

APPENDIX 3 – Blythe Bridge & Forsbrook and Brown Edge & Endon

1. Blythe Bridge & Forsbrook

1.1 BFHECZ 1 – South of Stonehouses

1.1.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 20ha and lies at around 170m AOD. The historic landscape character has been identified as planned enclosure which was probably created in the 18th or 19th century (cf. map 1). It is typified by the straight field boundaries and lanes laid out by surveyors. The surrounding landscape is also predominantly rectilinear in form, but does not have the overall regularity of this field system. This may consequently indicate not only enclosure at different periods but also differences in historic land ownership (cf. BFHECZ 2). The majority of the field boundaries have been removed although the overall regularity of the pattern survives.

The zone lies within 200m of the line of a Roman road which connected Littlechester, Derbyshire and Chesterton (north of Newcastle under Lyme)¹. There is consequently the potential for archaeological remains to be associated with Roman activity. However, besides a few prehistoric and Roman artefacts which have been found, little research has so far been carried on these periods within the wider area.

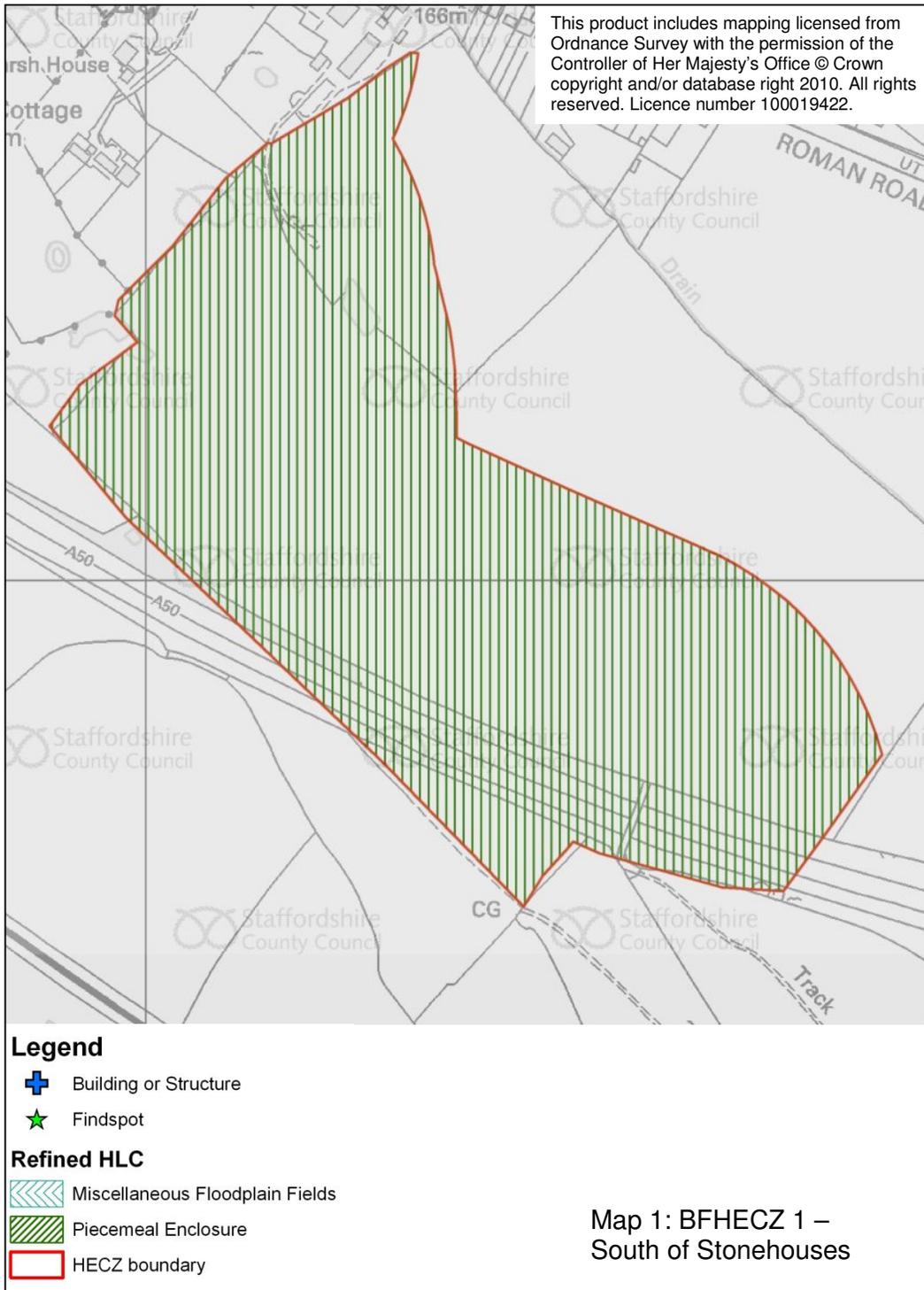
1.1.2 *Heritage values:*

Evidential value: There is the potential for below ground remains to survive related to late prehistoric or Roman activity, which would provide new insights into the history not only of the Forsbrook/Drayton-in-the-Moors parishes, but of Staffordshire Moorlands more generally.	Low
Historical value: The overall character of the historic field system is still legible in the regularity of what remains.	Low
Aesthetic value: There is an overall regularity in the surrounding area. However, the integrity of the components of this particular field system has been impacted by boundary removal.	Low
Communal value: The ability to interpret the contribution of the history of this zone for the community/public is limited by the current understanding of its contribution.	Low

1.1.3 *Recommendations:*

The zone has an overall low value in terms of the historic environment. However, there is a moderate to low 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 undertaken specifically relating to the archaeological potential (cf. PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.

¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01227



1.2 BFHECZ 2 – South east of Blythe Bridge

1.2.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 95ha and forms the northern valley side of the River Blithe which lies at circa 160m AOD in the southern part of the zone. The land rises up from the south to around 170m AOD on the north eastern boundary and to 180m AOD to the north west.

Many of the heritage assets which lie within the zone reflect its location within the river valley. The water-filled remains of a mill race lie parallel to the River Blithe in the southern portion of the zone². The mill race had fed the Cresswell Mill which had stood just beyond the edge of the project area to the south west of Cresswell hamlet. Several commentators have suggested that this mill was recorded in Domesday Book, but this is more likely to have referred to Creswell near Stafford³. The origins of the mill race are therefore unclear, but at some point possibly during the 18th or early 19th century, the race may have been adapted to feed a watermeadow system⁴. There was an extensive network of watermeadows along the River Blithe, although the history of these features in this part of Staffordshire is currently unclear. The Staffordshire Watermeadows survey (2008) revealed that upstanding earthworks survived along much of the river. However, the survey was unable to determine the extent to which earthworks and other features associated with the watermeadows have survived within this zone. The historic landscape character of the southern part of this zone, identified as 'Miscellaneous floodplain fields' is consistent with the use of this area as a watermeadow.

The predominant historic landscape character is one of rectilinear fields which despite the removal of some field boundaries and the construction of the A50 trunk road in the late 20th century are still legible within the zone (cf. map 2). The surviving field boundaries largely comprise mature hedgerows which contribute to the aesthetics of the zone. The field pattern may have been created in the post medieval period although its association with the watermeadows to the south is currently unclear. However, it is associated with three historic farmsteads, one of which has been entirely demolished as part of the alterations to the road network in the late 20th century. The remaining two have seen some alteration, but the original character is still discernible. In all three cases the plan forms are typical of small farmsteads found all over the Staffordshire Moorlands. Their period of origin is currently unclear but the extant buildings may retain information which could elucidate not only this but also an understanding of the wider landscape of the zone. The remaining settlement within the zone is similarly dispersed in nature and includes late 20th century detached properties along the Uttoxeter Road. Marsh House and Marsh Cottage have their origins in the mid to late 19th century.

² Staffordshire HER: PRN 54001

³ Horowitz 2005: 215; Staffordshire HER: PRN 00612

⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 53251

The A50 trunk road is not the first line of communication to cross the zone on an east-west alignment. To the north running contiguous with the zone's boundary is the line of the Roman road which connected Littlechester, Derbyshire and Chesterton (north of Newcastle under Lyme)⁵. To the south of the A50 is the railway line, originally the Uttoxeter Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway, which was constructed in 1848⁶.

The location of the Roman road lying adjacent to the zone raises the potential for archaeological remains to be associated with late prehistoric and Roman activity. However, besides a few prehistoric and Roman artefacts which have been found, little research has so far been carried on these periods within the wider area.

A pumping station was constructed near Cresswell mill in the late 1920s/early 1930s, but this was demolished sometime between the late 1970s and 2000⁷.

1.2.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for features associated with the watermeadows along the River Blithe to survive within the zone which would contribute significantly to an understanding of the economic history of this part of the Staffordshire Moorlands. The social and economic history of the area could also be revealed through research into the surviving historic buildings and its potential association to both the watermeadows and the extant historic field pattern. There is also the potential for below ground remains to survive related to late prehistoric or Roman activity, which would provide new insights into the earliest history not only of the Forsbrook/Drayton-in-the-Moors parishes, but of Staffordshire Moorlands more generally.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The heritage assets of the zone have undergone some form of alteration during the 20th and 21st century. However, the field pattern retains its historic rectilinear character and its integrity is enhanced by the survival of the mature hedgerows. There are potential associations between the historic farmsteads and the origins of the field pattern as well as the watermeadow system to the south.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The overall integrity of the historic landscape with its scattered settlement and rectilinear character contribute to the aesthetics of the zone. The surviving hedgerows are a particular feature which enhances the aesthetics of the zone.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: The historic landscape can be experienced from a public right of way, but the current lack of understanding of the historical development of the zone and what survives hampers the ability for interpretation and presentation to the community and public.</p>	<p>Low</p>

1.2.3 Recommendations:

⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01227

⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 52253

⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03261

The integrity of the historic landscape largely survives and is comprised of small fields and dispersed settlement which contributes to the local distinctiveness.

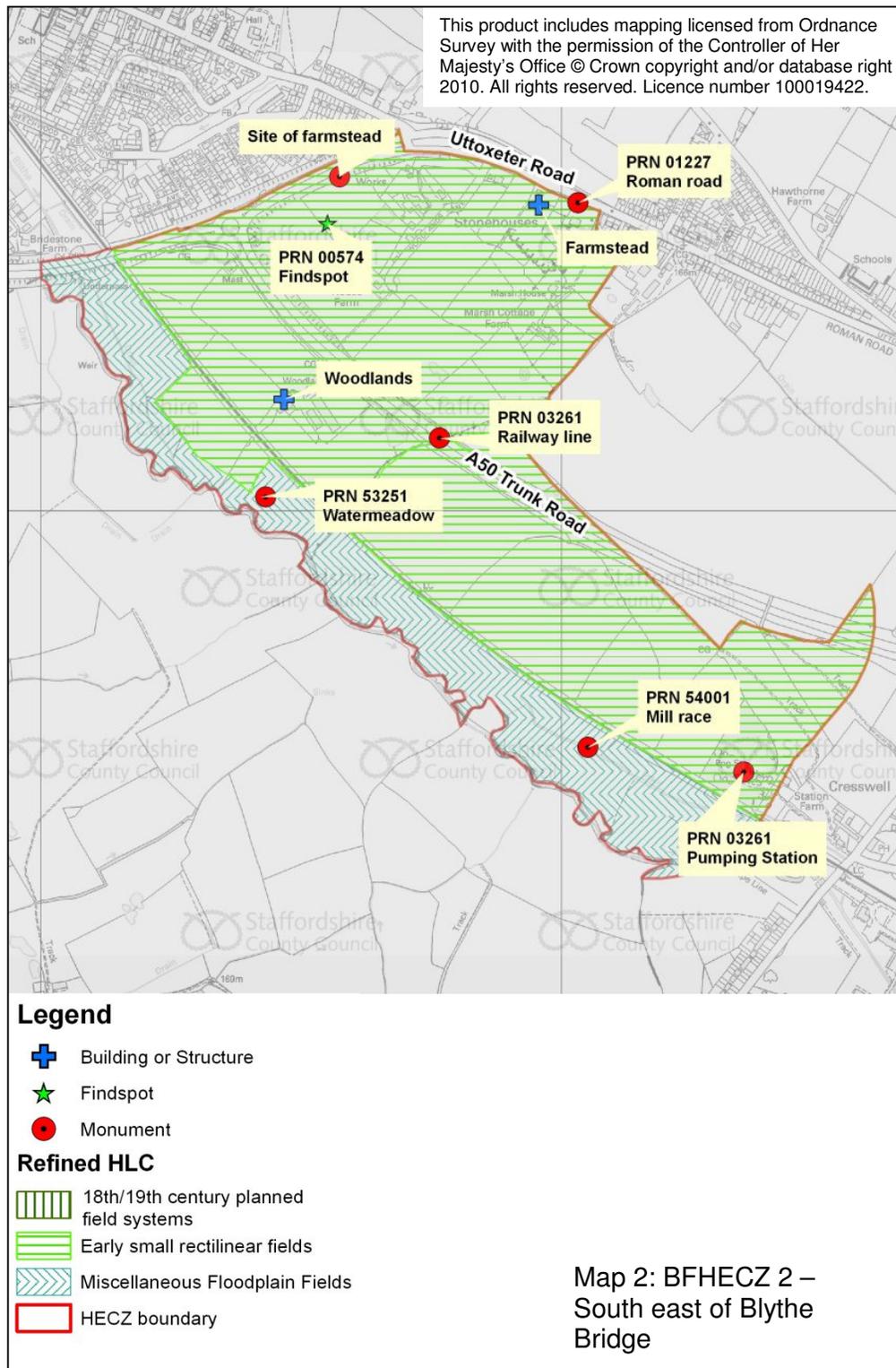
The conservation and enhancement of the historic landscape and heritage assets of the zone would best be achieved by:

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should not detract from the overall historic character. It should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁸.
- There is a moderate to low 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 undertaken specifically relating to the archaeological potential (cf. PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12⁹.
- The conservation of any features which may be associated with the watermeadow system is desirable.

⁸ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

⁹ PPS 5: Policy HE 6; English Heritage et al 2010: 22 - 23

Appendix 3: of Staffordshire Moorlands HEA



1.3 BFHECZ 3 – Forsbrook, Blythe Marsh and Blythe Bridge

1.3.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 133ha and comprises the built environment of the project area which incorporates the three hamlets of Forsbrook, Blythe Marsh and Blythe Bridge (cf. map 3). These three original hamlets have largely coalesced through housing development during the later 20th century. However, historic buildings survive within the separate historic cores and contribute to the local distinctiveness of each settlement.

The earliest of these three settlements is Forsbrook, to the north of the zone, which was recorded in Domesday Book (1086)¹⁰. By 1327 there were ten tax payers in the hamlet¹¹. However, it had formed part of Dilhorne parish until the early 1840s when St Peter's Church was constructed. The historic core of Forsbrook lies along the Cheadle Road and around the junction with four other roads (Caverswall Old Road, Chapel Street, Dilhorne Road and Draycott Old Road) all of which were present by the late 18th century¹². Historic buildings survive along all of these roads and comprise mostly brick built cottages and short terraces, although many of these have been rendered or painted during the 20th century. The exception is a stone cottage located on the Cheadle Road, although the 20th century rendering may conceal other stone built properties. There is also the potential that earlier fabric is retained within these houses. The dispersed nature of the historic settlement has led to infilling of housing during the later 20th century and the replacement of other historic properties including several farmsteads. One historic red brick farmstead survives on the corner of Cheadle Road and Draycott Old Road which exhibits a loose courtyard plan form. Four other farmsteads with similar plan forms also existed upon these roads two of which survive (one is Forsbrook Hall see below). A linear farmstead may also survive on the corner of Cheadle Road and Caverswell Old Road, although the original barn has become part of the domestic accommodation. Both these plan forms are typical of the small farmsteads to be found within the Staffordshire Moorlands and examples of loose courtyard farmsteads have been archaeologically excavated dating to the 13th century¹³.

Despite the lack of current research into the history of Forsbrook, it is likely that the medieval settlement also centred on the main road junction thus placing it at the heart of a communications network with the other important local places; particularly with Dilhorne where the parish church was located. Forsbrook Hall, which stands on Draycott Old Road, is a Grade II Listed sandstone built farmhouse which is dated to the 17th century; its associated farmstead has a loose courtyard plan form (see above)¹⁴. It is not currently known whether Forsbrook formed a separate manor in the medieval period so it is not clear whether it had its own manor house. Therefore it is possible that Forsbrook Farm, given its early date, may also have been the site of a

¹⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02462

¹¹ British History Online accessed 16 June 2010

¹² As shown on William Yates map of Staffordshire (1775).

¹³ Edwards 2009: 37; Lake 2009: 19

¹⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06246

medieval manor house although only further research could elucidate this point.

The remaining two historic settlements lie along the Uttoxeter Road which follows the line of the Roman road which connected Littlechester, Derbyshire and Chesterton, north of Newcastle under Lyme¹⁵. Blythe Bridge, whose historic core lies to the far west of the zone where the road still crosses the River Blithe, is first recorded in the late 15th century, although an earlier reference to 'Blye' circa 1230 may refer to this place¹⁶. Blythe Marsh which was located further east along Uttoxeter Road is marked on Yates' map (1775), but no earlier references are currently known¹⁷. The extant historic properties mostly front onto the Uttoxeter Road and largely comprise red brick terraces, although many have been rendered. The properties are not uniform and were clearly constructed by different builders and possibly at different times. Some have ornamental detailing; some have small front gardens with low brick garden walls whilst others front straight onto the street. A stone built Methodist Church also survives which was present by the late 19th century. The terraces on Wesley Street and The Avenue which lead off Uttoxeter Road date to the 1890s and early 20th century respectively. The modern houses which have been constructed in the later 20th century are generally set back off the Uttoxeter Road. The development of both Blythe Bridge and Blythe Marsh from the mid 19th century onwards was probably due in part to the arrival of the North Staffordshire Railway in 1848¹⁸.

To the south east of Blythe Bridge there is an extant watermill and associated mill pond, which in the late 19th century was operating as a corn mill¹⁹. One of the inhabitants of Forsbrook in the early 13th century tax record was a miller, perhaps suggesting a watermill on the River Blithe during the medieval period and possibly associated with this site²⁰.

At the eastern edge of the zone and standing on the south side of the Uttoxeter Road stands the Grade II Listed Stone House Cottage which, like Forsbrook Hall, is dated to the 17th century and is constructed of sandstone²¹. Adjacent to this property is another sandstone constructed house of unknown date²². This area is referred to as Stone House on Yates' map (1775) and the placename Stonehouses still exists to the east of the zone. It is likely that this recalls one or both of these two properties and suggests that settlement may not pre-date the 17th century in this area. Other historic buildings survive in the immediate area of the two stone built houses.

¹⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01227

¹⁶ Horowitz 2005: 133

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 52253

¹⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02332

²⁰ British History Online accessed 16 June 2010

²¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06248

²² Staffordshire HER: PRN 54003

1.3.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets of the zone to contribute significantly to an understanding of the social and economic history of all three historic settlements. The extant historic buildings may retain architectural fragments for instance which could contribute to an understanding of their development. There is also the potential for below ground remains to survive associated with medieval settlement at Forsbrook in particular, but also within the historic cores of Blythe Bridge and Blythe Marsh which would indicate the origins of both settlements. The origins of the latter in particular are shrouded in mystery which could be elucidated through archaeological investigation. Archaeological potential also survives within the historic buildings and as above and below ground features at the watermill on the River Blithe.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The heritage assets dominate specific areas within the zone which coincides with the historic cores of the three settlements. The historic importance of two properties has been recognised in their designation as Grade II Listed buildings. Beyond these areas there are few known heritage assets although individual historic buildings do survive in the areas where 20th century housing predominates. Their legibility enables the communities and public to understand the development of these three historic settlements and also contributes to the sense of place of each one. The survival of the watermill and its associated mill pond is of particular importance to the history of Forsbrook parish. There are economic associations between this site and the history of settlement and land use possibly dating from the medieval period.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The overall integrity of the individual historic settlements is legible in the form of the historic buildings and surviving street patterns. A sense of place can be gained within the historic cores which set each settlement apart from the other two despite the fact that during the 20th century substantial housing development has served to fuse these settlements.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets can be appreciated from the public highway and footpaths. A history of the settlements and the interpretations of their associations for the further appreciation of the community and visitors are limited in part by the current understanding.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

1.3.3 Recommendations:

The heritage assets make an important contribution to the history of settlement within the zone and contribute to a sense of place particularly within the historic cores.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone should be conserved and enhanced to ensure the future of these locally distinctive settlements. This could be achieved through:

- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a

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

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the settlement.
- 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 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 (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)²³. It should also aim to make a positive contribution to the historic character of the settlement and strengthen the local distinctiveness.
- There is a moderate potential archaeological potential within the zone, as reflected in the high evidence value above. Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be provided as part of the planning application (cf. PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.

²³ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

1.4 BFHECZ 4 – East of Forsbrook

1.4.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 42ha and the land generally falls away to the south from the high point of around 210m AOD in the north of the zone down towards the Blithe valley at around 170m AOD.

The historic landscape is dominated by a field pattern of piecemeal enclosure which probably dates to the post medieval period and is typified by a distinctive enclosure pattern comprising reverse ‘S’ field boundaries (cf. map 4). The piecemeal enclosure extends north eastwards beyond the project area. The historic field pattern remains legible within the landscape despite the removal of a number of internal field boundaries particularly to the north of Draycott Old Road. The agricultural origins of this landscape lie in at least the medieval period as part of an open field arable system comprising two or more large hedge-less fields which were farmed on a rotational basis between arable, fallow and other crops. The fields were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. The open fields were closely associated with the medieval settlement possibly focused upon the road junction within Forsbrook (cf. BFHECZ 3).

The only settlement within the zone is Newhouse Farm lying to the south of Quabbs Lane. This small farmstead was established in the late 19th century.

The location of the Roman road lying adjacent to the southern boundary of the zone raises the potential for archaeological remains to survive associated with late prehistoric and Roman activity. However, besides a few prehistoric and Roman artefacts which have been found, little research has so far been carried on these periods within the wider area.

1.4.2 *Heritage values:*

<p>Evidential value: There may be the potential for below ground remains to survive related to late prehistoric or Roman activity, which would provide new insights into the history not only of the Forsbrook/Drayton-in-the-Moors parishes, but of Staffordshire Moorlands more generally.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Historical value: The historic field pattern forms the basis of the character of the whole zone. The medieval origin of this landscape is still coherent in the form of the surviving field boundaries. Many of the hedgerows contain mature vegetation and are testimony to the early enclosure. The field system is associated with the medieval origins of Forsbrook and therefore forms an important element of the historical development of the settlement.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: There overall integrity of the historic field pattern is well preserved with only a few boundaries having been removed. The mature hedgerows contribute to the aesthetic appreciation of the zone.</p>	<p>High</p>

<p>Communal value: The heritage assets, notably the field pattern, can be appreciated from the public road and the rights of way network. An improved understanding of the medieval and post medieval history of Forsbrook would enhance the interpretation and appreciation of this landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
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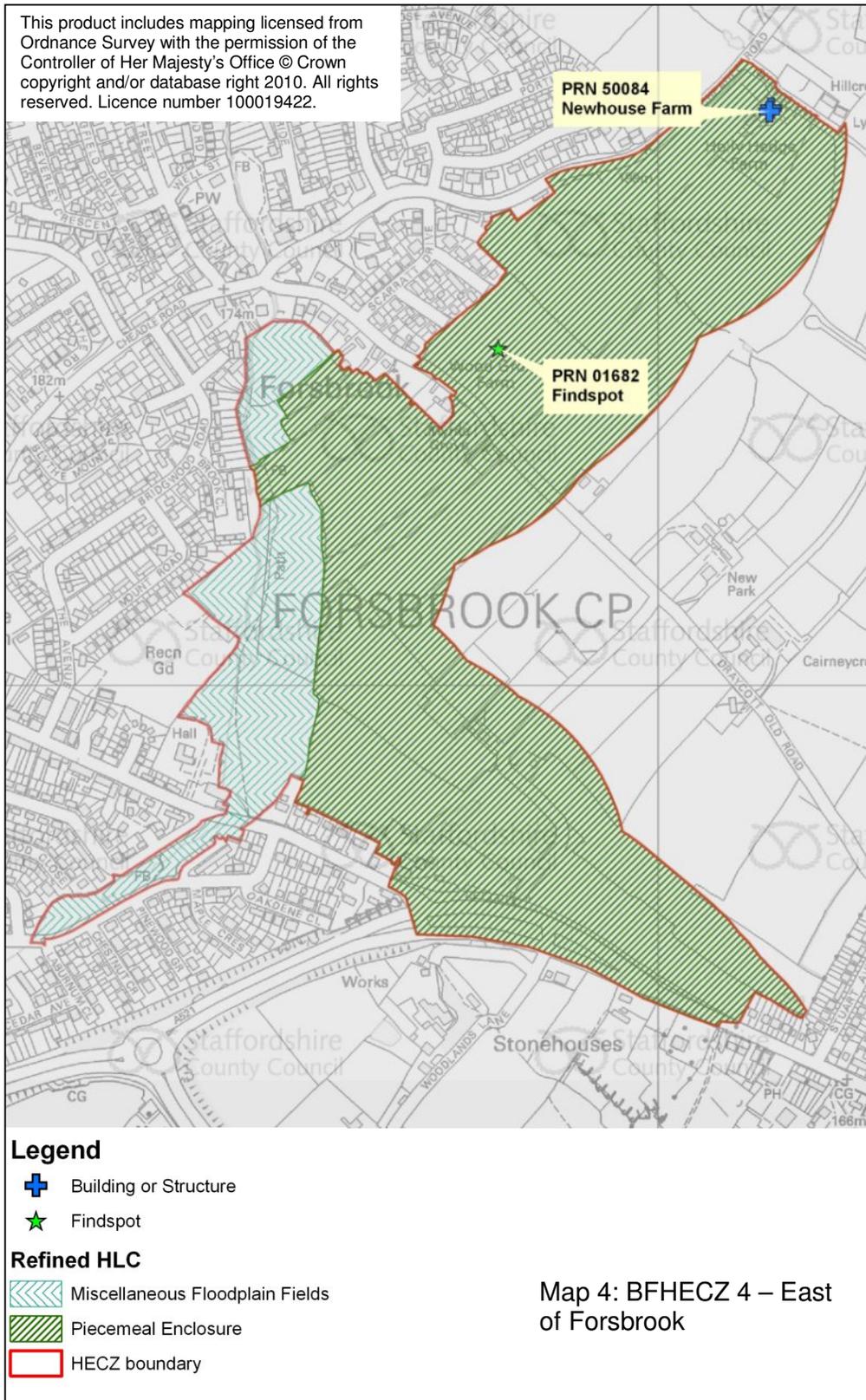
1.4.3 Recommendations:

There has currently been little development within the zone which had formed part of the important economic landscape of Forsbrook during the medieval period. The overall dispersed settlement pattern and the well preserved field system means 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 fabric of the historic landscape which comprises the historic field pattern and its association with the medieval settlement of Forsbrook, is 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 seek to respect the overall settlement pattern and the legibility of the historic landscape character. It should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)²⁴.
- There is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12 will largely be dependent upon the location and scale of development.

²⁴ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.5 BFHECZ 5 – North of Forsbrook and Blythe Bridge

1.5.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 70ha and lies in a varied landscape of hills and valleys. The highest point lies to the far east at around 210m AOD on the Cheadle Road. The land drops away from this point to around 180m AOD before slowly climbing to 195m AOD at Heath House. It begins to drop away again to the west of Heath House to around 190m AOD at the western edge of the zone.

The origins of the historic landscape character may prove to be equally varied although there is a general rectilinear plan form to all of the field patterns across the zone and all are likely to have late medieval or post medieval origins (cf. map 5). The 'Piecemeal Enclosure' towards the centre of the zone is typified by a distinctive enclosure pattern comprising reverse 'S' and dog-leg field boundaries. These indicate that it had its origins as part of the open field system associated with the medieval settlement of Forsbrook and was managed in a similar form to the field systems described in BFHECZ 4. The 'Early small rectilinear fields' to the far west and east extend across a larger area to the north, east and west beyond the project area. There appear to be some similarities with the piecemeal enclosure, but the distinctive field boundaries which signify this field pattern are less coherent. However, it is possible that this landscape was taken in for arable agriculture during the medieval period, perhaps from heath land or moor land as two of the placenames suggest, but perhaps did not form part of the core of the open field system. Further research may help to elucidate the extent of medieval open field agriculture around Forsbrook which in turn may indicate its economic and social status in the wider area during the medieval period. Mature hedgerows, perhaps indicating the antiquity of the enclosure, are particularly notable within area of 'Early small rectilinear fields'.

The integrity of these historic landscapes is most complete to the east and west of the zone. Around Moor Green later 20th century field boundary loss has impacted the integrity of the enclosure; those large rectilinear fields to the east of Moor Green probably have similar origins to the early rectilinear fields to the east. The fields to the east appear to have a similar origin to the piecemeal enclosure to the west.

Settlement within the zone is very low density comprising two historic farmsteads and a couple of cottages. Heath House farmhouse was probably established in the mid to late 19th century and only the farmhouse appears to survive of the original complex. A further small farmstead, Moor Green, was established certainly by circa 1920 although the farmhouse is shown on late 19th century maps. Moor Green as a settled area was present by the early 19th century perhaps as a couple of cottages or small farmsteads and may be associated with the enclosure of this landscape. Both of the farmhouses are constructed of red brick.

The line of a former mineral railway, constructed in the 1890s crosses the zone near its western boundary on a roughly south west-north east alignment. The railway is preserved as the Foxfield Steam Railway and forms one of the principal tourist attractions in the local area.

At present there is little evidence for pre-medieval activity within the zone although in the wider area lies the line of the Roman road and a few stray finds have been recovered. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has been carried out to date on these periods in this part of the Staffordshire Moorlands.

