



Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area Appraisal

September 2013

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1. Introduction

1.1. Definition

1.1.1. A Conservation Area is defined in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, as an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Section 69 (1) of the Act imposes a duty on the local planning authority to identify areas of special architectural or historic interest, and to designate those places as conservation areas. Designation helps to ensure that an area identified for its architectural and historic significance is managed and protected appropriately.

1.1 Purpose of Appraisal

1.1.2. Conservation area appraisal is a means of identifying and assessing the special architectural or historic character of a place. Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area was designated in 1969 by Staffordshire County Council after an appraisal of the special architectural and historic interest of the area. Under section 69 (2) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, it is a requirement of the local planning authority to update conservation area appraisals, and designate further areas as necessary. The purpose of this appraisal is to assess and define the special character and appearance of Great Haywood and Shugborough as it stands today, and identify any threats or future threats to the area's character and integrity.

1.1.1 Appraisal ensures that the local authority, developers and property owners are aware of the area's special character when drawing up and assessing proposals for change.

1.2 Effects of Conservation Area Designation

1.2.1 The conservation area appraisal will be adopted as a "material consideration" in the planning process and will be used by the local planning authority when considering the effects of any proposed development on the conservation area, including its setting.

1.3 **Certain works in a conservation area require consent:**

- 1.3.1 Works to trees: Anyone proposing to cut down, top or lop a tree in a conservation area, even if the tree is not protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), must notify the local planning authority and allow six weeks before commencing work. This gives the local planning authority the opportunity to make a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) if the tree is considered to be important.
- 1.3.2 Permitted Development Rights, i.e. those works of alteration or extension that can be carried out without planning permission, are slightly different in conservation areas. Some conservation areas are covered by Article 4 Directions, which restrict certain Permitted Development Rights, for example the installation of uPVC windows or satellite dishes. These are specific to each conservation area, and are in place to ensure the special historic and architectural character is protected.

1.4 **Community Involvement**

- 1.4.1 Stafford Borough Council's Statement of Community Involvement sets out to ensure that all sections of the community and interested parties have a reasonable opportunity to engage with plan-making and planning application processes. A public consultation will take place on this appraisal and interested parties will be invited to comment on the findings of the appraisal and associated recommendations.

1.5 **Planning Policy Context: Stafford Borough Council Local Plan Saved Policies applicable to Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area**

- 1.5.1 The policies relevant to Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area are Policies E&D 18: Development Likely to Affect Conservation Areas, E&D19: Accommodating New Development within Conservation Areas, E&D20: Demolition of Buildings in Conservation Areas, E&D23: Development Proposals Affecting Listed Buildings, E&D24: Demolition/Partial Demolition of Listed Buildings, E&D25: Proposals to Convert or Extend a Listed Building, E&D43: Trees in Conservation Areas and E&D44: Development Affecting Trees and Hedgerows.
- 1.5.2 Relevant historic environment policies within The Plan for Stafford Borough will supersede these Saved Policies after adoption.

- 1.5.3 National planning policy is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Paragraphs 127 through to 141 are relevant to Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area.
- 1.5.4 National conservation guidance to support the NPPF policies is currently in preparation by national government.

2 Summary of Special Interest, Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area

2.1.1 Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area was designated by Staffordshire County Council on 22 November 1969 as a means of preserving and enhancing the special architectural and historic interest that has been retained and enriched through its development over the centuries. The key elements of special character are summarised as follows:

2.1.2 Great Haywood

- A linear village with historic buildings focused around the Main Road, creating a strong building line, an enclosed setting and inviting views
- A variety of building types: three places of worship, grand houses, and small cottages, all possessing distinctly different architectural styles
- A wealth of surviving classical features, lending an elegance to the village
- Well preserved stone walls throughout Main Road creating a visual 'flow' through the street scene
- An estate village feel created by the estate cottages, with surviving railings and steps
- A strong physical connection between the village and the Shugborough estate, with historic routes into Shugborough preserved and well used
- A high survival rate of historic windows on unlisted buildings
- Views of serene and unspoilt countryside from the Trent and Mersey canal towpath

2.1.3 Shugborough

- A breath-taking parkland with an abundance of mature trees
- Grade I listed Shugborough Estate, and 17th century Shugborough Hall
- Striking landmark bridges of stone, brick and cast iron, reflecting the development of the railways, the canal network and the historical relationship between village and estate
- Two well-preserved Model Farms demonstrating development in agriculture during the 19th century
- A collection of monuments and structures, many listed at Grade I and II*, reflecting the travels and history of the Anson family
- A continuity of style, employing classical motifs on several building groups
- The River Trent, River Sow and the Trent and Mersey Canal meandering through the parkland creating several peaceful character areas
- Picturesque views and vistas of the surrounding parkland and pastures

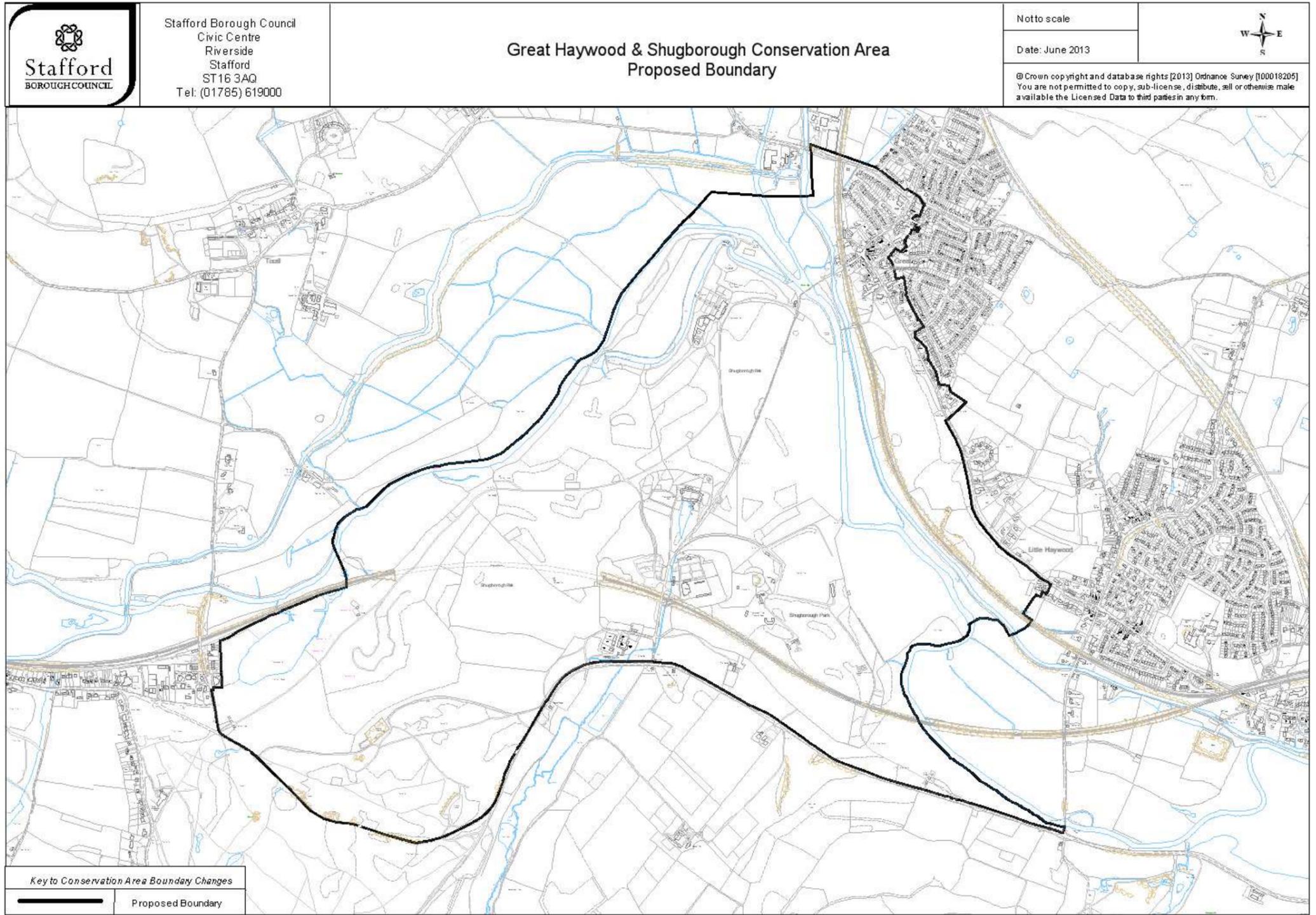


Figure 1 Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area

2.2 Location and Topography

- 2.2.1 The village of Great Haywood and the Shugborough Estate are located in the valley of the River Trent, with Cannock Chase to the south. The Shugborough estate is entirely within the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).
- 2.2.2 Great Haywood and Shugborough lie approximately seven and five miles east of Stafford respectively. The A513 that runs to the south of Shugborough encloses most of the parkland, and Main Road in Great Haywood acts as the eastern boundary. The River Sow forms the boundary to the north. The Trent and Mersey Canal, the River Trent and the River Sow all run through the Shugborough estate, helping to define the different character areas within the conservation area. Grade I listed Shugborough Hall is sited at the confluence of the River Trent and the River Sow; the River Sow runs to the west of the house, creating picturesque views across the river to lush pastures beyond.
- 2.2.3 From Great Haywood, the Shugborough Estate is reached by crossing the landmark 16th century Trent Lane Bridge, and from the footpath running parallel to St Stephen's Church. Outside the conurbation of Great Haywood, the conservation area is surrounded by open fields to the north and east, and stretches to the village of Milford in the southwest. Cannock Chase lies to the south.
- 2.2.4 The conservation area encompasses the Shugborough Estate, a stretch of Mill Lane running to the junction with Main Road, Trent Lane, and Main Road running south towards Little Haywood. There are 39 listed buildings and one Scheduled Monument within the conservation area.

2.3 Historical Development and Relationship to Current Layout

- 2.3.1 Great Haywood has developed over the centuries in a linear pattern along Main Road. 20th century development has occurred in plots behind Main Road to the northeast, creating a dense spread of housing. Whilst this does not reflect the historic linear settlement pattern of the village, the historic street layout within the conservation area has otherwise been preserved.
- 2.3.2 During the medieval period, the land surrounding the conservation area to the east was used as extensive open strip fields, and wetland for pasture and grazing lay to the west (within the current Shugborough estate). Today, agricultural intensification and development has resulted in field boundary loss and subsequent loss of agricultural character, although some historic field boundaries are still visible to the south east of the conservation area.

2.4 Archaeological Interest

- 2.4.1 The valley of the River Trent has long been the focus of occupation and activity for the residents of the area. Recent archaeological investigations prior to the construction of a new the ticket office at Shugborough revealed mid-Bronze Age pottery. This and other evidence suggests that the river valley offered excellent resources: fish, water and wildfowl, a viable transport route and a rich soil for growing crops. Other archaeological investigations along the River Trent have revealed burial and ceremonial activity during the late Neolithic and Bronze age, followed by development of a farming landscape during the iron age and Roman period, which continued into the mediaeval period and beyond. As such there remains considerable potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the flood plain and other areas of the conservation area.
- 2.4.2 The *wood* element of Haywood is thought to come from the Old English *wudu* for wood. The *Hay* element is believed to originate from the Old English *heg* meaning fence or enclosure. The Latinised *haia* is often found where part of a forest is closed off for hunting, and Cannock Wood was enclosed by the Bishops of Lichfield. Haywood translates to *the wood with the enclosure, or enclosed wood* (Horovitz, 2005, pp 306-7).
- 2.4.3 The first element of Shugborough comes from the Old English *succa*, meaning evil spirit. Old English *Burgh* is a fortified place, an ancient earthwork or encampment. The name, according to Horovitz, implies a haunted fortification (2005, p493).

- 2.4.4 Archaeological investigations into earthworks and foundations along the existing bridleway to the west of Shugborough Hall were discovered to be the remains of a deserted medieval settlement. This settlement is visible on 18th century maps that illustrate the layout of the settlement during the 17th century, prior to the development of Shugborough parkland.
- 2.4.5 One of the medieval manors of the Bishop of Lichfield stood near to the current Shugborough Hall, and was demolished by William Anson in 1693. There are also records of a wooden bridge prior to the construction of the 16th century stone Essex Bridge, linking what was Shugborough village to the village of Great Haywood.
- 2.4.6 The site of 13th century Haywood Hall lies between the River Trent and the village of Great Haywood. Haywood Hall was given by Bishop Roger de Morlend to Roger de Aston in the 16th century. The Aston family moved their seat to Tixall in the 18th century, and no above-ground archaeology remains.
- 2.4.7 The existing Clifford Arms pub in Great Haywood replaces a coaching inn; the timber-framed west façade was the remains of the Tudor gatehouse for Haywood Hall.

2.5 **Historical Connection between Estate and Village**

- 2.5.1 Shugborough was purchased by the Anson family in 1624. The next centuries saw expansion of the Shugborough estate through the gradual acquisition and development of the surrounding land of Cannock and Great Haywood. This is reflected in the small rectilinear cottages found amongst Great and Little Haywood, as many residents of Shugborough were rehoused here between c.1795 and 1805, giving a slight estate village appearance to Great Haywood.

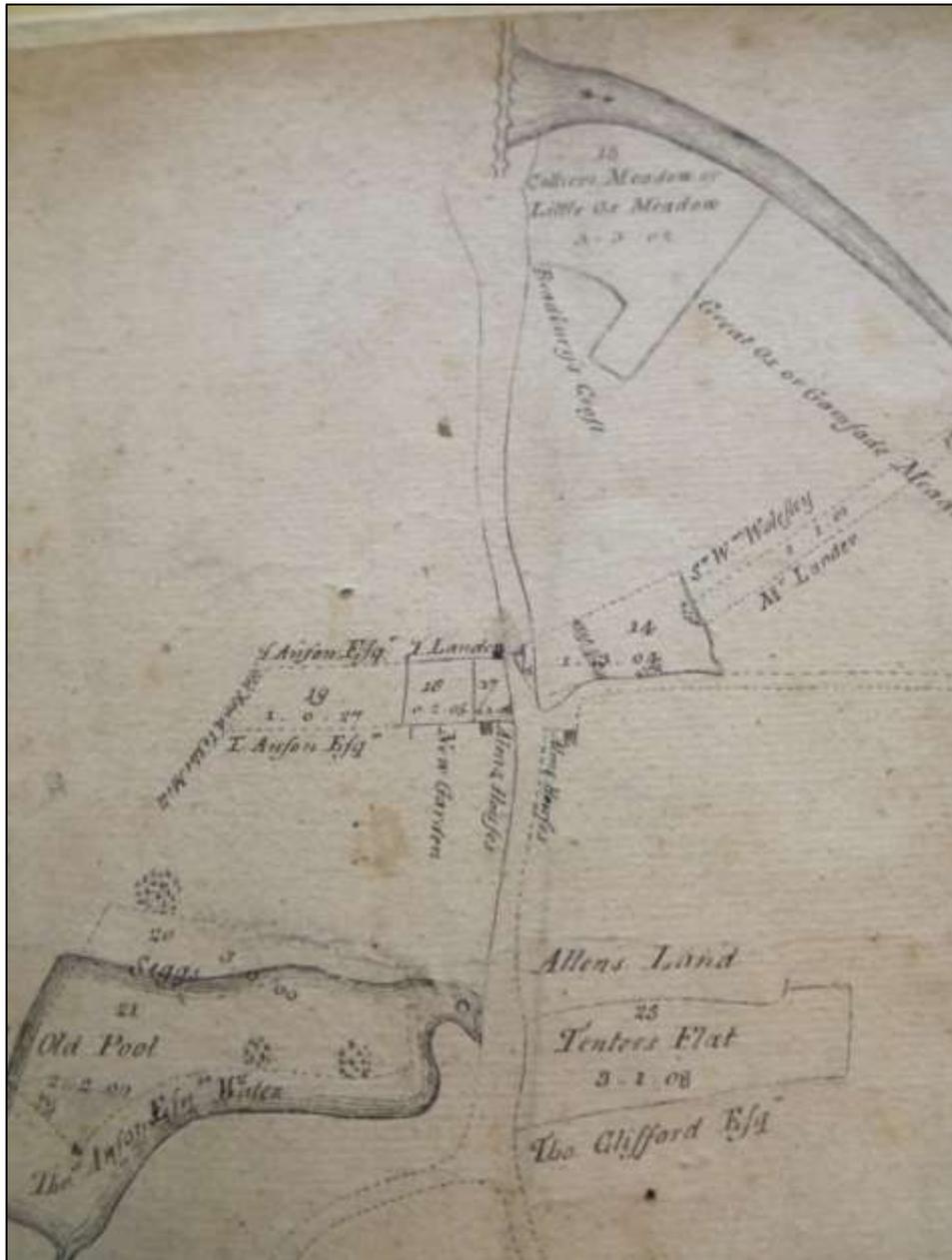


Figure 2 Map of 1770. Land now part of the Shugborough estate, in several different ownerships, and used in part as meadow. Essex Bridge is at the top of the map. Reproduced with permission from Staffordshire Record Office D615/M/6/43



Figure 3 Map of c.1800. Part of the settlement present in Shugborough in the 17th century prior to development of the parkland. Reproduced with permission from Staffordshire Record Office D615/M/6/44



Figure 4 Early 19th century map of Main Road, at the south of Great Haywood. The map illustrates several buildings (now demolished) within the current estate. Reproduced with permission from Staffordshire Record Office D615/M/6/45



Figure 5 Ordnance survey map, 1923. Buildings on the west side of Main Road have been cleared for creation of parkland opposite The Butts. Reproduced with permission from Staffordshire Record Office

3 Built Character, Character Area One: Great Haywood

3.1 The variety of buildings of varying ages, ranging from the Grade II listed, 16th century Abbey Barn to the early 20th century Memorial Hall, has created a rich variety of architectural styles and materials amongst the street scene.

