

High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester)

Background information and data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01_Part 1

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report -
Part 1 of 2

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Department
for Transport

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

- 1.1.1 This report presents a summary of the baseline data relating to the historic environment.
- 1.1.2 Baseline data have been collected for the HS2 Phase 2b Proposed Scheme in relation to the Hough to Walley's Green area (MA01), which lies within the district of Cheshire East within the county of Cheshire and contains all or part of the civil parishes of¹:
- Lea;
 - Wybunbury;
 - Hough;
 - Chorlton;
 - Weston;
 - Stapeley;
 - Shavington cum Gresty;
 - Basford;
 - Nantwich;
 - Willaston;
 - Rope;
 - Wistatston;
 - Crewe;
 - Crewe Green;
 - Worleston;
 - Woolstanwood;
 - Haslington;
 - Aston Juxta Mondrum;
 - Leighton;
 - Church Minshull;
 - Minshull Vernon;
 - Warmingham; and
 - Moston.

¹ Baseline data has also been cross referenced with baseline data collected for HS2 Phase 2a where there is an overlap with the Hough to Walley's Green area. See HS2 Ltd (2017), High Speed Rail (West Midlands – Crewe), Environmental Statement, Volume 2: Community Area report, CA5: South Cheshire, Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2a-environmental-statement>.

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- 1.1.3 The purpose of this report is:
- to provide a contextual background narrative for the historic environment, including buried archaeological remains, built heritage and the historic landscape, and to place these in a geological and topographical context;
 - to support the reporting of the predicted effects on historic environment in the Phase 2b Environmental Statement²; and
 - to present identified research priorities for the historic environment.
- 1.1.4 All identified heritage assets discussed in this report are shown in the Environmental Statement, Volume 5 Map Book, Map Series HE-01 (heritage assets within the 500m study area) and HE-02 (designated heritage assets within the 2km study area³).
- 1.1.5 The Phase 2b Environmental Statement should be referred to for details of the historic environment impact assessment².
- 1.1.6 The detailed gazetteer in Appendix A sets out Unique gazetteer identifier (UID) codes for the heritage assets considered in the impact assessment (e.g. MA01_0001); these UID are used for reference across all the historic environment reports and maps.

1.2 Data sources

- 1.2.1 As set out in the Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report (SMR⁴), data reported in this report was obtained from several sources, the main sources comprised:
- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for details of designated sites held by Historic England;
 - local authority conservation area appraisal and management documents and their mapping;
 - historic landscape characterisation (HLC) mapping undertaken by local planning authorities;
 - national historic landscape characterisation (NHLC) mapping and data held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS);

² High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Volume 2 and Volume 5*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

³ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Volume 5 Historic environment Map Book*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

⁴ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report, Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-00001*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

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- Historic Environment Record (HER) data, held by local planning authorities or their regional advisory bodies;
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) held by Historic England;
- aerial photographs and satellite images held by Historic England, local authorities, and other appropriate repositories and LiDAR⁵ data (see BID HE-005-0MA01);
- historic geological mapping and borehole information as held by the British Geological Survey;
- documentary, cartographic and other resources as deposited within local studies libraries, county and national records libraries and archives, including historic Ordnance Survey maps, tithe, estate and other maps, and other relevant primary sources;
- readily available published and unpublished sources, building surveys and gazetteers;
- data sets held by other bodies, such as Canal & River Trust and the National Trust who have specific data on the assets for which they have a responsibility;
- local authority or ecclesiastic sources such as faculties, historic maps and documentary sources for burial grounds; and
- urban characterisation reports, extensive urban surveys (EUS) and urban archaeological databases (UADs) held by Historic England and local planning authorities.
- data from preliminary works such as boreholes or test pits;
- data from a programme of non-intrusive survey (see BID HE-004-0MA01 and BID HE-005-0MA01);
- data from previous intrusive studies, for example coring, trial trenching and building survey;
- data in respect of the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) as identified by the landscape and visual assessment, where this is available; and
- data obtained through field visits from Public Rights of Way (PRoW), or from private land where access has been previously arranged and approved.

1.3 Study area

1.3.1 Detail regarding study areas used for the identification of baseline conditions are set out in the SMR; these comprise:

- the land required for construction of the Proposed Scheme;
- 500m either side of this land (reduced to 250m in urban areas and 100m in areas of bored or mined tunnels) for all heritage assets (designated and non-designated); and

⁵ LiDAR (meaning 'light detection and ranging') is a surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating the target with pulsed laser light and measuring the reflected pulses with a sensor; this can be used to identify archaeological earthwork evidence.

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- 2km either side of this land (reduced to 100m in areas of bored or mined tunnels) for all designated heritage assets.

1.4 Surveys undertaken

1.4.1 In addition to the data sources referred to above, the following survey(s) were undertaken to provide the information in this report are presented below.

Geophysical survey

1.4.2 The aims of the archaeological geophysical survey, as set out in the Generic written scheme of investigation (HE-006-00000⁶) were:

- to identify (so far as practicable) the presence of buried archaeological remains or suspect anomalies in the survey area in order to assist with the definition of the archaeological resource;
- to clarify (so far as practicable) the extent and layout of known sites of archaeological interest within the study area;
- to clarify (so far as practicable) the extent and layout of previously unknown buried archaeological remains within the survey area; and
- to interpret any geophysical anomalies identified by the survey.

1.4.3 The results of the geophysical survey are reported in BID HE-004-0MA01.

⁶ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Generic written scheme of investigation for non-intrusive archaeological survey, Volume 5: Appendix HE-006-00000*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

2 Geology, topography and landform

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 This section provides a summary of the geology (superficial and bedrock units) as identified on the British Geological Survey (BGS)⁷ within the MA01 area. Further detail on the geology of the Hough to Walley's Green area can be found in Volume 2, Community Area report: Hough to Walley's Green (MA01), Section 10².
- 2.1.2 The main bedrock geology of the study area is mudstone and siltstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group and halite (salt). Mudstone was historically quarried for brick making (see Section 5) in the study area. Halite has been exploited for salt production within the study area, from as early as the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods (see Section 4).
- 2.1.3 The bedrock for the majority of the area is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till (Devensian). This comprises poorly sorted sandy, silty clay but can contain gravel rich or laminated sand layers. Where glacial till is not mapped, other superficial deposits such as glaciofluvial sheet deposits, river terrace deposits, peat and alluvium are identified (see Section 2.3). The geology of the study area supports a range of slightly acidic base rich loamy and clayey soils along with acid sandy soils of low to moderate fertility, supporting arable and grassland pasture with some woodland. Devensian deposits of fluvio-glacial sediments, and in particular discrete deposits of peat preserved within kettle holes and palaeolakes, have significant geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential⁸.

2.2 Topography and landform

- 2.2.1 The area lies on the boundary between the midlands and north-west England. The topography of the landscape is characterised as low-lying and gently undulating. The meandering River Weaver rises in the south of Cheshire and flows to the north. The river is located to the east of Crewe in a shallow valley. The River Wheelock flows north from Wheelock to the north-east of Crewe where it joins the River Dane north of Middlewich. Between these two valleys is a large broad plain of glacial tills and intermittent wetlands referred to as mosses (see Section 2.3). A series of small stream courses drain across this plain in a general direction from the south-east to the north, where they enter these larger river courses.
- 2.2.2 During the 19th century, Crewe grew from a small village due to its importance as a railway junction (see Section 4). This led to its expansion across an area of relatively flat plain

⁷ British Geological Survey (2021), *Geology of Britain*. Available online at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>.

⁸ High Speed Two Ltd (2017), High Speed Rail (West Midlands – Crewe), *Environmental Statement, Volume 5: Technical appendices, CA5: South Cheshire, Cultural heritage baseline report (CH-001-005)*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2a-environmental-statement>.

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between the Weaver and Wheelock valleys. The dominant character of the area is of 19th and 20th century industrial, commercial and residential activity, all centred around Crewe. Outside of Crewe, the land has remained predominantly rural. In the south, the gently rolling landscape is used for agriculture and pasture with settlement activity around the small settlements of Shavington, Wybunbury and Haslington, as well as isolated farmsteads and hamlets. To the north of Crewe, a much larger, open and flatter plain around Coppenhall and Warmingham is located between the Rivers Weaver and Wheelock.

2.3 Ge archaeological and palaeoenvironmental background

- 2.3.1 Ge archaeology is the study of the formation of the physical landscape through analysis of soils and other materials such as weathered rock. This is complimented by the analysis of floral and faunal remains that indicate environmental conditions and provide a picture of previous environments known as palaeoenvironments.
- 2.3.2 This section presents the known ge archaeological and palaeoenvironmental baseline resource as identified through a range of sources from historic ground investigation data, such as boreholes, to the results of archaeological surveys and evaluations.
- 2.3.3 As noted above (see Section 2.1), the study area is largely underlain by glacial till with smaller pockets of glaciofluvial sands and gravel throughout. There is also alluvium⁹ along the base of river valleys, river terrace deposits and peat. These deposits all predominantly overlie Mudstone and Halite bedrock.
- 2.3.4 These superficial geological deposits date from the end of the Pleistocene¹⁰, during the Devensian glaciation¹¹. Ice moving from the Lake District and Western Pennines interacted with an ice stream in the Irish Sea basin along the western and southern fringes of the region, including Cheshire. On the Cheshire plain, periodic halts in ice flow resulted in the formation of moraines, often concentrated around bedrock highs such as the mid-Cheshire ridge. The landscape of the Cheshire plain was, therefore, formed as the ice melted. This created thick covers of tills as well as sands and gravel deposits from glacial outwash and rivers¹².
- 2.3.5 Till deposits are widely represented in the study area, particularly around Crewe. Any archaeological material discarded within the limits of the glacier would have become

⁹ Also referred to as alluvial deposits.

¹⁰ The Pleistocene is defined as the geological epoch between 2 million BP (before present) and 11,700 BP. This is related closely to the archaeological Palaeolithic period.

¹¹ Usai, M. R. (2005), *Ge archaeology in Northern England, The Landscape and Geography of Northern England*, Centre for Archaeology Report 54/2005.

¹² Porter, J., et al. (2009), *North West Landscape Character Framework. Final Report. Part 2: Regional Landscape Character Types and Areas*, Countryside.

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incorporated into the till and glaciofluvial deposits left behind. However, physical evidence of human activity from tills is scarce¹³. The till deposits are bordered by areas of sand and glaciofluvial sands and gravels deposited as a result of glacial activity.

- 2.3.6 Glacial sands and gravels are geologically common, appearing in a variety of environments. Within the study area, these deposits were formed during the last glacial maximum. They formed due to glaciofluvial activity in the Pleistocene, where glacial meltwater carried large amounts of deposits downstream¹⁴. These deposits are found south of Crewe, close to the Weaver and Wheelock river valleys. Glacial sands and gravel can often be found overlying expanses of glacial till or can be observed as lenses within the till itself¹⁵. These were dry points within a largely wetland landscape that would have appealed to early human inhabitants. In Cheshire, evidence of human occupation has been discovered on sand or gravel islands and ridges within the more clayey glacial tills (see BID HE-001-0MA06).
- 2.3.7 Kettle holes, which were formed during the late glacial period, are found across the lowlands of Cheshire. As glaciers retreat, large blocks of ice become detached and are incorporated into the glacial till. When these 'dead ice' masses melt, the debris resting on top slumps relative to the ground level around it, forming a 'kettle hole'¹⁶. The majority are dry; however, some examples in Cheshire including Hatchmere and Pettypool remain as waterbodies. Some examples contain sequences of deposits dating from the late glacial period onwards. Analysis of these deposit sequences provides insights into past landscape development and human exploitation from the late Pleistocene onwards¹⁷.
- 2.3.8 The start of the geological epoch of the Holocene¹⁸ broadly corresponds with archaeological periods from the Mesolithic to the present day. Geological deposits from this epoch include alluvium and river terrace deposits from Cheshire's river systems and peat, resulting from the formation of wetlands.

¹³ Wymer, J. (1999), *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain, Volume 1*, Wessex Archaeology and English Heritage.

¹⁴ Norton, G. E., Bloodworth, A. J., Cameron, D. G., Evans, D. J., Lott, G. K., Hobbs, S. F., Spencer, N. A. and Highley D. E. (2005), *Mineral Resource Information in Support of National, Regional and Local Planning – Cheshire (comprising Cheshire, Boroughs of Halton and Warrington)*, CR/05/090N, British Geological Survey.

¹⁵ Canti, M. and Corcoan, J. (2015), *Geoarchaeology, Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*, Historic England. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/heag067-geoarchaeology/>.

¹⁶ Farrell, M. and Hazell, Z. (2016), *Small wetlands: identification, significance and threats to their loss. A review of the literature*, Historic England, Research Report Series no. 55/2016. Available online at: <https://research.historicengland.org.uk/Report.aspx?i=15547>.

¹⁷ Archaeological Excavation of a 'Kettle Hole' (KB5) at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire, Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report No 2018/131. Available online at: <https://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Archaeological-Excavation-of-a-Kettle-Hole-2018.pdf>.

¹⁸ The Holocene is the present epoch of the Quaternary period (11,700 years ago to the present day).

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- 2.3.9 River terrace deposits, formed from the Pleistocene onwards, are present along the Gresty Brook valley. Watercourses began to erode the till, and sands and gravel, deposited at the end of the last ice age, depositing blankets of alluvium across the floodplains¹⁵. The alluvium builds up over time and as the river course erodes the sediment, multiple terraces can form. Archaeological sites, materials and land surfaces sealed beneath the alluvium can be preserved through waterlogged conditions, which provide an environment suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental evidence and other organic materials¹⁹. As river valleys have been attractive locations for human habitation, alluvium can contain detailed information about past human settlement, climatic variation and land-use practices. However archaeological material within river terraces may not be in their original context due to the activity of the river²⁰.
- 2.3.10 The course of these rivers can also change, leaving behind relict river channels known as palaeochannels. These can contain deposit sequences including palaeoenvironmental evidence that offer insights into past landscape use and human exploitation. Palaeochannels associated with the Basford Brook have been identified during watching briefs at Basford Sidings, south of Crewe. These were not excavated and survive in situ²¹.
- 2.3.11 Cheshire has a range of 'wetlands' that include basin, valley, floodplain and raised mire peats, as well as peat-based organic soils. Mires were often associated with lakes known as meres that formed through the collapse of glacial ice blocks creating kettle holes (see above). Peat deposits formed after the Devensian glaciation in low lying areas or hollows (including kettle holes) where organic material accumulated. As organic material accumulated it formed areas of peat which are known as 'mosses' or 'mosslands'. Peatland areas have high potential for palaeoenvironmental and archaeological investigation. The anaerobic conditions preserve archaeological remains, which include wood, seeds, pollen and the soft tissue of animals and humans²². These can provide a record of changes in the local environment over time. The peat also seals and protects evidence of human activity, such as artefacts and archaeological sites²³.
- 2.3.12 Wybunbury Moss and White Moss provide the most significant contribution to our understanding of the mosses within the Crewe area. Wybunbury Moss is now a managed National Nature Reserve but has been subject to considerable human exploitation in the past. During the 17th century, many of the tenants in Wybunbury held strips on the moss

¹⁹ Kibblewhite et al. (2015), *Predicting the Preservation of Cultural Artefacts and Buried Materials in Soil*, Science of the Total Environment 529, P249-263.

²⁰ Fitch et. al. (2011), *West Coast Palaeolandscapes Survey (WCPS)*, Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity, University of Birmingham.

²¹ Huntley J. (2020), *Development-led palaeoenvironmental work in Cheshire: a review*, Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society, P123-159.

²² Usai, M-R. (2005), *Geoarchaeology in Northern England, The Landscape and Geography of Northern England*, Centre for Archaeology Report 54/2005, English Heritage.

²³ Leah et al. (1997), *The Wetlands of Cheshire, North West Wetlands Survey 4*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

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which they dug for peat to use as fuel. Despite this exploitation, the moss still retains considerable importance as a palaeoecological archive. White Moss provides evidence of small-scale clearance activity during the later prehistoric periods, with cereal pollen recorded from late Iron Age layers. The deep stratigraphy provides a highly suitable environment for the preservation of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental material. Archaeological finds have been recovered, including a stray arrowhead at White Moss and a hoard of Roman coins, south of Wybunbury Moss²³.

- 2.3.13 The agricultural land north of present-day Crewe represents former mosslands, namely Warmingham, Minshull, Leighton, Coppenhall and Maplin's. These mosslands would have been extensive and deep. However, these were extensively exploited from the medieval period onwards. Coppenhall Moss, for example, has evidence for peat cutting dating from the 13th century²⁴ and was described as "almost cleared" by the early 19th century²⁵. This will have affected the survival of peat deposits; however, they may not have been entirely removed.

²⁴ Cheshire County Council and English Heritage (2003), *Cheshire Historic Towns Survey: Crewe Archaeological Assessment*.

²⁵ Lysons, D. and Lysons, S. (1810), *Magna Britannia; Bring a Concise Topographical Account of The Several Counties of Great Britain: Volume the Second, containing Cambridgeshire, and the County Palatine of Chester*, London.

3 Historic landscape character

- 3.1.1 The historic environment landscape character assessment is summarised in Environmental Statement, Volume 5, Appendix HE-003-0MA01²⁶. This section provides an overview of baseline historic landscape characteristics for the Hough to Walley's Green area (MA01).
- 3.1.2 The following historic landscape character areas (HLCA) lie within the Hough to Walley's Green area:
- Crewe Fringe (MA01_HLCA01);
 - Crewe Metropolitan (MA01_HLCA02);
 - Crewe Mosslands (MA01_HLCA03); and
 - Wimboldsley Plain (MA01_HLCA04).
- 3.1.3 The Crewe Fringe historic character area continues from the South Cheshire community area of Phase 2a into the Hough to Walley's Green community area²⁷.
- 3.1.4 The historic character area south of Crewe has been heavily influenced by glacial processes (see Section 2.3), and the underlying geology provides a rich landscape for agricultural development. The remains of Crewe Fringe HLCA (MA01_HLCA01) survive on the fringe of Crewe Metropolitan HLCA (MA01_HLCA02). Crewe Fringe HLCA broadly corresponds to the area defined as a HLCA in the South Cheshire community area of Phase 2a, Crewe Fringe (CA5_HLCA19). The area includes small villages such as Weston, Basford and Shavington. These villages are generally surrounded by the remains of early medieval field systems alongside early enclosure fields, interspersed with large irregular fields defined during agriculture modernisation. Outside of the villages, settlement comprises high status individual halls and farmhouses, largely constructed during the 17th century.
- 3.1.5 The Crewe Mosslands HLCA (MA01_HLCA03) forms the historic landscape character north of present-day Crewe. The fields of the landscape have an absence of scattered trees and copses and presence of former marl pits (excavated for material to improve soil quality). This reflects the process of landscape formation due to the enclosure of former mosslands (see Section 2.3) between 1790 and 1820. The field patterns are more distinct and can be categorised. Moss Fields Farm, enclosed in the 1790s, has distinctive east to west linear fields that appear to reflect former peat cutting boundaries known as moss-rooms (see Section 4.6). Around Church Coppenhall, there is a pattern of town fields and the common land of Coppenhall Moss, which was utilised for fuel and pasture. It was enclosed in the

²⁶ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Hough to Walley's Green, Historic landscape character areas, Volume 5: Appendix HE-003-0MA01*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

²⁷ High Speed Two Ltd, (2017), High Speed Rail (West Midlands – Crewe), *Environmental Statement, Volume 5: Technical appendices, Route-wide historic landscape character report (CH-005-000)*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2a-environmental-statement>.

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1830s creating linear fields, broadly aligned north-south, to the east of Moss Bridge Farm (MA01_0160). Leighton Moss was enclosed in the 1820s and does not have characteristic field patterns. Most farmers who owned mosslands on Leighton Moss were tenants as opposed to freeholders. Enclosure here appears to have been a rapid process resulting in irregular fields, which contrasts with the other mosslands.

- 3.1.6 To the north of these mosslands is a flat landscape between the shallow river valleys of the Weaver and Wheelock (MA01_HLCA04). The HLCA continues into the Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam area (MA02). Medieval settlement is again reflected by the prevalence of small hamlets including Minshull Vernon, Walley's Green, Occlestone Green, Wimboldsley and Clive Green. Evidence for medieval cultivation comes not just from surviving elements of field systems but also from the earthworks of ridge and furrow seen throughout the HLCA (see Section 4.5). Between these, are individual 17th century farmhouses that reflect the pattern of land enclosed in the post-medieval period for dairy farming. The farmland is a mixture of medium sized irregular fields and large fields formed during the agricultural revolution of the seventeenth to early nineteenth centuries. These survive surrounded by hedgerows and isolated tree stands. Unlike the mosslands, each field contains or shares with its neighbour a marl pit. The larger fields have long linear field boundaries with few trees. Where there is tree cover, this is slight and comprises woodland or post-medieval plantations, which were generally used to cover field pursuits such as fox hunting or shooting. Examples include the plantation at Larch Wood and Burnt Covert.
- 3.1.7 The historic landscape of Crewe Metropolitan HLCA (MA01_HLCA02) developed due to the arrival of the railways; notably, construction of the Grand Junction Railway (now the West Coast Main Line, WCML) in 1837. The study area around Crewe was formerly predominantly rural and in agricultural use, with piecemeal settlement in Coppenhall and isolated farmsteads, primarily in the vicinity of Flag Lane, Hightown, Ford Lane and Cross Green. The south eastern extent of the town formed part of the Crewe Estate lands. Crewe became an important junction of the new rail system, which contributed to its growth and development. Modern development has spread outwards from the rail junction and includes 20th century housing, industrial estates and business parks. The expansion of the town to the south-east has built over areas of what was the parkland of Crewe Hall, the surviving elements of which are a Registered, Park and Garden (MA01_0004). The surviving elements of the 19th century settlement are defined by regular grid patterns of railway terraced housing. These are located close to the nucleated centre of the town. Modern suburban growth has to a large extent joined most of the earlier post-medieval settlement into a single entity. Modern road infrastructure includes the A500 Newcastle Road/Shavington Bypass connecting Stoke-on-Trent with Nantwich and the A530 Middlewich Road.

4 Archaeological and historic background

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section provides a chronological overview of the archaeological and historic context of Hough to Walley's Green area (MA01). This context supports an understanding of the relative heritage value of assets within the study area and identifies archaeological characteristic and underlying trends contributing to an understanding of the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the study area.

4.2 Prehistoric (1,000,000 BC – AD 43)

Palaeolithic (1,000,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 4.2.1 During the Palaeolithic periods, people would have lived in small, probably familial groups. They would have survived through hunting animals and gathering natural resources. Climatic conditions during the Devensian when the ice sheet was present over north-west England would generally have been too cold and hostile for humans. However, it is probable human occupation occurred on the margins of the ice sheet and during the warmer interglacials (and interstadials), when ice would have melted.
- 4.2.2 The earliest evidence of human occupation in north-west England dates to the Late Upper Palaeolithic²⁸. This represents the final stages of the Devensian glaciation, as the ice sheet retreated. Climatic warming led to a rise in sea levels and a change in vegetation patterns. At this time, the open landscapes were replaced by forests of beech and pine, and other species such as arctic hare and reindeer gave way to boar and deer. Evidence for this period is provided through stone tools, flints and environmental evidence. In situ deposits that demonstrate the presence of human groups in the region are mainly confined to caves and rock shelters²⁹. The possibility of open-air archaeological sites has been demonstrated in the region, but further north, at High Furlong Cave near Fylde, Lancashire²⁸. However, away from caves and rock shelters, evidence of human occupation is likely to have been obscured, removed or redeposited during the passage of ice over north-west England. These materials may have been incorporated within the tills, sands and gravels left behind. It is likely that these materials would no longer be in their original context.

²⁸ Myers, A. and Stallibrass, S. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Early Prehistory Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

²⁹ Hodgson, J. and Brennand, M. (2006), *North-West Regional Research Framework: The Prehistoric Resource Assessment*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

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- 4.2.3 There are no recorded assets of the Palaeolithic period within the study area. It is possible that peat deposits containing palaeoenvironmental evidence are preserved within kettle holes (see Section 2.3).

Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

- 4.2.4 Hunting and gathering of natural resources prevailed throughout the Mesolithic period. This included gathering woodland resources, animal hunting, and exploitation of the wetlands and rivers of the Cheshire plains. Mesolithic activity is generally identified in north-west England by scatters of worked flint. The likelihood is that this activity represented temporary or seasonal camps located in wetland locations or close to water courses.
- 4.2.5 During this period, areas of wetland developed in depressions left by the glaciation (see Section 2.3). Between approximately 7,000 – 6,000 BC, alder began to spread through the region, either as a response to wetter conditions or as a result of animal or human interference³⁰. Analysis of peat deposits at White Moss, Oakhanger Moss and Wybunbury Moss³¹, have shown burnt layers that correspond with changes in the pollen diagrams. These changes have been interpreted as being the result of small-scale, man-made clearance, followed by woodland regeneration.
- 4.2.6 This evidence shows that wetlands and their environs were exploited during this period. Further activity is attested from surface finds such as the stray arrowhead recovered during peat cutting in the 18th century at White Moss³¹. However, there is little direct evidence for the nature of activity during this period. There are no recorded assets of the Mesolithic period within the study area.

Neolithic (4,000 – 2,200 BC)

- 4.2.7 The Neolithic period is marked by the introduction of pottery and agriculture. It also marks a phase of intensified settlement, land-use, tool production and the introduction of social hierarchies³². This process is subject to regional variation across the UK. The end of the early Neolithic is associated with relatively rapid changes towards more unstable weather conditions, with colder winters and wetter summers. These climatic changes are thought to have affected the viability of agriculture and land use, particularly in poorly drained areas,

³⁰ Chambers, F. M. and Elliot, L. (1989), *Spread and expansion of Alnus Mill in the British Isles: timing, agencies and possible vectors*, Journal of Biogeography 16, P541-50.

³¹ Leah, M. D. Wells, C. Huckerby, E. and Appleby, C. (1997), *North West Wetland Survey 4: The Wetlands of Cheshire*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

³² Bradley, R. and Edmonds, M. (1993), *Interpreting Axe Trade: Production and Exchange in Neolithic Britain*, Cambridge University Press.

which could include the study area. In turn, this may have led, indirectly, to changes in settlement patterns or the focus activity in the area³³.

- 4.2.8 The early Neolithic is when the first evidence of agriculture emerges. Hunting and gathering, alongside seasonal migrations probably continued. Like the preceding Mesolithic period, Neolithic activity is most often represented by flint scatters. There is also evidence for the increased occurrence of dug features such as pits, which contain sherds of early pottery and flints. These are sometimes interpreted as representing the first signs of a group's connection to place. The late Neolithic is characterised by a more developed pottery tradition and increasingly settled populations. This is evident by the introduction of enclosures, hinting at a more permanently settled and hierarchical society. Stone axe production across the country increased during the late Neolithic and trade networks are apparent through the distribution of, for example, Cumbrian and Cornish axes.
- 4.2.9 Settled farming in north-west England is likely to have begun along the Merseyside coastline around the fourth millennium BC. Surface artefact collection is sparse in Cheshire due to the high incidence of pasture. This has resulted in relatively few Neolithic lithic scatters and associated sites being recorded in the county³³. Generally, the pattern is biased towards single and sparsely distributed findspots³⁴. These finds could indicate at least some kind of semi-permanent settlement in the region at this time.
- 4.2.10 Supporting evidence for this semi-permanent settlement within the study area is confined to surface finds, most of which consist of isolated flint tools. Within Crewe, a Neolithic stone axe was recovered from Coppenhall Moss. Several single-struck flints were also recovered from the vicinity of Weston Hall during the North-west Wetlands Survey of Cheshire in 1997³⁵. A group of worked flints, including a double-ended scraper, a core, and an unretouched flake of late prehistoric date, have also been retrieved from Basford (MA01_0437).

Bronze Age (2,600 – 700 BC)

- 4.2.11 The Bronze Age is nationally defined by the introduction of bronze metalwork, changes in pottery style and the increase of single burials. In north-west England there is also evidence for continuity from the Neolithic period. People continued to live in small settlements of wooden structures and farm on a subsistence basis. Exchange patterns also appear to have continued from the Neolithic; for example, the stone axe trade. Although new materials such as bronze were available, evidence suggests Bronze Age groups continued to use tools made

³³ Hodgson, J. and Brennand, M. (2006), *North-West Regional Research Framework: The Prehistoric Resource Assessment*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

³⁴ Cowell, R. W. and Innes, J. B. (1994), *The Wetlands of Merseyside, North West Wetlands Survey 1*, Lancaster Imprints, Lancaster.

³⁵ Leah, M. D. Wells, C. Huckerby, E. and Appleby, C. (1997), *North West Wetland Survey 4: The Wetlands of Cheshire*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

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from worked flints. Bronze artefacts were largely reserved as higher status objects or had a symbolic nature. Broad changes in religious, agricultural and social practices occur in Cheshire from 2,600 BC. Individual burials become more common in funerary monuments known as round barrows³⁶.

- 4.2.12 Evidence from this period is limited to surface finds, such as a late Bronze Age palstave axe, a type of hafted axe, found at Wybunbury, west of the 2km study area. These artefacts are believed to have been deposited as hoards on dry land, in wetlands, or rivers. Bronze artefacts tend to be high status objects, indicative of a more hierarchical society, engaged in complex trade networks. Their deposition is believed to be for ritual reasons as opposed to accidental loss³⁷.

Iron Age (800 BC – 43 AD)

- 4.2.13 The Iron Age is nationally characterised by the development of iron manufacturing and a society within which hierarchy was illustrated in the developments of centres of defence and possibly control. Hillforts are the most visible representations of these developments. There is evidence for distinct territories of people, which grew larger towards the end of the Iron Age. Towards the end of the Iron Age, the Cheshire plain may have formed part of the territory of a tribal group known as the Cornovii³⁸. These larger territories are thought to reflect the emergence of new social and political entities³⁹.
- 4.2.14 During the Iron Age, the climate became cooler and wetter, and the period saw an expanding population. This necessitated the intensification of agricultural practices, which resulted in the large-scale clearance of marginal land⁴⁰. The agriculture of the study area is assumed to have been mixed agrarian and livestock raising. Sporadic finds suggest that the wetlands were used periodically for hunting during this period.
- 4.2.15 There is a scarcity of archaeological evidence for the Iron Age period within the study area. Hillforts are absent from the lowland plains of Cheshire, where Iron Age sites appear to be represented by single banked or ditched enclosures. Dozens of cropmark enclosures have been identified by aerial photography across Cheshire. However, where these have been

³⁶ Round barrows are characterised by a circular, or sub-circular mound, surrounded by a ditch. Many barrows have been levelled, sometimes leaving the ring ditch as the only surviving feature.

³⁷ Bradley, R. (2017), *A Geography of Offerings, Deposits of Valuables in the Landscape of Ancient Europe*, Oxbow Books.

³⁸ Tribal names were ascribed by the Romans and did not appear until 2nd century AD.

³⁹ Moore, T. (2011), *Detribalizing the later prehistoric past: Concepts of tribes in Iron Age and Roman studies*, *Journal of Social Archaeology* Vol 11/3.

⁴⁰ Leah, M. D. et al. (1997), *North West Wetlands Survey 4: The Wetlands of Cheshire*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

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systematically field-walked, material evidence of the Iron Age is limited⁴¹. Evidence of Iron Age settlement within the study area is limited to a crop mark, identified on aerial photography at Minshull Vernon (MA01_0167), south of Minshull Hall. The cropmark appears to represent a sub-circular enclosure defined on three sides by a bank and ditch. This may be a settlement dating to the Iron Age (or possibly later).

- 4.2.16 The Iron Age saw the intensification of salt production along the river systems of the Wheelock, and Weaver Valleys in the mid Cheshire lowlands. However, there is some evidence that salt production began in Late Bronze Age⁴². Very Coarse Pottery (VCP), used in the production of salt, has been extensively recovered from sites throughout Cheshire and the North West, North Wales and the North Midlands⁴³. This suggests that salt was being produced at inland sites and exported throughout the region in the Iron Age period.
- 4.2.17 Overall, locating sites from the Prehistoric period in Cheshire, particularly in the lowlands, is challenging. The effectiveness of geophysical survey in north-west England has been questioned due to the geology of glacial tills⁴⁴. Surface artefact collection is sparsely undertaken in Cheshire due to the high incidence of pasture in the region⁴⁵. Where it has been undertaken, it has identified individual worked flints but there are very few large scatters of flints in this part of Cheshire⁴⁶.

4.3 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 4.3.1 The Roman period in Cheshire began from AD 70, with the expansion of Roman occupation north of the midlands. The Roman fortress of Deva Victrix was established at Chester in AD 74 – AD 75 to enable the control of north Wales and north west England. It continued to be occupied until the withdrawal of the Romans in AD 410. A network of roads spread out across the county. This included the Nantwich to Middlewich Roman Road (MA01_0168,

⁴¹ Collens, J. (1994), *Recent Discoveries from the air in Cheshire*, in Carrington, P (ed), Cheshire City Council Archaeological Service Occasional Paper 2; Collens, J. (1999), *Flying on the Edge; Aerial Photography and Settlement patterns in Cheshire and Merseyside*, Archaeology North West 13, P36-41.

⁴² Nevell, M. (1999), *Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement in North-West England: theory, marginality and settlement*, in; *Living on the edge of Empire: models, methodology and marginality. Late Prehistoric and Romano-British rural settlement in North-West England*, Manchester, CBA North West Volume 3, University of Manchester and Chester Archaeology.

⁴³ Morris, E. (1985), *Prehistoric salt distributions; two case studies from western Britain*, Bulletin of the Board for Celtic Studies 32.

⁴⁴ Jordan, D. (2009), *How Effective is Geophysical Survey? A Regional Review*, Archaeological Prospection 16, P.

⁴⁵ Newman, R. (2006), *The Early Medieval Period Resource Assessment*. Archaeology North West 8.

⁴⁶ Leah, M.D., Wells, C. E., Appleby, C., and Huckerby, E. (1997), *The Wetlands of Cheshire* Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

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referred to as Margary No. 700), which passed through the study area to connect the former settlements in the two towns⁴⁷.

- 4.3.2 Beyond the military Roman presence in the region, the area formed part of the territory of the tribal group of Cornovii, who had occupied the land since the 1st millennium BC. The landscape of north-west England at this time is thought to have comprised dispersed enclosed settlements with some enclosed structures. The Roman arrival appears to have had little effect on these settlements, with both late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation present on sites⁴⁸.
- 4.3.3 The salt industry in Cheshire is known to have developed within the central and southern parts of the county during the Roman period, when salt-working districts such as Middlewich developed around brine springs. Initially, the brine was either collected from a brine well or stored in a brine tank to allow the impurities to settle out. Then the brine water was put into a saltpan, either a lead or maybe a briquetage vessel⁴⁹, which was then evaporated over a hearth, fuelled with charcoal, and the salt removed and put into a container for transport. One potential salt-working site is indicated by lead salt pans discovered within fields to the south of the Swill Brook at Shavington, south of Crewe, within the southern extent of the study area (Archaeological Character Area ACA1001; SZ001).
- 4.3.4 The arrival of the Roman Army corresponded with an intensification of agriculture. This is visible in the pollen record as a result of increased woodland clearance to create land for cultivating cereal crops and grazing livestock⁵⁰. The Cheshire Plains were ideally suited for the development of meat production, and to meet the requirements of military bulk supplies, with the availability of brine for the curing process⁵¹.

4.4 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

- 4.4.1 In the early medieval period archaeological evidence becomes increasingly scant, and our knowledge is largely dependent on documentary sources. After the withdrawal of Roman rule in the 5th century AD, the region fragmented into smaller kingdoms. By the 7th century, the western part of Cheshire lay in the British kingdom of Powys. However, increasingly, influence came from expansion of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Mercia, who took control of the region south of the Mersey, and Northumbria, who extended their influence from the north. During the 9th century, the region was politically unstable, with an increased

⁴⁷ The system of Roman road numbering is based on the work of Ivan Margary in Margary, I. D. (1973), *Roman Roads in Britain*, 3rd edition, John Baker, London.

⁴⁸ Nevell, M. (2004), *The Late Prehistoric and Romano-British Settlement of the Mersey Basin, A Study in Marginality*, *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society* 78, P 9-12.

⁴⁹ Handmade ceramic vessels used to dry brine and transport salt.

⁵⁰ Philpott, R. (2006), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Roman Resource Assessment*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

⁵¹ Jones, G. D. B. and Mattingley, D. (1990), *An Atlas of Roman Britain*, London.

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influence from Scandinavians and the Hiberno-Norse. By the early 10th century, the expanding Kingdom of Wessex exerted their influence up to the River Mersey and Cheshire ceased to be a separate Anglo-Saxon Kingdom, becoming part of unified England⁵².

- 4.4.2 The Domesday Survey completed in 1086 records the settlements of Shavington, Weston, Chorlton, Leighton, Coppenhall, Minshull Vernon and Warmingham, as well as the larger settlements of Nantwich and Middlewich; however, place name evidence suggest they may have been in existence from as early as the 8th or 9th centuries. No evidence survives to indicate the exact location of these small early settlements⁵³.
- 4.4.3 There are no recorded assets of this period within the study area. However, just beyond the study area, approximately 150m south-west of Hall Bank Moated Site (MA01_0001), there is evidence of early medieval settlement at Wybunbury, which appears in the Domesday Survey as 'Wimeberie'. Within Wybunbury are a scheduled monument and Grade II* listed building that relate to the partly demolished Church of St Chad. The church is thought to have been important during the later years of the Mercian Kingdom due to its dedication to St Chad, who was Bishop of the Mercians in AD 669⁸.

4.5 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 4.5.1 The arrival of the Normans marks a change in the political landscape. A new class of Norman lords emerged, and the church became an increasingly important landholder. Cheshire was granted County Palatine status during the late 11th century. This gave the local Norman barons (particularly the Earl of Chester), significant autonomy over administration, governance and taxation of the area⁵⁴. The settlement pattern of towns and villages, and the agricultural landscape (described above), remained largely unchanged from the early medieval period. North-west England continued to be relatively sparsely populated compared to other parts of the country.
- 4.5.2 Agricultural land was poor across much of the study area, particularly the areas of wetland mosses such as those at Coppenhall and Leighton. This led to sparse settlement and mixed subsistence-based farming. At the time of the Domesday Survey, mixed subsistence farming was normal in mid-Cheshire. Crops of barley, oats and rye were typically cultivated; however, the three-field crop-rotation system common to the English midlands was not generally practised. Instead, the fields have an irregular pattern more common to northern England.

⁵² Harris, B. E., and Thacker, A.T. (1987), *The Victoria History of the County of Chester, (Volume 1: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday)*, Oxford University Press.

⁵³ Cheshire County Council & English Heritage (2003), *Cheshire Historic Towns Survey: Crewe Archaeological Assessment*.

⁵⁴ Lewis, C. P. and Thacker, A. T. (eds.) (2003), *Early medieval Chester 400-1230, In: A History of the County of Chester 5, The City of Chester: General History and Topography*, Victoria County History, London. Available online at: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/>.

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- 4.5.3 During the medieval period, most land within the study area was controlled by Norman lords who owned small manors of villages, hamlets and farmsteads. It seems probable that many of the manors within in the study area were in existence prior to the Norman conquest. In common with Staffordshire to the south⁵⁵, mid Cheshire's villages tend to be in river valleys. Elsewhere, rural settlement consists of hamlets and isolated farmsteads. This is particularly the case across the mid-Cheshire plain. Shavington, Weston, and Chorlton to the south of Crewe, Crewe Green (MA01_0007) to the east, and Warmingham to the north, are examples of villages in river valleys. The settlements of Leighton, Coppenhall, Minshull Vernon and Wimboldsley, north of Crewe, are located on the plain between the river valleys of the Weaver and Wheelock. These settlements do not tend to have a village centre but are instead formed of hamlets and isolated farmsteads, often with several distinct parts to the settlement. Later farms are likely to have developed from earlier farmsteads, such as the examples at Bridge Farm and former farmstead, Parkers Road (MA01_0157) and Moss Bridge Farm, Parkers Road (MA01_0160).
- 4.5.4 The lords of the manor generally occupied halls, which were usually timber-framed buildings. These buildings tend not to survive in Cheshire, but evidence suggests that they were usually located within moated sites. Within the Hough to Walley's Green area, there are three scheduled moated sites: Hall Bank moated site, Wybunbury (MA01_0001); the Moated site, fishpond and connecting channel, Minshull Vernon (MA01_0002); and Willaston Old Hall, moat, water supply, drainage leat and surrounds (MA01_0392). At Chorlton the location of a fourth, possible non-designated moated site is recorded on the tithe map of 1844⁵⁶; however, no identifiable remains are visible today. Most moats were constructed between 1250 – 1350 and are generally seen as the prestigious residences of the lords of the manor. The moat, in such circumstances, marked the high status of the owner, but also served to deter raiders and wild animals.
- 4.5.5 Minshull Vernon appears in the Domesday Survey as Maneshale, which formed part of the extensive lands of William Malbank. It had a hawk's eyrie and four deer enclosures⁵⁵. Several farmsteads include 'park' in their place names, suggesting this area may have originally been a deer park associated with Minshull Vernon. Remote sensing at Minshull Vernon identified survival of ridge and furrow around the scheduled monument of Minshull Vernon moated site (MA01_0002), Parkfield Farm (MA01_0169) and Park House (MA01_0109). The presence of ridge and furrow suggests that the area had been turned over to agricultural use by the later medieval or early post-medieval period (see BID HE-005-0MA01).
- 4.5.6 Not every settlement recorded in the Domesday Survey survives. In the 14th century, the Black Death (bubonic plague) caused a collapse in population, which led to the abandonment of many villages across England. This may be indicated within the study area

⁵⁵ Morgan, P. (1978), *The Domesday Survey of Cheshire*, in J. Morris (ed.) *Domesday Book*, 26, Chichester.