1.5.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: It is possible that the zone forms part of a transitional landscape during the medieval period. Further research into the origins of the field pattern of the zone would contribute to an understanding of the economic and social fortunes of Forsbrook, and perhaps of the wider Dilhorne parish, during the medieval and post medieval periods. There is the potential for above and below ground archaeological remains to survive; the former in terms of ridge and furrow or as field boundaries. Below ground remains may survive around Moor Green which could clarify the origins of this small settlement.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The integrity of the historic landscape, comprising the low density historic settlement pattern and the surviving historic field boundaries, is generally well preserved across the zone enabling its history to be read. The central area has suffered from field boundary loss, but mature hedgerows do still survive (see aesthetics below).</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The extant components of the landscape, particularly the surviving historic field boundaries including those areas where they have largely been removed, all contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the zone. The removal of these features could reduce the appreciation of the historic landscape character.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The Foxfield Steam Railway provides an opportunity for sustainable tourism. The railway station lies within the zone and could connect to the local public rights of way network and provide opportunities for the interpretation and presentation of a history of the Forsbrook area and the contribution of this landscape to it. However, this may be partly compromised at the present time by the limited understanding of its developmental history.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

1.5.3 Recommendations:

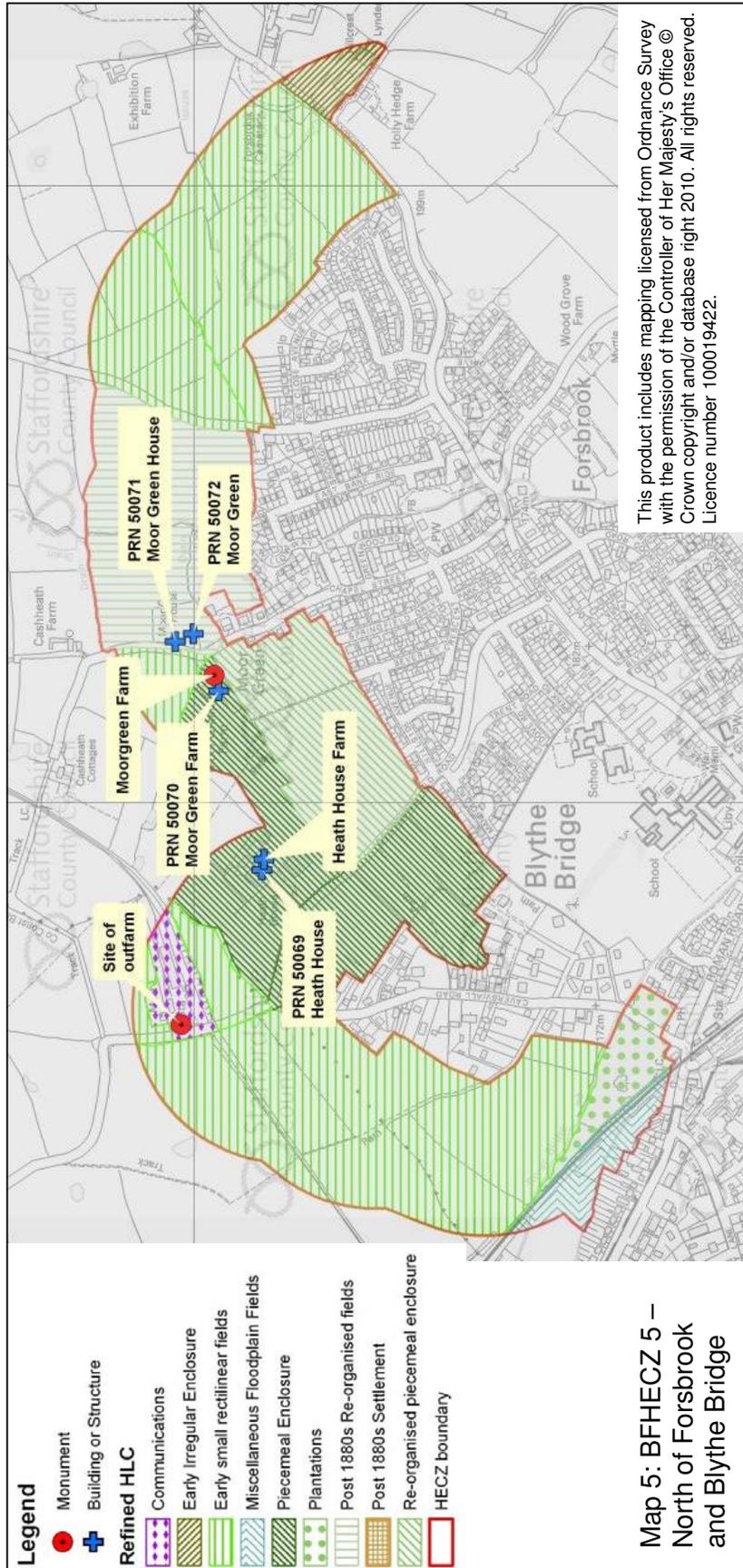
The historic landscape character of well preserved historic field patterns and dispersed settlement means there is little capacity to absorb change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

- The conservation 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 seek to respect the overall settlement pattern and legibility of the historic landscape character in terms of the retention of important historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local

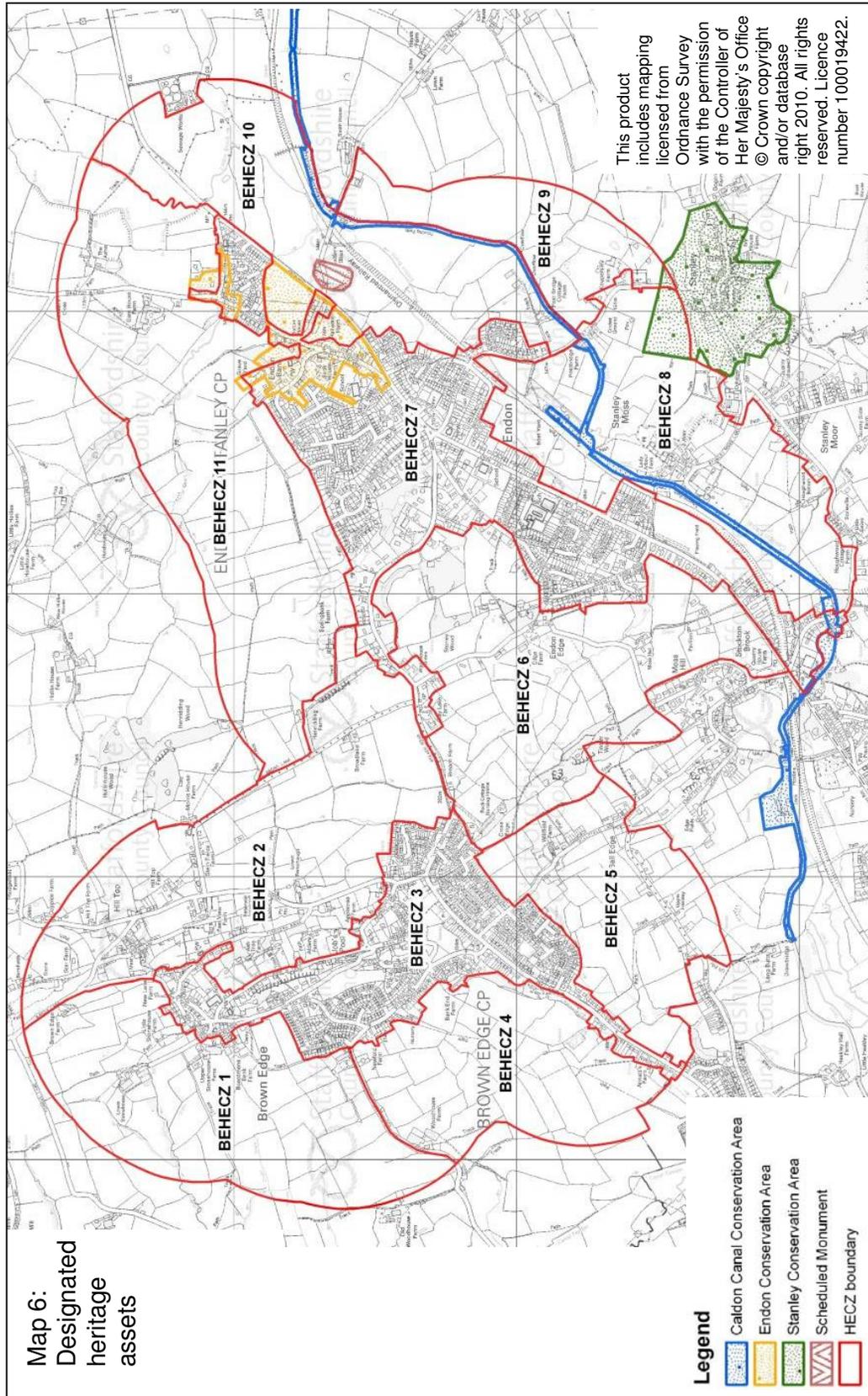
vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)²⁵.

- There is a moderate potential for archaeological potential within the zone (as reflected in the Evidential value above). Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for archaeological mitigation in order to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.

²⁵ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2. Brown Edge & Endon



2.1 BEEHECZ 1 – North west of Brown Edge

2.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 69ha and drops from the side of the Brown Edge escarpment in the north east of the zone at around 265m AOD down to the edge of the Upper Trent Valley at around 170m AOD in the west.

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by an early irregular field system possibly created in the 16th or 17th century (cf. map 7). The field systems which lie on the lower land, above the Upper Trent valley are primarily enclosed by hedges, with mature vegetation being visible on aerial photographs. The fields which lie just below the Brown Edge escarpment are mostly enclosed by stone walls which are particularly characteristic of these upland areas. Although a number of internal boundaries have been removed since the late 19th century the overall irregularity of this field pattern endures within the landscape.

There is a dispersed settlement pattern comprising five historic farmsteads all of which are stone built and exhibit plan forms which are typical of those to be found across the Staffordshire Moorlands (cf. map 7). Three of these farmsteads cluster along Boardman's Bank. Lower Stonehouse Farm stands at the furthest point from the main settlement at Brown Edge (cf. BEEHECZ 3) and has been identified as having a dispersed plan form. It is comprised of one Grade II Listed farmhouse and a long stone built barn²⁶. The farmhouse dates to the late 16th or early 17th century with stone mullioned windows. Upper Stonehouse Farm has a similar dispersed plan form again incorporating a long stone built barn. The farmhouse may also have 17th century origins. Both of these farmsteads have modern elements added to them. Little Stonehouse Farm is a small stone built structure with a linear plan form which lies above Boardman's Bank overlooking the Upper Trent Valley.

A further farmstead, The Fold, has possible 17th century origins and is located on Woodhouse Lane to the south of the zone. It is also stone built with surviving mullioned windows in the end gable and to the rear. The final farmstead, Brown Edge Farm, lies at over 250m AOD just below the summit of the Brown Edge escarpment. It shares the local vernacular in being stone built, but its location may suggest a later construction date being located on the edge of the current extent of the moorland.

The likely 17th century origins of at least three of these farmsteads suggest that their establishment is closely linked to the enclosure of this landscape. The earlier landscape history is not clear and the land being enclosed may have been moorland. However, both Upper Stonehouse Farm and Brown Edge Farm were known in the late 19th century as Woodhouse and the presence of Woodhouse Lane along which the zone's southern boundary lies, suggests the possibility that the enclosure originated as assarting. Further research could clarify the origins of this landscape and its relationship with these historic farmsteads.

²⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13264 and 51103

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the medieval period with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made in the adjacent Endon and Stanley parish²⁷. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.1.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets to clarify the origins of the zone through further research. The historic buildings are also likely to retain architectural fragments and features which would clarify their origins and functions which in turn would assist in the understanding of the history of settlement on Brown Edge more generally. There is the potential for below ground archaeology to survive associated with the settlements which again could elucidate its earliest origins.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The integrity of the historic landscape character comprising the irregular field pattern and extant 16th/17th century farmsteads is well preserved. There are likely to be strong associations between the creation of the enclosure pattern and the origins of the farmsteads. The historic importance of Lower Stonehouse Farm has been identified through the Listed building designation. The transition between the mature hedgerows of the lowlands and the stone wall enclosures of the uplands is also legible within the zone contributing significantly to the local distinctiveness of Brown Edge. The loss of this distinction would impact the ability of future generations to read the history and local character of the area in the landscape.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The historic buildings, which have a strong local vernacular and include the Grade II listed farmhouse at Lower Stonehouse, contribute to an appreciation of the aesthetics and local distinctiveness of this zone. The aesthetics are strengthened by the association between the built heritage and the well preserved historic field pattern. The landscape of the zone represents a transition between lowland enclosures exemplified by the mature hedgerows and the stone walls characteristic of the upland areas of Staffordshire Moorlands.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: A number of public rights of way cross the zone enabling the community and public to experience the landscape. The heritage assets of the zone form an important component in understanding the origins of Brown Edge as a settled area and the appreciation of their role could be clarified through promotion or interpretation.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

2.1.3 Recommendations:

The high values within the table above identify not only the historical importance of the zone, but also its sensitivity to absorbing change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone. This includes the relationship between the historic farmsteads and the historic field pattern which was probably created at a similar period and which makes an

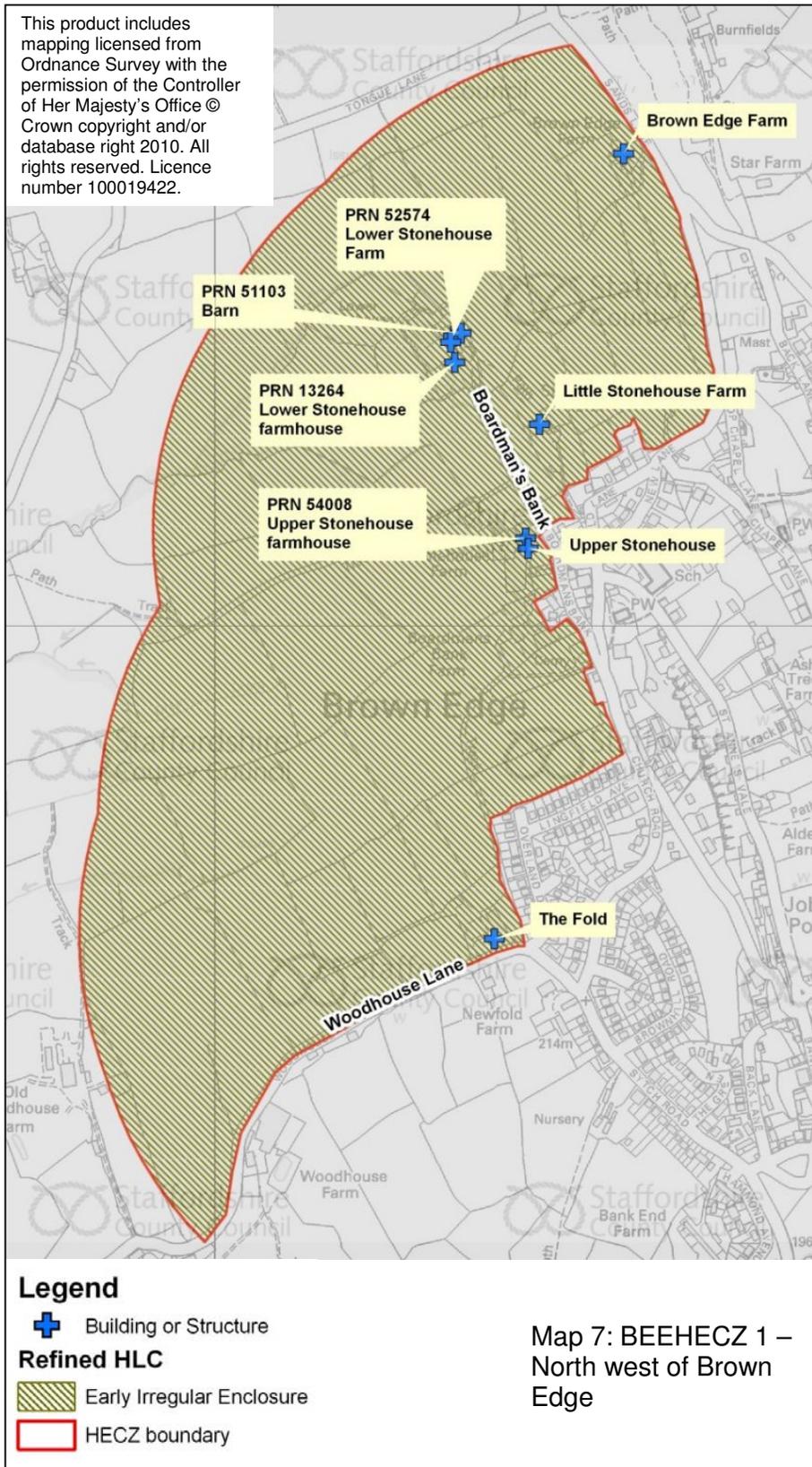
²⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

important contribution to understanding the history of settlement around Brown Edge.

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

- 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. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the settlement.
- The maintenance and conservation 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 of a low density and be located to respect the historic field and the overall dispersed 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)²⁸.
- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5. Where development may impact upon the Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- 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.

²⁸ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.2 BEEHECZ 2 – East of Brown Edge

2.2.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 88ha and incorporates the summit of the Brown Edge escarpment which lies at around 270m AOD at Hill Top, dropping gently away to the east to around 250m AOD on the eastern boundary. The land falls away steeply towards the south to around 240m AOD at the junction of Fiddlers Bank and Hough Hill and on down to approximately 200m AOD at Breach Road which lies on the southern boundary of the zone.

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by squatter enclosures, created out of moorland, and other early rectilinear fields (cf. map 8). The latter dominated the slopes of the zone and particularly the southern portion and may have been created in the 16th or 17th centuries. Hen Ridding, a farmstead lying just off Broad Lane beyond the eastern boundary of the project area, is first recorded in 1704. The site may have earlier origins, but is certainly associated with the creation of some of the rectilinear fields; the placename meaning 'high clearing'²⁹. The fields are enclosed by a mix of stone walls and mature hedgerows and the historic field pattern is well preserved. It differs from the squatter enclosure in the larger size of the individual fields.

Squatter enclosure dominates the higher land of the zone with the exception of the north western portion where moorland survives (cf. map 8). A public car park has been provided on the moor to enable access onto Marshes Hill. The moorland vegetation also extends slightly southwards into an area of squatter enclosure between New Lane and Back Lane. The squatter enclosure is typified by surviving small fields and scattered small farmsteads and cottages. The farmsteads exhibit a variety of plan forms which are all typical of small farmsteads to be found across the Staffordshire Moorlands. Also typical of squatter enclosures are the network of narrow lanes which appear to have originated in an ad hoc fashion as the moorland was gradually enclosed and access was created to and between the scattered farmsteads and cottages. The gradual creation of the squatter enclosure can be drawn out from the available sources and is probably associated with the growth in local industries.

Fernyhough is first recorded in the late 13th century and is possibly associated with Lower Fernyhough farmstead or its vicinity. This early reference to activity in this area may suggest a degree of squatting from this period possibly linked with some as yet unidentified industrial activity.

The early settlement indicated on map 8 probably originated as squatter enclosures within the moorland prior to an Act of Enclosure passed in 1815. This squatter settlement existed at the junction of Hough Hill and Broad Lane. Settlement has intensified to a degree in this area since the late 19th century particularly along Hough Hill itself as indicated on map 8. However, further squatter enclosure also exists to the west between Fiddlers' Bank and St. Anne's Vale which may have largely originated in the late 18th or early 19th

²⁹ Horowitz 2005: 311

century. However, individual properties may be of an earlier having been established on the moorland edge as subsistence farms with residents who worked in local industries.

There has been some limited housing development during the 20th century within the areas of squatter enclosure interspersed among the older properties. Despite these changes the area retains its historic character of squatter enclosure; cottages and small farmsteads surrounded by their small fields. This landscape is sensitive to alteration through the continued intensification of piecemeal development.

The vernacular of the surviving historic buildings is dominated by properties constructed of local stone although many such examples have been subsequently rendered.

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made in the adjacent Endon and Stanley parish³⁰. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.2.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets provide a framework for an understanding of the history of the zone and its role in the development of Brown Edge as a whole. Although a history of the squatter enclosure has been proposed an analysis of the surviving historic buildings and the stone walls could provide new insights into the origins of this landscape and its association with the surround zones. There is the potential for below ground archaeology to be associated with individual historic properties with the potential for a medieval farmstead being located on or around Lower Fernyhough Farm.</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, field boundaries and lanes, 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 small fields, surviving historic field patterns and the lane system all provide a strong sense of place within the landscape and contribute to an appreciation of not only sense 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>

³⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

<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. The car park at the moorland edge presents opportunities for the history of this landscape to be presented for the public. Further research into the origins of this landscape and the associations between the heritage assets would contribute to the community and visitors ability to appreciate the history of the zone and its role in the development of Brown Edge as a settled area.</p>	<p>High</p>
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2.2.3 Recommendations:

The squatter enclosures and the moorland represent the areas of greatest sensitivity within zone. The relationship between the historic cottages and farmsteads with the small fields and lanes is 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 incorporates a transitional landscape from the upland openness of the moorland through to the intimacy of the historic enclosure and settlement patterns. The legibility of this change enables the history of the zone to be visualised and there is the potential for this to be interpreted to the community and visitors. It should be conserved for the benefit of present and future generations.

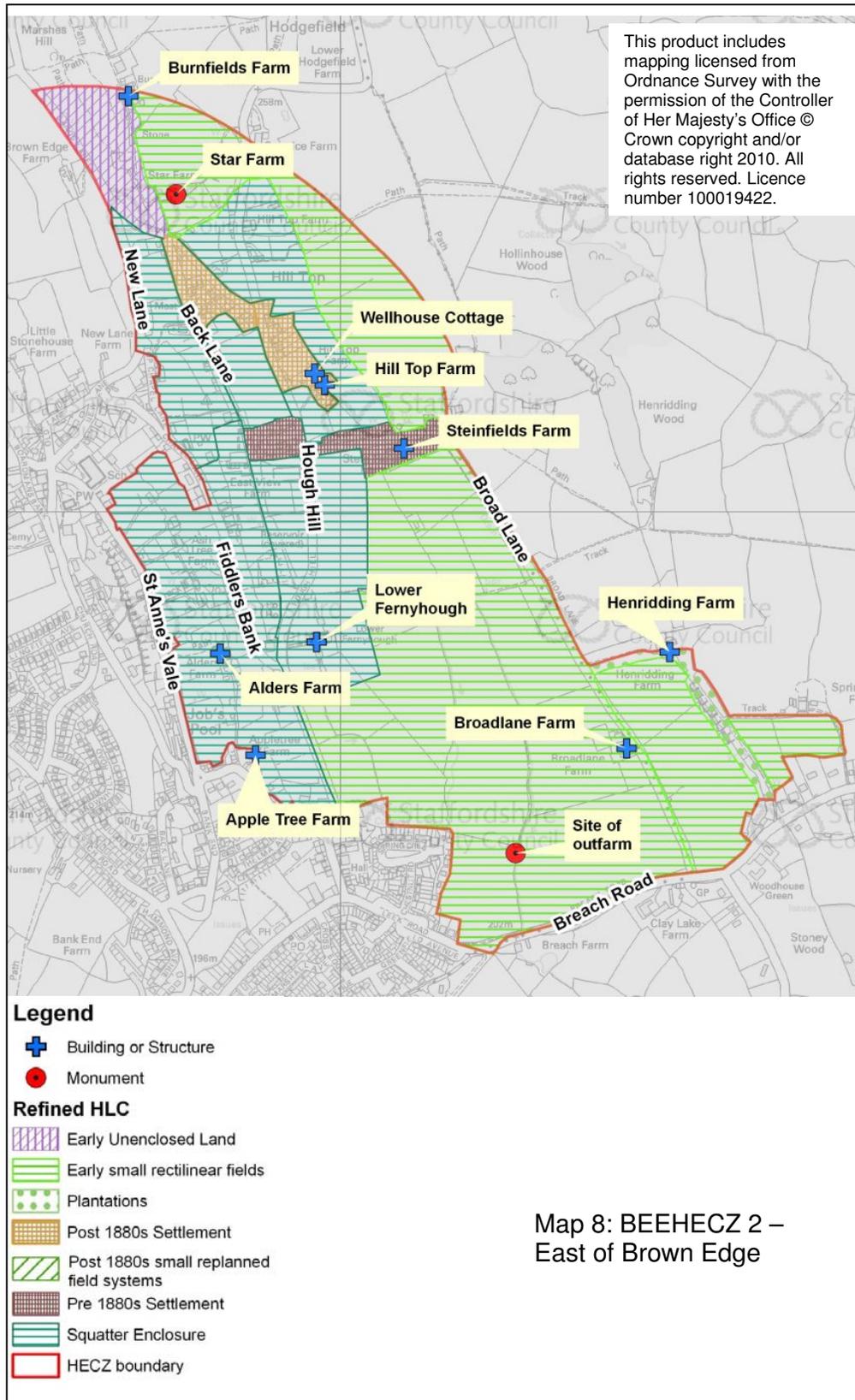
- Intensification of development within this area would be detrimental to the integrity of the historic landscape character. The maintenance and conservation of the historic landscape character and dispersed settlement pattern is therefore recommended.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and add 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.

The management of incremental development within the zone through the planning system is desirable to protect this fragile historic landscape. Should development be deemed appropriate by SMDC it should reflect the existing historic settlement pattern and its design should strengthen local distinctiveness in its scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)³¹.

- 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

³¹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

proposals (PPS 5 policy HE 6). Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PSS 5 HE 12.



2.3 BEEHECZ 3 – Brown Edge

2.3.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 55ha and is dominated by the core of the settlement of Brown Edge. The highest point of the zone lies to the north east of the zone at Chapel Street at around 250m AOD. A ridge of land lying at approximately 240m AOD lies between Church Road and St Anne's Vale at the place named High Tor. The land then drops away to the west and south to around 200m AOD; the lowest point is reached to the south west along High Lane at 150m AOD.

The settlement appears to have concentrated around High Tor by the late 18th century and certainly had its origins as squatter settlement on the moorland (cf. map 9 for areas of earlier settlement). By the 1830s settlement had also become concentrated along Sandy Lane in the south east of the zone. Certainly most of the networks of lanes, typical of squatter settlement, had been established by this period and it is in these areas where the majority of the historic properties survive. Within the zone there are seven historic farmsteads, only one of which has lost its farm buildings (cf. map 9). The majority of them have linear and dispersed plan forms which are typical of small farmsteads to be found across the Staffordshire Moorlands. It is possible that Hobbs House and New Lane Farm, which lie to the north of High Tor had their origins in the period prior to the late 18th century. Boardman's Bank Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed building, is dated to 1742 and may also indicate the origins of some of the earliest squatter settlement within the zone. The exception to this pattern is Annatt's Farm on High Lane, which lies on the lower land to the far south west of the zone. It is also a small stone built farmstead, but the plan form differs in that it has planned elements; the barn appears to have been constructed in one event as an 'L' plan and includes a granary³². This suggests the barn may have been constructed later than the other farmsteads, but the Grade II Listed farmhouse dates to the 17th century suggesting that this site forms one of the earlier settlement sites in the wider area and may be contemporary with some of the farmsteads in BEEHECZ 1³³. The farmstead may be associated with the post medieval rectilinear field pattern which lies to the west within BEEHECZ 4.

Settlement probably became concentrated around Church Road from the 1840s when the Grade II Listed St Anne's Church and New Road were established³⁴. The latter was constructed by Hugh Henshall Williamson of Greenway Bank Hall, Knypersley who was a great benefactor of the village during the early 19th century³⁵. He was responsible for the construction of the Grade II Listed stone built coach house in 1846 which lies at the gate to the church³⁶. The church, like the coach house and many of the other historic domestic dwellings in the area, is constructed of stone. Settlement had expanded by the late 19th century around Back Lane and Bank End where further cottages survive. A number of further historic cottages survive along

³² Staffordshire HER: PRN 51101

³³ Staffordshire HER: PRN

³⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01293

³⁵ Pointon 1998: 10

³⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13266

High Lane near Annatt's Farmstead including a red brick cottage constructed in the 1890s.

Settlement expanded considerably in the late 20th century with new roads being constructed for housing developments. However, the overall characteristics of squatter settlement survive in the scatter of houses along the small lanes particularly around Bank End, High Tor and St Anne's Church.

2.3.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: The surviving heritage assets could provide further insight into the origins of squatter settlement within this zone particularly in the surviving historic properties and the potential for below ground archaeological remains at particular sites. On the whole little is known about the origins of settlement or human activity within the zone prior to the late 18 th century.	Medium
Historical value: There are clear associations between the historic properties and the network of lanes which survive. The heritage assets dominate specific areas and the historic importance of four buildings, including the church, has been recognised in their designation as Grade II Listed buildings.	Medium
Aesthetic value: The aesthetic values are signified by the surviving historic buildings and their association with the network of lanes which give this settlement its unique sense of place despite the late 20 th century development.	Medium
Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way and lanes within the zone. Further research into the origins of this settlement and the associations between the heritage assets would contribute to the community and public's ability to appreciate the history of the zone and its role in the development of Brown Edge as a settled area.	Medium

2.3.3 Recommendations:

The heritage assets of the zone, including the Listed and unlisted buildings, as well as the narrow lanes all contribute to the sense of place within the settlement of Brown Edge.

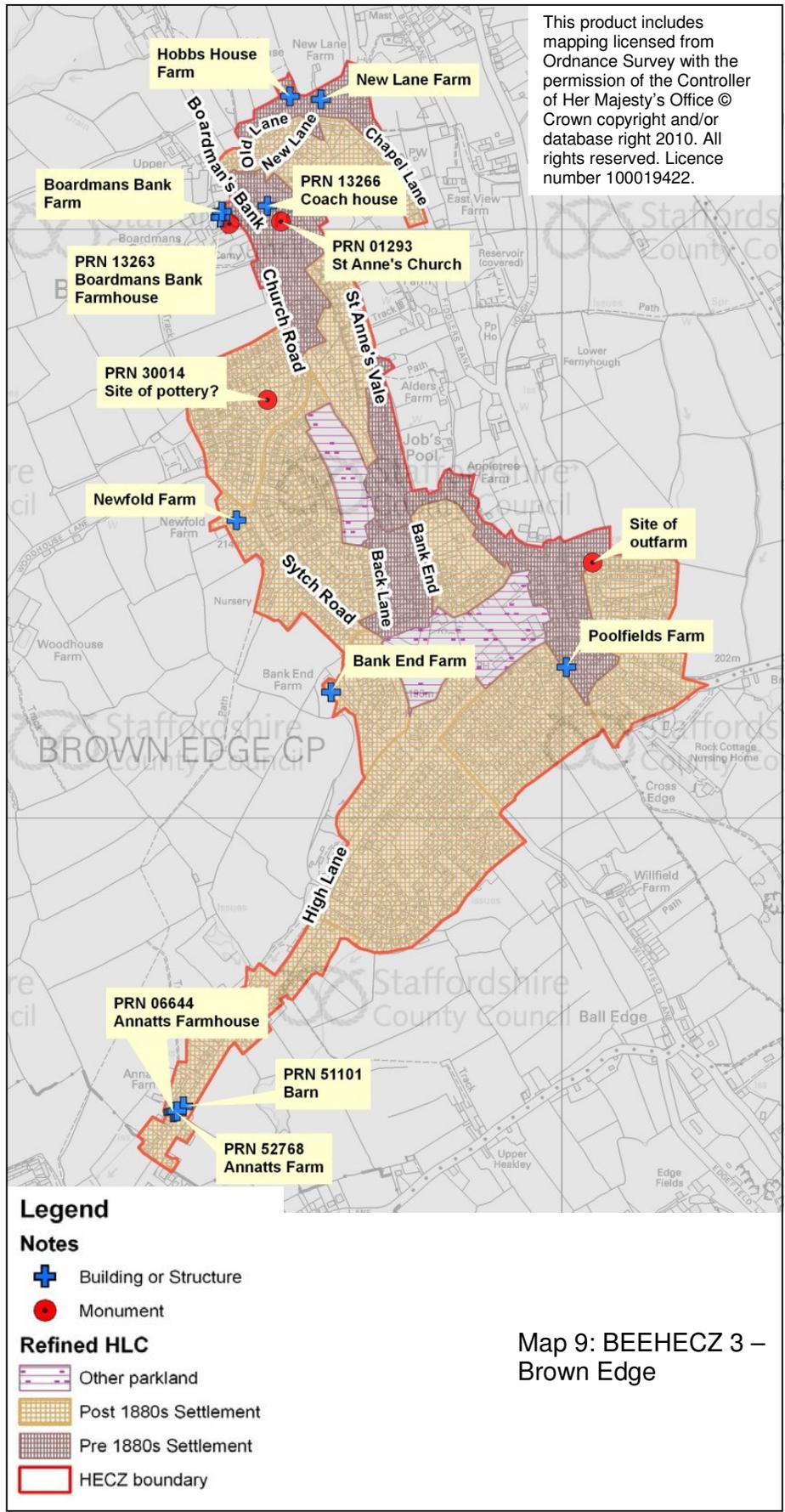
The sense of place and the heritage assets could be conserved and enhanced through:

- 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 be designed to

reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)³⁷.

- The current understanding of the development of this area means there is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PSS 5 policy HE 12 will largely dependent upon the location and scale of development.

³⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.4 BEEHECZ 4 – South west of Brown Edge

2.4.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 47ha and the land rises from the west and south, around 170m AOD and 155m AOD respectively, to the north west towards Bank End in BEEHECZ 3 at around 210m AOD.

The zone is dominated by post medieval field systems, predominantly rectilinear in form (cf. map 10). However, a number of field boundaries exhibit reverse ‘S’ and dog-leg field forms, which are suggestive of piecemeal enclosure. Supporting this interpretation are the ridge and furrow earthworks which can be seen on the 2006 aerial photographs³⁸. These features suggest that the zone had formed as an arable landscape during the medieval period whereby large boundary-less fields (‘open fields’) were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. It may represent the outermost extent of arable agriculture during periods of population growth, for instance during the 13th century. Whatever its origins it had probably been enclosed as early as the 16th or 17th century; Annatt’s Farm lying to the east dates to the 17th century and may be associated with the creation of this landscape (cf. BHEECZ 3). There has been no change to the field pattern in the period since the late 19th century and the field boundaries, comprised of hedgerows, includes many mature trees which are testimony to their antiquity and contribute to the aesthetics of the views into and within the zone.

An old shaft is marked on the first edition 6” OS map (circa 1880) which was probably sunk earlier in the 19th century. It is testimony to the industry upon which Brown Edge’s economy depended during this period.

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made in the adjacent Endon and Stanley parish³⁹. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.4.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: A lack of evidence currently affects the understanding of the heritage assets and the potential for above and below ground archaeological sites to survive. However, the possibility that ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the zone could potentially have a significant impact upon our understanding of the development of this landscape and its settlements during the medieval period. There is the potential for further evidence of coal mining within the zone which may pre-date that of the old coal shaft which is recorded on the HER.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets included the well preserved field pattern which has probable 16th/17th century origins and includes mature hedgerows. This field pattern may be</p>	<p>High</p>

³⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54009

³⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

associated with the creation of the Grade II Listed Annatt's Farmstead lying adjacent to the zone within BEEHECZ 3. There is the potential for ridge and furrow earthworks to survive which contribute to the legibility of historic time depth within the zone.	
Aesthetic value: The maturity of the field boundaries are testimony to the antiquity of the enclosure pattern and consequently positively contribute to the aesthetics within and of the views into the zone. The integrity of the zone is well preserved, with few field boundaries having been removed.	High
Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way which cross the zone. Further research into the 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 and its role in the development of Brown Edge as a settled area.	Medium

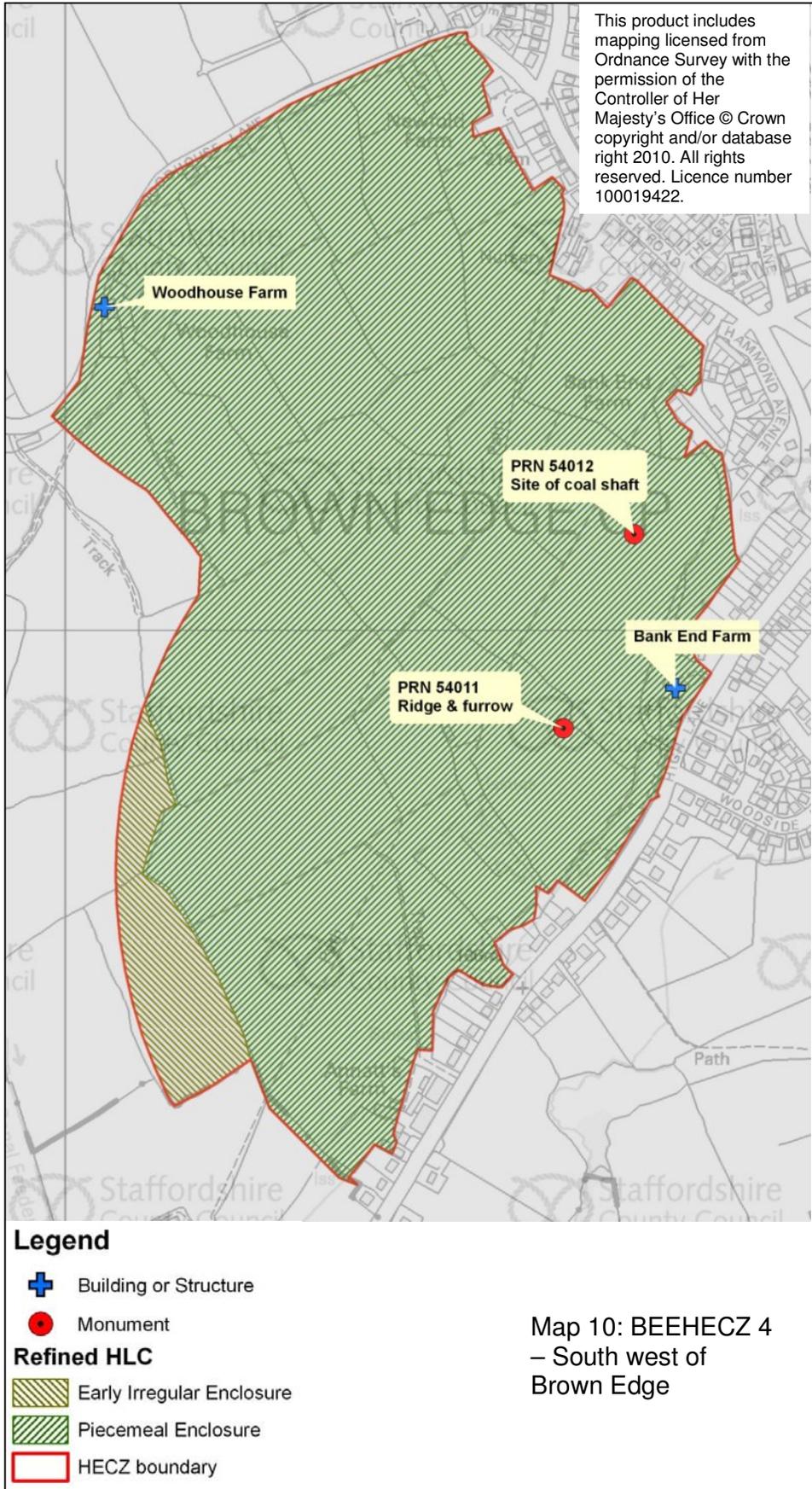
2.4.3 Recommendations:

The historic landscape character of the zone is well preserved and there are many mature field boundaries which are testimony to the antiquity of the enclosure pattern. The small nature of the historic fields and their associated field boundaries means 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 protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density to respect the historic landscape character. Such development should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴⁰.
- There is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PSS 5 policy HE 12 will largely dependent upon the location and scale of development.

⁴⁰ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.5 BEEHECZ 5 – South of Brown Edge

2.5.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 43ha and the land drops away south westwards from Wilfield Lane at around 210m AOD to approximately 155m AOD.

The landscape is similar in character to BHEECZ 6 in being dominated by a rectilinear field pattern of possible 16th/17th century date, but with sufficient reverse 'S' and dog leg field boundaries to suggest that it had its origins as piecemeal enclosure (cf. map 11). This suggests that the landscape had been ploughed during the medieval period in an 'open field' system as described above. The landscape lies on the upper slopes above the Upper Trent Valley and just below the Brown Edge escarpment again suggesting that this may represent the outermost extent of arable agriculture during periods of population growth, for instance during the 13th century.

The field boundaries appear to be mostly comprised of hedgerows, with mature vegetation and trees, although the two narrow lanes which cross the zone are lined by stone walls. The stone walls are testimony to the fact that this area is on the cusp of the upland zone as represented by the character of BHEECZ 1 and BHEECZ 2.

Settlement within the zone lines the narrow lanes and is particularly concentrated along Ball Lane (cf. map 11). Historic buildings lie along Wilfield Lane, but settlement here has expanded, at a low density, during the mid and late 20th century (cf. map 11). The earliest properties date to at least the early 19th century and comprise stone and brick built houses and cottages. It also includes two historic farmsteads, although only the farmhouse survives at Wilfield Farm and Upper Heakley has seen some alteration. The plan form for both farms is typical of those to be found across Staffordshire Moorlands where small holdings predominated. Wilfield Farm was identified as having a loose courtyard plan form, examples of which have been archaeologically excavated and identified as dating to the 13th century raising the possibility of early origins for this site⁴¹.

Historic maps show that a small colliery and adjacent brickworks were operating by the 1880s to the north of Ball Lane, although both sites appear to have been cleared by circa 1900. Very little appears to survive above ground within the modern landscape. The nature and scale of these two industrial sites are typical of the economic base of the Brown Edge area in the 19th century.

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made within Endon and Stanley parish⁴². This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

⁴¹ Edwards 2009: 37; Lake 2009: 19

⁴² Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

2.5.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The historic field pattern of piecemeal enclosure and the possibility that this landscape formed an open field in the medieval period could potentially have a significant impact upon our understanding of the historical development of this landscape and its settlements. An analysis of the historic buildings could also contribute to the understanding of this development and the origins of settlement within the zone. There is also the potential for above and below ground archaeological sites to survive across the zone relating to its development relating to settlement, industrial processes and agricultural practices.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets include the field patterns and their components particularly the ‘S’ curve and dog-leg boundaries and mature hedgerows and trees which elucidate the history of the zone. They also include the historic buildings including historic farmsteads. There are likely associations between these farmsteads and the origins of the enclosure, although further research may elucidate these more clearly.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The maturity of the field boundaries are testimony to the antiquity of the enclosure pattern and consequently positively contribute to the aesthetics within and of the views into the zone. The integrity of the zone is well preserved, with few field boundaries having been removed.</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 and lanes which cross 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 and its role in the development of Brown Edge as a settled area.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

2.5.3 Recommendations:

The historic landscape character of the zone is well preserved and there are many mature field boundaries which are testimony to the antiquity of the enclosure pattern. The small nature of the historic fields and their associated field boundaries means there is little capacity to absorb large or medium scale housing development without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone.

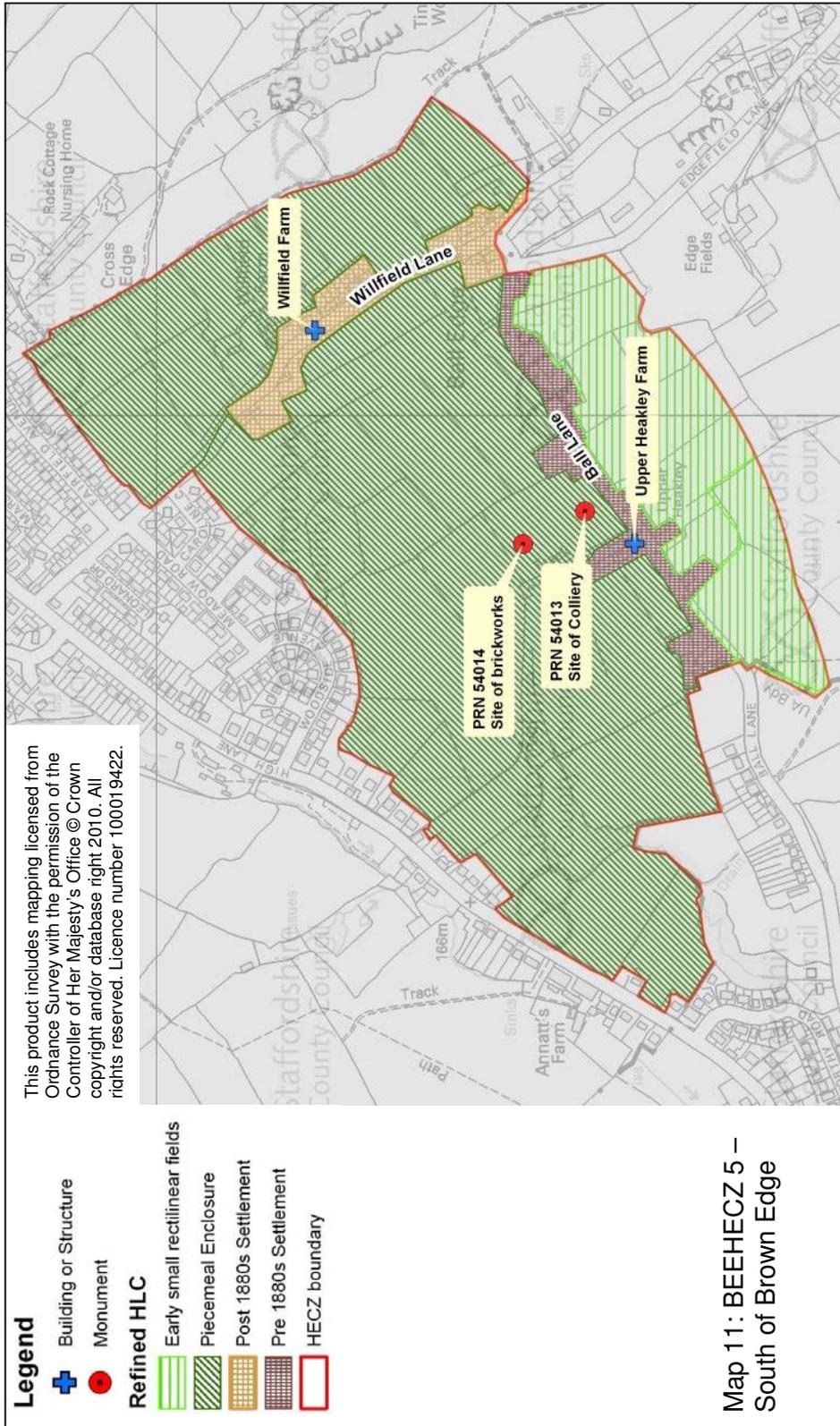
The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the zone and to the sense of place.
- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development should be of a low density to respect the historic landscape character. Such development

should be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴³.

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

⁴³ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.6 BEEHECZ 6 – Endon Edge and Tinster Wood

2.6.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 81ha and the highest point lies at around 225m AOD at an escarpment which includes Tinster Wood in the west of the zone. The land drops away sharply to the south towards the Stockton Brook at about 150m AOD and more gently away to the north and east to 190m at the northern boundary and 200m AOD at Endon Edge.

The historic landscape character of the zone is mostly comprised of irregular field systems which may have been created, according to documentary research, by the mid 16th century⁴⁴ (cf. map 12). However, despite the generally similar character the enclosure across the zone appears to have been created in different circumstances. It is notable that there are two areas of Ancient Woodland within the zone which in total cover approximately 8ha. The field system around Stoney Wood was probably created through the assartment of what would have once been a larger area of woodland and this is supported by the placename ‘Woodhouse Green’ (cf. BEEHECZ 7). However, it is apparent from historic maps that this did not occur in one instance; the clearance of the woodland to the east of Stoney Wood was carried out after the mid 19th century. Tinster Wood lies upon the escarpment surrounded by irregular enclosure which may also have its origins as assartment.

These two historic landscape types (‘early assarts’ and ‘early irregular enclosure’ on map 12) incorporate three historic farmsteads: Moss Hall Farm (on Moss Hill), Endon Edge Farm and Edge Cottage (both on Edge Lane). The plan form for these farms is comprised of loose and dispersed plan forms typical of the Staffordshire Moorlands where small holdings predominated. Documentary evidence suggests that the farmstead at Moss Hall and one of the two at Endon Edge were present by circa 1750 which may provide a relative date of origin for some of these enclosures. However, a tax list for Endon taken in 1327 records one taxpayer as ‘William de Mos’ perhaps indicating an earlier farmstead at Moss Hill⁴⁵.

The final area of irregular enclosure, located on the slopes below Tinster Wood and west of Edge Lane, has been identified as ‘piecemeal enclosure’ (cf. map 12). A few of the field boundaries exhibit the defining reverse ‘S’ forms. Supporting this interpretation are the possible surviving ridge and furrow earthworks which can be seen on aerial photographs⁴⁶. These features suggest that the zone had formed an arable landscape during the medieval period whereby large boundary-less fields (‘open fields’) were divided into strips which individual landholders held across the various fields. The arable fields are likely to be associated with settlement within the Endon township during the medieval period. Documentary research has suggested that by the early 14th century the lords of the manor held no arable land in the

⁴⁴ Tringham 1996: 181

⁴⁵ British History Online accessed 16 June 2010

⁴⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54015 and PRN 54016

township because the land had been given over to a deer park⁴⁷. This presents several scenarios: that the open fields had been abandoned by the early 14th century or that local inhabitants were farming parts of the township (parkland may have been restricted to the east largely beyond the project area cf. Park Lane, Endon and BEEHECZ 10). Further research could elucidate the origins of the landscape of this zone in the context of the history of the wider area.

The integrity of the historic landscape survives well and the ancient origins of the landscape are reinforced in the survival of the mature hedgerows which incorporate numerous mature trees. Mature trees also survive within the area of 19th century woodland clearance at Stoney Wood. The maturity of this landscape contributes to an appreciation of its aesthetic qualities. There has been little development within the zone since the late 19th century with only a few new properties along Edge Lane and to the south of the zone.

One further historic farmstead survives within the piecemeal enclosure landscape on Breach Lane (cf. map 12). Breach Farm differs from the other historic farmsteads in appearing to have been developed in one event, evidenced by its regular courtyard plan form. Both the farmhouse and the farm buildings are constructed of stone and probably date to the 19th century.

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made within Endon and Stanley parish⁴⁸. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.6.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The historic field patterns suggest creation in the post medieval period, but their forms suggest different origins. The piecemeal enclosure and ridge and furrow suggest that part of this landscape was arable during the medieval period. Further research on the agricultural origins of this landscape would significantly enhance our understanding of the historical development of Endon township from the medieval period onwards. An analysis of the historic buildings could also contribute to the understanding of this development and the origins of settlement within the zone. There is also the potential for further above and below ground archaeological sites to survive across the zone relating to its development relating to settlement origin and agricultural practices.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The evolution of the landscape is legible through the survival of its historic components; the field boundaries, historic farmsteads and ancient woodland. The association between the ridge and furrow and piecemeal enclosure as well as the potential associations between the origins of the farmsteads and the field systems make an important contribution to the history of the wider area.</p>	<p>High</p>

⁴⁷ Tringham 1996: 181

⁴⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape is well preserved including the survival of the historic field boundaries, ancient woodland and historic farmsteads all of which are testimony to the antiquity of the landscape and consequently enhances the appreciation of the aesthetics within and of the views into the zone.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: An appreciation of the evolution of this landscape would be enhanced through interpretation and promotion; this would benefit from further research to strength the understanding of the role of the zone in the wider history. A number of public rights of way, including the Staffordshire Moorlands Walk, provide access into the landscape of the zone.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

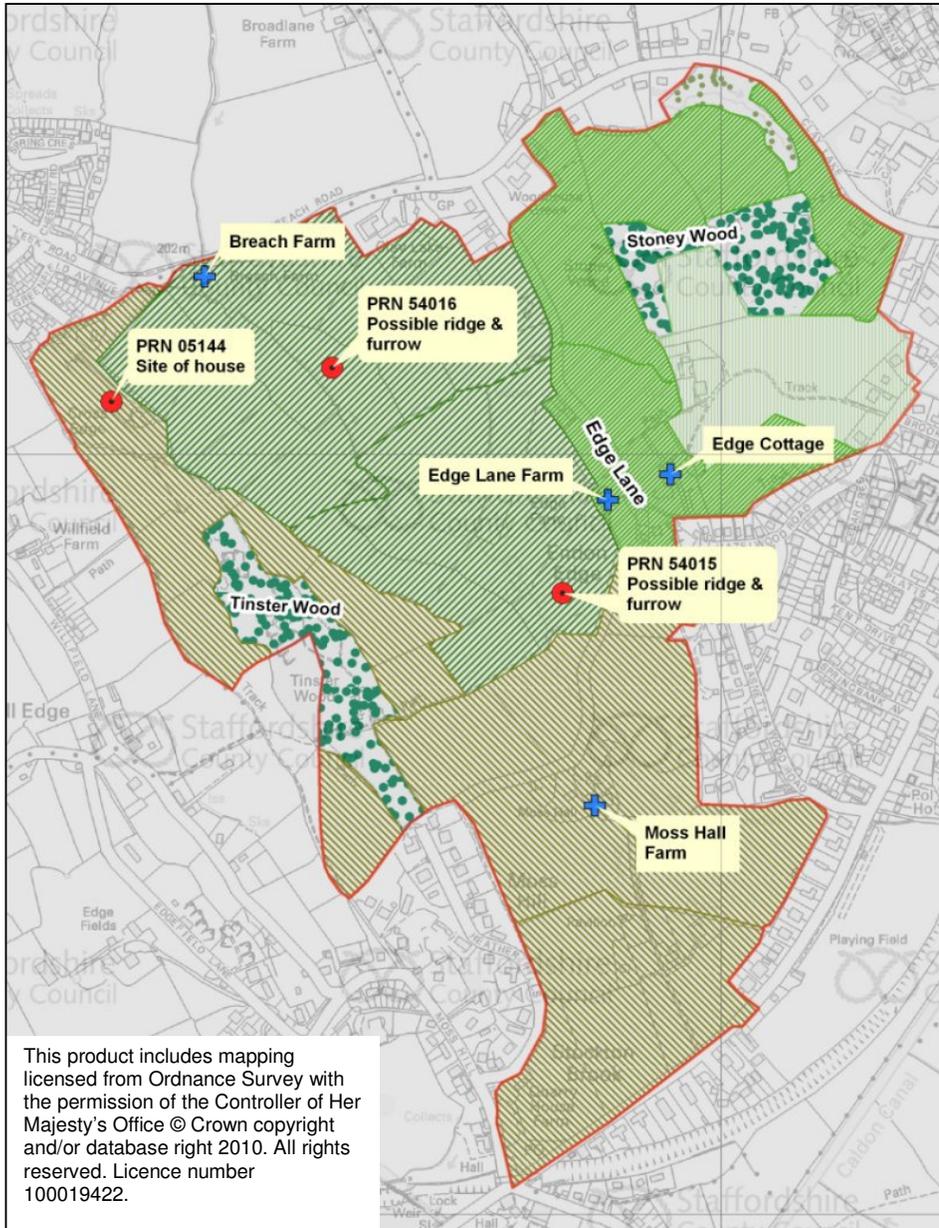
2.6.3 Recommendations:

The historic landscape character of the zone is well preserved having changed very little since the late 19th century. The early assarted landscape and ancient woodland are particularly vulnerable to the erosion of their legibility. The well preserved historic field patterns and the dispersed settlement pattern means 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 low level settlement pattern.
- The management of incremental development within the zone through the planning system is desirable to protect this fragile historic landscape. Should development be deemed appropriate by SMDC it should reflect the overall historic settlement pattern and the legibility of the historic landscape character in terms of the retention of important historic field boundaries. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in its scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁴⁹.
- Policies HE 9 and 10 of PPS 5 should be considered where change may impact upon the Listed building, Woodhouse Farm lying adjacent in BHEECZ 7, or its setting.
- 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.
- 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.

⁴⁹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



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Legend

- + Building or Structure
- Monument

Refined HLC

- Ancient Woodland
- Early Assarts
- Early Irregular Enclosure
- Early small rectilinear fields
- Other early woodlands
- Piecemeal Enclosure
- Recent woodland clearance
- HECZ boundary

Map 12: BEEHECZ 6
– Endon Edge and
Tinsters Wood

2.7 BEEHECZ 7 – Endon and Endon Bank

2.7.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone comprises the built environment of the project area and covers 100ha. Within the zone there are 26 Grade II Listed buildings and structures with concentrations to the north along Church Lane and Brook Lane as well as to the south west associated with and lying adjacent to the Caldron Canal. Endon Conservation Area (044) lies to the north of the zone (cf. map 6).

There are three main historic cores where older properties, both listed and unlisted, predominate and contribute to the local distinctiveness of the village (cf. map 13). The focus of the medieval settlement is believed to have lain at Endon Bank; the area around Church Lane, part of Park Lane and part of Brook Lane within the Conservation Area. The form and extent of medieval settlement in this area is, however, currently unknown.⁵⁰ The extant settlement pattern is dispersed in nature mostly comprising large detached properties and farmsteads. The earliest known building in this area is the Grade II Listed Sutton House, which stands at the bottom of Endon Bank on Brook Lane. The core of this property dates to the 16th century and was originally timber framed although it has been largely refaced with dressed stone⁵¹. The farm buildings and a cottage, associated with Sutton House, are also Grade II Listed and are also largely constructed of stone. The Grade II St Luke's church, also on Endon Bank, dates from the 18th century although it was largely rebuilt in the 19th century⁵². There is documentary evidence for a chapel having existed within the township by the mid 13th century and some commentators have suggested that it may have stood on the site of the present church, however, this is conjectural and has not been proven archaeologically⁵³. Two further Grade II Listed buildings exist within this area; the early 19th century brick built Plough Hotel on Leek Road and Hallwater farmhouse, built of stone in the 17th century⁵⁴. Other historic buildings in this area also include the early 19th century brick farmhouse and associated stone built cowhouse at Endon Bank Farm, Bank House a large red brick house dating to the 19th century and the large 18th century Endon Bank⁵⁵. These lie along Highview Road which retains the character of a narrow rural lane. Church Lane and the western end of Park Lane also have their share of red brick and stone built historic properties.

The second historic core lies to the north of Endon Bank in the area known as 'The Village' and within the Conservation Area. This area exhibits a greater degree of nucleation in its settlement form than that at Endon Bank. It is comprised of stone and red brick built houses, terraces and cottages. The earliest known of the five Grade II Listed buildings which lie in this area is Brook Cottage whose core dates to the 16th century and incorporates a timber cruck frame, although it was re-faced in stone during the 17th century⁵⁶. Other

⁵⁰ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council nd. 2

⁵¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13346

⁵² Staffordshire HER: PRN 01297

⁵³ Tringham 1996: 183; Staffordshire HER: PRN 01297

⁵⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06395 and PRN 13374

⁵⁵ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council nd. 6

⁵⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13345

properties date to the 17th and early 18th centuries⁵⁷. It has been suggested that this area has its origins in the 16th or 17th centuries probably based upon the fact that much of the township was said to have formed a deer park in the medieval period. However, it is not impossible that this area had been settled during the medieval period.

The third historic core lies at what was known as Lane-end on the late 19th century map at the point where Clay Lake, Stoney Lane, Leek Road and Station Road meet. The historic properties comprise large detached houses within large mature gardens and despite the intensification of development in the area since the late 19th century this character has been preserved. These characteristics were reflected in the post war housing along the north side of Clay Lake. Settlement is indicated in this area on Yates' map of Staffordshire (1775), but there is little further information concerning its origins.

There are a further two areas where historic buildings dominate the character of the settlement. Woodhouse Green, on Clay Lake, to the far north of the zone comprises a row of cottages and one or two other historic properties. A house was recorded in this area in 1607. It has been suggested that this may be the Grade II Listed Clay Lake farmhouse, lying further west along Clay Lake, which has been dated to the 17th or possibly the early 18th century⁵⁸. It was first recorded by the name Clay Lake in 1678⁵⁹. Its origins are probably associated with the landscape to the south (cf. BEEHECZ 6).

Grade II Listed buildings and structures are located associated with the Caldron Canal to the far south of the zone. The Caldron Canal was opened in 1778 and this section includes the Grade II Listed 18th century canal lock. The canal bridge, lock keeper's cottage and stables, also Grade II Listed, all date to the early 19th century⁶⁰. Mayfield is a Grade II Listed red brick house also dating to the early 19th century which stands just to the north of the canal. A number of other historic buildings also lie adjacent on Stanley Road both to the north and south of the canal which contribute to the local character.

The remainder of the settlement was largely developed as housing estates lying off the historic road system during the later 20th century. Other 20th century housing was developed as infill or redevelopment along these same roads. Individual historic building may also survive in the area where later 29th century housing predominates. A playing field and areas of woodland also exist within the zone and form part of the character of the settlement.

2.7.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets of the zone to contribute significantly to an understanding of the social and economic history of the historic cores which help to make up the modern settlement of Endon. The extant historic buildings may retain architectural fragments for instance which could contribute to an understanding of their development. There is also the potential</p>	<p>Medium (but High at Endon Bank and 'The Village')</p>
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⁵⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13343 and PRN 13344

⁵⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13342 and PRN 52770; Tringham 1996: 177

⁵⁹ Ibid

⁶⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 02214, 03076, 03077, 13257 and 13258

<p>for below ground remains to survive in particular at Endon Bridge and at 'The Village', which would indicate the nature, form and extent of the settlement from the medieval period onwards. Archaeological investigation would contribute significantly to the current understanding of the development of settlement within the zone, which is currently poorly understood.</p>	
<p>Historical value: The heritage assets dominate the historic cores identified on map 13 and the historic importance of many of these has been recognised in their designation as Grade II Listed buildings. The importance of the legible historic assets around Endon Bank and 'The Village' has been further identified through the designation of the Conservation Area. Beyond these areas there are few known heritage assets although individual historic buildings do survive in the areas where 20th century housing predominates. Their legibility enables the communities and public to understand the development of these three historic settlements and also contributes to the sense of place of each one. There are associations between the settlement and individual farmsteads and the wider rural landscape (cf. BHEECZ 6 for example).</p>	<p>Medium (but High at Endon Bank and 'The Village')</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The overall integrity of the individual historic settlements is legible in the form of the historic buildings and surviving street patterns. A sense of place can be gained within the historic cores two of which have been designated as a Conservation Area. The overall aesthetics of the settlement are enhanced by the enduring character of the rural nature of several of the historic roads and the presence of garden walls and mature gardens.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets can be appreciated from the public highway and footpaths; the local distinctiveness of this settlement would benefit from interpretation and promotion for the benefit of both the local community but also for sustainable tourism.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

2.7.3 Recommendations:

The heritage assets make an important contribution to the history of settlement within the zone. The contribution of the historic environment to the sense of place has been acknowledged in the designation of the Conservation Area.

The heritage assets and local character of the zone should be conserved and enhanced to ensure the future of these locally distinctive settlements. This could be achieved through:

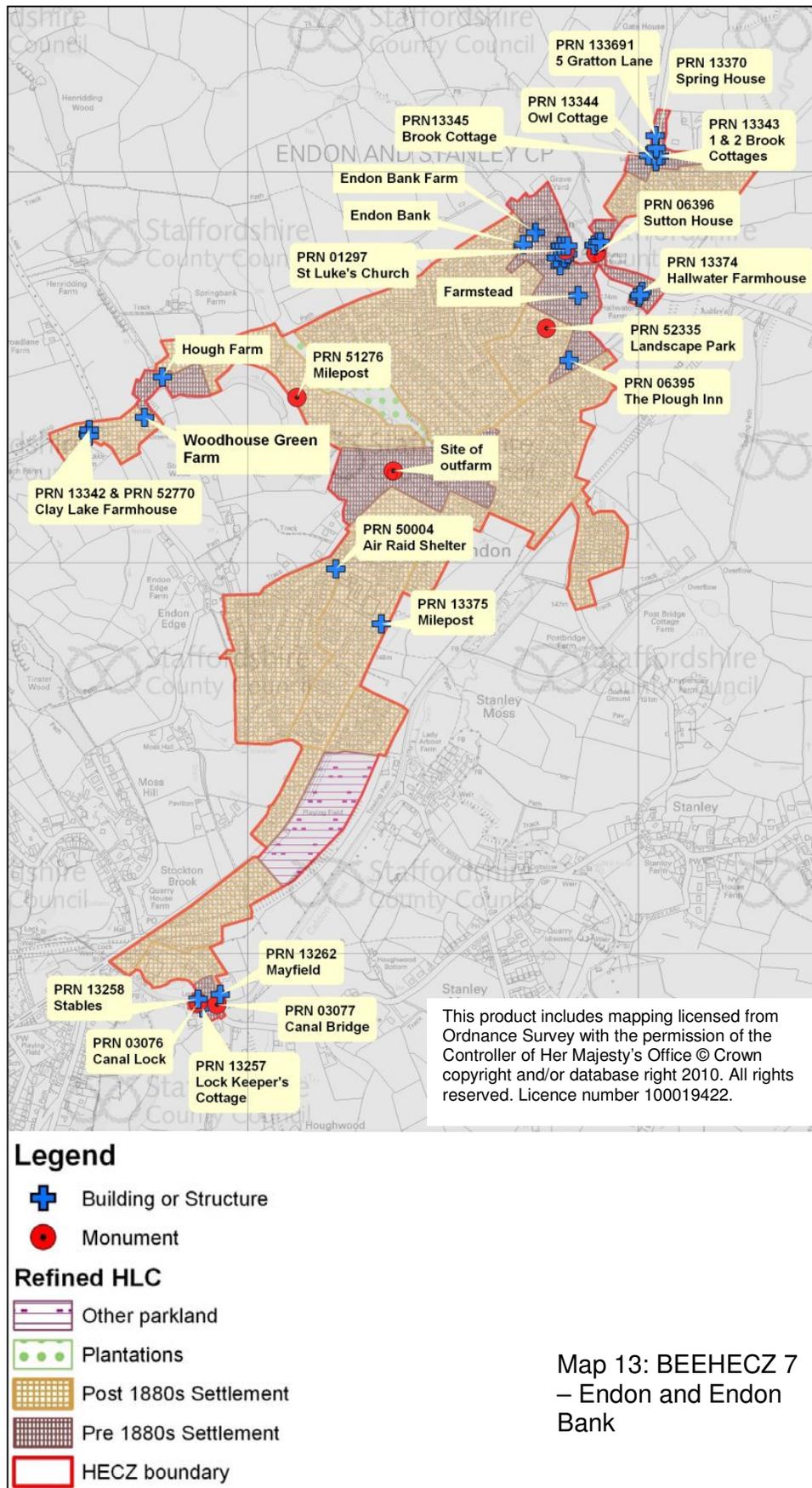
- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list could assist in the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of the settlement.
- 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 settlement and within the Conservation Area reference should be made to the Conservation Area Appraisal document and the Management plan⁶¹.

- 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)⁶².
- There is a moderate potential archaeological potential within certain areas of 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.
- The promotion of the wider heritage assets and the re-use of buildings to encourage sustainable tourism.

⁶¹ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council. Nd.

⁶² English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



2.8 BEEHECZ 8 – Stanley Moss

2.8.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

The zone covers 70ha and the surface geology comprises alluvium, which as the place name suggests, incorporates an area that had previously comprised wetlands. The historic landscape character suggests that this landscape was drained and enclosed probably during the 18th or 19th century; the field patterns being dominated by a regular landscape of straight boundaries ('planned enclosure') and rectilinear floodplain fields lining the unnamed brook which crosses the zone (cf. map 14). Aerial photographs suggest that the field boundaries are a mix of stone walls and hedgerows. A section of the Stanley Conservation Area lies within the southern portion of the zone (cf. map 6).

The brook powered three watermills in the Stanley area by the late 19th century one of which lay within this zone. The site of the watermill is now occupied by a small housing estate of detached properties (cf. map 14). The watermill appears to have existed by the early 19th century when it was in use as a forge. By the 1880s it was known as Victoria Mill and was grinding flint for use in the pottery industry⁶³. A few historic buildings survive, including Forge Cottages, which may have been associated with the Mill complex. The mill was connected to both the Caldon Canal and the Leek Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway by a rail link⁶⁴. A crane base and other features were identified during an archaeological excavation of the junction between this rail link and the canal⁶⁵.

These two lines of communications cross the zone on a north east to south west alignment. The Caldon Canal, designated as a Conservation Area (130), was opened in 1778 and incorporates one Grade II Listed structure: an early 19th century brick built roving bridge (cf. map 6)⁶⁶. The canal is an important recreational and tourism asset within the local area. The Leek Branch railway was opened in 1867.

To the south of the zone lies the site of an early 20th century brickworks which was probably also served by the Caldon Canal. The site is currently covered by a small area of woodland.

Three historic farmsteads have been identified within the zone (cf. map 14). Postbridge Farm lies adjacent to the Caldon Canal and lies within the Conservation Area. Their presence suggests that the settlement pattern was historically of a very low density perhaps indicative of a wetland landscape. The surviving historic buildings associated with these sites are predominantly constructed of stone. There has been some intensification of development during the 20th century on the site of Victoria Mill in Stanley Moss Lane.

⁶³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03714; Staffordshire Industrial Archaeology Society 2008

⁶⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 52191; Ibid

⁶⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 52193; Ibid

⁶⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02214 and PRN 03078

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made within Endon and Stanley parish⁶⁷. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands. However, the location of this zone within an area where the surface geology is dominated by alluvium suggests that there is scope for below ground archaeological remains, particularly relating to the prehistoric periods, to survive.

2.8.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a good potential for below ground archaeology to survive below the alluvium within the zone. There is also the potential for further archaeological deposits to survive relating to industrial activity during the 19th century as has been shown by the excavation carried out adjacent to the Caldron Canal which revealed the location of the crane base. The re-development of Victoria Mill for housing may restrict any opportunities for new insights relating to this site in terms of the below ground remains. There is the potential for below and above ground remains to survive associated with the brickworks. The surviving lines of the canal and the railway play an important part in understanding the industrial remains within this zone. There is also the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains in the area of the moss.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Historical value: There are legible heritage assets within the zone, notably the lines of the railway and the Caldron Canal. The historical importance of the latter has been identified in its designation as a Conservation Area and the associated Grade II Listed roving bridge. The archaeological excavation adjacent to the canal revealed further insights into the associations with site of the Victoria Mill. The integrity of the planned nature of the landscape largely survives, as do many of the historic field boundaries both hedgerows and stone walls. The pattern suggests late enclosure probably of an area which is likely to have been previously wetlands.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The importance of the canal to the aesthetics of the wider landscape has been identified through the designation of the Conservation Area. The integrity of the historic field pattern within the zone also contributes to the aesthetics of the landscape and forms part of the setting of the canal itself. Part of this landscape is included in the Stanley Conservation Area.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The canal is an important asset in terms of tourism and recreation. It could (or is) used as a focus for interpreting the history of the wider landscape of the zone particularly the industrial aspects of it. The canal also links up with a number of Rights of Way through the zone from which the historic landscape can be experienced.</p>	<p>High</p>

2.8.3 Recommendations:

The historic field pattern forms part of the setting of the Caldron Canal Conservation Area within this zone. There has been some limited 20th century

⁶⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

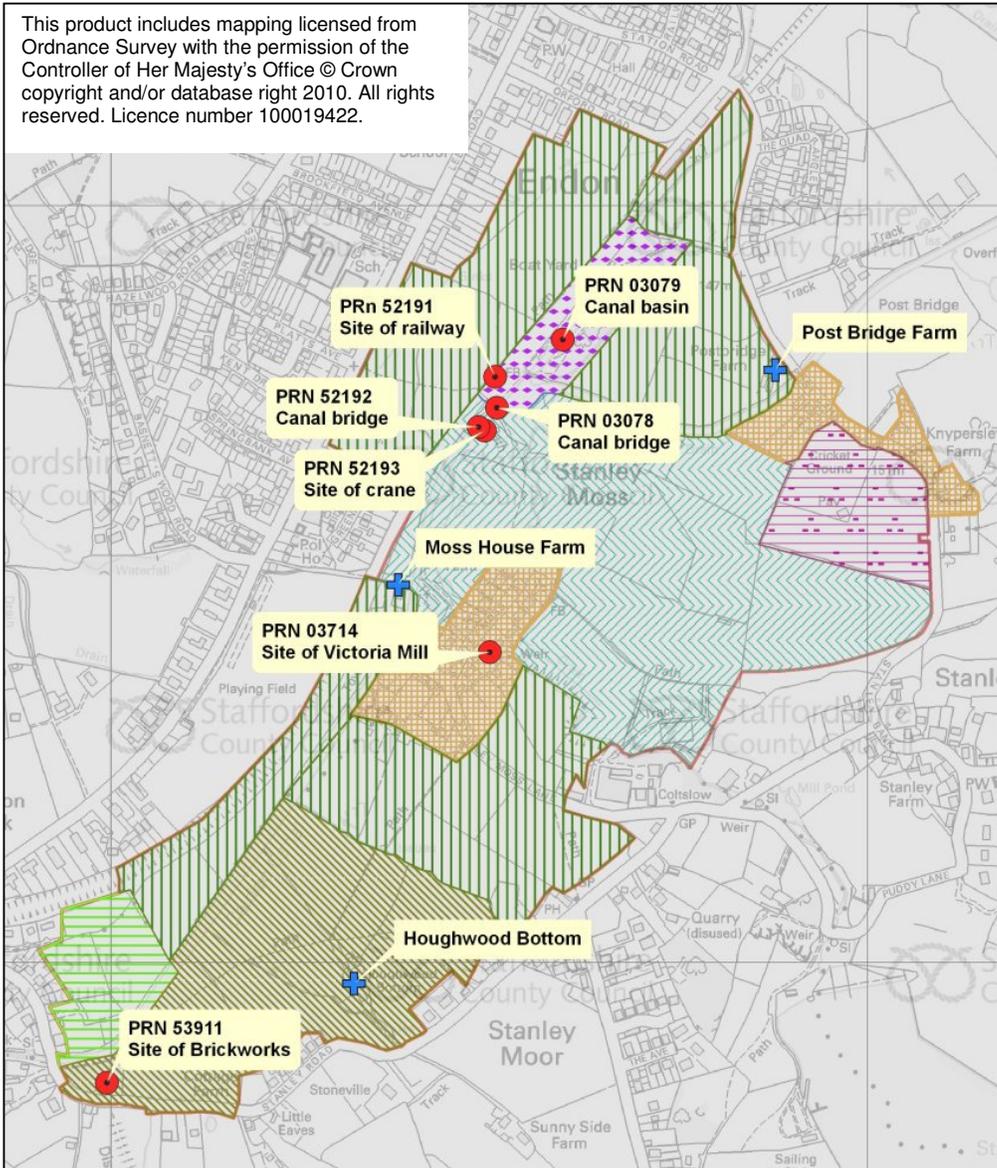
development within the zone, but this has been concentrated upon the site of a watermill; otherwise the settlement remains dispersed in nature.

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

- The conservation of the integrity of the historic landscape, including the surviving historic field boundaries, is 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 be located to respect the historic field and the overall dispersed settlement pattern. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁶⁸.
- Policies HE 9 and 10 should be considered where development may impact upon the two Conservation Areas and the Listed canal bridge as well as their settings.
- There is a moderate potential archaeological potential within certain areas of 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.

⁶⁸ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

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Legend

- + Building or Structure
- Monument

Refined HLC

- 18th/19th century planned field systems
- Communications
- Early Irregular Enclosure
- Early small rectilinear fields
- Miscellaneous Floodplain Fields
- Natural Open Water
- Other parkland
- Post 1880s Settlement
- Post 1880s small replanned field systems
- HECZ boundary

Map 14: BEEHECZ 8
– Stanley Moss

2.9 BEEHECZ 9 – North of Stanley

2.9.1 Statement of heritage significance

This zone is the smallest within this project area covering only 27ha. The historic landscape character of this zone is dominated by small rectilinear fields whose origins may lie in the post medieval period and which extend eastwards beyond the project area (cf. map 15). The overall pattern survives despite the loss of a number of field boundaries, which predominantly comprise hedgerows. The high point of the zone lies on the eastern boundary at around 167m AOD and slopes away to the west to around 148m AOD.

The zone lies adjacent to the Caldon Canal, which has been designated as a Conservation Area (130) (cf. map 6).

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made within Endon and Stanley parish⁶⁹. This lack of evidence is due entirely to the limited research which has currently been carried out on the archaeological potential of the Brown Edge/Endon area of Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.9.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: A lack of evidence currently affects the understanding of the heritage assets and the potential for above and below ground archaeological sites to survive. The origins of the enclosure are also currently obscure. Further research may illuminate the potential for this zone to contribute to the history of the wider area.	Low
Historical value: The historic field pattern survives and forms part of an historic landscape which extends further eastwards beyond the project area. Although the historic landscape character is locally distinctive its place in the history of the wider area is currently poorly understood.	Medium
Aesthetic value: There has been some limited alteration to the historic field pattern, but the overall rectilinear plan survives. The aesthetic value of the landscape could be enhanced through the maintenance of the surviving historic field boundaries. The zone also lies adjacent to the Caldon Canal Conservation Area.	Medium
Communal value: The ability to interpret the contribution of the history of this zone for the community/public is limited by the current understanding of its contribution.	Low

2.9.3 Recommendations:

Despite the loss of field boundaries across the zone the overall rectilinear form of the enclosure survives. Settlement within the zone is currently restricted to one 20th century farm, which reflects the wider dispersed settlement pattern.

⁶⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

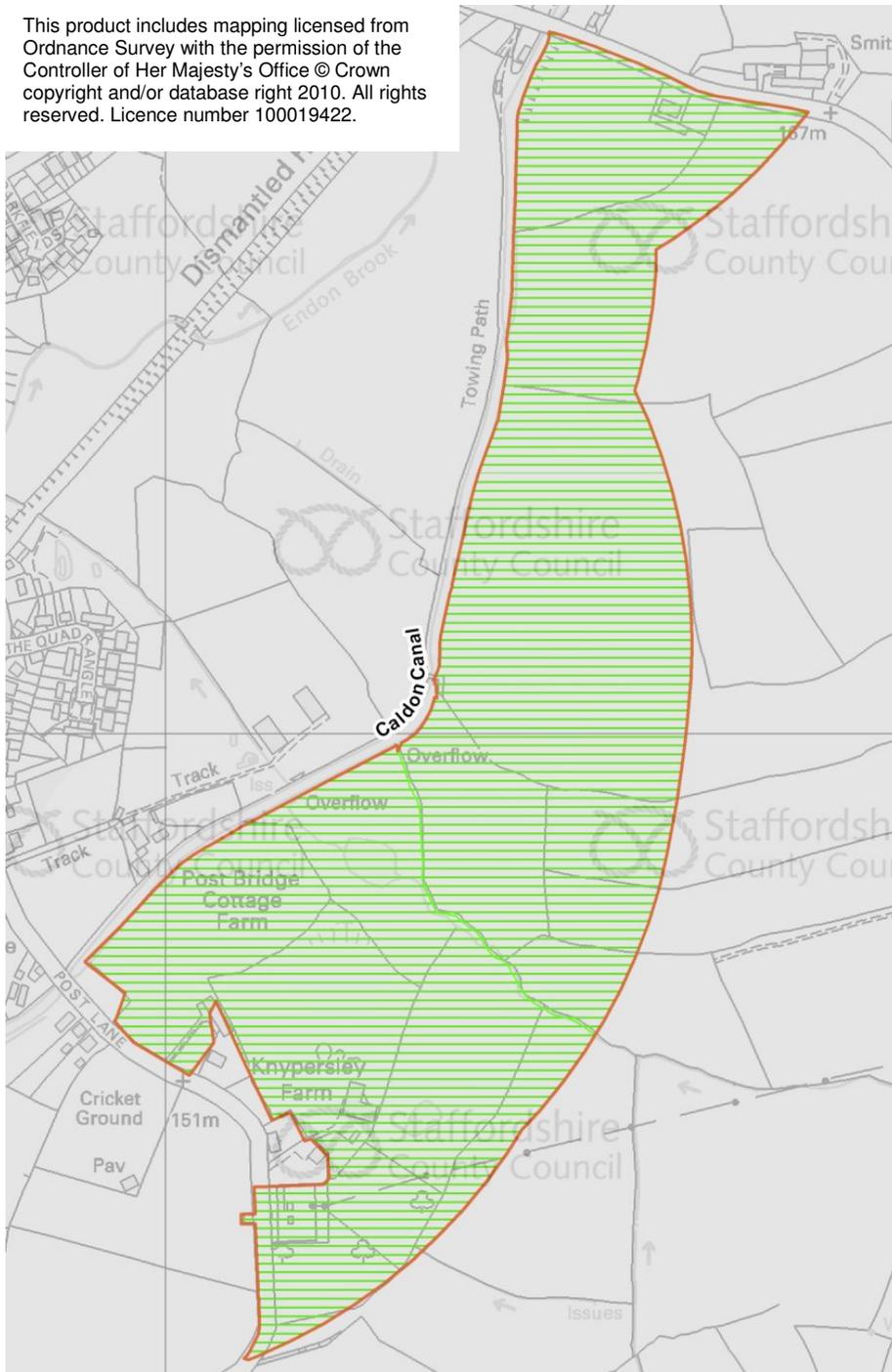
The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- PPS 5 policies 9 and 10 cover the Conservation Area and its setting within the planning process. Where development may impact upon the Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement will 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 respect 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)⁷⁰.
- There is a low level potential for unknown archaeological sites to survive. Requirements for mitigation to fulfil PSS 5 policy HE 12 will largely dependent upon the location and scale of development.

⁷⁰ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

Appendix 3: of Staffordshire Moorlands HEA

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Legend

Refined HLC

 Early small rectilinear fields

 HECZ boundary

Map 15: BEEHECZ 9
– North of Stanley

2.10 BEEHECZ 10 – East of Endon

2.10.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 64ha and lies within the valley of the Endon Brook at around 142m AOD. The surface geology of the zone is dominated by alluvium and the historic landscape character also reflects a former wetland area. It is not clear at what period this landscape was enclosed to form the historic landscape types ‘drained wetlands’ and ‘miscellaneous floodplain fields’, as shown on map 16, but it may have occurred in the post medieval period. These field systems have seen little alteration since the late 19th century and are mostly comprised of mature hedgerows.

A Scheduled Monument known as Audley’s Moat lies in the central area of the zone and within the area of ‘drained wetlands’⁷¹ (cf. maps 6 and 16). The manor of Endon belonged to Henry de Audley by 1246 and documentary evidence suggests that the moat may already have existed by this date⁷². It is possible that the moat was associated with the deer park which lay within Endon and was first mentioned in 1273⁷³. The location of the park is recalled in the name Park Lane which cuts through part of the moated site. It is possible that the field systems were created as part of the enclosure of the deer park which had apparently occurred by the mid 16th century⁷⁴.

The historic field patterns are cut by the disused Leek Branch of the North Staffordshire Railway which opened in 1867 on a roughly north east to south west alignment⁷⁵. An earlier line of communication, the Caldon Canal, also crosses the zone on a similar alignment and the eastern boundary follows its course⁷⁶. The Canal opened in 1778 and is associated with three Grade II Listed canal bridges⁷⁷. It has been designated as a Conservation Area (130) and is an important recreational and tourism asset within the local area (cf. map 6).

There is currently little evidence for human activity in the wider area prior to the 11th or 12th century with the exception of two late prehistoric stray finds which have been made within Endon and Stanley parish⁷⁸. Three Neolithic flints were reportedly recovered from the moated site in 1931, but no further information is currently available. The lack of evidence is due to the limited research which has been so far undertaken in this part of the Staffordshire Moorlands, however, the location of this zone within an area where the surface geology comprises alluvium suggests that there is the potential for below ground archaeological remains, particularly relating to the prehistoric periods, to survive.

⁷¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00471; English Heritage SM No. 21589

⁷² Tringham 1996: 181

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid: 182

⁷⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 52194

⁷⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 02214

⁷⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 03081, 03083 and 03084

⁷⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00470 & PRN 00471

2.10.2 Heritage values:

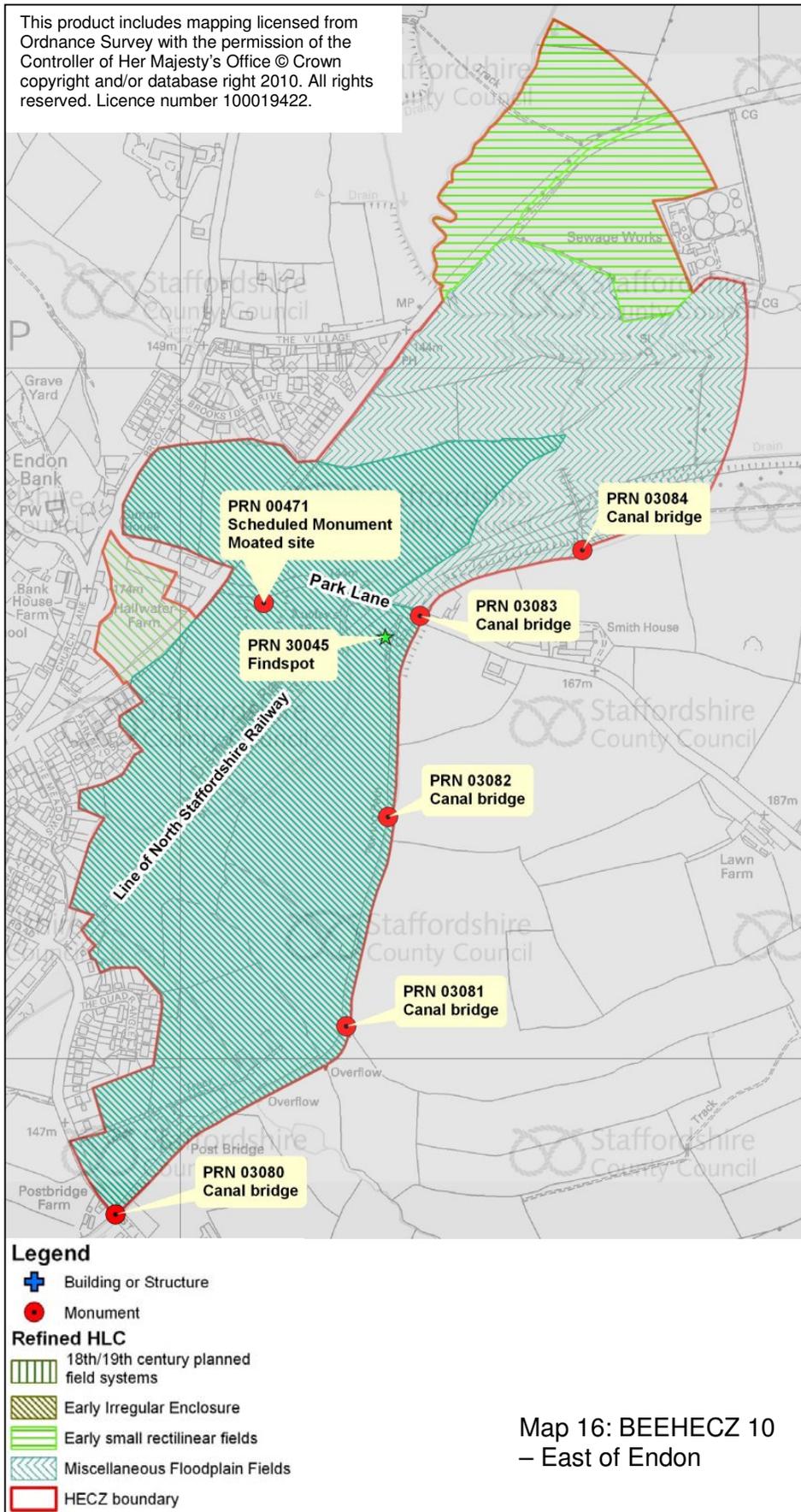
Evidential value: The moat survives as an earthwork and also retains the potential for surviving below ground deposits which would contribute to an understanding of the history of Endon during the medieval and later periods. Its national importance has been acknowledged in its designation as a Scheduled monument. There is further potential for below ground archaeological sites to survive sealed by the alluvial deposits within the valley of the Endon Brook.	High
Historical value: The legible heritage assets within the zone comprise the lines of the disused railway, the extant Caldon Canal and the earthwork remains of the Scheduled moated site. The historical importance of the latter has been identified in its designation as a Conservation Area and the associated Grade II Listed canal bridges. The historic field pattern is also legible within the landscape and forms part of the history of the economy of the area up to the mid 16 th century.	High
Aesthetic value: The importance of the canal to the aesthetics of the wider landscape has been identified through the designation of the Conservation Area. The integrity of the historic field pattern within the zone also contributes to the aesthetics of the landscape and forms part of the setting of the canal itself. The western portion of the zone is also incorporated in to the Endon Conservation Area.	High
Communal value: The canal is an important asset in terms of tourism and recreation. It could (or is) used as a focus for interpreting the history of the wider landscape of the zone particularly the industrial aspects of it.	High

2.10.3 Recommendations:

The zone is comprised of fields which reflect the valley floor location. A number of heritage assets survive with the zone; the Scheduled moated site is of national importance and the Caldon Canal is designated as a Conservation Area. Any impact upon the Scheduled monument would require Scheduled Monument Consent from English Heritage. Any development would also need to consider the impacts upon the two Conservation Areas in line with the recommendations laid down by Staffordshire Moorlands District Council. The designated assets and their settings are also considered in Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5.

There has currently been little settlement within the zone probably due to the risk of flooding.

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2.11 BEEHECZ 11 – North of Endon

2.11.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 104ha and lies to the north of the village of Endon. The high point of the zone lies to the west at around 240m AOD and drops down to a tributary of the Endon Brook to the east at around 157m AOD. From this point the land rises up once more to 185m AOD to the east of The Ashes. This farmstead lies on the edge of the valley of the Endon Brook.

The historic landscape character of the zone is dominated by early field systems exhibiting both irregular and rectilinear forms (map 17). The majority of these fields appear to be enclosed by mature hedgerows, although a small number towards the eastern edge of the zone are enclosed by stone walls. It is believed that the zone had formed part of the deer park of Endon from at least the late 13th century⁷⁹. The documentary records show that this landscape had been enclosed by the mid 16th century and divided between several new agricultural holdings. These include The Ashes which is first recorded in the documents in the later 16th century⁸⁰. The present complex has its origins in the 17th century and comprises a Grade II* Listed farmhouse and four associated Grade II Listed farm buildings; all are constructed of stone⁸¹. The complex may be associated with the earthwork remains of a watermeadow system which lines the Endon Brook to the east⁸². It is unknown at what period the watermeadow was created but they were widely used from the 17th century onwards and Staffordshire as a county saw some of the earliest examples⁸³. The watermeadows allowed for an early grass crop and was particularly associated with dairying within Staffordshire. The Ashes was operated as a dairy farm until the early 1990s⁸⁴.

The Gate House, lying on the opposite side of Gratton Lane, is also an historic farmstead which exhibits a loose courtyard plan form. This plan form is typical of the small farmsteads to be found within the Staffordshire Moorlands and examples of loose courtyard farmsteads have been archaeologically excavated dating to the 13th century⁸⁵. It is believed that the present farmstead, in common with the others in this area, originates in the 17th century⁸⁶. Other farmsteads which documentary sources suggest were first constructed in the later 16th and 17th centuries lie along Holehouse Lane, approximately 650m north of the zone, but which are also associated with the irregular and rectilinear field patterns which dominate the north of Endon.

Springbank Farm to the south west of the zone exhibits a regular courtyard plan, which may suggest that it has later origins than those discussed above; possibly late 18th or 19th century.

⁷⁹ Tringham 1996: 177

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 06399, 06400, 13367, 13368 and 52579

⁸² Staffordshire HER: PRN 53926

⁸³ Birmingham Archaeology 2008: 8

⁸⁴ Christopher Taylor Design Ltd 2007: 4

⁸⁵ Edwards 2009: 37; Lake 2009: 19

⁸⁶ Tringham 1996: 177

It is currently unknown to what degree above and below ground archaeological remains may survive relating to the use of this landscape from the prehistoric to the medieval period. This is due in large part to a lack of research being carried out in this part of the Staffordshire Moorlands.

2.11.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is the potential for the heritage assets, the field systems and farmsteads, to contribute to an understanding of the historical development of the landscape to the north of Endon. Of particular interest would be an understanding of the land use of this area in the medieval period and the confirmation of the origins of the dispersed settlement pattern. There is the potential for historic farmsteads to retain information relating to the origins of this settlement and also to the historical management of the landscape. There is also the potential for above and below ground remains to survive associated with these settlements and for evidence for earlier land use, perhaps relating to the management of this area as parkland. There is also the potential for unknown archaeological deposits or upstanding remains to survive relating to the prehistoric and Roman periods.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The heritage assets dominate the historic character of the zone. The well preserved historic field pattern was apparently created from the mid 16th century and is related to the division of this landscape between new holdings which were established in the 16th and 17th centuries. The early origin of the farmsteads is borne out within the zone with the survival of the nationally important farmstead at The Ashes which includes a Grade II* farmhouse and three Grade II Listed farm buildings. Consequently there are strong historical ties between the landscape and the built heritage. Loss of the integrity through the degradation of this landscape and the settlement pattern would impact the ability of future generations to read the history and local character of the area in the landscape.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The historic buildings, which have a strong local vernacular and include the nationally important farmstead, the Ashes, as well as other surviving historic farmsteads. These all contribute significantly to an appreciation of the aesthetics and local distinctiveness of this zone. The aesthetics are strengthened by the association between the built heritage and the well preserved historic field pattern.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the public rights of way which cross the zone. Further research into the 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 and its role in the development of the parish of Endon from the medieval period onwards.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

2.11.3 Recommendations:

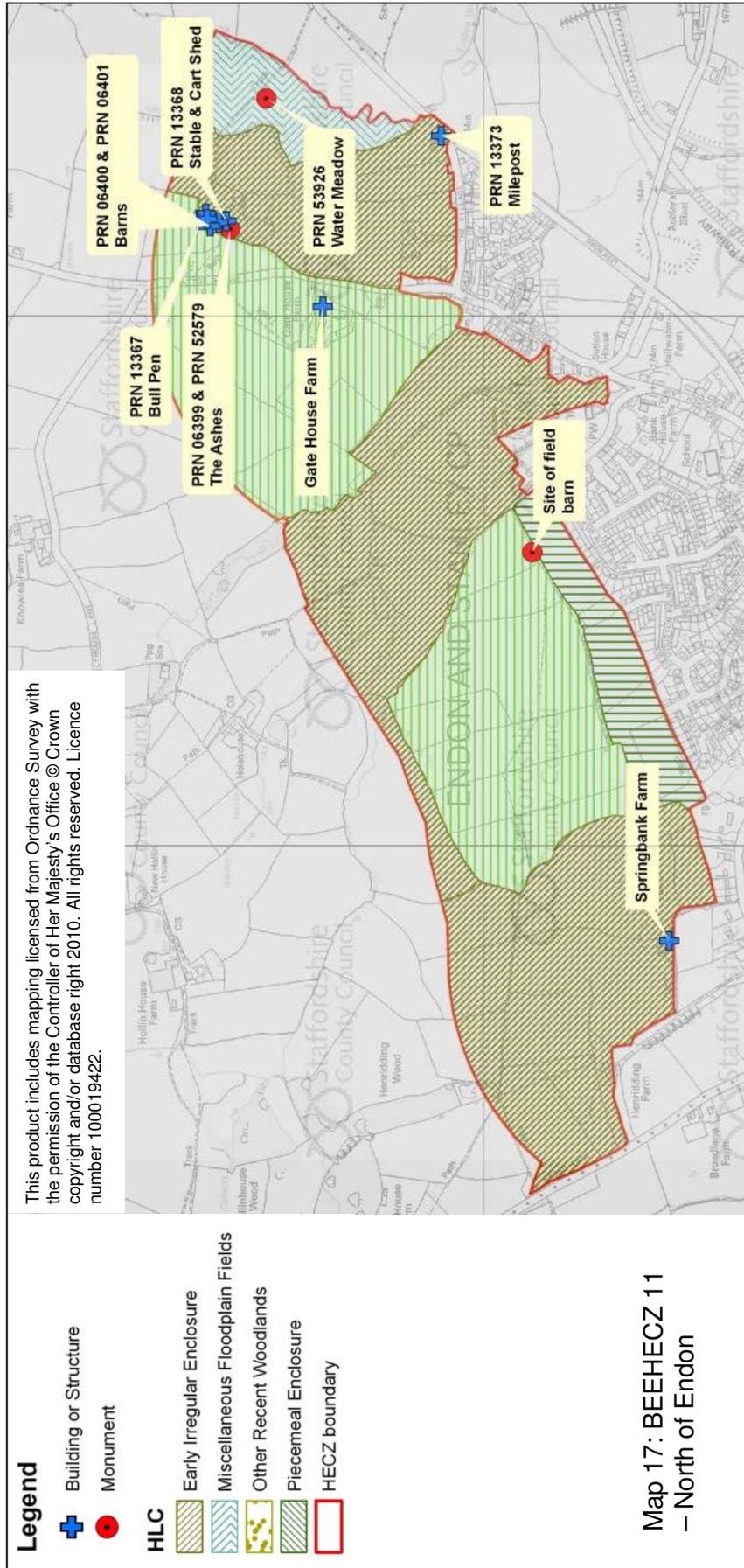
The high values within the table above identify not only the historical importance of the zone, but also its sensitivity to absorbing change without fundamentally altering the historic landscape character of the zone. This includes the relationship between the historic farmsteads and the historic field

pattern which was probably created at a similar period and which makes an important contribution to understanding the history of settlement around Brown Edge.

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

- 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. High quality design which is sympathetic to the historic built fabric is the key to retaining the local character of the settlement.
- The maintenance and conservation 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 of a low density and be located to respect the historic fields and the overall dispersed settlement pattern. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)⁸⁷.
- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and their settings are covered under Policies HE 9 and HE 10 of PPS 5. Where development may impact upon the Listed buildings or their setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- 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.

⁸⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



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APPENDIX 4

1. Cheadle

1.1 CHECZ 1 – East of Cheadle

1.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

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

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

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

¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20156 and PRN 20160

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

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

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

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

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

1.1.2 Heritage values:

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

³ Lake 2009: 19

⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 0447 and PRN 04465

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

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

1.1.3 Recommendations:

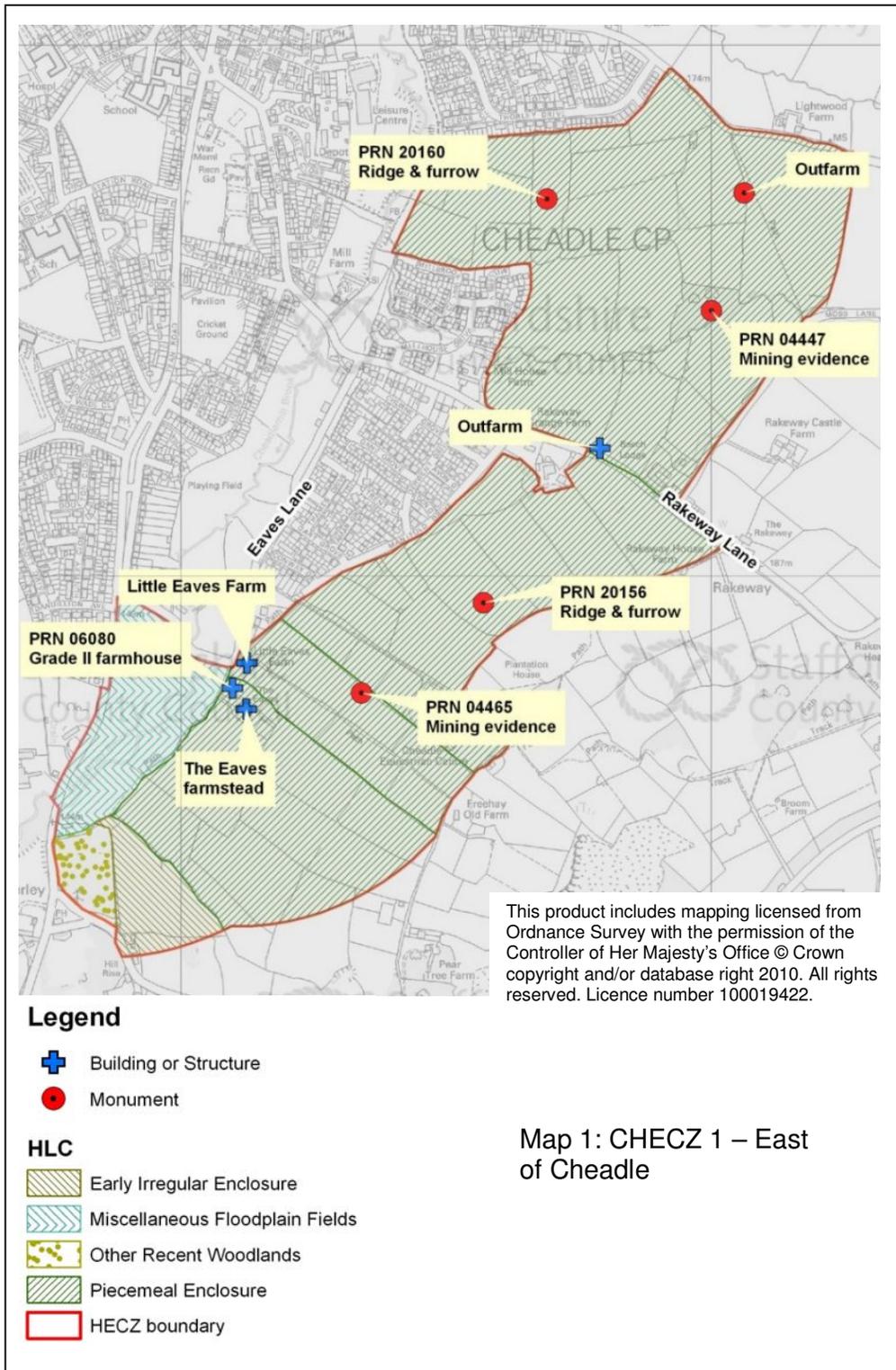
The high values relating to the heritage assets make this a sensitive zone in terms of the impact upon the legibility of the historic landscape; of particular importance are the historic extant field boundaries and ridge and furrow earthworks. The small nature of the historic fields, and their associated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

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

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

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

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



⁶ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

1.2 CHECZ 2 – Gibraltar and Lightmoor Fields

1.2.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 14184 and PRN 40301

⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06105 and PRN 12899

⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 01626

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

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

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

1.2.2 Heritage values:

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

¹⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03257

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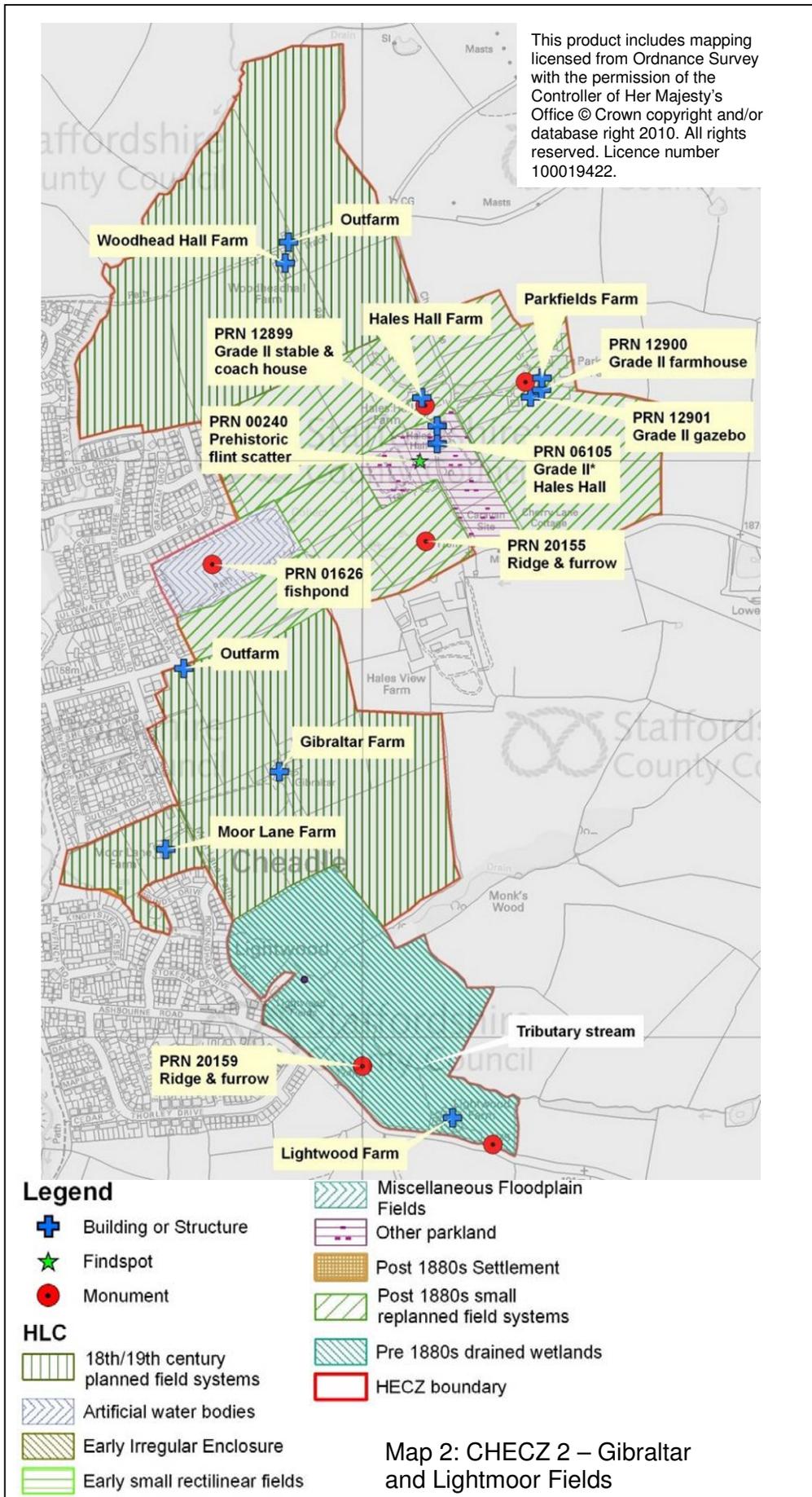
1.2.3 Recommendations:

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

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

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

¹¹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.3 CHECZ 3 – North of Cheadle

1.3.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

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

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

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

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

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

¹² Staffordshire HER: PRN 12856

¹³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20800

¹⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04464

¹⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 03257

¹⁶ Morton 1983: 16

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

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

1.3.2 Heritage values:

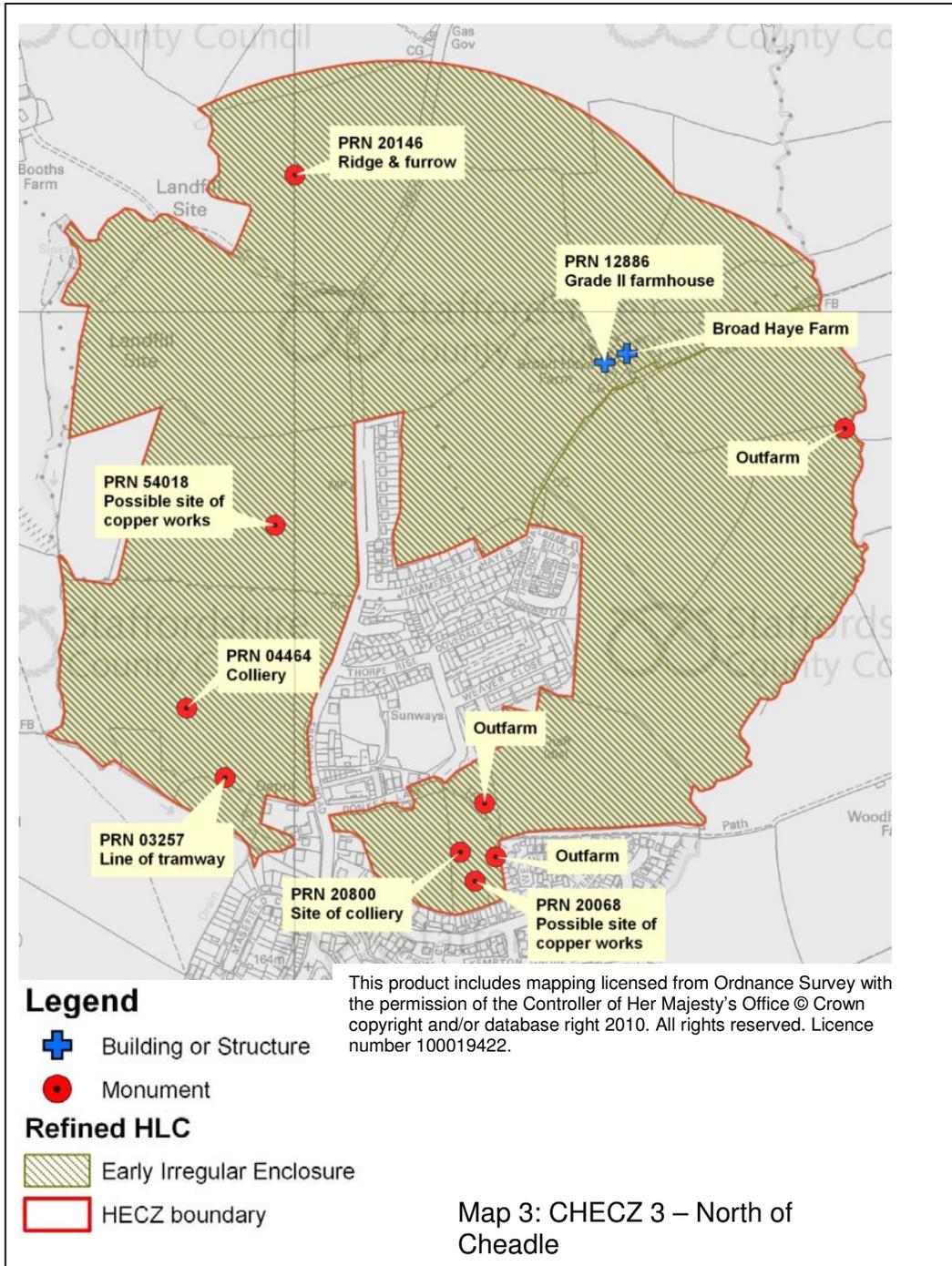
<p>Evidential value: The zone contains several sites of archaeological interest relating to industries which were important to the local economy from at least the 18th century. All of these sites retain the potential for archaeological deposits to survive which would further contribute to the current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

1.3.3 Recommendations:

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

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

¹⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.4 CHECZ 4 – Harewood Park

1.4.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

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

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

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

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

¹⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54019

¹⁹ Palliser 1976: 121

²⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04449

1.4.2 Heritage values:

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

1.4.3 Recommendations:

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

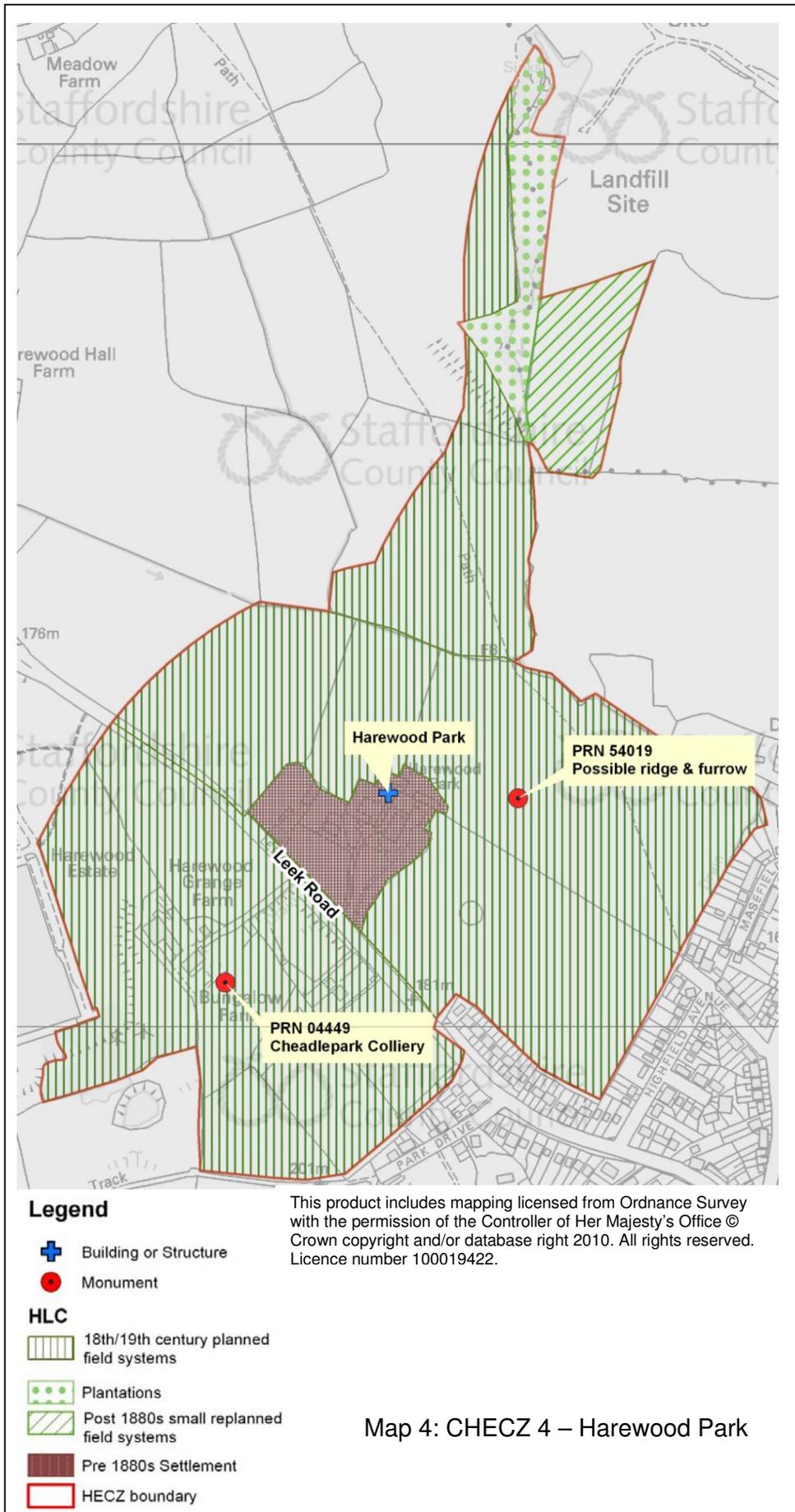
The conservation and enhancement of the historic landscape and heritage assets of the zone would be best achieved by:

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

²¹ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

Appendix 4 Cheadle: Staffordshire Moorlands HEA

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



1.5 CHECZ 5 – West of Cheadle

1.5.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

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

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

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

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

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

²² Staffordshire HER: PRN 00565

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

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

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

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

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

²³ Ordnance Survey 1834-1836 1" maps

²⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20066; Morton 1983: 16

²⁵ Horowitz 2005: 226-7

²⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 50010

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

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

1.5.2 Heritage values:

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

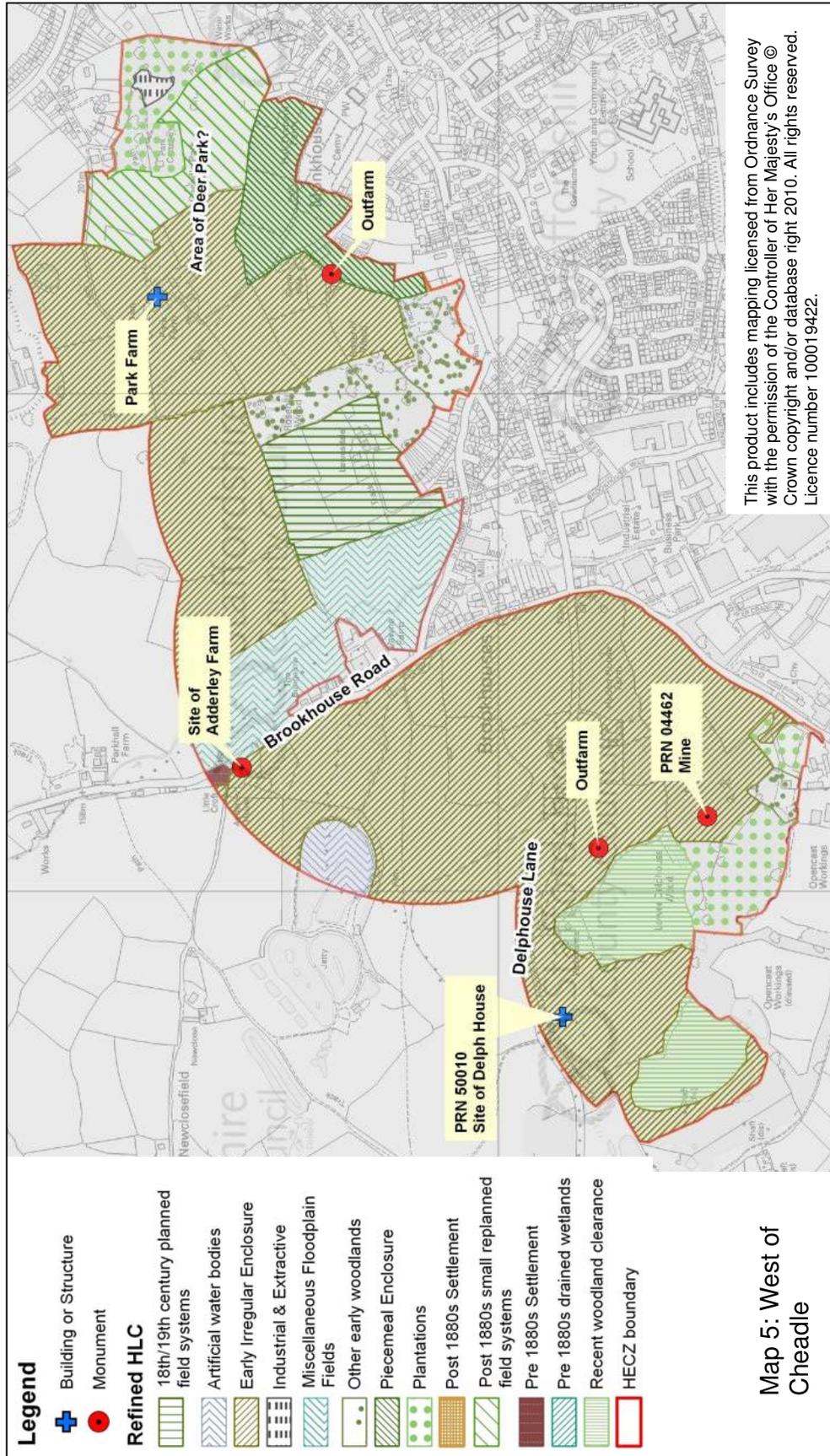
1.5.3 Recommendations:

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

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

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

²⁷ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



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1.6 HECZ 6 – Draycott Cross Road industrial estates

1.6.1 Statement of heritage significance

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

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

1.6.2 Heritage values:

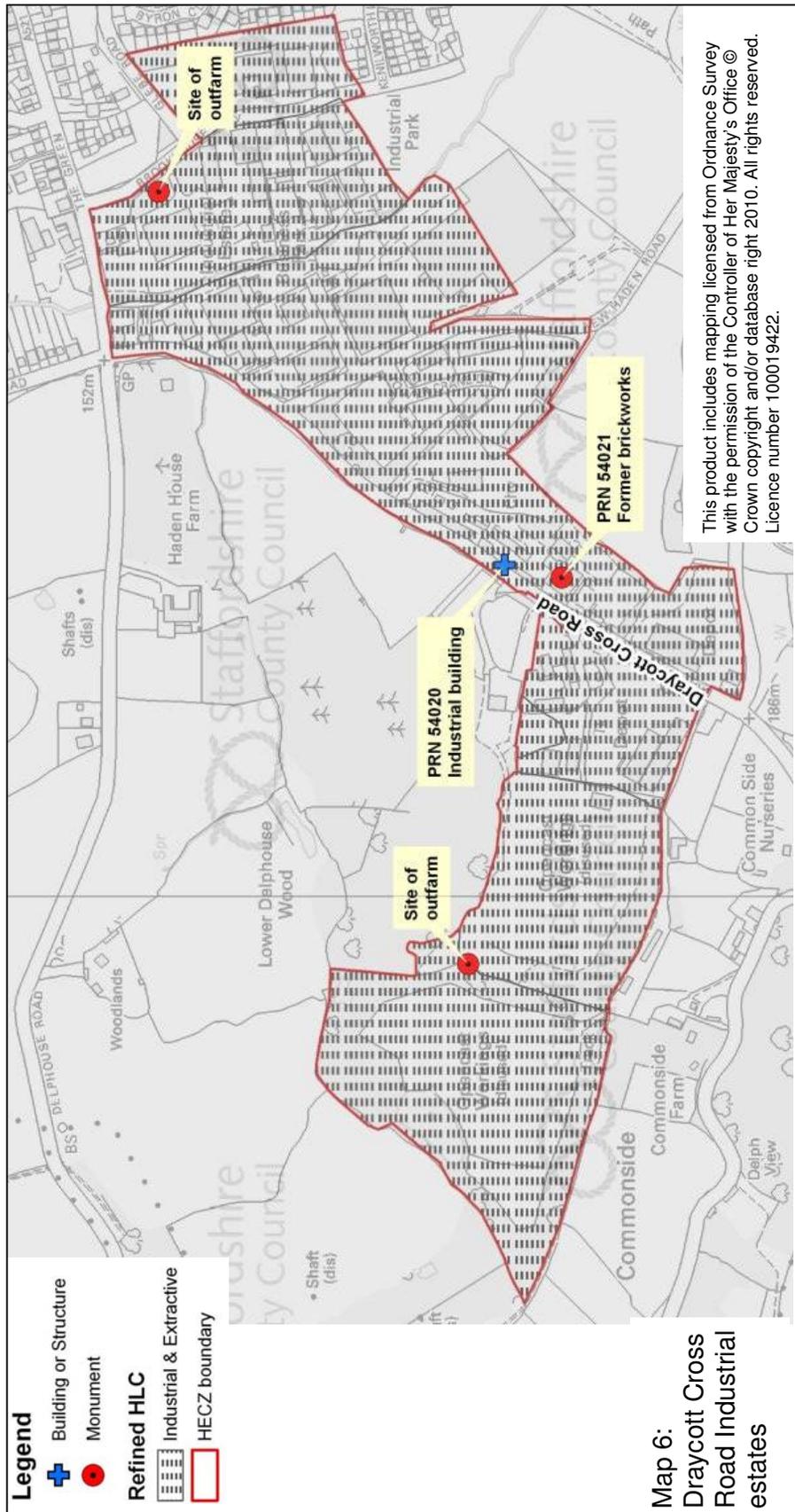
Evidential value: There are few heritage assets within the zone with the exception of the former brickworks buildings. Mitigation may be required dependent upon the location and nature of the development.	Low
Historical value: With the exception of the surviving early 20 th century industrial buildings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

1.6.3 Recommendations:

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

²⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54020

²⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54021



1.7 CHECZ 7 – Commonside and Huntley Lane

1.7.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

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

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

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

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

³⁰ Horowitz 2005: 301; D953/8/2 SRO

³¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 54022

³² SCC Huntley Wood SBI

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

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

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

1.7.2 Heritage values:

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

³³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 00568

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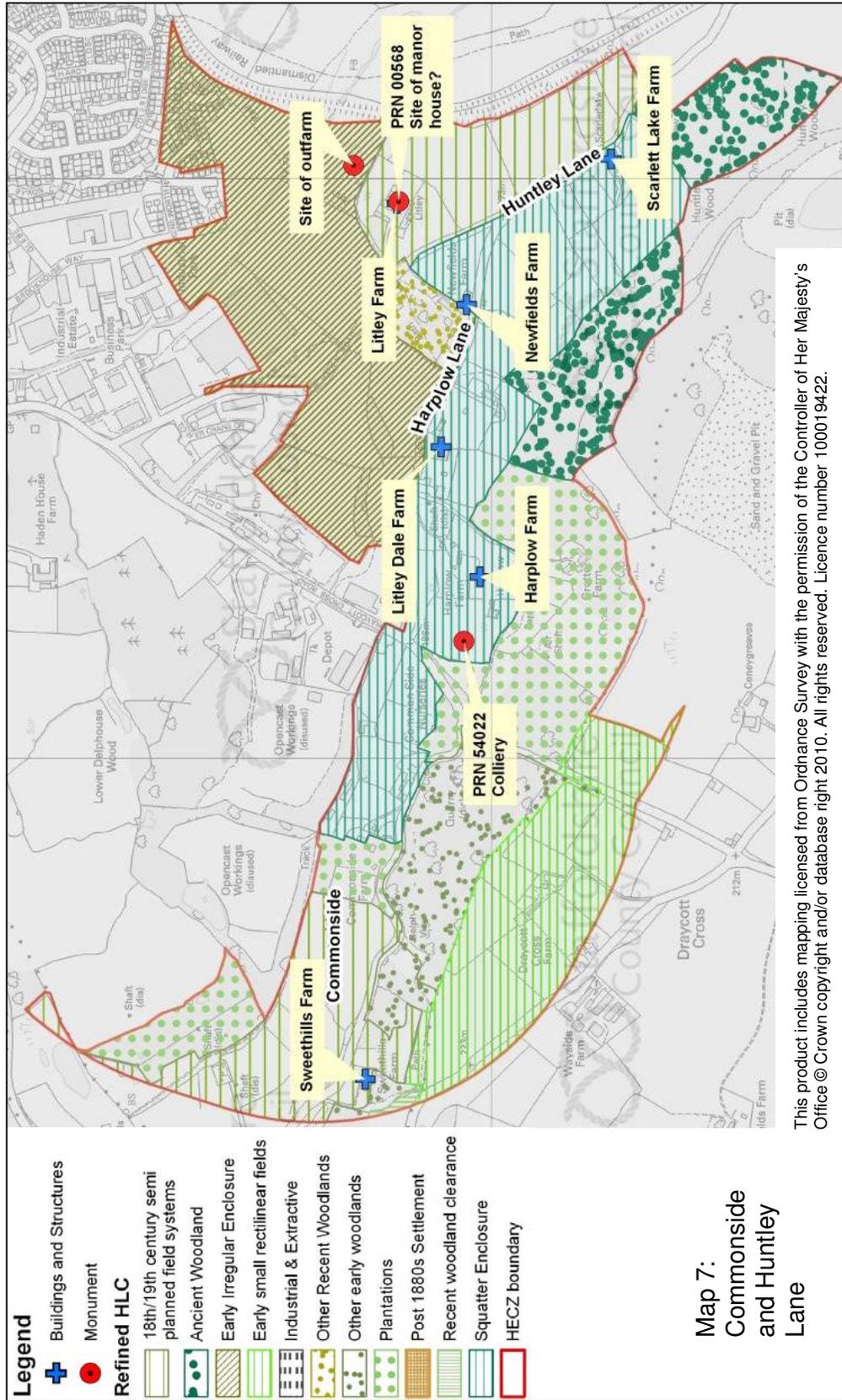
1.7.3 Recommendations:

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

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

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

³⁴ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.8 CHECZ 8 – North of Mobberley and Huntley

1.8.1 *Statement of heritage significance*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³⁵ Lake 2009: 19

³⁶ Horowitz 2005: 391

³⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04463 and PRN 50859

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

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

1.8.2 Heritage values:

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

1.8.3 Recommendations:

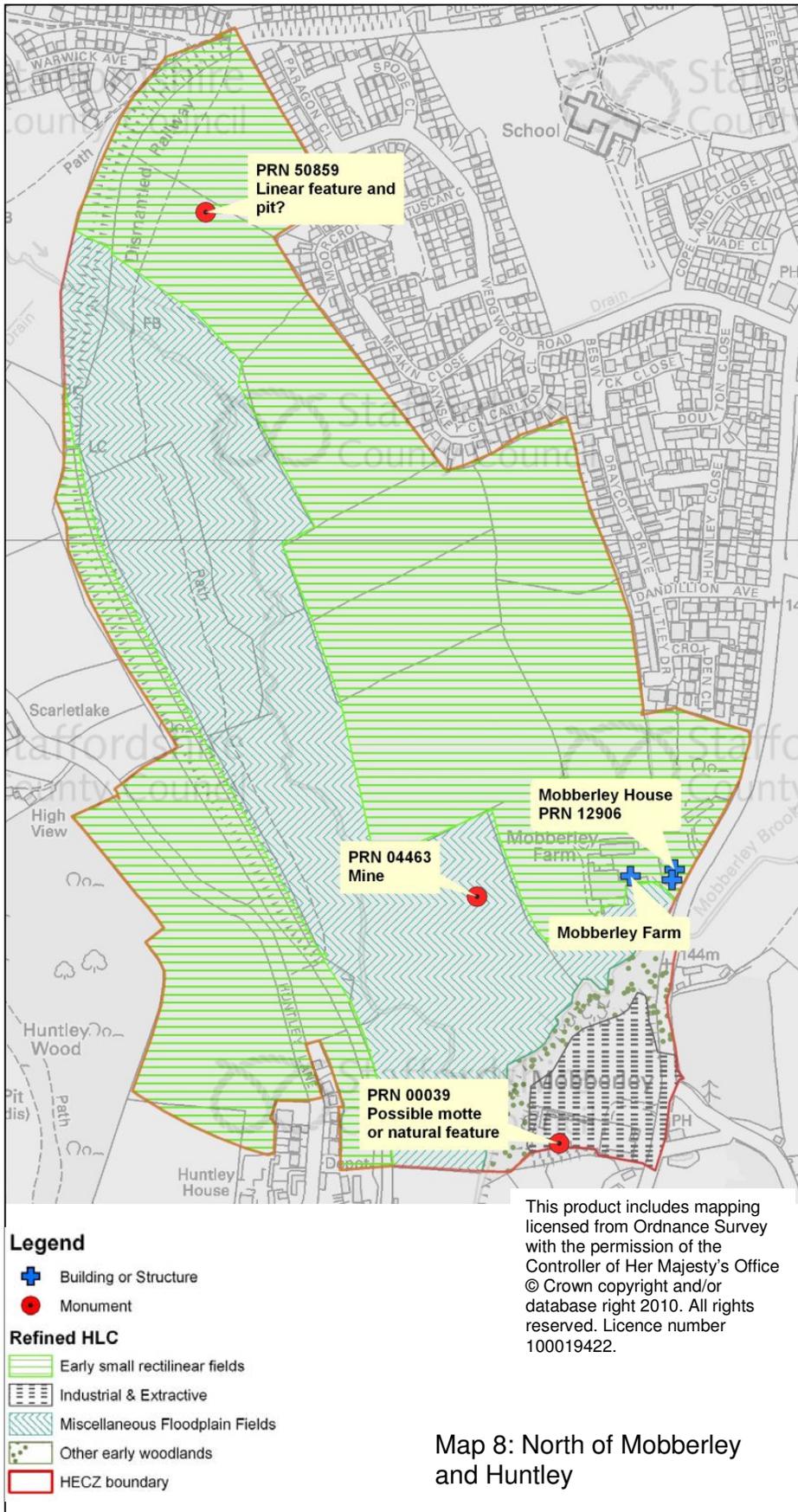
The integrity of the historic landscape character is still legible despite the removal of a number of field boundaries. The predominant historic settlement pattern continues to be dispersed in nature.

