



Lawn Farm Moated Manor Scheduled Monument – aerial image and lidar.

Transforming the Trent Headwaters Cultural Heritage Audit Report

Report Number YA/2025/007



Transforming the Trent Headwaters

Cultural Heritage Audit Report



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KEY DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Project name	Transforming the Trent Headwaters
Type of project	Cultural Heritage Audit
YA archaeological code financial code	9987
National Grid Reference	Centred on SJ 87620 48488
OASIS ID	N/A
Planning Reference	N/A
Client	Staffordshire Wildlife Trust
Report version no. and status	D2
Author Illustrator Editor	T. Cousins M. Hughes L. Horsley
Report approved by date	
Report number date	YA/2025/007 13/01/2025
Filename	YA_9987_Transforming_the_Trent_Headwaters_DBA_13012025

SUMMARY

This report describes the results of a cultural heritage audit undertaken by York Archaeology for 'Transforming the Trent Headwaters' – a partnership project headed by Staffordshire Wildlife Trust and funded by The National Lottery Heritage Fund through a Resilience and Recovery Grant. The project has collected data from numerous sources to produce a GIS and gazetteer of known heritage assets and landscapes within the Study Area, and reviewed the available data to characterise the heritage of the Study Area and its historical development.

This led to the identification of cultural heritage themes to provide context for community consultations, the purpose of which was to further define the themes and to produce a list of potential cultural heritage projects. This will be used in conjunction with a parallel Natural Heritage Audit with the aim of taking forward community-led projects to raise the profile of heritage by improving access to, and awareness of it, within the defined Study Area of the Trent Headwaters.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of a cultural heritage audit of an area focussing on the headwaters of the River Trent encompassing Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme and the surrounding areas between Biddulph and Trentham as part of the Transforming the Trent Headwaters project. This is a partnership project headed by Staffordshire Wildlife Trust and funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund through a Resilience and Recovery Grant.
- 1.1.2 The cultural heritage audit forms part of the feasibility phase of the Transforming the Trent Headwater project, which along with an associated natural heritage audit aims to “explore the need and opportunity for future project delivery focussed on our natural and cultural heritage with a strong association with local communities” (Staffordshire Wildlife Trust 2024). This aligns with guidance laid out in Natural England’s *Nature Recovery and the Historic Environment* (2023).
- 1.1.3 The cultural heritage audit catalogued and analysed all recorded heritage assets within the Study Area, and provides a synthesis of the historical and cultural heritage resource by period and theme, and with a particular emphasis on the landscape around the various watercourses examining how they have influenced the location of industry and development, and how the exploitation of natural resources has impacted the landscape.
- 1.1.4 Utilising the results of the audit, this report also details recommendations and opportunities for future heritage projects identified as part of the assessment of the historical and cultural resource within the Study Area. This will involve collaboration with the Natural Heritage Audit being produced to ensure that opportunities to enhance both the natural and cultural heritage are considered.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Study Area encompasses some 180km², centred on SJ 87620 48488 and covers part of the Upper Trent Valley between Biddulph and Trentham, encompassing the Boroughs of Stoke-on-Trent, Newcastle-under-Lyme and parts of Staffordshire and the Staffordshire Moorlands.
- 1.2.2 As with the West Midlands in general, the bedrock geology of the Study Area is dominated by sedimentary bedrock; for the most part these date to the Carboniferous Period (c 360 to 300 million years ago) but with some younger Triassic Period beds in the west and south (c 250 to 200 million years ago). The earliest Quaternary deposits consist of patches of glaciofluvial deposits along parts of the River Trent, and the Fowlea, Chitlings and Longton Brooks with the interfluvies mapped as Diamicton deposits (both deposited between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago). More extensive Holocene alluvial deposits are present along the channels of the River Trent and the Longton, Lyme, Fowlea and Park Brooks (from c 11.8 thousand years ago to the present) (BGS 2025; Radley 2011, 2-3).
- 1.2.3 The bedrock and superficial substrates throughout the Study Area contain the building blocks of the Industrial Revolution, as indeed they did throughout the West Midlands. The dense industrialised landscapes of areas such as The Potteries and the Black Country to the south of the Study Area developed as a consequence of these natural deposits and water courses (Radley 2011, 6-7). However, a by-product of this is the extensive deposition across parts of the Study Area of artificial deposits as a result of extractive industries such as mining, quarrying etc. that is depicted on the Lidar survey.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The 'Transforming the Trent Headwaters' Cultural Heritage Audit is part of an NLHF funded feasibility project that is intended to be the forerunner of a large, landscape-scale partnership project which aims to inspire and encourage local communities and visitors to engage and connect with the cultural and natural landscape of the Trent River Valley. A greater awareness of cultural heritage can help people reconnect with their past in order to facilitate understanding and appreciation of place and identity. Moreover, shared cultural heritage can foster deeper and more meaningful bonds between communities.
- 2.1.2 The aims of the audit were to produce a period-based assessment of the cultural heritage resource within the Study Area (built heritage, historic features, buried remains and landscapes) via a study of existing records. Along with an audit of natural heritage opportunities (produced by others) and with in-depth community engagement and consultation, the results of the cultural heritage audit will be able to inform future development projects, partnership schemes and fundraising efforts. This will be achieved by identifying opportunities for the conservation, enhancement and interpretation of the historic environment; key themes and areas of interest linked to gaps in knowledge and research, and ways in which local people might become engaged in the study, conservation and management of the cultural heritage resource. The audit would subsequently be able to recommend actions and outline potential future budgeted projects, ranging from those that might be considered short-term lower budget projects to more complex larger ones, and with particular attention to those projects that may be undertaken by local community and volunteer groups.

2.2 Methodology

Sources

- 2.2.1 The following sources were used in the collation of data:

Historic England Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.2.2 Historic England datasets of designated heritage assets were consulted in January 2025. These datasets contain information on all recorded designated heritage assets in England, i.e., World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Protected Wreck Sites. Designated heritage assets are referred to in the text and shown on relevant figures by their unique Historic England List Entry Number (LEN).

Staffordshire and Stoke Historic Environment Records (HERs)

- 2.2.4 The HERs are databases of recorded archaeological sites, findspots and archaeological events and were consulted for information relating to the Study Area in January 2025. The data includes non-designated heritage assets and archaeological events. All heritage assets and events are referred to in the text and on figures by a unique reference number assigned by the relevant HER service.

Cartographic Sources

- 2.2.6 Historic mapping was obtained from the York Archaeology Library, Staffordshire Archives, the national Library of Scotland and online. Information from historic maps can assist in the assessment of archaeological potential in the following ways; highlighting previously unrecorded features, enabling

an understanding of how the land has been managed in the recent past and identifying areas where development is likely to have removed or truncated below-ground archaeological deposits.

2.2.7 Documentary Sources

2.2.8 Other primary and secondary sources relating to the Site and Study Area were obtained from York Archaeology, online and sourced from academic libraries where available. The sources consulted are listed in the References section below.

2.2.9 Lidar

2.2.10 The Environment Agency (EA) has undertaken extensive areas of Lidar survey in England building up a library of data which is now freely available under Open Government Licence for processing and analysis. Since 2017 EA has been engaged in a programme to survey the whole of England at 1m resolution with the aim of creating a full standardised national Lidar height dataset. This National Lidar Programme data is available for all the study area (Environment Agency 2016) and is presented in Figures 29-36. The data has been utilised in analysis below:

EA provide processed datasets as 5km-square raster grid tiles on the OS National Grid with two different datasets available for each tile:

DSM = Digital Surface Model, i.e., the unfiltered elevation data.

DTM = Digital Terrain Model; filtered data, with vegetation and buildings removed and ground levels at these points interpolated.

2.2.11 The Lidar DTM/DSM comprises a close-interval raster grid of spot-height data but require the application of further processing and visualisation techniques to emphasise features of potential archaeological or geomorphological interest. Relief modelling using artificial light sources (hill-shading) often provides the most readily understandable representation. However, this can suffer from directional sensitivity with features aligned with the lighting direction potentially much less visible or lost in shadow or saturated lighting in areas of high relief. A variety of non-directional techniques exists and can be used in combination to help overcome this (Bennett *et al* 2012; Kokalj and Somrak 2019). Multi-directional hill shading combined with positive openness has been used in the production of figures here.

2.2.12 Commissioned high-resolution (0.25m) survey was undertaken as part of an earlier Cultural Heritage Audit of Greenway Bank Country Park (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The results of that survey have been incorporated into discussion here.

National Mapping Programme

2.2.13 The National Mapping Programme project mapped and recorded features visible on aerial photographs. It was carried out in partnership with County Councils and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (now Historic England). The mapping took place from 1991-1997 using aerial photographs to identify cropmarks, soil marks and earthworks visible from the air (Deegan 1999). The map has been made available through an interactive viewer on the Historic England website (Historic England 2021). In some cases, cropmarks identified have been recorded as polygons by the HERs. The interactive viewer shows the details of the cropmarks within the HER polygon.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 2.2.14 Historic landscape studies have produced detailed characterisation about current and former land uses and systems which can provide important information as a background to heritage assets, for example in highlighting areas where field systems have either been maintained from the medieval period or reorganised in the modern period. This information is made available by the relevant County Councils and is mainly based on historic mapping.

Aerial Photographs

- 2.2.15 A cover search was conducted in January and February 2025 to identify aerial photographs of the Sites which may show cropmark or earthwork features. Many cropmarks identified from aerial photographs have already been included in the NMP, and subsequently incorporated into the HER. Any relevant aerial photographs are included within the relevant part of the text for specific assets where required.

2.3 Chronology

- 2.3.1 Historic England and HER assets were organised according to time periods. The main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Early Prehistoric 650,000 – 4000 BC;
- Later Prehistoric 4000 BC to AD 43;
- Romano-British AD 43 – 409;
- Early Medieval AD 410 – 1065;
- Medieval AD 1066 – 1539;
- Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1799;
- 19th Century AD 1800 – 1899;
- Modern AD 1900 – present.

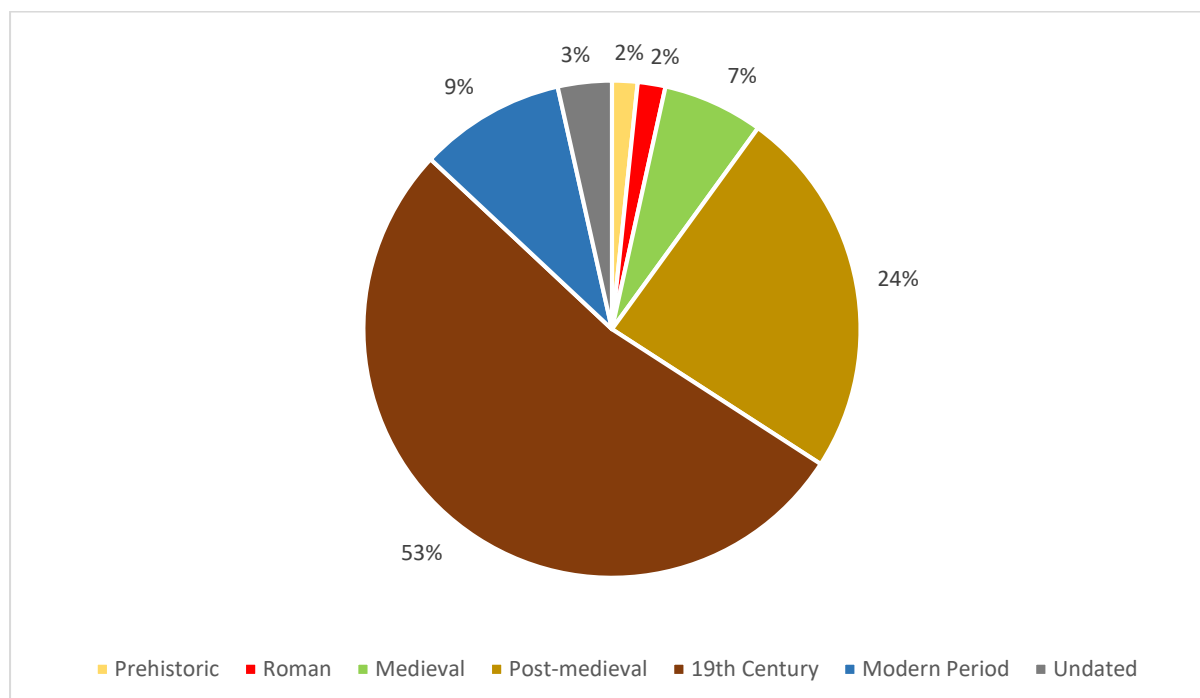
2.4 Assumptions and Limitation

- 2.4.1 Much of the information used by this study consists of secondary information compiled from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this information is sufficiently accurate.
- 2.4.2 The HERs are records of known archaeological and historical features. It is not an exhaustive record of all surviving historic environment features and it does not preclude the existence of further features which are unknown at present.

3 SUMMARY BY PERIOD

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 This section provides a summary of the cultural heritage resource organised by period from the prehistoric to the modern day. Individual assets, where referenced, are identified via their unique Historic England or HER identification number. A total of 2057 assets have been recorded, comprising Historic England Designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens; and non-designated HER monuments.



Graph 1: Percentage of Assets by period.

- 3.1.2 Heritage assets organised according to period are shown on Figures 03-53.
- 3.1.3 In addition, there are 37 Conservation Areas, encompassing important heritage such as historic medieval to post-medieval villages cores, post-medieval to modern centres with significant concentrations of historic buildings, designed landscapes and important industrial developments such as the Trent and Mersey and Caldon Canals. These are shown on Figure 02.
- 3.1.4 All heritage assets, including Conservation Areas, are listed in Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Assets.

3.2 The Early Prehistoric (*Figure 03*)

Palaeolithic (650,000BC – 8,500BC) and Mesolithic Period (8,500BC – 4,000BC)

- 3.2.1 There are 2 assets of actual or potential Early Prehistoric date in the Study Area (*Figure 03*).
- 3.2.2 The landscape during the Palaeolithic was shaped by alternating glacial and warmer interglacial periods, with early human activity characterised by groups of hunter gathers moving across the landscape during the warmer periods. Rivers and their valleys are likely to have been constantly relied on for water and food sources by early hominid groups, but these early river systems (along with any archaeological remains) were destroyed during the Anglian glaciation which is estimated to have

begun around 480,000 years ago. The River Trent, crucial to the landscape of the Study Area, formed during the post-Anglian glaciation but at various points partial glaciation and subsequent warm periods continued to impose upon the landscape and negatively impacted any material culture left by human societies. The Study Area is situated along a migrating boundary of these subsequent partial glaciations, being covered by an ice sheet during the Middle Palaeolithic (c 300,000-250,000 years ago) but with the edge of the Late Devensian ice sheet snaking through the area east of Stoke-on-Trent in the Upper Palaeolithic (Bridgland *et al* 2014, 73 and 312). The Trent Headwaters are characterised by several low cols interpreted as outflow channels sporadically draining water from the northwest during the Devensian glaciation; one of the most significant being through the Cliffe Vale and Etruria Valley, now districts of Stoke-on-Trent (Bridgland *et al* 2014, 74).

- 3.2.3 These societies were based upon a mobile hunter-gatherer economy, a form of human activity that continued into the Mesolithic period, but with perhaps some indications of early forms of animal herd control particularly towards the later Mesolithic and which may be considered a precursor to Neolithic animal husbandry practices (Knight and Howard 2004, 41). Up to the Middle Palaeolithic, these groups would have been comprised Neanderthal hominids, with the arrival of anatomically modern humans (*homo sapiens*) coming towards the end of the Middle Palaeolithic and start of the Upper Palaeolithic periods. The material culture of these groups, where they survive, is largely represented by lithic artefacts and cave sites. Well-known nationally important cave sites at Cheddar and Creswell bracket the region, and significant cave sites are also within the region along the Wye and Manifold river valleys. However, lithic artefacts remain the most widespread evidence for early prehistoric activity.
- 3.2.4 Throughout the Palaeolithic, the distribution of such finds is skewed towards the southern parts of the region, along the Avon and Severn valleys with scant remains from the more northern and western areas (Garwood 2011, 15). This could, however, be a simple matter of the uneven distribution of systematic fieldwork; a phenomenon that has a parallel regarding the comparatively high distribution of Prehistoric sites within the Trent Valley in the East Midlands as a result of developer-led archaeological mitigation (Knight and Howard 2004, 66-71; Garwood 2011, 15). Such work has, however, enabled a challenge to the perception that Mesolithic settlement in particular was sparser across the Midlands in general in comparison with surrounding regions (Knight and Howard 2004, 35).
- 3.2.5 Also impacting the recovery of such artefacts is urban development in periods prior to the introduction of strong heritage preservation legislation within planning from the later 20th century onwards. The lack of flint artefacts within the Study Area that can be securely dated to the Early Prehistoric may be largely reflective of such developmental impact, with less scope for dedicated field walking or other forms of survey and investigation possible. In part this is the result of a lack of detailed analysis, such as the flint fabricator recovered from Blurton in 1938 that has not been diagnosed beyond being broadly attributed to the 'Prehistoric' (asset 615).
- 3.2.6 However, faunal remains have also been shown to be valuable sources of information and the single asset which may be attributed to the Late Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic periods is the recovery of an auroch skull (asset 1005). This was found within an organic layer during works to divert the Fowlea Brook at Etruria – as noted above once part of a Devensian overflow channel. These would have been hunted, but no detail regarding possible pathology relating to hunting trauma is listed. Assessments from waterlogged remains in Scandinavia have led to suggestions that animals may have fled to such areas to escape hunters but subsequently died from inflicted wounds, or that remains may have been deliberately deposited; although usually this pertains to examples where a group of remains have been identified (Westby 2012). Given the circumstances of the recovery of this artefact, it can neither be proven or disproven that other remains were present, but the find gives some little glimpse into the riparian landscape and draws attention to the early possible interactions between humans, the

landscape and the animals that they shared that landscape with – as well as the possibility for such remains to have survived even within dense urban landscapes.

- 3.2.7 As noted above, the richness of the archaeological record is as much dependent on opportunity for discovery and this example demonstrates the capacity for deep deposits within the river valley landscape to have survived and to contain preserved remains. The deposits themselves might also hold valuable environmental data. Recent work at Carmountside Cemetery (asset 1225, Figure 48) has suggested the presence of a palaeochannel aligned approximately north to south associated with the River Trent which contained peat deposits overlain by organic alluvium. Environmental data indicated that the peat formed within a treeless and shrubless open landscape, but with woodland environment developing at the transition between the late Pleistocene and early Holocene as indicated by differing archaeobotanical data retrieved from the overlying alluvium (Wessex Archaeology 2023). However, there is no indication of such a channel on Lidar and it has been interpreted by window sampling only; no complete transect profile has been produced, with the lidar showing only a general ground slope to the west towards the Trent:

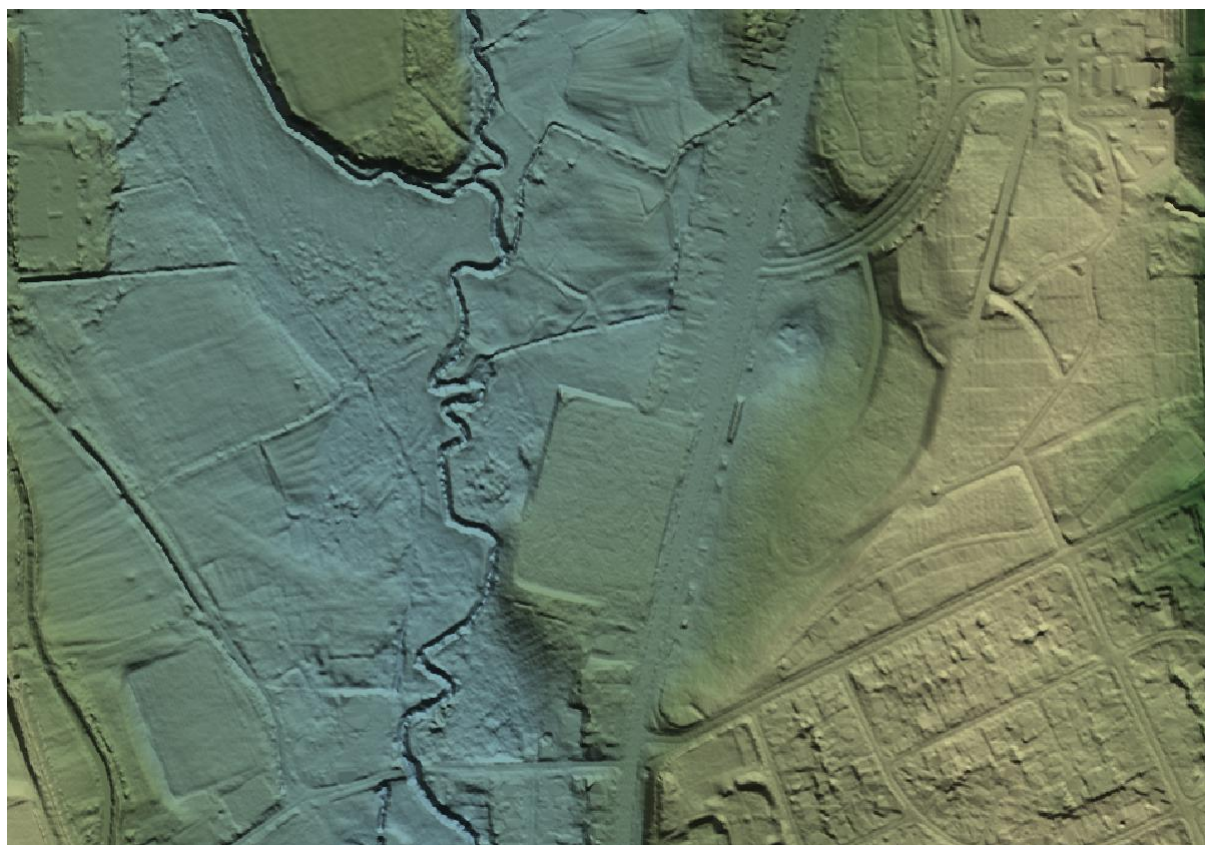


Plate 1: Lidar of Carmountside Cemetery area (upper right), showing the ground slope towards the River Trent.

- 3.2.8 Nonetheless, these opportunities for investigation provide valuable landscape context providing a glimpse into the environment into which the earliest inhabitants of the Study Area passed through.

3.3 The Later Prehistoric (*Figure 03*)

- 3.3.1 There are 32 heritage assets of later prehistoric date in the Study Area (*Figure 03*), including the Bowl Barrow North of Hargreaves Wood Scheduled Monument (LEN1009315). A further seven actual or potential barrows are recorded as non-designated assets, either via documentary evidence or crop marks recorded by aerial photography. The latter have been attributed to this period on morphological grounds. The remaining Neolithic and Bronze Age assets consist of finds of lithic, metal

and ceramic artefacts found by chance between the 19th century and mid-20th century. Settlement evidence is weak, and limited to a possible Iron Age hill fort and lost earthwork remain, although the funerary monuments are likely indicative of nearby settlement activity.

Neolithic Period (4,000BC – 2,400BC), and Bronze Age Period (2,400BC – 700BC)

- 3.3.2 The Neolithic is characterised by the transition from, but seemingly not total supplanting of, hunter-gatherer to more settled agrarian societies and the widespread imposition on the landscape of earthwork monuments. Within the West Midlands in general, the evidence for Neolithic agriculture is low, which along with only a gradual increase in woodland clearance and low data for cultivated crop is indicative of a subsistence economy more pastoral than agrarian based and with some continued requirement for hunting and gathering (Grieg 2007, 43-45). Similar landscape interaction has been recorded within the Trent Valley in the East Midlands, though not perhaps always the result of human activity as evidence of high silt loads and tree throws implies violent reworking of river channels (Knight and Howard 2004, 49). Evidence for some agricultural activity predating 900BC has been suggested by the results of recent field work at Stafford, with evidence for woodland clearance and mixed arable and pastoral agriculture from the early Neolithic (Headland Archaeology 2022, 18). In general, it is suggested that Early Neolithic communities would have operated within “a confined ‘wildwood’ environment” which contrasts with the increasingly pastoral landscapes beginning to appear in later Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (Knight and Howard 2004, 51). The evidence from Stafford also suggests a period of woodland recovery at this particular site after c 655BC prior to the resurgence of agriculture in the Iron Age suggesting a period of abandonment – perhaps supporting the earlier assessment that a peripatetic lifestyle had not been completely abandoned (Headland Archaeology 2022, 18).
- 3.3.3 Occupational evidence for Neolithic settlement in the West Midlands is rare, and where it exists is mostly represented by pits, ditches and surface scatters of lithic material; including occasional finds within later contexts. In general, the distribution of Neolithic finds is concentrated towards the peripheries of the region, including significant lithic artefact depositions in the Middle Trent Valley in southeast Staffordshire (Barfield 2007, 98-103). There is no significant archaeological evidence for Neolithic settlement within the Study Area, for which again consideration must be made for the urbanised character of much of it, as well as the opportunities afforded by organised surveys or developer-led fieldwork in targeted areas (Barfield 2007, 97-98; Garwood 2007b, 197). Lithic artefacts consist of chance finds of predominantly axe-hammers, although two flint arrow heads have also been found. Many of these are only broadly dated Neolithic to Bronze Age. Significantly there are no recorded scatters that might be indicative of underlying settlement, although these form part of a concentration of perforated stone implements in North Staffordshire.
- 3.3.4 A similar geographical distribution of ritual monuments is also discernible in the region, with a significant site being the Cursus monuments at the Trent-Tame-Mease confluence in southwest Staffordshire (Woodward 2007, 184). Alongside other concentrations in the Valley, these monuments hint at the importance of the river valley landscape in a ceremonial context. Towards the later Neolithic and into the Bronze Age the various forms of round barrow become the more common funerary landscape monument, with the main period of construction being between c 2,000 - 1,500BC (Historic England 2018a, 3-5). Very often, barrows have been subjected to poor antiquarian investigation or have been all or in part truncated and levelled by agricultural activity; remaining visible only as shallow swellings or as soil or crop marks such as ring ditches (Historic England 2018a, 1). In contrast with other types of evidence, the evidence for barrows in the region is much higher, although the major concentration lies outside of the Study Area (Garwood 2007a, 134-135).

- 3.3.5 A nationally important surviving barrow within the Study Area is the Bowl Barrow North of Hargreaves Wood Scheduled Monument at Swynnerton in Stafford (asset LEN1009315). The barrow is situated on a ridge of high ground some 300m from the River Trent, a common phenomenon in which the placement held ceremonial or ritual value. Such activity may have had more tangible impacts, in necessitating woodland clearance of high ground which may in part be responsible for the large number of bog-oaks recorded in contemporary river deposits, as has been the case in sites within the Middle Trent valley, for example at Shardlow (Krawiec *et al* 2017, 165-166). The provenance of two further above-ground surviving barrows some 3km to the south is questionable, both having been destroyed (assets MST595 and 1827). However, their location also along a ridge of higher ground above the Trent lends weight to their consideration as genuine. Ring ditches recorded as crop marks (assets MST4289 and 4290) just to the northwest have not been subject to physical excavation, but in general there is a concentration of levelled barrows in river valleys (Historic England 2018a, 7). Two further ring-ditches also identified via cropmarks can be found on slightly elevated ground above the Park Brook (asset MST4301). It is a noted phenomenon of barrows that whilst many are isolated, many more are also to be found in groups of two or more (Historic England 2018a, 7), and this could be one such example. It is postulated that such groupings might represent a focal point for separately settled but interrelated communities (Garwood 2007a, 152-153). However, barrows do not provide any sure indication of nearby settlement, and the extent to which they were part of settled agrarian landscapes or a more separate sacred zone is not clear (Garwood 2007a, 151-152).
- 3.3.6 Two further barrows are recorded in the Study Area, neither of which survive. A site at Bignall Hill (asset MST445) does have some documentary evidence suggesting that human remains and a bronze dagger were found as recorded by the HER. Its location on high ground is again supportive; but no physical remains are apparent at surface level. Similarly, the site at Fenton Low (asset 177) would have overlooked the Trent, although not on ground as prominent as the other examples. The recording of this barrow by antiquarians, and subsequent loss due to urban industrial development, is not uncommon. Antiquarian investigation was commonplace, often centred on a mistaken belief that the barrows must mark the resting place of high-status individuals and would therefore contain treasures and valuable grave goods (Historic England 2018a, 1).
- 3.3.7 Bronze Age metal finds, predominantly palstaves, are recorded within the Study Area, although a sword (asset 696) and dagger (asset MST1862) are also recorded; the former via metal detecting survey and the latter in the bank of a stream in Whitmore. It is possible that other such finds may exist within deeper deposits along the Trent, in former wetlands and other waterways despite the urbanised nature of much of the area. The deposition of goods within watery landscapes is a well-documented phenomenon beginning in the Bronze Age, particularly of high-quality metalwork as some form of ceremonial and/or ritual action (Darvill 2010, 223). Whilst there has been some debate regarding palstaves, many of which may have been employed in woodland clearances, recent research posits more evidence for deliberate deposition. The use of the heads as ingots to be traded could also account for the high number of palstave finds in river valleys (Andrews *et al* 2024, 1-2 and 10-12).
- 3.3.8 In general, surface finds have not proven themselves conducive to fostering further understanding of Bronze Age settlement, for which in the West Midlands there is very little evidence (Barfield 2007, 105). The recovery of pottery consisting of an urn and beaker from a sand pit at Normacot (asset 769) is significant as the only example of prehistoric-period ceramics recorded within the Study Area. Also of note is that the two objects, although found at the same location, were done so with an intervening period of over 10 years between 1925 and 1936. Given that these were chance finds and not from an archaeological event it is likely that more remains were lost during the period of industrial activity. Although the urn was dated to the Middle Bronze Age, and the beaker broadly to the Bronze Age, this is likely to have been done on stylistic detail and it is now advocated that scientific dating, such as on

any surviving residues, be undertaken to so as to more accurately refine the dating on prehistoric ceramics (Hurst 2011, 102 and 121).

- 3.3.9 However, data from a borehole sampling evaluation close to the Lyme Brook in the Lyme valley Parkway suggested potential evidence for nearby metal working and woodland clearance of mid to late-Bronze Age date which highlights the usefulness of this type of archaeological investigation to further known and potential cultural historic development in the river valleys. This event is, however, recorded as undated in the HER (asset 682).

The Iron Age (700BC to AD43)

- 3.3.10 In general, Iron Age period settlement becomes more visible in the landscape as subdivision of land became more common. The landscape context for Iron Age archaeology is therefore one in which agriculture increased. The recent fieldwork at Stafford, for example, suggests that the landscape in that area was very open, with limited tree-cover (Headland Archaeology 2022, 18). Surviving below-ground archaeology in the form of ditches is sometimes visible in the form of crop and soil marks, often associated with ring ditches indicating the presence of former roundhouses and other structures. However, no such evidence is recorded within the Study Area which again could be in part down to the urbanised nature of much of the Study Area.
- 3.3.11 Hillforts are a well-documented feature in the West Midlands. However, the example from within the Study Area at Harecastle Clump (asset MST6096) is conjectural, having been identified on the HER via unspecified documentary evidence. Similarly, Iron Age earthworks documented in 1930 are also questionable with no physical evidence to support the dating and this site is now beneath the M6 motorway (asset MST22455). The remaining evidence consists of chance finds, of which arguably the most significant is a gold coin found by a metal detectorist in 2013 at Silverdale (asset MST19923). Late Iron Age coins are originally thought to have been the result of interaction with the Roman controlled continent in the 1st century BC, with subsequent local mints being established (Darvill 2010, 302 and 315). It is not clear from the HER where the example found was produced, but allowing for incidents of re-deposition and transport, such finds can be indicative of near-by settlement and/or communication and trading links with the wider region and beyond. Concentrations of coins and other metalwork is to be found more towards the southern part of the West Midlands, perhaps indicative of a 'cultural zone' associated with the *Dobunni* or *Cornovii* tribes, but within East Staffordshire could also be associated with the *Corieltauvi*.
- 3.3.12 Whilst the deposition of material in wet places continued throughout the Iron Age no such definite examples are recorded within the Study Area. A single iron knife is recorded as being found at Knutton in 1928 (asset MST1759). As with the Auroch's horn, the swift industrial expansion in and around the Trent Headwaters landscape may have resulted in a lack of artefact retention, but such finds may still exist within deeper fluvial deposits where they survive.

3.4 The Romano-British Period (AD43 TO AD409) (Figure 04)

- 3.4.1 The cultural resource of the Roman Period provides the first sure evidence of significant human impact on the landscape of the Study Area, in terms of settlement and communication networks. There are 37 assets pertaining to this period (Figure 04). The majority consists of findspots. There are also significant sites proven via archaeological excavation.
- 3.4.2 At Chesterton the presence of an antiquarian-documented Roman fort (asset MST1763) was confirmed by late-20th century archaeological excavation. Ditches and ramparts have been identified, along with numerous structural remains and an oven. Pottery recovered suggests that the fort

originated in the late 1st century. Excavation has however remained partial, and the full extent of the fort can only be conjectured. Some 400m southeast of the fort site, archaeological excavation of features identified via aerial photography confirmed the presence of a series of Roman ditches, including an enclosure, along with some floor surfaces and an oven. The outer ditch enclosed an area of considerable size (approximately 1ha) and it is speculated that the remains were of a temporary military camp for an entire cohort; perhaps whilst engaged in constructing the nearby Chesterton fort (asset MST1762). Another probable fort site was identified by excavation of ditches and a kiln at Trent Vale (assets 64 and 62).

- 3.4.3 At Holditch a series of archaeological investigations have been undertaken since 1957 that have revealed the presence of a substantial settlement with activity dating from the 1st to the 3rd century (asset MST1761). Initial settlement appears to have been ephemeral wooden structures of possible military origin, followed in the mid-2nd century by more substantial stone structures and thereafter, by a steady contraction until by the mid to late 3rd century, it may have become a smaller agricultural settlement only. It is speculated that the contraction of the settlement may have started as the focus of the army moved further north (Allen et al 2018). This is likely to have been a *vicus* associated with the military establishments discussed above. The only other potential evidence for settlement consists of a purported section of tessellated pavement found during works on the High Street in Newcastle-under-Lyme (asset MST22472), and a pottery scatter possibly indicative of underlying or nearby settlement at Bucknall (asset 660)
- 3.4.4 These Sites are connected by Rykeneld Street Roman road (assets MST4703, MST1222 and MST4595), elements of which have been revealed during excavations in 1965 and 1995. The Chesterton fort also may lie astride another road running between it and Wroxeter (asset MST23808); however, no physical evidence for this route has been located and it remains conjectural. Recent archaeological works in advance of a housing development have found no evidence (*pers. Comm.* Shane Keller, SCCHET). It is not obvious on lidar detail of the area to the south of Chesterton, given that there are a number of linear features on varying alignments evident within the fields:

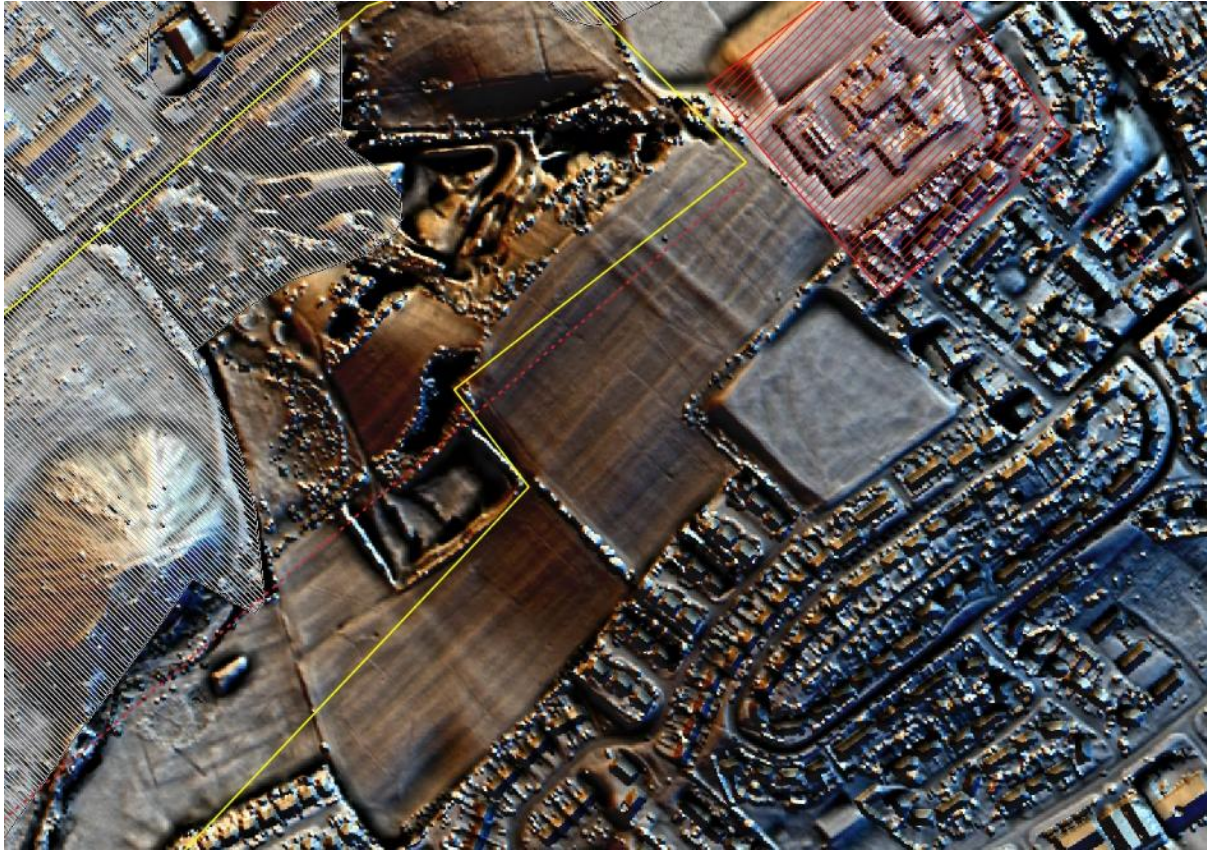


Plate 2: Lidar of fields to the south of Chesterton Roman fort (top-right) and with the conjectured route of the Road to Wroxeter shown by the dashed line.

- 3.4.5 Geophysical survey of these fields has suggested that some archaeological features could be present, but little indication for the Roman Road has been identified (Stratascan 2008).
- 3.4.6 However, a section of probable Roman road was found during excavations at Wolstanton Grammar School some 750m east of the Holditch settlement (asset MST6094). To the southwest and southeast of Newcastle-under-Lyme, remains revealed during groundworks and identified on aerial photography are also suspected to be a Roman road; although based on morphological assessment and proximity/location to the forts and Holditch sites as no dating evidence was recorded (assets MST1223, MST4293 and 575). Some 400m to the southwest the continuation of the road may be represented by a linear earthwork feature recorded on aerial photography (asset MST4293).
- 3.4.7 There are 23 findspots of Roman date recorded within the Study Area, predominantly coins, with some ceramic and jewellery finds. Of note are two hoards of the 3rd and 4th centuries (assets MST1765 and 706), the latter also containing three jewellery items; and a Bronze statuette of Hercules found in a garden in 1810, although the HER record disputes the provenance of this find (asset 1010). Other than the aforementioned pottery scatter, none of the findspots can be taken as strong evidence of nearby settlement, but it is noticeable that the distribution of finds favours the south and southwest of the Study Area where association can be made with the forts, settlement and road evidence discussed above.
- 3.4.8 In many ways the evidence for Roman activity is reflective of that within the region as a whole, with a focus on military sites and communication/transport links and very little for other types of activity. Moreover, it is noticeable that the evidence for Roman activity in the Study Area is concentrated towards the southwest and west, possibly in part at least due to the military activity along a main communication and transport link. As ever, the lack of evidence from elsewhere could be a result of a

number of factors, including levels and speed of urbanism and past and present opportunities for investigation and survey. One suggestion also posited within the West Midlands Regional Research Agenda (WMRRA) is that parts of the region may have been utilised for timber production, and hence the lesser agricultural and general settlement footprint compared with other regions (Cleary 2011, 131). Whilst this is speculative, a major use of timber would have been for military purposes and this would provide suitable landscape context for the known resource in the Study Area, where the most significant remains are of military origin and in proximity to main communication links. This is supported by the distribution of chance findspots which are for the most part concentrated in the vicinity of the main communication and settlement areas towards the south and west of the Study Area.

3.5 The Medieval Period (AD410 TO AD1539) (Figures 05-12)

- 3.5.1 Within the Study Area there are 134 assets of medieval or potential medieval origin (Figures 05 – 12). The majority of these assets are non-designated and comprise agricultural remains such as field boundaries and ridge and furrow field systems. This speaks for the over-all continuing rural outlook of the Study Area during this period, albeit with increasing visibility within the cultural heritage resource of religious, industrial and higher status buildings and institutions, although not all have survived as extant remains. Of the assets, 18 are either designated Listed Buildings or Scheduled Monuments.

The Early Medieval Period (AD410 to AD1066)

- 3.5.2 This period stretches from the collapse of Roman authority to the Norman Conquest. The Study Area is within what eventually became the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Mercia, but opinions as to the nature of the Anglo-Saxon arrival differ. The question of ethnicity of the early medieval population remains essentially unanswered, although it is noted within the WMRRA that the current academic trend is more towards the 'continuity' and steady absorption of Anglo-Saxon cultural traits by the Romano-British population as opposed to the imposition of such traits by invasion/immigration (Hooke 2011, 149-150). However, the fundamental issue is the lack of archaeological evidence with which to confirm such theories, and in general this period remains one of the most under-represented within the archaeological record, as well as being poorly documented. The Domesday Book, which although being compiled in 1086, is a useful guide for envisioning the later Anglo-Saxon landscape and combined with place name evidence can be used to infer what settlements are likely to have been established in some form before the Norman Conquest.
- 3.5.3 The first part of the place name of Newcastle-under-Lyme refers to the 12th century castle, with the locational element 'under Lyme' referring either to its location on the Lyme Brook or to the wider Lyme Forest (SCCHET 2009, 15). There is no reference to the town in the Domesday Book. It has been suggested that an earlier establishment could have been a small trading/market settlement associated with the nearby royal manorial estate at Trentham, and its agricultural values form part of that entry; although it is notable that the Roman roads where they have been recorded bypass the medieval town (SCCHET 2009, 15-16).
- 3.5.4 Seven settlements listed in the Domesday Book are recorded by the Staffordshire HER as non-designated assets within the Boroughs of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford and the Staffordshire Moorlands; at Dimsdale (asset MST2427), Knutton (asset MST2487), Clayton (asset MST2404), Hanchurch (asset MST2461), Biddulph (asset MST2371), Trentham (asset MST2573) and Wolstanton (asset MST2596) – the latter two being the largest and listed as having a priest. This suggests that churches were present in the villages; at Wolstanton one that predates the extant High Medieval village church. The Domesday Survey also refers to a mill to the west of the Trent near Trentham (asset MST597). A further eleven settlements mentioned in the Domesday Book are within Stoke-on-Trent:

Penkhull, Hanford, Meir, Weston Coyney, Bucknall, Abbey Hulton, Bradeley, Norton-le-Moors, Burslem, Fenton, and the original settlement of Stoke (in this region not recorded as non-designated assets). Within the survey, Stoke is not listed as having any population, attributable to it either being abandoned or being a large town, which were often not covered in detail (Open Domesday 2025). However, there is no evidence to suggest that Stoke was a large town at this time; something supported by post-medieval maps that show it to be a roadside ribbon development west of the Trent along the former Roman road and dwarfed by neighbouring Newcastle-under-Lyme (Stoke-on-Trent City Council 2014, 6;). In addition to Stoke, the settlements of Fenton and Burslem would also subsequently grow to become three of the seven towns that would merge in 1910 to form Stoke-on-Trent.

- 3.5.5 In the Early Medieval period these settlements would have had an immediate agricultural hinterland and were set within a wider rural landscape. It is postulated that the collapse of Roman infrastructure and lowering of temperatures led to a concentration of agricultural activity in river valleys in the Early Medieval period (Knight and Howard 2004, 154-155). All of the settlements are on or close to the River Trent and its tributary streams and brooks which would have provided both water and food sources, as well as prime agricultural land. In the absence of physical investigation, it is possible that some of the field boundaries recorded as part of High Medieval field systems (discussed below) may have originated in the Early Medieval period.
- 3.5.6 There are two designated Early Medieval assets, consisting of the remains of stone crosses in the churchyards of St Mary and All Saints, Swynnerton (asset LEN1038986) and St Peter's in Stoke-on-Trent (asset LEN1195794). A further partial example at Chesterton is a non-designated (asset MST1774). These monuments, more common to northern than southern England, are found at various locations (some having been relocated over time) but are thought to represent established churches/monasteries, burial places or other religious focal points; or possibly community gathering or way-marking and boundary demarcation (Historic England 2025a). Later examples often display Scandinavian influences, a result of the Viking settlement within parts of northern and eastern England from the 9th century, and the example in St Peter's Church is an example of an Anglo-Scandinavian type (Ibid). In addition to being a listed structure, a 1m radius around it has been established and forms a Scheduled Monument (asset LEN1012667). A fragment of carved stone depicting what appears to be a kneeling man is also thought to be of Early Medieval and apparently religious origin (asset MST6097).

The High Medieval Period (AD1066 to AD1539)

- 3.5.7 Traditional assessments of High Medieval settlement point towards three discernible patterns – a period of growth to c AD1300, followed by crisis and contraction in the mid to late-14th century (the Black Death counting amongst the most well-known causes) and a subsequent period of mixed fortunes, particularly regarding urban centres, with some prospering and others diminishing (Schofield and Vince 2003, 26). The period following the Norman Conquest was marked in particular by the consolidation of land ownership within the new Anglo-Norman elite, of which the Domesday Book is the most tangible documentary record. Within the archaeological record, this transition is evidenced by the visibility within it of seignorial buildings, at the pinnacle of which were the castles such as the remains designated as a Scheduled Monument in Newcastle-under-Lyme (assets LEN1020853 and LEN1196763).
- 3.5.8 The castle is thought to have been initially held by the earls of Chester, prominent in the socio-political landscape of 12th and 13th century England, before passing into Royal hands under King John. Successive building phases resulted in a significant structure, designed to impress socially as well as militarily, in which the riparian landscape setting is likely to have formed a part in its situation (SCCHET

2009, 17). Castles could either be inserted into an already established settled landscape or a catalyst for the establishing of new urban centres; as noted above it is not clear whether or not a settlement existed before the conquest and the exact chronological relationship between the castle and the town is not clear (Schofield and Vince 2003, 53; SCCHET 2009, 19). However, such residences certainly precipitated urban growth and the steady expansion of the town can be traced from the historic castle/market cores within the Historic Landscape Character Survey produced by the Staffordshire County Council Historic Environment Team (2009). Newcastle was established as a Borough by the end of the 12th century, with the focus of urban growth shifting from a potential early location on Upper Green to the present-day High Street in the 13th century (SCCHET 2009, 20; asset MST2343). Mid to late-18th century maps clearly show Newcastle as the main urban centre within the Study Area, prior to the growth of the pottery towns (Figures 54-55).

- 3.5.9 Other elite residences within the medieval countryside are often represented by moated sites, of which there are five within the Study Area (assets LEN1009965, LEN1011060, MST1192, MST3396 and MST541); with a further three speculative sites based on documentary evidence (assets MST5062/326/25). The majority of moated sites appeared in large numbers in the 13th and 14th centuries and are considered important heritage assets (Historic England 2011, 2). Whilst the largest moated sites were often in the possession of the very highest in medieval society, recent research suggests that there is little direct correlation between social rank and the size and complexity of moated sites (Coveney 2014, 210). The time and effort in creating and maintaining moated sites has led to a degree of speculation as to the motivation for their creation; they may have served as a simple demarcation of property, social display and along with associated fishponds, a source of water, production and drainage. A combination of factors could be involved in any single site's creation, whilst reasons for maintaining the moat may have changed over time (Coveney 2014, 141-184). As a system of defence, it is possible that many moats were used to guard against crime (Platt 2010, 115-133; Historic England 2011, 3). Only three of the eight assets (MST1192 and the designated sites) have been subject to archaeological investigation, which is representative for the region in general; in that the majority of regional sites are known only via cartographic, survey and/or inferred from documentary sources with limited physical investigation (Hunt 2011, 96). A further three potential non-moated medieval manorial sites are recorded (assets 540/435/288), a type of medieval monument considered to have been undervalued within the archaeological record (Hunt 2011, 197). Any surviving below ground remains of these sites would be of heightened significance, although only asset 540 is the location of a known structure, demolished in 1958. Other buildings of medieval origin, probably non-seignorial in origin, are recorded at Hanchurch (asset LEN1038989) and Fenton House in Newcastle-under-Lyme. These may be associated with wealthier merchant traders or yeoman farmers. Of note, Fenton House is listed as post-medieval by Historic England but the HER notes older elements of the structures and that the listed date of 1747 is only associated with the downpipes.
- 3.5.10 Another significant element of higher status settlement within the landscape was the formation of hunting parks, as much for status as food and economic production and the study of which has the potential to inform much about the ownership, conflict and the interactions between the differing levels of society within the rural landscape (see for example Miles 2009). Three such parks are recorded as being within the Study Area (assets MST6285, MST1828 and MST11260), based on cartographic and documentary evidence; the example at Knypersley Hall (asset MST6285) subsequently becoming part of a post-medieval designed landscape apparently following a period of being disparked.
- 3.5.11 It is unsurprising, given the permeation of religion in almost every aspect of medieval life, that a substantial number of assets within the Study Area are associated with extant or former religious buildings. There are four extant medieval churches listed as designated heritage assets; St Margaret's in Wolstanton (asset LEN1196517), St Giles in Newcastle-under-Lyme (asset LEN1297603), St

Lawrence's at Biddulph (asset LEN1189902) and the much-reconstructed medieval church of St John the Baptist at Burslem (asset LEN1291065). Although for a large area the number of extant medieval churches forming heritage assets is perhaps to be considered low, this is probably reflective of the subsequent rapid urbanisation of the Study Area, resulting in reconstructions and newer churches overlying known or probable medieval religious foundations; a significant exception being found within the churchyard of the 19th century Church of St Peter ad Vincula in Stoke-on-Trent, where some excavated remains of the previous medieval church were reconstructed c 1881 in its approximately original location (asset LEN1195795). A further four non-designated assets relate to former or possibly former medieval church locations (assets 497, 237, MST11246, MST13838). Fragments of two stone crosses associated with churches are also designated assets, although they may have originated elsewhere (assets LEN1190251 and LEN1190041).

- 3.5.12 In addition to churches, three monastic sites are to be found within the Study Area, of which Hulton Abbey is a Scheduled Monument with above ground remains as well as probable sub-surface deposits surviving (asset LEN1021284). The site of Trentham Priory (asset MST5128) is partially occupied by a 19th century church which has some medieval elements probably taken from the Priory remains; whilst the exact location of the Dominican Priory in Newcastle-under-Lyme (asset MST1195) is unknown although excavations on Friar Street have suggested it to be towards the southern end of that street. In addition to their religious function, monastic institutions were also economic centres often with wide holdings such as mills, farms and other centres of production. This is exemplified within the Study Area Hulton Abbey fishponds (asset 727) and Abbey Mill (asset 729), as well as a probable former medieval grange at Biddulph also associated with the Abbey which held tithes in the Parish (MST11335). Meanwhile, medieval hospitals were also religious institutions - often run by monastic communities. The probable site of the c 13th century St Loye's hospital could be to the south of Newcastle-under-Lyme at the present site of the current Royal Stoke University Hospital (asset 194). It could have been associated with a religious house – in this case possibly the Dominican Friary in Newcastle. Medieval hospitals were also often located on the edges of, or some distance from, a town centre – particularly leper hospitals (Schofield and Vince 2003, 206). It has been posited that any “vigorous town could expect to maintain three to four hospitals” as well as several friaries and parish churches, and the surviving evidence implies that Newcastle was not amongst the larger regional medieval urban centres (Schofield and Vince 2003, 195 and 203). A final religious orientated non-designated asset consists of documentary evidence which indicates that the Knights Templar were granted the manor of Keele in the 12th century. The HER record indicates that the cell may have been based on the site of the extant Keele Hall (asset MST4867), although Studd (1985) suggests that chaplains appear to have lived in a hall adjacent to the church over 1km from the Hall. This may be what is marked on the 1829 demesne map as “Old Hall”. This connects the town to the wider religious conflict of the High Medieval period following the First Crusade in 1099 and establishment and maintenance of the Crusader States initially centred on Jerusalem and Antioch.
- 3.5.13 Beyond Newcastle, historic mapping indicates that the Study Area remained largely rural, with an increased number of village and hamlet settlements than that indicated by Domesday and reflective of the period of growth alluded to above. Remains of medieval field systems, including ridge and furrow and former field boundaries formed by ditches and embankments are strongly represented within the Study Area, with 47 records listed in the gazetteer. This also includes a possibly medieval or post-medieval enclosure at Biddulph identified via aerial photography (asset MST23441). Many of these assets are also listed as containing evidence for the post-medieval continuation of these farming practices. As part of this broad agricultural landscape, five mills are also recorded (in addition to the aforementioned Abbey Mill) of probable or possible medieval origin, based upon documentary and post-medieval cartographic evidence (assets MST11193, MST553, MST3467, 429 and 950). Seabridge Mill is associated with the original settlement of Seabridge, known to have been extant by the 12th century (asset MST13803). The gazetteer also notes the potential and probable medieval origins of

four former farms within the Study Area (in addition to the aforementioned Biddulph Grange); of which the most notable is the Grade II Listed Gillowfold Farmhouse at Biddulph (asset LEN1190053; the others being non-designated assets MST14641, 616 and 542). In addition to these assets, a survey of historic farmsteads conducted by Forum Heritage Services (2012) for Staffordshire County Council and Historic England (notes a further three farm sites (assets 264657, 267187 and 267215); one at the location of Cistercian Hulton Abbey and probably therefore associated with it. This order was particularly noted for their agricultural prowess, often employing large numbers of lay brethren for agrarian and pastoral activities (Historic England 2025b).

- 3.5.14 The period of crisis and contraction in the 14th century resulted in many medieval settlements becoming abandoned. An example of a deserted settlement is within the Study Area at Chatterley (asset MST4431) based on documentary evidence only. A further former settlement may also have existed at Ash, along with a manor or other high-status dwelling (asset MST6083).
- 3.5.15 This landscape was however astride communication links such as the road from Newcastle-under-Lyme to Drayton (now the A53 Main Road), important for trade and commerce in connecting the agricultural hinterland with market towns such as Newcastle-under-Lyme. An original section of the route, prior to its diversion to the modern-day course, exists between Seabridge and Butterson (asset MST13794). Four other probable Holloways and/or trackways have been observed, mainly via aerial imagery, and are potentially part of the medieval/medieval to post-medieval agricultural landscape (assets MST13750, MST13754, MST13750 and MST4303). A boundary stone, possibly demarcating land ownership, is adjacent to a road through Werrington (asset LEN1037910).
- 3.5.16 Whilst limited, industrial remains dating to this period are nonetheless of considerable significance considering the subsequent history of the region, as they pertain to pottery manufacture, although at this point still very much part of the rural economy. Excavations in Burslem Market Place revealed evidence for early pottery manufacture, comprising waster dumps containing pottery ranging in date from the 15th to the early-16th century (asset 929); whilst just to the south at Sneyd Green two five-flued kilns were discovered along with 14th century green-glazed pottery waster sherds (asset 244). Medieval pottery sherds have also been recovered elsewhere in Burslem and Sneyd Green (119, 348 and 773). To what extent this can be considered a direct precursor to the more renowned pottery industry that began in the post-medieval period is not certain. By the 13th century, pottery production is considered to have been a widespread, predominantly rural and seasonal activity; in addition, the early post-medieval period saw a rise in the popularity of imported pottery until the mid-18th century (Historic England 2018b, 8).
- 3.5.17 Other remains are limited to findspots of individual domestic and agricultural artefacts of limited significance (assets MST6093, 476 and 764), along with a coin of Edward III (asset MST13829) and a Rowel-type spur (asset MST16659).

3.6 The Post-medieval Period (AD1540-1799) *(Figures 13-26)*

- 3.6.1 As depicted in the mid-18th century, the landscape of the Study Area continues to be predominantly rural in outlook, with Newcastle-under-Lyme as the main urban centre (Figure 54). Towards the end of the century however, distinct change is discernible as the rural isolation of some settlements has begun to diminish as the rural space begins to be filled in and the pottery settlements expand (Figure 55). This change was predominantly a result of the expansion of pottery production, focussed in and around the settlements of Stoke, Burslem, Hanley, Longton, Tunstall and Fenton that would eventually become federated to form the modern borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. This urbanised landscape contrasts with the surrounding regions which still possess open spaces and rural landscape character into the 19th century. Due to the volume of data and the changing nature of regional development,

the following discussions been segregated to discuss its historic development of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent separately to that of Newcastle-under-Lyme and those parts of Stafford and the Staffordshire Moorlands that form the remainder of the Study Area.

- 3.6.2 In total, there are 495 post-medieval assets within the Study Area, of which 94 constitute designated assets.

Stoke-upon-Trent

- 3.6.3 Vestiges of the rural agricultural post-medieval landscape in and around the developing towns as depicted on 18th century maps can be discerned by the 40 assets relating to historic farmsteads, many of which have been lost to modern development. Ten notable surviving building examples are considered nationally important designated assets (LEN1195823, 1195822, 1195797, 1210898, 1387769, 1220313, 1195801, 1220608, 1220286, 1031865). The subsequent rapid urban expansion of the Borough is perhaps most clearly expressed by the lack of serving ridge and furrow and other agricultural elements such as boundaries in comparison with the outlying regions. Only two areas of ridge and furrow are recorded, unsurprisingly in the northern and southern extremes of the region; a surviving example in the still rural hinterland of Packmoor (asset 847) and a now redeveloped and lost area at Sideway (asset 694). A possibly post-medieval land drainage system was also recorded during redevelopment of land in Hanford (asset 748). Another strongly represented asset-type which can often bridge the rural to urban/industrial transition are mills, of which there are 21 examples within the borough; most of which are lost and recorded only via cartographic and other documentary evidence. Four of these mills (assets 664, 913 and 969) may have medieval precedents; whilst a further three (assets 477, 638 and 640) may have structural remains surviving; perhaps adapted to other use (the HER records note that site visits are required to define the dating; see section on potential projects long-list). Known sub-surface remains are recorded at Strongford Mill and include its associated mill race (asset 1062). Whilst commonly part of the agricultural landscape, some of these mills became subsumed into industry, such as the example at Oldmill Street (asset 515) which became a flint mill (crushed flint being used in some pottery-ware production).
- 3.6.4 As noted above, the catalyst for urban expansion were the potteries. Production is known to have been strong by the 17th century, with a steady growth in the number of makers and the amount of pottery produced. The demands for the pottery produced led to a steady shift towards manufacturing rather than a cottage-type industry (Weatherhill 1971, 1-9). At what point a more domestic/rural industry gave way to early-modern processes of production that characterised the Industrial Revolution is uncertain; but by the mid to late-18th century the term “manufactory” had begun to replace the more traditional “pottery” (Thomas 1971, 3-4, 10; Weatherhill 1971, 42-58). This shift towards genuine industrialisation of the industry set the scene for the urban growth of the 19th and 20th centuries. There are 88 heritage assets pertaining to surviving and buried remains of pottery manufactories, including waste dumps that can be attributed to known former manufactories, within the Borough. Additionally, of the 20 recorded post-medieval findspots recorded by the HER, all but one pertains to pottery finds, comprising scatters and waster dumps. Three examples of surviving above ground structures are designated assets (LEN1297935, LEN1195854 and LEN1291071). Perhaps most notable is The Roundhouse of c 1769 which was formerly part of the Wedgwood Pottery works in Etruria. These assets numerically dwarf other recorded industrial remains, limited to a blast furnace at Meir Heath (asset 722). This formed part of a wider series of iron furnaces and forges operated by the Foley family partnership within Staffordshire and Shropshire in the 17th and 18th centuries; however, this example is thought to have been established by the late 16th century.
- 3.6.5 As the pottery industry expanded, so did the need for better transport links and pottery manufacturers were often leading proponents of improvements to communication links in and out of the region. The

development of turnpike roads was important, not just for more efficient trade but also to provide safer transport for the fragile pottery (Thomas 1971, 75). A number of such roads passed through the borough and surrounding regions and are non-designated assets recorded by the Staffordshire HER. As a method of transport for the pottery, these were soon superseded by canals; both safer and more efficient - Wedgwood in particular campaigned for the Trent and Mersey Canal (Thomas 1971, 82-94). These developments are reflected in the 10 assets pertaining to canals and roads, comprising bridges, locks, basins and junctions. Most significant are the twin tunnels of the Trent and Mersey Canal at Harecastle (although one was built in the early-19th century) which together form a designated asset (LEN1210692). The Trent and Mersey Canal and its Caldon and Newcastle branches were important not just for the potteries, but for the other industries in the region – and indeed they helped to fuel the wider national industrial revolution by connecting the north and south of the country and the main river systems of the Trent, Severn, Mersey and Thames via the wider canal networks (Institute for Civil Engineers 2025). Only the main branch and the Caldon branch survive essentially complete, and are designated Conservation Areas (CO21 and CO13; Figure 02).

- 3.6.6 That these developments provided the context for the start of urban expansion in the Borough can be seen in the increase in the heritage assets pertaining to residential and commercial buildings of post-medieval or post-medieval to 19th century date, and in particular the discernible pattern of grouped assets in the historic cores of the six towns (Figure 13). There are 43 assets that consist of dwellings, shops and public houses/inns, many of which often changed in use and are still standing today, with others known from historic maps and archaeological finds during developments. Ten of these are designated. Coinciding with this increase in urban development were additional civic buildings, such as schools and workhouses. A single school building in Cobridge of post-medieval date is recorded as a non-designated asset (305), whilst three former workhouses are recorded as heritage assets of which one surviving example at Norton-in-the-Moors is designated (assets 81, 826 and LEN1195830). In addition to the workhouses, a possible squatter settlement is recorded of Leys Lane, Baddeley (asset 1087). Rural poverty and homelessness became a major issue in the post-medieval period, although in depth archaeological study has been lacking. This example is an important potential source of information for wider research currently being conducted and serves an important counterpoint to the more strongly represented impression of commercial enterprise and industrial advancements of the majority of the cultural resource pertaining to this period (Carter, forthcoming).
- 3.6.7 An increase in religious buildings is also expressed within the heritage assets, with four non-designated churches and an associated burial ground appearing within the historical record (assets 191, 192, 605, 323 and 935). Of note is the nonconformist Wesleyan Chapel at Tunstall (asset 935). The 1689 Act of Toleration had extended freedom of worship to all except Unitarians and Roman Catholics, and although originating as an Evangelical branch of mainstream Anglicanism, Methodism, emerging in the mid-18th century would soon become counted as nonconformist (Historic England 2016a, 3-4). Denied access to Anglican churches, John Wesley was forced to establish a network of preaching houses of which this is an example (*Ibid*). A further four designated Anglican churches were also constructed at this time at Baddeley, Blurton, Burslem and Hanley (assets LEN1195862, 1195828, 1291065 and 1210680). Eight prominent family tombs also form designated assets within St Peter's Churchyard in Stoke, including that of Josiah Wedgwood (asset LEN1260262).
- 3.6.8 The rise to prominence of manufacturers such as Wedgwood also had an impact on the elite landscape. Older halls and manors of established families such as Great Fenton (asset 1230), Longton (asset 143) and Old Hall, Hanley (asset 309) were joined by the mansions of the industrial elite; most prominently Wedgwood's Grade II listed Etruria Hall (asset LEN1195817). Other non-designated industrialist mansions, constructed within easy distance of their pottery manufactories belonged to William Adams (asset 411), Walter Daniel (asset 516) and John Wood (asset 874). A prominent symbol

of this change is Bank Hall in Burslem, a post-medieval traditional country house subsequently purchased and remodelled by the potter Richard Riley in the early 19th century (asset 874).

- 3.6.9 The remaining assets comprise a nursery garden (asset 102) and a coin hoard found within the roof of a cottage during demolition in 1832 (asset 889). The collection was significant, comprising coins of the reigns of Elizabeth I to Charles I, but are recorded as having been gifted to collectors. A parochial notice dated 1648 was found with the hoard, suggesting an approximate time of deposition to the Civil War period, which could speculatively provide a possible context for the curation.

Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford and Staffordshire Moorlands

- 3.6.10 Whilst the historic maps clearly show Newcastle to have remained the most prominent urban centre in the post-medieval period, it is not thought to have expanded much beyond its medieval core until the late-18th century onwards (SCCHET 2009, 27, 31-32). Within, or just outside of, the historic core of the town as demarcated by the Conservation Area (DST5729; Figure 02) are 21 designated and a further four non-designated buildings, including the Guildhall and Market Cross (assets LEN1196523 and LEN1219669), with the remainder consisting predominantly of residential and commercial properties. Similar patterns to those seen in the cultural heritage of Stoke are recognisable in Newcastle, with the addition of public buildings such as a Grammar School (asset MST1197) and Almshouses (asset MST13825). A workhouse is also located just outside the Conservation Area (asset 13831). Beyond the core of the town, the rural landscape is dotted with nucleated settlements as depicted on historic maps and this is reflected in the concentration of the remaining 15 post-medieval assets representing dwellings or former dwellings within the historic cores of Wolstanton, Biddulph and, in particular, Hanchurch which forms a Conservation Area (DST5636). Larger former houses located just outside of Hanchurch and the south of Newcastle are also recorded (assets MST11237 and 13837). Only one of these buildings is designated, now forming three dwellings in Wolstanton (asset LEN1219534). Two further buildings within the centre of Newcastle are of unknown origin and purpose (assets MST22246 and 11242; see below, Section 6 – potential projects long-list).
- 3.6.11 Assets relating to civic or public activity are lacking within this rural hinterland, limited to the recorded location of the former stocks and pound in Wolstanton (asset MST520). There are also fewer assets pertaining to religious structures, with two churches recorded, of which one is listed (assets MST11241 and LEN1297486). A further four assets consist of funerary monuments (assets LEN1294003, 1219557, 1458049 and 1038555), including a memorial to James Brindley who was a principal figure in the engineering of the region's canals (Thomas 1971, 82).
- 3.6.12 In contrast to the pottery manufactories that dominate the historic record of Stoke, the post-medieval industrial record within Newcastle borough is more diversified. Only six assets pertain to potteries or potential potteries (assets MST1767, 5036, 4495, 6068, 2661, and 5036) whilst a tobacco pipe factory and glass furnace are also recorded (assets MST2057 and 6463). A further 16 non-designated assets pertain to post-medieval beginnings of collieries – for the most part around Biddulph, but the most significant industrial asset is the Springwood Blast Furnace which is both a listed building (LEN1219970) and Scheduled Monument (LEN1003719) to cover the suspected additional buried archaeological remains and industrial deposits. A further non-designated iron works site is recorded at Silverdale (asset MST12379), which precipitated the establishment of an accompanying settlement in the late-18th century (asset MST12378). The sites of a silk mill (asset MST1941) and cotton mill (asset 13844) respectively at Knypersley and Newcastle-under-Lyme complete the picture of this more varied industrial landscape compared to the pottery focus of Stoke. As noted above, with the development of industry within and around Newcastle and Stoke, a corresponding investment was made in transport and communication, in the form of both roads and canals. There are 17 assets associated with the canals, including bridges, locks and the route of the aforementioned Harecastle

Tunnel; whilst a further 20 concern the expansion of turnpike roads and their associated toll houses and other elements such as bridges most of which are known only via map depictions and documentary records. Only two of these are designated, comprising a Lock at SJ919518 (asset LEN1374601) and a milestone (asset LEN1471014). Of note is the first reservoir constructed in the country at Knypersley (asset MST13142) which was built to feed the canal system.

- 3.6.13 Beyond the core of Newcastle, the number of agricultural related assets is markedly higher than those within Stoke, indicative of the surviving rural hinterland in the outlying areas. Of these, 32 assets pertain to ridge and furrow field systems, field boundaries and embankments, trackways or ponds. Of note considering the riverine landscape of the Study Area are seven assets consisting of former water meadow systems of probable post-medieval date (MST18730, 4292, 18736, 17952, 18603, 18602 and 18601). These consisted of precisely engineered water channels to produce both hay crops and rich pasture land for grazing and correspondingly required skilled management; agricultural recession and the introduction of new systems led to their decline from the late-19th century with most subsequently abandoned between 1916 and 1960 (Historic England 2018c, 1-4). Six further former water and wind milling sites are recorded as non-designated assets, with only part of the race for the aforementioned Strongford Mill in Stoke known to exist as subsurface remains. There are 13 surviving structures of farms or other agricultural buildings that form designated assets, with a further 46 which are non-designated assets, some of which have been subsequently demolished. These assets strongly indicate the agricultural character of the Study Area during the post-medieval period outside the developing pottery towns and Newcastle-under-Lyme, as does the recording of a former large area of woodland at Hanchurch (asset MST11259) and a pool or pond at Hargreaves Wood (asset MST3482) thought to have pre-dated the imparking of the area into Trentham Park estate (see below).
- 3.6.14 This wider rural character was also probably responsible for, and perhaps protected by, the higher number of country house estates that survive outside of Stoke. Trentham Gardens and Keele Hall Park are Registered Parks and Gardens (assets LEN1001168 and LEN1001165). Whilst Trentham Hall has been demolished, 10 further assets including bridges, monuments and watery landscapes are preserved within the Registered Park area; Keele Hall itself survives and is a Grade II* Listed Building (asset LEN1377615). Knypersley Hall, Old Butterson Hall (ruins) and the Manor House at Swynnerton are also designated buildings (LEN1074943, 1206523 and 1374202), although the Knypersley Hall Park is non-designated (MST6285). Six further large houses and/or associated estate park remains are non-designated assets (assets MST6267/606/13795/13759/1192/6273). Meanwhile, mirroring the establishment of large houses by manufacturers in Stoke, Hugh Henshall who was responsible for the completion of the Trent and Mersey Canal after the death of James Brindley (see above), created a landscape park around an estate at Greenway Bank (MST6156).
- 3.6.15 There are just 6 assets relating to findspots, which comprise of pottery, metal objects, clay pipes and of note an incomplete copper alloy bell (asset MST16399). Of these finds, only the pottery was found during archaeological work; with the remainder being the result of chance encounters and metal detecting.
- 3.6.16 Amongst the more unusual assets pertaining to this period is Gawton's Stone and Well (assets MST1198 and 373) at Knypersley Reservoir, comprising a natural rock formation and spring. The name stems from folklore that refers to a man named Gawton who was supposedly cured by the waters and subsequently lived as a hermit at the stones. A number of other legends have become associated with the stone and well, including that of a dwarf thrown out of Knypersely Hall who was retained at the well to entertain visitors, and the site has remained an important spiritual centre for activities such as Druid Prayers (Wessex Archaeology 2021, 7 and 16).

3.7 The 19th Century (*Figures 27-42*)

- 3.7.1 Historic maps of the 19th century depict a landscape that demonstrates a continuation of the urban and industrial infilling of the rural spaces in and around the principal urban settlements. This includes those whose growth was originally associated with rurally located industries such as the collieries at Biddulph (Figure 27). The other notable landscape development during this time is the arrival of the railway as a major infrastructure source for the transportation of goods and people. As a source for mills, some waterways continued to be exploited by the end of the period but the canal system was now firmly established as the principal method of waterborne transport. However, water continued to be an important source of designed landscapes, particularly in the country house estates that survived on the outer peripheries of the main industrial and urbanised zones.

Stoke-upon-Trent

- 3.7.2 The gazetteer of designated and non-designated assets comprising both extant and lost residential and commercial buildings within the region is extensive, totalling 42 listed and 99 non-designated assets. As well as domestic dwellings, the list includes commercial premises such as shops, inns and hotels, public houses and beer houses, a fruit and a more unique vegetable warehouse (asset 1085). Larger, often enclosed, market places also developed with examples recorded as non-designated heritage assets at Hanley (asset 734) and Stoke (asset 44), and a designated example at Tunstall (asset LEN1195825). Most of the domestic properties are smaller, lower status developments such as cottages and in particular terraced workers housing. However, important socio-political developments are associated with some of these assets, such as the designed housing estates built by freehold land societies (assets 465, 488 and 635). These were established following the 1832 Reform Act in order to provide a freehold with enough value to qualify the occupier for the new voting franchise threshold. Private developments for middle class housing are also represented, such as The Villas in Penkhull where seven houses are listed within a designated Conservation Area (asset 001; Figure 02). Some larger houses with formal gardens are also represented and, in some cases, associated with trade and industry such as Holly Bush House, likely associated with the nearby colliery (asset 30314), and Brampton House reflective of the popularity of the Brampton area of Newcastle with the growing professional classes (LEN1297449).
- 3.7.3 This growth in urbanisation was precipitated by the continued growth of industry across the region, and in particular the constant rise in the number of pottery manufacturers. There are 242 assets within Stoke-upon-Trent that pertain to extant, lost or surviving parts of former pottery manufacturers, of which 20 are listed buildings. A further 4 listed buildings comprise calcining works, bone and flint mills also associated with the manufacture of ceramics (assets LEN1297928/1220736/1195818/1291014). Twelve further non-designated bone or flint mills associated with pottery production are within the region; most of these appear to have been built for purpose but two examples are known to have been converted from their original use as corn mills (assets 338 and 570) which is expressive of the continued rising importance of industry, and potteries in particular, over the former agricultural landscape. The designated Etruscan Bone Mill of 1857 (Listed Building and Scheduled Monument) is also noted to have been the site of an older mill, but the type of milling undertaken is not recorded by the HER/Historic England (asset LEN1195818/1003720). Another industry strongly associated with ceramic production, but perhaps less in the public consciousness, was that of crate makers, of which there are 3 illustrative non-designated assets recorded (assets 427, 714 and 175).
- 3.7.4 In contrast with the post-medieval period, there are more surviving 19th century assets pertaining to other industries within Stoke. Ceramic brick material works are the most strongly represented after the pottery works, with 25 brick and tile working sites recorded as non-designated assets and one as a designated (asset LEN1221093); followed by iron works, of which there are 11 non-designated assets

in the region. The less well-represented industries are that of brewing (assets 1227 and 260; this industry was more closely associated with Burton-on-Trent further down the Trent Valley), an aluminium works, limekiln, glass works, and a stilt and spur manufactory (assets 365, 454, 668 and 1070). Three former colour works (assets 312, 513 and 649), a paper mill and a saw mill are also recorded (assets 656 and 875); as well three large corn mills (assets 402, 779 and 482). Another industry which originated in the post-medieval period but considerably expanded during the 19th century was that of coal mining, largely concentrated to the east and southeast of the Borough in the areas of Shelton, Berryhill, Fenton and Longton but with other Sites to the north and northeast at Packmoor and Chatterley Whitfield (see below, 3.7.5). Former colliery sites, tramways and a wharf form 23 non-designated coal mining heritage assets in the region.

- 3.7.5 Arguably the most significant asset pertaining to the mining industry is the Scheduled Monument site of the Chatterley Whitfield Colliery (asset LEN1015947) which is considered significant due to not only above ground remains (mostly 20th century date) but also sub-surface deposits dating from the mid-19th century onwards. Only one designated asset at the colliery site dates to the 19th century, which is a former power engine house (asset LEN1418932). The remaining eleven designated assets at the colliery stem from 20th century phases of operation and are discussed below, although it is noted that one of these assets (LEN1416089) comprises a 20th century boiler house but with a late 19th century chimney.
- 3.7.6 The importance of the mining industry to the potteries was very high, providing the fuel to fire the kilns. A strike begun at a Longton mine gained the wider support of the pottery workers and was swept up in the Chartist cause; resulting in 1842 in the Burslem Pottery Riot. A plaque commemorating the incident, in which the demonstrators were fired upon killing one and resulting in over 200 imprisoned or transported, is in Swan Square in Burslem and is a non-designated asset (851).
- 3.7.7 A corresponding growth of infrastructure is another theme that continues from the post-medieval period. Noticeably, assets relating to roads have diminished, being limited to early-19th century mileposts. In comparison, there are 53 early to mid-19th century assets that are associated with the canal system which continued to be of considerable importance into the mid-20th century (Canal and River Trust 2025). Of the non-designated assets, 35 are canal bridges; with eight associated with wharfs, basins and associated buildings such as warehouse complexes. Of note is a single boat yard (asset 480). Eight assets are designated, of which 6 are mileposts on the Trent and Mersey canal. At the entrance to the aforementioned Harecastle Tunnel is a Lodge House (asset LEN1210701), whilst at Longton a warehouse and wharf complete the designated assets associated with the canal system (asset LEN1290817). The remaining heritage assets concerning infrastructure herald the arrival of the railways. In contrast with the post-medieval development of the Turnpike roads and the canals, the initial development of the railways in the 1840s was not promoted by the potters, who had already heavily invested in the very successful canals and were reluctant to risk their fiscal stability on the new and still relatively unproven railway (Thomas 1971, 99). It was railway companies themselves and Acts of Parliament that were to lead the way, and the success of the enterprise is perhaps best expressed in the amalgamation of the Trent and Mersey Canal Company into the North Staffordshire Railway Company in 1846; and in the subsequent transition of potters from “promoters of canals to promoters of railways” (Thomas 1971, 100-102). The railway stations at Stoke and Burslem dating to the 1840s are designated assets (LEN1210928 and LEN1290486), with current and former stations at Hanley (assets 823 and 876) and Bucknall and Northwood (assets 689 and 747) non-designated; ranging in date from 1862 to 1878. Other non-designated assets comprise an engineering works site (asset 171), goods yards/sheds (assets 1178 and 1203) and a bridge at Longton (asset 197).
- 3.7.8 Alongside the increasing population density is a notable corresponding rise in churches, and in particular of non-conformist places of worship. Methodist churches are noted to have become

particularly popular in rapidly growing towns and industrial areas, and in the 19th century membership rose dramatically, and itself diversified further into breakaway groups (Historic England 2016a, 4). There are 7 listed and a further 13 non-designated extant or former non-conformist chapels recorded in the region. Towards the end of the century, as wealthier families removed to the suburbs, a renewed nonconformist push to reach the urban poor manifested itself in establishments such as the Salvation Army halls, of which there is one example listed as a non-designated asset at Tunstall (asset 250) (Historic England 2016a, 6). This period also witnessed an increase in associated social and educational facilities, which had been more common to larger established chapels. An example of this is the Bethesda Chapel school of 1818 which is designated alongside the chapel itself (assets LEN1291136 and LEN1195821). The attached burial ground is non-designated (asset 30182). The 19th century also witnessed an increase in Catholic church buildings, following the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829 and the subsequent creation in 1850 of 13 new dioceses by Pope Pius IX (Historic England 2017, 3). Three designated Catholic Churches (assets LEN1220459, LEN1399864 and LEN1471995) and a further two non-designated assets are representative of this further diversification of religion within the borough. New Anglican Churches were also constructed at pace in the 19th century, driven not just by expanding populations or deteriorating fabric but also as an attempt to combat the popularity and growth of non-conformist chapels, which, despite a substantial grant of government money in 1818 for the purpose, it failed to do (Historic England 2016a, 4). There are 22 such assets within the region, of which seven are designated. A further four non-designated assets comprise vicarages associated with this expansion of churches and chapels (assets 4, 688, 752, 1205 and 1242).

- 3.7.9 There is also a noticeable contrast in the 19th century in the increasing provision of establishments for education, the dispossessed and health. There are 20 assets comprising school buildings, two of which are designated buildings (assets LEN1297908 and LEN1119707). Having been largely based on Sunday schools in the 18th century, the increase in educational facilities was driven in the 19th century by societies such as the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in 1811 and that of the British and Foreign School Society of 1814. Both of these were however still a by-product of religion; the former being Church of England and the latter established for non-conformist families. Both societies were principally concerned with growing industrial towns such as The Potteries and were in receipt of considerable government grants. The National Society aimed to establish a National School in every parish, usually adjacent to (and named after) the Parish Church, such as that in St Peter's Churchyard in Stoke (asset 498). A growing desire for greater regulation and inspection resulted in the Education Act of 1870 which provided for the establishing of Board Schools, such as those at Longton, Sneyd and Broom (assets 1129, 774 and 293) and the Grade II listed example at Penkhull (asset LEN1453037).
- 3.7.10 The Poor Law of 1834 resulted in the establishment of greater numbers of workhouses, or the re-development of older institutions to bring them into line with the new legislation; effectively changing the older parish-based system of relief with a nationally coordinated approach. There are six non-designated assets associated with former buildings at the Stoke-upon-Trent Union Workhouse (assets 49, 473, 500, 517, 522, 567 and 685) which are reflective of such a development of an institution established prior to the passing of the Act (1832) and having to subsequently adapt. Surviving parish hospital, chapel and school buildings which were part of the workhouse complex are listed buildings (assets LEN1386589, 1195812, 1386590 and 1220797), whilst the associated cemetery is non-designated (asset 1166). The workhouse at Trentham also pre-dated the Act (asset 473) whilst that at Chell was constructed in 1879 (asset 986). Late 19th century Poor Law offices also survive in Hanley (asset 360). The Poor Law also provided for hospital infirmaries, originally part of workhouses as exemplified above, but becoming separate as the century progressed resulting in approximately half of available beds not within workhouse sick wards but independent infirmaries by 1911 (Cherry 1998, 6-7). These institutions, which took all patients, developed alongside Voluntary Hospitals; funded by donations and staffed and governed largely by volunteers which had originated in the post-medieval

period. Within the region are eight non-designated assets that exemplify these developments in 19th century healthcare (assets 251, 719, 723, 954, 1022, 1083, 1080 and 60). Also, for those less well-off were almshouses, often privately funded, of which there is a single non-designated 19th century example in the region at Hanley (asset 268).

- 3.7.11 A further product of the expansion of the six towns that today comprise the borough prior to their amalgamation was civic rivalry, which was manifested via competition to provide the best municipal facilities to its burgeoning populations. A recognition of the poor air quality, poor health and high mortality of residents caused by the industrial activity led to the creation of public parks beginning in the 19th century as a new form of designed landscape neither religious/ritual or elite in origin. There are four such parks that are Registered Parks and Gardens listed at Grade II or Grade II* in the Stoke area, at Hanley, Burslem, Tunstall (Victoria Park) and Longton (Queen's Park) (assets LEN1001328, 1001329, 1001590 and 1001389).
- 3.7.12 The replacement of most former medieval churches with post-medieval and 19th century establishments did not prove adequate to the problem of overcrowded burial grounds, particularly given the rising mortality rate of the pottery towns. This resulted in the provision of new large municipal cemeteries such as the examples at Hartshill (Stoke) which is also a Registered Park and Garden (asset LEN1001690) and Burslem, which is a non-designated (asset 1145). Associated chapels, entrance lodges and gates at Hartshill, Hanley and Longton Cemeteries are also Listed Buildings; as is the Sutherland Family Mausoleum (asset LEN1210451) in Trentham cemetery (nearby Trentham Hall being a seat of the dukes of Sutherland). Alongside the creation of parks was also the provision of public baths, libraries and institutes, of which there are seven associated assets within the region, five of which are designated (assets LEN1195805/1195840/1195847/1220603/1220489). Burslem also boasted a mid-19th century art school (asset LEN1195806). Town Halls were also a source of municipal pride, with listed examples at Stoke, Burslem and Longton (assets LEN1297959/1195811/1297944). Other important municipal services are also represented in the heritage assets, comprising a Longton Court building, a police station and former gaol (assets 29 and 258) and the designated clock tower at Tunstall (asset LEN1195852); alongside a gasometer, sewer pipe and a lamp post commemorating the provision of a nearby school at Cobridge (assets 127, 132 and 152). Municipal commemoration is also represented, with a statue to Josiah Wedgwood in Winton Square opposite Stoke Railway Station being a designated asset (asset LEN1195879).
- 3.7.13 Given the rapid growth of industry and urbanisation in the region there are limited cultural heritage assets associated with country houses and seignorial landscapes. Both Fenton Manor and Great Fenton House (assets 110 and 1222) were demolished after the Second World War, as was a large estate house and outbuildings at Hartshill, along with a nearby Ice House (assets 676, 677 and 672). Vestiges also remain of the trend noted in the post-medieval period of the fortunes being made by potters enabling them to emulate the country house lifestyle. The Lodge Estate (asset 1240) and a manufacturers mansion house at Cobridge (asset 304) are examples of this and recorded as non-designated assets.
- 3.7.14 Similarly, the infilling of the rural landscape has resulted in only a limited number of recorded agricultural heritage assets, of which 19 consist of farms and farm buildings. Only seven survive (assets 203, 273, 302, 329, 364, 617 and 709); whilst the sub-surface remains of further four have been revealed during archaeological works (assets 1204, 79, 155 and 792). Four mill sites are also recorded as non-designated assets (229, 592, 704 and 470) with the example at Hartshill (asset 470) having been replaced by the 19th century parish church. Other remains are limited to the location of a 19th century water meadow on the west bank of the River Trent above Norton Green at the periphery of the region where some rural landscape survives. This was identified via aerial photography (asset 369). As noted above, these agricultural features fell into decline from the late-19th century and large

numbers have been lost, making the survival of this asset more significant particularly given the industrial nature of the Borough and general lack of survival of the historical agricultural landscape (Historic England 2018c, 3).

- 3.7.15 The remaining 19th century assets (all non-designated) consist of ponds adjacent to Great Fenton House which, whilst it was speculated by antiquarians to be a moated site, in the 19th century were fishponds (asset 1221), a capped natural spring in Milton (asset 289), a weir at Bucknall (asset 661) and 14 findspots. The latter all consist of pottery and pottery waster tips associated with nearby pottery manufactories; however, a watching brief at Hope Street in Hanley also revealed limited structural remains of a former pottery and brewery works (asset 10221).

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- 3.7.16 A study of historic development in the regions around Stoke reveals a number of continuing trends from the post-medieval period. Perhaps most noticeably is the lack of assets relating directly to pottery manufacture in comparison with Stoke. There are just two designated industrial assets in the Study Area, both of which are colliery engineering remains (assets LEN1189878 and LEN1291460). A further 28 non-designated assets are also a result of the extensive coal mining industry largely concentrated around in the north and northwest of the Study Area around Biddulph and Silverdale. There are an additional 13 non-designated assets located at various elements of coal and iron works, mainly at Biddulph but also at Apedale, Knypersley and the Chatterley Works in Newcastle which also manufactured brick and tile (asset 4432). This is expressive of the continuing importance of the metalworking industry outside of the pottery towns, as is the recording of the sites of a smithy at Knypersley and a nail maker's shop at Biddulph Moor (assets MST13135 and MST13163) (SCCHET 2009, 36). Nail making was an important cottage industry in Newcastle at this time (Ibid). A steam, works, furnace and office building at the Apedale Iron Works are also recorded as non-designated assets (MST19441-2, 19444-5), as is a surviving warehouse belonging to Mellard's Ironmongers (asset MST22245).
- 3.7.17 A further 10 non-designated assets record unspecified mineral extraction, again principally in and around Biddulph but also at Knypersley and Crowborough. A single sand extraction pit is recorded (asset MST13110). Brickworks are also strongly represented, with 10 associated non-designated assets in the Study Area. Other industrial heritage consists of a wheelwright's yard at Biddulph, a large paper mill (asset MST13835) and the site of a tannery in Newcastle (assets 17509 and 13840). Textiles, in particular silk production, is noted as a prominent industry in Newcastle and there are two silk mills recorded as heritage assets (MST13829 and 3264). However, sites of other types of textile production are also recorded, consisting of two fustian mills for the production of velvet (assets MST13115 and 13113) and the Enderley Mills which specialised in producing first military and subsequently police and fire brigade uniforms (asset MST13836). It is in general noticeable how little of this industrial heritage remains extant, limited to part of Old Mill (asset MST3264), and the aforementioned nailor's workshop and Mellard's warehouse, although some colliery and other aggregate extraction remains were recorded as earthworks.
- 3.7.18 Though more limited in terms of in-situ industrial works, the town of Newcastle continued to grow and shows the same level of urbanisation seen within Stoke, precipitated by its proximity to the pottery towns and the extensive colliery works to the north and west (SCCHET 2009, 37). Thirty-six of the sixty-four assets representing residential or commercial expansion, such as dwellings, shops and public houses in the Study Area are concentrated within Newcastle-under-Lyme and witness the steady growth of the town beyond the medieval and post-medieval confines. Other centres of expansion are noticed at Silverdale and Biddulph associated with the mining industry, whilst the remaining assets are more rurally located within the agricultural hinterland in and around the

surviving villages such as Hanley. As with Stoke, an increase in religious, civic and municipal works becomes more prominent in those areas witnessing more industrial/urban growth.

- 3.7.19 The trend towards increasing number of non-conformist places of worship in the 19th century is represented by 10 non-conformist chapels, with two associated schools (assets MST18213 and MST18841). Two of these churches are designated (assets LEN1196758 and LEN1219957). As noted above, a rise in Anglican churches was prompted both by burgeoning populations and a need to counter the rising popularity of non-conformist worship. An example of such a church is that of the Church of St Mary in Hutton (asset MST19295) which was funded by local landowners to counter the growing non-conformist influence. A further eleven Anglican parish churches or chapels of ease are recorded, of which 9 are designated. The grand nature of parsonages is expressed in this period by Fairhaven (LEN1190218) which also boasts a surviving listed coach and coachman's houses entrance gateway/walls. A former vicarage stables at Kidsgrove is also designated (LEN1038551).
- 3.7.20 In addition, two funerary monuments are also listed buildings within the Churchyard of St Lawrence in Biddulph (assets LEN1374751 and 1190020), where the churchyard wall and entrance gates are also designated (asset LEN1037844). There is a single Roman Catholic Church in the Study Area recorded as a heritage asset, which is the Grade II* Listed Church of the Holy Trinity in Newcastle-under-Lyme (asset LEN1196759) which is notable as an early (1833-4) example of a new Catholic Church constructed following the 1829 Emancipation Act. Another notable development is the furthering religious diversification represented by the Jewish Prayer Hall and Cemetery in Newcastle (assets MST13069). Although the current building is modern, built in 1971, it stands on the Site of an earlier hall of 1879 and within the original burial ground, established slightly earlier in 1875 (asset MST22034). Jewish immigration to the United Kingdom grew from some 36,000 in 1858 to 60,000 in 1881 following the Jewish Relief Act of 1858 that granted them full political rights (Historic England 2020, 2). A second wave of immigration occurred after 1881 following the pogroms of Eastern Europe. This 1875-9 establishment in Newcastle therefore represents the initial wave of mid-19th century immigration (*Ibid*). Private Jewish burial grounds were often located on the outskirts of towns, which is shown to be the case here as depicted on late-19th century historic maps (Figure 59; Historic England 2020, 9).
- 3.7.21 Newcastle-under-Lyme Cemetery was created in 1866, but has been subsequently considerably enlarged. The cemetery itself is non-designated (asset MST6259) but the associated chapels and entrance gates are listed structures (assets LEN1231319 and LEN1219842). The site of a workhouse in Newcastle is also recorded as a non-designated asset (MST13828), completed in 1839 and with a hospital infirmary attached in 1842. Outside of Newcastle, the only recorded asset concerned with poverty relief are the Grade II Listed Almshouses at Biddulph (asset LEN1037836). As a result of developments in the hospital system previously discussed, two further late-19th century hospitals are recorded, one of which (asset MST6471) survives; the other (asset MST6489) being lost to redevelopment. A mix of school systems, representative of educational developments and legislation is also recorded within the Study Area, comprising Grammar, Board and National schools and associated school houses. These form a significant number of assets, with 5 designated buildings surviving (assets LEN1037811/1219720/1297485/1297487/1374386) and a further 13 non-designated assets of extant or sites of former schools and associated buildings. In contrast to Stoke, higher status schooling is represented by the boys High School and the former Orme Girl's school (assets MST13842 and 18842).
- 3.7.22 Municipal parks in Newcastle have had a more chequered history than those recorded within Stoke, and none of them are designated assets. The earliest park, Brampton Walk (asset MST6260) was partially lost to the construction of the railway line in the late-19th century, whilst the May Place gardens were subsequently built over (asset MST6413). The largest surviving park is Stubb's Walk

(asset MST13843), created c 1836 and 1847. The entrance piers and walls to Stubb's Walk are, designated (asset LEN1219994). Leisure activity is also represented by documentary evidence alluding to a racecourse to the east of Dimsdale, Newcastle, which appears to have been in use in the mid-19th century. Other non-designated assets in the gazetteer refer to gas and water works.

- 3.7.23 Many of the transport improvements seen in Stoke continue into the outer regions, with similar groups of heritage assets recorded. Four road mileposts are designated assets (LEN1027838/1027843/1206538/1392367), with a toll house, road sign and the Biddulph Turnpike recorded as non-designated assets (MST22370, 19952 and 23166). Two coach houses are also listed (LEN1037845 and LEN1038128), as is a road bridge which shares its designated listing as a canal bridge (asset LEN1038128). However, in contrast with Stoke, only two further assets associated with canal system are recorded, comprising a Grade II Listed lock keepers' cottage (LEN1188517) and a canal basin at Chatterley (asset MST2803). The remaining 17 assets, all of which are non-designated, are associated with the development of railways and stations, including mineral and colliery rail and tramways.
- 3.7.24 Outside of the urbanised areas and village cores, the rural hinterland has survived more intact than that of Stoke (Figure 27). The number of recorded historic farms and farm buildings of 19th century date stands at 33, compared with the 19 in Stoke, but more noticeable is that in contrast to Stoke only 5 have been lost (assets MST13802/13852/14632/19514/22123). Of the surviving buildings, Butterton Grange is a designated asset (LEN1027842). Also surviving is a rural corn mill at Knypersley which is a designated asset (LEN1374606). A lost nursery garden and extant historic hedge boundary complete the agricultural/rural assets within the Study Area (assets MST13743 and 11233). Within this rural hinterland to Newcastle and the Potteries is a more tangible surviving seignorial landscape. Elements of the duke of Sutherland's Trentham Park estate comprise 21 heritage assets, including structural remains of the Hall, all but one of which are designated. The non-designated asset consists of former estate cottages (MST10999). Gentry families and local landowners were established at Biddulph Grange, Keele Hall, Clayton Hall and Butterton New Hall. Biddulph Grange is a surviving Grade II* Listed Mansion (LEN1037835) set within a Registered Park and Garden which is Grade I Listed (LEN1000115); a further 12 designated and 4 non-designated assets are set within the Park. Meanwhile both Clayton Hall (LEN1297604) and Keele Hall Park (post-medieval) are now educational institutions; Clayton Park itself is non-designated (MST6253). There are 16 19th century assets within Keele Hall Park (post-medieval), all but two of which are designated. The non-designated assets comprise a model farm and former dog kennels (MST13253 and 17492).
- 3.7.25 Meanwhile New Butterton Hall is demolished, but two surviving buildings on the former estate survive and are designated assets (LEN1027840 and LEN1353783). A Grade II listed 19th century lodge to the post-medieval Bradwell Hall is also listed (LEN1196515). Changes to this older order of landownership are visible in the record, with the formerly gentry owned post-medieval Knypersley Hall coming into the ownership of a noted horticulturalist in the mid-19th century. A series of 19th century outbuildings for the Hall are Grade II Listed (LEN1360971). A continuation of the trend towards industrial made fortunes is also expressed by the creation of the Ash Hall Estate just to the west of Werrington by the pottery manufacturer Job Meigh in c 1841. Both the Hall and a lodge survive and are Grade II Listed buildings (LEN1204508 and LEN1038007), whilst the surrounding former ark is a non-designated asset (MST6253).
- 3.7.26 Of the remaining 19th century assets, only one is designated consisting of the former barracks for the 3rd King's Own Staffordshire Rifles (asset LEN1291465). Two non-designated assets consist of a lead token found during metal detecting in Hanchurch (asset MST6100) and the hall used by the Knypersley Lodge of Oddfellows (asset MST17507). The barracks may have some significance in being created as part of an official coordinated response to the earlier Chartist disturbances (Corbett 2022, 79).

3.8 The Modern Period (AD1900-present)

- 3.8.1 Whilst urban and industrial growth continued apace throughout the last century, the corresponding number of heritage assets associated with that growth is markedly lower than that of the 19th century. Whilst some of the cultural heritage themes continue, such as expansion of potteries and creation of civic buildings and municipal spaces, many new themes are introduced into the heritage of the Study Area – some of which may be taken for granted today, such as the introduction of the telephone and cinemas; and others which highlight the key events of the period such as those assets associated with the two World Wars and their commemoration. Agricultural assets are now noticeably absent, with just two within the outlying regions and none within Stoke itself.

Stoke-upon-Trent

- 3.8.2 The urban expansion that was seen in the 19th century resulted in the 1910 amalgamation of the six pottery towns of Stoke, Burslem, Tunstall, Hanley, Fenton and Longton into the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. This event, following decades of the development of closer ties, discussion and debate, was followed by the granting of City status in 1925. The continued industrial growth of Stoke is demonstrated by the 66 assets pertaining to by now familiar industries; such as potteries (39 assets; 8 of which are designated), flint production works (4 non-designated assets) and crate makers (4 non-designated assets). Colour, tile and brickworks, breweries and iron working sites are also represented, along with a rope works of which there are no earlier examples recorded as assets in the region (asset 1067). A further 11 designated assets consist of surviving elements of the Chatterley Whitfield Colliery 19th century Scheduled Monument which are 20th century in origin (assets LEN1416090/1390529/1416089/1416079/1416091/1416092/1260224/1242000/1416088/1390528/1260223). Only one other asset pertains to mining, consisting of the non-designated former Fenton Colliery pithead baths (asset 797).
- 3.8.3 In comparison with the steady growth of assets concerning the development of transport and communication from the post-medieval period, only one asset is recorded belonging to the modern period. This is the possible location of the canal boat Elizabeth wrecked in 1961 when the Burslem Branch Canal was breached (asset 577). This may have been located via historic photographs and metal detecting survey by the Burslem Port Project. As a context for this asset, it is perhaps less appreciated that the Trent and Mersey Canal continued to be in use in the region into the 1950s before true decline set in (Canal and River Trust 2025).
- 3.8.4 The number of assets representing urban residential growth within Stoke is just 10, but within that group are some notable developments, such as the first cast-concrete house construction (asset 16) and post-war semi-detached housing developments with distinctive upper floor corrugated metal exteriors (assets 330, 623, 893). Cooperative societies, a product of 19th century growth, are represented by a former cooperative bakery built adjacent to the Burslem Branch Canal in 1910 (asset 431). This movement provided more than just goods, and grew to incorporate ‘cradle to grave’ care providing employment, education and community space (Pearson 2020). New developments in leisure activities for the masses are also seen with 4 of the more traditional Public House (of which one is a designated building, asset LEN1392575) now joined by 3 cinemas. These had developed after the First World War from simple shed-like structures into complex large buildings with architectural styles quite independent from the theatres they were challenging for patrons (Historic England 2022, 3-4). Two of the cinemas in Stoke are non-designated (assets 1111 and 1141), with one a Grade II Listed building (LEN1195837). This was designated as an example of a late 1920s American-style “super cinema” of the sort pioneered by the Provincial Cinematograph Theatre Circuit who built and owned the cinema. Newer public services are also represented, with a Post Office and Telephone Buildings now forming designated assets (LEN1290405 and 1195853). Railings opposite a now lost hospital are also

designated (LEN1360813) with a gasworks, nursing home and blind school forming non-designated assets in the gazetteer (assets 1026, 42 and 814).

- 3.8.5 Other elements of civic and municipal development are more familiar continuations of 19th century themes. A new town hall in Burslem and School of Art building are designated structures (assets LEN1195877 and 1297941), with Cobridge and Tunstall Public Parks, Brownhill High School and a Free Trade Building in Hanley also recorded as non-designated assets (303, 848, 907 and 679). An ornamental fountain and statue to Thomas Wedgwood in Etruria Park are also recorded as non-designated assets (1112 and 1113). Meanwhile, the 19th century Newcastle army barracks were joined in the early 20th century by two drill halls at Hanley and Hartshill which are non-designated (assets 1226 and 1241). Four new churches are recorded, and continue the diversification of Christian denominations seen from the post-medieval period, with an Anglican, Congregational and two Roman Catholic foundations, all forming designated assets (LEN1245925/1396377/1221068/1297960). However, an important new historical development in terms of increasing religious diversification is represented by the conversion of the 19th century Methodist New Connexion Chapel in Shelton to a Mosque in the late-20th century, as was part of the former Longton Board School (19th century assets 530 and 1129).
- 3.8.6 A very tangible new cultural development within the Study Area is the commemoration of war, with the creation of public foci of remembrance established after the First World War. Four memorials comprise designated assets within Stoke, whilst an example of private remembrance is found on a gravestone in St Bartholomew's Church in Norton Lane (asset 603). The Second World War is represented in a somewhat different fashion through a surviving air raid shelter at Abbey Hulton (asset 71); a pointed reminder that in the Modern Period the safety of the civilian population could no longer be guaranteed by invasion denial.
- 3.8.7 A final non-designated asset recorded on the gazetteer consists of an assemblage of 20th century ceramics as part of a waste dump found during a watching brief on Campbell Road (asset 9).

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- 3.8.8 As is the case with Stoke, a number of cultural heritage patterns discernible in the 19th century discussion can be seen to continue into the Modern Period. In the first instance the more diversified industrial landscape continues. There are 27 industrial assets recorded in the gazetteer (all non-designated), pertaining to coal, iron and other mineral extraction, brick and tile works and saw mills. This total also includes 6 assets pertaining to quarry tramways, engine sheds and sidings. Newer industries to the regions comprise chemical works (assets MST19493 and MST19494) and a Tarmacadam Works (asset MST19454). Assets associated with transport are confined to the mid to late-20th century Harecastle Railway Tunnels built between the former canal tunnels (MST3252).
- 3.8.9 Only 14 assets are associated with urban expansion. Within Newcastle assets include a former shop, Public House, Post Office, police station and public toilet; along with the Grade II Listed Lancaster Buildings comprising former shops and offices built in the 1930s (LEN1391417). Such large structures became an increasingly important facet of urban growth, particularly in the inter-war period, and represent not just economic growth but also an increasing awareness of the rising importance of welfare, motorised transport and increasingly feminised work places (Historic England 2023, 1 and 5). A former public bath is also recorded as a non-designated asset (MST18838). Outside of Newcastle, the aforementioned rise in the importance of cooperatives in urban areas is represented in this part of the Study Area by a cooperative building on the High Street in Wolstanton (asset MST23601), a large former residential property in Apedale (asset MST19495) and a residential school in Hanchurch (asset MST11248). Assets associated with leisure are confined to a cricket pavilion in Knypersey

(MST13203). Within Queen's Park, a statue to Queen Victoria is Grade II Listed (asset LEN1196764). Meanwhile the 20th century decline of the Country House is witnessed by the only asset being a chapel at Keele Hall built in the 1960s; however, by this time the Hall had become Keele University and it was for this institution that the now Grade II Listed building was constructed (asset LEN1376612).

- 3.8.10 The continuing importance of Christianity in society is witnessed by the continuing expansion in the number of religious foundations that are recorded as assets, totalling 20, of which only the Anglican Church of St Paul is designated (LEN1297450). The churches are fairly evenly divided between Anglican (6), non-conformist (9) and Catholic (4) foundations, continuing the trend seen in the 19th century. Some change is discernible, in the case of the Church of St Andrew (asset MST19311) embarking on a program of ecumenical cooperation with the opposing Methodist Chapel of St Peter (MST19327). A further sign of change is the current discussions for St Peter's to become the area's first Mosque, paralleling developments seen in Stoke. A former Church Hall in Newcastle is also a non-designated asset (MST23168).
- 3.8.11 Following a similar pattern to that seen in Stoke, a noticeable newer cultural heritage theme in this period is the intrusion of war, in both commemorative and literal terms. Four war memorials are recorded as assets, of which two are designated (assets LEN1449759 and LEN1450156). Two air raid shelters are recorded as non-designated assets (MST18169 and 18170), as is the site of two crashes of American aircraft in the Second World War (MST18169 and 18170). One of these sites was excavated in the 1980s (MST18170). The Second World War also saw Keele Hall requisitioned by the Army, and subsequently used to barrack both British and American troops; after the war it was used to house displaced Polish soldiers and refugees. Over time the barrack huts have been lost (although it is possible for below ground remains to have survived), save for two examples which exist in-situ and are recorded as non-designated assets (MST20399 and MST22230). In the 1950s an amphibious vehicle testing pond was created at Apedale (MST19467) and survives within a woodland patch as a non-designated asset.
- 3.8.12 Only one Modern period farm is recorded as a (non-designated) asset (MST13734), with some potential 20th century linear features of agricultural origin recorded at Seabridge (MST4300). However, a ditch recorded at Chatterley is thought to be associated with the adjacent railway sidings (MST13747).

3.9 Undated Heritage Assets

- 3.9.1 In addition to the above, the HERs list a further 71 non-designated assets recorded as being undated. Of these, 38 consist of archaeological mitigation such as watching briefs, evaluations and surveys that returned either negative or low-interest results. One of these did record 19th century cellars off the High Street in Tunstall (asset 1208) which raises the significance of the mitigation in light of the asserted aims of the WMRRRA to avoid dealing superficially with post-medieval and later archaeology; particularly for social identity considering the low volume of written records left by people themselves (Belford 2011, 220 and 224). Palaeoenvironmental sampling accounts for 3 assets, only one of which yielded useful data pertaining to potential Bronze Age activity (asset 682; see above 3.3.2).
- 3.9.2 Other potentially significant remains consist of conjectural sites of burial mounds (assets 7 and 422) and enclosures identified via cropmarks at Lyme Wood and Biddulph (assets MST4304 and MST5045); a linear feature and trackways are also recorded at Apedale and Swynnerton (assets MST13964 and MST4291) with earthworks associated with mining at Wetley More and probably the Caldon Canal (assets MST4697 and 724). Earthwork features were also identified within a quarry face at Lightwood (assets 721 and 802). Undated finds and findspots make up 7 assets; of note being two quern stones (assets MST6086 and 737) and a possible timber drainage system at Mill Farm, Abbey Hulton (asset

724). Possible sites of pottery dumps are also recorded but that have been lost or partially lost to redevelopment (assets 514/524/221/ 602/4749).

- 3.9.3 Six other Sites of Potential Archaeological Interest are recorded in the gazetteer, two of which have been lost to re-development (assets 208 and 595). Asset 1167 might contain rare surviving medieval remains associated with Penkhull Village, having been apparently undeveloped throughout the 19th century and Modern Periods at least. A lost former Toll House is also suggested to have existed at Endon Side (asset MST20010), whilst an undated potentially historic barn is recorded at Knypersley Park Farm (MST12715).
- 3.9.4 Two remaining undated assets of some significance are recorded. The first consist of a possible child's grave off Tunstall Road in Knypersley of which little is known, save for it being mentioned on a mid-19th century tithe map (asset MST13193). The second consists of the Trent Head Well, which is the spring marking the source for the head of the Trent. At some point steps, along with a wall for bucket hooks were constructed and the asset is described as an "enhanced natural feature" by the HER (asset MST1320).

4 NATURAL HERITAGE AUDIT (NHA) SITES

4.1 Heritage Constraints

4.1.1 An initial assessment by the Natural Heritage Audit team has identified a series of sites for improvements under the project ([cross-reference to NA report and figures](#)). A number of heritage assets are within or close to proposed NHA Sites, or conversely NHA Sites are within heritage assets. Analysing and forming conclusions regarding potential impacts on these assets would require detailed knowledge of planned works and would fall under the bracket of mitigation requiring adhering to relevant planning processes laid by legislation. The most serious considerations would be impacts on designated heritage assets.

4.1.2 The table below is produced as a guide only and is not a substitute for detailed archaeological impact assessments of individual sites that could be required prior to any works commencing:

NHA Site M6 (south off)	Bronze Age dirk findspot Close to ring ditches and linear features, Lymes Farm
NHA Site 67	150m from SM Bowl Barrow North of Hargreaves Wood
NHA Site Apedale Country Park	Wroxeter to Chesterton Roman Road passes through. Adjacent to Chesterton Roman Fort and Settlement
NHA Site Lymedale Business Park	Roman coin hoard
NHA Site Baldies Field	Roman Road Passes through
NHA Site Victoria Ground Sot CC Pos	Close to kiln/Trent Vale Roman fort site
NHA Site 69	Adjacent to medieval ridge and furrow
NHA Site Leake Road	Adjacent to moated site Heakley Hall Farm
NHA Site 79	Adjacent to and partially overlaps Hulton Abbey SM
NHA Site 71	Adjacent to Abbey Mill and Hulton Abbey Fish Ponds

NHA Site Berryhill Fields	Incorporates Lawn Farm Moated Site SM
NHA Site 68	Site of Sideway Mill
NHA Site Clayton M6	Two areas of medieval ridge and furrow; one only very partially intruding
NHA Site 56	Medieval ridge and furrow
NHA Site Guernsey Drive	Medieval ridge and furrow
NHA Site Springpool Wood	Adjacent to medieval ridge and furrow and trackways
NHA Site Dam Pool Marsh	Ridge and furrow; site is also adjacent to the Castle Mills area associated with Newcastle Motte and Bailey SM
NHA Site St Paul's Road	Castle Mills Area associated with Newcastle Motte and Bailey
NHA Site Lymedale Business Park and Apedale Country Park	Adjacent to and partial intrusion of ridge and furrow
NHA Site Bradwell Wood	Close to Bradwell Hall moated site
NHA Site Trent Mill	Adjacent to a small area of ridge and furrow
NHA Site Trentham Golf Course	Within Trentham Gardens RPG; adjacent to two Listed Buildings
NHA Site Tag Marsh	Within Trentham Gardens RPG
NHA Site Springwood Wood	Within Keele Hall RPG and close to associated Listed Buildings
NHA Site Knypersley Reservoir	Prospect Tower Listed Building
NHA Site Chatterley Whitfield Heritage Country Park	Chatterley Whitfield Colliery SM

Table 01: NHA Sites listed with known heritage assets.

- 4.1.30 Sites within or containing Scheduled Monuments may require Scheduled Monument Consent prior to any works (Historic England 2025g). Registered Parks and Gardens listed at Grade I or Grade II* would also require Historic England consultation, and for RPGs of all grades consultation with the Gardens Trust is also required (Historic England 2025i). Listed buildings are also subject to additional specific planning requirements; this includes changes to the setting of the building as much as to physical alterations. Prior to any work that might directly or indirectly (i.e. affect the setting of the asset) impact a listed building, consultation should be first had with the local authority Conservation Officer (Historic England 2025j).

4.1.31 Non-designated assets also form a key consideration in planning applications.

4.2 Lidar (Figures L1 to L28)

4.2.1 A series of lidar plots have been produced for the above NHA sites (numbered on Fig. L1). Brief commentary is added below with reference to previous work and known sites where relevant.

4.2.2 Large parts of the Study Area are mapped by the British Geological Survey as being comprised of 'artificial ground', this largely comprising areas of mining, quarrying, spoil heaps and/or restoration (GBR BGS 1:50k Artificial ground). Areas which have been selected as good in terms of environmental habitat or as public amenity may have been subject to considerable disturbance in the past. Whilst they form part of the history of the area, they often have little physical preservation of remains which would be evident on lidar survey. Fig. L1 shows the mapped extent of the artificial ground within the Study Area.

1 Greenway Bank/Knypersley Reservoir (Figure L2)

4.2.3 Ridge and furrow field systems are visible around Greenway Bank Farm, with quarrying/pitting visible more widely on the valley slopes with leats and tracks depicted on 19th century mapping also evident as landscape features. A series of hollow ways are evident climbing the western side of Tinker's Clough up to Knypersley End. Patches of ridging (but relatively straight and narrow) can also be seen west of Gawton's Well, as well as on the relatively level ground east and north of Gawton's Stone. The sharply incised valley of Crowborough Wood reveals little, although some of the irregular hollows on the valley sides might perhaps result from quarrying. Commissioned high resolution lidar survey was undertaken for the majority of this area in 2020 (not including Tinker's clough, Crowborough Wood and not as far westwards of Greenway Bank: Wessex Archaeology 2021). The higher resolution allowed mapping of smaller hollows, interpreted as quarries/extraction pits, and linear features relating to pathways through the park; better resolution of the trout hatchery depicted on 19th century mapping was also obtained. Otherwise, areas of ridge and furrow around Greenway Bank can all be seen in the 1m-resolution survey. As noted in the earlier report, much of this is fairly narrow and/or straight and perhaps related to post-medieval agricultural practices.

2 Golden Hill/Scotia Valley (Figure L3)

4.2.4 Golden Hill is mapped as almost entirely artificial ground; the lidar reinforces that impression. Large parts of the Scotia Valley area are similarly depicted and/or subject to subsequent development. The course of the brook itself is tightly constrained by a railway embankment and other artificial looking slopes; some small river meanders are evident nonetheless.

3 Chatterley Whitfield country park – Outclough Wood (Figure 4)

4.2.5 The country park is entirely artificial ground, largely spoil heaps associated with Whitfield Colliery. In Outclough Wood nothing is clearly visible on the steep valley sides.

4 Tongue Lane (Figure L5)

4.2.6 Tongue Lane (north and south) appears to represent a largely agricultural landscape, with (slight) ridge and furrow widely evident on the slopes but with possible quarry hollows in places. Some changes to the river course can be seen including a large meander cut off since the 19th century.

5 Whitfield Valley LNR – Acreswood – Bradeley Fields (Figure L6)

- 4.2.7 An area of likely medieval ridge and furrow is evident on the eastern slope; agricultural traces in the south-west are narrower and straighter, conforming to the 19th century field pattern, and likely post-medieval. However, there is a possible enclosure in the centre of this area, earlier than the 19th century mapped boundaries, but later than the ridging, suggesting some greater complexity of development. A rectangular terraced area in the south close to the lake is of uncertain origin. Acreswood is entirely artificial ground, as is Chillington Way. Bradley Fields is not mapped as artificial ground but appears so from the lidar with terracing in the east and widespread irregular depressions (perhaps related to New Hays Colliery).

6 Heakley Marshes – Milton (Figure L7)

- 4.2.8 Heakley Marshes comprise a wider floodplain landscape of the Trent and tributaries, with a number of cut off river meanders, mostly depicted as active on the 19th century mapping but some perhaps older. Linear banks and hollows in the flood plain might indicate former water meadows (not identified as such on the HER), with ridge and furrow on the valley margins. Milton is partly made ground with a canal, mill race and mill pool forming the western boundary; no other features are evident.

7 Westport Lake – Bradwell Wood (Figure L8)

- 4.2.9 Westport Lake is entirely composed of artificial ground. The Bradwell Wood area is partly mapped as artificial, but there is good survival of ridge and furrow on the northern edge, cut by pitting across the slope and quarrying to the east. This is all woodland by the 19th century and remains under woodland today (it is mapped as Ancient and Semi-natural woodland by Natural England). In the south centre there is a pattern of straight parallel hollows, suggestive perhaps of some replanting here. The south-eastern part of the wood shows evidence of terraced trackways and hollow -ways, perhaps related to quarrying on slopes.

8 South of Milton United FC – Bagnall Road Wood – Birches Head (Figure L9)

- 4.2.10 Within the northeast corner a wide ridged pattern matches the southern extent of a 19th century nursery, with surviving elements of ridge and furrow field system with potential hollow ways on the eastern valley side to the south. There is further patchy survival of earthwork ridging in the southwest and there is some terracing at the margins (e.g. adjacent to Leek Road at southeast, likely more recent). The linear pattern evident in Bagnall Road Wood appears to largely represent plantation ridging (parts are mapped as a Nursery in the 19th century). Holden Lane Pools is largely artificial ground and a large pond; east of the railway appears less disturbed but nothing is evident in this small area. The Birches Head Academy playing fields are heavily terraced and the Wallace Sports Centre grounds are likewise landscaped (a large pond is depicted here in the 19th century).

9 Apedale (Figure L10)

- 4.2.11 Site of the former Apedale Iron Works, colliery and brick and tile works. A large proportion is mapped as artificial ground (especially over the site of the Iron Works and associated slag heaps etc). The impression within the lidar is of even more extensive made ground. Some quarried areas might represent 19th century working but none of the old shafts shown on 19th century mapping can be matched to physical features (nor even ponds then depicted); subsequent landscaping appears to have had a considerable effect.

10 Grange Park – Festival Park – Fowlea Brook (Figure L11)

- 4.2.12 These areas are almost entirely mapped as artificial ground and this is reflected in the landforms (spoil heaps etc) expressed by the lidar. The Fowlea Brook is maintained in its historic (19th century) course

but tightly constrained by made ground along much of its length; the southern end has been largely canalised.

11 Central Forest Park (Figure L12)

- 4.2.13 This area is also entirely artificial ground as clearly evident in the lidar landforms.

12 Bucknall Park - Cromer Road (Figure L13)

- 4.2.14 The Cromer Road area is quite tight to the river – with some (slight) suggestion of cut-off river meanders (the river course has been considerably altered since the 19th century in the central part). Bucknall Park appears heavily terraced; the route of a 19th century railway is still evident as a hollow in the northern part.

13 Wetley Moor (Figure L14)

- 4.2.15 The former bell pits and old shafts of a former mine are very evident in the southwest (asset MST5967) with quarries evident at the north-western margins and along the ridge at the south-eastern extent (this latter mapped as artificial ground). A series of wide swathes show as shallow depressions and can also be seen on modern satellite imagery, these possibly form some form of moorland management.

14 Silverdale Country Park - Lymedale Business Park (Figure L15)

- 4.2.16 The majority of Silverdale Country Park is mapped as artificial ground; the lidar plot suggests this is entirely the case. Lymedale Business Park (see also Fig. 15) is not so depicted, but the uneven surface expression suggests that this is also the case, and colliery spoil heaps are depicted on 19th century mapping.

15 Lymedale Business Park – Baldies Field – Pool Dam Marsh (Figure L16)

- 4.2.17 The valley of the watercourse at the eastern end of Lymedale Business Park preserves some water management features of uncertain date; the extant canalised channel here appears to be later. The detached area east of the Ashfield Brook is partly mapped as artificial ground and the remainder wholly developed. Baldies Fields is artificial ground at its southern end but has ridge and furrow survival on a possible former cricket field; the stretch of Lyme Brook here appears deeply cut and canalised. Pool Dam Marsh shows partial survival of linear features (water management/water meadow) and causeways. Although sinuous, the water course appears deeply cut and the southern branch appears to post-date the 19th century mapped course. Faint hints of possible ridging are evident at St Paul's Road but this appears to have been largely levelled for playing fields.

16 Trent Mill - Staffordshire University (Figure L17)

- 4.2.18 The Trent Mill area is entirely artificial ground and terracing; the course of the Trent here is entirely canalised. Within the Staffordshire University area the river course is similarly largely artificial; some meanders are evident just upstream of the mill pond, but do not match the 19th century mapped course and have perhaps been artificially maintained. A slightly hollowed track/hollow runs across one of the open fields towards Lordship Lane, otherwise the linear patterning here appears likely to represent drainage and/or management/improvement of the pasture.

17 Bucknall Park - Fenton Road/Causley Brook (Figure L18)

- 4.2.19 Bucknall Park Cricket Ground is artificial ground. There is similarly a large amount of artificial ground along Fenton Road/Causley Brook (the lidar suggests that this is more extensive than BGS mapping). At the western end there is an area of stream meanders (partly intruded on by terraced ground). There is some suggestion of agricultural ridging just north of Fenton Road (clearer just beyond to the west), cut across by a likely modern linear feature.

18 Berryhill fields (Figure L19)

- 4.2.20 The ground surface appears more disturbed within the lidar than the extent of BGS artificial ground mapping but many boundaries on 19th century OS 6inch mapping are still apparent. There is evidence of possible spoil heaps/quarry hollows at the west (where 'Old Shafts' are depicted on 19th century mapping) and southeast (around the former Glover's Farm and Lawn Farm). The Lawn Farm moated site is still very evident beneath tree cover (despite BGS showing much of this as artificial ground). The Scheduled Monument listing includes two ponds to the south which also show well, although their form appears odd and difficult to separate from wider industrial disturbance. Some cultivation traces (parallel ridging) in one central field suggest that this area is potentially less disturbed.



Plate 3: Lawn Farm moated site as seen on aerial imagery (left) and lidar (right) showing landscape features with extent of Scheduled Monument (blue).

19 Springpool Wood (Figure L20)

- 4.2.21 There is clear landscaping in the base of the valley for ponds associated with Keele Hall, and also alongside the M6 at the southern boundary. Quarry hollows can also be seen dotted about the plantations. The southern area shows elements of ridging (but it is unclear if this predates the woodland or might result from plantation activities). Possible boundary earthworks here do not appear to relate to 19th century mapped features. The southern edge is influenced by road realignment alongside the M6 (including a large causeway across the valley not apparent in earlier mapping).

20 Lyme Valley Parkway - Clayton Lane - Hilton Road (Figure L21)

- 4.2.22 The northern end of Lyme Valley Parkway is mapped as artificial ground and exhibits landscaping for stadium/playing fields/sewage works further south along the Lyme Brook. Terraced areas on the slope southwest of Lyme Brook (now partly wooded) appear to relate to a former recreational pitch and putt area. At Clayton Lane there is a large terraced area in the centre east and a pond/ disturbed ground just to the north (most of this area mapped as artificial ground). Most of centre and south of the floodplain has a pattern of channels and ridges of water meadows (asset MST18603). The Lyme Brook is largely maintained in a deep channel, but there are cut off meanders reflecting course mapped in the 19th century. Hilton Road is a small area disturbed by terracing.

21 South of M6 – Guernsey Drive – Park Road - Clayton (Figure L22)

- 4.2.23 Within the area south of the M6 various former water courses can be discerned (some evident on 19th century mapping); western and northern margins mapped as artificial ground. Within Guernsey Drive terracing is visible at the west end, with faint traces of possible drainage features to the east and possible ridging on the slope between the M6 and the Park Brook. At Park Road/Park Brook there is ridge and furrow survival (some of which is recorded by the HER; medieval assets MST4299 and MST5660) along with old field boundaries (apparent on 19th century mapping, although since removed). Visible hollows are apparent as ponds on 19th century maps. Clayton M6 demonstrates survival of ridge and furrow, field boundaries, ponds. The ridge and furrow at the southeast is recorded on the HER (MST4298); at the north ridge and furrow appears to predate Westomley Wood (still under tree cover now) and is cut by drainage grips.

22 Victoria Ground - Hartshill Park (Figure L23)

- 4.2.24 The Victoria Ground area is tightly focused on the River Trent which is largely canalised and entirely hemmed in by artificial ground. Hartshill Park is also largely artificial ground except for the central area where ponds shown on 19th century mapping still survive (although the area closest to Hartshill Road here appears potentially disturbed also).

23 Longton Brook/Cockster Brook - Smith's Pool LNR (Figure L24)

- 4.2.25 Longton Brook/Cockster Brook is largely artificial ground, and otherwise quite tightly constrained to the watercourse or hemmed in by later development. Barton Fields playing fields shows linear patterning, perhaps relating to former agricultural use, but also a degree of terracing at the east, some evidently relating to 'sluices' (sewage lagoons) on 19th century mapping. A slightly raised track/bank also runs across this area just south of the brook. Some meanders are evident in the northern part of the brook's course. Smith's Pool LNR shows some ridging on the wooded slopes to south. This is very straight and of variable spacing, perhaps post-medieval in date, but with boundaries that do not appear on 19th century mapping.

24 Park Hall NNR – Coyney Wood (Figure L25)

- 4.2.26 Park Hall NNR is largely artificial ground (and this is evident in the widespread, large irregular hollows evident on the lidar). The wooded southern slope is apparently undisturbed but nothing is clearly evident here. At Coyney Wood there is artificial ground at the eastern edge around the former brick works shown on 19th century mapping, with more localised possible pit shafts/spoil heaps in the north-east quarter (these not depicted on 19th century mapping). Ridge and furrow survives well in the central part of the wood (Weston Sprink on 19th century mapping). Valleys of small east-west watercourses can be seen at north and south but neither are clearly extant as active watercourses by the late 19th century. Some narrow straight ridging can be seen at the south-east, but this of a different character to that preserved under the woodland which is likely earlier in date. Two small detached areas to north are hemmed in by development; faint ridging is evident in the northernmost.

25 West of Stone Road - Michelin Fields - Victoria Ground (Figure L26)

- 4.2.27 West of Stone Road there are extensive water meadows south of the Trent Vale pumping station between the Trent and a minor tributary at the western edge of the floodplain. Some of the main central watercourses and sluices are depicted on 19th century mapping, but the lidar depicts the pattern of drains and carriers well (cf Breeze et al. 2008, 25-29). Herringbone drainage is apparent in the north-west on an area now playing fields. Michelin Fields contains a large pond which historic maps show to be post 19th century. A field to the north of Queensway is artificial ground. The southern end of the Victoria Ground has a cut off meander of River Trent (mapped in 19th century).

26 Trentham Golf - Longton Brook Greenway – Tag Marsh (Figure L27)

- 4.2.28 The Trentham Golf Course area is a narrow stretch along Park Brook. A pond is evident on 19th century mapping, and some disturbance is evident in this area, including a possible raised trackway running diagonally to the likely site of the dam. Longton Brook Greenway is very tightly focussed on the river course and hemmed in by modern development; nothing clear is to be seen. A sinuous channel is shown on 19th century mapping of Tag Marsh, perhaps an early channel of the Trent predating the establishment of the Trentham lake; from the lidar it appears that this channel has been shallowly reinstated. The lidar plot also suggests the presence of water meadow features here but the pattern is now somewhat disturbed.

27 Hem Heath and Newstead Woods - Florence Meadow - Waterside Drive (Figure L28)

- 4.2.29 Hem Heath and Newstead Woods shows visible ridging and compartments reflecting the extent of Newpark Plantation on 19th century mapping (the plantation is earlier than the railway line here). Newstead Wood also appears to be plantation woodland but the layout respects the (Trentham-Barlaston) parish boundary, so perhaps some of this is earlier agricultural earthwork. The parish boundary is marked by a slight earthwork. Florence Meadow is all mapped as artificial ground. Waterside Drive is too small for identification of features.

5 CULTURAL HERITAGE THEMES

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following broadly defined cultural heritage themes have been identified and serve to form a basis for the community discussions and to further define project themes and ideas:

The evolution of the landscape through time

Designed landscapes

Industrial and post-industrial heritage

Ritual and religion

Conflict

Roads, rivers and routes (including lost waterways and watery landscapes)

Heritage at Risk

- 5.1.2 Many of the elements within these themes interact and connect, and this has been highlighted within the discussions in order to promote a broader appreciation of the cultural heritage resource of the Study Area. It is anticipated that these discussions will promote wider discussion and understanding of the context for cultural development and serve as a background/broader context discussion for specific future projects.

5.2 1. The evolution of the landscape through time

The Prehistoric Period (8,500BC to AD43)

- 5.2.1 The early landscape of the Study Area was shaped by dramatic natural forces, precipitated by the alternating warm and cold climates. At various points the Study Area was beneath, or on the edge of, ice sheets and the phases of freezing and thawing caused the disappearance of whole river channels, and younger rivers such as the Trent to migrate; with channels disappearing and new channels forming as a result of high energy flow.
- 5.2.2 There is little to no human impact on these landscapes. Early hominid groups were hunter-gatherer societies, and rivers and their valleys would have provided 'corridors' into and out of the interior providing both water and food sources [CONNECTS TO: **'Roads, rivers, and routes'**]. However, much evidence of their activities would have been removed by the violent processes precipitated by the natural climate change events. In general, archaeological remains tend to consist of chance finds of flints and un-domesticated faunal remains. A possibly early prehistoric flint fabricator is all that has been recovered from the Study Area, but the recovery of an auroch's skull from beneath urban development at Etruria suggests that deep early prehistoric deposits have survived and have the potential to contain further finds as well as important palaeoenvironmental data.
- 5.2.3 The first recordable human impacts on the landscape date to the later prehistoric, with the gradual introduction of farming, settlement and a ritual/funerary landscape resulting in some woodland clearances. Whilst there is a lack of agricultural and settlement evidence, funerary remains are better represented in the Study Area by the assets pertaining to burial mounds, only one of which however has survived above ground as the Bowl Barrow North of Hargreaves Wood SM (LEN1009315)

[CONNECTS TO: **'Religion and ritual'** and **'Designed landscapes'**]. However, the presence of Bronze Age palstaves could be indicative of the process of woodland clearance, although deliberate deposition and the use of the rivers to trade the heads as ore ingots should also be considered (Andrews et al 2024 1-2; 10-12) [CONNECTS TO: **'Roads, rivers and routes'**, **'Religion and ritual'** and **'Designed landscapes'**]. In the Iron Age, prominent high ground could also be impacted by the imposition of hill-forts of which there is one conjectural example in the Study Area at Harecastle Clump (asset MST6096) [CONNECTS TO: **'Conflict'**].

The Roman Period (AD43 to AD409)

- 5.2.4 The Roman imposition on the landscape is more tangible, with the first definitive evidence for settlement and also of roads (assets MST23808 and MST4703). The military appears to have precipitated these activities, with evidence for two forts and the vicus at Holditch (asset MST1761). This makes the latter the first known urban centre in the Study Area landscape, and with its road connections, former structures and other attributes also creates a visual landscape more recognisable to our modern eyes [CONNECTS TO: **'Roads, rivers and routes'** and **'Conflict'**]. The concentration of the activity towards the Trent Valley is significant, not only in terms of the easier communication route through the lowlands and resources provided by the river, but also for conjectural management of woodlands in the more outlying regions as a resource (Cleary 2011, 131)

Medieval Period (AD410 to AD1439)

- 5.2.5 Whilst there is little direct evidence for change to the early medieval landscape, much can be inferred from the known history and recorded assets. In the first instance, the Domesday survey presents a picture of a rural landscape with nucleated villages surrounded by agricultural hinterland – that these settlements survey the present day provides a landscape continuity stretching back over 1,000 years. This includes three villages that would later grow into three of the six towns of the Potteries that would later form Stoke-upon-Trent Borough (Burslem, Fenton and Stoke). The river may have become more important as the initial collapse of Roman infrastructure and a cooling of the climate made the fertile valley desirable for resources (Knight and Howard 2004, 154-155).
- 5.2.6 The first definite evidence for agriculture dates to the medieval period, with surviving areas of ridge and furrow field systems, as well as mills and farm buildings. Urbanisation in this period was limited to Newcastle-under-Lyme, the catalyst for which is likely to have been the construction of the Norman motte and bailey castle. But in general, the increase of stone-built structures, such as the monasteries and Parish Churches, along with farms, manors, moated sites and managed parkland would have resulted in human activity after the Norman Conquest having a wider, longer-lasting visual impact on the landscape than is suggested by earlier period activity [CONNECTS TO: **'Conflict,' 'Religion and ritual'** and **'Designed landscapes'**]. Watermills and early pottery manufacture provide more definite evidence for exploitation of the waterways and aggregates, and in terms of early, if still rural/cottage, industry these developments are important precursors to the later industrial history of the Study Area (see for example the Market Place in Burslem, asset 929). In particular medieval monastic institutions, particularly Cistercian houses such as Hulton Abbey, have been described as essentially proto-factories for their exploitation of landscape resources and socio-economic organising of time (see for example, Abbey Mill and Fishponds, assets 729 and 727 (Lindberg 1978) [CONNECTS TO: **'Industrial and post-industrial heritage'** and **'Religion and ritual'**].

Post-medieval (AD1540 to AD1799)

- 5.2.7 There is a strong degree of continuation of landscape use in the post-medieval period, represented by a similar set of recorded heritage assets; such as field systems and boundaries, farmsteads and mills.

The historic maps of the post-medieval period depict a landscape still predominantly rural, with nucleated villages clustered around their parish churches and with the main urban centre continuing to be Newcastle-under-Lyme. However, other assets coupled with historic maps bear witness to significant changes in the landscape and its uses.

- 5.2.8 The first is the steady emergence of an urban-industrialised landscape – most notably the pottery manufactories and aggregate/coal extraction representing increasing resource exploitation of the underlying geology; the clays in particular a gift of the river valley landscape. These developments also resulted in investment in better communication and transport links; arguably the most significant since the Roman roads that first cut across the landscape. First the Turnpike roads, and subsequently the Trent and Mersey Canal and its sub-branches. Along with these developments was the beginning of the steady in-filling of the landscape in and around Newcastle and the pottery towns, which can be traced on historic maps particularly between the mid to late-18th century and the publication of the first edition Ordnance Survey maps in the latter part of the 19th century [CONNECTS TO: ***‘Industrial and post-industrial heritage’*** and ***‘Roads, rivers and routes’***].
- 5.2.9 Whilst the importance of the waterways, both natural and man-made, was now more concerned with industry, production and commercial transport, water features remained important to designed landscapes, in particular with the emergence of the country house estates as successors to the medieval seignorial manors, moated sites and castles. These consisted of broad parks and gardens resulting in large rural areas of the Study Area nonetheless being managed landscapes associated with great houses such as Trentham Hall and Keele Hall (assets LEN1001168 and LEN1001165). In particular, it should be remembered that whilst the fashion for large formal gardens gave way to ‘naturalised’ parkland, these nonetheless were only achieved by considerable manipulation of the existing landscapes (Taylor 1983, 60) [CONNECTS TO: ***‘Designed landscapes’***].

19th Century and Modern Period (AD1800 to the Present)

- 5.2.10 As the industry continued to grow, the historic maps show a continued infilling of the landscape. Perhaps the most significant addition is the growth of the railways, both the main lines and mineral lines connecting various quarries and mines [CONNECTS TO: ***‘Roads, rivers and routes’***]. This again was a consequence of the underlying geology. The growth of coal mines was a particular scarring to the natural landscape, although these areas in common with others across the country witnessed a reverse in that former collieries have been returned to nature with the establishment of country parks.
- 5.2.11 By the late-19th century, changes to the rivers and waterways are definable on historic maps (some of which are likely to date to the later post-medieval period). This principally involves straightening of meandering channels, whilst continuing to follow essentially the same course. More significant alterations are occasionally seen, such as the River Trent at Trentham Lake, the Longton Brook at Longton and Foxley Brook at Abbey Hulton (see below, ‘Lost waterways.’) Causes are not always clear, but factors observed included diversion for designed landscapes (such as the Trent at Trentham Hall), and where channels have favoured or been impacted by former mill races as seems to be the case at Abbey Hulton. Other factors involve the construction of canals and the railway lines, and more recently by modern roads, such as where Park Brook has been altered to follow the curve of the M6 Motorway. The decline in the importance/relevance of natural waterways is discernible with these landscape changes, starting with the transfer of water-borne transport to the canals, and followed by decline of milling in the 20th century. Even prior to this, areas where the waterways did not contribute to burgeoning industry and urbanisation resulted in them becoming increasingly invisible – perhaps most significantly the Trent where it passes through the centre of Stoke and the culverting of the Longton Brook through Dresden [CONNECTS TO: ***‘Roads, rivers and routes’***].

- 5.2.12 Other losses to the landscape during this period which are generally less well known or appreciated are lost water meadows, at least one of which has survived as very visible earthworks at Norton Green on the west bank of the River Trent (asset 369). This should serve as a reminder of a very specific and skilled form of agriculture very relevant to a Study Area such as the Trent Headwaters; as well as the impacts of modern farming on older systems and the general diminishing of the importance of agriculture across much of the Study Area. This in many ways is also representative of the generally decreasing importance of natural waterways for anything other than industry outside of the Country House estates where manipulation of water was still a principal element in designed landscapes [CONNECTS TO: ***Designed landscapes***].

5.3 Designed landscapes

Prehistoric Period (8,500BC to AD43)

- 5.3.1 Arguably designed landscapes first start to appear in the Prehistoric Period, in the sense that monuments commonly appear on high ground above the river valleys; this would have necessitated woodland clearance not just for space to build but also create views to and from rivers. The funerary mounds recorded as assets in the Study Area fit this pattern of being situated on higher ground above watercourses, and can be considered an early form of using and altering the landscape, although only one has survived which is the Bowl Barrow North of Hargreaves Wood Scheduled Monument (asset LEN1009315) [CONNECTS TO: ***Religion and ritual***]. These can be said to mark the arrival of distinctive “sacred landscapes” (Garwood 2011, 64).

Medieval (AD410 to AD1439)

- 5.3.2 More tangible designed landscapes within the Study Area emerge during the medieval period with the surviving moated sites recorded in the Study Area.
- 5.3.3 Moated sites could range in origin and ownership, from manorial sites to monastic granges and along with this diversity of origins comes a diverse range of interpretations regarding the designed landscape aspects of surviving sites. Documentary references to attached gardens have not been demonstrated by archaeological investigation, but ponds might be considered both in terms of having an economic/utilitarian function as well as forming part of an ornamental landscape (Taylor 1983, 34-36; Taylor 2016, 375-378). Overall interpretation varies, with some authors insisting on defensive origins, whilst others have highlighted the potential for moats to serve as social display and as a source of economic/food production (Platt 2010, 115-133; Historic England 2011, 3; Coveney 2014, 141-184) [CONNECTS TO: ***Conflict***].
- 5.3.4 Medieval parks also formed designed landscapes. The location of these parks was not accidental; they tended to be more common in areas of high woodland cover, and at least in the earlier period also often located on sloping or high ground near parish, town or manorial boundaries (Milesen 2009, 2). Recent scholarship has also begun to appreciate the designed landscaping elements to parkland, creating arenas for the confirmation and display of social rank rather than just merely enclosed areas for hunting and economic production (Milesen 2009, 82-98). Often medieval parks are conjectured to be antecedents to later country house estates; particular examples in the Study Area being located at Swynnerton and Knypersley (assets MST11260 and MST6285). These therefore form a strand of continuity in designed landscaping that can be traced back to the medieval period, although it is not clear what, if any, medieval elements of design (other than perhaps location and overall landscape setting) remain.

Post-medieval to Modern period (AD1450 to Present)

- 5.3.5 The early-18th century witnessed the start of classic country house age, a defining element of which was the situation of the house within its landscape – what has been termed the “triumvirate of house, park and garden” as the fashion for formal gardens gave way to manipulating the natural landscape to create sculpted parkland (Brabbs 2001, 268-269). The park at Trentham Hall (asset LEN101168) is significant in displaying elements of this transition, with earlier gardens removed to be replaced by lawns bordered with a Ha Ha Wall to provide unbroken landscape view towards a naturally themed parkland. This process included the creation of Trentham Lake to the south of Hall, which would be subsequently enlarged and made to look less man-made by Lancelot “Capability” Brown. The creation of the lake seems to have also impacted on the River Trent, with it having been diverted and dammed to the south just inside the Study Area boundary. Subsequently, fashions would change again in the early 19th century when landscape architecture, a new term strongly associated with the introduction of Italianate Garden designs. Sir Charles Barry, perhaps most well-known for the new Houses of Parliament and Trafalgar Square, was also the creator of a number of Italian Gardens in English Country Houses, with that at Trentham Hall being his first.
- 5.3.6 Significantly within this Study Area a number of estates were the creation of the new industrial elite, such as Wedgwood’s Etruria Hall Estate (asset LEN1195817) and the redevelopment of Bank Hall in Burslem (asset 874) by the potter Richard Riley. In this way, industrialisation can be seen to have had a very different, and perhaps less appreciated, impact on the landscape of the Study Area as the new elites emulated the lifestyle of the more established families such as the Leveson-Gower’s at Trentham Hall [CONNECTS TO: *‘Industrial and post-industrial heritage’*].
- 5.3.7 With increasingly rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, a new form of designed landscape emerged in the form of public parks - prompted in part by municipal competition and by a concern for the high mortality rates and unhealthy atmosphere within the urban centres. Designated examples can be found at Hanley, Longton, Burslem and Tunstall (assets LEN1001328, LEN1001389, LEN1001329 and LEN1001590). Such parks did not exist prior to c 1840 as it was still possible to access rural hinterlands; but as the landscaped filled this was increasingly impractical and the need for public health became a socio-political campaign (Layton-Jones 2018). Urban and industrial growth therefore resulted in a need for designed landscapes to replace the lost natural landscape. This also prompted the development of municipal cemeteries, such as Hartshill Cemetery (asset LEN1001690) which should also be considered relevant to the designed landscapes within industrial and urban growth centres, having been designed as much to be pleasing, open spaces as professionally designed as public parks (Warpole 2007, 1-2) [CONNECTS TO: *‘Industrial and post-industrial heritage’* and *‘Religion and ritual’*].

5.4 Industrial and post-industrial heritage

- 5.4.1 There is evidence of early industrial activity with localised examples such as Roman kilns, for example that at Trent Vale, thought to be associated with a military fort (asset 62). This has some significance as the earliest known example of a pottery kiln within the Study Area. Similarly, there is evidence for medieval pottery production. These are not particular to the region and should not be declared outright to be direct precursors to the later post-medieval industry. However, considering the later industrial heritage centred so strongly around pottery production, any evidence for early works retains a degree of significance.
- 5.4.2 Outside of pottery production there are examples of local industry such as milling; but that takes on a more significant relevance to later industrial heritage when associated with monastic houses such as Hulton Abbey. The question “The ‘First Industrial Revolution’?” has been used with reference to a Cistercian Monastery as a proto-factory in the Hebden Bridge area of West Yorkshire (<https://www.fromfullingtofustianopolis.co.uk/page.php?id=2>). Religious houses were centres of economy, industry and political influence – the Cistercians in particular known for their agricultural

prowess but also for innovative development of water and wind-powered mills. The WMRRRA highlights the need for consideration of Abbey sites within the context of their wider landscape setting in this regard, citing the example of Bordesley Abbey in Worcestershire where an important metal-working site has provided valuable appreciation of the wider associated economic environment and hinterland (Hunt 2011, 198). Hulton Abbey should therefore be considered along with Abbey Mills and Ponds (assets 727 and 729) in order to truly understand the context and role of the Abbey in the history of the region; and the Abbey itself as a “factory-like” institution hosting a “time disciplined micro-society” (Lindberg 1978). This could also apply to other monastic houses; such as Trentham Priory (asset MST5128) where documentary references to a medieval mill at Sideway (asset 429) state that it was granted to the Priory in AD1212 [CONNECTS TO: ***‘Religion and ritual’***].

Post-medieval and 19th Century (AD1540 to AD1899)

- 5.4.3 Establishing of the potteries is the most obvious industrial development within the Study Area, and in particular the subsequent growth from ‘pottery’ to ‘manufactory’ (i.e. rural industry to industrialisation). This led to the first widespread and irrevocable changes to the landscape, as Newcastle ceased to be the sole urban centre, and the growth of associated industries such as coal mining, crate production and improved transport led to inevitable urban sprawl [CONNECTS TO: ***‘The evolution of the landscape through time’***].
- 5.4.4 However, it is important to keep in mind the ‘individualism’ of Newcastle, manifested by the more diverse range of industries forming assets representing its role as being an economic/trade centre, rather than an industrial production centre. Along with its urban medieval background, this makes it unique amongst The Potteries.
- 5.4.5 The direct and extensive changes to the landscape represented by the industrial heritage can be broadly organised into the following ‘sub-themes’ which draw attention specifically to elements other than simply the remains of manufactories as listed in the gazetteer:

Transport

- 5.4.6 Potters in particular also played a significant role in the development of firstly turnpike roads and subsequently the canal system. Finally, in the 19th century, came the railway although initially not encouraged by local potters as being a relatively new technology and considering the success of, not to mention their personal investment in, the canals [CONNECTS TO: ***‘Roads, rivers and routes’***].

Urban expansion

- 5.4.7 The growth of industry and transport lead to rapid infilling of the previously rural landscape as the Study Area became more and more urbanised [CONNECTS TO: ***‘The evolution of the landscape through time’***]. This manifests in a number of ways. New types of housing appear in the urban and suburban landscape; from workers terraces (such as asset 124 in Longton) to wealthier developments such as The Villas area in Penkhull and the area around Brampton House in Newcastle (asset (LEN1297449) for the burgeoning Middle Classes. Terraced houses, particularly of 19th century date, have traditionally been seen as having less value than remains of earlier periods. But when considered as part of these wider themes, the significance becomes clearer; particularly important for those people unlikely to have left any written records as highlighted in the WMRRRA (Belford 2011, 220). In addition, important socio-political developments are represented in this growth, such as the workers housing designed to enable a widening of the voter franchise after the Reform Act of 1832 (requiring property to be held of a certain value) (assets 465, 488 and 635); or the joining of established families such as the Leveson-Gower’s at Trentham Hall by newly minted potters such as the new Wedgwood estate at Etruria [CONNECTS TO: ***‘Designed landscapes’***]. This growth is accompanied by a steady

lessening of the importance of agriculture, perhaps best symbolised in two ways – firstly, the changing functions of formerly agriculturally oriented mills to flint grinding as part of the pottery industry (such as the mill at Oldmill Street in Stoke, asset 515) and secondly by the late 19th century the need to provide public parks to compensate for the lost access to the rural hinterland [CONNECTS TO: *'Designed landscapes'*].

Growth and diversity of civic and religious built heritage

- 5.4.8 As well as public parks (and cemeteries) the growing urban environment led to a growth in public buildings; partly out of concern but also a degree of municipal rivalry. This encompassed buildings and institutions such as schools, libraries, hospitals and work-houses, as well as Town Halls. Also associated with this growth was the popularity of non-conformist worship and the building of chapels, meeting houses and community spaces [CONNECTS TO: *'Religion and ritual'*].

Civil unrest

- 5.4.9 A particular reference to the Chartist Riot in Burslem (asset 851) also connects to the broader industrial landscape as this originated in the coal mines that were vital to the potteries, and to the more diverse historical assets such as the establishment of the militia barracks in Newcastle in the wake of the disturbances (asset LEN1291465) [CONNECTS TO: *'Conflict'*]. This also to some degree has an association with developments such as workers cooperatives and the rise not just of the urban and rural poor but of charitable and religious efforts to deal with this increase.

Modern Period (AD1900 to Present) – towards a post-industrial landscape

- 5.4.10 Whilst urbanisation and industrial growth continue in the first half of the 20th century following established and recognisable patterns, some lesser known or appreciated elements can be drawn out - such as the arrival of new forms of mass entertainment such as the cinema and modern (but now outdated) land-line telephone as represented by the telephone buildings in Hanley (asset LEN1195853).
- 5.4.11 Post-industrial period sees a decline – particularly in mills but also the neglect of the canals as water is no longer required for transport or industry – and the importance and appreciation of the waterways becomes lost [CONNECTS TO: *'Roads, rivers and routes'*] whereas the railway was never fully supplanted by the construction of modern roads such as the M6.
- 5.4.12 Housing also changes, with some demolition of former post-medieval/19th century terraces and newer suburban developments, although some architectural detail has led to some of these being recorded as non-designated assets (assets 330, 623, 893 and 16). This contrasts with the decline of examples of the Country House and even many of the larger Middle-Class houses and gardens (such as at God's Own Dingle).

5.5 Ritual and religion

- 5.5.1 This is a particularly interesting and important theme as it encompasses some of the best preserved and oldest monuments in the landscape, forming a link with past inhabitants and with recognizable patterns in terms of the importance of commemoration, landscape character and diversity of practice which has taken place since prehistoric times. This section has been organised into sub-themes which provides greater clarity than arrangement by chronological period, but with the latter still providing context.

Death and Remembrance

- 5.5.2 The earliest archaeological monuments within the landscape of the Study Area are the prehistoric burial mounds, the most important being the SM example North of Hargreaves Wood (asset 1009315). That these come in a variety of forms, and both grouped and individual, is expressive of both diversity of belief and social organisation. Such monuments were also designed to be seen, occupying prominent positions in the landscape [CONNECTS TO: ***'The evolution of the Landscape through time'***]. In a sense these are an early example of a designed landscape, which forms a connection with the municipal burial grounds and war memorials of the 19th and 20th centuries. They also have a connection with later funerary monuments designed with visibility in mind, ranging from the intricate tombstones in churchyards (see for example the chest tombs at the Church of St Lawrence in Biddulph and St Giles in Newcastle, assets LEN1294003 and LEN1219557) to the more prominently located Sutherland Mausoleum in Trentham, which is asset LEN1210451). All of these elements across multiple time periods share similar trends in terms of a desire for visible remembrance, of individuals or groups, designed to be seen and serving as foci for private and community commemoration [CONNECTS TO: ***'Designed landscapes'***].

Religious diversity

- 5.5.3 As noted above, prehistoric burials are said to express diversification of belief and practice – there is, for example, evidence for both burial mounds as discussed above as well as a buried Bronze Age cremation urn (asset 769). The subsequent general uniformity of Catholic Christianity in medieval England was shattered by the Reformation, which ushered in many years of socio-religious conflict, witnessed partly by the dissolution of the religious houses such as Hulton Abbey (asset LEN1021284); as much therefore monument to a lost way-of-life and system of belief as the burial mounds of centuries before [CONNECTS TO: ***'Conflict'***].
- 5.5.4 Though restricted, Catholic belief did not disappear but was subject to significant legislative restrictions. In this regard, although not perhaps to the same degree, non-conformist Christian worship was also subject to restrictions, such as being unable to practice burials or hold marriage ceremonies. However, this did not stop its rise in popularity – a phenomenon particularly associated with the urban and industrial poor for whom non-conformism held great appeal. These restrictions were gradually lifted during the course of the 19th century - joined from 1829 by the steady emancipation of Catholics following the Act of 1829. Religious buildings from the later post-medieval and 19th century bear strong witness to this diversification of Christian practices, with numerous Church of England, Non-conformist and Catholic churches forming surviving heritage assets. The attempt by the Anglican Church to combat the popularity of non-conformism by an expansion of building was a form of socio-religious conflict.
- 5.5.5 Moves towards a modern religiously diverse society can also be found with the establishment of the Jewish burial ground and prayer hall in the 19th century (assets MST22034 AND MST13069); whilst in many ways continuing a theme of diversity established in the post-medieval period, the 19th century non-conformist Methodist New Connexion Chapel in Shelton, having become disused, became a Mosque in the late-20th century (as did the former Longton Board School (assets 530 and 1129). These developments express the current diversity of belief and social practice within the Study Area (whilst also having the positive impact of safeguarding these heritage buildings from loss).
- 5.5.6 The site of Gawton's Stone and Well is an important reminder of alternative spiritualities beyond the more well-known main religious groups – even within an ostensibly Christian society of the post-medieval period, the healing powers of the water formed an important part of local folklore. The location has remained an important spiritual site, being utilised to the modern day by Druids for prayers (Wessex Archaeology 2021, 16).

Religion in wider society

- 5.5.7 The cultural history also shows that religion has not been limited to observance/remembrance with dedicated religious buildings. Christianity, particularly through the medieval and early post-medieval periods permeated through every aspect of society; not just in theological terms but also in very practical, tangible ways. Monasteries such as Hulton Abbey were economic and proto-industrial centres, owning agricultural land, mills and farms [CONNECTS TO: ***'Industrial and post-industrial heritage'***]. Military orders also existed; a blurring of Christian and chivalric ideals, of which there is one possible example in the Study Area (asset MST4867) that serves as a reminder that Christian England was part of a connected, international European Christian community [CONNECTS TO: ***'Conflict'***]. On a more local level, medieval hospitals, represented in the Study Area by the former site of St Lowes in Newcastle, were also religious institutions (asset MST194). This interaction of socio-religious life continued into later periods, with the establishment of institutions such as the National Schools, and community halls associated with, in particular, non-conformist churches such the former Salvation Army Hall in Tunstall (asset 250).

Rivers, wet places and ritual

- 5.5.8 There is little evidence in the Study Area, beyond the burial mounds, for more extensive ritual landscape and watery deposition. This is maybe in part down to a simple matter of the greater opportunities for modern, developer-led, archaeological investigation elsewhere in the Middle Trent Valley. The discovery of the auroch skull (asset 1005), whilst not (it is assumed) a ritual deposition itself, helps confirm the presence of surviving deposits and the potential for archaeology to have survived even within the most urbanised centres in the Study Area. In addition, there is the possibility that some palstave finds were the result of deliberate deposition but this would require more detailed examination of surviving metallurgic elements.
- 5.5.9 Useful comparisons could also be made with other sites and areas along the Trent, particularly at Catholme in southeast Staffordshire at the confluence of the Trent-Thame-Mease.

5.6 Conflict

- 5.6.1 Whilst not an immediately obvious theme to have emerged from the audit, there is in fact quite strong representations of heritage assets within the Study Area that relate to conflict. The heritage relating to conflict within the Study Area extends across periods and has a diverse character, ranging from both World Wars to civil unrest.

Iron Age and Roman Periods (700BC to AD410)

- 5.6.2 The well-documented distribution of hill forts within the West Midlands makes the only example in the Study Area at Harecastle quite rare – the more so because its provenance has never been proven (asset MST6096). However, more proven and significant Roman archaeology is found centred around military establishments, with the forts at Chesterton and Trent Vale, along with a possible temporary marching camp also at Chesterton (assets MST1763, 64/62 and MST1762). The settlement at Holditch is also speculated to have begun with ephemeral wooden structures of military origin, suggesting that Roman settlement (and indeed the earliest definite settlement evidence) in the Study Area was precipitated by conflict; in this case the Conquest Period. The landscape of the Study Area may have contributed to this activity in providing a source of wood for the Roman military and the Trent, not only as a riverine resource but also a corridor of advance [CONNECTS TO: ***'Roads, rivers and routes'*** and ***'The evolution of the landscape through time'***].

High Medieval (AD1066 to AD1539)

- 5.6.3 The imposition of the motte and bailey castle at Newcastle-under-Lyme (asset LEN1020853) represented not dissimilar themes to that of the Roman forts, in terms being a badge of conquest representing a changing socio-political landscape. As with the Roman military landscape, the establishment of the castle seems to have been a catalyst for settlement growth, resulting in Newcastle becoming the main urban centre in the Study Area until the rise of the pottery towns. Such castles generally occupied strategic locations, in this case being close to the Welsh Marches and astride main north-south routes, and would have dominated the surrounding area as a visual manifestation of the Norman Conquest and changes in land ownership [CONNECTS TO: ***'The evolution of the landscape through time'*** and ***'Roads, rivers and routes'***].
- 5.6.4 On a lesser scale are the moated sites recorded within the Study Area. Whilst these are strongly associated with social display, that display may have also expressed a desire to emulate the martial architecture of the higher feudal classes if seignorial in origin – and it is also posited that they had deterrent value in terms of localised civil unrest/banditry [CONNECTS TO: ***'Designed landscapes'***].
- 5.6.5 Meanwhile, the pervasiveness of Christianity within all walks of medieval life is well-documented, and a merging of the religious and martial was strongly expressed in the military orders established in the wake of the First Crusade in AD1099. The example of a documented cell of the Knights Templar at Keele therefore connects the Study Area to a far wider ongoing, if intermittent, conflict as European cells with their commercial and economic assets were crucial to the survival of Crusader States in the Middle East [CONNECTS TO: ***'Religion and ritual'***].

Post-medieval and 19th Century (AD1540 to AD1899)

- 5.6.6 Late-medieval to early post-medieval conflict of a sort can be attributed to the Reformation and subsequent ongoing religious arguments of the late-Tudor and Stuart periods. Arguably therefore, the ruins of monastic houses such as that of Hulton Abbey (asset LEN1021284) bear witness to religious conflict [CONNECTS TO: ***'religion and ritual'***]. Whilst there are no recorded remains of Civil War era archaeological remains, the potential deposition of a coin hoard in 1648 (asset 889) precipitated by this conflict is possible and might serve as an early example of the anxieties and dangers imposed upon civilian populations that arguably reached a zenith with the aerial bombing of the 20th century.
- 5.6.7 Conflict of a different nature is exemplified by the plaque in Burslem dedicated to the Burslem Pottery Riot in 1842 (asset 851). This was a significant event, prompted by strikes within the vital mines that fed the pottery kilns and swept up in the Chartist cause. One death is recorded, with 54 transported and 146 sentenced to hard labour. The movement was sporadic in many ways, for example areas previously witness to violent disorder such as the northeast did not suffer the same in 1842, perhaps a mark of the importance of the pottery industry and its dependence on the mines (Maehl 1963, 414) [CONNECTS TO: ***'Industrial and post-industrial heritage'***].
- 5.6.8 The event provides an interesting context for the establishment of the Militia Barracks in 1855 in Newcastle-under-Lyme (asset LEN1291465). In the wake of the disturbance an organised system of barracks and supporting establishments was planned and implemented across the north of England as security against civil unrest of which the Newcastle barracks appear to be a part (Corbett 2022, 79-80). In addition, the Burslem Parish Workhouse is recorded as having been temporarily rented out as a military barracks at some point between 1835 and prior to 1857 before becoming a pottery (asset 826); considering the event of 1842 this may well have an association with this period of unrest. In the latter half of the 19th century, in the wake of the Crimean War, focus shifted to logistical support for foreign wars and military establishments would continue to increase up to the First World War (Corbett 2022, 91-97). This encompasses the two drill halls in the Study Area (assets 1226 and 12241)

and provides context for the Enderley textile mill which specialised initially in military uniforms (asset MST13836).

Modern Period (AD1900 to Present)

- 5.6.9 Conflict in the 20th century, largely revolving around the two World Wars, is represented by a diverse group of assets in the Study Area, arranged below according to sub-themes:

Production (including Women at War)

- 5.6.10 Several manufactories (mainly in Stoke) are assets which make specific mention to having been given over to war production during the First World War with contracts ranging from munitions and gas chemical production to more generalised engineering works. The HER entries for the Providence Engineering Works and the Ivy House Foundry (assets 1000 and 633) also note the division of male and female workers in the respective manufactories; a reminder of the social-economic changes prompted by the conflict.
- 5.6.11 Although not strictly production, part of the process of producing military hard-ware involves testing and the site of a 1950s amphibious vehicle testing centre is recorded at Apedale (asset MST19467). This is also a sign that conflict did not end in 1945, with the later onset of the Cold War.

Casualties

- 5.6.12 The 19th century Stoke Union Workhouse (asset 522) was converted to hospital in the 20th century and received military casualties during the First World War.

Bases and Camps

- 5.6.13 Keele Hall was requisitioned by the military in 1939. A transit camp was established, later employed as a US Army station and finally as a post-war refugee camp for displaced persons. Now Keele University, two prefabricated structures survive on the campus dating to this phase of occupation (assets MST23099 and MST22230).

Aerial Warfare

- 5.6.14 There are two US air force crash sites recorded at Bagnall (asset MST18170) and Brown Edge (asset MST18169).
- 5.6.15 Due to the presence of valuable industry the region was targeted by German bombers and both private and communal air raid shelters were employed by the civilian population. Air raid shelters in Chesterton (asset MST1246), North of Kingsfield First School (asset 23445) and Abbey Hulton (asset 71) are recorded in the Study Area although only the latter partially survive. The latter appears to be a complex of civic structures, located within or close to school grounds, where as the possible example at Chesterton appears to have been a private domestic shelter.
- 5.6.16 Surviving shelters are part of archaeological study gaining in significance, described by Historic England as representative of the “all-encompassing nature of total warfare ... and can be seen by local communities as touch-stones’ with their past” (2016a, 1).

Commemoration

- 5.6.17 The war memorials that were erected as part of a coordinated national program of remembrance are reflective of the shock of the First World War; the totality and significantly higher loss of life of the first global industrial conflict. Previously, memorials had been more private affairs, specific perhaps to a specific regiment – the sheer scale of loss felt after 1918 required something different (Historic England 2015, 1). These memorials both reflect local trauma but also connect communities with a sense of shared sacrifice [CONNECTS TO: ***‘Religion and ritual’***].

5.7 Roads, rivers and routes

- 5.7.1 Routes, whether for migration, trade or more general transport and communication have been a vital thread throughout the cultural history of the Study Area, both in terms of connecting it with further afield and promoting economic, industrial and urban growth. This has involved both natural and man-made networks, and interact with very different themes as time moves forward.

Prehistoric to Medieval (650,000BC to AD1439)

- 5.7.2 Whilst the landscape of the early prehistoric was subject to great changes as a result of natural climate change events, resulting in unstable river channels, the rivers and their valleys would have been a consistent source of resources for mobile hunter-gatherer groups and hence formed the first routes into and out of the Study Area. As the peripatetic socio-economic system gradually gave way to settled communities, these would have been connected by tracks and routes although none have survived to be recorded. It is possible that the rivers continued to be a source of transport and a communication link.
- 5.7.3 This situation changed with the Roman Conquest after AD43, with recorded Roman Roads in the south and west of the Study Area, connecting the military, and later civil, settlements with the rest of Roman Britain (assets MST23808, MST4703 and MST12223). Such dedicated investment in transport connections would not really be seen again in the Study Area until the Turnpike Roads of the post-medieval period and creates the impression of a more connected landscape within overall centralised polity rather than the more intrinsic and localised socio-political systems of earlier periods. [CONNECTS TO: ***‘Conflict’*** and ***‘The evolution of the landscape through time’***].
- 5.7.4 Whilst the medieval world was well connected, the less ‘built’ nature of communication routes has perhaps contributed to them being held less important as cultural heritage. The recognised character of Roman Roads, and the fact that their construction makes survivability in the archaeological record more possible, contributes to their greater significance in terms of connecting a place with the wider Roman world as common cultural trait. However, medieval routes were important.
- 5.7.5 In particular, the situation of the castle at Newcastle was relevant to the north-south routes coupled with the proximity to the Welsh marches, whilst more local routes into Newcastle would have been important to the medieval economy – indeed general access to medieval markets for the rural hinterlands was vital, both for village communities and the monastic houses such as Hulton. Many routes would have continued in use into the post-medieval period and to the present day albeit in a much-changed character. The Seabridge to Butterton route is held to be medieval in origin, part of which has not been consumed by the subsequent transition of the rest of the route into a main A-road (asset MST13794).

Post-medieval to 19th Century (AD1540 to AD1899)

- 5.7.6 It is arguably in the post-medieval period that the routes in and out of the Study Area become a key tennet of cultural development, and this is inescapably linked with the growth of pottery manufacture into a true industrial activity. Firstly, the natural rivers and waterways themselves (in particular the

Trent) in enabling swift, and cheap, transport of raw materials. Secondly, the role of the potters themselves in providing the catalyst for, as well as much of the actual investment in, safer and more efficient transport of materials and the finished products out of the region that resulted in the first significant investment in 'built' transport networks since the Roman Period. This was conducted in two phases, the first being the Turnpike Road system and secondly the Trent and Mersey Canal and its sub-branches at Caldon and Newcastle (see below; 'Lost Waterways').

- 5.7.7 The Trent and Mersey Canal in particular had an influence outside the Study Area, in linking the four great English river systems of the Mersey, Trent, Severn and Thames connecting North and South and encouraging economic growth and fuelling the industrial revolution across the country (Institute of Civil Engineering 2025). It was also a significant feat of engineering, as were the Harecastle Tunnels which at some 1.5 miles in length are some of the longest in the country (assets 1210692) (*Ibid*). Whilst the importance of the canals would decline the railway has proved more durable – although perhaps contrary to popular understanding, the canal remained busily employed into the 1950s (Canal and River Trust 2025). The circumstances of the railway construction are somewhat different, in that the construction was not encouraged or invested in by the major pottery manufacturers who had already made significant investment in the canals, which were a proven and successful technology, although they would subsequently promote them (Thomas 1971, 100-102).
- 5.7.8 Both the roads, canals and the railway would precipitate a wealth of built heritage, ranging from locks and bridges to railway stations. A number of small branches to enable warehouses to access the canal and mineral railways to connect quarries and mines are also widely represented as heritage assets. Urban development, particularly following the railway was also encouraged by the imposition of these routes onto the landscape [CONNECTS TO: '**Industrial and post-industrial heritage**' and '**The evolution of the landscape through time**'].

Modern Period (AD1900 to Present)

- 5.7.9 Until recently, attitudes to the waterways has been one of either neglect and/or under-appreciation. Stretches of canal have been lost, and the River Trent – so vital to the cultural history of the region makes an unassuming passage through the Stoke in particular (see below; 'Lost waterways'). As noted above there is perhaps less recognition that the canal continued to be employed in the latter half of the 20th century before true decline set in. Efforts to reverse this can be seen in the designation of the Trent and Mersey and Caldon Canals as Conservation Areas and the work of the Canal and Rivers Trust in promoting the canals as green corridors through the urban environments of the Study Area (Canal and River Trust 2025). The M6 motorway can be seen as the latest successor to these historic routes.

Lost Waterways

- 5.7.10 The use of the natural waterways from the post-medieval period, and the effects of development on the landscape into the 19th century caused, some loss with a general straightening of watercourses and culverting. Some parts of the formerly meandering channels and disused channels may survive within the landscape, as summarised below. Parts of the canal system have also not escaped from late 20th century development and also form part of this discussion.
- 5.7.11 The summary is based upon a study of historic maps compared with the modern landscape and indicates where these are included within proposed NHA Sites. Those that are currently shortlisted are noted with the suffix '[SL].'
- 5.7.12 Mapped paleochannels that likely correlate with lost channels are also mentioned where relevant. This data is taken from a detailed paleochannel assessment utilizing lidar and mapping across the Trent

Valley (Malone and Stein 2017). In general the Trent Valley landscape in this area is characterised, in contrast with the low stretches towards Derby, Nottingham and Newark, by its smaller tributaries and fewer paleochannels. Where they exist, these channels are generally held to be the result of human-management – mill races and canalised waterways. Whilst these may be considered to hold less antique palaeoenvironmental data, they may inform much about industrial landscapes (Malone and Stein 2017, 32).

The River Trent

- 5.7.13 The old meandering channel survives both above and below ground south of Trentham Lake where it was likely diverted for the creation of the latter, appearing on both maps and as a palaeochannel within NHA Site Tag Marsh [SL]. A former mill race also passes along the northern boundary of this Site (asset MST12264).
- 5.7.14 Some straightening of the river is noticeable to the west of Hanford within and between NHA Sites 66 and Victoria Ground. The junction of the A34 with A500 north of Hanford to Stoke Centre, around Boothen substation, partly follows a former mill race for the Glebe Flint Mills (assets 184 and 187) before reverting to a straightened section of its original course. The mill race continues on 1st edition OS mapping and forms a boundary of the northern most section of the Victoria Ground Site.
- 5.7.15 A lost loop of the Trent around Stoke Hall close to St Peter's Church (just east of the A52) is a significant loss where the visibility of the River is much diminished. There is an undeveloped area here, but the river is likely beneath the widened road (although channel deposits may exist outside this area).
- 5.7.16 Again, from east of the A52 Leek Road to the A52 Werrington Road/Bucknall Road Bridge, the river is straightened but essentially follows the same course until the A53 Leek New Road; however, the following observations are made:
- = NHA Site Staffordshire University. The north arm of this site forms a corridor either side of the Trent but the 1st edition OS shows the original channel meandering largely outside this area until Victoria Road.
 - = NHS Site Trent Mill [SL]. The river forms the north boundary of the Site; but this has been canalised and former meandering loops are shown both inside and outside of the Site area.
 - = Similar situation at the NHA Cromer Road Site, but the river is within centre of the Site and the former loops contained within it.
- 5.7.17 At the A53 Leek New Road, largely within NHA Site Milton, there is an in-filled channel that continues north of the road and stops just shy of the NHA Site Heakley Marshes [SL].
- 5.7.18 Within the NHA Heakley Marshes Site [SL] there is some straightening of the main channel; meanwhile a second in-filled watercourse is depicted that diverges from the main River and meanders through the Site to a point just south of the railway line. Parts of this are also recorded as a palaeochannel.
- 5.7.19 From Heakley Marshes, through Knypersely pool and reservoir to the Trent Head Well, the course is little changed from how it is depicted on the 1st edition OS maps.

5.7.20 *The Longton Brook*

- 5.7.21** Some straightening of the Longton Brook has occurred within the NHA Site Longton Brook Greenway [SL] and just before it turns to run north parallel with the Trent and Mersey Canal.
- 5.7.22** Between the Canal and Blurton Road in Longton, where it forms the northern boundary of NHA Site 67, the Brook is very straight and makes sharp, essentially right-angled turns; this matches its depiction on 1st edition OS maps implying earlier, probably post-medieval works to straighten the route. It is not clear where the channel might have originally run. General post-medieval maps do not depict this pattern, and although they are also not accurately drawn they likely reflect the more natural meandering nature of the Brook. It is possible that older channels are in this area, although none are recorded on PTC-paleochannel data.
- 5.7.23** The Brook was culverted by the late-19th century beneath the settlement of Dresden which was developed in the 1850s; however, a much wider area is now urbanised. The Brook is not visible on the surface in the open space between Highland Road and the NHA Site Florence Meadows, where the OS maps do show it continuing to flow at surface level.

The Causeley Brook

- 5.7.24** Between its confluence with the Trent and the A5272 Dividy Road, the course of the Brook is much more meandering than as depicted on 1st edition OS maps, particularly where it passes through the western part of the NHS Site Fenton Road/Causeley Brook. A number of paleochannels are depicted in this area and this implies much movement of the channel, and it possibly having been more managed in the past than subsequently has been the case. In the eastern part of the Site the historic maps show sluice, race and pond associated with the Ubberley Mill (asset 604). The Brook actually passes through the now infilled mill pond, and as this area is undeveloped there is strong potential for pond deposits to have survived which could hold valuable paleoenvironmental data.
- 5.7.25** Similar changes to the channel are seen in the NHA Site Causeley Road, where the Brook as depicted is more meandering than its present-day course; but henceforth the channel is much as depicted once it passes out into the Staffordshire Moorlands.

The Foxley Brook

- 5.7.26** One of the most altered landscapes from a point just east of the NHA Wallace Sports Centre Ground [SL]. From here to the Study Area boundary the Brook is largely unaltered; however, to the west 19th century maps show the original course to pass south of the NHA Site (just partly intruding into the southwest corner) and heading south towards Abbey Hulton where it has a confluence with the Hot Lane Brook - apparently a race for the Corn Mill just outside the village.
- 5.7.27** The modern course of the Foxley Brook now heads directly west from the Wallace Sports Centre past the remains of the Hulton Abbey SM where it meets the Trent some 271m north of its original meeting with the Hot Lane Brook. This former course is now covered by urban development at Abbey Hulton.

5.7.28 The Park Brook

- 5.7.29** The NHA Site Springpool Wood is within the Registered Park and Garden associated with Keele Hall (asset LEN1001165), where the OS maps suggest that a number of ponds along the Brook have developed since this historic depiction.
- 5.7.30** Within NHA Site M6 (north of) the Brook has been partly straightened but a large bend appears to have survived and is mapped as a palaeochannel.

- 5.7.31 Within NHA Site Guernsey Drive a northern loop of the watercourse has been lost and the Brook follows a former field boundary instead.
- 5.7.32 Within the NHA Site 64, there appears to be a lost water-filled field boundary drain/dyke. More intrusive has been the constriction of the M6. This resulted in the Brook to be straightened and then culverted beneath the road before returning to its depicted course, but altered to follow the curve of the motorway until a point just west of the A519 Newcastle Road where the meandering channel returns. However, the Brook in the 19th century along this course had clearly been canalised to the extent that it is possible it was used as a guide for the motorway direction which follows a very similar trajectory to the old channel.
- 5.7.33 Where the Brook passes through the Trentham Gardens Registered Park and Garden (asset LEN101168) it follows the northern edge of a large pond at Hargreaves Wood created as part of the landscaping of the estate. This pond is now gone, although the channel still widens into a pool, just prior to the still existent dam. A similar event has occurred with the NHA Site Trentham Golf Course still within the RPG where a wide pool above a dam/waterfall does not appear to be present and the channel is narrow.

5.7.34 *The Lyme Brook*

- 5.7.35 A probable former water-filled dyke is within NHA Site SOT CC POS; opposite which is a feature that has the appearance of a mill tail-race although no recorded mills are in this area. This is however beneath the Michelin Sports and Conference Facility.
- 5.7.36 Within the NHA Lyme Valley Parkway [SL] a long loop section has been infilled and the Brook follows a former field boundary instead.
- 5.7.37 Beyond the centre of Newcastle the Brook follows a former mineral railway, clearly having been canalised (passed the site of the Castle) and largely continues in this fashion to Silverdale Colliery.

5.7.38 *The Ford Green Brook*

- 5.7.39 Some straightening within NHA Site Holden Lane Pools and a former channel remains within the Site; however, a large southern meandering channel is now beneath modern development bordering the Site.
- 5.7.40 Large sections of the channel have been altered at the northwest and southeast parts of the NHA Site Chillington Way. The former section is now partly where a small pond exists; but whilst some of the latter is beneath modern development on Chillington Way, the rest of the former channel is within the Site boundaries. Outside of these areas, whilst the direction and channel location are the same, it follows a much straighter course along Biddulph Way than as depicted in the 19th century.
- 5.7.41 Several large loops are depicted within the NHA Site Whitfield Valley LNR [SL] and may surviving as sub-surface deposits.

Trent and Mersey Canal

Main Branch

- 5.7.42 This essentially follows the same course through the Study Area to the Harecastle Tunnel.

- 5.7.43 A branch to wharfs at Newport passes through NHA Site Grange Park [SL]; also, a small spur of the main canal. These do not correspond with the straight (drainage?) water-filled linear feature shown on modern maps.
- 5.7.44 At Harecastle Tunnel the western branch after it forks is infilled; with a small water treatment reed bed in-situ today.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Branch

- 5.7.45 This forms the most serious loss; now urbanised from its junction with the main canal branch. It is possible that infilled sections are within the semi-rural landscape bordering modern development between Trent Vale and Lyme Brook; part of NHA Site Clayton Lane [SL] probably borders part of the canal behind Hillfield Avenue. And some part of it may be just within the boundary of the NHA Site.
- 5.7.46 Another section may survive outside urban development within the NHA Site Lyme Valley Parkway [SL] where a palaeochannel probably indicates a surviving channel just off the A34 Newcastle Road and then continuing across the Site where the Branch terminated just outside the Site boundary (beneath urban development) very close to the Lyme Brook.

Caldon Canal

Main Branch

- 5.7.47 On the north side of the NHA Site Cromer Road [SL] a pool/turn pond is depicted which is now within a wooded area. A palaeochannel in the same area probably represents a lost field boundary drain.

Foxley Branch

- 5.7.48 This is largely infilled but with a surviving or restored section within the NHA Site Holden Lane Pools [SL]. The former route passes through still largely undeveloped land within both the Holden Lane Site the Chillington Way Site.

“Old Canal”

- 5.7.49 Named as such on 1st edition OS maps, the route of this former canal extends from northwest Newcastle along what is today Croft Road to a point just past the Silverdale Colliery. The route is infilled and urbanised along its length, with the exception of the terminus which just extends into Apedale Woods past the colliery site. A sub-branch extends from the railway through the Site of the Cross Heath Cotton Mill and then joins the main branch. This section too is beneath modern development.

5.8 Heritage at Risk

- 5.8.1 Heritage at Risk is a process of assessing historic sites by Historic England in order to identify designated heritage assets that are at risk of loss. Impacts on these assets causing the potential risk of loss might be neglect, decay or inappropriate development. The Heritage at Risk Register (HAR) is updated annually by Historic England (2025c), and encompasses all types of assets – Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.
- 5.8.2 Assets that are deemed to be “At Risk” or “Vulnerable” have been considered as part of this Audit.

Conservation Areas (COAs)

- 5.8.3 These might be impacted by deliberate damage, neglect or poor-quality development which in turn can impact appreciation, economic investment and prompt a ‘cycle of decline’ (Historic England 2025d). Within the Study Area, five COAs are deemed to be “At Risk” as tabled below, having been assessed according to Condition, Vulnerability and Trend (improving/declining or no trend):

Name	HAR List Entry	Condition	Vulnerability	Trend
Trent & Mersey Canal, Stoke-on-Trent	7532	Very Bad	Medium	Improving
Newcastle Street, Middleport	7538	Poor	High	None
Longton Town Centre	7537	Very Bad	Medium	Improving
Caldon Canal, Stoke-on-Trent	7527	Very Bad	Medium	Improving
Stoke Town	7543	Very Bad	Medium	None

Table 02: Conservation Areas “At Risk” within the Study Area.

- 5.8.4 Any works that are designed to enhance natural heritage within COAs also have the potential to enhance the COA itself. Improving the quality of, and access to, the natural environment can challenge the cycle of decline through being positive development and improving the setting of the COA and other heritage assets contained within it.
- 5.8.5 Three proposed NHA Sites are partly within the Trent and Mersey Canal COA: Westport Lake, Grange Park (both shortlisted Sites) and Fowlea Brook/Etruria Valley. Meanwhile, there are seven NHA Sites partly within the Caldon Canal COA: Heakley Marshes, two Milton and two Cromer Road Sites, Holden Lane Pools and Birches Head Road. All of these Sites are shortlisted except for the latter and one of the Milton Sites.
- 5.8.6 A further eight COAs within the Study Area are deemed to be “Vulnerable”:

Name	HAR List Entry	Condition	Vulnerability	Trend
Trentham	6310	Fair	Low	Improving
Butterton, Newcastle-under-Lyme	6553	Poor	Medium	None
Park Terrace, Tunstall	7539	Fair	Medium	None
St Christopher Avenue, Penkhull	7529	Fair	Medium	None
Albert Square, Fenton	7531	Fair	High	None
Tower Square, Tunstall	7533	Fair	Medium	None
Basford, Newcastle-under-Lyme	6551	Poor	Medium	None
Hartshill	7534	Fair	Medium	None

Hanchurch	5622	Poor	Medium	None
Blurton Church, Blurton	7525	Optimal	High	None
Penkhull Village, Penkhull	7542	Fair	Medium	None

Table 03: Conservation Areas “Vulnerable” within the Study Area.

- 5.8.7 Only one NHA Site is within one of these COAs; the Hilton Road Site lies within the St Christopher’s Avenue COA in Penkhull. However, the Hartshill Park NHA Site does also border the northern extent of the Hartshill COA and might have an influence on it, depending on the nature of the works undertaken. Neither of these NHA Sites are currently shortlisted.

Listed Buildings

- 5.8.8 Outside of London, historic buildings of Grade I, II* and Grade II Listed places of worship form part of the HAR assessment, consisting of a diverse range of buildings – not only that require attention but provide opportunity for ‘championing’ (Historic England 2025e).

- 5.8.9 Eleven buildings within the Study Area are currently determined to be “At Risk” as tabled below:

Name	List Entry	Period	Condition	Vulnerability	Trend
Former Wedgwood Institute	1195840	19th Century	Poor	Medium	Stable
Chatterley Whitfield Pithead Baths	1260223	Modern Period	Very Bad	High	Declining
Chatterley Whitfield Hesketh Heapstead and Mine Car Circuit	1416090	Modern Period	Very Bad	High	Declining
Bethseda Methodist Chapel	1195821	19th Century	Fair	Low	Improving
Price and Kensington Teapot Works	1290799	19th Century	Very Bad	High	Declining
Church of St John the Baptist, Burslem	1291065	Post-medieval	Poor	Low	Declining
Church of St John. Newcastle Road, Stoke	1220810	19th Century	Very Bad	Medium	Stable
Church of St Mark, Broad Street, Stoke	1220134	19th Century	Poor	Medium	Stable
Prospect Tower and attached wing	1037810	19th Century	Poor	High	Declining
Remains of Trentham Hall, the Grand Entrance and Orangery, Park Drive, Trentham Gardens	1190243	19th Century	Very Bad	High	Declining
Longton Central Methodist Hall	1472087	19th Century	Poor	Medium	Declining

Table 04: Listed Buildings “At Risk” within the Study Area.

- 5.8.10 Two further buildings are deemed to be “Vulnerable”:

Name	List Entry	Period	Condition	Vulnerability	Trend
Mausoleum, Stone Road, Trentham	1210451	19th Century	Fair	Medium	Stable
Former Parish Church of St John the Elder	1220492	19th Century	Poor	High	Declining

Table 05: Listed Buildings "Vulnerable" within the Study Area.

5.8.11 Examples of disused non-designated assets being re-purposed as mosques and community centres above (MST19327 and asset 530) provide an example of potential diversification of building use and ownership that might be community funded.

5.8.12 Similarly, buildings contained within NHA Sites might be able to enhance the Natural Heritage as community or information spaces which would also enable their cultural value to be preserved. Such buildings are within the Knypersley Reservoir Site (the Prospect Tower) and Chatterley Whitfield Heritage Country Park (the Hesketh Heapstead and Mine Car Circuit).

Scheduled Monuments

5.8.13 The following Scheduled Monument is listed as being "At Risk":

Name	List Entry	Period	Condition	Vulnerability	Trend
Chatterley Whitfield Colliery Buildings/structure	11015947	19th Century to Modern Period	Very bad	High	Declining

5.8.14 There are seven Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area deemed to be "Vulnerable" by Historic England; the risk assessment method employed being for potential harm to archaeological sites. These are:

Name	List Entry	Period	Condition	Vulnerability	Trend
Bowl Barrow North of Hargreaves Wood	1009315	Prehistoric	Generally satisfactory with significant localized problems	Medium	Improving
Motte and bailey castle 100m and 200m south of St Mary's School	1020853	High Medieval	Generally satisfactory with minor localized problems	None given	Improving
Simfields Moated Site	1009965	High Medieval	Generally satisfactory with significant localized problems	None given	Declining

Lawn Farm Moated Site and two ponds	1011060	High Medieval	Generally satisfactory with major localized problems	None given	Declining
Hulton Abbey (site of)	1021284	High Medieval	Generally satisfactory with significant localized problems	None given	Declining
Springwood Blast Furnace	1015947	Post-medieval	Generally satisfactory with significant localized problems	None given	Declining
Chatterley Whitfield Colliery Archaeology	1015947	19th Century to Modern Period	Generally satisfactory with minor localized problems	?	Declining

Table 06: Scheduled Monuments “Vulnerable” within the Study Area.

- 5.8.15 Negative impacts on these monuments consist of erosion, uncontrolled vegetational growth general deterioration and human impacts such as arable clipping and dumping. The latter causality refers to the Lawn Farm SM, which is within the NHA Berryfields Site. If restoration of all or part of the watery landscape of the moated site was undertaken as part of works in this area, in coordination with removal of dumped material and rising the profile of the Site’s history and significance (such as better information boards, including information about both the history and the NHA work), this might assist the recovery of the monument. Conjunction with established firmer barriers around monuments might also form part of these works. However, any such proposal would be subject to further initial work, requiring in particular Scheduled Monument Consent from Historic England (2013 and 2025g).
- 5.8.16 Other projects might consist of community groups being able to maintain and control undergrowth if the Site is accessible and dependent on ownership; again, this could be part of an overall project to make the Site both more visible, accessible and encouraging increased awareness. As noted above, consent would have to be obtained prior to any physical work on SMs; such work might be limited to survey and digital recreation. In addition to SM consent, coordination with Historic England should also be sought. Whilst these will be concerned with immediate preservation and reversing physical decline, opportunity may exist for wider community-led cultural heritage projects associated with the monuments.

Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs)

- 5.8.17 Three RPGs within the Study Area have been assessed as “vulnerable” but no further detail is recorded concerning their condition and recovery trend although all three are listed as medium with regard to their level of vulnerability. These are at Victoria Park in Tunstall (asset LEN1001590), Hartshill Cemetery (asset LEN1001690) and Hanley Park (asset LEN1001328). None of these assets are within proposed NHA Sites and without further detail regarding the impacts it is not possible to put forward specific projects. However, in general, it may be considered that raising the profile of the heritage

asset with community involvement could have similar positive impacts as suggested regarding Conservation Areas, in terms of arresting any trend in decline and appreciation of both the cultural and natural heritage environment of the RPGs.

6 COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AND DRAFT PROJECT IDEAS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The community consultation has been led by the Community Engagement team and began with broad questions around heritage, what people understand about the place where they live and what is important to them. The responses from this initial engagement were considered and all heritage-related responses were extracted. Subsequent to this initial engagement, a York Archaeology Community Archaeologist attended four consultation events on the 6th, 13th and 24th March 2025 and 24th April 2025. These events were aimed at asking specific questions about cultural heritage and gaining more detail about how people wanted to be involved.
- 6.1.2 The following is therefore a broad long-list of project ideas and topics based upon the initial community, asset and theme discussions and proposals contained within the project brief which can be further defined and narrowed to produce a set of projects that could potentially be taken forward in the next stages of the project.
- 6.1.3 The broad project ideas have been linked to the cultural heritage themes discussed above, which correlate with the numbered columns as follows:
1. The evolution of the landscape through time
 2. Designed landscapes
 3. Industrial and post-industrial heritage
 4. Religion and ritual
 5. Conflict
 6. