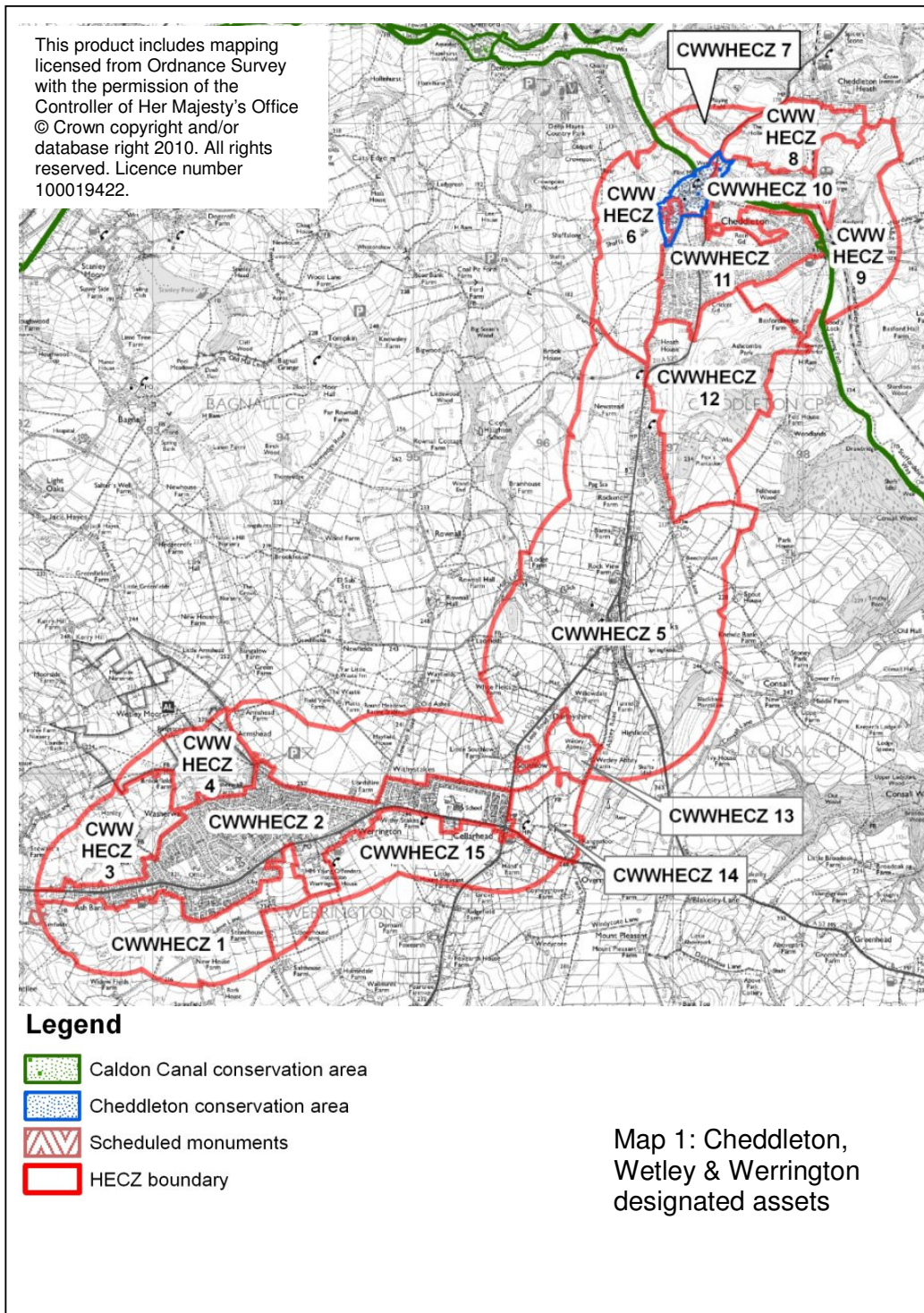


APPENDIX 5

1. Cheddleton, Wetley Rocks and Werrington



1.1 CWWHECZ 1 – South west of Werrington

1.1.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 101ha and the land rises up from around 175m AOD in the west to over 245m AOD in the east.

The historic landscape character is dominated by enclosure patterns exhibiting a largely irregular form, in the western portion and with a greater regularity in the east (cf. map 2). These differences are probably the result of the historic origins of the enclosure and/or periods of re-planning of field systems. These differences are also apparent on aerial photographs where more mature hedgerows including in-hedge trees dominate in the area of irregular enclosure where the majority of the historic field boundaries survive. In the eastern rectilinear fields the hedgerows are less distinct perhaps indicating single species hedgerows (such as hawthorn) or areas where historic hedgerows have been replaced by fencing during the late 20th century.

The irregular field pattern may be associated with the well defined earthworks which indicate the site of Simfields moat, a Scheduled Monument which lies across the western boundary of the zone (cf. maps 1 and 2)¹. Moated sites have generally been proven to date to the 12th and 13th centuries and had a variety of functions². This site may have originated as a new holding during this period which would suggest that the associated field pattern was created as a result of the assartment of woodland. Other settlement in the wider area, including Ash and Werrington to the north east (CWWHECZ 2) and Hulme to the south (beyond the project area) all appear to have been first recorded during the 13th or early 14th century perhaps suggesting similar origins. Some of the irregular fields within the zone could be associated with the creation of holdings associated with Ash from the 13th century onwards³.

The rectilinear pattern may suggest later enclosure, possibly dating to the post medieval period and may represent the re-planning of the landscape perhaps as a result of the subdivision of later holdings.

The settlement pattern within the zone is dispersed and largely comprises historic farmsteads. The older farmsteads appear to have been established away from the lanes perhaps being centred on their holdings. Simfields Farm was constructed with a L-plan suggesting a small farmstead of a type which is common in the Staffordshire Moorlands although the plan has been altered. The site lies adjacent to the Scheduled moated site although the relationship between the two is currently unclear. Rouch Farm, which also lies within this irregular landscape, has been identified as having a dispersed plan form which is also characteristic of farmsteads of the upland landscapes of north Staffordshire.

¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00180; English Heritage Scheduled Monument no. 13466

² Roberts & Wrathmell 2002: 58

³ Horowitz 2005: 92, 330 and 568

Of the three historic farmsteads associated with the rectilinear field pattern only one pre-dates the 1890s. High Coppice Farm has a regular courtyard plan form suggesting that it was established in the late 18th or 19th century and may therefore be associated with a degree of re-planning of this landscape as identified above. New House Farm and Stone House Farm, on Hulme Lane, both date to the late 19th century and are located along the road side. Development has also occurred during the mid and late 20th century in the form of semi-detached properties between New House Farm and Stone House Farm and the odd detached property. This development has generally respected the predominant historic settlement pattern in its low density.

1.1.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a good potential for the heritage assets to contribute to an understanding of the social and economic history of this part of the Staffordshire Moorlands in terms of the extant historic field and settlement patterns. The Scheduled moated site lies partly within this zone and is a well preserved earthwork with the potential for below ground archaeological remains which could further inform the history of this area from the medieval period onwards.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets have seen some alteration although the historic irregular enclosure to the west of the zone has largely survived and this is emphasised by the extant mature hedgerows. An understanding of the associations between the heritage assets would benefit from further research particularly to confirm the origins of the irregular field pattern and its relationship with the Scheduled Monument. The Scheduled Monument, which partly lies within the zone, has been identified as being of national historic importance.</p>	<p>High (medium within the area of the rectilinear fields to the east of the zone).</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape is strongest in the western half of the zone due to the survival of the irregular field pattern and the dispersed settlement pattern. Modern development has respected the dispersed settlement pattern and in the area of rectilinear fields the overall pattern survives even though some of the historic field boundaries may now be marked by fencing.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: A number of Rights of Way cross the zone which would enable the community and visitors to engage with the historic landscape. However, the value of the zone for the community and visitors would benefit from an enhanced understanding of the historical associations and development of the heritage assets and their place in the wider history of this part of the Staffordshire Moorlands. This could only be achieved from further research into the history of this area.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

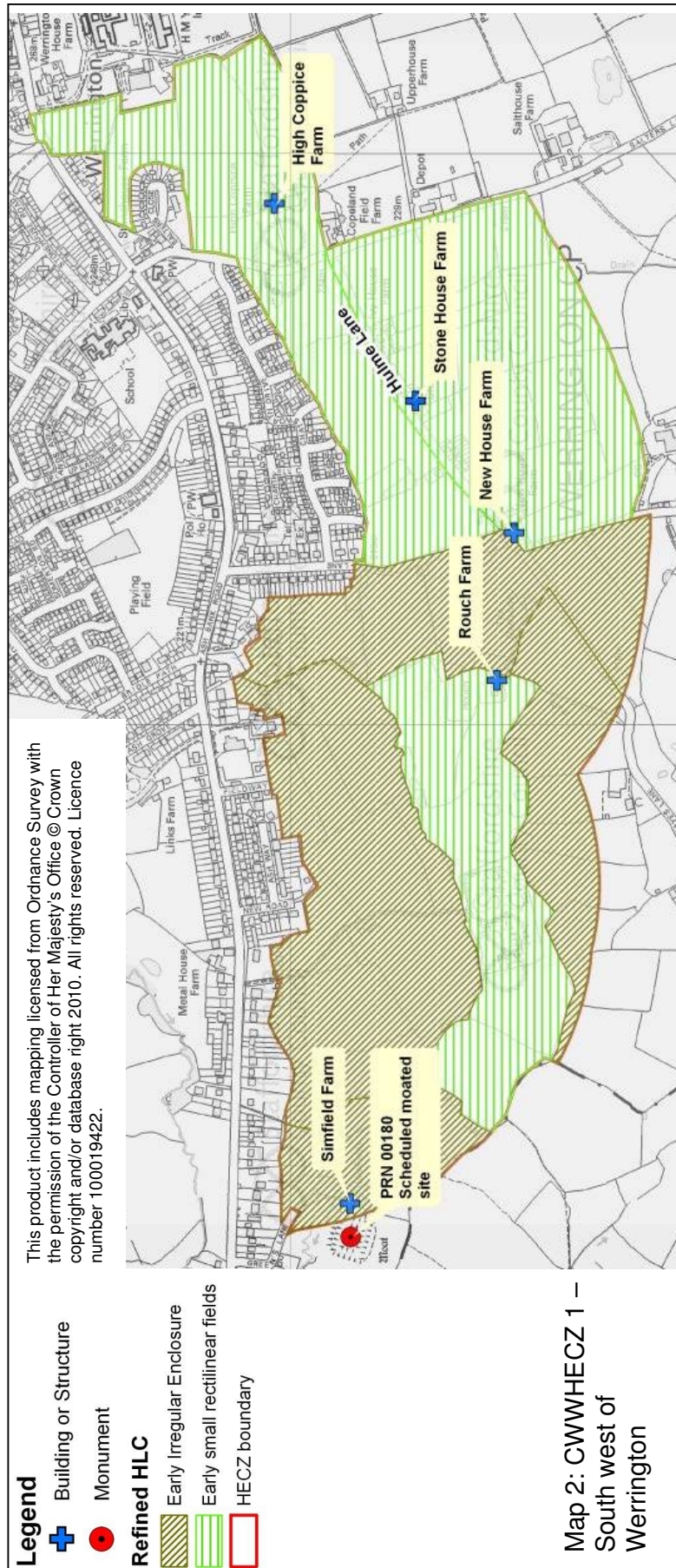
1.1.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic landscape character survives greatest to the west of the zone in the area of irregular enclosure and the location of the Scheduled Monument. Consequently this legibility means that there is little capacity to absorb change. The historic landscape character is weaker in the east of the zone where there has been considerable removal of field boundaries, although even within this area a dispersed settlement pattern of farmsteads is still predominant.

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.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴.
- The protection and enhancement of the Scheduled Monument and its setting is covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the Scheduled Monument or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- There is a moderate to low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. 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.

⁴ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.2 CWWHECZ 2 – Werrington and Cellarhead

1.2.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 157ha and incorporates the legible historic settlement cores of Cellarhead, Werrington and Washerwall (cf. map 3). Settlement also appears to have existed prior to the late 19th century at Ashbank. The zone is dominated by the late 20th century housing expansion which has probably resulted due to its location adjacent to Stoke upon Trent city.

There are surviving historic buildings along Washerwall Lane, which represent the extent of the known core of Washerwall hamlet. This settlement is first recorded in the 18th century and it is possible that it is associated with quarrying activity which was certainly present by the late 19th century⁵. The historic buildings are stone built and comprise terraces and detached properties. They are strung out along the road reflecting their originally dispersed nature, but late 20th century infill has incorporated them into the general housing expansion. Their precise origins are not currently understood and there is the potential that research could clarify their origins.

Werrington was first recorded in the mid 13th century and may have been created as the result of assarting or the occupation of what had been moorland (see also CWWHECZ 1)⁶. Like Washerwall the extant historic buildings are dispersed along the Ashbank Road having been largely subsumed by 20th century housing of a variety of dates and styles. The historic buildings here have largely been rendered although a number of red brick houses survive within one terrace. This settlement included the farmhouse of Woodcock Farm, although the historic farm buildings themselves have been re-placed. The original farmstead exhibited a loose courtyard plan form. This plan form is typical of the small farmsteads to be found within the Staffordshire Moorlands and examples have been archaeologically excavated dating to the 13th century⁷. It is possible that the original settlement of Werrington comprised a number of small dispersed farmsteads. One of two Grade II Listed mileposts lies within this area of the zone and highlight the fact that Ashbank Road formed part of the Hanley and Bucknall toll road first recorded in 1771⁸.

Cellarhead to the east is first recorded in documentary records in the early 18th century and the settlement appears to have become established around the extant crossroads. Historic buildings still dominate the junction, predominantly of exposed brick and render. The earliest known of these buildings is the Grade II Listed 'Hope and Anchor' public house which was probably originally built as a house in the 18th century⁹. A Grade II Listed milepost also survives on the Leek Road which may be early 20th century in date¹⁰.

⁵ Horowitz 2005: 561

⁶ Ibid: 568

⁷ Edwards 2009: 37; Lake 2009: 19

⁸ Higgins 2008: 78

⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 12862

¹⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13289

Ash, is referenced in medieval documents and the original settlement may have been located in the area of Ashbank. A large property is indicated on the site of Ash Farm on Yates' map (1775), which may have had at least early 17th century origins¹¹. Ash Farm has been identified as a historic farmstead exhibiting a regular courtyard plan form perhaps suggesting that the extant farm buildings date to the late 18th/early 19th century. The farmhouse appears to have been converted into a public house. To the east lies Little Ash Farm, this had historically been a small farmstead although it may also represent the site of earlier settlement. To the north of Ashbank Road is the ornate Grade II Listed gate house to Ash Hall built in circa 1841 and associated with Job Meigh a local pottery owner¹². The 20th century housing which now lines this side of the road, and surrounds the gatehouse, was constructed upon part of the historic park land associated with the hall (cf. CWWHECZ 3)

There is currently little evidence for human activity prior to the medieval period. The exceptions include a scatter of flint tools found prior to the Second World War near Werrington which was interpreted as evidence of a lithic working site¹³. However, it is likely that the scarcity of information concerning human activity within the zone is due largely to a lack of investigation.

