

APPENDIX 4

1. Cheadle

1.1 CHECZ 1 – East of Cheadle

1.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 94ha and the eastern edge lies around 183m AOD dropping away to towards the Mobberley Valley in the west at around 142m AOD.

The historic landscape is dominated by piecemeal enclosure of probable post medieval date which is typified by the distinctive dog-leg and reverse 'S' field boundaries comprising mature hedgerows and trees (cf. map 1). The integrity of the landscape has seen little impact from field boundary removal in the period since the late 19th century and the maturity of the vegetation across the zone affirms its antiquity. The agricultural origins of the landscape lie in at least the medieval period as part of an 'open field' arable system which comprised one or more large hedge-less fields that were farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops. The fields were divided into strips which individual farmers held across the various fields. The remnants of these strips survive as earthworks known as 'ridge and furrow' in at least two areas with the potential for further earthworks to survive across the remainder of the zone¹. These strips would have been held by the inhabitants of Cheadle during the medieval period. The resulting piecemeal enclosure, identifiable by surviving reverse 'S' field boundaries, occurred when the individual farmers agreed to collate their dispersed holdings into discrete blocks through informal agreements with their neighbours. Piecemeal enclosure during the post medieval period is often associated with an economic shift from arable farming to a concentration on animal husbandry. However, further research into the economic history of Cheadle and its hinterland would be required to fully understand the changes to this landscape during these periods.

Part of the economic story of the landscape may be retained within the historic farmsteads, within and beyond the zone. Two historic farmsteads survive within CHECZ 1 and are located adjacent to one another on Eaves Lane. The Eaves has been identified as having a dispersed plan form which are often found in stock-rearing or dairying areas and within Staffordshire the majority are to be found within the Moorlands². The complex includes the Grade II Listed farmhouse which has been dated to the early 19th century and is constructed of red brick; the farm buildings are currently undated. However, it is possible that the complex is the result of periodic rebuilding or renewal as a property entitled 'Cheadle Eaves' is marked in this area on Yates' map of Staffordshire (1775). It is possible that the farmstead's origins lie in the post medieval period and are associated with the piecemeal enclosure. Little Eaves Farm is also a red brick built farmstead with tiled roofs. It exhibits a

¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20156 and PRN 20160

² University of Gloucestershire et al 2006: 41; Edwards 2009: 49

regular courtyard plan form and probably dates to the late 18th or 19th century³. The settlement pattern has changed little since the late 18th century.

A red brick out-farm or barn survives to the north of Rakeway Road which also contributes to the history of the agricultural economy of Cheadle and its hinterland.

Two areas possibly representing mining activity have been identified on aerial photographs within the zone, east of Moss Lane and west of Plantation House. Neither of these sites has been archaeologically investigated and the origins of this activity are currently unknown, however, documentary evidence has suggested that ironstone mining was being carried out in the area during the late 16th century⁴.

Little research has been carried out upon human activity from the prehistoric to early medieval period within the area around Cheadle. Three late prehistoric tools, from the project area, and a possible Roman temporary camp in Cheadle are the sum of the current knowledge for the immediate environs. There is therefore the potential for unknown sites of archaeological importance to be located within the zone. The landscape may have been farmed in the open field system by 10th century; an estate in Cheadle belonging to the baron, Robert of Stafford, is recorded in Domesday Book (1086) with arable land and a mill⁵.

1.1.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets, particularly the survival of the ridge and furrow earthworks and the piecemeal enclosure, form a basis for understanding the economic development of the landscape which is closely associated with the history of Cheadle. The extant historic farmsteads could also retain information which would contribute to the economic history, not only of the landscape of the zone, but of the wider Cheadle area. Further research into the potential for archaeological evidence to survive relating to post medieval or later mining activity would also contribute significantly to the economic history of this area. There also remains the potential for unknown archaeological deposits to survive.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The well preserved post medieval field system with its mature hedgerows dominates the historic character of the zone. The origins of this landscape are closely associated with the development of Cheadle as a market town from at least the medieval period. The story of landscape and economic change is legible from the surviving ridge and furrow earthworks, indicating its arable origins, to the enclosure pattern and historic farmsteads (particularly The Eaves) which highlight the shift towards stock keeping and dairying within the zone from the post medieval period onwards. The brick built farmhouse at The Eaves has been identified as being of national historical importance in its designation as a Grade II Listed Building. The red brick farmstead of Little Eaves Farm is also indicative of the local vernacular of the wider area.</p>	<p>High</p>

³ Lake 2009: 19

⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 0447 and PRN 04465

⁵ Hawkins & Rumble 1976: 1,57 and 11, 42

<p>Aesthetic value: The maturity of the field boundaries are testimony to the antiquity of the enclosure pattern and consequently positively contribute to the aesthetics within the zone and to the views into this landscape. The integrity of the zone is well preserved, with few field boundaries having been removed, and the survival of the earthworks indicating its earlier arable land use. The historical importance of The Eaves to the sense of place is also highlighted by its Listed status and Little Eaves Farm also contributes to the local distinctiveness of the zone.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way which cross the zone. Further research into the associations between the heritage assets and the social and economic history of Cheadle would contribute to the community and public's appreciation of its importance to the history of the Moorlands and Staffordshire as a whole.</p>	<p>High</p>

1.1.3 Recommendations:

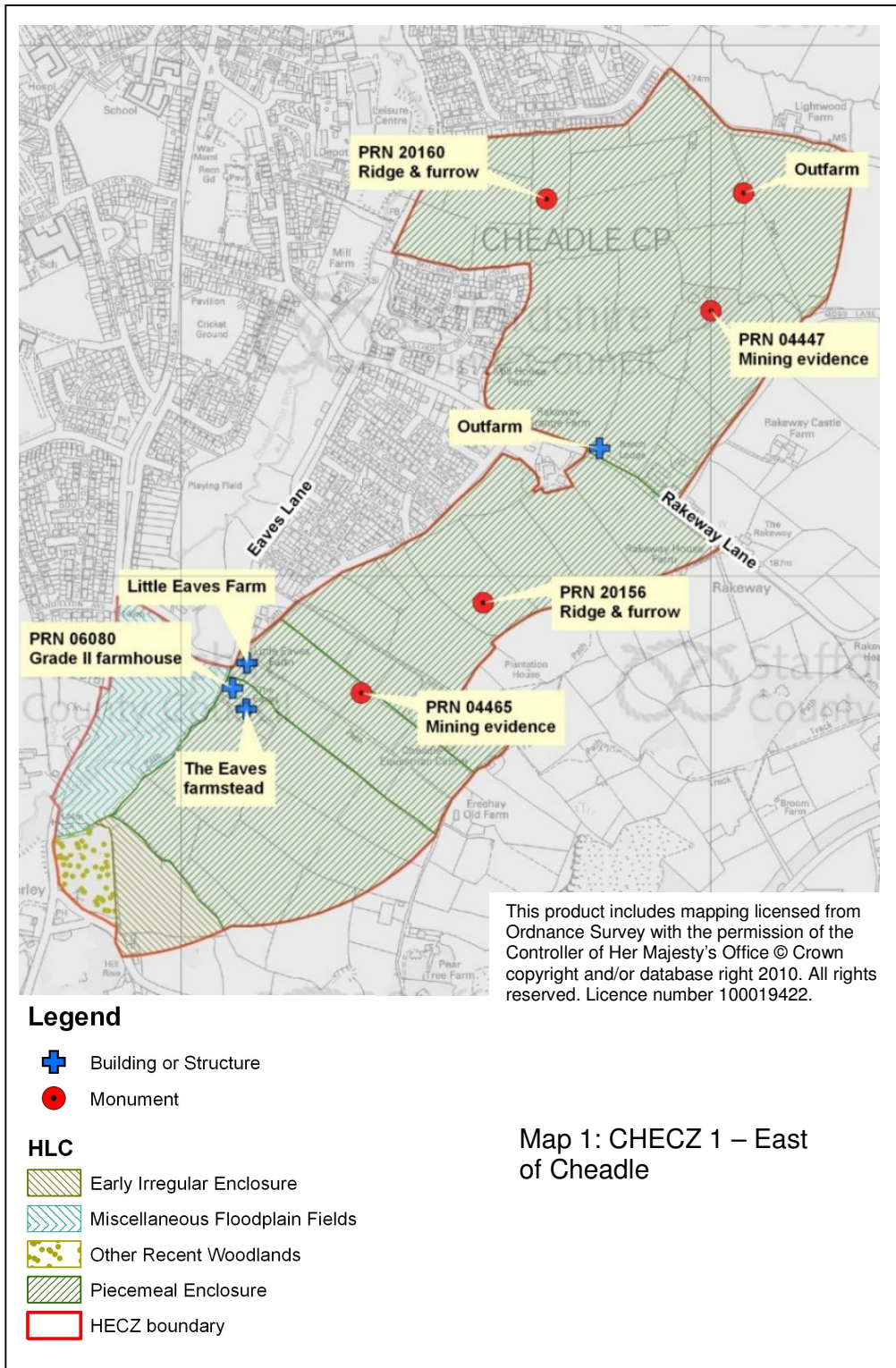
The high values relating to the heritage assets make this a sensitive zone in terms of the impact upon the legibility of the historic landscape; of particular importance are the historic extant field boundaries and ridge and furrow earthworks. The small nature of the historic fields, and their associated mature hedgerows, means there is little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The maintenance of the historic landscape character and the dispersed low level settlement pattern.
- The conservation of the ridge and furrow earthworks is desirable as they are the legible remains of the importance of the arable economy to Cheadle's medieval society. Where this deemed unavoidable mitigation strategies may apply in line with PPS 5 policy HE 8.
- The protection and enhancement of the Listed building and its setting is covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should seek to conserve the historic landscape pattern through the retention of important field boundaries. Such development should be designed to reflect the local

vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁶.