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

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

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

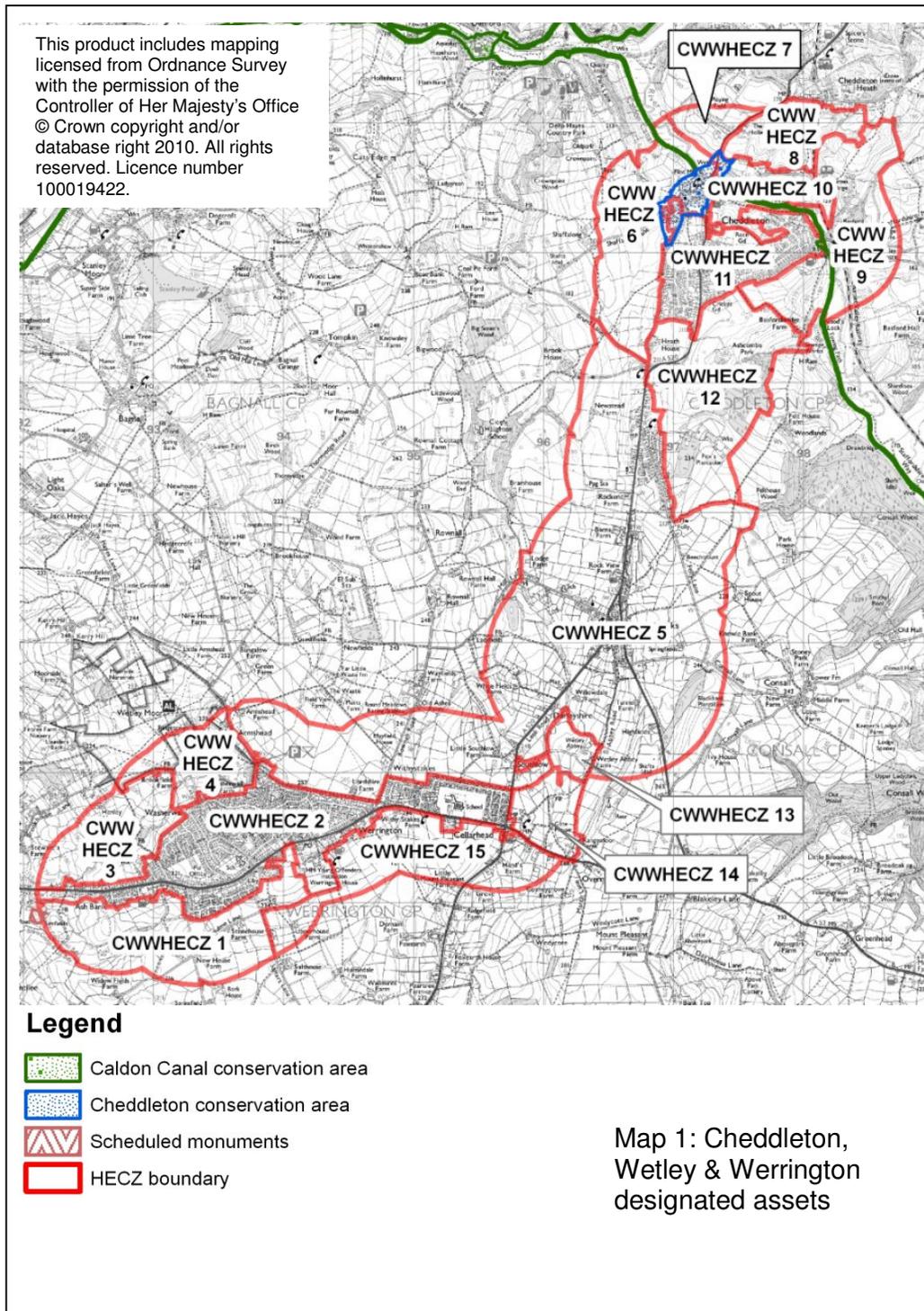
³⁸ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



Map 8: North of Mobberley and Huntley

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>

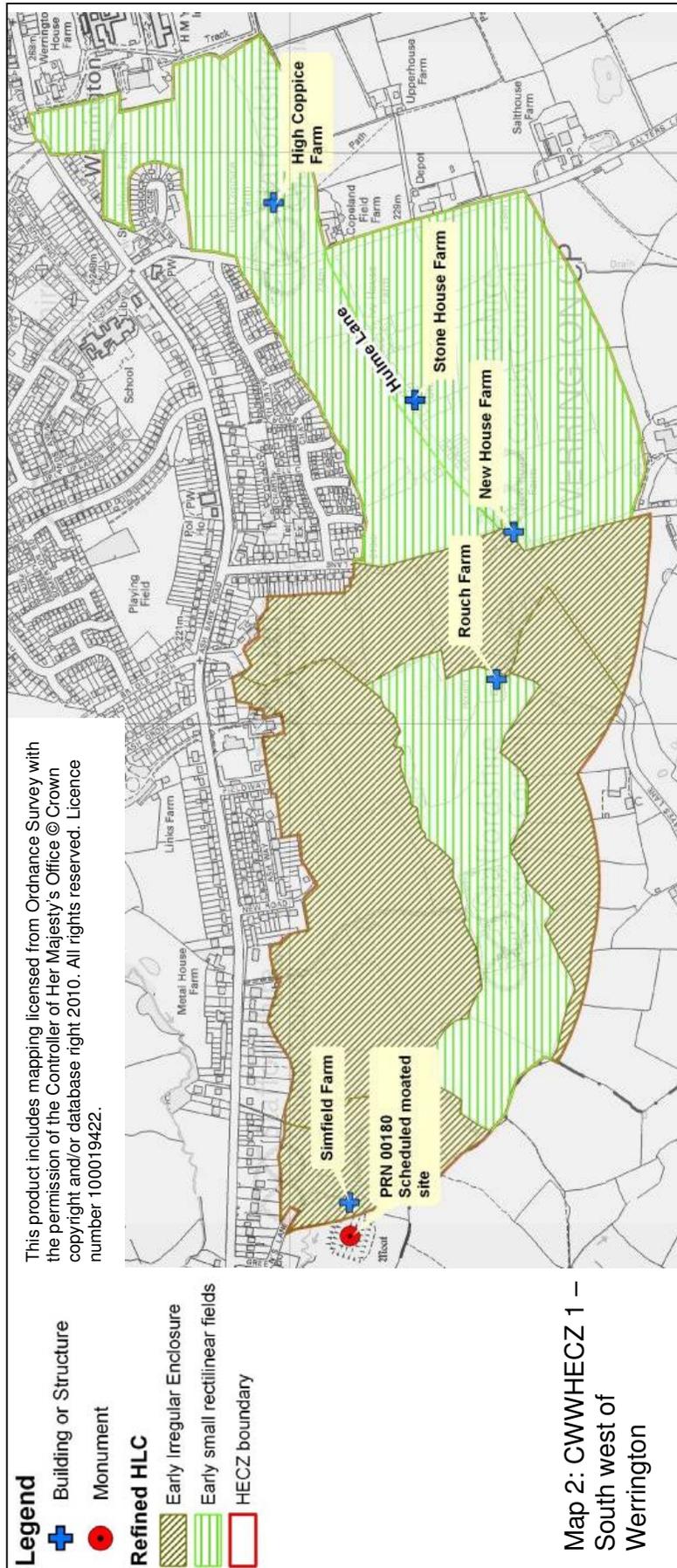
1.1.3 Recommendations:

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.

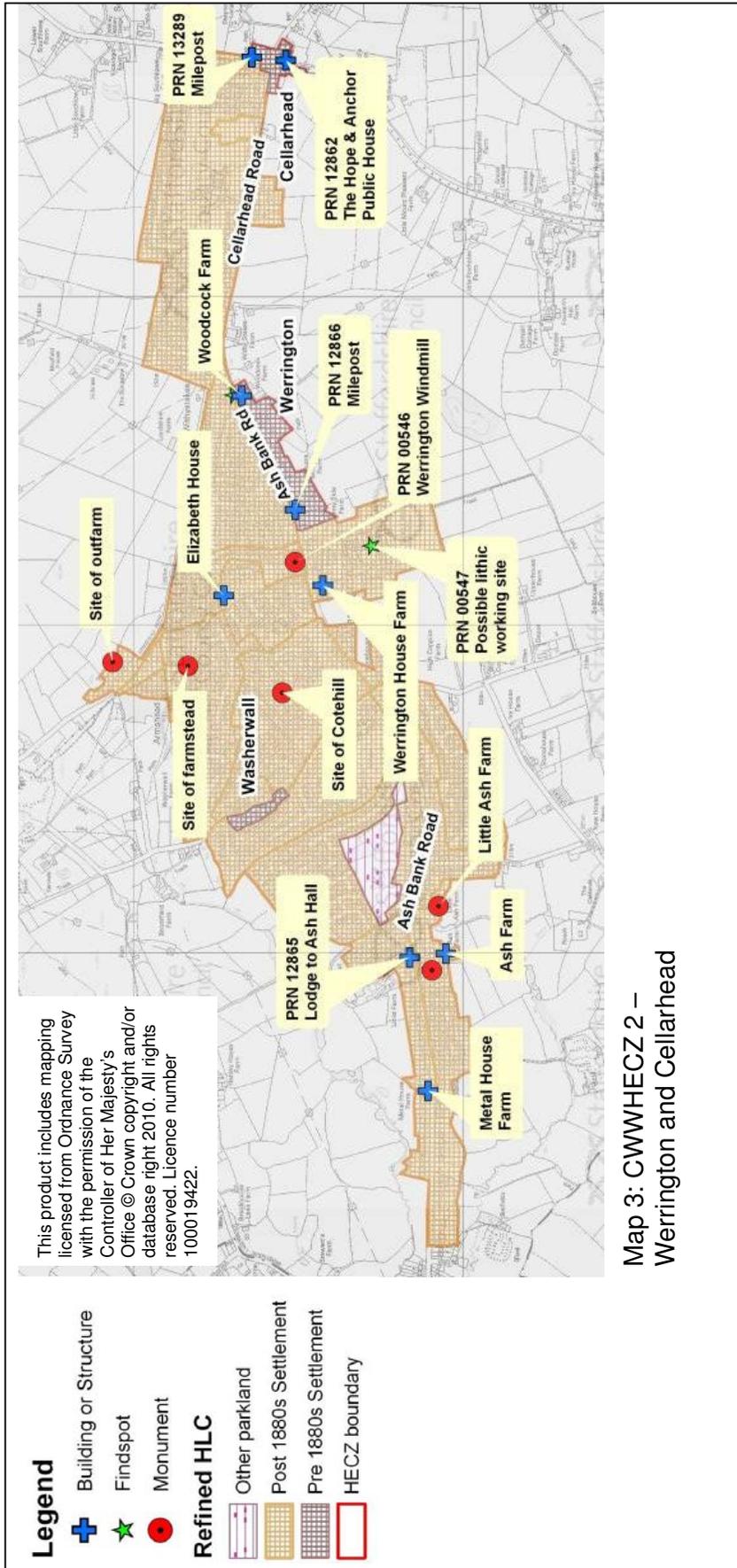
1.2.3 Recommendations:

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



Map 3: CWWHECZ 2 – Werrington and Cellarhead

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.

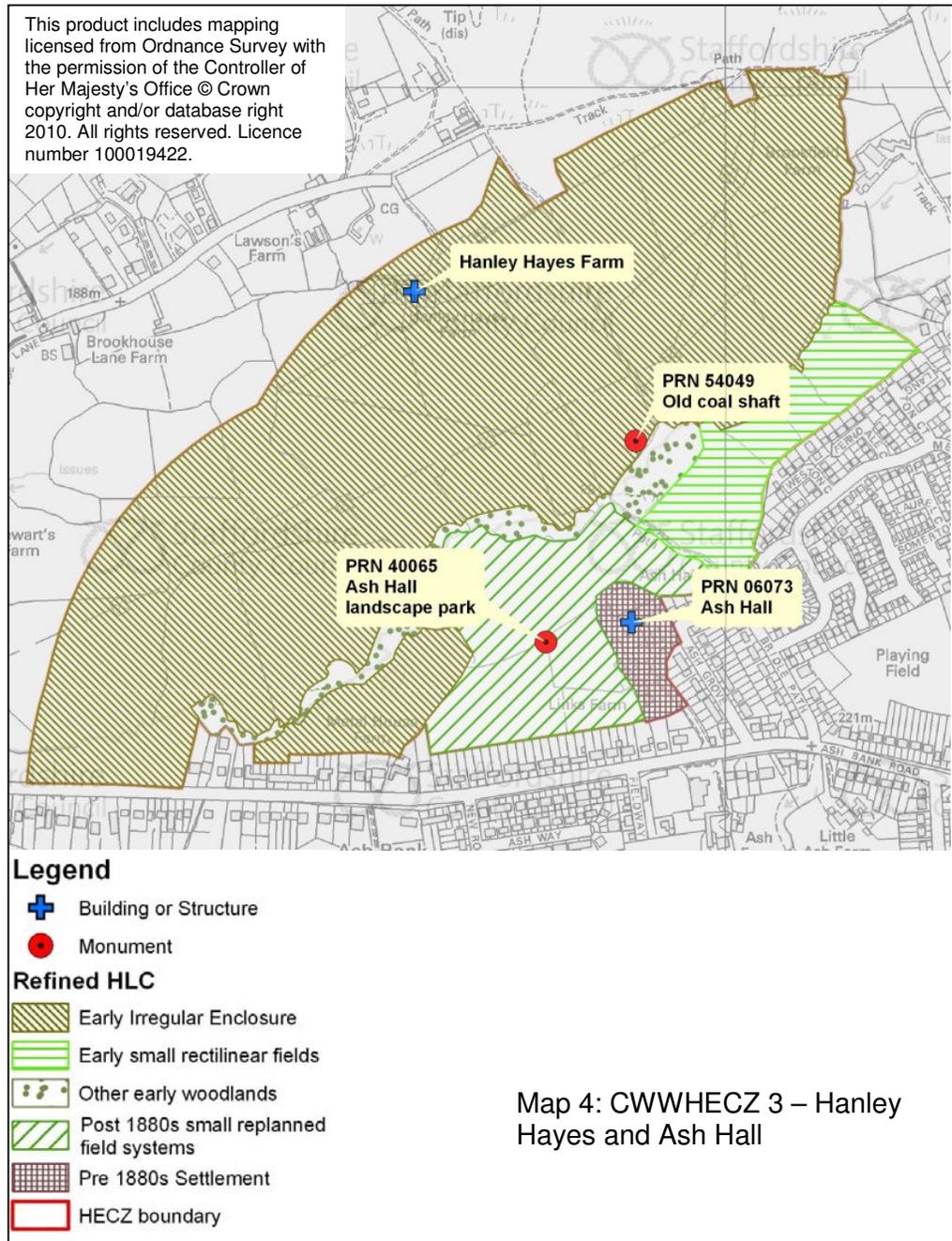
The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- 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.

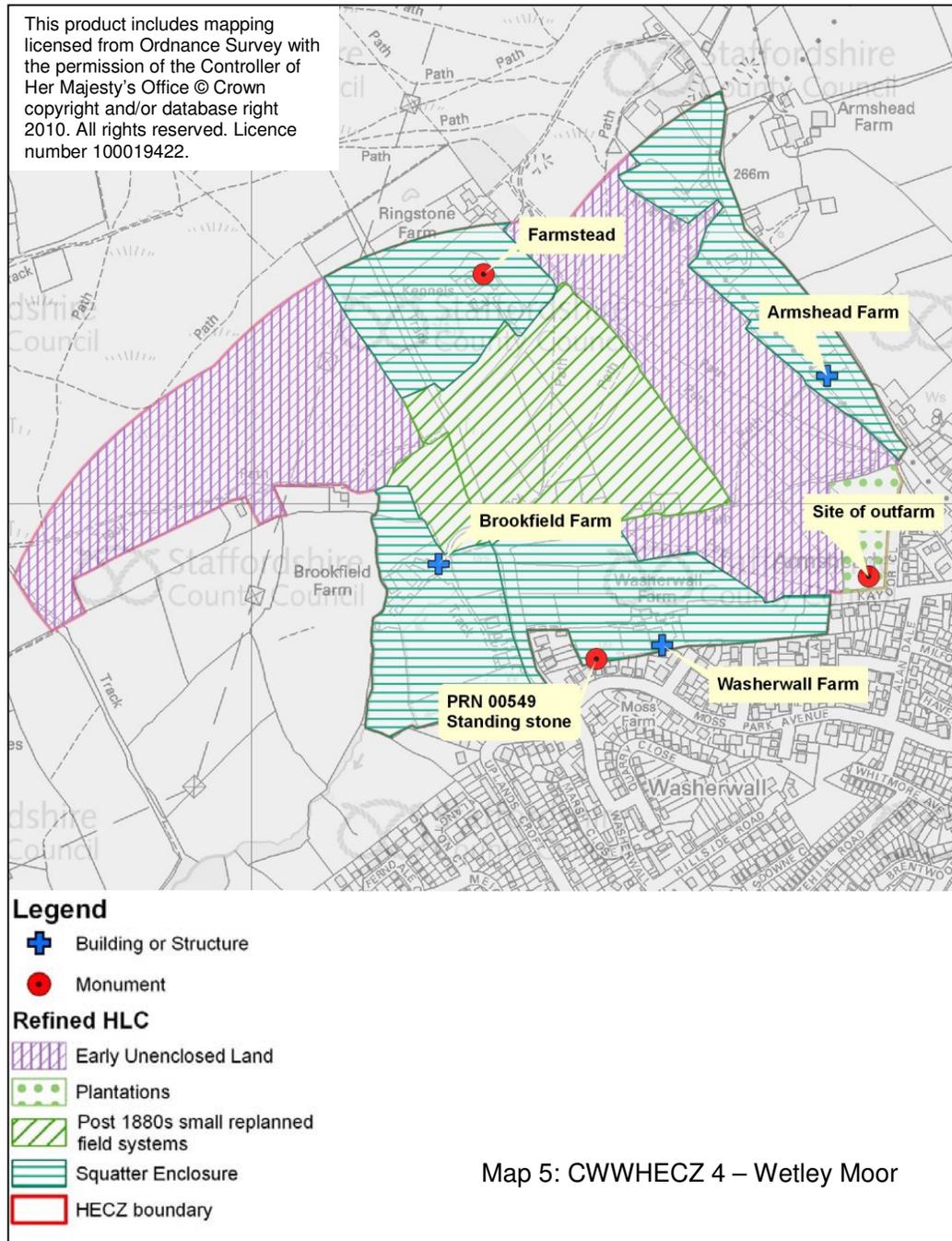
The zone represents a transitional landscape which charts the history of the zone from the origins of the open moorland, which survives to the east and west of the zone through to the later squatter enclosure and associated dispersed farmsteads and cottages. The legibility of this change from the 'wild' 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.

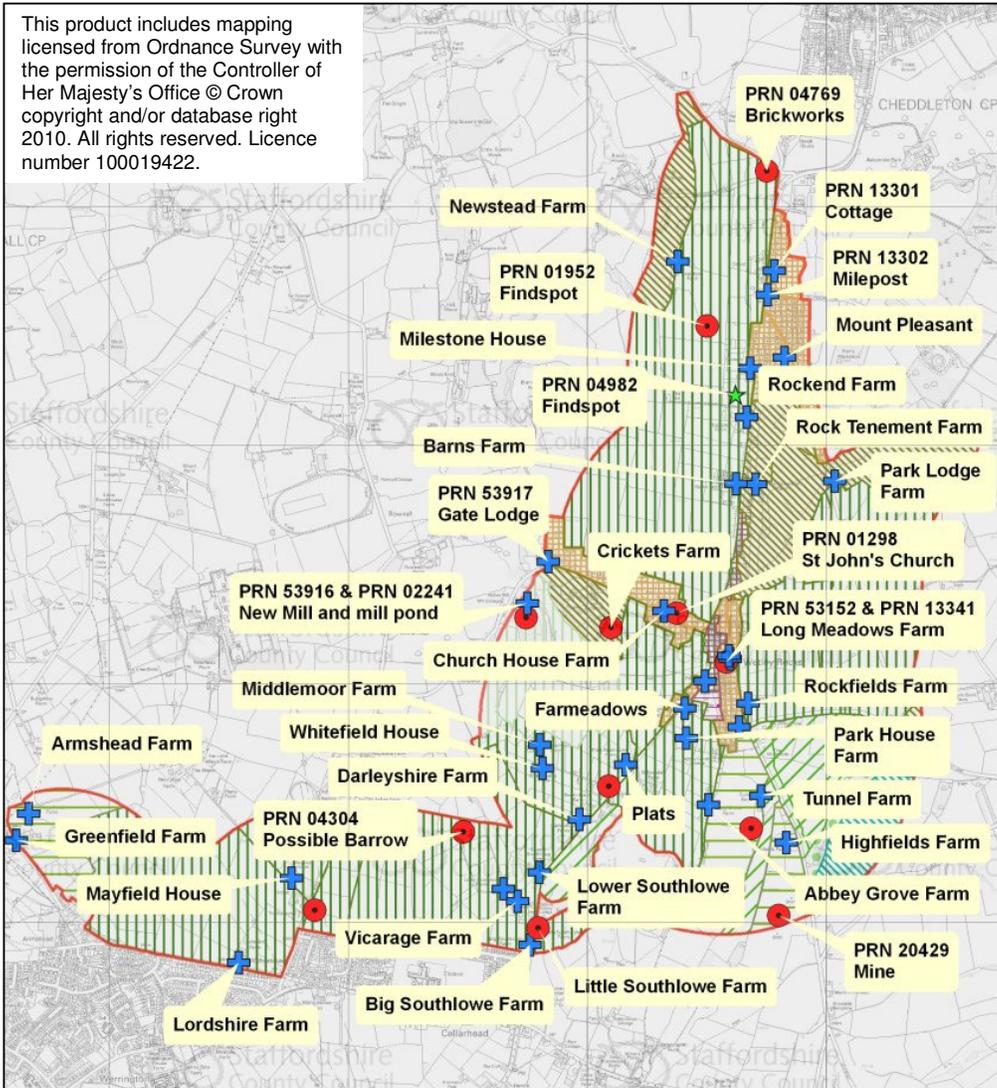
The heritage assets and local character of the zone could be conserved and enhanced through:

- 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:

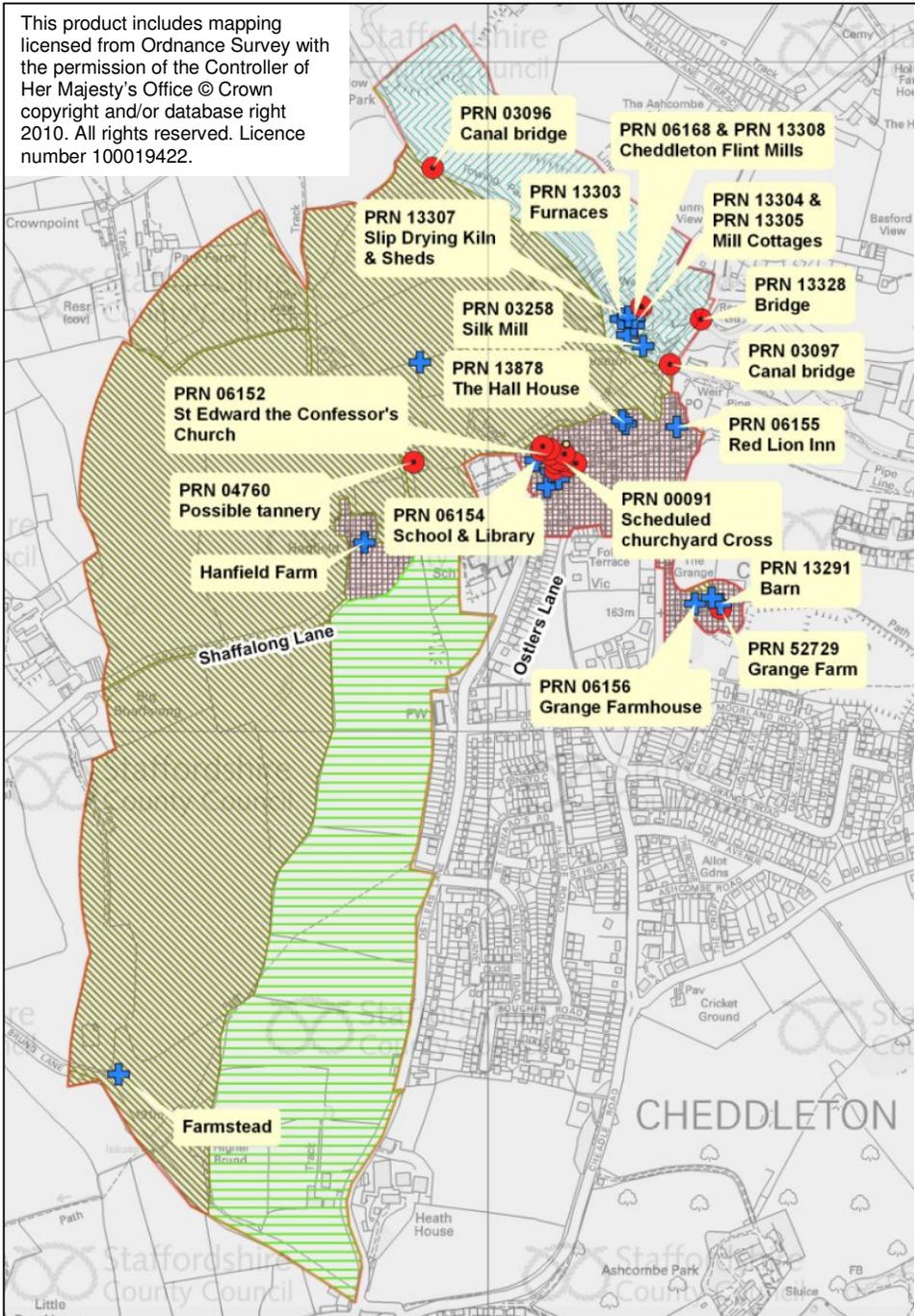
- The conservation and enhancement of the overall historic landscape character.
- The conservation and enhancement of the designated heritage assets, including the Conservation Area, and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon the designated heritage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

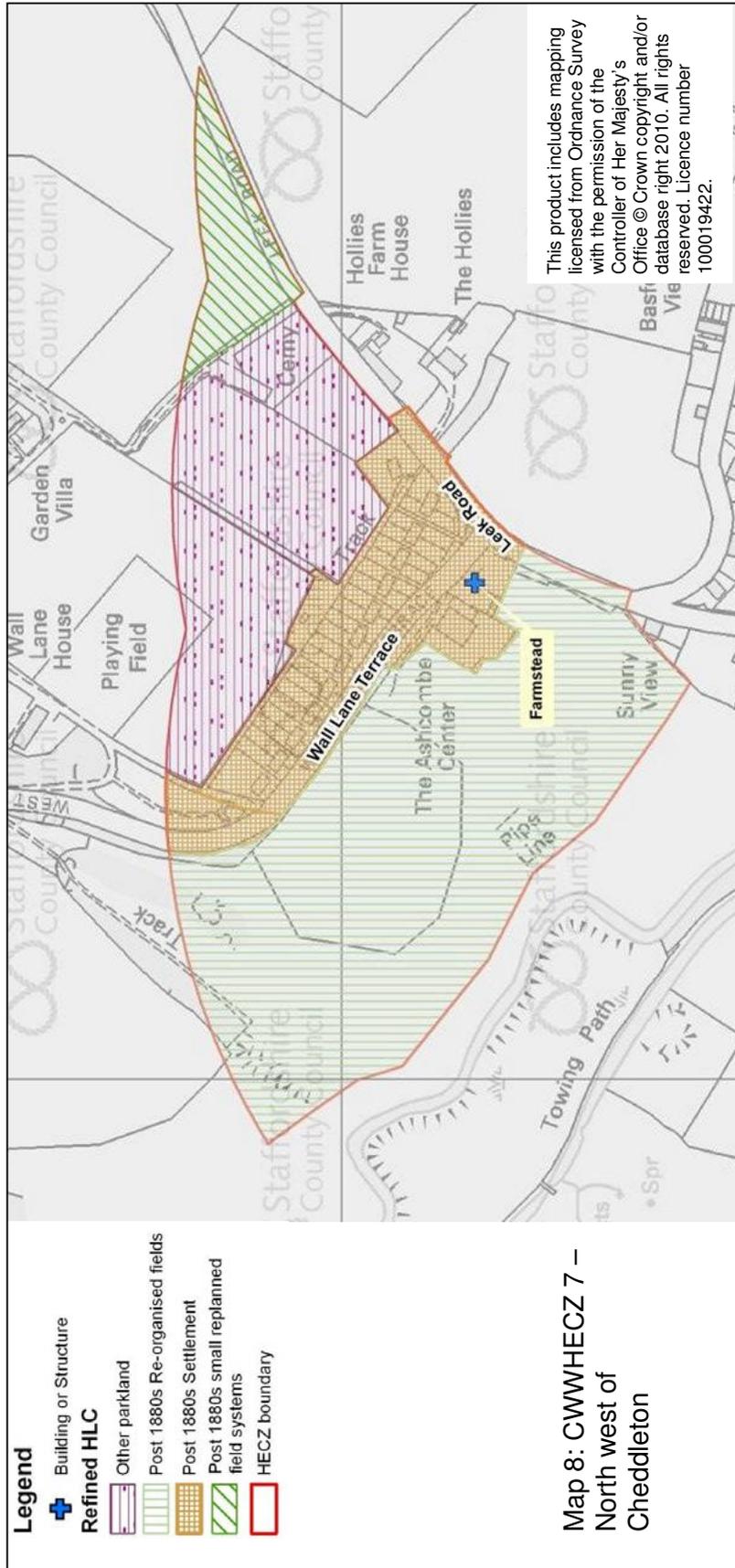
Evidential value: There is the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive in the area around the playing field associated with the enclosure identified on aerial photographs.	Medium
Historical value: There are few legible assets within the zone.	Low
Aesthetic value: The field system 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:

<p>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.</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 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.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

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:

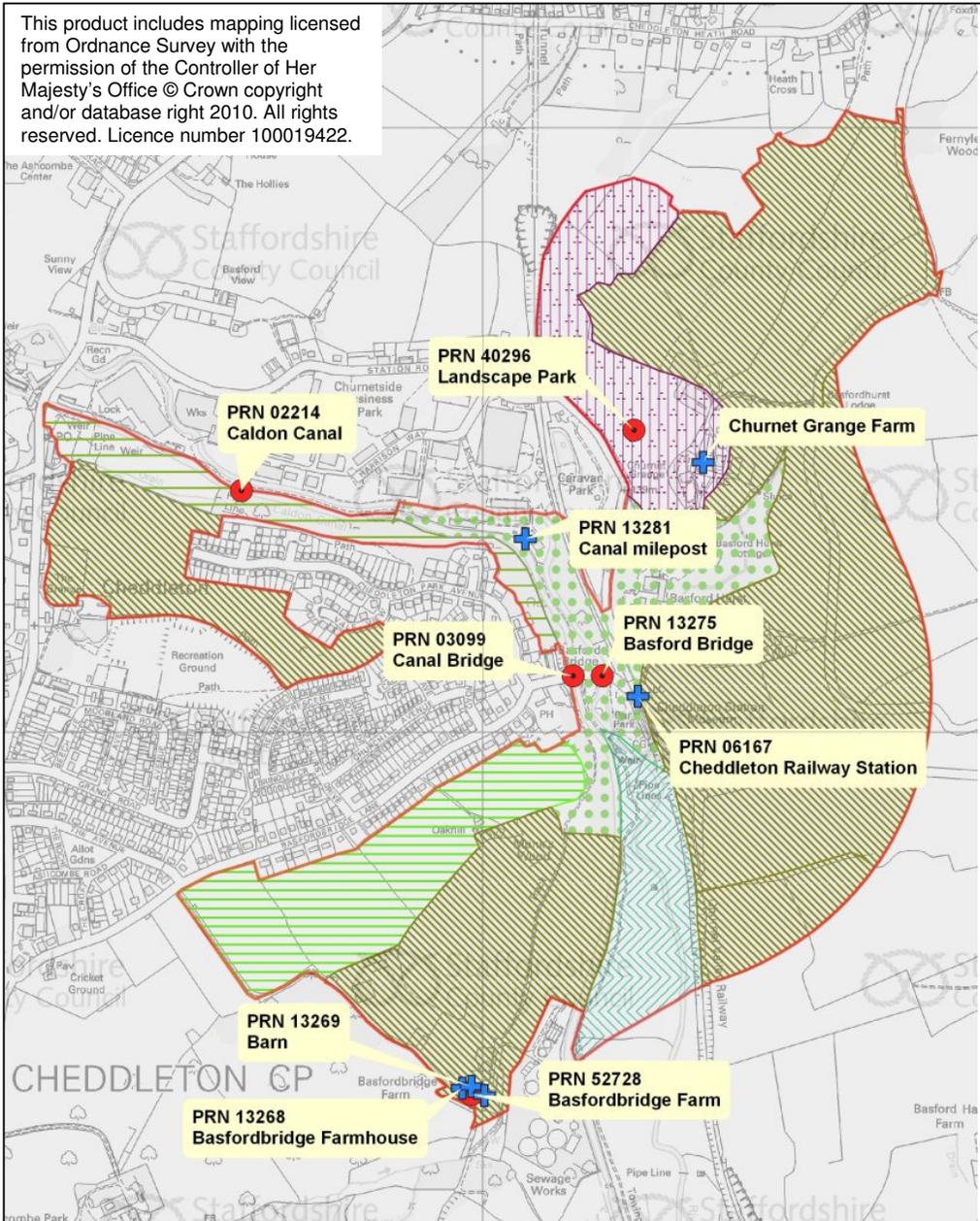
- The conservation of the historic landscape character and the dispersed settlement pattern.

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 Caldron 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

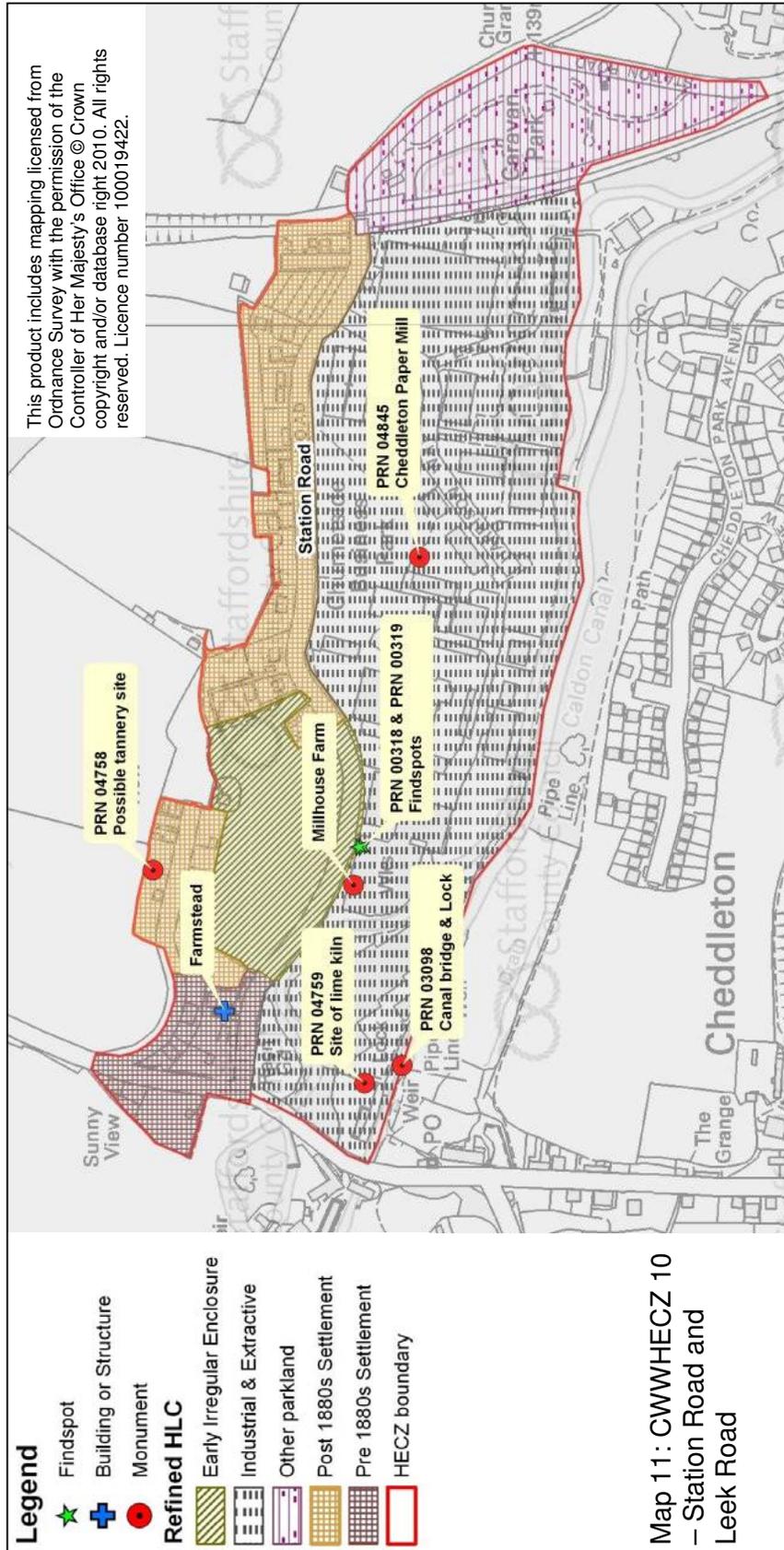
⁶⁹ Ibid.

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>

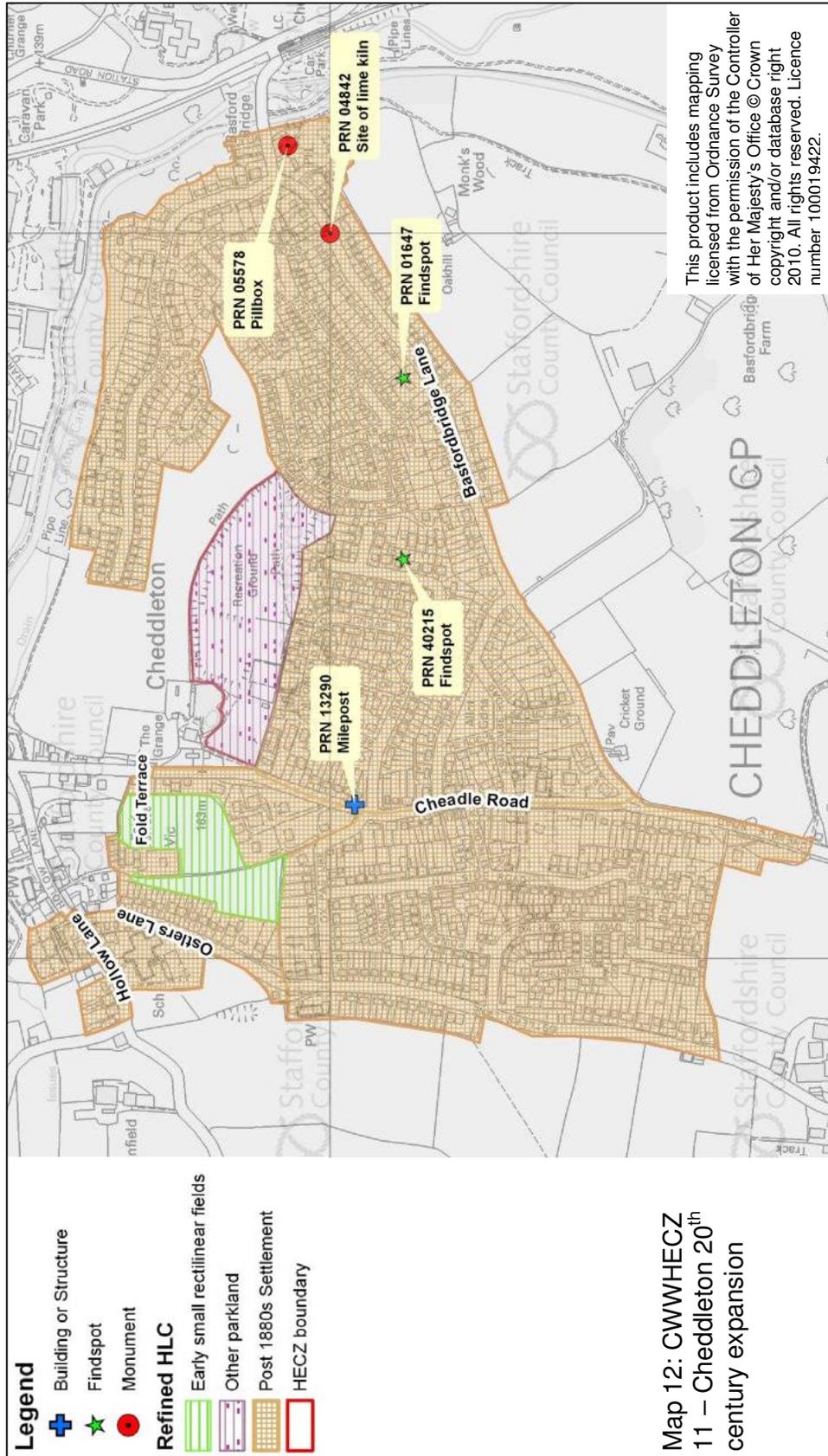
1.11.3 Recommendations:

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.

- 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

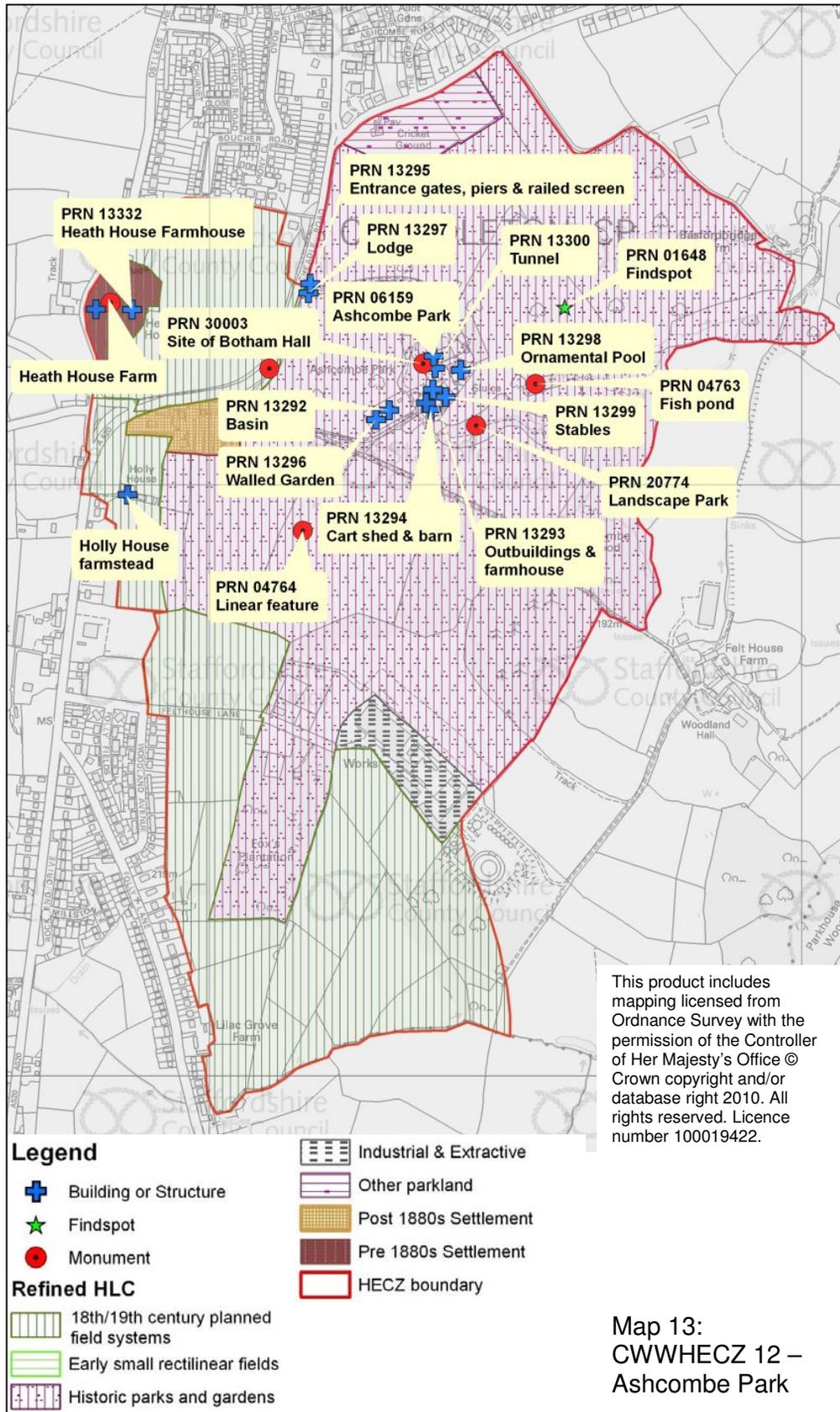
<p>Aesthetic value: The aesthetics of the zone are greatly enhanced by the well preserved historic parkland and associated Grade II* country house and Grade II farm buildings and ornamental structures. The planned enclosure also contributes to the aesthetics of the zone in terms of illuminating potential 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

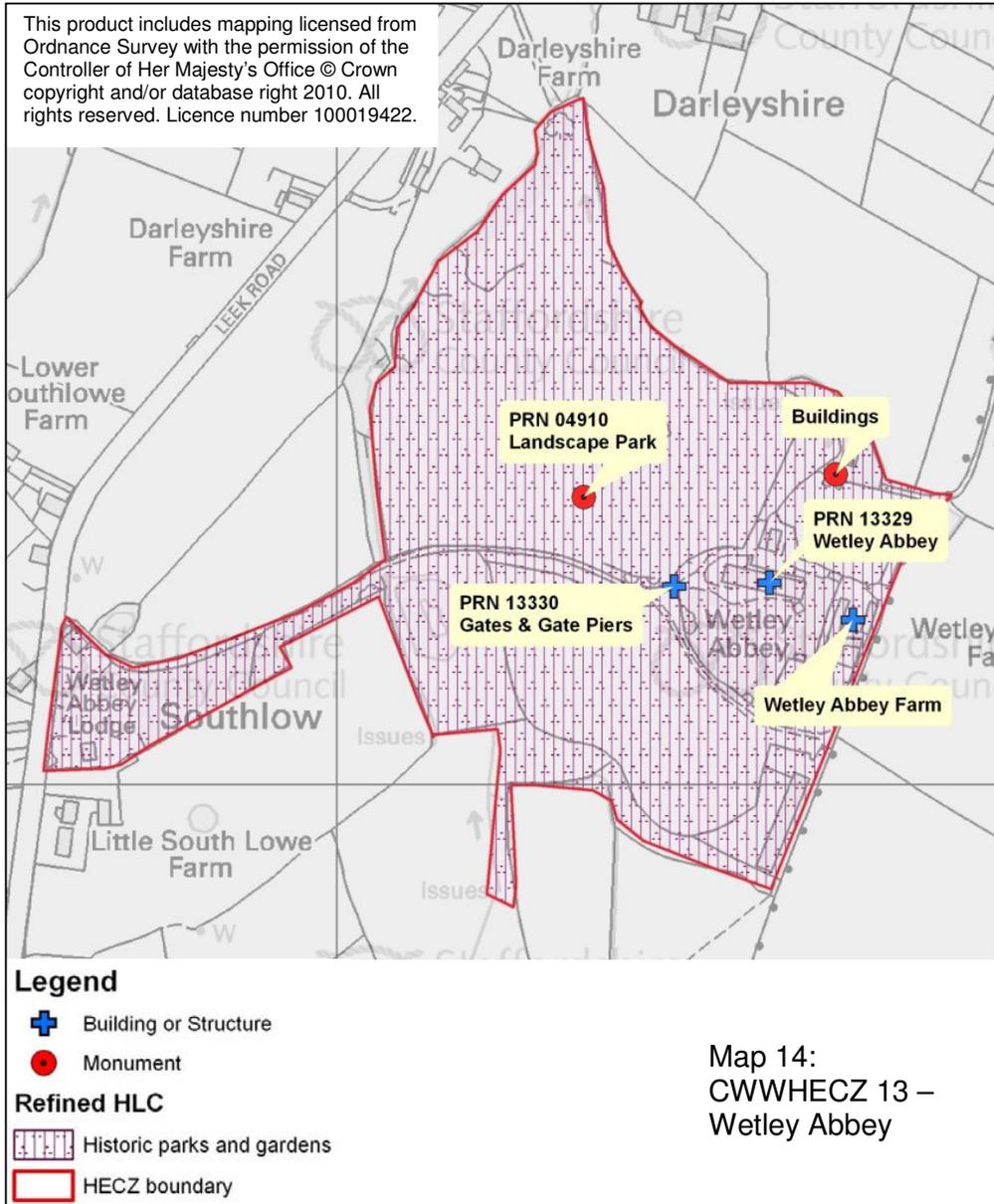
⁸¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13329

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

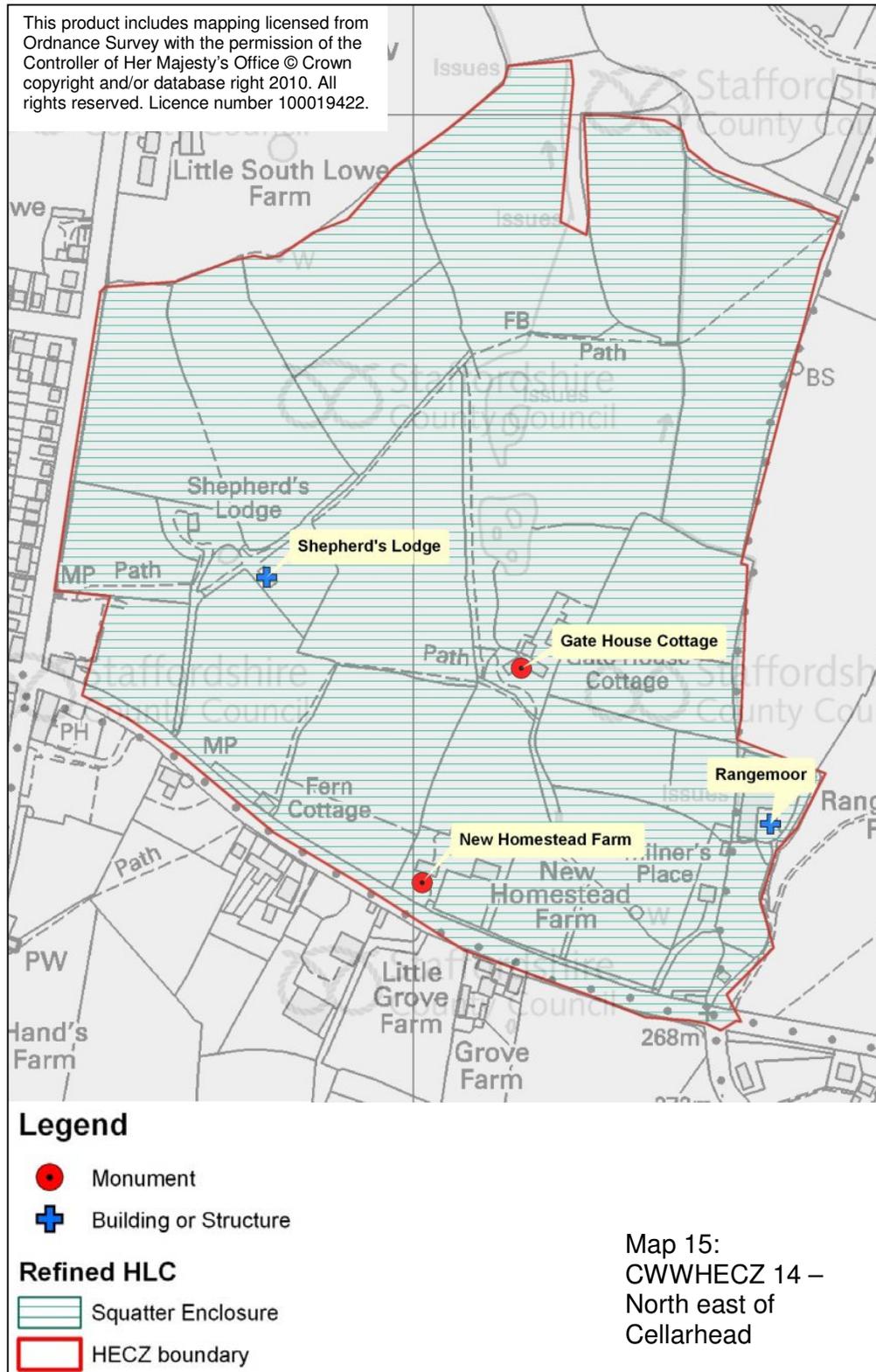
1.14.3 Recommendations:

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

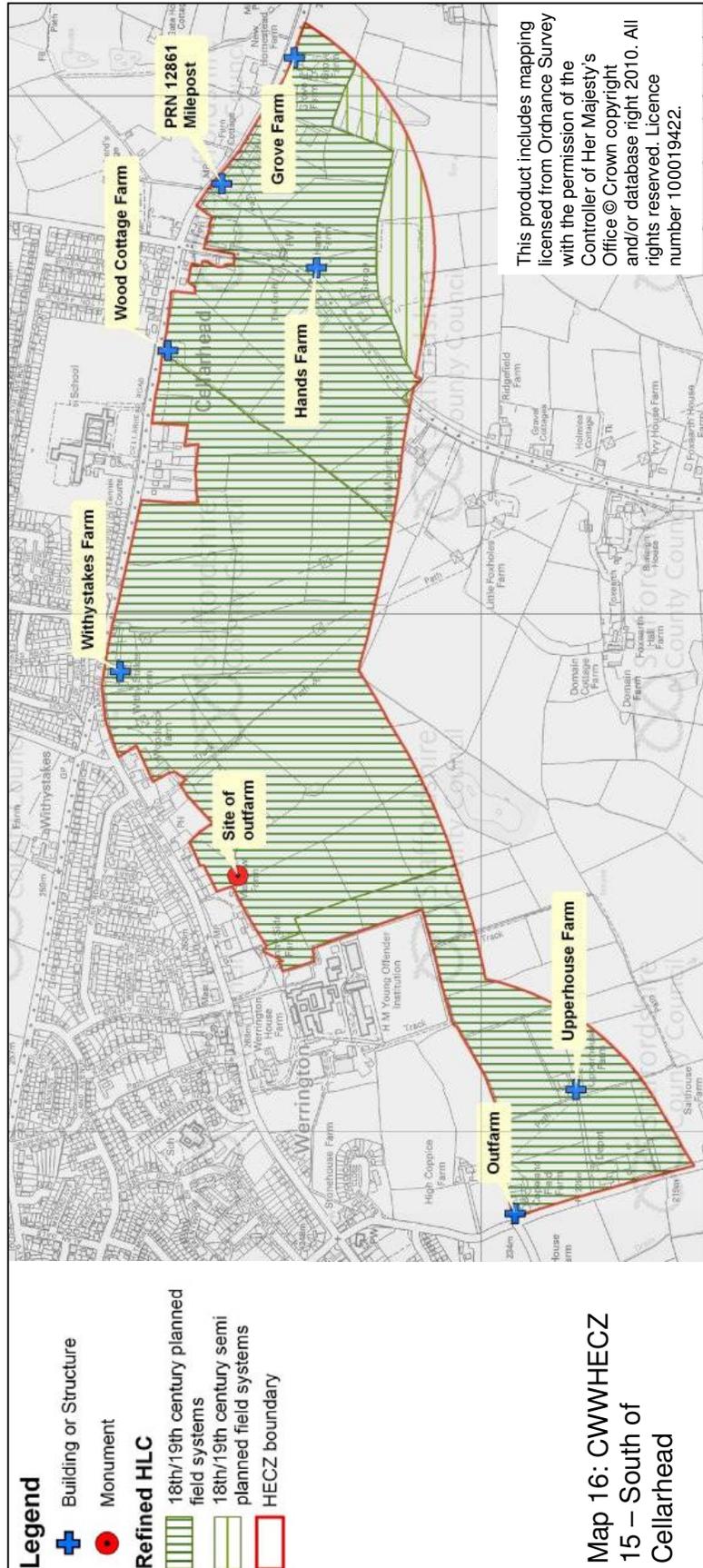
1.15.3 Recommendations:

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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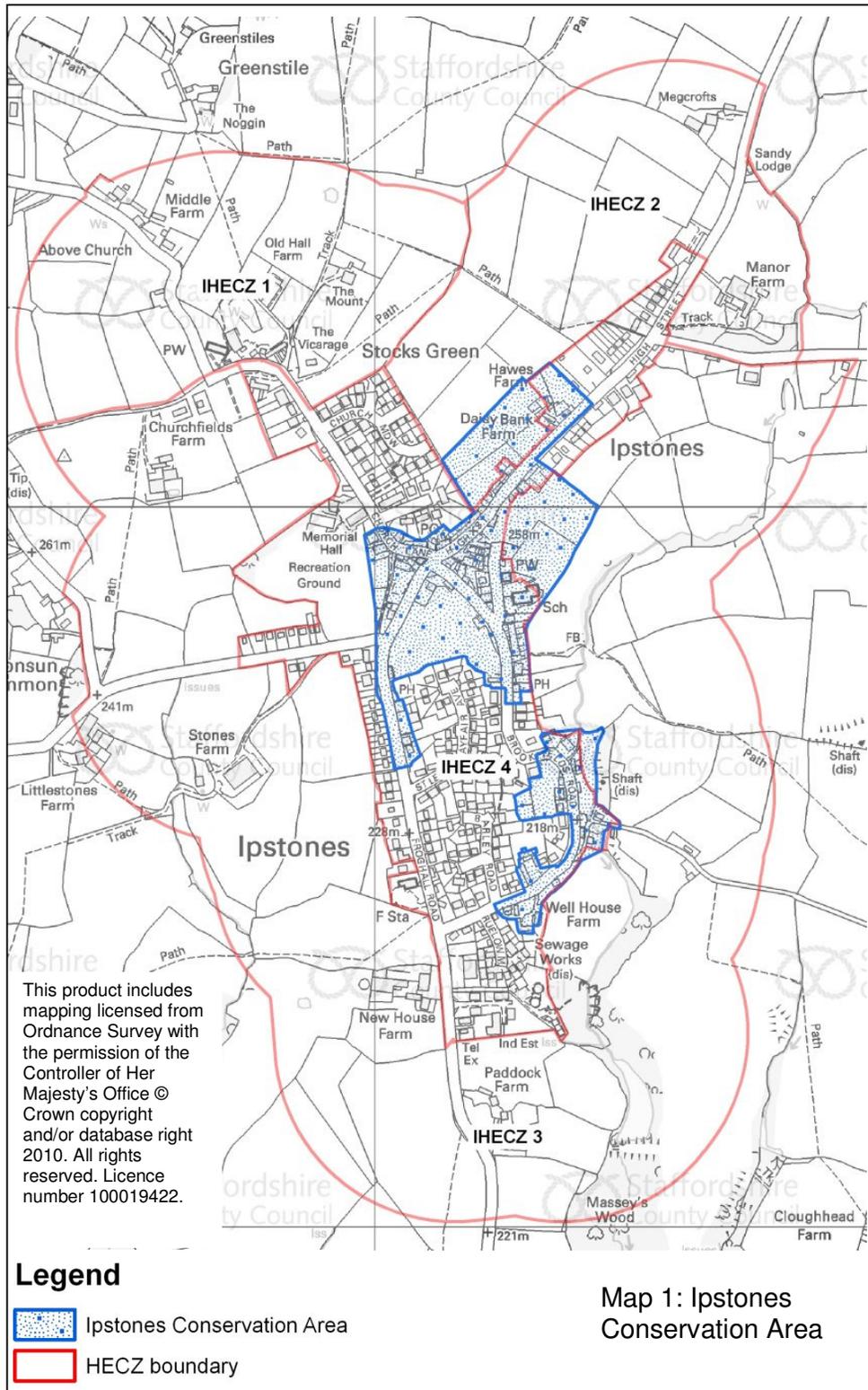
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20/07/2010

APPENDIX 6 – Ipstones and Kingsley



1. Ipstones

1.1 IHECZ 1 – Stocks Green

1.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 17ha and the land generally rises in a westerly to easterly direction from around 250m AOD to around 285m AOD.

The Grade II Listed St Leonard's church stands at around 260m AOD and dominates the built environment of the zone and the wider landscape¹. Six Grade II Listed 19th century memorials also stand within the churchyard². The extant church building dates to the late 18th century and no earlier fabric has so far been identified. However, documentary sources suggest that a chapel existed at Ipstones by the early 13th century, although there is currently little evidence to prove that this earlier structure stood on the same site. If this is the site of the medieval chapel then 'Old Hall Farm' may be the site of the medieval manor house, although further research would be required to clarify this theory (for alternate site cf. IHECZ 4)³. Yates' map of Staffordshire (1775) names the 'Hall' and indicates that it is an important property within the settlement. Ipstones has been identified as a possible poly-focal settlement during the medieval period and Stocks Green may be one of two or three medieval settlement sites⁴.

Two other Listed buildings are also located within the zone. A late 18th century property stands to the south of St Leonard's Church on Church Lane⁵. It is attached to a heavily altered property which may have similar origins. To the north of the zone lies Above Church Farm which includes a Grade II Listed 17th century house. The other buildings within the current farmstead have not been closely dated and an analysis of the development of the complex has not been undertaken.

The northern side of Church Lane (the southern side lies in IHECZ 4) has seen little development since the late 19th century; the only exception being the construction of the detached vicarage in the late 20th century. The historic settlement pattern is generally dispersed with the exception of the extant historic buildings at Stocks Green which are comprised of brick and stone cottages. The large detached property known as The Mount, which stands alone and surrounded by mature trees, was the original vicarage. It dates to the mid to late 19th century.

The historic field pattern is predominantly rectilinear in form and the origins of its creation are currently unclear (cf. map 2). However, the presence of the 17th century Above Church Farm may suggest that at least some of the fields originated during this period. Documentary sources suggest that the economy of the manor during the medieval and post medieval periods was heavily

¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06252

² Staffordshire HER: PRNs 13413, 13413, 13415, 13416, 13417 and 13418

³ Hunt 2008

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13412

reliant upon cattle⁶. The Conservation Area Appraisal suggests that over half of Ipstones parish had been enclosed by the mid 17th century, although these facts are not referenced in the report⁷. The field pattern survives well and is enclosed by stone walls which are characteristic of the upland areas of the District. The historic lanes are narrow and winding suggesting early origins. They are also stone lined.

1.1.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a high potential for the heritage assets to contribute to an understanding of the history of Ipstones. The historic buildings have the potential to retain information regarding their origins, function and their contribution to the historic social hierarchy of this part of Ipstones village. Earlier fabric may be retained within their existing structures which would further contribute to an understanding of the development of this part of Ipstones. There is also the potential for archaeological deposits to survive relating in particular to the development of settlement from at least the medieval period. This includes Above Church Farm and in particular at Old Hall Farm, which may prove to be the site of a medieval manor house. An analysis of the stone walls across the zone may also reveal information regarding the period of their origin.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The legible heritage assets clearly dominate the zone and comprise the historic buildings (Listed and unlisted); the extant historic field pattern and the historic settlement pattern (including the lanes). Nine historic buildings and structures have been identified as being of national importance (Grade II Listed). There are potential associations between the historic farmsteads and the origins of the historic field pattern. There is also the potential for associations between the site of the original settlement and the extant historic buildings.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic character of the zone makes a positive contribution to the aesthetic appreciation of the landscape, which comprises the historic settlement pattern, fields and lanes.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the numerous public rights of way which cross the zone. Further research into the associations between the heritage assets and the social and economic history of Ipstones would contribute to the community and visitors appreciation of its importance to the history of the Moorlands and Staffordshire as a whole.</p>	<p>High</p>

1.1.3 Recommendations & guidance

The high values reflect the importance of the heritage assets to the local distinctive character of the wider Ipstones area. This is complimented by the number of nationally important buildings and structures clustered here as well as other unlisted historic buildings. The integrity of the historic landscape and the associations between the heritage assets are vulnerable to fragmentation. Consequently there is little capacity for the historic environment of the zone to

⁶ Hunt 2008

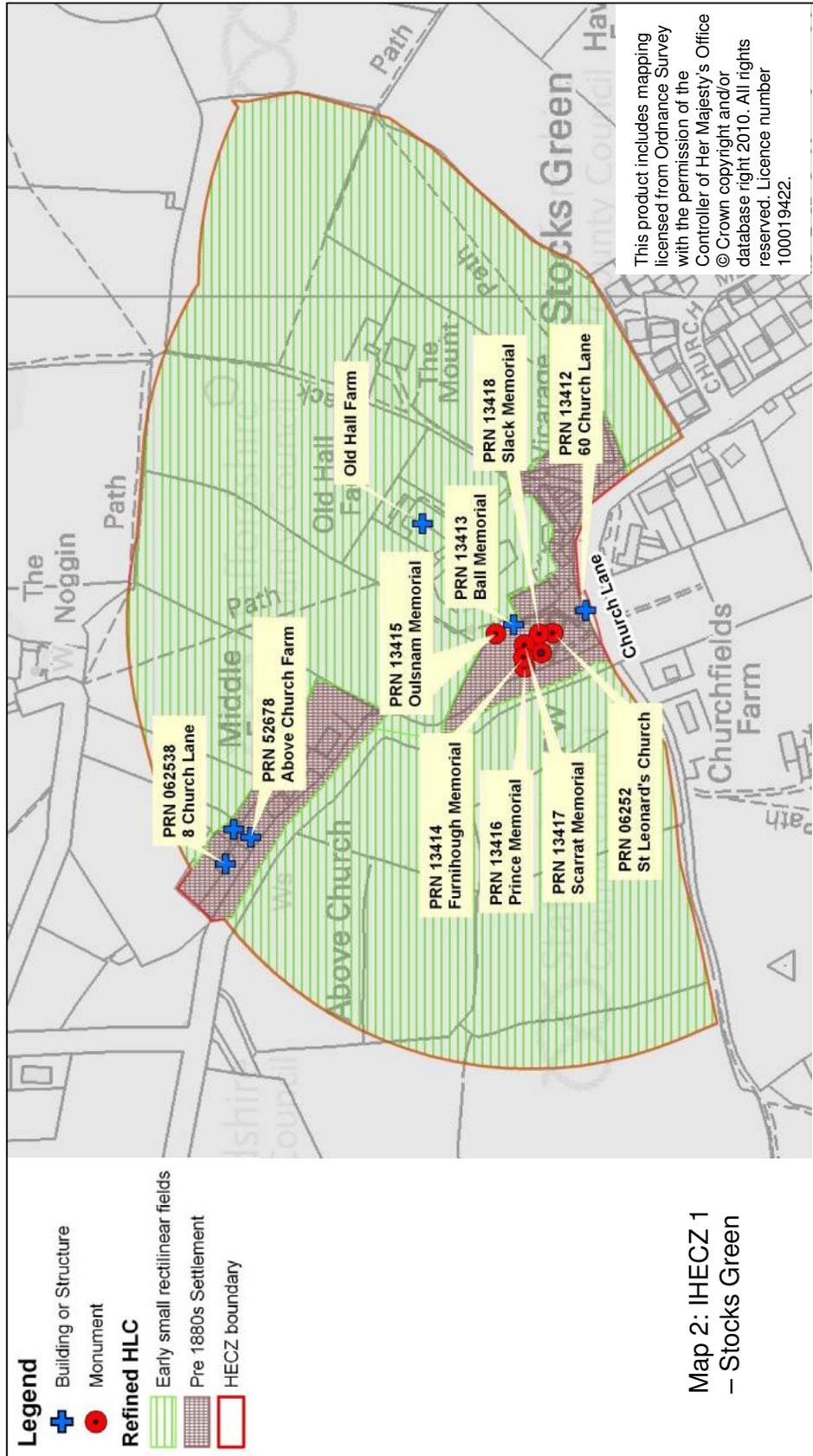
⁷ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council 2009: 3

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 inclusion of the settlement into the Ipstones Conservation Area.
- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list to assist the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of Ipstones 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.
- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and structures and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- The maintenance and conservation of the historic landscape and the integrity of the field pattern with its characteristic stone walls.
- 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 general pattern 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)⁸.
- There is a high to moderate level of archaeological potential within the zone, as reflected in the high evidential value above. Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning applications in line with PPS 5 Policy HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.

⁸ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.2. IHECZ 2 – North east of Ipstones

1.2.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 18ha and the land generally rises up from the south west and south east towards the north eastern corner from around 260m AOD to around 287m AOD at Megcrofts Farm.

The historic landscape character of the zone comprises a dispersed settlement pattern of isolated farmsteads and a planned historic field pattern (cf. map 3). Planned enclosure dates to the 18th/19th century and was created by surveyors comprising fields which display great regularity with straight boundaries often associated with similarly straight roads. The field boundaries are comprised of the stone walls characteristic of the upland areas across the Staffordshire Moorlands. Megcrofts Farm has been identified as one of two historic farmsteads within the zone, and incorporates a Grade II Listed early 19th century farmhouse⁹. The farmstead displays a dispersed cluster plan form suggesting incremental development over a period of time. The plan form is typically found within the Staffordshire Moorlands. Further research would be required to understand the associations between the farmstead and the development of enclosure within this zone. The enclosure pattern may also be associated with Hawes Farm (in IHECZ 4), which incorporates a Grade II Listed farmhouse of early to mid 18th century date¹⁰.

The second historic farmstead within the zone is Manor House Farm which displays a loose courtyard plan form. The farm buildings have not been closely dated but there are examples, nationally, of this farmstead type dating to the 13th century. It is possible therefore that this site has early origins. However, this is unlikely to have been the site of a medieval manor house. The name 'Manor House' is not associated with this site on either the 1st edition 1" OS map (circa 1830s) or on Yates' map of Staffordshire (1775).

To the north of the zone stands the isolated Sandy Lodge a Grade II Listed house dating to the late 18th century¹¹. It is not currently clear why this property stands alone or whether it had once formed part of a small farmstead.

It is possible that Park Lane formed one of three possible medieval settlement sites which comprised the manor of Ipstones. This area has been known as Ipstones Green¹².

A small portion of the Ipstones Conservation Area lies within the zone (cf. map 1) and advice on planning in this area should be sought from the Staffordshire Moorlands Conservation Officers.

⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13399

¹⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13440

¹¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13398

¹² Hunt 2008

1.2.2 Heritage values:

Evidential value: There is the potential that surveys of the historic buildings and the stone walls would elucidate an understanding of the origins of the historic landscape and settlement pattern within the zone. There is a current lack of research into the archaeological potential of this area and it is therefore unknown whether sites may survive. There is the potential for the evidence of medieval settlement to survive as below ground archaeological deposits along Park Lane.	Medium
Historical value: The historic field pattern, with its upland character comprising stone walls, and the Grade II Listed buildings contribute the historic character of the zone. There are likely to be associations between the origins or re-development of the farmsteads and the creation of the planned enclosure pattern (including a farmstead lying within IHECZ 4). However, further research would be required to reveal these associations and the contribution the heritage assets of the zone make to the wider history of the development of Ipstones.	Medium
Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic character of the zone is well preserved in the form of the planned enclosure and isolated farmsteads. These features, including the characteristic stone walls, make a positive contribution to the aesthetics of the zone. Part of the Ipstones Conservation Area lies within the zone.	High
Communal value: The origins of the landscape and its associations with the farmsteads is currently poorly understood and further research would be required to enable a considered interpretation of the zone contribution to the history of Ipstones and to allow engagement with the local community and visitors.	Medium

1.2.3 Recommendations & guidance

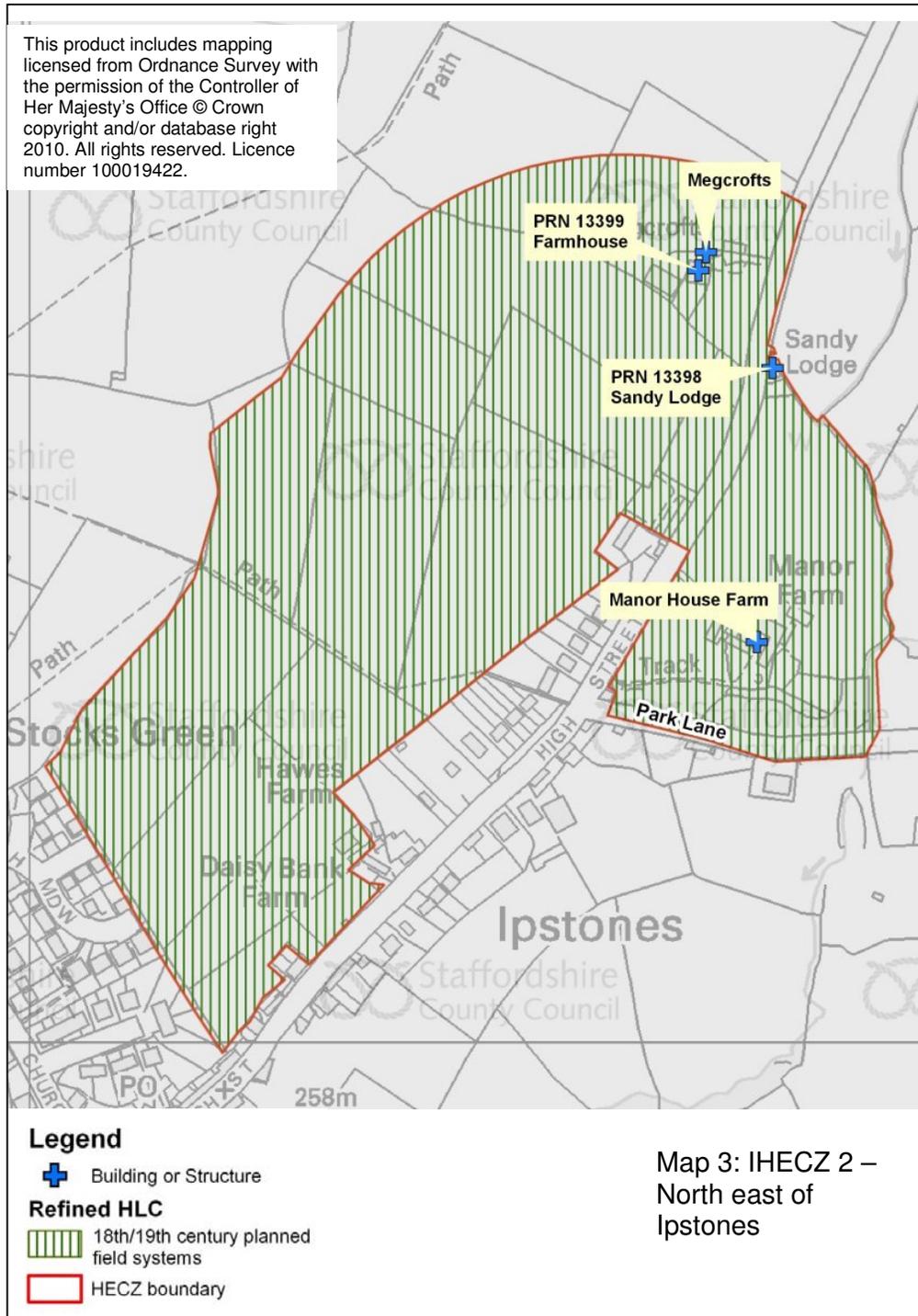
The historic field pattern is well preserved and its stone walls are particularly characteristic of the upland landscapes of the District. Further research into the history of the farmsteads and field pattern in this zone would enhance its contribution to the local character.

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

- The conservation of the integrity of the historic landscape, including the surviving historic field boundaries, is 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 be located to respect the historic fields and the overall dispersed settlement pattern. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)¹³.

¹³ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

- Policies HE 9 and 10 should be considered where development may impact upon the Ipstones Conservation Area and the Listed buildings as well as their settings.
- There is a moderate potential archaeological potential within certain areas of 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.



1.3. IHECZ 3 – Around Ipstones

1.3.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 68ha and the land generally rises from south of Paddocks Farm at around 215m AOD to between 260m and 270m AOD in the north.

The historic landscape character is dominated by field patterns of irregular enclosure (cf. map 4). The irregularity may suggest that the landscape was enclosed incrementally perhaps as encroachment onto moorland or the assartment of woodland. The field boundaries are predominantly comprised of stone walls although in some areas there appear to be mature hedgerows. The ancient woodland of Massey's Wood lines a small unnamed tributary of the Blackbank Brook in the south east of the zone.

To the west and south of the zone the irregular field pattern is associated with four historic farmsteads all of which contain 17th and 18th century Listed buildings with their complexes. The 17th century farmhouse and barn at Stones Farm are Grade II Listed¹⁴. Another 17th century farmhouse, Grade II Listed, exists at Paddock Farm¹⁵. The Grade II Listed Littlestones Farmhouse has been identified as being of late 17th/early 18th century date¹⁶. Both the farmhouse and a barn at New House Farm date to the early 18th century and are Grade II Listed¹⁷. The historic plan forms of these farmsteads are all characteristic of the small holdings which dominate the Staffordshire Moorlands. These surviving historic buildings probably provide a good date for the origin of the irregular enclosure in this area of the zone.

The irregular enclosure to the east of the zone is not obviously associated with any known historic farmsteads and so its history is less easily discernible. There is some documentary evidence to suggest that Crowgutter, to the east and beyond the project area, was inhabited by at least the mid 17th century¹⁸. The enclosure could therefore be associated with 17th century or earlier encroachment or may prove to be associated with the economic history of Ipstones village. One Grade II Listed building, The Cottage lies in this area to the north east. It is stone built and dates to the early 19th century.

The enclosure of this landscape by or during the 17th century may in part have been associated with the extraction of mineral resources which are located within the zone. There is evidence for coal and ironstone mining which had been abandoned by the 1880s. The coal and ironstone mining features to the east of Paddock Farm have been dated to the mid 19th century and include the earthwork remains of a tramway and an inclined plane dated 1862¹⁹. Another mining site to the west of New House Farm also appears to have been associated with a tramway and perhaps suggests that it is of a similar

¹⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06268 and PRN 13394

¹⁵ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13422

¹⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13395

¹⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13423 and PRN 13424

¹⁸ Horowitz 2005: 217; Birmingham City Archives MS 917/556 and MS 917/557

¹⁹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04789

date²⁰. However, there remains the potential for evidence of earlier mining to survive as above and below ground archaeological sites.

The late 19th century first edition 6" OS map shows a further coal mine and small clay pits within the zone. The site of a brick kiln has also been noted to the west of New House Farm and may have been operating during the second half of the 19th century²¹.

The site of the medieval manor house has been proposed as lying along the unnamed tributary to the south of Park Lane. However, the location of this site is largely based upon tradition and no archaeological work has been carried out here to date. It has been suggested that if a manor house stood here that it may have formed one of possibly three settlement focal points during the medieval period in the area known as Ipstones Green²².

The current settlement pattern within the zone remains one of scattered historic farmsteads with little 20th century development. The exceptions are Churchfields Farm and two properties on the south side of Park Lane. This development has not impacted greatly upon the historic landscape character.

1.3.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: The heritage assets contribute to an understanding of the social and economic change in the way the landscape was managed in the past. An analysis of the historic buildings could contribute to the understanding of the social status of the 17th century owners which may help to elucidate the processes which resulted in the inherited landscape. An analysis of the stone walls may also provide insights into the periods of origin of this landscape. There is the potential for further industrial archaeology to survive within the zone which may also help to elucidate the economic history. The known sites may also provide information concerning their origins and processes. There is the potential for archaeological deposits to survive associated with the possible manor house site and along Park Road which may have formed one of possibly three settlement sites in the medieval period.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The historic landscape is well preserved and there are likely to be strong associations between the 17th and 18th century Listed farmsteads and the extant surviving field pattern, which may be clarified by further research. The fact of the survival of the historic farmsteads is immensely important to the history of the District and Staffordshire more generally.</p>	<p>High (medium to the east of the zone)</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The integrity of the historic landscape and the farmsteads contribute to the aesthetics of the zone. The stone walls are particularly characteristic of upland landscapes and also contribute to a particular sense of place. The farmsteads themselves have been identified as being of national importance (being Grade II Listed) and as such provide a particular aesthetic response which is complimented by the local vernacular.</p>	<p>High</p>

²⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04788

²¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04785

²² Hunt 2008

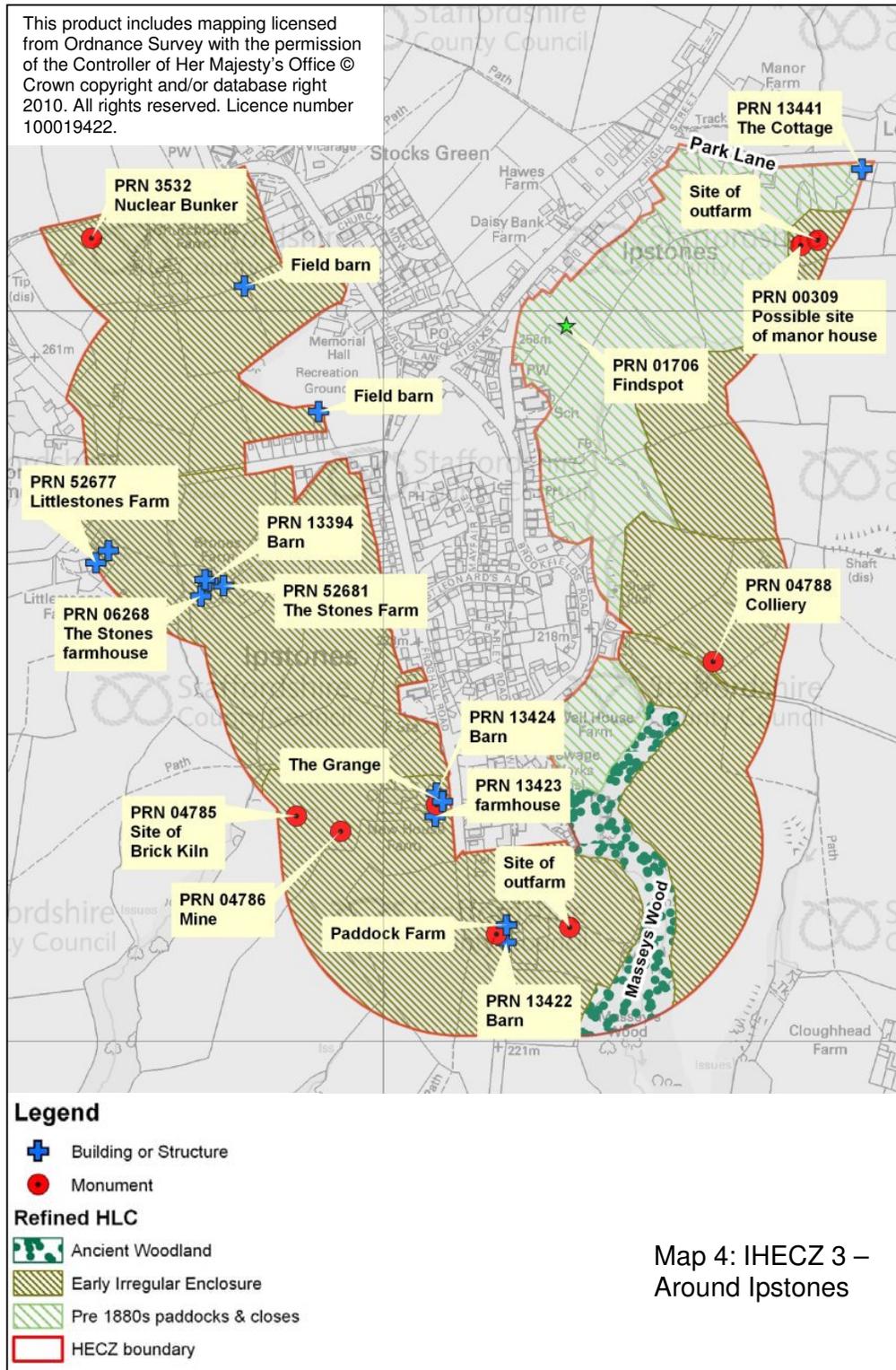
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from the numerous public rights of way which cross the zone. Further research into the associations between the heritage assets and the social and economic history of Ipstones would contribute to the community and public's appreciation of its importance to the history of the Moorlands and Staffordshire as a whole.</p>	High
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1.3.3 Recommendations & guidance

The surviving early farm buildings have been recognised as being of national importance and the close clustering of these sites with an associated historic field pattern make it worthy of preservation for the benefit of the community, visitors and future generations. The historical associations are less clear in the eastern portion of the zone, although further research may elucidate their origins and their importance to the history of the Ipstones area. The overall settlement pattern across the whole zone remains one of dispersed farmsteads and this has not been altered by the more recent development. Consequently there is little capacity for the historic environment to absorb medium to large scale development without fundamental altering the historic landscape character of the eastern portion of the zone. However, some low density development may be appropriate to in the eastern landscape.

- The conservation of the integrity of the historic landscape and the association with the historically important farmsteads is 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 be located to respect the historic fields and the overall dispersed settlement pattern. Such development should also be designed to reflect the local vernacular in terms of scale and architectural form (PPS 5 policy HE 7.5)²³.
- Policies HE 9 and 10 should be considered where development may impact upon the adjacent Ipstones Conservation Area (cf. map 1) and the Listed buildings as well as their settings.
- There is a moderate archaeological potential within certain areas of 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.

²³ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35



1.4 IHECZ 4 – Ipstones

1.4.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 26ha and comprises one of the historic cores of Ipstones and is also the area where 20th century development has concentrated. The land rises up from the south, at around 215m AOD, to between 265m and 270m at the northern edge.

There are 21 Grade II Listed buildings lying within the zone (cf. map 5). The earliest identified of these date to the 17th and 18th centuries and are mostly clustered at School House Green at the point where five lanes converge (Church Lane, High Street, Froghall Road and the two spurs of Brookfields Road. The historic and aesthetic importance of this portion of the zone has been identified in the designation of the Ipstones Conservation Area (061) – map 1. A detached portion of the Conservation Area lies further south along Brookfields Road where a further three Grade II 17th and 18th century buildings survive (maps 1 and 5). Both of these areas also contain further historic buildings, both Listed and unlisted which also contribute to the Conservation Area (cf. Ipstones Conservation Area Appraisal document)²⁴. Along Brookfields Road two historic farmsteads survive; the Grade II Listed 17th century Meadow Place and Wall House Farm, both within the Conservation Area. The concentration of 18th and 19th century buildings within the core area is probably the result of a significant growth in population associated with increased industrial activity in the area (cf. IHECZ 3)²⁵.

It has been suggested that the convergence of the roads at School House Green formed an important focal point during the medieval period which is likely to have attracted settlement. The historic character of the settlement in this area is one of randomly built properties, which could have been influenced by a medieval development pattern²⁶. There is also the potential that the historic buildings across the zone may retain earlier fabric within their structures.

Brookfields Road has been identified as being the historic route into the village core; its narrow winding course confirming its antiquity. The historic lanes within the Conservation area of particular importance to the local distinctiveness of the settlement. The Froghall Road was probably constructed in the 18th century when the toll road was created under an Act of Parliament in 1762²⁷. One Grade II Listed farmstead, exhibiting a linear plan form, stands adjacent to this road although not facing onto it²⁸. Several unlisted historic buildings also lie along the road and an analysis of their origins may confirm the late creation of this road.

The majority of the housing has been developed since the early 1960s and is mostly comprised of red brick semi and detached properties. More recent

²⁴ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council 2008

²⁵ Hunt 2008

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Higgins 2008: 62

²⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13421

development has attempted to reflect the local vernacular by building in stone and using similar architectural form and roof height.

1.4.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a high potential for the heritage assets to contribute to an understanding of the history of Ipstones. The historic buildings have the potential to retain information regarding their origins, function and their contribution to the historic social hierarchy of this part of Ipstones village. Earlier fabric may be retained within their existing structures which would further contribute to an understanding of the development of the settlement. There is also the potential for archaeological deposits to survive relating in particular to the origins of the settlement from at least the medieval period.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The historic cores of the settlement retain a strong sense of place which is defined by the numerous legible heritage assets. There are strong associations between the historic lanes and the random/dispersed settlement pattern as high lighted by the extant historic buildings. The historic importance of the legible heritage assets has been recognised in the designation of many of the historic buildings and of the Conservation Area.</p>	<p>High (medium away from the Conservation Area)</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The importance of the aesthetics of the zone has been highlighted through the designation of the Conservation Area and the numerous Grade II Listed buildings. More recently modern housing development has attempted to contribute to the local sense of place through by reflecting the local vernacular.</p>	<p>High (medium away from Brookfields Road and the Conservation Area).</p>
<p>Communal value: The heritage assets and their contribution to the sense of place can be appreciated from street level. Further research into the associations between the heritage assets and the social and economic history of Ipstones would contribute to the community and publics appreciation of its importance to the history of the Moorlands and Staffordshire as a whole.</p>	<p>High</p>

1.4.3 Recommendations & guidance

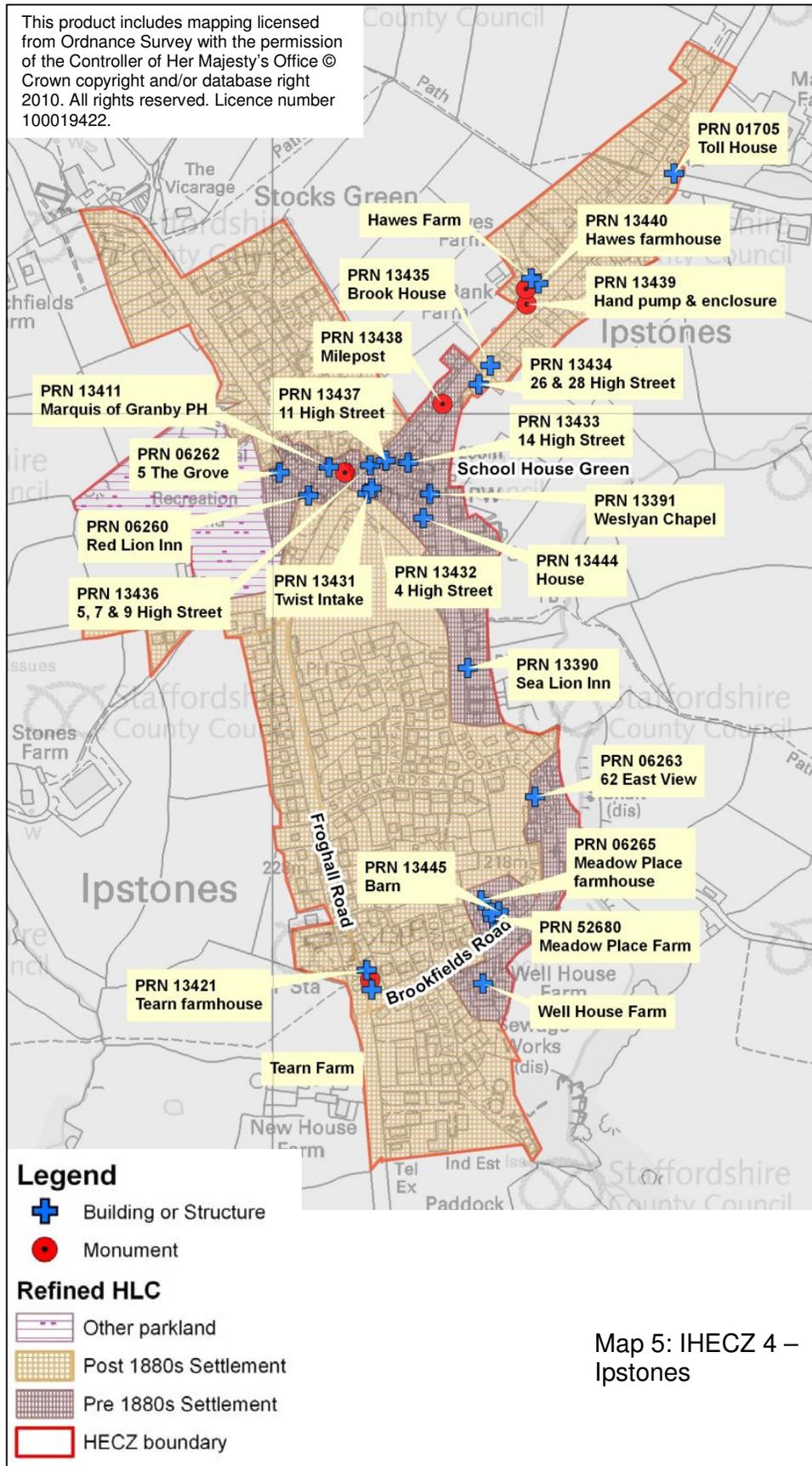
There is a high legibility of heritage assets within the zone, particularly within the historic core. Conservation within the historic areas of the zone is covered by the Conservation Area Appraisal and management plan²⁹. The Conservation Officers at the District Council should be consulted on any proposals.

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

- The incorporation of distinctive and well preserved historic buildings onto a local list to assist the long term conservation of the local distinctiveness of Ipstones and to the sense of place.

²⁹ Staffordshire Moorlands District Council 2008

- 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.
- The protection and enhancement of the Listed buildings and structures and their settings are covered under PPS 5 policies HE 9 and HE 10. Where development may impact upon a Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- There is a high to moderate level of archaeological potential within the zone, as reflected in the high evidential value above. Dependent upon the location and nature of any proposals there may be a requirement for a Heritage Statement to be submitted as part of any planning applications in line with PPS 5 Policy HE 6. Mitigation works may be required to fulfil PPS 5 policy HE 12.



2. Kingsley

2.1 KHECZ 1 – Kingsley

2.1.1 Statement of heritage significance

The zone covers 124ha and the village lies just to the north of a shallow valley containing an unnamed tributary of the Cecilly Brook. The village lies on a roughly north west to south east alignment at around 203m AOD. The land rises up from the village to a high point of 220m AOD. To the south of the valley the land rises to around 200m AOD at Silverdale Wood. The village lies approximately 650m south west of the steeply wooded sides of the Churnet Valley.

Kingsley is recorded in Domesday Book (1086) and appears to be the focus of two manors. Both of these manors appear to have been economically dependent upon arable agriculture from before the Norman Conquest (1066)³⁰. The Grade II Listed St Werburg's Church at the south eastern end of the village retains built fabric dating to the 13th and 14th centuries³¹. Five further Grade II Listed structures are located within the churchyard³². At the opposite end of the historic core of the village, at Glebe Farm south of Hazlescros Road, is the site of a moat³³. The moat is likely to have been the site of the medieval manor house, although little further is presently known of its history. The site has largely been redeveloped although there remains the potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive. A Grade II Listed farmhouse, The Glebe, survives within the area of the moat the core of which may be 18th century in date³⁴. The relationship between the moated site and Glebe Farm is currently unknown.

The historic core of the village is comprised largely of terraces, cottages and detached houses which date to at least the late 19th century. Two non-conformist chapels and a Temperance Hall also survive along High Street and Hazlescros Road³⁵. These properties have mostly been rendered, although some exposed red brick and stone is to be seen. The properties have not been closely dated so there is the potential to increase the understanding of the historical development of Kingsley and its social hierarchy. There has been infilling between the older properties during the 20th century. The majority of the historic properties are likely to be of 18th or 19th century date, although there remains the potential for earlier fabric to be retained within the extant structures. It is likely that from the late 18th century onwards there was an increase in population within the village reflecting the increase in industrial activity in the parish and Churnet Valley as a whole.

The earliest known properties within the historic core date to the 17th century and are Grade II Listed; 44 High Street and Elm Tree farmhouse³⁶. The date

³⁰ Hawkins & Rumble 1976: 15, 2 and 16, 2

³¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06293

³² Staffordshire HER: PRN 13465, 13466, 13467, 13482 and 13483

³³ Staffordshire HER: PRN 002233

³⁴ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06299

³⁵ First edition 25" OS map viewed on www.old-maps.co.uk (26/07/2010).

³⁶ Staffordshire HER: PRN 06296 and PRN 13477

of these properties may reflect an increase in industrial activity within the wider Churnet Valley area during this century, although further research would be required to confirm this suggestion. The remaining Grade II Listed domestic buildings within Kingsley date to the 18th century³⁷. The exception is The Old Rectory which was constructed in the 1870s³⁸.

Of particular interest are the narrow lanes north of The Green (comprising Sunnyside, Cross Street, Chapel Street and Newhall Street). It is possible that some form of squatting may have occurred in this area, perhaps on an earlier piece of common land. If this proves to be the case then this has implications for the medieval settlement and the nature of its relationship with the medieval moated site. The road known as The Green is very straight, in contrast to the lanes, and it is likely that this road was constructed following the Act of Parliament (1762) granting the right to create a toll road³⁹.

Housing has expanded within the last decades of the 20th century and comprises semi and detached properties.

The historic landscape character around the village is comprised of field systems with probable post medieval origins exhibiting both irregular and rectilinear forms (cf. map 6). It is likely that some of these field patterns had formed as part of an open field arable system during the medieval period as is suggested by the survival of ridge and furrow earthworks to the south east of the zone⁴⁰. 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 generally typifies post medieval 'piecemeal enclosure'). Many of the historic field boundaries survive from at least the late 19th century and the majority of these are comprised of mature hedges. The field systems are associated with three historic farmsteads, all located to the south of Kingsley, as well as six which lay within the village core by the late 19th century. All of these farmsteads are typical of the small holdings to be found within the wider Staffordshire Moorlands and are likely to have been established for animal husbandry. With the exception of those which are Grade II Listed and lying in the village core (New Hall Farm, The Glebe and Elm Tree) these farmsteads have not been closely dated. Research into their origins could further an understanding of the social and economic history of Kingsley.

There is evidence within the project area for coal mining. To the north west of the village, near Hazlescros several old mining shafts were marked on the first edition 6" OS map (1880s). It is believed that mining was occurring in this area in the 1850s⁴¹. To the south of the A52 road to the south west of Kingsley there are the likely earthwork remains of further coal mining. The date that this was occurring is unknown, but documentary sources refer to coal mining in parish during the late 17th century⁴².

³⁷ Staffordshire HER: PRNs 06298, 06299, 13477 and 06294

³⁸ Staffordshire HER: PRN 13478

³⁹ Higgins 2008: 62

⁴⁰ Staffordshire HER: PRN 20148

⁴¹ Staffordshire HER: PRN 04802

⁴² Staffordshire HER: PRN 04450

2.1.2 Heritage values:

<p>Evidential value: There is a high potential for the heritage assets to contribute to an understanding of the history of Ipstones. The historic buildings have the potential to retain information regarding their origins, function and their contribution to the historic social hierarchy of Kingsley. Earlier fabric may be retained within their existing structures which would further contribute to an understanding of the development of the village and its hinterland within the project area. There is also the potential for archaeological deposits to survive relating in particular to the development of settlement from at least the medieval period particularly within the historic core of the village but also associated with the moated site.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>Historical value: The heritage assets significantly contribute to the historic character of the zone, although this has been impacted to a degree by 20th century development and alteration particularly within the built fabric of the settlement. There are potential associations between the heritage assets including between The Glebe and the moated site as well as the settlement pattern north of The Green and the lanes. Further research would clarify these relationships and elucidate their contribution to an understanding of the wider history of the Churnet Valley.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Aesthetic value: The legibility of the historic landscape particularly the field patterns and the nationally important Listed buildings all contribute to the aesthetics of the zone. There has been some impact from 20th century development and alteration.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Communal value: The ability of the zone to contribute to a communal value is largely limited at the present time by the lack of understanding of the relationship between the heritage assets and their contribution to the wider history of the Churnet Valley. The numerous Rights of Way which cross the zone do enable the community and visitors to experience the historic landscape.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

2.1.3 Recommendations

The historic landscape character of the zone largely survives. The settlement of Kingsley itself has expanded during the late 20th century and there have been some significant alterations to many of the unlisted historic buildings within the settlement core. The greatest sensitivity relates to the specific heritage assets, including the Listed and unlisted buildings, as well as the below ground archaeological potential. The current settlement pattern, comprising both the historic core, with its 20th century infilling, and the later housing expansion suggests a nucleated village. There may consequently be the potential for further expansion although this may have an impact upon the fabric of the historic field pattern.

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

- 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.

- Should land within the zone be allocated in SMDC's Site Allocation Development Plan then any new development respect the 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)⁴³.
- The protection 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 a Listed building or its setting a Heritage Statement would be required as part of the planning application.
- There is a moderate to high potential for below ground archaeological deposits to survive within the zone particularly associated with the historic core and the moated site. There is also the potential for unknown sites of industrial archaeology, as well as those mining sites mentioned above, to survive. Consequently development within the historic core (Pre-1880s settlement on map 6) and the moated site would require a Heritage Statement as part of the planning application.

⁴³ English Heritage 2010: 26 and 35

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