

Endon Conservation Area Appraisal



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SOURCES

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- Map and schedule of the manor of Horton (1816), D(W)1909/E/9/1 and D(W) 1535/1.

Endon *Conservation Area*

Introduction

Endon Conservation Area was designated in 1972, and the boundary amended in 1993. The boundaries have been tightly drawn to include specific areas of Special Landscape Interest where they help to preserve the rural setting of present and former farmhouses and hamlets, and to protect views out to the more distant landscape.

The Conservation Area lies north west of the A53 connecting Leek with the Potteries, and is divided into two sections. The upper part contains the medieval settlement of Endon on Endon Bank, properties along Church Lane, and parts of Brook Lane and Park Lane. The lower part contains a later hamlet known as 'the Village'.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Line drawings of building details are after R.W. Brunskill and R. Harris.

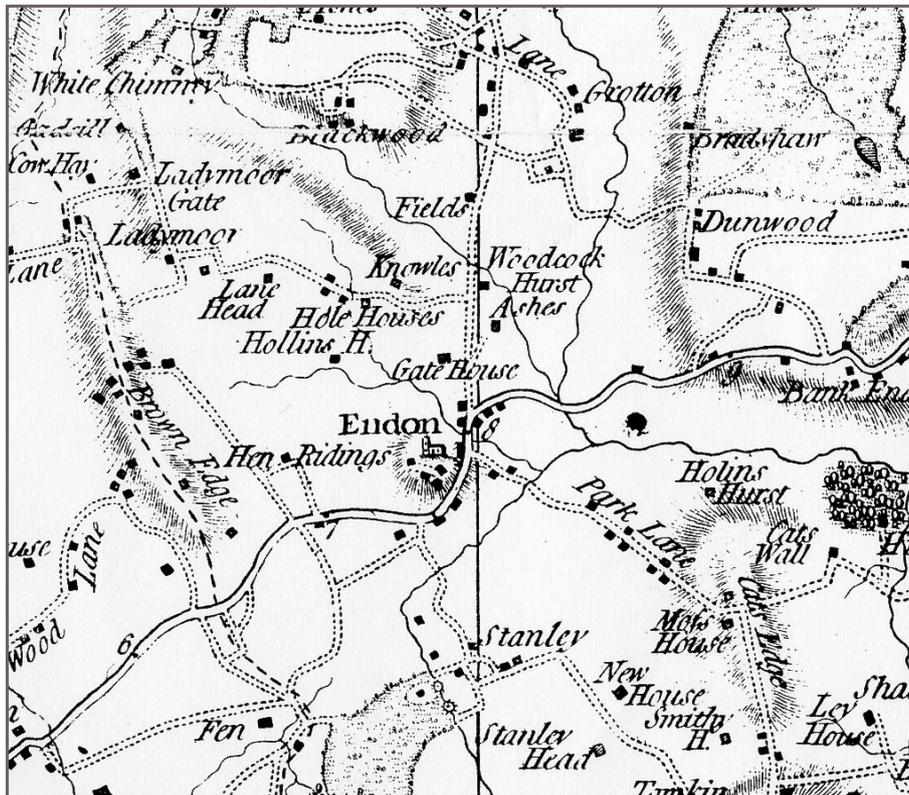
The extract from Yates' Map of Staffordshire is reproduced by permission of Staffordshire Record Society.

Endon Conservation Area

1.0 Location

- 1.1 The village of Endon lies between 150 and 200 metres above sea level on the south western end of the Pennines, where a series of deeply dissected foothills form a series of north-south trending ridges. These are principally of gritstone, but at Endon the original settlement lies on a flat-topped sandstone hill, an outlier of the Sherwood Sandstone prevalent round Leek.
- 1.2 The Conservation Area (*Map 1*) lies to the north west of the A53 road between Leek and the Potteries, and consists of two sections. The larger part includes the medieval settlement of Endon, a spread of houses along Church Lane, and parts of Brook Lane and Park Lane together with the church and its churchyards. The smaller part contains a later hamlet known as 'the Village' which clusters either side of the ford over Endon Brook
- 1.3 The township¹ of Endon was relatively small, and linked for 19th century administrative purposes with Longsdon and Stanley, giving a total of 5,453 acres.

¹ In the medieval period a township was the smallest unit of civil administration (see paragraph 3.1).



1.1 From Yates map of Staffordshire (1775).

2.4 In 1666 the township had 40 households, between two and three hundred people, including those in the outlying farms. By 1821 the population was 445, rising steadily through the 19th century to reach 1,884 by 1901.

In 2001 there were 4,759 people in the ward of Endon and Brown Edge, reflecting both the inclusion of Brown Edge, and 20th century expansion to the west and south of the major settlements.

2.5 Although the Audleys, as lords of the manor, had a chapel at Endon in 1246 licensed for family baptisms. The parish church for the ordinary people throughout the Middle Ages was the Church of St. Edward, in Leek. This made winter burials a problem for low ground to the south of the hamlet frequently flooded, and the journey to Leek was a difficult one.

2.6 The present church was built between 1719 and 1721, on land given by Thomas Jodrell, and was served by a 'perpetual curate'. Separate registers start ten years later, but Endon remained dependant on Leek until 1865 when the chapelry became a separate parish.

3.0 Employment, land use, ownership and building types

3.1 The nineteen townships forming the parish of Leek have their own distinct and complex manorial histories. In 1086 Endon was in the King's hands, and described as waste. By 1246 there was a manor house in Endon in which Henry of Audley entertained the bishop. The moated platform bisected by Park Lane is the most likely site (SK931537). By the 17th century Endon (with Rushton James, Horton, Longsdon, Stanley, and Bagnall) was part of the manor of Horton.

3.2 Absentee lordship resulted in light control, and even in the 17th century, when two-thirds was held by local men, the manor had little influence. Tenancies were secure, families had inheritance rights, and rents were fossilized at medieval levels. While tenants might purchase their freehold, as many did in the late 16th or early 17th centuries, major farms like the Gate House remained 'copyhold' tenancies well into the 19th century paying insignificant rents and running their affairs as they chose.³

3.3 Pastoral farming with subsistence arable formed the basis for the early economy, with an increasing emphasis on animal husbandry in the later centuries when the development of integrated marketing systems, and greater wealth allowed the purchase of 'foreign' grain from outside the county.

³ *New tenancies were recorded in the manor court rolls, and a copy of the entry given to the tenant.*

- 3.4 Census Returns for 1851 show 40% of the population employed in farming. Other occupations were many and various: five grocers and four butchers provided food; skilled workers included eight cordwainers (shoemakers), two blacksmiths, a general smith, and four wheelwrights. While tanning was important, there were no major industries other than farming. Professionals included a druggist, a curate, a schoolmaster and a land surveyor (a member of the Heaton family whose firm still operates in Endon). Law and order required a police constable. Others were employed as servants, and there was an ostler at one of the village inns. The Caldon Canal provided employment for four men, and on the western side of the township, in walking distance of the coal measures, there were 26 coal miners. Those not in paid employment included 117 housewives and one farmer's wife.
- 3.5 Acreages were generally small. In 1847 Hallwater had 15 acres, while Sutton House had 72 acres. Neither is now a working farm and their land is farmed from a distance. Hallwater's outbuildings have been converted to housing, while those of Sutton House remain as farm buildings.
- 3.6 Working farms have become rare in village centres, and Endon is no exception. In the early 19th century there were at least six working farms in the Conservation Area: by the end of the 20th century only Endon Bank survived, and the bulk of the population were seeking employment outside the village.
- 3.7 There is a clear distinction in the Conservation Area between the terraces and cottages built for less affluent workers, and the more substantial buildings of the farmers and professionals. The former cluster in the lower hamlet and the northern section of Park Lane, while the major farms and the larger non-farming houses are on either Endon Bank or at a slight distance from the main hamlets. Early farmhouses on Endon Bank were replaced in the 18th and 19th centuries, but 16th and 17th century farmhouses survive at Hallwater and Sutton House. Farm buildings with an emphasis on provision for cattle were important adjuncts.
- #### 4.0 Archaeology
- 4.1 There are no scheduled sites in the Conservation Area.
- 4.2 The moat at SK931537 is the only Scheduled Ancient Monument in the parish of Endon, and is probably the site of the Audley's manor house.
- 4.3 Open land inside the early enclosures at Endon Bank Farm and Bank House Farm (*see Map 2*) may be archaeologically sensitive, as it lies at the heart of the medieval settlement, but has already suffered considerable disturbance.
- 4.4 Park Lane leads out across Endon Park, a vast curving enclosure running to the boundaries of the township and first documented in 1273.
- 4.5 Mill sites, represented by dams exist at SK931551 and SK915543.
- 4.6 Updated information on the archaeology of the area is available from the Historic Environment Review, published by Staffordshire County Council

5.0 Endon Bank and adjacent areas: key buildings (listed and unlisted)⁴

- 5.1 Each part of the Conservation Area has its own distinctive character. This reflects the importance of the original hamlet, the secondary nature of 'the Village', and expansion that occurred in the late 18th and 19th centuries.
- 5.2 Farming formed the core of the economy, and the five farms (three in the core of the settlement and two outliers) all have significant groups of buildings.
- 5.3 In 1816 three farms on Endon Bank held the medieval arable lands between them. While they are of historic significance, none is listed.
- Endon Bank Farm (*5.1* and *5.2*), the last to survive as a working farm, has a good quality brick farmhouse dating to around 1800 with its original sash and casement windows. Beyond lies a lengthy stone cowhouse and a scatter of smaller farm buildings.
 - In 1815 Endon Bank, was the home of John Daniel, part owner of New Hall pottery in Shelton. A fine 18th century house of brick with a rendered facade, it stands back from the road with its barns behind it, and retains most of its historic fittings both internally and externally (*5.3*).
 - The farm buildings of Bank House Farm flank a long narrow yard (*5.4*). The farmhouse was rebuilt in the 20th century, and lies across the boundaries of the original enclosure.



5.1 Endon Bank Farmhouse from the west



5.2 Endon Bank Farmhouse from the south east



5.3 Endon Bank: the home of John Daniel



5.4 Bank House farm's farm buildings

⁴ *Listed Buildings are underlined*

5.4 Outside the original settlement are Sutton House and Hallwater.

- Sutton House (5.5) is the oldest house in the Conservation Area, and was occupied by the Sutton family for at least four centuries. An H-shaped building, its southern cross-wing contains two large-scale crucks with sufficient headroom to allow two storeys and an attic. Much of its external timber-framing has survived. The central range and the rear of the early crosswing are of stone and date to the 17th century, when a staircase was added to serve the first floor. In the 18th century a second wing was added to provide a more capacious staircase and a fine brick-fronted parlour.
- The Sutton's farm buildings (5.6) lie below the house, where they form three sides of a small farmyard. The main barn is a sturdy stone structure with a catslide roof: a multi-purpose building, designed for livestock with the storage of hay and straw. To the north is a small stable and cart shed, and to the south the 'cottage', formerly the coachman's house.
- Hallwater (5.7), also a Sutton property, took its name from the moated site a few yards to the east, and the low-lying area around it which was subject to flooding. The roof contains re-used cruck blades, but the present stone house dates to the 17th century, evidenced by mullioned windows at the roadside. It was extended in the 18th and 19th centuries. Despite 20th century alterations, which have erased most of its interior features, the exterior remains quietly attractive. Its barn is now a dwelling.



5.5 Sutton House: Endon's oldest house



5.6 Sutton House farm buildings



5.7 Hallwater farmhouse

5.5 Smaller historic buildings are scattered down the hillside at the western end of Park Lane. All post-date Yates' map of 1775 (1.1).

- The former tannery has a blocked cart entrance to front and rear and is known as Hallwater Cottages (5.8). When tanning ceased it became three cottages, then two.
- Tanyard Cottage and Hallwater House (5.9) are both of brick. One is a double fronted cottage with dormers, the other a more substantial house with good quality brick outbuildings

5.6 The church of St. Luke and its monuments are sited near the top of Endon Bank, and inside the ancient enclosure of Endon Bank farm.

- Built between 1719 and 1721, the church (5.10) consisted of a nave with a large alcove for a chancel, and a tower. In 1876 plans were drawn up for substantial extensions, including a large rectangular chancel and a south aisle. Subsequent additions include the porch.
- Immediately around the church are a fine series of chest tombs (5.11). Three near the north aisle include that of Elizabeth Sutton, died 1738.
- The churchyard is entered via lych gate (5.12). When the original churchyard was full an attractive hillside walkway was created, leading past the War Memorial (5.13) to the first of two extensions.



5.8 Hallwater cottages



5.9 Hallwater House and outbuildings



5.10 The eighteenth century church of St. Luke



5.11 Chest tombs in St. Luke's churchyard



5.12 The lych gate



5.13 The war memorial

5.7 The relative importance of the original village centre is mirrored by the scale and design of the remaining buildings on Church Lane.

- Of these the Plough Inn (5.14) is outstanding. Set at the junction of Church Lane with the Leek Road, it dominates the southern approach to the Conservation Area, and is a fine brick building with a series of semi-circular bay windows and a large painted mural.
- Uphill from the Plough, set in mature garden are a series of detached houses, of which three 19th or early 20th century houses stand out.
- The Fields and Maybank (5.15), a pair of semi-detached houses, has a pair of canted bay windows, and rendered surfaces contrasting crisply with red brick detailing. Their sash windows survive with their original, late-19th century detailing in the upper sections.
- Further up, the decorative perimeter wall of the Mount (5.16) contrasts well with the simplicity of the white walls above. Again, the house retains its original sashes.
- Opposite the church is the imposing shape of Bank House (5.17). Of red brick with a slate roof, decorative chimney stacks stand proud of a hipped roof. A square turret decorates a former entrance, and plain one over one sashes complete a good quality Victorian exterior.



5.14 *The Plough Inn*



5.15 *The Fields and Maybank*



5.16 *The Mount and its garden wall*



5.17 *Bank House*

6.0 The Village: key buildings (listed and unlisted)

6.1 The area known as 'the Village' probably developed as a squatter settlement supplying labour for the farms on Endon Bank, or outliers such as the Gatehouse or the Ashes (1.1 and 2.1).

6.2 Its housing is small scale and was once even smaller. The older terraces all contain one or more cottages originating as a single-storey stone building to which brick upper storeys have been added. Their small scale and contrasting materials suggest that like Gratton Brook Cottage (6.1), they may once have been cruck-framed. Examples include Owl Cottage (6.2), Rose Cottages and the terrace containing Barncroft (6.3) where crucks may survive in interior walls.

6.3 Later terraces include a simple two-storey stone terrace set gable end to the road on the Village, and Nos. 1-5 Gratton Lane a substantial 19th century range set above a raised stone walkway near the Spring House (6.4 and 6.10).



6.2 Owl Cottage



6.3 Barncroft



6.1 Gratton Brook Cottage



6.4 Heaton Terrace (1-5 Gratton Lane)

6.4 Of the early buildings only Nos.1 and 2 Brook Lane (6.5) are on larger scale. A farmhouse in 1816, it consists of a two-storey 17th century house of stone, with a brick extension dating to the 18th century, when the original coping was moved to the new gable end. Both sections have stone mullioned windows.



6.5 Nos. 1 and 2 Brook Lane

6.5 A scatter of brick buildings add to the variety. The mellow brick of the former Wesleyan Chapel (6.6) dominates the centre of the hamlet. Built in 1835, it is a modest building with a shallow hipped roof and a pair of doorways below the oval dedication plaque.



6.6 The Wesleyan Chapel, now two houses

6.6 Two small double-fronted cottages of rich dark hand-made brick stand on Gratton Lane (6.4 and 6.7). Others of mass produced late 19th century brick have greater pretensions. One stands isolated on the Village (6.8) and the others crowd near the roadside by Brook Cottages (6.9).

6.7 In 1845 Thomas Heaton built a fountain in Endon covered by a Spring House with a tall pyramidal roof (6.4 and 6.10). Since then it has been the centre of a well-dressing ceremony, whose festivities take place in Jaw Bone field behind the former Methodist Chapel, where a fenced platform has been provided. In 1872 it was attended by 2000 people, and continues to draw large crowds.



6.7 A brick cottage on Gratton Lane



6.8 A 19th century detached house



6.9 19th century brick cottages



6.10 Thomas Heaton's Spring House

7.0 Green space, trees and boundaries

7.1 Open pasture within the Conservation Area is part of the Green Belt and the Special Landscape Area. The fields serve to isolate the ancient settlement areas, keeping them distinct from 20th century housing developments.

7.2 Open spaces provided by large gardens and the remains of the medieval arable create a buffer between the western edge of the Conservation Area and the larger of the new housing developments.

7.3 Trees are a major feature of the older settlement (7.1). Mature deciduous trees tower above the houses on Church Lane, part of the 19th century planting scheme for the grander houses, while a small belt of woodland shades the old road as it passes northwards towards Sutton House. Large trees fringe the churchyard, and a stand of trees flanks the pathway leading to the later burial grounds.

7.4 Trees are a minor element in ‘the Village’, where drystone walling and small, relatively open gardens complement the ford and the bridge. A key feature is the raised walk-way leading past the Spring House and Gratton Brook Cottages towards open countryside.

7.5 In the older settlement stone walls again provide the majority of boundaries, but are more varied in style, reflecting substantial properties with larger gardens and a long-established feeling of prosperity.



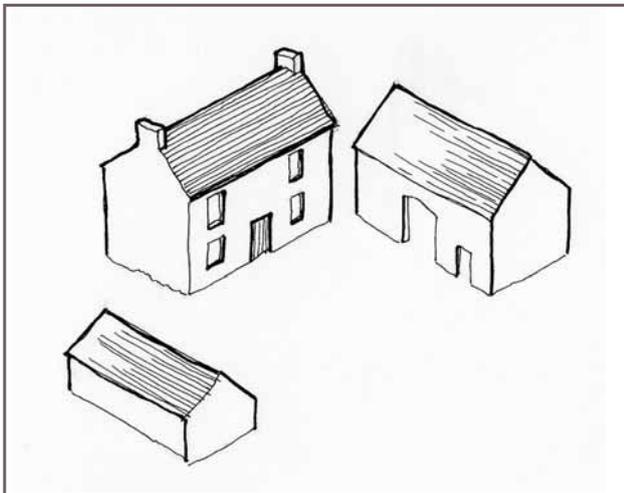
7.1 *Springtime view towards Endon Bank*

8.0 Local details

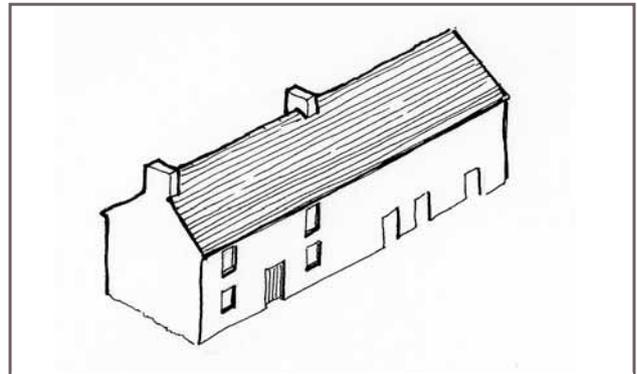
Form and siting

8.1 Traditional farmsteads in North Staffordshire consist of a detached house, and one or more detached outbuildings serving a variety of functions (8.1). There is no set pattern to their arrangement, which is designed to fit the lie of the land. On steep slopes large buildings follow the contours, on gentler ground they may be arranged round a courtyard. The Endon farms reflect this variety. Endon Bank has its farm buildings strung along the ridge top to the north of the house, Sutton House sits up bank of its barns which form three sides of a small courtyard, while Hallwater lies alongside its barn.