3.2 Building Types

3.2.1 There is great diversity of style in the Victorian buildings: the Roman Catholic Church, Anglican Church, and the Congregational Chapel all being architecturally distinct, although only 18 years apart in date. The primary school, social club, pub, houses and cottages are a diverse collection of building types and represent a well-established, historical village.



Figure 6 The Memorial Hall

3.3 Scale, Plot Size and Plan Form: Domestic Buildings

3.3.1 With the exception of Abbey House and Churchyard Cottage, houses are oriented towards Main Road, giving a sense of enclosure and a strong sense of unity despite the varying heights and plan forms. The Georgian Haywood House, 17th century Abbey House, and the early 20th century Clifford Arms, contrast with the various small-scale, two-storey cottages, built to rehouse inhabitants of Shugborough during expansion of the estate. The cottages fronting the relatively narrow Main Road create a strong building line leading to Trent Lane.



Figure 7 Estate cottages on Main Road

- 3.3.2 Cottages are generally 18th to 19th century, two-storey, and terraced. The cottages are positioned with front elevations to Main Road, and are fairly deep on plan, with wide gable ends. There is an almost continuous building line along the east side of Main Road towards Trent Lane beginning with the former estate cottages, once mirrored on the west with similar cottages, now demolished. Their low floors and simple design of one door and two windows in one bay, with some doors positioned in the gable ends, is a common theme in Great Haywood. Their wide frontages, along with the square window openings, create a horizontal emphasis and contribute to the continuous positive views along Main Road.
- 3.3.3 Grade II Churchyard Cottage is positioned at right angles to St John the Baptist church. It is not present on early 19th century maps. This is two bays, two storey, and small scale, and appears to coincide with the building of the church. This is one of the few historic buildings with the main elevation at right angles to Main Road.
- 3.3.4 Abbey House dates to the 17th century, but its main facade is Victorian Tudor, with gables and bay windows. Two-and-a-half storey, it is irregular on plan with gabled roofs. The adjacent Abbey Barn is elongated and rectilinear on plan, with a simple gabled roof. It has been converted into three two-storey dwellings.
- 3.3.5 At Trent Lane, two-storey Trent House and Post Office opposite have hipped roofs and are square on plan. Beyond are more rectilinear gabled cottages of a smaller scale, similar in form to the estate cottages found along Main Road.
- 3.3.6 At the corner of Main Road, Hollyhock, Hazel and Honeypot Cottages, The Clifford Arms and Trent House create a pleasing scene through the variety of roof shapes: Hollyhock, Hazel and Honeypot Cottage with gables facing Main Road on the north, south and west with pinnacles emphasising the rhythm created by the dormers; The Clifford Arms has gables creating a visual anchor in the street scene; and the hipped roofs of Trent House and the Post Office leading to the rectilinear Trent cottages along Trent Lane.



Figure 8 The Clifford Arms and Honeypot, Hazel and Hollyhock Cottages

3.4 Places of Worship

3.4.1 The presence of churches for three denominations reflects the diversification of worship during the 19th century. Maps show spaces set aside after the village was established for the creation of both St Stephen's Church and the Congregational Chapel. The churches fit into the street scene and continue the linear nature of the village, through their siting and stone boundary walls.

3.4.2 St Stephens Church is positioned on a high bank rising south towards the village of Little Haywood. Its prominent positioning gives attractive views. Rectangular on plan, it is low scale in height with simple gabled roofscapes. The buttresses create a vertical emphasis in an otherwise horizontal plan building.



Figure 9 St Stephen's Church with distinctive stone boundary walls

- 3.4.3 St John the Baptist Chapel is an ornate chapel relocated from Tixall. This elongated plan church is set back from the road with several mature yews in the churchyard. The gap in the building line creates a visual 'frame' for the church, emphasised by the small scale surrounding cottages. The tall carved niches on the south façade emphasise its verticality. The roof is gabled and hipped at the east and west.



Figure 10 Church of St John the Baptist, south facade

- 3.4.4 The height of Mount Zion Congregational Chapel is emphasised by its alignment with other buildings along Main Road and its position close to the road. A domestic appearance is created by the central front door and windows either side, giving the appearance of two storeys. Rectangular on plan, it is one storey with a simply gabled roof with a churchyard to the side and back.



Figure 11 Mount Zion Congregational Chapel



Figure 12 The Church of St Stephen, Memorial Hall and Social Club.

3.4.5 The character of the early 20th century Memorial Hall is in part derived from the simple gabled roof, positioned with main façade to the road. The social club is also gabled but with shaped gables to the north elevation, and a central wing at right angles to the roof, suggesting it is positioned with end gable to the road.

3.5 **Architectural Styles and Features**

3.5.1 Victorian Neo Tudor style is found at Anson's Primary School, with a date stone of 1868. The social club also employs Neo Tudor style stone detailing. Estate cottages with simple doors and casements in historic photos portray a sparse, undecorated, utilitarian appearance. This remains a key aspect of their character.

3.5.2 There is a high survival rate of historic fenestration in Great Haywood, notably at the Post Office, 1-4 Trent Lane, and Church Cottage (all listed), the Congregational chapel, The Knot, Butts Cottage, and Honeypot Cottage. Vertically hung, outward opening casements with two glazing bars feature heavily, and there is a high retention of traditional fastenings. Where historic windows survive they are recessed from the front wall.

3.5.3 The remaining historic windows at Butts Cottage are recessed within a cambered arch on the ground floor, the first floor are outward opening casements with narrow cills. All are two-light with two horizontal glazing bars. At The Knot, the main façade ground floor windows are three-light with three horizontal glazing bars. On the first floor are three-light windows with central outward opening casements, and no cills. Casements of Church Cottage are two-light with horizontal and vertical glazing bars creating six panes with flat lintels above and no cills. These are set within a very shallow reveal.

3.5.4 At Butts Farmhouse replacement windows in uPVC have degraded the historic character of the house, but appear to be in the original openings, and set almost flush in the reveal with no cills, creating a less jarring effect than some replacement windows. Where windows are replaced, it is often with the addition of modern cills. It is likely that no cills were present originally, and this addition creates an alien appearance to the flat front of the estate cottages. At Nel's Cottage, where cills are not present, although the windows are replaced, a more authentic look is preserved.

3.5.5 Where historic fenestration has been removed, this has had a detrimental effect on the historic character of the buildings in question and in the quality of the street scene in general. The introduction of modern materials such as plastic jar with traditional windows that have slender glazing bars and tend to be flush with, or set back, from the window reveal. Window frames that protrude from the wall spoil the visual continuity created by the plain- fronted terraced cottages. All estate cottages along Main Road possess replacement windows. Originally these appear to have been slightly recessed from the front wall.



Figure 13 Casements at Trent Lane cottages



Figure 14 Churchyard Cottage: Iron casement with external fastening

3.5.6 The Bow window at Trent House is probably of early 19th century origin. The bay windows at Hollyhock Cottage and 2 Rockside Cottage create additional interest in the street scene, and may have been used as shop windows.



Figure 15 Canted bay window at 2 Rockside cottage with one vertically hung pane and external fastening.

3.5.7 Stone cills and lintels are employed on the grander houses and buildings. Holmleigh, Trent Villa and the Old Vicarage have lost their original fenestration but possess stone cills. Stone mullioned windows are found at the Social Club, Anson's Primary School, and the Anglican and Catholic churches. Anson's Primary School employs a Victorian Tudor style window and at the Club on the north (main) elevation, Tudor style two-light stone mullioned windows are preserved. The ogee arched heads on the ground floor, with a flat lintel on the first floor, adds interest and is balanced by matching stone surrounds, and roll moulded splayed weathering on all cills. Dutch Gabled dormers are found slightly above eaves level.



Figure 16 Left to right: The Tudor style, ogee-arched windows with roll moulded cills at the Social Club, the Gothic arched tracery of the Congregational Chapel (centre), and the sashes at Trent House, all add to the character of the conservation area.

3.5.8 At Haywood House, sash windows are 6 over 6 at ground floor and first floor, and 3 over 3 at third floor level. The arrangement of 6 over 6 for ground floor and 3 over 3 for upper floors also occurs at Trent House and the Post Office, and reflects Classical proportions.

3.5.9 The south façade of the Gothic Victorian Abbey House is characterised by bay windows on the front (south) elevation. On the east elevation, long windows with hood labels above in stone give a Tudor appearance. The attention given to window detailing is relative to the status of the building. The Gothic tracery windows in a semi-circular head at the Congregational chapel and clear historic glass, lend a graceful appearance to the frontage and side elevations.

- 3.5.10 The estate cottages fronting Main Road are of Staffordshire blue roof tiles with simple gables and dentilation at eaves. Dentilation at eaves level is found at The Knot, The Old Vicarage, Butts Farmhouse, Robin's Nest, Woolmer's Cottage and The Cottage, and along the April cottage group. Dentilation is not generally found at verges.
- 3.5.11 Fish scale pattern tiling is found at Anson's Primary School, and at Hollyhock, Hazel and Honeypot cottages and the Congregational chapel. The preservation of the roofing pattern, gables, bargeboards and finials unifies this group, whereas the introduction of modern roofing materials creates a disjointed appearance to the terraced cottages.
- 3.5.12 The hand cleft slate tiles at Trent House and cottages adds a bluish tone to the colour palette, and enhances texture and interest, and helps to elevate these buildings in status above the other estate cottages along Main Road.
- 3.5.13 Gables dormers are found passing through at eaves level at Butts Farmhouse and Hollyhock, Hazel and Honeypot Cottages.



Figure 17 Fish scale pattern at Hollyhock, Hazel and Honeypot Cottages



Figure 18 Hand cleft slate at Trent Lane Cottages



Figure 19 Tuscan portico at Trent Lane Post Office

- 3.5.14 Stone Tuscan porticos at Trent Lane and the Vicarage are early 19th century in style.
- 3.5.15 On Main Road, steps leading to the estate cottages, and gently curving wrought iron railings, give a uniform estate appearance and punctuate the long elevations. This effect is obscured where the steps are altered, railings are missing, or doorways altered to from windows.



Figure 20 Steps and railings of the former estate cottages

3.5.16 Applied timber is found at the Memorial Hall and Clifford Arms, both of early 19th century date.

3.5.17 Stone gate piers are present at Haywood House, Manor House, and The Mount. At Abbey House, the rusticated gatepiers contribute to the grandeur of the house and grounds.

3.6 **Building Materials**

3.6.1 Stone is employed at Abbey House and Abbey Barn (16th and 17th century respectively), and the Anglican and Catholic churches, and is used for detailing at Trent House, the Post Office and Trent Lane cottage, the social club, and the Congregational chapel. Brick is the main building material for these buildings. As with fenestration, status of building is reflected in materials and embellishment; stone is reserved for the more 'polite' architectural buildings and structures, and for smaller cottages brick is employed. Stone is also employed at Trent Lane Bridge (below).



Figure 21 Detail of the pedestrian arch of Trent Lane Bridge. Stone is used for the more consciously styled buildings and structures

- 3.6.2 Staffordshire blue tiles are employed at the estate cottages, apart from Trent Lane Cottages, where hand cleft slate is employed.
- 3.6.3 Painted brick or render are also found at some estate cottages as a later addition to the brick.
- 3.6.4 Rock Cottage is the only known timber-framed cruck house known at Great Haywood. The frame is not exposed and the exterior is rendered.



Figure 22 Stone is used for detailing at Trent Lane cottages. Orange brick, and white walls with dark grey roofs, make up the dominant colours in the conservation area.

3.7 Colour Palette

- 3.7.1 Black and white half timbering is found at Memorial Hall; the black and white half timbering at The Clifford Arms is emphasised by the dark grey roof of Hollyhock, Hazel and Honeypot cottages, and white painted brick walls.
- 3.7.2 Cheerful orange brick is found at many of the estate cottages and smaller cottages in the village.

4 Listed Buildings, Character Area One

4.1 Abbey House

4.1.1 The principal façade faces southwest, and it is set amongst large grounds, once incorporating the adjacent 16th century barn, now in separate ownership. Formerly part of the Ingestre Estate, it possesses characteristics of a vicarage, with the walled garden, a barn in the grounds, and a once winding drive that ends with an imposing facade.

4.1.2 Surviving parts of the tall brick and stone wall surrounding the house give a glimpse of its former high quality: the garden door with four-centred brick arch with boarded timber door and iron strap hinges survives in good condition. The fence and brick archway, with intercom system, created for vehicular access to the barn to the east, create a modern domestic appearance and spoil the appearance of the remaining walled garden.

4.2 Abbey Barn

4.2.1 This Grade II stone barn of 17th century origin fronting Mill Lane forms an impressive corner piece and invites exploration into Great Haywood. Buttresses provide vertical emphasis to the strong horizontal appearance created by the barn's relatively low height. The barn was originally longer, the eastern wall now forms the property boundary to barn residences. It is vulnerable to vandalism due to the location of the bus stop. Converted in the late 1980s, lintels and casements have domesticated the elevation facing Mill Lane.

4.2.2 The casements are not flush fitting as found with traditional casements, and are not of a style generally found on agricultural buildings. The differing colour timber varnishes divides the long elevation visually and detracts from its agricultural character. However, a surviving pitching hole has been retained and reused. The roof is of plain clay tiles, the deep eaves and steep pitch suggest it was formerly thatched.

4.3 Haywood House

- 4.3.1 This well-preserved Grade II Georgian house is marred slightly by the replacement fanlight and door frame, but the front door, of six raised panels, is an attractive feature. Its graceful symmetry is slightly impaired by the extension to the north but it forms a strong focal point leading south towards Trent Lane.



Figure 23 Haywood House with sash windows, 6 over 6 panes at ground floor level, 3 over 3 at first floor level. The rusticated stone gate piers add to the grandeur of the building.

4.4 Church of St Stephen

- 4.4.1 Built in 1840 by Stafford architect Thomas Trubshaw, Grade II St Stephen's was redesigned in 1858 by HJ Stevens for the 2nd Earl of Lichfield of Shugborough Hall. Stone ashlar walls with unusual tooling adds depth to, and softens, this rather simple plan and low height church. Its positioning on the hill and surrounding fruit trees create a pleasant village feel. It forms a picturesque group with the Memorial Hall and social club opposite.