⁵⁶ Unknown (1844), *Chorlton tithe map, Wybunbury Township*. Cheshire Archives and Local Studies, Reference EDT 106/2.

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at Basford where place name evidence suggests the possible site of the Hall and Mill of Shaw (MA01_0126) and associated deserted medieval village.

- 4.5.7 Ecclesiastical establishments were the other major landowners during the medieval period. Churches formed the centre of parishes, which were often early medieval in origin. Ecclesiastical lands are evident through place names such as Monks Coppenhall and Church Coppenhall in Crewe. Documentary records also include Coppenhall in Crewe, where a church is known to have been in existence since 1373. Within the churchyard of St Leonard's Church (MA01_0105), in Warmingham, are the remains of two medieval, red sandstone, stepped bases for former crosses: (MA01_0003 and MA01_0104). The present Church of St Leonard dates to the 19th century; however, the presence of the medieval cross bases suggests it is likely that the church had earlier medieval origins (see Section 5.2).

4.6 Post medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 4.6.1 The post-medieval period witnessed the transformation of north-west England, from relatively impoverished and sparsely populated, to a key region in the early stages of Britain's industrialisation and globalisation. Rapid change to the study area came from the 19th century, when the railways transformed Crewe from a small village to a major settlement.
- 4.6.2 The pattern of settlement established in the medieval period continued in the post-medieval period and the study area retained its rural character until well into the 19th century. Throughout this period, small farmsteads or homesteads continued to play an important role in the economic and settlement structure of the area. For the most part those established in the post-medieval period remain today. A few such sites were, however, subject to clearance during the latter half of the 19th century. Examples within the study area include: Site of House on Moss Lane (MA01_0164) in Warmingham and Homestead at Little West End (MA01_0385) in Wistaston.
- 4.6.3 The major change to the landscape prior to the Industrial Revolution would have been the enclosure of the medieval open field system as a result of the increase in dairy farming. By the early 19th century, only vestiges of the former open arable fields of the county survived. The enclosure of Cheshire's wetlands began in the 18th century, including the enclosure of Coppenhall Moss and Warmingham Moss, north of Crewe. Commercial peat production began in the late-19th century in Cheshire and agricultural improvements increased the pace of this process.
- 4.6.4 Geophysical survey undertaken within the study area at Warmingham Moss identified several linear anomalies and associated pit-like features (MA01_0430) not previously recorded. These features appear to form long thin enclosures, reflecting former peat cutting boundaries known as moss-rooms. Moss-rooms were divisions of land on mosses, where

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local inhabitants held turbary rights⁵⁷. These moss-rooms were not fenced, initially, but were defined by a series of drainage ditches. This created a very distinctive pattern of long, narrow fields, as seen on the geophysical survey results for Warmingham Moss (see BID HE-004-0MA01). The moss room system was highly developed in Cheshire and is well documented on cartographic sources and turbary rights documents.

- 4.6.5 The roads of mid-Cheshire had Roman or medieval origins and were in very poor condition by the start of the post-medieval period. Road improvements were carried out in the mid-18th century through turnpiking. This is where roads were improved to make them suitable for carriages, helping towns and industry flourish, and connecting farms to urban markets. Local trustees were given powers regulated through Acts of Parliament to levy tolls on the users of a specified stretch of road, generally around 20 miles in length. Using money secured against this toll income, a trust arranged to improve and maintain a particular stretch of turnpike road. Within the study area, the road from A530 Middlewich Road was completed in 1835⁵⁸.
- 4.6.6 The 18th and 19th centuries saw the improvement of Cheshire's rivers and the construction of canals. The Shropshire Union Canal was formed of several existing canals in 1846. The earliest part was the Chester Canal between Chester and Nantwich, constructed under an Act of Parliament in 1772. The Shropshire Union Canal, Middlewich Branch (MA01_0181), which falls within the study area, was one of the last lengths to be completed, between 1827 and 1835 and extended from Barbridge Junction to Middlewich⁵⁹.
- 4.6.7 The present town of Crewe only came into being with the advent of the railways in the 19th century. The construction of the Grand Junction Railway's Birmingham to Liverpool line (MA01_0179), built in 1837, radically altered the landscape of the study area, with the reorientation of earlier fields through which it cut (see Section 3). The Grand Junction Railway was absorbed into the London North Western in 1846. Four railway lines soon terminated at Crewe and in 1867 a new station was built (MA01_0038). The railway company rapidly built houses and the population grew steadily from 5,000 in 1851 to 43,000 in 1901. Associated with the railway was a service industry for passengers, including hotels and a manufacturing industry for the railway. In 1842, the Grand Junction Company established its engine sheds and repair shops (MA01_0130). With the opening of Crewe Works in 1843, Crewe became a boom town. Continued expansion, based largely on the railway industry, led to the designation of Crewe as a borough in 1877.

⁵⁷ Right to cut and carry away turf from the bog-land, including the right of preparing and storing on the bog-land and turf cut therefrom.

⁵⁸ Harrison, W. (1866), *The development of the Turnpike System in Lancashire and Cheshire*, Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society 4, P80-92.

⁵⁹ Canal and Rivers Trust (2020), *Middlewich Branch (Shropshire Union Canal)*, Available online at: <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/enjoy-the-waterways/canal-and-river-network/middlewich-branch-shrop-union-canal>.

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4.6.8 The expansion of the town during the early to mid-19th century saw the development of other construction-related industries within Crewe. The heavy clay geology of the Coppenhall area provided the raw materials for a flourishing local brick industry to build the houses and factories of Crewe. This is illustrated by the clay pits at Meredith Street (MA01_0142 and MA01_0145), Sand Pit at Vere Street (MA01_0146), and by Brick Fields at Henry Street (MA01_0144) and Middlewich Street (MA01_0148). The clothing industry was also an important element in the commercial life of Crewe. During the economic depression of 1893 – 1894, a sub-committee of the Town Council was appointed to develop a strategy that would attract new industries to Crewe. There were several factors that may have contributed to the perception that Crewe was unsuitable for the establishment of industrial plants, including high carriage rates to transport the raw materials required for industry. However, under the 1888 'Railway and Canal Traffic Act', a committee was appointed to investigate the pricing policy of the London North Western Railway. Their rates and charges were reduced under the 1891 'Order Confirmation Act', and subsequently a significant clothing industry developed. Within the study area are two archaeological sites associated with the textile industry include the sites of Fustian Cutting Mills on Oakley Street (MA01_0141) and Henry Street (MA01_0147)⁶⁰.

4.7 Modern (1901 – present)

- 4.7.1 The most notable change to the study area during 20th century was the expansion of the town of Crewe, on its outer fringes. Subsuming the rural fringes to the north and south of the town, this changed the former rural landscape. New infrastructure was introduced south of Crewe, including the A500 Newcastle Road/Shavington Bypass, which intensified development on the fringes of Weston, Chorlton and Shavington. In addition, new industrial estates and an engineering college (now a university campus) developed to the south-east of Crewe, on land that was formerly part of Crewe Hall Park and Gardens (MA01_0131).
- 4.7.2 During the first half of the 20th century the town of Crewe developed civic functions. This saw the construction of the Municipal buildings (MA01_0066) in the town centre (discussed below in Built Heritage) and a police training college, formerly a convent (MA01_0037). The increased industrialisation also brought social issues to the town as reflected in the construction of the Webb Orphanage, now Webb House (MA01_0073).
- 4.7.3 The Grand Junction Railway (MA01_0179), which now forms part of the WCML became part of the London Midland and Scottish in 1923. After the Second World War, the railway was nationalised and modernised and electrified in stages from 1959 to 1974.
- 4.7.4 Remains dating from this period also relate to Second World War defences. At Crewe Station, an Air Raid Precaution Signal Box (MA01_0140) and a Railway Emergency Control Centre (MA01_0136) are recorded on the Cheshire HER. These were designed as a defence system

⁶⁰ Cheshire County Council & English Heritage (2003), *Cheshire Historic Towns Survey: Crewe Archaeological Assessment*.

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along the railway infrastructure to minimize the effects of blast damage from aerial bombardment.

- 4.7.5 Crewe had played a large part in production for the war effort. Diversification from the railway industry was achieved in the 20th century, with the arrival of Rolls Royce Aero Engines in 1938. After the Second World War, Rolls Royce based its automobile engineering division at Crewe. The Rolls Royce Factory in the town was producing Merlin engines for the Air Ministry⁸. This is now Bentley's car factory.

5 Built heritage overview

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an overview of the built heritage resource within the Hough to Walley's Green area (MA01). This overview is intended to assist in understanding the relative heritage value of assets within the study area, by identifying groups, common themes and types of built heritage assets.
- 5.1.2 The landscape of the study area consists of a mixture of urban, suburban and rural areas, with a mixture of settlement types including farmsteads, isolated cottages, hamlets, villages and the town of Crewe. The historical local vernacular would have consisted of timber framed buildings with thatch. However, in most instances timber framed buildings have been replaced or adapted with later brick buildings. As a result, brick and slate have come to characterise the built environment within the study area. Where they survive, examples of timber framed buildings and higher status buildings of locally quarried sandstone provide important examples of early building forms and add variety to the local built heritage resource. Within Crewe, a greater proliferation of building materials and styles exist, as is common in urban centres.

5.2 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 5.2.1 No extant buildings predating the medieval period are present within the study area. The earliest structures to survive are located within the grounds of the Church of St Leonard (MA01_0105), in the Warmingham Conservation Area (MA01_0009). These include two medieval red sandstone stepped bases for former crosses. One is a scheduled monument (MA01_0003) and the other (MA01_0104) is a Grade II listed building. The present Grade II* listed Church of St Leonard (MA01_0105) was built in 1870 but has an earlier west tower dating to 1715. However, it is likely the church replaced an earlier timber framed medieval church (see Section 4.5).
- 5.2.2 Timber was the predominant building material during the medieval period, as builders took advantage of the steady supply of timbers from surrounding woodland resources⁶¹. Local plantations and smaller woodlands would have been exploited for building materials; for example, areas of woodland along the Weaver Valley⁶². However, despite the prevalent use of timber, the survival of medieval timber frame buildings within the study area is rare and is invariably obscured by substantial later alterations. An example is Brayne Hall (MA01_0338),

⁶¹ Phillips A. D. M. and Phillips, C. B. (eds.) (2002), *A new historical atlas of Cheshire*, Chester: Cheshire County Council.

⁶² Edwards, R. (2007), *The Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation*, Cheshire County Council and English Heritage.

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where the elements of the original 15th century building have been incorporated into the 17th century farmhouse.

- 5.2.3 Evidence from just outside the study area suggests that high-status buildings and churches were built in local sandstone. An example of this is the Grade II* listed tower of the former Church of St Chad, in Wynbunbury Conservation Area (MA01_0182). However, no equivalent buildings survive within the study area for Hough to Walley's Green.

5.3 Post medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 5.3.1 Timber continued to be the most used building material in the study area throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. From the 17th century onwards, timbers were blackened in a style known as 'magpie' or 'black and white' construction, which is characteristic of Cheshire⁶³. An important example of this can be seen at Grade II* listed Hollyhedge Farmhouse (MA01_0023), one of the earliest examples of this building type in Cheshire. Thatch was the predominant roofing material, However, in all cases within the study area these have now been replaced by other materials. This can be seen at The Willows (MA01_0341), where the original thatched roof of the 17th century timber-framed cottage has been replaced by cement tiles.
- 5.3.2 Across the post-medieval period improvements in production technology and the ready availability of brick making material locally (MA01_0380) meant that buildings were increasingly built of brick⁶¹. Initially brick was used on high status buildings as an innovative new material, as at the 17th century Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). Brick was also often used in conjunction with timber framing as an infill material between the timbers. This can be seen at the 17th century Basford Bridge Cottage (MA01_0014) and 41 Main Road, Weston (MA01_0018). From the 18th century onwards, brick became the prevailing building material for all buildings in Cheshire, replacing timber construction. Early brick buildings include the early 18th century Willaston Hall (MA01_0317) and the tower of the Church of St Leonard (MA01_0105) constructed in 1715. Over the same period slate replaced thatch as the most widespread roofing material. This was driven by the rapid expansion of slate mining in North Wales from the mid-18th century onwards and the ready accessibility of Cheshire due to its proximity to this slate producing region.
- 5.3.3 The post-medieval period saw the growth of gentry families and their estates within the study area. The focus of power shifted from fortified castles and moated manor houses to large country houses surrounded by gardens and parkland (see Section 4.6). Often these evolved on the same, or neighbouring sites, as at Willaston Hall (MA01_0317), where the moated Willaston Old Hall was abandoned in the early 18th century in favour of a new site approximately 300m to the east. At Crewe Hall (MA01_0033) the original medieval timber-framed manor house was demolished and rebuilt as a Jacobean mansion in the early 17th

⁶³ SPAB (1990), *The Surface Treatment of Timber-Framed Houses: Information Sheet*, London: Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

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century. The new house was accompanied by a small park and garden (MA01_0131) and full complement of service buildings including stables (MA01_0031), the Apple House (MA01_0032) and a service wing. From 1800 onwards, the land surrounding the hall was converted from agricultural land to parkland (MA01_0004) to the designs of celebrated landscape architects William Emes and Humphry Repton. The park was enclosed by trees and shrubs to retain a sense of privacy and to block views of the working agricultural landscape beyond. The parkland contains six Grade II listed buildings, including two lodges (MA01_0026 and MA01_0028) and four garden structures. Crewe Hall and its service buildings, parkland and park structures, are of national importance as they illustrate the development of the hall since the early 17th century. They also document the changing fashions and styles, and the changing fortunes of the hall's owners and the wider economy. The work of multiple architects, artists and craftspeople is contained within the boundaries of the park, the majority of which is of high quality and by named individuals. The park itself forms the setting for those assets within its boundaries, making a positive contribution to their value.

- 5.3.4 The majority of designated and non-designated built heritage assets within the study area are domestic buildings dating from the post-medieval period. These lie within the rural fringe surrounding the town centre of Crewe. The earliest of these domestic buildings are a collection of timber-framed houses and cottages dating to the 17th century with later 18th and 19th century alterations. Examples include Barn and Elder Cottages (MA01_0020) in the Weston Conservation Area (MA01_0006) and Mill House (MA01_0101) in the Church Minshull Conservation Area (MA01_0008). These examples typify the traditional timber-framed style of construction that would have characterised the villages of Cheshire in this period. The agricultural nature of the study area until the expansion of Crewe in the 19th century means that much of the pre-19th century historic building stock are farmhouses and their associated agricultural buildings. The setting of these structures remains largely rural which illustrates their historic function. However, the development of the railway and new road infrastructure has changed the historic character of the landscape.
- 5.3.5 The expansion of dairy farming in the 19th century resulted in the demolition and rebuilding of many earlier farmhouses, as well as the construction of entirely new farms positioned to take advantage of the newly reorganised field systems following enclosure. Invariably these new farmhouses were built in brick⁶⁴. The resulting buildings were functional, generally two storeys high with simple plans. Examples include the Grade II listed Park Farm House, Crewe Green (MA01_0041), The Dairy Farmhouse (MA01_0085), Woodhouse Farmhouse (MA01_0108) and Park House (MA01_0109), and the non-designated Parkfield Farm (MA01_0169). The farmhouses generally retain their historic setting, with associated ancillary buildings within pastoral land making a positive contribution to their value by illustrating the historic agricultural function of the buildings. More elaborate farm buildings developed in

⁶⁴ English Heritage (2006), *Historic Farmsteads: Preliminary Character Statement*, North-West Region. University of Gloucestershire, English Heritage and the Countryside Agency.

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the 19th century with some architectural enrichment that denoted higher status farms or designed model farms. Examples of such buildings include Model Farmhouse (MA01_0048) built in 1880 and Eardswick Hall (MA01_0084) built in the mid-19th century, both of which adopted applied timber-framing in a mock Elizabethan or Jacobean style. This use of applied timber-framing is a distinctive feature of the mid Cheshire plain rural housing stock.

- 5.3.6 The large-scale improvement of Cheshire's roads from the 18th century onwards were the result of turnpiking (see Section 4.6). This saw improvements to the bridges including the Grade II listed road bridges crossing the River Weaver at Church Minshull (MA01_0097) and River Wheelock at Warmingham (MA01_0106). The turnpiking of the roads included the introduction of cast-iron, black and white painted mileposts, as seen on the corner of Narrow Lane, Crewe Green (MA01_0051). In 1835 the development of the Shropshire Union Canal - Middlewich Branch (MA01_0181) was completed (see Section 4.6). The canal infrastructure was predominantly built of red brick to the designs of Thomas Telford. Within the study area several Grade II listed, red brick accommodation bridges have been identified. These were built to reinstate routes severed by the canal and retain the rights of access particularly connecting farms to their fields on the opposite bank. At Church Minshull, the Minshullhill Bridge (Bridge No 14) (MA01_0099) is still extant. Adjacent to this is a former three bay Canal Warehouse, now a dwelling named The Wharf (MA01_0100), also designed by Thomas Telford. The canal forms the key element of the setting of these assets, contributing to their value by illustrating their historic function.
- 5.3.7 Built heritage assets of early post-medieval date are generally concentrated within the semi-rural fringes of Crewe. Later 19th century buildings are predominantly found within the urban core of Crewe. The largest collection relates to the railway (see Section 4.6). Crewe Railway Station (MA01_0135), originally constructed as part of the Grand Junction Railway in 1837 – 1840, was rebuilt in 1845 and then extended in 1867 (MA01_0038) and 1895. A collection of associated 19th century railway buildings in the vicinity of the station includes Crewe Carriage Shed and Works (MA01_0130), the former Railway Workers Hostel (now a YMCA hostel) on Gresty Road (MA01_0132), the Engineman's Barracks (MA01_0133), Wagon Shed south of Crewe Station (MA01_0134) and the Crewe Arms Hotel (MA01_0137). Outside of the town centre several mid to late 19th century, non-designated railway bridges survive, including Casey Bridge (MA01_0122), built for the Grand Junction Railway. The density of historic buildings which survive in their original context illustrate the importance of the railway to the development of the town of Crewe. The setting of these assets is intrinsically associated with the active and busy railway, which illustrates their function and historical development.
- 5.3.8 The railway companies undertook a series of building programmes in Crewe to bring public benefit through the construction of civic and domestic buildings. To the north-west of Crewe Railway Station are a collection of various Grade II listed railway workers cottages, including 2-20 Betley Street (MA01_0056). These form part of the designed townscape built by John Cunningham for the Grand Junction Railway Company. The setting of these cottages has largely retained its historical character, allowing an understanding of the historic plan and

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conditions of industrial workers' housing in Crewe. The Grade II* registered park and garden of Queen's Park (MA01_0005), was officially opened to the public in June 1888. The park was a gift to the town by the LNWR Company. A number of park buildings were designed by F. W. Webb, the LNWR's chief mechanical engineer and mayor of Crewe in 1888, and Edward Kemp (1817 – 1891), one of the foremost designers of parks and gardens of the time. Examples of such buildings include the Grade II listed East Lodge (MA01_0068) and West Lodge (MA01_0070). The Clock Tower (MA01_0067) was paid for by the employees of LNWR and demonstrates the connection between the railway companies, their employees and the public realm.

- 5.3.9 As the post medieval development of Crewe began to take form in the 19th century, a number of municipal buildings associated with Crewe's growth as a railway town were constructed. For the first time this area comprised of a large permanent population which had grown from 70 residents before the railway to around 40,000 residents in 1871. This population boom, coupled with the development of the middle class in the 19th Century, resulted in a need for new cultural institutions. These include the Grade II listed Lyceum Theatre (MA01_0072), built in 1910 to replace the previous 1887 building and financed by local printer Henry Taylor.
- 5.3.10 Throughout the study area religious architecture is represented by a collection of 19th century, predominantly Anglican, churches. This reflects the rapid expansion of the population during this period, as well as a national trend for church rebuilding from the mid-to late 19th century. Grade II* listed examples include Church of St Michael, Crewe Green (MA01_0050), and the sandstone Church of St Leonard in Warmingham (MA01_0105), all in the Gothic Revival style. The Grade II listed Church of St Michael in Crewe (MA01_0076) is a red brick church built in 1883 on the site of a 14th century timber framed church. The church is surrounded by St Michael's Church graveyard (MA01_0150) which predates the church⁶⁵. West of St Michael's is the larger, 19th century Crewe Cemetery, which includes a Mortuary Chapel and Lodge (MA01_0149). Other churches within the study area had strong links to the railway companies which were so influential in the town. The Tower of Christ Church in Crewe (MA01_0055), constructed in 1877 by J. W. Stansby (Engineer), was originally a part of John Cunningham's 1843 church, which was built for the Grand Junction Railway. The Church of St Barnabas (MA01_0074) was built for LNWR in 1885 and is constructed of brown brick with perpendicular style terracotta stylings.
- 5.3.11 The Anglican Church was not the only Christian denomination to witness extensive church building in the 19th century. Non-conformists experienced massive expansion in their numbers in the 19th century especially within the industrial towns and cities. Examples of non-conformist places of worship include the Grade II listed Union Street Baptist Church and attached boundary wall and railings (MA01_0042) in Crewe, built in 1884 by J. Wallis Chapman, and the Christadelphian Hall in Crewe (MA01_0054), which was originally built as a

⁶⁵ Lewis, S. (1848), *A Topographical Dictionary of England*, London. Available online at: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-dict/england/pp682-685>.

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Congregational church. Following the restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in 1850, a Roman Catholic church building programme commenced. This focused on providing churches for the expanding industrial populations many of which had arrived from Ireland. An example of this can be seen at the Grade II listed Church of St Mary in Crewe (MA01_0062) which was built in 1890 and designed by Pugin and Pugin in the free gothic style in red brick.

5.4 Modern (1901 – present)

- 5.4.1 The modern period saw the continued expansion of the town of Crewe during the early and mid-20th century. The Baroque style was employed in many of Crewe's public building from this period, representing a continuation of its use in the railway buildings of the late 19th century. The Municipal Buildings (MA01_0066), designed and built by H. T. Hare in 1902 – 1905, are a prime example, the main sandstone building an artistic display of Crewe's wealth. Utilising decorative elements such as ionic columns, balustraded parapets and a cupola alongside images of Crewe's commercial industries. This includes the representative reclining figures over the arched openings on the ground floor and the finial in the form of a locomotive. Webb Orphanage, now Webb House (MA01_0073), and the Church of St Peter (MA01_0064) both also employed the Baroque style. The buildings were designed by John Brooke and were associated with the railway engineer F. W. Webb. Different architectural styles were also explored to a lesser extent within the urban centre, including several Neo-Georgian buildings by Harry Beswick, including Ruskin Road School (MA01_0039) and the Delaney Building at Crewe and Alsager College (MA01_0043) and the Arts and Crafts Police Training College (MA01_0037).
- 5.4.2 The First World War saw many building projects suspended as materials and labour were directed towards the war effort. Construction of the Church of St Peter, Crewe (MA01_0064) had to be halted soon after it had commenced in 1914 and the building was not finally finished until 1923. Following peace in 1918, there was a nationwide feeling that the many lives lost during the war needed to be acknowledged and remembered, resulting in the largest single wave of public commemoration in history. Thousands of monuments were commissioned. Within the study area war memorials are present in prominent locations in the centre of Crewe (MA01_0063) and at a road junction in Minshull Vernon cum Leighton (MA01_0079). Such monuments are of considerable historic interest for their link with world conflicts, while the lists of the names of the dead show the poignant cost of such involvement and continue to resonate with communities.⁶⁶
- 5.4.3 Crewe's location at a railway hub with good road connections meant that, at the outbreak of the Second World War, it was chosen to be the location of the Rolls Royce Aircraft Engine Factory on Pyms Lane (MA01_0381). The factory produced the Merlin engines which went into the Spitfire, Hurricane and Lancaster Bomber planes. The presence of this vital wartime

⁶⁶ Historic England (2017), *Commemorative Structures: Listing Selection Guide*, Historic England.

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industry made Crewe a target for air raid attacks. Defensive structures were built across Crewe to counter this threat. These include a Railway Emergency Control Centre (MA01_0136), an air raid precaution signal box (MA01_0140) and the air raid shelter at Coppenhall (MA01_0156). The buildings have historic interest through their association with the Defence of Britain during the Second World War. After the war, the engine factory was turned over to making car engines and Bentley Motors still operates from the large site on Pyms Lane (MA01_0383) today.

- 5.4.4 The expansion of the suburban fringe of Crewe, through the construction of large housing estates alongside industrial and commercial developments from the mid-20th century onwards, has changed the character of the built environment in much of the study area. Villages such as Shavington, Wistaston, and Crewe Green, which once stood separate from the town have now been connected to it by modern development. This has eroded the historic context of several once rural buildings, such as Willaston Hall (MA01_0317), Wistaston Manor (MA01_0035), Marshfield Bank Farm House (MA01_0335), Bridge Farm (MA01_0157) and Moss Bridge Farm (MA01_0160). All these examples are now surrounded by or adjacent to modern residential and commercial development, altering their historic context. Outside of Crewe and its suburbs the study area today retains its predominantly agricultural character with a settlement pattern that remains largely unchanged from the post-medieval period. Brick-built farmhouses and associated buildings continue to characterise the experience of the built environment in this part of the study area.

6 Research potential

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The North West England Regional Research Framework⁶⁷ provides an introduction to the key research themes in the region by period. A focus for further research-led investigation in Hough to Walley's Green area (MA01) could be provided by reflecting on the known and potential historic environment interest of the land required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme and drawing on the general themes identified in the regional research framework.
- 6.1.2 Research themes for further investigation will be set out more fully in a Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS), which will be produced post-deposition of the hybrid Bill. The HERDS covers all aspects of the historic environment including built heritage, archaeology and the historic landscape.

6.2 General

- 6.2.1 Linear schemes present the opportunity to provide a representative sample of material from a variety of topographic and geographical zones. They also allow techniques of archaeological investigation to be tested over different areas and geological substrates. Phase 2b provides the opportunity to:
- is it possible to improve evaluation techniques, particularly in relation to extensive linear developments, with targeted evaluation based on a wider landscape assessment? The identification of archaeological sites in rural Cheshire, in common with much of the lowland north-west England, poses specific problems due to the ephemeral nature of deposits; the scarcity of artefactual material and the masking effect of a predominantly pasture landscape;
 - can changes to the landscape be related to climate change? Palaeoecological and archaeological data should be simultaneously examined to establish how people used the landscape and altered it. It is important to distinguish between changes to the landscape relating to climate and those related to human activities;
 - how can we expand our knowledge of the late Holocene peat sequences? There should be a well-defined programme of analysis of late Holocene peat and silt deposits. Waterlogged deposits and contexts should be examined with scrutiny to ensure that organic prehistoric artefacts are recovered where present;

⁶⁷ Research Frameworks (2021), *The North West England Regional Research Framework*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

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- could analysis of palaeoenvironmental deposits help build on the sequence of environmental data in existence for Cheshire described in Development-led palaeoenvironmental work in Cheshire: a review?⁶⁸; and
- could a review of the historic landscape character data enable a better understanding of farming landscapes, field patterns, distribution of buildings and building types in the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods?

6.3 Prehistoric

6.3.1 The prehistoric period includes remains from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age. All periods are poorly represented and understood in the Hough to Walley's Green area. Phase 2b represents the opportunity to investigate:

- how could palaeoenvironmental data, particularly anticipated within waterlogged deposits such as kettle holes, contribute to a greater understanding of the prevailing environmental conditions?; and
- can sampling and investigation be used to characterise the use of wetlands during the prehistoric period? Wetlands saw continual use from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age, this could provide the opportunity to characterise over a discrete but relatively large area. Within the study area there is potential for localised deposits of peat in the area of Warmingham Moss, north of Crewe, which may provide palaeoenvironmental material relating to the prehistoric.

6.4 Roman

6.4.1 The Hough to Walley's Green area is part of the rural hinterland of key Roman settlements at Nantwich and Middlewich in the Roman period. It is well known that roads were an important feature within the Roman landscape and all of the key Romanised settlements within Cheshire are associated with roads (Middlewich, Northwich, Nantwich, Wilderspool, Eaton Roman villa). Phase 2b provides the opportunity to investigate:

- if continuity exist in settlements from the Iron Age to the Roman period and can indigenous settlements be identified as being 'Romanised'?;
- could the study of archaeological remains from within the study area forward our understanding of the Roman rural hinterland? Especially given the location between the major centres at Nantwich and Middlewich; and
- could archaeological investigation further our understanding of the relationship between the Roman Road (MA01_0168) between Middlewich and Nantwich (Margary 700) and rural settlement during this period?

⁶⁸ Huntley J. (2020), *Development-led palaeoenvironmental work in Cheshire: a review*, Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society, P123-159.

6.5 Early Medieval

6.5.1 There is limited evidence for the early medieval period in the Hough to Walley's Green area. Settlement is likely to have consisted of farmsteads and hamlets in the earliest parishes. Phase 2b represents the opportunity to investigate:

- could the excavation of sections through extant parish and township boundaries help to further our understanding of early medieval land use? This could include assessments of paleoenvironmental data where applicable⁶⁹.

6.6 Medieval

6.6.1 Medieval settlement in the Hough to Walley's Green area consisted of farmsteads and hamlets associated with agriculture land use and the exploitation of peat within the Coppenhall, Warmingham and Leighton Mosses. Moated sites also first appear during this period. Phase 2b represents the opportunity to investigate:

- can medieval farmsteads be identified beneath later post-medieval farm buildings like those identified at Bridge Farm and former farmstead (MA01_0157) and Moss Bridge Farm (MA01_0160), Parkers Road? How can investigation of these sites aid our understanding of medieval settlement patterns?;
- how can the analysis of peat, through paleoenvironmental work, enhance our knowledge of the Right of Turbury (cutting of peat for fuel) on the Warmingham and Coppenhall Mosses; and
- how can the impact of landholding and lordship, for example associated with the moated site of Minshull Vernon (MA01_0002), be identified by wider landscape studies? Wider landscape studies should be based upon individual estates, to investigate the impact of particular forms of landholding and lordship.

6.7 Post-medieval

6.7.1 The post-medieval period in the Hough to Walley's Green area is one of profound change. In the rural areas land improvement occurs, and marginal land is enclosed. The town of Crewe emerges from 1840 to support the expanding Grand Junction Railway. Phase 2b represents the opportunity to investigate:

- where does pre 18th century enclosure survive in the region? This can be addressed during the HLC of the rural areas around Crewe;

⁶⁹ Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service (2013), *Further Fieldwork Techniques for Consideration in Cheshire West and Chester, Cheshire East, Halton and Warrington during Evaluation and Mitigation*. Available online at: <http://www.cheshirearchaeology.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Fieldwork-Techniques.pdf>.

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- how did ecological changes, linked to agricultural improvement, impact upon the wider landscape? This could be evaluated across the route of the Proposed Scheme, as landscape transects and linked to the documentary and topographical study of landscape and settlement;
- what do the sites of former homesteads recorded on mid-19th century tithe mapping, reveal about the development of post-medieval rural settlement and domestic activity within the Cheshire region? Would the results of these investigations contribute to current research being undertaken by the Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service (CAPAS), which suggests that many of these homestead sites have pre 18th/ 19th century origins⁷⁰;
- how has the transition from timber to brick differed according to building types across Cheshire in the 17th and 18th centuries?;
- how well recorded and understood are the distributions of agricultural building forms and types? Farm buildings should be, examined and then compared to the regional expected distribution of building types. This should be done in synthesis with the surrounding farm landscapes to place the buildings in context⁷¹;
- has the use of supervised metal detecting surveys and field walking surveys produced repositories of fine-grained information on local land use, agricultural practices and the social and economic status of Cheshire during the post-medieval period⁷²? Although current archaeological research themes do not place a high value on mass-produced 18th-century or later metalwork and ceramic assemblages, this kind of material, when systematically collected and spatially recorded, has value informing a record of past land-use activities such as agricultural practices, manuring regimes and livestock management⁷²; and
- how did the construction of linear transport routes impact upon the landscape? This can be undertaken in particular reference to the Grand Junction Railway and other railway branch lines and the Shropshire Union Canal, Middlewich Branch.

6.8 Modern

The most important modern remains in the Hough to Walley's Green area are associated with the Second World War. Phase 2b offers the opportunity to investigate:

- what role did the railway within Crewe play in defence of Britain during the Second World War⁸; and

⁷⁰ Arrowsmith, P. (2019), *The Strip and Record Excavation of Buildings on Tithe and other Early Maps in Development-led Projects in Cheshire*, Journal of Chester Archaeological Society 89, P105-144.

⁷¹ McNeil, R. and Newman, R. (2006), *North-West Regional Research Framework: The Post Medieval Resource Assessment*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

⁷² Philpott, R. (2017), An Assessment of the Utility of Supervised Metal Detector Surveys in Development-Led Archaeological Work in Cheshire, *Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society*, Vol 88, pp 89.

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- was the rapid expansion of Crewe during the 20th century due to the construction of the railway and subsequent introduction of industrial development? Research could explore the direct influences from railway developments on when certain industries arrived in the town.

7 List of acronyms

Table 1: List of acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ADS	Archaeological Data Service
BID	Background Information and Data
CA	Community Area
ES	Environmental Statement
EUS	Extensive Urban Survey
HER	Historic Environment Record
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
HLC	Historic Landscape Character/Characterisation
HLCA	Historic Landscape Character Area
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NHLC	National Historic Landscape Character/Characterisation
NGR	National Grid Reference
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
PRoW	Public Right of Way
SMR	Scope and Methodology Report
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

8 References

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Appendix A: Historic environment detailed gazetteer

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0001

Asset name: Hall Bank moated site, Wybunbury

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 370266 349857

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Moat

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1012118
HER: 183/3
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0182	Wybunbury Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The monument at Hall Bank is in a good state of preservation unencumbered by modern building. It possesses considerable archaeological potential for the recovery of evidence of structural foundations of the building that originally occupied the island. Additionally the embanked access causeway is a rare and unusual feature associated with this class of monument. Of particular importance, however, is its close proximity to a second moated site which also survives well. Such close proximity is unusual for this class of monument.

DETAILS

The monument known as Hall Bank lies east of St Chad's church and is a well preserved moated site approached by a long earthen causeway. The site consists of a raised island c. 60m square upon which is an L-shaped scarp defining an elevated area interpreted as marking the position of the original hall. A dry moat up to 12m wide x 1-2m deep surrounds the island, and a wide outer bank encircling the moat has outlet channels cut through it at the south-west and south-east corners. An unusual feature at this site is a

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substantial raised causeway c. 9m wide approaching from the west and leading to the outer edge of the moat from where a bridge or drawbridge would have provided access into the interior. A second moated site of similar form lies 200m to the south-west. Most moats were constructed between 1250-1350 and are generally seen as the prestigious residences of the Lords of the manor. The moat in such circumstances marked the high status of the occupier, but also served to deter casual raiders and wild animals. All field boundaries are excluded from the scheduling, however, the ground beneath these features is included [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH022. It formed part of a cluster of three scheduled monuments (Moated site 300 SE of St Chads and the Site of the church of St Chad), a Grade II* listed building (Tower of former church of St Chad), and three Grade II listed buildings (Rose Cottage, Swann Inn and the Wybunbury War Memorial) referred to as the Wybunbury Group [2].

Setting description:

Positioned on the rural fringes of Wybunbury, the topography rises gently to the east and the moated site sits in a small valley of the Wybunbury Brook. The setting of the asset is comprised of an unploughed pasture field enclosed to the north and east by mature hedgerows. A wooded copse known as Cobb's Moss encloses the southern and western extents of the monument and restricts views between the monument and other medieval assets. This includes a scheduled medieval moated site 200m to the south, the scheduled site of the medieval church of St Chad and the Grade II* listed former Tower of St Chad 200m to its west.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the monument is derived from its historic and archaeological interest as it is in a good state of preservation and has considerable potential for the recovery of evidence of structural foundations of the building that originally occupied the island. Additionally the embanked access causeway is a rare and unusual feature associated with this class of monument. The monument holds group value with several other assets which lie beyond the 2km Study Area, including a second scheduled medieval moated site 200m to its south, the scheduled site of the medieval church of St Chad and the Grade II* listed former Tower of St Chad, 200m to its west. The inter-relationship between these elements would have formed a significant part of the medieval settlement of Wybunbury. Setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012118>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0002

Asset name: Moated site, fishpond and connecting channel, Minshull Vernon

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-303

National Grid Reference: 368907 360287

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Moat

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1012077
HER: 245/1
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA01_RS026

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA01_0436	Holloway, Minshull Vernon
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MA01_0439	Water systems, Minshull Vernon moated site
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The moated site at Minshull Vernon survives in good condition and is a rare example of a double moated site in Cheshire. The unusual form exhibited by this site illustrates well the diversity of this class of monument.

DETAILS

The monument at Minshull Vernon comprises a double moated site of most unusual form, the island of which was formerly occupied by the manor house. The site consists of a grass-covered trapezoidal island measuring c. 36m x 27m the surface of which shows traces of faint ridge and furrow, surrounded by a silted inner moat c. 6m wide x 1.3m deep. These features lie off-centre within a polygonal dry outer moat c. 14m

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wide, and the whole is surrounded by an outer bank. Dry inlet/outlet channels enter the outer moat at the south-east corner and close to the north-east corner, while at the south-west corner there is a dry inlet/outlet channel connecting the outer moat with a D-shaped silted fishpond. Most moats were constructed between 1250-1350 and are generally seen as the prestigious residences of the Lords of the manor. The moat in such circumstances marked the high status of the owner, but also served to deter casual raiders and wild animals. A post and barbed wire fence crossing the north-east corner of the monument and a hedge flanking the south side of the fishpond are excluded from the scheduling. The ground beneath these features, however, is included" [1].

Remote survey undertaken as part of the Proposed Scheme has identified the site of a Holloway (MA01_0436) and water systems (MA01_0439) immediately north, east and west of the scheduled area. Although these features have not been dated their proximity suggests that they are associated with the moated site [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed of an unploughed pasture field surrounding by mature hedgerows. Approximately 50m south-east of the asset is a copse of trees known as Larch Wood and beyond is an undulating landscape of agricultural fields. Views to and from asset are restricted by the hedgerows and Larch Wood to the south-east, however overhead line equipment from the existing railway which lies east of the asset is visible. The A530 Middlewich Road lies to the west of the asset and traffic noise is constantly audible however noise from passing trains is intermittent.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest as a rare example of a double moated site in Cheshire. The unusual form exhibited by this site illustrates well the diversity of this class of monument. The asset also holds group value with the site of a holloway (MA01_0436) and water systems (MA01_0439) mapped by remote sensing immediately outside of the scheduled area but appear to be associated with the asset. The setting of the asset makes a neutral contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012077>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2022) High Speed Two Phase 2b, Background and Information Data, Historic environment, BID-HE-001-0MA01, MA01 Hough to Whalley's Green, Historic environment remote sensing report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0003

Asset name: Stepped cross base in the churchyard of St Leonard's Church

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 370908 361061

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Cross

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1017839
HER: 241/1/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0009	Warmingham Conservation Area
MA01_0104	Medieval Cross in Grounds of St Leonard's Church
MA01_0105	The Church of St Leonard

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"A standing cross is a free standing upright structure, usually of stone, mostly erected during the medieval period (mid 10th to mid 16th centuries AD). Standing crosses served a variety of functions. In churchyards they served as stations for outdoor processions, particularly in the observance of Palm Sunday. Elsewhere, standing crosses were used within settlements as places for preaching, public proclamation and penance, as well as defining rights of sanctuary. Standing crosses were also employed to mark boundaries between parishes, property, or settlements. A few crosses were erected to commemorate battles. Some crosses were linked to particular saints, whose support and protection their presence would have helped to invoke. Crosses in market places may have helped to validate transactions. After the Reformation, some crosses continued in use as foci for municipal or borough ceremonies, for example as places for official proclamations and announcements; some were the scenes of games or recreational activity. Standing crosses were distributed throughout England and are thought to have numbered in excess of 12,000. However, their survival since the Reformation has been variable, being much affected by local conditions, attitudes and religious sentiment. In particular, many cross-heads were destroyed by iconoclasts during the 16th and 17th centuries. Less than 2,000 medieval standing crosses, with or without cross-heads, are now thought to exist. The oldest and most basic form of standing cross is the monolith, a stone shaft often set directly in the ground without a base. The most common form is the stepped cross, in which the shaft is set in a socket stone and raised upon a flight of steps; this type of cross remained current from the 11th to 12th centuries until after the Reformation. Where the cross-head survives it may take a variety of forms, from a lantern-like structure to a crucifix; the more elaborate examples date from the 15th century. Much less common than stepped crosses are spire-shaped crosses, often composed of three or four receding stages

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with elaborate architectural decoration and/or sculptured figures; the most famous of these include the Eleanor crosses, erected by Edward I at the stopping places of the funeral cortege of his wife, who died in 1290. Also uncommon are the preaching crosses which were built in public places from the 13th century, typically in the cemeteries of religious communities and cathedrals, market places and wide thoroughfares; they include a stepped base, buttresses supporting a vaulted canopy, in turn carrying either a shaft and head or a pinnacle spire. Standing crosses contribute significantly to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. All crosses which survive as standing monuments, especially those which stand in or near their original location, are considered worthy of protection.

The cross base in the churchyard at Warmingham survives reasonably well, despite the loss and subsequent replacement of the shaft, and is in its original location on the south side of the church. The cross indicates that the original parish church was medieval, even though there are no other traces of a medieval foundation.

DETAILS

The monument includes a stepped base (Grade II listed) for a standing cross located in the southern quarter of the churchyard of St Leonard's Church. The remains consist of three steps and a base block of red sandstone, into which a fine limestone pillar with a sundial had been inserted in the 18th century. The base block and steps were originally for a churchyard cross and are medieval. The first step is a stone foundation, now level with the turf, about 2.4m square. The second step is 1.97m square and stands 0.24m high and the third is 1.4m square and 0.24m high. The base block is 0.93m square and 0.38m high with a chamfered top and a socle 0.33m square. The pillar is set into this with lead and this stands 1.22m high and has been damaged at the top. The sundial has been removed. The gravestones which have been erected beside the cross are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included." [1]

Setting description:

Located in the southern quarter of the churchyard of St Leonard's Church (MA01_0105), the setting of the asset is formed by the church and the various funerary monuments which surround and post-date it. The asset is not prominent in any views, however the visual connection between the church and cross base are important.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic and archaeological interest owing to its ability to contribute to our understanding of medieval customs, both secular and religious, and to our knowledge of medieval parishes and settlement patterns. The asset also holds group value with a second medieval cross in the grounds of St Leonards Church (MA01_0104). The setting of the asset within the quiet churchyard is illustrative of the connection between the asset and the St Leonards Church (MA01_0105) and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017839>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0004

Asset name: Crewe Hall (Park and Garden)

Designation and grade: Registered park/garden Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-301

National Grid Reference: 373370 354317

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Formal garden

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1000124
HER: 200/2/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0024	Magnolia Cottage and Stowford Cottage
MA01_0026	Golden Gates Lodge and Entrance Screen
MA01_0031	Former Stables at Crewe Hall
MA01_0032	The Apple House
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall
MA01_0034	Sundial at Rear of Crewe Hall
MA01_0036	Statue of Neptune
MA01_0131	Crewe Hall Park and Gardens (Former Extent)
MA01_0332	North Lodge to Crewe Hall Park

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Crewe estate was purchased in the late 16th century by Sir Randolph Crewe (d 1646), a successful London lawyer who in 1625 was appointed Lord Chief Justice. It descended in his family until 1679 when it passed by marriage to John Offley of Madeley (Staffs), whose son and heir John (d 1749) reverted to the name Crewe. He was succeeded by his son John (d 1752), and he in turn by his son, also John (1742-1829), who served as MP for Stafford 1765-8 and for Cheshire 1768-1806, and who in 1806 was created Baron Crewe of Crewe. It was he who commissioned Emes and Repton to improve the setting of his house, which itself he greatly enlarged c. 1800. In the 1860s Crewe Hall (MA01_0033) was surrounded by new gardens designed by W A Nesfield (1793-1881), and was then rebuilt after a serious fire by Hungerford Crewe, the third Baron, who had inherited in 1835. The third Baron never married, and on his death in 1894 the estate passed to his nephew Lord Houghton, who in the 1930s sold the bulk of it to the Duchy of Lancaster. After the Second World War the Hall was leased as offices, from 1966 by the Wellcome Foundation. In 1997 the Hall and Stables stood empty as a commercial tenant was sought.

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

Crewe Hall stands c. 3km south-east of Crewe. In the 1980s a new road system was laid out along the

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southern edge of the park, which is now bounded by the A5020 from Crewe to Stoke-on-Trent, via Junction 16 of the M6. Minor local roads run around the east and north sides of the park. To the west the park boundary follows the western edge of Rookery Wood. The area here registered is c. 200ha.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The main approach to the Hall is up a straight, 500m long drive from the south, re-laid and lined with trees c. 1980. At the south end of the drive is the two-storey, brick, Golden Gates Lodge and its associated monumental iron gates on tall brick piers. All may be of c. 1878, the date of the Hall's south courtyard walls and gates to which the drive leads. Pevsner (1971) calls this Weston Lodge, and records an attribution to William Eden Nesfield (1835-1888).

There are several other lodges, each marking what was once a secondary approach; farm tracks still lead from one or two. Some 200m north-east of the Golden Gates is the single-storey Stowford Lodge, built in 1879 in the vernacular style with decorative timber framing on the upper part of the brick building, a tiled roof and a tall brick chimney. Bottle Neck Lodge on the east side of the park is in a similar style as indeed are Park and Appletree cottages, a semi-detached pair of dwellings c. 300m to its north. W E Nesfield adopted a similar style for buildings he designed for the estate 1860-6 (at the same time that his father was redesigning the Hall's gardens), and it seems that whoever produced Stowford and Bottle Neck lodges was heavily influenced by what had been done fifteen years before.

Slaughter Hill Lodge (listed Grade II), at the end of the former north drive, is a single-storey building of 1847 in the Jacobean style by Edward Blore (d 1879).

PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Crewe Hall (listed Grade I) is a large and impressive brick building with stone details. Although superficially of one build, it in fact incorporates four main phases of work. Begun in 1615 and completed in 1639, Sir Randolph Crewe's new house was said by Thomas Fuller to have 'brought London into Cheshire' (Figueiredo and Treuherz 1988, 66). That house, a square block of two tall storeys with a perforated parapet and with sides c. 30m long, remains as the core of the present building, to which a large service wing was added to the west end c. 1800 in a similar style. In the 1830s a programme of restoration works was carried out by Edward Blore, with huge expenditure on the interior. In 1866, after the Hall was seriously damaged by fire, it was restored and rebuilt by Edward Middleton Barry (d 1880), who was however able to leave the exterior relatively unaltered.

Closing the west side of the south forecourt is a high quality, quadrangular, brick stables courtyard (listed Grade II*) of 1636, to which Blore added a tower in 1837.

To the north-west of the Hall are commercial buildings and compounds of the later 20th century. A large industrial estate immediately east of the Hall is excluded from the registered area, as is Crewe hall Farm, the 19th century home farm which stands on the south-east side of the industrial estate.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

The south forecourt, divided by the main approach drive and with a grassed turning circle, measures c. 100m from east to west by c. 75m. It is laid to lawn with some irregularly grouped 20th century trees and shrubs. The court is entered via elaborate iron gates of 1878 by Cubitt & Co, which hang on stone piers (all listed Grade II). Low perforated brick walls run off to either side.

East of the Hall is a narrow terrace of the 1860s, which overlooks a later 20th century parterre rose garden, derelict in 1997. On the far (east) side of that garden are two plinths, one of which retains its statue, a life-size man with dog, similar in style to one in the North Garden.

The main garden lies on the north side of the Hall, below a terrace whose baluster rail is beset with carved beasts; how much of the detailing was by Barry, and how much by Nesfield, is uncertain. From the terrace, three flight of steps leads down to the lawn which runs gently downhill for c. 75m. Short flights of steps further down the lawn indicate the former line of paths. Near the centre of the lawn is an early 19th century stone spiral sundial (listed Grade II). The upper part of the lawn is c. 70m wide, but about half-way down it narrows to c. 30m, its northern part being bounded by a beech hedge concealed within which is an elaborate pierced stone balustrade of c. 1860. One statue remains on the west edge of the lower garden, of a man with a dog. In the northern end of the garden is a roughly oval, 15m long, 20th century pool surrounded by a wide, flagged path. Low yew hedges lie east and west of it. Some 15m beyond the north end of the garden is a statue of Neptune and a nymph (perhaps early 19th century, listed Grade II) which stands on top of a 19th century boathouse. The roof formerly served as an architectural terrace projecting into the lake from the end of the garden and off which flights of stairs led down to landing places. On the north side of the boathouse is a stone arched entrance, its keystone decorated with a bearded head.

The gardens at Crewe Hall were laid out c. 1860 by William Andrews Nesfield, and photographs reproduced in *Country Life* in the early 20th century (CL 1902; 1913) show the complex parterres which were their main feature, as well as the sweeping view, now lost, down the North Garden and across the lake to the woodland beyond. Nesfield's garden design at Crewe incorporated interlaced letters, and in 1863 an observer noted the 'curves of variegated gravel and its thick box edging, its broad terraced walks and flights

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of steps, guarded by quaintly-carved balustrades and strange heraldic monsters ... its prevailing colours of buff and blue [recall] the old traditions of the family' (Elliott 1986, 139).

That scheme returned a formal setting to the Hall, a setting which had been done away with during the later 18th century improvements to the grounds; a view of 1818 (Ormerod 1819, pl between pp 168-9) shows the park running up to the walls of the Hall. Those earlier formal gardens and walks, laid out, presumably, in the early 17th century at the time the Hall was built, are shown in a painting of c. 1710 (Harris 1979, 142).

PARK

The Hall stands in the middle of a roughly circular park 1.5km in diameter. The park is fairly flat, although north of the Hall the ground falls gently towards the valley of the Englesea Brook, dammed in the 18th century to form a lake, before rising again to the north-east.

The main feature of the landscape park was the lake immediately north of the gardens, which was c. 800m long from east to west and 300m wide, and with a tail extending east to Lagger's Bank and Crewe Bridge East on the eastern border of the park. The north and east drives from the Hall were carried across the tail of the lake on a bridge. The present bridge is an elegant concrete structure, probably of the very early 20th century. In 1941 the lake was drained after the dam gave way, and its area is now planted with mature poplars.

That wood is but one of several large areas of commercial woodland within the park, extending to the west as Rookery Wood and to the north as Temple of Peace Wood. The last originally lay along the north shore of the lake, the eponymous temple remaining standing until at least 1892. There is a further block of woodland west of Bottle Neck Lodge, on Philip's Hill, while a plantation belt runs around the north-eastern boundary of the park, between Slaughter Hill Lodge and Appletree Cottage. Almost all the rest of the registered park is intensively farmed, most of it for arable crops.

In his account of his tour published in 1768 Lord Verulam states that 'The situation of Crewe hall is flat and has been without a park, which the present Mr Crewe is now laying out under the direction of Mr Eames'.

The pupil of William Emes, John Webb (1754-1828) is also said to have worked at Crewe (Stroud 1975, 207-8). In 1791 Humphry Repton (1752-1818) produced designs for an ornamental lake and new approaches.

KITCHEN GARDEN

The brick-walled kitchen garden compartment lies c. 50m west of the stables courtyard. It measures c. 140m east/west and 80m north/south. The brick walls are perhaps 18th century. In the centre of the east wall, looking into the garden, is a three-bay, two-storey gardener's house of c. 1800. Inserted into the east end of the north garden wall is an elaborate early 17th century stone entrance. It was presumably moved here when landscaping took place around the Hall in the later 18th century and it may be that which originally stood east of the Hall and which is shown on a 17th century engraving (Ormerod 1819, 168). The interior is occupied by a 1960s wooden social club, a football pitch, tennis courts, and a bowling green. Along the outside of the south wall of the garden is a belt of ornamental planting, including mature spruce trees. Immediately east of the kitchen garden is The Apple House (listed Grade II), a two-storey octagonal brick storehouse of c. 1636 with a pyramidal tiled roof" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH047 [2].

Setting description:

Located on the eastern edge of Crewe town, the setting of the asset is formed by a broad band of mature tree plantation, which screens the asset from the adjacent University Way and Orion Business Park which lies to the west. To the north, south and east the asset is enclosed by a mixture of tree plantation and hedging and beyond is a landscape of arable and pasture fields. The enclosed setting of the asset retains a sense of privacy. Audible traffic noise from the surrounding roads, has altered the historic character of the landscape, but does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic and architectural interest as a garden designed by a William Andrew Nesfield which forms part of the designed landscape of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). It also holds group value in its connection to the hall and other estate buildings and monuments, such as the Sundial (MA01_0034) and Statue of Neptune (MA01_0036). The enclosed setting of the asset retains a sense of privacy, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset. Audible traffic noise from the surrounding roads, has altered the historic character of the landscape, but does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

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Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000124>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0005

Asset name: Queen's Park, Crewe

Designation and grade: Registered park/garden Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 368728 355628

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Public park

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1001412
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0067	Clock Tower in Queen's Park
MA01_0068	East Lodge at Queen's Park
MA01_0070	West Lodge at Queen's Park
MA01_0336	War Memorial in Queen's Park

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"A public park, little altered since it was laid out in the 1880s. Queen's Park, Crewe, opened in 1887, is designated at Grade II* for the following principal reasons: * Date: as a good example of a late Victorian municipal park; * Design: its design is little changed from its original layout of the 1880s; * Designer: the park was designed by the Company, and designed by the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the London & North-Western Railway, F W Webb, and Edward Kemp, one of the era's leading landscape designers; * Historic interest: alongside the Jubilee, the park celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Grand Junction Railway. It was gifted to Crewe by the London & North-Western Railway Company; * Structures: the park retains various 19th century and later structures and memorials including the listed Boer war memorial; * Planting: the park retains much high-quality planting, including mature specimen trees and shrubs.

HISTORY

Queen's Park was dedicated in July 1887, to mark the joint occasion of the Queen's Jubilee and the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Grand Junction Railway. The park, a gift to the town by the London & North Western Railway Co, was officially opened to the public in June 1888.

The park was designed by F W Webb, the LNWR's chief mechanical engineer and mayor of Crewe in 1888, and Edward Kemp (1817-91), and cost £10,000. This was borne by the LNWR, which also gave the site, a kilometre west of the town edge. Before 1887 this was largely fields although it also encompassed a sewerage works, located towards the North West, which had closed in 1874. The park's first Custodian (1888-1906) was George Latimer, who was succeeded by Mr Morgan, whose forestry expertise apparently

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contributed greatly to the park's development. H W Probert, who was responsible for the park from 1935, was responsible for laying out the Coronation Walk, to commemorate the Coronation of George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937.

A refurbishment project is due to be completed in 2013 following a Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) grant in 2000. The restoration works included the park's landscape structure and principal features including the east and west lodges; clock tower; South African (Boer War) memorial bandstand; lake bridges; play area; gates, railings and footpaths. In 2011 a re-opening celebration and street procession was held.

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Queen's Park lies on the western edge of Crewe, south-west of the great railway works. The park abuts, to the north, Victoria Avenue, which forms the main road from Crewe to Nantwich and was laid out at the same time as the park. Queen's Park Drive runs around its perimeter. The park is of 18ha.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main entrance gates are on the centre of the north side of the park, where it abuts Victoria Avenue. There are half-timbered lodges (both listed Grade II) of 1887 to either side, the West Lodge incorporating a bell tower. There are also entrances on the east, west and south sides; none has any architectural elaboration. A car park is located adjacent to the western entrance, traffic calming has been undertaken along Queen's Drive and a Sustrans cycle route connects the park to Nantwich.

PARK The park is oval with the main axis, 500m long, east/west. It is surrounded by iron railings which were replaced as part of the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) restoration scheme, within which there is a shrubbery belt with mature and varied trees and shrubs. A winding path runs around the edge of the park alongside the inner edge of the shrubbery belt. The park is planted with a wide variety of specimen trees and shrubs; it retains five oak trees from the earlier agricultural landscape.

Leading from the North Gates, adjoining which is the jubilee clock tower of 1888 (listed Grade II) is the broad, straight, Central Avenue, originally laid out as a carriage drive to the bandstand. It is lined with thirty-eight formal flower beds and parallel rows of young red-twigged limes and alternate clipped and unclipped yews, which lead south to the centre of the park. Here, in an island bed, is the Boer War Memorial of 1904 (listed Grade II), a near life-size bronze soldier atop a column with two lions at its base. A bronze model of a railway engine by F W Webb which originally stood at the front of the monument has been re-located in the Municipal Buildings, Crewe. To its south is the Lakeside Pavilion cafe, a new sandstone building which opened in 2012, replacing the original pavilion which was burnt down in 1972, and its 1977 replacement and bandstand. To their east is a modern toilet block.

From the central War Memorial an axial path radiates east and west across the park. The Broadwalk Bridge of 2010 leads to the bandstand with copper cupola which stands at the end of the western arm of the path, close to the West Gate. South of the pavilion the ground drops away to the artificial lake, formed in 1887-8 from scarping the Valley Brook, which occupies much of the southern half of the park. The lake waters were emptied, bed de-silted and the edges reconstructed in 2010-2011. The perimeter path runs around its south side, and another winding path along the north bank. Four 21st century truss-arched footbridges with iron railings carry the paths around the lake and also across its centre, via the largest of three islands. The central lake islands were re-landscaped in 1968 as a memorial to those who fought in Burma in the Second World War. At the eastern end of the north side of the lake is a landing stage for boats. A timber shelter, locally known as the 'monkey shelter', attributed to Charles Dick J.P (1838-1888), refurbished 2011, which somewhat resembling a bandstand, stands above the centre of the south side of the lake. This may have been one of the two 'kiosks' which the mayor promised to erect in 1887, designed to 'afford shelter to visitors on rainy or hot days' (Crewe Chronicle, 11 July 1887); one of which now survives and serves the playground area.

A shallow valley, the Coronation Walk, runs north/south through the north-west quarter of the park, parallel with the main avenue. It is well planted with trees and shrubs, and there is a small stream along its bottom. Immediately above the north end of the Coronation Garden is a Gulf War Memorial. West of the west lodge is an outdoor gym is sited around a large oak tree. South of this is a Princess Diana memorial and an area for boules. Nearby is the Crown Green Bowling green with a red sandstone bowling pavilion built in 2012.

In the north-east quarter of the park is an extended and improved Children's Adventure Play Area. The greenhouses which contributed to community welfare for vegetable growing in WWII and had then been

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subsequently been used for bedding plants have been demolished. The future of this area and the brick depot is currently uncertain (2013)" [1].

Setting description:

Located west of Crewe town centre the setting of the park is formed by a strong border of mature trees which separate the park from the surrounding 20th century residential development. Beyond the trees is an iron railing fence and Queens Park Drive and Victoria Avenue, which form a definite boundary around the park. Internally the park seems almost like a valley with a dip in the centre. There are important internal designed views along the axial radius with the main view stretching along the central avenue (formerly a carriage drive) which runs southwards from the entrance gate on Victoria Avenue and to the Lakeside pavilion and War Memorial (MA01_0336). Audible traffic noise from the adjacent roads along with modern housing development to the north and south of the asset has altered the historic character of the landscape but does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and aesthetic interest as a good example of a late Victorian municipal park, which is little changed from its original layout of the 1880's. The park was designed by the Chief Mechanical Engineer of the London & North-Western Railway Company, F W Webb, and Edward Kemp, one of the era's leading landscape designers and the park retains much of its high-quality planting, including mature specimen trees and shrubs. The asset also has historical value through its association with the Grand Junction and London North -Western Railways and the retention of various 19th century and later structures and memorials. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001412>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0006

Asset name: Weston Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373300 352260

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Village

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 148
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0015	White Lion Inn
MA01_0016	Church of All Saints, Weston
MA01_0017	Weston House
MA01_0018	41, Main Road
MA01_0019	Gentian Cottage
MA01_0020	Barn Cottage and Elder Cottage
MA01_0021	Red Lion Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Located to the south-east of Crewe, Weston Conservation Area contains two distinctive styles. Firstly rural style cottages regularly interspersed in traditional Cheshire crofters plots running parallel to the road. The regular spacing provides a rhythm which links the typical rural architecture and creates the basis for the special interest of the conservation area [1]. The southern part of the conservation area is centred around a relatively wide road junction between Main Road and Cemetery Road. Main Road curves at this point providing a symmetry to the junction where the density of buildings is greater than elsewhere in the conservation area. The strong sense of enclosure results in short views all centred on All Saints Church (MA01_0016), which is on a triangular site in the middle of the road junction. Although there are some views to the countryside these are subservient to the dominance of the Church, which along with the increased density of buildings and the shape of the road junction at this point combine to provide a memorable piece of townscape. There are six listed buildings scattered through the conservation area which display a wide variety of architectural styles, including the black and white half-timbered 17th century White Lion (MA01_0015); the Early English (style) architecture of the Church; Weston House or 'Old Vicarage' (MA01_0017) north of the Church which represents a rather grand style of Victorian architecture with a strong vertical emphasis; the Red Lion farmhouse (MA01_0021) which is a 17th century building modified in the 19th century and two rural cottages which display a straightforward, modest, architectural style of 17th

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century timber framing [1].

Setting description:

Weston Village lies in relatively flat countryside south east of Crewe. The present village has been developed largely to the west of the original settlement and has thus retained much of its earlier rural character. This is particularly true of the northern end of the village where red bricetting of the asset butk, tiled roofed cottages and the primary school are scattered along Main Road, interrupted only by open fields with views out to the surrounding pasture and arable fields. Traffic noise from Main Road and Cemetery Road does not detract from the positive contribution the setting makes to the heritage value of the conservation area.

Asset value assessment:

The value of Weston Conservation Area is derived from its historic and archaeological interest as an important example of a small rural village of the type that would have been common in Cheshire from the medieval period. Although it does not retain any medieval buildings, it does retain some of the plot boundaries and road layouts derived from the medieval settlement. It also holds architectural interest having some good examples of post-medieval farm buildings (both designated Grade II and non-designated) which are associated with the former rural nature of the village. In addition, All Saints Church in Weston (MA01_0016) contributes as a focal point at the junction of Main Road and Cemetery Road opposing the Grade II timber framed White Lion Public House (MA01_0015) . The setting of the conservation area has retained its historical character and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire East Council (2007), 'Weston Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Strategy'. Unpublished report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0007

Asset name: Crewe Green Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 372645 355365

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Village

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 149
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0045	The Old Vicarage, Crewe Green
MA01_0046	Blue Bell Cottage
MA01_0047	Lobelia Cottage
MA01_0048	Model Farmhouse
MA01_0049	Fir Tree Cottage Vicarage Cottage, Crewe Green
MA01_0050	The Church of St Michael, Crewe Green
MA01_0051	Milestone at Corner of Narrow Lane
MA01_0052	Church Cottage Plum Tree Cottage
MA01_0053	Crewe Green Church Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Crewe Green Conservation Area is located c. 1.4km to the east of Crewe Railway Station (MA01_0135). The boundary was drawn to include the widely dispersed cottages and farm buildings of Crewe Green [1]. The northern boundary of the conservation area had been defined to include all buildings, their curtilages and small areas of woodland which directly front onto Crewe Road. The eastern boundary of the conservation area had been defined to include both the denser group of buildings which signify the core of Crewe Green, and also adjoining pasture land to safeguard the setting of St Michael & All Angels Church (MA01_0050). The southern boundary included the modern detached dwelling on the south eastern edge of the village, and the extensive wooded grounds and curtilages of the Old Vicarage (The Old Vicarage having been subdivided into three dwellings). It also noted that the boundary included open land between The Old Vicarage and buildings of Model Farm (MA01_0048), and passed through the curtilage of the converted barn known as Green Acres, following the boundary between Green Acres and adjoining countryside, with the hedgerows marking the rear plot boundaries of Myrtle and Hollybush Cottages which front towards Crewe Road with the boundary being tightly drawn around the farm buildings of Tollgate Farm on the south western edge of the conservation area. The identifiable core of the settlement is clearly centred on the

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junction of Crewe Road with Narrow Lane. Until the construction of the Haslington Bypass, Crewe Green was sited alongside the historic route running between Crewe and Sandbach. Narrow Lane remains a principal route from Crewe to Alsager. The village core comprises St Michael & All Angels Church (MA01_0050) and a loose collection of 19th and 17th century dwellings grouped around a small, triangular green at the junction of Crewe Road with Narrow Lane. Outside the village core the conservation area is characterised by a loose pattern of widely dispersed cottages and farmsteads sited in open countryside alongside Crewe Road. A further cluster of dwellings mark the eastern entrance of the conservation area when travelling towards Crewe Green along Narrow Lane. These include a pair of closely related timber framed 17th century cottages and also the Old Vicarage which is sited within extensive and wooded grounds. Crewe Hall Estate has been the principal influence in the growth of Crewe Green, and Crewe Hall itself lies less than a mile to the south east. The settlement has resulted from the addition of late 19th century development of the Estate to an earlier cluster of 19th and 17th century cottages. All of the Estate buildings were constructed in connection with agriculture and are typical of model farms/villages developed in the late 19th century. The conservation area contains the following types of buildings:- 19th century Crewe Hall Estate community buildings - 19th century Estate workers cottages and farmsteads - 17th/19th century cottages [1].

Setting description:

The conservation area is a hamlet set within a flat agricultural countryside dominated by areas of woodland consisting of mature trees. The urban edges of Crewe and Haslington are clearly visible at the western and eastern ends of the conservation area. Buildings on the Business Park to the south of Crewe Green are also visible across open fields but their impact has been softened by extensive, perimeter tree planting, field hedging/trees and also the lower ground level of the Business Park alongside Valley Brook.

Asset value assessment:

The value of Crewe Green Conservation Area is derived from its historic and archaeological interest as an important example of a small rural village of the type that would have been common in Cheshire from the medieval period. Although it does not retain any medieval buildings, it does retain some of the plot boundaries and road layouts derived from the medieval settlement. It formed part of the Crewe Estate and is now mostly owned by the Duchy of Lancaster. It also holds architectural interest having many unifying elements embodied in the architecture of its buildings, most of which were constructed between 1850 and the turn of the century. The red and blue brick Gothic-style Parish Church of St Michael & All Angels (MA01_0050) in its mature landscape setting was designed by Sir G Gilbert Scott and provides an attractive focal point to the area. The domestic buildings built predominantly with red brick, planted timbers and distinctive red tiled gabled roofs together with the Church Hall (MA01_0053) - formerly the school and constructed in similar materials in 1882 in Jacobean style - all produce a visual harmony of considerable charm and attraction. The setting of the conservation area has retained its historical character and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire East Council (2008), 'Crewe Green Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Strategy'. Unpublished report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0008

Asset name: Church Minshull Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366660 360610

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Village

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 14
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0087	Village Farmhouse, Church Minshull
MA01_0088	Beech House
MA01_0090	The Badger
MA01_0091	Gates and Piers to St Bartholomew's Church
MA01_0092	The Church of Saint Bartholomew
MA01_0093	Bridge House
MA01_0094	The Old House
MA01_0096	Smithy House
MA01_0097	Church Minshull Bridge
MA01_0098	Oakhurst
MA01_0101	Mill House
MA01_0404	Church Farmhouse, Church Minshull

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The village of Church Minshull, lies approximately 6.5km north west of Crewe. It originally developed around a junction on the Nantwich to Winsford Road, immediately to the west of the River Weaver. It may mark an early crossing point, over the river, of a local road leading to the line of the old Roman road, from Nantwich to Middlewich (A530), about 1.5km to the east. Although diverse Church Minshull is characterised by buildings in the 'black and white' tradition constructed largely in the 17th and 18th centuries, such as the Grade II listed Old House (MA01_0094) and Smithy House (MA01_0096). This tradition is perpetuated by a picturesque terrace of late 19th/early 20th century 'black and white' cottages with brick understorey as a continuation of the group of earlier 'black and white' cottages. Elsewhere throughout the village brick or brick and stone is used to further articulate the settlement's architectural character. The Grade II * listed Church

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of St Bartholomew (MA01_0092) and Grade II listed Bridge House (MA01_0093), reflect Georgian classicism and Victorian exuberance which positively enhance and extend the architectural character of the village [1].

Setting description:

There are long views of up to 1km distance across the Weaver Valley which contribute strongly to the identity of the village. Undulating terrain and steep inclines are not common in this part of Cheshire. The steeper valley sides and views into the village from higher ground contribute to a strong sense of place. Views out of the village are often terminated by rising countryside topped by trees. The surrounding countryside is typified by its undulating nature and also by substantial native tree cover set in large copses and these features are particularly noticeable from the public footpaths that surround the village. The approach to the edge of Church Minshull from the east on higher land, in particular, gives the sense of descent into a settled area. The importance of hedges has already been noted in terms of their contribution to edge definition as boundary elements. Their softening role should also be understood in contrast to the hard boundary walls on which they mostly stand. The church tower is a visual reference point marking the perceived village centre and can be seen from well outside the settlement edges. From the west its silhouette breaks the skyline and from 1/2km to the south east it is again highly visible as a reference point.

Asset value assessment:

The value of Church Minshull conservation area is derived from its historic and archaeological interest as an important example of a small rural village of the type that would have been common in Cheshire from the medieval period. Its location may mark an early crossing point, over the River Weaver, which led to the line of the old Roman road, from Nantwich to Middlewich (A530). The asset also holds architectural interest as it is characterised by buildings in the 'black and white' tradition constructed largely in the 17th and 18th centuries, such as the Grade II listed Old House (MA01_0094) and Smithy House (MA01_0096) and later brick and stone built structures such as the Grade II * listed Church of St Bartholomew (MA01_0092) and Grade II listed Bridge House (MA01_0093), which reflect Georgian classicism and Victorian exuberance which enhance the architectural character of the village. The setting of the conservation area has retained its historical character and long views across the Weaver Valley, which contribute to a strong sense of place and identity which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire East Council (2007), 'Church Minshull Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Strategy'. Unpublished report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0009

Asset name: Warmingham Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 370870 361100

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Village

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 145
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA01_0003	Stepped cross base in the churchyard of St Leonard's Church
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall
MA01_0102	Church House
MA01_0103	K6 Telephone Kiosk opposite the Parish Church, near the River
MA01_0104	Medieval Cross in Grounds of St Leonard's Church
MA01_0105	The Church of St Leonard
MA01_0106	Warmingham Bridge
MA01_0422	Site of Moated Manor House, Warmingham

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The morphology of the village is based on a predominantly linear form and the sense of directional movement along Warmingham Road/School Lane. The only exception to this is the deeper, multi plot arrangement of buildings at and around the craft workshops. Strong definition of the roadside edge by a combination of buildings, fences and walls and by planting is also fundamental. From the generally tightly enclosed core of the area, between the Church of St Leonard (MA01_0105) and The Bear's Paw public house, there are only limited long views out of the village into the surrounding countryside. Where these occur, they are valuable by reason of their scarcity and because they reinforce the impression of Warmingham as a relatively minor village in a rural area which is dominated by countryside and farmland interspersed by buildings in a generally well contained and compact development pattern. Within the conservation area, buildings date mostly from the 19th century and are typified by strong vertical emphasis, including high chimneys and steep roof pitches. The Church of St Leonard (MA01_0105) dates from 1870 although the formerly timber framed west tower is earlier - around 1715. The prevalent building materials are red and orange bricks combined with small plain roof tiles. Use of sandstone is intermittent as a decorative feature. Church House (MA01_0102) has a late 16th or early 17th century façade whilst the two

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pairs of cottages adjacent to the Bear's Paw public house are around 1870 and were associated with the Crewe Estate (Crewe Hall MA01_0033). Hill Top Cottage was formerly one dwellings and Island House used to be one dwelling and now is two. Structurally the settlement is based around a strongly curved road and the pinch point created by the listed stone bridge (MA01_0097) over the River Wheelock in front of the Bears Paw. Once past the workshop units the compact pattern fragments into a straggle of modern age housing along the road to the north [1].

Setting description:

There are long views into the village centre from the north and south along Warmingham Road and from the two public footpaths, number 4 and 13 which cross the conservation area boundary. The surrounding countryside is typified by its undulating nature and also by substantial native tree cover set in large copses. These features are also highly noticeable from the public footpaths. A metalled road passes out of the village in a north westerly direction from the Bear's Paw public house. This is not a through route but does allow a prime panoramic view of the settlement. Dominant from this direction is the Church Tower (MA01_0105); the red roofscape of the pub and the twin gables of Hill Top Cottage. There is a line of hedging on this western side which serves as an excellent boundary, but the hedge is low so that views of the buildings feature strongly against a backdrop of trees. The terrain rises upwards from almost every direction when viewed from the centre of the village. Views are often terminated by rising countryside topped by trees. There is a strong sense of descent into the village along the main road from both the north and south - both approaches giving a strong sense of descent into the settled area visible through the tunnelling effect of trees.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as an important example of a small rural village of the type that would have been common in Cheshire during the medieval period. The asset has archaeological interest connected to the scheduled medieval cross base (MA01_0104) within the grounds of St Leonards Church (MA01_0105) and the earthwork remains associated with the site of a former medieval moated manor house to the east of the church yard. The asset also holds architectural value associated with the 19th brick cottages associated with the Crewe Hall Estate which characterise the village and which are typified by strong vertical emphasis, including high chimneys and steep roof pitches. Some older post-medieval structures also survive including the Church of St Leonard (MA01_0105) which dates from 1870 although the formerly timber framed west tower is earlier round 1715 and Church House (MA01_0102) which has a late 16th or early 17th century façade. The setting of the conservation area has retained its historical character as a small rural village which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire East Council (2008), 'Warmingham Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Strategy'. Unpublished report.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0011

Asset name: Gates, Piers, Screen and Wall at Hough Gates

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 370790 350726

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Gate pier

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1137036
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA01_0012	Hough Hall
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Gates, piers, screen and wall. Early 18th century. Wrought iron, ashlar and brick. Central double drive gates with wrought iron piers to either side and overthrow and lateral screens supported on low 20th century brick walls with ashlar coping. The gates have closely spaced square railings with dog bars set between with arrow heads. The lock rail supports notched button points. The gates have a basket arched top mirrored by the stretcher of the overthrow. The piers have C and S-scrolls and the overthrow includes the Wilbraham arms. The decoration is made up of waved bars, S, G and C-scrolls and water leaves. The lateral screens have spear head finials and are divided by smaller piers with scroll capitals. There are scrolls adjacent the iron piers of the central gates and the lateral brick piers. The use of waved bars, flat sided oval and notched button points above the lock rail and the absence of a lock panel, as well as the elongated arched top all indicate the work of Robert Bakewell of Derby or his assistant Benjamin Yates" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH023 [2].

Setting description:

The gates, piers, screen and wall are associated with Hough Hall (MA01_0012). The setting is formed of the designed gardens around the hall, which include dense wooded areas and gardens that screen the listed structures from the adjacent village and road.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest associated with the Grade II* listed Hough Hall (MA01_0012) which is an example of a rural high class residence in Cheshire. The asset

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holds group value through its interrelationship with Hough Hall and its designed gardens. The setting of the asset within the halls designed gardens aids the appreciation of the historic character and function of the asset, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1137036>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0012

Asset name: Hough Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 370832 350812

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Hall house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138509
HER: 206/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0011	Gates, Piers, Screen and Wall at Hough Gates

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"House. 17th century with extensive early 19th century additions and alterations and early 20th century additions and alterations. Red random bond brick with ashlar dressings, a plain tile roof. Two storeys with attic. Entrance front: three bays symmetrically disposed. Central doorway with moulded wooden surround having pilaster strips to either side supporting dosserets and an open pediment which holds a fanlight. 20th century half-glazed oak door. To either side are sash windows of 4 x 4 panes with ashlar sills and wedge lintels. Three similar windows to the first floor. Moulded wooden cornice to the top of the wall above and behind which are two, three light hipped dormer windows. Ridge chimney stack at right of centre and gable stacks to either end. The roof tiles rake at each gable end. The right hand gable has ashlar coping. To the left is an early 20th century addition with single-light window at right and to left of this a projecting bay with two blank round-headed arches at right and left with ashlar quoins, voussoirs and bands at the level of the springing and to the lower body. At first floor level is a four-light casement window to the right with gable over and to left of this at the corner a canted 3/4-octagonal oriel window. Interior: 17th century oak run-through panelling to the through-passage with a decorative band of blind running arches to the top. The staircase has rectangular newels and moulded balusters which appear to have been adapted to its present setting. The dining room has chamfered ceiling beams and 18th century raised and fielded oak panelling with chair rail and cyma-moulded cornice, two doors, each of two raised and fielded panels. Early 20th century bolection moulded fire surround and mantel shelf supported on acanthus-moulded brackets. One ground floor and one first floor room, each with raised and fielded early 19th century pine panelling with moulded chimney pieces and hob grates. Six and eight-panel pine doors throughout the house" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH023 [2].

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Setting description:

Hough Hall is set within an enclosed mature, designed garden with dense wooded areas, which segregates the hall from the adjacent village of Hough to the east. Beyond the garden to the north, south and west are pasture fields surrounded by hedgerows. Intermittent traffic noise from Newcastle Road to the north of the asset is barely audible from within the garden and does not detract from the peaceful experience of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as an example of a brick built high class residence in Cheshire. The asset also holds group value with its associated Gates, Piers, Screen and Wall (MA01_0011). The setting of the asset within an enclosed mature designed garden adds to the experience and appreciation of the asset making a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138509>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0013

Asset name: Hough Manor

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 370637 350997

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Country house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1137032
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Small Country House. Mid 18th century with 19th century and 20th century additions and alterations. Red Flemish bond brick with plain tile roof. Two storeys. Entrance front: five bays with pilaster strips to the corners and to either side of the central bay. The central door was a gabled porch above supported on moulded brackets and with an arched niche-head. To either side are single-light sash windows with stone sills and cambered heads with 19th century glazing. To either side of these are sash windows of similar form but of 3 x 2 19th century glazed sash panes. Five similar windows to the first floor. 19th century decorated boarding to eaves cut with trefoils. The four lowest courses of the building are of 20th century engineering brick. The right and left hand sides have bands dividing the ground and first floors, and between the first floor and the attic. Extensive 20th century additions to the rear. Interior: One ground floor room has chamfered ceiling beams and rectangular panels of raised and fielded panelling divided by a chair rail. To either side of the central 19th century hearth are Ionic pilasters with cabling to their corner bodies. The staircase is of six flights with square panelled newel-posts with moulded caps, column-on-vase balusters and moulded handrail” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH023 [2].

Setting description:

Hough Manor is set within a rural landscape of pasture fields. Its immediate setting is associated with a working farm and adjacent are large 20th century barns that dominate the area to the south-west. To the north is the Newcastle Road. Beyond this the pasture fields rise very gently to the north-east. They are surrounded by intermittent hedgerows and isolated trees which reduce long distance views over the landscape.

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Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as an important example of the brick built country house symbolic of the increasing wealth of rural Cheshire based dairy farming during the post-medieval period. It has evidence for 18th century architectural designs that have been improved in the 19th century but retain the original symmetry on the principal façade. The setting makes a positive contribution to its value and typifies its continued presence in the agricultural landscape.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1137032>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0014

Asset name: Basford Bridge Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-300

National Grid Reference: 372361 351402

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Timber framed house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330164
HER: 195
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0120	Basford House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"House. 17th century, with 19th century alterations. Timber framed with brick infill and rendered brick, having a corrugated iron roof. Two storeys, two cell plan, probably originally baffle entry. Entrance front: doorway to right of centre. Two ground-floor two-light 19th century casement windows and two similar windows to the first floor. To the left is a 19th century lean-to. The rear has a lean-to outshut and 7 x 4 cells of uneven framing. Interior: Chamfered ceiling beams to parlour and similarly chamfered minor beams all end-stopped. Similar principal beams to other ground floor room"[1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH030. The asset is reported as being in a degraded condition [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset includes the Basford Old Creamery industrial unit to the immediate north, Newcastle Road to the south and the WCML transport corridor and Newcastle Road overbridge approximately 100m to the west. There is a constant audible noise of traffic and intermittent passing trains. To the south and east of the asset lies a collection of 19th century farmhouses including Basford House (MA01_0120) and Chorlton Bank Farm and beyond is a landscape of large enclosed arable fields with a band of woodland plantation to the east along Basford Brook. The survival of the relationship between the asset, the farm buildings and the rural landscape contributes to the asset's heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest connected to the retention of its historic form and relationship with the later period Basford House (MA01_0120) and Chorlton Bank Farm to

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the south. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset through the partial retention of its rural character which is illustrative of its historic interest as a farm. The presence of later industrial, road and rail infrastructure conflicts with the rural character of the setting and make a negative contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330164>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0015

Asset name: White Lion Inn

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373306 352176

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Timber framed house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1137175
HER: 207/0/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0006	Weston Conservation Area
MA01_0016	Church of All Saints, Weston

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Public house, formerly house. Dated 1652. Timber framed with rendered whitewashed infill and a plain tile roof. Two storeys. Two cell baffle-entry plan. North front: gabled wing to left which has 6 x 3 cells of small framing with angle braces. Slightly jettied gable above with close studding to the lower body and a V-strut to the apex. Three-light ground floor and two-light first floor casement windows. To the right of this is a projecting 19th century or 20th century gabled brick porch painted in simulation of timber framing with a round arch. To right of this are 9 x 3 cells of uneven small framing with two three-light ground floor windows and one three-light first floor window at left. The date is painted in large Gothic numerals at mezzanine level. To the far left is a 20th century addition of brick with planks applied in simulation of timber framing. Ridge chimney stack at left of centre. Interior: The ground floor has chamfered ceiling beams. Chamfered bressumer to inglenook fireplace which now serves as a bar” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH035 [2].

Setting description:

The asset is located on the southern edge of the Weston Conservation Area (MA01_0006) at the junction of Main Road and Cemetery Road. It is set within its own car park, with a bowling green to the south-west. All Saints Church (MA01_0016) located in a triangle of land opposite forms an intrinsic inter-relationship at this end of the conservation area and forms a focal point for the village. To the south the land gives on to arable and pasture fields which lend to its continuing association as a traditional village inn. A path leads south to Weston Hall. However, this association with the wider rural landscape has been infringed upon by the A531 and A500 to the south and east.