8.2 Farmsteads with farmhouse and barn under one roof were cheaper to construct, and are found mainly in areas of late enclosure (8.2). They are rare in village centres or on the older farmsteads. There are none in Endon.

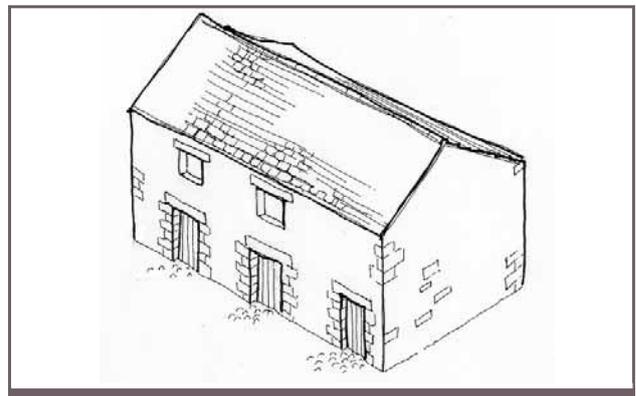


8.1 *Farmhouse with detached farm buildings*



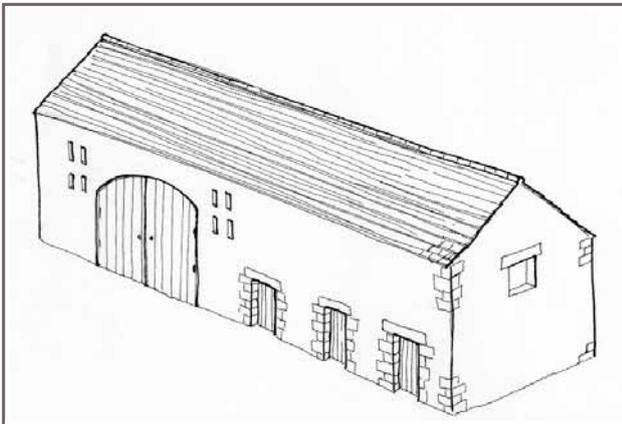
8.2 *Farmhouse and farm buildings under one ridge line*

8.3 Large outbuildings may be called barns, irrespective of function. They may be cattle sheds with three or five smaller entrances and have haylofts with pitching holes (8.3), or threshing barns with a cart arch and threshing floor flanked by full-height storage space for grain crops and have narrow ventilation slits, or a combination of the two (8.4). Some have a granary on an upper floor accessed by an external staircase. Endon's finest example is the large mixed-use barn below Sutton House (5.6).

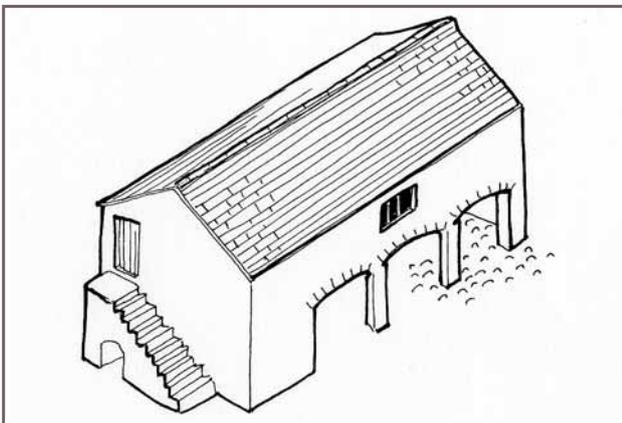


8.3 *A three-door cattle shed with hayloft over*

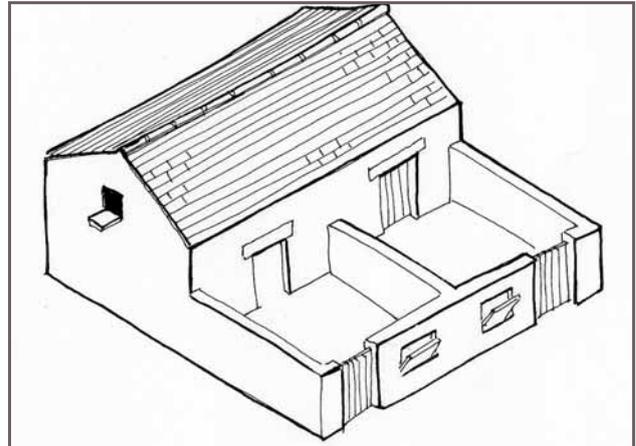
8.4 Smaller outbuildings may include a granary over a cart shed (8.5), a stable, a shelter shed, or a pig-sty with a hen house above (8.6). The stable will generally be near the house, have a larger door than the cowhouse, and have a window adjacent to the door (8.7). These are less likely to survive making the smaller buildings within the various Endon complexes of particular importance.



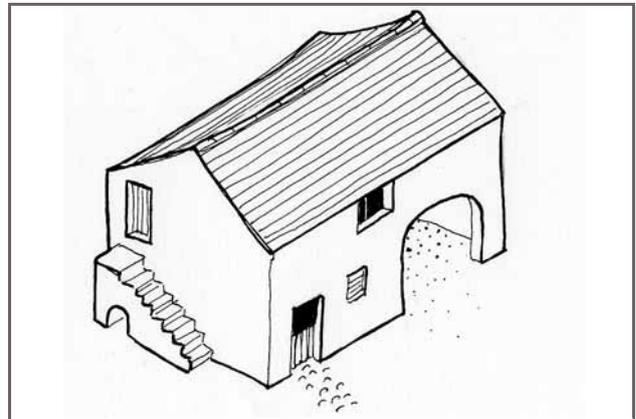
8.4 A threshing barn and cowhouse combined



8.5 A shelter shed with granary over



8.6 Pigsties with hen house over

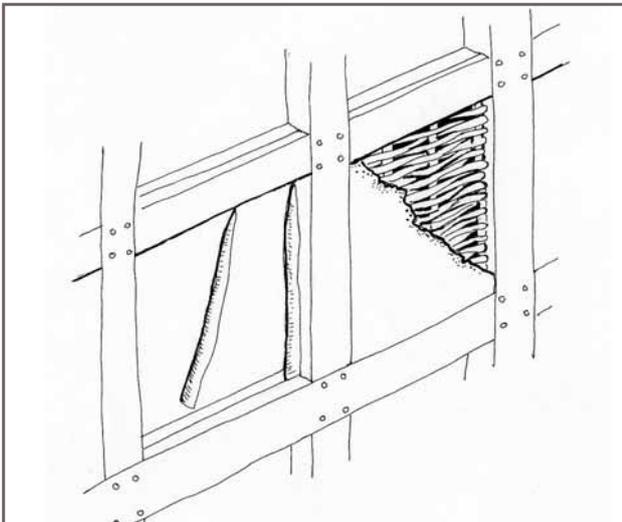


8.7 Hackney stable with granary over

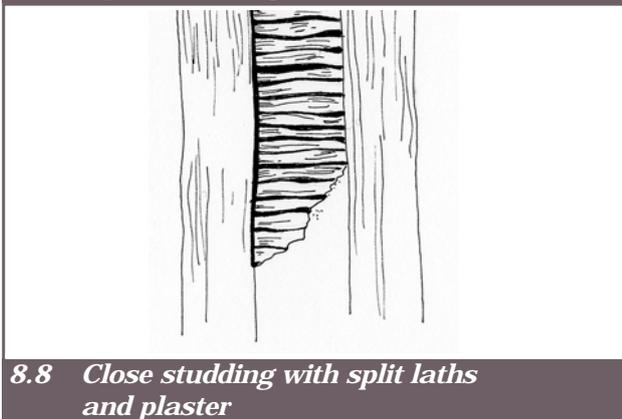
Building materials

Timber

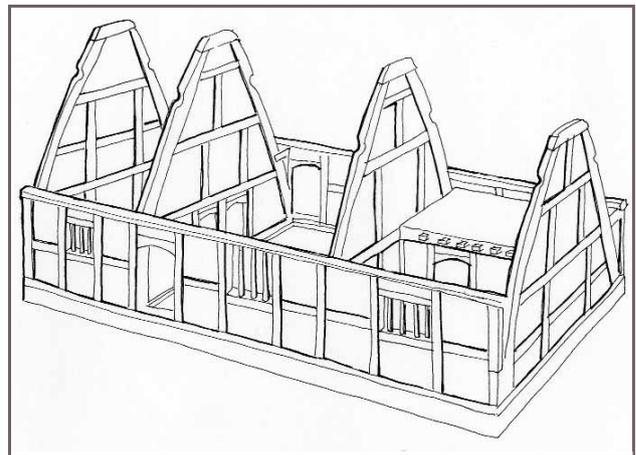
- 8.5 Oak, was the main building material throughout the Middle Ages, except for high status buildings. Where good building stone was absent timber remained in use until the 17th century.
- 8.6 Walling consisted of either square framed panels with wattle and daub, or close-studding with split laths and daub. Interior walling was still built in this way well into the 18th century (8.8). At Sutton House large oblong panels still forms part of the exterior walling (5.5).
- 8.7 Small buildings might be cruck framed with little or no headroom in the upper storey (8.9). Sutton House provides an exceptional example where specially chosen angled crucks allow a full two storeys with attic, while Brook Cottage contains a smaller example where headroom was severely limited and the cruck is no longer the main roof support.
- 8.8 Larger houses were box-framed and had greater headroom (8.10). None survive in Endon.



