



Norbury Old Manor, Derbyshire  
Survey and assessment report  
for the National Trust

ArcHeritage 2017

**Norbury Old Manor, Derbyshire:  
Archaeological Survey and Assessment**

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological survey and assessment were undertaken by ArcHeritage at Norbury Old Manor, Derbyshire to establish the nature, condition and significance of the cultural heritage resource at the site, and to provide conservation management recommendations. The site is in the ownership of the National Trust, who commissioned the survey and assessment.

The site of Norbury Old Manor was owned from 1125 to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by the Fitzherbert family, and formed their principal seat until 1649. The surviving stone building was probably originally constructed in the mid- to late 13<sup>th</sup> century, then enlarged as a courtyard house in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century, with a major phase of rebuilding in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. After 1649, the manor house was reduced to a secondary seat, when it passed to a branch of the family based at Swynnerton in Staffordshire. At this point, much of the medieval house was demolished, with one stone wing retained, and a brick-built house was constructed around 1680. From at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century, this was leased out as a farm house to the Maskery family. In 1872, the manor and estate were purchased by Samuel Clowes, who demolished some of the historic outbuildings and created a series of woodland walks along the northern edge of the survey area. The manor house appears to have been largely abandoned in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, prior to its purchase and renovation by Marcus Stapleton Martin in the 1960s-70s. It was bequeathed to the National Trust in 1987.

In addition to the buildings on the site, which include the grade I listed manor house and grade II listed Stone Cottage, heritage assets identified during the survey include earthwork remains of two possible quarries, an earthwork platform to the west of the house that appears to be associated with an enclosure around the house of mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century date at the latest, very faint ridge and furrow cultivation marks, and a former path to a bridge over Norbury Hollow. Additionally, features associated with Clowes' woodland paths, the dismantled railway and possible historic woodland management were recorded.

The significance of the Old Manor and its landscape relates primarily to its evidential, illustrative and aesthetic values, in its ability to demonstrate the nature and style of the medieval manor house and the alterations associated with its change in status and function. It had a long association with the Fitzherbert family, and has a literary association with George Eliot, forming the basis for 'Hall Farm' in the novel *Adam Bede*. The manor house has a close association with the adjacent church of St Mary and St Barlok, also built by the Fitzherberts. The manor house is considered to be of national heritage value, as reflected in its grade I listed status, and its grounds form an important aspect of its setting.

The nature, condition and significance of heritage assets has been described, and documentary research was undertaken to understand the landscape history of the survey area. The report also includes recommendations for conservation management and further research.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey and assessment at Norbury Old Manor, Derbyshire, in the ownership of the National Trust. The survey was undertaken to establish the nature, condition and significance of the cultural heritage resource at the site, and to provide conservation management recommendations. ArcHeritage were commissioned by the National Trust to undertake the survey and assessment, which was carried out in line with a brief provided by the National Trust, a WSI prepared by ArcHeritage, and with industry best practice.

Norbury Old Manor was granted to the National Trust in 1987, with the grounds and buildings open to the public on Fridays and Saturdays and the 17<sup>th</sup>-century house let as a holiday cottage. Previous archaeological work undertaken at the site has included a landscape survey in 1987, archaeological building recording of the medieval part of the manor, a geophysical survey in the churchyard, and two watching briefs on garden repairs and service trenches.

## 2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

Norbury Old Manor (centred on NGR SK 1249 4236) is located in the centre of the village of Norbury, approximately 7km to the southwest of Ashbourne. The survey area is roughly triangular and covers an area of approximately 3.2 hectares, bordered by Norbury Hollow to the south and the River Dove to the north (Figure 1). The land in the National Trust ownership comprises a grade I former manor house with medieval and 17<sup>th</sup>-century elements, a grade II listed cottage, a formal garden area and terrace around the manor house. To the west of the house is a pasture field and the northern side of the survey area is woodland on the side of a valley sloping steeply down to the River Dove and the mill race for Norbury Mill. A disused railway line runs along the bottom of the valley, partially within a cutting.

The manor forms part of a group with the adjacent church of St Mary and St Barlok, with both occupying a the top of a spur of land above the river valley. The underlying geology is siltstone, mudstone and sandstone of the Tarporley Siltstone Formation, formed approximately 237-250 million years ago in the Triassic Period.

## 3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Aims

The general aim of the project was to provide baseline data detailing the land-use history and development of the Norbury Old Manor landholding, to produce a National Trust Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments gazetteer of all heritage assets within the survey area, with an assessment of the current condition of the resource, and to propose policies for further management and research. The report will be used as a working document to help inform and underpin all future conservation management of the archaeological and historic resource, providing guidance on best management practice.

The specific aims were:

- to identify and record all visible sites, features and landscape elements of archaeological and historic interest, creating a detailed and fully cross-referenced site



gazetteer, including and incorporating any features identified through previous investigations;

- to assess the current condition of the archaeological and historic resource and make recommendations for its future conservation and management, including the requirement for any additional survey work and interpretation;
- to analyse all boundaries within the survey area using historic maps and GIS in order to develop a chronological framework for the development of the landscape;
- to collate historic maps, aerial photographs, Lidar, previous survey and investigations and other relevant documentary evidence that might assist in the understanding of the land-use history and help to formulate a historic narrative for the site from prehistoric to present day;
- to produce a final report presenting the results of the archaeological survey in a meaningful way, allowing for use as a future management tool by the National Trust;
- to produce a digital spatial record of the site in shapefile format to be inputted into the National Trust HBSMR.

## **3.2 Methodology**

### *3.2.1 Desk-based research*

The first stage of the assessment comprised desk-based research. This included the assessment of historic maps, aerial photographs and other readily accessible published and unpublished documentary sources. The data was collated to give an overview of changing land use and historical activity on the survey area. Information on recorded heritage assets within a search area with a 1km radius around the site was collated from the relevant Historic Environment Records and online sources.

The following sources were consulted:

- Derbyshire Record Office and local studies library;
- Staffordshire Record Office;
- National Trust HBSMR and previous archaeological reports;
- Heritage Gateway;
- Derbyshire Historic Environment Record;
- Staffordshire Historic Environment Record;
- Historic England National Heritage List for England;
- Archaeology Data Service;
- Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC);
- Historic O.S. mapping;
- Google Earth;
- Environment Agency 1m Lidar DTM data (from data.gov.uk);
- University of Sheffield Library.

### *3.2.2 Lidar*

Environment Agency Lidar data was downloaded from data.gov.uk. This was the 1m Digital Terrain Model (DTM) filtered elevation data with vegetation and tall buildings removed. Processing was undertaken on the DTM dataset, with relief modelling undertaken using multi-directional hill-shading combined with other non-directional techniques (Sky-View Factor,

Positive and Negative Openness), using the Relief Visualisation Toolbox developed by the Scientific Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Processed imagery was output as GeoTIFF files which could be imported into the GIS.

### 3.2.3 *GIS construction*

All data from the NTSMR, other identified heritage assets and all historic maps and readily available aerial imagery were rectified and georeferenced where possible, in GIS, along with the imported Lidar data. Features of heritage interest identified from these sources were digitised and put into a database. Information from different sources was assigned different layers within the GIS.

### 3.2.4 *Survey*

A walkover survey was undertaken across the survey area to identify and review all features previously recorded on the NTSMR, all sites/features identified through archive research and preliminary mapping and to identify features not previously recorded. All assets/features were located from a combination of existing survey, Lidar and mapping data, and surveyed with GPS to an accuracy of c.5m.

A unique asset number was assigned to each feature. These will later be assigned an NT HBSMR number. Every feature and landscape element of archaeological and historic interest was described, including and incorporating any features identified through previous archaeological investigations. The data fields comprise:

- ID number
- site type (HE thesaurus)
- brief description
- related features
- period
- condition (using NT criteria)
- threats

Digital photographs were taken of each feature, where possible.

### 3.2.5 *Data cleansing, data entry and analysis*

The survey data, along with any relevant features that were identified during the data collection, were collated and input into the GIS, with a gazetteer compiled. The assets were digitised as points, line or polygon shapefiles depending on their shape and extent. These and the asset descriptions will be uploaded on to the NT HBSMR.

The project archive will be deposited with the National Trust. This will comprise paper records, including the survey recording sheets, digital data (photographs and GIS files) and copies of archive information. Standard archiving boxes/materials will be used.

### 3.2.6 *Assessment of significance*

Assessment of significance is designed to help establish why a place or feature is considered to be important and why it is valued. The assessment of significance is fundamental to the management plan process but is a subjective exercise – reflecting the moment in history when it is written and the knowledge gained about the site at that time. This means that the

assessment of significance has the potential to change, as further knowledge and understanding is gained, and should be regularly reviewed.

The term 'heritage assets' covers a wide variety of features including: buildings; standing, buried and submerged archaeological remains, sites and landscapes; and parks and gardens, whether designated or not. Heritage assets hold meaning for society over and above functional utility. The relative importance or value of a heritage asset relates to its archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. It is possible to ascertain the heritage value of assets based on period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity.

In addition to the relative heritage importance of a site, significance can be identified through a consideration of the evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal heritage values of a heritage asset, as defined in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008). The setting of heritage assets is an important consideration in relation to future management. The setting of a heritage asset is defined as the surroundings in which it is experienced, and can contribute to, or detract from, heritage values of the asset (Historic England 2015, 2).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Section 4.1 contains a summary of the known archaeological and historical background of the search area with a 1km radius around Norbury Old Manor. This is based on a gazetteer of recorded heritage assets compiled from online HER and Historic England data, which is reproduced in Appendix 1, with the location of the sites shown on Figure 2. Site numbers in the text relate to this gazetteer. A more detailed history of the manor house is given in Section 4.2, based on published and unpublished documentary sources and historic cartography.

### 4.1 Archaeological and historical summary

#### 4.1.1 Designations

The survey area contains two listed buildings: the grade I listed manor house (asset 1), described as a medieval hall house of 14<sup>th</sup>-century and later date, with attached early 17<sup>th</sup>-century small country house; and the grade II listed Stone Cottage (asset 2), a modified former barn or stable of probable 17<sup>th</sup>-century date.

There are fourteen listed buildings in the 1km search area, one of which is also a Scheduled Monument. Immediately adjacent to the survey area is the grade I listed Norbury Church (asset 5), the earliest parts of which are probably of 12<sup>th</sup>-century date, with a 14<sup>th</sup>-century chancel and 15<sup>th</sup>-century nave, restored in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century but retaining an unusually large amount of its medieval decoration, including stained glass and monuments. There are several early 18<sup>th</sup>-century gravestones to the south and southeast of the church, listed for group value (assets 7 and 8).

To the west of the survey area are the grade II listed Norbury Bridge, Norbury Mill and an associated corn-drying kiln, all of 18<sup>th</sup>-century date (assets 15-17). Further to the north is the 18<sup>th</sup>-century Ellastone Bridge (asset 18), which is a Scheduled Monument and grade II listed building. There are two grade II listed buildings at Lower Ellastone, a former cowhouse and a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century house (assets 29 and 30). Calwich Abbey (asset 37), a ruinous Georgian mansion on the site of a former monastic cell, is located at the north edge of the search area



and is grade II listed as is a contemporary coach house and stable block (asset 38), with 18<sup>th</sup>-century features in the landscape park, including a grade II listed bridge and boathouse (assets 35-36), and grade II\* listed temple/summer house (asset 40).

#### 4.1.2 Prehistoric to Roman

Only one findspot of prehistoric date has been recorded within the search area, and its exact location is uncertain. This was a stone axe of probable Neolithic to Bronze Age date reported to have been found near Ellastone (asset 41). There is also one findspot of a spindle whorl of possible Roman date (asset 42), the only recorded activity of this period within the search area. Again, the location of the findspot is uncertain. As these features are poorly located, they are not shown on the distribution map in Figure 2.

#### 4.1.3 Medieval

The village of Norbury was recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, when the manor of Norbury and Roston had a church with a priest and a mill, with land for three ploughs and woodland pasture one league long by one league wide. It was held in 1066 by Siward, and was part of the extensive lands granted to Henry de Ferrers after the Norman Conquest (Morgan 1978, 6:57). A church was therefore clearly established in Norbury during the early medieval period (450-1066 AD), probably on the site of the current medieval church (asset 5), which is supported by the discovery of carved stone crosses of 9<sup>th</sup>- to 10<sup>th</sup>-century date incorporated into the later medieval fabric of the church of St Mary and St Barlok (assets 5 and 6). The current church appears to have been originally built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, probably by John Fitzherbert. Its dedication to St Barlok probably refers to the 7<sup>th</sup>-century Irish saint Fin-Barre-Lochan, who founded a number of churches in Ireland and Scotland, and who may have been known to John Fitzherbert who spent time in Ireland in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Bowyer 1953, 35). An alternative suggestion is that it refers to the 6<sup>th</sup>-century British St Barroc, to whom the Church of St Bedwas in Monmouthshire is dedicated (*The Builder* 1903, 503).

The place-name Norbury derives from 'Nortberie', recorded in Domesday Book, from the Old English meaning 'north fortification' (Cameron 1959, 610). This suggests an early medieval fort or stronghold was located in the vicinity, presumably with associated settlement. It has been suggested that it was associated with Sudbury ('south fortification'), both perhaps related to defence of either Rocester or Uttoxeter (Bowyer 1953, 12). No remains of a fortification, either as earthworks or the remains of timber structures, have been recorded in the area, though the manor house site seems a likely location for such a fort, being positioned at the top of a spur of land overlooking a crossing of the River Dove.

In 1125, Tutbury Priory leased Norbury manor to the Fitzherbert family, who built a manor house within the survey area (asset 1). The original house, probably of timber, was rebuilt and enlarged in stone in the 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Fitzherbert family were also responsible for constructing the chancel of the adjacent church (asset 5) in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, with the nave rebuilt in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Despite a quite damaging restoration in 1842 (*The Builder* 1903, 506), the church retains a significant amount of its medieval decoration, including stained glass, choir stalls, and stone and brass monuments to the Fitzherbert family.

Though Norbury currently has only a small number of buildings, concentrated around the church and at the crossroads south of the bridge, a more extensive village is evidenced by the

earthwork remains of building platforms and crofts to the south of Norbury Hollow (asset 11). These earthworks are visible on the Lidar data (Figure 3), though the remains are likely to have been impacted by modern cultivation. The date of these earthworks and the shrinkage of the village is uncertain, though the earthworks appear to be aligned along Norbury Hollow, known to have been created or adopted as the main road from Yeaveley to Ellastone, around 1305. This road previously passed through the courtyard of the manor house, probably running on an east-west alignment past the church and along the edge of the scarp, down to a river crossing near the present Norbury Bridge (asset 15). In 1301 Sir Henry Fitzherbert requested permission to divert this road, and a royal licence was granted to this effect in 1305, on the condition of making another road through his land equally commodious to travellers (Charter Rolls, 33 Edward I, rot. 15; quoted in Cox 1885, 222). In 1750, there appears to have been a number of 'poorly built dwellings' in a field opposite the manor house, and it is possible that some of the earthworks relate to these structures, though the source for this is uncertain (Bowyer 1953, 12) and no buildings are shown in this area on the 1753 plan of the manor (Figure 4) or any of the later historic maps.

There are extensive remains of ridge and furrow in Norbury parish (assets (12, 20, 21 and 22), though comparison of the SMR descriptions from aerial photography and the available Lidar data suggests that these are being progressively lost to modern cultivation techniques. Very clear, extensive ridge and furrow earthworks are also visible to the north of the River Dove in Ellastone parish, though these may have been either created or reused as water meadows in the later medieval and post-medieval period (asset 33). The current buildings at Norbury Mill (asset 16) are of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date, but this is likely to be the site of the medieval corn mill mentioned in the Domesday survey.

The River Dove forms the boundary between the counties of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. To the north of the river, a settlement at Lower Ellastone was recorded in the Domesday Survey (asset 28), with a mill, probably on the site of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Ellastone Mill (asset 26). A probable medieval moated site at Bentleyfold survives as earthworks nearby (asset 31). Calwich Abbey (asset 37), at the northeast edge of the search area, appears to have originated as a small Augustinian cell for two to four canons. It was extant by c.1130 and was given to John Fleetwood by Henry VIII after the Dissolution in 1543. Historic OS mapping shows the site of the abbey and associated chapel to the southeast of the current house, which is of Georgian date. No remains of the medieval establishment survive. Documentary evidence suggests a former medieval village was located nearby (asset 39).

#### 4.1.4 *Post-Medieval*

Norbury Old Manor house (asset 1) ceased to be the home of the Fitzherbert family in 1648. After this time, it appears that most of the medieval courtyard house was demolished, with only one wing retained. This formed the northern wing of a new house, occupied by tenants who ran a substantial farm based at the manor house. More details of the history of the house are given in section 4.2.

There are 28 heritage assets of post-medieval date (1485-1900) recorded in the search area. The most relevant to the survey area are the rectory and later Norbury Hall and park to the east of the church (assets 9 and 10), and the North Staffordshire Railway Ashbourne branch line that ran through the northern side of the survey area (assets 4 and 13). The rectory appears to have

been a substantial house, set in ‘gardens, pleasure grounds and shrubberies’ by 1844 (D2570 A/PC 4/1). The rectory had been built c.1760, for Simon Mills, rector from 1757-1785 (Bowyer 1953, 49), though it is unknown whether there was an earlier building on the site. The 1753 plan does not show a building adjacent to the church, though a structure was depicted further to the southeast, north of the junction of Norbury Hollow and Sides Lane, in a plot of land recorded in 1775 as ‘the Clerk’s Housepiece’, possibly the original site of the vicar’s house. The rectory is first shown on an a plan of 1818, with numerous outbuildings south of the church and adjacent to the boundary between the glebe property and that of Norbury Old Manor (Figure 5). In the 1844 tithe schedule, these are referred to as ‘offices and farm buildings’ associated with the rectory, by which date the farm buildings are shown as more extensive (Figure 6).

The church and rectory were within an area of glebe land. In 1871, this plot of land, including the farm buildings, was exchanged between the rector and Samuel William Clowes of Woodhouse Ewes, Loughborough. Clowes also purchased the Norbury estate from the Fitzherbert family in 1872, including Norbury Old Manor. Clowes demolished the rectory and built a mansion residence on the site, known as Norbury Hall, set within grounds including lawns, and rose, lily and rock gardens. A bridge over Norbury Hollow led to the kitchen gardens on the opposite side of the road. The house was of brick, broadly banded in local red sandstone, quarried on the property (Craven and Stanley 2002, 125), and was first depicted on the 1880 OS map (Figure 7). It was demolished in 1960. Fragments of decorative marble found in planters at Norbury Hall (asset 3) are thought likely to have come from the demolition of the hall.

A corridor of land along the north side of the manor’s property was sold to the North Staffordshire Railway company c.1851, as part of the planned construction of the new Ashbourne branch line (D641/5/E(G)/2). This was constructed c.1854, with a station house (asset 13) built just to the northwest of the survey area. The natural cliff face appears to have been cut away at the northwest part of the survey area to accommodate the railway line (asset 4), which then ran eastwards on level ground along the river bank, at the foot of the natural slope. At the northeast side of the survey area the railway crossed the River Dove on a substantial bridge, of which only the stone piers now survive. The line became a mineral railway in 1955, and ceased to operate by 1968. The infrastructure has been removed, though the station survives as a house, with the platform still extant within the gardens.

Other post-medieval assets recorded within the search area include a group of 18<sup>th</sup>-century gravestones to the south of Norbury Church (assets 7 and 8), the standing Norbury Mill buildings and corn drying kiln (assets 16 and 17) of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date; a possible copper works site, recorded as extant prior to 1680 (asset 24); Norbury Mill Bridge and Ellastone Bridge (assets 15 and 18), both road bridges of 18<sup>th</sup>-century date; a 19<sup>th</sup>-century toll house at Ellastone on the B5033; the 1820s Ellastone Mill building and mill pond (assets 26-27); an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century cowhouse, mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century house and late 19<sup>th</sup>-century cheese factory in Lower Ellastone (assets 29-30, 25). A cast-iron guide post in Ellastone parish may be of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date (asset 32), though could be modern, as one in Norbury is dated to 1940. Some of the field boundaries recorded as earthworks and cropmarks in Norbury parish could be of post-medieval date (assets 20-21), as well as the probable water meadows on the north side of the Dove (asset 33).



The ruinous mansion at Calwich Abbey (asset 37), is dated 1849-50 and is on the site of the former abbey buildings, which were converted into a house in the 16<sup>th</sup> century after the Dissolution of the monasteries. No remains of the abbey or Tudor house survive. A coach house and stable block lies adjacent to the house and is contemporary (asset 38). The house is set in a landscape park (asset 34), incorporating 18<sup>th</sup>-century features included a bridge, boat house and a summer house in the form of a temple (assets 35-36, 40).