- There is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12 will largely be dependent upon the location and scale of development.



⁶ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

1.2 CHECZ 2 – Gibraltar and Lightmoor Fields

1.2.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 89ha and the landscape falls away from east to west from a high point of around 183ha AOD to the north of Monk's Wood to around 150m AOD in the valley of the Cecilly Brook to the west of Moor Lane Farm.

The historic landscape character is dominated by planned field systems with straight boundaries probably laid out by surveyors in the late 18th or 19th centuries (cf. map 2). The aerial photographs suggest that the hedgerows in this area are typical of planned enclosure which generally comprise one species usually hawthorn. The tributary stream lying to the north of Lightwood Farm and which runs into the Cecilly Brook appears to have had a wetland character prior to drainage possibly at a similar period to the creation of the planned enclosure'.

The majority of the historic farmsteads (four out of six) display a regular courtyard plan form, which suggests that, like the surrounding landscape, they date to late 18th/19th century. The farmsteads are mostly constructed of brick, but Lightwood Farm to the south of the zone has a stone built farmhouse. A property called 'Lightwood' is shown in this vicinity on Yates map of Staffordshire (1775). Two of the historic farmsteads have plan forms which are typical of the small farmsteads that are common within the Staffordshire Moorlands. Gibraltar Farm lies towards the centre of the 'planned enclosure' and was originally constructed with a small loose courtyard plan, perhaps indicating incremental development. Only the farmhouse appears to survive from the original complex and it is now a large farmstead comprising modern sheds. Moor Lane Farm has a linear plan form which is characteristic of upland landscapes. The plan form appears to be little altered. However, it is unknown to what degree the history of these two farmsteads may relate to the history of land management within the zone. The dispersed settlement pattern is largely unchanged from the late 19th century.

The planned nature of both landscape and farmsteads suggests the influence of landed gentry during this period who had the means to construct or re-plan the agricultural system to reflect the new farming practices which were being promoted at this time. Despite the lack of information concerning the precise origins of this field system there is the potential for one or other of two extant country houses, Hales Hall within the zone and Woodhead Hall to the north east beyond the project area, to have exerted an influence of the form of the landscape in the 18th or 19th century⁷.

The Grade II* Hales Hall, and its Grade II red brick coach house and stables, lie within the zone and was built in circa 1712 for the grand daughter of a former Lord Chief Justice⁸. Parkland, including the extant fishpond, had been created by the late 18th century⁹. The parkland survives as a relict landscape with fields having been established across much of the area ('post-1880s

⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 14184 and PRN 40301

⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06105 and PRN 12899

⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01626

small re-planned fields on map 2). The surviving parkland trees continue to be testimony to the historic parkland and consequently make a positive contribution to the local character.

The line of a former tramway crosses the zone on a roughly east-west alignment currently a trackway (not shown on map 2). The tramway had been constructed by the mid 19th century and transported coal and possibly bricks from the various industrial sites around the north of Cheadle to the Uttoxeter canal (cf. CHECZ 3)¹⁰.

Three Bronze Age axes have been found within Cheadle parish and a number of Prehistoric flints were found in the early 19th century on land near Parkfields Farm. This is the sum of all that is known about human activity during the prehistoric period in the vicinity of the zone. A possible Roman temporary camp has been identified from artefacts found in Cheadle itself. The lack of research into these periods in the wider area means that the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the zone is currently unknown.

1.2.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The potential for surviving unknown above and below ground archaeological deposits is currently unknown. The earlier origin of this landscape, prior to the creation of the planned enclosure in the late 18th/19th century is also currently unclear. However, the history of the landscape since the 18th or 19th century, and the likely influence of the two estates, can still be understood. Further research would clarify the contribution of the zone to the social and economic history of Cheadle and its hinterland.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The fabric of the historic landscape comprising the straight field boundaries is well preserved and is probably comprised of hawthorn hedgerows typical of planned enclosure. A number of field boundaries have been inserted in the south of the zone since the late 19th century, but these respect the existing regular pattern. The origins of this historic landscape is likely to be closely associated with the country house estates, one of which is located within the zone and whose buildings are Listed. The regularity of the majority of the surviving farmsteads is also likely to be the result of associations with the country houses. The geographic and chronological relationships between these heritage assets are still legible within the landscape.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the landscape is well preserved and is typical of the historic landscape character of planned enclosure. The historic farmsteads and the built fabric of Hales Hall, comprising the Listed buildings, all make a positive contribution to the historic character of the landscape. The remains of the parkland, in the form of the mature trees and surviving fishpond, also make a positive contribution to the aesthetics of this historic landscape. There are opportunities to enhance the landscape character, particularly relating to the historic parkland, for the benefit of the local community, visitors and future generations.</p>	<p>High</p>

¹⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03257

<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and the historic landscape can be appreciated from the rights of way network. Hales Hall is currently operating as a caravan and camping site and there may be opportunities to present the history of this landscape and the wider Cheadle area to promote sustainable tourism.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
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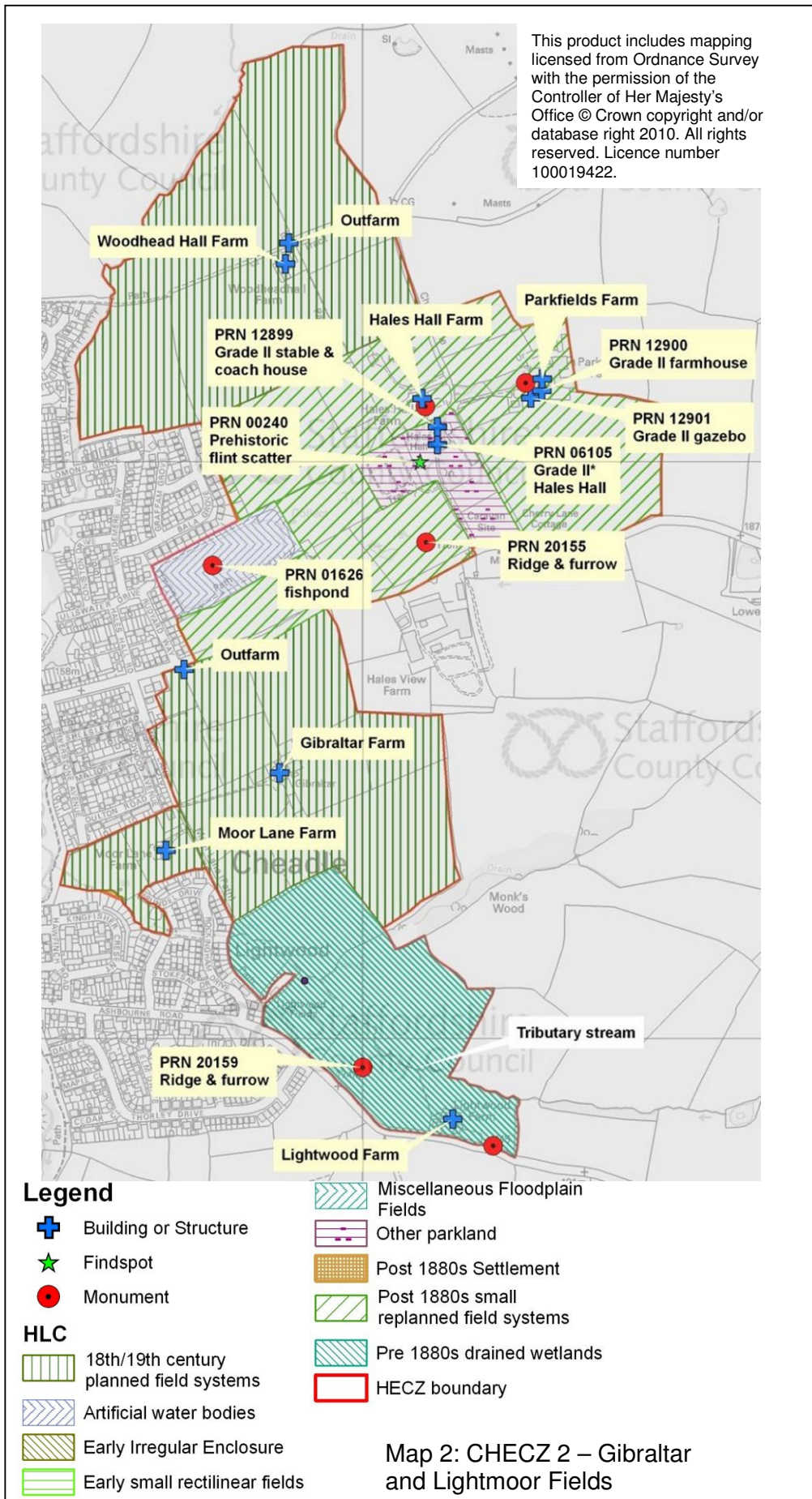
1.2.3 Recommendations:

