

Appendices



APPENDIX A: SOURCES

- Biddulph Housing Needs Assessment, April 2018, AECOM
- Biddulph Town Centre Masterplan Framework, October 2018, AECOM
- Interactive Green Belt Map:
http://alasdair.carto.com/viz/c1925a82-9670-11e4-ab1a-0e853d047bba/embed_map
- National Planning Policy Framework; Department for Communities and Local Government; March 2012
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>
- Staffordshire Moorlands Local Plan Green Infrastructure Strategy, May 2018
https://www.staffsmoorlands.gov.uk/media/3355/Green-Infrastructure-Strategy/pdf/22.10_SMDC_Green_Infrastructure_Strategy_May_2018.pdf
- National Character Area (NCA) Profile 64: Potteries and Churnet Valley, 2015
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6113027589931008?category=587130>
- All ecological maps, data tables and the research for the Nature Recovery Zones been created by The Staffordshire Ecological Records Centre at Staffordshire Wildlife Trust.
- Planning for Landscape Change: Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Structure Plan 1996 – 2011 Appendix 2: A Strategic Statement on Preferred Areas for Woodland Initiatives
<https://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/environment/Environment-and-countryside/Documents/StaffordshireSPGAppendix2.pdf>
- All flooding maps have been created by the Environment Agency
<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk>
- Existing and emerging Local Plan documents and evidence base

APPENDIX B: LIST OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- Town Hall (accommodating Staffordshire County Council, Staffordshire Moorlands and Biddulph Town Council staff along with Staffordshire Police Neighbourhood Team and PCSOs)
- 3 Post Offices (and widely used post boxes across all five wards)
- Biddulph Youth and Community Zone
- Library
- Allotments
- Burial Grounds
- Approximately ten active churches with associated halls and meeting facilities
- Declining number of (well used) pubs
- Fire Station, with ambulance base for Rapid Response Vehicle (RRV)
- 6 first/ primary schools, two middle schools, one high school
- Large healthcare centre based on Wharf Road
- Private and NHS dentists
- Childcare facilities (private and voluntary) playgroups, nurseries and Staffordshire Moorlands Children's Centre
- Leisure Centre
- Three recreation grounds with changing facilities
- Children's play areas
- Two Bowling Clubs
- Visitor Centre and Biddulph Grange Country Park
- Community Noticeboards, e.g. outside Town Hall, Brown Lees Village Green
- Public toilets
- Cash machines at various locations
- Residential homes for elderly residents.



APPENDIX C: A COMPOSITE PROTECTED/BAP SPECIES LIST: BIDDULPH NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN (SJ85) PRODUCED 16/1/2017

This list is created from 1km sq information, so may include records outside the search area:

Common Name	Barn Swallow	Common Greenshank	Green-brindled Crescent
Common Toad	Herring Gull	Green Sandpiper	Deep-brown Dart
Great Crested Newt	Common Gull	Common Redshank	Garden Tiger
Lesser Redpoll	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Redwing	Centre-barred Sallow
Common Sandpiper	Great Black-backed Gull	Song Thrush	Mottled Rustic
Sky Lark	Mediterranean Gull	Fieldfare	Broom Moth
Common Kingfisher	Yellow-legged Gull	Ring Ouzel	Latticed Heath
Northern Pintail	Yellow-legged Gull	Mistle Thrush	Scarce Grass-veneer
Northern Shoveler	Bar-tailed Godwit	Barn Owl	Small Square-spot
Eurasian Teal	Black-tailed Godwit	Northern Lapwing	Small Phoenix
Mallard	Linnet	Juniper	September Thorn
Garganey	Twite	Freshwater White-clawed	Dusky Thorn
Gadwall	Common Grasshopper	Crayfish	Autumnal Rustic
Greater White-fronted	Warbler	Common Cudweed	Ghost Moth
Goose	Common Crossbill	Dark-leaved Hawkweed	Rosy Rustic
European White-fronted	Wood Lark	Bluebell	Shoulder-striped Wainscot
Goose	Jack Snipe	Pennyroyal	Rosy Minor
Greylag Goose	Common Scoter	Small Water-pepper	Dot Moth
Pink-footed Goose	Red Kite	Jacob's-ladder	Powdered Quaker
Meadow Pipit	Grey Wagtail	Native Black Poplar	Large Wainscot
Tree Pipit	Yellow Wagtail	Long-stalked Pondweed	Shaded Broad-bar
Common Swift	Yellow Wagtail	a flowering plant	White Ermine
Ruddy Turnstone	Spotted Flycatcher	a flowering plant	Buff Ermine
Common Pochard	Eurasian Curlew	Monk's-rhubarb	Hedge Rustic
Tufted Duck	Whimbrel	Water-soldier	Blood-vein
Greater Scaup	Northern Wheatear	Heath Dog-violet	Cinnabar
Common Goldeneye	Osprey	Wild Pansy	Oak Hook-tip
Red Knot	House Sparrow	Ivy-leaved Bellflower	a true fly
Little Plover	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	Brown Birch Bolete	a true fly
Eurasian Dotterel	Grey Partridge	Dusky Bolete	European Water Vole
Black Tern	European Honey-buzzard	Small Heath	West European Hedgehog
Black-headed Gull	Common Redstart	Tawny Mining Bee	Brown Hare
Eurasian Marsh Harrier	Wood Warbler	a hymenopteran	European Otter
Hen Harrier	Willow Warbler	a bumble bee	Eurasian Badger
Stock Dove	Green Woodpecker	Field Cuckoo Bee	Polecat
Common Cuckoo	Snow Bunting	Small Garden Bumble Bee	a bat
Bewick's Swan	Slavonian Grebe	Tree Bumble Bee	Myotis Bat species
Whooper Swan	Willow Tit	Large Red Tailed Bumble	Brandt's Bat
House Martin	a willow tit	Bee	Daubenton's Bat
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Marsh Tit	White-tailed Bumble Bee	Whiskered Bat
er	Dunnock	Common Carder-bee	Whiskered/Brandt's Bat
Little Egret	Common Bullfinch	Early Bumble Bee	Natterer's Bat
Corn Bunting	Sand Martin	Buff-tailed Bumble Bee	Noctule Bat
Yellowhammer	Whinchat	insect - hymenopteran	Pipistrelle Bat species
Reed Bunting	Eurasian Woodcock	Tree Wasp	Pipistrelle
Peregrine Falcon	European Serin	insect - hymenopteran	Common Pipistrelle
Eurasian Hobby	Common Tern	Hornet	Soprano Pipistrelle
Common Kestrel	Arctic Tern	Red Wasp	Brown Long-eared Bat
Pied Flycatcher	Sandwich Tern	Common Wasp	Grass Snake
Brambling	Common Starling	Grey Dagger	Common Lizard
Common Snipe	Common Whitethroat	Knot Grass	
Eurasian Oystercatcher	Little Grebe	Brown-spot Pinion	

APPENDIX D: BIDDULPH VALLEY WAY

The Staffordshire Moorlands Green Infrastructure Strategy (2018) states the following about the Biddulph Valley Way:

Biddulph Valley Way is a major green network component and route of the former Biddulph Valley Railway Line. It is suitable for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Originally a branch of the North Staffordshire Railway, the path has a mixture of embankments, cuttings, small copses, hedgerows and ditches. The Whitemoor Local Nature Reserve at the northern end of Biddulph Valley Way is a Staffordshire Site of Biological Importance due to its woodland wildlife. At the southern end, the corridor could link beyond the district boundary to the heritage country park at the site of the former Chatterley Whitfield Colliery. There is scope for increasing connections from the corridor to Biddulph town centre.

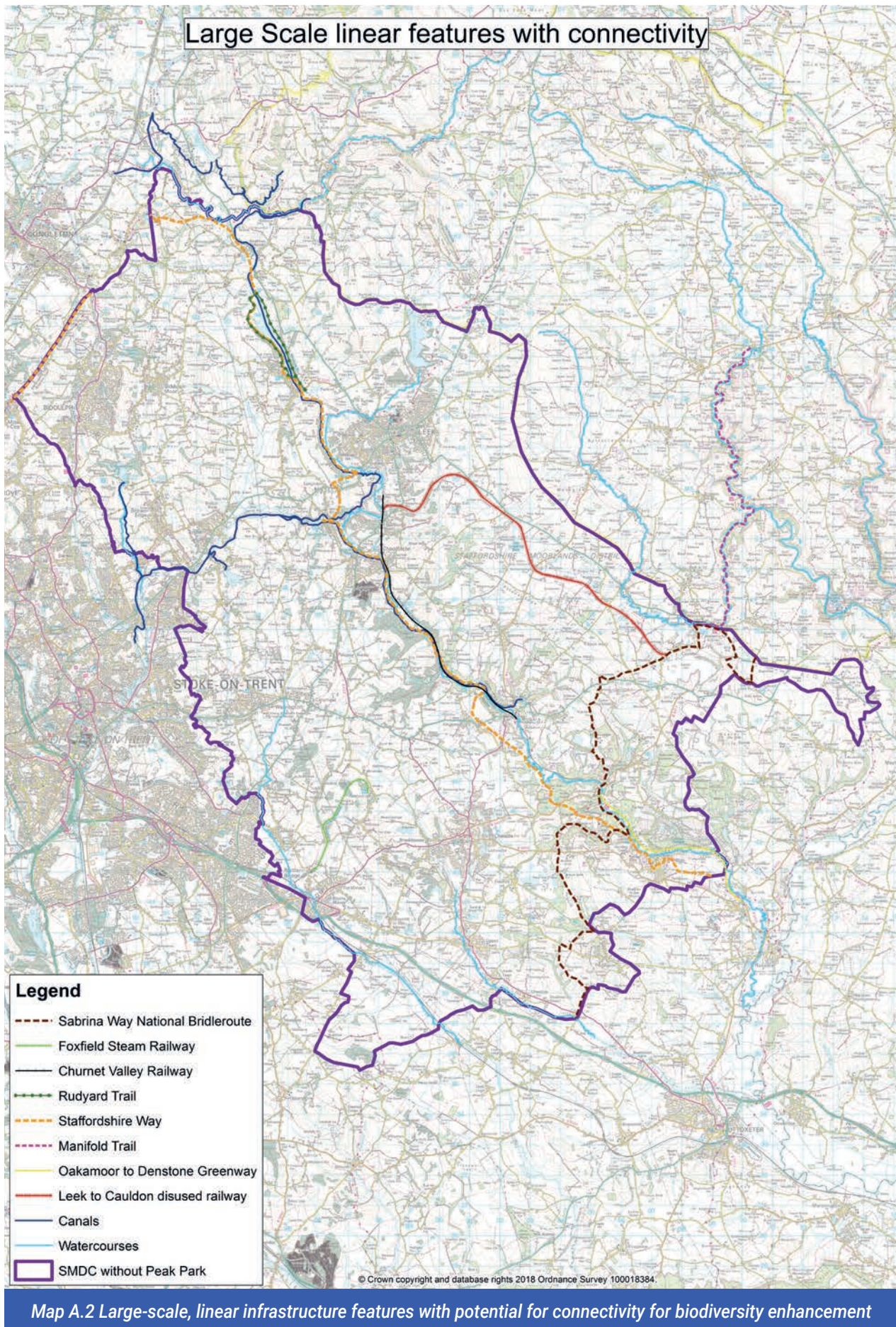
Proposed priorities and actions are to:

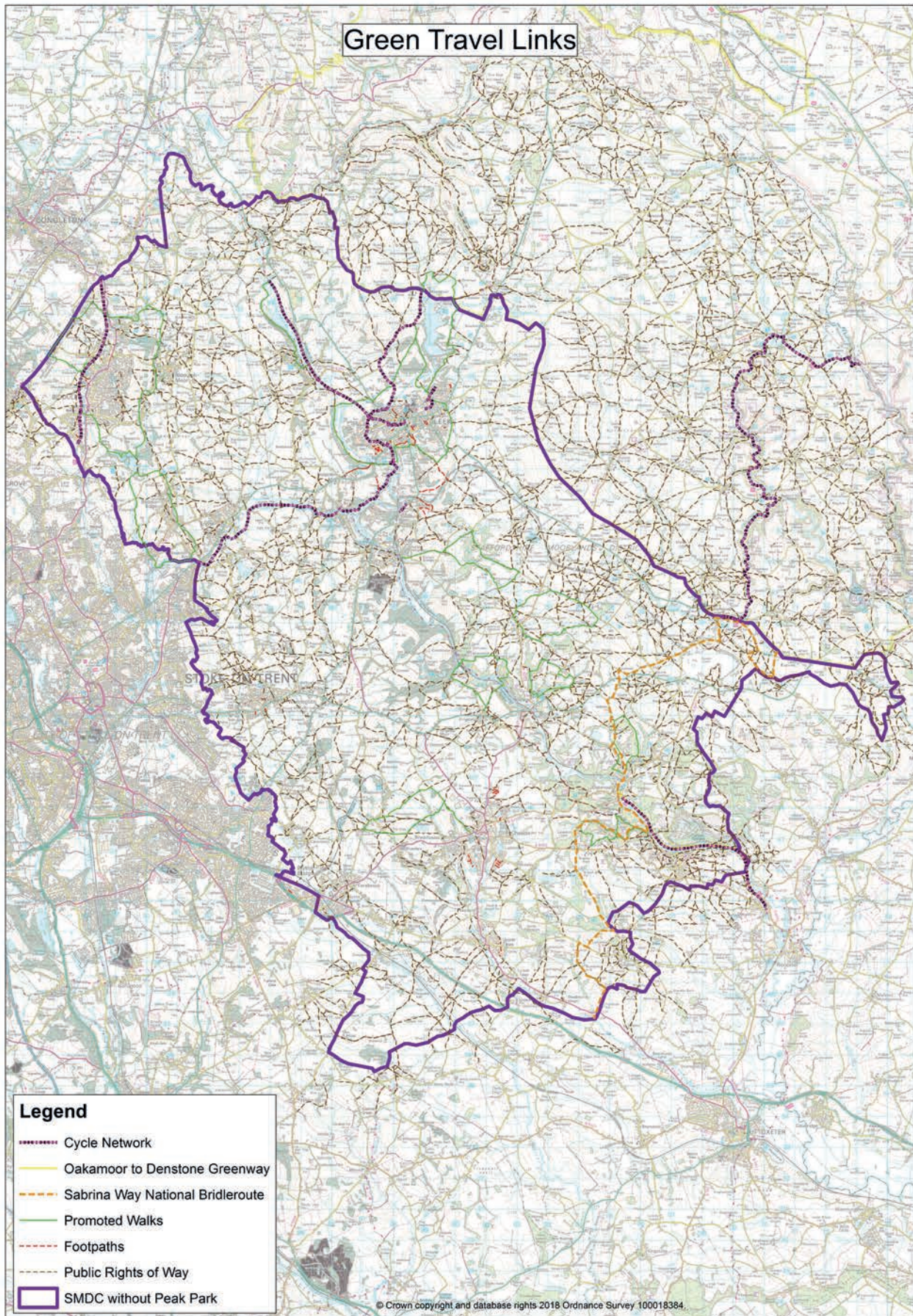
- Protect and improve the Biddulph Valley Way as an established greenway through the settlement, to increase its use and enjoyment by people for health and recreation and to enhance its function as a wildlife corridor.

In particular to:

- ✓ Investigate scope for improving and maintaining the Biddulph Valley Way and for increasing the connections to the Way from the town centre;
- ✓ Investigate opportunities for improved linkages between Biddulph and Congleton and Biddulph and Stoke and Newcastle, using the Biddulph Valley Way;
- ✓ Improve links to Biddulph Grange Country Park and Greenway Bank Country Park from the corridor and the town centre;
- ✓ Investigate scope for establishing network connections between strategic corridors 5a, 5, 5b, 6 and 7 creating a Biddulph circular for walking routes and as a wildlife corridor (**Green Infrastructure Strategy, May 2018- Appendix E**);
- ✓ Investigate opportunities to protect and improve existing sites of ecological value, including the Biddulph Valley Way LNR - including by working with partners to secure and maintain appropriate conservation management;
- ✓ Investigate opportunities to reduce habitat fragmentation and increase connectivity by linking, buffering and expanding existing sites of importance, helping to create and improve wildlife corridors extending into the surrounding countryside;
- ✓ Investigate opportunities to support woodland planting to buffer and link existing woodlands and other semi natural open habitats within priority woodland habitat networks to promote biodiversity;
- ✓ Investigate opportunities for utilising natural ways to reduce flood risk, provide temporary storage and improve water quality, while creating wetland habitats for wildlife.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGIC NETWORK FOR STAFFORDSHIRE MOORLANDS MAY 2018





Map A.3 Green Travel Links

Staffordshire Moorlands Local Plan Green Infrastructure Strategy, May 2018 pg.63-63

APPENDIX E: ENVIRONMENTAL DATA AND MAPPING

WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY

The Plan area includes 9 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS - county level importance) and 7 Biodiversity Alert Sites (BAS - District importance). Only one of these sites currently has Statutory Protection – Whitmore Local Nature Reserve on the northern section of the Biddulph Valley Way. Whilst these sites may vary in their level of protection, they all form an important mosaic of habitats for wildlife and these need better connections between them to ensure that wildlife can thrive and move safely across the valley.

Residents were asked whether local green space designations were important to them - 85% of respondents said Yes.

Residents were also asked about issues that the Neighbourhood Plan could focus on to make things better in the future. Regarding the identification of new landscape designations, (for example, working to protect our Green Belt by surveying, identifying and protecting sites containing valuable habitat/species, improving the ecological value of the Biddulph Valley Way), 94% of respondents said that it was either very important (73%) or important (21%) to them.