Figure 24 St Stephens facing south

4.5 Church of St John the Baptist

- 4.5.1 Built for the Clifford family of Tixall Hall in c.1829, this Grade II building was moved and rebuilt at Great Haywood in 1845 when the Clifford's estate was sold. Stone transomed windows with label moulds above, and traceried parapet above niches create an ornate appearance. A well-preserved panelled oak door remains. The striking octagonal turret is visible from Trent Close, forming a visual connection to this part of the conservation area. The attached Victorian house is marred by replacement brown windows.



Figure 25 The oak panelled door and octagonal tower of St John the Baptist

4.6 Churchyard Cottage

- 4.6.1 The 19th century Grade II listed cottage has its main façade facing the churchyard of St John the Baptist. The symmetry and small scale give a romantic cottage appearance. It is of brick with Staffordshire blue roof tiles, with dentilation at eaves level. It retains its cast iron outward opening casement windows with external fastenings. It forms a group with the church of St John the Baptist, and adds interest to the street scene by creating a contrast to the church in scale, positioning and materials.

4.7 Trent House, Post Office and Cottages

4.7.1 The Grade II Trent House and Post Office frame Trent Lane and form an attractive introduction to the Shugborough estate. The two storey Trent House and opposite Post Office possess elegant proportions, and the classical Tuscan pedimented portico motif is continued onto the adjoining estate cottages. The porticos, blind recesses and symmetry either side of the road, and the use of hand cleft slate and stone detailing elevate the appearance of the cottages, which otherwise share the same proportions as their neighbours along Main Road. These simple additions to the cottages suggest these were higher status estate cottages. The casement windows create a horizontal emphasis leading down Trent Lane towards the Trent Lane railway bridge.



Figure 26 Trent House and Trent Lane cottages running towards Trent Lane Railway Bridge (All listed Grade II)

4.8 Trent Lane Bridge

4.8.1 This Grade II mid-19th century stone ashlar railway bridge forms a grand entrance to Trent Lane facing east, and invites exploration of the Trent and Mersey canal area facing west. It is one span with an elliptical arch, with rusticated voussoirs and a pedestrian arch to either side of the main arch.

5 Positive Buildings, Character Area One

5.1 Hollyhock, Hazel and Honeypot Cottages

5.1.1 Sited on the corner opposite Trent Lane, the dormers and gables of these cottages create a visual flow in the street scene. The preserved fish scale roof pattern and finials give an attractive Victorian Gothic appearance.



Figure 27 Hollyhock, Hazel and Honeypot Cottages

5.2 The Old Vicarage

- 5.2.1 Dating to the 17th century, the house was raised and later extended back to the west in the early 19th century, when the Tuscan portico and two octagonal towers were added. It became a Vicarage in the 19th century. Anecdotal evidence suggests architect Samuel Wyatt may have been responsible for its redesign in the early 19th century.



Figure 28 The Old Vicarage

5.3 The Knot

- 5.3.1 Painted brick with Staffordshire blue roof tiles, the raised position with front gardens parallel to the road creates a pleasant cottage appearance. It is present on a map of 1820 and retains original fenestration. It forms part of a historic settlement that spread to the west across Main Road. The charming cottage feel is complemented by surviving original features such as fenestration and 19th century four-panelled door and surround.



Figure 29 The Knot

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Great Haywood & Shugborough Conservation Area
Character Area 1 - Great Haywood

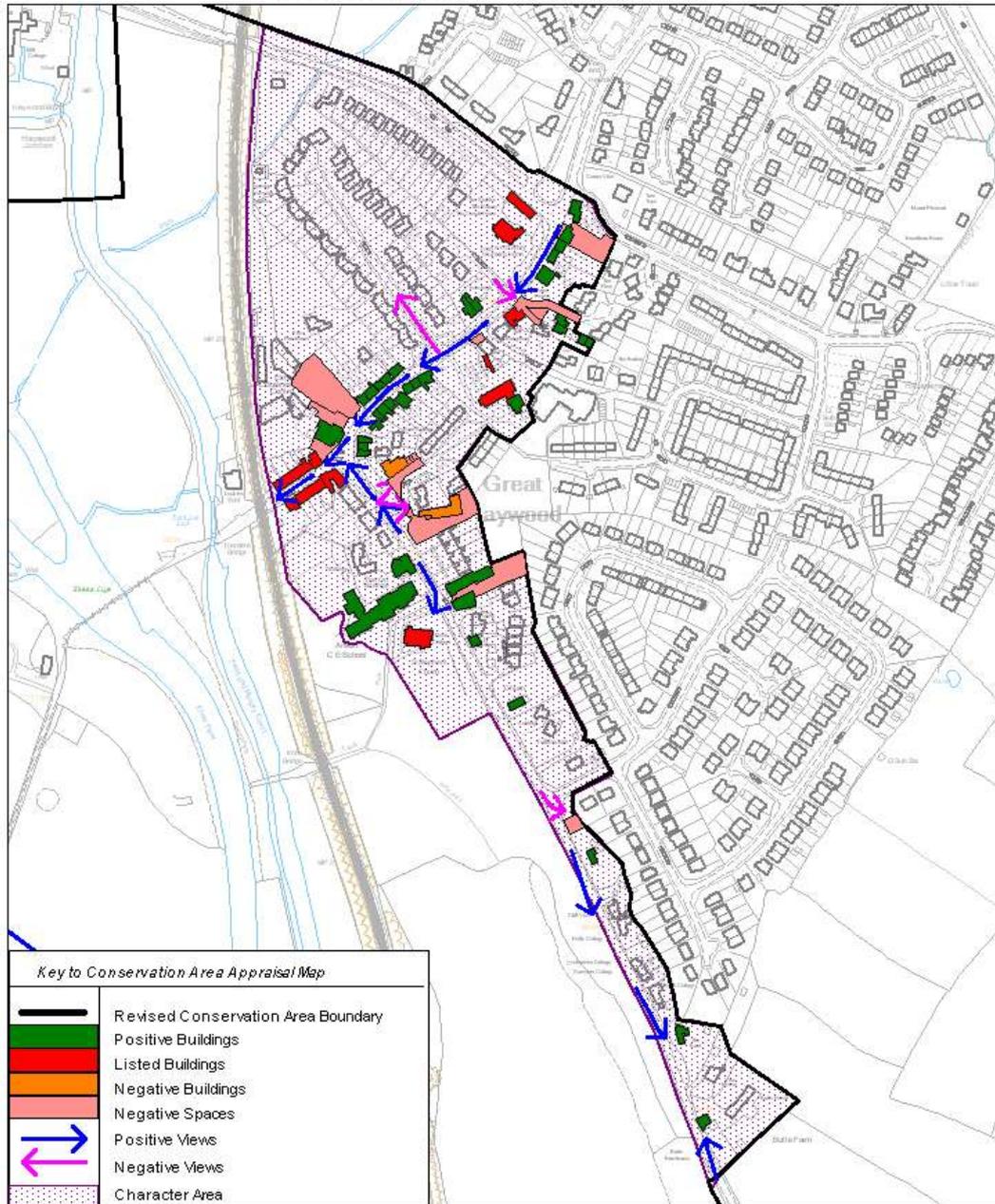


Figure 30 Character Area One: Listed buildings, positive buildings, views and negative spaces

6 Spatial Analysis, Character Area One

6.1 Public Realm

- 6.1.1 The village of Great Haywood is well served by public transport. However the siting of the modern bus shelter adjacent to Abbey Barn mars views of the barn from the junction of Mill Lane and Main Road.
- 6.1.2 The high number of traffic signs also interrupts views from Mill Lane towards Main Road, and traffic noise impacts on the otherwise peaceful environment.
- 6.1.3 Both St John the Baptist and St Stephen's churchyards are accessible, and a bench is provided in St John the Baptist churchyard.
- 6.1.4 Surfaces are modern tarmac with modern kerbs, but some granite kerbs remain to the south of Main Road. One historic street light remains on Trent Lane, which helps to create a strong historic character in this part of the conservation area. Otherwise, the street lighting is modern and metal. The large number of plastic bins detracts from the historic character of the village.

6.2 Ephemera

- 6.2.1 The Georgian post box outside the Post Office and the street light in Trent Lane add to the historic character of Great Haywood. There is a well-preserved mile post on Main Road at St John the Baptist Church.



Figure 31 The Georgian post box and historic street light add character

6.3 Public Footpaths and Circulation

- 6.3.1 The footpath to the north of St Stephen's church provides a link to the Shugborough estate, passing over the iron bridge of the Trent and Mersey Canal (see Character Area Two). There is also access to the canal towpath and the Shugborough estate via Trent Lane.



Figure 32 Public Footpath from north of St Stephens Church into the Shugborough Estate

6.4 Open Spaces and Gardens

- 6.4.1 Abbey House, positioned in spacious grounds, contrasts with the cottages fronting directly onto Main Road, with back garden plots. Towards the south of the conservation area The Knot and Butts Farmhouse possess larger plots, whereas within the village centre, garden plots tend to be to the back, with houses fronting onto the Main Road, emphasising the linear street pattern in the core of the village.
- 6.4.2 The churchyards of St John the Baptist and St Stephen's provide important green space along Main Road.



Figure 33 St Stephen's Church. The churchyard and trees create a pleasant village feel



Figure 34 Yew trees at St John the Baptist Church

6.5 Important Trees

- 6.5.1 The churchyard at St John Baptist possesses several mature Yews, and several mature trees and fruit trees are observed at St Stephen's Church. In the grounds of Abbey House two Copper Beeches frame the entrance, and a Horse Chestnut occupies the site of demolished estate cottages, complementing the historic stone and brick boundary wall of Abbey House behind.

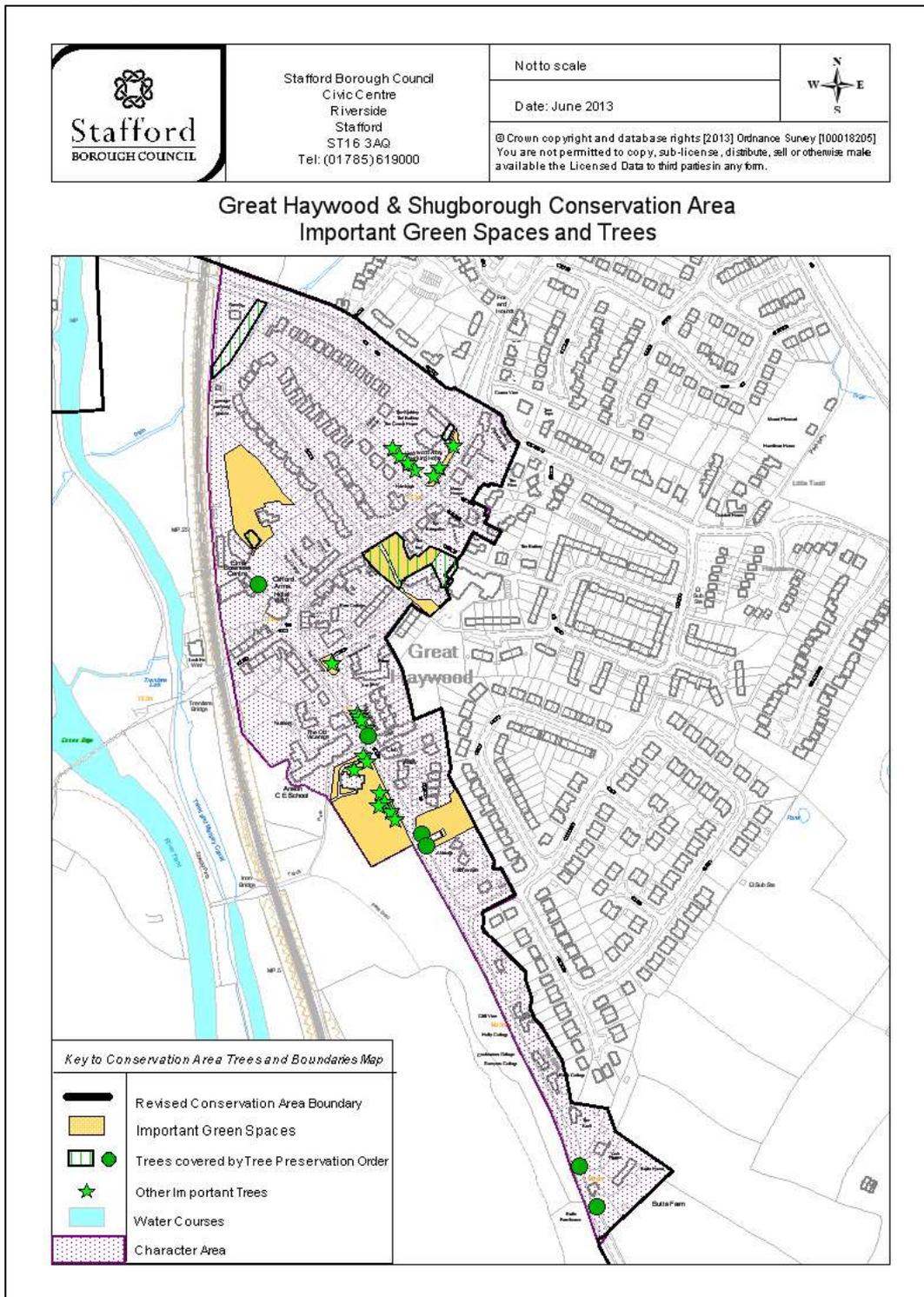


Figure 35 Character Area One: Important Trees and Boundaries

6.6 Important Boundaries

- 6.6.1 The boundary wall of stone and brick at Abbey House encloses the corner of Main Road and leads towards the village centre. This is in need of repair in places. Stone boundary walls are a significant feature of Great Haywood, usually in four or five courses with central gate piers.



Figure 36 The boundary wall of Abbey House



Figure 37 The continuation of Abbey House boundary wall at Abbey Gardens. The remaining plank door with original iron strap hinges is in need of repair but adds charm to the walling



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Great Haywood & Shugborough Conservation Area Important Boundaries - Character Area 1

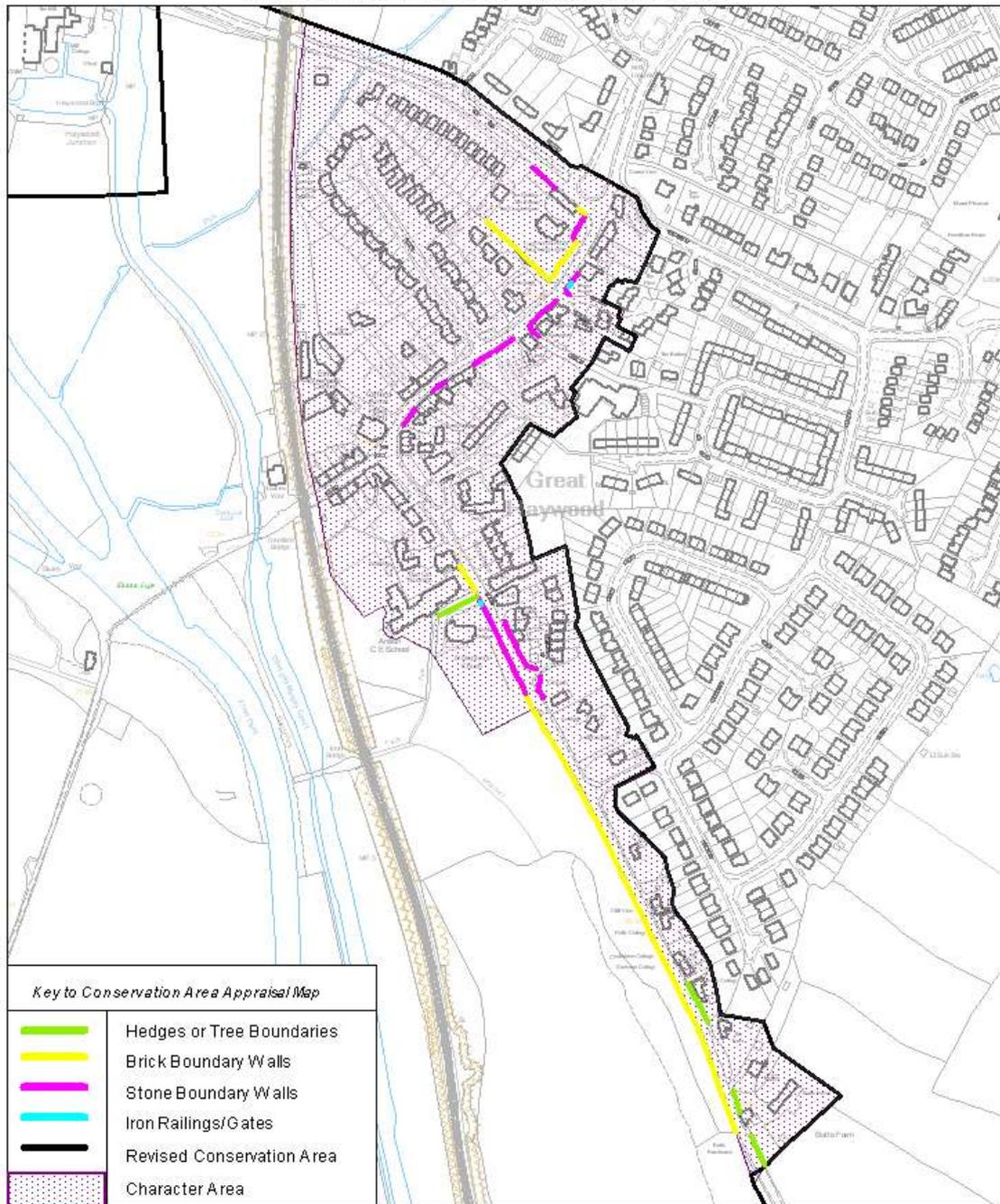


Figure 38 Character Area One: Important Boundaries

7 Important Views: Character Area One

7.1 Sequential Views

7.1.1 Beginning at the north of Main Road, sequential views of the historic row of cottages and taller buildings lead towards the applied timber-framed Clifford Arms on the corner. The series of views are emphasised by the enclosed nature of Main Road created by the strong building line of the estate cottages and gently curving, narrow Main Road.