The historic legibility and the aesthetics of the historic landscape character have been identified as being of high value. Consequently change could potentially have a negative impact upon the integrity of the historic landscape which comprises the regular field pattern and its associated field boundaries as well as the important historic buildings particularly the Grade II* Hales Hall and its associated Grade II Listed outbuildings and structures.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The conservation and enhancement of the historic parkland features associated with Hales Hall would benefit present and future generations and could form part of SMDC's Green Infrastructure Plan. This landscape forms part of the setting of the Grade II* Listed country house which is covered by PPS 5 policy HE 10. English Heritage should be consulted regarding any change to the Grade II* Listed building or its setting.
- The impacts of development and designated assets (the Listed buildings) are covered by PPS 5 policy HE 9. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the area.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should reflect the overall regularity of the historic landscape character. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)¹¹.
- There is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12 will largely be dependent upon the location and scale of development.

¹¹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.3 CHECZ 3 – North of Cheadle

1.3.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 85ha and the northern edge stands at around 200m AOD. From this point the landscape drops away to the south west, south and east to between 160m and 164m AOD into the valleys of two small unnamed brooks.

The historic landscape character is dominated by irregular enclosure comprising quite large fields (cf. map 3). The origins of this field system are unclear, but it is likely to have been created by the post medieval period. The field boundaries are comprised of hedgerows a number of which have been removed since the late 19th century. The north west of the zone is currently operating as a landfill site with the resultant loss in field boundaries in this area.

Historic settlement is sparse across the zone with one farmstead located to the north east. Broad Hay farmhouse is a Grade II Listed building dating to the early 19th century and constructed of painted brick¹². It originally had a regular courtyard plan form which would appear to confirm these late origins, however the majority of the historic farm buildings were replaced during the late 20th century. A property of this name is marked in this location on Yates' map (1775) perhaps suggesting that the site was largely reconstructed during the 19th century. Its relationship with the origins of the enclosure pattern is currently unclear.

The sites of two collieries are located in the southern portion of the zone. Woodhead Colliery was operating by the mid 19th century, but only old coal shafts are shown on the first edition 6" OS map (1880s)¹³. The site of a second colliery has been identified on aerial photographs to the west of Froghall Road although none of the 19th century ordnance survey maps indicate its presence¹⁴. The line of a former tramway crosses the south western corner of the zone. The tramway had been constructed by the mid 19th century and transported coal and possibly bricks from the various industrial sites around the north of Cheadle, including from the Woodhead Colliery, to the Uttoxeter canal¹⁵.

The site of the late 18th century Cheadle Copper Works is also believed to have been located within the zone. It has been suggested, from historic map evidence, that it may have been located near the site of Woodhead Colliery to the south east of the zone. 'Copper Works' is recorded on Yates' map of Staffordshire (1775), but its precise location is not shown, although it does appear to suggest that it was located further north possibly on the western side of the Froghall Road. A series of circular and rectilinear cropmarks are visible on aerial photography taken in 2000 in this area may relate to the operation of the copper works. The copper works only had a short life only operating between 1768 and 1792¹⁶. There is the potential for information

¹² Staffordshire HER: PRN 12856

¹³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20800

¹⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04464

¹⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03257

¹⁶ Morton 1983: 16

concerning the extent and nature of the 18th century copper smelting to survive as below ground archaeological deposits, although further research may be required to determine its precise location within the zone.

Little research has been carried out upon human activity from the prehistoric to early medieval period within the area around Cheadle. Several late prehistoric tools, from the project area, and a possible Roman temporary camp in Cheadle are the sum of the current knowledge for the immediate environs. However, there remains the potential for unknown sites of archaeological importance to be located within the zone. Further research would assist in this identification.

1.3.2 Heritage values:

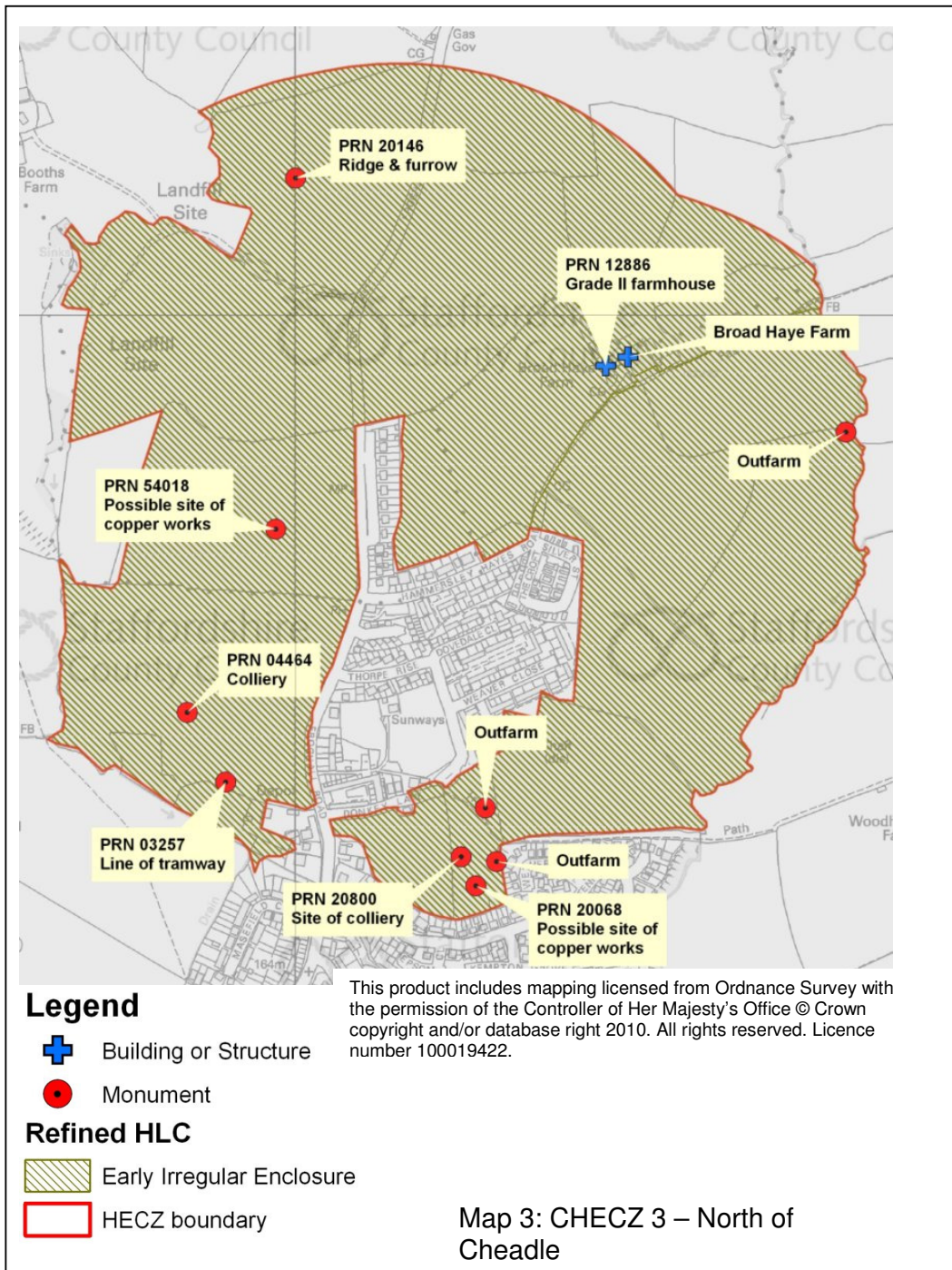
<p>Evidential value: The zone contains several sites of archaeological interest relating to industries which were important to the local economy from at least the 18th century. All of these sites retain the potential for archaeological deposits to survive which would further contribute to the current understanding of their operations not only to benefit local, but also a national understanding of these industries particularly relating to copper works. The Grade II Listed farmhouse may retain architectural elements which could alter the understanding of its development. The earlier origins of this landscape are currently unclear and would benefit from further research to elucidate how it related to the market town of Cheadle from at least the medieval period.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The integrity of the landscape has been partly impacted by field boundary removal and the landfill site although the overall irregularity of the historic field pattern survives. It is not currently clear to what extent the field pattern relates historically to either the surviving Grade II Listed farmhouse or to Cheadle, but these may be clarified by further research.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: There have been alterations to the historic field pattern, but many historic field patterns do survive to contribute to the wider aesthetics of the landscape. There is the potential for enhancement through the maintenance of the surviving system. The Grade II Listed farmhouse has been recognised as being of national importance and is considered therefore to make a positive contribution to the aesthetics of the historic landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: There are few legible heritage assets within the zone although further research into the industrial archaeology would contribute significantly to an understanding of the history of Cheadle more widely which could be interpreted to both the local community and visitors.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