List of sites with Statutory Protection: Biddulph Neighbourhood Plan (SJ85) produced 19/11/2018

SiteID	Grid Ref.	Site Name	Status
86/80/55	SJ885605	Biddulph Valley Way	Local Nature Reserve



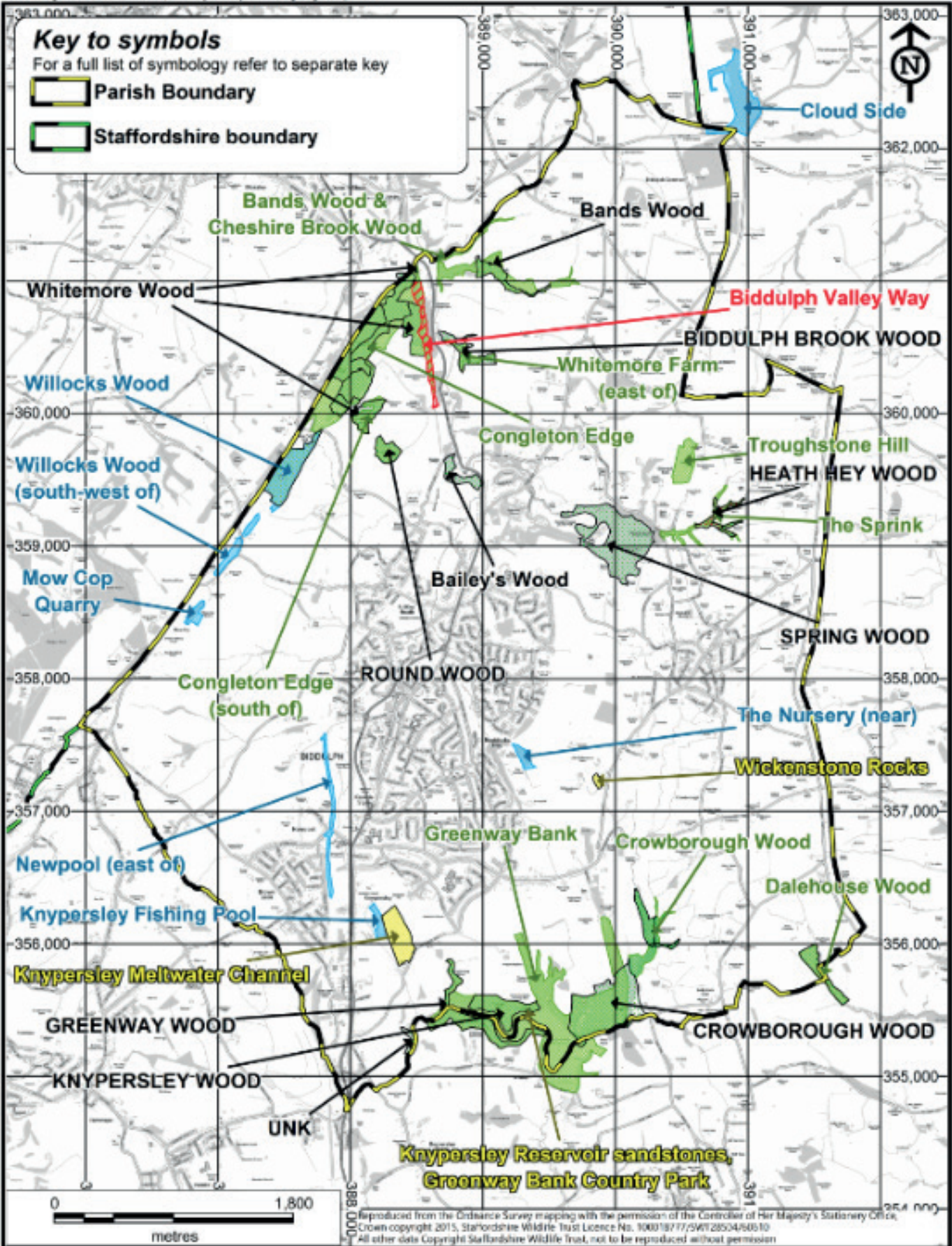
Whitmore Local Nature Reserve on the Biddulph Valley Way p A.3 Green Travel Links

List of non-statutory biological/ecological sites: Biddulph Neighbourhood Plan (SJ85) produced 19/11/2018

SitelD	Grid Ref.	Site Name	Status	Abstract
85/68/85	SJ868585	Mow Cop Quarry	Retained BAS	A disused quarry with steep sandstone escarpment facing inwards on all sides forming a hollow. Wavy hair-grass is abundant with heather, bilberry and bramble. Sheep's sorrel, & common bent are locally abundant with frequent cat's-ear, & common sorrel.
85/76/99	SJ879569	Newpool (east of)	Biodiversity Alert Site	Mainly broad-leaved semi-natural woodland with an area of semi-improved neutral grassland and scattered trees situated towards the north of the site. A tarmacked path passes through the entire length of the site.
85/79/22	SJ872592	Willocks Wood (south-west of)	Retained BAS	The disused quarry is now quite a large pool with steep sides covered in <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> etc. There is very little emergent vegetation, mainly <i>Juncus</i> spp.
85/79/55	SJ875595	Willocks Wood	Retained BAS	A birch dominated woodland with abundant sycamore and oak.
85/86/22	SJ882562	Knypersley Fishing Pool	Retained BAS	A pool used for fishing surrounded by tall herbs and locally frequent goat willow. At the southern end is a small beech/oak woodland with occasional sycamore.
85/95/54	SJ895554	Greenway Bank	Local Wildlife Site	A Country Park surrounding Knypersley Reservoir, predominantly broad-leaved woodland with marshy grassland, swamp and acidic areas mainly in the north-east section. There are some significantly old trees on the ridge leading to Gawton's Stone.
85/97/34	SJ893574	The Nursery (near)	Retained BAS	A small pocket of woodland on a slightly west facing slope hosting a mixture of conifer and broadleaf trees including an abundance of oak, birch, alder, rowan, larch and Scots pine.
86/80/00	SJ880600	Congleton Edge (south of)	Local Wildlife Site	A small area of wettish woodland dominated by alder.
86/80/02	SJ880602	Congleton Edge	Local Wildlife Site	Young birch-rowan wood on the site of formerly rough ground, with scattered trees. There is some oak, including saplings.
86/80/94	SJ889604	Whitemore Farm (east of) Sand Wood & Cheshire Brook Wood	Local Wildlife Site	A steep sided broadleaved woodland dominated by sycamore and birch, situated on the Cheshire border south of Congleton. Two small streams feed the Biddulph Brook which runs along the western boundary of the woodland.
86/91/10	SJ891610	Cheshire Brook Wood	Local Wildlife Site	Ancient semi-natural woodland following the courses of two joining streams. A species-rich meadow is located immediately south.
95/06/31	SJ903561	Crowborough Wood	Local Wildlife Site	Steep-sided valley of species-rich woodland that slopes down to the Head of Trent watercourse. Noted as an Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland on the NE Ancient Woodland Inventory. Small additional area of species-rich marshy grassland present to the south.
95/09/41	SJ904591	The Sprink	Local Wildlife Site	A deciduous wooded valley which flanks numerous meandering streams with Bracken, Bramble and Bluebells on the steep slopes and a rich mixture of ancient woodland species and wetland species at the bottom of the valley.
95/09/57	SJ905597	Troughstone Hill	Local Wildlife Site	A hill with multiple rocky outcrops and hummocks supporting a heathy flora and a small birch woodland. Rides amongst the heathland have poor semi-improved grassland. Birch regeneration is managed across the site.
95/15/57	SJ915557	Dalehouse Wood	Local Wildlife Site	A semi-natural broad-leaved woodland noted on the Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory with a brook running through the whole length of the site.
96/12/03	SJ910623	Cloud Side	Retained Grade 2 SBI	A heathy woodland with a ground flora dominated by bilberry and wavy hair-grass. There are also large areas abundant with bracken and bramble. Much of the diversity is on the outer regions of the woodland.

Nature Conservation Sites within Biddulph Parish (SJ85)

Note: Badger records are excluded, and only 100m precision sightings are plotted



A legend to the map showing Nature Conservation Sites and Species




Introduction

These colours are used on the site alert mapping within the SWT GIS, but SER cannot guarantee the same colours are used in any other mapping system, particularly those based on ArcView.


Statutory Designations from Natural England's web-site

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|
|  | National Nature Reserves | ★ | NNR (boundary not available owing to OS restrictions) |
|  | Sites of Special Scientific Interest | ★ | SSSI (boundary not available owing to OS restrictions) |
|  | Local Nature Reserves | ★ | LNR (boundary not available owing to OS restrictions) |

Non-statutory Designations from the Staffordshire Grading System (1995 onwards)

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | Site of Biological Importance (ex Grade 1 SBI) equivalent to "Local Wildlife Site" |
|  | Biodiversity Alert Site (ex Grade 2 SBI) |
|  | Proposed/potential Site of Biological Importance |

Geological Sites

- | | |
|--|---|
|  | Regionally Important Geological/geomorphological Site (= Local Geological Site) |
|--|---|



Staffordshire Wildlife Trust Sites

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
|  | SWT Nature Reserves |
|---|---------------------|






Other Nature Reserves

- | | |
|---|---|
|  | Royal Society for the Protection of Birds |
|---|---|

Ancient Woodland Inventory

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
|  | Ancient & Semi-natural Woodland |
|  | Ancient Replanted Woodland |

Species Information

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  | Mammals excluding those listed below |  | Amphibians and reptiles excluding those below |
|  | Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) |  | Great Crested Newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>) |
|  | Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>) - not normally supplied |  | Native Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) |
|  | Water Vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>) |  | Flowering plants except those below |
|  | All bat species |  | Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) |
|  | All bird species |  | Butterflies and Moths |
|  | Any other protected species (precise to 100m) |  | BAP Species Records (precise to 100m) |
|  | All Protected Species Records (precise to 1km) |  | BAP Species Records (precise to 1km) |

Notes:

The Local Nature Reserve and other nature reserve boundaries can overlay the current grading when both layers are actively visible

Where there are multiple species records for the same grid reference the dot for one species may obscure the dots for other species - all species records will be displayed in the accompanying spreadsheet

Not all the above categories may be present on the accompanying map

Version 2.0 July 2011

COUNTRY PARKS WITHIN THE PLAN AREA

Two Country Parks are found within the plan area;

- Biddulph Grange Country Park, managed by Staffordshire Moorlands District Council
- Greenway Bank Country Park, managed by Staffordshire County Council (Also known as Knypersley Pool or the Serpentine).

Both of these contain areas of ancient/ semi-natural woodland.

GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

Biddulph is a unique town sitting within a small valley surrounded by wooded hills, farmland and gritstone escarpments. The underlying geology in the valley exerts some control on the visual aspect of this area, with the rocky crags such as the Wickenstones, Troughstone Hill and those rising up to Mow Cop and The Cloud providing a unique skyline which is highly valued.

The plan area has a number of unusual geological or geomorphological features evident within the landscape. Known as Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS), the Knypersley Reservoir Sandstones situated within Greenway Bank Country Park (site key 85/95/45), Knypersley Glacial Meltwater Channel found behind Mill Hayes Sports Ground (site key 85/86/42) and the Wickenstone Rocks themselves (site key 85/97/82) are all designated sites within the plan area.

65% of respondents in the Biddulph Householder Questionnaire said that our unusual geological features were very important to them.

List of non-statutory geological/geomorphological sites: Biddulph Neighbourhood Plan (SJ85) produced 19/11/2018

SiteID	Grid Ref.	Site Name	Status	Year	Abstract
85/86/42	SJ884562	Knypersley Meltwater Channel	RIGS	2005	Designated as a RIGS for the largest example of a subglacial meltwater channel that cuts across a drainage divide, namely the Trent/Mersey watershed.
85/95/45	SJ894555	Knypersley Reservoir sandstones, Greenway Bank Country Park	RIGS	2003	Designated as a RIGS as an example of sandstone from the lower Coal Measures.
85/97/83	SJ898572	Wickenstone Rocks	RIGS	2006	Designated as a RIGS as a superb example of the Trent/Mersey watershed.

WOODLANDS

The Plan area has a wonderful mix of Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) defined as broadleaf woodlands comprising mainly native tree and shrub species which are believed to have been in existence for over 400 years. These woodlands mainly grow along the higher ridges, with landscaped estate parkland dotted with mature trees in the lower valley below. In places these ancient woodlands are well connected both to each other and the wider landscape, but there are some that are fragmented. This makes it difficult for wildlife to pass safely between them.

Ancient and Semi-Natural woodlands typically support a greater variety of flora and fauna and have a higher nature conservation value than newer plantations or those whose woodland cover has been intermittent. These woodlands may also be culturally important, such as Bailey's Wood which is the former site of Biddulph Castle.

83% of respondents in the Householder Questionnaire stated that woodlands and mature/ veteran trees were very important to them.



Bailey's Wood – site of Biddulph Castle, managed by the Woodland Trust

Respondents to the Biddulph Householder Questionnaire were asked which issues they thought the neighbourhood plan should focus on to make things better in the future.

With regards to Protecting Hedgerows and Trees, 96% stated that it was either very important (74%) or important (22%) that developers fulfil their obligations.

This means retaining hedgerows and mature trees, retaining ponds; identifying green corridors in the Valley and linking them together to allow nature to move safely through the Valley. Improving the state of our current, protected sites is also important (e.g. ancient woodland, heathland, geological sites).

List of sites on the Staffordshire Ancient Woodland Inventory (© NE):
Biddulph Neighbourhood Plan (SJ85) produced 19/11/2018

Grid Ref.	Site Name	Status	Area (ha)
SJ8883559550	Bailey's Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	2.6
SJ8917561041	Bands Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	3.2
SJ8888160466	Biddulph Brook Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	3.4
SJ9028456166	Crowborough Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	3.0
SJ8995255540	Crowborough Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	19.0
SJ9156355780	Dalehouse Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	3.5
SJ8897755495	Greenway Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	8.2
SJ9085859134	Heath Hay Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	0.6
SJ9075159311	Heath Hay Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	0.2
SJ9077659235	Heath Hay Wood	Ancient Replanted Woodland	1.4
SJ8915155495	Knypersley Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	6.0
SJ8827959724	Round Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	2.5
SJ8997659033	Spring Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	18.0
SJ8843955273	UNK	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	0.8
SJ8805860011	Whitemore Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	5.3
SJ8847860638	Whitemore Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	4.0
SJ8806660527	Whitemore Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	7.0
SJ8819760561	Whitemore Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	11.5
SJ8848261104	Whitemore Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	0.1
SJ8754659578	Willocks Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	8.0

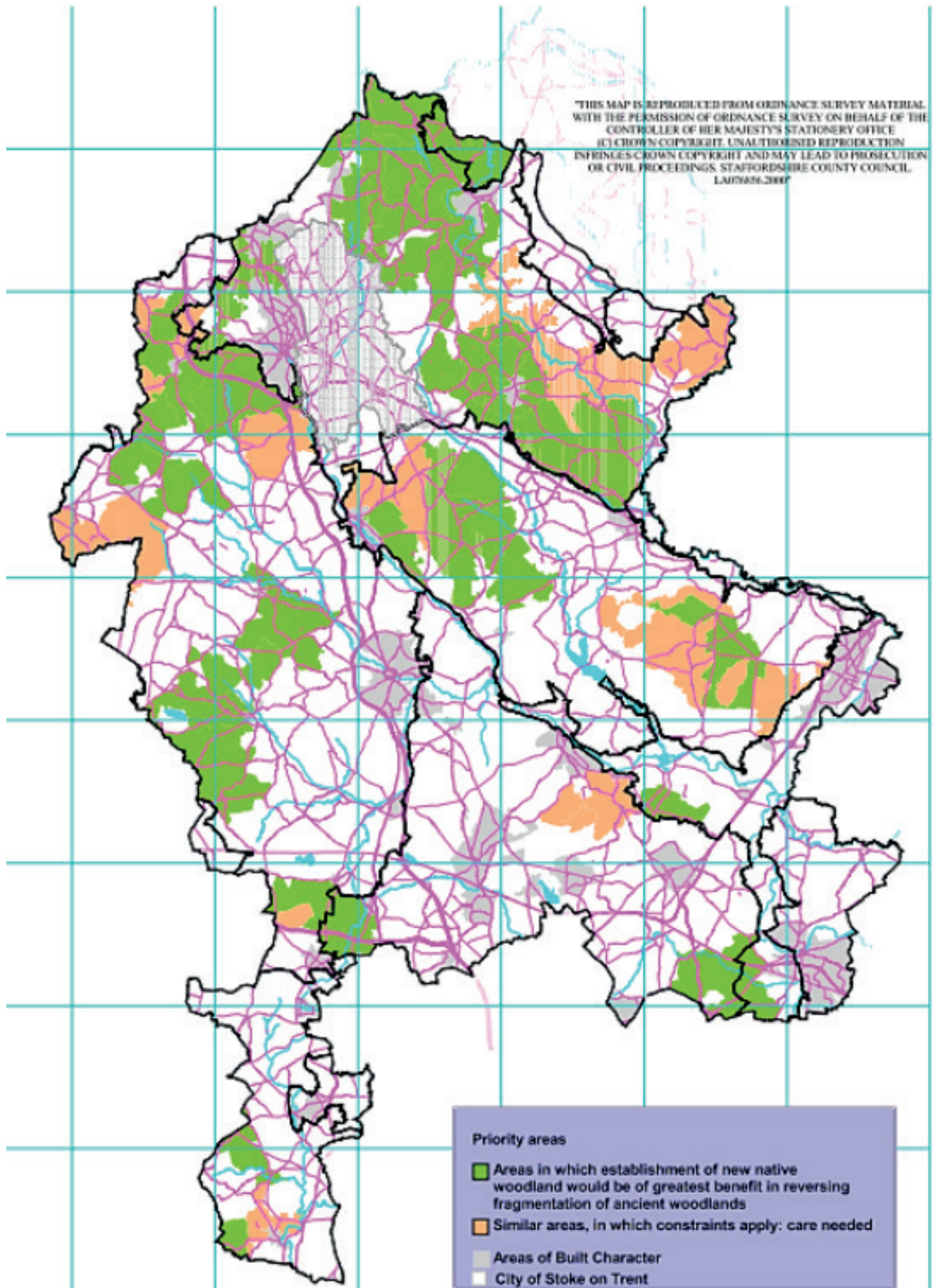
REVERSING FRAGMENTATION OF ANCIENT WOODLANDS

Supplementary planning guidance for this area (Strategic Statement on Preferred areas for Woodland Initiatives, SCC and S-O-T Structure Plan 1996-2011) shows that Biddulph was identified as a priority area in which the establishment of new native woodland would be of greatest benefit in reversing the fragmentation of ancient woodlands, with areas identified to the West, North and East of the town.

See Map: Reversing ancient woodland fragmentation and Preferred areas for woodland planting initiatives.
This is a policy the Neighbourhood Plan would like to see supported.