1.2.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There are few known heritage assets and the potential for the survival of below ground archaeological deposits across much of the zone is probably limited due to 20th century housing development. However, potential may exist in specific areas, particularly in those settlement areas identified as having earlier origins. There is also the potential for the historic buildings to retain information which could elucidate the history of development of settlement across the zone and how this relates to the wider north Staffordshire landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets have largely been subsumed within the 20th century housing expansion. However, they still positively contribute to the local distinctiveness of zone. There may be opportunities to enhance these assets to contribute to heritage led sustainable economic regeneration.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The aesthetics of the historic character of the zone has been significantly impacted by 20th and 21st century change, although heritage assets do survive, including those which have been identified as having national importance (the listed buildings) and are positive contributors to local distinctiveness.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: Further research would enhance the understanding of the historic areas of the zone. The heritage assets could form part of the social and economic history associated with Job Meigh and the pottery industry. On the whole there is currently little to contribute to an understanding of the wider area.</p>	<p>Low</p>

¹¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 30029

¹² Staffordshire HER: PRN 12865

¹³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00547; Lithic working site: A site which has produced evidence of in situ working of stone for the manufacture of tools, weapons or other objects. Scope note reproduced from the Thesaurus of Monument Types by kind permission of English Heritage.

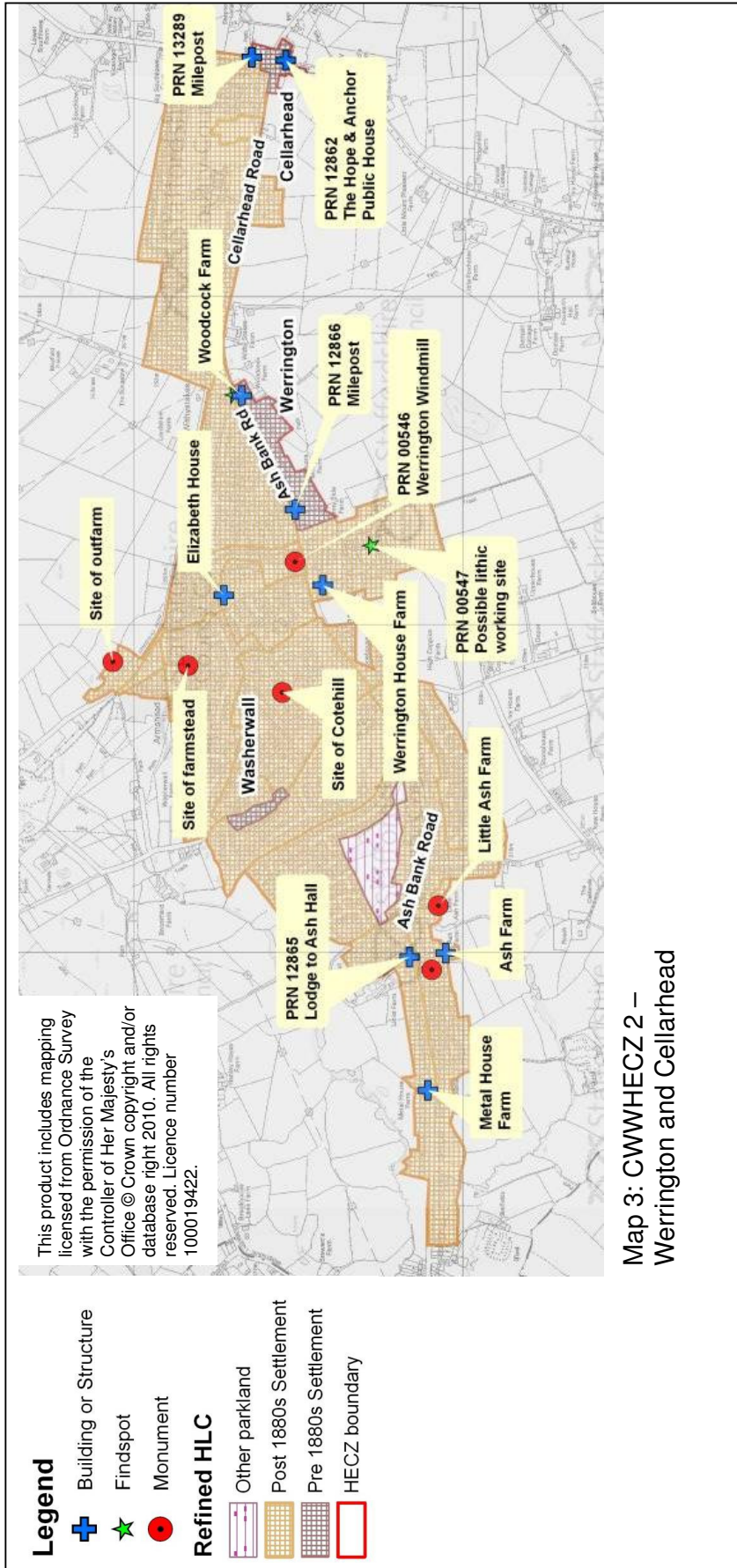
1.2.3 Recommendations:

Whilst the zone is dominated by 20th century housing development there are a number of legible heritage assets which make a positive contribution towards local distinctiveness. These heritage assets included the Grade II Listed buildings and structures, but also the historic buildings which comprise the surviving core of Werrington, Washerwell and Cellarhead (cf. the areas of 'Pre 1880s Settlement' on map 3).

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

- The conservation and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their 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 settlement.
- The promotion of the re-use of historic buildings to contribute to sustainable development and possibly sustainable tourism. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the settlement.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form in order to make a positive contribution to the historic character of the settlement and to strengthen local distinctiveness (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)¹⁴.
- There is a low to moderate archaeological potential within the zone. There may be a requirement to submit a Heritage Statement with planning applications dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.

¹⁴ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.3 CWWHECZ 3 – Hanley Hayes and Ash Hall

1.3.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 56ha and the land rises up in a roughly south west to north east direction from around 170m AOD at Ashbank Road to around 238m AOD just below Wetley Moor (CWWHECZ 4). A small stream runs through the zone in a north east to south westerly direction which is flanked by woodland.

The zone is dominated by an irregular field pattern which probably dates from the post medieval period and represents the gradual enclosure of Wetley Moor (cf. map 4). The integrity of this landscape is largely intact, although one or two field boundaries have been removed just to the south of Hanley Hayes. The field system appears to be enclosed by mature hedgerows with in-hedge trees. This enclosure pattern may be associated with the historic farmstead, Hanley Hayes, within the zone and three other historic farmsteads which lie beyond the character area dispersed along Brookhouse Lane. All of these farmsteads are indicated on Yates' map, although only Hanley Hayes is named. Little is currently known about the precise origins of this dispersed settlement and its field systems, with the exception of Brookhouse Farm which incorporates a Grade II Listed farmhouse dated to 1744¹⁵.

All of these farmsteads are typical of the small upland farms to be found across the Staffordshire Moorlands. Several have a loose courtyard plan form, examples of which have been archaeologically excavated dating to the 13th century¹⁶. The exception to this is pattern is Hanley Hayes which has been identified as having a regular courtyard plan form. These farmsteads are generally a late development representing the industrialisation of agricultural practices during the late 18th/19th century and associated with wealthy landowners. However, it is possible that the site itself has earlier origins, but the later fortunes of the farmstead and the possible re-planning may be associated with later land ownership. Further research may be able to clarify the different histories of these individual farmsteads.

The establishment of Ash Hall and its associated landscape park in the mid 19th century may provide a clue as to the potential re-planning of Hanley Hayes. Ash Hall is a Grade II Listed building constructed circa 1841 for a local pottery owner, Job Meigh¹⁷. The property is currently operating as a nursing home and the associated landscape park has been sub-divided and the integrity of the parkland character has been impaired¹⁸. A number of parkland trees survive to the south and woodland still lines the stream which forms the historic northern boundary of the park.

An old coal pit is marked on the late 19th century 6" Ordnance Survey map suggesting at least low level industrial activity within the zone possibly during the 19th century. There is the potential for further evidence for industrial activity to survive, both above and below ground, in other areas of the zone.

¹⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 12849

¹⁶ Edwards 2009: 37; Lake 2009: 19

¹⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06073

¹⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 40065

1.3.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets within the zone contribute to an understanding of the history of the zone and the wider area. Certain of these assets also contribute to the history of the pottery industry and of the Meigh family in particular. There is also the potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone relating to industrial activity indicated by the old coal shaft marked on the Ordnance Survey maps.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The historic character of the field systems and settlement pattern survive well. There has been some loss of the historic integrity within the former extent of Ash Hall Park although some in park trees and woodland survive. The importance of Ash Hall to the history of the area and nationally has been recognised in the Grade II Listing. There are historic associations between the development of Ash Hall and the Meigh family. The hall is also both architecturally and historically associated with the lodge lying in CWWHECZ 2. The origins of the field pattern and its association with the settlement pattern in the area of Wetley Moor is currently unclear, but further research could clarify these relationships and contribute to the history of the wider area.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic field pattern is largely intact and its contribution to the aesthetics of the landscape is enhanced by the maturity of the field boundaries and the surviving historic woodland along the stream. The surviving parkland trees also contribute to the aesthetics of the historic landscape recalling the wider Ash Park and its relationship with the Grade II Listed hall. This in spite of the weakened integrity of the overall parkland character.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: An improved understanding of the history of the field pattern and dispersed settlement would improve the engagement between the community and visitors. The history of Ash Hall and its associations between the pottery industry and the Meigh family in particular provide a basis for interpretation. A public Right of Way through the zone provides opportunities for the community and visitors to experience the historic landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

1.3.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic irregular field system is well preserved although its relationship with the origins of the farmstead of Hamley Hayes is currently unclear. There are historic associations between Ash Hall and the surrounding relict parkland. The latter would benefit from conservation or restoration to enhance the associations with the hall and it could form part of the Green Infrastructure policy for the District.

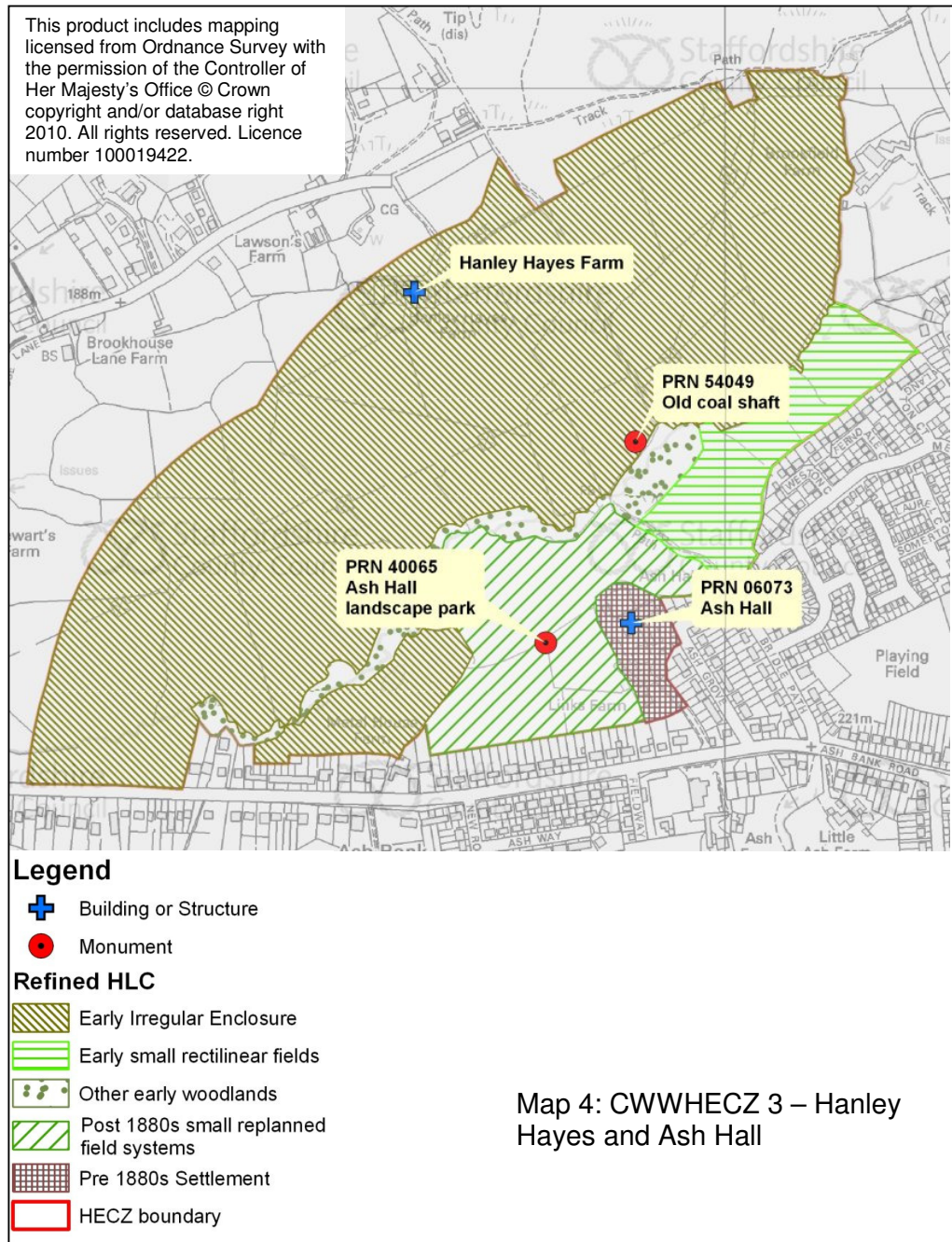
The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The conservation and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their

setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.

- The conservation of the historic landscape character to the north of the zone in particular. The woodland character and the historic parkland contribute significantly to the local distinctiveness of this landscape.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)¹⁹.
- There is a moderate to low potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. There may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

¹⁹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.4 CWWHECZ 4 – Wetley Moor

1.4.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 42ha and the land rises up in a roughly south west to north east direction from around 232m AOD at Brookfield Farm to around 270m AOD at Armshead.

The entire area of the zone had probably originally formed part of Wetley Moor until at least the early 19th century. Yates' map suggests that the zone was still covered by moorland by the late 18th century and at least 42% of the area of the zone is still dominated by this historic landscape character (cf. map 5). However, because Yates' map lacks detail there remains the potential that some of the squatter enclosures, which are still legible within the zone and cover 37% of the area, had earlier origins than this map suggests.

Little archaeological research has currently been carried out across the moorland, but there remains a high potential for above and below ground archaeological deposits to survive. Aerial photographs have shown that bell pits, associated with historic coal mining, survive in the moorland to the north west of Brookfield Farm²⁰. Historic maps show that quarrying was carried out in the moorland to the east. The importance of the mineral resources, as indicated by this evidence, was probably the major draw for settlement within the zone.

The squatter enclosures comprise small fields surrounded by mature hedgerows including in-hedge trees which are closely associated with a dispersed settlement pattern of small historic farmsteads and cottages. The historic character therefore suggests that the local inhabitants of the zone were involved in the extraction of mineral resources supplemented by subsistence farming. The vegetation in the hedgerows associated with squatter enclosures can often have formed an important part of the subsistence lifestyle of the inhabitants. The two surviving historic farmsteads, Brookfield Farm and Washerwall Farm, probably originated with linear plan forms although both have expanded during the 20th century.

The landscape to the east of Brookfield Farm began to be enclosed in the last decade of the 19th century perhaps representing the expansion of one of the farmsteads.

A Grade II Listed probable boundary stone survives near Washerwall Farm which may have 14th to 16th century origins²¹.

The transition between moorland and squatter enclosure is still legible within the landscape and as such is important to an understanding of the history of the Staffordshire Moorlands more generally. The integrity of this historic landscape is at risk of being lost through the re-colonisation of the moorland in the areas of squatter enclosure and the loss of the historic dispersed settlement pattern.

²⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20427

²¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00549

1.4.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets of the zone are important indicators to the social and economic history of Wetley Moor as a whole. The legibility of this transitional landscape is of particular importance as are the squatter enclosure and scattered farmsteads and cottages. There is the potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive particularly within the areas of moorland relating to industrial activity which in turn would enhance the understanding of the social and economic history of the wider area.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible historic character of the zone, from the moorland in the north west, to the squatter enclosures with associated historic dwellings, hedgerows and numerous footpaths, define the local distinctiveness of this landscape. The integrity of the heritage assets is still apparent within the zone and associations can still be seen between the historic properties and the squatter enclosure in particular.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The convergence of the moorland with the squatter enclosure comprising the small fields, surviving historic field patterns and footpaths all provide a strong sense of place within the landscape and contribute to an appreciation not only of the uniqueness of the area but also its aesthetic appeal. The contrast between the open landscape of the moorland and the field systems also contributes to the appreciation of this historic landscape.</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 through the changing landscape character of the zone. Further research into the origins of this landscape and the associations between the heritage assets would contribute to the community and public's ability to appreciate the history of the zone.</p>	<p>High</p>

1.4.3 Recommendations:

The character of the squatter enclosures and the moorland are particularly sensitive to erosion through piecemeal development. The historic landscape character of squatter enclosures is important to the history of the Staffordshire Moorlands and is a rare landscape across much of the rest of Staffordshire.

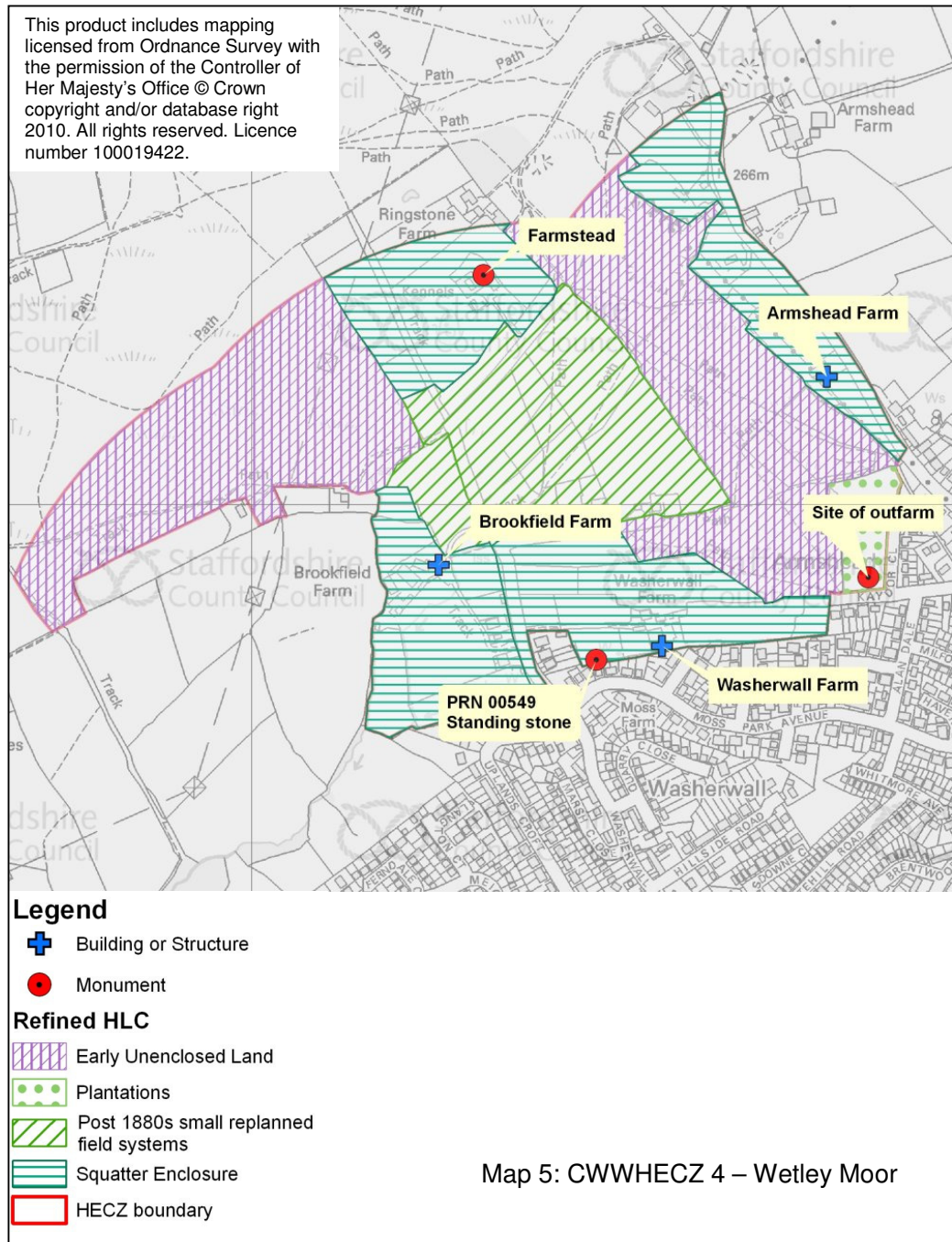
The zone represents a transitional landscape which charts the history of the zone from the origins of the open moorland, which survives to the east and west of the zone through to the later squatter enclosure and associated dispersed farmsteads and cottages. The legibility of this change from the 'wild' moorland to the farmed landscape enables the history of the zone to be visualised and there is the potential for this to be interpreted for the benefit of the community and visitors. It should also be conserved for the benefit of future generations.

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

- Intensification of development within this area would be detrimental to the integrity of the historic landscape character of squatter enclosures

and the associated historic dwellings and the network of lanes. The maintenance and conservation of the historic landscape character and dispersed settlement pattern is therefore recommended.

- 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 to low potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. There may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.



1.5 CWWHECZ 5 – Wetley Rocks

1.5.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 518ha; the highest land lies along the southern boundary at approximately 260m AOD. The land generally drops away from this point towards the east of the zone where an un-named tributary of the River Churnet flows roughly northwards. Wetley Rocks represents a spur of high land overlooking the brook standing at around 250m AOD. In the far north east of the zone the land drops to around 205m AOD.

The zone is dominated by planned enclosure mostly created in the mid to late 18th century (cf. map 6). It is a landscape created by surveyors comprising field systems which display great regularity with straight field boundaries often associated with similarly straight roads. Planned enclosure is usually associated with single species hedges, usually hawthorn, or, within the upland areas, with stone walls. Across the zone the aerial photography suggests a mix of hedgerows and stone walls, although the former may represent vegetation obscuring stone walls. Some mature trees are also present within the field boundaries. Prior to this enclosure the landscape had probably been dominated by moorland which most likely formed part of Wetley Moor, which appears to have covered much of the landscape in this part of the Moorlands.

The zone falls within two parishes, the boundary of which roughly follows the A522; Cheddleton, to the west of Wetley Rocks and Consall to the east. The planned enclosure lying within Cheddleton parish was created following an Act of Enclosure passed in 1737²². The historic farmsteads which lie within the parish and associated with this landscape comprise three plan forms; loose courtyards, linear plans and regular courtyards. It is not currently known to what extent this settlement pattern may have pre-dated the planned enclosure of the mid 18th century. It is possible therefore that some of these sites may have pre-enclosure origins relating to subsistence farming in a moorland landscape, although it is likely that the majority were established as new holdings from the mid 18th century onwards. The number of farmsteads which appear to be aligned upon the straight roads including Cheadle Road and Leak Road may confirm this interpretation. However, an examination of the surviving historic fabric of the buildings along with documentary research may help to elucidate the origins of many of the farms. Evidence for pre 18th century origins may be suggested by Crickets Farm, to the west of the zone, which exhibits a linear plan form. The farm appears to be associated with a small area of irregular fields which may suggest it was enclosed out of the moorland prior to 1737.

The regular-courtyard farms, whether or not they have an earlier origin, do represent at least the re-planning of the farmstead from the late 18th century based upon the prevailing agricultural ideology which was based on organised, industrial, principles²³. These farmsteads have a strong association with the surrounding planned field systems.

²² Cheddleton Parish: Wetley Rocks SRO Q/RCd 029

²³ Lake 2009: 19

The settlement of Wetley Rocks also lies within Cheddleton parish and is concentrated upon the junction of the Cheadle and Leek Roads. The settlement is first recorded in documentary sources in the 18th century suggesting that it is strongly associated with the Enclosure Act (1737). The fact that the historic buildings are generally aligned onto the straight roads perhaps confirms this interpretation. The buildings comprise farmsteads and cottages, generally constructed of local stone and include a Grade II Listed cottage on the Cheadle Road²⁴. The areas of 'Post 1880s settlement' shown on map 6 mostly represents 20th century housing, however, there are still many surviving earlier stone built properties scattered among this later development. These include a Grade II Listed early 18th century farmhouse²⁵. This farmstead exhibits a linear plan form and may have been one of the first holdings to be established upon the newly enclosed landscape, unless it can be proven to have earlier origins. The Grade II Listed St John's Church lies on Mill Lane and was built in 1834 presumably to serve the growing community²⁶.

Both the Cheadle Road and Leek Road within the zone were enacted as toll roads during the 18th or 19th century. The Cheadle road was created as a toll road in 1762, but the date for the Leek road is currently unknown²⁷. Two Grade II Listed mileposts are associated with the toll roads within the zone²⁸.

The landscape lying within Consall parish, in the eastern portion of the zone, was not the subject of an Enclosure Act, but a regular or rectilinear field pattern is still the predominant character. Yates' map (1775) suggests that the field pattern was not created until either the last two decades of the 18th century or the early 19th century. The historic farmsteads in this landscape comprise regular courtyard and loose courtyard plan forms. The 1" OS map (circa 1830s) shows that very few of these farmsteads existed by this date. The notable exceptions are 'Tunnel Farm' a regular courtyard farmstead associated with a semi-planned landscape and 'Park Lodge Farm', a loose courtyard farmstead, associated with a more irregular field pattern, but which may still be of a late period of origin.

There is currently limited evidence for industrial activity within the zone with the exception of two sites, one to the south east and the other to the north of the zone. In the south east there are two old ironstone shafts, which were disused by circa 1880²⁹. They lie approximately 190m to the east of the line of the Consall Plateway which crossed the zone on a roughly south west-north east alignment. The plateway was probably constructed to take resources, particularly lime, between the Churnet Valley and the Weston Coyney area of Stoke³⁰. It is not precisely known at what date the plateway was laid, but it had closed by 1849. A small brickworks was operating to the north of the zone, on Brookhouse Lane, by the 1880s, but had closed by circa 1899³¹. It

²⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13301

²⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13341 and PRN 53152

²⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01298

²⁷ Higgins 2009: 62 and 104

²⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN13288 and PRN 13302

²⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20429

³⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04774

³¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04769

may have been operated for a specific building scheme, possibly associated with the nearby Ashcombe Park or its estate (cf. CWWHECZ 12).

New Mill and its associated mill pond, lying off Mill Lane on the western boundary, may have at least late 18th century origins³². It was operating as a corn mill by the late 19th century. It was possibly associated with Rownall, lying to the west beyond the project area, which had been recorded as an estate in documentary sources from the time of Domesday Book (1086)³³.

There is some limited evidence for human activity in the prehistoric and Roman periods within the parishes of Cheddleton and Consall. The sites include a possible Bronze Age barrow around Stonelow (within the zone) and two late prehistoric flint scatters, perhaps suggesting working sites; one to the south of Newstead Farm (within this zone) and the other in the Basfordbridge area of Cheddleton (cf. CWWHECZ 10 and 12)³⁴. A possible Roman marching camp has been identified on aerial photographs to the north of Cheddleton, beyond the project area³⁵. The remainder of the evidence is from stray finds including late prehistoric tools and Roman coins. On the whole little research has currently been carried out upon the archaeological potential of these periods within the project area. However, there is the potential for unknown sites of archaeological importance to be located within the zone.

1.5.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The legible heritage assets make a clear contribution to the history of the zone. The planned enclosure and many of the historic farmsteads tell the story of the origins of this landscape in the 18th and early 19th century and their role in the history of the agricultural improvement (commonly referred to as the ‘agricultural revolution’) of this period. Both the designated and undesignated historic buildings have the potential to retain important information which could contribute significantly to the history of the zone and of the wider Staffordshire Moorlands. There is also the potential for below and above ground archaeological evidence to survive relating to areas of potentially earlier settlement as well as industrial activity, including any earthworks which may be associated with the Consall Plateway. Such evidence would contribute significantly to an understanding of the early industrial history of the wider Churnet Valley/Staffordshire Moorlands. There also remains the potential for currently unknown sites to survive relating to prehistoric and Roman activity within the zone.</p>	<p>High</p>
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³² Staffordshire HER: PRN 53916 and PRN 02241

³³ Horowitz 2005: 467

³⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04304, PRN 01952 and PRN 01647

³⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 05016

<p>Historical value: There is a strong historical association in the western portion of the zone between the extant planned field systems and the Act of enclosure of 1737. Many of the farmsteads across the entire zone are associated with the planned enclosure representing new holdings within an area that had previously formed moorland. Historic buildings also survive within the settlement of Wetley Rocks which may also be associated with the enclosure of this landscape from moorland in the 18th century. The straight roads are probably also testimony to the planning of this landscape during the 18th and 19th centuries. Five buildings and structures within the zone have been identified as being of national importance (the Listed buildings noted above). The cottage and farmhouse in Wetley Rocks both date to the 18th century and as such represent the earliest known buildings within zone.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The historic character of the zone relates to the creation of a highly planned landscape during the 19th century which is partly associated with the Act of Enclosure (1737). The planned field systems, stone walls and straight road system all make positive contributions to the locally distinctive landscape. The integrity of the heritage assets which comprise this inherited landscape are still intelligible and so enhance its aesthetics. The historic built environment, which includes the Listed Buildings as well as the non designated stone built farmsteads and cottages, also contribute significantly to the aesthetics of the zone.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The history of the zone may not be currently apparent to the local community as a whole or to visitors. Further research could enhance the understanding of the relationship between the heritage assets. There are a number of public rights of way which could be utilised as part of the interpretation of the history and local distinctiveness of this landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

1.5.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic planned character of the zone with its distinctive stone walls that are synonymous of the upland landscapes of the District is well preserved. Many historic buildings, both Listed and unlisted also contribute to the sense of place and all appear to relate intimately to the creation of this historic landscape from the early 18th century onwards. Away from the small hamlet of Wetley Rocks the settlement pattern is distinctly dispersed in nature. These characteristic aspects of the historic landscape of the zone suggest there is little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