1.3.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic landscape character has been impacted to a degree by the removal of field boundaries within the historic irregular enclosure as reflected by the historical and aesthetic values. However, historically this zone has seen very little settlement. The conservation and enhancement of the historic landscape and heritage assets of the zone would be best achieved by:

- The protection and enhancement of the Listed building and its setting is covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should seek to be of a low density and seek to respect the surviving historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)¹⁷.
- There is a moderate level of archaeological potential within the zone, as reflected in the high evidence value above. Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be carried specifically relating to archaeological potential (cf. PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.

¹⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.4 CHECZ 4 – Harewood Park

1.4.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 45ha and the terrain gently drops from around 180m AOD in the south to around 160m AOD where a small unnamed brook flows eastwards.

The historic landscape character is dominated by planned enclosure which is generally dated to the 18th or 19th century (cf. map 4). The regularity of this field system, with its straight field boundaries, is the result of planning by surveyors. It is typically associated with single species hedgerow such as hawthorn. The hedgerow apparent on aerial photographs suggests that this is likely to be the case across this landscape. The field system appears to overlay ridge and furrow earthworks which are associated with an 'open field' arable system which was comprised of one or more large hedge-less fields that were farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops¹⁸. The fields were divided into strips which individual farmers held across the various fields. The remnants of these strips survive as the ridge and furrow earthworks. This agricultural system has its origins in the early medieval period and in this instance is associated with the social and economic history of Cheadle. Open field farming had finally been abandoned in Staffordshire in the 18th and 19th centuries¹⁹. It is likely therefore that this field system was created during these periods and may be associated with the early 19th century Grade II Listed Harewood Hall which lies to the north west beyond the zone. Harewood Park, which lies within the zone, was established in the mid to late 19th century with a three storey red brick farmhouse so it is possible that the field system was created as part of this new holding.

Harewood Grange Farm and Bungalow Farm lying on the south western side of Leek Road were established in the mid 20th century. The insertion of these farmsteads had minimum impact on the regularity of the earlier field pattern. A small brickworks and the tramway leading to Cheadlepark Colliery (to the north east beyond the project area) was established in for a brief period in the late 19th and early 20th century²⁰.

Little research has been carried out upon human activity from the prehistoric to early medieval period within the area around Cheadle. Several late prehistoric tools, from the project area, and a possible Roman temporary camp in Cheadle are the sum of the current knowledge for the immediate environs. However, there remains the potential for unknown sites of archaeological importance to be located within the zone. Further research would assist in this identification.

¹⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54019

¹⁹ Palliser 1976: 121

²⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04449

1.4.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: The heritage assets contribute to an understanding of the economic and social history of the zone, although only further research could clarify the relationships between the assets. There is the potential for below ground archaeology to survive relating to the late 19 th century industrial activity, but there is also potential for unknown sites to also be located within the zone.	Medium
Historical value: The integrity of the development of the historic landscape is still legible within the zone. The associations between the ridge and furrow earthworks and the subsequent enclosure pattern have the potential to contribute to an understanding of the economic history of the zone; its legibility within the landscape enables this development to be visualised by the community and visitors. There have been alterations within the landscape, but these do not detract from the overall historic field pattern.	High
Aesthetic value: The aesthetics of the zone comprise the well preserved historic character and the presence of the historic farmstead. However, the aesthetics are also influenced by the landscape around the zone which to the north west and south east comprises 20 th industrial and housing development.	Medium
Communal value: An appreciation can be gained of the landscape development within the zone, as identified under Historic Value. Further research would elucidate role of the zone within the wider history of Cheadle. However, there are few Rights of Way which would enable access into the landscape.	Medium

1.4.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic landscape character is legible in terms of the relationship between the planned enclosure and the remains of the ridge and furrow earthworks. The only 20th century change has been the insertion of two new farmsteads into the landscape south east of Leek Road, but which has respected the overall regular enclosure pattern.

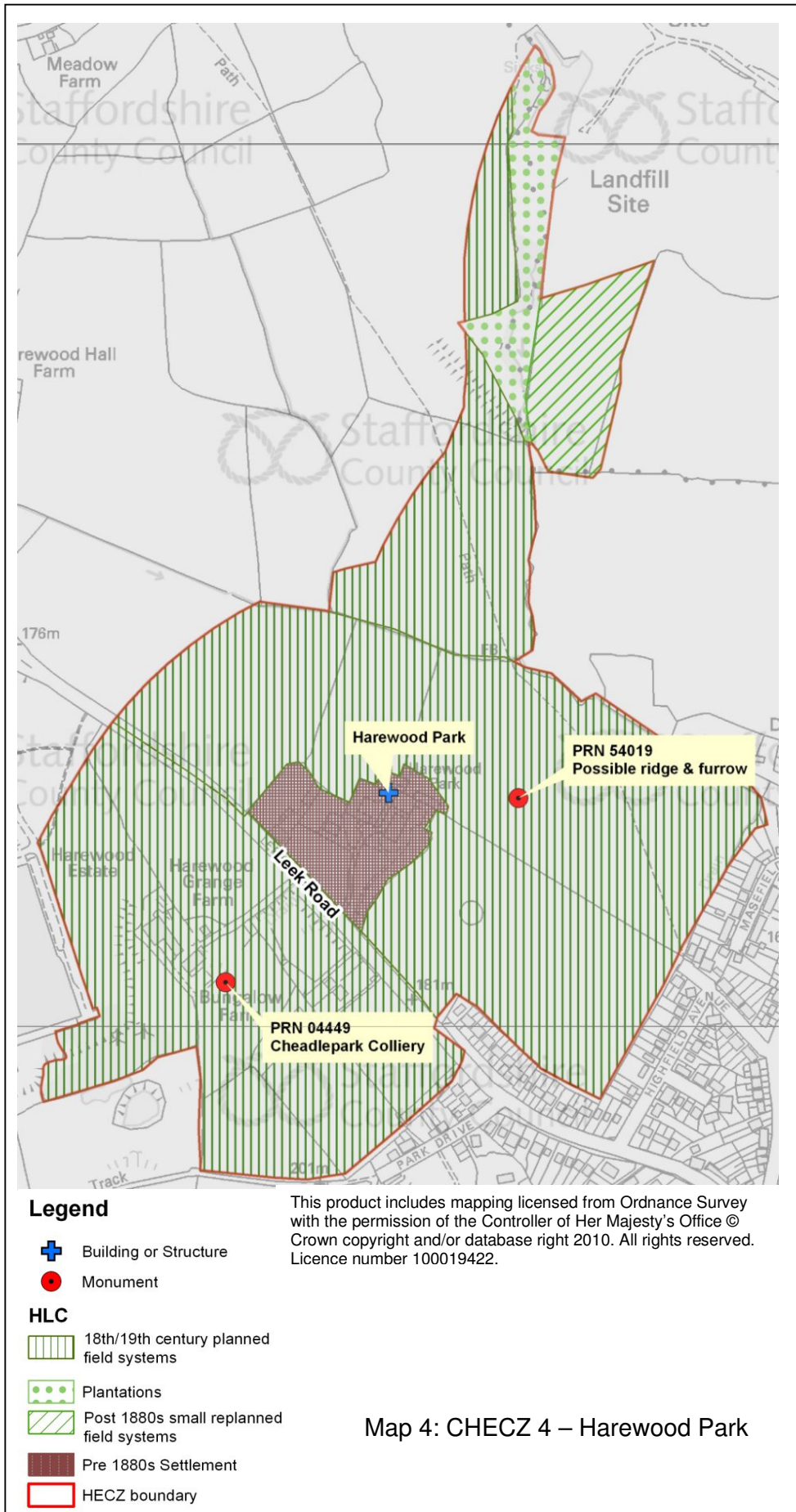
The conservation and enhancement of the historic landscape and heritage assets of the zone would be best achieved by:

- The conservation of the ridge and furrow earthworks is desirable as they are the legible remains of the importance of the arable economy to Cheadle's medieval society. Where this deemed unavoidable mitigation strategies may apply in line with PPS 5 policy HE 8.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should seek be of a low density and seek to respect the surviving historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)²¹.

²¹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

Appendix 4 Cheadle: Staffordshire Moorlands HEA

- There is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12 will largely be dependent upon the location and scale of development.



1.5 CHECZ 5 – West of Cheadle

1.5.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 145ha and represents a rolling landscape cut by the valley of an unnamed brook which crosses the centre of the zone on a roughly north west - south east alignment. The high point of the zone lies around Park Farm to the north east at around 230m AOD dropping down to the valley before rising up again to a high point of around 190m AOD on Delphouse Lane in the south west.

Whilst the predominant historic landscape character is one of 'early irregular enclosure' it is likely that it developed from different origins and possibly at different periods across the zone (cf. map 5).

The north eastern portion of the zone, currently dominated by 'early irregular enclosure' had probably formed part of a deer park, associated with the moated site at Park Hall Farm (beyond the project area). The moated site and deer park formed the focus of a manor probably created in the early 13th century²². The deer park is recalled in the placename 'Cheadle Park' and the names of several farmsteads and lanes which lie within and beyond the zone. The irregular enclosure which dominates this landscape was probably created when the deer park fell out of use, although the date for this is currently unknown. However, further research may augment our understanding. The historic buildings, particularly the historic farmsteads, may also provide opportunities for understanding the changes in this landscape from deer park to agricultural land.

The only surviving historic farmstead within the zone is Park Farm which displays a regular courtyard plan form. Nationally this plan form generally dates to the period of agricultural improvement during the later 18th and 19th centuries and is often related to the activities of the landed gentry; they are not typical of the Staffordshire Moorlands. A property is marked in this area on Yates' map (1775) and it is possible that the farmstead was re-built at this period. The history of ownership of this farmstead may illuminate its relationship with the landscape. Lawns Farm, which lies within the Cheadle Extensive Urban Survey area, may also have once been located within the deer park. An analysis of this farmstead may also further the understanding of the development of the park. There is also the potential for below and above ground remains to be associated with the management of this area as a deer park in the medieval period. The historic irregular character of the field pattern is still discernible in the landscape, but there has been some field boundary loss. The character of this area is enhanced by the presence the historic woodland at Rosehill Wood and the plantation at Cheadle Park.

A greater degree of change has occurred in the landscape to the south west of the valley, which is also dominated by 'early irregular enclosure'. A number of mature field boundaries survive, which contribute to the historic landscape character but many others have been removed since the late 19th century. To the south of Delphouse Lane historic woodland has been felled and converted

²² Staffordshire HER: PRN 00565

to farmland and plantations have been established on former farmland during the 20th century. The southern boundary of the plantation respects the historic field pattern.

The field systems lying closest to the historic core of Cheadle in the east of the zone clearly originated from an 'open field' arable system during the medieval period which was comprised of one or more large hedge-less fields that were farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops. The fields were divided into strips which individual farmers held across the various fields. The open field was closely associated with the economy of Cheadle. The resulting piecemeal enclosure, identifiable by the surviving reverse 'S' curve field boundaries, probably occurred during the post medieval period when the individual farmers agreed to collate their dispersed holdings into discrete blocks through informal agreements with their neighbours. Piecemeal enclosure during the post medieval period is often associated with an economic shift from arable farming to a concentration on animal husbandry. However, further research into the economic history of Cheadle and its hinterland would be required to fully understand the changes to this landscape during these periods. Although the piecemeal enclosure only covers a small area of the zone it has seen the removal of only a few field boundaries so that the overall character is still discernible.

By the late 19th century the landscape just to the north of Delphouse Lane and particularly to the south was pockmarked by old coal shafts which probably comprised the Delphouse Colliery. The early origins of the colliery are unknown, but it was operating by the mid 19th century²³. It is possible that the coal workings were associated with the Old Spout Brass Works located at Brookhouses to the east, within the EUS project area. The brass and copper works operated by Thomas Patten & Co. survived for around one hundred years from the 1730s²⁴. It is not clear to what extent the remains of the coal mining industry survive within this area.

It is possible that the enclosure pattern is associated with the origins of the coal mining industry. The first element of the placename 'Delphouse' originates in the Old English for digging or pit, which may refer to earlier episodes of coal mining in this area²⁵. The name first appears in documentary evidence in the late 13th century suggesting the possibility that the field pattern originated as medieval assarting of woodland or squatting on common land. A property called Delph House is marked on Yates map (1775) on the south side of Delphouse Lane, but which had gone by the late 19th century²⁶. Archaeological deposits may survive associated with this property which could contribute to an understanding of settlement within the area by the late 18th century.

A further historic farmstead existed on the site of the 20th century Adderley House in the far west of the zone and which may have been present by the late 18th century. Overall settlement has not formed an important feature of

²³ Ordnance Survey 1834-1836 1" maps

²⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20066; Morton 1983: 16

²⁵ Horowitz 2005: 226-7

²⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 50010

the historic landscape of the zone and comprises only a very few dispersed properties.

Little research has been carried out upon human activity from the prehistoric to early medieval period within the area around Cheadle. Several late prehistoric tools, from the project area, and a possible Roman temporary camp in Cheadle are the sum of the current knowledge for the immediate environs. However, there remains the potential for unknown sites of archaeological importance to be located within the zone. Further research would assist in this identification.

1.5.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The known heritage assets of the zone could make a significant contribution to the understanding of land use from the medieval period and its relationship to industrial practices. Research into the industrial archaeology of the zone could contribute to an understanding of the locally important 18th century copper industry and its influence on the neighbouring landscape. The historic buildings at Park Farm, and neighbouring historic farmsteads, retain the potential to inform the social and economic development of the landscape as well as potentially identifying the period in which the deer park ceased as an entity. There is the potential for unknown above and below ground archaeological deposits to survive associated in particular with the deer park and the two properties at Delph House and Adderley.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The integrity of the historic field pattern has been compromised by the loss of field boundaries particularly to the south of the valley although the overall irregular character is still discernible. The settlement pattern continues to be of a low density and is comprised largely of farmsteads both historic and of 20th century origin.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: A number of historic field boundaries survive and the historic woodland of Rosehill all contribute to the aesthetics of the landscape. There are opportunities for enhancement through the restoration and maintenance of the historic character.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: Further research would elucidate role of the zone within the wider history of Cheadle and in particular the relationship between the historic coal mining and the copper industry. However, there are few Rights of Way which would enable access into the landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