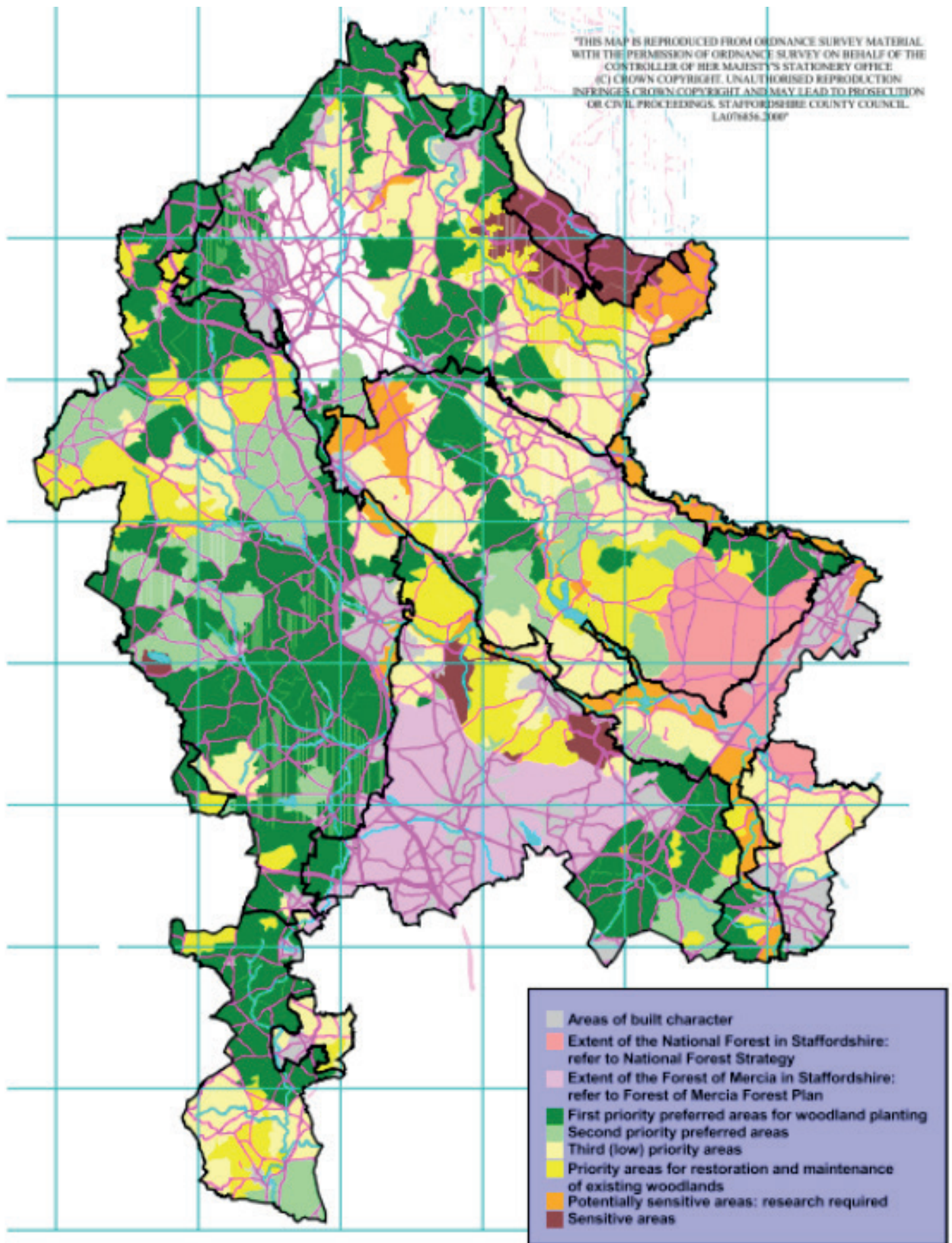
Biddulph Town Council are signatories of the **Woodland Trust Tree Charter** and would like to see tree planting increased within the neighbourhood plan area <https://treecharter.uk/> in a strategic manner.

REVERSING ANCIENT WOODLAND FRAGMENTATION



Strategic Statement on Preferred areas for Woodland Initiatives, SCC and S-O-T Structure Plan 1996-2011

REVERSING ANCIENT WOODLAND FRAGMENTATION

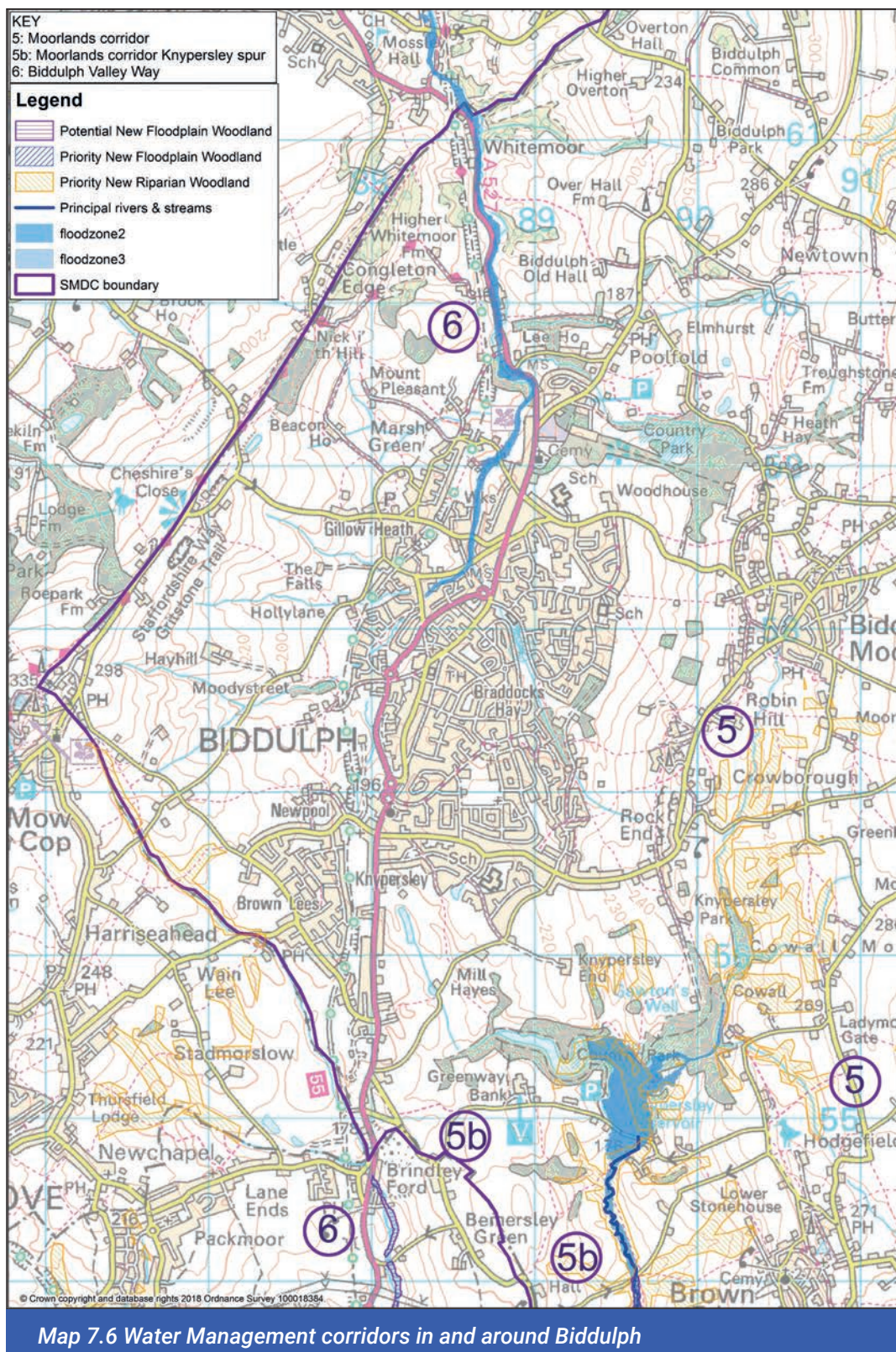


Strategic Statement on Preferred areas for Woodland Initiatives, SCC and S-O-T Structure Plan 1996-2011

THE ROLE OF TREE PLANTING IN REDUCING FLOODING

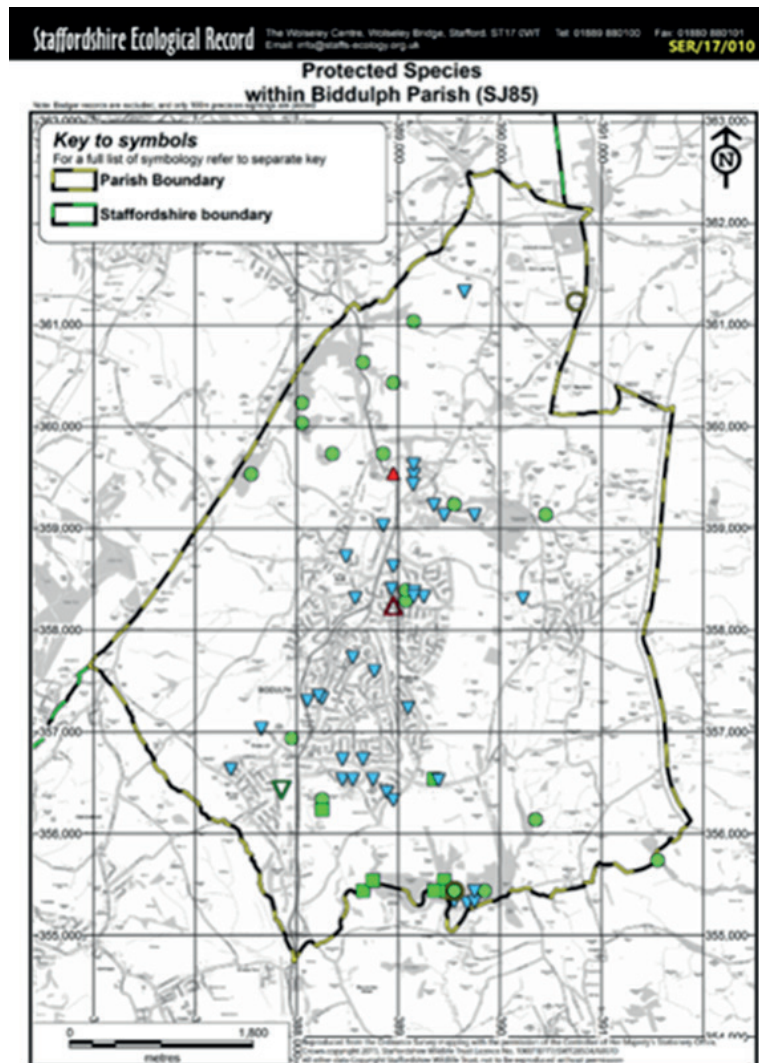
Natural flood management techniques (such as increased tree planting which allow the roots to open-up the soil, and identifying areas where floodwaters can naturally gather further up-catchment or along the river banks) could be a good solution to reduce localised flooding and benefit both wildlife and people further downstream.

The SMDC Green Infrastructure Strategy (May 2018) indicates a number of priority areas for riparian woodland planting wrapping around the south-east side of the plan area. This is mainly focused around Crowborough Wood and similar upland stream corridors in the east of the valley with the aim of reducing the speed with which rainfall enters the stream network.



PROTECTED SPECIES

The majority of protected species within the plan area are recorded within the two country parks or within the ancient and semi-ancient woodland. Bats are found across the town centre.



Species Information

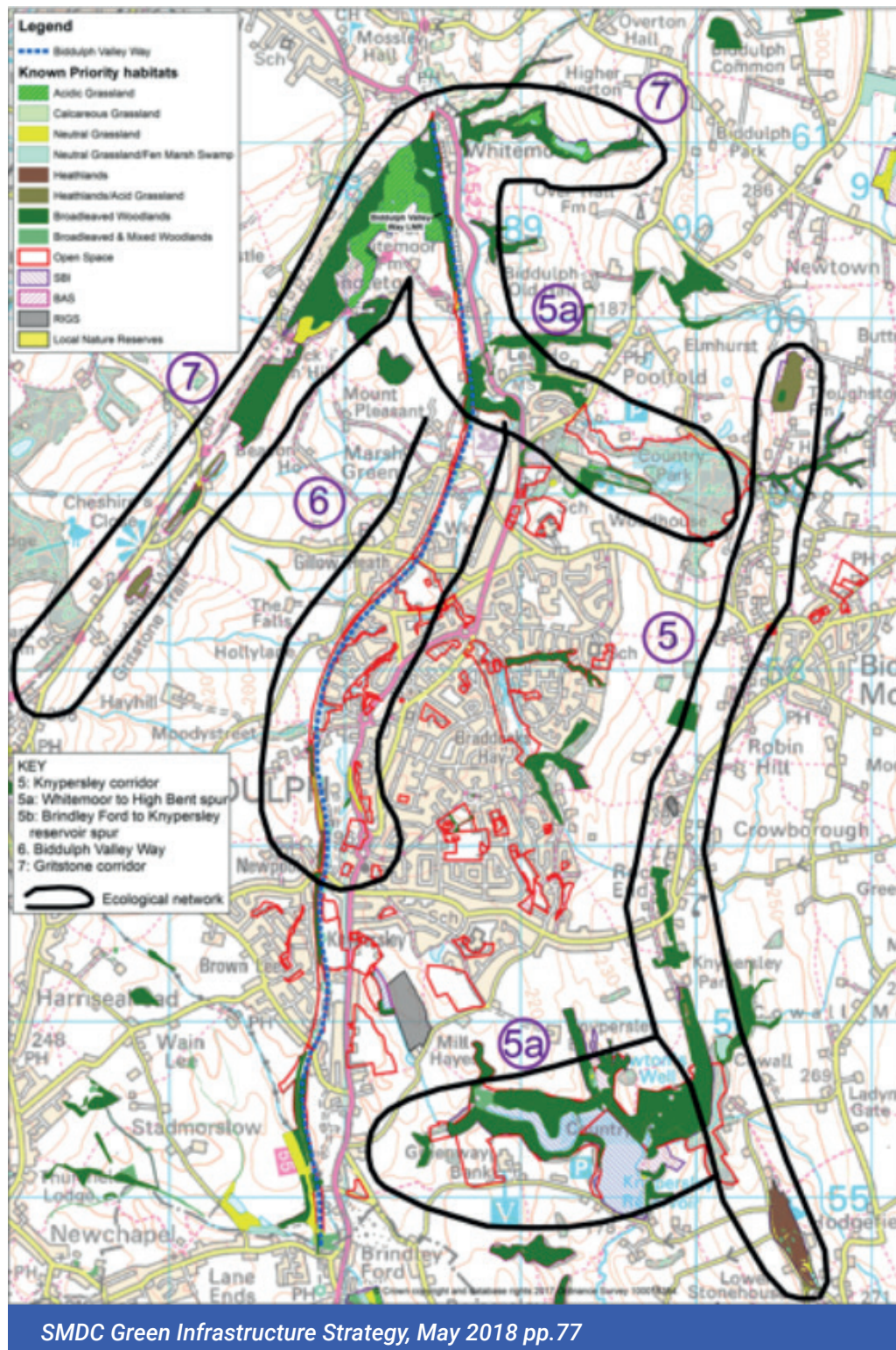
- | | |
|---|--|
| △ Mammals excluding those listed below | □ Amphibians and reptiles excluding those below |
| ▲ Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) | ● Great Crested Newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>) |
| ◆ Badger (<i>Meles meles</i>) - not normally supplied | ⊕ Native Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>) |
| ■ Water Vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>) | ▽ Flowering plants except those below |
| ▼ All bat species | ● Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) |
| ○ All bird species | ◇ Butterflies and Moths |
| ⊙ Any other protected species (precise to 100m) | ⊙ BAP Species Records (precise to 100m) |
| □ All Protected Species Records (precise to 1km) | □ BAP Species Records (precise to 1km) |

CONNECTING NATURAL SPACES

Fragmented habitats are increasingly common and pressure from development can make this worse. However, wise development can also provide opportunities to create new ecological corridors that can be used by people and wildlife to safely move around the valley.

ECOLOGICAL / WILDLIFE CORRIDORS (ALSO KNOWN AS GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE)

The SMDC Green Infrastructure Strategy (May 2018) identified a number of ecological networks within the Biddulph parish, below.



APPENDIX F: FURTHER DETAIL FROM THE NATURE RECOVERY MAP

The Following information has been provided by Staffordshire Wildlife Trust:

BROAD ZONES

SPECIES-RICH FARMLAND ZONE (WHITE)

BACKGROUND

- Very little arable land- mostly grassland and pasture.;
- Most of the flatter areas with better soil have been agriculturally improved and have lower wildlife value;
- Most semi-natural vegetation is found on the wet, steep or rocky areas that have not been cultivated or improved, and much of this has good diversity. Some areas are well connected through stream corridors, road verges and smaller patches of habitat between larger blocks;
- Mineral extraction can be destructive, but also offers opportunities for restoration of rarer habitats.

ISSUES

- Some semi-natural habitats are fragmented or of small size. Agricultural intensification such as ploughing and re-seeding grasslands, nutrient enrichment and drainage have reduced semi-natural habitats.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Restoration and creation of farmland habitat features as links and stepping stones– ponds, hedges, field margins, road verges, small copses, enhance watercourses, create areas of diverse lowland meadow and heathland mosaic.

URBAN ZONE (GREY)

BACKGROUND

- Biddulph boasts many linear green corridors and green wedges linking to rural areas – watercourses, disused railway, wetland areas and green spaces.

ISSUES

- Flooding where watercourses have been built up to with no room for water movement;
- Potential habitat loss or degradation through urban expansion;
- Potential run off from roads and urban areas impacting on watercourses;
- Some public green spaces are currently not of high biodiversity value but could become useful 'stepping stones' for wildlife if their value were enhanced.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Designate and secure protection and management of any high value habitats;
- Include new or retro-fitted sustainable drainage systems such as ponds, swales and wetlands, permeable surfaces and water butts;
- Enhancing and managing green corridors to achieve higher wildlife value;
- Promote wildlife friendly gardens, and the importance of retaining trees and hedgerows;
- Include new bat and bird roosting/ nesting features in new developments;
- Restore existing hedgerows and plant new ones where opportunities allow;
- Ensure any new allotment sites selected as part of the neighbourhood's requirements will not damage ecology interest, and are designed to benefit wildlife;
- Ensure any new development contributes to GI objectives, either within the site or through contributions to sites or projects nearby;
- Include and increase street trees where possible in new developments and existing areas;
- Conserve any existing traditional orchards in urban areas/ gardens, and create a new orchard where practicable;
- Enhance amenity grasslands with wildflower seed/ bulbs in suitable areas, and consider management to encourage birds and insects.

FOCUS AREAS

HEATHLAND MOSAIC FOCUS AREAS (PURPLE)

BACKGROUND

- Heathland, acid grassland and scrub habitat is scattered in fairly small patches around the parish, and is restricted to acidic soil. It tends to be found on and around rocky outcrops. Many road verges also support heathy/ acidic vegetation. Much of the mature and ancient woodland areas also coincide with steep, hard to cultivate land, so that mosaics of woodland, heathland and grassland are found rather than large expanses of heathland habitat.

ISSUES

- Lack of management for restoring heathland and general agricultural improvement;
- Much of the heathland in the parish has yet to be surveyed or designated.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Survey and designation of heathland areas;
- Securing management on existing heathland mosaics;
- Creating new small-scale heathland mosaics on suitable soils to expand and link existing sites, including road verges.

WOODLAND FOCUS AREAS (GREEN)

BACKGROUND

- Biddulph has significant areas of semi-natural woodlands, including many ancient woodlands. These tend to be concentrated on areas of thinner soil and steep, less- cultivatable land.

ISSUES

- Fragmented patches of woodland in many areas;
- Lack of management;
- Invasive species such as rhododendron;
- The Environment Agency advocates tree planting along watercourses in upland areas to slow water flow.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Support management of existing woodlands;
- Link existing woodlands with restored hedges with added standard trees, or create tree belts;
- Riparian tree planting around upper brook catchments;
- Expand and buffer existing ancient woodlands and woodland Local Wildlife Sites;
- Create new woodland blocks where these can act as stepping stones;
- Avoid tree planting on existing high value habitats

GRASSLAND FOCUS AREAS (ORANGE)

BACKGROUND

- Grasslands are the habitat we know least about in the parish, as they have yet to be comprehensively surveyed, and are difficult to distinguish from aerial photos. Diverse grasslands seem to be small and scattered, commonly found on wet or steep land that is harder to improve agriculturally. Road verges are also an important resource for unimproved grassland as they have escaped improvement. From initial aerial photograph interpretation it appears there may be a concentration of more diverse grasslands in the south-east of the parish, and a smaller group of wet grasslands on the south-west side of Biddulph.