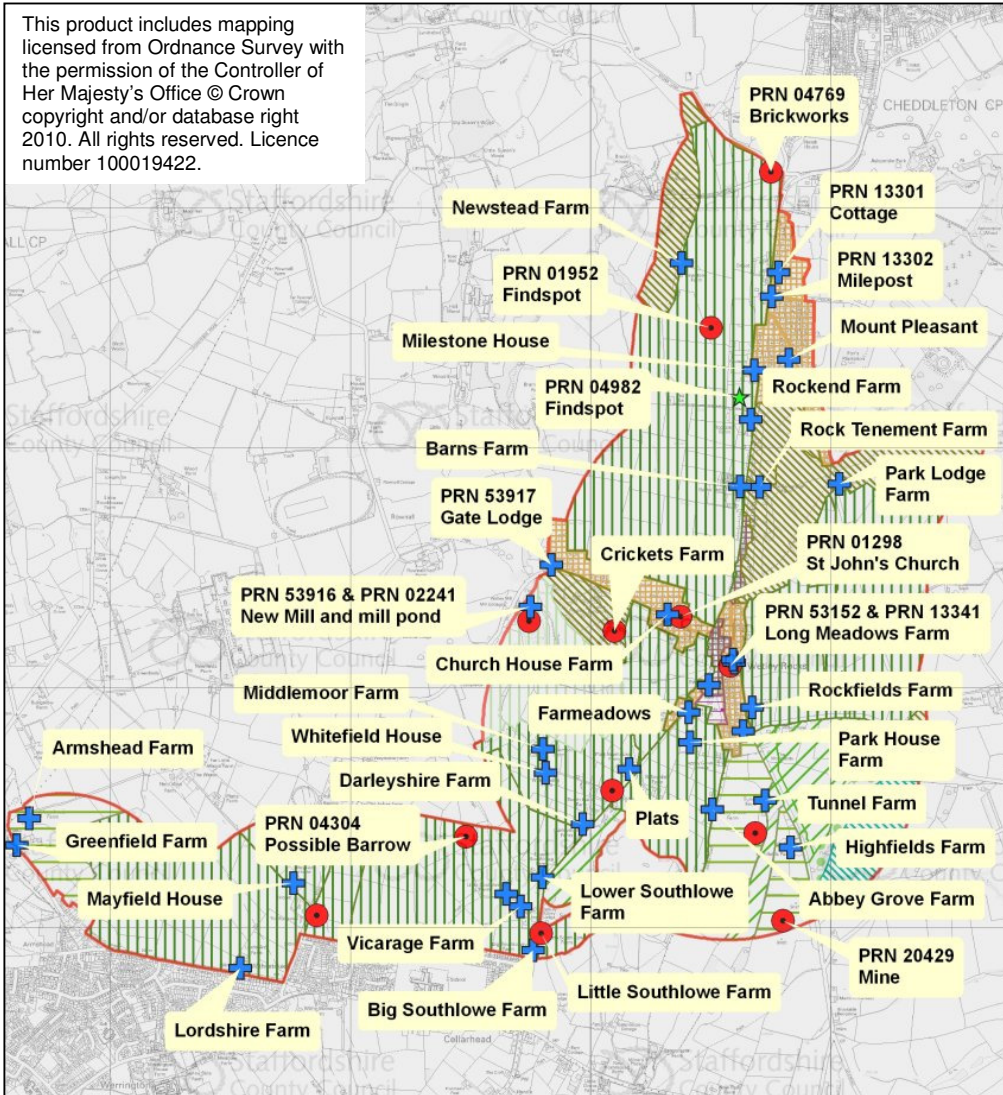
The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The conservation of the planned nature of the historic landscape character and its predominantly dispersed settlement pattern. The conservation of the stone walls in particular would strengthen the sense of place.

- The conservation and enhancement of the Listed buildings and structures as well as their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their 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 be of a low density to reflect the overall dispersed settlement pattern and be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)³⁶.
- There is a moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. There may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

³⁶ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

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Legend

- + Building or Structure
- ★ Findspot
- Monument
- Other parkland
- Plantations
- Post 1880s Re-organised fields
- Post 1880s Settlement
- Post 1880s small replanned field systems
- Pre 1880s Settlement
- Pre 1880s drained wetlands
- Recent woodland clearance
- HECZ boundary
- 18th/19th century planned field systems
- 18th/19th century semi planned field systems
- Ancient Woodland
- Early Irregular Enclosure
- Early small rectilinear fields

Map 6: CWWHECZ 5 – Wetley Rocks

1.6 CWWHECZ 6 – Cheddleton historic core & Shaffalong Lane

1.6.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 96ha and incorporates the historic core of Cheddleton village which lies to the south east of the Churnet Valley in the eastern portion of the zone. The land stands at around 210m AOD to the south east of the zone and slopes gently to 200m AOD at the western boundary. It rises up again to 210m AOD to the north west of Highfield Farm and drops sharply away to the east, along Hollow Lane in Cheddleton, into the Churnet Valley.

The historic core of Cheddleton lies along the narrow sunken Hollow Lane where the medieval church and the majority of the historic buildings are to be found. This area forms part of the Cheddleton Conservation Area (026) confirming its importance to the character of the Staffordshire Moorlands (cf. map 1). Fourteen Listed buildings and structures are located along this road, although ten of them are associated with the church and churchyard. St Edward the Confessor's Church has extant 13th and 14th century fabric and is Grade II* Listed³⁷. It probably formed the heart of the medieval village as it does today. Within the churchyard a number of tombs as well as the churchyard wall and lych gate are Grade II Listed³⁸. The base of a medieval, possibly 15th century, cross also survives within the churchyard which was restored in the 19th century; the cross is both Scheduled and Grade II Listed³⁹. The church was altered during the late 19th century by the architect George Gilbert Scott junior. The adjacent stone built Grade II Listed school and library was constructed in 1876 also by Scott junior⁴⁰.

The earliest of the remaining three Grade II Listed buildings along Hollow Lane, Hall House, dates to circa 1500 with later alterations⁴¹. It was originally timber framed, but has been rebuilt in sandstone ashlar and rubble. The sandstone and brick built properties 19 and 25 Hollow Lane date to the early 19th and 18th century respectively⁴². The former, however, is believed to retain earlier fabric within its construction. This has yet to be dated although this could comprise important information regarding the historical development of the settlement. Numerous other historic buildings survive along Hollow Lane, mostly of brick and stone construction. These properties have not been closely dated and there is the potential for earlier fabric to also survive within these structures. These properties contribute to the local distinctiveness of the historic settlement and are recognised by the Conservation Area and as such are subject to the regulations contained within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

The main north-south route, Cheadle Road, lies to the east of the zone and was enacted as a Toll Road at an unknown date between the 18th and the early 19th centuries. The early 19th century Grade II Listed Red Lion public

³⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06152

³⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 13316, 13317, 13318, 13319 and 13320 (tombs); PRN 13314 churchyard wall; PRN 01653 (Lych gate) and PRN 13315 (sundial)

³⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00091; English Heritage SM No. 21593

⁴⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06154

⁴¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13878

⁴² Staffordshire HER; PRN 13321 and PRN 13322

house, also lying within the Conservation Area, was probably constructed as an inn to serve the traffic along the toll road (cf. map 1 and 7)⁴³. It is possible that this route through the parish was newly created during the 18th century to by-pass the earlier circuitous route along the narrow lanes of Ostler Lane and Hollow Lane, via Cheddleton village⁴⁴. As a result of the new road a secondary settlement developed and non-designated historic properties survive to the north and south of the Red Lion public house.

Further south lies the Grange Farm complex which incorporates two Grade II Listed buildings, the farmhouse and a barn, both of which contain 17th century fabric⁴⁵. However, the farmhouse appears to have an earlier core with a cruck frame and may therefore date to a period between the late medieval and 16th century⁴⁶. The site had been a grange farm belonging to Dieulacres Abbey during the medieval period and consequently there remains the potential for archaeological information to be contained within the property and as below ground archaeological deposits. The information from this site could potentially contribute significantly to an understanding of the history of this area and the relationship between the abbey and its outlying farms.

To the north lies the Churnet Valley, famous for the early industrial activity which was carried out along much of its length. The section which lies within this zone is no exception. The historical importance of early industry within the zone is exemplified by the six Grade II* Listed buildings which comprise the Cheddleton Flint Mill and which are also covered by the Cheddleton Conservation Area (cf. maps 1 and 7). The complex is comprised of two mill buildings standing to the north and south of the mill race⁴⁷. The south mill retains 17th century fabric within its structure and was originally built as a corn mill. The northern mill was built between 1756 and 1765 as a flint grinding mill, possibly by James Brindley. The southern mill was also converted for this purpose possibly in the early 19th century⁴⁸. The other Grade II* Listed buildings are the late 18th century flint furnaces, an early 19th century kiln and two mill workers cottages, one of the late 18th century and one of the early 19th century⁴⁹. Flint was an important ingredient in pottery making and the finished product would have been transported to Stoke via the Caldon Canal which was opened in 1778. A final building within the complex is the former silk mill located adjacent to the Caldon Canal. It was operating as a silk mill by 1838, but by the 1880s had been converted to a brewery⁵⁰. The Cheddleton Flint Mill is now a museum telling the story of the flint grinding industry and the complex was renovated between 1997 and 2000⁵¹.

Just to the north east of the Cheddleton flint mill lies a late 18th/early 19th century Grade II Listed road bridge spanning the River Churnet⁵².

⁴³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06155

⁴⁴ Staffordshire County Council 1970

⁴⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06156 and PRN 139291

⁴⁶ Anon. nd.

⁴⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06168 and PRN 13308

⁴⁸ Ibid

⁴⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13303, PRN 13307, PRN 13305 and PRN 13304

⁵⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03258

⁵¹ Cheddleton Flint Mill Industrial Heritage Trust website viewed 20/07/2010

⁵² Staffordshire HER: PRN 13328

The historic landscape of the zone is dominated by probable post medieval enclosure exhibiting differing forms; irregular to the west and north and rectilinear to the east (cf. map 7). Along the River Churnet to the north of the zone ‘miscellaneous floodplain fields have been identified. It is likely that the origins of these field systems are associated with the medieval settlement of Cheddleton. The settlement is recorded in Domesday Book (1086) and the entry implies that arable agriculture formed an important part of the economy of the settlement by the late 11th century. It is currently unclear to what extent an ‘open field’ arable system operated in Cheddleton during the medieval period. However, the extant irregular and rectilinear fields do not readily reveal their origins as medieval open fields (there is a lack of ‘S’ curve boundaries which relates to the early ploughing method and which generally typifies post medieval ‘piecemeal enclosure’). Arable agriculture was apparently part of the economy into the 18th century as is suggested by the location of the former corn mill mentioned above. The ‘miscellaneous floodplain fields’ may have originated as meadow land in the medieval period, but this interpretation is currently only conjectural. Further research and map regression may elucidate the origins of the field systems within the zone. The historic field boundaries appear, from aerial photographs, to comprise both mature hedgerows and stone walls. The overall patterns are still legible within the landscape, but a number of historic field boundaries have been lost particularly within the area of the early irregular fields.

A couple of historic farmsteads are associated with the field systems, but none of these have so far been closely dated. A farmstead north of Brund Lane had a loose courtyard plan form, although only one barn now appears to survive. Examples of loose courtyard farmsteads have been archaeologically excavated dating to the 13th century⁵³. This farmstead appears to be associated with the irregular enclosure in particular, but its origins are currently unknown. Hanfield Farm, to the west of Cheddleton, exhibits a regular courtyard plan form which is generally seen to date from the late 18th century being associated with the agricultural improvement movement of that period. It is also associated with the irregular field pattern; perhaps suggesting an earlier farmstead was re-planned during the late 18th or 19th century or the fragmentation of a larger holding.

1.6.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The zone makes an immensely important contribution to the history of Cheddleton and to the national histories relating to the role of granges to the Cistercian order during the medieval period as well as the role of flint grinding to the pottery industry during the 18th and 19th centuries. There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits and the surviving historic buildings to further enhance this history particularly in the historic core of Cheddleton and at The Grange to the south east. There is also the potential for an improved understanding of the role of the historic field systems and their relationship to the social and economic history of Cheddleton and the identified historic farmsteads.</p>	<p>High</p>
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⁵³ Edwards 2009: 37; Lake 2009: 19

<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets dominate large parts of the zone particularly along Hollow Lane, the Grange farmhouse complex and the Cheddleton Flint Mill complex. There are clear historical associations between the flint mill, the canal and the wider pottery industry. The overall historic field patterns are legible, although their contribution to the social and economic history of Cheddleton is not currently clear. Further information regarding the role of the historic farmsteads may also improve the understanding of the historical importance of the field systems.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The aesthetic importance of the zone has been identified in part by the designation of the Conservation Area covering the historic core of Cheddleton and the Cheddleton flint mill complex. These assets also incorporate 25 nationally important buildings including seven which are Grade II* and one Scheduled monument lying within the churchyard (cf. map 1).</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The history of the flint mill and its role in the wider pottery industry is presented to the public in the Grade II* listed flint mill buildings north of the zone. There is the potential for the wider history of the zone to also been interpreted and presented to both the local community and visitors. It is unknown to what extent this has been undertaken by the museum.</p>	<p>High</p>

1.6.3 Recommendations:

The contribution of the heritage assets of the zone to the sense of place and to local and national history is made clear in the table above. The conservation of these heritage assets is largely covered by the Conservation Area and the Conservation Officers at Staffordshire Moorlands District Council should be consulted at the inception of any proposals.

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

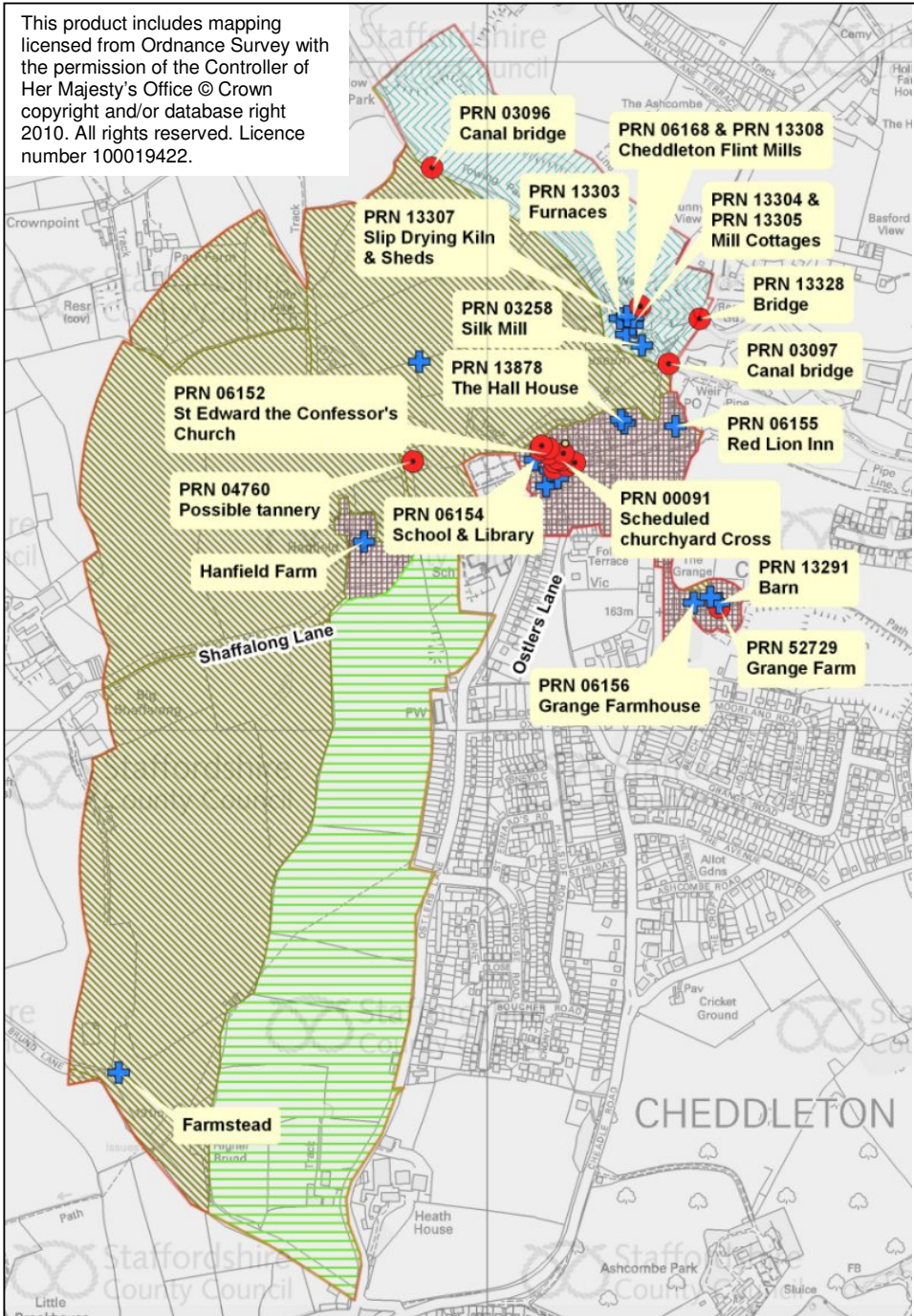
- The conservation and enhancement of the overall historic landscape character.
- The conservation and enhancement of the designated heritage assets, including the Conservation Area, and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their 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 aim to reflect the

overall historic landscape character and the retention of important 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)⁵⁴.