#### 4.1.5 *Modern*

Two modern features are recorded in the search area: a cast-iron guide post at Norbury crossroads to the west of the site (asset 14), dated 1940, and a World War II gun emplacement adjacent to the B5033 just north of and overlooking Ellastone Bridge (asset 19). The gun emplacement is disguised as a barn, and formed part of the Western Command Stop Line no.5, between Tamworth and Burton-on-Trent, which was designed to hinder German army advance in the event of a land invasion.

## 4.2 **History of Norbury Old Manor**

### 4.2.1 *Fitzherbert period*

Prior to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Norbury manor appears to have been only part of the holdings of landowners with extensive estates. The owner in 1066 was Siward, thought to be the Saxon thane Siward Barn, who joined forces with Hereward the Wake against William the Conqueror at Ely, and was subsequently captured and imprisoned for some 20 years. Siward's extensive estates in Warwickshire and Derbyshire were confiscated and Norbury was one of around 119 manors granted to Henry de Ferrers by William the Conqueror. It was then one of the manors forming the foundation endowment of Tutbury Priory, founded by Robert de Ferrers in 1081-86. In 1125, the priory leased the manor to Sir William Fitzherbert, in fee farm (Bowyer 1953, 30-31). At this date, the Fitzherberts held the rank of gentry, but appear to have had an income at the lower end of a knightly scale. They subsequently increased their landholdings, wealth and status, to a large extent through strategic marriages, and by 1517, Sir John Fitzherbert owned or had interests in ten manors in Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire (Franklin 2002, 37-38, 40). In 1442, the Fitzherberts purchased the freehold of Norbury manor, through the exchange of lands with the priory (Bowyer 1953, 54-55).

It is likely that the Fitzherbert family resided in Norbury from 1125, probably originally in a timber-framed house in the approximate site of the current house (Tilley 1885, 135). They had been granted the right of free warren in Norbury Manor by 1252, and a deer park was established at Birchwood in the eastern part of the parish, possibly around this time, though license to enclose Birchwood Park was only obtained in 1506 (Wiltshire and Woore 2009, 36-37). Part of the surviving medieval building also appears to date from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. A road ran through the manor grounds roughly on an east-west alignment from the preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers at Yeaveley, crossing the Dove just below Norbury manor house 'by a ferry and also by a foot and packhorse bridge', and leading to several important Staffordshire abbeys, probably being a road with substantial traffic. In c.1305, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, the 6<sup>th</sup> lord of the manor, received royal permission to close this road, on the condition that he replaced it with a suitable new road across his lands (Cox 1885, 222). The replacement appears to be Norbury Hollow, which runs in a cutting along the southern boundary of the manor house's land from the junction with Green Lane to the east, to Norbury Mill Bridge at the west.

Once the road had been moved, Henry Fitzherbert seems to have rebuilt and enlarged the manor house, potentially fully in stone. Cox's 1885 study stated that the one surviving part of the building was the great hall with chief or state rooms above, which at the time of his writing was being used as stabling and store rooms. Cox states that at that date, there were sufficient traces of foundations to establish that the manor house consisted of two large courts, the outer one being the larger and surrounded on three sides by buildings chiefly used for farm purposes, stabling and the lodging of retainers. He felt that the south side of this outer court was in the location of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century block, through which was a communication into the inner or domestic court, with the 'great hall' being on the eastern side (see Figure 8). Both Cox and a more recent study of the building by an MA buildings archaeology student (Franklin 2002) concluded that the principal entrance to the surviving building was on the south side; Franklin felt it likely that the 17<sup>th</sup>-century block stands on the site of the principal building, with the surviving wing more likely to be an upper storey chamber, with a service undercroft on the ground floor.

There is evidence for numerous alterations to the surviving building, including for a later cross-wing constructed along its north side, possibly joining the western wall of the church, where there is a blocked doorway. This church wall is of 15<sup>th</sup>-century date, though Franklin (2002, 31) concludes that this is not necessarily the date of the cross wing and door. Geophysical survey in 2009 suggested a possible building platform associated with the cross wing may survive to the north of the house (Allen Archaeology and Grid Nine 2009).

The early 16<sup>th</sup>-century will of Sir John Fitzherbert described many of the contents of the hall, listed by room. This gives valuable insight into the rooms of the house, which included the hall, an over parlour, buttery, kitchen and other houses of office, and chambers above the hall. Animals mentioned in the section 'for husbandry' (clearly not the full total of animals on the estate) included 16 oxen, 'the best bull' and 20 cows, four steers and two heifers, six each of boars and sows, 200 ewes, eight rams and four of the best ram hogs, and 'the [second] best horse'. Crops included wheat, rye, barley, oats, malt and peas, indicating a fairly varied husbandry regime on the estate (will quoted in Cox 1885, 236-239).

The long barn on the east side of the 'outer court' survived until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, as part of a U-shaped range. This was described by Cox as having a cow-house in the lower storey, with a timber-framed upper part, built on massive beams slightly projecting over the masonry. An anonymous account in 1839 described the barn as 'probably built by Nicholas Fitzherbert' the 11<sup>th</sup> lord of the manor, in the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century. The ends of the three principal beams were ornamented with carved work, representing a quatrefoil, a grotesque head, and an angel holding a blank shield, all in the style of the church ceiling thought to have been completed in this period (Anon 1839, 227). Cox (1885, 226) felt it more likely that parts of the barn were likely to date to the early 14<sup>th</sup> century, contemporary with elements of the surviving wing; however, Franklin (2002, 44) concluded that the close-studded construction of the barn appeared to be of a fashion no earlier than the 15<sup>th</sup> century and persisting into the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (Harris 1978, 61), the tall, narrow studs and panels suggesting a date at the earlier end of this range.

In the time of Henry VIII, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert was a prominent figure in the judiciary, a student and later an opponent of Cardinal Wolsey, and present at the trials of Sir Thomas More

and Anne Boleyn (Tilley 1893, 133). Following the Reformation, the Fitzherberts remained in the Roman Catholic faith, and suffered much persecution during the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Anthony's son, Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, was imprisoned in the Fleet in London in 1561 for recusancy, and remained imprisoned, with only brief periods of freedom, until he died in the Tower in 1591, aged 74. During this period, his brother John resided at the Fitzherbert's manor house at Padley, near Hathersage, and was responsible for the management of the Norbury estates. He was arrested in 1587, following the discovery of two priests hiding at the house at Padley. The priests were executed at Derby, and John was imprisoned for the rest of his life. The third Fitzherbert brother, Richard, was briefly outlawed following flight to the continent, but returned to live at Norbury, where he was later arrested and imprisoned. The fourth brother, William, married the heiress of Humphrey Swynnerton, inheriting this property (Cox 1885, 244-246). The estates of Norbury were inherited by John's sons. His grandson John, the 18<sup>th</sup> lord of the manor, was the last of the Fitzherberts to live at the manor house. He died at Lichfield in 1648, during the English Civil War, where he was fighting on the Royalist side, the estate then passing to the Fitzherberts of Swynnerton (Bowyer 1953, 255).

There is some suggestion that William Fitzherbert of Swynnerton resided at Norbury for a period, since the Swynnerton house had been destroyed by Parliamentarians in 1643; it has been stated that his wife was buried at Norbury in 1653 (Jackson-Stops 1990, 153), though no other source mentions this. After the Restoration, Swynnerton was rebuilt as the principal family seat, and Norbury was reconstructed as a secondary house. No documentary evidence for the reconstruction work has been found, but the scale of demolition is apparent from the Hearth Tax Returns of 1664, which assessed the manor for 18 hearths, whilst there are now only nine (Edwards 1982, 18; Franklin 2002, 41).

There is currently some confusion over the date of the main, south block of the house, which is described by Cox as being of late 15<sup>th</sup>-century date, with a brick frontage probably constructed c.1680 (Cox 1885, 240; Jackson-Stops 1990, 154; see Figure 8). It has also been described as a late 16<sup>th</sup>- or early 17<sup>th</sup>-century gabled house fronted with a brick facade of c.1680 (Farnsworth 2003, 139), or as being of late 17<sup>th</sup>-century date with some parts of the walling at the southern end possibly being part of an earlier structure (Spittle 1963, 248-9). The Historic England listing describes it as a late 17<sup>th</sup>-century house with reused 15<sup>th</sup>-century elements, including wood panelling, roof beams and fireplace, as well as a 13<sup>th</sup>-century segment-headed door. Franklin's 2002 survey, which concentrated on the stone wing of the medieval building, noted evidence for timber framing in the brick-built annexe linking the stone building to the south block, and dated the annexe and enclosing of the south end of the stone wing to the early Tudor period, based on the form of its roof. This was possibly associated with a 'new parlour' referred to in the 1483 will of Ralph Fitzherbert (Franklin 2002, 39).

References in the Star Chamber proceedings of 1531, after John's death, describe a bay window in the hall at Norbury (Jackson-Stops 1990, 153), while extensive heraldic glass in the hall windows was recorded in 1581 by the Antiquarian Laurence Bostock (Bond and Reid Archive). Some of these panels survive, dated to the late 15<sup>th</sup> century and reused in the present manor house. The quantity of glass described in 1581, and the reference to the bay window, suggests that the room referred to as the hall in the 16<sup>th</sup> century was not the surviving stone wing.



#### 4.2.2 *Farmhouse*

By 1702, the reconstructed house was being let to a London gentleman (Jones 1828, quoted in Franklin 2002, 41), and by the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century it was let as a farmhouse to the Maskery family, who were resident until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The first detailed map to depict the site is a 1753 plan of the manor by Thomas Slaughter (Figure 4). This showed the elevation of the remodelled south front of the building, as well as the long barn range to the southeast and the barn or stable that became Stone Cottage. A track led south from the doorway of the house, through an arched gate and to a bridge crossing Norbury Hollow, running into the field to the south of the road. As well as the possible 'outer court' area between the barns, the plan showed a series of four enclosures forming a rectangle around the house. The remainder of the area to the north and west was shown as tree-covered; this plot (labelled 31) was listed in a 1775 valuation as 'hall, orchard, etc' (D641/5/E(S)/4); from which it can be correlated with the 1753 valuation (with un-numbered plots), which describes Maskery's land as including 'hall: orchard, garden, courts etc' (D641/5/E(S)/1).

The next plan to show the site in detail is an 1818 map of the Norbury estates by Samuel Botham (Figure 5). This showed more detail of the building layout, and depicted the barn to the southeast as part of a large U-shaped range. It is uncertain whether this indicates that the west and north wings of this range post-dated 1753, or were simply not accurately depicted on the earlier plan; however, it should be noted that the 1818 plan does not appear to show the stone block of the manor house. Stone Cottage was shown with a narrow wing extending north and a smaller building north of it, at the south edge of the enclosure surrounding the house. The bridge over Norbury Hollow was depicted, but not the track leading to it from the house. Two small buildings were shown to the north of the barn range, adjacent to the edge of the churchyard boundary. The land to the west and north was again shown as part of a single plot, though far fewer trees were depicted.

No schedule corresponding with the 1818 map was found, but a schedule of 1809 referred to the site as 'homestead and orchard', and described the buildings as 'a brick and tiled house, formerly the residence of the family, dairy, two barns, two stables, cowhouse for 40 cows, pigeon house, sheds and pigscots' (D641/5/E(S)/10a). The size of the cowhouse and the mention of the dairy suggests that it is possible that the barns were expanded in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century as part of a change to a focus on dairy farming. References to the medieval wing in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century include a letter from Father John Chalconer to Bishop Milner in 1815 noting that the building made a 'very comfortable dairy or store room for eggs, butter, etc' (Bond and Reid Archive); and in 1828 its upper room was described as a 'cheese room' (Jones 1828). The blocking of the Decorated windows, depicted on an illustration in Cox's article (1885), may be associated with this usage (see Plate 1). A plan of 1822, also by Botham, appears to be an exact copy of the 1818 map, and again has no surviving schedule. The 1821 enclosure map only depicts previously unenclosed land, and does not show the site.

A painting of Norbury Hollow by J.L. Petit, c.1835-45, shows the west and south faces of Stone Cottage and the south end of the medieval barn, as well as the stone-built footbridge crossing Norbury Hollow between the two (Plate 2). This shows mullioned windows in the upper storey of Stone Cottage, and at first floor level on the south elevation (though internally this may be ground floor as the ground levels are higher to the east and west sides). No entrance is clear on

either the west or south elevations, though the west is partially obscured by a tree. The northern range of the building was still extant at that date, though only partially visible. The painting shows a trackway feeding off Norbury Hollow and entering the manor grounds east of Stone Cottage, with stone gateposts and a wooden gate. Behind this, the west elevation of the 15<sup>th</sup>-century barn is visible with its stone-built lower storey and timber framed upper storey. There appears to have been a mullioned window in the stone section.

The 1844 tithe map of Norbury depicted the site (Figure 6), though it was not included on the associated schedule, being tithe-free. The map depicted the same layout as in 1818, with the exception that the rectangular enclosure around the hall was shown as undivided; in 1818 it had been shown as subdivided into three. This may be a lack of detail on the tithe map. The map held by Derbyshire Record Office is a later copy, with the railway line and station added in pencil. The line is also shown in pencil on the 1818 and 1822 maps.

By 1880, the enclosure was again shown as subdivided (Figure 7). The northwest subdivision was shown as a possible orchard, with a narrow building depicted to the west in a separate enclosure. Its size suggests it may have been pigsties. To the southwest was an area further subdivided by narrow paths and two circular areas, possibly a formal garden. To the south was a smaller enclosure, with no features other than a line of trees towards the eastern side. The Stone Cottage barn/stable sat in a wide enclosure, with the U-shaped barn range appearing to be within its own enclosure, and a rectangular feature depicted in the centre, probably the sunken, stone-lined area shown on a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century photograph (Plate 3). This is of uncertain function. An enclosure to the north of the barn contained a probable row of pigsties.

South of the house, the bridge over Norbury Hollow was still shown in 1880 (labelled 'Opposite Bridge [foot]'), though again no path to it from the house was indicated. A large field was shown to the west and north of the house, but the northern edge of the survey area had been separated off and was shown as wooded, with a series of footpaths running through. These linked to the grounds of Samuel Clowes' Norbury Hall, to the east, rather than to the manor house, and included paths leading down to the railway station to the west. The railway line was first depicted at this date, with a bridge crossing the river at the northeast edge of the survey area. The western tip of the site was also divided off from the field and shown as a plantation or orchard. Franklin (2002, 44) states that the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) recorded a partially ruined stone wall with mullioned windows before its demolition in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and mentions that this was not shown on maps prior to the 1880 OS, though it is uncertain which wall is referred to without reference to the SPAB archive.

The photograph of the barn (Plate 3) is probably from a photographic record made c.1888 by the SPAB, prior to the barn's demolition. It shows the eastern elevation of the western barn, with its 15<sup>th</sup>-century central section, which had a stone-built lower storey and timber-framed and studded upper storey. The northern end appeared to be entirely of stone, and a lower southern segment had a stone lower section with brick above. The southern gable end was shown on a separate photograph (Plate 4), with a fairly wide door, probably for cattle, and a stone buttress against its face. Comparison with the 1835-45 painting (Plate 2) suggests that the southern element was added after that date. The barn range was at least partially dug into the slope, with the 15<sup>th</sup>-century section being the tallest element, with a separate pitched roof, probably tile covered. The northern element appears to have been single storey. The northern

barn range was set higher up the slope and was single-storey, with possible stable or cowshed doors. Stone Cottage is visible to the rear of the photograph depicted in Plate 4, with its single-storey northern range still intact. This had small mullioned windows, a central door and a pitched roof. The southern part had gables to the east, south and west, the eastern gable having a central window at second storey level, and a door at ground floor level towards the north end. This building was also built into the slope, being taller at its southern end.

Significant changes to the layout of the site were clear by 1900, when the OS map showed that the U-shaped barn range had been demolished, along with the possible pigsties to the north (Figure 9). The demolition was undertaken by Samuel Clowes, possibly in association with the dairy farm being moved further west, closer to the station (R. Whitehead, pers. comm.). The bridge over Norbury Hollow was also no longer shown in 1900, and the southwest of the three enclosures around the house had been removed, now forming part of the field. No trees were shown in the possible orchard to the north. A footpath from the west side of the house led across the field to join the paths on the wooded slope. A new field boundary was shown leading south from the remaining enclosure south of the house to the road, east of Stone Cottage.

By 1922, Stone Cottage had been reduced to its present extent, with the removal of its northern wing (Figure 10). The remains of the rectangular enclosure around the house had been removed, with a single large field shown to the south, a reduced-size field to the west, and the courtyard garden to the immediate north. The wooded area had been expanded up to the north side of the courtyard garden, as far south as the footpath shown running through the field in 1900, and the wooded area at the western tip of the site had also been subdivided into three smaller enclosures, still with trees inside. Paths through the north woodlands included one from the house, as well as several more associated with Norbury Hall to the east. The 20<sup>th</sup> century history of the house's occupation is uncertain. Jackson-Stops (1990, 155) records that the manor house was never permanently occupied after the First World War, and it appears to have been in a derelict state when it was purchased by Marcus Stapleton Martin in 1964. No evidence for alterations to the layout of the site are visible on the 1955 OS map.

#### 4.2.3 *Twentieth-century restorations*

After Marcus Stapleton Martin bought the house in 1964, he undertook extensive renovations. He carried out historic research, as well as inviting architectural historians to give their opinions of the stone wing (Franklin 2002, 2). These were not published, but their comments, Stapleton Martin's research notes and photographs taken prior to the renovations are now held by the National Trust (not accessed for this assessment). Unfortunately, no detailed survey of the buildings was undertaken prior to the restorations, which themselves were not comprehensively documented, and there is subsequently some confusion over which elements were altered or added during this process.

The gardens and some structures within the grounds were also laid out and constructed by Stapleton Martin. A summer house at the north side of the field was depicted on the 1976 OS map (Figure 11), along with a new driveway with a turning circle south of the church, crossing part of the site of the former barn range. By this date, Stone Cottage was set in a slightly wider enclosure than in 1922, and the sub-divisions within the wooded area at the western tip of the site were no longer shown. No footpaths were shown within the woods on the 1976 map, and the railway line had been dismantled and its bridge removed. The loss of the footpaths may be

associated with the demolition of Norbury Hall to the east, though it could also be that the OS at this date simply did not record the footpaths in detail.

In 1987, Stapleton Martin bequeathed Norbury Old Manor and its grounds to the National Trust. It was initially let out to tenants, but the brick building is now used as a holiday cottage, whilst the stone wing is regularly open to the public. Restorations and management of the gardens have been undertaken by the National Trust over this period, largely to Stapleton Martin's plans, though some of the woodland paths have also been or are being restored.

Repairs and modernisation within the house included the removal of modern concrete flooring in the ground floor of the south part of the house. Archaeological excavation of the sub-floor level did not find any evidence for earlier buildings within the footprint of the present house, though pottery, building rubble and glass confirmed that a major refurbishment had taken place around 1820, when the central part of the house was extended to the north. Differences in the construction of the foundation courses suggest that the present west wing was extended or largely rebuilt at a later date, possibly as a result of subsidence in this area (Crowe 2003).

In 2007, a watching brief was undertaken on excavation of the steps leading to the courtyard to the rear of the house (see Figure 12). No archaeological features were encountered, probably due to the area having been excavated by plant machinery in the 1970s during renovation of the gardens (Thornton 2007). In 2009, a watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of sewage pipe trenches and pits for septic tanks, crossing the field and part of the woodland to the west of the house. This did not reveal any significant archaeological features (Marshall 2009), although the stretch closest to the house, which might be expected to have a higher potential for archaeology, was undertaken without monitoring.

In 2009 an earth resistance geophysical survey was undertaken in the area to the north of the medieval part of the manor house, within the church graveyard. The results were inconclusive, but a slightly raised area adjacent to the stone garden wall, with high resistance anomalies, was interpreted as being potentially indicative of former building remains, possibly associated with the demolished cross-wing (Allen Archaeology and Grid Nine 2009).



## 5 SURVEY RESULTS

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017 by Rowan May. The weather was overcast but largely fine, and visibility conditions were good. The survey descriptions are broken down into four elements: the manor house buildings and formal gardens; the area to the south of the house, including Stone Cottage and the site of former barns and outbuildings; the field to the west of the house; and the woodland on the valley slope to the north. Asset numbers given in the text refer to the survey gazetteer, presented in Appendix 2, with the locations of features shown on Figure 13. A brief walkover survey was previously undertaken at Norbury Old Manor in 1987, when the Trust acquired the site. This identified only three features: the manor house, Stone Cottage, and the disused railway line (Beamish 1987).