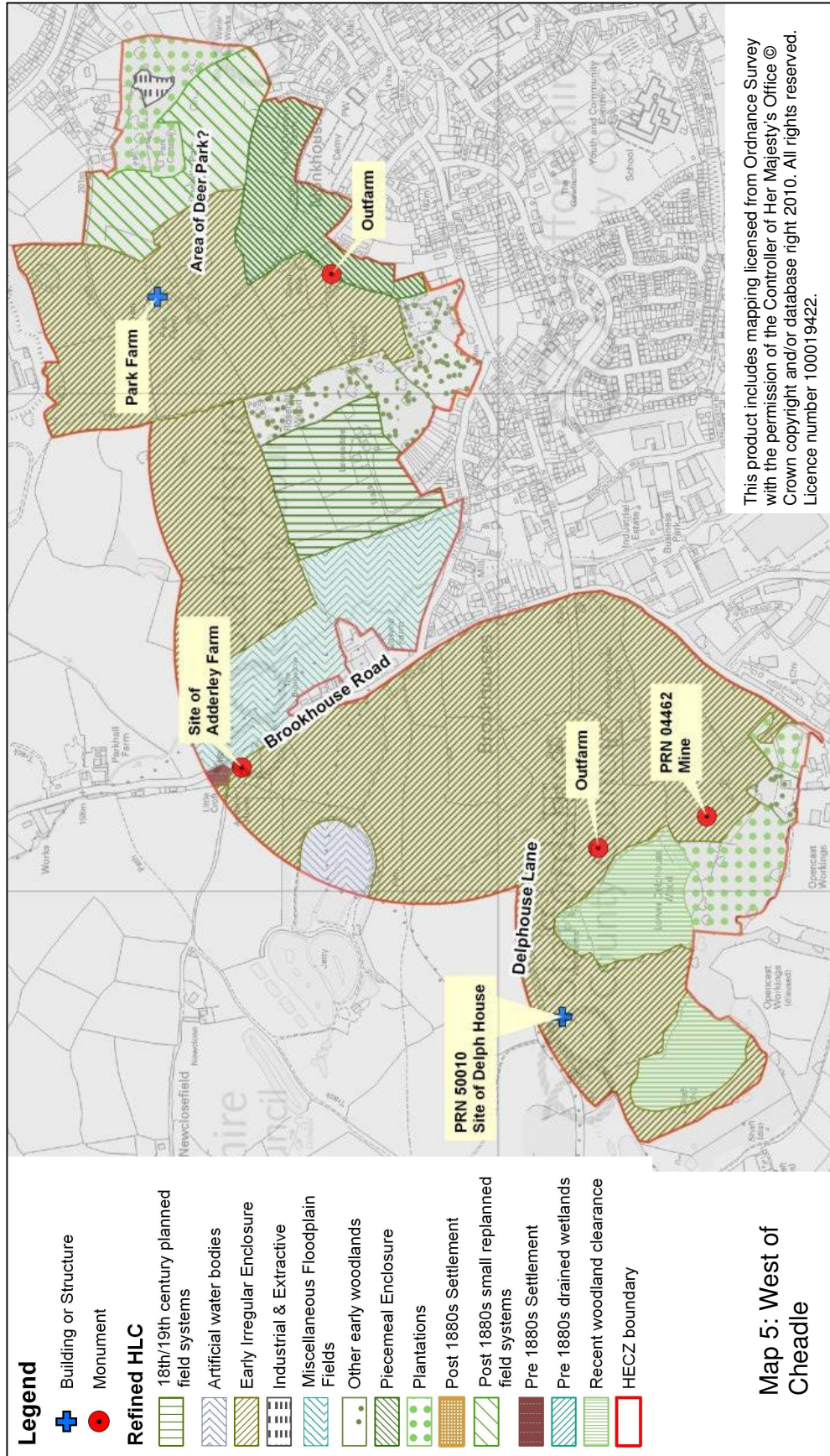
1.5.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic landscape character has been impacted to a degree by the removal of field boundaries within the historic irregular enclosure as reflected by the historical and aesthetic values. However, a number of historic field boundaries and woodland survive which positively contribute to the local character of the area. Historically this zone has seen very little settlement and medium to large scale housing development would not reflect the historic settlement pattern.

The conservation and enhancement of the historic landscape and heritage assets of the zone would be best achieved by:

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should seek to be of a low density and seek to respect the surviving historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)²⁷.
- There is a moderate level of archaeological potential within the zone, as reflected in the high evidence value above. Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be carried specifically relating to archaeological potential (cf. PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.

²⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.6 HECZ 6 – Draycott Cross Road industrial estates

1.6.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 34ha and is dominated by a 20th century industrial character. Industrial activity has a long history within the zone with old coal shafts being marked on the 1st edition 6" OS map (1880s). The coal mining may have formed part of the Delphouse Colliery, which in turn may have been associated with the late 18th century copper works at Brookhouses (cf. CHECZ 5). The sites of these coal shafts are likely to have been destroyed by 20th century industrial developments and by the, now disused, open cast coal mine on the western side of Draycott Cross Road.

The earliest surviving industrial heritage assets are probably the New Haden Works which lie on the eastern side of Draycott Cross Road (cf. map 6)²⁸. They are probably associated with the brickworks which had been established on this site in the early 20th century²⁹. It was constructed adjacent to the Cheadle Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway which was built in the late 19th/early 20th century.

1.6.2 Heritage values:

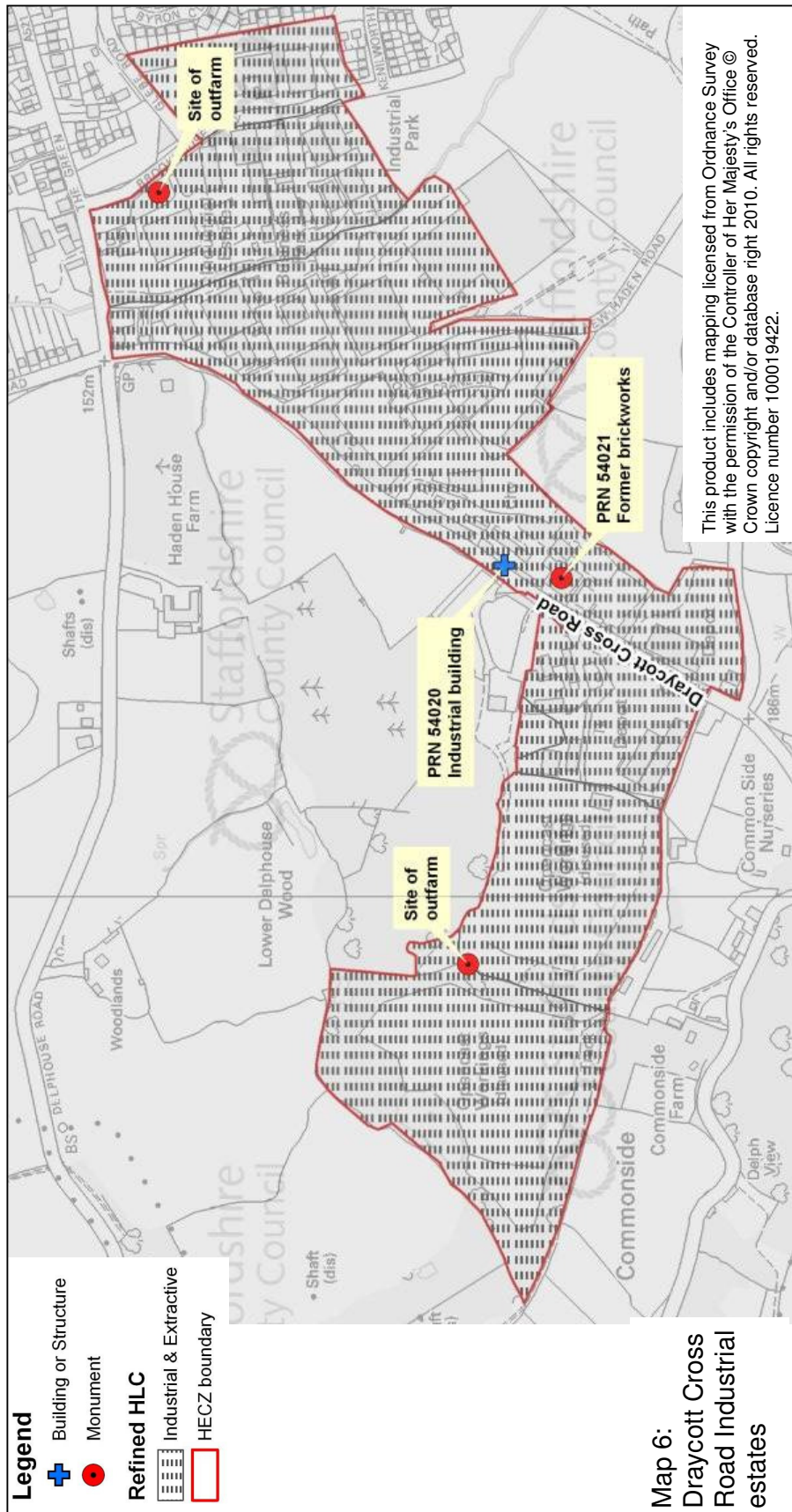
Evidential value: There are few heritage assets within the zone with the exception of the former brickworks buildings. Mitigation may be required dependent upon the location and nature of the development.	Low
Historical value: With the exception of the surviving early 20 th century industrial buildings there are few legible heritage assets located within the zone.	Low
Aesthetic value: The historic aesthetics of the zone have been significantly altered by 20 th century change.	Low
Communal value: The ability to interpret the contribution of the history of the zone for the community/public is limited by the current understanding and the low potential for new information to be obtained.	Low

1.6.3 Recommendations:

The heritage values for the zone are generally low. There may be the potential for mitigation relating to the extant industrial buildings associated with the former brickworks in order to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

²⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54020

²⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54021



1.7 CHECZ 7 – Commonside and Huntley Lane

1.7.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 109ha and a ridge of land runs east-west across the southern portion of the zone which rises to around 230m AOD. The land drops sharply to the north to a low point of around 145m AOD in the valley of an unnamed brook to the north of Litley Farm.

The historic landscape character comprises six dispersed historic farmsteads five of which lie on the northern slopes of the ridge mostly above 170m AOD (cf. map 7). These are associated with enclosures which comprise small mostly rectilinear fields. Also characteristic of this landscape are the narrow lanes of Huntley Lane and Harplow Lane, the latter is lined by mature trees contributing to the woodland character of this part of the zone. These five farmsteads exhibit plan forms which are typical of the small farmsteads found across the Staffordshire Moorlands. Harplow Farm and Newfield Farm both have a dispersed plan form which suggests the incremental growth of the farmsteads over a period of time. Sweethills Farm and Scarletlake are linear farmsteads which are eponymous with upland landscapes and Litley Dale Farm has a loose courtyard plan form again suggesting incremental growth.

The placename Commonside affirms the origins of these five historic farmsteads as squatter enclosures on an area of common land known as Draycott Common. The squatter enclosures had been created prior to 1831 when an Act to enclose Draycott Common was passed and the surviving mature hedgerows may reaffirm their ancient origins. It is unknown precisely at what period squatting began to occur in this area, but it is possible that the surviving historic buildings retain architectural features relating to their origins. However, Harplow is first recorded in documentary records in 1668 as “a messuage and lands” suggesting that squatting had begun by the late 17th century³⁰. People were probably attracted to this landscape by the mineral resources. Old coal shafts are scattered across this landscape particularly around Harplow. There was an active colliery on the ridge by the mid 19th century perhaps providing fuel for the nearby copper industry, although it is possible it had at least 17th century origins³¹. The Act of Enclosure (1831) may have been sought to establish rights to the coal by the local lord of the manor. Squatter enclosure is an important and locally distinctive part of the historic landscape of the Staffordshire Moorlands. It is also an important aspect of the social and economic history of the District being so closely associated with early industrial activity in areas traditionally seen as marginal land.

Woodland currently dominates the ridge although Yates’ map suggests that the landscape had been either heathland or moorland in character into the late 18th century. Ancient woodland has been identified to the east and it is possible that, despite Yates’ depiction, woodland had formed part of the landscape prior to the 19th century³². However, it is also likely that further

³⁰ Horowitz 2005: 301; D953/8/2 SRO

³¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54022

³² SCC Huntley Wood SBI

woodland was planted across the ridge following the 1831 Act in a bid to maximise the potential of what would have been considered waste land by the 18th and 19th century agricultural pioneers.

The sixth historic farmstead, Litley Farm, lies to the north east of the zone at around 160m AOD. It has a regular courtyard plan form, which like the similar farmsteads in CHECZ 2 may be associated with two different enclosure patterns with perhaps different origins. To the north the historic landscape character suggests early enclosure, possibly in the post medieval period. However, to the south of Litley Farm aerial photographs suggest that the field pattern contains a degree of planning, possibly carried out by surveyors and enclosed by single species hedges, which unlike the area to the south, does not include trees along their length. The uncertainty of the nature of this field pattern is reflected in the HLC through the definition of this area as ‘18th/19th semi planned enclosure’. However, there is evidence that the landscape and farmstead were the result of the re-planning and re-development of an ancient holding during the 18th or 19th century, although this does not explain why the landscape to the north was not similarly re-planned. Litley Farm is believed to be located upon the site of a medieval manor house, an estate created out of Cheadle manor in the 13th century³³. There is consequently the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive associated with medieval activity in the area of Litley Farm.

There has been minimal housing development within the zone and where houses have been inserted they have generally retained the distinctive dispersed nature. The historic settlement is still closely associated with the small fields of the squatter enclosure.

1.7.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets have a high potential to contribute to an understanding of the social and economic history not only of the zone but also of the wider Cheadle area. The built heritage has the potential to retain information in its fabric, fixture and fittings which could inform the origins of the squatter settlement and the medieval estate at Litley. There is the potential for both above and below ground deposits to survive relating in particular to industrial archaeology and land management within the woodland as well as associated with the areas of settlement.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The integrity of the historic landscape character, comprising the squatter enclosure, mature field boundaries, semi planned enclosure, historic woodland, historic dispersed settlement and narrow country lanes, is strong across the zone. There are strong associations between the historic farmsteads and the squatter enclosures; there are also potential associations between the origins of this settlement and the industrial archaeological sites.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The historic components of the historic landscape, as laid out above, contribute significantly to the aesthetic appreciation of this landscape. There has been little significant change during the 20th and 21st centuries and where houses have been developed they have respected the overall character and nature of the dispersed settlement pattern.</p>	<p>High</p>

³³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00568

<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way which cross the zone. There is a good understanding of the history of the zone but further research into the associations between the heritage assets and the social and economic history of Cheadle would improve the community and public's appreciation of its importance to the history of the Moorlands and Staffordshire as a whole.</p>	High
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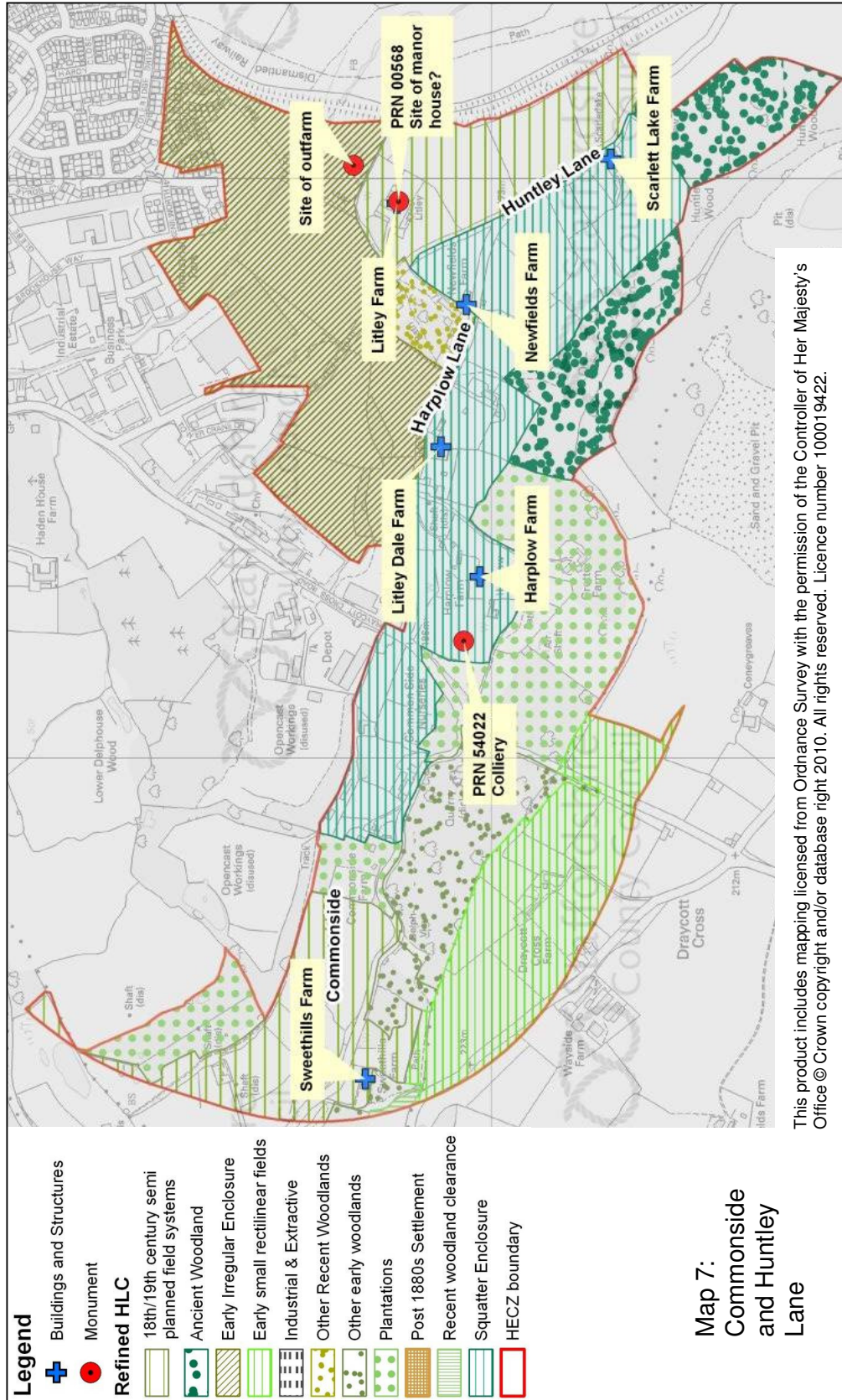
1.7.3 Recommendations:

The high values relating to the heritage assets make this a sensitive zone in terms of the impact upon the legibility of the historic landscape. The small squatter enclosures and their associated historic farmsteads are particularly fragile and vulnerable to change. Consequently there is little capacity to for change within the zone.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The maintenance of the historic landscape character and the dispersed low level settlement pattern.
- The management of incremental development within the zone through the planning system is desirable to protect this fragile historic landscape. Should development be deemed appropriate by SMDC it should reflect the existing historic settlement pattern and its design should strengthen local distinctiveness in its scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)³⁴.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the area.
- There is a moderate level of archaeological potential within the zone, as reflected in the high evidence value above. In particular around Litley Farm the possible site of a medieval manor house. Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be carried specifically relating to archaeological potential (cf. PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.