- There is a high potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. There may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

⁵⁴ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

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Legend

-  Building or Structure
-  Monument
- Refined HLC**
-  Early Irregular Enclosure
-  Early small rectilinear fields
-  Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields
-  Pre 1880s Settlement
-  HE CZ boundary

Map 7: CWWHECZ 6 – Cheddleton historic core and Shaffalong Lane

1.7 CWWHECZ 7 – North west of Cheddleton

1.7.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 16ha and lies on the northern edge of the Churnet Valley. The landscape rises up out of the valley northwards from around 138m AOD to around 175m AOD.

The zone is dominated by a 20th century character comprising inter-war semi detached houses along Wall Lane Terrace and a playing field to the north (cf. map 8). To the south of the houses lies a field system which had comprised small rectilinear fields associated with a historic farmstead. However, the internal field boundaries have been removed during the later 20th century resulting in the diminution of the integrity of the historic field pattern. However, the field system lies on rising land out of the Churnet Valley which overlooks the Cheddleton Conservation Area and the complex of Grade II* Listed buildings associated with Cheddleton flint mill (cf. CWWHECZ 6 and map 1)).

An enclosure was identified from aerial photographs lying within the area of the playing field⁵⁵. It has been tentatively interpreted as the site of a Roman marching camp. There is consequently strong potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive in this area which could elucidate the history of this site.

1.7.2 Heritage values:

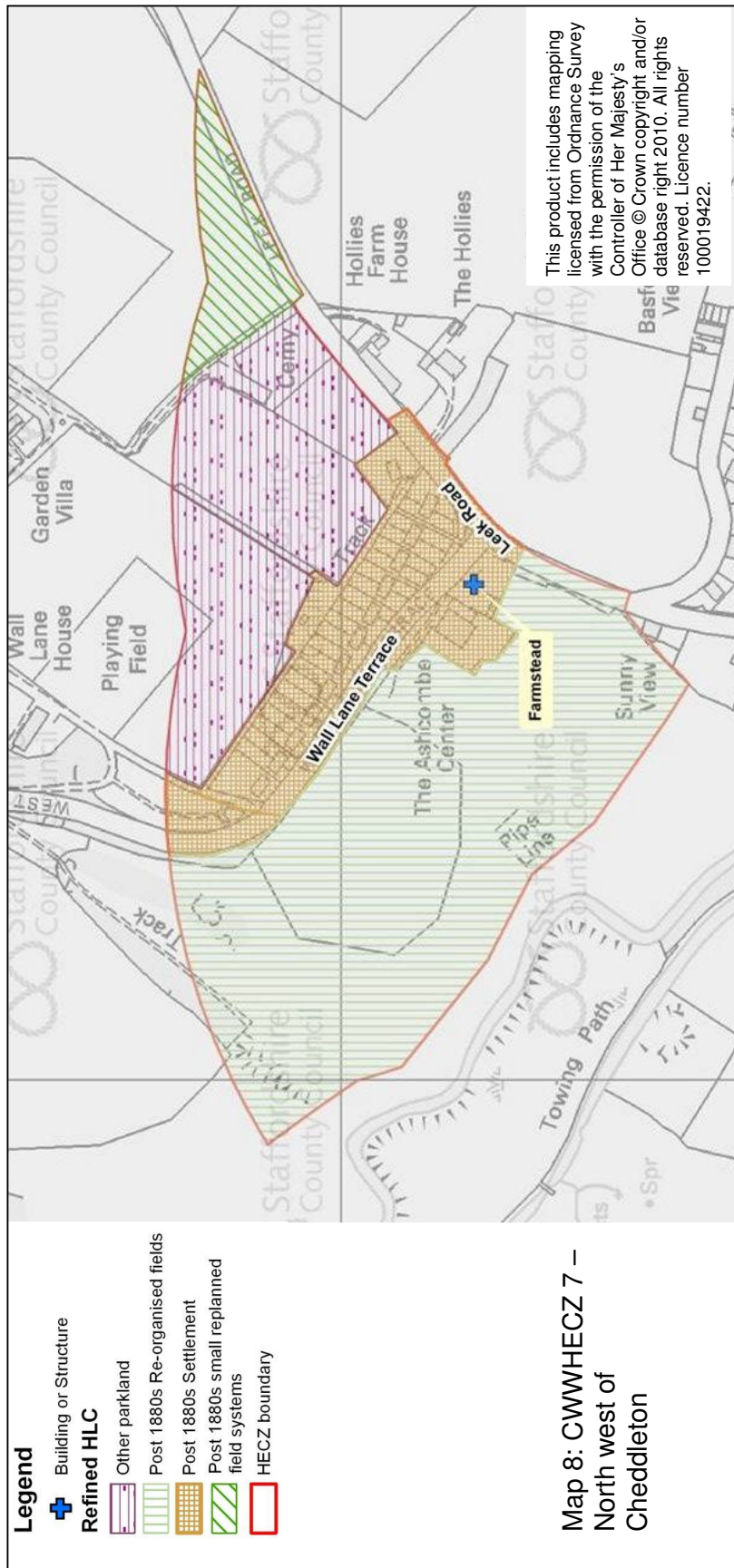
Evidential value: There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive in the area around the playing field associated with the enclosure identified on aerial photographs.	Medium
Historical value: There are few legible assets within the zone.	Low
Aesthetic value: The field system in particular forms part of the setting to the Cheddleton Conservation Area and the Cheddleton flint mill in CWWHECZ. As such the zone forms an important backdrop to these designated assets even though the historic character of the field system has been diminished by the removal of internal field boundaries.	Medium
Communal value: There are few heritage assets, other than the enclosure. Archaeological work has not been carried out on this site and consequently it is not clear what its role in the wider history may prove to be.	Low

1.7.3 Recommendations:

Whilst the integrity of the historic character of the zone has been weakened during the 20th century it may be deemed to form part of the setting of the Conservation Area and the nationally important Cheddleton Flint Mill lying within CWWHECZ 7 (PPS 5 policy HE 10). The Staffordshire Moorlands Conservation Officers and English Heritage should be consulted for their opinions prior to any proposals for including land being allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan.

⁵⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 05016

- There is a moderate potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. There may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.



1.8 CWWHECZ 8 – South of Cheddleton Heath

1.8.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 38ha and lies to the north of the Churnet Valley. The landscape generally rises up from around 140m AOD to the south to around 180m AOD in the north. However, three substantial dry valleys cut into the land on a north-south alignment.

The zone is dominated by planned enclosure mostly created from the mid 18th century onwards following an Act of Enclosure granted for the parish of Cheddleton in 1737 (cf. map 9). It is a landscape created by surveyors comprising field systems which display great regularity with straight field boundaries often associated with similarly straight roads. Planned enclosure is usually associated with single species hedges, usually hawthorn, or, within the upland areas, with stone walls. Across the zone the aerial photography suggests mostly hedgerows, although in some places this may have been replaced by fencing. Stone walls line Leek Road and others may survive within the zone. Some mature trees are also present within the field boundaries. Prior to this enclosure the landscape had probably been dominated by an area of heathland known as Cheddleton Heath. This heathland would have formed a valuable resource from the medieval period onwards for the local inhabitants in terms of rights to pasture and domestic fuel supplies.

Hollies Farm is a red brick built historic farmstead displaying a regular courtyard plan form. These farmsteads are generally a late development representing the industrialisation of agricultural practices during the late 18th/19th century and are often associated with wealthy landowners. Hollies Farm is, therefore, probably intimately associated with the creation of the planned enclosure (1737). Many of the historic buildings survive within this complex although some alteration has occurred during the 20th century.

A possible tannery site has been identified to the south of Hollies Farm although its precise location and period of origin is currently unknown⁵⁶.

The line of the Churnet Valley branch of the North Staffordshire railway crosses the zone on a north-south alignment⁵⁷. The railway lies within a tunnel for almost half the length of the zone. It was constructed between 1848 and 1849 and provided industrial and passenger transport for over 100 years⁵⁸. This section of the railway forms part of the Churnet Valley steam railway one of the key heritage attractions of the District.

⁵⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04758

⁵⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 50752

⁵⁸ *Ibid*; Sherlock 1976: 131

1.8.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: The historic field systems and the farmstead contribute to an understanding of the history of the wider Cheddleton area. There is an overall lack of research within this area which impedes an understanding of the potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive.	Medium
Historical value: The legible heritage assets contribute to an understanding of the historic character of the zone and there are likely to be close associations between the origins of the farmstead and the creation of the planned enclosure. There has been some alteration in the form of the field boundaries, but the overall regular historic character survives.	High
Aesthetic value: There has been some impact upon the aesthetics of the zone with the replacement of hedgerows by fencing. However, the integrity of the historic character is still legible and contributes to local distinctiveness.	Medium
Communal value: There are a number of public rights of way crossing the zone which would enable the local community and visitors to experience the historic landscape and its associations with the historic farmstead. The Churnet Valley Railway provides opportunities for interpreting the heritage of the zone, and the wider area.	Medium

1.8.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the planned enclosure largely survives and is likely to be associated with the creation of Hollies Farm.

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

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should seek to minimise the impact upon the overall historic landscape character of the zone. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁵⁹.
- The archaeological potential of the zone is currently unknown. Consequently there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement dependent upon the location and scale of any proposals in line with in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

⁵⁹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.9 CWWHECZ 9 – East of Cheddleton

1.9.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 107ha and comprises a varied landscape of valleys and hills. The Churnet Valley crosses the centre of the zone.

The historic landscape character is dominated by an irregular field pattern, which may have post medieval origins (cf. map 10). Its form has probably been dictated in part by the undulating landscape of the zone. The pattern largely survives with some hedgerows and mature trees being visible on aerial photographs. The remaining historic field boundaries are probably stone walls, but others may have been replaced by fencing.

Only two historic farmsteads are present within the zone. Basfordbridge Farm has been identified as having a loose courtyard plan form and comprises a Grade II Listed early 17th century farmhouse⁶⁰. It is possible that the farmstead was established during the period at which the surrounding landscape was enclosed. Only further research could establish the economic links between the site and its hinterland. Churnet Grange Farm had originally comprised a regular courtyard plan form and it is unclear how much of the original form survives. Farmsteads of this type are generally a late development representing the industrialisation of agricultural practices during the late 18th/19th century and are often associated with wealthy landowners. Churnet Grange Farm is associated with a small country house and landscape park⁶¹. The origins of the extant house are unknown, but the park which still retains many parkland trees, was probably established between the mid and late 19th century.

The Churnet Valley has been the focus of two lines of communication. The earliest is the late 18th century Caldon Canal which has been designated as a Conservation Area (130) (cf. map 1). Three Grade II Listed buildings are associated with the canal within the zone⁶². The Churnet Valley branch of the North Staffordshire railway was constructed between 1848 and 1849 and provided industrial and passenger transport for over 100 years⁶³. This section of the railway forms part of the Churnet Valley steam railway the headquarters of which are based at the Grade II Listed Cheddleton Railway Station constructed circa 1849⁶⁴. The steam railway is one of the key heritage attractions in the Staffordshire Moorlands District.

A late 18th/early 19th century bridge carrying Basfordbridge Lane over the River Churnet has also been designated as a Grade II Listed structure⁶⁵.

There is limited evidence for human activity for the prehistoric period in the area of the zone. There is evidence that people were producing flint tools in the Basfordbridge area of Cheddleton during the Neolithic period (also cf.

⁶⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13268

⁶¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 40296

⁶² Staffordshire HER: PRN 03098, PRN 3099 and PRN 13281

⁶³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 50752; Sherlock 1976: 131

⁶⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06167

⁶⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13275

CWWHECZ 12)⁶⁶. On the whole little research has currently been carried out upon the archaeological potential of these periods across the whole project area. However, there is the potential for unknown sites of archaeological importance to be located within the zone.

1.9.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets to contribute to the wider history of the area. However, the origins of Churnet Grange and its landscape park along with its relationship with the surrounding landscape are currently poorly understood. Similarly the relationship between the Grade II Listed Basfordbridge farmstead and the landscape is similarly poorly understood. There is the potential for unknown prehistoric sites to be present within the zone.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The key legible heritage assets are the Churnet Valley Railway and the Caldon Canal. The heritage importance of the latter has been identified through the designation of the Conservation Area. There are associations between the lines of communication and the wider industrial heritage of the Churnet Valley. The origins of the historic field pattern are not currently well understood.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The designation of the Conservation Area, along the line of the Caldon Canal, along with the numerous Grade II Listed buildings, identified as being of national importance, contribute to the aesthetic values of the zone. The integrity of the historic field pattern is still legible although it is not clear to what extent hedgerow and stone walls still dominate the historic lines of the field boundaries.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: Both the Churnet Valley Railway and the Caldon Canal provide opportunities for interpreting the heritage of the zone, and the wider area. These already provide key heritage attractions within the wider District to enable engagement.</p>	<p>High</p>

1.9.3 Recommendations:

The historic landscape character remains legible within the zone which also provides the setting for the Caldon Canal Conservation Area. The overall settlement pattern within the zone is one of a dispersed nature and little modern development has occurred. The historic parkland would benefit from conservation or restoration and there is the potential it could form part of the Green Infrastructure policy for the District.