ISSUES

- Agricultural improvement- re-seeding, drainage, fertiliser application;
- Generally small size and scattered nature of grasslands;
- Much of the diverse grassland in the parish has yet to be surveyed or designated.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Support management of existing diverse grasslands;
- Create new meadows in key areas that will support existing habitat;
- Manage and enhance road verges to link sites.

WATER

BACKGROUND

- The area's topography determines where water settles and flows. Most of the parish is in the River Dane catchment, with most water flowing into Biddulph from the surrounding high ground. Many small tributaries feed into the main watercourse, the Biddulph Brook, which flows north through the town to join the River Dane in Congleton. There is a watershed across the south and eastern quarter of the parish, roughly following Tower Hill Road, Newpool Road, Park Lane and New Street, and cutting through the centre of Biddulph Moor. Water falling to the north/west of this line flows into the Dane, and to the south/east of it into the River Trent catchment.

BROOK CATCHMENTS FOCUS AREAS (DARK BLUE)

BACKGROUND

- Most watercourses are wooded – steep or not easy to cultivate.

ISSUES

- Most flatter fields have been drained and agriculturally improved, so less water stays on the land- it runs off faster into the lower areas and causes short-term flash flooding in the built-up areas;
- Little buffer of natural vegetation along some watercourses.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Habitat creation and watercourse enhancement in the upper catchments to slow the flow. More ponds, small wetlands, woodland planting, other buffer habitat, woody debris etc.

VALLEY WETLANDS FOCUS AREAS (LIGHT BLUE)

BACKGROUND

- Very little 'fluvial' flooding- narrow floodplain along the Biddulph Brook;
- Much more surface water flooding (pluvial);
- Most watercourse corridors in the urban areas are also accessible linear green spaces.

ISSUES

- Large concentration of flooding hotspots- greatest number of any settlement in the district.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Creating and managing wet grassland and lowland meadows;
- Wetland habitat creation in the lower lying areas where water sits for longer- ponds, scrapes and marshy areas;
- Planting trees and scrub where appropriate.
- Restoring modified/ straightened channels to a more natural meandering shape, increasing water capacity, improve filtering, flood attenuation, water cooling and soil protection;
- Retrofitting sustainable drainage features in urban areas to alleviate flooding
- Enhancing visibility and access to watercourses as part of open spaces;

- Installing wildlife features such as kingfisher nesting banks and otter holts;
- Pollarding willows and other trees to prolong life;
- Improve the stream channel complexity, for example to improve filtering, flood attenuation, water cooling and soil protection;
- Work with the Environment Agency to assess all culverts, weirs and other artificial structures to determine whether these can be removed/ adapted to enable free movement of aquatic species and natural processes;
- Work with the River Dane and the Staffordshire Trent Valley Catchment Partnerships, part of the national Catchment Based Approach (CaBA), to improve the understanding of brook quality. This could include for example:
 - ✓ the adoption of stretches of watercourses by communities;
 - ✓ water quality testing in specified locations by members of the public (following best practice biosecurity measures);
 - ✓ sourcing funding for more detailed baseline studies and habitat enhancements

SPECIES

PRIORITY SPECIES FOR THE SPECIES-RICH FARMLAND ECOSYSTEM ACTION PLAN ARE:

- ✓ Birds - Barn owl, Farmland seed-eating birds, Snipe, Lapwing, Yellow wagtail, Skylark, Grey partridge, Cuckoo, Grasshopper warbler, Wood warbler;
- ✓ Mammals - Bats - brown long-eared, noctule, pipistrelle, Polecat, Brown hare;
- ✓ Invertebrates- Heath rustic (moth), Wall (butterfly);
- ✓ Herpetiles – Grass Snake, Common Toad;
- ✓ Plants - Dyer's greenweed.

BACKGROUND

- ✓ Well-managed farmland with semi-natural habitats supports a large range of priority species such as barn owl *Tyto alba*, skylark *Alauda arvensis*, linnet *Linaria cannabina*, and yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella* as well as mammals like brown hare *Lepus europaeus* and polecat *Mustela putorius*;
- ✓ Scarcer species are seen in the more upland areas, such as Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus*;
- ✓ Mature woodland areas are particularly important for bats, and a range of scarce plant species;
- ✓ Priority plant species in the parish include native black poplar *Populus nigra* subsp. *Betulifolia*;
- ✓ Wetland and less intensively farmed areas support a range of water fowl and waders such as lapwing, curlew;
- ✓ Urban areas have records of hedgehog *Mustela putorius*, amphibians, and birds such as song thrush *Turdus philomelos*, house sparrow *Passer domesticus* and bullfinch *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*.

OPPORTUNITIES

- ✓ Encouraging otters to return and use the Biddulph Brook would be an aim that would indicate the health of watercourses in the area;
- ✓ Also benefits to brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri*, native brown trout *Salmo trutta* and Red Data Book species logjammer hoverfly *Chalcosyrphus eunotus*;
- ✓ There may be opportunities to encourage white-clawed crayfish in tributaries;
- ✓ Planting of Black Poplar in wetland areas would increase this rare UK priority tree;
- ✓ Willow tit could be encouraged with tree and scrub management in suitable wetland areas;
- ✓ Scarce plants such as Long-stalked Pondweed and Petite-leaved Hawkweed have been recorded on Local Wildlife Sites- these should be protected and encouraged.

APPENDIX G: STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT REPORT (HER) MONUMENT FULL REPORT

This information is available on an interactive map at:

<https://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/environment/Environment-and-countryside/HistoricEnvironment/Historic-environment-record.aspx>

25/04/2017 NUMBER OF RECORDS: 125

PRN Number 00069 - MST69

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8936 6017 (36m by 42m)

Site Name Biddulph Old Hall

The scheduled remains of Biddulph Old Hall, a mansion house of late 16th century date. The house was mostly destroyed by Cromwell in 1643 (during the civil war), although a small part survived to be incorporated into the listed 17th century farmhouse (Primary Record Number 06009) which now on the site.

PRN Number 40277 - MST6382

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 89367 60150 (92m by 182m)

Site Name Biddulph Old Hall Garden, Biddulph

Formal garden at Old Biddulph Hall, Overton Road, Biddulph.

PRN Number 00178 - MST178

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8963 6042 (12m by 12m)

Site Name Shepherd's Cross, Biddulph

PRN Number 00179 - MST179

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 88934 59478 (90m by 88m)

Site Name Ringwork Castle, Bailey's Wood, Biddulph

00179 - MST179

The scheduled remains of a ringwork castle which was the home of the Biddulph family until they moved to their new house (Biddulph Hall), just north-west of this site, in the 16th century.

PRN Number 00371 - MST371

National Grid Reference SJ 885 575 (point)

Site Name Axe Hammer Findspot, Biddulph

A probable Bronze-Age perforated axe hammer found at Biddulph, which is now in Hanley Museum, Stoke-on-Trent. The axe hammer is thought to have been recovered from a church-yard in Biddulph.

PRN Number 00373 - MST373

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8981 5554 (29m by 30m)

Site Name Gawton's Well, Knypersley Hall Park, Knypersley

A well associated with a man named Gawton, who is supposed to have been cured by the waters of the well and lived thereafter at the nearby Gawton's Stone. The well is situated within Knypersley Hall Park. The well was famous in the 17th century for medicinal properties, especially against the plague.

PRN Number 00509 - MST509

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9058 6218 (122m by 76m)

Site Name Bridestones Burial Chamber, Biddulph

The remains of a scheduled Neolithic chambered long cairn on the Staffordshire/Cheshire County boundary.

PRN Number 40297 - MST6401

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9077 6227 (322m by 327m)

Site Name Landscape Park, Bridestones, Biddulph

A post-medieval landscape park at the Bridestones.

PRN Number 01201 - MST1198

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9002 5552 (53m by 53m)

Site Name Gawton's Stone, Biddulph

A natural pile of stones.

PRN Number 01289 - MST1284

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8808 5683 (24m by 20m)

Site Name Church of St John the Evangelist, Biddulph

01289 - MST1284

A listed church built between 1848 and 1851 in the Early English style and designed by architect R. C. Hussey. The church was built at the expense of John Bateman of Knypersley Hall. A medieval cross (PRN 06014) stands in the churchyard

PRN Number 01608 - MST1600

National Grid Reference SJ 883 602 (point)

Site Name Silver spoon, Whitmore Farm, Biddulph

A Roman silver spoon found near Whitmore Farm in 1886.

PRN Number 01949 - MST1941

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 88829 55501 (196m by 116m)

Site Name Site of Knypersley Mill, Knypersley

The site of a nineteenth century silk mill

The site of Mill Hayes farm and reservoir is possibly the original position of the old mill.

PRN Number 01609 - MST1601

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 88745 60122 (109m by 94m)

Site Name Whitegates Glass Works

Glass Works: The approximate site of a glass works described in the Transactions of the North Staffordshire Field Club in 1943. The centre hole was recorded to be 9 feet deep and 3 feet in diameter, with the sides being of sandstone. An archaeological evaluation uncovered glass 'siege pots' in disturbed context, however most findings were consistent with iron working. The evidence, mainly in the form of iron slag, indicated a possible iron bloomery predating the glass working. There is also cartographic evidence of an iron forge on the site.

PRN Number 02381 - MST2371

National Grid Reference SJ 891 590 (point)

Site Name Biddulph / Bidolf (Settlement)

A settlement possibly established by the late 11th century. The core of the settlement from this period through to the late 18th century was focused around Biddulph Grange and the Church of St Lawrence, however with the expansion of coal mining and ironworking activity during the 19th century the focus of the settlement shifted southwards (around the Bradley Green area), with the population increasing significantly during this period.

PRN Number 03127 - MST3114

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 90145 58186 (81m by 45m)

Site Name Nettlebeds Farm, Biddulph

A cruck framed building of post medieval date at Nettlebeds Farm.

PRN Number 03692 - MST3465

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 88829 59819 (91m by 117m)

Site Name Leamill Forge, Biddulph

03740 Millpond, Leamill Forge, Biddulph

The forge is recorded a late 18th century map although it may have also been operated as a flint mill in the 18th and early 19th centuries. By the mid 19th century it was an iron works and during the early 20th century it was converted to a dye works.

PRN Number 03740 - MST3511

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 88826 59672 (14m by 41m)

Site Name Millpond, Leamill Forge, Biddulph

An extant pond which is the possible site of a mill pond shown on a map of 1775. The mill pond is associated with a forge

PRN Number 04913 - MST4496

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8668 5684 (323m by 340m)

Site Name Towerhill Colliery, Towerhill Road, Biddulph

The colliery was operating in the early 19th century but had closed by circa 1900.

PRN Number 20805 - MST6054

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 86369 56703 (1671m by 695m)

Site Name Tower Hill Colliery Tramway, Railway and Tunnel

A tramway was built between the Tower Hill and Collieries and Congleton in the early 19th century. In 1832 a new railway, with a 430 metre long tunnel was built to replace the old tramway.

PRN Number 13496 - MST9855**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8670 5682 (15m by 19m)**Site Name** Engine House, Biddulph Road, Biddulph

An early-mid 19th century Grade II Listed colliery buildings. These probably comprise the stables and workshops, but possibly also the engine house. The foundations of the winding engine house are also extant. Alterations were made in the 20th century.

PRN Number 51694 - MST13111**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8789 5825 (503m by 222m)**Site Name** The Falls Colliery, Falls Farm, Gillow Heath

An eighteenth century colliery, flooded by Robert Heath in the late nineteenth century when he opened the Biddulph Valley Coal and Ironworks. The Falls Colliery is first mentioned in 1808 when Edward Mainwaring, the owner of the land, granted a 31 year lease to Hugh Henshall Williamson for the purpose of running 'an iron railroad' from his colliery to the Pilacosa Wharf on Congleton Edge Road. A plan for a railway or tram road to run by the Macclesfield canal to the Red Cross toll bar at Knypersley shows that Hugh Henshall Williamson, the owner of the Falls colliery, had eight working shafts in operation in 1838. A plan of the Falls colliery in 1847 shows four shafts on the western rear dip working the Bullhurst, Newpool and Froggerly seams, and two shafts close to where Biddulph Station (PRN 51666) was later built, working the Bullhurst and Winpenny seams. In 1848 the Falls colliery was advertised to let, and again in 1849, but there was no mention of it in the White's directory of 1851 and it is likely that all the coal had been worked that was accessible by the technology available at the time.

PRN Number 51706 - MST13123**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8815 5736 (8m by 9m)**Site Name** Coal Shaft, Bradley Green

A 19th century coal mine shaft, possibly associated with the Bradley Green Colliery to the north-west, but equally likely to be the result of a smaller scale working. Visible on the 1889 first edition Ordnance Survey map.

PRN Number 51705 - MST13122**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8783 5752 (581m by 474m)**Site Name** Bradley Green Colliery, Wharf Road, Biddulph

An eighteenth-century coal mine which was expanded in the early nineteenth century by Silas Leigh and John Bradbury. In 1772 coal was being delivered to Astbury Limeworks by John Ford, who was working the seam in the land of the farm he owned on the western side of Tunstall Road. This land was bought by Silas Leigh and John Bradbury in 1838 where they developed Bradley Green colliery. In 1838 there were two shafts open on this land. The colliery closed in 1894, when the deepest shafts were the Balder and the Rover (250 yards and 265 yards respectively) and the Winpenny and Bowling Alley had been worked out. After 1894, the Balder continued as a pumping pit to prevent water from entering the shafts at Biddulph Valley Colliery.

PRN Number 51709 - MST13126**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8755 5791 (335m by 215m)**Site Name** East Ballbrook Colliery, Biddulph

A nineteenth century coal mine (possibly called the 'Turnhurst'), which had gone out of use by the late 19th century. Remains of the workings were still identifiable in 1963.

PRN Number 51710 - MST13127

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8706 5746 (334m by 276m)

Site Name Site of Ballbrook Colliery, Akesmores Lane, Biddulph

The site of Ballbrook Colliery at Biddulph. The colliery was extant in the earlier 20th century. The colliery consists of two shafts, one of which is an adit, and a short tramroad between these two features. (LH, 26-Sept-2007). Slight traces of the feature are visible on aerial photography from 1963, but no visible remains can be seen on aerial photography from circa 2000.

PRN Number 51713 - MST13130

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8757 5692 (190m by 166m)

Site Name Newpool Villa Colliery, Newpool Road, Newpool, Biddulph

The site of a colliery (Newpool Villa Colliery), off Newpool Road, Biddulph. The colliery appears to have been extant by the late 19th century and probably continued in use into the early 20th century.

PRN Number 51715 - MST13132

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8739 5677 (185m by 143m)

Site Name Site of Colliery, Newpool Road, Newpool, Biddulph

The site of a colliery off Newpool Road, Biddulph in the late nineteenth century. It appears to have gone out of use by the 1930s.

PRN Number 51717 - MST13134

National Grid Reference SJ 8788 5670 (point)

Site Name Site of Coal Shaft, Red Cross, Knypersley

The site of a coal mine shaft at Red Cross, Knypersley in the late nineteenth century.

PRN Number 51719 - MST13136

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8815 5691 (136m by 112m)

Site Name Site of Colliery, St John's Road, Knypersley

The site of a colliery in the nineteenth century, off St John's Road, Knypersley. The colliery appeared to have gone out of use by the 1930s.

PRN Number 51720 - MST13137

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8817 5671 (88m by 47m)

Site Name Site of Colliery, Park Lane, Knypersley

The site of a colliery within the bounds of Knypersley Hall Park. The colliery was extant in the late 19th century.

PRN Number 51722 - MST13139

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8945 5644 (66m by 44m)

Site Name Shaft, Park Lane Farm, Knypersley

19th century mine shaft, disused before 1888 when it was marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area.

PRN Number 51727 - MST13144

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8827 5501 (371m by 135m)

Site Name Childerplay Colliery, Greenway Bank, Biddulph and Brown Edge

Childerplay colliery was first mentioned in 1775 when it was cited next to Childerplay Farm, which stood on the East side of Childerplay Road near to its junction with Bemersley Road. In 1810 it came under the ownership of James and John Bateman, and the rich coal-seams in the area were probably the reason why Bateman purchased the Knypersley estate for his son John. The farmhouse was demolished in the 1930s.

PRN Number 51728 - MST13145

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8801 5562 (808m by 1182m)

Site Name Biddulph Valley Coal and Ironworks, Biddulph

Successful colliery and iron foundry of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The colliery and iron works were owned by both the Batemans and Robert Heath. Biddulph Valley Colliery, originally known as the 'Victoria Colliery', was built in the 1860s to further exploit the mineral deposits below the Knypersley Hall estate. The Biddulph Valley branch of the North Staffordshire Railway operated a side branch that served the Coal and Ironworks and most of the trains and some of the tracks were manufactured at the foundry. At the height of its production, the ironworks supplied iron to both the Forth Railway Bridge and the Menai Bridge.

PRN Number 51695 - MST13112

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8818 5813 (222m by 192m)

Site Name Brickfield, Station Road, Gillow Heath

A 19th century brickfield marked on the 1888 first edition Ordnance Survey map, which had gone out of use by the time of the second edition in

PRN Number 51707 - MST13124

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8835 5721 (175m by 100m)

Site Name Brick Field, Bradley Green

A nineteenth century brick field and clay pit, identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping.

PRN Number 30043 - MST6097

National Grid Reference SJ 880 570 (point)

Site Name Biddulph Carved Stone

A carved stone figure of a kneeling man found in a back garden off Well Street, Biddulph. The simple style of the figure suggests a possible early medieval date.

PRN Number 06010 - MST5061

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8899 5901 (27m by 18m)

Site Name St Lawrence's Church, Congleton Road, Biddulph

A listed parish church with a fifteenth century core, including the tower; the church was substantially rebuilt circa 1833. It is possible that it has at least 12th century origins.

PRN Number 13498 - MST9856

Site Name St Lawrence's Churchyard Wall

Churchyard wall, entrance archways and gates to the south and west of the Church, dated 1835.

PRN Number 13499 - MST9857

Site Name Church of St Lawrence Chest Tomb

Late-17th or early-18th century stone chest tomb.

PRN Number 13500 - MST9858**Site Name** Genders Memorial

Early-19th century stone pedestal tomb to the Genders family.

PRN Number 13501 - MST9859**Site Name** Gosling Memorial

Stone chest tomb for Francis Gosling, who died in 1823, and owned and ran Leamill forge up until his death.

PRN Number 13502 - MST9860**Site Name** Church of St Lawrence Coach House

Mid-19th century coach house and lodgings at the church of St Lawrence's, Biddulph.

PRN Number 13503 - MST9878**Site Name** Weeping Cross, St Lawrence's Church, Biddulph

Stone cross of possible 15th century date, restored in the mid-19th century.

PRN Number 50453 - MST11566**Site Name** St Lawrence's Churchyard

The churchyard to St Lawrence's medieval parish church.

PRN Number 13505 - MST9879**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 90478 56876 (15m by 11m)**Site Name** Crowborough Farmhouse, Crowborough Road, Crowborough, Biddulph

A listed stone farmhouse built in 1664 and rebuilt in the nineteenth century.