### 5.1 Manor House

#### 5.1.2 *Medieval block*

The stone, medieval wing of Norbury Old Manor (asset 101) is the only surviving remnant of the medieval hall of the Fitzherbert family. It is thought to have been part of a courtyard hall, largely of early 14<sup>th</sup>-century date, though some elements suggest an earlier origin for the surviving building. It is a rare survival of its kind, particularly in the North Midlands. The interior of the building was not accessed during the survey, and this description is summarised from a 2002 building recording event undertaken as part of a Buildings Archaeology MA dissertation at the University of York (Franklin 2002). The stone structure is rectangular in plan and has two storeys and a basement, and is constructed largely of sandstone ashlar with a pitched roof, now covered with clay tiles but probably originally stone slates (Plate 5). The earliest fabric is best-preserved in the south elevation (now an internal wall), and visible elsewhere in the ground floor; this stone is very different in character from that above the string course. The early phase includes the ground floor doorway and a blocked window in the south elevation, both of which are compatible with a later 13<sup>th</sup>-century date. The stonework of the upper storey, above and including the string course, is smoother and in generally larger blocks. A demolished extension off the northwest angle is evidenced by a blocked doorway on the north elevation, and clearly did not run the full width of the building. This may have been a wardrobe and latrine. The upper windows on the west elevation and hoodmould over the ground floor doorway in the south elevation probably both belong to this phase, and are in early Decorated style, dating them to around the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. The south end of the building appears to have become enclosed by an annexe in the early Tudor period, becoming an internal wall.

The cellar below the undercroft appears to have been a later creation, possibly in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, in association with the replacement of the roof structure. There is evidence for a former cross-wing at the northern end, post-dating the second phase of the building but prior to the construction of the annexe at the south end. This may have extended east to join to the west wall of the church, where there is evidence for a blocked doorway in the 15<sup>th</sup>-century wall. The cross-wing appears to have been demolished in the later 17<sup>th</sup> century, and the upper part of the north gable rebuilt in brick, along with the bulk of its chimney stack (Plate 6). A possible bread oven was later added to the gable adjacent to the stack, itself later demolished. Further brick blocking visible in the east elevation appears to be in an identical brick to that on the north gable and may be contemporary (Plate 7). Further alterations were undertaken in the

1970s when the building was restored, including the restoration of the windows and eastern stack.

The original entrances appear to have been in the south gable end, including an upper storey doorway with an external stair. If the south end was its principal approach, this suggests that the main hall area of the manor lay to the west, in the approximate location of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century house (asset 102). The upper floor, with its fireplace and decorative window mouldings, is considered as more likely to have been intended as a chamber than a hall, though there is currently no conclusive proof, and the distinction between the two is blurred. The ground floor undercroft may therefore have been a service room, which has had substantial subsequent modification. The building's current principal access is in the west elevation, with two ground-floor doorways, both later insertions, the central one possibly Tudor in date, the northern one probably later 17<sup>th</sup>-century in date.

The southern, principal wing of the building (asset 102) is largely of brick construction. No detailed buildings survey of this part of the house has been undertaken, and there are various theories about its date and the extent to which it contains elements of the 15<sup>th</sup> century rebuild. The principal front is to the south (Plate 8), and this is generally agreed to have been constructed in the 1680s. It is of two storeys with attics, and eight bays, with a hipped clay tile roof having three evenly spaced dormers along the south edge and an offset ridge stack towards the eastern end. The south frontage has stone quoins, string course and eaves course, the moulding on the latter suggesting that it is reused from an earlier building on the site. There is a wide central door with a moulded stone surround, again possibly reused. The spacing of the windows to either side of the door is not symmetrical, with four windows on the ground and first floor to the west of the door, and three more widely spaced windows on each floor to the east. The windows have half-round brick lintels but no sills apart from a lead lining; they each have wooden frames with four panes and leaded lights, with inset stained glass panels in the upper panes, probably the antique 15<sup>th</sup>-century glass reused from the previous building.

The west elevation shows evidence for at least two or three phases, with different brick used in the slightly protruding southern end to that of the northern end (Plate 9). The 2003 archaeological excavation within the building suggested that the north end of the western wall had been rebuilt, possibly to counteract subsidence, which may explain the different brick. There is also a remnant straight joint of stone quoins at ground floor level at the junction between the two brick types and a window with an atypical rectangular stone surround on the first floor; again, it is currently unknown whether this relates to retention of part of a previous building, or is a later insertion.

The north elevation has protruding gables at either side, with a lower flat-roofed section in between, the latter element an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century extension (Crowe 2003). The gabled ends have a brick string course, which does not continue across the later extension (Plate 10). The west gable end is built of stone at ground floor level, with brick above and stone quoins at the western corner; again, it is possible that this wall was rebuilt due to subsidence. The second floor window interrupts the string course. The eastern gable is fully of brick; its windows are offset from centre due to the annexe connecting to the stone wing to the north. The lintel of the ground floor window interrupts the string course, suggesting this may be a later insertion. It is notable that the ground and first floor windows are at different heights in each gable. There is

a brick ridge stack in the roof of the western wing. The three-storey south gable of the annexe to the stone-built wing is of brick, and it is reported that the windows and doorway were modified by Stapleton Martin, placed more centrally. They are in a similar style to those of the main part of the house. To the south of this is a paved yard with outbuildings in brick.

There is a courtyard garden to the north of the south wing, bounded to the east by the medieval stone wing and to the north by a substantial stone wall (asset 103). The wall is interesting, but appears to have been modified; it is reported that Stapleton Martin raised its height and inserted a gothic gate on the south-facing elevation; currently this is blocked on the north side, where the gateway is plainer and has a rectangular stone lintel (Plate 11). The stone used in the wall is similar to that in the stone wing of the manor house, and it is possible that it was constructed of material taken from one of the demolished buildings on the site. It may be roughly contemporary with the rebuilding of the manor house in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. There is a stone-built dovecote at its western end (Plate 12), with a pitched, stone slate staggered roof. The 1818 map shows the wall as possibly being shorter, with the courtyard extending only as far west as the centre of the west gable; Cox (1885) showed the area to the west as a garden (Figure 8). It is likely, therefore that the western end of the wall and dovecote are a later addition. A small structure was shown immediately south of the western end of the wall/boundary on the 1880 and 1900 OS maps; therefore it seems likely that the dovecote was added during Stapleton Martin's renovations in the 1960s.

A well with a raised stone surround is within the courtyard, towards the northern side (asset 104). This was covered with a wooden grate at the time of the survey, but it was reported that there is a pipe or culvert running from it to the kitchen in the west gable of building 102 (R. Whitehead pers. comm.). It is uncertain whether the well is medieval or associated with the later farm; the connection to the kitchen is presumably associated with the 17<sup>th</sup>-century rebuilding, or a later addition. The courtyard contains a knot garden, with stone walkways around the edges and a raised patio area adjacent to the north elevation of 102. Most of these features appear to be associated with Stapleton Martin, as are the hedges to the west and northwest of the house, forming part of the formal garden area.

## 5.2 South area

The area immediately to the south of the house is currently a gravel-surfaced car park with a terraced garden area to the south. This features a paved central terrace with raised beds to the east and west, a small summerhouse structure at the southwest corner (asset 107) and steps down to the south. The summerhouse has a datestone of 1978, and it appears that this whole terraced garden was a creation of Stapleton Martin; it is not shown on the 1976 OS map. The southern edge of the terrace appears to coincide with the south edge of the enclosure around the house shown on the 18<sup>th</sup>- and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century mapping. In 1753, an arched gateway was shown in the centre of this area, approximately on the site of the steps, with a pathway leading south to a bridge over Norbury Hollow (assets 111 and 112). The route of the path is visible as a faint earthwork on Lidar, though was not noted on the ground, but it is currently defined by an avenue of lime trees running south from the house. The avenue is not shown on any of the historic maps and may have been planted by Stapleton Martin. The bridge was demolished between 1880 and 1900, though fragments of the abutments survive in the verges of Norbury Hollow, mainly obscured by vegetation. A length of cast-iron railings runs along the southern

edge of the garden where the bridge approach would have been, and the end of the avenue is marked by two small stone pedestals; again, these are likely to be part of Stapleton Martin's garden layout.

To the southeast of the house is a gravelled driveway, accessing both the manor house and the church. The current layout of the drive was first shown in 1976. It crosses the site of the former U-shaped barn range shown in 1818; part of the western range of these barns was a timber-framed building of c.15<sup>th</sup>-century date. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, these barns were used as cowhouses associated with the dairy farm. No pictorial evidence of the eastern arm of the barns has been found, but an 1888 photograph of the north and west ranges shows a sunken, stone-lined rectangular hollow in the central yard, of uncertain function. The barns (asset 113) were demolished c.1888 and the site has obviously been partially landscaped, with no visible evidence for the barn foundations or the sunken feature (Plate 14). Further small outbuildings were shown to the north of the barns, adjacent to the churchyard wall, in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (assets 114-116). At least one of these (asset 114) is likely to have been pigsties. No remains of these buildings are visible, though a flat stone slab was noted in a flower bed adjacent to the wall, where there is a reused stone trough inserted into the churchyard wall (asset 115).

Stone Cottage (asset 108) stands at the south edge of the property, adjacent to Norbury Hollow, and southwest of the house. The current building is roughly square in plan, with gables on each elevation and a short single-storey range extending to the north (Plate 15). This building was formerly a barn or stable, with a longer northern range (asset 109), as shown in a photograph of 1888 (Plate 4). It was later converted to a farmworker's cottage, presumably after the demolition of the northern range in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Comparison of the photograph with the present building suggests that the northern gable was added at the time of the conversion, as it previously appeared that the northern range shared a common roof with the southern part of the structure. The current northern extension may therefore also be a later addition, though this was not examined during the survey. The photographs also indicate that the current pattern of fenestration in the east gable is inserted, with a central first floor window or taking in door and a ground floor doorway towards the northern end now replaced by two narrow ground floor windows (one of which may be original) and a small square window offset to the south in the first floor. There is evidence for rebuilding around the site of the former central window, though no clear straight joints, suggesting the wall was partly rebuilt.

The south and west elevations of the cottage were shown on a painting of 1835-45 (Plate 2). This shows that the south elevation is largely unchanged, though the two dormer windows in the clay tile roof are probably inserted (Plate 16). A buttress at the base of the wall shown on the painting appears to have been removed. The west elevation appears to have had a window and door inserted at ground floor level, though the mullioned first floor window may be largely original. A trackway leads off Norbury Hollow past the south frontage of Stone Cottage, with a gateway to the east of the building (asset 110). This has substantial stone gateposts, with faceted faces at the top (Plate 17). These are likely to be the posts shown on the 1835 painting.

### 5.3 West field

The field to the west of the house is surrounded on the east and north sides by cast iron railings. At the time of the survey, it was close cropped, and appears to be used for pasture. The only clear feature visible within the field is an earthwork platform at the eastern side, which is also visible on the Lidar, and extends west from the house, with a slope down at its western side (Plate 18). The edge of this earthwork (asset 105) coincides roughly with the rectangular enclosure depicted around the house on the 1753 and later maps, up to 1900, when the gardens appear to have been remodelled. This enclosure had varying subdivisions through the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with parts of it shown as a probable orchard and perhaps a formal garden in 1880. It is possible that this enclosure was also associated with the medieval manor house. A small building, possibly a pigsty, was shown to the immediate west of it in 1880 (asset 106). Lidar data shows an area of very faint earthwork ridges in the southwest part of the field (asset 117). These do not appear to be visible on the ground, but could represent much eroded ridge and furrow cultivation remains of possible medieval or post-medieval date.

The field itself has been progressively reduced in size over the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries; it was shown in 1753 and 1818 as part of an undivided area between the road and the mill race, recorded as an orchard in schedules of that date. By 1880 the northern edge had been separated off as valley-side woodland, the boundary appearing to run along the edge of the cliff, and the western tip was shown as woodland, possibly an orchard. By 1922, the northern boundary of the field had been moved southwards to its current limit.

In the wooded area at the western tip of the site, there is a large hollow (asset 119), which may be the remains of a former quarry. There is currently no visible rock face in the steep bank on the eastern side, but it is possible that this has been covered by earth slipping down the face. The area is much obscured by rough vegetation, so details are difficult to make out. A large but relatively shallow mound on the northwest side of the hollow is thought to be an old rubbish heap or midden, probably associated with the 18<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century farmhouse rather than the medieval building (R. Whitehead, pers. comm.). At the top of the scarp to the east of the quarry is a smaller, shallow oval hollow (asset 118). This may also be associated with quarrying, but could be a natural feature.

### 5.4 North valley side

The area to the north and northwest of the house is currently woodland, that on the more level ground at the top of the slope planted between 1900 and 1922, whilst the valley side may always have been more wooded, and was shown as woodland in 1880. The area is laid out with several terraced pathways (assets 122, 124, 126, 128, 130), most of which correspond with footpaths shown on the 1880 to 1922 maps and seem to be woodland walks associated with Norbury Hall, except 124 which runs in the direction of the Old Manor. The more substantial paths 126/128 and possibly 122 lead from the Norbury Hall grounds to the railway station just outside the northwest edge of the survey area. Path 122 runs along the top of the cliff edge, from the Norbury Hall grounds towards the steps adjacent to a modern summerhouse (asset 121). A pair of stone-built gate piers are located to either side of this path (asset 123), with a short stretch of mortared stone wall running south from this for 4m (Plate 20). The date of this wall and gate is uncertain, but they are unlikely to be earlier than the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and are



more likely to have been built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The western part of path 122 is flanked to the south by reused stone staddle posts.

Changing ground levels on the valley side mean that the paths are linked by flights of stone steps; two sets (asset 125 and 127) are close to the 1973 summerhouse (asset 121). These may have been built or rebuilt at a similar date to the summerhouse. The flight further to the northeast (asset 129), connecting paths 128 and 130, appear to be older and may date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 21). These steps are currently fenced off and have been superseded by a modern flight of wooden steps in a zig-zag pattern. The eastern part of path 128 is also fenced off, and is diverted into the valley down the new steps, but survives as an earthwork feature (Plate 22). The western part of the path has been restored with thin board edgings and a woodchip surface.

Between the cliff edge and path 126, towards the western side of the survey area, is a probable former quarry (asset 120). This appears to be cut into the cliff face, with a vertical rock face visible in patches along its southern side and an outcropping lump of stone at its northeast end. A low mound towards its eastern end may be spoil (Plate 23). A multi-trunk chestnut tree (asset 139) growing on the outcrop may be an old coppice, possibly evidence for former woodland management. A possibly pollarded beech was also noted further to the northeast on the valley slope, between paths 128 and 130 (asset 138). Though not always depicted as woodland, it is possible that the steep valley sides were wooded during the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, and perhaps earlier. A possible slight platform, similar to a charcoal burning platform, was recorded towards the base of the slope (asset 132). This does not have a completely level surface, but is notably more level than the adjacent slope (Plate 24). It may also indicate former woodland industry in the area.

To the north of path 126, the valley side cuts very steeply down to the former railway line (asset 133), and it appears that in this area the slope is part of a railway cutting (Plate 25). Further to the west, approximately from the base of steps 127, the slope appears to be natural, and the former railway line is less distinct where it ran along level ground on the river bank. To the north of the line within the cutting, there is a substantial stone wall or revetted bank (asset 137), between the railway line and the mill race. This wall is composed of large, roughly dressed stone blocks, and is heavily vegetation covered (Plate 26). It extends eastwards only to the edge of the cutting, where it becomes more ruinous. At the northeast edge of the site, there is a stone pier or abutment at the edge of the river bank, associated with the former railway bridge crossing the river at this point (asset 134). Due to vegetation coverage, details are obscure, though the stone blocks are dressed and very substantial. A circular pier in similar construction style is located in the river to the north of this (asset 135, Plate 27), and the arrangement is repeated on the opposite bank just outside the northeast tip of the survey area (asset 136). The vegetation coverage may be causing some damage to the stonework.

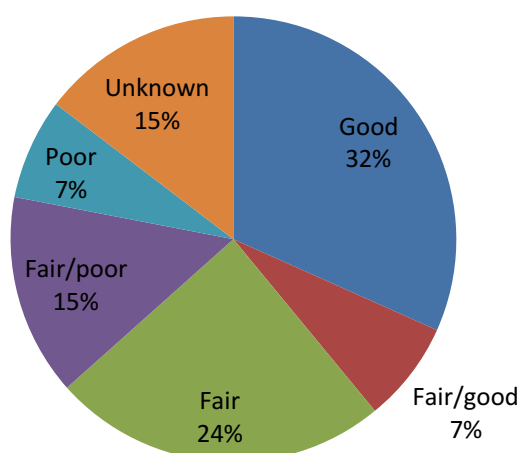
Two features associated with the 16<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century Norbury Mill, which probably originated in the medieval period, are located just at the northern edge of the survey area. These are unlikely to be within National Trust ownership. A substantial weir on the Dove (asset 141) feeds water into the mill's head race, which forms the northwest boundary of the survey area. The weir was entirely covered with water at the time of survey, so no details of its construction

could be observed. At the head of the mill race is a wooden sluice gate, which appears to be of some antiquity (asset 140, Plate 28). This has a modern wooden footbridge to the immediate west. The entrance to the mill race is stone lined, but it could not be ascertained whether this revetment continues the full length of the race within the survey area boundary.

## 6 CONDITION AND SIGNIFICANCE

### 6.1 Condition

Following the 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup>-century restorations, the extant buildings all appear to be in a good condition and well maintained (interiors not inspected). Other features, including walls, built structures and earthworks vary in their condition depending on their location and levels of maintenance. The condition of assets identified as potential buried remains is currently unknown. In total, 13 features were identified as being in good condition, three in a fair to good condition, ten in a fair condition, six fair to poor, three in a poor condition and six are in an unknown condition (Graph 1). Details of the condition of each feature are given in the gazetteer in Appendix 2.

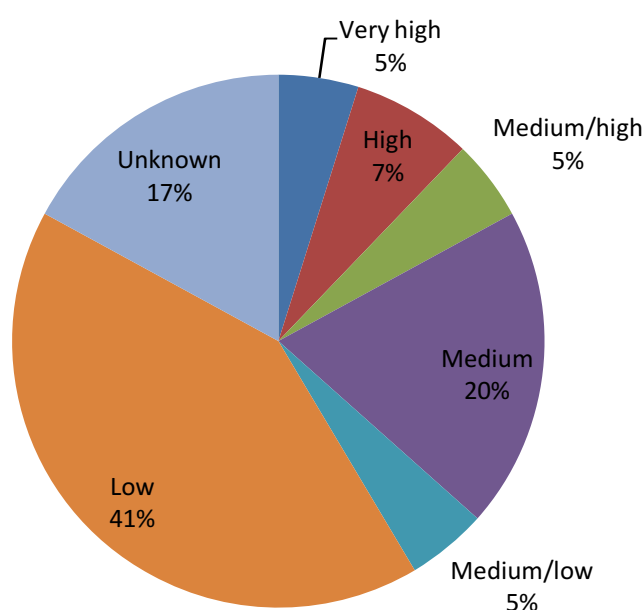


**Graph 1: Overall condition of heritage assets within the survey area, by percentage**

Within the wooded area, tree roots and vegetation are the main threat to earthwork features and built structures, such as steps, the revetment wall adjacent to the railway cutting, and the railway bridge abutments. The un-restored paths are also at risk of vegetation damage, with some areas of paths 126, 128 and 130 being difficult to follow due to trees growing on or adjacent to the path, and understorey vegetation covering the route. Linear hollow 131 is also very vegetation covered. The possible platform, feature 132, has trees growing on its upslope and downslope edges. The two possible quarries, assets 119 and 120 both have tree and vegetation coverage on the edges, most severely in quarry 119, which is very obscured by scrub vegetation. Quarry 120 appears more stable in its condition. Wall and gate piers 123 would benefit from maintenance, as some of the mortar on the top of the gate piers is in poor condition.

## 6.2 Statement of significance

A brief assessment of the heritage value of each asset is given in the gazetteer in Appendix 2. This is based on the nature, condition, rarity, and contribution to local and regional research agendas of each feature, as well as to its ability to contribute to the landscape history of the Norbury Old Manor site. The values have been assessed in categories ranging from very high (national significance) to low (local significance), with the value of potential buried remains categorised as unknown. Graph 2 shows the total distribution of heritage values of the assets within the survey area. These values contribute to the statements of significance in sections 6.2.1-6.2.3. Statements of significance have not been prepared for individual features apart from the listed buildings.