Consequently there is little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

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

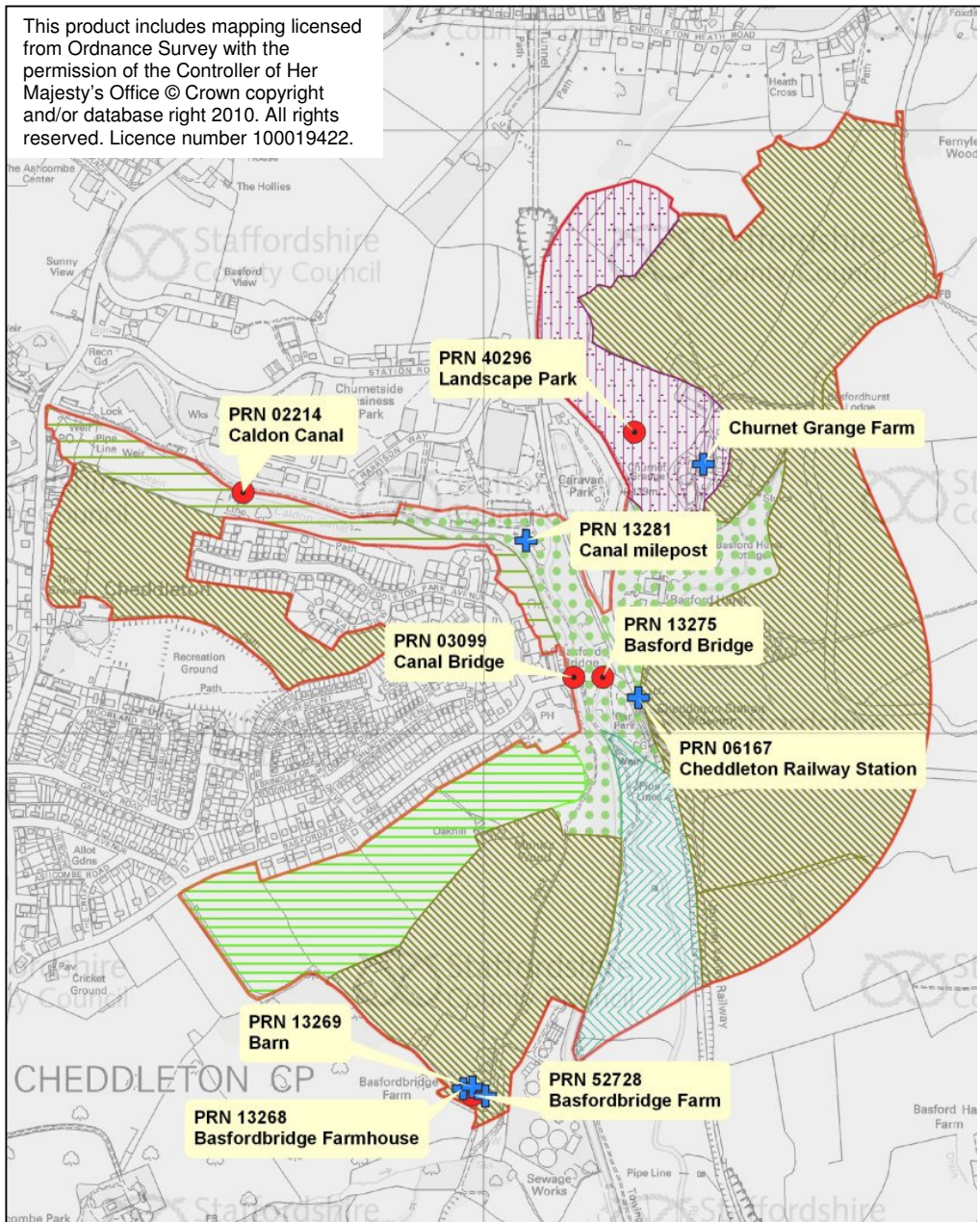
- The conservation of the historic landscape character and the dispersed settlement pattern.

⁶⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04304, PRN 01952 and PRN 01647

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁶⁷.
- The conservation and enhancement of the Listed buildings and the Conservation Area as well as their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- There is a moderate to low potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. There may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

⁶⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

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Legend

- + Building or Structure
- Monument
- Refined HLC**
- 18th/19th century semi planned field systems
- Early Irregular Enclosure
- Early small rectilinear fields
- Historic parks and gardens
- Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields
- Plantations
- HECA boundary

Map 10: CWWHECZ 9 – East of Cheddleton

1.10 CWWHECZ 10 – Station Road and Leek Road

1.10.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 24ha and lies within the Churnet Valley. The zone is dominated by industrial buildings of 20th century date which comprise the Churnetside Business Park.

The area which lies along Leek Road on the western edge of the zone is incorporated into the Cheddleton Conservation Area (026) and is consequently subject to the regulations contained within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (cf. map 1 and 11). Several historic buildings stand within this area, although their origins are not currently understood.

The 20th century business park stands on the site of the Cheddleton Paper Mills⁶⁸ (cf. map 11). The paper mill was established as a watermill in the late 18th century on the northern bank of the River Churnet. The paper produced during the 19th century was for the pottery industry. By the 1920s the paper mill had expanded considerably to fill almost the entire site of the extant business park. Paper manufacturing was still being carried out in 1993, but has since ceased⁶⁹. The 18th century mill itself does not survive, it is also not currently clear how many of the early 20th century paper mill buildings survive within the business park.

The expansion of the paper mill by circa the 1920s appears to have coincided with the expansion of housing along the northern side of Station Road. These mostly comprise red brick built terraces with the odd detached property.

Other industry associated with the Caldon Canal, which lies to the south of the zone (cf. CWWHECZ 9) includes the site of a pair of limekilns, which were disused by the 1880s⁷⁰.

1.10.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets to contribute to a wider history particularly in terms of the industrial expansion in the 18th and 19th centuries. Below ground archaeological deposits may survive within the Churnet Valley which relate to industrial activity as well as to potentially earlier occupation of the zone. The historic buildings, including the former paper mill, also have the potential to retain information which could contribute to an understanding of the history of the zone and Cheddleton more widely.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets are restricted to the surviving buildings, some of which lie within the Conservation Area. The early 20th century terraces at the eastern end Station Road are probably associated with the expansion of the paper mill at a similar period.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

⁶⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04845

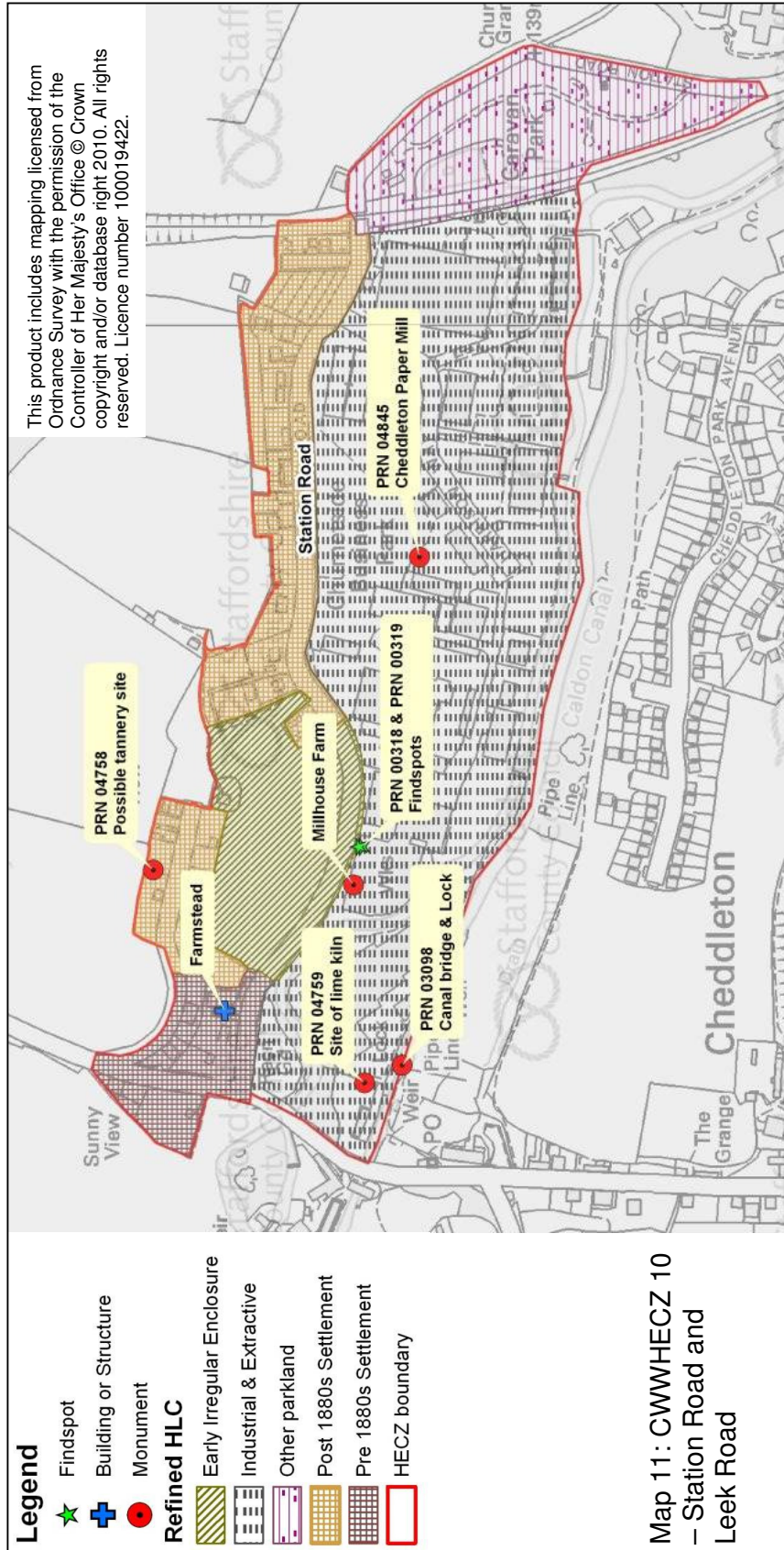
⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04759

<p>Aesthetic value: The historical importance of the western portion of the zone has been identified in its incorporation into the Cheddleton Conservation Area. The historic houses further along Station Road also contribute to the local distinctiveness of this area.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: The zone has the potential to contribute to the understanding of the industrial heritage of the zone, including the social history associated with the surviving historic houses along Station Road. The location of the Caldon Canal just to the south of the zone provides the opportunity for presenting this history, although certain aspects may require further research including into any surviving mill buildings within the Churnetside Business Park.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

1.10.3 Recommendations:

Should SMDC allocate land for development within the area of the former paper mill it should be noted that archaeological mitigation may be required, dependent upon the nature of any proposals, in order to understand the development of this site from the 18th century into the 20th century in line with PPS5 HE 12. The Conservation Area and its setting are covered by PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10.



1.11 CWWHECZ 11 – Cheddleton 20th century expansion

1.11.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 67ha and is dominated by housing expansion, the earliest of which dates to the inter war period. These houses are concentrated along Ostlers Lane, Cheadle Road and Basfordbridge Lane. The houses are dominated by semi-detached properties typical of many suburban areas. The development along Ostlers Lane is set back on a separate service road and does not detract from the character of this sunken historic narrow lane.

The earliest surviving properties are located on the eastern boundary of the zone along Basfordbridge Lane (cf. map 12). These include a row of terraces and the stone built Boat Inn; the latter probably dating to at least the mid 19th century. To the rear of the inn is a Second World War pillbox, which overlooks the line of the canal⁷¹. The inn is covered by the Caldon Canal Conservation Area (130) and is subject to the regulations contained within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (cf. maps 1 and 12). The other historic properties also positively contribute to the historic character of this area and of the Conservation Area in particular. A further historic property, of at least mid to late 19th century date, survives along the northern extent of Ostlers Lane. This property, along with the early 20th century properties on Hollow Lane, is incorporated into the Cheddleton Conservation Area (026). A number of properties were constructed in the last two decades of the 19th century including Fold Terrace and properties on the western side of Cheadle Road including the former Vicarage. This small scale expansion may have been associated with a period of economic prosperity perhaps associated with the paper or flint grinding industries.

The Cheadle Road was created as a toll road at an unknown date, but probably during the late 18th or early 19th century. A Grade II Listed milestone survives along this road which has been dated to the early 19th century⁷².

There is limited evidence for human activity in the prehistoric in the area of the zone. There is evidence that people were producing flint tools in the Basfordbridge area of Cheddleton during the Neolithic period (also cf. CWWHECZ 10)⁷³. On the whole little research has currently been carried out upon the archaeological potential of these periods across the whole project area. However, there is therefore the potential for unknown sites of archaeological importance to be located within the zone.

⁷¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 05578

⁷² Staffordshire HER: PRN 13290

⁷³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04304, PRN 01952 and PRN 01647

1.11.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the currently undated historic properties to reveal evidence of their origins which could contribute to an understanding of the development of settlement within the Cheddleton area. There is also the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive associated with the medieval settlement along Hollow Lane (cf. CWWHECZ 6). The remainder of the zone largely comprised fields in the late 19th century and the subsequent development means that the potential and opportunities to investigate surviving below ground archaeological deposits has been reduced.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: A number of legible heritage assets survive generally comprising the historic buildings, although the rural character of Ostlers Lane also survives. The historic importance of some of these properties and their associations with adjacent areas has been recognised by their inclusion in the two Conservation Areas.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The historic buildings contribute to a sense of place and the survival of the rural character of Ostlers Lane in particular positively contributes to the local distinctiveness of the settlement. The aesthetic contribution of the Ostlers Lane/Hollow Lane junction and the area to the south east has been recognised by the Conservation Areas.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: The ability to interpret the contribution of the heritage assets of the zone for the community/public is limited by the current understanding, although the historic buildings could make a contribution to the history of the wider area.</p>	<p>Low</p>

1.11.3 Recommendations:

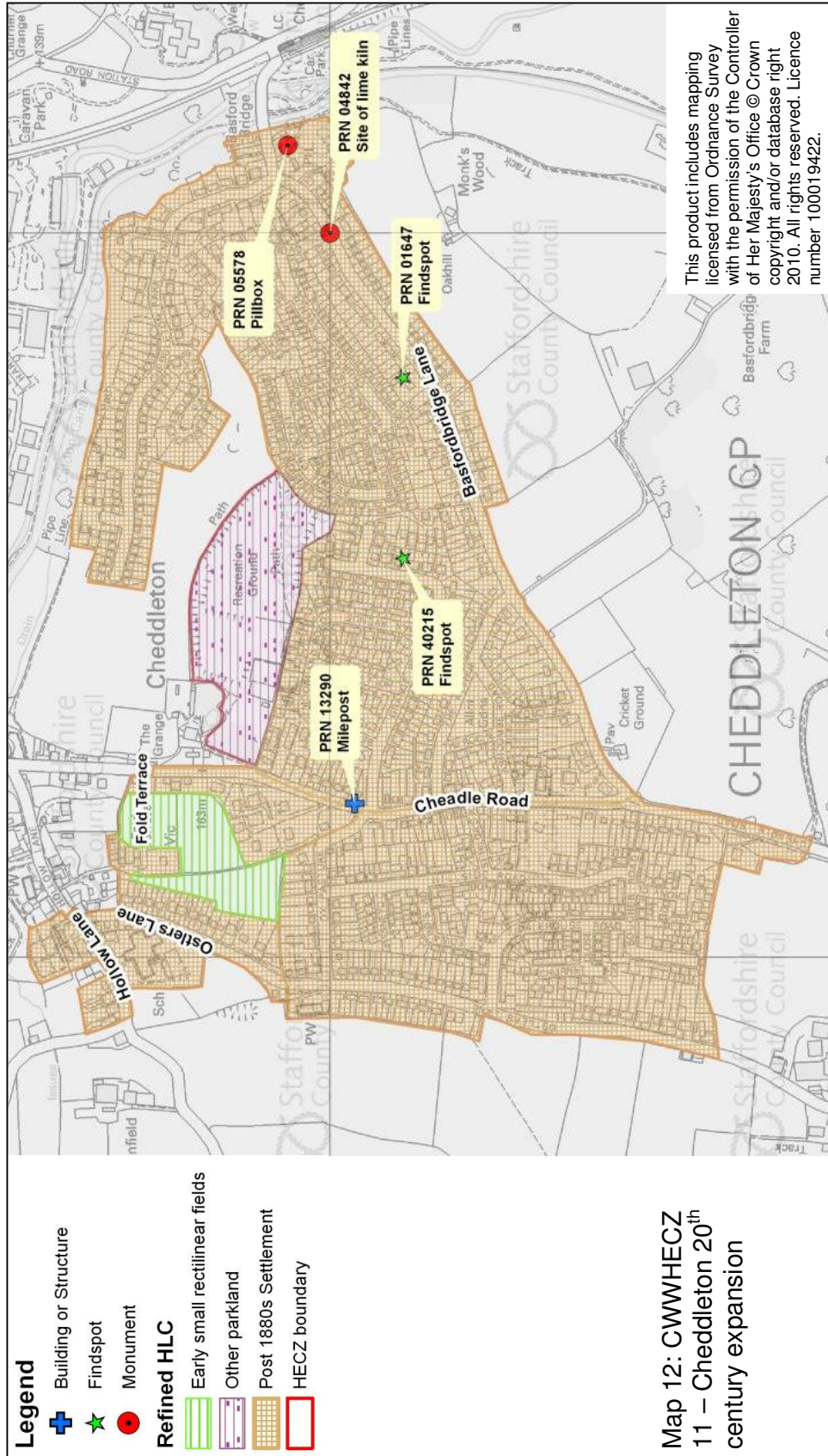
A number of heritage assets survive within the zone which contribute to the sense of place. The terraces adjacent to the Caldon Canal Conservation Area may benefit from being included within its bounds.