Figure 39 Main Road: The strong building line and relatively narrow Main Road contribute to positive views along Main Road towards Trent Lane.

7.1.2 The Clifford Arms and Hollyhock, Hazel and Honeypot Cottages, and Trent House, enclose the street and complement each other in colour. The gables of The Clifford Arms and the Hollyhock cottage group projecting north and east help to create a sense of movement through the street.



Figure 40 Cottages along Main Road, The Clifford Arms and Trent House



Figure 41 Trent Lane leading to the Shugborough Estate

7.1.3 Trent House and cottages form a visual introduction to the Shugborough estate. Beginning at Trent Lane, a series of positive views unfold, incorporating the listed estate cottages and the railway bridge leading towards the Trent and Mersey Canal and the River Trent, which leads to Character Area Two.



Figure 42 Trent Lane Railway Bridge leading to Trent Lane Canal Bridge and Character Area Two.

8 Character Area Two: The Trent and Mersey Canal, the River Trent, and the River Sow

8.1 Character area two is a linear character area dominated by water courses, and links the village to the Shugborough Estate. Travelling west towards Shugborough Hall, the character immediately changes on the approach to Essex Bridge. The sound of the river Trent and birdsong invite exploration, and the mature native trees, striking footbridge and the views of surrounding pastureland create an atmospheric and refreshing contrast to the activity of Great Haywood. This is amplified by the absence of cars. Following the winding towpath running north to south from Trent Lane Canal Bridge, the only interruption to the serene atmosphere is the train line to the west.

8.2 Built Structures: Trent Lane Canal Bridge

8.2.1 Built during construction of the Trent and Mersey Canal, this modest Grade II brick and ashlar bridge dates to the early 19th century. It provides a viewing point for the Trent and Mersey canal and a contrast in scale to the nearby Essex Bridge to the west.



Figure 43 Trent Lane Canal Bridge

8.3 **Essex Bridge**

8.3.1 Essex Bridge is a 16th century stone Scheduled Monument that forms a striking introduction to both the Shugborough Estate and Great Haywood. This picturesque landmark, with its distinctive cutwaters and arches, creates rhythmical interest and a physical and visual link between the east and west banks of the River Trent. It serves as a reminder of the ancient connection between the village and Shugborough.



Figure 44 Essex Bridge

8.4 Iron Bridge

8.4.1 Further south, Iron Bridge, of probable early 19th century date, also provides a link between Great Haywood and the Shugborough estate, reached from the footpath running parallel to St Stephen's Church. Its graceful cast iron design provides a contrast to the stone and brick bridges.



Figure 45 Iron Bridge with rusticated stone piers and circle motif on span

8.4.2 These structures, whilst serving a function in providing access from Great Haywood to the current Shugborough estate, also reflect the long established link between Great Haywood and Shugborough prior to its development as an estate, and the creation of the canal network.

9 Important Views: Character Area Two

9.1 Sequential Views

- 9.1.1 Travelling west along Trent Lane to Essex Bridge, the cutwaters create a dynamic rhythm, inviting exploration into the area. A series of positive views of the Trent and Mersey canal open out to expansive views of the River Trent.



Figure 46 Scheduled Monument Essex Bridge

9.2 Long Views

- 9.2.1 Travelling north to south along the winding towpath of the Trent and Mersey Canal, there are unspoilt, extensive views of the River Trent, the parkland and Shugborough Hall to the northeast. The vast estate stretches into the distance, to views of Cannock Chase.



Figure 47 Views of the River Trent Shugborough parkland from the towpath



Figure 48 Towpath facing south



Figure 49 Views south from Iron Bridge



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Great Haywood & Shugborough Conservation Area
 Character Area 2
 Trent & Mersey Canal, River Trent & River Sow

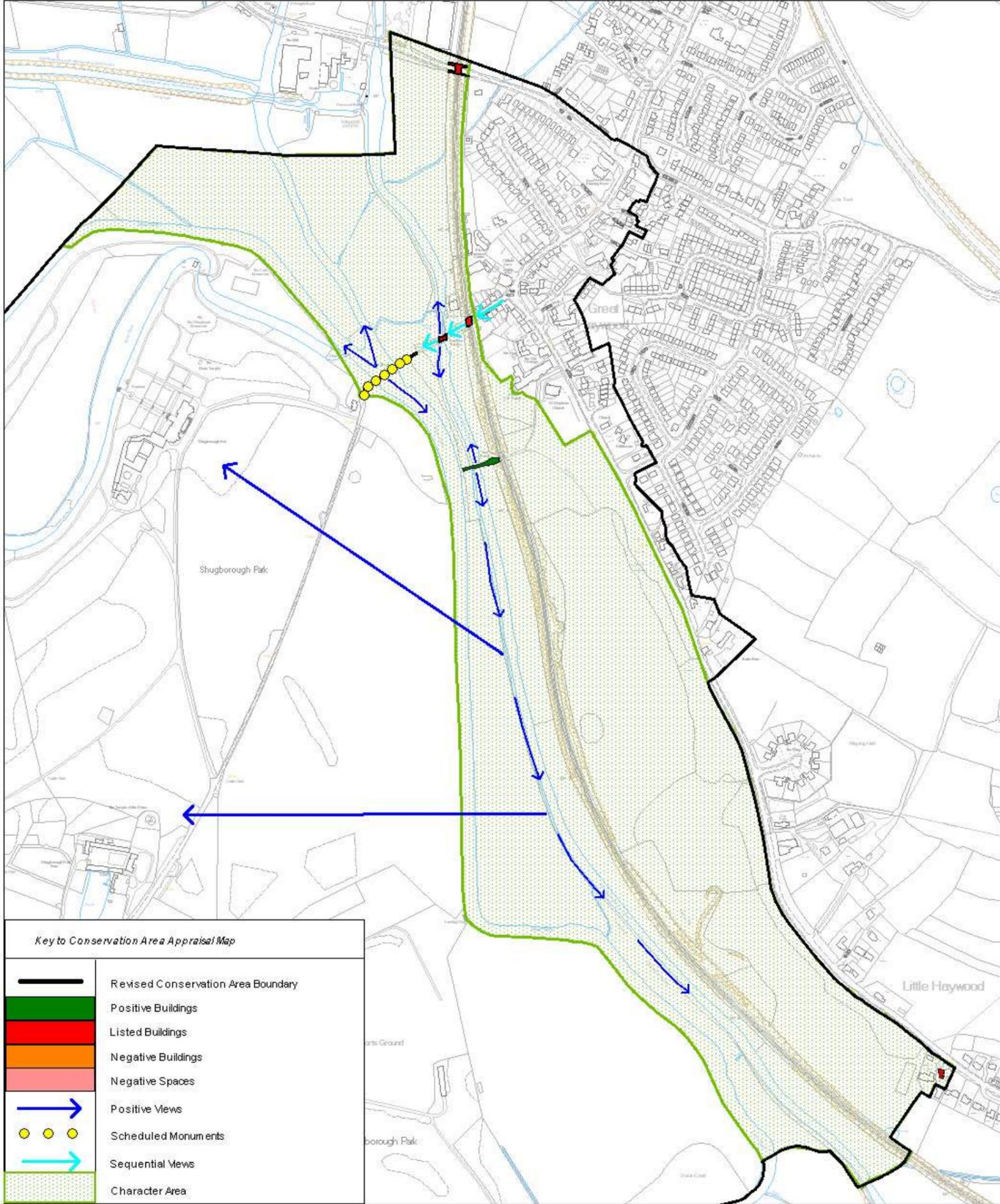


Figure 50 Character Area Two

10 Character Area Three: The Shugborough Estate



Figure 51 Shugborough Hall from the canal towpath, the banks of the River Trent in the foreground.

- 10.1 The medieval manor house that stood near to the existing hall was sold after the dissolution of the monasteries and again to the Anson family in 1624. At this time, a settlement was sited to the southeast of the hall, and Essex Bridge provided access to the manor from Great Haywood. The Ansons began expansion in the 1690s, acquiring land from Cannock Chase and the surrounding settlements, to become almost two miles wide today. The Tamworth to Stafford railway was built through the estate in 1847, and the railway tunnel entrances provide a fantastical architectural element to the Shugborough estate. The Shugborough estate is on the Register of Parks and Gardens at Grade I.

10.2 Shugborough Hall

10.2.1 The central core of Grade I listed Shugborough Hall dates to 1693, but alterations by James 'Athenian' Stuart around 1760, and Samuel Wyatt's alterations of 1790-1806 portray an eclectic if somewhat incongruous external appearance. Approached from the parkland to the south, the portico by Wyatt immediately portrays a grand country estate; the striking fluted columns of Coade Stone creating a strong vertical emphasis. The opulent architectural styles and motifs adds a depth of interest to the east façade. The gardens to the north, parkland to the east, the River Sow and surrounding pasture to the west, create a rich and varied setting for the house.



Figure 52 East facade, Shugborough Hall

10.2.2 The west facade overlooks the River Sow, the new cut created to run close to the house in c.1805. The formal gardens created by John Nash step down with stone Ha-ha walls separating each tier, to the Grade II listed Ruins before the river. The Ruins contain material that may have originated from the medieval Bishop's manor.



Figure 53 The west façade



Figure 54 The Ruins before the River Sow

10.3 Stable Block and Service Courtyard

10.3.1 The Grade II stable block and service courtyards, and outbuildings to the south of the house, date to 1767. These form two quadrangular courtyards. The eastern stable block (below) possesses many classical features: Diocletian and Venetian windows, blind arcading, and a general balanced refinement. The range is brick, with a gabled and hipped slate roof with central pedimented porte cochere. A pattern of four sashes; 8 over 8 above 12 over 12, each side of the pediment; and Diocletian windows above Venetian sashes at the north and south ends, act as a 'frame' for the central porte cochere. This presents a grand and formal entrance to the stable block.



Figure 55 The Stable Block

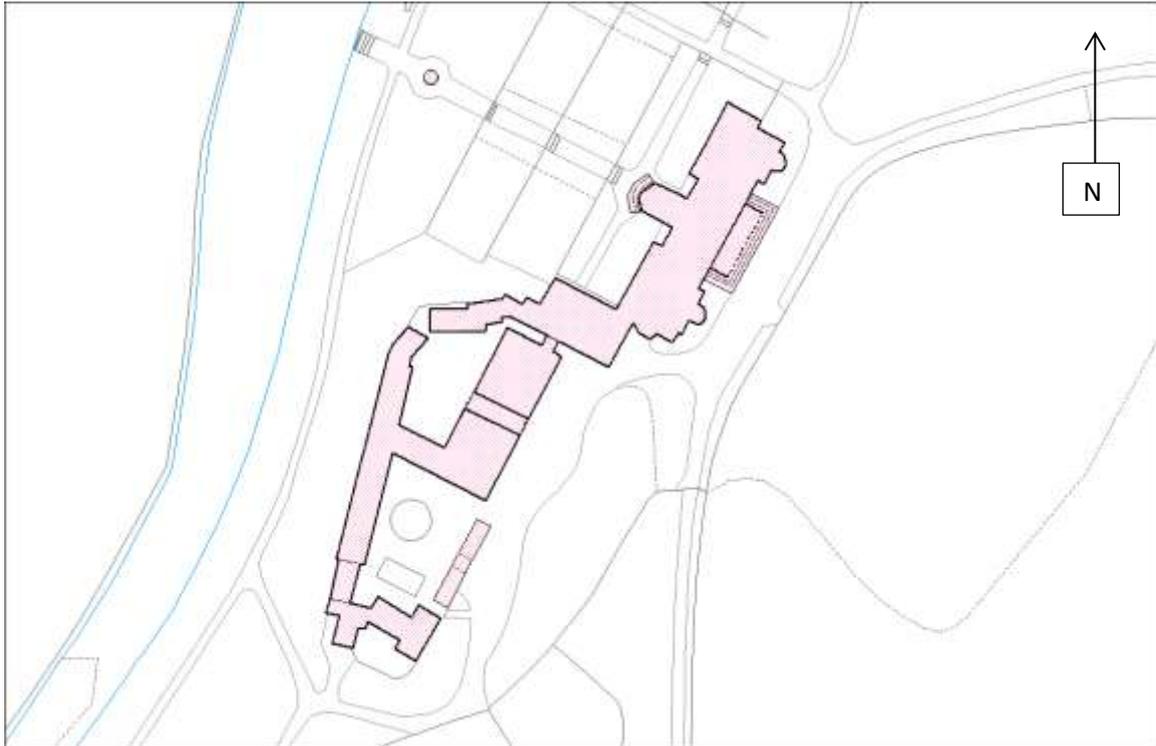


Figure 56 Shugborough Hall to the northeast, service courtyard and stable block to the south (centre of the map) and outbuildings to the southwest. The stable block and service courtyard, and outbuildings, form two courtyards, separated by a central range.

10.4 The Service Courtyard

- 10.4.1 Within the service courtyard, a dour feeling is created by the tall brick walls (although only two storeys), and simple first floor casements. The variety of fenestration in a haphazard arrangement gives a 'behind the scenes' appearance and reflects their former service courtyard use. The high survival rate of fixtures and fittings, and lack of signage and modern accretions has preserved the functional atmosphere of this courtyard, which contrasts to the grandeur of the west facade.
- 10.4.2 Historic alteration is observed on the south elevation, with stone and bricked-in doorways. This building provides first floor office space, and the ground floor is occupied by the Staffordshire County Museum. The walls are predominantly a brownish brick, with tooled ashlar at lower levels on the south facade, and the roofs are gabled and of hand cleft slate.
- 10.4.3 Some doors within the courtyard have been altered and possess a domestic appearance, being multi-paned with thick glazing bars, diluting the historic character slightly.



Figure 57 Service courtyard, showing south façade



Figure 58 Service courtyard, west facade. The retention of plank doors with L- shaped wrought iron hinges and varied fenestration reflects the former functional use of this courtyard.