³⁴ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.8 CHECZ 8 – North of Mobberley and Huntley

1.8.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 56ha and is dominated by the narrow valley of an unnamed brook which flows north-south. In the south eastern corner of the zone this brook meets the Mobberley Brook and from that point south becomes the River Tean. To the west of the unnamed brook the land rises to a high point of 185m AOD and on the eastern edge to around 153m AOD.

The zone is dominated by a rectilinear field pattern whose origins may date to the post medieval period and are divided by hedgerows (cf. map 8). Along the brook are fields which form part of the floodplain which may date to a similar period. Few field boundaries have been removed since the late 19th century so that the rectilinear pattern is still legible within the landscape.

The enclosure could be associated with what may originally have been two small farmsteads clustered together on the north side of Tean Road. Historic buildings survive on both sites, but only one has so far been identified as being of national importance; the Grade II Listed late 18th century Mobberley House. This is a three storey red brick farmhouse which is very different in style from the other property; and once had a separate farm building to the rear. Mobberley Farm is a linear farmstead typical of the small farms of the Staffordshire Moorlands. The original linear farmstead, of house and attached barn, may have been constructed of stone but with a later red brick extension to the domestic end. Linear farmsteads have been constructed from the medieval period onwards, originally as 'longhouses' and later with a dividing wall³⁵.

The origin of settlement in this area is unclear, but three properties are indicated in this area on Yates' map (1775). Mobberley was apparently first mentioned in documentary sources in the late 16th century and it is therefore possible that both the settlement and enclosure date from this period. However there also remains the possibility that this land was associated with Mobberley Priory in Cheshire during the medieval period³⁶.

The Limes is another history property lying to the north of Mobberley House which is currently used as a veterinary clinic, but probably originated as a row of four cottages. Like Mobberley House it is constructed of red brick.

There is evidence for mining activity in two areas within the zone. Shallow coal pits were marked on an undated geological map to the west of Mobberley Farm and earthworks survive associated with potential mining activity to the far north of the zone³⁷. These features are not marked on 19th century maps suggesting that this activity may pre date this period.

The western portion of the zone has been cut, on a north-south alignment, by a disused mineral railway which was constructed circa 1920s/30s. The

³⁵ Lake 2009: 19

³⁶ Horowitz 2005: 391

³⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04463 and PRN 50859

disused railway is lined by mature trees which highlight its presence in the landscape.

Little research has been carried out upon human activity from the prehistoric to early medieval period within the area around Cheadle. Several late prehistoric tools, from the project area, and a possible Roman temporary camp in Cheadle are the sum of the current knowledge for the immediate environs. However, there remains the potential for unknown sites of archaeological importance to be located within the zone. Further research would assist in this identification.

1.8.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets have the potential to contribute to an understanding of the economic and social history of the wider Cheadle area, although only further research could clarify the relationships between the assets. There is the potential for below ground archaeology to survive relating to identified mining areas and there is also potential for unknown sites to also be located within the zone.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The integrity of the rectilinear pattern of the historic enclosure survives despite the removal of a number of field boundaries. The historic buildings, including the Grade II Listed Moberley House, contribute to an understanding of the development of this landscape. However, it is not currently clear to what extent the field pattern is associated historically to either the farmsteads or to Cheadle, but these may be clarified by further research.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The historic landscape character comprising the historic farmsteads and surviving post medieval field pattern contribute to the aesthetics of the landscape as does the tree lined former railway.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: Further research would elucidate role of the zone within the wider history of Cheadle and in particular the relationship between the historic coal mining and the copper industry. However, there are few Rights of Way which would enable access into the landscape which could encourage promotion/interpretation.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

1.8.3 Recommendations:

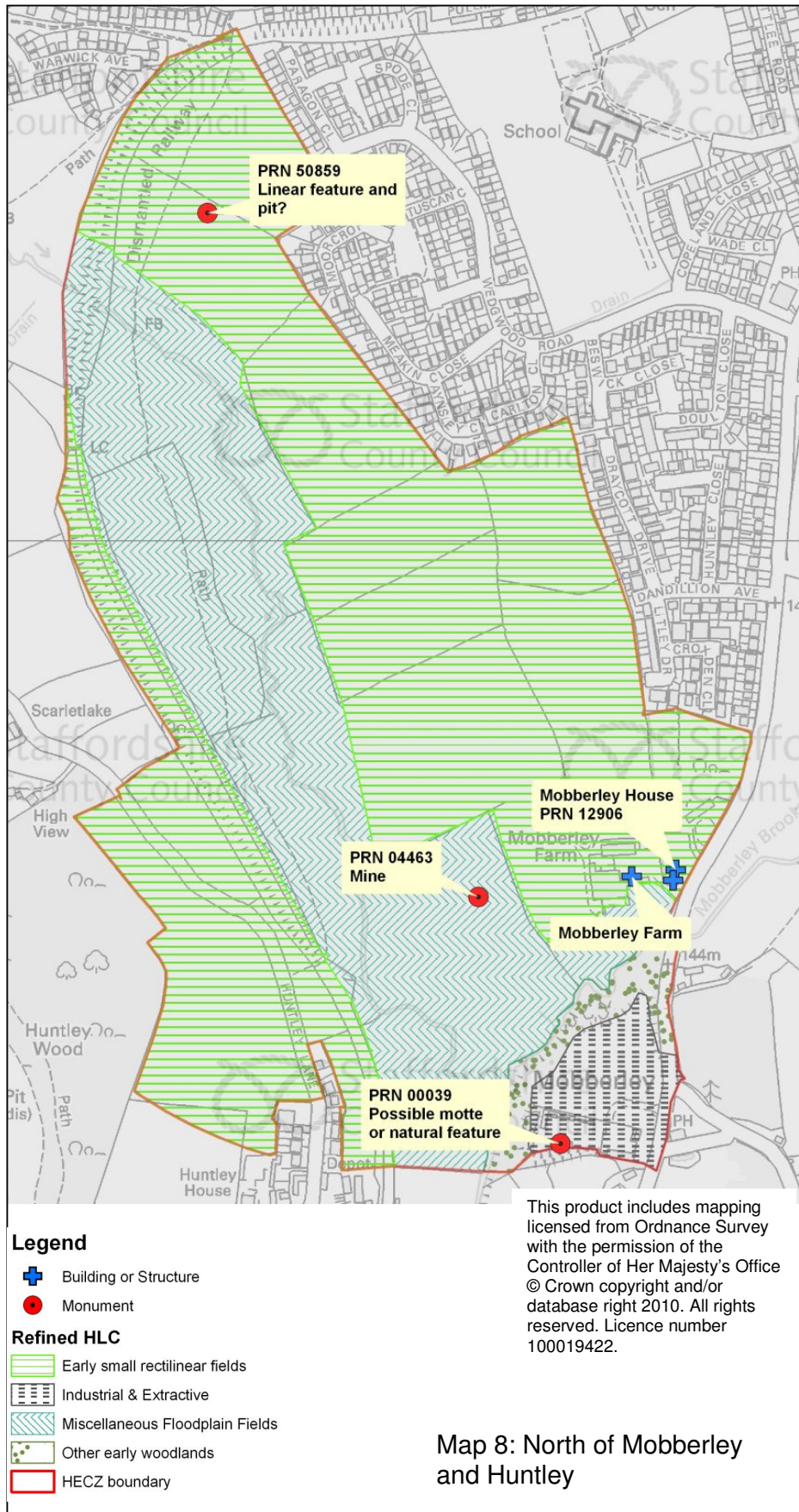
The integrity of the historic landscape character is still legible despite the removal of a number of field boundaries. The predominant historic settlement pattern continues to be dispersed in nature.

The conservation and enhancement of the historic landscape and heritage assets of the zone would be best achieved by:

- The protection and enhancement of the Listed building and its setting is covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should seek be of a low density and seek to respect the surviving historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)³⁸.
- There is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12 will largely be dependent upon the location and scale of development.

³⁸ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



Map 8: North of Moberley and Huntley