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

- The conservation and enhancement of the designated heritage assets, including the Conservation Area, and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their 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.

Appendix 5: Cheddleton, Wetley Rocks and Werrington: Staffordshire Moorlands
HEA

- There is a low potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.



1.12 CWWHECZ 12 – Ashcombe Park

1.12.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 121ha and is dominated by the historic parkland of Ashcombe Park. Ashcombe Park, a Grade II* country house, lies at around 187m AOD above a narrow east-west valley which leads into the main Churnet Valley⁷⁴. The land rises up to the north, west and south so that the property lies in a bowl of hills. The highest point of the zone lies at around 240m AOD to the south of the country house at Fox's Plantation. From this point the land drops away gently to the south.

The origins of the parkland at Ashcombe Park are unknown although the extant landscaping probably dates to the early 19th century with later additions and planting, the last phase occurring in the 1930s (cf. map 13)⁷⁵. The landscaping probably includes Ashcombe Wood and Fox's Plantation. However, an estate existed within the zone probably focused upon the area of Ashcombe Park country house in the late 16th/early 17th century. It is possible that some landscaping or gardens had formed part of the estate and so there remains the potential for below ground archaeology to provide evidence for the nature and form of any such remains. It has been suggested that the extant fishponds were associated with the 17th century estate rather than representing part of the 19th century landscaping⁷⁶.

The evidence for an earlier estate upon this site can be found within the extant farming buildings associated with the early 19th century country house. The Grade II Listed cart shed and barn have been identified as having 17th century origins although they were refaced circa 1806 at the time which the other farm buildings and stable block were constructed⁷⁷. There are a total of eight Grade II Listed buildings and structures within Ashcombe Park the majority of which are associated with the early 19th century re-modelling of the estate⁷⁸.

The extant Ashcombe Park country house was between circa 1807 and 1811 for William Sneyd by the architect James Trubshaw probably upon the site of the earlier property, known as Botham Hall. It is not known whether any earlier fabric was retained within the extant structure.

The impact of the 16th/17th century estate upon the wider landscape is currently unknown. Within the zone the historic field patterns are associated with an Act of Enclosure (1737) which covered the waste lands of Cheddleton parish. The landscape to the south of the current extent of Ashcombe Park may have formed part of Wetley Moor until the early 18th century. The extant field pattern retains the regularity of the planned enclosure was created by surveyors as a result of the Act. Planned enclosure is usually associated with straight single species hedges, usually hawthorn, or, in upland areas, with stone walls. The aerial photographs suggest that within this zone the field boundaries probably comprise a mix of both hedgerows and stone walls.

⁷⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06159

⁷⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20772

⁷⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04763

⁷⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13294

⁷⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 13292, 13293, 13295, 13296, 13297, 13298, 13299 and 13300

Two historic farmsteads appear to be associated with this enclosure pattern Holly House and Heath House Farm. The former is a small farmstead exhibiting a loose courtyard plan form and, although some of these have been proven to have medieval origins, Holly House dates to the mid to late 19th century. It may represent the fragmentation of landholding in the area during this period, but further research would be required to establish the precise economic and social history associated with its origins. Heath House retains a late 18th century Grade II Listed farmhouse and is shown on Yates' map of Staffordshire (1775). The farmstead exhibits a regular courtyard plan form associated with the agricultural improvement movement of the late 18th and 19th century. The field pattern associated with it is planned enclosure, although it does not appear to have formed part of the 1737 Act. It may however have been established at a similar period to the farmstead.

The only evidence for human activity in the prehistoric period within the zone is a stray find, an axe dating to the Bronze Age⁷⁹. On the whole little research has currently been carried out upon the archaeological potential of these periods across the whole project area. However, there is the potential for unknown sites of archaeological importance to be located within the zone.

Settlement has historically been limited within the zone although a small number of properties have been constructed along Cheadle Road. The earliest of these date to at least the 19th century, but the majority are 20th century. An industrial works has also been established along Felthouse Lane in the mid to late 20th century.

1.12.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: An examination of historical documents would greatly enhance the understanding of the development of the Ashcombe Park estate and its earlier incarnation. The historic buildings which form the estate, particularly the country house itself, may retain earlier fabric as has been shown within the Grade II Listed 17th century barn and cart shed. There is also the potential for above and below ground archaeological evidence to survive associated with the earlier estate which could contribute to the historical development of this zone and its origins. There may also be the potential for currently unknown below ground archaeological remains to survive associated with prehistoric activity particularly within the relatively unchanged area of Ashcombe Park.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets dominate the zone, particularly the Ashcombe Park estate which comprises Grade II*, Grade II Listed buildings and structures mostly dating to the early 19th century. These heritage assets form an important historical group. There are also potential associations between the creation of the planned enclosure and the owners of what would have been the Botham estate in the early 18th century. The Grade II Listed late 18th century Heath House was probably associated the creation of the planned enclosure which surrounds it.</p>	<p>High</p>

⁷⁹ Staffordshire HER; PRN 01648

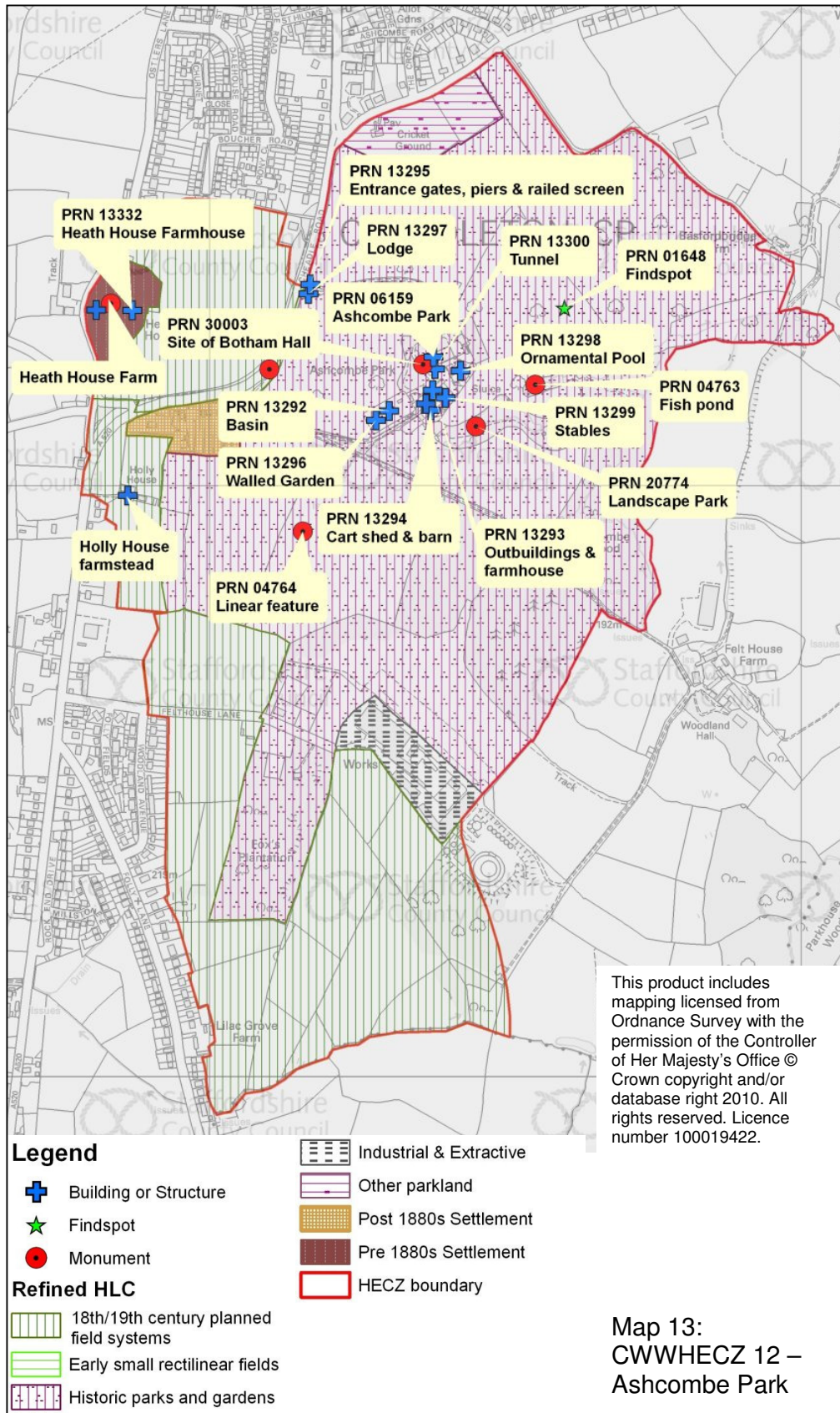
<p>Aesthetic value: The aesthetics of the zone are greatly enhanced by the well preserved historic parkland and associated Grade II* country house and Grade II farm buildings and ornamental structures. The planned enclosure also contributes to the aesthetics of the zone in terms of illuminating potential associations between the heritage assets.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The ability to interpret the contribution of the heritage assets of the zone for the community/public is currently limited by the current understanding of the historical development. However, it is likely that further research could considerably enhance the understanding the contribution of the heritage assets to the wider history of Cheddleton and the impacts of the estate upon the wider landscape and community. However, access to the heritage assets is currently limited.</p>	<p>Low</p>

1.12.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic landscape character is well preserved and is associated with the nationally important designated heritage assets. The regular field pattern may be associated with the origins of the Botham/Ashcombe estate. The zone could form part of the Green Infrastructure Plan for the District.

- The conservation and enhancement of the parkland character and its association with the Listed buildings comprising the Ashcombe Park complex is desirable.
- The conservation and enhancement of the regularity of the historic field system is also desirable. Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density and should be located so as to respect the historic field patterns and the existing settlement pattern. Such development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁸⁰.
- The conservation and enhancement of the designated heritage assets, including the Conservation Area, and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- There is a moderate to low potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. There may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning application dependent upon the location and nature of the proposals in line with Policy PPS 5 HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

⁸⁰ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.13 CWWHECZ 13 – Wetley Abbey

1.13.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 15ha and comprises the landscape park associated with Wetley Abbey. The country house stands at around 240m AOD and the land drops gently away to the west down to around 230m AOD.

Wetley Abbey is a Grade II Listed country house which was built in the late 1820s or early 1830s; it has no earlier history as a religious house⁸¹. The historic parkland was probably established at a similar period and it survives reasonably well with just a few areas of woodland having been lost since the late 19th century (cf. map 14)⁸². An historic farmstead is associated with the Wetley Abbey estate which exhibits a regular courtyard plan form. It was undoubtedly constructed as a purpose built home farm and probably also dates to the early 19th century.

The earlier landscape history of this area is not currently well understood, although its location and incorporation into the area covered by the Enclosure Act of 1737 suggest that it had probably formed part of Wetley Moor prior to this date.

The country house and farmstead represent the only properties within the zone until the mid to late 20th century when two detached houses were constructed on the Cheadle Road within the area of the historic parkland.