10.5 Outbuildings (south courtyard)

10.5.1 The stable block, and the east range of the outbuildings courtyard, are in a similar classical style. Both are painted brick to the east, presenting a formal appearance along the side of the main façade to the house, but left as unpainted brick within the courtyards. The east range of the south courtyard possesses Diocletian windows, bull's eye windows and a similar balanced refinement observed at the stable block.

10.5.2 The west range of the south courtyard is rectilinear and one storey, with gabled slate roofs, each gable stopped by a two-storey, half-hipped square building. This range is of a darker brick and possesses function over grace. The block to the north links the north and south courtyards, and is of a similar colour brick to the west. Stone ashlar is visible at lower levels; the roof is slate and gabled.

10.5.3 The size and number of signs, and siting of bins, dilute the historic character of the south courtyard.



Figure 59 Stable block (south courtyard) Historic paving is visible under the later surface



Figure 60 The south courtyard. The signs, bins and benches could be more sensitively sited to reinforce the historic courtyard character and avoid a cluttered appearance.



Figure 61 The east range, south courtyard. Diocletian and bullseye windows lend a classical appearance.

10.6 Monuments

10.6.1 During the 1740s Thomas Anson landscaped the gardens to a Rococo layout (later altered) and added the Chinese House, and ruins to the west of the house. Later, in the 1760s, Thomas Anson commissioned James Stuart to build Greek revival monuments including the Triumphal Arch, the Tower of the Four Winds (below) and the Doric Temple. The result is an eclectic mix of unique and well preserved monuments dotted around the parkland. Pevsner states that “For picturesque grounds and garden furnishings few houses in England can compete with Shugborough” (1974, p238).



Figure 62 The Temple of the Winds (Grade II*)



Figure 63 The Cat's Monument (Grade II), to commemorate the cat Admiral Anson (1697-1762) took on his voyage around the world



Figure 64 The Triumphal Arch (Grade I) Commemorating Admiral Anson and his wife, c.1765

10.7 The Chinese House

10.7.1 Dating to c.1747, the Chinese House was inspired by one of Admiral Anson's voyages. This one-storey, one-room building to the north of the house has a hipped leaded roof with upturned eaves, creating a distinctly oriental style. The elaborate Chippendale glazing creates an attractive main façade.



Figure 65 Chinese House and Garden Bridge, and the River Sow



Figure 66 The south facade



Figure 67 The adjacent iron footbridge reflects the elaborate pattern work of the windows in its similar openwork parapet. The Chinese House, planting and monuments lend an exotic air to this part of the estate

10.8 The Walled Garden and Gardener's Cottage

- 10.8.1 Dating to c.1805, the walled garden and gardener's cottage (Grade II*) were designed by Samuel Wyatt. It is trapezoidal in shape, stretching 140m north to south. The brick bond of three courses of stretchers and a row of Flemish bond is very well preserved. The brickwork and stone copings are in need of repair in places.
- 10.8.2 Several surviving doorways with stone surrounds and plank doors with strap hinges have helped retain the walled garden character. The grand doorway to the east has two rusticated gate piers with gigantic moulded pyramidal cap stones. The north doorway, with elliptical brick arch and gate piers, retains original plank doors, but is overgrown with vegetation and some copings are missing. The garden to the north is generally well preserved, although in need of repair. The face of the walling is missing in places and vegetation has taken hold. Some fine gauged brickwork remains.



Figure 68 The walled garden and Gardener's Cottage



Figure 69 The walled garden facing east



Figure 70 Vegetation and spalling on the brick faces



Figure 71 Eastern doorway with stepped voussoirs and plank doors with strap hinges. Copings are missing.

- 10.8.3 The south section of the garden is less well preserved, and a large industrial building dominates the space. Portions are overgrown with ivy.
- 10.8.4 The principal (south) façade within the walled garden is ashlar with classical symmetry, two-storey and rectangular on plan. There are two doors either side of a large central doorway, with a segmental fanlight above. Above are four 6 over 6 sashes. The roof is slate, half-hipped, with a heavily moulded stone cornice. The ghostings of glass houses are visible above the central door and side walls. Where the walls are visible, stone is employed, and cheaper brick is employed where the material is not intended to be seen.



Figure 72 Gardener's Cottage

- 10.8.5 The north façade does not possess the same classical style architecture as the south. It retains two 6 over 6 sashes and some historic glass. It has suffered some damage to brickwork, and localised repair and repointing stands out against the fine original gauged brickwork. This building is currently unused.

10.8.6 The adjoining bothies to the east and west have been reused as workshops. These are rectilinear, gabled and one storey. The slate roof lacks the textural interest and bluish colour of the hand cleft slate, giving a 'flat' appearance to the bothies.



Figure 73 The north facade of the gardener's house and bothies



Figure 74 The north facade with jarring repair work

10.9 **The Model Farms**

10.9.1 Model farms were popular from the 18th Century and reflect changing philosophies towards farming practices. Thomas Anson (d 1818) was married to Ann Margaret Coke, daughter of the agricultural improver Thomas Coke, which undoubtedly influenced the building work at Shugborough. Shugborough retains two well-preserved Model Farm examples, both redesigned by Samuel Wyatt from existing farm buildings in the early 19th centuries. Both farm complexes are predominantly of brick with hand cleft slate roofs.

10.10 **Park Farm**

10.10.1 Park Farm in its current form was designed by Wyatt between 1803-6 with advice from agricultural improver Nathaniel Kent. Using a pattern book quadrangular layout, a stable, cattleshed and brewhouse range is found to the north,(Grade II) and a water mill forms the south range (Grade II*). Park Farm follows a typical model farm layout: the farmhouse looks into the courtyard, while the entrance is at the opposite west end. Red brick is the main building material, with stone employed for piers and for cills at the Farmhouse.

10.10.2 The Farmhouse (Grade II*) is open as a museum, and the farm buildings function as such. The agricultural character of the farm is retained although slightly diluted by the picnic benches.



Figure 75 Park Farm facing east towards the courtyard. The use of classical design, the symmetrical brick pillars with blind niches, was a feature of model farm design

10.11 Park Farm Farmhouse

10.11.1 The principal façade (facing out of the courtyard) of the brick-built, two-storey farmhouse is classical with a stone Tuscan portico and 6 over 6 sashes, with fine gauged brick wedge lintels above. Square on plan, the central doorway has a six-panelled door with fanlight above. Dentilation is carried across the main façade to two projecting gabled bays either side, creating pediments. Stone is employed for cills and the door surround. The roof is hipped in slate.



Figure 76 Park Farm Farmhouse

10.12 The Mill

10.12.1 The three-storey mill (Grade II*) is rectilinear, with a strong horizontal emphasis created by regularly spaced square openings on the first and second floor. The roof is gabled and of hand cleft slate. Marked as 'paper mill' on a map of c.1770, the mill appears strongly industrial in appearance, and does not possess the classical motifs employed by Wyatt on the north range. The mill is functional and open as a working museum. Staffordshire's Historic Environment Record states the mill was a fulling mill from at least the mid 17th century, from 1660-70 as a fulling mill, and from then until c.1800 as a paper mill.



Figure 77 Mill and millpond from the south



Figure 78 Mill and west range. The mill is functional in appearance, whereas the

west range (the entrance) possesses classical elements such as blind arches, mirrored on the opposite side.

10.13 The South Range

10.13.1 Two square, two-storey blocks with hipped roofs form stops at the east and west ends of the rectilinear, one-storey shelters, with a central rectangular block with three brick arches. The shelters were intended to be open as the central block, and stone is used for the piers. Classical elements employed by Wyatt, including blind recesses in the west range, the one storey ranges with two storey buildings at each end, and the loggia style south range, are reminiscent of the features of Palladio's villa farm designs, which influenced the design of some model farms in Britain. The courtyard shape and architectural features are very well preserved.



Figure 79 Central block with brick piers. Stone piers to the right indicate the bays were open at the front.



Figure 80 Map of c.1800 showing the location of the current mill as a paper mill. Reproduced with permission from Staffordshire Record Office D615/M/6/44



Figure 81 An early 19th century map showing Park Farm as a dairy, possibly with a barn in the centre, common in Model Farm arrangements. Reproduced with permission from Staffordshire Record Office D615/M/6/47

10.14 **White Barn Farm**

10.14.1 Built for Thomas Anson in c.1770, White Barn Farm (Grade II*) lies to the south of the estate. It forms a U-shaped courtyard arrangement with cottages to the west. The map of c.1800 illustrates a courtyard enclosed on all sides; an early 19th century map indicates a colonnaded courtyard, suggesting open frontages on two sides. The site was used as a saw mill in the late 19th century (Staffordshire HER)

10.15 **Cottages**

10.15.1 The cottages (former Hay Barn, Grade II*) to the west of the farm were converted from agricultural use in the early 19th century by Wyatt, who remodelled the farm c.1806. The brick piers dividing bays are still visible, indicating an open frontage. The rectilinear plan is punctuated by gabled dormers in the roof space.



Figure 82 White Barn Farm cottages converted from a hay barn in the early 19th century. Brick piers still evident.

10.16 South Range

10.16.1 The south range of two storeys retains evidence of disused openings and a gable adjoining the range. Within the courtyard, first floor loading doors and ground floor plank doors are retained on the south range, along with barn breathers and a brick pediment on the façade. The retention of these features has ensured a high level of agricultural character has been retained, and the lack of physical division between property boundaries complements the courtyard character. The gardens detract from the agricultural feel by created a domestic appearance but the space is not physically divided. Repair is needed to the lower courses of brick where the brick meets ground level.



Figure 83 South range. Historic openings are present, meaning historic character has been retained through conversion



Figure 84 Cottages and west range, facing south



Figure 85 White Farm Barn viewed from the south



Figure 86 Thoughtful treatment of the farm buildings and spaces has ensured retention of agricultural character



Figure 87 Map of c.1800, named Shugborough before the alteration, shows White Barn Farm as High Leasows Barn. It appears to be collonaded on two sides. Reproduced with permission from Staffordshire Record Office D615/M/6/44



Figure 88 Map of c.1800 before the creation of the cottages to the west. Reproduced with permission from Staffordshire Record Office D615/M/6/45

10.17 Stafford Lodges and Lichfield Lodges

10.17.1 To the southwest of the park are Stafford Lodges (pictured below); twin cubic lodges of ashlar with stone Tuscan columns and niches. These were designed by Wyatt to match Lichfield Lodges at the southeast of the parkland, built approximately twenty years earlier. The Lichfield Lodges were originally at Great Haywood, but moved for the arrival of the railway in 1847, which passed through their original location.



Figure 89 Stafford Lodges

10.18 **Stafford Wood Lodge**

10.18.1 Sited to the north of Stafford Lodge, the early 19th century lodge was also designed by Wyatt. It is two storey, octagonal on plan with a hexagonal brick rear extension. The main façade is ashlar with stone pedimented Tuscan portico and six panelled door. Through employment of classical features: columns, niches, porticos, and use of stone, a unity is created between the groups of lodges.



Figure 90 Stafford Wood Lodge

10.19 Boundaries

- 10.19.1 The simple iron estate railings survive in good condition and contribute to the general estate atmosphere of Shugborough. The historic iron railings to the west of Essex Bridge are a fine and very well preserved feature. The replica railings appear to be of high quality, and retention of original fabric has resulted in an authentic appearance. The preserved walls of the walled garden and the ha-ha to the south also present important boundaries; as does the estate boundary wall.



Figure 91 Historic railings near to the River Trent



Figure 92 Ha-ha wall to the west of the walled garden

11 Important Views and Vistas, Character Area Three

11.1 Vistas

- 11.1.1 From the east facade of the house, a vista takes in expansive views over parkland. From the formal gardens to the west of the house, the river Sow, pasture and the cast iron footbridge create an idyllic countryside scene.



Figure 93 Facing east towards the parkland



Figure 94 Views west towards the River Sow

11.2 Sequential Views

11.2.1 Stafford Lodges from an attractive introduction to an immediately wooded setting, the linear, winding entrance accentuated by the tall canopies of the mature trees. To the west, Stafford Wood Lodge appears nestled amongst the trees, reflecting the classical style of Stafford Lodges as the road continues towards Shugborough.



Figure 95 Stafford Wood Lodge facing west



Figure 96 Sequential views toward Shugborough from Stafford Lodges



Stafford Borough Council
 Civic Centre
 Riverside
 Stafford
 ST16 3AQ
 Tel: (01785) 619000

Not to scale

Date: June 2013



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Great Haywood & Shugborough Conservation Area
 Character Area 3 - The Shugborough Estate

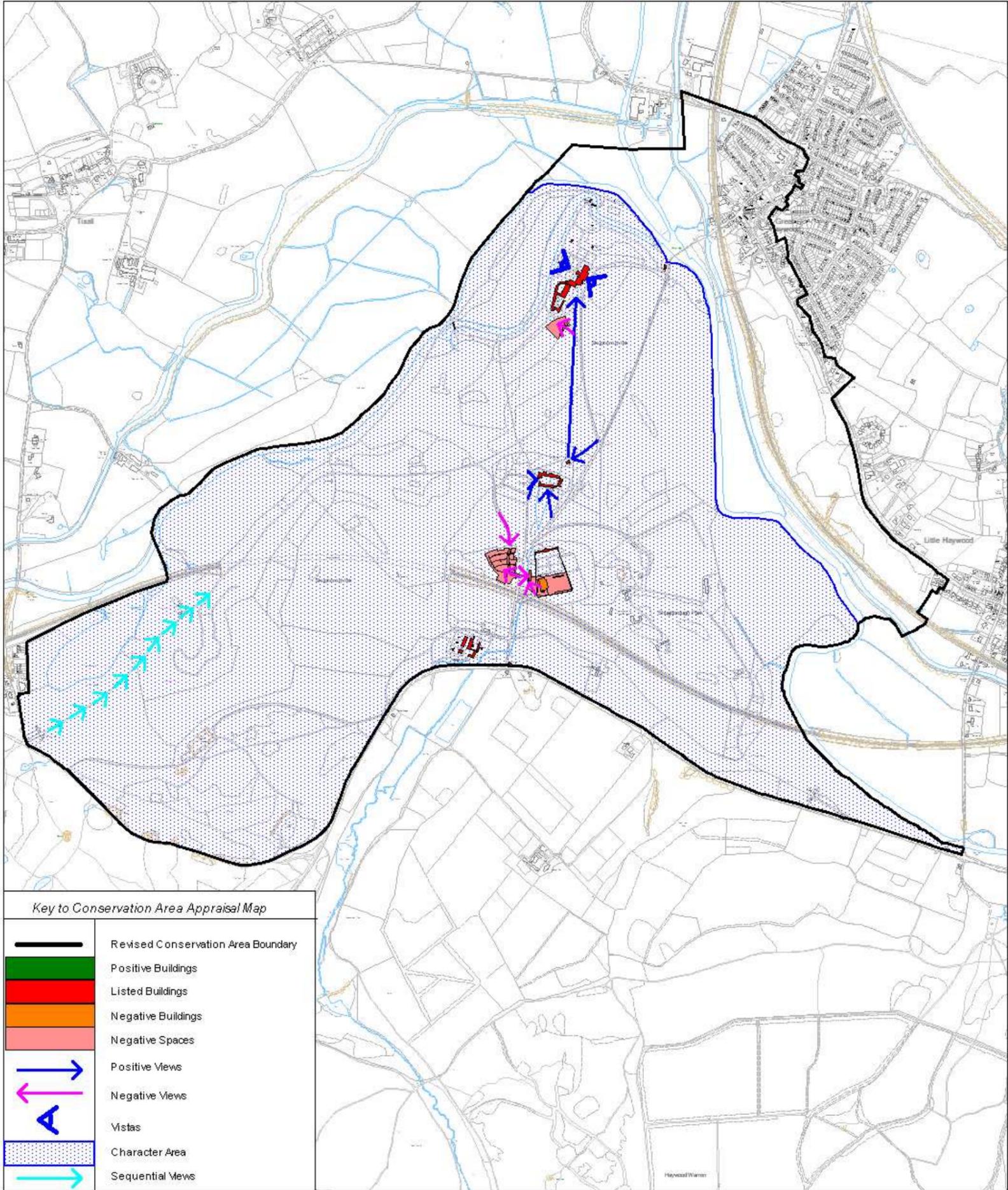


Figure 97 Character Area Three

12 Key Positive Characteristics to be considered during any Proposal for Change

12.1 Built Character

Building Types

- A variety in building types: three places of worship, cottages, grander houses

Scale, Plot size and plan form

- Rectilinear, two storey 18th-19th century estate cottages with simple openings and gabled roofs facing Main Road.
- Two to three storey large houses with stone embellishments and sash windows, with classical proportions.

Architectural styles and features

- Classical features and motifs, such as Tuscan porticos and classically proportioned window arrangements.
- Stone detailing to create Neo Tudor architectural features.
- Fishscale roofs and hand cleft slate
- High retention of historic fenestration, including bow windows, but most notably vertically hung, outward opening casements divided into three panes with external fasteners, usually with an understated cill or no cill, with lead flashing or brickwork to project rainfall.
- Stone steps and uniformly designed iron railings leading to estate cottages.

Building Materials

- Slate (hand cleft), and Staffordshire plain clay blue tiles
- Brick
- Brick walling with stone copings, stone detailing on entrances, and ashlar
- Stone used for ashlar walling, boundary walls and for stone Porticos
- Historic fenestration and original glass

Colour Palette

- Reddish-orange derived from brickwork
- muted pale whites and pale pinks on rendered and painted brick buildings
- Black and white derived from applied timber framing as at The Clifton Arms and the Memorial Hall
- Warm grey coloured stone as found at the Lodges at Shugborough

12.2 Spatial Analysis

Public Realm

- The churchyards of St John the Baptist and St Stephen's provide important accessible green spaces.

-

Public Footpaths and Circulation

- The footpath to the north of St Stephen's church provides a link to the Shugborough estate, passing over the iron bridge of the Trent and Mersey Canal (see Character Area Two). There is also access to the canal and Shugborough estate via Trent Lane.

Open Spaces and Gardens

- Cottages on Main Road tend to front onto the road directly. Larger plots are found towards the outskirts of the village.

Boundaries

- Stone property boundary walls along Main Road enclosing the space and creating a visual 'flow' through the street
- Boundary walls of brick with stone detailing and surviving doors and openings are found at Abbey House garden walls and the walled garden at Shugborough
- Original iron railings at the north of Shugborough adjacent to Trent Lodge
- Estate railings surrounding the parkland of Shugborough

13 Negative Aspects that Impact on the Character of the Conservation Area: Great Haywood

13.1 New Development

13.1.1 Late 20th century buildings within the conservation area have not taken into consideration the typical characteristics of the historic buildings through their siting, positioning in the street scene, scale and materials. This has resulted in an anonymous feel in the conservation area, where newer buildings do not create a jarring effect in the street scene.

13.2 Siting of New Development

13.2.1 The division of historic space into separate ownerships has resulted in division of important historic space that has impacted on the setting of the listed Abbey House. The siting of the new house within the grounds does not cohere with any established historic building line and appears out of place in its surroundings. The creation of the driveway has also resulted in a negative space in the setting of the listed Abbey Barn, creating an unwelcoming view of the conservation area approached from the west.

13.2.2 The siting of new houses at right angles to the road creates a modern cul-de-sac effect in some areas that would not be found in a historical road layout.

13.3 Design of New Development

13.3.1 Along Main Road and Trent Close, the generic design form of new buildings dilutes the character of the conservation area, and some properties possess brick walls and rendered porches, which has the effect of framing the porch. Front porches are not found on the historic cottages of this size in Great Haywood, and render and brick are not generally found on the same building: cottages are either totally rendered or remain as unpainted brick. Some roofs to the new development are hipped, whereas the historic cottages of this size are predominantly gabled. These elements all create a slightly anonymous look to the buildings, although an attempt is made to replicate the traditional casement windows.

13.4 Replacement Windows and Insertion of New Openings

13.4.1 The symmetry and rhythm of the estate cottages along Main Road created by regularly spaced openings has been lost through the haphazard creation of additional openings, and steps leading to windows, creating an incongruous effect. The enlargement of historic openings has had a 'gaping' effect on April Cottage group, and is compounded by replacement uPVC windows with chunky frames, and an unnatural stained timber colour is common. Modern plastic cills are a common negative feature.



Figure 98 Enlarged openings, alterations to window opening method and additional cills have spoilt the horizontal emphasis created by the openings. Nel's Cottage retains authentic looking openings with no additional cills.

- 13.4.2 Windows in openings that should be horizontally hung, notably where casements would have been found, are often vertically hung, giving the visual effect of the window frame falling out of the opening. Sashes that would have originally been vertically sliding, are replaced with vertically hung casements, giving a similar effect.
- 13.4.3 At Woolmer Cottage and The Cottage, although the windows are replaced, the original openings have not been widened, so the horizontal emphasis remains.
- 13.4.4 At Nel's Cottage, although windows are not original, no cills have been added, creating a more authentic look.

13.5 **Introduction of Modern Materials**

- 13.5.1 Smooth, modern brick that lacks texture and depth, concrete pan tiles, and concrete roof tiles employed on new buildings create an anonymous appearance and dilute historic character. The use of clad timber for the dormer sides at Abbey Gardens is alien to the conservation area, and adds to this effect.
- 13.5.2 The use of modern materials has a more visually jarring effect when used on historic buildings than on new development. This has a similarly negative effect as replacement windows, in breaking up the long elevations of uniform cottages. This is especially noticeable along roofscapes. There are few surviving historic doors within the conservation area and replacement in uPVC has a similarly negative effect.

13.6 **Boundaries**

- 13.6.1 Low modern walling at the square, and the use of modern railings to replace hedges breaks up the visual flow created by the stone boundary walls and the strong building line. Stone boundary walls feature heavily in Great Haywood. These are usually ashlar, of four or five courses and with mortared joints. At Abbey Gardens, the boundary wall is constructed as dry stone walling, with rubble, not brought to course, and with no mortared joints. This creates a visual intrusion that does not marry in with the traditional walls found in the village.



Figure 99 Signage, cars, bins and bollards in this area create a poor impression of the conservation area from the south, emphasised by the corner siting.

13.7 Negative Void Spaces

13.7.1 Driveways and car parks create negative void spaces and break up the spaces in between buildings. Stone walls create a visual continuity along Main Road where houses are set back. This is marred where boundary walls are missing, creating negative space. This occurs at Manor Close where the former space of the brewery is now a modern driveway. The staggered boundary wall of Holmleigh and Trent Villa spoils the continuity created by the clear building line and stone walls. This is compounded by the use of modern paving material.

13.8 **Traffic and signage**

- 13.8.1 At the junction of Mill Lane and Main Road, the traffic and traffic signage encroach on the character of the conservation area.

14 **Negative Aspects that Impact on the Character of the Conservation Area: Shugborough**

14.1 **New Development**

- 14.1.1 The one storey visitor centres of clad timber, although low scale, does not reflect the historic materials, form or architectural detailing found on the historic buildings. This has created a 'log cabin' appearance.

- 14.1.2 The adjacent car park creates a negative space that detracts from the parkland setting.

14.2 **Surfaces**

- 14.2.1 Modern Tarmac covering historic paving in the outbuilding courtyards has diluted the character of the courtyards.

14.3 **Accretions associated with current use**

- 14.3.1 Signage, bins and hand washing stations attached to buildings in the hall outbuildings and Park Farm detract from the courtyard settings and the historic buildings.
- 14.3.2 Replacement windows on the ground floor of the stables purvey a domestic quality through the number of panes.
- 14.3.3 Steps up to the mill are of modern brick, which jar with the surviving historic brick found throughout the farm buildings.

14.4 **General Condition**

14.4.1 The wall surrounding the estate running from Little Haywood to Great Haywood is in need of repair in places. Stone copings are missing and eroded. In the walled garden, there is a high retention of historic architectural features, but repair is needed to the walling, the stone copings, and surviving timber doors. On some buildings, downpipes are in need of repair and guttering is in need of clearing. At Park Farm, brickwork is eroding in areas and repointing is needed in places. At the entrance to the west, a hand washing station intrudes visually with the surviving historic architecture. Vegetation is observed in some guttering and a downpipe is broken. The ha-ha wall to the south of the house is also in need of repair.

14.5 **Protecting the Character and Appearance of the Conservation Area**

14.5.1 Any new development should reinforce the character outlined in the summary of special interest and be sympathetic to the historical evolution and character of the village. The following is intended for referral by developers and home owners.

14.5.2 Policies for the protection and management of the historic environment through the development management process are set out within NPPF Paragraphs 127 through to 141, and in Saved Policies of Stafford Borough Local Plan, policies E&D 18: *Development Likely to Affect Conservation Areas*, E&D19: *Accommodating New Development within Conservation Areas*, E&D20: *Demolition of Buildings in Conservation Areas*, E&D23: *Development Proposals Affecting Listed Buildings*, E&D24: *Demolition/Partial Demolition of Listed Buildings*, E&D25: *Proposals to Convert or Extend a Listed Building*, E&D43: *Trees in Conservation Areas* and E&D44: *Development Affecting Trees and Hedgerows*.

14.5.3 The draft Plan for Stafford Borough sets out policies for the protection and management of the historic environment through policies N9 and paragraphs 12.27 to 12.58. These should be used in conjunction with this appraisal to guide or assess any future development within Great Haywood and Shugborough conservation area.

14.5.4 Other organisations, such as the County Council Highways Authority, and statutory undertakers also have their own commitments to protect the character and appearance of the conservation area in the exercise of their duties.

14.5.5 To manage and protect the special historic character and appearance of the Great Haywood and Shugborough conservation area:

- The existing special historic character and appearance of the conservation area and all features identified as positive on the conservation area appraisal maps should be retained and reinforced.
- Further works that harm the significance of the area, identified in this appraisal, should be avoided.
- *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department for Communities and Local Government, Department for Culture, Media and Sport, English Heritage, 2010) or its successor should be used for guidance.

- Existing and emerging design or conservation guidance published by Stafford Borough Council and English Heritage guidance should be consulted where relevant, such as *The Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings: A guide to good practice* (English Heritage, 2006), *Living Buildings in a Living Landscape* (English Heritage, 2006), *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (English Heritage, 2008), *Streets for All* (English Heritage, 2004), *Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management* (English Heritage, 2011).
- Some works that could harm the character or appearance of the conservation area can be carried out under “permitted development rights”, which means that home owners do not need to apply for planning permission. Owners are nevertheless encouraged to take heed of the special historic character and appearance of the area when carrying out these works.

14.6 **Recommendations for Future Management of the Conservation Area: Great Haywood**

- 14.6.1 There is a high survival rate of historic windows on several unlisted buildings in the conservation area. The character of the conservation area is created in part by surviving historic casements and glass. At present, there are no controls over their removal and replacement, which has had a demonstrably negative effect on several cottages and rows of cottages where casement windows were once present. These buildings front the main route through Great Haywood and the replacement windows create a negative impression of the conservation area. It is recommended that an Article 4 (2) is made to protect the frontages of historic buildings along Main Road by introducing the requirement of planning permission to control certain permitted development rights, including control over the insertion or enlargement of new openings, and replacement of windows and doors.

- 14.6.2 The estate cottages along Main Road would benefit from a combined management plan so that future maintenance and repair is sympathetic in use of materials, and a more unified appearance could again be created.
- 14.6.3 The reinstatement of iron railings and steps based on evidence would enhance the appearance of the estate cottages along Main Road.
- 14.6.4 The Trent Close area would benefit from an improvement scheme involving greater consideration of any public realm works in the centre of the village to reflect the character of the conservation area.
- 14.6.5 Boundary walls of stone, with careful consideration of detailing found on historic walling, will improve the continuity in the street scene and help reduce negative void spaces.

14.7 Recommendation for Future Management of the Conservation Area: Shugborough

- 14.7.1 Buildings on the estate such as Park Farm would benefit from a maintenance plan. The regular clearing of vegetation from the walls of the walled garden will ensure vegetation does not take hold within the brick work, making removal potentially damaging and costly.
- 14.7.2 Less intrusive signs and bins would enable more historic fabric to be seen in the courtyard area, as it appears in the service courtyard. Reinstatement of historic paving in the courtyard areas would also improve the visual appeal of this area.
- 14.7.3 The possibility of reusing existing historic building stock should be considered for any future user facilities. This will enable the condition of currently unused buildings to be monitored and avoid further development that is unsympathetic to the conservation area.

15 Proposed Boundary Revisions

- 15.1 It is proposed to rationalise the boundary to the north of the conservation area and follow existing property boundary lines.
- 15.2 It is proposed to include the Grade II listed Lodge at Little Haywood as it is a former lodge to the Shugborough estate, and so is historically connected to Shugborough.



Figure 100 Lodge at Little Haywood

- 15.3 It is proposed to include the area historically known as The Butts on Main Road between Great Haywood and Little Haywood. These buildings are visible on 19th century maps, and form a small settlement with buildings (now demolished) to the west of Main Road, which is now part of the Shugborough estate. This group of buildings represent an important survival of part of a settlement that was disturbed with the expansion of the Shugborough estate. These buildings retain many historical features and enhance the building stock of the existing conservation area.



Figure 101 Map c.1814 showing settlement along Main Road (The Butts) proposed for inclusion within the conservation area Reproduced with permission from Staffordshire Record Office D615/M/6/45



Figure 102 The Knot



Figure 103 Butts Farmhouse

- 15.4 From Trent Close, views of the Church of St John the Baptist visually connect these two parts of the conservation area. It is proposed to include the grassed area in front of the bungalows at Trent Close to reflect the positive views of the church and to exercise additional controls when assessing views of the church and church tower from this area in any future development proposals.



Figure 104 Trent Close with views of St John the Baptist Church

- 15.5 At the north of the conservation area, the Shropshire and Worcestershire Canal meets the Trent and Mersey Canal at Haywood Junction. The character of this area is associated with the canal network. The Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area was designated after the Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area, and it is considered appropriate to exclude Haywood Junction from the Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area and add it to the Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area.

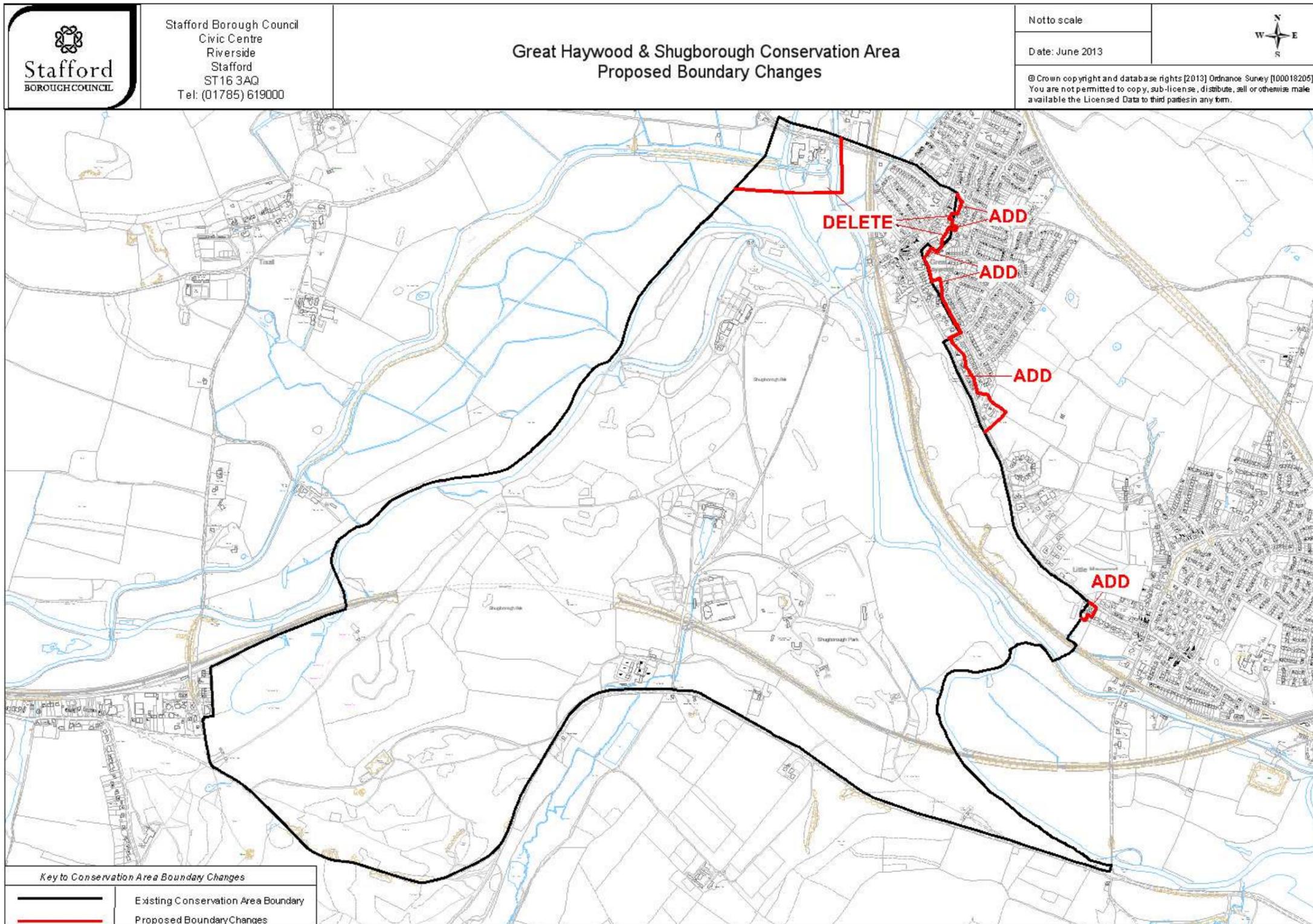


Figure 105 Proposed Boundary Changes

	Stafford Borough Council Civic Centre Riverside Stafford ST16 3AQ Tel: (01785)619000	Not to scale Date: June 2013	
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Great Haywood & Shugborough Conservation Area Proposed Boundary Changes - Plan 1

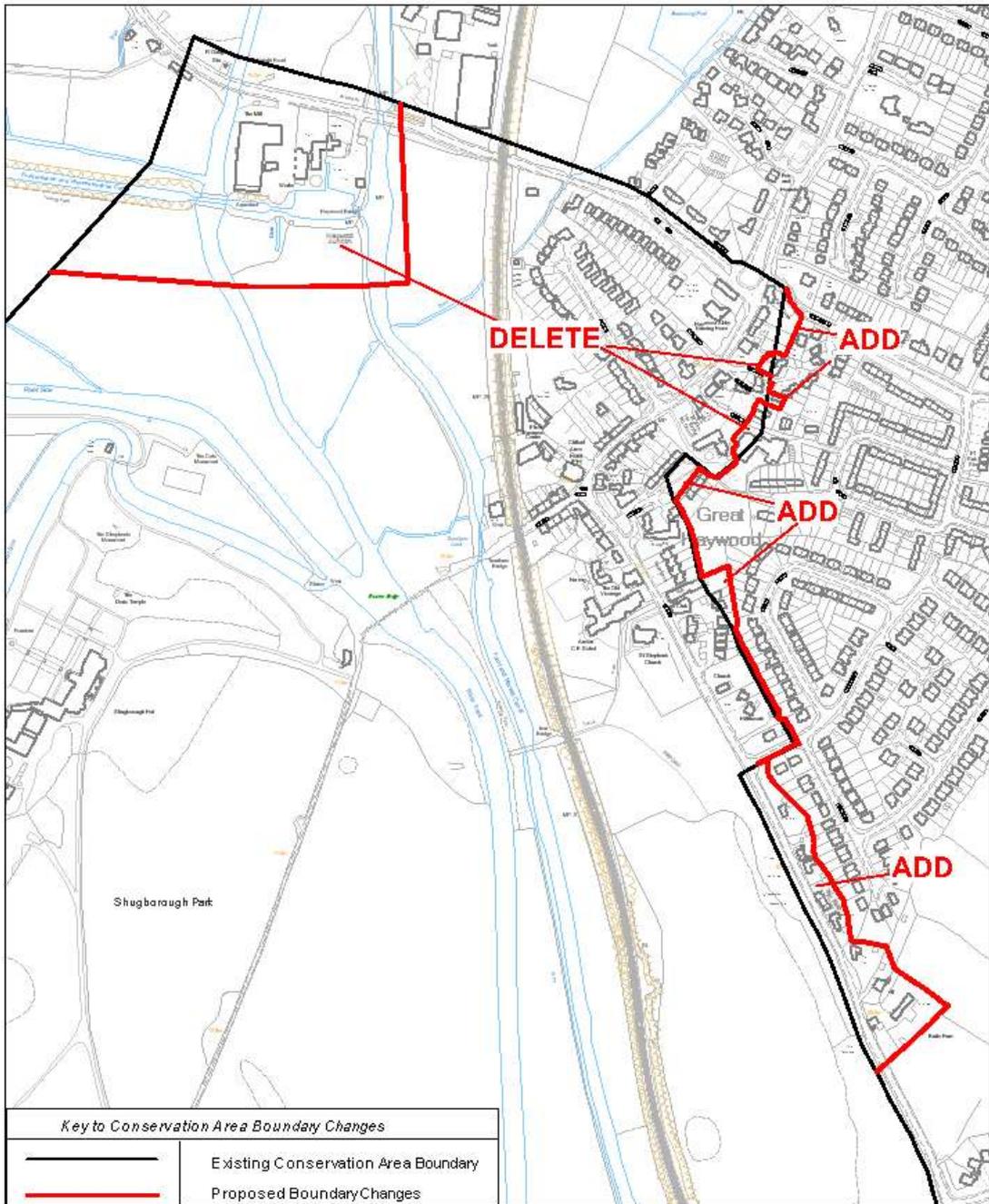


Figure 106 Proposed Boundary Changes Great Haywood

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Great Haywood & Shugborough Conservation Area Proposed Boundary Changes - Plan 2

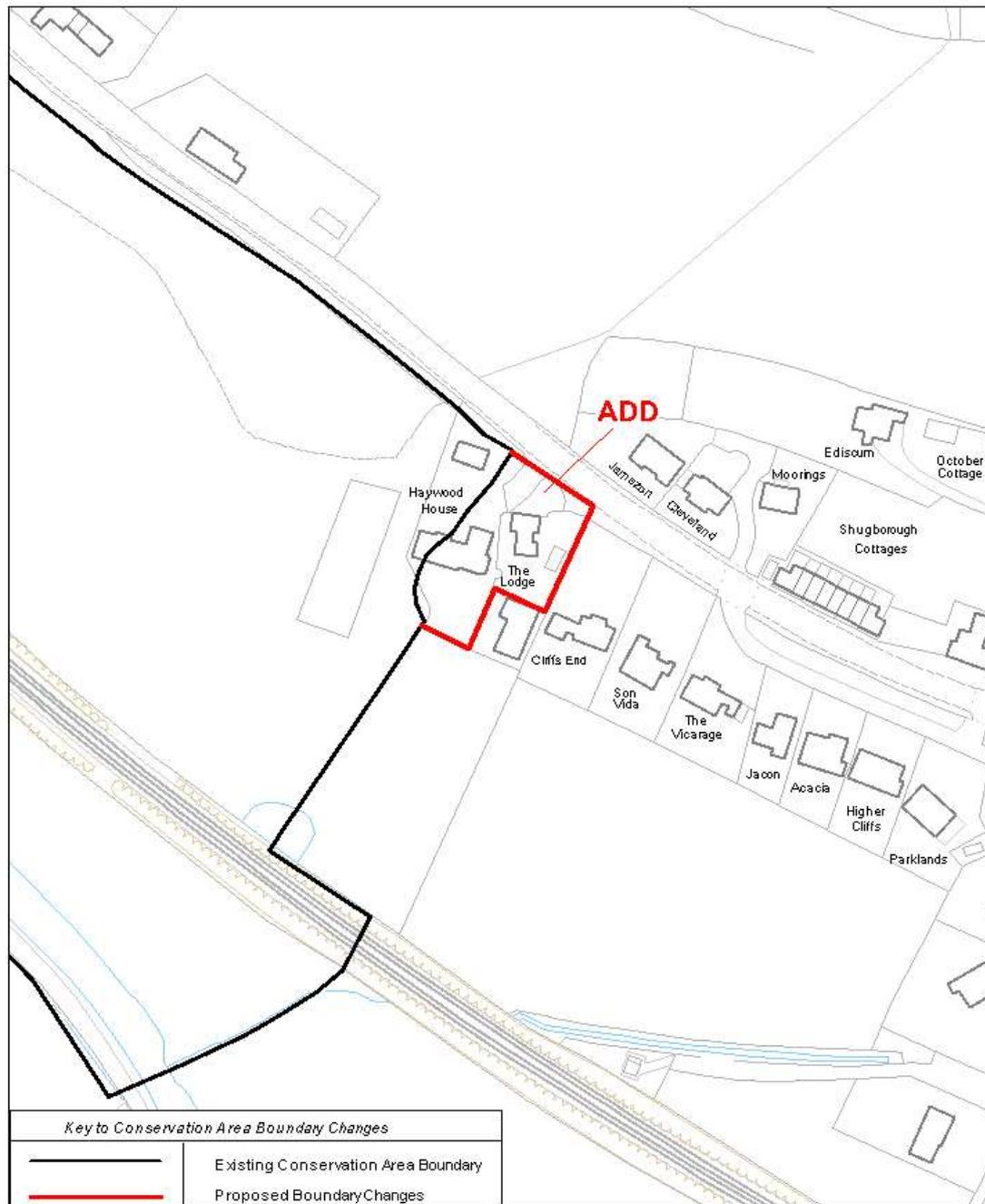


Figure 107 Proposed Boundary Changes, Shugborough

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Staffordshire County Council Historic Environment Record

Staffordshire Record Office

Appendix One
Statutory List Descriptions
Great Haywood

Name: GREAT HAYWOOD POST OFFICE

List entry Number: 1116592

Grade: II

Date first listed: 06-Oct-1971

Great Haywood Post Office SJ 92 SE 19/13 6.10.7I. Trent Lane II 2. Part of an early to mid C19 layout leading to Essex Bridge. Roughcast brick with hipped slate roof and central brick stack; 2 storeys; sash windows; 2 window front; doorway with Doric columns and pediment.

Name: CHURCHYARD COTTAGE

List entry Number: 1243374

Grade: II

Date first listed: 17-Oct-1995

Cottage. Early-mid C19. Red brick. Clay plain tile roof with gabled ends and brick dentil eaves. Brick axial and gable-end stacks. PLAN: 2-room plan, with parlour on right and kitchen on left heated from central axial stack forming entrance lobby; pantry and winder stairs behind kitchen. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. 2-window south west front. C19 2-light wooden windows with iron casements with glazing bars; doorway at centre with plank door with cover-moulds; ground floor openings have cambered arches, ground floor left blind. Similar casement on left [north west] end. Later C19 outshut right end. Rear wall is blind except for small pantry window on ground floor. INTERIOR: C19 joinery intact. Kitchen fireplace has brick arch and iron range. Forms a group with the Church of St John the Baptist (qv).

Name: HAYWOOD HOUSE

List entry Number: 1258840

Grade: II

Date first listed: 11-Jan-1988

House. Late eighteenth century. Red brick, with a plain tile roof. Two gable stacks, dentilated brick eaves. Rubble stone plinth. First and second floor brick bands. Three bay, 2 1/2 storey. Central doorway, with six panel door and divided overlight, under brick segment head. Flanked by single glazing bar sashes, with stucco wedge lintels. Above three glazing bar sashes, all with stucco wedge lintels. Above again three small glazing bar sashes under wooden lintels. Interior contains stick baluster

staircase.

Name: ABBEY HOUSE AT GREAT HAYWOOD

List entry Number: 1319903

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Jan-1968

II 2. A much renewed and enlarged house of C17 origin. Irregular plan. Ashlar and brick with tiled roofs and brick and stone stacks; 2 storeys; casements and stone mullioned windows; 2 bay windows on front; gabled porch.

Name: BARN TO NORTH EAST OF ABBEY HOUSE

List entry Number: 1319889

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Jan-1968

Date of most recent amendment: 10-Jan-1972

COLWICH I. 2385 Barn to North East of Abbey House (formerly listed as Barn at Abbey House) SJ 92 SE 19/11 15.1.68. II 2. Probably C16. Formerly longer. Stone and timber framed with tiled roof. Range of buttresses on North with 2 set-offs. Roof has tie beams and struts but is probably not original; inserted brick stack. Part formerly used as a dwelling.

Name: ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST

List entry Number: 1079630

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Jan-1968

An interesting building originally at Tixall, moved here in 1845 and considerably altered. The style is Tudor but it is difficult to say how much is old. The detail is excellent and the C19 pulpit and West gallery in stone are very well done. Tall octagonal turret at South-west.

Name: No name for this Entry 1-4, TRENT LANE

List entry Number: 1079631

Grade: II

Date first listed: 06-Oct-1971

COLWICH I. 2385 Nos 1 to 4 (consec) Trent Lane SJ 92 SE 19/15 6.10.71. II 2. Brick with slate roof and brick stacks; 2 storeys; casement windows; 10 window front; 2 plain brick pedimented doorways. Group value.

Name: TRENT LANE CANAL BRIDGE

List entry Number: 1116594

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Jan-1968

2. Mostly of ashlar but with some brick in lower part. One span with segmental arch. Probably early C19.

Name: CHURCH OF ST STEPHEN

List entry Number: 1243167

Grade: II

Date first listed: 23-Jul-1992

Church. 1840 by T.Trubshaw; largely rebuilt 1858 by H.J.Stevens of Derby for patron the 2nd Earl of Lichfield. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone; graduated slate roofs. Nave and chancel in one with north vestry and west bellcote; separately-roofed south aisle having porches to south and to west end. Gothic Revival style: Perpendicular details. Plinth, offset buttresses. Nave and aisle lit by square-headed mullioned windows with cusped lights; traceried, pointed-arched windows to east and west gables, head-carved hoodmould stops; diamond-pane leaded lights. Shaped kneelers and ashlar gable copings with apex crosses. Nave: north windows of 3, 2 and 5 lights; gabled vestry with 2-light window. Buttresses flank tall west window with panel tracery; buttressed bellcote. South aisle: windows 3,2 and 4 lights on left of gabled porch having colonettes to pointed arch. West porch has Tudor arch and parapet. 4-light east windows to aisle and chancel. Chancel also has 2 pointed windows to north with cusping and geometrical tracery. Interior: 4:1 bay Perpendicular arcade; moulded lozenge-section piers with colonettes. Ornate false hammer-beam trusses set on foliage-carved corbels which are doubled near the chancel. Octagonal stone font with traceried and quatrefoiled panels. 2 aisles with patterned and encaustic tiling. C19 oak pews - those of the Anson family (Earl of Lichfield) face north at east end of aisle. Nave has west organ chamber with Stringer organ of 1886. Monuments: 1914 alabaster cartouche near pulpit is to Thomas George, 2nd Earl of Lichfield (d 1892) and his family. Various wall monuments near Anson pews also a brass plaque in oakleaf architrave. At west end of aisle a brass plaque records the "liberality" of the 2nd Earl in his patronage of the 1858 rebuilding.

Name: TRENT HOUSE

List entry Number: 1319868

Grade: II

Date first listed: 06-Oct-1971

2. Part of an early to mid C19 layout leading to Essex Bridge. Roughcast brick with hipped slate roof and central brick stack; 2 storeys; sash windows; 2 window front; doorway with Doric columns and pediment.

Shugborough

Name: LODGE TO SHUGBOROUGH HALL AT LITTLE HAYWOOD

List entry Number: 1116590

Grade: II

Date first listed: 15-Jan-1968

COLWICH 1. 2585 Lodge to Shugborough Hall SK 02 SW 2/9 at Little Haywood 15.1.68. II 2. Leading to Shugborough Park. Early C19. Plastered walls end hipped slate roof with central stone stack; single-storeyed; sash windows; 2 window front. Doorway has Doric columns and pediment. Not currently in CA.

Name: WALLED GARDEN AND GARDENERS COTTAGE

List entry Number: 1273250

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 21-Oct-1988

Walled garden and conservatory including gardeners house, c1806. Possibly designed by Samuel Wyatt for Viscount Anson. Brick and ashlar. Gardeners house ashlar with hipped slate roof. Quoins. 4 bay. 2 storey. Central segment headed opening with central double doors with glazed side panels and large oversight, originally opening into conservatory now removed. Either side are single doorways with ashlar moulded surrounds, above 4 glazing bar sashes with continuous cill band, moulded ashlar cornice and low parapet. Either side are brick walls 3 metres high with ashlar coping, forming the northern side of a large trapezoidal shaped, enclosed garden, with central rusticated ashlar gatepiers on the southern wall. The central bisecting wall has a large central opening with rusticated quoins. The entrance gateway on the northern end of the west wall has large rusticated gatepiers with pyramidal caps.

Name: RANGE OF 4 COTTAGES OPPOSITE NUMBERS 1 TO 4

List entry Number: 1116593

Grade: II

Date first listed: 06-Oct-1971

Range of 4 Cottages opposite Nos 1 to 4 (oonsec) SJ 92 SE 19/16 Trent Lane 6.10.71. II 2. Brick with slate roof and brick stacks; 2 storeys; casement windows; 10 window front; 2 plain brick pedimented doorways. Group value

Name: OUTBUILDINGS TO THE SOUTH WEST OF SHUGBOROUGH HALL

List entry Number: 1079639

Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Jan-1972

COLWICH I. 2385 Outbuildings to the South West of Shugborough Hall SJ 92 SE 19/34 II 2. Early C19. Brick with slate roofs and brick stacks. The former stables ranged round a courtyard have a 2 storeyed wing on East side with central porte cochere having pediment enclosing clock and surmounted by a lantern and wind vane; sash windows with Venetian windows at ends in arched recesses. Similar 2 storeyed block at left with pedimented Porte cochere has arched window (blocked below) within Doric aedicule. Outbuildings now house The museum of Staffordshire Life.

Name: TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT SHUGBOROUGH HALL

List entry Number: 1039140

Grade: I

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

COLWICH 1. 2385 Triumphal Arch at Shugborough Hall (formerly listed as Monument to SJ 92 SE 19/30 Admiral Anson) 17.3.53. I 2. Circa 1765. Commemorating Admiral Anson and his wife. A copy by Stuart of Hadrian's Arch at Athens, Above the arch is an additional structure with busts of the Admiral and his wife flanking a central naval trophy by Scheemakers. In the spandrels of the arch are medallions of naval significance

Name: TEMPLE OF THE WINDS AT SHUGBOROUGH HALL TO NORTH EAST OF THE HOUSE

List entry Number: 1065768

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

COLWICH 1. 2385 Temple of the Winds at Shugborough Hall to 83 92 SE 19/27 North East of the House 17.3.53. II* 2. C18. octagonal on plan with plastered brick walls and low pyramidal leaded roof; 2 storeys; sash windows; 2 Corinthian pillared porches. The upper room has a finely moulded coffered dome. Recently restored.

Name: LICHFIELD LODGES TO SHUGBOROUGH PARK

List entry Number: 1065769

Grade: II

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

COLWICH 1. 2385 Lichfield Lodges to Shugborough Park SJ 92 SE 19/28 17.3.53. II
2. Ashlar with pyramidal slate roofs. Square on plan; central stone stacks; plain parapets; 2 Doric columns on each side; squared framed doorways; plaques on front; sash windows; single storeyed; wrought iron gates. Early C19

Name: FOOTBRIDGE AT SHUGBOROUGH PARK

List entry Number: 1065772

Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Jan-1972

COLWICH 1. 2385 Footbridge at Shugborough Hall SJ 92 SE 19/36 II 2. Probably late C18. Metal and of 3 short spans with elaborate open-work parapets. Little used in recent times and now unsafe

Name: LICHFIELD DRIVE RAILWAY BRIDGE IN SHUGBOROUGH PARK

List entry Number: 1065773

Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Jan-1972

1. COLWICH 2385 Lichfield Drive Railway SJ 92 SE 19/41 Bridge in Shugborough Park II 2. 1847 An elegant structure in classical style built into the railway embankment with similar facades to north and south. Central rusticated, archway with elliptical head and figure-head keyblock; a pair of Ionic columns at each side flanking a plain round-headed niche; moulded frieze and cornice; tripartite entablature raised above embankment, divided by open balustrading and surmounted by heraldic beasts and devices; curved balustrading at each side following the embankment slope and terminating with a stone pier at drive level

Name: GARDEN BRIDGE AT SHUGBOROUGH HALL

List entry Number: 1079642

Grade: I

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

COLWICH 1. 2385 Garden Bridge at SJ 92 SE 19/24 Shugborough Hall 17.3.53. II*
2. Probably late C18. Metal and of 1 span with elaborate open-work parapets

Name: FOUNTAIN AT SHUGBOROUGH HALL TO NORTH WEST OF THE HOUSE

List entry Number: 1079643

Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Jan-1972

C18. A small but charming fountain group in file centre of an ornamental pool with the lead figures of a boy and a swan on a rounded stone pedestal

Name: STAFFORD LODGES TO SHUGBOROUGH PARK

List entry Number: 1116739

Grade: II

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

A pair flanking the entrance gates. Square on plan. Ashlar faced with pyramidal slate roofs and plain parapets; two Doric columns on each face; square framed doorways; central stone stack; plaques on front; sash windows; single storeyed; wrought-iron gates

Name: WHITE BARN FARM

List entry Number: 1258842

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 21-Oct-1988

COLWICH SHUGBOROUGH ESTATE 1. 5373 SJ 92 SE 19/50C White Barn Farm II* (star) GV 2. Threshing barn, farm buildings and a pair of cottages, c1806 altered C19. Designed by Samuel Wyatt for Viscount Anson. 3 ranges around a courtyard. Brick with plain tile and slate hipped roofs. Southern 2-storey threshing barn range. Central large segment-headed doorway with plank door, to the right an inserted metal frame window with concrete lintel, then an inserted doorway and another similar window. To the left, 2 inserted metal frame windows, and an inserted plank door beyond. Above 2 loft doorways with brick pediments and plank doors, between is a large brick pediment. Either side are 2 rows of breathers. The west range has a row of single storey stables, and to the north a 2-storey cottage, with an off-centre doorway flanked by single glazing bar sashes, and above 2 smaller sashes, all with ashlar lintels, and a brick dentilated eaves. The north front is obscured on the ground floor by a later extension, above a blocked Diocletian window, with above an ashlar pediment, to the west a 2-storey extension. The east range has a high wall linking the barn to a 2-storey cottage to the north. This cottage has a single bay north front with a 3-light glazing bar casement under a segment head with above a Diocletian window with a broad stone cill band, and above again an ashlar pediment. The eastern front has a central doorway with a plank door, and a gabled hood, either side are 3-light casements, that to the right with a segment head, above and ashlar band and above again 2, 3-light casements. To the left is a single bay 2-storey extension

Name: TRENT LODGE

List entry Number: 1242632

Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Jan-1972

COLWICH 1. 2385 Trent Lodge SJ 92 SE 19/39 Shugborough Park II 2. 1859, 1 storey entrance lodge. Coursed rough finished ashlar with smooth ashlar dressings. Chalet type roof. Projecting square bay with Venetian window, sashes, no glazing bars. Above this is a shield of arms with date 1859. To the right is around arched projecting porch at right angles to the front. Roman tile roof. Chimneys with cornices on brackets.

Name: HAY BARN AND COTTAGES TO THE WEST OF WHITE BARN FARM

List entry Number: 1258843

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 21-Oct-1988

COLWICH SHUGBOROUGH ESTATE 1. 5373 SJ 92 SE 19/50B Hay Barn and Cottages to the west of White Barn Farm II* (star) GV 2. Hay barn, partially converted to 3 cottages, c1806, altered C19. Designed by Samuel Wyatt for Viscount Anson. Brick with ashlar dressings. Very deeply overhanging pitched slate roof, with wooden diagonal strut supports, and 3 brick stacks. 12-bay single storey building, with 2 flat, round ended piers to each bay. The southern 9 bays have been filled-in and converted in the early C19 into 3 cottages with plank doors and 2-light casements with horizontal glazing bars with segment heads. Above 5 gable dormers each with a 2-light casement

Name: FARMHOUSE OF SHUGBOROUGH PARK FARM

List entry Number: 1258625

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 12-Dec-1977

2. Circa 1803-6. Architect, Samuel Wyatt. With ranges of outbuildings extending at rear forms the east side of a quadrangular courtyard. Red brick; 2 storeys, 3 sash windows with flat brick arches; central stone. Tuscan pilaster doorcase with entablature pediment and radial fanlight. At either side is a one-windowed projecting gabled bay; coggled eaves; hipped slate roof. Original plain staircase

Name: SOUTH RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS OF SHUGBOROUGH PARK FARM

List entry Number: 1273324

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 12-Dec-1977

Circa 1803-6. Architect, Samuel Wyatt. Red brick: 2 storeys; various openings and doorways irregularly disposed and, to right of centre, a group of 5 segmental headed doorways; stringcourse. In the centre of the range is incorporated a former watermill, now lacking mill-wheel and some machinery but with some wooden cog-wheels, the horizontal and vertical shafts, and 2 sets of underdriven stones. Slate roof. Short single storey return wing to courtyard entrance, having blind arcaded treatment.

Name: NORTH RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS OF SHUGBOROUGH PARK FARM

List entry Number: 1273403

Grade: II

Date first listed: 12-Dec-1977

Circa 1803-6. Architect, Samuel Wyatt. Red brick. Central 2-storeyed block having 2 openings and triple arched arcade below and hipped slate roof. A range of cow-byres at either side with open bays defined by stone piers. A 2-storeyed terminal block at either end, that on left with hipped slate roof and altered one storey return wing to courtyard entrance

Name: CHINESE HOUSE AT SHUGBOROUGH HALL

List entry Number: 1358640

Grade: I

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

Chinese House at Shugborough Hall SJ 92 SE 19/23 17.3.53 II* 2. Erected by Admiral Anson circa 1747 after his voyage round the world. Rectangular and of 1 storey. Plastered walls and pyramidal leaded roof with bold eaves. Elaborately fenestrated wood windows. The interior has a time plaster ceiling now removed to the Hall. There is still in situ an alcove decorated with red lacquer fretwork end gilded pillars. The cornice is decorated in red, blue, gold and white. Recently well restored. See Country Life, vol.CXV, pp.1126/28.

Name: SHUGBOROUGH HALL

List entry Number: 1079637

Grade: I

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

Shugborough Hall SJ 92 SE 19/20 17.3.53. I 2. The present house was begun circa 1695. Between 1760 and 1770 it was enlarged and refashioned by "Athenian" Stuart

and again partly remodelled by Samuel Wyatt at end of C18. The interior is particularly notable for its magnificent plaster work and other decorations. See County Life. voi. CXV, pp. 510, 590, 676

Name: RUINS AT SHUGBOROUGH HALL TO NORTH OF THE HOUSE

List entry Number: 1079640

Grade: II

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

Ruins at Shugborough Hall to North of the House (formerly listed as Romantic Ruins) SJ 92 SE 19/21 17.3.53. II 2. Erected in C18 as a romantic ruin and eye-catcher. It incorporates some details of Tudor date as well as later material and the earlier fragments may have belonged to the former manor place of the Bishops of Shugborough.

Name: DORIC TEMPLE AT SHUGBOROUGH HALL TO NORTH OF THE HOUSE

List entry Number: 1079641

Grade: I

Date first listed: 15-Jan-1968

Doric Temple at Shugborough Hall to North of the House (formerly listed as Doric Temple at Shugborough) SJ 92 SE 19/22 15.1.68 II* 2. Designed by "Athenian" Stuart, circa 1760, and almost identical with one by him at Hagley. Stone and plastered brick with pediment supported on 6 Doric columns. Recently well restored

Name: CAT'S MONUMENT AT SHUGBOROUGH HALL TO NORTH OF THE HOUSE

List entry Number: 1358641

Grade: II

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

Cat's Monument at Shugborough Hall to SJ 92 SE 19/25 North of the House 17.3.53. II 2. Commemorating Admiral Anson's cat which accompanied him on his voyage round the world. Lofty rectangular pedestal in stone supporting stone urn surmounted by the figure of a cat

Name: STAFFORD WOOD LODGE AT SHUGBOROUGH HALL

List entry Number: 1374128

Grade: II

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

Stafford Wood Lodge SJ 92 SE 19/32 at Shugborough Hall 17.3.53. II 2. Early C19. Ashlar with slate roof and octagonal on plan; 2 storeys; sash windows; Doric pedimented porch; brick stack. Later brick addition at rear.

Name: SHEPHERD'S MONUMENT AT SHUGBOROUGH HALL

List entry Number: 1374124

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

Shepherd's Monument at SJ 92 SE 19/26 Shugborough Hall 17.3.53. II* 2. An entablature with Doric columns enclosing an arch resembling a ferny grotto which frames an exquisite marble relief by Scheemakers. The relief depicts an old shepherd, watched by two young ones and a maiden, deciphering the inscription - Et in Arcadia - on a tomb

Name: MILL LANE RAILWAY BRIDGE

List entry Number: 1116591

Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Jan-1972 Mid. C19. Ashlar and of 1 span with flat segmental rusticated arch; moulded stringcourse and coped parapets with square buttresses at ends

Name: MILEPOST TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL AT HEYWOOD JUNCTION IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF MILL LANE CROSSING

List entry Number: 1258387

Grade: II

Date first listed: 30-May-1973

Cast iron post with convex plate showing distance 38 miles from Shardlow

Name: TRENT LANE RAILWAY BRIDGE

List entry Number: 1079633

Grade: II

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

COLWICH 1. 2385 Trent Lane Railway Bridge SJ 92 SE 19/17 17.3.53. II 2. Mid C19. Ashlar and of one main span with flat segmental rusticated arch; square piers at each end; small pedestrian arch on each side of main span.

Name: Essex Bridge, Great Haywood

List entry Number: 1006111

Scheduled Monuments

Name: Great Haywood canal bridge No 109

List entry Number: 1006099

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Name: TUNNEL ENTRANCES IN SHUGBOROUGH PARK

List entry Number: 1065770

Grade: II

Date first listed: 17-Mar-1953

Date of most recent amendment: 10-Jan-1972

COLWICH I. 2385 Tunnel Entrances in Shugborough Park (formerly listed as East and West approaches to Shugborough Tunnel) SJ 92 SE 19/29 17.5.53. II 2. Mid C19. The East side is comparatively plain with rusticated rounded arch. The West side is an elaborate Gothic castellated structure with flanking towers and embattled parapets. Pointed arch.

Appendix Two

Glossary of Terms

Conservation Area

Conservation Areas are defined in Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as “*areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.*”

Positive Building

A building identified as a contributor to the special character of the conservation area by way of its architectural and/or historical qualities.

Positive Space

An area identified as a contributor to the special character of the conservation area.

Negative Building

A building identified as detrimental to the special character or appearance of the conservation area, and would warrant enhancement or replacement in any future proposals involving this building. The negative effect may be derived from, for example, its siting, plan form, scale, height, massing or materials, and could not be readily reversed by minor alterations.

Negative Space

A space identified as detrimental to the special character and appearance of the conservation area, and would warrant enhancement in any future proposals involving this space.

Neutral Building

A building that does not contribute to, or harm, the special character and appearance of the conservation area. It does not possess qualities that contribute to the architectural or historical character of the conservation area, but does not visually intrude or cause a jarring effect by way of its of its siting, plan form, scale, height, massing, materials or colour palette, for example. The building may warrant enhancement in future proposals.

Neutral Space

A space that does not contribute to, or harm, the special character of the conservation area. It does not possess qualities that contribute to the architectural or historical character of the conservation area, but does not affect the character negatively.

Setting

Setting is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework as *“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”*