**Graph 2: Distribution of heritage values of identified assets, by percentage**

### 6.2.1 *Norbury Old Manor*

The manor house, incorporating the 13<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup>-century stone block and the 17<sup>th</sup>-century brick house, are of very high heritage value, as indicated by its grade I listing. Its importance is primarily related to the evidential and illustrative potential of the surviving medieval and later gentry house, its association with a significant family, and to its aesthetic values.

The evidential and illustrative values of the manor house lie in the level of survival of the buildings, providing an example of the style of architecture employed by local gentry in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The medieval wing in particular is a rare survivor of part of a stone-built courtyard house of the late 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, and modifications to the building over the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries provide evidence for the changes in its function and status. The significance of the brick-built house is not fully understood, as it has had no detailed building recording and its phasing is uncertain, but it includes elements of a 15<sup>th</sup>-century Tudor manor house that are at least reused, if not *in situ*, as well as the late 17<sup>th</sup>-century reconstruction undertaken when it was no longer in use as the principal seat of the landowners.

The significance of the manor house is enhanced by its association with the Fitzherbert family, who resided on the site as their principal seat from the 12<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, and afterwards continued to be the owners of the manor until 1872. This unbroken line of ownership by a single family is rare. The family were involved with significant political and religious matters, including the Yorkist faction during the Wars of the Roses and the Royalist faction in the English Civil War, as well being noted recusants in the post-Reformation period. The judge, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, wrote an influential account of the laws of England and participated in key events leading to the Reformation, despite his own adherence to Roman Catholicism. The family is also closely linked to two martyred priests captured at their manor of Padley, and several family members were imprisoned for recusancy during Elizabeth's reign, with at least three spending long periods in captivity. This factor contributed to the loss of status of the manor, and also adds to the symbolic communal value of the site.

The family expressed their political identity through the ornamentation of the manor and church, including 15<sup>th</sup>-century heraldic stained glass that has been reused in the 17<sup>th</sup>-century house. The adjacent church, also built by the family, has a strong association with the manor house, including the phasing of the construction of each, as well as a probable direct link between the medieval house and the church, via a cross-wing, likely to have been demolished in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Several monuments and brasses to the family survive in the church, as well as medieval stained glass in the windows. There is an extensive surviving documentary archive associated with the Fitzherbert family, including items relating to the manor house and later farm. The manor house also has a literary association with George Eliot, featuring as 'Hall Farm' in the novel *Adam Bede*, which is set in the area.

The aesthetic value of the manor house lies in its design and its location. Its location on a spur overlooking the valley suggests a desire for visibility as well as for important views from the building over their landholding to the south and the river crossing to the northwest. The juxtaposition of the church and manor house contributes to the appearance and significance of both. The surviving medieval block attests to the 13<sup>th</sup>- and 14<sup>th</sup>-century design of the courtyard house, whilst the 17<sup>th</sup>-century house indicates a continuing desire to express the standing of the family, despite the reduction in status of the house to a secondary seat. Though leased as a farmhouse in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the design of the house suggests an ongoing concern with its appearance. The reuse of medieval stonework, Tudor panelling and window glass in the house may indicate a concern with referencing the history of the family at the site, as well as with reducing the cost of rebuilding.

### 6.2.2 *Stone Cottage*

Stone Cottage is a former stable/barn of probable 17<sup>th</sup>-century date, converted into a cottage in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Its high heritage value is reflected in its grade II listing. The building has always been associated with the manor house, and was constructed at around the time the manor house was rebuilt to function more as a farm for the Fitzherbert estates than as the principal seat of the family. Its importance is mainly related to its evidential and illustrative potential relating to the history of the manor house and to its aesthetic design.

The evidential and illustrative value of the cottage lies in its ability to demonstrate the style of construction used in the 17<sup>th</sup>-century outbuildings associated with the manor or farmhouse, particularly as it would have been a prominent building locally given its roadside location. The

conversion of the stable to a farmworker's cottage also provides evidence of the changing use of the building. As there has been no detailed historic building recording of this structure, details of its phasing and the extent of survival of internal features of historic interest are currently poorly understood. A painting of the barn from 1834-45, held at Shire Hall, illustrates the former appearance of the building, prior to its conversion.

The aesthetic value relates both to its design and to the fortuitous effect of changes in its use. As noted above, the prominent roadside location may be a factor in its impressive appearance, both in the use of the three original gable walls and mullioned windows, as well as the quality of the stone used. It seems likely that it was designed in part for display, whilst the former northern range was much simpler in style. The current northern gable appears to have been added after the demolition of the northern range. The distinctive of the design of the barn does not correspond with other surviving buildings on the site, particularly the roughly contemporary 17<sup>th</sup>-century house (asset 102). It is possible that some of the stone was reused from the demolished parts of the medieval house.

### 6.2.3 *Norbury Manor grounds*

The current grounds of Norbury Old Manor, in the ownership of the National Trust, correspond strongly with the extent of the area recorded in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century as 'hall: orchard, gardens, courts &c.', suggesting that this block of land was always closely associated with the house. In 1753, the house was shown as set within a subdivided rectangular enclosure, possibly a series of gardens and paddocks, with the remainder of the area to the west and north shown as a single, wooded plot, apparently an orchard. This was gradually subdivided after 1844, with the northern valley-side and western tip separated from a field on the more level ground to the west of the house. This change appears to have coincided with the construction of a railway line along the northern edge of the area, and the change in ownership of the manor house and its associated estate. Walks established in the northern woods by 1880 appear to have been linked more strongly to the grounds of the new Norbury Hall to the east (now demolished) than to the former manor house. The rectangular enclosure around the house was gradually altered and removed over the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and barns and outbuildings demolished.

The heritage assets within the grounds include earthwork remains of the rectangular enclosure; restored and derelict pathways within the wood, mainly of 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date; probable former quarries, which may have had some association with buildings and walls on the site; features associated with the disused railway, including a cutting, revetment wall, and bridge piers; and a small group of features possibly associated with ancient woodland management and industry. There is also the potential for buried remains of former structures, including the 15<sup>th</sup>-century barn and other outbuildings, as well as potentially for remains associated with the medieval manor house and any earlier structures on the site.

The evidential and illustrative values of the grounds lie in their ability to demonstrate the changes in the setting of the hall and associated land-use regimes, as the status and function of the manor house and its ownership evolved. The potential for buried remains means that there may be opportunities to gain further understanding of the medieval setting and the nature of the manor house. Aesthetically, the grounds continue to provide an important aspect of the setting of the house and Stone Cottage, as well as of the church to the east.



## 7 CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 General principles

The following general principles should apply to the approach to, and all management activities within, the grounds associated with Norbury Old Manor.

- Overall land management regimes will conserve, and where possible enhance, the significance of the site. Primarily, the significances assigned with Norbury Old Manor's designed landscape will take precedence.
- A conservation-led and 'best-practice' approach will be taken to landscape management and building repairs and maintenance, and all obligations of statutory and non-statutory designations will be fulfilled.
- The significance of the site will be used to increase the understanding, enjoyment, use of and participation in the site.

### 7.2 Management policies

Theme	Policies
Landscape character	<p>Any alterations to the landscape will take into account the historic character of the landscape and will conserve and aim to improve this character.</p> <p>Ecological and archaeological sensitivities will be integral to the management of the landscape.</p> <p>Historical time depth will be acknowledged and the site considered within its wider landscape context, including the medieval to post-medieval environs of the hall, the post-medieval farmhouse landscape, the late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century remodelling associated with the Clowes family of Norbury Hall, and Stapleton Martin's 1960s-70s renovations.</p> <p>The results of historical and archaeological research will be used to inform any alterations to the landscape layout.</p>
Conservation and repairs	<p>Repairs and alterations to buildings and heritage features will follow sensitive and sustainable conservation practice. Appropriate materials and construction methods will be used to maintain local and site-specific styles.</p> <p>Any management works will be undertaken in line with the requirements associated with statutory and non-statutory designations.</p> <p>Regular monitoring of the condition of buildings should be undertaken, and a cyclical programme of maintenance established, which will protect historic fabric from further decay.</p> <p>Repairs should be undertaken using the style, materials and methods appropriate to the building or feature, and should be in sympathy to the general design of the manor house.</p> <p>Regular monitoring and maintenance of boundaries and other walls within the survey area should be programmed.</p> <p>Maintenance activities should take care not to disturb or damage earthworks, structures or any potential sub-surface deposits.</p>

	<p>Activities within the extent of the former enclosure (asset 105) and in the area to the south and southeast of the house should bear in mind the potential for disturbing buried remains associated with the outer court of the medieval manor, the former barn ranges and outbuildings, and the path to the bridge over Norbury Hollow.</p> <p>Where any activities requiring sub-surface disturbance or alterations to historic buildings are planned, an assessment should be made of the requirement for archaeological monitoring.</p>
Forestry and vegetation management	<p>It would be desirable to control the invasive vegetation within the woodland, to avoid obscuring and potentially damaging archaeological features.</p> <p>Any forestry works within the woods should aim to avoid damage to features identified in the survey.</p> <p>Where possible, the routes of historic pathways should be maintained free of shrubs and trees.</p>
Animal management	<p>Extensive rabbit activity was noted at in the woodland at the western end of the field, though it is uncertain if this activity is recent. No sensitive archaeological features were noted in this area, which contains a former quarry, but rabbit activity should be monitored in case any areas with sensitive earthworks or buried remains become threatened.</p>
Further research and interpretation	<p>Further documentary research on archive material held at Staffordshire and Derbyshire Record Office and the SPAB archive may contribute to the interpretation and management of Norbury Old Manor and its grounds.</p> <p>A detailed buildings survey of the brick-built southern block of the manor house would assist in understanding the date and phasing of this structure. This should include an examination of relevant documentary material, including items associated with the 1960s-70s renovations, and should incorporate the results of the 2002 record of the stone-built medieval wing.</p> <p>A detailed buildings survey of Stone Cottage would assist in understanding the date, phasing, and extent of survival of original features of this former barn/stable.</p> <p>Geophysical survey in the area south of the house, between Stone Cottage and the driveway, could indicate the potential for buried remains associated with the former barn complex, footpath and bridge over Norbury Hollow. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) could be the best technique for use in this area, as spreads of demolition rubble would make earth resistance survey and magnetometry unreliable.</p> <p>Geophysical survey within the area to the west of the house, including the field, could indicate the potential for remains associated with the former enclosure around the house, and elucidate whether this contained any buildings associated with the medieval and later manor, or for the pre-1305 road from Yeaveley to Ellastone.</p>

## 8 CONCLUSION

The site of Norbury Old Manor was owned from 1125 to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by the Fitzherbert family, and formed their principal seat until 1649. It is thought that a timber-built house first stood on the site, with the surviving stone building probably constructed in the mid- to late 13<sup>th</sup> century, then enlarged as a courtyard house in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century after a road running through the site was diverted to run along the southern boundary. There appears to have been a major phase of rebuilding in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The manor house was reduced in status to a secondary seat after 1649, when it passed to a branch of the family based at Swynnerton in Staffordshire. At this point, it appears that much of the medieval house was demolished, with one stone wing retained, and a brick-built house was constructed around 1680, though it is uncertain whether this incorporates part of the 15<sup>th</sup>-century hall or merely reused some of its fabric and furnishings. From at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century, this was leased out as a farm house to the Maskery family.

The northern edge of the survey area was purchased by the North Staffordshire Railway in the 1850s for a branch line. In 1872, the manor and estate were purchased by Samuel Clowes, who built a new mansion on land to the east of the church. Clowes demolished some of the historic outbuildings at the Old Manor, and created a series of woodland walks along the valley side in the northern part of the survey area. The manor house appears to have been largely abandoned in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, prior to its purchase and renovation by Marcus Stapleton Martin in the 1960s-70s, when many of the current garden features were created. It was bequeathed to the National Trust in 1987. In addition to the buildings on the site, which include the grade I listed manor house and grade II listed Stone Cottage, heritage assets identified during the survey include earthwork remains of two possible quarries, an earthwork platform to the west of the house that appears to be associated with an enclosure around the house of mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century date at the latest, very faint ridge and furrow cultivation marks, and a former path to a bridge over Norbury Hollow. Additionally, features associated with Clowes' woodland paths, the dismantled railway and possible historic woodland management were recorded.

The significance of the Old Manor and its landscape relates primarily to its evidential, illustrative and aesthetic values, in its ability to demonstrate the nature and style of the medieval manor house and the alterations associated with its change in status and function. It had a long association with the Fitzherbert family, who were involved in notable political and religious matters during the 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, and has a literary association with George Eliot, forming the basis for 'Hall Farm' in the novel *Adam Bede*. The manor house has a close association with the adjacent church of St Mary and St Barlok, which was also built by the Fitzherberts and contains monuments and medieval window glass linked to the family. The manor house is considered to be of national heritage value, as reflected in its grade I listed status, and its grounds form an important part of its setting.

## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## Documents

[DRO: Derbyshire Record Office; SRO: Staffordshire Record Office]

D641/5/E(S)/1a: Bound volume of miscellaneous surveys of Swynnerton and Norbury. SRO.

D641/5/E(S)/4: Valuation of the lands of Fitzherbert in the township of Norbury, County Derby, 1775. SRO.

D641/5/E(S)/10a: Valuation of Fitzherbert Estates by Henry Wakeman, 1809. SRO.

D641/5/E(G)/2: General estate documents relating to the railways, acquisition of land. Norbury: North Staffordshire Railway, Ashbourne branch, 1851. SRO.

D2570 A/PC 4/1: Norbury and Roston tithe schedule, 1844. DRO.

## Historic mapping and imagery

D641/5/M/1/4: 1753 plan of the manor of Norbury belonging to Thomas Fitzherbert, by Thomas Slaughter. SRO.

D157 M/T/3530: Undated 18<sup>th</sup>-century plan of roads at Birchwood, Norbury and Roston [shows only schematic buildings within the site]. DRO.

D641/5/M/1/5: 1818 plan of estates in the parishes of Norbury and Snelston in the County of Derbyshire, property of Thomas Fitzherbert, by Samuel Botham. SRO.

D641/5/M/1/6: 1822 plan of the manor of Norbury of which Thomas Fitzherbert is lord and principal proprietor, together with that part of the estate which is in the manor of Snelston, by Samuel Botham. SRO.

Q/RI/75: 1821 Norbury and Roston enclosure plan [does not show site]. DRO.

Watercolour painting: Village view of Norbury in Derbyshire, 1835-45, by John Louis Petit. Shire Hall Gallery/Staffordshire Arts and Museum Service.

D2229 B/P 1:1844 plan of titheable lands in the parish of Norbury and Roston, by Charles Howard (undated copy). DRO.

1880 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map.

1900 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map

1922 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map

1955 OS 1:10560 map

1976 OS 1:2500 map

## Archive material not consulted

Bond and Reid Architects: archive of work on Norbury Manor, 1960s. National Trust.

Jones, M. 1828. Fitzherbert Family Book. Swynnerton Hall, Staffordshire.

SPAB Archives: File on Norbury Manor.

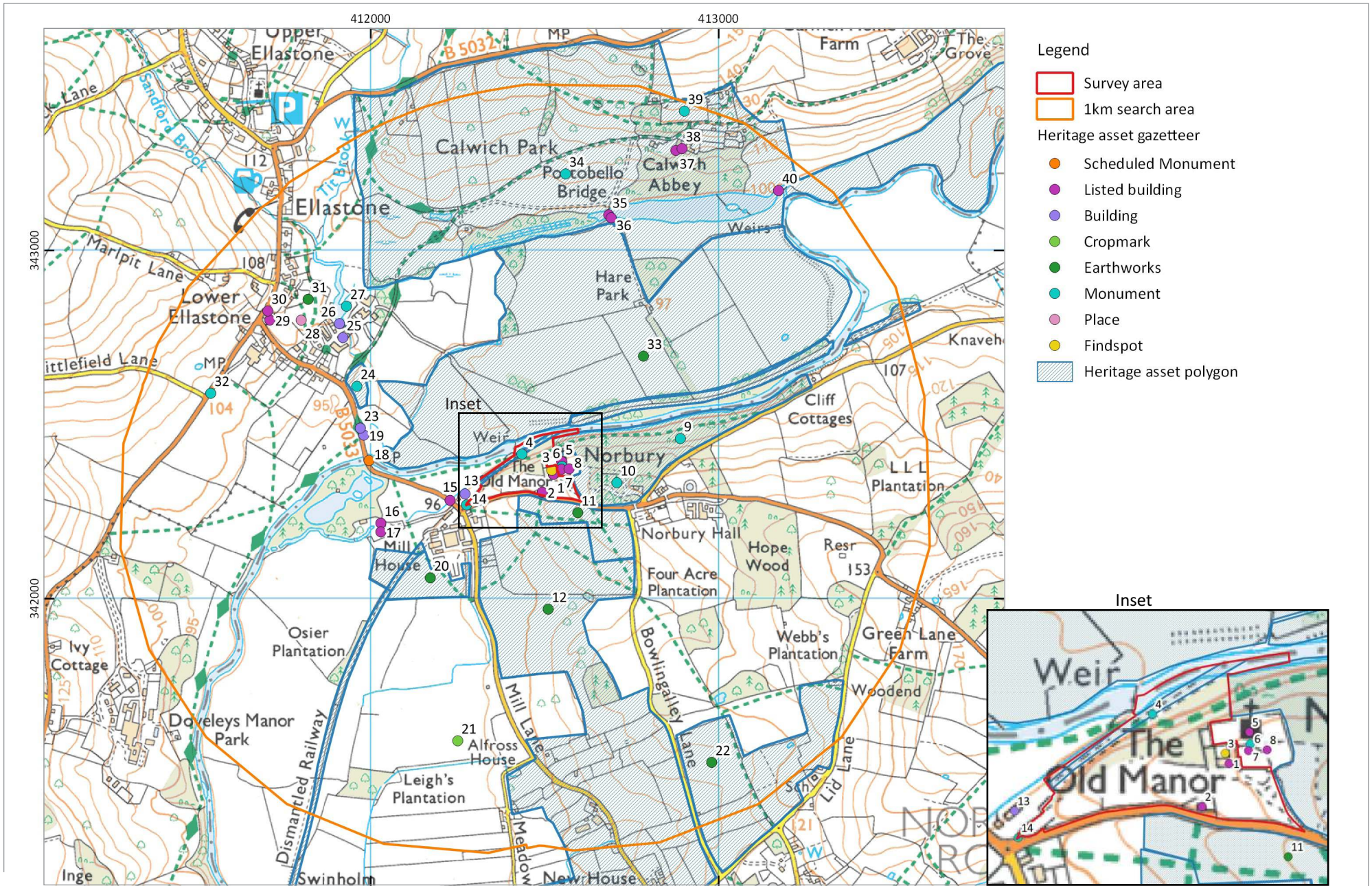
Stapleton-Martin, M. n.d. Photographic archive of restoration work at Norbury Manor. National Trust.



## FIGURES







- Legend**
- Survey area
  - 1km search area
- Heritage asset gazetteer**
- Scheduled Monument
  - Listed building
  - Building
  - Cropmark
  - Earthworks
  - Monument
  - Place
  - Findspot
  - Heritage asset polygon

OS 1:25,000 Explorer map © Crown Copyright 2017. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100018343.

**Figure 2: Recorded heritage assets**



Lidar 1m DTM multi-direction hillshade overlay with Open Positive analysis





Reproduced from a 1753 plan of Norbury manor by T. Slaughter, SRO D641/5/M/1/4. Site outline is approximate.





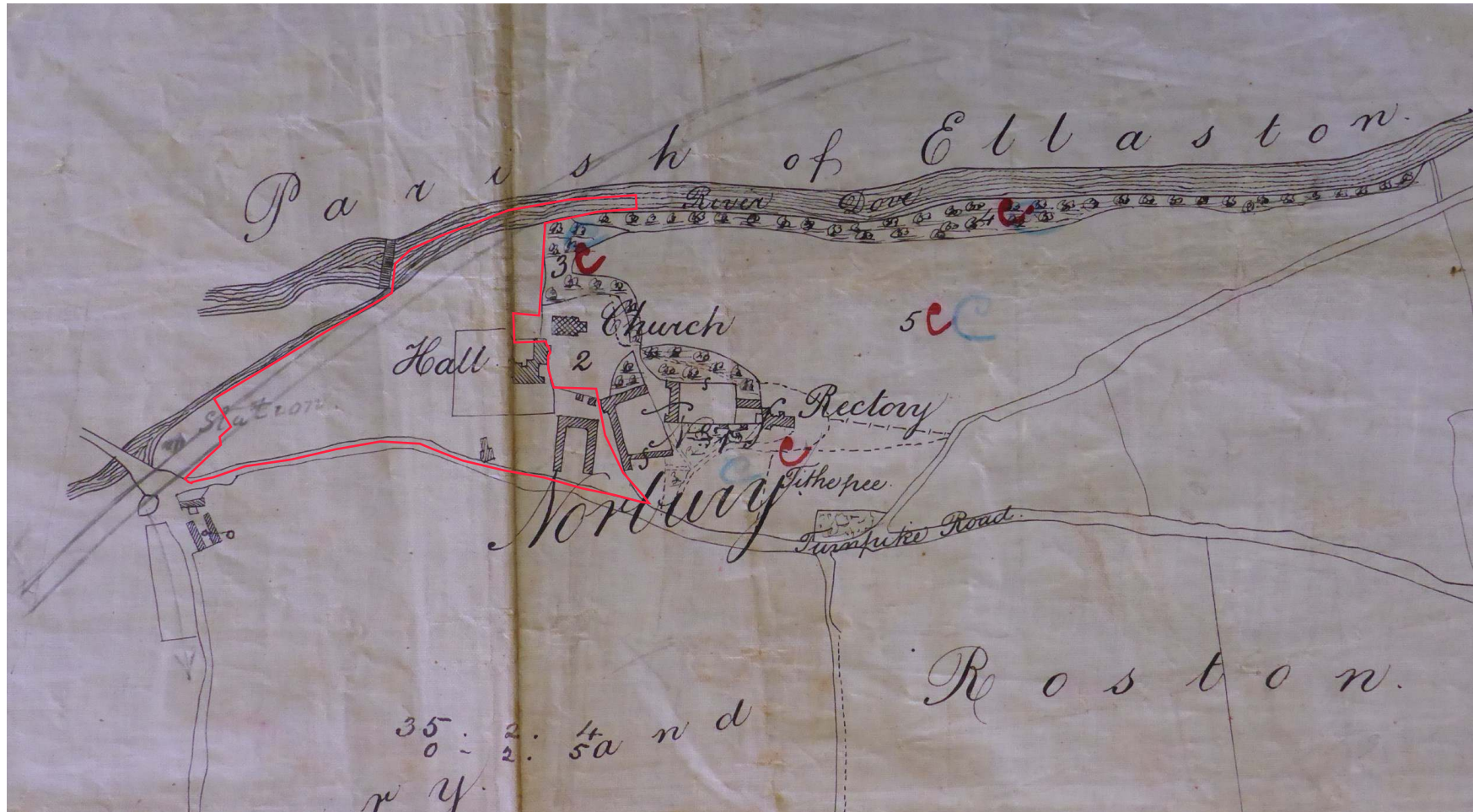
Reproduced from an 1818 plan of the Norbury estate by S. Botham , SRO D641/5/M/1/5.

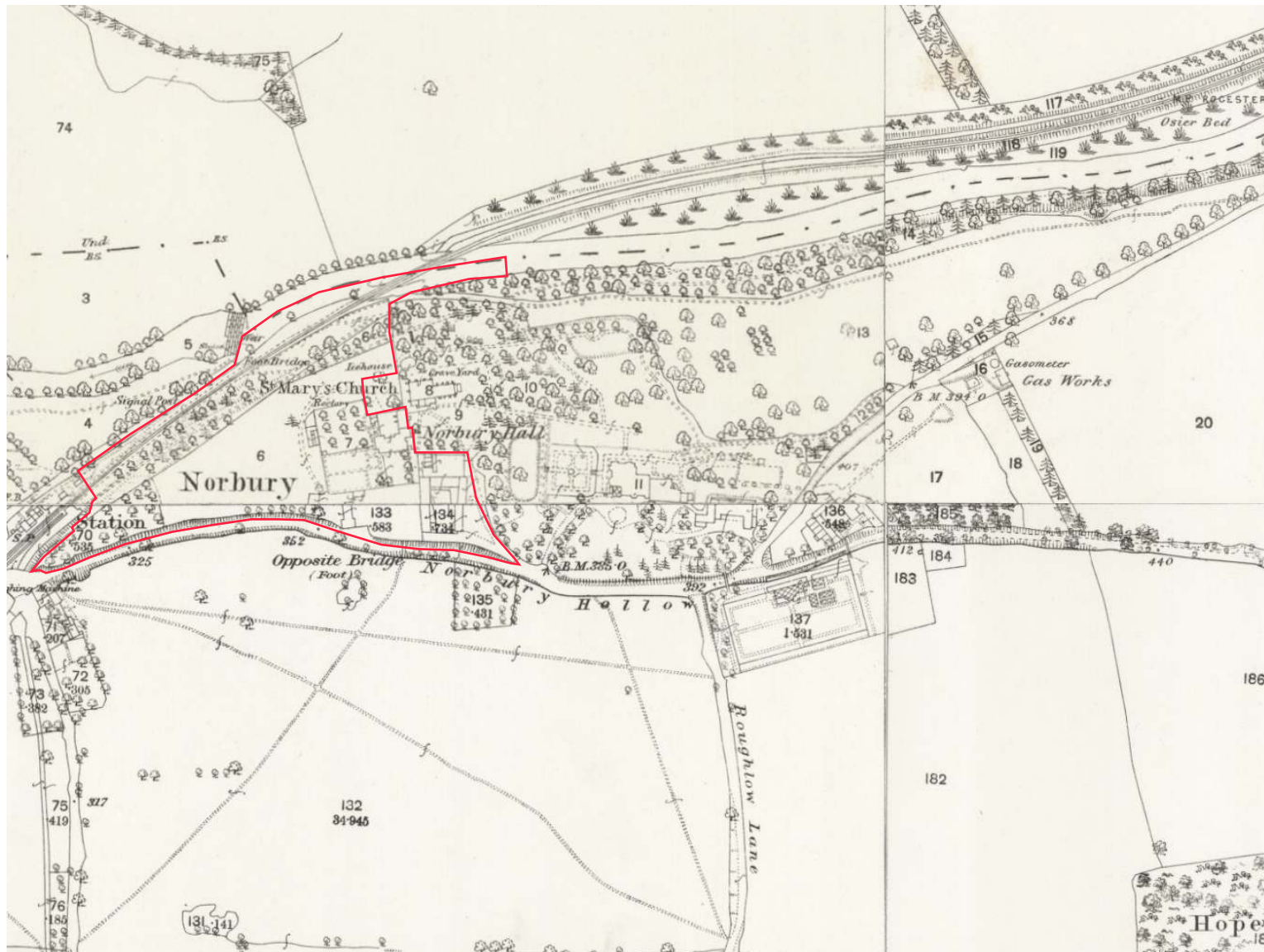


Figure 5: 1818 map

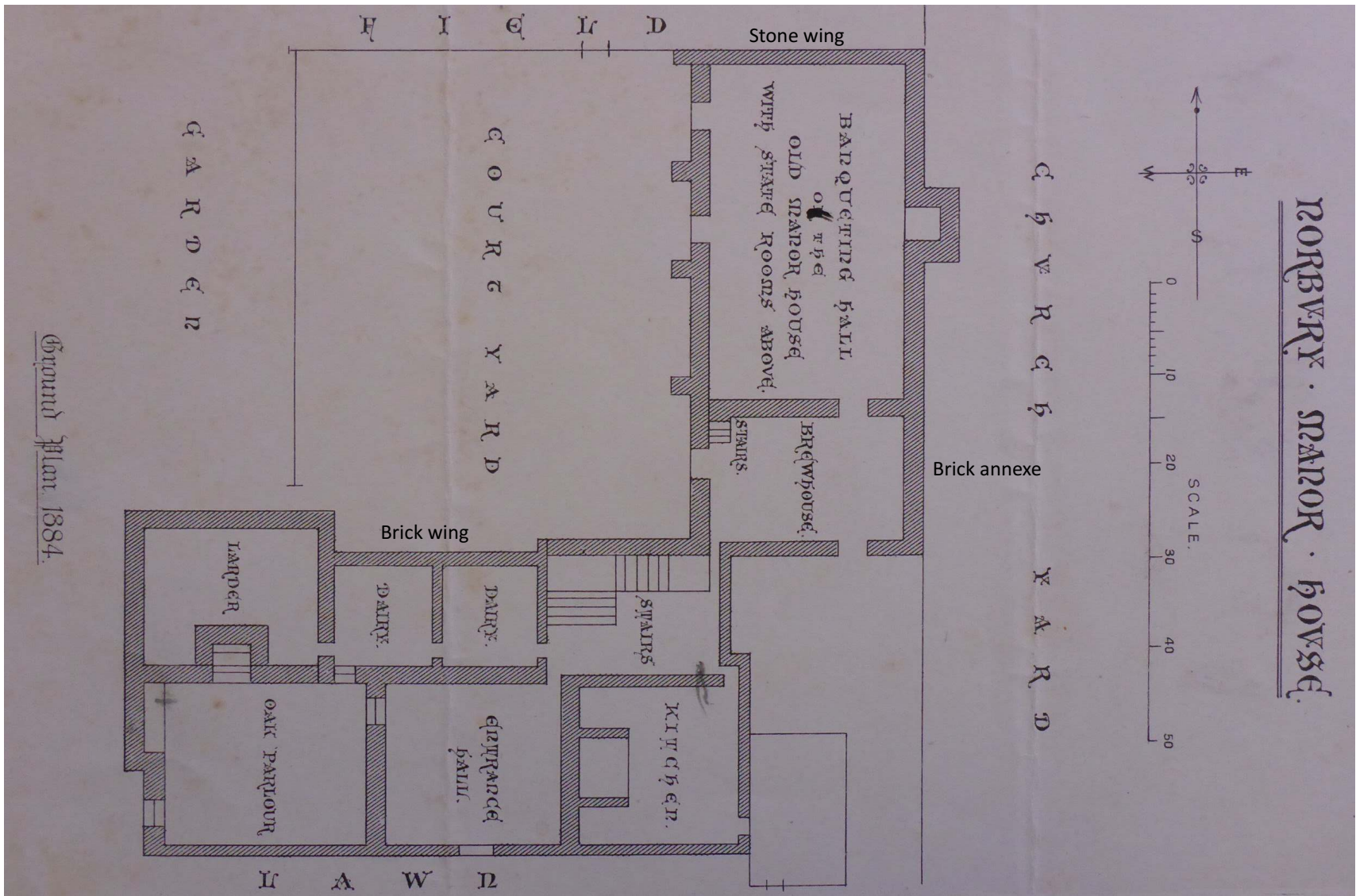


Reproduced from an undated copy of Norbury tithe map, DRO D2229/B/P/1.









Ground Plan 1884.

Figure 8: Cox's 1884 plan of the manor house

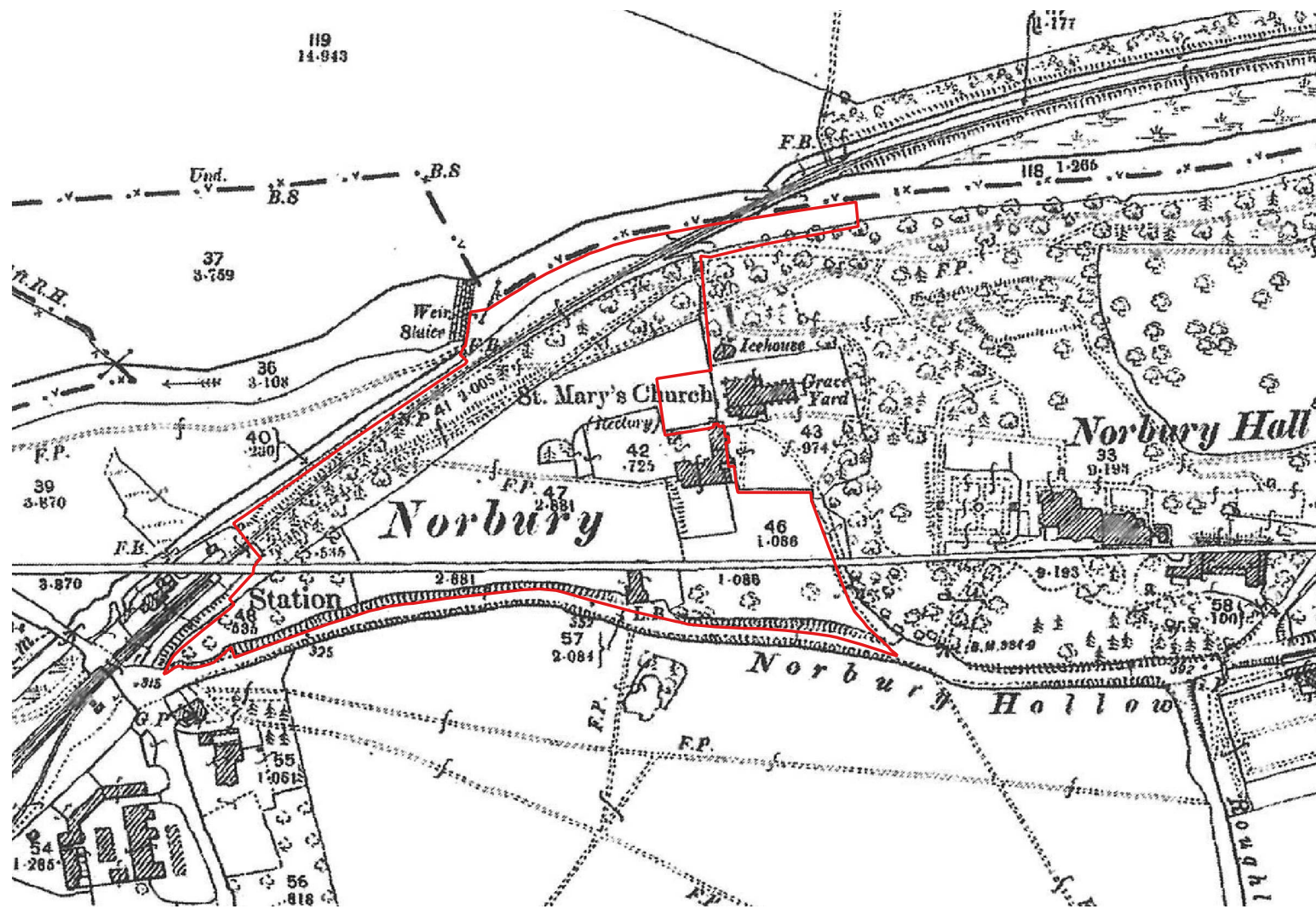
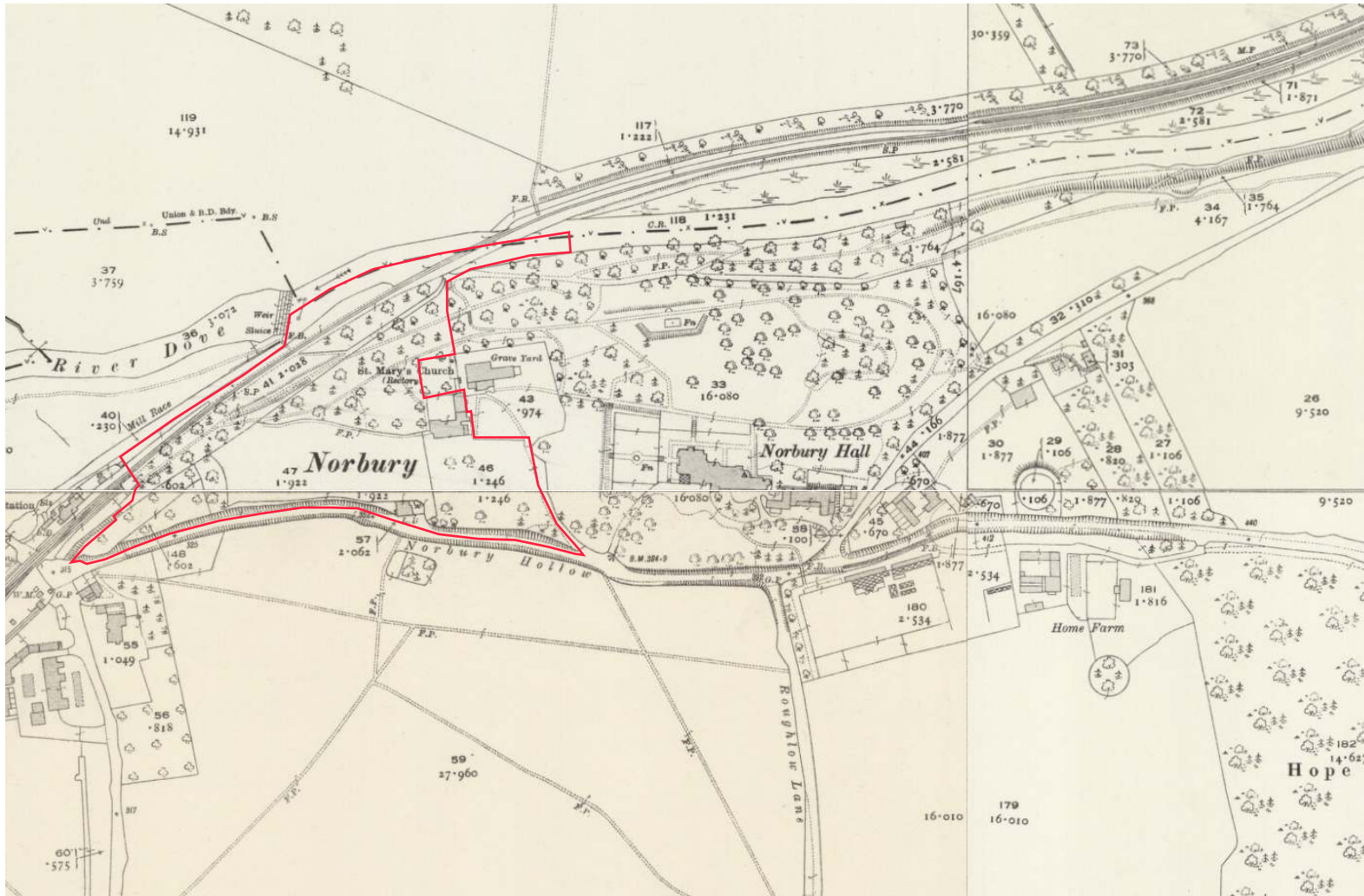


Figure 9: 1900 OS map (25 inch: 1 mile)





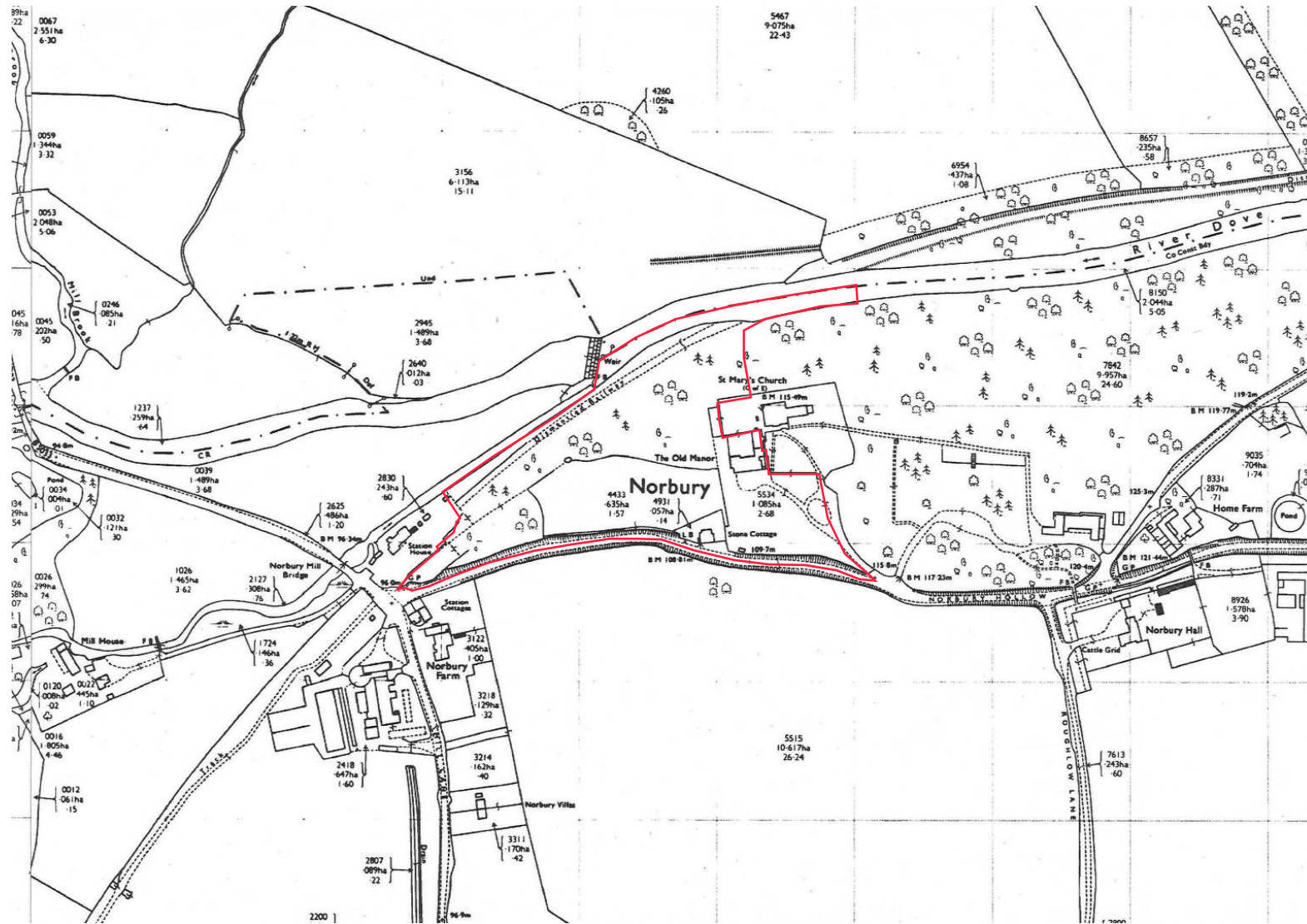


Figure 11: 1922 OS map (1:2500)



Key:

- Archaeological excavation/monitoring
- Geophysical survey
- Unmonitored stretch of pipe trench

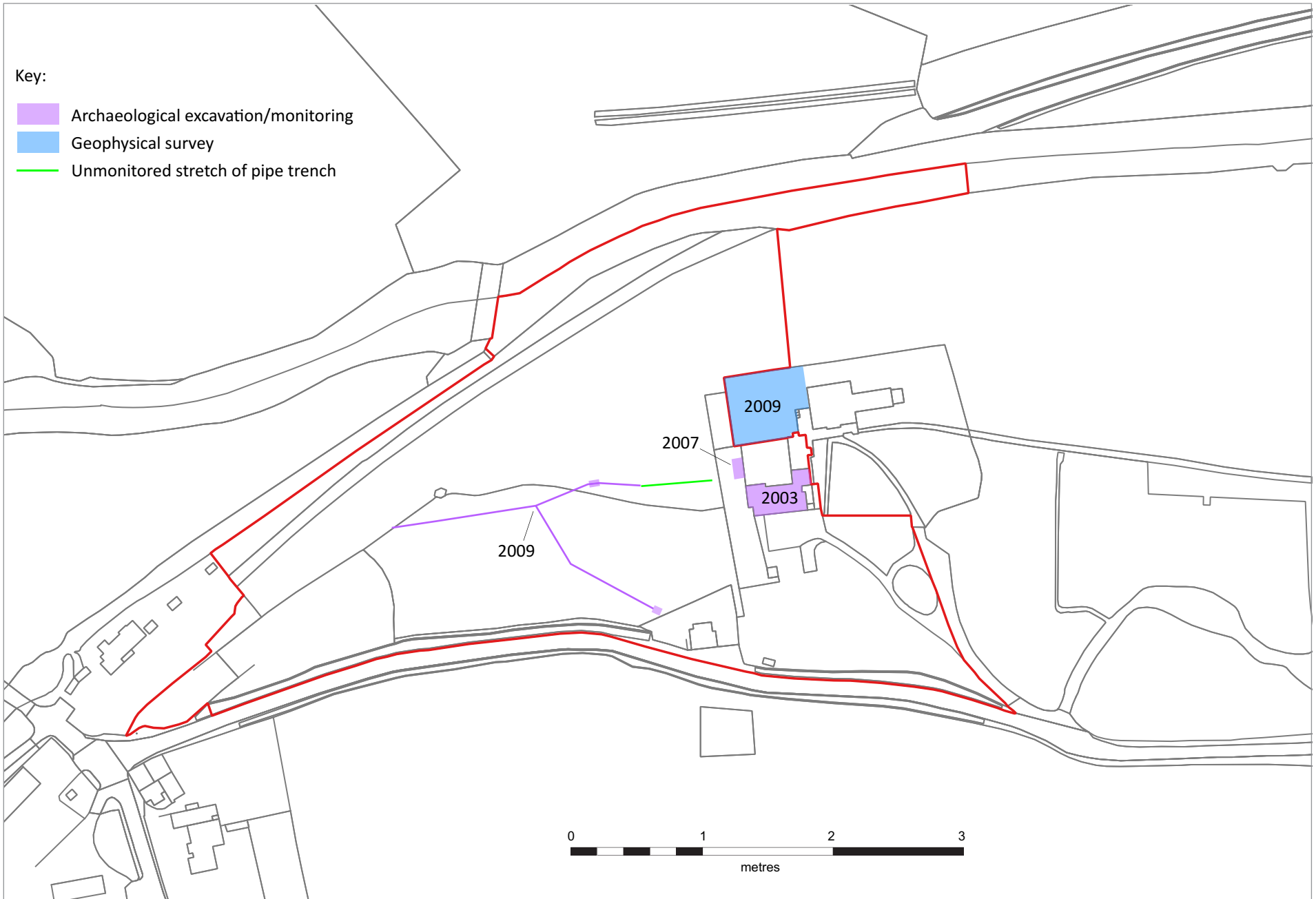
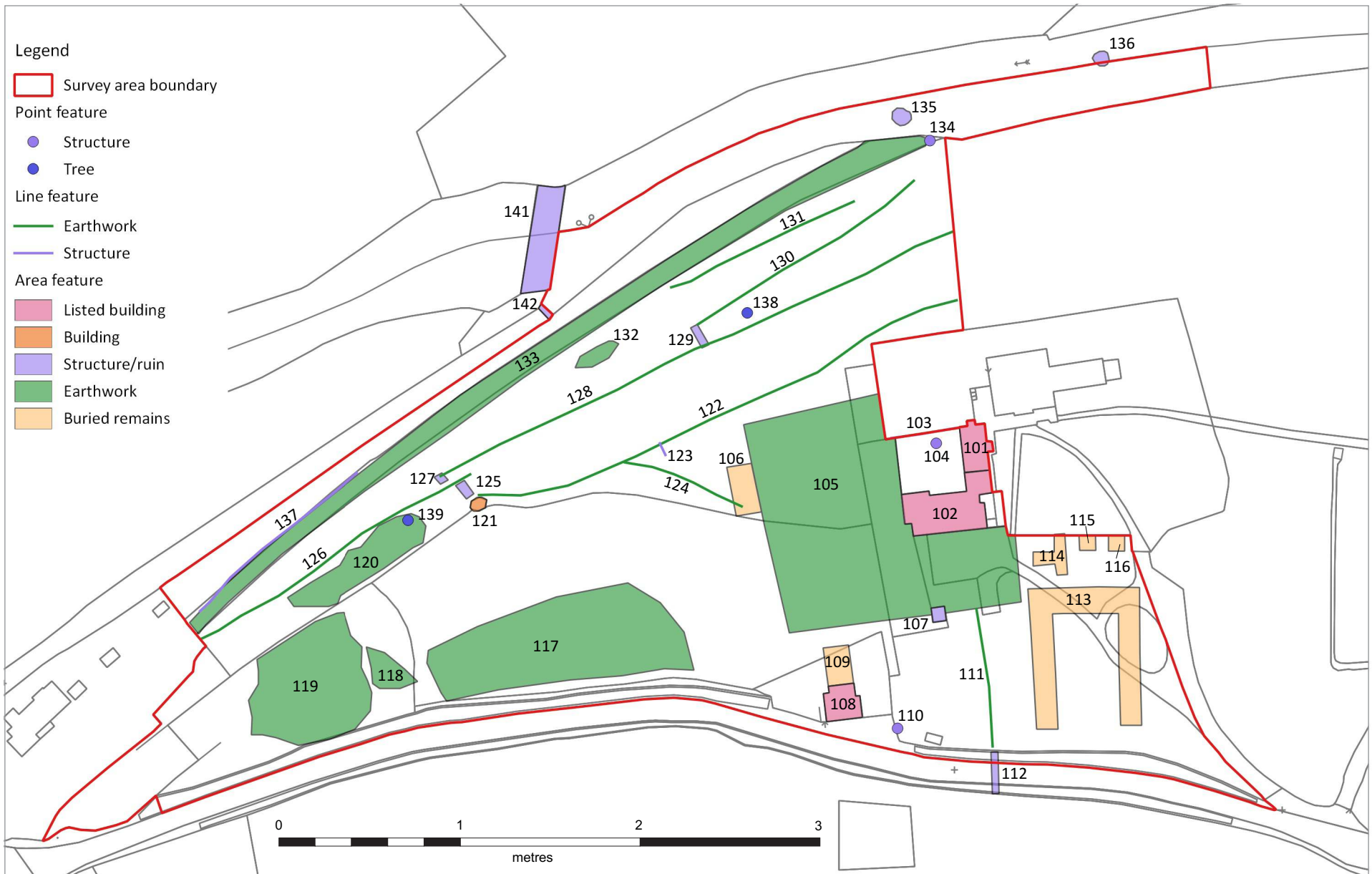


Figure 12: Locations of previous archaeological work



**PLATES**

**Plate 1: West front of the medieval wing (asset 101) c.1885, viewed facing northeast**

(Reproduced from Cox 1885)



**Plate 2: Watercolour of Stone Cottage and the medieval barn in 1835-45, viewed facing east**

(By John Louis Petit, © Shire Hall/Staffordshire Arts and Museums Service)





**Plate 3: Photograph of the east front of the medieval barn and north barn range, c.1888**  
 (Viewed facing northwest. Probably from the SPAB archive, copy held at Norbury Old Manor)



**Plate 4: South gable of the medieval barn range with Stone Cottage to the rear, c.1888**  
 (Viewed facing west. Probably from the SPAB archive, copy held at Norbury Old Manor)



Plate 5: West elevation of the medieval wing of Norbury Manor (asset 101), viewed facing east



Plate 6: North elevation of the medieval building (asset 101), viewed facing south





Plate 7: East elevation of Norbury Old Manor (101 & 102), viewed facing west



Plate 8: South front of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century house (asset 102), viewed facing northwest





Plate 9: West elevation of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century building (102), viewed facing northeast



Plate 10: South elevation of the 17<sup>th</sup>-century building (asset 102), viewed facing south





Plate 11: North elevation of courtyard wall (asset 103), showing blocked gate

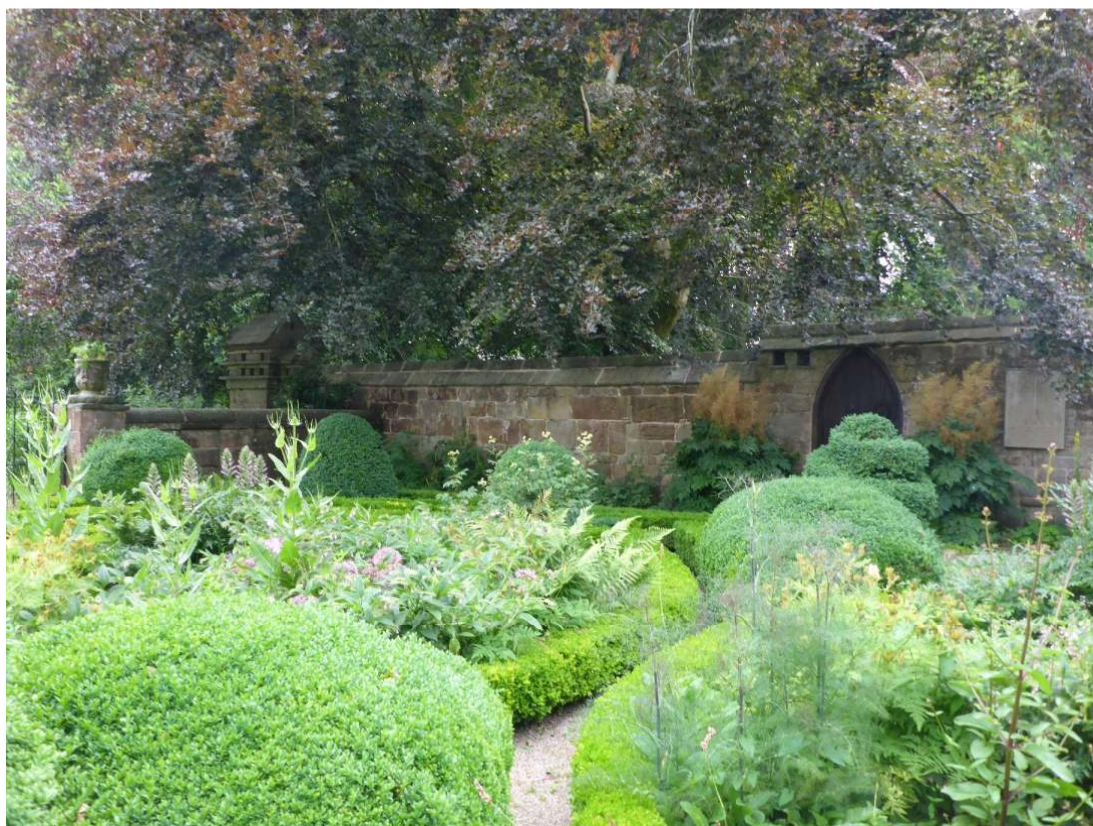


Plate 12: South face of wall 103, showing inserted gate and dovecote, viewed facing northwest





Plate 13: View south across 1970s terrace, along lime avenue and former path 111

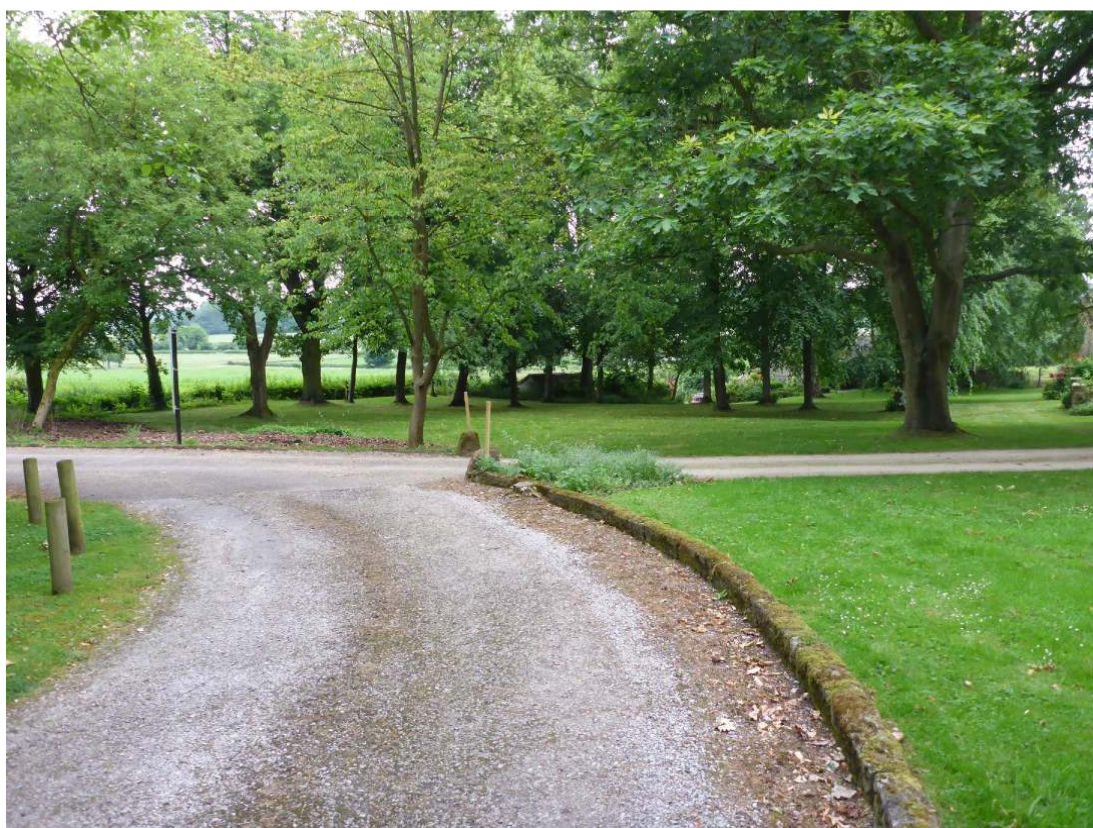


Plate 14: View southwest across driveway over site of former barns (asset 113)





Plate 15: East elevation of Stone Cottage (asset 108), facing west



Plate 16: South elevation of Stone Cottage (asset 108), viewed facing north





Plate 17: Gateposts (asset 110) east of Stone Cottage, viewed facing southwest



Plate 18: West end of earthwork platform (asset 105), viewed facing south





Plate 19: Possible former quarry 118, with midden mound on right, viewed facing south



Plate 20: Path 122 with gate piers and wall 123, viewed facing southwest



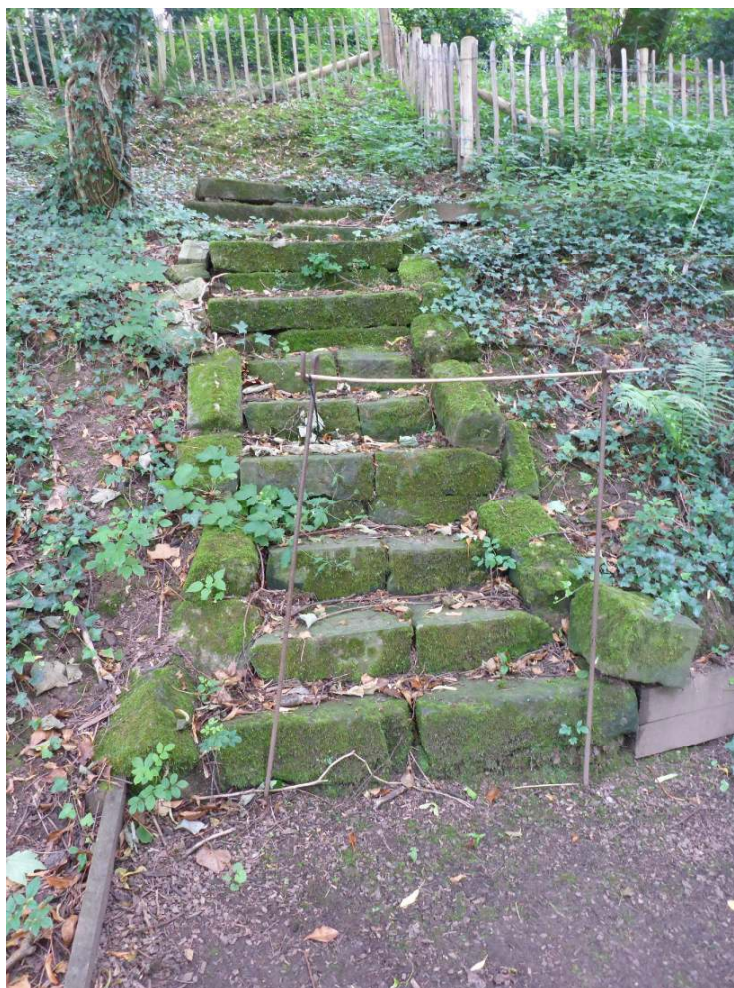


Plate 21: Steps 129, viewed facing south



Plate 22: Earthwork terrace of former path 128, viewed facing southwest





Plate 23: Former quarry (asset 120), viewed facing east



Plate 24: Possible platform (asset 132), viewed facing west



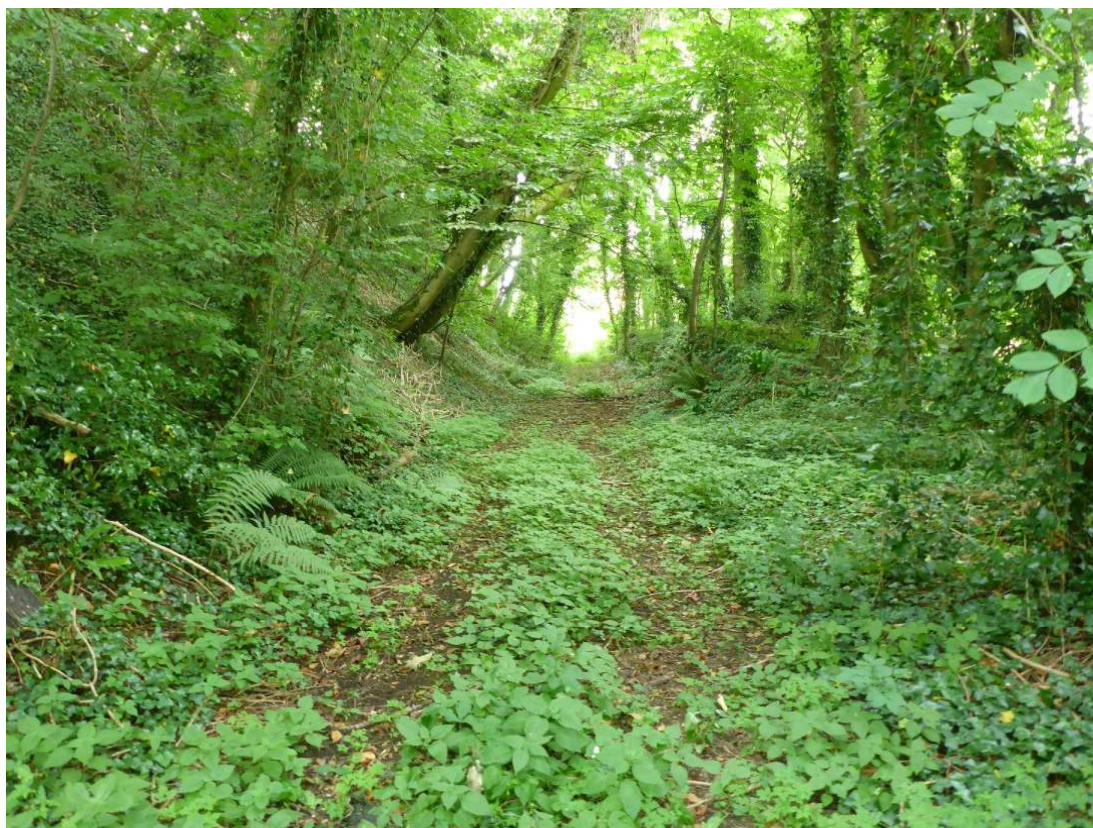


Plate 25: Railway cutting 133, viewed facing southwest



Plate 26: Retention wall 137 at the north side of the railway cutting, viewed facing west





Plate 27: Circular pier for railway bridge (asset 135), viewed facing northwest



Plate 28: Wooden sluice gate (140) and mill race revetment, viewed facing west



## APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS

Locations shown on Figure 2.

Source reference prefixes: D: Derbyshire HER; NHLE: National Heritage List for England; NTSMR: National Trust SMR; S: Staffordshire HER

ID	Source ref	Name	Description	NGR	Grade
1	NTSMR 60745; D 23704; NHLE 1281200	The Old Manor House, Norbury Hollow	A grade I listed medieval hall house with a later small country house attached. Formerly the principal seat of the Fitzherbert family. The house now a farmstead, represents part of a range between two courts of a large medieval manor house. The wing west of churchyard is of early 14 <sup>th</sup> -century origin, somewhat altered in the 16 <sup>th</sup> century and later, and there is the remains of a building in the Inner Courtyard, perhaps the Hall.	SK 12525 42357	I
2	NTSMR 60758; NHLE 1109765	Stone Cottage	A 17 <sup>th</sup> -century house with 19 <sup>th</sup> -century refashioning. Sandstone ashlar with stone dressings and a plain tile roof with moulded stone coped gables, topped by a finial to the front. Stone gable stacks to sides. Two bays and two storeys. The south elevation has a very deep plinth to the base as the house is raised high above the road. This elevation also has three-light mullion windows. The cottage stands by the roadside at one of the gates to The Old Manor and in recent times has been a service cottage for the house.	SK 12493 42306	II
3	NTSMR 69021	Marble fragments in planters, Norbury Old Manor	Several long marble fragments, possibly from a former fireplace, were discovered in 2016 by National Trust staff digging out planters located adjacent to the rear garden at Norbury Manor. The bolection-moulded marble pieces are 17 <sup>th</sup> -century in style, but the colour suggests that they are more likely to be of 19 <sup>th</sup> -century manufacture, possibly spoil from nearby Norbury Hall.	SK 1252 4236	
4	NTSMR 60757	Railway line and bridge, Norbury to Old Ashbourne	A short stretch (c.250m) of the trackbed of an old railway line crosses the property between the old Norbury Station and the bank of the river Dove where there are the remains of the bridge which carried the railway across the river. The line was the Ashbourne Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway, built shortly after 1854. By 1955 it had become a mineral line, and it closed by 1968.	SK 124 424	
5	D 23701; NHLE 1109764	St Mary's Church, Norbury Hollow	A grade I listed church, the earliest parts probably 12 <sup>th</sup> century but the chancel is 14 <sup>th</sup> -century and the nave was rebuilt in the 15 <sup>th</sup> century. Two 10 <sup>th</sup> -/11 <sup>th</sup> -century crosses, now in the church, were found built into a buttress. The church was restored in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The original dedication was to St. Barloke or Burlok. The church retains medieval decoration, including stained glass, choir stalls and sculpted stonework.	SK 12549 42395	I

ID	Source ref	Name	Description	NGR	Grade
6	D 23702	Broken churchyard cross base (moved), St Mary's Churchyard, Norbury.	The remains of an elaborate base of a churchyard cross in the grounds of St Mary's. There is also a reused, decorative carved stone within the church that does not appear to be directly associated with the Saxon cross and may be post-Conquest in date.	SK 125 423	
7	NHLE 1204421	Grave 10 yards south of Norbury church tower	Gravestone and coffin slab of early 18 <sup>th</sup> -century date. Sandstone. Thick tombstone with wavy head, inscribed with the name of Elizabeth Boulton, aged 16, died September 172?. Listed for group value only.	SK 12548 42372	II
8	NHLE 1335050	Group of three gravestones 9 yards southeast of Norbury church tower	Three early 18 <sup>th</sup> -century gravestones, sandstone. All in a similar style, thick tombstones with wavy heads and staff moulded edges. All for members of the Hartshorn family, with dates ranging from 1711 to 1713, where legible. Listed for group value only.	SK 12570 42373	II
9	S 40303	Landscape park, Norbury Hall	A landscape park dated between 1547 and 1900. It was originally associated with the rectory for Norbury Church, and was depicted on the 1844 tithe map, described as 'gardens, plantations, pleasure grounds and shrubberies'. In 1871 the rectory was demolished and the land purchased by the Clowes family, who built a mansion in the grounds and modified the parkland. Part has been turned into a plantation. The hall itself no longer exists.	SK 1289 4246	
10	N/A	Site of Norbury Hall	A mansion house or hall, set within landscaped grounds or gardens, is depicted on this site on the 1881 to 1956 OS maps. It had been demolished by 1976, apart from outbuildings to the east.	SK 1471 4234	
11	D 23708	Shrunken medieval village, Norbury	Earthworks visible on aerial photographs appear to represent the remains of the shrunken medieval village of Norbury. Associated with extensive ridge and furrow to the south (SMR 23707). The earthworks include probable house platforms forming an irregular southern boundary with the ridge and furrow, but seeming to follow Norbury Hollow.	SK 1259 4225	
12	D 23707	Field system, south of Norbury Hollow	Aerial photographs show an extensive area of largely well-preserved broad interval ridge and furrow to the south of the deserted medieval village (SMR 23708). The ridges form a series of quite short furlongs with headlands evident. Field boundaries, boundary banks, ponds and stack stands also evident. Some appear to have been levelled by 2010, but the majority remain intact.	SK 1251 4197	
13	D 23726	Norbury Station, Norbury	Site of the former NSR Ashbourne-Roicester Norbury station. Station house and platforms survive. Station House is a two storey brick building with slate roof, and a much larger brick extension in replica style. The platforms are intact and have been incorporated into the garden.	SK 1227 4230	

ID	Source ref	Name	Description	NGR	Grade
14	D 23720	Finger post, junction of Dove Street, Mill Lane and Norbury Hollow.	Cast-iron finger post at the Mill Lane junction, dated 1940 and showing distances to Ellastone, Ashbourne, Sudbury, Roston and Doveridge.	SK 1225 4225	
15	NHLE 1109762	Norbury Mill Bridge	A listed mid-18 <sup>th</sup> -century road bridge, with later raising. Sandstone. Shallow single-segment arch with raised keystone and hood. Plain spandrels with plain band above. Later parapets made up of large stone slabs capped by chamfered copings.	SK 12228 42282	II
16	D 23705; NHLE 1204392	Norbury Mill, Dove Street	Grade II listed water-powered corn mill built in the early 17 <sup>th</sup> century with 18 <sup>th</sup> - and 19 <sup>th</sup> -century alterations. It was later converted in to a saw mill. A water mill at Norbury, valued at 10 shillings, is included in the mills listed in Domesday Book and was probably on this site. The 17 <sup>th</sup> -century stone mill has two storeys, of sandstone ashlar with stone dressings, and is roofed with Staffordshire tiles. There are wheelhouses to the north and south.	SK 1203 4222	II
17	D 23705; NHLE 1109763	Corn drying kiln to south of Norbury Mill	Corn drying kiln, 17 <sup>th</sup> -century with many later alterations. Sandstone ashlar with stone dressings and plain tile roof with moulded stone coped gables and kneelers. Two storeys, two bays. Listed for group value only.	SK 12029 42192	II
18	D 23706; S MST20066; NHLE 1204386, 1003766	Ellastone Bridge, Norbury.	Road bridge across the River Dove between Staffordshire and Derbyshire, dated 1777. Ashlar faced, having two spans with segmental arches, plain parapets and cutwaters on both sides. Minor later alterations. There is a county boundary marker post on the bridge.	SK 11999 42382	II; SM
19	S 05583	Gun emplacement, River Dove, Ellastone	A WWII gun emplacement built in the style of a barn, which overlooks a bridge spanning the River Dove at Ellastone. The gun emplacement forms part of a Western Command Stop Line no. 5 (between Tamworth and Burton on Trent).	SK 1198 4247	
20	D 23722	Ridge and furrow and field boundaries, Norbury and Roston	Aerial photographic evidence of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow and field boundary earthworks. GIS data created from photograph dated 17 <sup>th</sup> June 2010.	SK 1217 4206	
21	D 23715	Rectilinear cropmark features, Norbury	Rectilinear cropmark features, and linear feature cutting across the centre all of which appear to be field boundaries. The cropmarks are adjacent to an extensive ridge and furrow field system to the east (SMR 23707).	SK 1225 4160	
22	D 23709	Ridge and furrow, south of Brickyard Plantation	Broad interval ridge and furrow running parallel to Bowlingalley Lane on east side.	SK 1298 4153	
23	S MST19958	Toll House, Ellastone Gate	A 19 <sup>th</sup> -century toll house on the B5033 in Ellastone. It is two storeys in height, rectangular with render walls and a plain tile roof.	SK 1197 4249	
24	S 20067	Copper works, Ellastone	The possible site of a copper works during the 17 <sup>th</sup> century, recorded as extant prior to 1680. Copper slag has been found during field walking by Mill Brook.	SK 1196 4261	

ID	Source ref	Name	Description	NGR	Grade
25	S 58232	Former cheese manufactory, Lower Ellastone	A cheese manufactory is marked on the 1881 OS map, and modern aerial photography suggests that it is extant, with modern flat-roofed extensions.	SK 1192 4275	
26	S 00582	Ellastone Mill	Ellastone mill was built in 1822 apparently on the site of an earlier mill. A mill was first mentioned associated with Ellastone in Domesday Book and is likely to have stood in the vicinity of the current mill.	SK 1191 4279	
27	S 58231	Ellastone Mill pond	The mill pond lay to the north of the mill and included an island. It is shown on a mid-19th century map. The area appears to have since been largely infilled leaving two water channels.	SK 1193 4284	
28	S 02447	Lower Ellastone/ Elachestone (settlement)	A settlement with a mill mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Survey. It may have been centred around a medieval mill attached to the monastic house of Calwich Abbey. There has been no discovery of prehistoric or Roman activity in the village.	SK 1180 4280	
29	S 11358; NHLE 1230747	Former cowhouse immediately north of Dove Lane, Ellastone	A listed former cowhouse of coursed, dressed stone with a tiled roof and three bays. It is dated to c.1800.	SK 11710 42800	II
30	S 11357; NHLE 1230832	Corner House, Lower Ellastone	A listed mid-19 <sup>th</sup> -century house of red brick with a tiled roof. The front door is approached by a flight of stone steps.	SK 11704 42826	II
31	S 00581	Bentleyfold moated site, Ellastone	The site of a medieval moat described as being irregular in form. Three arms of the moat, shown on the 1888 OS map, survive as earthworks.	SK 1182 4286	
32	S MST20182	Guide post, Ellastone	A guide post in Ellastone, of cast iron, 6 inches in diameter. The arms are missing.	SK 1154 4259	
33	S 20240	Ridge and furrow/water meadows, Ellastone	Linear earthworks, which appear to represent the remains of medieval ridge and furrow though historic mapping shows sluices and drains in this area indicating that it may also have been managed as water meadows in the post-medieval period.	SK 1298 4298	
34	S 40184	Calwich Abbey Park	A landscape park around Calwich Abbey, the extent shown on the 1900 OS map.	SK 1256 4322	
35	S 11352; NHLE 1278443	Portobello Bridge, Calwich Park	A listed 18 <sup>th</sup> -century red brick bridge, spanning the mill race in Calwich Park.	SK 12684 43102	II
36	S 11353; NHLE 1230744	Boathouse immediately southeast of Portobello Bridge	A listed late 18 <sup>th</sup> -century boat house of red brick construction. It appears to have been converted to another use, possibly a pump house.	SK 12691 43094	II



ID	Source ref	Name	Description	NGR	Grade
37	D 09509; S 00583; NHLE 1230738	Calwich Abbey, Calwich Park, Staffordshire	A ruinous Georgian house on the approximate site of St Margaret's Augustinian Cell. This appears to have been a small cell for two to four canons. Brethren mentioned here c. 1130. The Hermitage was granted by Nicholas de Greselei to Kenilworth Priory before 1148. Dedicated to St Margaret in 1391; it was granted to Merton Priory by Henry VIII in 1535-6 and finally to John Fleetwood in 1543. The sites of the abbey and its chapel were depicted on the 1880 and 1900 OS maps to the southeast of the current house, but no trace of the monastic cell remains.	SK 1294 4330	II
38	S 11348; NHLE 1230592	Coach house and stable block, Calwich Abbey	Coach house and stable block dated c.1849-50, of ashlar construction with a slate roof, arranged around a rectangular courtyard and contemporary with Calwich Abbey house.	SK 12896 43292	II
39	S 02616	Site of Calwich deserted medieval settlement	Documentary evidence for the approximate location of the deserted medieval settlement of Calwich.	SK 1290 4340	
40	S 08768; NHLE 1230741	Calwich Abbey Temple	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -century summer house and fishing lodge in the grounds of Calwich Park. Single storey, square in plan, of ashlar construction with a covered dome. It is accessed by cast-iron hump-backed bridges to either side, crossing two arms of a former mill race.	SK 13177 43174	II*
41	S 01671	Stone axehead find	A stone axehead of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date, recorded to have been found in the Dove Valley near Ellastone. Uncertain findspot.	SK 12 42	
42	S 60607	Spindle whorl find	A stone spindle whorl of Roman or later date, recovered during metal detecting in 2001. Exact findspot uncertain.	SK 12 43	

## APPENDIX 2: SURVEY GAZETTEER

Locations shown on Figure 13.

ID	NTSMR ID	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Significance
101	60745*0	Norbury Manor medieval wing	Stone-built wing forming the surviving element of a medieval courtyard hall, probably originating in the 13 <sup>th</sup> century, with substantial early 14 <sup>th</sup> -century rebuild and later modifications and additions. It appears to have formerly had a cross-wing built across the north side, possibly connecting to the church. The main entrance was originally at the south end, and may indicate the main hall building was in the location of the 17 <sup>th</sup> -century house. The south end was enclosed within an annexe associated with a Tudor house in the 15 <sup>th</sup> century. The surviving stone-built medieval building, two storeys in height with a pitched roof, now covered in clay tiles but probably originally stone slates, has previously been interpreted as the great hall, but a 2002 survey suggested it is more likely to have been a first floor chamber, with service room in the ground floor undercroft. A cellar seems to have been added later, possibly in association with raising of the roof level. It was much restored in the 1960s.	Listed building	SK 1253 4238	Good	Very high
102	60745*0	Norbury Old Manor, 16th-century house	A country house of probable 17 <sup>th</sup> -century date, though possibly incorporating elements of a 15 <sup>th</sup> -century Tudor house built to the south of the surviving medieval wing (101), and linked to it by a short annexe. The house is largely of brick construction, with ashlar quoins on the south and west fronts, and is two storeys with attic and eight bays. The principal south front has a stone string course and eaves course, the latter moulded and appearing to be reused, probably from the medieval hall formerly on the site. The window pattern on the south front is asymmetrical, with four windows to the west of the central door and three more widely spaced to the east. The stone door surround may also be reused from an earlier building. To the north there are two short gabled wings, with a 19 <sup>th</sup> -century flat-roofed extension between them. The fenestration in the rear gables is again asymmetric, and the west gable has a stone-built lower storey, with brick above. This wall may have been partially rebuilt in the 19 <sup>th</sup> or 20 <sup>th</sup> century to counteract subsidence. The western elevation shows signs for two or three phases of construction. The building was restored in the 1960s, and has had further restoration and modernisation by the National Trust.	Listed building	SK 1253 4236	Good	Very high

ID	NTSMR ID	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Significance
103	69502	Wall on north side of manor house courtyard	Stone-built wall along the north side of the courtyard garden, abutting the medieval block of the old manor house. The wall is thought to be contemporary with the demolition of the medieval house in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century, and may utilise stone from the former buildings. There is a blocked gate to the west of the medieval wing of the hall (101), which has been modified on the south elevation with a gothic-style gate surround. On the north elevation it has a plain stone lintel, and is walled up with stone. The wall may have been heightened and extended west by Stapleton Martin; a stone-built dovecote at its western end is probably also a 1970s addition.	Structure	SK 12518 42383	Good	Medium
104	69503	Well in manor courtyard	A well in the manor's courtyard garden, with a raised stone surround. The interior obscured by wooden grille, but supposedly there is a conduit connecting to the kitchen of the 17 <sup>th</sup> -century house, running below the courtyard.	Structure	SK 12451 42380	Good	High
105	69504	Enclosure west of Norbury Manor	A sub-rectangular enclosure is depicted on the 1753, 1844 and 1880 maps, covering land to the west and south of the manor house. A raised platform is visible in this area in Lidar data, and as a slight earthwork in the paddock to the west of the manor house. The enclosure contained gardens and an orchard in 1880, and had been divided into at least three enclosures in 1753. It is possible that this may represent the extent of the medieval enclosure surrounding the manor house, with the potential for buried remains of medieval structures or features within this area. The southern part of the enclosure is currently covered by a terrace and flower beds, possibly associated with the 1960s-70s renovations at the manor house.	Earthwork	SK 1250 4236	Poor/ unknown	High
106	69505	Site of structure	Site of an L-shaped building in a small enclosure, depicted to the west of the manor's enclosed gardens in 1880, and demolished by 1900. It is not shown on the 1753 or 1844 maps. There may be the potential for buried remains associated with the building. It is currently within a wooded area to the north of the paddock, which is quite overgrown, and no features were visible.	Buried remains	SK 1247 4236	Unknown	Unknown
107	69506	Summer house	A modern (1978) summer house in a historic style, at the south side of the garden terrace south of the 16 <sup>th</sup> -century manor house. It is single storey to the front (north-facing), but has a lower storey with a plain door to the south, lower down the slope. The building is square in plan with a pyramidal roof, and windows matching the glazing of the 17 <sup>th</sup> -century manor house. The change in ground levels (with steps adjacent) suggests this may be the edge of the platform/enclosure surrounding the medieval manor house.	Structure	SK 1252 4233	Good	Low



