

## **Heritage Statement in support of planning application SMD/2024/0324**

### **22, Bank Street, Cheadle Stoke on Trent ST10 1NT**

Proposed changes:

- 1 Change of use to a hair salon for 22, Bank Street, Cheadle Stoke on Trent ST10 1NT. This includes the addition of a window to the side of the property and some internal reconfiguration.

### **History**

Cheadle is an historic market town dating back to Anglo-Saxon times, being referred to in the Domesday Book. It lies within the historic Staffordshire Hundred of Totmonslow: for administrative purposes, it is now part of the Staffordshire Moorlands area.

Cheadle appears in the Domesday Book as "Celle" held by the lord of the manor, Robert of Stafford, at the time the area covered 6 miles by 3 miles and listed 9 families. In 1176 the Basset family acquired the manor of "Chedle" and in 1250 Ralph Basset was granted a market charter and annual fair by King Henry III.

In 1798, 10 weavers' houses were built. The weavers lived downstairs and the looms for the manufacture of tape were upstairs. By the 1820s the looms were transferred into a factory in Tape Street. This tape factory closed in 1972, In 1851 silk and narrow fabric mills were built in Cheadle. They employed hundreds of operatives and closed in 1981.

In the Brookhouses area of Cheadle in 1725, the Cheadle Brass and Copper Company started production, transferring to the Oakamoor area 100 years later under the company name Thomas Patten. It was bought in 1851 by Thomas Bolton of Birmingham. In 1890 Bolton's opened a factory at Froghall and the Oakamoor works were eventually closed in 1963.

St Giles' Catholic Church opened in 1846. Its 200 feet (61 m) spire still dominates the town today.<sup>[3]</sup> It was built by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, who was commissioned by John Talbot, 16th Earl of Shrewsbury to create a church that "would have no rival". To achieve his aim, Talbot gave Pugin unlimited resources with which to build it.<sup>[4][5]</sup> The church is more commonly known as 'Pugin's Gem', and is the centre of a local tourist event known as 'Discover the Secret'.

. In 1901 Cheadle was linked to the railway network by the Cheadle Railway, operated and later owned by the North Staffordshire Railway, with the building of a railway station at Majors Barn, giving access to further industries and movement of passengers. At a later period sand, gravel and aggregates used for building purposes were transported from the station as well as coal.

The first motor car arrived in Cheadle in 1903, and the first licensed omnibus service – Cheadle to Longton – commenced in January 1914.

### **Background, Conservation Area.**

Cheadle Conservation Area was designated in March 1970 by Staffordshire County Council.

The Conservation Area defines the historic heart of the town, centring on High Street, which roughly divides the Conservation Area in half east to west. The imposing St. Giles (Roman Catholic) Church by A.W.N. Pugin lies to the south and dominates the town centre and the skyline beyond, the imposing spire being a focal point for miles around.

The Property: -  
22, Bank Street, Cheadle, Stoke on Trent, ST10 1NT.

This property is a semi-detached 2 bedroom property.  
In detail: - The property consists of 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, Lounge, attic room.

**Original build date** unknown.

Although 22, Bank Street, is not itself a listed building, it is recognised that it sits within the Cheadle Conservation Area.

The total floor area of the property is 82 sq meters.

### **Overriding goal of the proposed works**

Preserve the character of the property while enhancing its fitness for purpose in the 21<sup>st</sup> century by replacing the adding a window on the side of the building to allow more natural.

Preserve the character of 22, Bank Street, both the property, Bank Street generally, and the district of Cheadle.

Preserve the character of the property while enhancing its fitness for purpose in the 21<sup>st</sup> century by enhancing the living environment for the occupants.

The proposal for a hair salon will not actually affect the appearance of the building externally other than the addition of a window to the side of the building. The window is on Oak Street will not be easily visible from the main road of Bank Street.

All of the proposed changes are virtually like for like with the existing windows and as such, there are no proposed changes to the structure of the existing house or change to the style of the property.

Use traditional or matching materials wherever possible.

**Achieve this by:**

Enhancing the usefulness of this building by not adding a frivolous addition but, as stated above, improving the living environment for the property, and conserving and reducing energy costs.

Heritage statement submitted on behalf of the applicant, Leah Metcalfe by Keenan Project Design Ltd.

Date:- 17/07/2024