tower to right. Dutch gable has bow window with stone mullions to ground floor, flanked by square turret-towers built against the gable wall and 2-storeyed in height, surmounted by stone domed roofs. Gable rises above these, with pedimented head. Central 3-tier mullioned and transomed window with low-relief busts in entablature, and inscription plate above with enriched scroll-work and broken pediment below balustrading surmounted by urns. Advanced tower to right, the entrance raised up steps with cast and wrought-iron lamp standards and rail. Renaissance entrance, with round-arched doorway in pedimented case, with fluted composite shafts carrying angled entablature. Tablet at apex of pediment inscribed 'Nicholson Institute'. Pediment cuts into 4-tier mullioned and transomed window with broken pediment over. Stone pilasters in upper stage of tower and central lunette. Copper domed roof and lantern. Return elevation has two 3-tier mullioned and transomed windows, and oriel window with Ipswich-style glazing at first floor. Rear wing beyond with 3 full-height round arched recessed with tiered mullioned and transomed windows. Fluted brick chimneys. Adjoining the Institute to rear right, the former Technical College (now Leek College of Further Education). Brick with plain-tiled roof. 2 storeys, 3-window range with central gable. Large mullioned and transomed windows, in round-arched recesses to first floor, segmentally-arched to lower storey. Low-relief plasterwork in tympana. Plain brick pilasters between the windows. Entrance (remodelled) in left-hand bay.

INTERIOR: not inspected.

*STOCKWELL STREET*

*Gate piers, railings and gates of Nicholson Institute*

*Grade II*

Gates, gate piers and railings. 1882-1884. By William Larnar Sugden. Stone and cast and wrought-iron. Massive rusticated stone piers with ball finials flank cast-iron gates with openwork piers with wrought-iron scrolled finials.

*STRANGMAN STREET (South side)*

*Wellington Mill*

*Grade II*

Silk mill. Dated 1853. Extended later C19 and early C20. Built for Thomas Whittles. Brick with slate roof. Main manufacturing block with ancillary buildings including engine house, boiler house etc. to rear.

EXTERIOR: 4 storeys, 14-window range, with slightly advanced central pediment occupying 4 bays. Doorway in round-arched painted stone architrave towards the right of this elevation. Iron-framed windows with stone cills and flat-arched brick heads. Stone copings to gables and pediment, which is dated with the name of the mill in a painted stone panel at the apex. Projecting privy tower on rear elevation. E of the main range, a later extension (C1860?), also brick with slate roof. 3-storeyed, 3-window range. This adjoins a further range originally c1860 but extensively reconstructed C1950, retaining the roof structure, gable walls with rear stair-turret, but rebuilding the side walls and internal structure: Original gable wall facing street, 4 storeys, 4-window range with doorway to left. Gabled engine and boiler houses etc. to rear of main mill range, and tapering octagonal chimney. A series of early C20 dyeing rooms to the rear.

INTERIOR: internal structure of main mill block has transverse timber beams with no intermediate supports.



# APPENDIX TWO

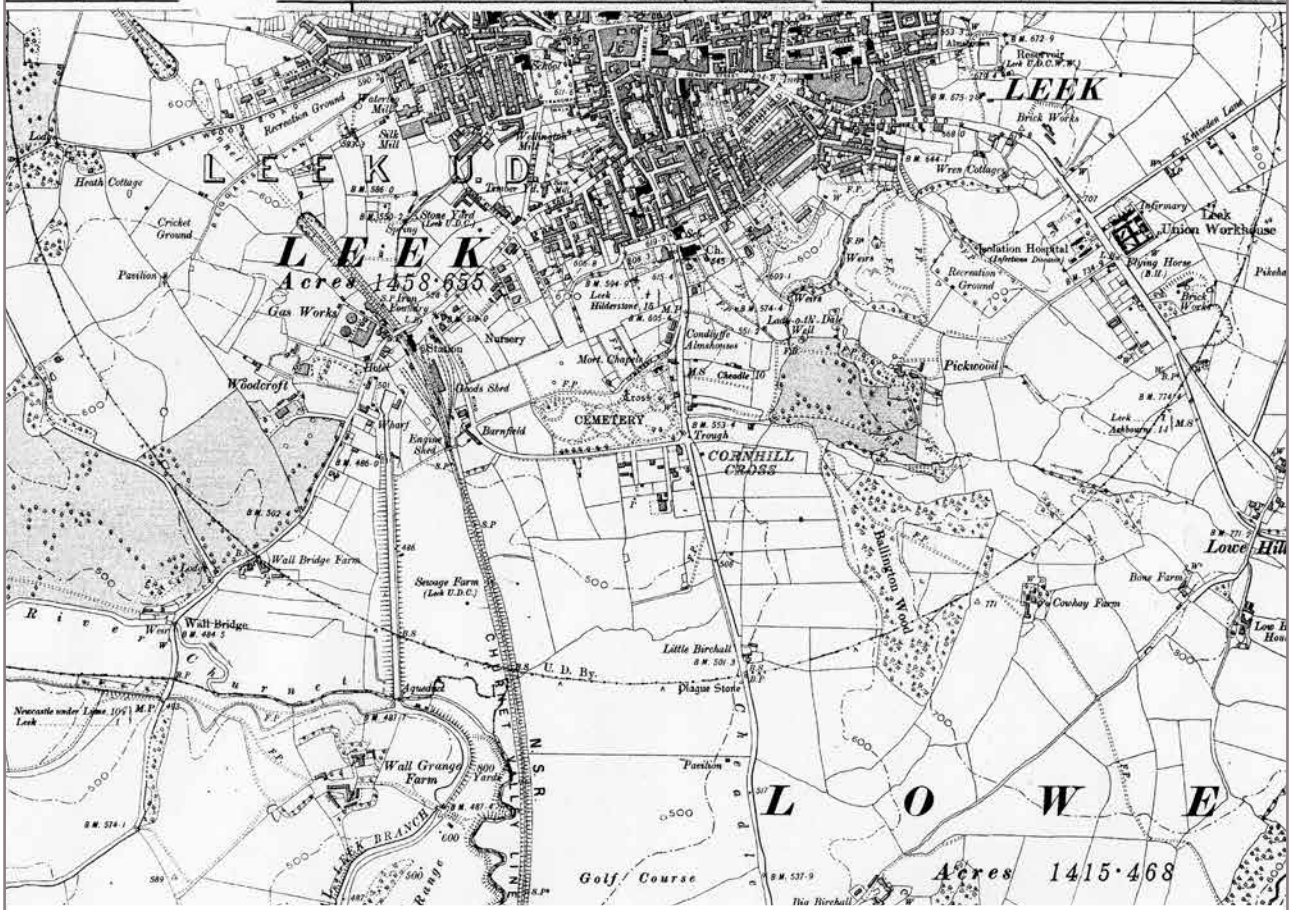
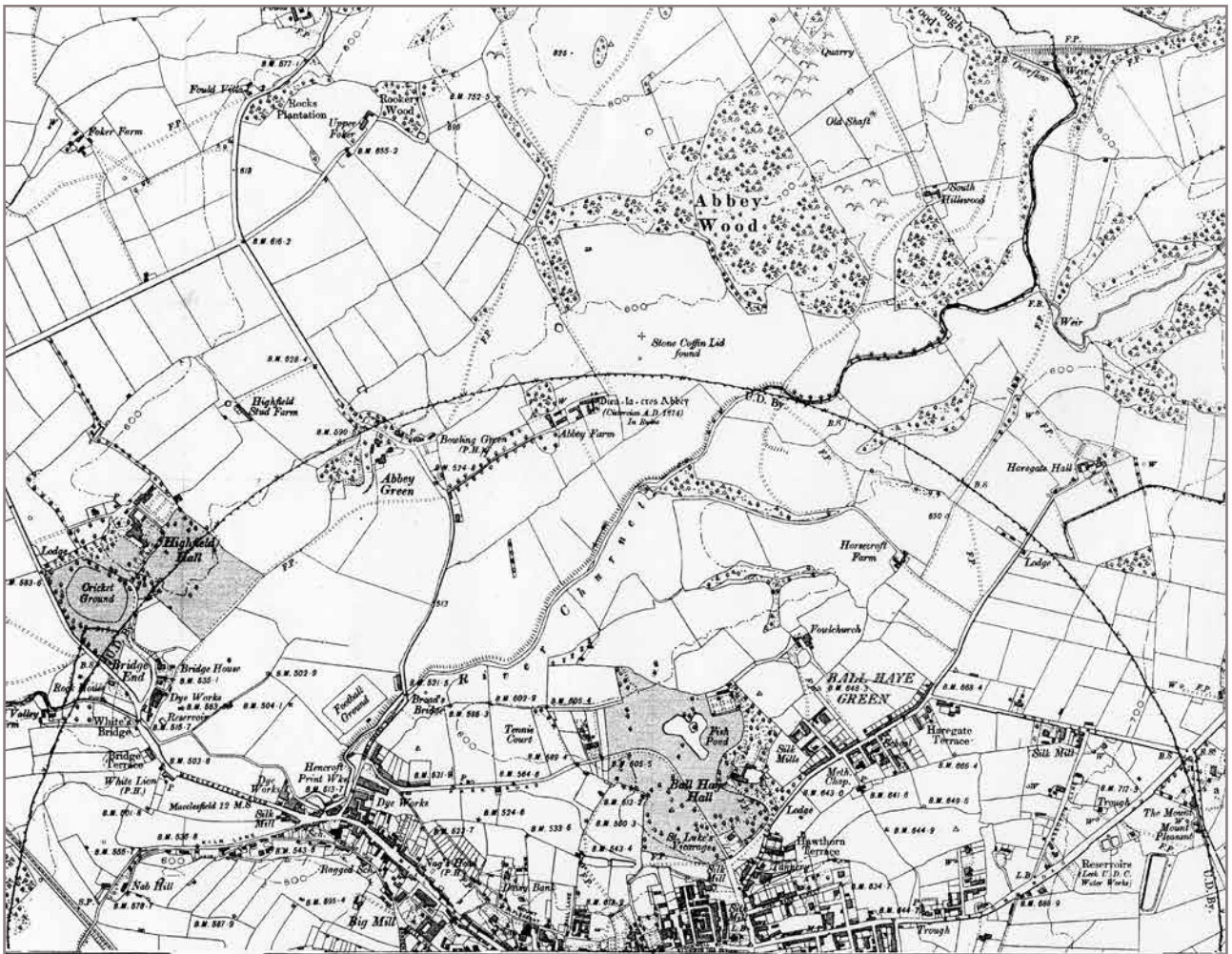


Appendix 2.1 The 1838 Plan of Leek (from Miller's Olde Leek)

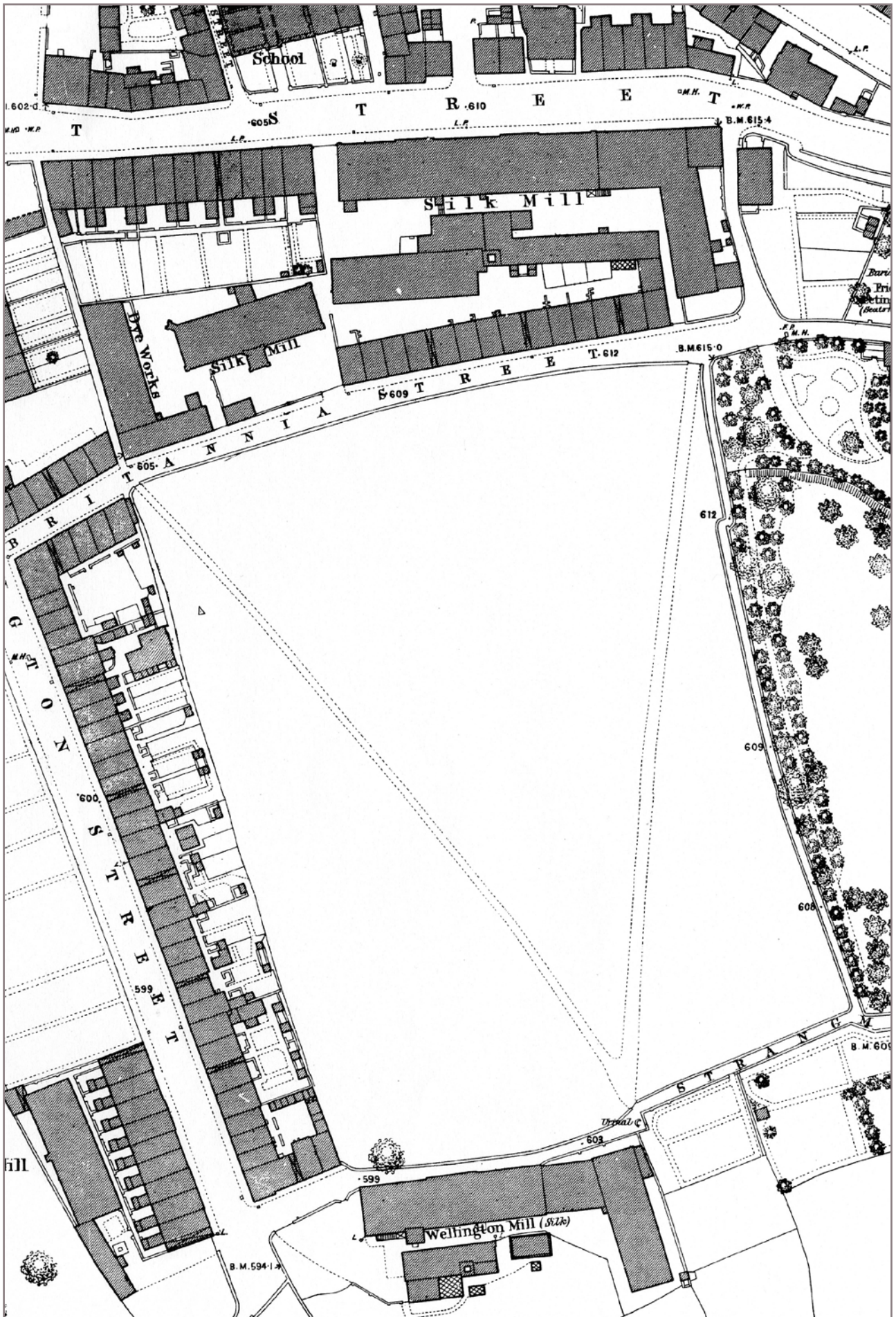




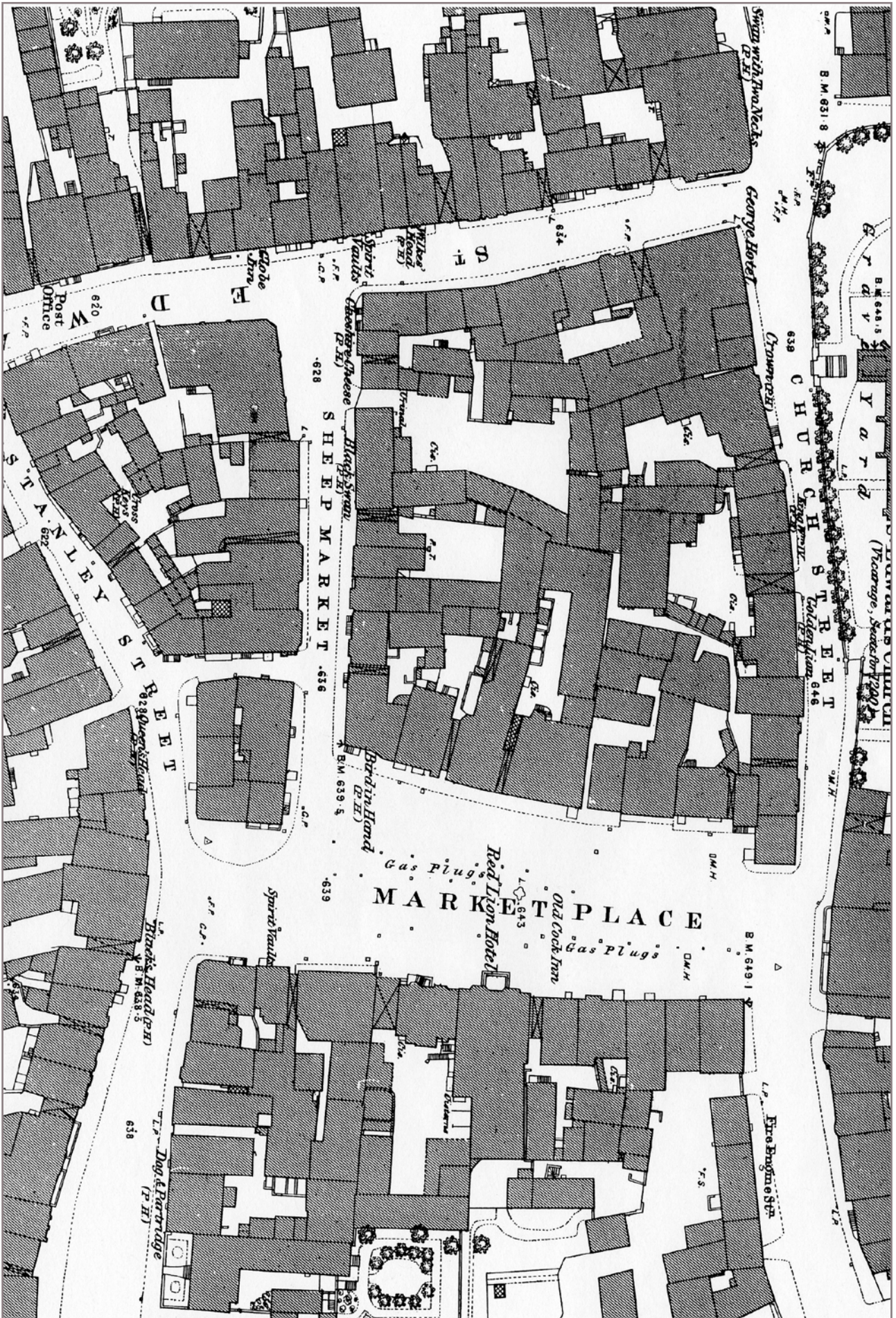
Appendix 2.2  
Leek and its surroundings  
(Ordnance Survey 1" map 1837 - 1842)



Appendix 2.3 Leek: 'the town' as defined in 1825 (Ordnance Survey 6" map, 1900).



Appendix 2.4 Brunswick and Wellington Mills (Ordnance Survey 50" map, 1879).



Appendix 2.5

The town centre (Ordnance Survey 50" map, 1879).



Appendix 2.6 West of Derby Street (Ordnance Survey 50" map, 1879).

# APPENDIX THREE

## Article 4 Direction

### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (GENERAL PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT) ORDER 1995 AS AMENDED

#### DIRECTION MADE UNDER ARTICLE 4(1) TO WHICH ARTICLE 5 APPLIES

**WHEREAS** Staffordshire Moorlands District Council ("the Council") being the appropriate local planning authority within the meaning of article 4(4) of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 as amended, is satisfied that it is expedient that development of the descriptions set out in the Schedule below should not be carried out on the land shown edged purple on the attached plan, unless planning permission is granted on an application made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended,

**NOW THEREFORE** the said Council in pursuance of the power conferred on them by article 4(1) of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 as amended, hereby direct that the permission granted by article 3 of the said Order shall not apply to development on the said land of the descriptions set out in the Schedule below:

#### SCHEDULE

### THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (GENERAL PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT) ORDER 1995 AS AMENDED

DEVELOPMENT COMPRISED WITHIN PART 1 OF SCHEDULE 2 TO THE ORDER  
(DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE CURTILAGE OF A DWELLINGHOUSE) AND NOT  
BEING DEVELOPMENT COMPRISED IN ANY OTHER CLASS

#### Class A

The enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse, where any part of the enlargement, improvement or alteration would front onto highways, waterways or open spaces only.

#### Class B

The enlargement of a dwellinghouse consisting of an addition or alteration to its roof where the alteration would front onto highways waterways or open spaces only.

#### Class C

Any other alteration to the roof of a dwellinghouse where the alteration would front onto highways waterways or open spaces only.

#### Class D

The erection or construction of a porch outside any external door of a dwellinghouse that would front onto highways waterways or open spaces only.

#### Class E

The provision within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse of any building or enclosure, swimming or other pool required for a purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwelling house as such, or the maintenance, improvement or other alteration of such a building or enclosure or a container used for domestic heating purposes for the storage of oil or liquid petroleum gas that in either case where the building or enclosure, container, swimming or other pool to be provided would front a relevant location, or where the part of the building or enclosure maintained, improved or altered would front onto highways, waterways or open spaces only.

#### Class F

The provision within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse of a hard surface for any purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse as such or the replacement in whole or in part of such a surface where the hard surface would front onto highways, waterways or open spaces only.

#### Class G

The installation, alteration or replacement of a chimney or flue on a dwellinghouse.

#### Class H

The installation, alteration or replacement of a satellite antenna on a dwellinghouse or within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse where the antenna would front onto highways, waterways or open spaces only.

**DEVELOPMENT COMPRISED WITHIN PART 2 OF SCHEDULE 2 TO THE ORDER (MINOR OPERATIONS) AND NOT BEING DEVELOPMENT COMPRISED IN ANY OTHER CLASS**

Class A

The erection, construction, maintenance, improvement or alteration of a gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure, where the gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure would be within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse and would front onto highways, waterways or open spaces only.

Class C

The painting of the exterior of any building or work, where the painting of the exterior of any part of a dwellinghouse fronts onto highways, waterways or open spaces only.

**DEVELOPMENT COMPRISED WITHIN PART 31 OF SCHEDULE 2 TO THE ORDER (DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS) AND NOT BEING DEVELOPMENT COMPRISED IN ANY OTHER CLASS**

Class B

Any building operation consisting of the demolition of the whole or any part of any gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure, where the gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure is within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse.

**DEVELOPMENT COMPRISED WITHIN PART 40 OF SCHEDULE 2 TO THE ORDER (INSTALLATION OF DOMESTIC MICROGENERATION EQUIPMENT) AND NOT BEING DEVELOPMENT COMPRISED IN ANY OTHER CLASS**



Class A

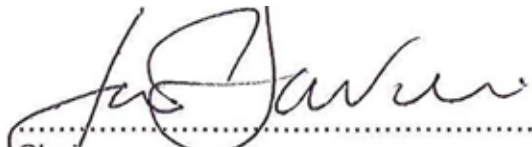
The installation, alteration or replacement of solar PV or solar thermal equipment on a dwellinghouse or a block of flats where the equipment would front onto highways, waterways or open spaces only; or a building situated within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse or a block of flats in which the equipment would front onto highways, waterways or open spaces only.

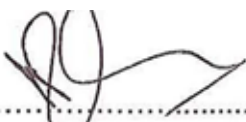
The Article 4 Direction will come into force on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2013

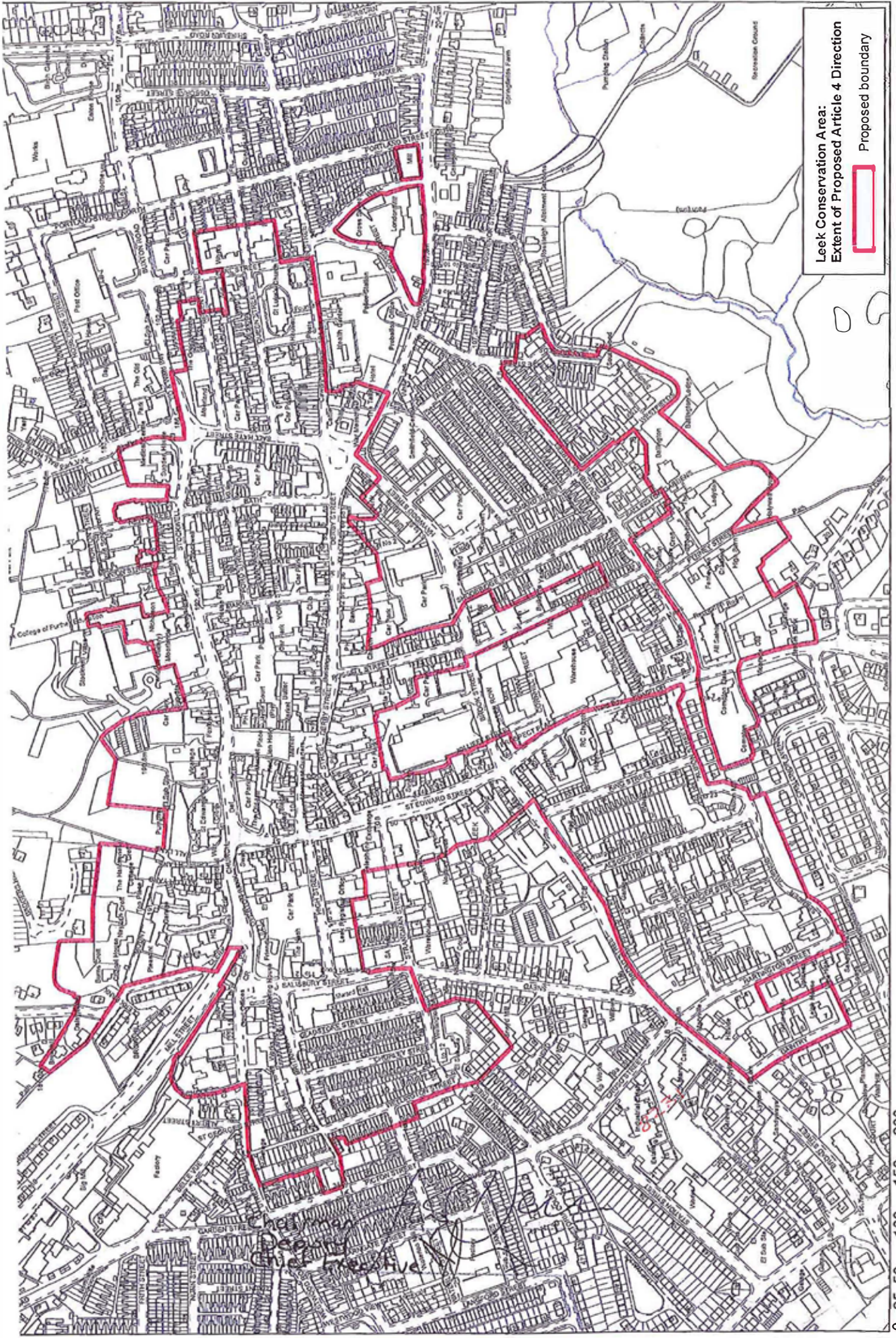
**THE COMMON SEAL** of Staffordshire Moorlands

District Council was affixed  
to this Direction on the 13<sup>th</sup> June 2013  
in the presence of:-



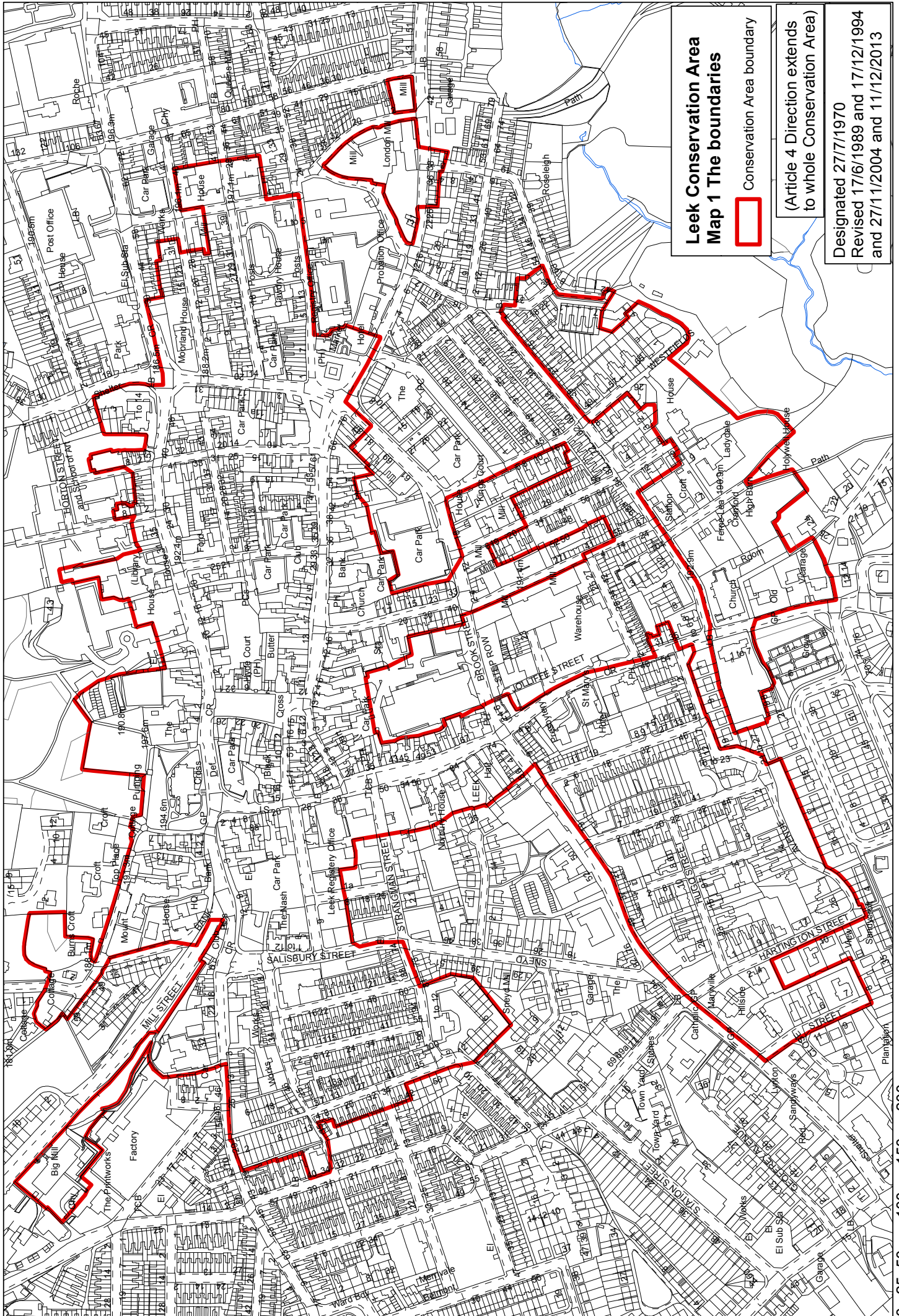
  
.....  
Chairman

  
.....  
Deputy Chief Executive



Leek Conservation Area:  
Extent of Proposed Article 4 Direction

Proposed boundary



**Leek Conservation Area**  
**Map 1 The boundaries**

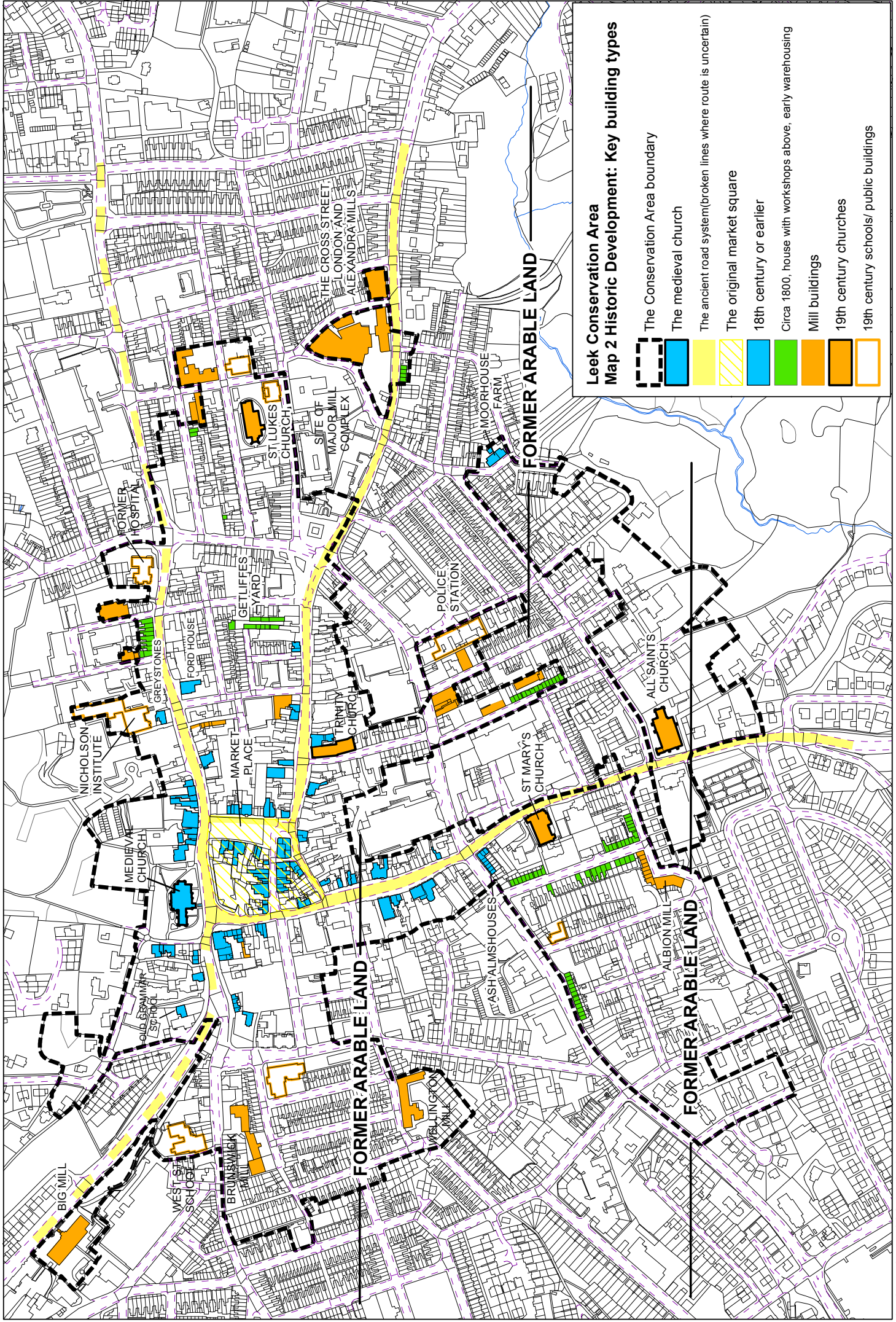


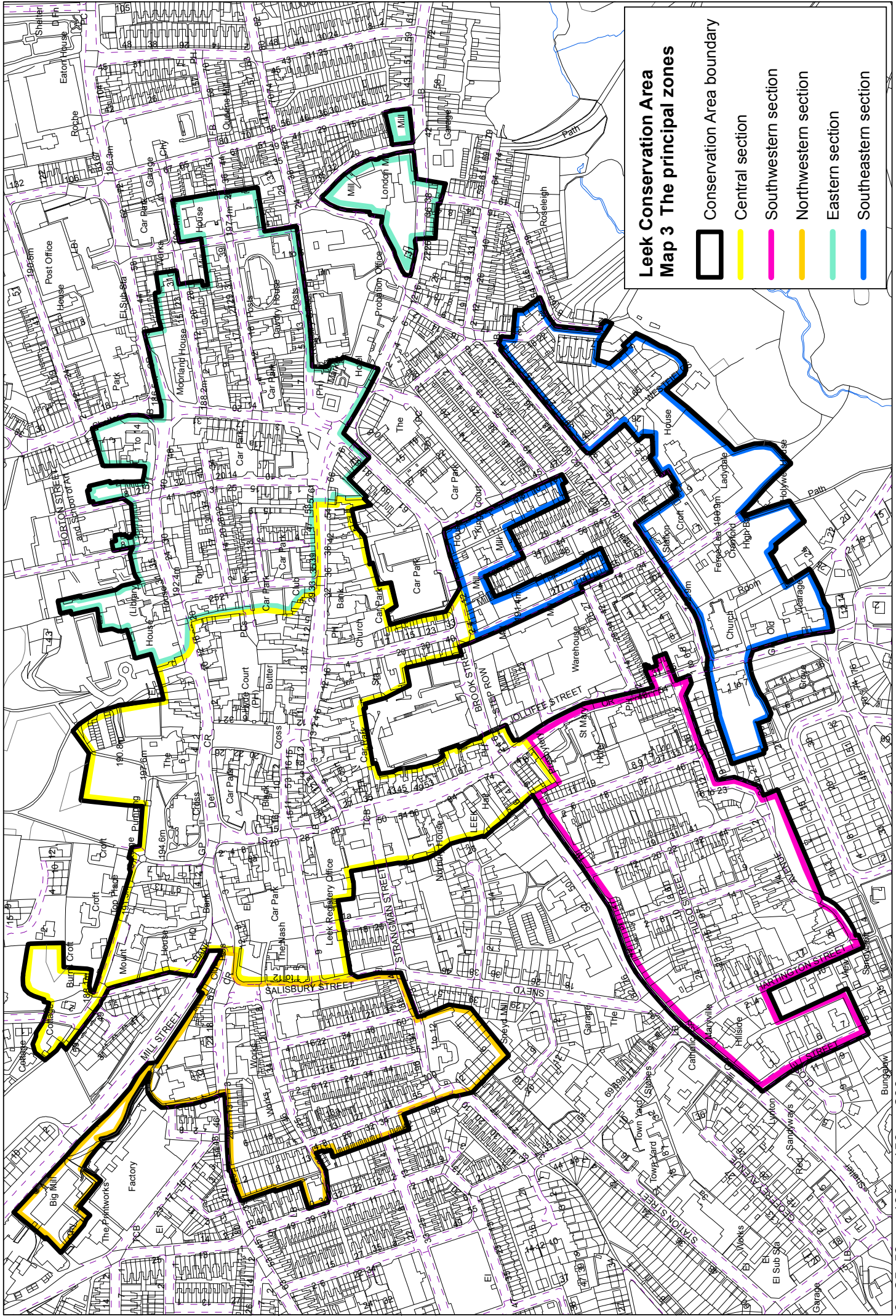
Conservation Area boundary

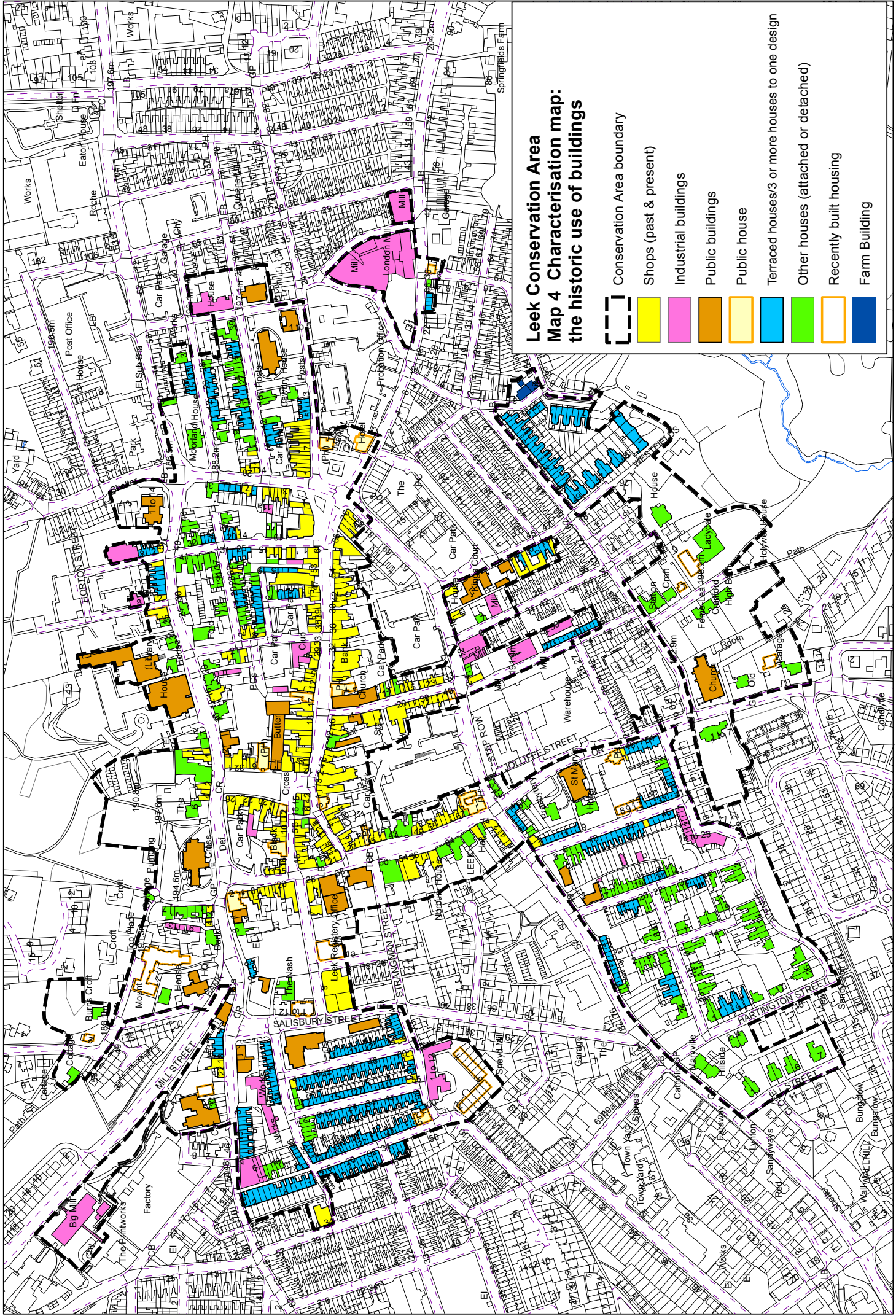
(Article 4 Direction extends to whole Conservation Area)

Designated 27/7/1970  
 Revised 17/6/1989 and 17/12/1994  
 and 27/11/2004 and 11/12/2013












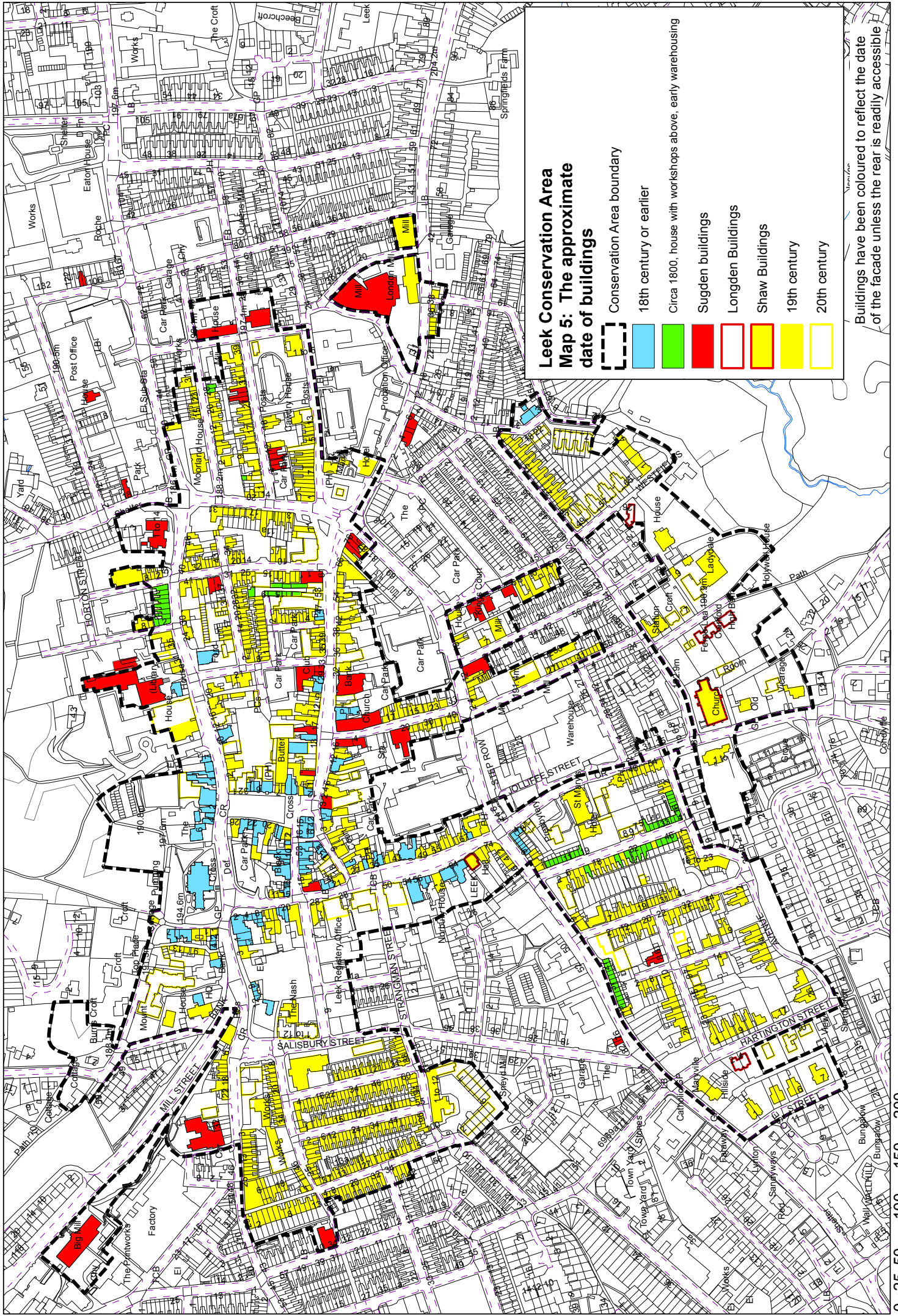


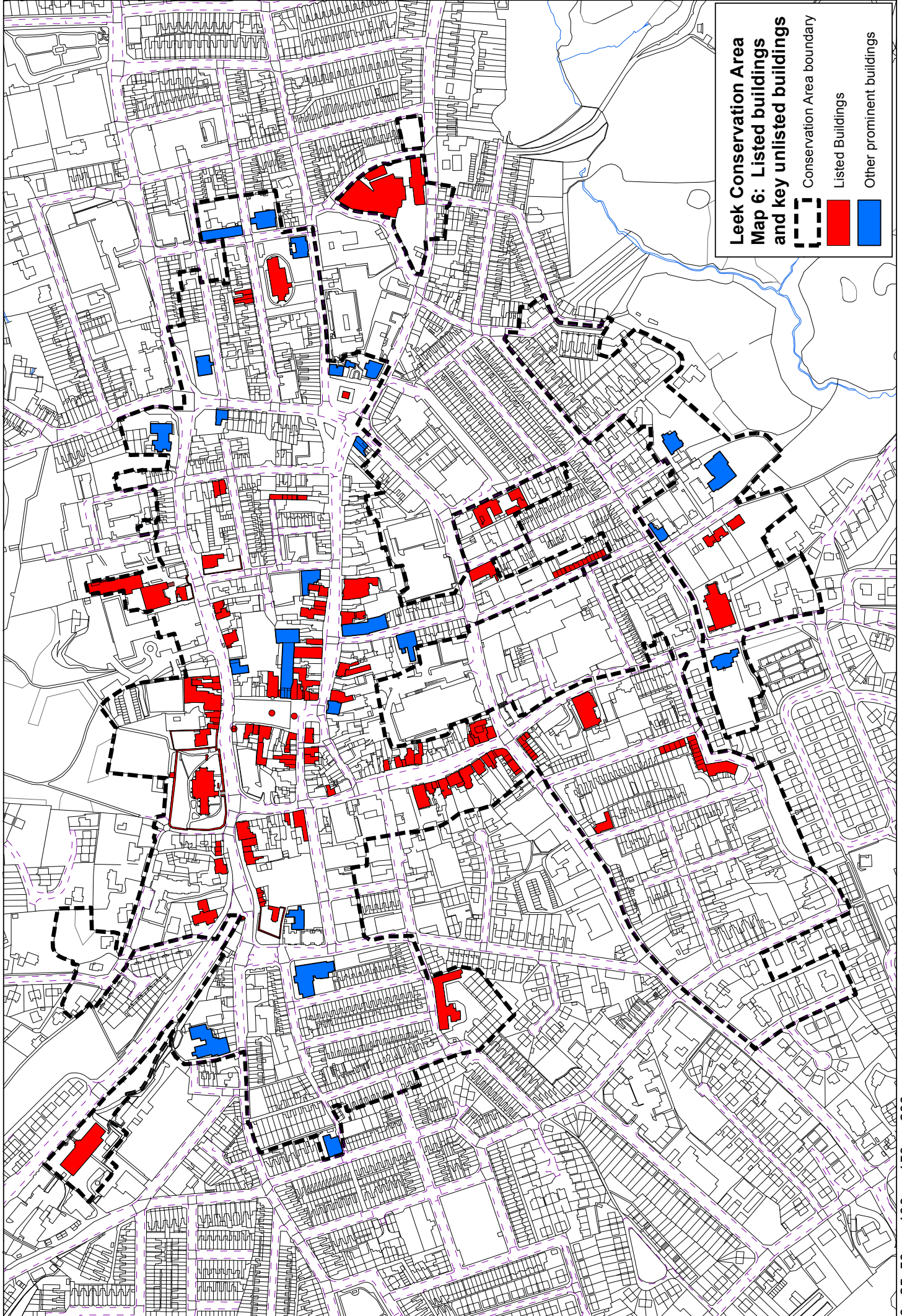




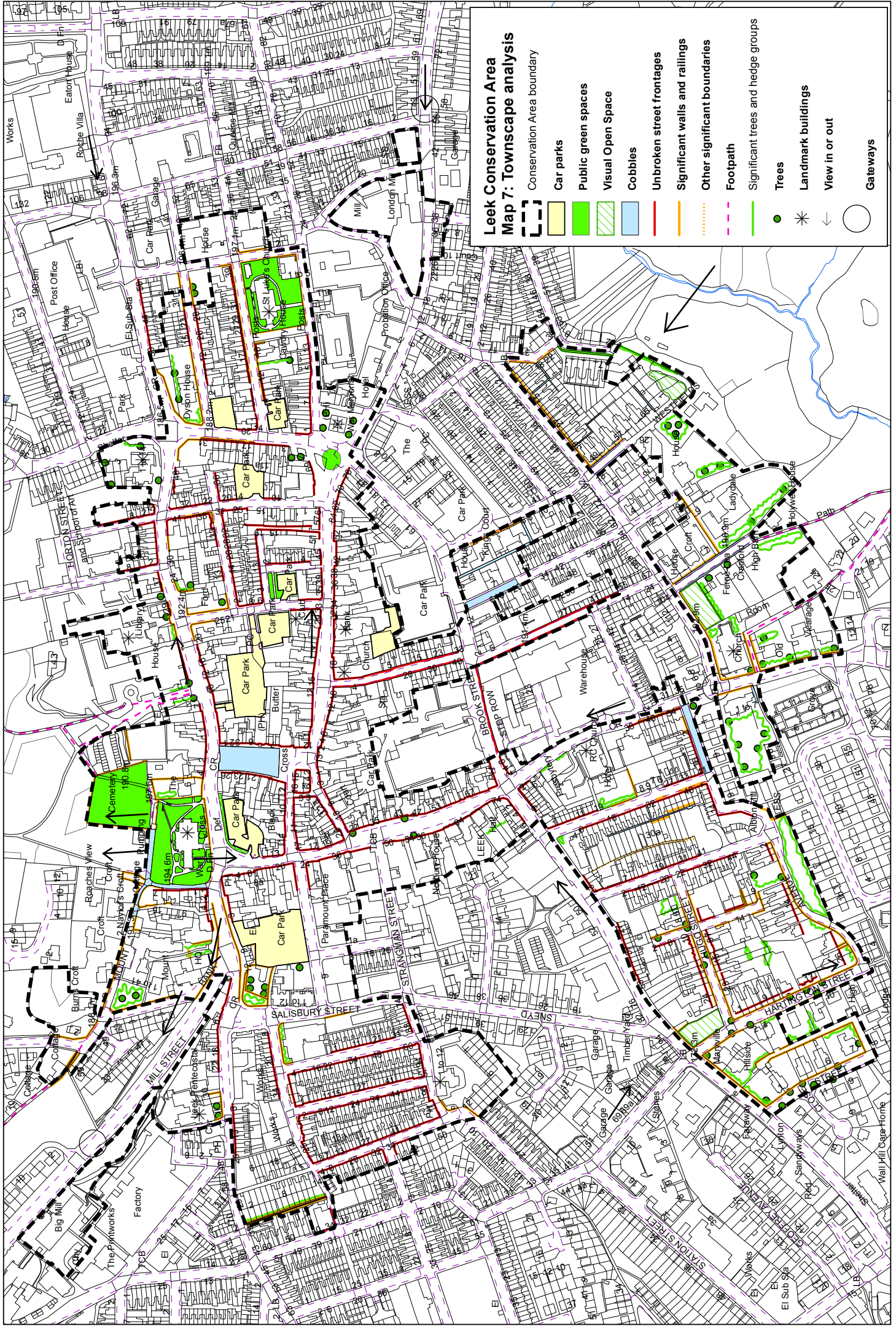
**Leek Conservation Area  
Map 4 Characterisation map:  
the historic use of buildings**

-  Conservation Area boundary
-  Shops (past & present)
-  Industrial buildings
-  Public buildings
-  Public house
-  Terraced houses/3 or more houses to one design
-  Other houses (attached or detached)
-  Recently built housing
-  Farm Building





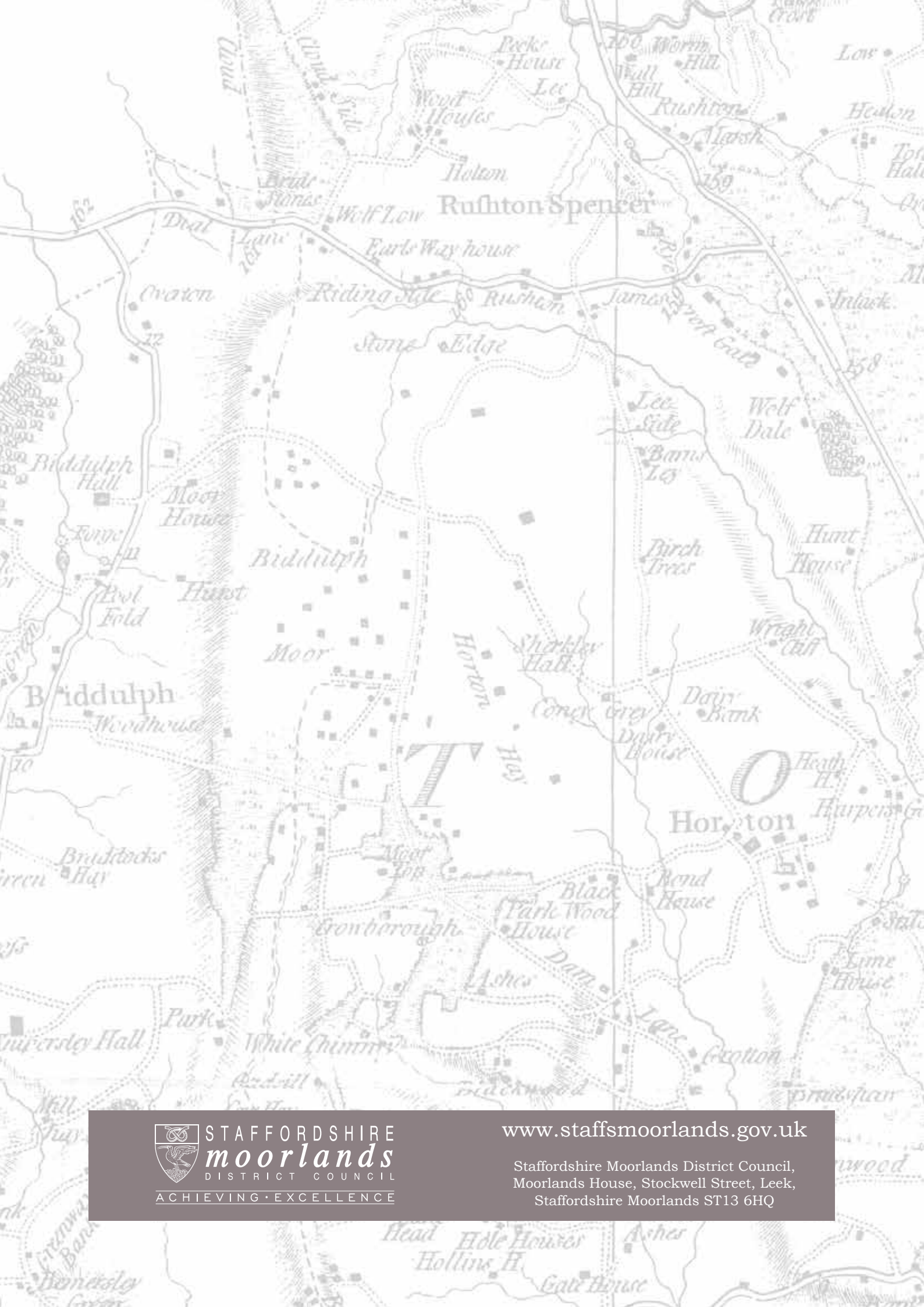




## Contact Details

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STAFFORDSHIRE  
**moorlands**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

ACHIEVING EXCELLENCE

[www.staffsmoorlands.gov.uk](http://www.staffsmoorlands.gov.uk)

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