PRN Number 06016 - MST9959**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8853 5858 (16m by 20m)**Site Name** Gillowfold Farmhouse, Biddulph

A listed farmhouse with a 15th century, timber-framed core, a late 17th century coursed stone wing and a 19th century red brick wing. The house has a 'T' shaped plan derived from a hall and crosswing and has a surviving large cruck truss marking the division of the 17th century parlour cross wing from the former hall. The property is now divided into two units.

PRN Number 13506 - MST9960**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8786 5806 (22m by 20m)**Site Name** Whitehouse Cottage, Biddulph

A listed timber framed dwelling of late 15th century date with mid 19th and 20th century alterations. The cottage is of timber framed construction with wattle and daub and painted brick infill and a Norfolk reed roof. Three cruck truss frames survive inside. The building appears to have developed from an open hall. Whitehouse Cottage is the best preserved timber walled cruck-framed building in the Staffordshire Moorlands, retaining all three of its cruck trusses, much of its outer walling and its thatched roof. Originally built as a two-bay structure with a central truss rising an apex with hipped ends. A third bay was added in the 17th century. There is no evidence of smoke blackening on the timber framed firehood it is presumed to be original. The ground floor levels of the original bays are at different heights and the infilling of the central truss and the addition of upper floors seem to have been cumulative rather than a single phase. The central cruck was dendrochronologically dated to give an estimated felling date of 1580. The White House is the oldest inhabited dwelling in the area.

PRN Number 40054 - MST6163

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 89679 59058 (1373m by 893m)

Site Name Biddulph Grange Park and Biddulph Grange Gardens

A Grade I registered park and garden which was laid out between the 1840s and 1860s by James and Maria Bateman in collaboration with Edward Cooke. The landscaping comprises discrete 'world gardens' including China and Egypt. The gardens were restored by the National Trust in the early 1990s.

PRN Number 05548 - MST6474

Site Name Biddulph Grange and Biddulph Grange Hospital

The original property was burnt down in 1896 and largely rebuilt in 1897 by the architect John Bower for the Bateman family. It was converted to a hospital in 1922, which closed in the late 20th century. The property is now managed by the National Trust.

PRN Number 13486 - MST9838

Site Name The Alcove

PRN Number 13487 - MST9839

Site Name Biddulph Almshouses

Row of mid-19th century almshouses, listed with attached boundary walls and railings, approximately 100m north of Biddulph Grange.

PRN Number 13488 - MST9840

Site Name Biddulph Grange Chinese Bridge

Ornamental footbridge in the Chinese Garden at Biddulph Grange, built 1848-1860 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 06004 - MST9841

Site Name Biddulph Grange Chinese Temple

Ornamental garden temple at the entrance to the Chinese Garden at Biddulph Grange, built 1848-1860 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 06001 - MST9842

Site Name Biddulph Grange Egyptian Portal

A listed ornamental garden portal in the Egyptian garden at Biddulph Grange, built in circa 1856 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 13489 - MST9843

Site Name Biddulph Grange Garden Steps

Formal steps and approach to Heath's study at Italian Garden, Biddulph Grange, built 1848-1860 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 13490 - MST9844

Site Name Biddulph Grange Garden Gateway

Mid-19th century Tudor-arched doorway to Biddulph Grange gardens, located approximately 70m south-east of St Lawrence's Church.

PRN Number 06005 - MST9845

Site Name The Great Wall of China, Biddulph Grange

Listed ornamental garden walls forming part of the Chinese Garden perambulation at Biddulph Grange. The walls are of coursed stone construction with a ruinous finished appearance. They were built between 1848-1860 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 06006 - MST9846

Site Name The Joss House

Ornamental Chinese shelter forming part of the Chinese Garden at Biddulph Grange, built 1848-1860 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 13491 - MST9847

Site Name Overton Road Entrance, Biddulph Grange

The listed mid 19th century Overton Road entrance to Biddulph Grange, which comprises ashlar panelled gate piers with crested timber gates flanked by stone flanking walls and a pedestrian entrance.

PRN Number 06007 - MST9848

Site Name The Prospect Tower

Ornamental garden tower with stepped approach forming part of the Chinese Garden at Biddulph Grange, built 1848-1860 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 13492 - MST9849

Site Name Biddulph Grange Arbour

Rectangular seating enclosure with stone seat at Biddulph Grange, built c1860 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 13493 - MST9850

Site Name Biddulph Grange Spring Head Basin

Ornamental spring head basin in the shape of a lion's head at Biddulph Grange, built 1848-1860 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 06003 - MST9851

Site Name The Tea House

Ornamental cottage ornee and tunnel connecting to the Egyptian portal at Biddulph Grange, dated 1856.

PRN Number 13494 - MST9852

Site Name Biddulph Grange Garden Entrance

Ornamental garden tunnel entrance at Biddulph Grange, forming part of the perimeter perambulation from the main house, built 1848-1860 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 06008 - MST9853

Site Name The Vase, Biddulph

Ornamental mid-19th century stone garden vase, situated in the Chinese Garden at Biddulph Grange Gardens.

PRN Number 13495 - MST9854

Site Name The Walled Garden, Biddulph Grange

A listed, ornamental semi-circular garden wall with portals at either end, forming part of the Chinese Garden perambulation at Biddulph Grange, built 1848-1860 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 50230 - MST11333

Site Name Biddulph Grange Egyptian Sphinxes

Two pairs of stone sphinxes in the Egyptian Garden at Biddulph Grange, built c1856 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 50231 - MST11334

Site Name Sculpture of a Brahmin Cow, Biddulph Grange

Life-size sculpture of the Brahmin Cow, forming part of the Chinese Garden perambulation at Biddulph Grange, built 1848-1860 by John Bateman.

PRN Number 50232 - MST11335

Site Name Site of Biddulph Grange

Documentary evidence suggests that Hulton Abbey, now lying within Stoke-on-Trent, held a grange in Biddulph during the medieval period. The abbey certainly held tithes within the parish from 1291.

PRN Number 13520 - MST9974

National Grid Reference SJ 8918 5939 (point)

Site Name Spring Head Basin, Biddulph Grange, Grange Road, Biddulph

A Grade II stone well head constructed in the early to mid 19th century. It is Neo-Norman in style with a zig-zag moulded arch over a stone basin.

PRN Number 50002 - MST11099

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8923 5960 (4m by 2m)

Site Name Ornamental Bridge, West of Grange Road, Biddulph

A listed ornamental stone bridge built by James Bateman in the mid 19th century as part of a private walk created to link Biddulph Old Hall and Biddulph Grange.

PRN Number 50003 - MST11100

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 89832 59286 (4m by 3m)

Site Name Biddulph Grange Ornamental Bridge

A listed mid-19th century ornamental bridge at Biddulph Grange.

PRN Number 51680 - MST13097

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8948 5926 (42m by 39m)

Site Name Grange Estate Workshop, The Grange, Biddulph

A nineteenth century workshop housing a sawmill on the Grange estate.

PRN Number 13507 - MST9961

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8983 5978 (26m by 37m)

Site Name Elmhurst, Biddulph

A listed mid 19th century stone dwelling, built by Reverend William Holt, who owned and ran the nearby Hurst Silk Mill.

PRN Number 06015 - MST9965

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8963 6042 (1m by 2m)

Site Name Drinking Trough, Shepherds Cross, Overton Road, Biddulph

A listed early 19th century stone drinking trough on the Tunstall to Bosley turnpike road, to the east of Shepherds Cross, Biddulph.

PRN Number 13512 - MST9966

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 89634 61313 (13m by 20m)

Site Name Higher Overton Farmhouse, Overton Road, Biddulph

An eighteenth century listed farmhouse.

PRN Number 13513 - MST9967

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 89651 61336 (7m by 19m)

Site Name Barn, Higher Overton Farmhouse, Overton Road, Biddulph

A listed rubble built barn, constructed in 1740.

PRN Number 13514 - MST9968

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 89630 61348 (30m by 28m)

Site Name Barn, Higher Overton Farm, Overton Road, Biddulph

A listed, eighteenth century stone built barn associated with Higher Overton Farm.

PRN Number 13515 - MST9969

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8989 6006 (29m by 39m)

Site Name The Moor House, Overton Road, Biddulph

Mid 19th century Grade II Listed house, converted into flats.

PRN Number 40050 - MST6159

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 89778 60103 (306m by 380m)

Site Name The Moorhouse Park, Overton, Biddulph

A small landscape park associated with the mid 19th century country house 'The Moorhouse

PRN Number 13516 - MST9970

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8947 6164 (14m by 20m)

Site Name Overton Hall, Overton Road, Biddulph

A listed, late 17th century farmhouse of coursed sandstone with stone slate roof. The two storey house is T-shaped on plan comprising hall and parlour cross wing with 19th century extension and massive double flue chimney stack.

PRN Number 13517 - MST9971

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 89465 61615 (8m by 21m)

Site Name Barn with Dovecote, Overton Hall Farm, Overton Road, Biddulph

A listed early 19th century barn of coursed sandstone with tiled roof. The barn is of single-storey construction with loft and dovecote.

PRN Number 13518 - MST9972

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 89480 61602 (18m by 7m)

Site Name Cow House with Hayloft, Overton Hall Farm, Overton Road, Biddulph

A listed, mid 19th century barn of coursed stone construction with tiled roof. The barn comprises two levels of hayloft over a byre (cow house).

PRN Number 06009 - MST11320**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 89367 60193 (25m by 21m)**Site Name** Biddulph Old Hall Farmhouse

A listed farmhouse attached to the ruins of Biddulph Old Hall. The farmhouse is of late 17th century date, although incorporates parts of the hall from the 1580's. The house is of coursed sandstone construction and forms a roughly L-shaped plan backed up against the Old Hall to the south.

PRN Number 50664 - MST12235**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 89496 59856 (21m by 27m)**Site Name** Biddulph Corn Mill

The site of Biddulph Mill, shown on William Yates's map of 1775, and identified on the first Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888 as a corn mill. The mill is named as Biddulph Mill and identified as a corn mill on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1888. The site of a mill is marked in this location on William Yates's map of 1775. It is believed that the corn mill pre-dated the building of Biddulph Old Hall in the 16th century. The mill was still grinding corn using water power in 1912, but it had probably ceased to do so by 1920. The derelict mill was demolished in the late 1940s.

PRN Number 51258 - MST12478**National Grid Reference** SJ 899 612 (point)**Site Name** Milestone, Overton Road, Biddulph Park

A listed late 18th century milestone on the Tunstall to Bosley Turnpike route at Overton End Farm. The milestone once gave distances to Macclesfield and Newcastle-under-Lyme, however the distances were deliberately defaced in 1940 (as an official measure in case of invasion).

PRN Number 51259 - MST12479**National Grid Reference** SJ 887 584 (point)**Site Name** Milestone, Biddulph

A shaped milestone which predates 1800. The signage on the stone is badly worn but has not been obliterated. The signage on the left hand side reads To Congleton (3 miles), To Macclesfield (11 miles). The signage of the right hand side reads To Newcastle (9 miles).

PRN Number 51260 - MST12480**National Grid Reference** SJ 888 596 (point)**Site Name** Milestone, Congleton Road, Biddulph

A listed milestone dated to circa 1770 and of a type thought to be unique to the Biddulph area. The milestone once gave distances to Newcastle-under-Lyme and Congleton however the distances were obliterated in 1940 as an official measure in case of invasion.

PRN Number 51261 - MST12481**National Grid Reference** SJ 885 610 (point)**Site Name** Milestone, Whitemoor

A partially broken milestone dating from before 1800. It is situated on the A527 near the county boundary at Whitemoor.

PRN Number 51054 - MST12714**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 88756 59172 (20m by 15m)**Site Name** Barn at Marsh Green Farm, Biddulph.

A brick built threshing barn at Marsh Green Farm.

PRN Number 51664 - MST13081

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8821 5792 (1012m by 6493m)

Site Name Biddulph Valley Railway Line, Biddulph

The course of a branch of the North Staffordshire Railway Line which was built in the mid nineteenth century at the urging of John Bateman. The line supported the various iron and mineral trades that were already flourishing at the time of its inception.

PRN Number 51665 - MST13082

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8868 5964 (9m by 15m)

Site Name Railway Cottage, Biddulph

A nineteenth century railway cottage that once housed the family that monitored the crossing of the Biddulph Valley Railway Line at this point.

PRN Number 51666 - MST13083

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8812 5839 (49m by 56m)

Site Name Gillow Heath Station, Biddulph Valley Railway, Biddulph

The site of Gillow Heath Station, built around 1860 to accommodate the Biddulph Valley Railway Line The

PRN Number 51667 - MST13084

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8981 6058 (75m by 75m)

Site Name Quarry, Biddulph

A nineteenth century quarry of unknown purpose.

PRN Number 51668 - MST13085

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8993 6081 (151m by 79m)

Site Name Quarry, Biddulph

A nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51669 - MST13086

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8788 6002 (168m by 223m)

Site Name Quarry, Biddulph

A nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51670 - MST13087

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8733 5935 (147m by 147m)

Site Name Sand Pits, Biddulph

Sand pits worked in the nineteenth century, probably supplying fine sand to the pottery industry.

PRN Number 51671 - MST13088

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8714 5902 (344m by 498m)

Site Name Quarry, Biddulph

A large 19th century quarry

PRN Number 51672 - MST13089

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8760 5904 (21m by 24m)

Site Name Old Whetstone Mine, Biddulph

A nineteenth century whetstone mine and marl pit at which bricks were later fired.

PRN Number 51673 - MST13090

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8794 5953 (40m by 51m)

Site Name Pit, Biddulph

A late nineteenth, early twentieth century coal pit.

PRN Number 51674 - MST13091

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8781 5975 (69m by 44m)

Site Name Sand Pit, Biddulph

A sand pit that went out of use by 1888. During its working life it was probably supplying fine sand to the pottery industry.

PRN Number 51675 - MST13092

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8821 5938 (88m by 66m)

Site Name Mine, Biddulph

A nineteenth to twentieth century coal mine.

PRN Number 51676 - MST13093

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8972 5979 (81m by 131m)

Site Name The Hurst Silk Mill, Hurst Road, Biddulph

A nineteenth century silk mill owned and managed by the Reverend William Holt who built and inhabited nearby Elmhurst.

PRN Number 51698 - MST13115

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8831 5809 (19m by 57m)

Site Name Albion Mill, Station Road, Bradley Green

The largest fustian mill in Biddulph, which opened in the late 19th century. The mill is still extant. The mill is still standing and was run by Frayling Lt until the late 1990s. Albion Mills is the largest mill in Biddulph and has a plaque dated 1884 on the frontage to Station Road. In 1916 the mill was operated by the United Velvet Cutters' Association. The building has three floors and is about 50ft wide and 200ft long to accommodate the cutting frames. The bottom storey at the front of the building has been replaced in newer brick, while the upper storeys and the sides appear to retain their original brickwork

PRN Number 51699 - MST13116

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8840 5795 (85m by 67m)

Site Name Reliance Mill, Walley Street, Bradley Green

The longest fustian mill in the district, which was one of a group of mills built just prior to the First World War. The mill building was used by the army during the Second World War. Reliance Mill was one of a group built just before the first World War. It is a two-storey building with an area of 2,191 square yards. The building is the longest fustian mill in the district, allowing a great capacity for frames and cutting. In April 1929 Messrs. Herbert Beech and William Lancaster bought the land from Sir James and AH Heath and, in 1914, Messrs. William and Henry Jackson had the building on mortgage from them. In 1934, Henry Jackson was still the owner when the building was mortgaged a second time and Kelly's Post Office Directory lists Reliance Mill as the firm of Wm. Jackson & Son, Fustian Cutter. The building was used by the army during the 1939-45 war and was owned in 1979 by JH Greenwood Ltd. Knitwear manufacturers.

PRN Number 51679 - MST13096

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8954 5942 (120m by 104m)

Site Name Colliery, Hurst Vale Cottage, Biddulph

A nineteenth century coal mine.

PRN Number 51681 - MST13098

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8681 5849 (160m by 187m)

Site Name Mow Cop Quarry, Biddulph

Large quarry, now disused

PRN Number 51684 - MST13101

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8681 5849 (160m by 187m)

Site Name Pot Bank, Gillow Heath, Biddulph

A nineteenth and twentieth century pot bank at Gillow Heath, parts of the kilns are still visible.

PRN Number 51685 - MST13102

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8788 5879 (73m by 147m)

Site Name Colliery, Gillow Heath, Biddulph

A nineteenth century coal mine.

PRN Number 51686 - MST13103

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8772 5863 (108m by 143m)

Site Name Quarry, Mow Lane, Gillow Heath

An early nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51687 - MST13104

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8821 5881 (74m by 95m)

Site Name Gillow Mill, City Bank, Gillow Heath

A nineteenth century fustian mill in Gillow Heath.

PRN Number 51688 - MST13105

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8811 5868 (53m by 30m)

Site Name Shaft, Mow Lane, Gillow Heath

A nineteenth century coal mine.

PRN Number 51689 - MST13106

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8948 5872 (37m by 32m)

Site Name Shaft, Woodhouse Lane, Biddulph

A nineteenth century coal mine.

PRN Number 51690 - MST13107

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8995 5861 (57m by 48m)

Site Name Sprink Side Farm, Woodhouse Lane, Biddulph

A farm that served as a pheasantry to the Grange estate in the nineteenth century.

PRN Number 51691 - MST13108

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8999 5858 (86m by 95m)

Site Name Quarry, Sprink Side Farm, Biddulph

A late nineteenth, early twentieth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51692 - MST13109

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8917 5837 (228m by 231m)

Site Name Uplands Mill, The Uplands, Biddulph

The Uplands Mill is a 20th century mill building, thought to have been associated with the manufacture of silk and Velcro during the 1980s and 90s. The mill's most recent owners, Selectus Ltd, made ribbons until very recently, when they moved their workings to China in June 2007; they were the last remnants of the former industrial glory of Biddulph.

PRN Number 51693 - MST13110

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8842 5848 (277m by 291m)

Site Name Sand Pits, Biddulph Park, Gillow Heath

Sand extraction pits of nineteenth century date. The purpose of the pits was probably to supply fine sand to the pottery industry.

PRN Number 51702 - MST13119

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8977 5752 (21m by 15m)

Site Name Quarry, Firwood House, Biddulph

A late nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51721 - MST13138

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8906 5644 (45m by 101m)

Site Name Quarry, Park Lane, Knypersley

A nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51723 - MST13140

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8982 5657 (39m by 39m)

Site Name Quarry, Park Lane and Crowborough Road, Biddulph

A nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content. Quarry visible on the 1888 first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area; possibly associated with the workings of similar date to the south

PRN Number 51729 - MST13146

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9082 5570 (33m by 100m)

Site Name Quarry, Ladymoor Gate, Biddulph

A mid nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51730 - MST13147

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9065 5674 (20m by 82m)

Site Name Quarry, Crowborough Farm, Crowborough

A nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51750 - MST13167

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9018 5954 (516m by 539m)

Site Name Sand Quarry, The Hurst, Biddulph

A large nineteenth and twentieth century sand quarry, probably supplying the pottery industry with fine sand.