1.13.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential for unknown parkland features to survive within the zone. On the whole the potential for understanding the archaeological potential of the zone is restricted by the current understanding of the wider area.	Low
Historical value: The legible heritage assets dominate the zone and comprise the extant historic parkland and its associated Grade II Listed country house and home farm.	High
Aesthetic value: The aesthetics of the zone are greatly enhanced by the well preserved historic parkland and associated Grade II Wetley Abbey and the home farm. country house and Grade II farm buildings	High
Communal value: The heritage assets would contribute to an understanding of the historical development of the wider area, particularly in terms of land management and ownership during the 20 th century. However, the impacts of the estate upon the wider landscape and community during the 19 th century are not currently well understood. The ability to interpret the importance of the zone to the wider community and visitors is also currently restricted by access.	Low

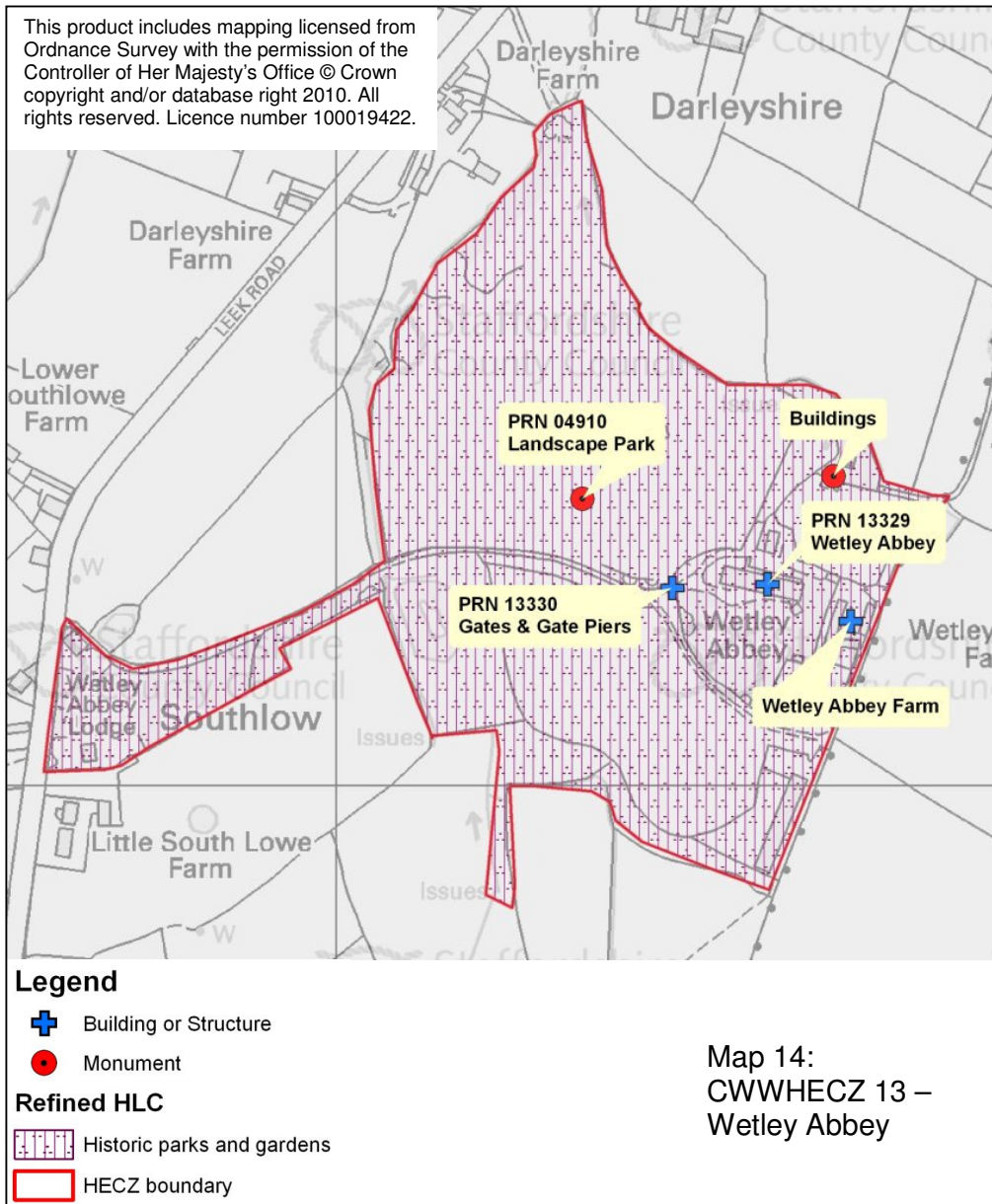
⁸¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13329

⁸² Staffordshire HER: PRN 04910

1.13.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the parkland character is well preserved as is its relationship within the country house and home farm. The zone could form part of the Green Infrastructure Plan for the District.

- The conservation and enhancement of the parkland character and its association with the country house and home farm is desirable.
- The conservation and enhancement of the designated heritage assets, including the Conservation Area, and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage assets or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- There is a low potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.



1.14 CWWHECZ 14 – North east of Cellarhead

1.14.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 28ha and the landscape drops away gently from the south east (around 270m AOD) generally towards the north west to around 240m AOD.

The historic landscape character is dominated by squatter enclosures associated with a dispersed settlement pattern of small farmsteads and cottages (cf. map 15). The squatter enclosure was probably created out of Wetley Moor at some point prior to the early 18th century. The Cheddleton parish Enclosure Act (1737) suggested that encroachment had already occurred over at least the south eastern portion of the zone. The dense network of footpaths which cross the zone, mostly on a north-south alignment are probably also associated with the squatter enclosures. The historic field boundaries largely survive, with the exception of those to the north of Gate House Cottage.

The squatter enclosure and settlement were probably associated with industrial activity in the area in the 17th or early 18th century, but little is currently known about the social and economic history of this area. By the late 18th century the dispersed settlement of this area was known as ‘Over End’.

At least four historic farmsteads stood within the zone, although two have been re-developed in the late 20th century. The plan forms of these farmsteads, linear and loose courtyards, are typical of the upland landscapes of the Staffordshire Moorlands. The line of the Consall Plateway, of probable late 18th or early 19th century, lies to the east of the zone passing Range Moor Farm. The plateway was probably constructed to take resources, particularly lime, between the Churnet Valley and the Weston Coyney area of Stoke⁸³. A small cottage north of the Kingsley Road is known as ‘Lime Wharf’ perhaps a reference to the Consall Plateway. The date and origins of the cottage are currently unknown.

1.14.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is good potential for the heritage assets to contribute to an understanding of the early industrial and subsistence farming history of the area around Wetley Moor. There is the potential for above and below ground deposits to survive within the zone associated with this dispersed settlement and potential industrial sites. The extant historic buildings also have the potential to contribute to an understanding of the history of the zone.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible historic character of the zone comprises the surviving squatter enclosures and associated historic dwellings, hedgerows and numerous footpaths. These contribute to the local distinctiveness of this zone.</p>	<p>High</p>

⁸³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04774

Aesthetic value: The integrity of the heritage assets has been impacted to a small degree by the loss of character to the north of the zone and in the re-development of two of the historic farmsteads.	Medium
Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way. However, the current understanding of the history of the settlement and enclosure pattern limits the contribution this zone can make to community and visitor engagement.	Medium

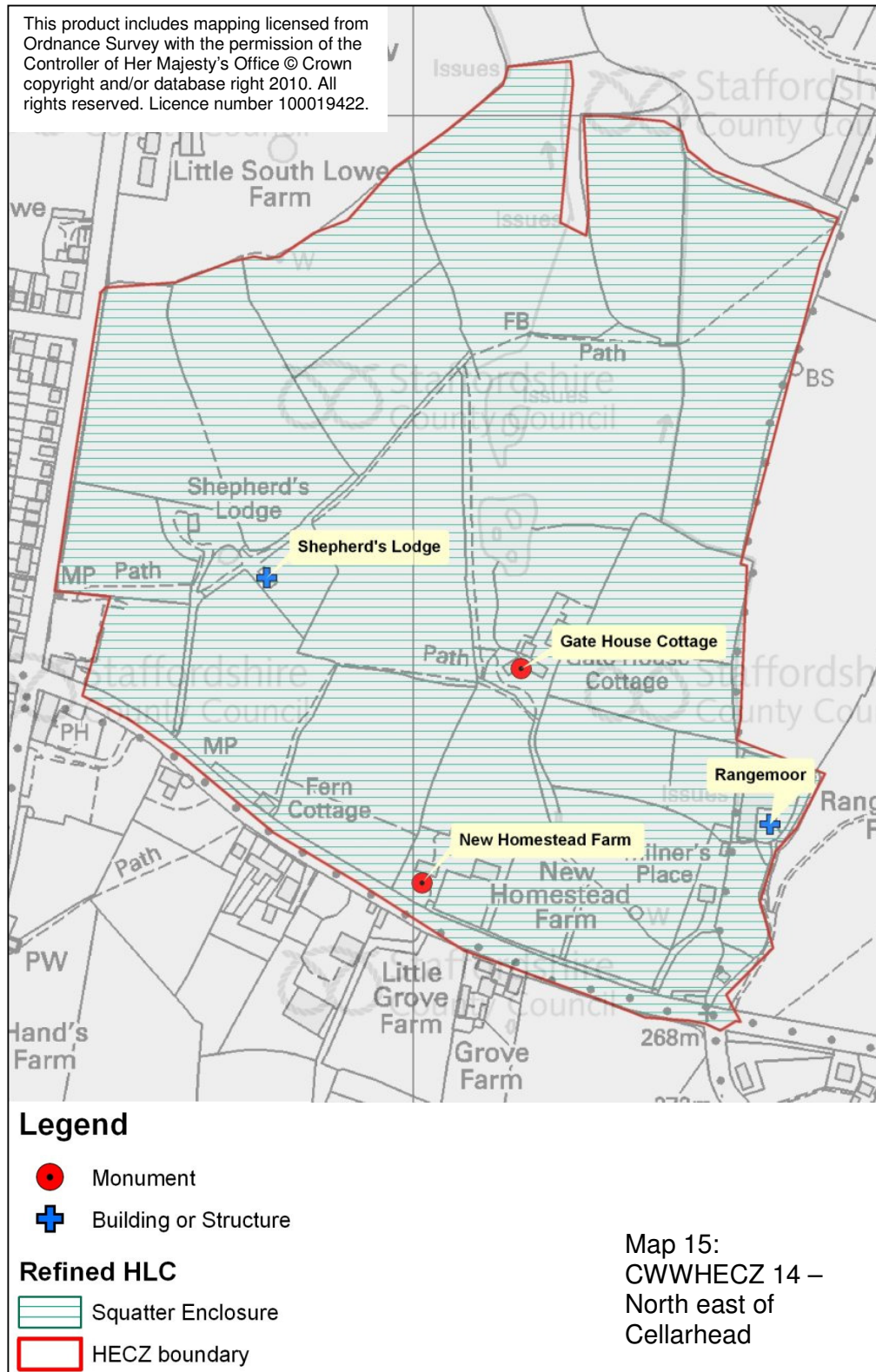
1.14.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the squatter enclosure has been weakened to a degree by field boundary removal to the north of the zone and the re-development of two of the historic farmsteads. However, the overall historic landscape character is legible and the small fields are extant suggesting that there is little capacity for further change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

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

- The conservation of the historic landscape character and the dispersed settlement pattern.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁸⁴.
- There is a low potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

⁸⁴ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.15 CWWHECZ 15 – South of Cellarhead

1.15.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 89ha and the topography rises gently from the south northwards from around 230m AOD to 245m AOD at Cellarhead.

The zone is dominated by planned enclosure probably created in the 18th or 19th century, although its origins and the date of enclosure are unknown (cf. map 16). It is a landscape created by surveyors comprising field systems which display great regularity with straight field boundaries often associated with similarly straight roads. Planned enclosure is usually associated with single species hedges, usually hawthorn, or, within the upland areas, with stone walls. Across the zone the aerial photography suggests that the field boundaries are comprised of hedgerows. The historic character largely survives with only a small number of field boundaries having been removed from towards the centre of the zone.

The field pattern is associated with five historic farmsteads. Two of these farmsteads exhibit a regular courtyard plan form, which is associated with the agricultural improvement movement of late 18th and 19th century as is the regular enclosure. The remaining farmsteads exhibit a loose courtyard plan form which suggests incremental development. Examples of these farmstead types have been archaeologically excavated dating to the 13th century⁸⁵.

The line of the Consall Plateway crosses the south eastern portion of the zone. The plateway was probably constructed to take resources, particularly lime, between the Churnet Valley and the Weston Coyney area of Stoke⁸⁶. It is not precisely known at what date the plateway was laid, but it had closed by 1849.

1.15.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The planned historic field system and associated farmsteads contribute to an understanding of the history of the wider Werrington area. There is the potential for information to be retained within the historic farm buildings which could further the understanding of the creation of this landscape and settlement pattern. There is an overall lack of research within this area which impedes an understanding of the potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets contribute to an understanding of the historic character of the zone and there are likely to be close associations between the origins of the farmsteads and the creation of the planned enclosure, although further research could elucidate these. There has been some alteration in the form of the field boundaries, but the overall regular historic character survives.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

⁸⁵ Edwards 2009: 37; Lake 2009: 19

⁸⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04774

Aesthetic value: The overall integrity of the historic character is still legible despite some minimal field boundary removal. The zone makes a positive contribution to local distinctiveness.	Medium
Communal value: There are a number of public rights of way crossing the zone which would enable the local community and visitors to experience the historic landscape and its associations with the historic farmsteads.	Medium

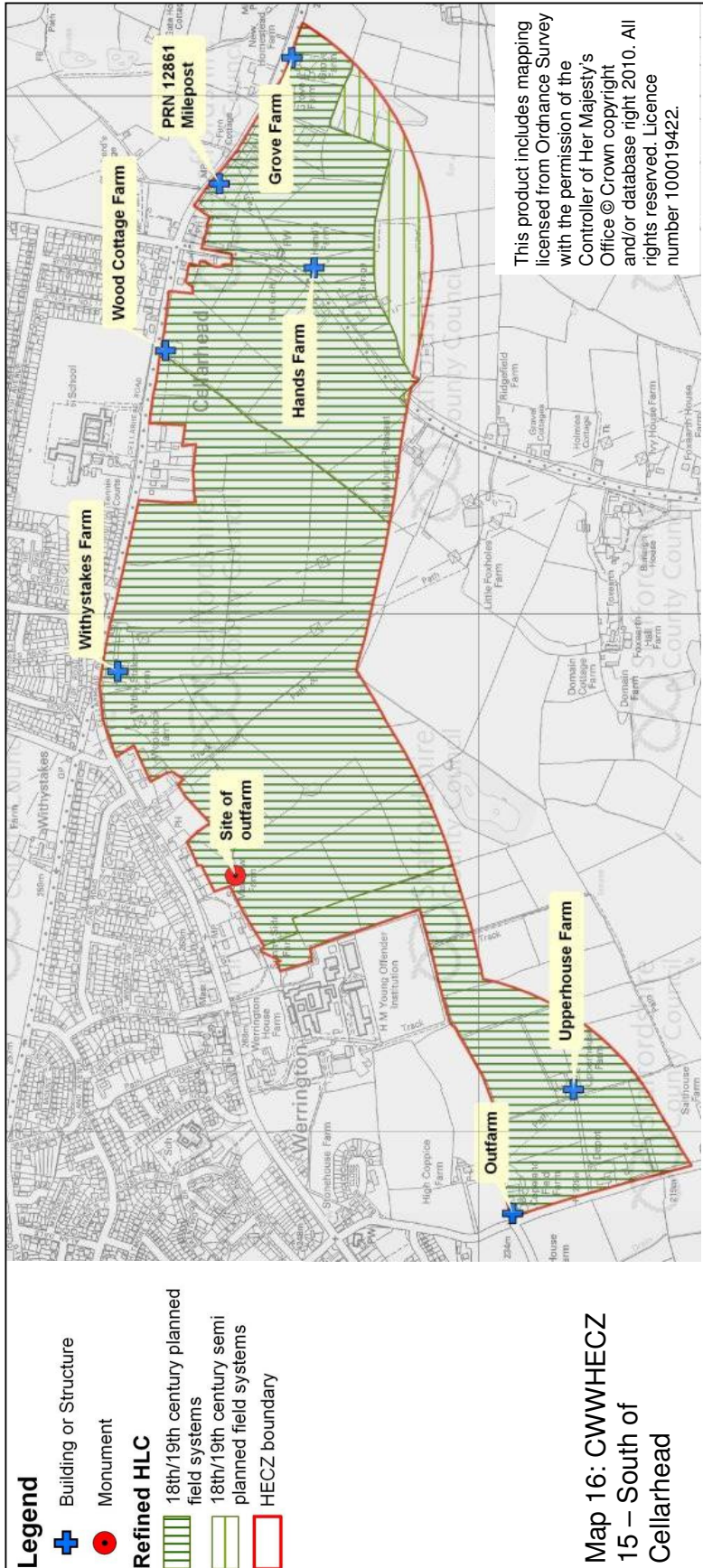
1.15.3 Recommendations:

The integrity of the historic planned character of the zone is well preserved. The survival of the field pattern and the overall dispersed settlement pattern suggest there is little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

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

- The conservation of the planned nature of the historic landscape character and its predominantly dispersed settlement pattern. The conservation of the stone walls in particular would strengthen the sense of place.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should respect the regularity of the historic landscape character and be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁸⁷.
- There is a low potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive within the zone. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 Policy HE 12.

⁸⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



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