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Historic environment

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Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest in its timber framed construction and retention of much of its internal layout and historic detailing. Setting makes a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value as it has a clear inter-relationship with the remainder of the village and surrounding agricultural landscape. The A531 and A500 to the south and east have altered the historic character of the landscape but do not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1137175>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0016

Asset name: Church of All Saints, Weston

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373269 352232

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330190
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0006	Weston Conservation Area
MA01_0015	White Lion Inn
MA01_0017	Weston House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“GV II Church. C. 1840 with chancel of 1893. Red Flemish bond brick with ashlar dressings and roof of fishscale tiles. Nave, north-eastern vestry and chancel. Nave: Western front: Central gabled porch to lower body with ashlar kneelers and coping. Central pointed arch with double-chamfered rebate and hood mould above with floral label stops. Ashlar projecting panel to top of gable surmounted by a cross. Above this and resting upon a string course is a triple lancet window with hood mould and label stops projecting into the gable. To either corner are square buttressing pieces dying via ashlar broaches to octagonal upper bodies. Ashlar roundel to upper gable (probably formerly a clock face). Bell turret to top of gable. South front: ashlar plinth and ashlar panel above upon which sit four lancets with chamfered reveals and ashlar hood moulds with rudimentary label stops. To either corner are the square buttresses dying to octagonal upper bodies. The Northern facade is similar save for the vestry at left. Chancel: apsidal with five windows, the central one surmounted by a gable. All the windows have Ruabon brick quoins and are surmounted by a parapet of similar brick. Interior: Plastered walls to the nave with exposed brown and yellow brick to the chancel. The chancel windows are late work by Morris and Co. The central three of 1924 showing Christ crucified flanked by the Virgin Mary at left and St John at right. Flanking these are two windows of 1928 showing St Peter and St Paul at left and right respectively” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH035 [2].

Setting description:

The Church of All Saints Weston is set in the centre of the Weston Conservation Area (MA01_0006), on a triangle of land formed by Main Road and Cemetery Road, which forms a focal point for the village, built on

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what would have been the village green. The asset has a clear association with the adjacent Grade II listed Weston House (MA01_0017) the former vicarage. There is also an important inter relationship with the adjacent White Lion Inn (MA01_0015) which contributes to this part of the village. It is not visible at long distance due to its 19th century Italianate design with a projecting bell turret, which is only visible in the immediate village surrounds. Some intermittent traffic noise is audible from the roads which surround the asset but this does not distract from its experience.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an important example of the 19th century brick built church built in Italianate architectural style with detailed interior finishes. The setting of the asset on what would have been the village green forms a focal point for the village. It has a clear association with the adjacent Grade II listed Weston House (MA01_0017) and an important inter-relationship with the White Lion Inn (MA01_0015), which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330190>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0017

Asset name: Weston House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373254 352268

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Vicarage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1312457
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0006	Weston Conservation Area
MA01_0016	Church of All Saints, Weston

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“House, formerly vicarage. Dated 1841 on datestone. Red Flemish bond brick with ashlar dressings. Two storeys with attic. Entrance front: gabled slightly projecting wing at left. To the right of this is a slightly projecting gabled porch which has a four-centred archway with ashlar surround and Tudor hood-mould. Ashlar kneelers and coping to porch gable and finials of diamond-shaped section to the sides and apex. The diamond shaped datestone with a moulded surround is set in the gable. The wing at left has a three-light ground floor casement window with two mullions and one transom and a Tudor hood-mould and ashlar sill. Similar window to first floor of less height. Attic window to the gable which has ashlar springers and coping similar to those on the porch. Single light first floor window over the porchway canted ground floor bay window to right of this with lower body of brick and ashlar upper body with a lead roof. Three-light window to first floor with Tudor hood-mould and with a gablet over, with ashlar springers, coping and finials as elsewhere. Staircase window at far right starting at mezzanine level and extending through the first floor. To the right of the main block is a slightly recessed service court. Left hand return has three bays symmetrically disposed. The central, bay has cross windows to the ground and first floors and to either side are slightly projecting gabled wings, both having canted ground floor bay windows with upper bodies of ashlar and having three-light central windows with single-light windows to the angles. Three-light windows to the first floor and single light attic windows. Both gables have the ashlar kneelers coping and finials seen on the entrance front. To left and right and behind the ridge but placed in symmetry with this facade are two groups of three chimney flues of diamond shape” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH035 [2].

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Historic environment

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MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

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Setting description:

Weston House is located within the Weston Conservation Area (MA01_0006), north of the junction of Cemetery Road and Main Road. The setting of the asset is formed by a long linear garden surrounded by high hedges which give a degree of privacy. The garden is the only surviving element of the original land plot which has been imposed upon by the later infilling within the village. Originally built as the vicarage for the adjacent Grade II listed All Saints Church (MA01_0016), the asset retains an inter-relationship with the church despite direct views being blocked.

Asset value assessment:

Weston House is significant as an example of a 19th century vicarage built in conjunction with the adjacent All Saints Church (MA01_0016). It has architectural interest as an example of the simple 19th century brick built vicarage sharing its architectural style with the adjacent church built in 1842. It has historic interest as an example of a chapelry built in response to non-conformism (Wesleyanism) in rural Cheshire. The setting of the asset retains an inter-relationship with the adjacent church despite direct views between the two being blocked and this makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1312457>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0018

Asset name: 41, Main Road

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373294 352313

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Timber framed house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138476
HER: 207/0/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0006	Weston Conservation Area
MA01_0019	Gentian Cottage
MA01_0020	Barn Cottage and Elder Cottage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"House 17th century. Timber framed with brick infill and Flemish bond brick. Plain tile 19th century roof. Two storeys. Northern front: rendered plinth supporting 13 x 3 cells of uneven small framing with angle braces with four 20th century windows of two lights and two three-light 20th century dormer windows. To the right and left ends are portions of brick walling returned from the gable ends to form clasping buttresses. Ridge chimney stacks to the far right and the left of centre. The left hand gable end is of brick with a timber framed gable with plaster infill. The ground floor three-light casement window has mullions and a Tudor hood-mould of moulded brick. The gable contains a two-light casement window and above it are inscribed the letters A D with two coats of arms between and below, divided by the window, the date 1881" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH035 [2].

Setting description:

The asset is located within the Weston Conservation Area (MA01_0006) to the west of Main Road. The setting of the asset is formed by a garden comprised of a lawn with a gravel driveway and small outhouse now converted to a garage. The garden is surrounded by a low hedge on all sides with several mature trees to the south and west. Its original setting would have been one of a series of cottages within the village lined along Main Street. Whilst later development has introduced 19th and 20th century brick built housing into the streetscape surrounding the asset, it retains direct relationship with other timber framed cottages of the original village form, including Gentian Cottage (MA01_0019), Elder Cottage and Barn Cottage (MA01_0020), located to the east along Smithy Lane.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as an important example of a 17th Century timber framed house, typical of the rural houses that would have dominated the villages of Cheshire during the 17th Century. It also holds architectural interest as an example of timber framed construction and early brickwork infill. Its setting is part of the historic core of the village and retains a direct relationship with several Grade II listed cottages of the original village from, including Gentian (MA01_0019) and Barn and Elder Cottage (MA01_0020), which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138476>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0019

Asset name: Gentian Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373338 352316

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Timber framed house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1137180
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0006	Weston Conservation Area
MA01_0018	41, Main Road
MA01_0020	Barn Cottage and Elder Cottage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“House. 17th century. Timber framed with rendered infill and plain tile roof. Two storeys. Road front:- projecting lean-to to the right hand side. Rendered plinth common to the whole building. The lean-to has 5 x 3 cells of uneven small framing and the body of the house to the left has a similar arrangement with a two-light 20th century casement window. The upper portion of the house has had a row of taller cells added. Both gable ends have applied planks in simulation of timber framing but the left hand gable end has a gable truss consisting of cambered tie beam supporting queen posts with a V-strut to the apex” [1]. This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH035 [2].

Setting description:

The asset is located within the Weston Conservation Area (MA01_0006) on the junction of Main Street and Smithy Lane. The setting of the asset is formed by a mature garden which is enclosed by trees and tall hedges. Its original setting would have been one of a series of cottages within the village focused around Main Street. Whilst later development has introduced 19th and 20th century brick built housing into the streetscape surrounding the asset, it does retain a direct relationship with other 17th century timber framed cottages of the original village form. This includes 41 Main Street (MA01_0018) located to its immediate west and Elder Cottage and Barn Cottage (MA01_0020), located to the east along Smithy Lane.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as an important example of a timber

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framed cottage typical of the rural houses that would have dominated the village of Weston and other villages in Cheshire during the 17th century. Its setting contributes to its value as it maintains a relationship with the Grade II listed 41 Main Street (MA01_0018) and Barn and Elder Cottage (MA01_0020), which are illustrative of the villages historic form.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1137180>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0020

Asset name: Barn Cottage and Elder Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373425 352332

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330191
HER: 207/0/4
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0006	Weston Conservation Area
MA01_0018	41, Main Road
MA01_0019	Gentian Cottage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Pair of houses, probably originally one farmhouse. 17th century. Timber framed with a whitewashed brick infill and a plain tile roof. Two storeys. Entrance front: high plinth supporting 17 x 3 cells of uneven small framing with angle braces to the sixth upright from the left. Adjacent and to the left of this post is a blocked doorway with a cambered lintel containing a single light 20th century window. Two further 19th century doorways at right and left of centre with gabled porches in front. One three-light and three two-light ground floor casement windows. The first floor has one three-light and one two-light gabled dormer casements and one four-light raking dormer window to the centre with a central king mullion which marks the division of the houses” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH035 [2].

Setting description:

The two houses are located in Weston Village Conservation Area (MA01_0006), at the end of Smithy Lane. The buildings retain a rural setting on the north east edge of Weston looking out onto the pasture fields surrounded by hedgerows and small wooded copses. Its original setting would have been one of a series of cottages within the village focused around Main Street. Whilst later development has introduced 19th and 20th century brick built housing into the streetscape surrounding the asset, it does retain a direct relationship with other 17th Century timber framed cottages of the original village form. This includes 41 Main Street (MA01_0018) and Gentian Cottage (MA01_0020), located to the east along Smithy Lane.

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Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as an important example of a former timber framed farmhouse which would have been the predominate building type in rural Cheshire during the 17th century. The asset dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition before brick buildings became more commonly used in Cheshire. The setting contributes to its value as it continues to be associated with the rural landscape on the edge of the village of Weston and holds a direct relationship with several Grade II listed cottages of the original village form including 41 Main Road (MA01_0018) and Gentian Cottage (MA01_0019).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330191>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0021

Asset name: Red Lion Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373362 352473

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138475
HER: 207/3
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0006	Weston Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farmhouse (now house). 17th century with extensive early 19th century rebuilding. Red Flemish bond brick with a plain tile roof. Two storeys. Baffle entry plan. Entrance front: three bays. Ground floor doorway to left of centre with moulded lugged surround of painted stone with raised and fielded panels to the inner sides. Pediment over supported on scroll consoles. Before this is a late 19th century timber framed posts with a steeply pitched gabled roof. To the left of this is a three-light ground floor casement window with a basket arch and to the right are two similar windows. Between the floors is a brick band supported in alternately projecting headers. The first floor has three-light casement windows to right and left and to the right of centre a cambered-headed gabled half-dormer window with quatrefoils to the bargeboards. Clasp buttresses to the extreme right and left and chimneystacks to the right and left hand gable ends and a ridge stack to left of centre. The left hand gable end has a central 19th century chimney stack. To the left of this are 3 x 4 cells of small framing with an angle brace to the left hand corner and a jettied gable supported by a moulded bracket. The walling to the right of the chimney stack is flush with the gable and painted in simulation of small framing. The gable has chevron strutting. Projecting wing to the centre of the rear of 17th century date with 19th century outshuts to either side. Interior: three-cell plan. Chamfered ceiling beams to ground floor rooms and ingle nook fireplace (now obscured) to parlour. Exposed small framing of original exterior wall to outshut and panels of wattle and daub infill. Queen post truss to rear wing. The sitting room has 17th century run-through panelling to the lower walls” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH035 [2].

Setting description:

Red Lion Farmhouse is set on the northern edge of the Weston Village Conservation Area (MA01_0006), in

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pasture fields on the eastern side of Main Road. Its immediate setting includes barns associated with its use as a farm. The surrounding fields are surrounded by hedgerows with intermittent trees. Some houses have been built adjacent and opposite the farmhouse changing its once semi-isolated location to one that forms part of the linear development of the village. These include 19th century red brick cottages and a 19th century red brick school that compliment the rebuilt red brick elements of the farmhouse. They act as an associated group of buildings and a satellite element of the village of Weston.

Asset value assessment:

The farmhouse derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as an example of an important 17th century timber framed farmhouse now subsumed in later 19th century brick rebuilding. The asset dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition before brick buildings became more commonly used in Cheshire. The asset's setting makes a positive contribution to its value as it continues to be associated with the rural landscape on the edge of the village of Weston.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138475>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0022

Asset name: Signpost, Weston

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-300

National Grid Reference: 372585 352501

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Sign

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1137242
HER: 4208
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

"II Signpost. Late 19th century/early 20th century. Cast iron. Octagonal post with four sign boards. The post diminishes in girth via a moulded juncture and there is a similar moulded juncture below the sign boards and a finial above them. The north western board reads CROTIA MILL, that to the north east CREWE, that to the south east WESTON and that to the south west reading SHAVINGTON AND/NANTWICH" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH039 [2].

Setting description:

A 19th century signpost set on the northern corner of Whites Lane, Weston Lane, Mill Lane and Cemetery Road. The signpost retains its setting on the corner of four roads in a rural location and is intrinsically associated with the roads. Views up and down these arterial routes are restricted to the south west by mature overhanging trees. To the north and east there are high hedges but clear views of the surrounding fields adding to the signposts rural setting.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest as an example of a 19th or early 20th century metal signpost. Its survival is unusual given that the majority of such signposts have been lost due to replacement in the 20th century and its rarity adds to its heritage value. Its setting contributes to its value as it is intrinsically linked to the roads in this location.

Heritage value: Moderate

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Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1137242>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0023

Asset name: Hollyhedge Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373338 353112

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1312453
HER: 207/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0026	Golden Gates Lodge and Entrance Screen

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farmhouse. Late 16th century/early 17th century. Timber framed with rendered infill with a plain and fishscale tile roof. Two storeys. Road front: gabled slightly projecting wing at right with stone plinth common to whole building. 9 x 2 cells of small framing to each floor and three-light ovolo moulded casement window to centre of each floor. Jettied first floor and gable with ovolo-moulded bressumers and decorated brackets. Decorative framing to the gable. To the left of this the body of the house has 19 x 4 cells of small framing. There is a 19th century or 20th century gabled timber framed porch to the re-entrant angle with the wing and to the left of this are two three-light ground floor windows. The first floor has three three-light windows. All the windows on this front are of 20th century date and have mullioned ovolo-moulded surrounds. The roof has alternating bands of plain and fishscale tiles. There are two massive 20th century chimney stacks to the ridge of the right hand wing and to the left of the main ridge. The right hand side has 9 x 4 cells of small framing with a passing tension brace at right. One three-light ground floor window and one four-light similar window both having mullions and ovolo surrounds. Left hand gable end has 8 x 2 cells of small framing to the ground floor and a jettied first floor also with 8 x 2 cells of small framing and a cyma-moulded bressumer supported on consoles. Both floors have three-light ovolo-moulded windows. The gable is also jettied with an ovolo moulded bressumer supported on decorative brackets. Rear: Gabled portion to far left flush with the main body of the building but distinguished from it by jowled corner posts, between which are 8 x 4 cells of small framing. The gable is jettied and has an ovolo-moulded bressumer with small framing to the gable. Both the ground and first floor windows are of three lights. To the right of this are 20 x 4 cells of small framing with one three and one four-light ground floor window at left and right respectively and a similar arrangement to the first floor with a six-panel 19th century or 20th century door between at ground floor level. Interior: The ground floor has massive beams to two rooms with ovolo mouldings and ogee stops supported on deeply carved brackets. Small-framed dividing walls between rooms and to staircase well. The sitting room has an ingle nook fireplace with one ashlar side wall. 17th century doors to the ground floor with run-through panelling. The first floor has heavy chamfered beams supported on brackets. The house was

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heavily restored early in the 20th century but the timber frame was largely untouched” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH041 [2].

Setting description:

Located on the east side of Main Road to the south of Golden Gates Lodge (MA01_0026), the asset's setting is formed by a small farm yard which contains later brick barns to the north east. Some mature planted trees surround the building but this does not disturb views from the principal façade which is to the west. Beyond the farmyard is a landscape of large pasture fields with hedges and occasional trees. Intermittent traffic noise is audible from Main Road to the west and Shaving Bypass (A500) to the south, but this does not detract from the experience of the asset within its farmyard setting.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic and architectural interest as one of the earliest and best examples of timber framing in Cheshire. The setting of the asset is formed by a small enclosed farmyard with associated later brick barns to the north-east, which are illustrative of its former use as a farm, which make a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1312453>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0024

Asset name: Magnolia Cottage and Stowford Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373232 353346

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Estate cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330152
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0004	Crewe Hall (Park and Garden)
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Pair of semi-detached cottages. Dated 1865. By William Nesfield. Red English garden wall bond brick with tile hanging to the first floor walling and a roof of plain tiles. Two storeys. Entrance front: two mirror image cottages. Recessed centre with lean-to porch which has two lateral pointed arches behind which are the front doors and two glazed central arches with panes of bulls eye glass. Above these are two jointed three-light hipped dormer windows with fishscale tiling to their apexes. Each has wooden mullions with a brick king mullion at the centre. To either side are projecting wings with two two-light casements to each side at ground floor level. The first floors are jettied and have pargetted cement to the coving. The first floor windows are oriels and also have pargetted cement to their coving including the date A D 1865. These oriel windows have hipped roofs and the gable ends against which they are set are hung with fishscale tiles. The roof of the body of the house is hipped and the corners of this roof and the gable ends of the wings are each crowned with a metal vane bearing a lead penant. There is a massive chimney stack of four flues to the centre of the ridge with ribbed brickwork and there are further lateral stacks, flush with the sides of the houses each having 3 flues. Much of the tile hanging and roofing appears to have been replaced this century. In contrast to the Golden Gates Lodge designed in Nesfield's earlier manner these houses are interesting as one of the first examples of Nesfield and Shaw's Old English style and they show Nesfield's characteristic bulkiness of design and fluent combination of many elements of disparate origin. Also of interest is the fact that these are the first such houses designed in the style which is probably most widely associated with the term "semi-detached". Many of the features which were to become cliches of speculative developments in the early 20th century appear here for the first time" [1].

Setting description:

The asset is located in the hamlet of Stowford which forms part of the designed landscape of Crewe Hall

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(MA01_0033). The setting of the asset is formed by a garden to the south bordered by mature hedges and to the north are outbuildings and a yard. Mature trees enclose the asset to the east and west. The widening of Weston Road to the south of the asset has brought traffic closer, but does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest connected to their design by the 19th century landscape architect and artist William Nesfield. They have a distinctive cottage style and form part of a group including many of the buildings associated with Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). The asset's setting within a semi-rural landscape enclosed by trees makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The widening of Weston Road to the south has altered the character of the setting, however this does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330152>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0025

Asset name: Smithy and Smithy Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373271 353347

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Estate cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1137182
HER: 4203
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA01_0033	Crewe Hall
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Smithy and Smithy Cottage. C. 1865. By William Nesfield. Red English garden wall bond brick with clapboarding and a plain tile roof. Two storeys. Road front: jettied first floor supported on three deep brackets of projecting brickwork at the far right and left and to the right of the door. Two bays, that at left containing a single light window at left and the door at right which has strap hinges of wrought iron. The two brackets of projecting brickwork which form the porch to the door each have an ashlar piece in the shape of a kneeler as their last course and flush with the first floor. These are decorated with 'pies' of the type seen in such profusion at Kinmel Park Denbighshire. The coving to the first floor jetty is of cement and has five panels of pargetted work, each in the pattern of a sunflower, set with the bottoms of green glass bottles (first seen at the Regents' Park Lodge of the year before). The first floor walling is now masked by 20th century clapboarding. Four light casement window to the right and a two-light window to the left. The roof is ½-hipped and has a metal rod supporting a penant at the angle cut with the letter C (Crewe). To the left and recessed is the single storey smithy now converted to garaging, which has two windows of three lights with moulded brick mullions at right and a 20th century garage door to the left. The left hand reveal of the house has a two-light ground floor window to the left and a pointed arched ground floor window to the right set with panes of bulls eye glass. To the first floor is a hipped dormer window of two casement lights. The rear of the smithy has a small stable adjoining it” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH047 [2].

Setting description:

The Smithy and Smithy Cottage is set in the hamlet of Stowford which forms part of the designed landscape of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). The buildings are set in a semi-rural landscape with mature trees around them.

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The line of Old Park Road has been retained but is now blocked to motor traffic at its southern end but continues to exist as a cycle route. The widening of Weston Road to the south has altered the character of the setting by bringing traffic closer. However, the sense of enclosure provided by the trees means they retain some of their original setting which was designed to be separate to Crewe Hall and parklands.

Asset value assessment:

The buildings derive their value from their architectural and historic interest connected to their design by the 19th century landscape architect and artist William Nesfield and association with Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). They have a distinctive cottage style and form part of a group including many of the buildings associated with Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). The assets setting within a semi-rural landscape enclosed by trees makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The widening of Weston Road to the south has altered the character of the setting, however this does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1137182>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0026

Asset name: Golden Gates Lodge and Entrance Screen

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-02-300
National Grid Reference: 373134 353378

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Gate lodge
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1137196
HER: 4206
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0004	Crewe Hall (Park and Garden)
MA01_0023	Hollyhedge Farmhouse
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Gate Lodge and Entrance Screen. Earlier than 1865. By William Nesfield. Red English bond brick with ashlar dressings and a slate roof to the lodge. Lodge of two storeys. Road front: the lodge is to the right of the driveway to either side of which are screen walls. The drive gateway is to the centre and recessed. The lodge has a projecting canted two-storey bay with four central lights and single lights to the angles at ground floor level with stone surround as have all the windows. Three central lights at first floor level with wide ashlar quoins to either side and brick walling to the angles. Immediately below this window is blue brick diapering in a zig-zag pattern. To the right of this is a lean-to with a two-light ground floor window and tumbled brickwork to the half gable. Left hand front: Projecting gabled wing at left with three-light ground and first floor windows the ground floor window having a transom as well as two mullions. To the right is a projecting ground floor bay of three lights with a transom and brattished parapet above. Above this to the first floor is a blind ashlar panel set with a shield in relief bearing the coat of arms of the Crewe family. To the right of the building is a section of walling with ashlar bands and to the right of this the wall projects forward and continues to the right pierced by a series of small round-headed arches to its upper body which have ashlar springers and keystones. Similar walling to left of driveway. All the walling has moulded ashlar coping and the angles of the wall and the ends are marked by brick piers of square section with flush ashlar bands and pierced finials of Jacobean form. The four piers to either side of driveway are ashlar, of square section and decorated with strapwork in relief. The lodge is similar in style to Nesfield's designs of 1860-1 for the farm buildings at Shipley Hall in its use of zig-zag diapering and flush ashlar bands, a style inspired by the domestic architecture of Burges and Street. Nesfield's father had laid out gardens at Crewe and it is therefore possible that his son was first employed to design this lodge at an early stage in his career and later designed further buildings by which time his later style had developed” [1].

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This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH047 [2].

Setting description:

Golden Gates Lodge and Screen is located adjacent to Weston Road (B5472) in the hamlet of Stowford which forms part of the designed landscape of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). The asset is set in a semi-rural landscape with surrounded by mature trees. The lodges flank the entrance and driveway to Crewe Hall, located to the north. The widening of Weston Road to the south has impacted the setting of these buildings by bringing traffic closer. However, the sense of enclosure provided by the trees means they retain some of their original setting which was designed to accentuate Crewe Hall and parklands.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest due to its design by the 19th century landscape architect and artist William Nesfield and historic interest through its association with Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). They have a distinctive cottage style and form part of a group including many of the buildings associated with Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). The asset's setting within a semi-rural landscape enclosed by trees makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The widening of Weston Road to the south has altered the character of the setting, however this does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1137196>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0027

Asset name: Beach Tree Cottage; Elm Tree Cottage; Oak Tree Cottage and Walnut Tree Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373263 353394

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138477
HER: 4204
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Terrace of four cottages. 19th century. Whitewashed brick with a plain tile roof. Two and three storeys. Entrance front: Early 19th century cottage to the far right with a gabled end set with cambered headed three-light ground and first floor casement windows. Further gable to left of centre with a three-light casement window to the first floor. Between these two gables are two gabled two-light dormer windows. The left hand cottage is of three low floors with a two-light gabled dormer to the centre of the second floor placed immediately over the first floor window. To the ground floor of the terrace are four 19th century doorways with gabled porches over supported on brackets. The ground floor windows are all of three or four casement lights with flat heads save for that at right; the exceptions being a canted oriel at left supported on a bracket of stepped brickwork and a single-light window to right of the front door of this cottage. The terrace is included for group value” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH047 [2].

Setting description:

Series of cottages set in the hamlet of Stowford which forms part of the designed landscape of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). The buildings are set in a semi-rural landscape with mature trees around them. The line of Old Park Road has been retained but is now blocked to motor traffic at its southern end but continues to exist as a cycle route. The widening of Weston Road to the south has altered the historic character the setting by bringing traffic closer. However, the sense of enclosure provided by the trees means they retain some of their original setting which was designed to be separate to Crewe Hall and parklands.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

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Asset value assessment:

The cottages derive their value from their architectural and historic interest connected to their design by the 19th century landscape architect and artist William Nesfield and their association with the Crewe Hall Estate (MA01_0033). They also have group value as one of a number of buildings associated with Crewe Hall estate which have the same distinctive cottage style. The asset's setting within a semi-rural landscape enclosed by trees makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The widening of Weston Road to the south has altered the character of the setting, however this does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138477>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0028

Asset name: Stowford Lodge

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373292 353425

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Estate cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1137194
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA01_0033	Crewe Hall
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“House. Dated 1879. Red English garden wall bond brick with a plain tile roof. Single storey. Entrance front: projecting gabled wing to right hand side with lean-to porch to its right hand side with a 20th century door and timber framing to the half gable. The projecting wing has a canted wooden bay window to the centre. The gable is jettied and supported on moulded wooden brackets resting on brick corbels. The gable is filled with decorative timber framing, strapwork and pies and the date and the Crewe arms and two letters C adorsed and entwined. Four-flue chimney stack set at the meeting of the ridges. The left hand side has a similar timber framed gable, less jettied, with a three-light ground floor window. This building is included for group value” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH047 [2].

Setting description:

Lodge set in the hamlet of Stowford which forms part of the designed landscape of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). The buildings are set in a semi-rural landscape with mature trees around them. The line of Old Park Road has been retained but is now blocked to motor traffic at its southern end but continues to exist as a cycle route. The widening of Weston Road to the south has impacted the setting of these buildings by bringing traffic closer. However, the sense of enclosure provided by the trees means they retain some of their original setting which was designed to be separate to Crewe Hall and parklands.

Asset value assessment:

This lodge holds both historic and architectural value as part of the 19th century Crewe Hall landscape

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designed by landscape architect and artist William Nesfield. It also holds group value through its association with Crewe Hall (MA01_0033) and other estate buildings. The asset's setting within a semi-rural landscape enclosed by trees makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The widening of Weston Road to the south has altered the character of the setting, however this does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1137194>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0029

Asset name: Firtree Cottage, Weston

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-301

National Grid Reference: 372490 353595

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Estate cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138478
HER: 4205
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Estate Cottage. Dated 1865, By William Nesfield. Red English bond brick with fishscale tile hanging and a plain tile roof. Entrance front: projecting wing at right with a square bay window to the ground floor of four casement lights. Jettied first floor above this supported on moulded wooden brackets resting on stone corbels. The first floor is tile-hung with hammer-headed tiles which are bellcast to their lower edge. To the centre are two two-light casement windows with a central cement panel between which is the size of one of the lights. This has incised pargetting with the date AD/1865 to the top and below it the initial C (Crewe) surmounted by a coronet. The balls of the barons coronet are formed of green glass bottle-necks and the panel has floral patterns to the outer edge. Half-hipped roof above with a massive three-flue chimney stack to the ridge. To the left of this wing and recessed is a lean-to porch with a basket arched doorway at right and a cusped lancet light to the left with bulls eye glass panes. The left hand side has a projecting wing at left with a five-light ground floor casement window and above it a four-light casement window to the first floor which is hung with hammer-headed tiles bellcast to their lower edge. The gable has incised pargetting showing sunflowers and foliage, a rising sun motif to the centre and pies to the apex. To the right of this projecting wing is the side of the lean-to porch which has two rectangular panels of incised pargetting showing floral motifs again set with bottle-necks and a bottle bottom of green glass which at the time of the resurvey (1985) had unfortunately been overpainted. Service court to rear” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH048 [2].

Setting description:

Firtree Cottage is set in the hamlet of Stowford which forms part of the designed landscape of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). The asset's setting is formed by semi-rural landscape with mature trees screening views of

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the railway to the south and the A5020 to the west. The widening of Weston Road to the north has impacted the setting of the asset by bringing traffic closer. However, the sense of enclosure provided by the trees means the asset retains some of its original setting which was designed to be separate to Crewe Hall and parklands.

Asset value assessment:

The cottage derives value from its architectural and historic interest due to its design by the 19th century landscape architect and artist William Nesfield and its association with the Crewe Hall Estate (MA01_0033). The asset also has group value as one of a number of distinctive cottage style buildings associated with Crewe Hall. The asset's setting within a semi-rural landscape enclosed by trees makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The widening of Weston Road to the south has altered the character of the setting, however this does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138478>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0030

Asset name: Gates, Piers and Wall at North End of Crewe Hall Drive

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373287 353935

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Gate pier

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138669
HER: 200/3
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Gates and walls separating the Hall and gardens from the park and farmland. 1878 (on gates). Wrought iron gates, stone gate piers and brick walls. One pair and two single gates between sandstone piers with strapwork decoration. The inner gate piers are surmounted by a griffin and a lion whereas the outer piers have convex "prisms" with strapwork supported on four inverted consoles. The lower sections of the gates consist of lyre like panels based on leaves, spearheads, twists and scrolls. Pairs of central rails are separated by scrolls and the upper sections are based on Jacobean arched panels and pilasters. The top rails, which support the overthrow, have the inscription "Quid retribuam domino" to the centre gates, and the flanking gates have the date. The overthrows are an elaborate arrangement of roundels with shields and emblems, scrolls, spears and leaves. They are surmounted by crowns with grain sheaves and sickles. The gate piers are flanked by a wall of open arcading with springers and keystones. This has piers, with stone dressed sinkings to match the arching and ogee caps carved to resemble the tile covering of the Hall tower" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH047 [2].

Setting description:

The designed landscape of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033) forms the setting of the asset, with the hall and gardens to the north and the park to the south. The development of Crewe Hall Enterprise Park within the surrounding parkland has altered the character of the wider setting but does not detract from the experience of the asset.

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Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

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Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest connected to the Jacobean estate of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033) and associated estate buildings. This building also holds architectural value through the retention of its 19th century detailing and its detailed "faux" Jacobean decoration. The designed landscape of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033) forms the setting of the asset, which is illustrative of its connection to Crewe Hall, and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The development of Crewe Hall Enterprise Park within the surrounding parkland has altered the historic character of the wider setting but does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138669>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0031

Asset name: Former Stables at Crewe Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373243 353999

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Multi storey stable

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138667
HER: 200/1/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0004	Crewe Hall (Park and Garden)
MA01_0032	The Apple House
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall
MA01_0131	Crewe Hall Park and Gardens (Former Extent)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Former stables, circa 1636, with tower circa 1837 by Blore. Now laboratories and offices. Red brick with tiled roof. Built in quadrangle form with buildings around four sides of a rectangular yard. Main elevation, east, is of nine bays, two storeys and attic. Central semi-circular arched opening of stone, with springers and keystone, flanked by pilasters with recessed panel and two-light stone dressed mullion windows. The tower, which rises above the opening, is flanked by a strapwork blind arcade and passes through the eaves cornice and parapet. At this level there is a two-light window with vertical arrow slots above. There are clock faces in stone surrounds, bell chamber with arched openings and ogee cupola with corner finials. The end bays have stone dressed quoins. The second, fourth, sixth and eighth-bays are set forward and have 3 finial shaped gables. Mainly three-light mullion windows but two-light attic windows in the shaped gables. A brick modillion course supports the stone cornice and brick openwork parapet with stone coping. The north and south gables of the facade are shaped, there are shaped tiles in the roof and an ornate crested ridge. The north and south elevations have large semi-circular arched rusticated carriage openings with springers and horse head keystones under shaped gables. The walls in the carriageway tunnels have bands of blue bricks. The eaves treatment is a brick modillion course, stone cornice, and brick parapet with stone coping to match the east elevation. The west building has twelve segmental arched openings, with keystones, with access from the enclosed yard. At roof level the buildings are built as four gabled blocks. There are chimneys to the former living quarters in the buildings with high-standing octagonal flues linked at cap level. Interior: Altered” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is

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SCH047 [2].

Setting description:

The asset forms part of the designed landscape of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). Its setting is formed by an enclosed internal courtyard known as the Quadrangle. Outside of the Quadrangle the asset retains important visual links to the hall, located to its north west and the halls parkland to the south and east. The development of Crewe Hall Enterprise Park within the surrounding parkland has altered the historical character of the setting but does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest connected to the Jacobean estate of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033) and architectural interest through the retention of its 17th century architectural features and connection to architect Blore. The asset also holds group value with the 17th century Apple House (MA01_0032), which is the only other estate building to belong to the earliest development of the hall. The setting retains important visual links to Crewe Hall and its parkland, which is vital to understanding the asset's historic function and relationship with the hall, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The development of an Enterprise Park within the parkland has altered the historical character of the setting but does not detract from the experience.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138667>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0032

Asset name: The Apple House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373154 354004

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Fruit store

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138668
HER: 200/2/5
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0004	Crewe Hall (Park and Garden)
MA01_0031	Former Stables at Crewe Hall
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall
MA01_0034	Sundial at Rear of Crewe Hall
MA01_0131	Crewe Hall Park and Gardens (Former Extent)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Small storehouse, circa 1636, Red brick with tiled roof. Octagonal plan, two storeys, two windows. Boarded semi-circular headed door in stone opening with archivolt. Plain boarded door at first floor level in chamfered opening with wooden lintel. Two upright elliptical windows in stone surrounds at first floor level. Moulded brick modillion course below moulded stone cornice with moulded cast iron gutter. Octagonal pyramidal roof surmounted by lantern with semi-circular headed lights and lead roll cap” [1]. This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH047 [2].

Setting description:

Located within the grounds of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033), the setting of the asset is formed by the Former Stables (MA01_0031) which lie to the immediate east, a modern tennis court and car park to the north and west and a band of mature trees and shrubs, which restrict views to and from the parkland to the south of the asset. Although partially enclosed the asset retains its visual links to the Former Stables. The development of Crewe Hall Enterprise Park within the surrounding parkland has altered the character of the landscape, however this does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest connected to the Jacobean estate of Crewe Hall

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(MA01_0033) and architectural interest through the retention of much of its original 17th Century detailing. The asset also holds group value with the 17th century Former Stables (MA01_0031), which is the only other estate building to belong to the earliest development of the hall. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value through the retention of the visual link to the Former Stables, which is vital to understanding the asset's historic function and relationship with Crewe Hall. The development of Crewe Hall Enterprise Park within the surrounding parkland has altered the character of the landscape but does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138668>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0033

Asset name: Crewe Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373304 354021

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Mansion house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138666
HER: 200/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0004	Crewe Hall (Park and Garden)
MA01_0009	Warmingham Conservation Area
MA01_0024	Magnolia Cottage and Stowford Cottage
MA01_0025	Smithy and Smithy Cottage
MA01_0026	Golden Gates Lodge and Entrance Screen
MA01_0027	Beach Tree Cottage; Elm Tree Cottage; Oak Tree Cottage and Walnut Tree Cottage
MA01_0028	Stowford Lodge
MA01_0029	Firtree Cottage, Weston
MA01_0030	Gates, Piers and Wall at North End of Crewe Hall Drive
MA01_0031	Former Stables at Crewe Hall
MA01_0032	The Apple House
MA01_0034	Sundial at Rear of Crewe Hall
MA01_0036	Statue of Neptune
MA01_0131	Crewe Hall Park and Gardens (Former Extent)
MA01_0326	Crewe Hall Farm House
MA01_0327	Farm buildings 10 metres east of Crewe Hall Farm House
MA01_0328	Farm buildings 40 metres north of Crewe Hall Farm House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Jacobean Mansion, 1615-36 for Sir Randolph Crewe (Pevsner). West service wing added circa 1800, for the first Baron Crewe. 1830-1840 restoration by Blore for the third Baron. Gutted by fire in 1866 and rebuilt by E M Barry 1870. Further alteration by Thomas Bower in 1896. Red brick with stone dressings, lead and slate roof. Two storeys, basement and attic. The south entrance front consists of two facades of seven bays

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of which the western steps forward of the line of the eastern by two bays. There is a further single storey built against the west return. The walls of the original Jacobean east wing survived the fire; these are fronted by a wide paved area and balustrade with lions on alternate piers and griffin and lion flanking steps to main entrance. The entrance bay is of stone, set forward, and has semi-circular arched opening flanked by fluted Ionic columns on strap decorated bases. Above there are tapering Jacobean pilasters, flanking a three-light window, and supporting a full width strapwork cartouche. The stone dressed window above supports the balustraded parapet and achievement cresting. The porch is flanked by pairs of single mullion double transome stone dressed windows in diaper work walls and the bays at the east corner and west wing are canted two storey bay windows with shaped gables to the attic windows above and behind the balustraded eaves parapet. The west wing is plainer with a single two storey canted bay window, surmounted by shaped gable, flanked by pairs of single mullion double transome windows and a first floor oriel midway between similar windows in the west bays. All quoins have flush stone dressing and there is a full length cornice at first floor window head level and full length eaves parapet. The east end has four two-storey canted bay windows with shaped gables to the end bays. The north garden front is the reverse of the facade with the east wing forward. This has an elaborate two-storey segmental bay, which is the chapel apse at ground floor level, with solid cartouche decorated stone panels below cusp headed stained glass lights. The rear is dominated by a square stone dressed brick tower with ogee roof and corner chimney pinnacles which rises two storeys above the main roof of the Hall. The west wing has an arcaded loggia with blind arcaded rear wall, vaulted ceiling and three Tuscan columns. Interior: The interest is in the east wing. The South West room, the "Oak Parlour" has the only original Jacobean chimney piece with "Green Men" and similar carving of the period; this contrasts unfavourably with the high quality of workmanship achieved under the direction of the 19th century architects. The Entrance Hall has an elaborate marble chimney piece with Tuscan columns, pediment and the Crewe Arms. There are oak panelled walls and a timber panelled ceiling. A triple archivalt plastered arcade, flanked and divided by marble Tuscan columns and fluted pilasters, leads to a central hall, with panelling and columns to four sides forming a cloister arrangement with mezzanine level timber balustraded gallery over. Columns at gallery level support hammer beams and elaborate arched trusses supporting a lantern light. The chapel is north of the central hall. The apsidal chancel is of marble with miniature Corinthian arcade with alabaster heads of prophets and Evangelists. There is an elaborate carved altar rail with opening flanked by angels, benches with carved backs and poppyheads and wall panelling with bronze medallions of biblical characters in each panel. The entrance to the ornate choir gallery is from the mezzanine gallery of the central hall. The open newel staircase, east of the central hall, is approached by short flights from east and west and has fluted strings, strapwork, carved animal newel caps and other high quality carving. The carved parlour has oak panelling and an alabaster chimney piece with "Time rewarding Industry and punishing sloth" surmounted by a broken pediment with the head of Sir Randolph Crewe. The room has a dentil and egg and dart cornice and deep plaster frieze with figures representing the elements, graces and virtues. The upper floor has a vaulted gallery round the central hall with much elaborate plasterwork. The Library has Corinthian columns flanking the chimney piece, scenes in the frieze and a high quality ceiling with pendants. The Drawing Room has panelling, Corinthian pilasters, marble chimney piece, doors with lavish cases and a ceiling with strapwork and pendants. The Long Gallery has Corinthian pilasters and a modillion cornice. All rooms in the east wing generally have chimney pieces, doors and door cases of a high standard and ceilings based on strapwork, but they all have their own individual character. A fine house splendidly recast in 19th century" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH047 [2].

Setting description:

The asset's setting is comprised of designed gardens to its north and south and a mixture of post-medieval estate buildings and modern buildings associated with the Crewe Hall Hotel and Enterprise Park to the east and west. Beyond is parkland enclosed by a broad band of mature trees and hedging. There are important key views between the asset and other elements of the historical landscape including the Grade II Crewe Hall registered park and gardens (MA01_0004) and the Grade II listed former stables (MA01_0031). The reuse of the estate as the Crewe Hall Enterprise Park has altered the historic character of the landscape but does not detract from the overall experience of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset's value is derived from its architectural and historic interest associated with the retention of its 17th century form and detailing, particularly the use of brick which was an innovative new material used only on high status buildings during the 17th century and its connection to the Crewe family. It also holds group

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value through its connection to the designed park and gardens (MA01_0004), (MA01_0131) and the other associated estate buildings which collectively make up the Crewe Hall Estate. The designed garden setting, interrelationship and key views between the asset and its associated buildings and monuments makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The reuse of the estate as the Crewe Hall Enterprise Park has altered the historic character of the landscape but does not detract from the overall experience.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138666>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0034

Asset name: Sundial at Rear of Crewe Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373338 354102

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Sundial

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330083
HER: 200/2/6
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0004	Crewe Hall (Park and Garden)
MA01_0032	The Apple House
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall
MA01_0036	Statue of Neptune

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Sundial early 19th century. Of stone, iron and bronze. Cavetto moulded triangular stone base with slightly concave sides supporting three inverted consoles with bearded heads in the internal angles. The brackets enclose a cluster of leaves from which rises a tapering twisted column with small spheres set in the flutings. This supports a Corinthian cap on which stands a shaped iron stem holding three large bronze angled rings also two smaller cross-braced rings at either end of a slender rod" [1].
This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH047 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the formal gardens of Crewe Hall (MA01_0004). The asset forms a focal point within views from the rear of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033), which is located approximately 65m to the south of the asset. The Statue of Neptune (MA01_0036) is located approximately 45m to the north in parallel with the asset. The sundial and statue together form a designed view through the formal gardens. The Temple of Peace Wood located immediately behind the statue, forms the backdrop against which the designed views are appreciated.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and artistic interest connected to the Jacobean estate of Crewe Hall (MA01_0033) and the 19th century formal gardens (MA01_0004) designed by landscape artist

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and architect William Nesfield. The asset also holds group value through its connection to the other assets, particularly the Statue of Neptune (MA01_0036). The setting of the asset in relation to designed views within the formal gardens makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330083>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0035

Asset name: Wistaston Manor

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 369658 354115

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Manor house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1425602
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Former Manor House, early 17th century, altered, now a Public House. Rendered brickwork with tile roof "U" shaped on plan, two storeys and attic, five bays with added single storey, four bay wing to west. Projecting single storey central entrance with pair of gothic headed two panel doors, with gabled parapet above. The entrance is flanked by timber cross windows with casements. Front, end bay, gables have large 19th century bay windows with French style casements, in cross form, full length high transome side lights and flat roofs. First floor windows above bay widows are single mullion twin-transome casements with label courses above. The three centre bays are recessed over the flat roof of the entrance and. have modern windows with night vents. High standing dormer with single light and labels with a similar window arrangement in gable apexes. High standing rendered stacks with arch separation of flues and massive caps.

INTERIOR: Original ovolo moulded beam and exposed timbers, many of them second hand timbers which have been inserted” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH060 [2].

Setting description:

The asset is located at the junction of Nantwich Road and Manor Court. The setting of the asset is formed by a car park enclosed by a broad band of mature trees and shrubs. The asset is bordered to the north and east by Modern detached residential properties, which have altered the historic character of the landscape.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value through its historic and architectural interests as an example of a 17th century

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manor house which retains much of its historic form and detailing. The asset's original rural setting has been lost to modern residential development which makes it harder to understand and appreciate the historic interest of the asset, making a negative contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1425602>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0036

Asset name: Statue of Neptune

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373352 354149

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Statue

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138670
HER: 200/2/7
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0004	Crewe Hall (Park and Garden)
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall
MA01_0034	Sundial at Rear of Crewe Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Stone statue, early 19th century, formerly stood on the bank of the lake, by Repton but appears isolated since this drained away. Of stone on large pedestal. Consists of Neptune sitting, talking and gesturing, accompanied by a young female in a reclining position” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH047 [2].

Setting description:

Located within the formal gardens of Crewe Hall (MA01_0004), the original setting of the asset on the bank of the lake by Repton has been lost since the lake drained away. The historic form of the garden is still to some extent legible, and the statue sits on a key visual line from the hall.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest associated with Repton's historic landscape at Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). The asset also holds group value through its connection to the other assets, particularly the Sundial at the Rear of Crewe Hall (MA01_0034). Although the original setting of the asset on the bank of the lake has been lost since the lake was drained, the form of the garden is still to some extent legible and the statue sits on a key visual line from the hall. The setting of the asset is vital to understanding the asset's connection to Crewe Hall, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138670>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0037

Asset name: Police Training College

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 370032 354357

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
Convent school

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1061362
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Ursuline convent and school, c. 1910. Designed in the Arts and Crafts style of the late 19th century and early 20th century, derived from the work of Philip Webb. The building has architectural references to the French gothic (tracery and fleurs de lis) for the Ursuline nuns who founded the convent in 1906, and the Arts and Crafts Dutch/Queen Anne style with small-pane sash windows of mass housing of the early 20th century. Red/Brown brick in decorative header and Flemish bonds, moulded brick surrounds for doorways, in window arches and tall arched recesses to main facades. Carved stone panels and mouldings in gothic style in the entrance bay, above the doorway and window and in the gables; stone gable copings, and carved finials. Plain stone sills, lintels, sill bands. Timber ornamental barge boards to alternate dormer windows, grey slate roof. L plan comprising a south and a west wing; 3 storeys plus attics. The main façade, south wing, faces south with four bays of four, three, two and 10 first-floor windows. Bays 1 and 3 project slightly and are gabled; the right-hand two windows of bay four are obscured by a two-storey later addition. The entrance in bay 3 had a narrow doorway right, cross window left, tympana with cupsed tracery under semi-circular moulded string, diamond plane leaded lights. Bay 1: the tympana above the ground floor windows have carved panels with lilies (representing the French fleur-de-lis and the annunciation of the Virgin Mary) and defaced fountain stones at ground level. The lily motif is also displayed between windows, bay 4. The left return, west wing, is of four bays, each with two paired windows in a full-height arched recess. A three-storey staircase bay is set back, far left. The right bay has a stepped brick dormer gable, the windows divided by a central full-height chimney ornamented with a keyed arched recess. The rear facade of each wing has paired windows in full-height round-arched recesses, and dormer windows, all lacking the ornamental detail of the facades. Two tall added staircase/lift towers added to north walling, and single-storey additions not included in the listing. The east gable end has mouldings as main facades, and a glazed double door right.

Interior: The main entrance opens into a staircase hall. The staircase has cast-iron balustrade with ramped

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handrail, balusters of reeded naturalistic design. South wing, east end ground floor: reported to have been pupils' chapel, has paired cusped lights to south windows and a blocked single light window in the rear wall. Corridor with blind arcading. The Ursuline Sisters, a French order of nuns, founded a convent at Crewe in 1906; this building is not shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1911 but is reported to have been built c. 1910 [Edge, p. 233]. The school was recognised as a secondary school by the Crewe Board of Education in 1922. In the second half of the 20th century the building was converted to the Cheshire Constabulary Training Centre and Maintenance headquarters. At the time of listing the building had become the Police Training College, with extensive accommodation added to the north. Refs. W H Chaloner: The Social and Economic Development of Crewe, 1950. B.Edge: The Old photographs series: Crewe, 1994 [shows a ridge stack on west wing, centre]" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH061 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a large garden enclosed by mature trees, located adjacent to Salisbury Avenue. Beyond the garden the asset is surrounded by modern residential development, which has altered the formerly rural character of the asset's setting. However the sense of enclosure provided by the trees means that this does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural and historic interest as a rare survivor of the early 20th century Arts and Crafts style architecture within Cheshire, derived from the work of Philip Webb. The setting of the asset is formed by a large garden enclosed by mature trees, which screen the asset from the surrounding modern residential development. The sense of enclosure provided by the trees aids the appreciation of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061362>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0038

Asset name: 1867 buildings at Crewe Railway Station

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-301
National Grid Reference: 371151 354755

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway building
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1436435
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0135	Crewe Railway Station, Grand Junction Railway
MA01_0137	Crewe Arms Hotel

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"The Grand Junction Railway (GJR) was the first trunk railway, formed in 1833 to create a connection from Birmingham to a junction with the Liverpool & Manchester Railway (which opened in 1830). The railway opened in 1837. The station took its name from nearby Crewe Hall, and the town was largely built by and for the railway. Through mergers, takeovers and privatisation, Crewe station passed from the GJR to the London & North Western Railway (LNWR; 1846), the London, Midland & Scottish Railway (1923), British Railways (1948), Railtrack (1994) and Network Rail (2002). The first Crewe Station was sited to the North of the Nantwich Road bridge, and was supplemented with a separate, more modest station building and platform when the Manchester & Birmingham Railway opened in 1842.

The station was rebuilt by the LNWR in 1849 to accommodate increased traffic following the opening of the line to Scotland, but as the rail network expanded rapidly and trains grew ever longer and more frequent, the LNWR was compelled to rebuild the station entirely in 1867. The new station was largely to the south of the Nantwich Road bridge and comprised two large island platforms with station buildings and three pitched-roofed trainsheds over the platforms and adjoining lines. The cream brick retaining wall to the east of the station (facing Platform 1) and the screen wall to the west of the station (facing Platform 11) were also constructed at this time and supported the trainsheds; the screen wall provided some protection from crosswinds. William Baker was Chief Civil Engineer for New Works of the LNWR in the 1860s, and thus responsible for the station, although the design cannot be positively attributed to him personally as the surviving archive drawings are unsigned. A substantial amount of fabric, including the platform buildings, survives from this phase.

Subsequent alterations include the addition of a storey to the building on Platform 5 in 1891 for Post Office

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use, and removal of short sections of the west screen wall to provide access to an island platform built further to the west in 1903-6. To the north of the Nantwich Road bridge, the eastern screen wall has been reduced in height to just above the arches, although archive drawings and the surviving section immediately to the north of the bridge suggest that this stretch never had the elaborate cornice found elsewhere. This probably occurred when the Crewe Arms hotel was rebuilt in 1880. 20th century electrification involved alterations to the roofs and columns. The western building (on Platform 6) has had the northern end removed and a first-floor office inserted over the resulting space, c1962. The interiors of the buildings have been largely stripped of historic features during several phases of refurbishment. Extensive works were undertaken to the station in 1984-85 as part of a £14.3 million track and signal modernisation programme. This included renovated waiting rooms, buffets and toilets, and probably alterations to the doors and windows of the platform elevations, although Platform 6 retains some original sash windows. Railway station platform buildings, flanking walls and arcades of 1867, for the LNWR under the supervision of William Baker.

MATERIALS: cream and orange brick and terracotta. **PLAN:** two linear station buildings align north-south on separate platform islands set to the south of the Nantwich Road bridge, and two flanking walls that run to the north and south of the bridge – one a retaining wall to the east of the station (facing west onto Platform 1) and the other a screen wall to the west of the station (facing east onto Platform 11). Short lengths of arcade also run northwards from the Nantwich Road bridge, sited to the east of Platform 11, and southwards from the southwestern corner of the western platform building.

EXTERIOR: forming the core of Crewe Railway Station, which has expanded considerably around these structures. The west screen wall is approximately 20ft high and runs northwards from just to the south of the main platform areas; its line is continued to the south by a later steel-framed screen. A single track runs between this wall and Platform 11. The wall is well-detailed with a vivid polychrome treatment of its brickwork, and the same appearance to both faces. It is built mainly of cream stock bricks laid in English Bond (alternating courses of stretchers and headers), with a plinth that is stone-coped. The wall is divided into bays by pillars with rusticated east and west faces. Each bay contains an arcade of three semi-circular brick arches (the centre one slightly larger), with bands of cream alternating with bands of orange with a central blue course, and supported by two slimmer, plain pillars, setting up an effective rhythm. Brickwork panels fill the space between the pillars and are coped at the level of the springing for the arches. The panels are of cream brick, recessed within an orange brick surround; the laying pattern is a variable Flemish Garden Wall bond, sometimes with two stretchers to one header in each course, and sometimes with paired headers with two or three stretchers between. A terracotta drip mould unifies the three arches. Above is a dentilled cornice which continues across and terminates the pillars between bays, and above this a cream brick parapet with flat stone copings. The wall is interrupted after six bays where the south footbridge of c1904 crosses to the western platform island. To the north of this it continues for a further 12 bays, the northernmost of which stands underneath the northern footbridge. The three bays to the south of this have lower brick panels, and sawn inner faces of the arcade capitals indicate that they once were filled to this level. Beyond a short gap, another bay stands alone beneath part of the modern booking hall. To the north of this, beyond the abutments for the Nantwich Road bridge, the wall continues for a further eight bays.

To the east of the track and Platform 11, another section of wall runs north from the abutments of the Nantwich Road bridge for eight bays. This is a true arcade with no plinth between the pillars, but the central bays have largely been infilled to create the east wall of a later building, which also conceals much of the west elevation of the arcade. The arcade running south from the southwestern corner of the western platform building is similarly detailed and again some bays have been infilled by adjacent buildings of cream brick. This runs southwards from a point five bays to the north of the Crewe Arms, with a further seven bays from here to the Nantwich Road bridge. It is detailed the same as the west screen wall, but the arches have been infilled with obscure material, and wall is coped with concrete a single course above the arches, except for one and a half bays immediately north of the bridge, where the wall rises higher than this and then steps in over three courses to form a high-level plinth, with a short parapet above.

To the south of the bridge, for 25m the wall is plain cream brick in Flemish Bond, with four blocked openings, the truncated abutments of a footbridge, and a stone cornice of alternating recessed and projecting stones. Above this is a modern cream brick parapet. This section terminates in alternating red sandstone quoins. Southwards of this, the wall is again as described for the western wall, with the following exceptions: the pillars between bays continue upwards as pilasters in a stone parapet; the arches are infilled with cream brick, and the central panels of cream brick stand proud of the orange surround rather than being recessed within it. This section continues for 18 bays. Halfway along, the northern timber gable of a

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trainshed roof rests on the cornice, and from here southwards the stone parapet gives way to a later blue engineering brick parapet.

The principal elevation of the eastern platform building faces west, and is also mainly of cream brick and terracotta, with some orange terracotta. This elevation has a similar regular rhythm to the screen walls, being divided into bays which each contain three arches. These arches however are segmental, with frogged voussoirs with orange bands between, and a keystone bearing a bearded face, known as the 'Greybeards'. Bays (from the left) 2, 4 and 6 are recessed, with projecting bows in bays 3 and 5. Bay 8 does not have arches. In the flat bays, each arch contains an elaborate timber architrave with a large semi-circular central arch and smaller side arches, similar to the screen walls. These architraves are supported in the centre by two slender cast-iron columns with Corinthian capitals, and by corbels at the jambs. Windows and doors are all timber replacements and some window openings have been lowered for doors, but most retain their deep stone sills which rest on the stone plinth. A modillion cornice runs across the elevation, supporting the trainshed roof. This cornice is interrupted at the bows, which have flat roofs and a simpler, shallower modillion cornice. The bows have paired windows in each arch supported by a single central column, and there are no Greybeards. At the north end some door jambs have cast-iron protectors (painted red), and a granite drinking fountain of Queen Victoria's Silver Jubilee (1863) is mounted in the wall, with a small semi-circular cast-iron trough below, lettered 'FOR YE DOGS'. At the right the cornice returns along the south elevation which is otherwise largely blind, as is the east elevation, which has some intrusions from the erection of a red-brick first floor of 1891, and later alterations.

The northelevation contains plain doorways with stone wedge lintels and cast-iron jamb protectors, and is chamfered on the northwestern corner, returning for a short length on the west, underneath the north footbridge, northwards of the principal elevation. The western platform building principally faces east, and is a mirror of the building described above, save that it is truncated to the north of the northernmost bow window. This building retains some timber sliding-sash windows. A retail kiosk obscures the three southernmost arches. The south elevation is blind. The west elevation also has the modillion cornice which continues that of the arcade that projects southwards from the southwestern corner. There are three small square windows and three larger segmental arched windows. The left-hand section was obscured during maintenance at the time of inspection but appears to include a basement stair protected by a stone plinth and railings. The north elevation comprises a 20th century retail frontage.

INTERIOR: the interiors of both platform buildings are devoid of historic features and not of special interest. Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') it is declared that these aforementioned features are not of special architectural or historic interest" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH052 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is defined by its relationship to the railway and the operational rail infrastructure within central Crewe. The modern active station (MA01_0135) dominates the physical surroundings of the asset and it would be difficult to appreciate the asset devoid of the surrounding railway.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its architectural interest as one of the best pieces of mid-19th century platform architecture designed anywhere on the LNWR network. The assets were listed at Grade II for their architectural value derived from the impressive and well-detailed flanking walls, arcades and platform buildings overseen by William Baker. They also hold historic interest as a rare surviving example of buildings of a major junction railway station of this period; which although altered have survived well taking into account the extreme intensity of use and the numerous phases of expansion and alteration that have taken place. The modern station (MA01_0135) forms the setting of the asset and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value as it would be difficult to appreciate the asset devoid of its surroundings.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1436435>

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Historic environment

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- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0039

Asset name: Ruskin Road School

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370149 354884

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
Secondary school

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1271977
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0040	Caretakers House at Ruskin School

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Secondary school, now comprehensive school. 1909, by H Beswick, County Architect. Founded at the instigation of Or W Hodgson, and partly funded by the local railway company. Intended as a co-educational secondary school. Altered early 20th century, and with later 20th century alterations and additions. Georgian Revival style. Red brick, with terra cotta dressings. Welsh slate roofs with square-domed octagonal cupola and wind vane, and various coped stacks and air shafts. Windows are mainly original tilting casements with glazing bars. Three storeys; 24 windows arranged 3:3:3:2:2:3:3:3. T-plan. Projecting central entrance bay, defined by pilasters under a pediment, has a moulded round arched doorcase with keystone, containing original half-glazed doors, sidelights and fanlight. Above, a panelled sham balcony on enriched scroll brackets, and two windows. Above again, a round arched window dated 1909 on the apron, and flanked by pedimented niches. Roundel in pediment. Flanking bays have round arched windows flanked by smaller single lights, and above, two windows on each floor, those to the second floor round headed. Projecting pedimented outer bays have three flat headed windows on the lower floors, and Oiocletian windows above, with roundels in pediments. Recessed flanking bays have 3 windows on each floor, those to the second floor round headed. The end bays were originally single storey, and were raised soon after completion. Each has a projecting centre under a pediment, with 3 flat headed windows on each floor, the central second floor window mullioned. At the rear, two flat roofed projections, three storeys, containing service rooms. Two hipped rear wings with round arched stair windows adjoining the front range on each floor, and with coped round-arched air shafts. North wing has large segment headed second floor windows and roof lights to the art room. South wing has further fenestration at the west end, and a single storey range with a canted bay window to south. Between the rear wings, a two-storey range with clerestory roof, containing the assembly hall. West of this, a lower two storey hipped range with glazed canopy, formerly the gym. INTERIOR: Most rooms have glazed brick dado and 20th century suspended ceilings. Corniced entrance hall has half-glazed double doors and screens. Part-glazed side doors with eared architraves and corniced panels above, leading to offices in a similar style. Noteworthy assembly hall, with a gallery on three sides, carried on cast-

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iron columns and brackets. Segmental-arched queen post roof with clerestory. Round arched windows and doors with fanlights. Balcony has ornate cast iron balustrade. Adjoining gym has plain queen post roof, with glazing largely obscured. Former craft room to south has large segment-headed fireplace, now blocked, and corresponding room to north has segment arched domestic scale fireplace. Second floor art room has exposed principal rafters with arch braces and tie rods. laboratories, now combined, have exposed queen post trusses and some original furnishings. At each end of the main range, a lift shaft” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH062 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by an enclosed school yard, which also contains a Caretaker's House (MA01_0040) to the north-west of the asset. Beyond is the early 20th century residential streetscape of Ruskin Road.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its architectural interest as an example of an early 20th century purpose built secondary school, designed by H Beswick (County Architect). The asset also has historic interest through the retention of its historic form and detailing and its association with the LNWR and development of the railway in Crewe during the 20th century. The asset has group value with its associated Caretaker's House (MA01_0040). The setting of the asset within its school yard is illustrative of its function and the retention of its historic context as part of the early 20th streetscape of Ruskin Road, makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271977>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0040

Asset name: Caretakers House at Ruskin School

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370114 354923

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1271979
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0039	Ruskin Road School

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Alternatively know as: Caretaker's House at Ruskin Road School, ROOK STREET. Caretaker's house and attached outbuilding. 1909, by H Beswick, County Architect. Red brick with paler brick bands and terra cotta dressings, and Westmorland slate roof. Gables have roughcast panels. Two storeys; 3 x 1 bays. Windows are mainly original glazing bar sashes, with keystones. Front has a central projecting gable with a part-glazing door to left under a round arch with keystone and blank fanlight. Above, central round arched window. To right, a single sash. Left return has two sashes on each floor. Rear has a central sash, and above, another sash in a through-eaves dormer. To right, a projecting stack. To left, a single sash and a side wall stack. Attached outbuildings include toilets and stores with a hipped ventilator and lean-to- roofs, enclosed by a wall with terra cotta coping. INTERIOR: Plain, with two rooms combined, original staircase with turned balusters, and several original five-panel doors” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH063 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by an enclosed school yard, which also contains a School (MA01_0039) to the south-east of the asset. Beyond is the early 20th century residential streetscape of Ruskin Road.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historic interest as purpose built house connected to the LNWR and architectural interest through its association with H Beswick. The asset also has historical interest through the retention of its historic form and association with the LNWR and development of the railway in Crewe

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during the 20th century. The asset has group value with its associated School (MA01_0039). The setting of the asset within its school yard is illustrative of its function and the retention of its historic context as part of the early 20th streetscape of Ruskin Road, makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1271979>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0041

Asset name: Park Farm House, Crewe Green

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 373158 354951

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1136145
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farm house, early 19th century. Brown brick in English Garden Wall Bond, slate roof. Two storeys and attic, three bays with two-bay gable and three-bay, two-storey, wing east, forming an "L" plan. Recessed three-light casements to outer bays, two-light to centre, all with glazing bars and stone sills. Flat skewback cambered arches to ground floor and first floor and flat chamfered lintel second floor. Multi-panel glazed door with single timber panel, in frame with rectangular transome light, external timber architrave, and small lead covered hood on brackets. Wide eaves with exposed soffit bearers, shallow pitch with one end hipped and the other gabled with barge boards. Gable end stacks. The two-storey return is gabled over the centre bay. Interior: Six panel and ledged and battened doors. Beams with modest chamfers” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH049 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a working farmyard, which includes a collection of 19th and 20th century associated farm buildings. Beyond is a landscape of pasture fields, which typify the asset's continued presence within the agricultural landscape.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as an example of a typical English garden-wall bond brick farmhouse that would have dominated the rural villages of Cheshire during the 19th century. The setting of the asset is formed by a working farmyard with 19th and 20th century outbuildings, surrounded by pasture fields. The setting is illustrative of the asset's function as a farm and typifies its continued presence

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within the agricultural landscape, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136145>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0042

Asset name: Union Street Baptist Church and Attached Boundary Wall and Railings

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-302
National Grid Reference: 370620 355054

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Baptist chapel
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1356876
HER: 2652/1/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Baptist church and attached vestry, meeting rooms and offices, boundary wall and railing. 1884, by J Wallis-Chapman. Red brick, with ashlar dressings and plain tile roofs. Eclectic style, mainly with Gothic elements. Rectangular church with stair turrets and spire at west end, vestry and meeting room forming T-plan cross range at east end. Church, fivebays, has plinth, buttresses, sill band, rebated brick eaves, coped gables and crested ridge tiles. West gable has rebated pointed-arched doorway with hoodmould, containing 20th century panelled double doors with mullioned overlight, flanked by single plain lancets. Above, a round window with Decorated tracery and hoodmould. To south, a stair turret, three stages, topped with a timber-framed octagonal lantern. Ground floor has a door in a round arched recess, flanked to left by a single lancet. Above, three lancets under a flat head. Upper stage and lantern have patterned timber framing with rendered infill panels. Upper stage has half-hipped roof, single square window to west, and two-light window to south. Lantern has wooden-framed cross-windows in the upper stage, and an octagonal pyramidal roof with a tall finial. To north, a canted stair turret, two stages. To west, a porch with chamfered doorway and mullioned overlight, under a hipped stone roof. To right, a single lancet. Upper stage has continuous glazing with leaded lights, under a hipped roof. North and south sides have in each bay two lancets, and above, a flat-headed three-light window. At the north east end, a projecting square stair turret, with a pointed arched doorway and double doors, set in a chamfered four-centred arched recess. Above, a traceried cross-mullioned window, three lights. Beyond, the canted end bay of the cross range, with six-light windows on each floor, re-glazed late 20th century. Cross range, three bays, has segment-headed three-light windows in each bay on each floor, those above with narrower sidelights. South gable has a central external gable stack, flanked by two windows on the ground floor, and single windows above, the latter glazing bar sashes. Gabled side bays have two windows on each floor, those above flat-headed. INTERIOR: Church has an all-round wooden gallery with pierced front, carried on slender cast-iron columns. Arch-braced hammer beam

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roof with sham clerestory, matchboard ceiling and numerous tie rods. Raking floor with original pine benches. At the front, raised platform covering cruciform tiled baptistry. Traceried pine pulpit, flanked by half-glazed doors. Above, on the gallery, panelled organ case with show pipes. At the rear, south lancets, flanked by pairs of half-glazed doors. Similar single doors on the gallery. All the church windows have patterned stained glass. Tiled entrance vestibule has open well stone staircases with double iron stick balusters and ramped handrails. . Cross range has similar staircase. Ground floor has large meeting room with glazed screens and folding partition. On the first floor, a hall with stage and flanking dressing rooms, with arch-braced principal rafter roof. Rooms mainly retain original match board dadoes and doors. MEMORIALS: none. OUTSIDE: Blue brick boundary wall with chamfered ashlar coping and topped with a railing, along west and north fronts. Square blue brick piers with ashlar caps to double gates at west entrance. Similar piers, blue brick and red brick, with double gates to north side entrance, and similar piers to a wooden gate leading to the rear range" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH064 [2].

Setting description:

Located approximately 500m north-west of Crewe Railway Station (MA01_0135), the setting of the asset is formed by the late 19th century residential streetscape of Union Street.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest through its association with a named architect and eclectic style mixing gothic elements with Mediterranean influences. Located north-west of Crewe Railway Station (MA01_0135), the setting of the asset retains much of its historical context as part of the 19th century streetscape of Crewe. This contributes to understanding its historical development and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356876>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0043

Asset name: The Delaney Building at Crewe and Alsager College

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 371770 355110

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
Teacher training college

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1330088
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“One of the original buildings of the former Crewe Teacher Training College and still used for similar purposes, 1911 (in pediment) by H Beswick (County Architect). In terra cotta and Accrington red bricks with slate roof. "H" plan, 11 bay, single storey front but with two-storey section at the rear (north). High-standing, (Assembly Hall) 7-bays-wide projecting centre, with lower two-bay wings either side. Centre bay flanked by brick pilasters, with terra cotta bases and bands, supporting a terra cotta pediment, with three corn stooks, cartouche and date in the tympanum. Lower, open pediments, to end bays of centre section, on pilasters which frame recessed openings with archivolts. There are small circular four-keystone panels in the tympanum. Moulded terra cotta plinth, sills, string course and console cornice. Mullion and transome windows with hopper lights and semi-circular transome lights and bullseye windows above. Plain brick parapet with moulded coping. Side wings plainer with flat headed hopper and pivot windows dressed in terra cotta, lightly moulded cornice and brick parapet with moulded coping. Octagonal drum with corner shafts supporting lead covered cupola with weather vane. Rear section of building of no interest” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH065 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the Manchester Metropolitan University Cheshire Campus, located on the north side of A534 Crewe Road. A mixture of early and late 20th century buildings surround the asset along with lawned areas and internal campus roadways.

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Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest connected to its association with H Beswick (County Architect) and the retention of its historic form and detailing. The setting of the asset within the Manchester Metropolitan University Cheshire Campus, is illustrative of its function as an educational institute and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330088>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0044

Asset name: Crewe Drill Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370384 355196

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Drill hall

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1437709
HER: 7771
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Reasons for Designation

Crewe Drill Hall, a former army reserve centre built in 1937 with pronounced Moderne styling, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

* Design quality: as a well-detailed example of the Moderne style with notable features, in particular the entrance portals, and a relatively unusual application of the style to a purpose-built drill hall; * Degree of survival: due to the near-complete retention of its original external appearance including subsidiary features, and good survival of internal arrangements and details.

History

Drill halls originated as a building type following the formation of Rifle Volunteer Corps in 1859. Also known as 'drill sheds', and commonly identified on modern Ordnance Survey maps as 'TA Centres', they can be defined as dedicated training facilities for the army's volunteer units. In the mid 19th century the Government made a concerted effort to create a reserve of men with military training, arranged along the lines of the regular army. Voluntary service (as opposed to enlisting into a paid semi-professional militia) was opened up to the general population in 1859, and by the end of 1860 more than 120,000 had signed up. This vast new force needed accommodation, and existing local barracks and depots were unable to take the strain. Most units were, at first, private organisations with no access to central funds. Although many of the early volunteer groups adapted existing buildings such as village halls, a purpose-built drill hall was considered the most desirable option.

These slowly began to emerge as a distinct building type and, although no two drill halls are identical, they generally comprise two or more of three basic elements. These combined to form a characteristic layout whereby the offices, armoury and stores were accommodated in an administrative block fronting the street,

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with a large hall positioned at right-angles behind (often with an indoor target range to one side and viewing balconies at either end). The third element, accommodation for the caretaker or drill instructor, might be included within the administrative block or placed adjacent. Whilst there are countless variations upon the basic layout, the most common is the side-by-side arrangement, with the hall running along the street beside the administrative block. In addition to their standard functions, drill halls acted as focal points for events within the wider community. Many were designed with this in mind and boasted of their suitability to host concerts, dances and meals. The units were a source of local civic pride and the architecture of their drill halls often reflected that.

Drill halls' architectural treatment can be divided broadly into four periods: 1859-1880, 1880-1914, 1914-1945 and 1945 to the present. Crewe's drill hall was built in 1937 and therefore falls into the 1914-1945 period, during which more than 200 new drill halls were built, mainly in the suburbs of England's major towns and cities. These buildings were designed with vehicles and improved technology in mind, resulting in larger buildings for use by fewer, smaller, but more specialist units. Most inter-war drill halls date to the 1930s, a decade marked by a rise in international military activity. Whilst mediaeval and Tudor influences lingered, the dominant architectural style of this period was neo-Georgian. While there are other examples with some Moderne features, Crewe is unusual in having such a clear Moderne influence.

The drill hall plot is marked without buildings on the 1938 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey, and on the 1960 1:1,250 map the buildings are shown with their current footprint. The TA centre was closed in 2016.

Details

A drill hall of 1937, architect unknown.

MATERIALS: brown brick with concrete dressings and grey slate roofs.

PLAN: a two-storey administrative and domestic range at the westfacing Derrington Avenue, with the hall to the eastfronting Myrtle Street, and a separate garage to the east accessed from Myrtle Street, and a single-storey rifle range abutting the hall to the S.

EXTERIOR: the drill hall is surrounded by terraced housing, most of which was there prior to the drill hall being built.

The two-storey administration block faces west and is symmetrical, with a hipped roof with sprocketed overhanging eaves, and two ridge stacks. The brick is in English bond, with projecting, darker horizontal bands across the windows. The elevation steps forward below a soldier-course band beneath the first floor sills, and another topping the low plinth, this band having a moulded upper margin. The elevation also has two shallow steps at either end. The windows are steel-framed with horizontal glazing bars, and grouped between long sills and lintels (except at the first floor where the windows sit directly under the eaves). The sills and lintels are concrete, with horizontal grooves and rounded ends to the lintels in a streamlined, Moderne manner. In the centre are three-light windows to each floor, the ground-floor window being set into a shallow bay that rises to the first-floor sill, with brick cavetto margins. This bay contains a foundation stone, which is inscribed: 'THIS STONE WAS LAID/ BY HIS WORSHIP/ THE MAYOR OF CREWE/ ALDERMAN F BOTT FP MBE/ ON THE TWENTY THIRD DAY OF JULY IN/ THE YEAR OF GRADE 1937'

To either side are groups of four windows per floor, the ground-floor ones being slightly wider, but each comprising two, wider outer windows and two, slimmer inner ones, with concrete jambs and brick mullions between; at ground floor the central mullion has an angled central rib.

At the right, the return elevation has the same detailing under a slightly lower roof, stepping forward with slim margins to either side, and with four windows under the eaves (each with a separate sill), a timber door to the accommodation grouped with a window under a projecting grooved lintel, and another window to the right. To the right of these the ground floor projects slightly with another window, and above the soldier course is a later parapet* in a similar brick, screening the flat roof of this rear outshut.

The left-hand return elevation has similar details, with a slightly set-forward central portion, and one window per floor. This is abutted by the drill hall's principal elevation. This is flanked by matching entrance portals, with a small flat-roofed outshut to the left of the left-hand entrance. The projecting entrance portals (that to the right fronting a small lobby) resemble the lens of a plate camera, stepping forward in progressively smaller planes and culminating in muscular, stepped and concave brick architraves to the panelled, original

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timber double doors. Each is surmounted by a stepped and banded curved brick fin with a concrete capping. The left return of the lobby has a window with the same head and sill details as the administration block, as does the frontage of the outshut at the left. The doors are reached by splayed flights of six steps with metal balustrades. The elevation has the same stepped plinth as the administration block, and between the lobbies has two projecting three-course bands of darker brick, and a soldier course below the eaves. The main roof is of natural slate, hipped into the rear roof of the administration block and gabled at the eastend, with continuous rooflights below the ridge on each pitch.

The east elevation of the hall also projects in the centre with slim margins and has the same plinth, and eaves soldier-course, and three windows with the same concrete sills and grooved lintels. The south elevation of the hall is partly obscured by the rear outshut of the domestic accommodation, and by a rifle range which projects eastwards behind the garage. The range has parapets and a shallow central gable, and buttresses along the south side; its roof is covered with profiled metal sheeting*.

The garage is also in English bond, in common bricks to the side and rear elevations, with gables to the roof which is of corrugated cement sheeting*. The front elevation is in the same brick as the hall, with a stepped surround to the wide vehicle entrance, and folding metal doors*.

INTERIOR: the hall is reached from the lobbies by original glazed panel doors with brass handles, recessed in a multi-stepping surround. It retains its original parquet flooring and is open to the steel, Belgian-truss roof with curved ties, which is timber-lined. The trusses rest on pilaster buttresses, with recessed surrounds to radiator niches, now with modern radiators*. The balcony at the westend has a later glazed timber screen*, and a two-storey block* has been inserted at the eastend. The kitchen hatch*, kitchen fittings* and sanitary fittings* are all replacements.

The administration block is reached by central double doors beneath the balcony, set in the same surround as the lobby doors. These give access onto a corridor running across the building, with original skirtings, architraves, doors and dado rail, and is also parquet-floored. The mess room retains a brick fireplace in a canted alcove and has a timber bar frontage, but its door* is a replacement. Historic office features include cupboard doors and a tiled fireplace (with a modern electric radiator*). Upstairs the offices and accommodation also retain historic features including doors and architraves, cornicing, skirting and a window from the flat overlooking the former balcony. Sanitary and kitchen fittings* in the flat are replacements.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: concrete bollards linked by metal chains surround the forecourt, which retains a timber flagstaff. Railings* protect the ginnel between the garage and the hall, and the forecourt is paved in concrete flags*.

*Pursuant to s.1 (5A) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ('the Act') it is declared that the aforementioned items are not of special architectural or historic interest" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH076 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the late 19th century streetscape of Myrtle Street and Derrington Avenue, which are lined with terraced housing. The asset retains its historical context as part of this streetscape.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as a former army reserve centre built in 1937. It also holds architectural interest as a well-detailed example of the Moderne style drill hall with near-complete retention of its original external appearance and good survival of internal arrangements and details. The setting of the asset within the late 19th century residential streetscape of Myrtle Street and Derrington Avenue, is little changed since its construction and allows an understanding of historic function which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

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Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1437709>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0045

Asset name: The Old Vicarage, Crewe Green

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 372638 355214

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Vicarage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1136132
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0007	Crewe Green Conservation Area
MA01_0050	The Church of St Michael, Crewe Green

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Formerly Vicarage, now private dwelling, 1889 (Pevsner) by Thomas Bower. Red brick and planted timbers, tile roof, two storey and attic, two-bay garden front (east), three-bay entrance front (north). The north side is dominated by a massive chimney stack which contains two small ground floor windows and an inset stone panel, with Crewe Estate emblems, at first floor level. Oak boarded entrance door with strap hinges and Perpendicular style stone dressed opening. Stone mullion and transome ground floor windows and large octagonal stone bay to garden front. Timbers to first floor, in small framing style, with metal casements. Chimney reduces to normal proportions at eaves level by means of side slopes and three gabled steps. Chimneys have pilaster and large projecting caps. Garden front has verandah with lean-to roof supported on fiveturned posts. There is tile hanging to a rear wing” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH066 [2].

Setting description:

The asset is located down a private lane off Narrow Lane on the outskirts of the village of Crewe Green. The asset is surrounded by private gardens and outbuildings. Beyond this are fields which form part of the property, the boundaries of which are well defined by hedges and tree planting.

Asset value assessment:

The Old Vicarage derives its value from its architectural and historic interest through its association with a named architect and retention of its historic form and unusual and elaborate decorative elements. The

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presence of Crewe Estate emblems on the structure contribute to the understanding of the historic estate system. As the former vicarage, the asset also has group value with the Church of St Michael, Crewe Green (MA01_0050). The setting of the asset as part of the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007) enhances the understanding of this asset as part of this historic settlement which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136132>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0046

Asset name: Blue Bell Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 372750 355302

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1312967
HER: 210/0/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0007	Crewe Green Conservation Area
MA01_0047	Lobelia Cottage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Cottage, late 17th century, mainly whitened brick with the remains of a timber frame and tiled roof. Two storeys, two bays with single storey addition west. Leaded lattice windows with gudgeon hung metal casements. The single first floor window is in a gabled half dormer with barge boards. Ledged and battened door with inserted glass panel under small gabled hood. Timbers only at first floor level in facade, small framing with angle braces. Single gable stack. Interior: Bevelled beams and exposed ceiling joists. Listed for group value only” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH066 [2].

Setting description:

The asset fronts onto Narrow Lane on the outskirts of the village of Crewe Green within the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007). The asset is surrounded by private gardens to the north, south and west with a large modern triple garage to the west of the house. Adjacent to the asset to the east is Lobelia Cottage (MA01_0047), which is of similar style and date.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an example of a traditional timber framed dwelling, typical of the 17th Century timber framed tradition that would have populated the villages of Cheshire in this period. It's setting as part of the Crewe Green Conservation Area and location adjacent to a contemporaneous property of a similar style, contributes to its value and enhances the

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understanding of this asset as part of this historic settlement. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1312967>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0047

Asset name: Lobelia Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 372761 355305

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Timber framed house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330086
HER: 210/0/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0007	Crewe Green Conservation Area
MA01_0046	Blue Bell Cottage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Cottage, late 17th century. Rendered brick nogged timber frame with tile roof. Two storeys, three bays. Irregular small framing. Leaded lattice casement windows, with metal opening lights gudgeon hung. Upper windows in half dormers with gabled roofs and barge boards. Ledged and battened door under small gabled hood. Main gables have timbers only in the apexes and there are a few timbers at the rear. Single storey lean-to to east gable; the west gable has barge boards. Central four flue stack. Interior: Bevelled beams and exposed ceiling joists” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH066 [2].

Setting description:

The asset fronts onto Narrow Lane on the outskirts of the village of Crewe Green within the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007). The asset is surrounded by private gardens to the north, south and east. Adjacent to the asset to the west is Blue Bell Cottage (MA01_0046), which is of similar style and date.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an example of a traditional timber framed dwelling, typical of the 17th Century timber framed tradition that would have populated the villages of Cheshire in this period. It's setting as part of the Crewe Green Conservation Area and location adjacent to a contemporaneous property of a similar style, contributes to its value and enhances the understanding of this asset as part of this historic settlement. The setting makes a positive contribution to

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the value of the heritage asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330086>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0048

Asset name: Model Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 372646 355321

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1136113
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA01_0007	Crewe Green Conservation Area
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MA01_0050	The Church of St Michael, Crewe Green
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farm House, circa 1880. Planted timbers and red brick with gabled red tile roof. Two storeys, four bays, in Elizabethan style. Two-storey, gabled, three-way, cove-jettied, projecting entrance with planted timbers at first floor level, and gothic headed six flush panel door at side. Ground floor windows are cast iron, multi-glazed casements, in pairs, with terra cotta mullions. First floor generally has planted timbers in cross and quatrefoil patterns and timber casements. Treble bracket supported square oriel, at first floor level, on north gable with Crewe Estate emblems, on carved stone panels, between the brackets. Main gables half hipped. Reeded barge boards, crested ridge tiles and stacks with heavy caps. Listed for group value only” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH066 [2].

Setting description:

The asset fronts onto Narrow Lane with private gardens to the front and rear. It is located in the heart of Crewe Green village within the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007). There are close neighbouring residential properties to the north and west. To the east, on the opposite side of Narrow Lane is the churchyard of St Michael's (MA01_0050).

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an example of the construction of "model" villages in the 19th Century in mock historic styles. The presence of Crewe Estate emblems on the structure contribute to the understanding of the historic estate system. The setting of the

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asset within the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007), in the village centre, retains its historic context and allows an understanding of its place within the historic settlement. This makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136113>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0049

Asset name: Fir Tree Cottage Vicarage Cottage, Crewe Green

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 372631 355340

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330087
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0007	Crewe Green Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Cottages, early 19th century, whitened brickwork in Flemish Bond with gabled blue tile roof. "L" plan, single storey and attic, two bays each. Three-light leaded lattice windows, with gudgeon hung metal casements, in wooden frames with turning pieces and cambered arches. Six panel or boarded front doors in gabled porches. First floor windows in gabled dormers or gable apexes. Barge boards and finials to gables. Interior: Lugged and battened and six panel doors. Exposed purlins. Listed for group value only” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH066 [2].

Setting description:

The asset is located in the centre of the village of Crewe Green within the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007). The cottages are situated on a bend in Narrow Lane. The immediate surrounding of the asset consists of private gardens with a number of outbuildings. There are closely neighbouring properties to the south and the Church of St Michael (MA01_0050) and an area of communal green space is prominent to the east of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an example of 19th century brick dwelling which retains much of its historic form. The setting of the asset within the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007), in the centre of the village, retains its historic context and allows an understanding of its place within the historic settlement. This makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330087>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0050

Asset name: The Church of St Michael, Crewe Green

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 372693 355360

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138674
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0007	Crewe Green Conservation Area
MA01_0045	The Old Vicarage, Crewe Green
MA01_0048	Model Farmhouse
MA01_0051	Milestone at Corner of Narrow Lane

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"SJ 75 NW CREWE C.P. NARROW LANE (Crewe Green) 2/32 The Church of St. Michael 20.1.75 GV II* Parish church, 1857-9 (Pevsner) by G G Scott. Red brick with blue brick features and tile roof. four-bay nave and apsidal chancel. Weathered and beaded sandstone plinth, walls with diaper work and blue brick bands. Two-light nave windows with shaft mullions, trefoil heads and quatrefoils in window head flanked by shafts with foliated caps. Inter-window buttresses with poppyhead capped nook shafts. Large gabled south porch with shafts to quoins and entrance and internal three shaft arcade with centre window both sides. Oak door with elaborate strap hinges. Round inset panel of Christ blessing, in porch gable apex. Chancel shaft-arcaded with trefoil headed single light stained glass windows in alternate arches. Moulded sill band, flat bands of decorated tiles at shaft cap level and below moulded corbel table at eaves. Corner buttresses, north west corner of nave, support partly corbelled, bartizan-like, octagonal bell turret with stone roof. Nave west gable has rose window flanked and surmounted by round Holy Family and angel inset panels. Plain bevelled, lead lined, eaves gutter cornice, gable copings with gablet kneelers and crested ridge with gable cross finials. Interior: White brick walls with bands of red up to polychrome window arches, diaper work above. Hexagonal piers to chancel arch flanked by single marble shafts with rings and foliated caps. Stone pulpit with marble angle shafts and foliated cornice. Carved oak choir stalls with poppyheads. Last Supper and linenfold panelled revedos. Linenfold wall panelling to chancel up to window height with matching chair. Cantelevered oak organ case. Marble shafts with foliated caps flank all chancel windows and shafts form the mullions of the nave two light windows. Ornate brass lectern. Stone carved baptismal font with lamb, lion, angel, and bird motifs and oak cover. Scissor braced, rafter roof to chancel, and apse; boarded above rafters. The nave roof has a mansard profile with rafters changing pitch at purlin level and again boarded on

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

their upper surface. There are three arch braced trusses supported by carved stone corbels” [2].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH066 [3].

Setting description:

The asset is located at the junction of Crewe Road and Narrow Lane, adjacent to a small village green and forms the focal point of the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007). The setting of the asset is formed by a churchyard which is enclosed by a low brick wall with stone coping and a wooden gated entrance on Narrow Lane. Within the churchyard mature tree planting restricts views into and out of the asset, forming a deliberate design to create a private and reflective space.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic and architectural interest through its connection to architect G.G. Scott and the retention of its historic form and unusual design including the blue brick features and octagonal bell turret. The asset's location adjacent to a small village green forms the focal point of the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007) and enhances the understanding of the asset as part of this historic settlement. The enclosed churchyard setting with mature tree planting forms part of a deliberate design to create a private and reflective space, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138674>
- 2 Pevsner, Hartwell and Hyde (2011) 'Cheshire: The Buildings of England'. Newhaven: Yale University Press.
- 3 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0051

Asset name: Milestone at Corner of Narrow Lane

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 372619 355377

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Milestone

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1138672
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0007	Crewe Green Conservation Area
MA01_0050	The Church of St Michael, Crewe Green

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Milestone, circa 1897, cast iron, painted black and white. Triangular on plan with top sloping forward towards front point of triangle. White painted with black plinth and picked out letters and numerals. Marked Cheshire County Council on the top sloping face with Nantwich 5 and Whitchurch 16 on the east cheek and Haslington 1, Wheelock 3½, Sandbach 5 and Congleton 12 on the west cheek. The back is hollow with two horizontal braces to the side cheeks. Listed for group value only” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH066 [2].

Setting description:

The asset is located within the centre of the village of Crewe Green within the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007). Its setting is formed by the junction of Crewe Road and Narrow Lane and a small green.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset derived from its historic interest as an example of late 19th century road transport paraphernalia. The setting of the asset at the junction of two roads is key to understanding its historic function as a milestone and makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138672>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0052

Asset name: Church Cottage Plum Tree Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 372637 355415

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Estate cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138673
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0007	Crewe Green Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Pair of Crewe Estate cottages, 1877 (in gable apex) now private dwellings. Red brick with gabled tile roof. Single storey and attic, two bays each. Centre bays have twin mullion high transome casement windows set forward between posts which carry, with brackets, a narrow lean-to roof with hipped ends. End bays have porches, with boarded doors and side lights, covered by hipped roofs. The porches are flanked by small casements. Upper storey wholly in roof. Centre gables whitened roughcast with planted timbers and two light casements, flanked by pilasters with brackets to the flat heads. Twin rose feature and date in apexes of both centre gables. Hipped ends to roof with gabled dormers. Former roof covering replaced by 20th century concrete tiles. High standing central chimney with Crewe Estate emblem inset in base and diagonal flues with heavy caps. Listed for group value only” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH066 [2].

Setting description:

The asset is located on the north side of Crewe Road within the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007). The setting of the asset is formed by a large garden, enclosed by mature hedges and to the immediate north, east and west of the garden is a landscape of enclosed arable fields. To the south of the asset across Crewe Road the Church of St Michael (MA01_0050) and an area of communal green space are prominent.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest through its association with the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Crewe Hall Estate (MA01_0033). The retention of its historic form and detailing including Crewe Estate emblems on the central chimney contribute to the understanding of the historic estate system and the development of Crewe into a major town in the 20th century. Located within the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007), opposite the Church of St Michael (MA01_0050) and a small green, the setting retains its historic context and allows an understanding of the asset's place within the historic settlement. This makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138673>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0053

Asset name: Crewe Green Church Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-300

National Grid Reference: 372753 355434

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Church hall

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1312964
HER: 210/2/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0007	Crewe Green Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Formerly school, 1882 (on wall mounted sundial) now the Church Hall. Red brick with red tile roof, in Jacobean style. Single storey, four bays including facade gable east. There is also a lean-to porch entrance west. The front gable has central six board filled panel door, with semi-circular head, in stone ovolo moulded frame with keystone. This is flanked by rectangular stone dressed stained glass windows with weathered sill band. Door is surmounted by oak bracket and corbel supported segmental pediment with carved arms in tympanum. Clock in circular stone frame with four keystones in apex of gable with carved bargeboard. Gable is surmounted by diagonally set fleche with ogee tiled roof and weather vane. Three west bays are symmetrical about the second slightly projecting bay which has large stone dressed, glass covered, stone carved panel depicting "Time rewarding industry and punishing sloth". Above there is a tablet inscribed "What shall we render unto the Lord". This is surmounted by a brick scroll pediment containing emblems of the Crewe Estate. The bay terminates in a stack like structure, with octagonal piers, flanking sundial with the inscription "use well thy time" and the date. The centre west bay is flanked by diaper work and double mullion stone windows with high transome and heads above eaves in timber framed bracketted gabled dormers with cove-jettied apex. Moulded cast iron eaves gutter on boxed fascia, single pilaster panelled stack and crested ridge. The west lean-to has Jacobean style, pilaster-mullion three light windows, flanking a pair of three panel, board filled, doors in timber framed gabled porch. The ends of the lean-to are also timber framed” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH066 [2].

Setting description:

The asset is located on the edge of the village of Crewe Green within the Crewe Green Conservation Area

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

(MA01_0007). The setting of the asset is formed by Crewe Road and a tarmaced yard enclosed by a low brick wall with stone copings and some hedges. Beyond is a landscape of arable fields enclosed by mature hedgerows. Views of Crewe Green Village to the south-west are restricted by a band of mature trees which line Crewe Road.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest associated with its retention of historic form and highly elaborate decorative elements, including the presence of Crewe Estate emblems. The asset is located within the Crewe Green Conservation Area (MA01_0007), on the north side of Crewe Road. The setting of the asset retains its rural historic context, which allows an understanding of its place within the historic settlement. This makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1312964>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0054

Asset name: Christadelphian Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370475 355461

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Congregational chapel

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1136194
HER: 2652/3/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Formerly Congregational Church, 1847, became offices in 1869, has now reverted to ecclesiastical use. Brown brick with slate roof. Three bay front, four bay nave, in Gothic Revival style. Gothic entrance with pair of multi-panelled doors and ogee hood mould. Stone "Y" tracery window, with ogee hood mould, above entrance flanked both sides by similar but longer windows. Moulded string course above door head and cornice at eaves. Full height pilasters, with lancet panels at three levels, form the quoins and separate the windows. Elaborate ramped crenellated stone coped parapet, with crocketed finials to pilasters and carved gothic panel near apex. Multiglazed side windows with stone sills, intersecting glazing bars at heads and gothic arches. Interior: Wide splayed reveals and hood moulds to side windows. Walls rendered and marked as coursed stucco. Flat ceiling with moulded longitudinal and cross beams forming twelve panels” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the late 19th century residential streetscape of Edlestone Road. Modern commercial development to the west of the asset has altered the historic character of the streetscape but does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The Christadelphian Hall derives its value from its historic and architectural interest associated with its continued ecclesiastical use and the retention of its historic form and decorative gothic features. The setting

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

of the asset within the 19th century residential streetscape of Edlestone Road is essential to understanding its function as a communal building, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. Modern commercial development to the west of the asset has altered the historic character of the streetscape but does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136194>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0055

Asset name: Tower of Christ Church

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370632 355608

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138680
HER: 2604/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA01_0440	LNWR and LMS Crewe Tranship Shed War Memorial
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Church tower, 1877 (Pevsner) by J W Stansby, Engineer. Yellow sandstone square tower linked to the mainly brick outer walls of the 1843 church by John Cunningham, which had its roof removed and was gutted in 1978. Tower is of coursed rock faced rubble masonry with reducing angle buttresses. The chevron pattern boarded west door is in a gothic opening, flanked by single shafts, and surmounted by hood mould with stops carved as faces. Above the entrance there is a large window with geometrical tracery. Windows in north and south faces are at two levels, in partly blind arcades formed by shafts, lancet at the lower level and trefoil headed above. Clock dials to four sides, set in flat diaper panels of square carved masonry blocks. There are treble louvred lancets at bell stage divided by coupled shafts with rings. Octagonal pinnacles with shafts and lancet sinkings form the angles and flank the stepped and crocketed gabled parapet” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

The churchyard, remains of Christ Church built in 1843 and the LNWR and LMS Crewe Tranship Shed War Memorial (MA01_0440), form the immediate setting of the asset and are vital to understanding its historic development. Beyond Modern development has altered the historic character of the surrounding landscape but this does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The tower of Christ Church derives its value from its historic interest connected to its association with the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

original 1843 church which has since been gutted. It also holds architectural value through its association with architect John Cunningham of the Grand Junction Railway Company. The asset has group value with the adjacent listed LNWR and LMS Crewe Tranship Shed War Memorial(MA01_0440), which was built by the railway and designed by an engineer on its staff. The setting of the asset adjacent to the remains of Christ Church is vital to understanding its historic development and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138680>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0056

Asset name: 2-20, Betley Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370434 355623

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Railway workers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1136156
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0057	1-19, Betley Street
MA01_0058	1-19, Dorfold Street
MA01_0059	2-20, Dorfold Street
MA01_0060	1-9, Tollitt Street
MA01_0061	47, Delamere Street
MA01_0071	76-90a, Victoria Street

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Terrace of 10 cottages, circa 1848, by John Cunningham, as part of Engineer Joseph Locke's original layout for the Grand Junction Railway Company; now private dwellings. Brown brick with slate roofs, two storeys, two bays each, off stone plinth. Built handed in pairs, with entrance doors side by side under a single lintel. The original six panel doors are now replaced by multi-panelled doors and slate roofed canopies, supported on shaped timber brackets, have been added. Two-light horizontal sliding sashes, with glazing bars, stone sills and flat chamfered arches at ground and first floor level. There is also a blank window, centrally over each pair of front doors, at first floor level. At the rear there are framed, ledged and battened doors and horizontally sliding sashes. The end gables to the terraces have shaped barge boards. There are four-flue party wall stacks and blue tile ridges. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) Betley Street, Nos.1 to 19 (odd) and Nos.2 to 20 (even) Dorfold Street, and Nos.1 to 9 (consecutive) Tollitt Street (q.q.v.) were built as part of the same development” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises the rear gardens of each cottage and the now pedestrianised and gated remains of Betley Street on which the cottages are located. This allows an understanding of the historic plan

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

and conditions of industrial workers housing in the area.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as a group of buildings designed by architect John Cunningham and historic interest as part of the designed neighbourhood built by the Grand Junction Railway Company to house its railway workers. The asset also holds group value with similar assets located on Dorfold Street, Tollitt Street and Victoria Street which form part of the same designed neighbourhood. The setting of the asset comprises the rear gardens of each cottage and the now pedestrianised remains of Betley Street. This allows an understanding of the historic plan and conditions of industrial workers housing in the area and makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136156>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0057

Asset name: 1-19, Betley Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370416 355624

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Railway workers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138676
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0056	2-20, Betley Street
MA01_0058	1-19, Dorfold Street
MA01_0059	2-20, Dorfold Street
MA01_0060	1-9, Tollitt Street
MA01_0061	47, Delamere Street
MA01_0071	76-90a, Victoria Street

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Terrace of 10 cottages, circa 1848, by John Cunningham, as part of Engineer Joseph Locke's original layout for the Grand Junction Railway Company; now private dwellings. Brown brick with slate roofs, two storeys, two bays each off stone plinth. Built handed in pairs, with entrance doors side by side under a single lintel. The original six panel doors are now replaced by multi-panelled doors and slate roofed canopies, supported on shaped timber brackets, have been added. Two-light horizontal sliding sashes, with glazing bars, stone sills and flat chamfered arches at ground and first floor level. There is also a blank window, centrally over each pair of front doors, at first floor level. At the rear there are framed, ledged and battened doors and horizontally sliding sashes. The end gables to the terraces have shaped barge boards. There are four flue party wall stacks and blue tile ridges. Nos.2 to 20 (even) Betley Street, Nos.1 to 19 (odd) and Nos.2 to 20 (even) Dorfold Street, and Nos.1 to 9 (consecutive) Tollitt Street (q.q.v.) were built as part of the same development” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises the rear gardens of each cottage and the now pedestrianised and gated remains of Betley Street on which the cottages are located. This allows an understanding of the historic plan

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

and conditions of industrial workers housing in the area.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as a group of buildings designed by architect John Cunningham and historic interest as part of the designed neighbourhood built by the Grand Junction Railway Company to house its railway workers. The asset also holds group value with similar assets located on Dorfold Street, Tollitt Street and Victoria Street which form part of the same designed neighbourhood. The setting of the asset comprises the rear gardens of each cottage and the now pedestrianised remains of Betley Street. This allows an understanding of the historic plan and conditions of industrial workers housing in the area and makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138676>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0058

Asset name: 1-19, Dorfold Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370468 355625

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Railway workers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1136172
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0056	2-20, Betley Street
MA01_0057	1-19, Betley Street
MA01_0059	2-20, Dorfold Street
MA01_0060	1-9, Tollitt Street
MA01_0061	47, Delamere Street
MA01_0071	76-90a, Victoria Street

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Terrace of 10 cottages, circa 1848, by John Cunningham, as part of Engineer Joseph Locke's original layout for the Grand Junction Railway Company; now private dwellings. Brown brick with slate roofs, two storeys, two bays each, off stone plinth. Built handed in pairs with Tudor arched entrance porches on either side of projecting gable. Original entrance doors replaced by multi-panel doors. Single light casements in porch gables, two-light horizontally sliding sashes elsewhere, all have stone sills and flat chamfered arches. Small blank sunken panel, with chamfered surround, in porch gable apex, and slightly shaped narrow barge board. Eaves gutter on moulded fascia, lead valleys, four-flue party wall stacks and blue tile ridges. Nos.2 to 20 (even) Dorfold Street, Nos.1 to 19 (odd) and Nos.2 to 20 (even) Betley Street and Nos.1 to 9 (consecutive) Tollitt Street (q.q.v.) were built as part of the same development” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises the rear gardens of each cottage and the now pedestrianised and gated remains of Dorfold Street on which the cottages are located. This allows an understanding of the historic plan and conditions of industrial workers housing in the area.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as a group of buildings designed by architect John Cunningham and historic interest as part of the designed neighbourhood built by the Grand Junction Railway Company to house its railway workers. The asset also holds group value with similar assets located on Betley Street, Tollitt Street and Victoria Street which form part of the same designed neighbourhood. The setting of the asset comprises the rear gardens of each cottage and the now pedestrianised remains of Dorfold Street. This allows an understanding of the historic plan and conditions of industrial workers housing in the area and makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136172>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0059

Asset name: 2-20, Dorfold Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370489 355629

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Railway workers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1262896
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0056	2-20, Betley Street
MA01_0057	1-19, Betley Street
MA01_0058	1-19, Dorfold Street
MA01_0060	1-9, Tollitt Street
MA01_0061	47, Delamere Street
MA01_0071	76-90a, Victoria Street

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Terrace of 10 cottages, circa 1848, by John Cunningham, as part of Engineer Joseph Locke's original layout for the Grand Junction Railway Company; now private dwellings. Brown brick with slate roofs. Two storeys, two bays each, off stone plinth. Built handed in pairs with Tudor arched entrance porches on either side of projecting gable. Original entrance doors replaced by multi-panel doors. Single light casements in porch gables, two-light horizontally sliding sashes elsewhere, all have stone sills and flat chamfered arches. Small blank sunken panel, with chamfered surround, in porch gable apex and slightly shaped narrow barge board. Eaves gutter on moulded fascia, lead valleys, four-flue party wall stacks and blue tile ridges. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) Dorfold Street, Nos.1 to 19 (odd) and 2 to 20 (even) Betley Street, and Nos.1 to 9 (consecutive) Tollitt Street (q.q.v.) were built as part of the same development” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises the rear gardens of each cottage and the now pedestrianised and gated remains of Dorfold Street on which the cottages are located. This allows an understanding of the historic plan and conditions of industrial workers housing in the area.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as a group of buildings designed by architect John Cunningham and historic interest as part of the designed neighbourhood built by the Grand Junction Railway Company to house its railway workers. The asset also holds group value with similar assets located on Betley Street, Tollitt Street and Victoria Street which form part of the same designed neighbourhood. The setting of the asset comprises the rear gardens of each cottage and the now pedestrianised remains of Dorfold Street. This allows an understanding of the historic plan and conditions of industrial workers housing in the area and makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1262896>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0060

Asset name: 1-9, Tollitt Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370379 355630

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Railway workers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330052
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0056	2-20, Betley Street
MA01_0057	1-19, Betley Street
MA01_0058	1-19, Dorfold Street
MA01_0059	2-20, Dorfold Street
MA01_0061	47, Delamere Street
MA01_0071	76-90a, Victoria Street

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Terrace of nine cottages, circa 1848, by John Cunningham, as part of Engineer Joseph Locke's original layout for the Grand Junction Railway Company; now private dwellings. Brown brick with slate roofs, two storeys, two bays each off stone plinth. Built in handed pairs with Tudor arched entrance porches on either side of projecting gable. Original entrance doors replaced by multi-panel doors. Single light casements in porch gables, two light horizontally sliding sashes elsewhere, all with stone sills and flat chamfered arches. Small blank sunken panel, with chamfered surround, in porch gable apex, and slightly shaped narrow barge board. Eaves gutter on moulded fascia, lead valleys, four-flue party wall stacks and blue tile ridges. Nos.1 to 19 (odd) and Nos.2 to 20 (even) Betley Street and Nos.1 to 19 (odd) and Nos.2 to 20 (even) Dorfold Street (q.q.v.) were built as part of the same development” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset comprises the rear gardens of each cottage and the now pedestrianised and gated remains of Tollitt Street on which the cottages are located. This allows an understanding of the historic plan and conditions of industrial workers housing in the area.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as a group of buildings designed by architect John Cunningham and historic interest as part of the designed neighbourhood built by the Grand Junction Railway Company to house its railway workers. The asset also holds group value with similar assets located on Betley Street, Dorfold Street and Victoria Street which form part of the same designed neighbourhood. The setting of the asset comprises the rear gardens of each cottage and the now pedestrianised remains of Tollitt Street. This allows an understanding of the historic plan and conditions of industrial workers housing in the area and makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330052>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0061

Asset name: 47, Delamere Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370201 355693

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Managers house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138677
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0056	2-20, Betley Street
MA01_0057	1-19, Betley Street
MA01_0058	1-19, Dorfold Street
MA01_0059	2-20, Dorfold Street
MA01_0060	1-9, Tollitt Street
MA01_0062	Church of St Mary

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Formerly railway manager's house, later a private dwelling, now a convent for a small community of nuns, circa 1850. Red and brown brick with slate roof. Two storeys and attic, three bays.

Projecting single storey flat roofed timber entrance porch with square outer posts, half wall posts and arched entrance below arch slotted fillet cornice; this contains four-panel half glazed door with wing lights and rectangular transome light.

North east, red brick gable has pair of recessed sashes, with corbel supported projecting sills and metal window box rails. These are surmounted by a square five-sash oriel, supported on many brackets, with stained glass transome lights and overhanging hipped roof, flanked by short gable barge boards.

West part of facade is brown brick with blue bands; it has hexagonal bay window with stone sill and head, sashes, and flat roof with low ornamental edge rail.

Sashes at first floor level have Caernarvon heads surmounted by gothic arches and drip moulds containing panels with foliage motif.

Gothic headed attic window with stone springers and keystone. Elaborate stepped corbel treatment to west gable apex.

Included partly for its historic interest as a LNWR building” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a rear garden (now carpark) and the residential streetscape of Delamere Street and Gatefield Street, which is dominated by mid to late 19th century terraced housing, some of which form part of the designed neighbourhood built by the Grand Junction Railway Company for its railway workers. There are views from the asset towards the Church of St Mary (MA01_0062), which lies directly opposite. Modern development to the east of the asset has altered the historic character of the wider townscape but this does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest through the retention of the elaborative decorative features it incorporates into its façade. The asset also has historic interest and group value with the railway workers terraces on Betley Street, Dorfold Street and Tollitt Street, which together form part of the designed neighbourhood built by the Grand Junction Railway Company for its railway workers. The asset's setting on the 19th century residential streetscape of Delamere Street and Gatefield Street is vital to understanding its historic interest and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138677>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0062

Asset name: Church of St Mary

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370182 355720

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Roman Catholic church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1136221
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0061	47, Delamere Street

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Catholic Church, 1890-1 (Pevsner) by Pugin & Pugin. Free Gothic. Red brick with slate roof. South-west tower, five-bay nave with side aisles and apsidal chancel.

The tower has reducing angle buttresses, geometrical windows at lower level, lancets flanking niches with statues at clerestory level, lancets in pairs at nave roof level and large louvred lancets at bell stage.

The roof is pyramidal with overhanging eaves and mid-slope equilateral lucarnes. Narthex form nave entrance of ledged and batted door in stone dressed gothic headed gabled porch with kneelers, copings and cross finial. Geometrical windows to nave gable and chancel, perpendicular to aisles and quatrefoil to clerestory all in stone frames. Half-brick-thick inter-window piers, stone sill band, moulded eaves cornices, gable coping, lead hips to chancel, crested tile ridge and cross finials.

Interior: Octagonal stone columns support the aisle. arcades. The mainly gilded stone reredos has such gothic features as daggers, crockets and brattishing; also a baldacchino on marble shafts covering the tabernacle. Stone side altars flank the main altar and front the aisles, all separated from the nave by marble communion rail with religious motifs. Panelled ceilings throughout with arched chancel and nave trusses carried by carved stone corbels. Moulded plaster stations of the cross” [1] [2].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [3].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the 19th century streetscape of Delamere Street and St Marys' Street which is dominated by mid to late 19th century terraced housing, some of which forms part of the designed neighbourhood built by the Grand Junction Railway Company for its railway workers.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest associated with named architects Pugin and Pugin and the retention of its historic form and decorative Gothic features. The setting of the asset within the designed neighbourhood constructed by the Grand Junction Railway is vital to understanding the asset's historical development and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136221>
- 2 Pevsner, Hartwell and Hyde (2011) 'Cheshire: The Buildings of England'. Newhaven: Yale University Press.
- 3 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0063

Asset name: Crewe War Memorial

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370665 355735

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
War memorial

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1391308
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0066	The Municipal Buildings
MA01_0069	The Market Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“CREWE MUNICIPAL SQUARE Crewe War Memorial (Formerly listed as: MARKET SQUARE, CREWE WAR MEMORIAL) 16-FEB-05 II First World War Memorial, 1924, by Walter Henry Gilbert of Birmingham, bronze statue by H H Martyn & Co. Limestone ashlar base and pedestal surmounted by bronze statue of Britannia. World War II, Falklands and Gulf War plaques added later.

Shallow square plinth with ashlar facings. Large square base (erected 2006), sides set with large bronze plaques (20 World War I, seven World War II, one late 20th century) inscribed with names of fallen.

Tapered ashlar limestone pedestal above with rusticated band to lower part, surmounted by bronze statue of Britannia standing on chains and holding trident and palm leaf. Inscription to front of pedestal reads 'THIS STATUE WAS/PLACED TO COMMEMORATE/THE MEN OF CREWE/WHO SEEKING THE/WELFARE OF THEIR/COUNTRY GAVE THEIR/LIVES IN SO DOING/AND ARE NOW RESTING/IN AND BEYOND/THE SEAS'.

Inscription to reverse of base reads 'LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS/1914 - 1918'. Inscription to paving enclosing memorial reads 'WHEN YOU GO HOME TELL THEM OF US AND SAY FOR YOUR TOMORROW WE GAVE OUR TODAY' (Kohima Epitaph). Inscription to paving in front of memorial reads 'THEY SHALL GROW NOT OLD AS WE THAT ARE LEFT GROW OLD. AGE SHALL NOT WEARY THEM NOR THE YEARS CONDEMN. AT THE GOING DOWN OF THE SUN AND IN THE MORNING. WE SHALL REMEMBER THEM' (Laurence Binyon 1914).

HISTORY: the War Memorial was unveiled on the 14th June 1924 by General Sir Ian Hamilton and was originally sited in Market Square. Plaques recording the names of those killed during World War II were added later, and most recently those killed during the Falkland and Gulf Wars and in 'Other Theatres'. The memorial was moved to its present location in Municipal Square in 2006. The Roll of Honour bronze plaques were originally set into a raised pavement but were relocated on to the sides of the memorial's base in 2006.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

REASONS FOR DESIGNATION: The Crewe War Memorial is designated at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * War memorials are generally considered to be listable on the grounds of their strong cultural and historical significance within both a local and national context * The World War I memorial acts as a poignant reminder of the effects of the tragic world events of warfare on this local community. * Unusually, the memorial also records the names of civilians killed during World War II and the names of those killed during the Falkland and Gulf Wars * It is a well designed monument incorporating a striking bronze figure of Britannia that forms a significant and prominent presence within Municipal Square * It employs the use of high quality materials and craftsmanship” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

Set within the town square of Crewe which is very simplistic in design with benches and isolated trees. The Municipal Buildings (MA01_0066) and the Market Hall (MA01_0069) sit to the north of the asset, whilst to the south and west are modern 1960s buildings. The townscape is a mixture between grandiose Victorian civil buildings and 1960s developments. The railway line gantries are visible. There is a pleasant atmosphere in the town square, relating to its function as a social public space.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest as a poignant reminder of the effects of the tragic world events of warfare on this local community. It also holds architectural interest as a well -designed monument which employs the use of high quality materials and craftsmanship, incorporating a striking bronze figure of Britannia. Moved from its original setting in Market Square the asset now lies within the Town Square. The asset's prominent presence within this public space setting aids in the appreciation of its historical interest and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1391308>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0064

Asset name: Church of St Peter, Crewe

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 371091 355757

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1330091
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Parish Church, 1914-23, by J Brooke & C E Elcock. Red sandstone ashlar with green slate roof, three-bay nave. Side gables with leaded light windows, in Perpendicular style, interspersed with lancets with stained glass. Hood moulds over windows and inter-window reducing buttresses. Twin doors in west nave entrance, into baptistery, of double multi-panelled doors under gothic arches which die into splayed reveals, formed by clasping buttresses simple bevelled cornice supports eaves gutter. Gable copings and twin bell cote with cross finial. Interior: Short arcade of two arches, forming narrow side aisles, leads from baptistery into a nave of three large arches which die into the piers, and wider side aisles. The two bay chancel is flanked north by the organ chamber and south by the vestry. Carved oak reredos with "Last Supper" motif, projecting cornice and linenfold panelling. One-level sedilia, choir stalls within chancel. Carved oak pulpit. Plastered walls. Polished hardwood barrel ceilings with shaped ribs off stone corbels” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH068 [2].

Setting description:

Located at a busy road junction in the centre of Crewe, the setting of the asset is formed by the late 19th century streetscape of Hall O'Shaw Street and Earle Street, which are lined with terraced housing. The asset forms a focal point with key views facing east towards it. To the south and west former industrial ridings and areas associated with the railway sidings and factories are now low rise Modern industrial estates with occasional survival of street corner buildings. The road infrastructure has been altered and a busy roundabout and road lies to the east. Audible traffic is constant and the area is a busy hub of activity. Modern development to the south and west has altered the historic character of the landscape but this does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as a building in the perpendicular style designed by architects J Brooke and C E Elcock. The setting of the asset is formed by the late 19th century streetscape dominated by terraced housing, which is vital to understanding its historic development and makes a positive contribution to the heritage value. Modern development to the south and west has altered the historic character of the landscape but this does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330091>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0065

Asset name: The Three Lamps

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370559 355782

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Column

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1312904
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Gas light column, now converted to electricity, 1880 (on Column). Of cast iron with moulded arms, set at angles of 1200 to each other, supporting lamps and surmounted by single lamp suspended within a ring support. The column has a wide circular base supporting four coupled shafts with moulded caps, these support a nine shaft pillar with moulded cap from which the three foliated lamp support arms spring. A triple stem decorated with ball flower rises above the springing point of the arms and supports a pear shaped ring from which the single larger uppermost lamp is suspended" [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

The asset is situated at the junction of Market Street and Earle Street, and its setting is formed by the surrounded late 20th century public realm scheme with planters and benches. Market Street and Earle Street are partially pedestrianised and are lined in the vicinity of the asset with 20th century shopping arcades and surviving 19th century shops.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest as a surviving piece of late 19th century street furniture and for the contribution it makes to the streetscape it sits within. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value and is vital to understanding its historic development.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1312904>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0066

Asset name: The Municipal Buildings

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370670 355787

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Civic centre

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1136190
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0063	Crewe War Memorial
MA01_0069	The Market Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“GV II Council Offices, 1902-1905 by H T Hare in English Baroque style. Yellow sandstone ashlar with stone slate gable roof. Two and a half storeys and basement, five bays. Three centre bays recessed for two storeys, flanked and separated by giant unfluted Ionic columns. Small Tuscan column mullions to ground floor windows, in outer bays. Deeply recessed semi-circular headed entrance with wrought iron gates and oak screen with double doors. This is flanked by timber mullion and centre-arched transome windows with matching archivolts and cartouche keystones. Pairs of large reclining figures, carved in relief by F.E.E.Schenck, surmount the three centre openings. Cross windows with stone eared architraves at first floor level and segmental bracketted balconies to outer bays. Dentilled and bracketted eaves cornice. Dormer windows to second floor centre bays with small pediments above and fronted by balustraded parapet. End bay windows are bullseyes with egg and dart and festoon treatment. Copings to gables, stone chimneys and cupola with vane and locomotive finial. Interior: Tuscan columns in entrance hall, York stone geometrical staircase, marble Ionic columns and a window in Venetian style in the Council Chamber. Hardwood doors, in elaborate frames, and plasterwork based on festoons and egg and dart moulds” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

Set looking over the town square of Crewe which is very simplistic in design with benches, isolated trees and the Crewe War Memorial (MA01_0063). The asset and war memorial are designed to be symmetrical. The municipal building sits next to the Market Hall (MA01_0069) forming the north side of the square, whilst to the south and west are modern 1960s buildings. To the east is the Crown pub. The whole streetscape is

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

set back from the road. The townscape is a mixture between grandiose Victorian civil buildings and 1960s developments. There is a pleasant atmosphere in the town square, relating to its function as a social public space.

Asset value assessment:

The Municipal buildings derive their value from their historic interest in their role as buildings reflecting the growing development of Crewe in the early 20th century. They also hold architectural interest through their association with named architect HT Hare and stonemason FEE Schenck and the retention of their historic form and decorative features of the baroque style in particular the relief figures and venetian inspired window. The asset also holds group value with the Crewe War Memorial (MA01_0063), as both were designed to be symmetrical. The setting of the buildings contributes to their heritage value as the town square forms a social public space which is vital to the historic function of the building and supports the understanding of this space as an importance civic monument.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136190>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0067

Asset name: Clock Tower in Queen's Park

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 368786 355793

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Ornamental clock

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1136226
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0005	Queen's Park, Crewe
MA01_0068	East Lodge at Queen's Park
MA01_0070	West Lodge at Queen's Park
MA01_0336	War Memorial in Queen's Park

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Clock tower, 1888 (on inscription). Of red sandstone, brick and timber. Square stone base with projecting angles, moulded plinth, and recessed rectangular panels on four faces; the south facing panel has an inscription and date. These are surmounted by equilateral triangular panels, with ball flower finials, which contain the heads of Queen Victoria (North) and members of the Board of the London and North Western Railway Company.

The tower rises first in sandstone, with chamfered quoins and carved inset arms above each head, then in brickwork with vertical sinkings to faces and quoins, and stone bands at three-course intervals.

A projecting stone reeded cap supports the four-faced clock, which has the dials framed in timber, and equilateral pediments above each clock face. The tower is topped by an elaborate wrought iron support to a weather vane.

Clock tower donated by employees of the railway company” [1].

Setting description:

Located within Queen's Park (MA01_0005), the setting of the asset is formed by the adjacent entrance gates, East Lodge (MA01_0068) and West Lodge (MA01_0070). The asset forms part of the parks tree lined central walk, which was originally laid out as a carriage drive. There are important, designed internal views along this walk stretching southwards from the entrance gates to the Lakeside Pavillion and War Memorial (MA01_0336).

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest as part of the Grade II* listed Victorian municipal park donated by the LNWR company to the people of Crewe in 1888 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Railway and the Jubilee of the Queen. The asset also has architectural interest owing to its form which is little changed from its original design. The asset holds group value with the East Lodge (MA01_0068), West Lodge (MA01_0070) and War Memorial (MA01_0336), which collectively form part of the parks original design. The asset's setting on the parks central walk (formerly a carriage drive) has important internal designed views stretching northwards towards the park's entrance gates, East Lodge (MA01_0068) and West Lodge (MA01_0070) and southwards towards the Lakeside Pavilion and War Memorial (MA01_0336). Setting contributes to the understanding and appreciation of the asset which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136226>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0068

Asset name: East Lodge at Queen's Park

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 368805 355802

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Gate lodge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138681
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0005	Queen's Park, Crewe
MA01_0067	Clock Tower in Queen's Park
MA01_0070	West Lodge at Queen's Park
MA01_0336	War Memorial in Queen's Park

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Lodge, 1887-8 (Pevsner) by John Brooke. Red sandstone and external plasterwork with planted timbers and with red tile gabled roof. Two storeys, three bays. Rock faced to first floor level with flush quoins and stone dressing. Single storey hipped porch supported by turned posts off low sandstone wall. Timber casements with leaded lights, in stone mullion and transome windows at ground floor level. Inscribed bressumer, at first floor level, commemorates the Jubilee of Queen Victoria and the 50th Anniversary of the opening of the Grand Junction Railway. Planted timbers in close studding with middle rail arrangement with wood casements to first floor. Exposed rafter feet and gable bargeboards. Decorative panel in the apex of the north gable. Linked octagonal stone flues rising from weathered stone stack” [1].

Setting description:

Located at the northern entrance to Queen's Park (MA01_0005) the asset's setting is formed by a small garden to its east, which is enclosed by high hedges and the parks cast iron railings which run along Victoria Avenue. The asset has strong visual links to the adjacent entrance gates, West Lodge (MA01_0070) and Clock Tower (MA01_0067). The asset sits alongside the parks central walk (formerly a carriage drive) and there are important designed internal views of the park along this walk, stretching southwards from the asset to the Lakeside Pavillion and War Memorial (MA01_0336).

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest as part of the Grade II* listed Victorian municipal park donated by the LNWR company to the people of Crewe in 1888 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Railway and the Jubilee of the Queen. The asset also has architectural interest owing to its form which is little changed from its original design. The setting of the asset is formed by a small garden and the adjacent entrance gates, West Lodge (MA01_0070) and Clock Tower (MA01_0067). The asset's setting and designed internal park views contributes to the understanding and appreciation of the asset which make a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138681>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0069

Asset name: The Market Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370645 355810

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Market hall

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330089
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0063	Crewe War Memorial
MA01_0066	The Municipal Buildings

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Formerly a cheese market hall, now used as a general market, 1854 (Pevsner) by Charles Meason, with tower added 1871. Red and yellow bricks, stone dressing and metal and glass north light roof. Three-bay front and 15-bay west return. High stone plinth. Yellow brick pilasters, with channel rustication, form the quoins and divide the three arched openings of the facade. These are now bricked up, apart from a small opening in centre bay and wooden shop front in west bay. A moulded band on corbel table supports segmental centre arch with bucranium keystone and semi-circular flanking arches all rusticated in the Gibbs manner. These are surmounted by a bracketted cornice with matching pediment over centre bay. The pediment is flanked by stone coped brick parapet wall, divided into panels by brick pilasters, and surmounted by a red brick clock tower with yellow brick quoins and sunken bands every four courses. Round headed windows to all faces, slate mansard roof with clock faces, in elaborate stone surrounds, and iron cresting to top of roof. West return has large bays to ends and centre and twelve smaller bays between. Similar features to front but with open pediment at centre. Interior of little interest” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

Set looking over the Town Square of Crewe which is very simplistic in design with benches, isolated trees and Crewe War Memorial (MA01_0063). The asset sits next to the Municipal Buildings (MA01_0066), forming the north side of the square, whilst to the south and west are modern 1960s buildings. To the west is a pub. The whole streetscape is set back from the road. The townscape is a mixture between grandiose Victorian civil buildings and 1960s developments. The railway line gantries are visible. There is a pleasant

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Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

atmosphere in the town square, relating to its function as a social public space.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historic interest as a building which reflects the growing development of Crewe in the late 19th century. This asset also holds architectural value through its association with known architect Charles Meason and the retention of its historic form and detailing. The setting of the buildings in the Town Square which forms a social public space is of vital importance to the historic function of the building and the contribution of the adjacent Municipal Buildings (MA01_0066) and the presence of the Crewe War Memorial (MA01_0063) opposite, supports the understanding of this space central to the life of the local community. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330089>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0070

Asset name: West Lodge at Queen's Park

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 368781 355810

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Gate lodge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1136230
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0005	Queen's Park, Crewe
MA01_0067	Clock Tower in Queen's Park
MA01_0068	East Lodge at Queen's Park
MA01_0336	War Memorial in Queen's Park

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Lodge, 1887-8 (Pevsner) by John Brooke. Red sandstone and external plasterwork with planted timbers and with red tile gabled roof. Two storeys, three bays.

Rock faced to first floor with flush quoins and stone dressing. Single storey hipped porch supported by turned posts off low sandstone wall. Timber casements with leaded lights, in stone mullion and transome windows at ground floor level.

Inscribed bressumer, at first floor level, commemorates the opening of Victoria Avenue by Commander-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Planted timbers in close studding with middle rail arrangement with wood casements to first floor. Exposed rafter feet and gable barge boards. Decorative panel in the apex of the north gable. Copper covered bell cupola on roof. Linked octagonal stone flues rising from weathered stone stack" [1].

Setting description:

Located at the northern entrance to Queen's Park (MA01_0005) the assets setting is formed by a small garden to its west, which is enclosed by high hedges to the south and west and the parks cast iron railings which run along Victoria Avenue. The asset has strong visual links to the adjacent entrance gates, East Lodge (MA01_0068) and Clock Tower (MA01_0067). The asset sits alongside the parks central walk (formerly a carriage drive) and there are important, designed internal views of the park along this, stretching southwards from the asset to the Lakeside Pavillion and War Memorial (MA01_0336).

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Historic environment

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MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

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Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest as part of the Grade II* listed Victorian municipal park donated by the LNWR company to the people of Crewe in 1888 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Railway and the Jubilee of the Queen. The asset also has artistic interest owing to its form which is little changed from its original design. The setting of the asset is formed by a small garden and the adjacent entrance gates, East Lodge (MA01_0068) and Clock Tower (MA01_0067). These assets setting forms part of the parks designed internal views and contributes to the understanding and appreciation of the asset which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136230>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0071

Asset name: 76-90a, Victoria Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 370282 355816

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Railway workers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1136239
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0056	2-20, Betley Street
MA01_0057	1-19, Betley Street
MA01_0058	1-19, Dorfold Street
MA01_0059	2-20, Dorfold Street
MA01_0060	1-9, Tollitt Street

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Row of eight Railway Company houses circa 1850, by John Cunningham, now sixteen private dwellings, following 20th century alterations and additions. Brown brick with slate roofs, two storeys, three bays, projecting single storey porches with semi-circular arches and steeply weathered stone slab roof containing four panel door and plain semi-circular fanlight. Sash windows with stone sills, skewback heads and glazing bars. The window openings above each porch now filled to form blank panel. Gutter supported on moulded brick eaves cornice. Stacks with four square flues divided on each face but tied together by projecting stone caps. Blue tile ridges. Area of buildings increased by sympathetic additions at rear, in second-hand bricks. New internal porches have been provided behind existing front doors, each giving access to two new front doors side by side” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

Located on Victoria Street, the setting of the asset is formed by a row of small front gardens, which separate the asset from the street, there are also backyards to the rear of the asset. Beyond the gardens is the 19th century residential streetscape of Victoria Street. Towards the eastern extent of the asset the street gives way to the goods entrance of a large supermarket with further 20th century retail developments to the east.

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The Modern development has altered the historic character of the streetscape but does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as a building designed by architect John Cunningham and historic interest as part of the designed neighbourhood built by the Grand Junction Railway Company to house its railway workers. The asset also holds group value with similar asset's located to its south, on Betley Street, Dorfold Street and Tollitt Street which form part of the same designed neighbourhood. The setting of the asset includes its gardens and the 19th century streetscape of Victoria Street, which is essential to understanding its historical interest associated with the historic development of Crewe. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the heritage value. Modern development to the east has altered the historic character of the streetscape but does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136239>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0072

Asset name: The Lyceum Theatre

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-302

National Grid Reference: 370610 355832

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Recreational
Theatre

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138678
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Theatre, 1887 substantially rebuilt 1910 (in gable lunette) by Albert Winstanley. Accrington type red bricks with slate roof, three-storey, five-bay gabled facade with red brick two-storey four-bay section of adjoining terrace east forming the offices. Four pairs of bolection-moulded two-panel doors to auditorium and two and a half pairs of glazed doors to east wing foyer. Gabled facade divided vertically by brick pilasters of varying width to quoins and between windows; these start at the first floor level terra cotta string course. Windows mainly sashes, with moulded terra cotta sills and keystone, in groups of three to outer bays, single to second and fourth bays and are similar at first and second floor level. The centre bay has a pair of sashes at first floor level with wide lunette window above. There is an eaves level string course across the three centre bays. The gable apex has large sunken plastered lunette panel inscribed Lyceum Theatre with the date. Stone gable coping and pilaster caps. East wing has sashes with moulded reveals, stone sills and heads in Caernarvon style and a moulded modillion cornice. Interior: The auditorium has dress circle, gallery and boxes fronted by richly moulded plasterwork based on cartouches and reclining figures. The proscenium arch and large ceiling rose have plasterwork of equally high quality” [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH067 [2].

Setting description:

Located within the former Market Square, which is now a car park this asset is set behind the main street. To the east is the outdoor covered market whilst opposite is a new modern “market” building. The back of the historic Market Hall (MA01_0069) sits next to the theatre to the east. This asset is surrounded by modern buildings, which has removed its sense of place. The presence of the car park and the back of the surrounding buildings makes the viewer feel as though they are at the rear of the building. There is no sense

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of presence on the streetscape and the car park fundamentally detracts from the asset's setting.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest through its continued use as a communal space since the 19th century. The asset also has architectural interest connected to its association with a architect Albert Winstanley and the retention of some of its highly decorative detailing. The setting of the asset does not contribute to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138678>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0073

Asset name: Webb Orphanage now Webb House.

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 368688 355975

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Orphanage

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1136287
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Formerly an orphanage, 1909 (porch foundation stone) by John Brooke, architect, of Manchester for the Trust set up under the will of Francis William Webb, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the London and North Western Railway Company. The building is now the British Rail Board Operations Training Centre. Accrington red brick with stone dressing and slate roof. Two storeys, with attic to the five centre bays only, 23 bays arranged 1-8-5-8-1 with end and centre bays projecting forward. Back to back "E" shaped plan. A Tuscan Distyle in Antis, single storey porch, with flat roof and flanking bay windows, in pairs, fronts the centre gabled projection. Central first floor sash with moulded stone architraves, large keystone, and open segmental pediment is flanked by pairs of similar sashes with head cornices. The two end bays slightly project with solid stone above window head level, this flanks a raised panel with the words "Webb Orphanage". The gable is a stone open pediment with stone single keyed oculus and festoons in the brick filled tympanum. The eight bay wings, which flank the entrance porch, are set back eight yards. Recessed sashes, plain lower light, glazing bars above, on sill band at ground floor and moulded string above all with wedge arches. The soffit ovolo mould and ogee moulded gutter intersect with the stone cornice moulds from the end gables. The projecting bays have half brick projecting corner pilasters with alternate bands of brick and stone. These flank single storey canted stone bay windows with sashes, moulded cornices and flat roofs with pairs of sashes at first floor level. The brick filled stone gable pediments each contain a plain central cartouche. A square timber clock turret sits astride the ridge of the central section, this has four clock faces and cupola. High standing brick ridge and lateral chimneys and stone caps. Interior. The entrance to the building is via a pair of fivepanel doors flanked by semi-circular headed niches under a three light overlight with glazing bars. A small internal porch fronts a vestibule screen which consists of a pair of half glazed doors with pulvinated lock rail which is flanked by narrow wing lights and surmounted by a three light overlight with glazing bars. Panelled Entrance Hall, two panels high and has projecting dado and frieze rails. There are two fivepanelled doors each side with pulvinated lock rail. To the rear, a long panelled public room, again with moulded dado and frieze rails, with a pair of half glazed doors with wing lights but no

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overlight. Wings to left and right of the Entrance Hall have matching fivepanel doors, moulded dado and frieze rails to plastered walls. Stone staircases with square metal balusters with scroll features and metal moulded handrails. The small secondary staircase to the attic is of timber. Many original panelled doors survive throughout the building. Rear elevations and support buildings are in keeping and the fenestration is unaltered.

Sources. A history of Francis William Webb and the Webb Orphanage commissioned by the British Rail Board Operations Training Centre.” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by an enclosed garden which screens the asset from the surrounding modern housing development and existing railway line. The loss of the asset's historic edge of town setting has changed the historic character of the landscape but does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest connected to Francis William Webb, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the London and North Western Railway Company. The asset also holds architectural interest through its association with a named architect and retention of its historic form and highly decorative elements. The setting of the asset is formed by an enclosed garden which screens the asset from the surrounded modern housing development and railway line, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The loss of the asset's historic edge of town setting has changed the historic character of the landscape but does not detract from the experience of the asset within its enclosed garden.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136287>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0074

Asset name: Church of St Barnabas

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-302-L1

National Grid Reference: 369115 356188

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330053
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0075	St Barnabas' Vicarage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Parish Church, 1885 (Pevsner), by Austin & Paley for London and North Western Railway. Brown brick with red tile roof, three bay nave, single bay chancel. Projecting weathered plinth, moulded sill band. Terra cotta windows in Perpendicular style with hood moulds and leaded lights, those to the nave under gables with apex timber framing. The large east chancel window has stained glass dating from 1901. Perpendicular flat headed door openings in terra cotta. Gables framed with moulded rafters. Interior: Spacious side aisles formed by treble arcade of moulded terra cotta carried on sandstone piers without caps. The chancel is the width of the nave between piers and is fronted by a "U" shaped open timber screen of turned posts and spandrel tracery which contains the choir. The carved reredos has elaborate cornice, with brattishing, flanked by high level panelling with memorial inscriptions. A heavily carved gothic pulpit fronts the choir screen north. There is low panelling to the aisle walls and a glazed screen across west nave entrance forming baptistery. Continuous chancel-nave ceiling has moulded timbers forming panels. Trusses have braced tie beams and three vertical posts each” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by an open garden that contains the associated Vicarage (MA01_0075) and Church Hall buildings which look out onto the 19th century streetscape of West Street. Audible traffic noise from the adjacent road forms part of the setting, but does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic interest in its association with the LNWR which was essential in the industrialisation of Crewe during the 19th and 20th centuries. It also has architectural interest connected to architects Austin & Paley and the retention of its historic form and some decorative features. The asset also

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holds group value with its associated Vicarage (MA01_0075) and Church Hall Buildings, which are essential to understanding the purpose of the asset. The setting of the asset is illustrative of its ecclesiastical function and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330053>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0075

Asset name: St Barnabas' Vicarage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-302-L1

National Grid Reference: 369161 356204

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Vicarage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138683
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0074	Church of St Barnabas

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Vicarage, circa 1885, probably by Austin & Paley. Brown brick with gabled tile roof, two storeys, four bays, with three-bay return west. Projecting weathered plinth and moulded sill band. Arched entrances with ledged and battened part glazed front entrance and kitchen doors each with mono-pitch door hood off brackets and corbels. Square bay window to kitchen with mono-pitch roof. Timber two & three-light casements, mainly with leaded lights, some in stone mullion and transome frames, with cusped ogee heads, at first floor level. Three-course weathered brick sills and diaper work above first floor level. Gable barge boards have high collars with two to four verticals forming panels with trefoil heads. High standing stacks with one-brick-wide pilasters at one-brick intervals. The garden front has an octagonal bay window at the south west quoin, a pointed two-sided bay and an oriel” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by an open garden that contains the associated Church of St Barnabas (MA01_0074) and Church Hall buildings which look out onto the 19th century streetscape of West Street. Audible traffic noise from the adjacent road forms part of the setting, but does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest associated with the LNWR and architects Austin & Paley and retention of its historic detailing. The asset also holds group value with its associated Church (MA01_0074) and Church Hall Buildings, which are essential to understanding the purpose of the asset. The setting of the asset is illustrative of its ecclesiastical function and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138683>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0076

Asset name: Church of St Michael, Crewe

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-302

National Grid Reference: 370141 356626

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330090
HER: 220/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA01_0149 Crewe Cemetery

MA01_0150 St Michael's Church Graveyard (Coppenhall Cemetery)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Parish Church; Chancel 1883 by James Brooks and nave 1907-10 by J. Brooks, Son and Adkins (Pevsner). Accrington type red brick with slate roof in Lancet style. four-bay nave, side aisles and transepts. Blue brick plinth, stone sill band and stone lancet windows with hood moulds and stained glass. The west entrance has oak studded door in recessed splayed opening with level stone transome carrying five lancets below the gothic arch. Plain stone eaves cornice to aisles roof, moulded brickwork to eaves of nave. Copings to gables. Copper covered fleche over the crossing. Interior: Monumental and stone faced. Gothic arcades off clusters of four shafts separate nave from side aisles. Lofty arches to chancel, nave and transepts. Chancel is flanked north by the organ and south by a chapel, both enclosed with dual openings to chancel and aisles. The west end of the nave is the baptistery separated by three-arch arcade. Ikon style painted reredos to altar and oak pulpit on inverted conical base. Alabaster wall memorials and stations of the cross in timber frames. Marble font on marble shafts with crocketed oak cover. Chancel has arched braced roof and nave King post trusses with braces to curved principal rafters and ridges. All have boarded soffites" [1] [2].

The Cheshire HER records that the existing church replaced a much earlier timber framed church built in Elizabethan style, which was demolished in 1821. Documentary records suggest the first church founded at this location dates to c.1373 [3].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH069 [4].

Setting description:

Located on Ford Lane with the main entrance facing west, the asset is a large structure which dominates

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the surrounding townscape. The setting is formed by a graveyard surrounded on three sides by Victorian semi-detached housing, which overlook the asset and graveyard. To the east a line of mature hedgerow screen views to and from the adjacent recreational facility. The experience of this asset is one of peace and tranquillity and noise from the surrounding roads is only present as a low murmur.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest connected to the named architects who designed it and the retention of its historic form and detailing. The asset also has historic and archaeological interest through its association with an earlier 14th century, which previously occupied the site. The setting of this church or rather its dominance over the surrounding townscape, creates a sense of place connected with concepts of Victorian mortality which makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330090>
- 2 Pevsner, Hartwell and Hyde (2011) 'Cheshire: The Buildings of England'. Newhaven: Yale University Press.
- 3 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH5603>
- 4 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0077

Asset name: The Old Farm, Crewe

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-302

National Grid Reference: 370102 356880

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138679
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Former farm house, now a dwelling, probably 16th century in origin but with 17th century additions and 19th century and 20th century alterations. Formerly timber framed, now rendered brick with slate roof. "T" shaped plan, two storeys and attic, four bays. An area of close studding in a former external wall is now hidden by a brick lean-to. Flush casements, gable barge boards, gable end stacks. Interior: Two inglenooks, moulded or bevelled beams and exposed ceiling joist in most ground floor rooms. Timbers in internal walls. Ledged and battened doors on ground floor. Jacobean staircase and two-panel doors. Oak floor boards at first floor level and in attic. Simple strutted trusses and oak purlins” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a garden enclosed by high mature hedges, which screen the asset from the early 20th century residential development which now surrounds it.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic and architectural interest as an example of a farmhouse which dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition before brick buildings became more commonly used in Cheshire. The enclosed garden setting of the asset, screens it from the surrounding 20th century residential development, which aids the appreciation of its historical interest and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138679>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0078

Asset name: Foden's Farm

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-302

National Grid Reference: 371238 357510

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1136201
HER: 211/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farm House, late C17, Brick nogged timber frame with tiled roof. Two storeys, three window bays. Irregular spaced timber in small framing mainly to front and rear. Remains of passing braces and two original small mullion windows now filled. Later casements elsewhere. Altered single storey wing to west, rendered gable. Gable barge boards, small one flue stacks. Interior: Bevelled beams and exposed ceiling joist. One old ledged and battened door” [1].

Setting description:

Located north of Coppenhall the asset's setting is comprised of a large garden enclosed to the north, east and west by high hedges and mature trees, beyond which lies a landscape of pasture fields. To the south there are 19th century outbuildings and a carpark which now operate as a car salesroom.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as a farmhouse which dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition before brick buildings became more commonly used in Cheshire. The setting is formed by an enclosed garden and beyond is a landscape of pasture fields. The asset's continued association with the surrounding agricultural landscape, is vital to understanding its historic function and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The adjacent car salesroom has altered the historic rural character of the landscape, but this does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1136201>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0079

Asset name: Minshull Vernon cum Leighton War Memorial

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 367976 358735

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
War memorial

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1436479
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Summary

First World War Memorial of red sandstone, with a disused drinking fountain.

Reasons for Designation

Minshull Vernon cum Leighton War Memorial, a First World War Memorial of red sandstone, with a disused drinking fountain, is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons: * Historic interest: as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and the sacrifice it made in the conflicts of the 20th century; * Design interest: as a relatively unusual memorial incorporating a drinking fountain.

History

Parish records indicate that discussion regarding a memorial to local men killed in action began in 1917, but initial ideas included adding an inscription to the Victoria Jubilee Cross, and from 1920 a memorial plaque in the parish church. It is reported that in the 1920s a Mrs Sellars gave the land to enable construction of the memorial. War memorial accounts were presented in 1922, amounting to £78 3s 0d (roughly £3,100 in 2016), which suggests that these included the cost of erection of the monument being assessed, and that it stood by this date. The first map of the site after this date is the 1:2,500 Osouth map of 1962, which shows the memorial. Over the last 20 years the original plaques have been replaced twice and the original sandstone bollards have been replaced in concrete. On the 4 June 2016 additional plaques were installed on the north and south faces, dedicated to the memory of airmen who died in training crashes in the parish during the Second World War.

Details

First World War memorial of the 1920s, designer unknown.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

MATERIALS: built of local red sandstone.

PLAN: the memorial stands on two square stone steps, and above this comprises a tapering, square obelisk.

DESCRIPTION: standing on open land at the junction of Middlewich Road and Eardswick Lane, surrounded by a small garden. The obelisk is divided into three stages by stone bands with cavetto mouldings, and is of regularly-coursed, rock-faced blocks. The centre stage does not taper, and panelled recesses with a dressed margin around them fill each face. The eastface contains a slate plaque with an incised and filled inscription reading:

PARISH OF/ LEIGHTON CUM/ MINSHULL VERNON/ IN GLORIOUS MEMORY/ OF THOSE WHO DIED/
FOR FREEDOM/ AND IN HONOUR/ OF ALL WHO SERVED/ THEIR KING AND COUNTRY/ 1914 - 1918

On the westface is a similar plaque listing the twelve names of the fallen, with no military or other information.

The north and south faces contain plaques inscribed:

(S) IN MEMORY OF THE FOLLOWING RAF CREW/ WHO DIED IN THIS PARISH:/ 4TH FEBRUARY
1941/ ON WELLINGTON R1298/ , followed by ten names, and

(N) IN MEMORY OF THE FOLLOWING RAF CREW/ WHO DIED IN THIS PARISH:/ 20TH MARCH 1943/
ON WELLINGTON X3547/, followed by eight names, and

ON OXFORD DF477/, followed by four names. The lower band on the eastface contains a quarter-spherical stone basin with the remains of a metal drinking fountain above" [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a triangular area of grassland with occasional trees at the junction of Middlewich Road (A530) and Eardswick Lane.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic and architectural interest as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of world events on the local community, and its relatively unusual design incorporating a drinking fountain. The asset's position on a public space in the locality it commemorates makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1436479>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0080

Asset name: Hoolgrave Manor

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 367253 358953

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138694
HER: 251/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farm house, late 17th century, small brown bricks with old slate roof, two storeys and attic three bays, "U" shaped on plan. Pedimented central projecting bay with former entrance replaced by small oriel window and first floor window built up. Outer bays have three light flush casements with stone sills and skewback heads. Brick pilasters at quoins, stone cove at eaves and stone copings to gables. Gable end stacks. Single stone dressed splayed window opening with keystone at attic level in both rear wings. Entrance in east wing has pilaster and pedimented doorcase, without door, giving access to internal porch. All windows in wings are casements.

Interior: Oak staircase with central rail but no balusters, ovolo and bevelled beams (some braced), panelled soffites to two doorways and wide boarded doors” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the working farmyard to the west and south, which contains 18th and 19th century outbuildings. Beyond is a landscape of arable and pasture fields, enclosed by hedgerows and occasional trees.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic and architectural interest as an early example of a brick built farmhouse in Cheshire. The retention of the asset's historical setting is illustrative of its function and its continued association with the agricultural landscape makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138694>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0081

Asset name: The Pines

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-301

National Grid Reference: 368180 359119

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1310871
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farm house, early 19th century with early 17th century rear wing. Red brick in Flemish Bond with slate roof, two storeys and attic, three bays. Recessed arched entrance with moulded springers and keystone with flower, six panel door with two lower panels flush and upper four raised and fielded surmounted by radial bar fanlight. Recessed sash windows with glazing bars, stone sills and skewback heads. Timber eaves cornice and gable end stacks. Rear (east) wing has wide boarded door on strap hinges and an attic metal casement on gudgeons with leaded lights, elsewhere the windows are timber casements. Interior: Staircase with open string staircase with brackets and six panel doors. The rear wing has ovolo moulded beams” [1].

Setting description:

The asset is located on the edge of the existing village of Bradfield Green. Its setting is formed by courtyard to the north-east which is enclosed by an 'L' shaped range of associated farm buildings (now converted) and to the south east is a garden enclosed by mature trees. Beyond the courtyard and garden the asset is surrounded by relatively flat agricultural landscape formed of arable and pasture fields with hedgerows and occasional trees. There are a number of similar 19th century buildings to the north west of the asset including Church Farm which form a group. There is audible traffic noise from Middlewich Road, which lies to the immediate west of the asset. This has altered the historic character of the landscape but does not detract from its experience within a rural setting.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic and architectural interest as an example of an early brick built farmhouse subject to 19th century alterations and additions. The asset also holds group value with a number of other 19th century farm buildings located on the edge of Bradfield Green village, including Church

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Farm. The retention of the asset's historical setting is illustrative of its function and its continued association with the agricultural landscape makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. There is audible traffic noise from Middlewich Road, which lies to the immediate west of the asset. This has altered the historic character of the landscape but do not detract from its experience within a rural setting.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1310871>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0082

Asset name: The Church of St Peter, Minshull Vernon

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-303-L1

National Grid Reference: 368153 359412

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330057
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Parish church, 1847-49 by John Matthews. Rock faced masonry with steep slate roof, a Commissioners' Church in Lancet style. Four bay nave with narrower less lofty chancel. Asymmetrical projections north and south between nave and chancel are respectively the organ chamber and a small vestry.

Projecting moulded plinth, corner and inter-window buttresses reducing at sill level, moulded sill band.

Windows mainly lancets, with hood moulds, generally paired but three with stained glass to chancel gable.

Gothic porch north at west end of nave has entrance flanked by single shafts. Coved eaves cornice, coping to gables and twin bell-cote with single bell. Modern vestry added to nave gable of no interest.

Interior: Choir stalls, with poppyheads, flank the chancel and front the organ. The nave benches are similar.

Eagle lectern with crocketed pinnacle base. Trefoil headed sedilia to chancel north wall. Oak pulpit with stone base with access from the vestry. Moulded sanctuary arch supported on three coupled shafts.

Nave roof has hammer beam arched trusses with curved braces above high collar, exposed rafters and boarded soffits.

The chancel roof is of braced collared rafters. Oak framed war memorial with gilded crucifix” [1].

Setting description:

Located on Middlewich Road (A530) to the north of Minshull Vernon village, the setting of the asset is formed by a large plot of land enclosed by a low stone wall with railings and a mature line of lime trees along road frontage. Within the plot is a large graveyard and garden, the old and new vicarage, church hall and car park.

Beyond the graveyard is a flat agricultural landscape formed of pasture and arable fields enclosed by hedgerows. There is the sound of continual traffic noise to the east along busy main road, which detracts from the experience of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest associated with the Commissioner's churches and its defined lancet and gothic style. The setting of the asset within an enclosed plot which contains a graveyard, gardens, old and new vicarage and church hall is illustrative of the assets ecclesiastical function and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. Traffic noise from Middlewich Road to the east forms part of the setting but this does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330057>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0083

Asset name: Middlewich Branch Canal Eardswick Bridge at SJ 670 599

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 367070 359916

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Accommodation bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1320250
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0181	Shropshire Union Canal, Middlewich Branch

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Accommodation bridge. 1827-33. Telford design. Brick, with stone band and copings. Single basket arch, parapet and piers” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the Middlewich Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal (MA01_0181). Beyond the canal is a landscape of enclosed agricultural fields and woodland plantation.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic interest as a crossing place and architectural interest through its association with Telford. The setting of the asset is formed by the Middlewich Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal (MA01_0181), which is essential to understanding the asset's historic interest and function and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1320250>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0084

Asset name: Eardswick Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 367334 359963

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1159732
HER: DCH3059
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Farm house, mid 19th century, with farm buildings linked thereto on the north side and round three sides of an open yard, the farmhouse itself and garden wall enclosing the fourth side. Red brick with tiled roof in Jacobean style, two storeys, three bays 'garden front with end bays gabled and centre bay recessed and containing six panel door with part glazed side lights.

Entrance flanked by three light cast iron lozenge windows with stone heads and sills and there are three two light lozenge windows at first floor level. Blue brick vertical diamond diaper treatment near end bay quoins. Shaped purlin ends and barge board with finials. Fronted by veranda with timber rail, cast iron columns and cusped fascia. Entrance front has studded oak door, two storey square bay and single storey pointed bay windows with cast iron lozenge glazing. Roof has treble courses of feature tiles and square four flue stack with separated flues. Farm buildings red brick with slate roofs, doors and hopper windows with camber arches and turning pieces, some lozenge windows at first floor level. Elaborate ventilation patterns at loft level" [1].

"Three sides of the moat survive at Eardswick Hall. The present hall is Grade II listed and was built in 1849 in Jacobean style and it was built over or outside the eastern arm of moat. The moated platform was originally the site of a 16th century hall which was demolished in 1849. An illustration of 1819 shows the hall as stone with a timber framed portion" [2].

Setting description:

The asset is located between Eardswick Lane and the Middlewich Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal (MA01_0181).

The setting is formed by farmyard surrounded on three sides by outbuildings with an enclosed moated garden to the west and enclosed agricultural fields beyond.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic and architectural interest as an example of common type of farmhouse found in Cheshire during the 19th century. The asset also holds some archaeological interest through its association with the moated platform, which was originally the site of a 16th century hall, demolished in 1849. The retention of the asset's historical setting and continued association with the surrounding agricultural landscape is illustrative of its historical interest and development, which makes a positive contribution to the asset's heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1159732>
- 2 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH5441>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0085

Asset name: The Dairy Farmhouse, Minshull Vernon

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-303

National Grid Reference: 368528 360024

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138695
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farm house, early to mid 19th century Red brick, in English Garden Wall Bond, with slate roof, two storeys, three bays. Brick plinth with top weathered upper course of masonry. Arched recessed entrance up three steps with wide bolection moulded four panel door in pilaster doorcase with semi-circular fanlight with circle and mouchette features. Recessed sashes with glazing bars, stone sills and skewback heads. Sashes to gable and rear mainly with glazing bars. Four panel bead and flush rear entrance door. Timber eaves cornice and massive twin gable end stacks” [1].

Setting description:

Setting is formed by multiple ancillary buildings which surround the asset, several of which are modern. These buildings create an enclosed inward facing feel to the space. Beyond the ancillary buildings the asset is surrounded by flat topography comprised of pasture and arable fields with mature hedgerows. Traffic noise from the A530, which lies approximately 175m west of the asset is audible but does not dominate.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic interest as an example of common type of farmhouse found in Cheshire during the 19th century. The setting of the asset is formed by the multiple ancillary buildings which surround it, beyond which lies enclosed pasture and arable fields. The asset's continued association with the surrounding agricultural landscape setting is illustrative of its function as a farmhouse and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. Traffic noise from the A530, is audible but does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138695>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0086

Asset name: Middlewich Branch Canal Eardswick Hall Bridge at SJ 671 602

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 367119 360228

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Accommodation bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1320251
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0181	Shropshire Union Canal, Middlewich Branch

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Accommodation bridge. 1827-33. Telford design, brick with stone band and copings. Single basket arch, solid parapet and piers. Brick towpath surface” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the Middlewich Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal (MA01_0181). Beyond the canal is a landscape of enclosed agricultural fields with woodland plantation, which are intersected by the River Weaver.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic interest as a crossing place and architectural interest through its association with Telford. The setting of the asset is formed by the Middlewich Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal (MA01_0181), which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value as it is essential to understanding its historic interest and function.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1320251>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0087

Asset name: Village Farmhouse, Church Minshull

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366449 360443

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1135776
HER: 248/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0008	Church Minshull Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farmhouse, early 17th century with alterations and additions. Brown brick with slate roof, two storeys, four bays, with two storeys, two bay wing west, forming a "T" shaped plan. The south elevation of the west wing faces the highway. Three-light flush casements at ground floor with glazing bars, turning pieces and cambered arches. The first floor windows are in gabled dormers with barge boards. Replaced entrance door with three vertical panels with Tudor arched heads. The west wing has flush casement windows, at both levels, and a four-panel, bolection moulded, part glazed door with external architraves. This is under a hood with barge boards and finial which is supported on cast iron columns and has iron latticework trellis side checks. There is timber framing showing below eaves level at the rear of the west wing. Interior: Deep bevelled beams and bevelled ceiling joist. Exposed timber framing in internal walls, wide boarded doors with "H" hinges” [1].

Setting description:

The asset is located within the Church Minshull Conservation Area (MA01_0008) at the eastern end of the village. The setting of the asset is formed by a courtyard of associated outbuildings (now converted) to the east, an enclosed garden to the west and the mixed period streetscape of Cross Lane to the south. Audible traffic noise from Cross Lane detracts from the otherwise peaceful experience of the asset. It forms part of the setting but makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its architectural interest as an example of an important 17th century timber framed farmhouse now subsumed in later 19th century brick rebuilding, which dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition before brick buildings became more commonly used in Cheshire. The setting of the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

asset adjacent to a courtyard of associated outbuildings is illustrative of its historic interest as a former farm and its presence on the mixed period streetscape of Cross Lane, makes it feel well connected to the village, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1135776>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0088

Asset name: Beech House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366517 360456

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138657
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0008	Church Minshull Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“House, early 19th century, brown brick, in Flemish Bond, with slate roof. Two storeys and attic, three bays; with two-storey, one-bay wing (south) giving an "L" shaped plan. Modern, part glazed, door in old frame with rectangular transome light. Flush casements with glazing bars and cambered brick arches with brick keys. Small hexagonal bay window (west) with glazing bars, moulded timber cornice, and hipped roof with lead rolls. Three-course-deep brick first floor band. The rear (south) wing has multi-glazed casements and a timber boarded porch with slate lean-to roof. Gable end stacks. Interior: Doors with four fielded panels hung on "h" hinges. Slender chamfered beams ground floor and first floor. Dog-legged staircase with turned balusters” [1].

Setting description:

The asset is located on Cross Lane (B5074) within the Church Minshull Conservation Area (MA01_0008). The setting of the asset is formed by the mixed period streetscape of Cross Lane to the north, and a large enclosed garden to the south, which holds views across the River Weaver and surrounding agricultural landscape. The asset feels well connected to the village. Cross Lane creates some audible traffic noise but this does not detract from the positive contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic interest as an example of common type of farmhouse found in Cheshire during the 19th century. The setting of the asset is formed by the mixed period streetscape of Cross Lane to the north, and a large enclosed garden to the south. The asset feels well connected to the village which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138657>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0089

Asset name: Crabmill Old Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 372066 360466

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138807
HER: 1095/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farmhouse, now house, probably early 17th century extended 18th century and altered late 20th century. Oak frame and brick; clay tile roof. Small framing and some close studding. Two doorways, one with old oak door, in altered positions. Replaced casements. Brick chimney, central on ridge. Interior: oak beams, many almost unwrought; 2, reduced in size to eliminate rot, retain parts of ovolo mouldings. A good deal of oak framing visible and some roof timbers. The full length of the house is extended to rear, probably in part during 18th century. Alterations to floor plan and replacement of staircases hide the original plan” [1].

Setting description:

An enclosed garden and a working farm comprised of a collection of dilapidated 18th and 19th century brick built outbuildings form the setting of the asset. Crabmill Lane to the immediate north of the asset creates some intermittent traffic noise, but this does not detract from the experience of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The house derives value through its architectural interest as an example of the timber framed tradition in rural Cheshire, which dates to the very end of the tradition before brick buildings became more commonly used in Cheshire. The setting of the asset is illustrative of its historic function and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. Traffic noise is audible from Crabmill Lane but this does not detract from the contribution made by setting.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138807>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0090

Asset name: The Badger

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366601 360560

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Public house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330078
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0008	Church Minshull Conservation Area
MA01_0092	The Church of Saint Bartholomew
MA01_0404	Church Farmhouse, Church Minshull

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Public House, late 18th century, with alterations. Brown brick with roughcast to facade and a slate roof. three storeys, three bays with two-storey two-bay wing (west). Sashes with exposed weight boxes and glazing bars to the facade but those at the rear (north) are recessed. Radial bar fanlight above modern entrance door. Semi-circular headed window at second floor, under shallow pitched gable; the flanking windows at this level are in flat roofed dormers. Gable end stacks. Double pile wing at the rear. Interior: Of no interest. Listed for group value only” [1].

Setting description:

The asset is located on Cross Lane within the Church Minshull Conservation Area (MA01_0008). The assets setting is formed by the Church of St Bartholomews (MA01_0092) and its graveyard to the north, a car park to the west and several period properties, including Church Farmhouse (MA01_0404), to its south. Cross Lane creates some audible traffic noise but this does not detract from the positive contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historic and architectural interest as public house which retains its 18th century form and detailing. The asset's setting is formed by the Church of St Bartholomews (MA01_0092) and several period properties, including Church Farmhouse (MA01_0404), which front Cross Lane to its south. The asset feels well connected to the heart of the village which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330078>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0091

Asset name: Gates and Piers to St Bartholomew's Church

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366615 360573

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Gate pier

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138656
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0008	Church Minshull Conservation Area
MA01_0092	The Church of Saint Bartholomew

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Gates and piers circa 1702 with 1861 replacements and repairs. Wrought and cast iron metalwork with sandstone masonry. Replacement cast iron gates based on roundels and fleur-de-lys in frame of flat bars and round rods. These are hung to a pair of rusticated sandstone piers with moulded caps and ball finials. The pier caps support a wrought iron overthrow, based on scrollwork, this has a seating for the support of a removable lamp" [1].

Setting description:

Located within the Church Minshull Conservation Area (MA01_0008), the asset is set within a well maintained churchyard of St Bartholomews Church (MA01_0092). Several period properties surround the church and contribute to the character of the area. The churchyard creates a pleasant space around the church which clearly defines its boundaries and enhances its setting. Cross Lane creates some audible traffic noise but this does not detract from the positive contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

This asset does not hold its own value and is listed for group value and its association with St Bartholomew's Church (MA01_0092). The setting of the asset is illustrative of its relationship with St Bartholomew's Church which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. Cross Lane creates some audible traffic noise but this does not detract from the positive contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138656>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0092

Asset name: The Church of Saint Bartholomew

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-02-302a
National Grid Reference: 366618 360594

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1313128
HER: 248/4/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0008	Church Minshull Conservation Area
MA01_0090	The Badger
MA01_0091	Gates and Piers to St Bartholomew's Church
MA01_0404	Church Farmhouse, Church Minshull

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Parish Church 1702 (in blue bricks on tower), restored in 1861. Brown brick and stone dressing with slate and lead roof. Three-bay nave with choir, shallow apsidal chancel and square west tower, in classical style. The tower has a projecting ogee moulded stone plinth and stone quoins. West facing tower windows are semi-circular arched with keystones and moulded architraves, mullions and Venetian tracery at the lower levels. There is a projecting band at nave roof level and above the south facing clock dial is balanced by stained glass bull's eyes in the other faces of the tower. The louvred openings at bell stage have "Y" tracery and hood moulds. There is an ogee cornice, red brick solid parapet and square corner ball topped finials. The nave (south) entrance is a six-panel, oak, bolection moulded door in a stone dressed porch, with pediment supported on Tuscan columns and pilasters. There is a four-keystone bull's eye window in the wall above the porch. The nave, choir and chancel have a moulded stone plinth and quoins, also cross windows, with rounded heads, surmounted by small bull's eyes under semi-circular arches with springers. There is a brick and stone cornice and a solid red brick parapet, interrupted by ball topped pilasters over each window. In the north wall of the nave there is a six-panel bolection moulded door in a projecting moulded stone surround with key. There is a high-quality 17th century marble armorial memorial fixed to the east chancel external wall. Interior: Two lines of plain circular columns divide the church throughout its length; these flank the apse and separate the nave from the side aisles. The apse has mosaic cladding to window cill level and the ten commandments and prayers in panels flanking the window. Choir stalls front the altar and face each other across an area of mosaic paving. A gothic carved oak eagle lectern and pine pulpit face oak box pews with fielded panels. Three alabaster wall memorials south wall of choir and two marble war memorials nave south wall. The choir/nave ceiling is flat with large perimeter mouldings and coves, and a panelled beam

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

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Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

separating the apse. Pine west gallery, off two posts with curved brackets and three four-panel-door glazed vestry screen below" [1].

Setting description:

Located within the Church Minshull Conservation Area, the church is set within a well maintained churchyard with listed gates and piers and ornate railings, which clearly define its boundaries and enhances its setting. Several period properties surround the church and contribute to the character of the area and the church is prominent in views up and down Cross Lane. The church feels well connected to the heart of the village. Cross Lane creates some audible traffic noise but this does not detract from the positive contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest as an example of an 18th century church in the classical style and decorative detailing such as ogee arches, venetian tracery and keystone bullseye window. The church is set within a well maintained churchyard with listed gates and piers and ornate railings. Several period properties surround the church and contribute to the character of the area. The churchyard creates a pleasant space around the church which clearly defines its boundaries and enhances its setting. The experience of the asset within a lively village centre location is essential to understanding this asset as historically being the heart of community life in this settlement.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1313128>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0093

Asset name: Bridge House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366722 360605

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330079
HER: 248/0/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0008	Church Minshull Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“House, late 17th century with early and late 18th century and 19th century alterations. Red brick with slate roof. Two storeys and attic, three bays. The centre bay has a gabled brick porch with quoin piers and semi-circular arch with stone springers and keystone. A pine door, on ornamental strap hinges, has been hung in this opening and the inner house entrance is a pair of part-glazed doors with bolection moulded raised and fielded panels. Windows are sashes with exposed weight boxes, glazing bars, stone sills and skewback stone lintels. The slightly projecting centre bay has band at eaves level and is gabled with shaped barge board. The north west corner has a three-storey 19th century attached round tower with saw-tooth bands at first floor and eaves level, stone modillion gutter cornice and slate conical roof. The south west corner has a four-storey tower with brick bands at first and second floor and house roof level, bracketted stone gutter cornice and slate pyramid roof. Interior: 6-panel doors with central small panels, some on "H" hinges. Panelled window shutters. Ovolo moulded beams, upper part of staircase has chinoiserie balustrade. Exposed late 17th century framing in first floor internal wall” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a garden enclosed by high hedges, which restrict views from the asset across the agricultural land and River Weaver which lie to the east. Cross Lane creates some audible traffic noise, but this does not detract from the positive contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as an example of the timber framed tradition in rural Cheshire. A garden, enclosed by high hedges form the setting of the asset and the sense of peace and quiet this creates makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. Cross Lane creates some audible traffic

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noise but this does not detract from the positive contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330079>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0094

Asset name: The Old House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366684 360614

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Timber framed house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138659
HER: 248/0/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0008	Church Minshull Conservation Area
MA01_0096	Smithy House
MA01_0098	Oakhurst

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Cottage, early 17th century, plastered, brick nogged timber framing and brickwork, with roof of large slates. Two storeys, three bays including added brick bay (north). A two-bay brick rear wing (east) gives a "T" shaped plan. Timbers in small framing mainly in facade. Replaced casement windows with glazing bars. No front entrance. Gable bargeboards with finials. Central stack. Interior: Bevelled beams and exposed joists. Listed for group value only” [1].

Setting description:

Located within the Church Minshull Conservation Area (MA01_0008), the setting of the asset is formed by an enclosed garden and there is a visible connection with several similar period properties along West View, including Smithy House (MA01_0096) and Oakhurst (MA01_0098). This gives the asset a sense of place and connection to the village. The road junction to the west of the asset creates some audible traffic noise but this does not detract from the positive contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as an example of a cottage which dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition in rural Cheshire. The asset also has group value with the other period properties which line West View, including Smithy House (MA01_0096) and Oakhurst (MA01_0098), which gives the asset a sense of place and connection to the village. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value and enhances the understanding of this asset as part of the historic settlement.

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Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138659>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0095

Asset name: Minshull United Reformed Church

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 367761 360636

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
United Reformed Church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330056
HER: 4429/0/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Non-conformist church, 1809 (on porch) with later 19th century alterations. Brown brick with renewed tile roof, four bays. Rebuilt west elevation, in Flemish Bond, has mid 19th century porch with gothic opening, drip mould with moulded stops, framed ledged and braced door on strap hinges, gable coping with kneelers and side buttresses with stone weathered tops. Windows to both sides of church are two light mullioned, cusped ogee tracery with flat heads, leaded lights and stained glass. One original round headed "Y" tracery window remains in the nave (north) gable. Moulded eaves cornice and bowtell moulded gable copings with ball finials.

Interior: dado rail with pitch pine wainscotting to window sill level. Pulpit with flanking steps, organ at east side and fronted by communion rail in "U" form with rounded angles and heavy balusters. Benches with gothic shaped ends. Plastered walls above dado and flat plastered ceiling. Linked by four panel bolection moulded door to Sunday School south east also with wainscotting and with composite collar trusses and boarded raking ceiling above exposed rafters” [1].

Setting description:

Located at the junction of Cross Lane and Brook House Lane the setting of the asset is formed by an enclosed rear garden which contains a small courtyard and several 19th century outbuildings surrounded by pasture fields. The adjacent roads create audible traffic noise, but this does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historic connection to the non-conformist movement and architectural interest in its gothic style decoration. The setting aids the appreciation of the asset as a rural chapel, which

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makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. Traffic noise is audible but this does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330056>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0096

Asset name: Smithy House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366678 360639

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Timber framed house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1135812
HER: 248/0/3
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0008	Church Minshull Conservation Area
MA01_0094	The Old House
MA01_0098	Oakhurst

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Cottage, early 17th century, with alterations and additions. Brick nogged timber frame with tiled roof. Two storeys, four window bays. Small framing with angle braces, timbers front and rear. Boarded door under gabled canopy with curved support brackets. Flush casement windows with glazing bars. original wallplate shows in wall well below present eaves level. Interior: Bevelled beams and exposed bevelled joists. Inglenook beam. Wide board doors with strap hinges at first floor level. Wind braces to purlins” [1].

Setting description:

Located within the Church Minshull Conservation Area (MA01_0008), the setting of the asset is formed by an enclosed garden and there is a visible connection with several similar period properties along West View, including The Old House (MA01_0094) and Oakhurst (MA01_0098). This gives the asset a sense of place and connection to the village. The road junction to the west of the asset creates some audible traffic noise but this does not detract from the positive contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as an example of a cottage which dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition in rural Cheshire. The asset also has group value with the other period properties which line West View, including The Old House (MA01_0094) and Oakhurst (MA01_0098), which gives the asset a sense of place and connection to the village. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value and enhances the understanding of this asset as part of the historic settlement.

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Historic environment

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1135812>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0097

Asset name: Church Minshull Bridge

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366762 360646

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Road bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1135788
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0008	Church Minshull Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Road bridge over the River Weaver, late 18th century. Yellow sandstone ashlar, two-arched bridge, with four-stepped weathered diamond shaped cut waters. The bridge has deep flush one-ring gauge arches and slightly projecting carriageway arch. The fivepiers project on either side to divide the solid parapet into four panels. The parapet coping is flat with chamfered edges, and ramps down to outer pier slightly on each side” [1].

Setting description:

Located immediately east of the Church Minshull Conservation Area (MA01_0008), the setting of the asset is formed by the River Weaver and the agricultural land which surrounds it. There are views from the asset across the River Weaver Valley to the south and west along Cross Lane into the Village of Church Minshull.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historic and architectural interest as a crossing place which retains its historic form. The setting is formed by the River Weaver and the agricultural land which surrounds it. There are views from the asset across the river valley and along Cross Lane into Church Minshull village. Setting is essential to understanding the historic purpose of the asset and its connection to the village, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1135788>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0098

Asset name: Oakhurst

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366679 360660

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Timber framed house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330081
HER: 248/0/4
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0008	Church Minshull Conservation Area
MA01_0094	The Old House
MA01_0096	Smithy House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Cottage, early C17, with alterations and additions. Brick nogged timber frame with tiled roof. Two storeys, three window bays. Timbers in small framing front and rear. Replaced entrance door in small gabled timber porch. Replaced casements with glazing bars. The west gable is rendered and there is a single storey addition to the east gable. Central chimney stack. Interior: Exposed timbers in the original east gable wall. Ovolo moulded and bevelled beams, exposed ceiling joists” [1].

Setting description:

Located within the Church Minshull Conservation Area (MA01_0008), the setting of the asset is formed by an enclosed garden and there is a visible connection with several similar period properties along West View, including The Old House (MA01_0094) and Smithy House (MA01_0096). This gives the asset a sense of place and connection to the village. The road junction to the west of the asset creates some audible traffic noise but this does not detract from the positive contribution made by setting to the asset's heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as an example of a cottage which dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition in rural Cheshire. The asset also has group value with the other period properties which line West View, including The Old House (MA01_0094) and Smithy House (MA01_0096), which gives the asset a sense of place and connection to the village. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value and enhances the understanding of this asset as part of the historic settlement.

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MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

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Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330081>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0099

Asset name: Minshullhill Bridge (Bridge No 14)

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 367143 360692

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Canal bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138693
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0100	The Wharf
MA01_0181	Shropshire Union Canal, Middlewich Branch

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Canal bridge circa 1830*. A highway bridge over the Middlewich spur of the Shropshire Union Canal which links the Trent and Mersey Canal at Middlewich with the Shropshire Union Canal at Barbridge. Skew arched soffite, in English Bond, of hard burnt mainly blue bricks rising from level brick base 3'0" high. Stone band at carriageway level and stone coping on parapet of English Garden Wall Bond which has curves of slight radius towards end piers.* David Owen, "Cheshire Canals". Cheshire History No. 10 Autumn 1982" [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the Middlewich Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal (MA01_0181) and the former canal warehouse and cottage named The Wharf (MA01_0100), which are surrounded by a landscape of pasture fields.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic interest as a crossing place associated with the Middlewich Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal (MA01_0181) and architectural interest through the retention of its historic form. The asset also holds group value with the canal and the former canal warehouse and cottage named The Wharf (MA01_0100). The setting of the asset is formed by the canal corridor, which is essential to understanding its historic function of the asset and make a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138693>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0100

Asset name: The Wharf

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 367103 360740

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Canal warehouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1310901
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0099	Minshullhill Bridge (Bridge No 14)
MA01_0181	Shropshire Union Canal, Middlewich Branch

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Former canal warehouse and cottage circa.1830 said to be by Thomas Telford, now a dwelling. Red brick with slate roof in late 17th century style, two storeys three bays. Large carriageway arch in forward projecting bay with stone dressing up to moulded springers and brick arch with keystone. This is flanked west by a French window and east by a casement. Stone dressing to quoins and window openings. Central first floor casement has sill at eaves level and is wholly in a large shaped gable, flanking windows are higher but in smaller shaped gables. The east and west main gables are also shaped. The building has its east gable only a few feet from the tow path of the Middlewich spur of Shropshire Union Canal. Interior: Raised storage floor and heavy beams reflect the former use of the building” [1].

Setting description:

The Middlewich Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal (MA01_0181) and the Minshullhill Bridge No. 14 (MA01_0099) form the setting of the asset and beyond is a landscape of pasture fields.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historic and architectural interest through its association with Thomas Telford. As an industrial building it is simple in structure and decoration which can be considered aesthetically pleasing. The asset also has group value with the Middlewich Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal (MA01_0181) and associated Minshullhill Bridge No.14 (MA01_0099). The setting illustrates the asset's close association with the canal, which is essential to understanding its historic function as a canal warehouse, which makes a positive contribution to the heritage value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1310901>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0101

Asset name: Mill House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366673 360746

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Timber framed house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1135816
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0008	Church Minshull Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“House, late 17th century, with later additions. Plastered, brick nogged timber frame with roof of large old slates. Two storeys, four bays, gabled. Brick plinth with moulded stone top course. Timbers in small framing with angle braces to front and garden front. Replaced casement windows with glazing bars. The garden front (east) has a single storey projecting timber framed porch containing a modern three panel door. Gabled bays project and have apexes jettied. There is a timber framed gabled half dormer between the garden front end gables. End gables have barge boards with finials. Chimneys with divided flues. There is an added bay (north) with planted timbers and a single storey wing (east) with imitation plaster timbers. Interior: Bevelled beams and exposed joists. Inscribed stone, set in ground floor internal wall, has initials BSA 1697 and William Wilson 1784” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by an enclosed garden which is screened from the surrounding agricultural land and the River Weaver by high hedges. Intermittent traffic noise from the adjacent road is audible but it does not detract from the otherwise peaceful experience of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as an example of a house which dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition in rural Cheshire, before brick buildings became more commonly used in Cheshire. A garden enclosed by high hedges forms the setting of the asset, which creates a sense of privacy and aids the appreciation of the asset, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. Intermittent traffic noise is audible but does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the heritage value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1135816>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0102

Asset name: Church House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 370880 360994

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1310880
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0009	Warmingham Conservation Area
MA01_0105	The Church of St Leonard

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farm house, late 16th century with alterations and large early 19th century addition to south to form a “T” on plan. North, timber framed, section has old slate roof of diminished courses two storeys, three windows, 10 frame panels in length. The east front has close studding with middle rail up to coved jettying at first floor and full chevron panel infilling above. Oak studded door on strap hinges in heavy moulded frame flanked by carved consoles under bressumer. three light casements ground floor, two light first floor. Other walls replaced in brickwork in English Garden Wall Bond. The south section is red brick in Flemish Bond with slate roof, two and a half storeys and cellar, four bays. Two centre bays set forward with added porch with pitched roof and barge boards, segmental arch, four panel part glazed door and rectangular transome light. Windows are mullion and transome casements with glazing bars in upper section and cambered arches.

Interior: Ovolo moulded and bevelled beams, heavy floor joist, one Elizabethan Oak panelled door, Victorian four panelled doors in the south wing” [1].

Setting description:

Located within the Warmingham Conservation Area (MA01_0009), opposite the Church of St Leonard's (MA01_0105). The setting of the asset is formed by a large lawned garden with a paved courtyard and modern outbuilding to the rear, which is surrounded by low hedges and intermittent trees. There are key views to the north-east across Warmingham Road towards the Church and its churchyard and to the west across the shallow valley of the River Wheelock. The asset feels well connected to the heart of the village. Intermittent traffic noise from the adjacent road is audible but it does not detract from the otherwise peaceful

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

experience of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as example of a building which dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition in rural Cheshire. The setting of the asset is formed by a large garden surrounded by low hedges and trees. There are key views towards the St Leonards Church (MA01_0105) to the north-east and across the shallow valley of the River Wheelock to the west. The asset feels well connected to the heart of the village setting which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1310880>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0103

Asset name: K6 Telephone Kiosk opposite the Parish Church, near the River

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 370876 361050

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Communications
Telephone box

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1159771
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0009	Warmingham Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door" [1].

Setting description:

The asset is located on the west side of Warmingham Road at the centre of the Warmingham Conservation Area (MA01_0009). The setting of the asset is formed by a small paved area enclosed to the north, south and west by mature hedges and trees. Two, modern brick and timber outbuildings also occupy the paved area and are located immediately west of the asset. To the east the asset overlooks St Leonards Church and Churchyard (MA01_0105) and there are also views along the road into the village.

Asset value assessment:

This asset derives value from its historic and architectural interest as an aesthetically pleasing design by a well-known architect, which is a "symbol" of British culture. The setting of the asset is formed by a small paved area enclosed to the north, south and west by mature hedges with views of St Leonards Church (MA01_0105) and Warmingham village to the east. The asset feels well connected to the village setting, which positively contributes to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1159771>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0104

Asset name: Medieval Cross in Grounds of St Leonard's Church

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 370906 361057

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Cross

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138698
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA01_0003 Stepped cross base in the churchyard of St Leonard's Church

MA01_0009 Warmingham Conservation Area

MA01_0105 The Church of St Leonard

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Base of medieval cross dated 1298 or later. Constructed of red sandstone consisting of two step base with added bevelled block sunk for and holding a short Tuscan column, the top of which has fixings for a sundial" [1].

Setting description:

Located in the southern quarter of the churchyard of St Leonard's Church (MA01_0105), the setting of the asset is formed by the church and the various funerary monuments which surround and post-date it. The asset is not prominent in any views, however the visual connection between the church and cross base are important.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest as an example of a medieval cross. It also holds group value with a second 13th century cross (MA01_0003) which also lies within the churchyard. The quiet churchyard setting of the asset is illustrative of its religious associations and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138698>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0105

Asset name: The Church of St Leonard

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 370902 361074

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330059
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0003	Stepped cross base in the churchyard of St Leonard's Church
MA01_0009	Warmingham Conservation Area
MA01_0102	Church House
MA01_0104	Medieval Cross in Grounds of St Leonard's Church
MA01_0106	Warmingham Bridge
MA01_0422	Site of Moated Manor House, Warmingham

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Parish church, formerly timber framed, west tower 1715, present church 1870 by Hussey. Tower of bricks, church of red sandstone squared rubble with slate roof. four bay nave and narrower less lofty one bay chancel in Perpendicular style, Cruciform plan.

Tower of small bluish bricks in Flemish Bond with high stone plinth, quoins and coved bands dividing it into four sections. The tower windows were replaced 1899 and are now gothic revival based substantially on "Y" tracery. There are clock faces north and south with bullseye west and louvred openings at bell stage.

Moulded cornice, crenellated parapet and crocketed pinnacles. Gothic opening to north entrance porch flanked by single shafts with drip mould above, quatrefoil openings to side and Perpendicular entrance to nave. Chancel and nave windows Perpendicular style with stained glass in chancel. Corner clasping and inter-window buttresses, crenellated nave parapet.

Interior: The transepts hardly develop being only one bench width. Choir stalls with poppyheads in chancel flanked by carved-screens separating small altar north and organ chamber south. Side aisles formed by gothic arcade with octagonal columns. 16th century carved oak font cover.

Nave has arched collar trusses with hammer beams and corbels carved is faces, the ends of four hammer beams also have faces.

Chancel has arched collar trusses straight off corbels” [1].

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Setting description:

Located within the Warmingham Conservation Area (MA01_0009) on the edge of a shallow valley in an edge of village location. The church is set within its churchyard with ornate gate and entrance, overlooking pasture fields and small copses to the south and the river valley to the north. There are views to and from Church House (MA01_0102) and across the Warmingham Bridge (MA01_0106) towards the village. The Tower was not accessed but long ranging views of the surrounding countryside would be expected. The church feels well connected to the heart of the village and the surrounding churchyard contributes to a sense of distinct sacred space . Intermittent traffic noise from the adjacent road is audible but it does not detract from the otherwise peaceful experience of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an example of an early brick built church in the perpendicular and gothic style. The church feels well connected to the heart of the village and the surrounding churchyard setting contributes to a sense of sacred distinct space which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330059>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0106

Asset name: Warmingham Bridge

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 370872 361107

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Road bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1310884
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0009	Warmingham Conservation Area
MA01_0105	The Church of St Leonard

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Red sandstone road bridge over the River Wheelock, circa.1750 rusticated arch, projecting band at carriageway level and solid slab parapet with square end piers to curved ends of parapet. Said to have been built by local public subscription” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the River Wheelock which it crosses, the Grade II * listed church of St Leonard (MA01_0105) and its associated churchyard to the immediate south and several brick built 19th century properties including the Bear Pit Public House to its north. Views along River and across the agricultural land to the east are restricted by mature trees along the river corridor. The asset feels well connected to the heart of the village.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historic interest as a crossing place and architectural interest through the retention of its historic form. The setting of the bridge over the River Wheelock and its connection to the heart of the village is essential to understanding its purpose as a crossing place, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry1310884>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0108

Asset name: Woodhouse Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-304a

National Grid Reference: 368036 361396

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1159702
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farmhouse, early 19th century, red brick in Flemish Bond with slate roof. Two storeys and attic, three bays. Set forward centre bay; four panel door with lower panels bolection moulded and upper panels glazed, in pilaster doorcase with semi-circular fanlight decorated with centre roundel and flanking mouchette features. Recessed sashes with glazing bars, stone sills and skewback heads. Timber eaves cornice, lead ridge, gable copings and stacks. Windows at the rear are also recessed sashes with glazing bars. Interior: Panelled window shutters and six panel doors” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the assets is formed by enclosed grounds surrounded by high hedges and mature trees beyond which lies open pasture fields to the north and woodland plantation to the south. Traffic noise from the adjacent road is audible, but this does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The 19th century farmhouse derives its value from its historic and architectural value as an example of farm architecture from that period. The rural setting of the asset contributes to the historic context of the asset as it continues to be, and can be appreciated as, a working farm.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1159702>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0109

Asset name: Park House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-304a

National Grid Reference: 369268 361259

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1159752
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Farmhouse, early to mid 19th century. Red brick in Flemish Bond with slate roof, two storeys three bays. Framed ledged and battened door in doorcase with consoles to transome, semi-circular arch and fanlight. Weathered single course stone plinth band. Recessed sashes with glazing bars to facade but altered elsewhere, Timber eaves cornice with moulded cast iron gutter, lead ridge, gable end stacks. Interior: Victorian four panel doors." [1].

Setting description:

The farmhouse is set at the southern end of an existing group of farm buildings of 19th and 20th century date, which have been converted for use as domestic accommodation. To the south of the asset is a formal lawn and beyond are pasture fields enclosed by hedgerows. The existing West Coast Main Line (WCML) is located 320m to the west of the asset and despite the sound of intermittent trains the farmhouse retains its historic context on a quiet country track.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and architectural interest through the retention of its historic form and function, which provide a record of historic farming practices. Although the surrounding historic farm buildings have lost their original function, their spatial relationship to the farmhouse makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset. The setting of the asset is illustrative of its function as a farm and its continued association with the surrounding agricultural landscape, makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1159752>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0110

Asset name: Warmingham Grange

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 370776 361543

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Vicarage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330058
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Formerly the rectory, now club and restaurant, early 19th century. Rendered brickwork with slate roof, double pile, fivebays, two and a half storeys stone plinth, entrance porch of Tuscan columns and plain pilasters supporting plain entablature and flat roof. Four panel door, upper part glazed and rectangular fanlight with interlaced bars. Recessed sashes with glazing bars arched at ground floor with bars interlaced. First floor sill band with large Regency style sashes at this level and half depth sashes to the floor above. Wide eaves soffit returned at gables to suggest open pediment. Gable end chimney stacks, tiled ridge. Interior: Six panel doors with reeded architraves, panelled soffit to entrance hall arch, staircase with cut and bracketed string, window shutters and plaster cornices” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a collection of 19th and 20th century buildings to the east and west, positioned within a large informal garden, enclosed by intermittent mature trees, which restrict views from the asset across the River Wheelock and the surrounding agricultural land.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historic interest as a former rectory and architectural interest from the retention of its historic architectural detailing. The setting is formed by a collection of 19th and 20th century outbuildings, positioned within a large enclosed informal garden. The sense of peace and privacy created by the garden aids the historic interest of the asset as a former ecclesiastical dwelling, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330058>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0111

Asset name: Summer House in Grounds of Newfield Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-304a

National Grid Reference: 368356 361714

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Summerhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138696
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0112	Newfield Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Small summer house thought to have originally been an elaborate privy, early 19th century. Red brick with slate hipped roof and ball finial. Casement with moulded pilaster surround, roundels at angles and pulvinated frieze. Door with boarded external face and rail and muntin internal face in dowelled frame. Interior has wide arched recess. Included for group value only” [1].

Setting description:

The asset is set within the quiet, enclosed, ornamental gardens of Newfield Hall (MA01_0112) and forms part of the halls listing.

Asset value assessment:

The asset's value is derived from its historic and architectural interest through its association with Newfield Hall (MA01_0112) and its aesthetically pleasing detailing, particularly the pulvinated frieze. The setting of this asset within the quiet, enclosed ornamental gardens of Newfield Hall makes a positive contribution to its heritage value as it is essential to understanding its function and connection to the hall.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138696>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0112

Asset name: Newfield Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-304a

National Grid Reference: 368367 361747

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Mansion house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1159743
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0111	Summer House in Grounds of Newfield Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Mansion, early 19th century, red Brick with slate roof. Double pile. Two storey, four bay west garden front with three bay return north and four bay return south. Single storey entrance porch, north side of west front, has stone plinth, pair of two panel bolection moulded doors in recessed opening with cambered arch and keystone. The porch has stone cornice, parapet and ball finials. Windows generally sashes with glazing bars, stone sills and flat gauged arches. Square sunk ends to the purlins of the twin west gables and similar treatment to the brackets which support the cornice and moulded gutter of the north and south elevations. One built up window opening in the north elevation and two in the south. There is a pair of French windows with bolection moulded lower panels in south return. Stone elephants with howdahs, said to come from Adderley Hall near Market Drayton, flank the north and south corners of the west front.

Interior: Six panel doors, geometrical staircase with hipped lantern over at landing level. At the rear, and adjoining, earlier but more altered farm house of no interest" [1].

Setting description:

The asset is set within a quiet, enclosed ornamental mature grown garden which contains a summer house (MA01_0111). A working farmyard with a U-shaped complex of 19th century outbuildings lies to the immediate north and beyond this lies agricultural land. Middlewich Road and the existing railway line lie to the east of the asset however noise from traffic and passing trains is barely audible despite their proximity. Setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest associated with its decorative detailing, such as the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

stone elephants. The asset also has group value with the summerhouse (MA01_0111), located in its garden. The setting of the asset is formed by the quiet enclosed ornamental garden and a working farmyard with 19th century outbuildings. This aids the appreciation of the asset as a rural mansion and demonstrates its historical relationship with the adjacent farm, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1159743>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0113

Asset name: Lea Green Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366331 362112

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1313095
HER: 247/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farmhouse, early 17th century with 19th century alterations and additions. Red brick with roof of large slates. Two storeys, fivebays. The original "T" plan became "H" plan when the late 19th century wing was added (east) 6-panel entrance door, with top panels glazed, in hipped lean-to porch supported on single oak post. Old flush casements, mainly with glazing bars, under flat cambered arches. There is a built-up window opening at first floor level. The original oak wallplate with mortices and trenail holes is visible at the eaves. The rear gable of the 19th century wing is built of very small Elizabethan style bricks. The gables have barge boards. Interior: One room has large ovolo moulded and bevelled beams and heavy section joists. Wide-boarded doors” [1].

Setting description:

A working farmyard surrounded by 19th and 20th century out buildings forms the setting of the asset and beyond is a landscape of arable and pasture fields with some woodland plantation. The modern caravan park to the south west of the asset has altered the historic character of the rural landscape, but this does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as an example of the timber framed tradition in rural Cheshire. A working farmyard surrounded by 19th and 20th century outbuildings form the setting of the asset and are essential to understanding its historic function as a farm, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value. The modern caravan park to the south west has altered the historic character of the rural landscape but does not detract from the contribution made by setting.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1313095>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0114

Asset name: Middlewich Branch Canal Bridge Number 18 at SJ 679 621

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-304a

National Grid Reference: 367963 362163

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Accommodation bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1115810
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA01_0181	Shropshire Union Canal, Middlewich Branch
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Accommodation bridge. 1827-33. Telford design. Washed brick, with stone band and copings. Single basket arch, solid parapet and piers” [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the Middlewich Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal. (MA01_0181). It sits within a slight cutting which is enclosed to the east and west by a line of mature trees and hedges, which provide enclosed views north/south along canal corridor.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest through the retention of its historic form and connection to Telford. It also holds historic interest and group value through its association with the Shropshire Union Canal (MA01_0181) and associated assets. The setting of the asset within the canal corridor is essential to understanding its historic function as a crossing point and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1115810>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0115

Asset name: Old Hough Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 369967 362379

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138697
HER: 242/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farmhouse, early 17th century with 19th century alterations and additions. Red brick in Flemish Bond with slate roof and small area of timber framing. Two storeys four bays, "H" shaped on plan. Projecting two storey porch of brickwork at ground floor level with stone dressed opening, Tudor arch, and restored timber framing at first floor level. three light flush casements with stone sills and cambered arches at ground level, flat arches at first floor. Barge boards and finials to main facade and porch gables. Red tile ridge. Interior: Has Ovolo moulded and cased beams and Victorian four panel doors” [1].

Setting description:

The asset's setting is comprised of a well maintained walled garden and associated outbuildings, and beyond is a landscape of enclosed arable and pasture fields. To the south a modern fishery comprised of large commercial structures, car parks and ponds has altered the historic rural character of the landscape but does not detract from the contribution made by setting to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds architectural interest as an example of a farmhouse which dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition in Cheshire. The asset's setting is comprised of a well maintained walled garden and outbuildings which are surrounded by enclosed agricultural fields. The setting of the asset is illustrative of the assets historic function as a farm and also demonstrates its continued association with the rural landscape, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138697>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0116

Asset name: Mill Lodge

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 370497 362381

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1159755
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farm building, now dwelling, early 17th century, with 20th century alterations. Timber framed in small framing with brick nogging, weather boarded gable apex and tiled roof. 15 frame panels in length with brick extension north, single storey with attic at north end only. Full timber framing to south gable and rear (west) elevation. Facade of brickwork with large modern windows. Central chimney stack. Interior: Strutted trusses and exposed purlins in south section” [1].

Setting description:

Located on the north side of Forge Mill Lane the asset's setting is comprised of a garden enclosed to the east and west by mature trees. Beyond the garden is the River Wheelock and enclosed agricultural land. Intermittent traffic noise from the road to the south detracts from the otherwise quiet setting. It forms part of the assets setting but makes a neutral contribution to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

Early 17th century timber framed farm building with 20th century alterations. The value of the asset is derived through its architectural interest as a farm building which dates to the very end of the timber framed tradition in Cheshire. The setting is formed by a garden partially enclosed by mature trees, creating a private space, which aids the appreciation of the asset. The asset's continued association with the rural landscape, is illustrative of its agricultural origins, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1159755>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0117

Asset name: Lea Green Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302a

National Grid Reference: 366437 362443

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330080
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

“Farmhouse, early 17th century with 19th century alterations and additions. Red brick with red tile roof. Two storeys, three bays including gable (east). The gable has a stone plinth and flush stone quoins also multiglazed casements, planted timbers in the apex and bargeboard. The 19th century wing (west) has a boarded door in a heavy section frame and lean-to porch supported by two turned posts off low wall. The windows in this wing are flush casements, without glazing bars, under cambered arches, there is also a small square bay. There is a gable end stack and bargeboard. Interior: Ovolo moulded and deep bevelled beams, large exposed joists. Wide-boarded doors” [1].

Setting description:

Fronting Lee Green Lane the setting of the asset is formed by a yard and associated 19th and 20th century outbuildings surrounded by enclosed agricultural fields with Owens Wood visible to the north.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural interest as a farmhouse dating to the very end of the timber framed tradition, before brick farmhouses became more commonly used in Cheshire. The setting of the asset is formed by a yard and associated 19th and 20th century agricultural outbuildings, surrounded by agricultural land. The asset's continued association with the rural landscape is essential to understanding its historical function as a farmhouse, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330080>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0119

Asset name: Site of Chorltonheath Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-300

National Grid Reference: 372200 350901

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmstead

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7833
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0180	Field systems south of Heath Farm

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of Chorltonheath Farm, which lay to the south of Heath Farm, approximately 400m south of Newcastle Road and 200m west of the West Coast Main Line (WCML). First depicted on the 1844 tithe map of Chorlton, which depicts the farm as two structures (probably farmhouse and barn). The tithe apportionment documents the site as Plot 45a (house, building and fold), owned by General Sir John Delves Broughton and occupied by John Parton [1]. The Ordnance Survey map of 1882 shows two smaller structures (possibly a pigsty) had been erected to the west of the farmhouse and to the north-west was an orchard [2]. By the Ordnance Survey map of 1899, the farm had been demolished however the orchard survived into the mid 20th century [3]. Earthworks associated with the farm including possible building platforms, are clearly visible on modern aerial photographs [4].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest as a site with the potential to contain below ground remains associated with post-medieval agricultural activity. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 1844 Plan of the Township of Chorlton in the Parish of Wybunbury in the County of Chester (Ref: EDT

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

106/2).

- 2 Ordnance Survey, 1882, County Series Cheshire First Edition, 1: 10,560
- 3 Ordnance Survey, 1899, County Series Cheshire Second Edition, 1: 10,560
- 4 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH23675>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0120

Asset name: Basford House

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-300

National Grid Reference: 372337 351350

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Public house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0014	Basford Bridge Cottage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The asset is located on the south side of Newcastle Road, opposite Basford Bridge Cottage (MA01_0014). The asset is first depicted on the 1844 tithe map of Chorlton and recorded on the tithe apportionment record as Plot 15 (Basford Inn and Garden) owned by General Sir John Delves Broughton and occupied by John Parton [1]. By the OS survey of 1882 the asset appeared substantially altered and was renamed 'Basford House' [2]. It is unclear from map evidence whether Basford House replaced the earlier Basford Inn or if Basford Inn was altered and extended to create Basford House. The asset appears unaltered on subsequent Ordnance Survey and is still extant today.

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a large enclosed garden, surrounded by mature trees and shrubs. Within the garden to the east of the asset is a driveway and yard which contains several 19th century outbuildings. To the north and east of the asset lies a collection of 19th century farmhouses including Basford Hall Cottage (MA01_0014) and Chorlton Bank Farm. Beyond is a landscape of large enclosed arable fields with a band of woodland plantation. There is a constant audible noise of traffic from Newcastle Road to the north and intermittent passing trains from the railway to the west, which detracts from the experience of the asset. It forms part of the setting but does not contribute to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historic interest a rural dwelling and its potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the earlier Inn structure. The survival of the relationship between the asset, surrounding farms and the rural landscape setting, aids the appreciation of the asset's historic interest and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 1844 Plan of the Township of Chorlton in the Parish of Wybunbury in the County of Chester (Ref: EDT 106/2).
- 2 Ordnance Survey, 1882, County Series Cheshire First Edition, 1: 10,560

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0121

Asset name: Embankment and Cutting south of Casey Bridge, Grand Junction Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-300

National Grid Reference: 372170 351663

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway embankment

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2521/1/47
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0179	Grand Junction Railway

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Embankment and cutting south of Casey bridge, presumably built for the Grand Junction Railway in 1837. The Grand Junction Railway was built between 1830 and 1850 and linked Liverpool and Manchester to Birmingham [1]. This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH032 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is intrinsically associated with the West Coast Main Line (WCML) an active and busy railway, with strong visual and audible links to passing trains.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic interest as part of the development and function of the railway network in Crewe. The setting of this asset is intrinsically associated with the WCML an active and busy railway, with strong visual and audible links to passing trains, which is illustrative of its function and historical interest, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH5735>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0123

Asset name: Basford Hall Junction, Grand Junction Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-300

National Grid Reference: 372017 352076

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway junction

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2521/1/45
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0179	Grand Junction Railway

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Junction of railway sidings and main line south of Crewe Station" [1]. This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH037 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is intrinsically associated with the West Coast Main Line (WCML) an active and busy railway, with strong visual and audible links to passing trains.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic interest as part of the development of the railway network in Crewe. The setting of this asset is intrinsically associated with the WCML an active and busy railway, with strong visual and audible links to passing trains. The setting of this asset is intrinsically associated with the WCML, which is significant in illustrating the historical interest of the asset and the relationship between Crewe and the growth of the railways in the town, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH5729>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0124

Asset name: Site of Dunge Cottages

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-300

National Grid Reference: 372476 352084

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Homestead

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of Post-medieval cottages and barn. First depicted on the Basford tithe map of 1841 as a small rectangular building within and enclosed garden with a larger rectangular structure to the west. Tithe apportionment document describes the site as Plot 3 (House and Garden) and Plot 4 (Barn and Field), both owned by Sir John Delves Broughton and occupied by Thomas Bourne [1]. By the Ordnance Survey map of 1877, the barn had been demolished and the house had been named 'Dunge Cottages' [2]. Asset appears unchanged on subsequent OS maps up to 1950. No longer extant today.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest as the buried remains of a former post-medieval dwelling. The extent and survival of these remains is unknown. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 1841 Plan of the Township of Basford in the Parish of Wybunbury in the County of Chester (Ref: EDT 41/2).
- 2 Ordnance Survey, 1877, County Series Cheshire First Edition, 1: 2500

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0126

Asset name: Hall and Mill of Shaw (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-300

National Grid Reference: 371800 352197

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Hall house

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 219/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of Basford Hall, which was reportedly a medieval moated site that originally contained a timber framed manor house. The site contains remaining historic farm buildings, and an associated possible deserted settlement. [1] The Hall of Shaw may be the same as the moat, indicated by "Moatfield" in Basford. There is also placename evidence that mentions a mill of Schawe, this may be on the site of a later mill called Croatia Mill. [2]

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH045 [3].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest and potential for below ground remains associated with the former medieval hall, mill and settlement. The extent and survival of these remains is however unknown. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/628490/E160_CH-002-005_WEB.pdf

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH5428>
- 3 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0127

Asset name: Basford Hall Bridge, Grand Junction Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-300

National Grid Reference: 371958 352228

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Road bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2521/1/44
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0179	Grand Junction Railway

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Bridge presumably built to carry the Grand Junction Railway, which was built between 1830 and 1850 to link Liverpool and Manchester to Birmingham [1]. This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH038 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is intrinsically associated with the West Coast Main Line (WCML) an active and busy railway, with strong visual links to passing trains and other railway infrastructure.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic interest as part of the development of the railway network in Crewe during the 19th century. The setting of this asset is intrinsically associated with the WCML, which is significant in illustrating the historical interest of the asset, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH5728>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0128

Asset name: Site of Post-medieval building close to Basford Hall

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-300

National Grid Reference: 371808 352242

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Homestead

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7978
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of a homestead depicted on the 1841 tithe map of Basford. The asset is shown as a small rectangular structure within an enclosed garden on the north side of Weston Lane, to the east of Basford Hall. The tithe apportionment document records the site as Plot 73 (House and Garden), owned by Sir John Delves Broughton and occupied by Samuel Grocott and Samuel John [1]. The homestead is shown unaltered on the Ordnance Survey maps up to 1950, however it appears to have been demolished by the time of the 1971 Aerial Survey of Cheshire [2].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest as the buried remains of a former post-medieval homestead, however the extent and survival of these remains is unknown. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 1841 Plan of the Township of Basford in the Parish of Wybunbury in the County of Chester (Ref: EDT 41/2).

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

- 2 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH24335>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0129

Asset name: Crewe LNWR Goods Shed (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-301

National Grid Reference: 371219 353663

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Goods shed

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2521/1/51
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0179	Grand Junction Railway

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of a former London and North Western Railway goods shed located at Basford Sidings, Crewe. This was possibly a transshipment shed where goods, instead of being brought by local merchants for transport by rail or deposited for them to collect or be delivered, were transferred from one wagon to another as part of a lengthy journey across the country, with part loads being placed together in wagons to ensure that when the train left it comprised full loads. The goods shed is first depicted on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1909-1912). The map depicts a rectangular building with six tracks passing through it. Four capstans are shown at either end of the building (adjacent to the tracks). The railway tracks to the south-east of the building includes four additional parallel tracks and the associated points; presumably to aid the shunting of wagons and vans. The last aerial photograph to depict the building prior to demolition, dates to 1992-93 and shows four parallel pitched roofs aligned north-west to south-east, the railway tracks had been removed [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic interest connected to the development of the railway in Crewe during the 19th century. The asset also has archaeological interest as the site of a former goods shed however the extent and survival of any below ground remains related to the asset is unknown. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Sources:

- 1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH24280>
Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List,
<http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH24280>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0130

Asset name: Crewe Carriage Shed and Works, Grand Junction Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-301

National Grid Reference: 371454 353869

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway carriage shed

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2521/1/42
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA01_0132	YMCA Hostel, 189 - 197 Gresty Road, Crewe
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MA01_0133	Engineman's Barracks, Crewe
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MA01_0134	Wagon shed south of Crewe Station, Grand Junction Railway
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MA01_0135	Crewe Railway Station, Grand Junction Railway
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MA01_0137	Crewe Arms Hotel
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MA01_0179	Grand Junction Railway
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A mid to late 19th century, brick built carriage shed and steel works, located south of Crewe station (MA01_0135), presumably built for the Grand Junction Railway. The Grand Junction Railway was built between 1830 and 1850 and linked Liverpool and Manchester to Birmingham [1]. This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH083 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is intrinsically associated with the active and busy railway, with strong visual and audible links to passing trains.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds historic value due to its connection to the Grand Junction Railway and the development of the railway in the north of England during the 19th century. The setting of this asset is intrinsically associated with the active and busy railway, with strong visual and audible links to passing trains, which is illustrative of its historic function, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA01

MA01: Hough to Walley's Green

Historic environment baseline report – Part 1 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0131

Asset name: Crewe Hall Park and Gardens (Former Extent)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-301

National Grid Reference: 372700 354100

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Formal garden

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 200/2/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0004	Crewe Hall (Park and Garden)
MA01_0031	Former Stables at Crewe Hall
MA01_0032	The Apple House
MA01_0033	Crewe Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The former extent of Crewe Halls park and gardens, which pre-dates the present gardens (MA01_0004) by W A Nesfield which date from c.1870. The history of the garden and park of Crewe Hall is long and complicated. A series of plans survive showing the changing view of the house and gardens. The earliest dates from 1655 and the Apple House built around 1635 survives from this period.

The gardens are listed Grade II on the register of parks and gardens. Earliest view of house is by Hollar, circa 1655, which shows forecourt with lodges at each corner and archway at centre (similar to surviving arrangement at Dorfold Hall). This is approached by causeway between pair of rectangular ponds or possibly broad moat. Walled garden is depicted to the east of house [1].

By c.1710 the garden had been remodelled and extensive formal gardens appeared to the west, north and east of the house.

During this period the Moat was filled in and a large square pond to right of approach was created. Other paddocks & water features are also visible during this period [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is comprised of enclosed parkland, which is screened from the surrounding modern industrial and residential development by mature hedges and trees.

The setting retains a sense of privacy and visual connection to Crewe Hall (MA01_0033). Noise from Weston Road and the existing railway to the south is audible, but does not detract from the overall peaceful experience of the asset.

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Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic interest associated with the early development of the Jacobean estate of Crewe Hall. It also has group value in its connection to other early estate buildings, particularly the Apple House (MA01_0032) and Former Stables (MA01_0031). The setting of the asset retains a sense of privacy and visual connection to Crewe Hall (MA01_0033), which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000124>
- 2 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH5790>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0132

Asset name: YMCA Hostel, 189 - 197 Gresty Road, Crewe

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-301

National Grid Reference: 370945 354117

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Workers hostel

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 5429
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0130	Crewe Carriage Shed and Works, Grand Junction Railway
MA01_0133	Engineman's Barracks, Crewe
MA01_0134	Wagon shed south of Crewe Station, Grand Junction Railway
MA01_0135	Crewe Railway Station, Grand Junction Railway
MA01_0137	Crewe Arms Hotel

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Former LNWR enginemen's hostel built to provide temporary accommodation for locomotive crews. Now a YMCA. Located on Gresty Road, 500m south-west of Crewe Railway Station (MA01_0135). Constructed from red brick with banding detail, with a plain tile roof over three storeys with 20th century extensions. Rectangular in plan with two projecting gables along the façade which fronts Gresty Road. All doors and windows and modern replacements. The asset is now a locally listed building. [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH051 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is primarily defined by its relationship to the railway and associated 19th century railway buildings which lie to its north and west and Basford Hall Sidings to the south. The 20th century residential streetscape which has developed to the east of the asset along Gresty Road forms part of the asset's setting but makes a neutral contribution to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic association with the railway network in Crewe and its development

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in the North of England. The setting of the asset is primarily defined by its relationship to the railway and associated 19th century railway buildings. The setting is illustrative of the asset's historic function and connection to the railway network, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH16392>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0133

Asset name: Engineman's Barracks, Crewe

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-301

National Grid Reference: 370904 354303

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2580
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0130	Crewe Carriage Shed and Works, Grand Junction Railway
MA01_0132	YMCA Hostel, 189 - 197 Gresty Road, Crewe
MA01_0134	Wagon shed south of Crewe Station, Grand Junction Railway
MA01_0135	Crewe Railway Station, Grand Junction Railway
MA01_0137	Crewe Arms Hotel

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Former London and North Western Railway (LNWR) Enginemen's barracks on Gresty Road, built in 1897 to accommodate train crews while waiting for duties. Constructed from red brick with blue brick banding, a plain tile roof over a single storey with a row of six cupola's along the ridge. Now empty [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH053 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is defined by its relationship to the railway, associated 19th century railway buildings and Basford Hall Sidings. The 20th century residential streetscape which has developed to the east of the asset along Gresty Road forms part of the assets setting but does not contribute to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historic interest as part of the railway network in Crewe and its development in the North of England. The setting of the asset is intrinsically associated with the active and busy railway, with strong visual and audible links to passing trains. The setting of the asset is intrinsically associated with the active and busy railway, which is illustrative of the asset's historic function and

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connection to the railway network, which makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0134

Asset name: Wagon shed south of Crewe Station, Grand Junction Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-301

National Grid Reference: 371200 354309

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2521/1/41
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0130	Crewe Carriage Shed and Works, Grand Junction Railway
MA01_0132	YMCA Hostel, 189 - 197 Gresty Road, Crewe
MA01_0133	Engineman's Barracks, Crewe
MA01_0135	Crewe Railway Station, Grand Junction Railway
MA01_0137	Crewe Arms Hotel
MA01_0179	Grand Junction Railway

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A wagon shed, located south of Crewe Station (MA01_0135) and west of the Steel Works, presumably built for the Grand Junction Railway. The Grand Junction Railway was built between 1830 and 1850 and linked Liverpool and Manchester to Birmingham [1].

This asset was considered in the HS2 Phase 2a ES baseline and its unique ID in that assessment is SCH084 [2].

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is intrinsically associated with the active and busy railway, with strong visual and audible links to passing trains.

Asset value assessment:

The value of this asset is derived from its historic interest as part of the development of the railway network in Crewe. The setting of this asset adjacent to the railway demonstrates its historic function and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

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Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH5733>
- 2 HS2 Ltd (2017) High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Environmental Statement Volume 5: Technical appendices CA5: South Cheshire Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-005)

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA01_0135

Asset name: Crewe Railway Station, Grand Junction Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-301

National Grid Reference: 371085 354683

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway station

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2521/1/49
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA01_0038	1867 buildings at Crewe Railway Station
MA01_0130	Crewe Carriage Shed and Works, Grand Junction Railway
MA01_0132	YMCA Hostel, 189 - 197 Gresty Road, Crewe
MA01_0133	Engineman's Barracks, Crewe
MA01_0134	Wagon shed south of Crewe Station, Grand Junction Railway
MA01_0136	Railway Emergency Control Centre
MA01_0137	Crewe Arms Hotel
MA01_0179	Grand Junction Railway

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A railway station which developed at the meeting point of the lines run by the Grand Junction Railway, the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, and the Chester and Crewe Railway. All these companies were later absorbed into the London and North Western Railway in 1846. The LNWR became part of the London Midland and Scottish (LMS) railway in 1923. Crewe Station started as a small building on Grand Junction Railway in 1837-40. Between 1837 and 1853 Crewe was no more than a wayside station. The growth of the town and the railway junction made necessary some extensive changes to the station. The exterior on Nantwich Road was unimpressive and the interior had been a group of terminals. In 1845-6 there were extensive changes and "better accommodation for ladies". The proprietor of the adjacent Crewe Arms was allowed a room for the sale of refreshments and in 1858 refreshment rooms were provided. In the 1850s the station was described as "noble and handsome". It had offices, waiting rooms and the platforms were covered by an ornamental roof. The first Crewe passenger and freight railway station was opened in 1837. This building was soon replaced by the 1845 structure, which had offices, waiting rooms and a covered platform. This station was also found to be inadequate for the increasing amount of rail traffic, and in 1867 a new passenger and goods station was erected (MA01_0038). During the early 1870s the 'Leviathan' steam shed was modernised, significantly increasing the locomotive handling capacity of the station. By 1873 the

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resources of the station were again being overwhelmed by the steadily increasing amount of passenger and freight traffic. To alleviate this overcrowding, fifty acres of sidings were constructed to the south of the station. Further investment between 1878 and 1901 increased the station complex to 223 acres. Between 1903 and 1906 the capacity of the station was doubled by the addition of two new platform [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is intrinsically associated with the active and busy railway, with strong visual and audible links to passing trains. The Nantwich Road overbridge to the north of the station and Weston Road to the east bring traffic noise into the setting of the asset. They form part of the asset's setting but do not contribute to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value through its historic interest as part of the Grand Junction Railway and the development of Crewe as a railway town during the 19th century. The asset also holds some architectural interest, although it has been substantially altered since its original construction in 1837. The asset holds group value with the listed 1867 Buildings (MA01_0038) and several 19th and early 20th century non-designated railway structures. The setting of the asset is intrinsically associated with the active and busy railway, with strong visual and audible links to passing trains, which illustrates its function and historical development making a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Planning Advisory Service, (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument List, <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH5726>

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