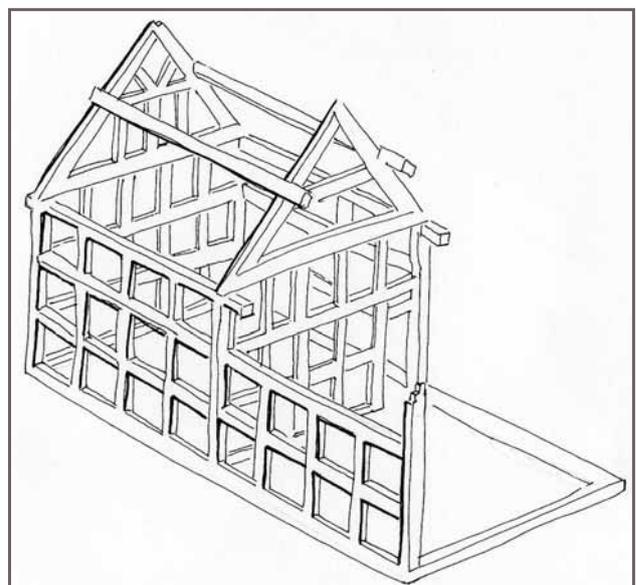
8.8 *Square framing with wattle and daub*



8.8 *Close studding with split laths and plaster*



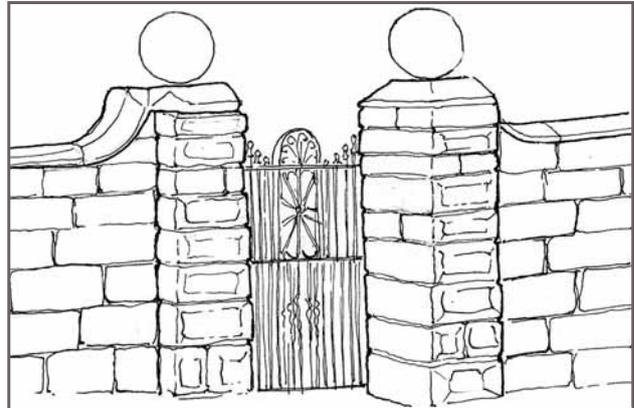
8.9 *Cruck construction*



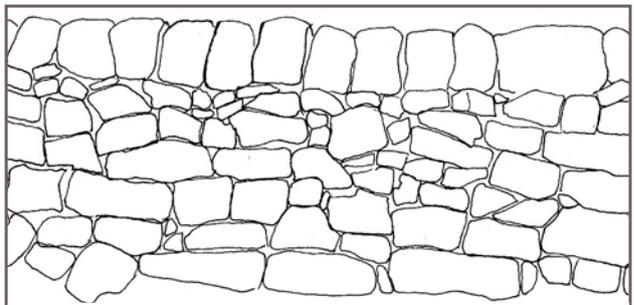
8.10 *Box-framing*

Stone

- 8.9 Endon Bank is an outlier of the Sherwood Sandstone that underlies Leek. This is a stone of variable quality. At Endon it is well-cemented and makes a good quality building stone. Its soft pink colour is present throughout the village.
- 8.10 Stone came into general use by around 1600 and remained the main building material for farms and farm buildings well into the 19th century.
- 8.11 Ashlar (smoothly dressed stone) was the preserve of the gentry and is present at Sutton House (5.5). Coursed rubble was usual for the lesser farms and farm buildings as at Hallwater (5.7), Nos.1 and 2 Brook Lane (6.5) and the barns at Sutton House (5.6). Stone came from the nearest source: a small local quarry, or stone cut out to form a house-platform or cellar. Ashlar and dressed stone for detailing might come from further afield, so that mullions, quoins, eaves and copings may provide a contrast with the body of the house.
- 8.12 The status of a house and its owner were mirrored in the garden walls. Mortared walling with well-tooled capping stones and decorative gateposts were provided for gentry houses (8.11), and dry stone walls with simple capping stones for farmhouses and cottages (8.12). Both are important in Endon, with the simpler forms used consistently in the lower hamlet, and more sophisticated examples confined to high status houses in the upper hamlet.



8.11 High status walling and gateposts



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

Brick

- 8.13 By the early 18th century gentry were using brick as a fashionable facing material. By the mid-18th century it was in regular use in urban areas, and became widely used in the 19th century.
- 8.14 In Endon, both fashionable and unfashionable buildings are of brick. These range from the eye-catching façade of 18th century Plough Inn (5.14) to the brick dressings of Sunnycroft (5.15), the restrained grandeur of Bank House (5.17) to the simplicity of the cottages in the lower village where stone houses often acquired an additional storey in brick (6.1 – 6.5). The most prominent example in the lower village is the former Wesleyan Chapel (6.6) dating to 1835.

8.15 Bricks vary in both shape and texture from hand made bricks of variable colour and texture, to bland machine made bricks of even texture and colour that may have a harsh appearance. Bricks of both types can be seen in Endon. Richly varied hand-made bricks can be seen at Endon Bank farm, (5.1) the Plough (5.14), and several cottages in the Village. Later, mass produced brick were used for the peripheral houses (6.8 and 6.9). As brick was bought from a variety of sources careful matching is essential if repairs or extensions are intended.

Roofs, roofing materials and dormer windows

8.16 Until the 19th century many roofs in both town and country were of thatch. This was thick and on stone houses contained within copings on each gable.

8.17 Coping stones were either hog-backed (17th century) or flat (18th and 19th centuries), the latter shaped to throw water onto the roof and towards the guttering system. Hog-backed coping supported distinctive 17th century style kneelers (8.13) giving way to plainer examples in the 18th century. Many of the early houses in Endon have lost their coping stones, but examples survive at Sutton House (5.5), Hallwater Cottages (5.8), Nos.1-5 Gratton Lane (6.4) and various farm buildings (5.4). If a roof was extended the copings would be moved and replaced on the new gable as at Nos.1 and 2 Brook Lane (6.5).

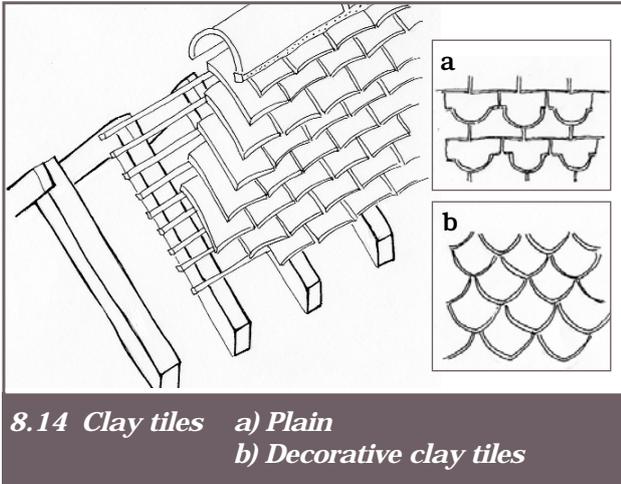
8.18 The characteristic roof pitch was around 40° and a mixture of straw and rushes was used. When thatch was abandoned side-walls might be raised by three or four courses to give greater headroom, while gables remained unaltered.



8.13 *Coping stones and kneelers*

8.19 Stone slates were used on better quality housing. Now relatively rare, they may survive as a few courses at eaves level with tiles or welsh slate above, although Endon has none. Where the long walls are unaltered, and there is no great depth below the coping, stone slates are likely to have been the original roofing material.

8.20 The 19th century saw the expansion of the Potteries coupled to new and better forms of transport. With these came the mass production and distribution of the clay roofing tiles now regarded as the typical local roofing material. Most were the plain rectangular tiles found throughout Endon, but good quality 19th century roofs may have alternate bands of plain and fish-scale or acorn tiles (8.14). All were hand made and have an irregularity that cannot be simulated by modern machine made tiles.



8.14 Clay tiles a) Plain
b) Decorative clay tiles

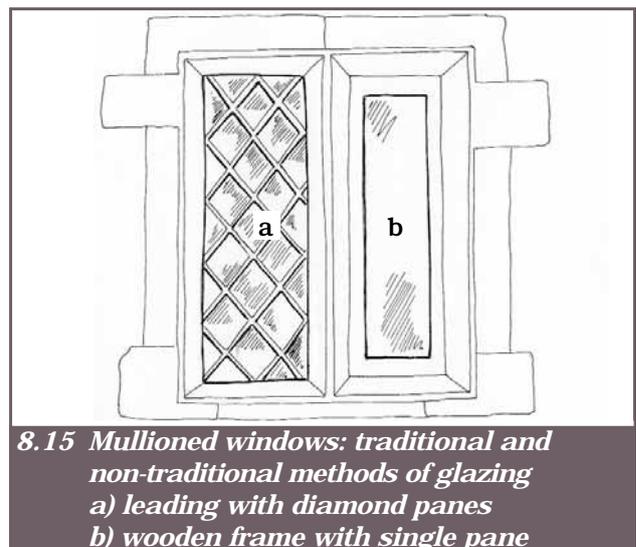
- 8.21 Slate is less common although, with improved transport, Welsh slate also became available, and is particularly in evidence in 19th century town houses. Given Endon's proximity to the Potteries its absence in Endon is unsurprising.
- 8.22 Dormers are not a regular feature of local vernacular buildings. By 1700 they are present on a small number of relatively high status houses. These were either set well inside the wall line to light the centre of the attic, or on the wall line which was continued upwards to a small stone gable.
- 8.23 Later, architect designed buildings, particularly estate cottages, may include dormers as an important part of the original design, but they are rarely found on traditional farmhouses. Dormers on the front of Endon Bank sit uneasily above a well-proportioned front and appear to have been added (5.3). Those on Tanyard Cottage also read as an addition (5.9).

Windows, window surrounds and finish

- 8.24 A window consists of three major elements: the window surround whose structural elements form the opening; the frame that is inserted into that opening; and the glass.
- 8.25 Early windows tend to be small, but over time alternative means of construction were developed and the openings changed shape, acquiring a vertical rather than a horizontal emphasis and greater size.
- 8.26 With the exception of high status buildings dating to the 1720s or earlier, wooden windows were painted.

Mullioned windows

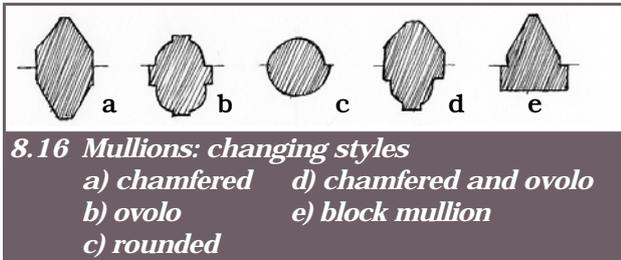
- 8.27 In the earliest houses glazing was applied straight into the structural surround, without recourse to a wooden window frame. As a result, modern window-frames sit uneasily in 17th or early 18th century window openings, blocking the light and appearing clumsy, an effect compounded by the addition of double-glazing (8.15).



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

8.28 The structural surround was of stone chamfered to match the mullions, which carry split lintels and divide the windows into separate lights. Early mullions were chamfered both inside and outside to a variety of designs. By 1650 diamond shaped mullions were being mass produced at the quarries and become standard for smaller houses like Sutton House (5.5), Hallwater (5.7) and Nos.1 and 2 Brook Lane (6.5).

8.29 By 1750 a simpler version had appeared, with straight-cut masonry on the exterior and including 'block' mullions with a flat outer face (8.16).



8.30 The Victorians revived the earlier version but on a grander scale and with single blocks for lintels and sills, technically difficult in an earlier age. In all cases the window surrounds were keyed into the surrounding masonry, a far cry from the mass-produced square or rectangle used in the cruder forms of 'restoration' work.

8.31 All were glazed with leaded lights. Diamond shaped panes gave way to rectangular panes in the early 18th century. Both used simple, clear, hand-made glass, stained glass being reserved for churches and high status gentry houses. By contrast, the Victorians loved elaboration, using complicated leading patterns and stained glass with a cheerful abandon, of which the modern applied leading and coloured glass provides no more than a pale pastiche.

8.32 It is rare for 17th century glass to survive, and rarer still for it to be in its original leadwork. Most mullioned windows contain replacements, either a single sheet of glass set straight into the stonework, set in a metal surround, or set in a wooden surround, with or without a casement. Rectangular leaded panes containing some of the original glass survive in the attic window at Sutton House (5.5), and a satisfactory modern replacement has been achieved at Hallwater.

Casements and sashes

8.33 As glass became cheaper windows became larger, and stone surrounds gave way to a plain or decorative lintels and projecting sills for windows with a vertical emphasis. These were designed to take wooden frames with side-hung casements or vertical sliding sashes. Early 18th century casements might still contain leaded lights set in metal frames, but later examples had separate panes of glass divided by glazing bars (8.17).

8.34 The bars are slender and incapable of supporting double glazing, making double glazed windows inappropriate in a historic building because of the clumsy nature of the glazing bars needed to support it.

8.17 Casement windows



a) 18th century metal casement



b) 19th century wooden casement

8.35 Side-hung casements were used sparingly in early window openings, and were of metal. By the 18th century they were increasingly used in larger windows openings and were commonly of wood, though good quality metal casements remain a feature of 18th century houses with flush mullions. Eight-pane side-hung casements are a feature of the rear range of Endon Bank farm (5.1).

8.36 Top-hung casements were not used in traditional buildings, and the bulky 'storm-proof' top-hung casements are a creation of the 20th century.

8.37 Vertical sliding sashes come in many forms. The earliest were set on the outer edge of the wall with their sash boxes visible. Later sashes occupied purpose built window openings with brick or stonework designed to mask the sash boxes (8.18).



a



b



c

8.18 Vertical sliding sashes

a) 18th century, exposed sash boxes, 6 over 6 panes

b) 19th century, concealed sash boxes, 8 over 8 panes

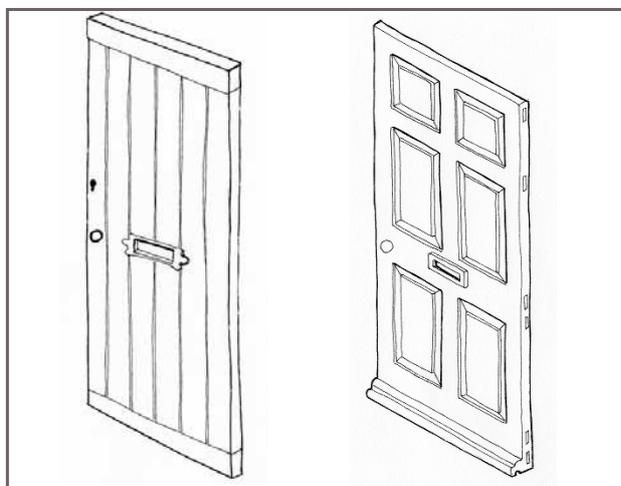
c) 19th century, concealed sash boxes, 2 over 2 panes

8.38 As a rule of thumb, the earlier the sash the more panes of glass were used. Thus 6 over 6, or 8 over 8 panes were usual in the 18th century. In the 19th century glass manufacturers could produce large sheets of glass at a reasonable cost, 2 over 2 panes, or even 1 over 1 became possible. A range of sash windows survive in Endon, in both listed and unlisted buildings, adding significantly to the quality and character of the Conservation Area, and making their continued preservation a priority. 6 over 6 sashes can be seen at Endon Bank (5.3) and the Plough (5.14), 2 over 2 at the Mount (5.16), 1 over 1 at Bank House (5.17) while Sunnycroft has decorative upper over single pane lower sashes (5.15).

8.39 Horizontal sliding sashes known often 'Yorkshire' sliding sashes are less common, and generally have a series of 4 or 6 panes.

Doors

8.40 The simpler buildings in both town and country generally had vertically boarded doors, as did farm buildings (5.6). The latter might include stable doors with an upper section could be fixed open while the lower section remained closed. Panelled exterior doors are common as exterior doors for higher status houses, and are often used for the front door of a farmhouse in contrast to plank doors at the rear. Like windows, these are often subject to poorly designed, mass-produced replacements. Good quality historic doors that are visible from the street are rare in Endon. Those at the Old Post Office survive, and there is particularly fine series of interior doors at Sutton House.



8.19 Doors

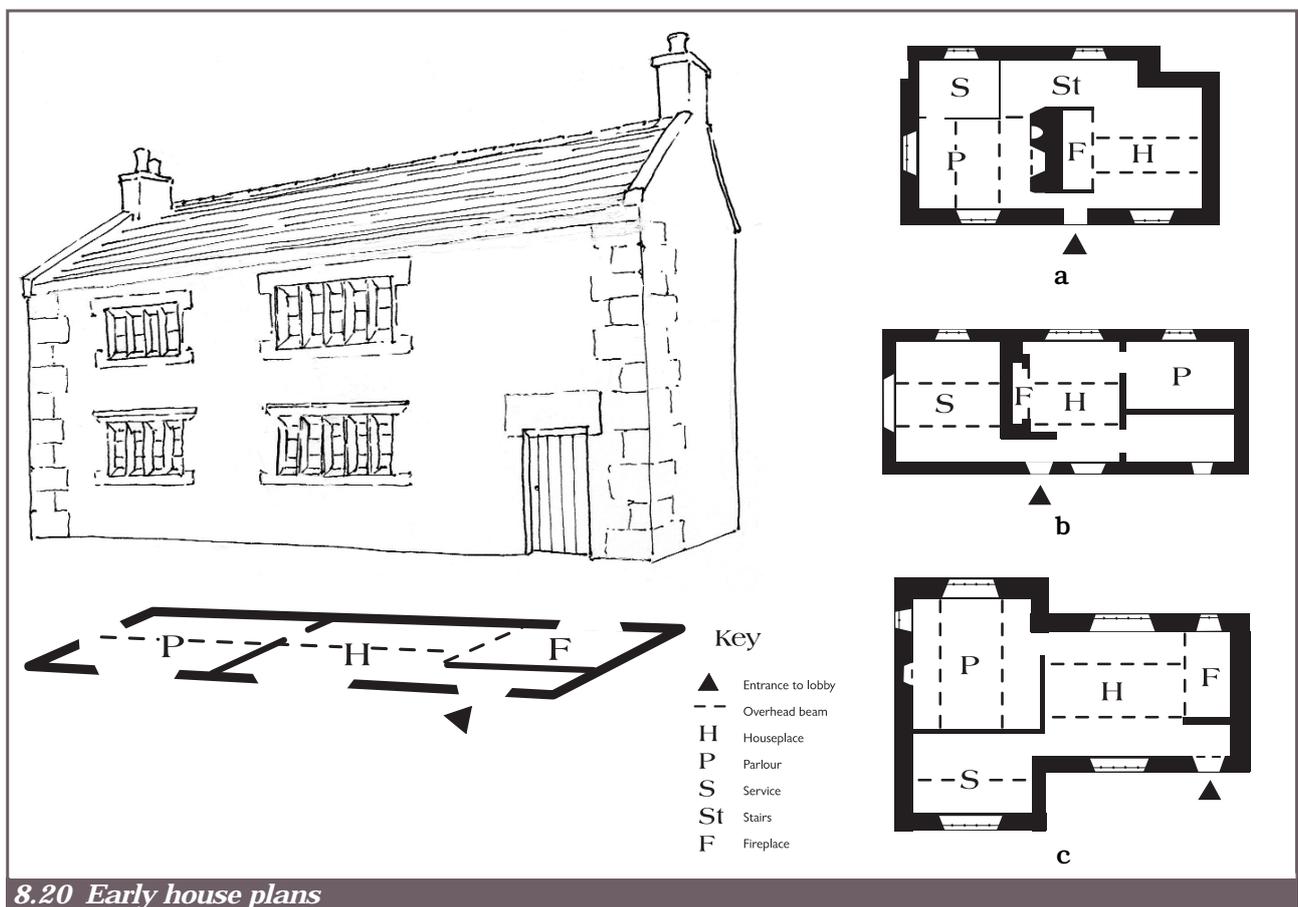
Chimneys and porches

- 8.41 Chimneys were rare in medieval houses, but became general from the 17th century onwards. The number and position of the chimneys is an essential feature in historic housing, reflecting the interior design, and the relative wealth of the owner. Three quarters of all 17th century houses in the Staffordshire Moorlands had only one hearth, burning wood or turf, and only one chimney. This includes many of the yeoman farmhouses, where additional chimneys and chimney breasts are an important part of their development. Thus Sutton House, owned by one of the wealthier yeoman farmer/local gentry families has a series of chimneys above original fire places (5.5), a clear indication of status and wealth.
- 8.42 By the mid-18th century wood was becoming scarce and coal more accessible. Smaller houses began to have more heated rooms, each with a chimney breast for a coal fire, and served by gable end chimneys as at Gratton Brook Cottages (6.1)
- 8.43 Porches were a status symbol for the wealthy in the 17th and 18th centuries. Farmhouses and cottages might have internal lobbies instead (see paragraph 8.48) Forward additions of any kind have a major impact, as do porches, and may well be inappropriate on a vernacular building, although often included in later architect designed houses.

Plans

- 8.44 Just as exterior details changed over time so did house plans. The earlier buildings are single pile buildings, one room deep, to which one or more cross wings might be added to form a larger house (8.20 c) as at Sutton House (5.5).
- 8.45 Double pile houses, two rooms deep, under separate roofs with a valley between, or under a single roof span were rare in the 17th century, but became increasingly used for the more substantial houses as the 18th century progressed.
- 8.46 Each had a characteristic arrangement of rooms and windows. In the earlier houses you can read exactly how the house worked from the placing of the doors and windows. In later houses a polite façade tends to mask the internal working of the house. Each is characteristic of a period and part of the essential character of the house. Both types are evident in Endon.
- 8.47 In the early 17th century houses were still being built to the cross-passage plan characteristic of medieval houses. The medieval version consisted of main room (the hall) open to the roof and with a central fire, entered via a passage stretching from back to front of the house with an external door at each end.
- 8.48 By 1600 new plans were becoming fashionable which included a lobby entrance between the doorway and the fireplace. This was usually the only entrance, and acted as an internal porch to reduce draughts. On the opposite side of the building a small fire window was introduced to light what estate agents know as the 'ingle nook'. Other windows were kept to a minimum, one to a room, so that the internal arrangements are clear from the outside of the building.

8.49 By the mid-18th century symmetrical facades were in fashion with a central doorway flanked by one or more windows, to a two or three storey house, which in the larger examples would be a double pile house. Mid-18th and 19th century examples in brick were the fashionable houses of their day, represented in Endon by some of the later brick houses (5.9 and 6.8).



8.20 Early house plans

9.0 The setting of the conservation area

- 9.0 The setting of the conservation area
- 9.1 The hilltop setting of the original settlement allows clear views in and out of the Conservation Area, and internal views across the pasture which serves to define the early hamlets and protect their settings.
- 9.2 Fields to the south and west provide an open setting for Church Lane and Park Lane, with good views Sutton House and its barns, and the church above (7.1).
- 9.3 To the north west open land protects Endon Bank Farm, where a public footpath provides distant views into the oldest part of the settlement.
- 9.4 Long range views of the church are available from the west, and both old and new churchyards provide good views out to the east and south (9.1) towards the medieval park. Views over park are particularly fine from the junction of Park Lane and Church Lane



9.1 Endon Park from the churchyard

10.0 Negative factors

- 10.1 Endon is one of the best preserved of the Conservation Areas. Besides listed buildings it contains a fine series of unlisted buildings that retain the historic windows and doors that are so critical to their character.
- 10.2 As a result, negative characteristics are relatively few: an excellent situation that can only be maintained by restriction of permitted development rights.
- 10.3 Bland and unattractive UPVC windows and doors have made their appearance in some houses introducing off-the-peg poor quality designs, which mar the general pattern of good survival. Grant aid could be used to encourage reversion to more sympathetic designs and materials.
- 10.4 One of the most prominent buildings, The Plough, has poorly defined boundaries, and large areas of tarmac and car-parking which impacts adversely on both the building and the western entrance to the Conservation Area (5.14).
- 10.5 Large areas of tarmac also mar The Village, particularly around the ford where the re-introduction of traditional materials would considerably enhance the centre of the settlement.
- 10.6 Spacious surroundings encourage off-street parking, and unobtrusive storage of wheely bins. Despite this, a significant number of boundary walls and gardens have been lost to car-parking, and these elements are very much at risk.
- 10.7 Insensitive siting of telegraph poles and wiring present a problem which requires a long-term solution to be negotiated.

10.8 The sizeable bulk of the Forge presents an incongruous contrast to the older buildings (10.1). Better screening might help but is difficult to achieve given access requirements for large vehicles.



10.1 *The forge*

10.9 The plastic bollards adjacent to Sutton House are an unsightly addition. A more sensitive approach would be the use of wooden posts and metal chains (10.2).



10.2 *Bollards outside Sutton House*

11.0 The existence of neutral areas

11.1 The Conservation area boundaries have been tightly drawn and no neutral areas have been identified.

12.0 For future consideration

12.1 Some items allow a ready solution, others require long-term liaison with the necessary authorities; others could be solved by increasing planning controls.

12.2 Liaison with the authorities providing electricity and lighting could achieve more appropriate solutions to the siting of poles and wiring when renewal of these facilities comes under consideration. Underground ducts would be the ideal solution.

12.3 Of major concern are the detrimental effects of the loss of historic detail through the replacement of historic windows and doors by poorly designed modern alternatives. For Listed Buildings and buildings in Conservation Areas there is specific exemption from Part L of the Buildings Regulations, a relaxation designed to allow the fundamental character of the historic buildings to be maintained, thus Listed buildings are protected against unsuitable alterations.

12.4 For other buildings the Local Planning Authority could consider making an Article 4(2) direction under The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995. With this in place, and with the specific inclusion of doors and windows, planning permission would be needed for replacements. This would be a major step towards preserving this fine Conservation Area, and a move we feel many residents would welcome in an area where there is already considerable pride of place.

APPENDIX ONE

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

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

ENDON CONSERVATION AREA

BROOK LANE

Nos. 1 and 2 Brook Cottages

Grade II

Farmhouse, now divided into 2 units. C17 with extensive c18 addition and C20 alterations. Coursed dressed and squared stone with one bay faced in red brick; tiled roof; verge parapet to C17 bay with pitched coping on corbelled kneelers; end stacks and ridge stack. 2-storey, 3-window front, right-hand with C17 four-light chamfered mullioned window over similar 3-light window and oculus to left, all with stone surrounds and set in brick; butt joint to stonework to extension with 2 widely-spaced small casements to first floor; two C20 casements to right-hand side of ground floor; projecting single-storey; gabled addition to centre of stone part presumably casing former front door. Entrance now to rear.

Owl Cottage

Grade II

Cottage. Dated 1710 with C20 alterations. Coursed dressed and squared stone (ground floor) and red brick; tiled roof; end stack to right. 2-storey, 2-window front; C20 casements of 4 lights to right, to ground floor left with heavy lintel; gabled hood to central entrance, painted lintel inscribed: WW C20 boarded door. The house adjoins Brook 1710 Cottage (q.v.) to left. Included for group value.

Gratton Brook Cottage

Grade II

House. C16 core, refaced C17 and largely rebuilt mid-C19. Red brick with small remaining part of C17 stonework; tiled roof; end stacks. 2-storey, 2-window front; C19 casements; the right-hand part of the ground floor, in stonework, has block reveal to right-hand window and also entrance, to right of centre. Interior has cruck frame with straight blades, ridge running parallel to street and behind stone-faced part.

Sutton House

Grade II

Farmhouse. C16 with C17 and early C19 additions. Timber frame, almost entirely replaced by coursed dressed and squared stone, slate and tile roofs; verge parapets; brick ridge stacks against crosswings and end stacks. Uneven H-plan, larger limb to south. Entrance front of 2 gables flanking set-back centre recess; the left-hand gable is a stone refacing of former timber frame; 2 storeys and attic with steeply pitched roof; the gable has a range of 3-light chamfered mullioned windows, successively taller to the ground floor (wing is a full-length C19 replica); right-hand wing is a complete early C19 rebuild; low-pitched gable front and a range of 2 glazing bar sashes; recessed centre range has larger coursed stone and slate roof; windows to right side; 4-light block mullioned casements over hipped roof, 3-sided bay, glazed by sashes; boarded door under C17 lintel set against left-hand return angle. Timber frame on plinth to south side of south wing; a deep plinth and single bressumer to tall uprights. North wing has early C19 symmetrical front to north with 3 glazing bar sash windows.

Barn approximately 20m north of Sutton House

Grade II

Barn. C17 with C19 alterations. Coursed squared and dressed stone; tiled roof. L-plan with pent outshut to rear. Long (approximately 25m) front of hay loft over cow shed; 2 hay loft doors to upper level over 8 vents to ground floor either side of boarded door, set to left of centre with heavy C17 lintel. Rear elevation to lane has door of similar detail opposing that on front; lean-to carried up to south side of door. The roof structure internally is C19 tie and king post.

Cottage approximately 20m north of Sutton House

Grade II

Cottage. Early C18. Coursed dressed and squared sandstone; tiled roof; verge parapets. Single-storey and attic, single-bay front; 2-light chamfered mullioned casement to right, quoined entrance to left, boarded door. Brick addition to left not included.

Stable approximately 30m north of Sutton House

Grade II

Stable. C17, partly rebuilt mid-C19. Coursed dressed and squared stone, gable to east rebuilt in red brick; tiled roof. Small south front of 2 levels; loft over stable, loft has vent to left and stable has 2-light mullioned window to left and chamfered Tudor-arch entrance and boarded door to right. Lower addition attached to right not included.

ENDON BANK

Church of St Luke

Grade II

Parish church. Tower C17, the remainder 1876-9 by Beardmore. Coursed squared and dressed sandstone; slate, red and blue tile roofs; verge parapets, chancel with gabled kneelers. Tower, north and south aisles, south porch, nave, chancel. Tower: simple C17 work of 3 stages without buttresses; cavetto string under crenellated parapet with short crocketed pinnacles at angles; paired round-arch bell chamber openings; steps on west face to segmental-headed, boarded door, single-light window over. South aisle: 3 bays, on plinth, 3- and 2-light segmental-headed windows with pointed trefoil-headed lights, gabled porch to west side of south face; double chamfered labelled pointed arch. North aisle: similar to south, of 3 bays of 3-light windows. Nave: has eaves set above aisles and slate roof of awkwardly low pitch. Chancel: very typical of Beardmore's work in the area, 11 bays (red tile roof with crested ridge) labelled segmental-headed 4-light window similar to aisles; 3-light, pointed east window headed by cinquefoil; gabled vestry to north side. Interior: arcades of 3 bays of round columns and pointed arches; pointed chancel arch on corbelled columns below impost; fine Minton encaustic tile floor to nave; king post, tie beam roof, trussed rafters to chancel. Font: stone, octagonal, on marble legs; small oak fretted and cusped ogee spire cover. Pulpit: 3-sided bay set against chancel; columnated and heavily carved; on stone base. Glass: east window by Morris & Co, 1893. Memorials: Heaton 1824 and Evans 1826 to left of west wall; tapered marble plaques on slate grounds; under left-hand is a small multi-coloured glazed tile to August Selwyn, first Bishop of New Zealand.

Cross base approximately 10m west of south aisle of Church of St Luke

Grade II

Cross base. Probably C17. Stone. Circular base stone, short square shaft (approximately 1.2m) chamfered at angles, run out at head and base.

Sherrat memorial approx. 2m south of south aisle of Church of St Luke

Grade II

Chest tomb. Simon Sherrat, died 1734. Stone. Cyma recta plinth and cornice. Tall sides and apsidal end to west.

Evans memorial approx. 8m south of chancel of Church of St Luke

Grade II

Chest tomb. Ann Evans, died 1794. Stone. Plinth, inset pilasters at angles with banded waists and head, inscribed panel sides and moulded top slab.

Fox memorial approx. 30m south of Church of St Luke

Grade II

Chest tomb. James Fox, died 1796. Stone. Moulded, waisted pilasters at angles, moulded top slab and incised sides with quadrants at angles.

Godwin memorial approx. 10m north of north aisle of Church of St Luke

Grade II

Chest tomb. Arthur Godwin, died 1823. Stone. Deep moulded plinth, inclined sides with scrolls at angles, cavetto cornice and hipped inset centre slab.

Group of 3 chest tombs approx. 1-3m north of north aisle to Church of St Luke

Group of 3 chest tombs. West: Elizabeth Sutton, died 1738; centre: Anne Nickson, died 1735; east: H.N. Ball, died 1823. Stone. Sutton memorial has reeded pilasters and 2 inscribed panels to sides. Nickson memorial is tall with substantial moulded cyma recta plinth and cornice on frieze and inset panels between plain pilasters. Ball memorial has moulded pilasters at angles, moulded plinth and slab and incised paired panels to sides. The C18 pair have probably been moved to their present position to clear the grave yard.

Yates memorial approx. 8m north of chancel of Church of St, Luke

Grade II

Chest tomb. Samuel Yates, died 1817. Stone. Deep moulded plinth, inclined side panels with scrolls at angles and pitched moulded top, inset centre slab. Plinth inscribed: "HUNT.HANLEY"

GRATTON LANE

Nos. 1-5 (Heaton Terrace) and railed boundary wall

Grade II

Terrace of cottages. Early C19 with minor C20 alterations. Finely coursed dressed and squared stone; tiled roof; verge parapets to end gables and cavetto eaves band; stone stack to each unit. 2-storey, 6-window frontage, glazing bar sashes, some with painted heads and continuous cill band; entrances (4 to front) set one bay in, and paired to centre, slightly lower head than windows and with C20 part-glazed doors. Small extension to south end has further entrance. Cast-iron spearhead railings to Nos. 1-3 on stepped, stone plinth wall.

Spring house

Grade II

Spring house. Dated 1845. Finely coursed and dressed stone. Square spring basin enclosed on 3 sides by stonework, opening on east with Tudor arch over inscribed: "18 TH 45", cornice set below pyramidal roof of large stepped-in blocks and surmounted by wrought iron weather-vane approximately 2m high with firebrand arrow pointer. Forms a focal point of some distinction at the head of a lane.

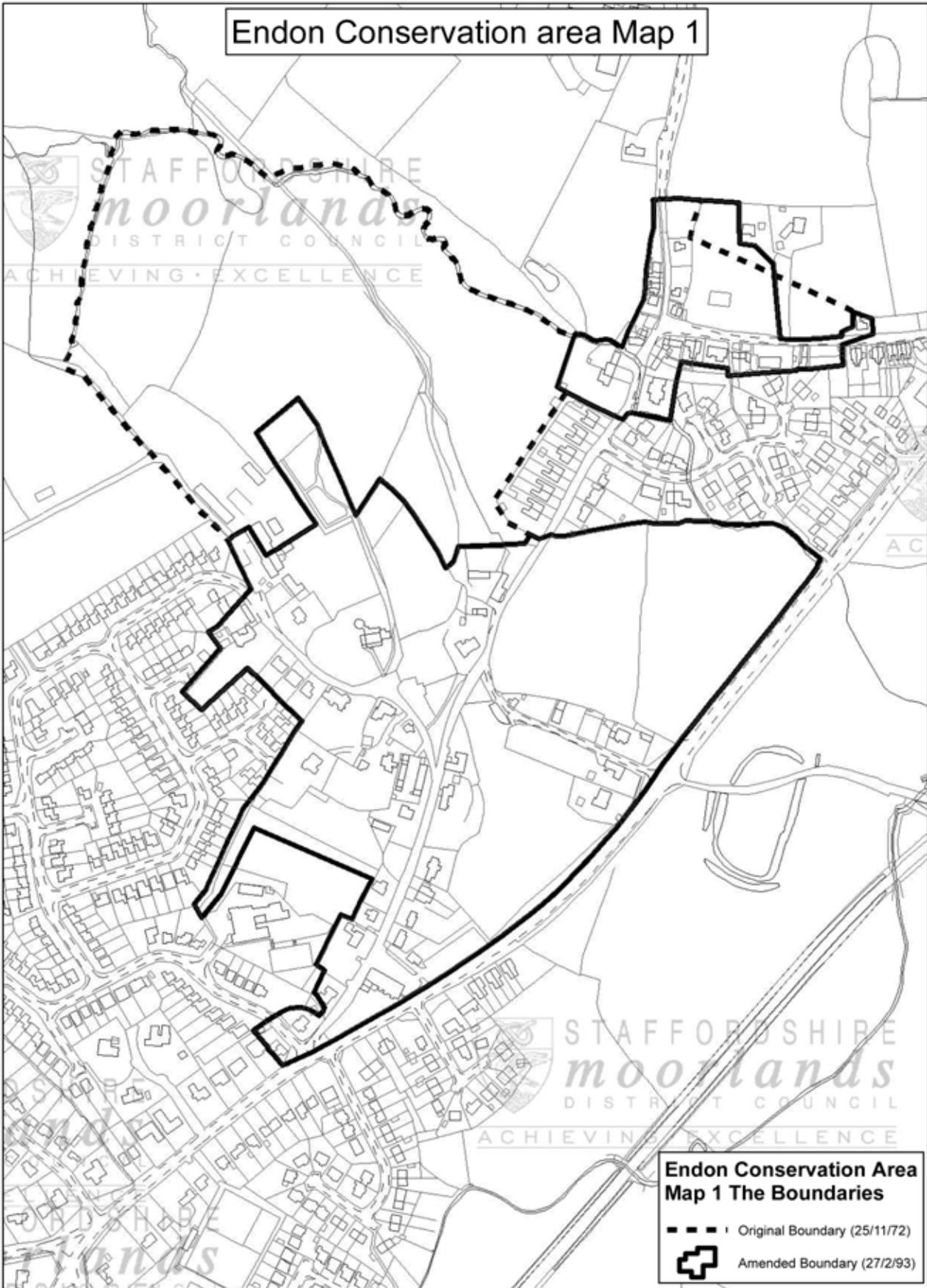
*LEEK ROAD
Hallwater Farmhouse*

Grade II

C17 with mid-C19 alterations and additions. Coursed squared and dressed stone; low-pitched, tiled roof; end and ridge stacks. L-shaped plan of 2 parallel ranges. Entrance front of 2 storeys and 2 gables each with a range of C19 stone mullioned 3-light windows; door set to left of butt joint on line of valley. Side elevation to right, of 3 windows to first floor, the outer are C17 three-light chamfered mullions; 5 windows low-set to ground floor of 2-, 3-, 3-, and 3-light chamfered mullions; the left-hand window is lower; the right-hand window widely spaced and divided from the C17 composition by a straight joint.

THE LISTS WERE ACCURATE AT THE DATE OF PRINTING BUT ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE AT A SUBSEQUENT DATE.

Endon Conservation area Map 1



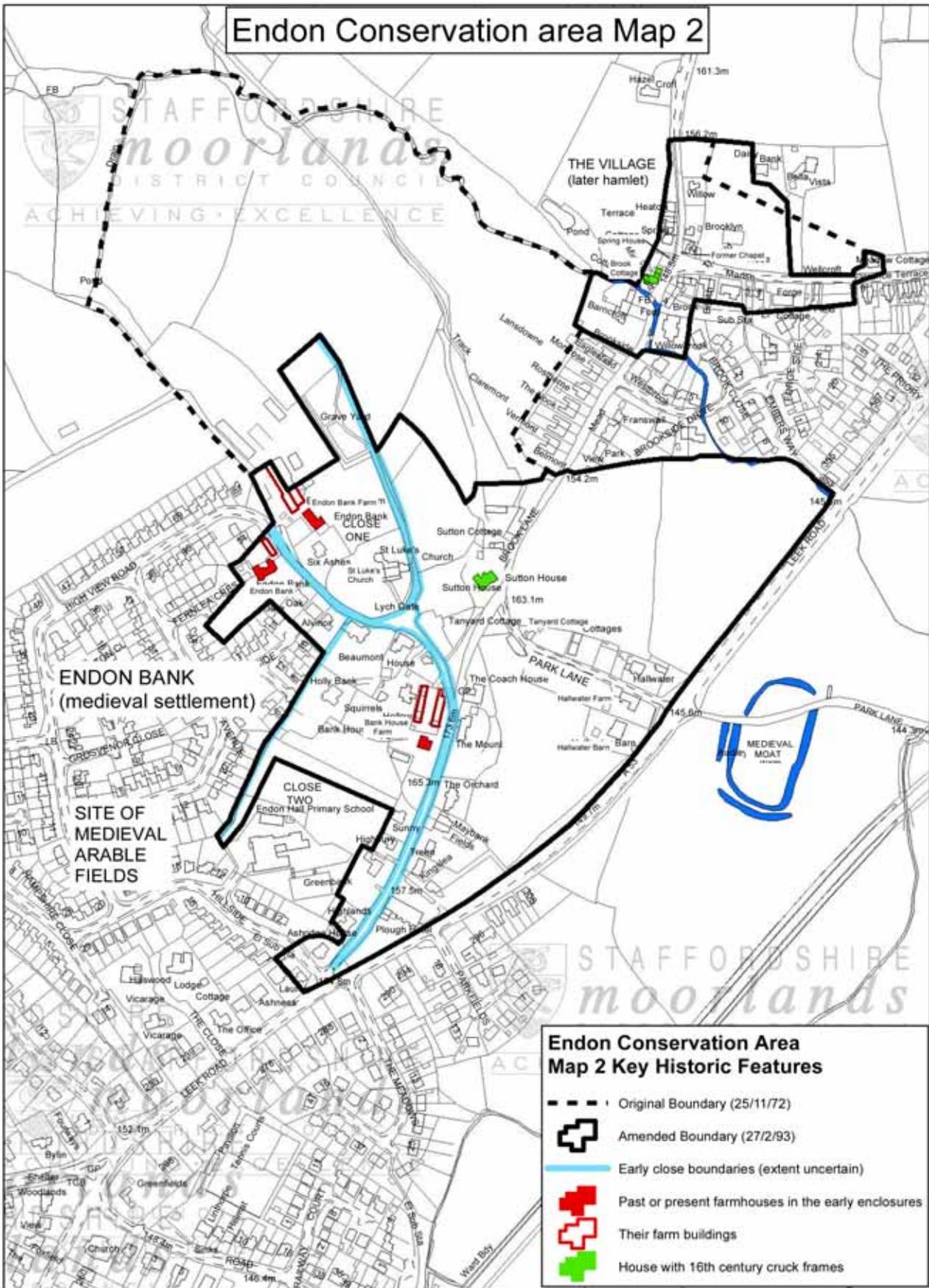
**Endon Conservation Area
Map 1 The Boundaries**

- - - Original Boundary (25/11/72)
- Amended Boundary (27/2/93)

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Endon Conservation area Map 2

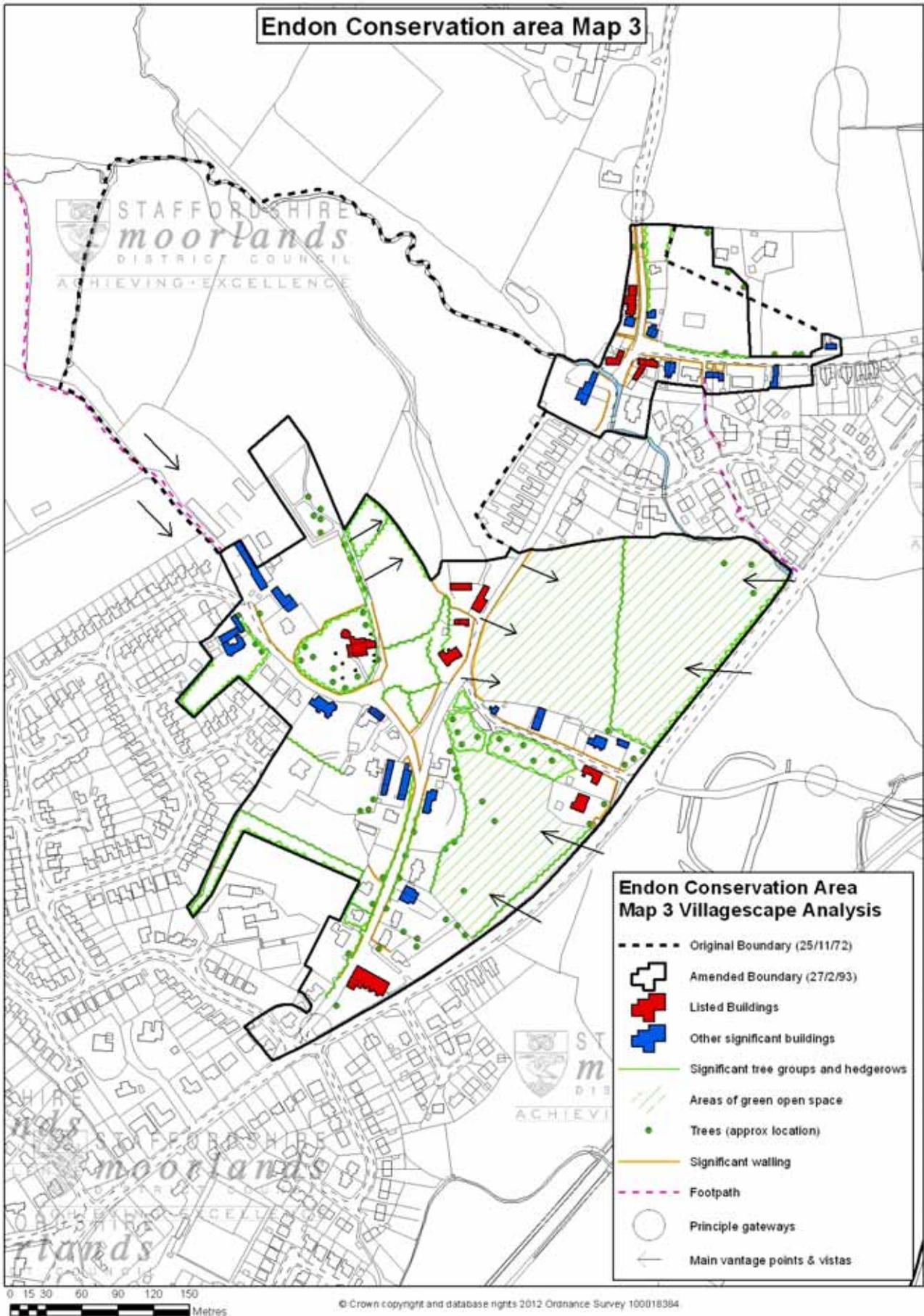


Endon Conservation Area Map 2 Key Historic Features

-  Original Boundary (25/11/72)
-  Amended Boundary (27/2/93)
-  Early close boundaries (extent uncertain)
-  Past or present farmhouses in the early enclosures
-  Their farm buildings
-  House with 16th century cruck frames



Endon Conservation area Map 3





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moorlands
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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