ID	NTSMR ID	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Significance
108	60758*0	Stone Cottage	Stone-built cottage, formerly a barn or stable, of probable 17 <sup>th</sup> -century date. It formerly extended further to the north (see 109). The current building is square in plan with gables on each elevation; an historic photograph suggests that the northern gable is a later modification. The windows in the tallest, south elevation are mullioned and do not appear to have been substantially altered since 1845. The east elevation has three small windows, only one of which may be original; the 1888 photograph showed a door and first floor window or hatch, neither of which are now visible. It is possible that this wall is largely rebuilt. The west elevation appears less altered, with the first floor window possibly original, though the current ground-floor door may be an insertion. The north elevation and its short, single-storey extension, were not examined, but the latter seems likely to be an early 20 <sup>th</sup> -century addition rather than part of the former stable depicted in 1880. The barn/stable was converted into a farmworkers cottage, probably at the end of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	Listed building	SK 1249 4231	Good	High
109	69507	Site of demolished part of Stone Cottage	Site of north range of the former barn, now Stone Cottage, still shown in 1880 but demolished by 1900. The range is shown on an undated, late 19 <sup>th</sup> -century photograph, as single-storey, stone-built, with at least two small, mullioned windows and a plain central door in the eastern elevation. It seems to have shared a common pitched roof with the Stone Cottage part of the barn. The north range was on higher ground than the two-storey elevation at the south end of Stone Cottage. The site is currently covered by a small plantation between Stone Cottage and the paddock. There may be the potential for the survival of buried remains in this area, though the tree roots may have caused some damage.	Buried remains	SK 1249 4232	Unknown	Unknown
110	69508	Gate adjacent to Stone Cottage	Two substantial stone gateposts flanking a gateway leading from the road past Stone Cottage and into the manor grounds. The posts are c.1.5m high, 0.4m wide, square in plan, with a rounded top on each face. This entrance is first shown on the 1880 OS map.	Structure	SK 12509 42302	Fair	Low
111	69509	Avenue/former track	Lime avenue to the south of the 17 <sup>th</sup> -century frontage of Norbury Manor, leading towards the former bridge over Norbury Hollow. The feature is visible in Lidar data as a very slight earthwork. There are two narrow obelisk pillars flanking the south end of the avenue, and a cast-iron railing along the edge of the bank leading down to the road. The road is shown on the 1753 map, and the bridge was still extant in 1880.	Earthwork	SK 1253 4232	Fair	Medium

ID	NTSMR ID	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Significance
112	69510	Site of bridge across Norbury Hollow	Site of a former footbridge across Norbury Hollow, shown on the 1753 and 1880 maps. In 1753 it is shown as being on a track leading south from the manor house via the current lime avenue (asset 111), where it crosses in the area of the deserted medieval village. There is now a railing at the south end of the avenue, where the north end of the bridge would be. It was still depicted in 1880, when it was labelled 'Opposite Bridge (foot)', but had been removed by 1900. It is shown on a painting of Stone Cottage from the mid-1830s, as a stone structure with tall central arch over the road, and a smaller arch to either side. The parapet was raised in the central part of the bridge. Remains of the abutments are said to survive in the roadside bank (R. Whitehead pers. comm.), but were not noted during the survey, due to vegetation coverage.	Structure	SK 1254 4229	Poor	Unknown
113	69511	Site of medieval barns associated with Norbury Old Manor	A U-shaped complex of medieval barns was formerly located to the southeast of Norbury Manor, in the area of the current driveway to the house and church. The barns were demolished between 1880 & 1900 to make way for the driveway. A photograph from c.1888 shows the western range, as three adjoining elements, each stone-built or clad on the lower part of the walls. The southern element was around 1½ storeys in height, its upper part in brick, with a wide, round-headed door in its southern gable end, the lintel in brick, and a stone buttress against the southern face of the wall. A raised stone surface surrounded the exterior of the southern door. The central element was taller, with a timber-framed upper storey, probably of 15 <sup>th</sup> - to early 16 <sup>th</sup> -century date. This section had stable-type doors in the ground floor east elevation. The northern element was slightly lower than the central element but set higher up the slope, with steps against its eastern elevation, and two doors, one square-headed door at the base of the steps, and a round-headed opening at the top. A single-storey east-west aligned range ran along the northern side of the barn group, again set higher upslope, with stable-type doors and a possibly semi-circular window. All the barns visible in the photograph had pitched roofs, though the covering material is unclear. The photograph shows a sunken area in the central yard between the barns, with stone revetment walls and possibly a central pond, though the details are unclear. The west elevation of the 15 <sup>th</sup> -century barn is depicted in a painting from 1835-45, which also shows a probable mullioned window in the lower, stone-built part of the wall. No remains of the barns or the central sunken area are currently visible as earthworks, and it is likely that the site was landscaped after their demolition. There is the potential for buried remains in this area.	Buried remains	SK 1256 4234	Unknown	Unknown

ID	NTSMR ID	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Significance
114	69512	Site of probable pig sties shown in 1880	The 1880 OS map showed a rectangular structure to the north of the barn complex and immediately south of the churchyard wall. This was not shown on the 1844 tithe map, and had been demolished by 1900. A series of small enclosures to the immediate west of the building suggest that the structure was pig sties. Buried remains may survive in this area.	Buried remains	SK 1255 4235	Unknown	Unknown
115	69513	Stone trough and site of an outbuilding	A semi-circular carved stone trough on a pedestal is incorporated into the churchyard wall at this location. It is c.1m wide, 0.4m across and 0.5m high. The trough appears historic, with a carved foliate design, but is of uncertain origin and may have been imported to the site by Stapleton-Martin. A small square outbuilding was shown at this location in 1844. There is a row of flat stones visible in the flower bed to the south of the trough, but it is uncertain if these were associated with the structure or are a garden feature.	Buried remains	SK 1256 4235	Fair/ unknown	Unknown
116	69514	Site of small building	A small outbuilding was shown in this approximate location in 1844, but is not depicted on any later maps. There is a kink in the churchyard wall in this vicinity. Buried remains associated with the structure may survive.	Buried remains	SK 1257 4235	Unknown	Unknown
117	69515	Slight ridge and furrow	An area of very slight linear earthworks is visible on Lidar at the southwest end of the paddock, that appear to be very faint ridge and furrow cultivation remains. They are not visible on the ground. This area is to the west of the raised earthwork platform (asset 105), suggesting it was a field in the medieval period. The area was later shown as wooded on the 1753 map.	Earthwork	SK 1241 4232	Poor	Low
118	69516	Sub-oval hollow	A shallow hollow at the edge of the higher ground, and just above a steep slope to the west. Possibly natural but may be associated with quarrying. It is c.8m long, 4m wide and a maximum of 0.8m deep. There is no visible spoil bank associated with the feature.	Earthwork	SK 1237 4232	Fair	Low
119	69517	Possible quarry and midden	A wide hollow with steep, sloping bank down to the east. This may have originated as a quarry, though there is currently no visible rock face. There is a large shallow mound in the centre of the hollow, thought to have been a former rubbish tip/midden from the 18 <sup>th</sup> - to 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries. Some remains possibly associated with allotment gardens are within this area, including a concrete or stone base, possibly for a greenhouse. The area is much obscured by vegetation.	Earthwork	SK 1234 4231	Fair	Low/ medium
120	69518	Possible quarry southeast of railway line	A probable former small quarry, visible as an area of steep slope and occasional patches of vertical rock face. The floor is level, and coincides with the top of the railway cutting. There is a low, amorphous mound, possibly spoil, in the eastern half.	Earthwork	SK 1236 4235	Fair	Low/ medium



ID	NTSMR ID	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Significance
121	69519	Summer house	An octagonal summer house, in Georgian style but built in 1973 for Stapleton-Martin. It is located on the edge of the cliff, with steps down to the north, leading to paths through the woods on the valley side. The building has windows in three sides and wide, curving glass doors to the north. There is a datestone of 1973.	Building	SK 1239 4236	Good	Low
122	69520	Path to summer house from Norbury hall	A wide, level path running along the top of the cliff from Norbury Hall, along the north side of the church, to the 1970s summer house, where steps lead down to join the cliff-side path to the station (asset 26). Near the summer house, the southern side of the path is marked by a series of mushroom-shaped staddle stones.	Earthwork	SK 1246 4239	Good	Low
123	69521	Wall associated with path 133	An isolated stretch of wall and two gate piers. The gate piers are to either side of path 123, with a wall 0.6m high heading south from the gate for c.4m. The gate piers and wall are mortared, with some stones having pecked dressing, and they are most likely reused. The tops of the piers are formed by two separate slabs, with a narrow gap between. The piers are 1.2m high, 0.6m square. A dotted line is shown in this approximate location on the 1922 OS map, continuing south in a curve to join the edge of the paddock.	Structure	SK 1245 4238	Fair	Low
124	69522	Path north of paddock	A pathway, possibly quite modern, joining path 133 at the northwest end and running southeast towards the manor house, though its eastern end is not clear. It is edged with thin wooden boards and surfaced with earth and some gravel.	Earthwork	SK 1245 4237	Fair	Low
125	69523	Steps down from summer house to station path	A flight of stone steps, flanked by flower beds set against the slope, leading down from the summer house to the path to the station and other woodland paths. The steps are tied into raised planting beds and are likely to be contemporary with the summer house.	Structure	SK 1239 4237	Good	Low
126	69524	Path from summer house to station	Pathway from steps 125 below (north of) the summer house leading southwest along a terrace above the railway cutting, down to the station. It is up to 1m wide and unsurfaced. The southwest end is somewhat overgrown.	Earthwork	SK 1236 4235	Good	Low
127	69525	Steps associated with paths	A short flight of six stone steps leading down from path 126 near the summer house, to join path 128. They are in a similar style to steps 125 and may be of a similar date to the summer house (1970s).	Structure	SK 1238 4237	Good	Low

ID	NTSMR ID	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Significance
128	69526	Path to station	A pathway terraced into the slope of the valley-side leading from steps 127 at the west to an area north of the church at the northeast end. It is shown on the 1880-1922 maps, and appears to link with other paths in the Norbury Hall grounds. The terracing is quite substantial in places. The western end has been recently relaid, with thin board edging and woodchip surface, with a new set of zig-zagging wooden steps taking the path downhill. The original path continues northeast as an earthwork feature. As it enters the church grounds, it is very overgrown.	Earthwork	SK 1242 4239	Fair/good	Medium
129	69527	Stone steps associated with footpaths	A set of stone steps leading downslope from path 128 to path 130. The sides and risers are constructed of roughly dressed stone blocks. It is now not in use and has been superseded by more gradual wooden zig-zag steps further to the west.	Structure	SK 1245 4241	Fair/good	Medium
130	69528	Path cut into valley side	A former path cut into the valley side, connecting to path 128 via stone steps 129 at its western end. The feature survives as an earthwork, but is now superseded by modern steps zig-zagging down to the current path along the former railway track. It was depicted on the 1880 OS map.	Earthwork	SK 1248 4243	Fair	Medium
131	69529	Linear hollow/hollow-way	A linear hollow or hollow way running roughly parallel to the railway line. It is uncertain whether this is an old pathway superseded by the current riverside path, or possibly a former drainage feature associated with the railway. It is not depicted on historic mapping, so the latter may be more likely. The feature is covered by dense vegetation.	Earthwork	SK 1247 4244	Fair/poor	Low
132	69530	Possible platform	A slight terrace or possible platform on the north-facing valley slope overlooking the railway line. The slope seems to be natural in this area rather than part of the railway cutting. The platform is c.6m x4m in extent, surface is not entirely level, but more so than the surrounding slope. There is a mature beech tree growing out of the northern edge.	Earthwork	SK 1242 4240	Fair/poor	Unknown
133	60757*0	Disused railway line	Disused railway line aligned northeast-southwest, running partly along the river bank to the north end, and through a cutting between the millrace and the valley side at the south end. Level trackbed. The railway was part of the North Staffordshire Railway's Ashbourne to Rocester line, and had been constructed by 1880. It crossed the river via a bridge to the northeast of the survey area. The route of the trackbed is very clear in the cutting, but becomes less defined on the more level ground to the northeast.	Earthwork	SK 1241 4241	Fair/good	Low
134	69531	Railway bridge pier/abutment at river bank	Squared stone-built abutment at the edge of the river bank, most likely associated with the railway bridge. Only a small part is visible from the bank, 0.8m long, 1.4m high. Large, dressed stone blocks, neatly laid and coursed. There is much vegetation coverage obscuring the top of the feature.	Structure	SK 12519 42463	Fair/poor	Low

ID	NTSMR ID	Name	Description	Asset type	NGR	Condition	Significance
135	69532	Railway bridge pier	A railway bridge abutment, circular in plan, located in the river to the north of the bank. Inaccessible, so the dimensions and exact location are uncertain. It is constructed of similar stone to the bank-edge abutment (134), and is topped by vegetation. Its opposite is located further upstream to the northeast (136).	Structure	SK 1251 4247	Fair/poor	Low
136	69533	Railway bridge pier	A stone-built pier for the former railway bridge, circular in plan, adjacent to the north bank of the river. Similar in shape and style to 138.	Structure	SK 12565 42485	Fair/poor	Low
137	69534	Revetment wall between railway and mill race	A substantial revetment wall runs along the south edge of a ridge or bank between the railway line and the mill race to the north. It is constructed of large, crudely dressed stone blocks, roughly coursed, and is up to 1.2m high and at least 1m wide. It is uncertain whether the ridge is all part of the wall, or if the stone is just facing an earthen bank. Some saplings are growing out of the wall, with larger trees on the bank behind.	Structure	SK 1234 4235	Fair/poor	Low
138	69535	Possible pollard	A mature beech tree with multiple trunks springing from around 2m above ground level. Possibly an old pollard, which would indicate historic woodland management in the area. It is situated on sloping ground on the valley side.	Tree	SK 1247 4242	Good	Medium
139	69536	Possible coppice	A mature, multi-trunk sweet chestnut, possibly coppiced. It stands on a lump of outcropping rock, forming part of probable quarry 120. If coppiced, it would indicate a former regime of woodland management in the area.	Tree	SK 1237 4236	Good	Medium
140	69537	Norbury millrace entrance and sluice	A wooden sluice gate across the stone-lined millrace, which diverts from the River Dove at this point, heading west towards Norbury Mill. It is made of substantial, worn/eroded timbers. A modern footbridge crosses the race to the immediate west of the sluice. The feature is on the boundary of the National Trust land and is not likely to fall within National Trust management.	Structure	SK 12412 42416	Fair	Medium/high
141	69538	Weir for Norbury Mill	A substantial stone weir across the River Dove, diverting water into the millrace (asset 140) for Norbury Mill. The structure was completely obscured by water at the time of survey, so its condition is uncertain. It is not within the land owned by the National Trust.	Structure	SK 12412 42438	Unknown	Medium/high



### APPENDIX 3: PHOTO REGISTER

Image ID	Description	Asset no	Viewed facing	Date	Plate
P1010217	View across driveway (site of barns)	113	SW	27-06-17	14
P1010218	View across driveway (site of barns)	113	SW	27-06-17	
P1010219	View across driveway (site of barns)	113	SW	27-06-17	
P1010220-1	Reused trough in churchyard wall	115	N	27-06-17	
P1010222-3	View along churchyard wall showing kink and site of outbuildings	114-116	NW	27-06-17	
P1010224-5	South front of manor house and car park	102	NW	27-06-17	8
P1010226-7	Summer house (1978) at SW edge of terrace	107	SW	27-06-17	
P1010228-9	Terrace garden (1970s) south of manor house	105	SE	27-06-17	
P1010230-1	Terrace garden (1970s) south of manor house, east wall and flower beds	105	SE	27-06-17	
P1010232-3	Terrace garden (1970s) and view along lime avenue towards bridge	105, 111, 112	S	27-06-17	13
P1010234	View of obelisk/marker stones at either side of bridge approach	111, 112	S	27-06-17	
P1010235	Detail of eastern obelisk/marker stone	111, 112	SE	27-06-17	
P1010236-7	Gate and stone gateposts east of Stone Cottage	110	SW	27-06-17	17
P1010238-9	Revetment wall around south edge of south garden		E	27-06-17	
P1010240-1	Stone Cottage, east elevation	108	W	27-06-17	15
P1010242-3	Summer house (1978) at SW edge of terrace	107	NE	27-06-17	
P1010244-5	Manor house (brick building), west elevation	102	NE	27-06-17	9
P1010246-7	Manor house (brick building), north elevation	102	SE	27-06-17	10
P1010248-9	Manor house (stone building), west elevation	101	E	27-06-17	5
P1010250-1	Stone wall at north side of manor courtyard, across knot garden	103	N	27-06-17	
P1010252-3	Stone wall at north side of manor courtyard, across knot garden	103	NW	27-06-17	12
P1010254-5	View across courtyard garden towards old manor	101	E	27-06-17	
P1010256-7	View across field to west of manor house	105, 117	W	27-06-17	
P1010258-9	Short wall and gate piers on path 122	122, 123	W	27-06-17	20
P1010260-1	Path 122 with stone staddle posts on south side	122	SE	27-06-17	
P1010262-3	Summer house (1973), east elevation	121	SW	27-06-17	
P1010264-5	Slight hollow at top of scarp, possible former quarry	118	SE	27-06-17	
P1010266-7	Orchard at western tip of site		W	27-06-17	
P1010268-9	Substantial hollow, possible quarry, to west of field, with mound on right that may be an old rubbish heap/midden	119	S	27-06-17	19
P1010270-1	Probable quarry face to north of scarp edge	120	S	27-06-17	
P1010272-3	View down into railway cutting from path 126 near northwest edge of survey area	133	NE	27-06-17	
P1010274-5	View down into railway cutting from path 126 near quarry 120	133, 137	NE	27-06-17	
P1010277-8	Path 126 along top edge of railway cutting, near 120	126	NE	27-06-17	

Image ID	Description	Asset no	Viewed facing	Date	Plate
P1010279-80	View down into railway cutting from path 126 near quarry 120	133, 137	N	27-06-17	
P1010281-2	Stone lump at northeast end of probable quarry 120	120, 139	NE	27-06-17	
P1010283	Detail of possible coppice on stone lump at northeast end of probable quarry 120	120, 139	NE	27-06-17	
P1010284-5	View across probable quarry 120	120	E	27-06-17	23
P1010286-7	Path 128, earthwork eastern section	128	SW	27-06-17	22
P1010288-9	Steps 129 between paths 128 and 130	129	S	27-06-17	21
P1010290-1	Stone railway bridge abutment/pier at river bank, northeast edge of survey area	134	NW	27-06-17	
P1010292-2	Circular stone railway bridge pier in river to north of 134	135	N	27-06-17	27
P1010294-5	View northeast from 134-135 towards bridge abutments on north bank of the River Dove	136	NE	27-06-17	
P1010296-7	View north across River Dove towards bridge pier 136	136	N	27-06-17	
P1010298-9	Footbridge over head of mill race and adjacent wooden sluice	140	NW	27-06-17	28
P1010300-1	Slight platform, possibly for charcoal burning	132	W	27-06-17	24
P1010302-3	Railway line within cutting	133	W	27-06-17	25
P1010304-5	Revetment wall on north side of railway cutting	137	NW	27-06-17	26
P1010306	Steps 125 between paths 122 and 126, north of summer house 121	125	SW	27-06-17	
P1010307-8	North elevation of summer house	121	SE	27-06-17	
P1010309-10	Continuation of wall 103 to west of courtyard garden, probably 1970s	103	N	27-06-17	
P1010311-2	Path 122, east end	122	W	27-06-17	
P1010313	View across field to west of manor house, showing west edge of platform 105	105	S	27-06-17	18
P1010314	View across field to west of manor house, showing west edge of platform 105	105	SE	27-06-17	
P1010315	View across field to west of manor house, showing west edge of platform 105	105	SW	27-06-17	
P1010316-7	Edge of Stapleton Martin's hedged garden west of courtyard		W	27-06-17	
P1010318-20	East elevation of the manor house	101, 102	W	27-06-17	7
P1010321-2	East elevation of the stone part of the manor house	101	W	27-06-17	
P1010323-4	Detail of chimney stack in east elevation of the manor house	101	SW	27-06-17	
P1010325-6	North elevation of the stone part of the manor house	101	S	27-06-17	6
P1010327-8	North elevation of wall 103, showing blocked gate	103	S	27-06-17	
P1010329-30	North elevation of wall 103, detail of blocked gate	103	S	27-06-17	11
P1010331-2	Detail of chimney stack in north elevation of the manor house	101	SE	27-06-17	
P1010333-4	West-facing view of the church with the manor in the background	101	NW	27-06-17	

Image ID	Description	Asset no	Viewed facing	Date	Plate
P1010335-6	Church interior, window in south face of chancel, showing 14th-century heraldic glass (English crown on left, Fitzherbert in centre)		S	27-06-17	
P1010337	Alabaster 15th-century John Fitzherbert monument in church		SW	27-06-17	
P1010338	Alabaster 15th-century Fitzherbert monuments in church - detail of heads (Elizabeth, Ralph and John from front to rear)		S	27-06-17	
P1010339-40	Henry Fitzherbert monument in church (14th century)		SW	27-06-17	
P1010341-2	South elevation of brick-built annexe to the stone wing	102	N	27-06-17	
1096 RW 182	Detail of stone of former bridge abutment on north side of Norbury Hollow	112		11-07-17	
1097 RW 183	Detail of stone of former bridge abutment on north side of Norbury Hollow	112		11-07-17	
1098 RW 184	Stone Cottage, west elevation	108	NE	11-07-17	
1099 RW 185	Stone Cottage, south elevation	108	N	11-07-17	16



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