PRN Number 51751 - MST13168

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9020 5959 (40m by 53m)

Site Name Sand Pit, Rough Hurst Farm, Biddulph Park

A nineteenth century sand pit, probably supplying fine sand to the pottery industry.

PRN Number 51752 - MST13169

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9027 5951 (59m by 63m)

Site Name Sand Pit, Horse Pastures Farm, Biddulph Park

A nineteenth century sand pit, probably supplying the pottery industry with fine sand.

PRN Number 51753 - MST13170

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9157 5931 (22m by 68m)

Site Name Quarry, High Bent, Biddulph

19th century quarry

PRN Number 51754 - MST13171

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9048 6022 (67m by 78m)

Site Name Quarry, Millstone Green, Biddulph Park

A nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51755 - MST13172

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9054 6040 (53m by 154m)

Site Name Quarry, Wragg Hall Farm, Newtown

A nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51756 - MST13173

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9016 6107 (60m by 76m)

Site Name Quarry, Biddulph Common Road, Biddulph Park

A nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51757 - MST13174

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9077 6132 (21m by 21m)

Site Name Quarry, Sunny Bank Farm, Biddulph Park

A nineteenth century quarry of unknown mineral content.

PRN Number 51758 - MST13175

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9076 6201 (27m by 35m)

Site Name Quarry, Long Edge Plantation, Biddulph Park

Small 19th century quarry

PRN Number 51777 - MST13194

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8835 5786 (38m by 39m)

Site Name Wesleyan Chapel, Station Road, Bradley Green

A late nineteenth century Wesleyan Chapel. The chapel was built on the original site of the meeting hall of the Knypersley Lodge of Oddfellows (formed in 1795), which relocated to a new building on Wharf Road in the 1860s Administrative Areas

PRN Number 51778 - MST13195

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8913 5932 (16m by 17m)

Site Name Grange Lodge, Grange Road, Biddulph

A nineteenth century lodge, built by James Bateman.

Built when Robert Heath took up residence at the Grange in 1874 and closed down the turnpike road; he had the present Grange Road built and the Lodge created for the gatekeeper. The building was originally a one storey structure, but was rebuilt with a second storey in order to provide more accommodation shortly after the Grange became a hospital in 1924. Its most recent use has been accommodation for the Head Gardener and his family following the acquisition of the Grange by the National Trust

PRN Number 51779 - MST13196

National Grid Reference SJ 8943 5964 (point)

Site Name Site of toll gate, Grange Road, Poolfold

The site of a toll gate on the Bosley to Tunstall toll road which was established 1770.

PRN Number 51780 - MST13197

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8951 5981 (26m by 36m)

Site Name The Talbot Inn, Poolfold, Biddulph

An inn has stood on this site since the late 18th century. The inn was rebuilt by the Stanier family in 1868.

An inn has stood on this site since at least 1775; it was often frequented by the Reverend Jonathon Wilson who came to Biddulph in that year and recorded his visits to the hostelry in his diary. It was later owned by the Stanier family who rebuilt the inn in 1868 and sold it to Joe Barker in 1920. The inn has recently been partially rebuilt again.

PRN Number 51782 - MST13199

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8819 5700 (68m by 90m)

Site Name Knypersley Villas, Tunstall Road, Knypersley

Knypersley Villas comprise two semi detached houses and one detached house. The villas were built between 1888 and 1912 by Robert Heath for his senior officials at the Biddulph Valley Coal and Iron Works. One of the villas was later used as the vicarage for St John's Church in Knypersley.

PRN Number 51785 - MST13202

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9032 5915 (29m by 31m)

Site Name Spring House, The Hurst, Biddulph

House that was built and inhabited by the Holt Brothers in the late 19th century, who owned the nearby Hurst sand pit. Spring House was built in 1872 for William Holt, the son of William Henry Holt (Vicar of Biddulph 1831-1873). William and his brother Edward, who lived with him in the house, were potters' sand merchants and owned the Hurst sand quarry

PRN Number 51786 - MST13203

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8816 5644 (18m by 17m)

Site Name Pavilion, Knypersley Cricket Ground, Knypersley

An early twentieth century cricket pavilion in the grounds of Knypersley Cricket Ground.

PRN Number 51787 - MST13204

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8898 5894 (22m by 25m)

Site Name Church Hall, Congleton Road, Biddulph

The former school was built circa 1874. St Lawrence's Church School was built in the mid to late 19th century; at some time between 1905 and 1922 the name of the school changed to Biddulph North School. The school eventually closed following the opening of OxHey First School, Biddulph Middle School and Biddulph Grammar School. The building is now used as a church hall which can be hired out for functions; every summer a bible school is run in the hall. The school was built in 1874, the year Robert Heath came to live at the Grange.

PRN Number 51789 - MST13207

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8877 5850 (30m by 22m)

Site Name Biddulph Arms Hotel, Congleton Road, Biddulph

A hotel and public house built in 1874 by Robert Heath as part of a series of amenities provided for the people of

PRN Number 52587 - MST14020

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8852 5859 (102m by 63m)

Site Name Gillow Fold Farm, Biddulph

An isolated farmstead with a regular 'L' plan courtyard with the farmhouse forming the eastern side of the courtyard. The farmstead is thought to be of possible late medieval origin.

PRN Number 52780 - MST14214

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 89480 61641 (52m by 94m)

Site Name Overton Hall Farm, Overton Road, Biddulph

An isolated farmstead laid out around a loose, four-sided yard with detached farmhouse. The farmstead may have been established as early as the late 17th century and is still extant, though possibly all now converted to residential use.

PRN Number 53051 - MST14484

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8963 6132 (55m by 88m)

Site Name Higher Overton Farm, Overton Road, Biddulph
Barn, Higher Overton Farmhouse, Overton

PRN Number 52781 - MST14215

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 90488 56869 (64m by 61m)

Site Name Crowborough Farm, North of Crowborough Road, Crowborough, Biddulph

An isolated farmstead possibly established in the mid 17th century. The farmstead was originally laid out around a loose, single-sided yard however the single outbuilding range is now in ruinous condition. The listed farmhouse is dated 1664 providing a possible relative date for the origin of the farmstead itself

PRN Number 61356 - MST16338

National Grid Reference SJ 89 60 (point)

Site Name Chinese Coin Findspot, Biddulph

A Chinese brass coin of the Ch'ing dynasty, minted by emperor K'ang Hsi between AD 1662 and AD 1723, probably in Szechuan. The coin was recovered during metal detecting in Biddulph parish in January 2006.

PRN Number 53738 - MST17505

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8821 5774 (26m by 43m)

Site Name Yew Tree House, Biddulph

A slate roofed, rendered complex of buildings of probable 18th or early 19th century date, with later attached outbuildings. Part of the building appears to have been used as a Police Station in the mid 20th century.

PRN Number 53739 - MST17506

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8819 5772 (9m by 12m)

Site Name Yew Tree Cottage, Biddulph

An L-shaped house with a slate roof, clad in yellow render, possibly shown on enclosure map of 1841.

PRN Number 53741 - MST17508

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8832 5780 (24m by 16m)

Site Name The Wheel / The Royal Oak, Biddulph

A public house probably established in the first half of the 19th century, and originally known as 'The Wheel Inn' (being located on the site of a wheelwrights yard (PRN 53742), before becoming 'The Royal Oak in the 1860s. The two storey pub building is of painted brick with a tiled roof.

PRN Number 53742 - MST17509

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8832 5780 (26m by 34m)

Site Name Wheelwrights Yard, Biddulph

Documentary evidence for a wheelwrights yard that appears to have been established by 1807 and which was still functioning in the mid 19th century. A Thomas Doorbar (born in 1807 and described as the son of a wheelwright) was recorded in 1851 as a joiner and beerhouse keeper and in 1861 as a publican and wheelwright. The 1861 directory records him as Thomas Durbar of 'The Wheel'

PRN Number 53743 - MST17510

National Grid Reference SJ 8818 5778 (point)

Site Name Mine Shaft, North of Wharf Road, Biddulph

A mine shaft of probable mid to late 19th century date, identified during geotechnical works on land north of Wharf Road, Biddulph.

PRN Number 53744 - MST17511

National Grid Reference SJ 8814 5768 (point)

Site Name Mine Shaft, South of Wharf Road, Biddulph

Documentary evidence for a mine shaft to the south of Wharf Road in the late 19th century. Possibly associated with Bradley Green Colliery

PRN Number 53745 - MST17512

National Grid Reference SJ 8804 5766 (point)

Site Name Air Shaft, South of Wharf Road, Biddulph

Documentary evidence for an air (ventilation) shaft to the south of Wharf Road in the late 19th century. Probably associated with Bradley Green Colliery.

PRN Number 53987 - MST17756

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8912 5968 (6m by 7m)

Site Name Tunnel, Fold Lane, Biddulph

A tunnel under Fold Lane, which probably formed part of the private walk linking Biddulph Old Hall to the Grange that was created by James Bateman in 1860.

PRN Number 53988 - MST17757

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8937 5990 (9m by 6m) SJ85NE

Site Name Footbridge, Biddulph Old Hall, Biddulph

An attractive stone bridge to the south of Biddulph Old Hall. The bridge carries a footpath from west-east, with a tunnel carrying the private walk created in 1860 (linking Biddulph Old Hall to Biddulph Grange) underneath.

PRN Number 53989 - MST17758

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8907 5986 (2m by 3m)

Site Name Rustic Footbridge, South-West of Biddulph Old Hall, Biddulph

A rustic bridge which crossed the stream which flows down the Clough from Biddulph Mill Pool to join the Biddulph Brook in the valley bottom. The footbridge was probably built as part of the private walk established by James Bateman in 1860 to link Biddulph Old Hall with Biddulph Grange, although it is now possible that the original structure may have been replaced by a more modern bridge.

PRN Number 53990 - MST17759

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8921 5976 (331m by 633m)

Site Name Private Walk, Biddulph Grange to Biddulph Old Hall, Biddulph

A private walk established by James Bateman in 1860 to link Biddulph Old Hall to Biddulph Grange. A number of ornamental footbridges and tunnels are situated along the route.

PRN Number 53994 - MST17763

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9002 5852 (42m by 11m)

Site Name Pedestrian Tunnel and Arch, Sprinkside, Biddulph

A tunnel and ornamental arch which had probably formed part of the original landscaping of Biddulph Grange in the mid 19th century.

PRN Number 53995 - MST17764

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8846 6029 (155m by 309m)

Site Name Ridge and Furrow Cropmarks, Whitemoor, Biddulph

The possible remains of medieval ridge and furrow visible as cropmarks on aerial photography in the Whitemoor area of Biddulph.

PRN Number 53996 - MST17765

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8823 6022 (171m by 161m)

Site Name Possible Ridge and Furrow Cropmarks, Whitemoor, Biddulph

The possible remains of medieval ridge and furrow, visible on aerial photographs in the Whitemoor area of Biddulph.

PRN Number 54441 - MST18210

National Grid Reference SJ 8876 5832 (point)

Site Name Drinking Fountain and Trough, Congleton Road, Biddulph

A drinking fountain and horse trough installed on a main route through Biddulph in the mid 19th century.

A fountain built in 1861 at the side of the main road through Biddulph. The fountain was designed for use by travelers along the route. The fountain is set on a rough-faced sandstone wall between two pillars, with a drinking trough for horses set into the wall to the south

PRN Number 54443 - MST18212

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8832 5813 (22m by 12m)

Site Name Wesleyan Chapel, Station Road, Bradley Green

A mid 19th century Wesleyan chapel at Bradley Green, Biddulph. The two-storey chapel is of brick construction.

PRN Number 54444 - MST18213

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8831 5815 (17m by 14m)

Site Name Wesleyan School, Station Road, Bradley Green

A mid 19th century Wesleyan school at Bradley Green, Biddulph. The two-storey school is of brick construction with a modern lean-to extension to the south side.

PRN Number 55790 - MST19559

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9058 6216 (90m by 58m)

Site Name Possible Stone Circle, Bridestones, Biddulph

Geophysical survey evidence for a series of negative features in a curvilinear alignment to the south of the Bridestones Neolithic chambered long cairn (PRN 00509), which have been interpreted as possible evidence for the remains of a Neolithic stone circle.

PRN Number 61021 - MST19904

National Grid Reference SJ 87 58 (point)

Site Name Palstave Findspot, Biddulph

A Middle Bronze Age cast bronze un-looped palstave axe, recovered during metal detecting in Biddulph parish in September 2010.

PRN Number 57803 - MST21914

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8939 6061 (45m by 71m)

Site Name Over Hall Farm / Over Biddulph, Overton Road, Biddulph

An isolated farmstead laid out around a regular courtyard with main L-plan range, and farmhouse set long side on to the yard. The farmstead was probably established in the mid to late 19th century and is still extant.

PRN Number 57804 - MST21915

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8968 5750 (47m by 49m)

Site Name Firwood House Farm / Far Wood House, New Street, Biddulph Moor

An isolated farmstead laid out around a loose, two-sided yard with additional detached elements. The farmstead was probably established in the late 18th or early 19th century and is still extant.

PRN Number 57807 - MST21918

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9037 6084 (62m by 60m)

Site Name Park Farm, Biddulph Road, Biddulph

An isolated farmstead, linear on plan with attached farmhouse and additional detached outbuildings. The farmstead appears to have been established in the later 18th or early 19th century and is still extant.

PRN Number 57808 - MST21919

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8993 6203 (54m by 28m)

Site Name Smithy Farm, Dial Lane, Biddulph

One of a cluster of farms on Dial Lane, Biddulph. Smithy Farm is laid out around a loose, three-sided yard with detached farmhouse set long side on to the yard. The farmstead appears to have been extant by at least the later 18th-early 19th century and is still extant.

PRN Number 57812 - MST21923

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9124 6033 (24m by 27m)

Site Name Bentley House Farm, East of Newtown, Biddulph

One of a cluster farmsteads to the east of Newtown, Biddulph. The farmstead is laid out around a loose two-sided yard with detached farmhouse set long side to the yard. It was probably established in the mid to late 19th century.

PRN Number 57816 - MST21927

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9087 5970 (22m by 37m)

Site Name Daisy Fields Farm, High Bent, Biddulph

One of a cluster of farmsteads in the High bent area. The farmstead has an L-shape plan with an attached farmhouse. It was probably established in the mid to late 19th century and is still extant.

PRN Number 57817 - MST21928

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9114 5947 (26m by 34m)

Site Name Home Farm, High Bent, Biddulph

One of a cluster of farmsteads at High Bent, Biddulph. The farmstead is laid out around a loose, two-sided yard with the farmhouse set long-side on to the yard. The farmstead was probably established in the mid to late 19th century and is still extant.

PRN Number 57818 - MST21929

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9098 5917 (17m by 51m)

Site Name Sprinks Farm, Biddulph

An isolated, linear plan farmstead with attached farmhouse which appears to have been established by at least the early 19th century.

PRN Number 57821 - MST21932

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 9108 5701 (32m by 31m)

Site Name Greenfields Farm, Crowborough Road, Biddulph

An isolated farmstead laid out around a loose, single-sided yard with detached farmhouse set gable end on. The farmstead appears to have been established in the mid to late 19th century and is still extant.

PRN Number 57875 - MST21986

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8793 5729 (55m by 26m)

Site Name Knypersley View Farm, Biddulph

An isolated farmstead laid out around a regular L-plan courtyard with farmhouse set gable end on. The farmstead was probably established in the mid to late 19th century.

PRN Number 57876 - MST21987

National Grid Reference Centred SJ 8776 5921 (47m by 64m)

Site Name Beacon House Farm, North-West of Gillow Heath, Biddulph

An isolated farmstead laid out around a regular courtyard, which appears to have been extant by the late 18th century.

PRN Number 58504 - MST22370**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8810 6044 (1808m by 2936m)**Site Name** New Biddulph Turnpike Road

A turnpike road connecting Biddulph and Congleton, possibly established in the early 19th century (although with milestone stock of earlier date). A 2.5 mile toll road linking Biddulph and Congleton. The earliest record of the route as a toll road is 1819, although it has milestone stock of earlier date. The route had two main gates

PRN Number 58522 - MST22388**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8906 5838 (6262m by 13436m)**Site Name** Tunstall and Bosley Turnpike Road

A late 18th century turnpike road connecting Tunstall with Biddulph, Bosley and Macclesfield.

A 10.9 mile toll road which linked the Tunstall, Biddulph, Bosley and Macclesfield. The route had five main gates and three side gates and was first recorded in 1770

PRN Number 06012 - MST5062**National Grid Reference** SJ 8843 5641 (point)**Site Name** Knypersley Manor, Biddulph

Documentary evidence for the site of a medieval manor house (possibly a moated site), at Knypersley. The site of the manor is now thought to be occupied by the 18th century Knypersley Hall.

PRN Number 06014 - MST9980**National Grid Reference** SJ 8807 5684 (point) SJ85NE**Site Name** Red Cross, St John's Churchyard, Knypersley

A listed stone churchyard cross of possible 15th century or earlier date, which was apparently moved here from its original location. The cross is of millstone grit with a round head with a small cross carved in relief on either side. Further carvings on the shaft are largely obscured.

PRN Number 14174 - MST10956**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8844 5639 (28m by 34m) SJ85NE**Site Name** Knypersley Hall, Conway Road, Knypersley

A listed country house of early-mid 18th century date, reduced and remodelled (from three to two storeys) in the 19th century. The house is of roughcast brick with a hipped slate roof. Knypersley Hall was the seat of Sir Francis Bowyer in the early 18th century before becoming the home of the Bateman family in the early 19th century.

PRN Number 40179 - MST6285**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8841 5637 (799m by 736m)**Site Name** Knypersley Hall Park, Biddulph

A landscape park around Knypersley Hall, which was probably established in the late 18th to early 19th century. Knypersley Park is originally recorded to have been a deer park, although was probably disparked in the 17th century. Much of the original extent of the park is now built over.

PRN Number 51055 - MST12715**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 89866 56176 (16m by 29m)**Site Name** Barn at Knypersley Park Farm

A stone built gabled barn with a queen strut construction tiled roof.

An isolated stone built barn of exterior size 72 foot by 30 foot. A possible large cart entrance on the front wall of the barn has been identified, it has been bricked up but the hinge brackets are still in place. The barn is in good condition and is used for general storage. The barn has been reroofed with small flat tiles. It is gabled at either end with a lean-to built on to one end. The roof structure is of queen strut construction

PRN Number 51725 - MST13142**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8906 5539 (544m by 270m)**Site Name** The Serpentine Reservoir, Knypersley

The earliest reservoir in the UK, built circa 1781.

The earliest part of the reservoir, the Serpentine, was constructed between 1781 and 1783 and was the first reservoir in Britain to be completed. The Serpentine covered 20 acres and was 30 feet deep at its completion, though since then considerable silting has occurred and essential maintenance and renovation work on the neighbouring Knypersley Reservoir this year has sought to deal with this issue.

PRN Number 51726 - MST13143**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8951 5519 (401m by 633m)**Site Name** Knypersley Reservoir, Knypersley, Biddulph and Brown Edge

Knypersley reservoir was built in 1825; James Potter, son of the resident engineer at Rudyard, was employed to oversee the building of the reservoir which abutted its earlier neighbour and feeder body, The Serpentine (PRN:51725). Potter's youth and inexperience were held to be to blame for several issues, including the persistent leakage of water from 1828 onwards. To solve these engineering problems, Thomas Telford, founder of the Institute of Civil Engineers in London, was brought in to find the source of the problem. Telford redesigned and repaired various features, though it was not until 1868, when a well head was replaced, that the problem of leaking water was finally resolved. In 2005 and 2006 the reservoir underwent a programme of renovation to bring the structure up to modern health and safety standards, using both Telford's original plans, held at the Institute of Civil Engineers, and new plans designed by Mott MacDonald. The work included the re-grouting of the overflow spillway and drop structure, de-silting of the inlet culvert, grouting of the outlet culvert and inspection of the 'wet well' in the dam wall, which has involved the construction of a temporary 'coffer' dam. Repairs were also made to the slate sided weir to the south of the reservoir, which controls the flow of six million litres of water a day into the Caldron canal every day and a further one and a half million litres of water into the River Trent. The 19th century dry well valves that control the volume of water flowing out of the reservoir are to be replaced by a computer control system at ground level.

PRN Number 14175 - MST10957**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8844 5643 (65m by 39m) SJ85NE**Site Name** Stables, Coach Houses and Lodge, North of Knypersley Hall, Knypersley Stables, Coach Houses and Lodge, North of Knypersley Hall, Knypersley**PRN Number 13510 - MST9964****National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8800 5677 (22m by 21m) SJ85NE**Site Name** Knypersley School / Knypersley Hall, Newpool Road, Knypersley

A listed former school, built circa 1850 under the patronage of the Bateman family. Now used as a hall.

PRN Number 13521 - MST9975**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8917 5648 (12m by 10m)**Site Name** Squirrel Hayes Lodge, 162 Park Lane, Knypersley, Biddulph

A listed mid 19th century gate lodge designed by Edward Cooke, landscape architect, for James Bateman of Biddulph Grange. The lodge is of coursed sandstone construction with plain tiled roof and was probably built to serve the carriage drive from Biddulph Grange to Judgefield Lane. The building is marked as a 'Lodge' on the first edition 6" OS map. Contrary to the List description the map suggests that it was a lodge to Greenway Bank country house through the associated landscape park (PRN 40047), now partly covered by Greenway Bank country park, rather than to Knypersley Hall

PRN Number 13508 - MST9962**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8967 5534 (9m by 15m) SJ85NE**Site Name** Prospect Tower and Attached Wing, Knypersley Estate

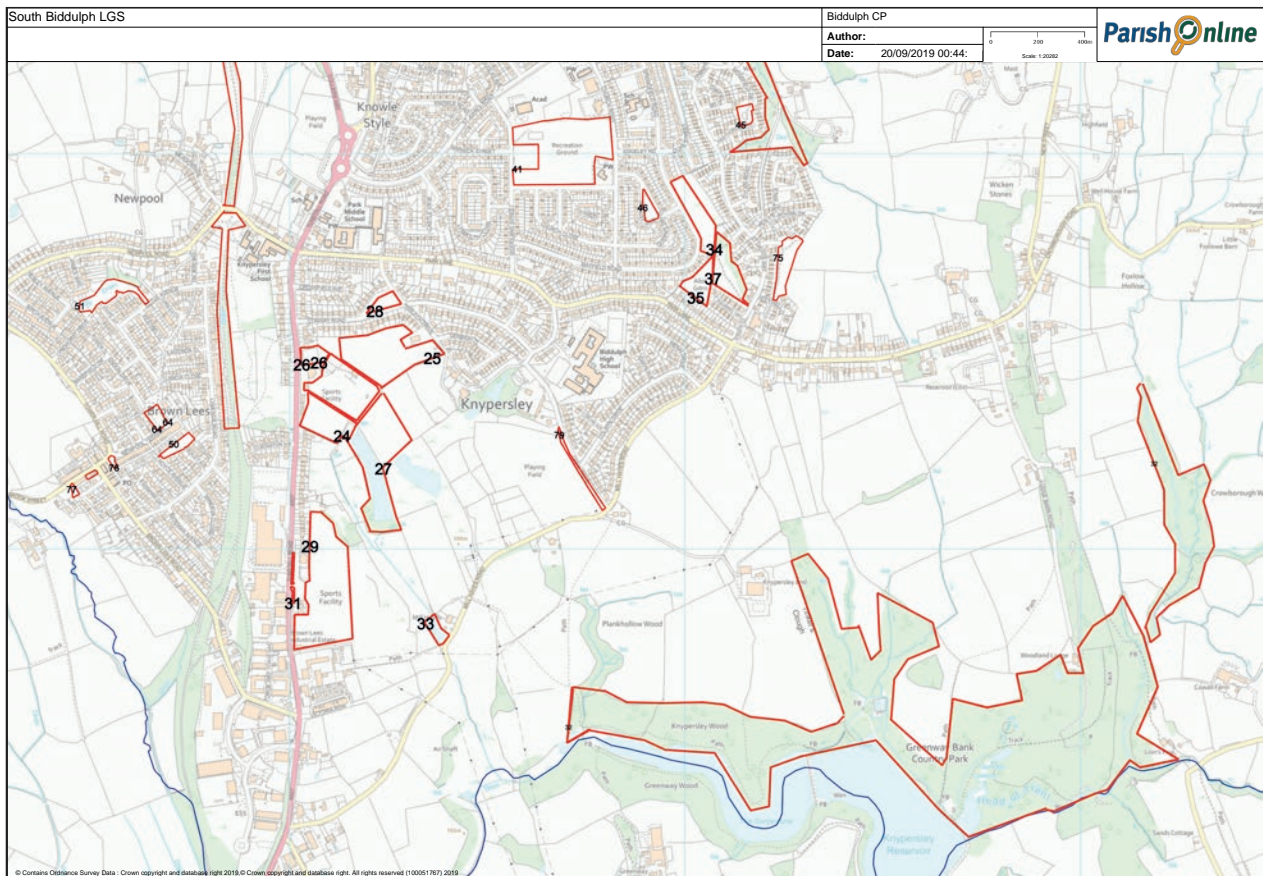
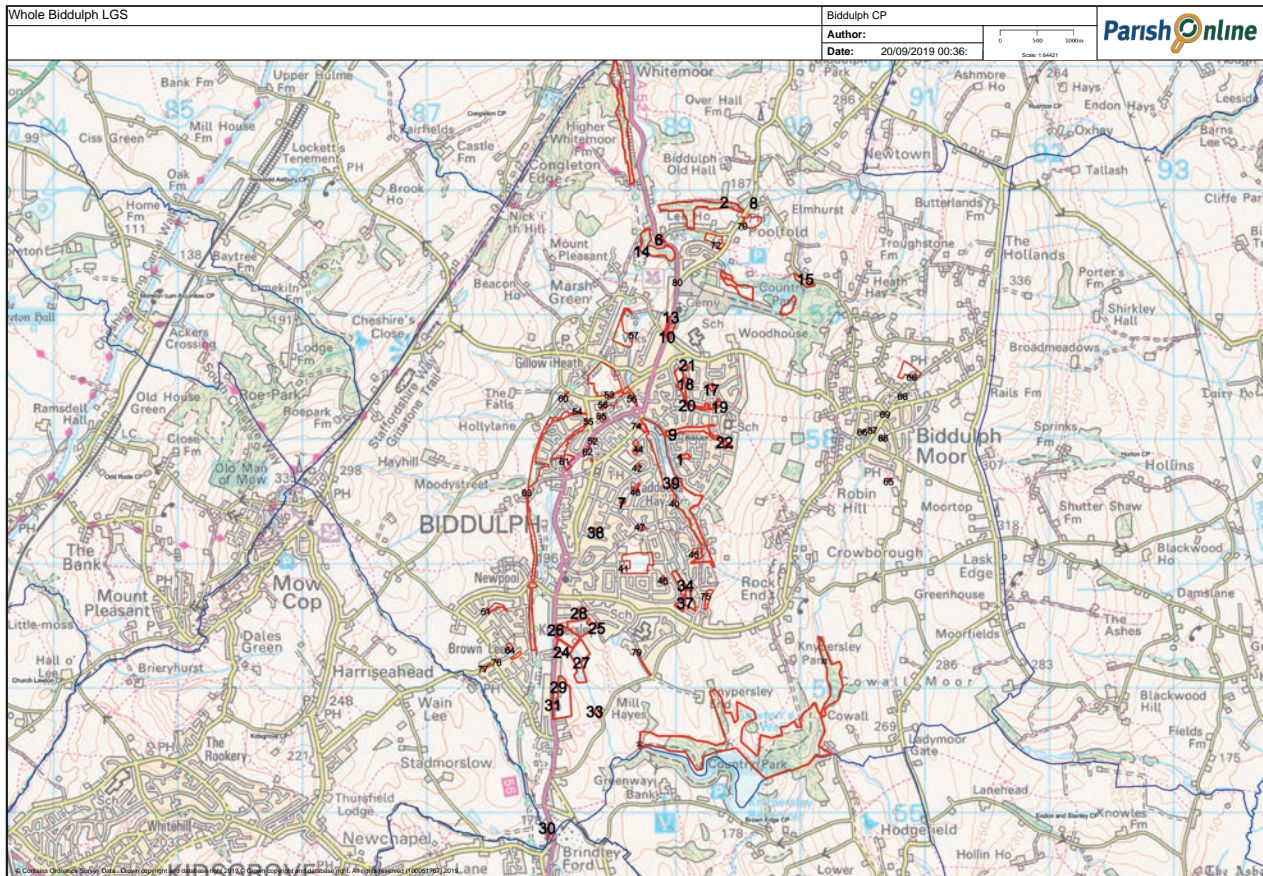
A listed stone prospect tower inscribed with date 1828. The Tower probably marks the debut period of the work of John Bateman (who later went on to work at Biddulph). Identified as being at risk on the 2015 Heritage at Risk Register.

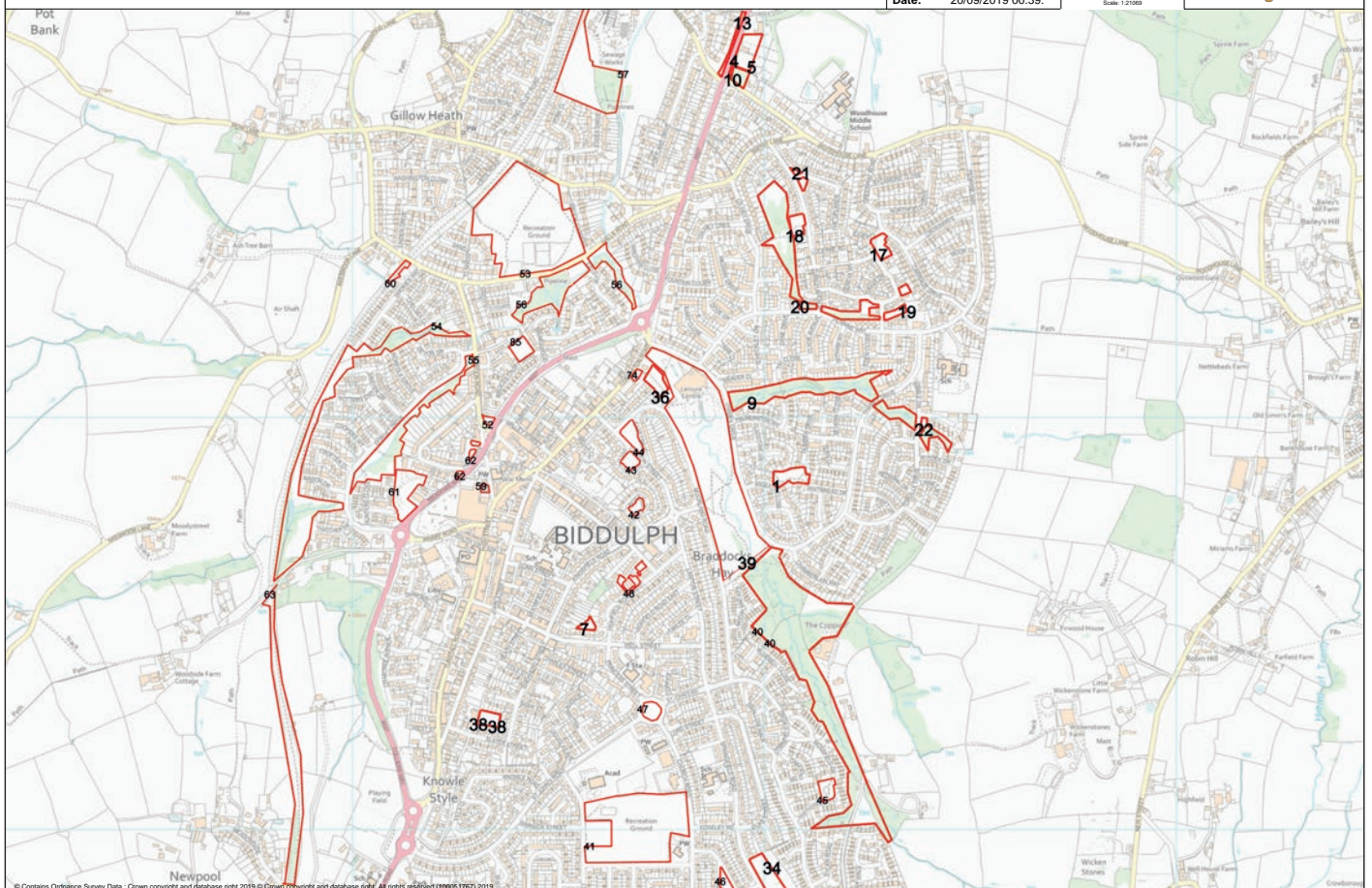
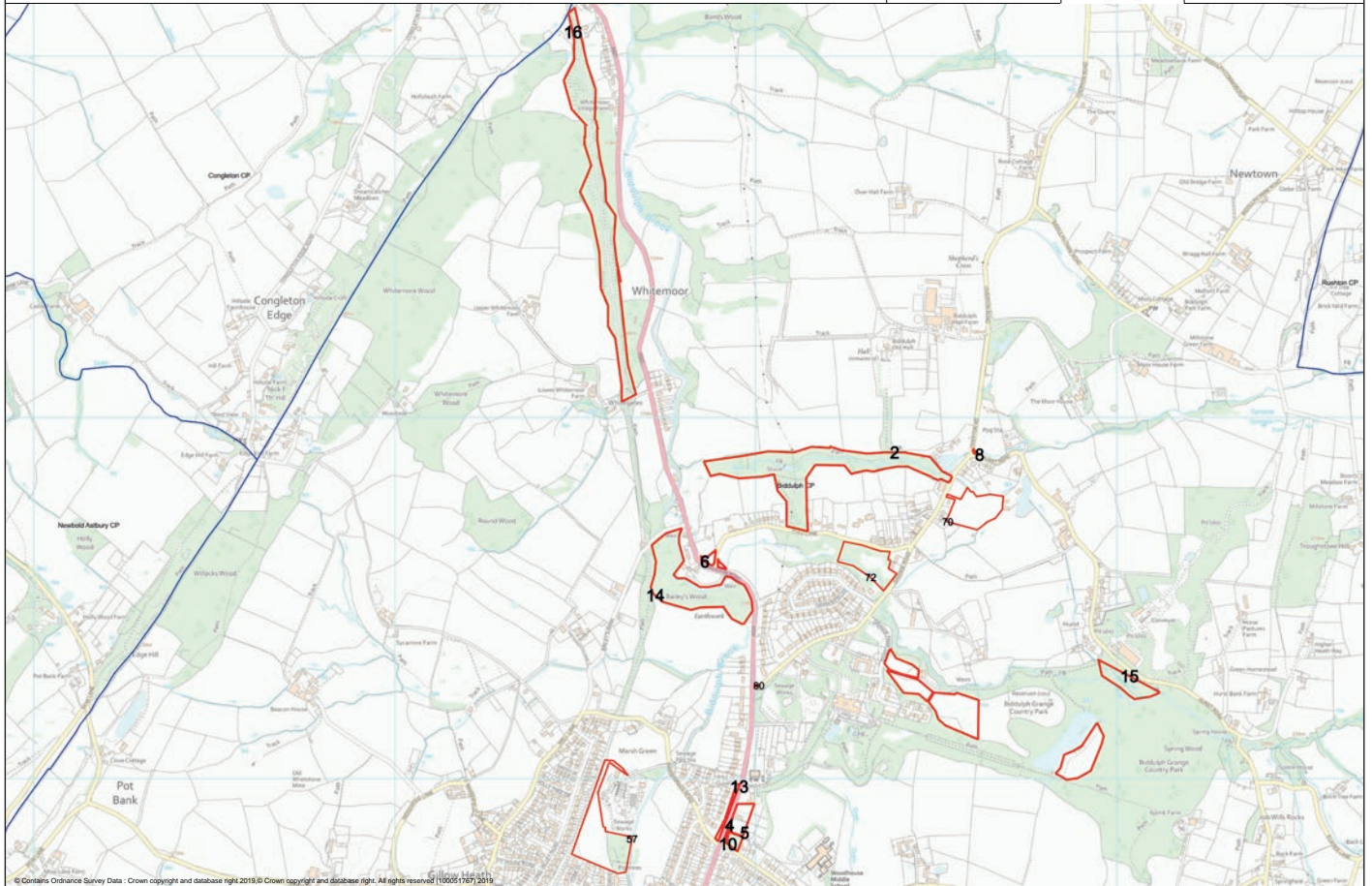
PRN Number 40047 - MST6156**National Grid Reference** Centred SJ 8886 5528 (982m by 490m)**Site Name** Greenway Bank Park

A landscape park originally established in the late 18th century by Hugh Henshall (who was responsible for the completion of the Trent and Mersey Canal following the death of James Brindley). It is now a country park.

APPENDIX H: LOCAL GREEN SPACE DESIGNATIONS

The individuals Local Green Space Designations can be found in a separate document.
The map of all sites is here:







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APPENDIX I: MAP OF TOWN CENTRE

The green line represents the area of the Neighbourhood Development Order

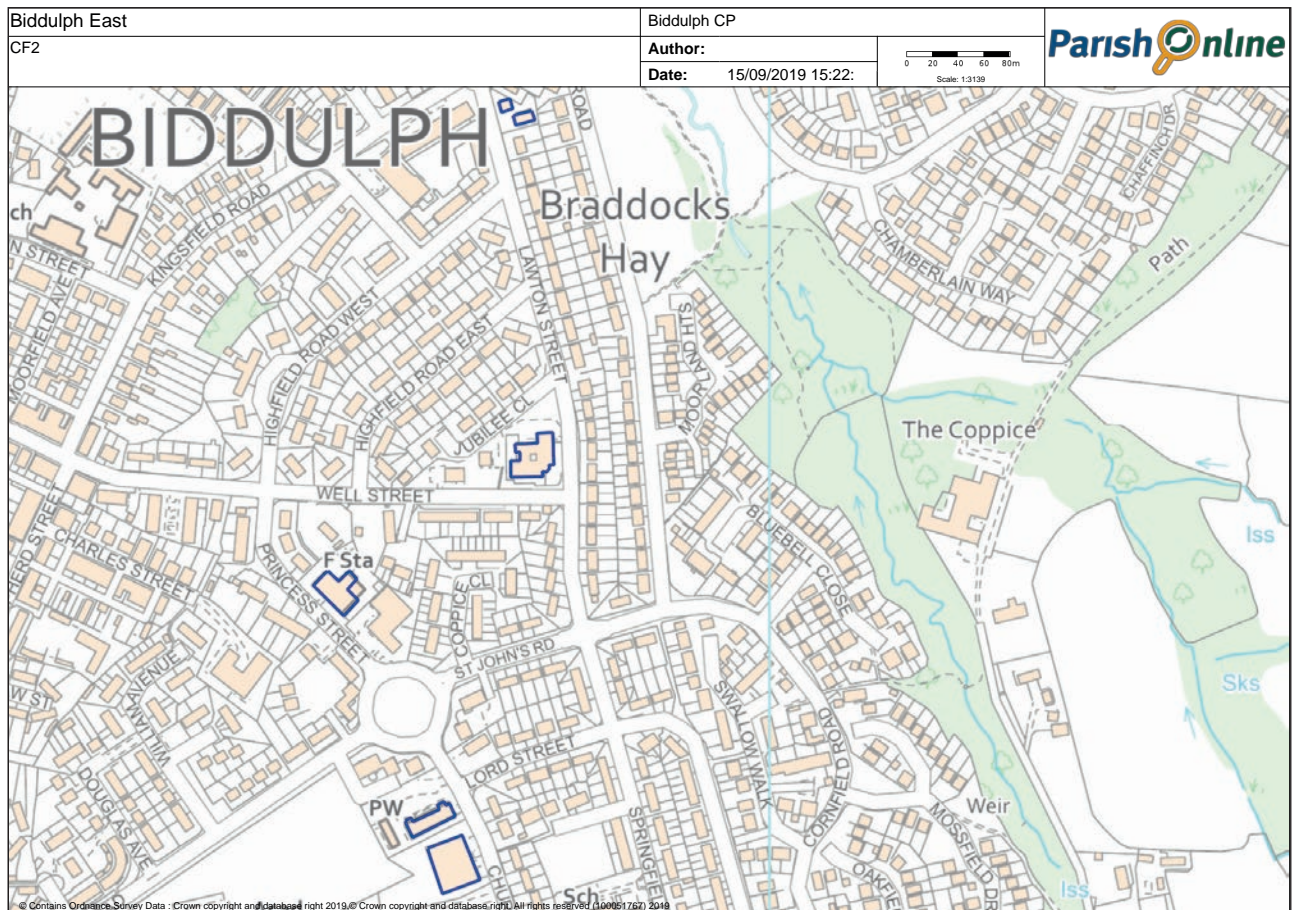
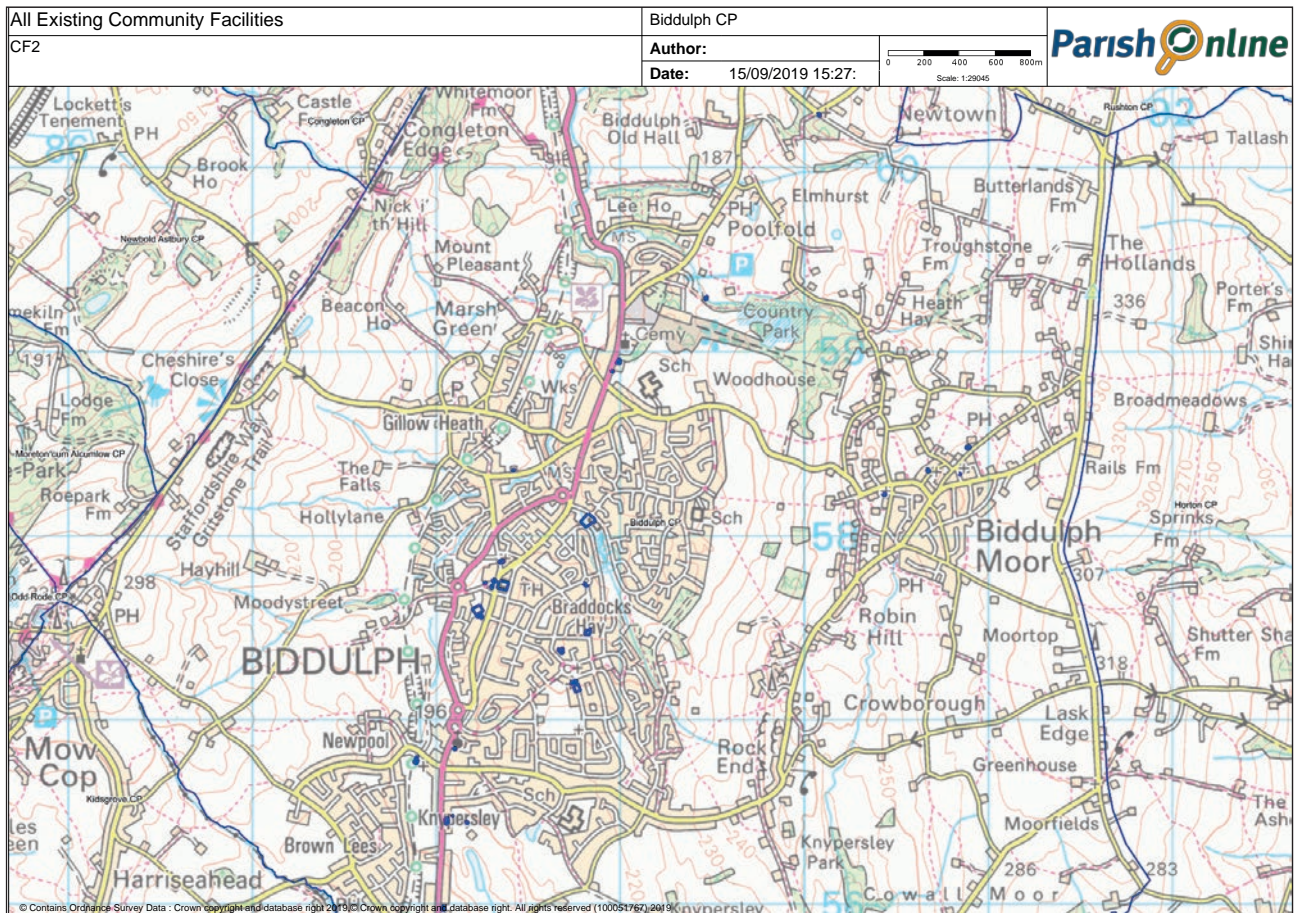


Map A2.2 Biddulph Town Centre

APPENDIX J: MAP OF ALBION MILL CONVERSION



APPENDIX K: MAP OF EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES CONTAINED IN POLICY CF 2

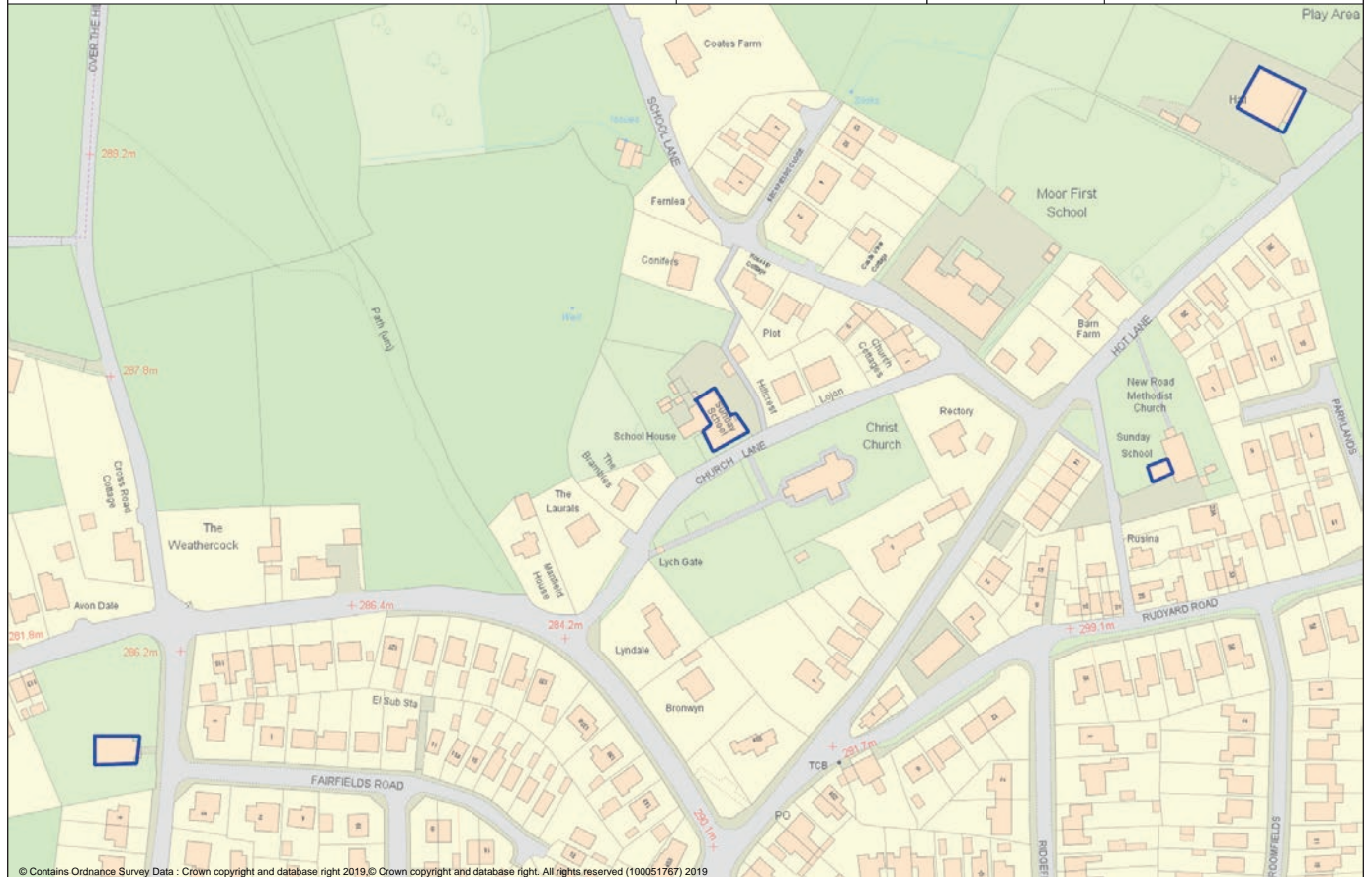
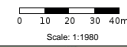


Biddulph Moor
CF2

Biddulph CP

Author:

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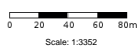


Biddulph North
CF2

Biddulph CP

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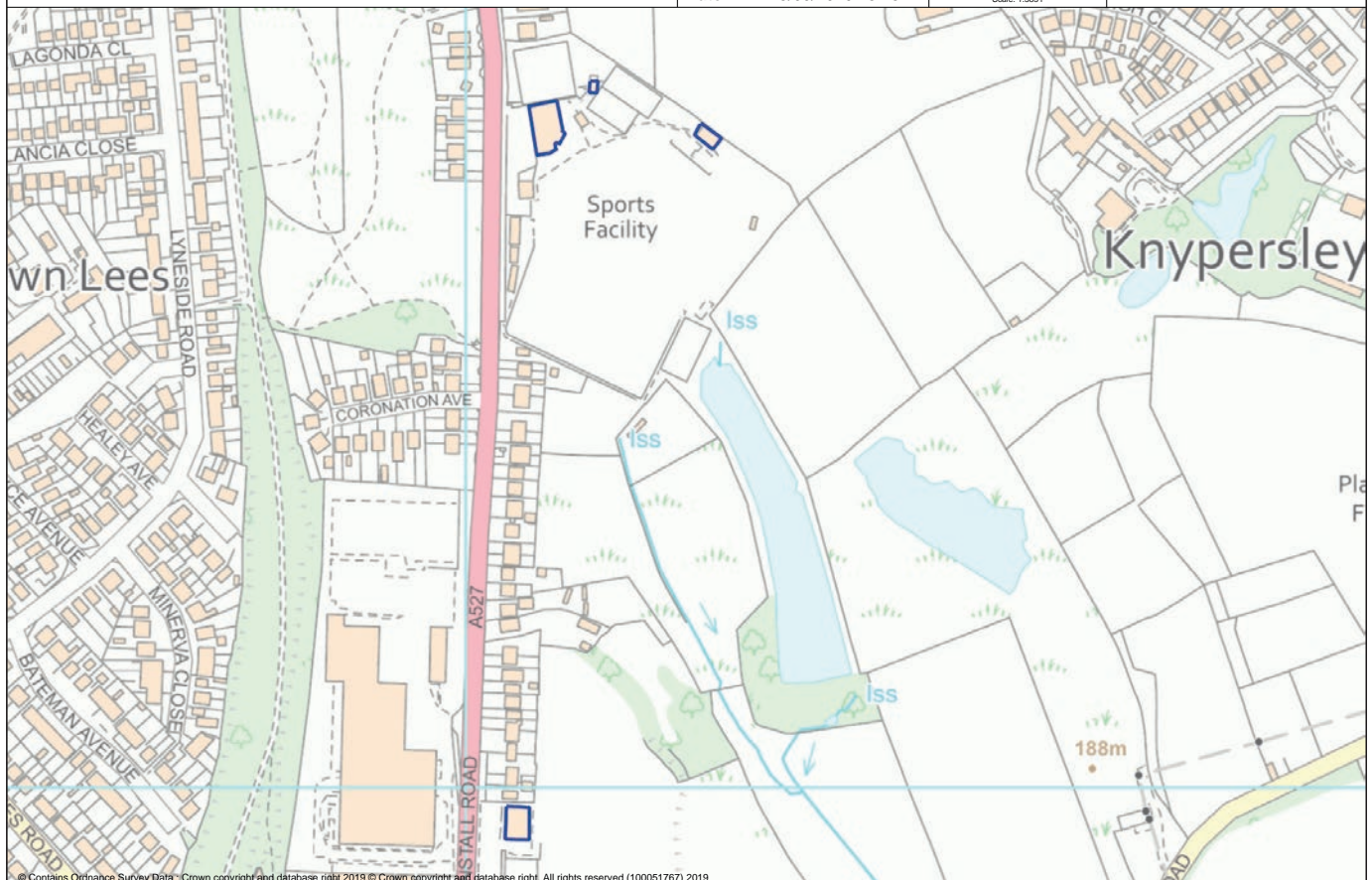
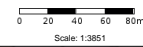
Biddulph South

CF2

Biddulph CP

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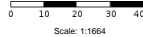
Knypersley

CF2

Biddulph CP

Author:

Date: 15/09/2019 15:25:



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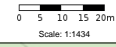
Biddulph Park Chapel Building- Oasis

CF2

Biddulph CP

Author:

Date: 15/09/2019 15:09:



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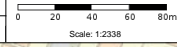
Rec Ground and Leisure Centre

CF2

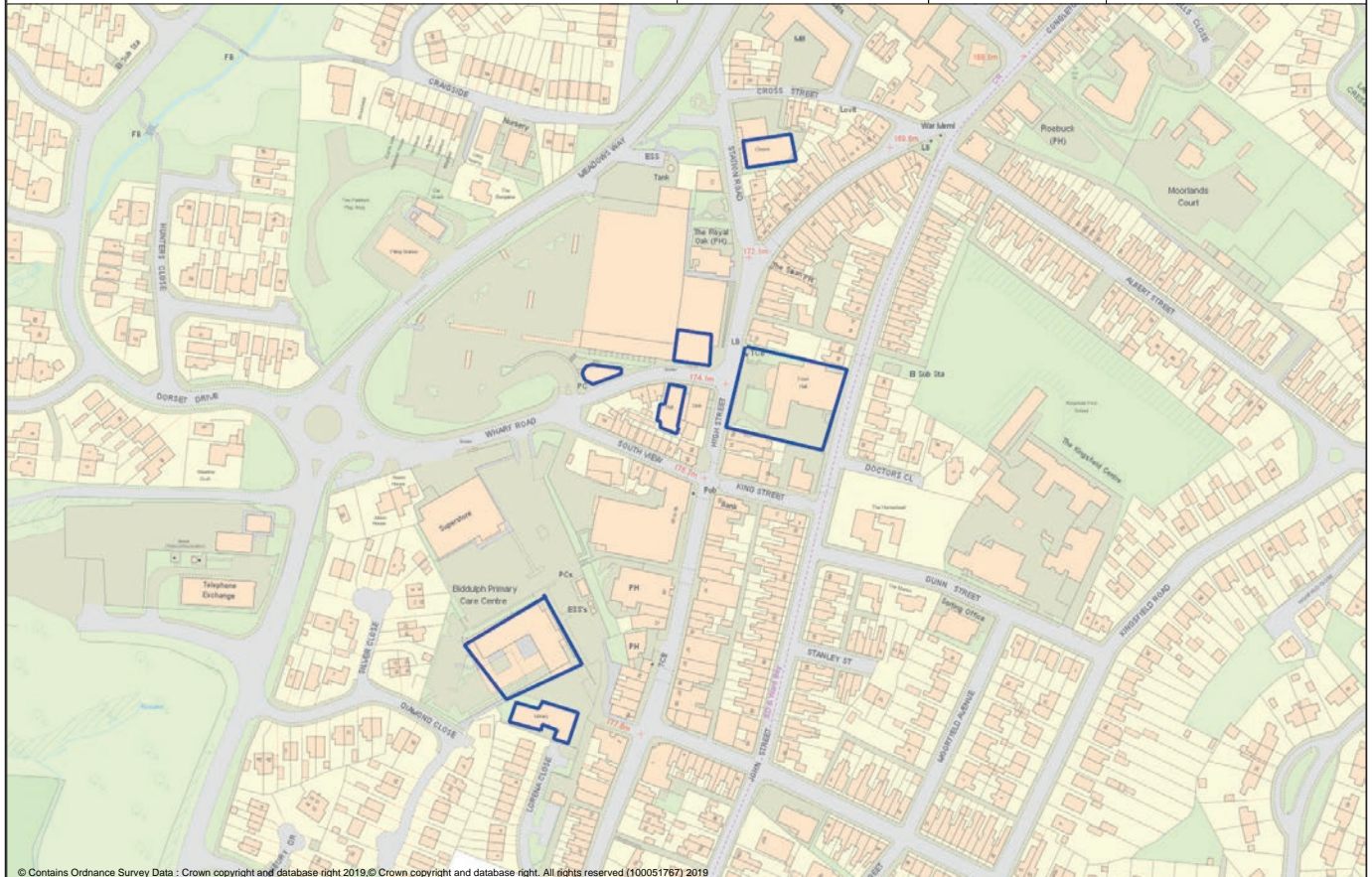
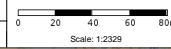
Biddulph CP

Author:

Date: 15/09/2019 15:18:



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APPENDIX L: MAP OF BIDDULPH VALLEY WAY

