

Sargent Heritage Services

# HERITAGE STATEMENT

Ivy Cottage,  
Saltersford Lane,  
Alton,  
Staffordshire

March 2015  
Report No. ICG15

**Heritage Statement**

Ivy Cottage

Saltersford Lane

Alton

Staffordshire ST10 4AZ

Produced for

Vital Construction Ltd

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## **NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

A Heritage Statement was produced by Sargent Heritage Services for Vital Construction Ltd. The study found that the site probably served as agricultural land during the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, and therefore any archaeology would be agrarian in nature and of local significance only. No below-ground mitigation is recommended.

Given that Ivy Cottage will be affected by the development, a low level (Level 1) building recording is recommended prior to any works in order to create a record of features of historic interest.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

**1.1** Vital Construction Ltd, hereafter 'the Client', has commissioned a Heritage Statement concerning land at Ivy Cottage, Saltersford Lane, Alton, Staffordshire, to be submitted by the Client with a planning application to the local planning authority, Staffordshire Moorlands District Council, regarding a proposed housing development. Sargent Heritage Services was appointed to produce the Heritage Statement.

## **2.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT**

**2.1** The aim of this Heritage Statement is to clarify the potential for encountering archaeological features and deposits and other elements of cultural heritage within the proposed development area, hereafter 'PDA', in order to establish the likely character, date and extent of the archaeological resource and identify any constraints this may impose on the scheme.

**2.2** The evidence presented in this appraisal will enable relevant parties to assess the probable impact of the proposed development on any archaeological or historic assets and recommend mitigating strategies regarding further assessment or management as appropriate.

## **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

**3.1** This Heritage Statement is written in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (2014), as well as the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012).

**3.2** The archaeological assessment within this report has been compiled by consulting the following baseline sources:

- Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER).
- Alton & Farley Conservation Area Appraisal.
- Alton Historic Character Assessment, which includes the PDA within the bounds of Historic Urban Character Area 7 (HUCA 7).

- Historic maps, including Tithe and Ordnance Survey (OS) held at Lichfield Record Office and Staffordshire Record Office.
- Relevant primary and secondary documentary material, including online data derived from Staffordshire Past-Track.
- A site visit to determine whether any unrecorded assets survive within the PDA was conducted on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2015.

#### **4.0 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT**

**4.1** The *National Planning Policy Framework*, published in March 2012, outlines government guidelines regarding conservation of the historic environment. Sections 126 - 128 of the policy describe the key role planning plays in conserving heritage assets and the creation of sustainable places. The overarching aim of the policy is the proper conservation of the historic environment and its heritage assets so they can be enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations, as well as recognising the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation. Recognition is also given to the need for Managed Change - a necessity if heritage assets are to be maintained in the long term.

**4.2** Section 129 requests that Local Councils and other development approval bodies should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by a proposed development. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. It functions as a logical progression to a statement of environmental effects which most councils commonly require.

**4.3** With regard to local planning policies and the historic environment, the *Staffordshire Moorlands Core Strategy (DC2)* adopted in March 2014 states: *'The Council will safeguard and, where possible, enhance the historic environment, areas of historic landscape character and interests of acknowledged importance, including in particular scheduled ancient*

*monuments, significant buildings (both statutory listed and on a local register), the settings of designated assets, conservation areas, registered historic parks and gardens, registered battlefields and archaeological remains by:*

- *1. Resisting development which would harm or be detrimental to the special character and historic heritage of the District's towns and villages and those interests of acknowledged importance.*
- *2. Promoting development which sustains, respects or enhances buildings and features which contribute to the character or heritage of an area and those interests of acknowledged importance through the use of conservation area appraisals, design statements, archaeological assessments, characterisation studies and Masterplanning.*
- *3. Preventing the loss of buildings and features which make a positive contribution to the character or heritage of an area through appropriate re use and sensitive development, including enabling development, unless their retention is not viable or there would be substantial planning benefits to outweigh the loss.'*

## **5.0 SITE LOCATION & TOPOGRAPHY**

**5.1** The northeast Staffordshire village and civil parish of Alton sits in the Churnet River valley, approximately 6.5 km east of the town of Cheadle and 11 km northwest of the town of Uttoxeter. The area is noted for being the home of Alton Towers theme park, located 1.0 km north of the village in the adjacent civil parish of Farley.

**5.2** The PDA is on the southern fringe of Alton, centred on NGR SK 0720 4160 (Figures 1, 2 and 3). The demarcated boundary is trapezoid in shape, aligned north – south and covering a gross area of c. 0.35 hectares (ha), which will be developed to incorporate a relocated Ivy Cottage and up to 12 housing plots. The topography is flat, with a modest slope to the south and includes a substantial number of trees (Plates 1 & 2).



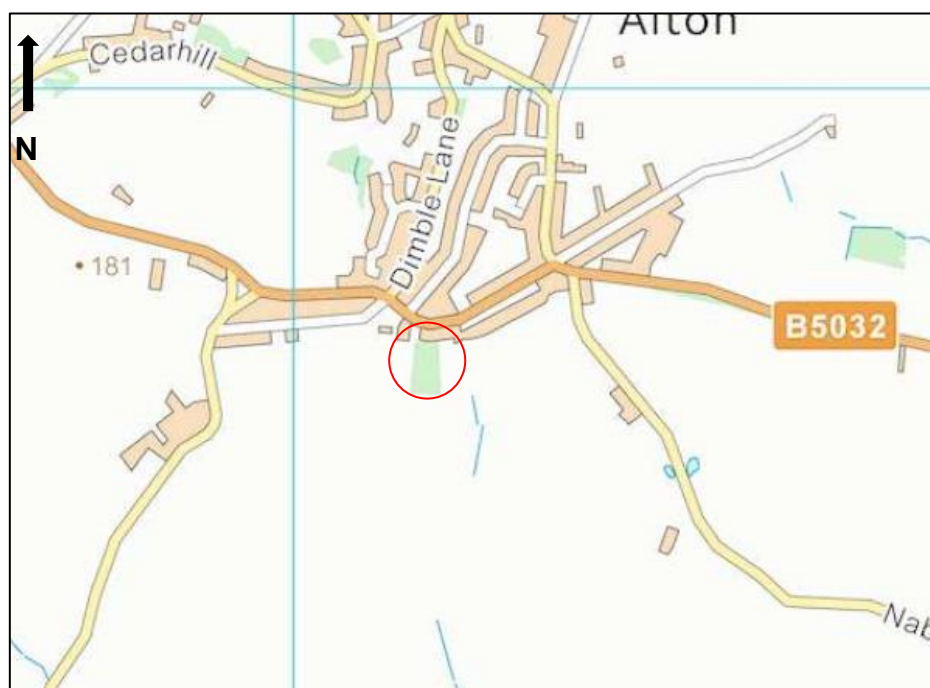
**5.3** To the north is Saltersford Lane, alias the B5032, running from Cheadle town centre to Hanging Bridge, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire; to the west is a farm access road and to the east are the rear gardens of modern residential properties. To the south are open fields designated as Special Landscape Area.



**Figure 1: Location map**



**Figure 2: Location map (not to scale)**  
contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2011



**Figure 3: Location map (not to scale)**  
contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2011

## **6.0 GEOLOGY**

**6.1** The superficial (drift) geology of the PDA is currently unrecorded. The underlying solid geology (bedrock) is the Tarporley Siltstone Formation of sedimentary siltstone, mudstone and sandstone formed in the Triassic Period approximately 237-250 million years BP (British Geological Survey).

## **7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

**7.1** The following sections contain an analysis of SHER assets inside a study area that falls within a 500m radial distance of a point located proximate to the centre of the PDA (NGR SK 0720 4160). All relevant distances are calculated from this point.

**7.2** The assets include designated sites and areas of known historic interest, including findspots, monuments, Listed Buildings and conservation areas. Please refer to Figure 9 for the locations of SHER assets and the entries in Appendix 1 for further details. Where possible the data is integrated with historic map regression of the study area.

### **7.3 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43) [subdivided as necessary]**

**7.3.1** There is evidence for Prehistoric activity within the study area at Gallows Green, comprising a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead (PRN 04394) of Neolithic (4500-2400 BC) or Bronze Age (2400-700 BC) date. A few other Prehistoric findspots exist in the parish, albeit outside the study zone. A number of Bronze Age round barrows in the landscape southwest, north and northwest of the study zone may have served as territorial boundaries and perhaps indicate settlement located somewhere in-between (Taylor 2013, 14).

**7.3.2** Possible continuity of settlement is indicated outside the study area by Bunbury Camp, a hillfort c. 1.4 km north of the PDA which probably dates to the Iron Age (c. 700 BC-43 AD). Heavily impacted by the development of Alton Towers, its presence nevertheless might feasibly attest to an administrative and economic centre for a defined territory (Taylor 2013, 14).

## **7.4 Roman (AD 43 – 410)**

**7.4.1** Although there is archaeological evidence of Roman occupation within the wider landscape to the southeast at Rocester and Tollgate Farm (Taylor 2013, 15), there is very little evidence for Romano-British activity within the study area. A hoard of three gold coins of the AD 1<sup>st</sup> century was reportedly found near the castle in 1725 (PRN 00272), although the precise findspot is not known. If there was a Roman presence at Alton, it may have been impacted by the development of the Medieval village and castle.

## **7.5 Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066)**

**7.5.1** The presence of “*Elueto*ne” in the *Domesday* survey implies Anglo-Saxon origins. Although the precise location of the pre-Conquest settlement is unknown, Alton only had enough land to support two ploughs (Williams & Martin 2002, 674).

**7.5.2** The place-name derives from “*Aelfa’s tun*” (Horovitz 2005, 85). Aelfa is a personal name and the Old English suffix *-tun* relates to a farmstead or settlement. In 1283 the village was recorded as “*Alveton*”, the name by which it was known until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century when it became Alton (Horovitz 2005, 84).

**7.5.3** Scattered finds of Saxon origin, albeit outside the study area, including a sword found in Alton Towers Park in 1834, does suggest Early Medieval activity but none to date has been encountered within the study area.

## **7.6 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)**

**7.6.1** In 1086 the *Domesday Book* stated the post-Conquest manor of Alton was held by King William but was described as ‘waste’, indicating that for some reason it was without value for taxation. It is possible the estate was not particularly desirable and was still awaiting distribution to the king’s followers (Taylor 2013, 16).

**7.6.2** In the early 12<sup>th</sup> century Alton was acquired by Bertram II de Verdon. His grandson, Bertram III, built a stone castle on the south bank of the river

Churnet by c. 1170 (Salter 1997, 12), about 800m north of the PDA. In 1176 Bertram gave land for a Cistercian abbey to be built. No site has been verified and although it was probably at Cotton, a township to the northwest, a location in Alton has been suggested. In 1178 the fledgling monastery was moved to Croxden, 1.9 km south of the PDA (Knowles & Neville Hadcock 1996, 118).

**7.6.3** From the Verdens, the manor and estate was acquired in 1316 by the Furnivals and in 1406 the lordship passed to John Talbot, who was created Earl of Shrewsbury in 1442 (Salter 1997, 12).

**7.6.4** White (1851, 765) states that the lords of the manor had powers of execution within the constablewick of Alton on a spot called Gallow's Hill. This was presumably somewhere in the vicinity of the parish boundary at Gallows Green and perhaps close to the modern Alton Lane junction, c. 270m east – north – east of the PDA. A possible correlation between the sites of Medieval gallows and Late Anglo-Saxon execution burials has been suggested by archaeology in other regions of the country (Lucy 2000, 75).

**7.6.5** The village (PRN 02342) that developed south of the castle was probably conceived by the Verdon's as a planned new town and was a borough by 1239. Although it had no royal charter, Alton had a market and its holdings, especially around its core on High Street, were defined as burgage plots (with long, narrow property boundaries) and their tenants as burghers, privileges usually reserved for chartered towns (Taylor 2013, 17-18).

**7.6.6** By c. 1500 the village was in decline and had lost its market. The lack of prosperity is perhaps indicated by the scarcity of surviving buildings dating from before the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century (Staffs Moorlands 2009, 5). Ultimately, Alton was a failed town, whose diminution can probably be attributed both to its proximity to the market towns of Leek and Uttoxeter, and to the failure of the male Verdon line in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Taylor 2013, 18).

**7.6.7** It is likely the vicinity of the PDA was predominantly agricultural in character during the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, with elements of

the settlement's open field system extending up to Salterford Lane. The field pattern surrounding Alton is well preserved within the modern landscape to the east of the PDA (PRN 05125), and suggests that the Medieval open fields were enclosed piecemeal, i.e. through the agreement of the individual land owners to create discrete holdings. It is not known when this process occurred in Alton, but across Staffordshire the process was in hand between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (Taylor 2013, 24).

**7.6.8** The street-name Saltersford Lane (PRN 04839) implies its use as a long-distance saltway during the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. It was probably used by pack-horses transporting salt from Nantwich, Cheshire, *via* Newcastle-under-Lyme and Cheadle, to Derby, although the precise route is unclear (Taylor 2013, 21). The lane now peters-out into a trackway c. 470m northeast of the Site, but is still paved with original sandstone blocks.

## **7.7 Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – 1901)**

**7.7.1** Alton castle was garrisoned by the Royalists during the civil war and subsequently rendered unusable by Parliament. In 1811 the 15<sup>th</sup> Earl of Shrewsbury began developing Alveton Lodge at Farley (Figure 4), which became the core of a mansion called Alton Towers. In 1847 the 16<sup>th</sup> Earl built a sham Gothic-revival castle which incorporated the old castle ruins (Salter 1997, 12). The mansion and its gardens were developed as a tourist attraction in the 1890s (Staffs Past-Track).

**7.7.2** The Hearth Tax assessment in 1666 shows a total 43 households in Alton township with one or more hearths, but excludes householders not liable to pay. Nonetheless, it suggests a minimum population of 215. In 1801 it was 818 and expansion in the 19<sup>th</sup> century took the total to 1,227 by 1901. This was exceptional growth for the Staffordshire Moorlands and represents development from rural market village to semi-urban status. Much of this was due to the economic affluence arising from the area becoming the principal home of its aristocratic owners (Staffs Moorlands 2009, 5).

**7.7.3** Industries related to the building industry and quarrying increased markedly during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, almost certainly in association with the Earls of Shrewsbury's projects at Alton Towers, the castle and in the town (PRN 00050) (Taylor 2013, 28). The importance of quarrying (PRN 53960; 53962; 55471-55474) within the town at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is still identifiable on historic maps, although most of the sites have been developed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**7.7.4** Although the precise origin of the subsidiary settlement of Gallows Green to the west of the PDA is currently unknown, the increase in quarrying has been suggested as a reason behind its development. There is no evidence the settlement existed before the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, although it has been proposed that the focus of the ribbon development along Saltersford Lane may have originated in the vicinity of the PDA. However, the development appears to have been piecemeal, the irregular shape of the plots perhaps indicating squatter settlement. The majority of the still extant cottages were present by c. 1880, although infilling of paddocks in-between occurred in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (Taylor 2013, 59).

**7.7.5** It is likely that before the 19<sup>th</sup> century the local economy relied primarily on agriculture, as evidenced within the study area by Turn Ditch Farm (PRN 52940), Paradise Farm (PRN 52941) and Newtown Farm (PRN 57287). All would originally have been fairly isolated and none appear to have been extant before the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Only Spon (or Spond) Farm (PRN 53963), south west of Gallows Green, may have earlier, possibly Medieval, origins. Another farmstead, Pearis Farm, is indicated on the 1887 historic mapping, but has been lost to residential encroachment in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **7.8 Map Evidence**

**7.8.1** Although the scale is too small to provide sufficient detail, William Yates' county map of 1775 (Figure 4) indicates no development in the vicinity of the PDA south of Saltersford Lane between Turn Ditch Farm to the west and the subsidiary settlement of Tithe Barn to the east. It does however show

the route of Saltersford Lane continuing east beyond Tithe Barn as a significant roadway east of Alton. It is marked as Saltersford Lane on the 1838 OS map (not illustrated).

**7.8.2** The Tithe Map of 1843 (Figure 5) shows the PDA (identified as Plot 560) as an unnamed meadow belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The site has not yet been developed, although the straightness of the boundaries suggests they have been created during a process of enclosure. These same boundaries remain remarkably consistent to the present. The map also shows the tight division of plots forming Gallows Green, although the area is not named.

**7.8.3** The OS map of 1887 (Figure 6) reveals the presence of Ivy Cottage at the north end of the PDA within a small, square enclosure. A larger, rectangular enclosure occupies the northwest corner of the PDA. The site boundary is lined with trees and / or hedges, although an inner line of shrubbery within the PDA on a different alignment hints at either an ornamental garden or, more likely, an orchard.

**7.8.4** The plots forming Gallows Green, which is now identified by name, appear to have been opened up to create larger paddocks or allotments. A row of three small cottages is located immediately west of Ivy Cottage, which is still extant. A gravel pit is also shown north of the PDA and Pearis Farm to the northeast.

**7.8.5** There are no overt changes to the PDA in the 1900 edition (Figure 7), although the gravel pit to the north is gone. In 1924 (Figure 8) a third, rectangular enclosure is indicated in the northeast corner of the PDA. At its southwest corner, south of Ivy Cottage, is a small square structure, presumably an outbuilding. The trees depicted to the south of the property indicate a still extant orchard.



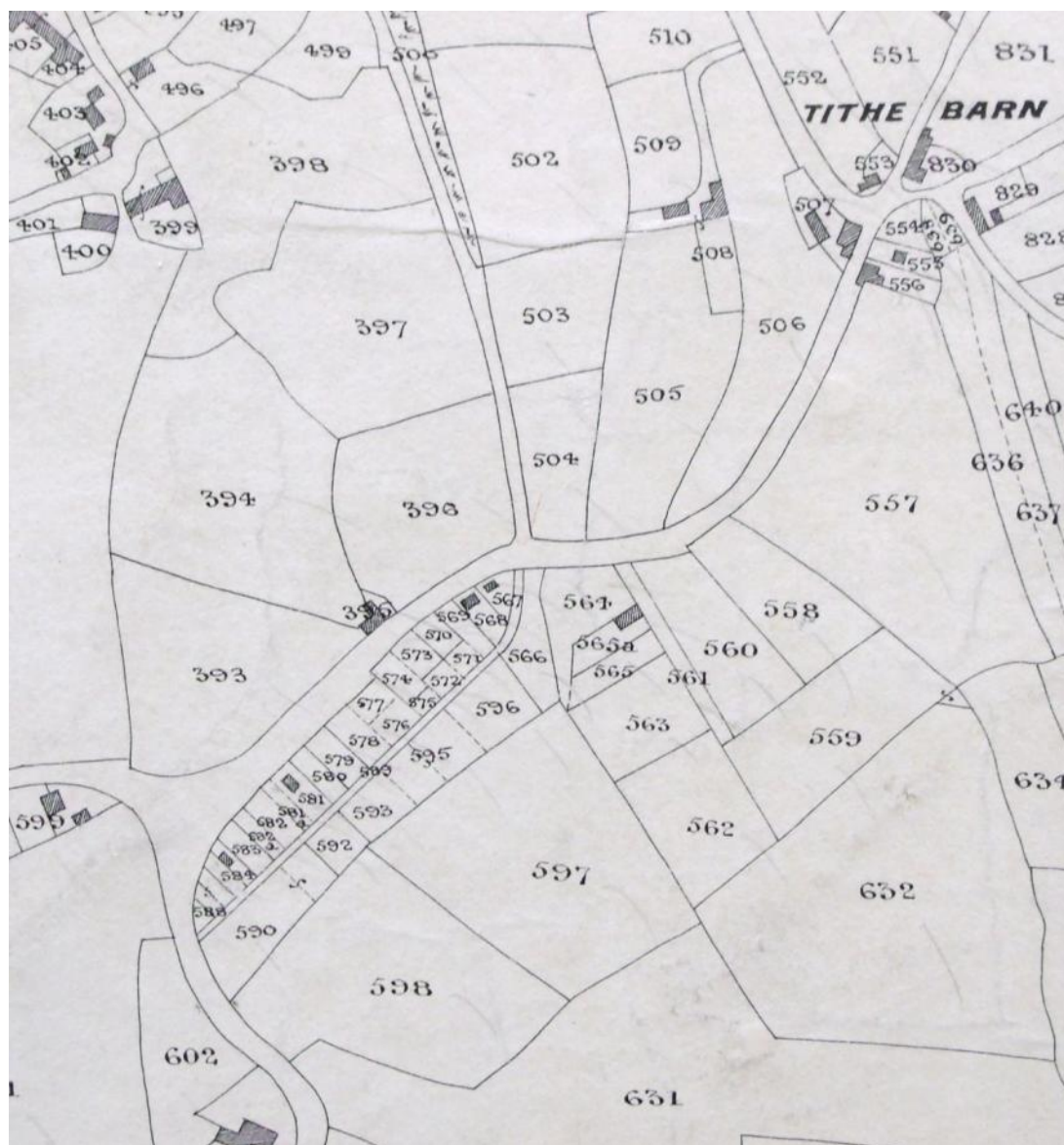
## **7.9 Ivy Cottage**

**7.9.1** The property known as Ivy Cottage is a detached, single pile, two-up, two-down cottage located at the north end of the PDA adjacent to Saltersford Lane, aligned east – west. It is built in the local vernacular of squared, coursed ashlar with a tiled roof and gable-end brick chimney stacks. The north-facing facade features only two small square windows at ground-floor level. There is evidence of remodelling on the exterior and possible insertion of gable chimneys. Much of the interior décor dates to the mid-20th century and the current staircase dates to this period.

**7.9.2** Historic mapping indicates the cottage was built between 1843 and 1887. The 1887 OS map appears to show a smaller subsidiary structure at the east end, but this is not depicted in the 1900 and 1924 editions. It is not clear whether this is the single-storey stone extension that is currently located in the same position. It has not yet proved possible to pinpoint the property in the census returns and identify its occupants.



Figure 4: Extract from Yates' 1775 Map



**Figure 5: Extract from 1843 Tithe Map  
(north toward top left corner)**



**Figure 6: Extract from 1887 OS Map**



**Figure 7: Extract from 1900 OS Map**



**Figure 8: Extract from 1924 OS Map**

## **8.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE**

### **8.1 General (Appendix 1)**

**8.1.1** Appendix 1 summarises the list of known SHER monuments and Listed Buildings within the 500m radial study area, with their associated Primary Record Number (PRN). See Figure 9 for locations of SHER assets. The extent of the study area is highlighted by an orange polygon.

**8.1.2** The SHER database indicates 40 separate sites of interest (two findspots, 12 monuments and 26 buildings) within the adopted study area. These comprise 14 non-designated archaeological assets, 10 non-designated historic buildings and 16 Listed Buildings, including one (PRN 00050) which is a Scheduled Monument. Although eleven of the assets lie within the designated Alton and Farley Conservation Area, the PDA is approximately 250m south of its closest point.

**8.1.3** There has been no previous archaeological mitigation within the bounds of the PDA or the wider study area, with the exception of measured surveys of four barns (PRN 51116-51119) conducted by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) in 1985.

**8.1.4** The following evaluation of archaeological potential relates to the PDA.

### **8.2 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)**

**8.2.1** Despite manifest evidence of significant Prehistoric activity beyond the study area, it is meagrely attested by one findspot (PRN 04394) within it at Gallows Green, albeit in close proximity to the PDA. Although the possibility of encountering archaeology from this period within the PDA cannot be dismissed, the potential is considered to be **low**.

### **8.3 Roman (AD 43 – 410)**

**8.3.1** A handful of Roman coins have been discovered by chance on two separate occasions in Alton, but only one (PRN 00272) within the study area. Although the possibility of Romano-British activity cannot be disregarded, on



present evidence potential for encountering archaeology from this period within the PDA is considered to be **low**.

## **8.5 Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066)**

**8.5.2** Although place-name evidence infers the settlement at Alton was founded by the Anglo-Saxons, there is no archaeological evidence pertaining to Early Medieval activity within the study area and only negligible evidence in the whole parish. Although the location of the original settlement remains to be identified, the archaeological potential for encountering activity from this period within the PDA is considered to be **low**.

## **8.6 Medieval (AD 1086 – 1540)**

**8.6.1** The PDA lies outside the known area of Medieval settlement and it is most likely the site was part of the open field system at this period. Although it is located beside the route of a Medieval saltway, the archaeological potential for encountering physical archaeology from this period within the PDA is considered to be **low**.

## **8.7 Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – 1901)**

**8.7.1** There is the potential for below-ground archaeology to survive within the PDA which could inform on the development and function of the Gallows Green area during the Post-Medieval period, especially in the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is possible that evidence relating to Post-Medieval agricultural activity, including ditches or traces of ridge and furrow, might also be encountered within the PDA.

**8.7.2** There is also the likelihood of encountering the small structure indicated on the 1924 OS map south of Ivy Cottage and possibly other unrecorded outbuildings or structures such as a well, although none are indicated on the historic mapping. The potential for encountering archaeology from this period is therefore considered to be **high**.

## **9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**9.1** Where the proposed development may be deemed to result in encountering and / or the loss of heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) within the PDA, some form of archaeological mitigation is recommended. This might include a geophysical survey and / or trial trench evaluation before development begins and / or a watching brief during groundworks. This approach is supported in Paragraphs 128 and 141 of the NPPF.

**9.2** This appraisal suggests that the PDA was probably of some modest significance as agricultural land during the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. Despite the construction of Ivy Cottage in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, the majority of the site south of Ivy Cottage may not have been disturbed to depth by the development and there is therefore potential for below-ground archaeology to have survived. This would primarily relate to agrarian practices, and such ephemeral evidence would be of local significance only. No further below-ground mitigation is recommended.

**9.3** A low level (Level 1) building recording is recommended prior to any changes to Ivy Cottage in order to create a record any features of historic interest.



## 10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**10.1** Many thanks to the Client, Vital Construction Ltd. for commissioning this report and to Will Thompson. Thanks to Suzy Blake, HER Officer at Staffordshire County Council, for her assistance with the SHER data; and staff at Lichfield Record Office and Staffordshire Record Office. Grateful thanks to Dr Andrew Sargent for proof-reading.

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**Lichfield Record Office**

Alton Tithe Map and Apportionment 1843

**Staffordshire Record Office**

Yates, W. *Map of the County of Staffordshire* 1775

OS 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Maps (1:10,560) 1887  
1900  
1924



***Plate 1: General view of PDA, looking south.***



***Plate 2: General view of PDA, looking north toward Ivy Cottage.***



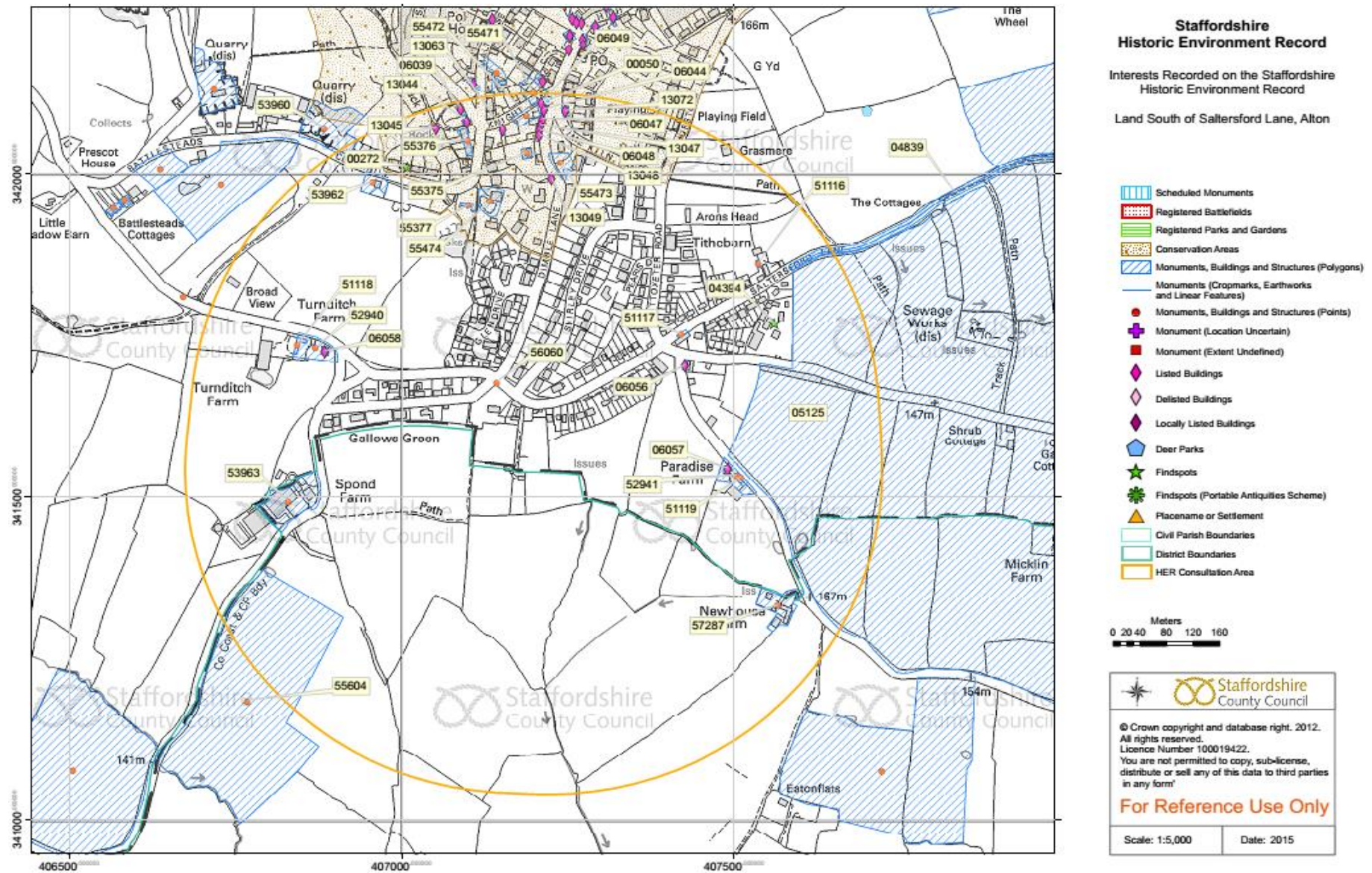


Figure 9: SHER map of assets

## APPENDIX 1: Staffordshire Historic Environment Record – Sites and Monuments

The entries in the SHER database of sites and monuments within a 500m radius of a central point (NGR SK 0720 4160) within the proposed development area have been reproduced below. The entries are sorted into historical periods. Note that some sites may relate to more than one time period, and are therefore replicated in the relevant tables.

### Prehistoric Period

Primary Record Number	Site Name	Record Type	Description
04394	Flint arrowhead, Alton	Find Spot	A slightly damaged barbed and tanged flint arrow head, found near Gallows Green, Alton. Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (c. 3000-700 BC).

### Roman Period

Primary Record Number	Site Name	Record Type	Description
00272	Roman coins, Alton Castle	Find Spot	Three AD 1st century Roman gold coins, found in 1725 near Alton Castle.

### Medieval Period

Primary Record Number	Site Name	Record Type	Description
04839	Saltersford Lane	Monument	Saltersford Lane east of Alton may be presumed to be part of a long-distance saltway, perhaps from Nantwich to Derby by way of Newcastle and Cheadle.
05125	Remains of open field system, Alton	Monument	Aerial photography shows the remains of a Medieval open field system indicated by an area of 'Reverse S' type field boundaries, with traces of ridge and furrow earthworks visible in several fields.
55604	Ridge and furrow, east of Bradley in the Moors, Croxden	Monument	Ridge and furrow earthworks, evidence of Medieval and later ploughing, identified from aerial photography.

## Post-Medieval

Primary Record Number	Site Name	Record Type	Description
00050	Old Lock Up, Vicarage Road, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building and Scheduled Monument. A circular, stone lock-up with an open lantern on top. Known locally as Alton Gaol. Erected by the Earl of Shrewsbury in 1819.
04839	Salters Ford Lane	Monument	Saltersford Lane east of Alton may be presumed to be part of a long-distance saltway, perhaps from Nantwich to Derby by way of Newcastle and Cheadle.
06039	28 and 29 Horse Road, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building. Pair of early 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses of brick construction with tiled roofs and brick chimney stacks. Behind its decorative facade, number 29 contains a cruck frame which may date to the 16 <sup>th</sup> century. Attempted dendrochronological dating of timbers from the property was unsuccessful.
06044	1, 2 and 3 Vicarage Row, Dimble Lane, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building in Conservation Area. Row of three 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottages, of painted brick (except for one bay at the northern end of the row which is of ashlar construction), with plain tiled roofs.
06047	Dimble Cottage, Dimble Lane, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building in Conservation Area. Pair of early 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses of ashlar construction with herringbone tooling and tiled roofs.
06048	4 Vicarage Row, Dimble Lane, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building in Conservation Area. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house of ashlar construction with herringbone tooling and a tiled roof.
06049	Fair View, Dimble Lane, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building in Conservation Area. House of ashlar construction with herringbone tooling and a tiled roof, of probable 17 <sup>th</sup> century date.
06056	House and cottages, Nabb Lane, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house with attached late 18 <sup>th</sup> century cottages and an outshut to the west, situated at the junction of Nabb Lane and Denstone Lane, Alton. The house is of ashlar construction with herringbone tooling and a tiled roof.

06057	Paradise Farmhouse and stable, Nabb Lane, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building. Red brick farmhouse dated c. 1720. The attached stable has a queen strut/post roof structure and measures 18 ft x 15 ft (5.49m x 5.57m). A large, traditional barn also survives to the south (see PRN 51119).
06058	Turnditch farmhouse, Gallows Green	Building	Grade II Listed Building. Farmhouse with date stone "G.G.M.G, 1701", of ashlar construction with herringbone tooling and a plain tiled roof.
13044	Corner Cottage, Cheadle Road, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building in Conservation Area. Early to mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century red brick house with tiled roof.
13045	Rock Well, Cheadle Road, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building in Conservation Area. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century well of ashlar construction, still extant but shaft now filled in.
13047	House, Dimble Lane, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building in Conservation Area. House adjoining Dimble Cottage to the south, of ashlar construction with herringbone tooling and a tiled roof, of probable early 19 <sup>th</sup> century date.
13048	5 Vicarage Row, Dimble Lane, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building in Conservation Area. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century house of ashlar construction with herringbone tooling and a plain tiled roof.
13049	Village pump and attached trough, Dimble Lane, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building in Conservation Area. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century cast iron water pump and associated stone water trough.
13063	The Hempbutt, Knight Lane, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building in Conservation Area. Mid to late 18 <sup>th</sup> century house of ashlar construction with herringbone tooling and a plain tiled roof.
13072	Rock House and Rose Cottage, Smithy Bank, Alton	Building	Grade II Listed Building in Conservation Area. Pair of semi-detached houses built c. 1840 of ashlar construction with edged herringbone tooling and slate roofs.
51116	Barn, Ivy House, Alton	Building	A stone barn with a gabled, tiled roof, which is of probable early 19 <sup>th</sup> century date. It measures 28½ ft x 18 ft (8.72m x 5.5m). The timber roof structure is formed by two tie beams only. Surveyed by SPAB.
51117	Tythe Barn, Fox House, Alton	Building	A stone and brick built barn measuring 50 ft x 14 ft (15.2m x 4.27m) externally with three interior bays. It has a tiled, gabled roof of king post construction. Surveyed by SPAB.
51118	Barn, Turnditch Farm, Gallows Green	Building	An L-shaped stone barn measuring 44 ft x 40 ft (13.4m x 12.2m) externally, with three interior bays, a gabled, tiled roof supported by one older queen strut truss and three, more recent, king strut trusses. Of possible 18 <sup>th</sup> or 19 <sup>th</sup> century origin. Surveyed by SPAB.

51119	Barn, Paradise Farm, Alton	Building	A stone and brick built barn located in a group (see PRN 06057). Its exact date is unknown, although the brick section is possibly 18 <sup>th</sup> century. It measures 52 ft x 15 ft (15.8m x 4.6m), including an 18 ft (5.5m) brick section. There are four interior bays. The roof is tiled and gabled, with king post roof structure. Surveyed by SPAB.
52940	Turnditch Farm, Gallows Green, Alton	Building	An isolated farmstead, with a regular L-shaped courtyard plan and a detached farmhouse. The farmhouse is dated 1701. The first reference to the name 'Turnditch' occurs in 1706, implying that the farmstead does not have earlier origins.
52941	Paradise Farm, Nabb Lane, Alton	Building	An isolated farmstead with a regular 'L' plan courtyard and detached farmhouse. The farmhouse is of probable mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century date, providing a relative date for the origin of the farmstead.
53960	Site of quarry, Cedar Hill, Alton	Monument	A quarry is marked on the 1891 OS map and had reached its full extent on the 1900 OS map. The 1920 OS map suggests it is still operational.
53962	Site of quarry, Cedar Hill, Alton	Monument	A small quarry marked on the 1891 OS map, but not even indicated as an earthwork on the 1900 OS map, so had possibly been back filled.
53963	Spond Farm, south of Gallows Green, near Alton	Monument	An isolated farmstead exhibiting a regular courtyard L-plan form with a detached farmhouse. All of the historic farm buildings appear to be extant. Documentary evidence suggests the site may have been occupied from at least the late 13 <sup>th</sup> century.
55375	Old Vicarage, Dimble Lane, Alton	Building	A fine house dating to c. 1800, well preserved both internally and externally, and surrounded by mature gardens.
55376	Terrace, Cheadle Road, Alton	Building	A long terrace of five houses including the Royal Oak constructed by the 1840s. It is one of several east-facing terraces in the south of Alton where most 19 <sup>th</sup> century houses are detached.
55377	The Nook and former barn, Cedarhill, Alton	Building	'The Nook' and its former barn area are fine unlisted 17 <sup>th</sup> or early 18 <sup>th</sup> century stone buildings. The house has an interesting porch.
55471	Site of quarry, north of Knight Lane, Alton	Monument	Documentary evidence for the site of a quarry and crane, which were active in c. 1880, but which appear to have gone by the beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
55472	Site of quarry, south of Knight Lane, Alton	Monument	Documentary evidence for the site of a quarry and crane, which were active in c. 1880, but which appear to have gone by the beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.



55473	Site of quarry, Alton	Monument	Documentary evidence for the site of a quarry and crane, which were active in c. 1880, but which appear to have gone by the beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
55474	Site of quarry, Alton	Monument	Documentary evidence for the site of a quarry and crane, which were active in c. 1880 and had been extended southeastwards on the 1904 OS map.
55604	Ridge and furrow, east of Bradley in the Moors, Croxden	Monument	Ridge and furrow earthworks, evidence of Post-Medieval and earlier ploughing, identified from aerial photography.
57287	Newhouse Farm, Nabb Lane, Alton	Building	An isolated farmstead, probably mid to late 19 <sup>th</sup> century, with a dispersed cluster plan, detached farmhouse and hay barn.

**Modern**

Primary Record Number	Site Name	Record Type	Description
56060	Finger post, Gallows Green, Alton	Monument	A finger post situated on the B5032 between Gallows Green and Tithe Barn, Alton. The post has cast iron fingers which are painted white with raised black lettering. Points direction to 'UTTOXETER 7 / ASHBOURNE 8' and 'CHEADLE 4'. The post itself is set within an overgrown hedge. Possibly dating to the 1950s.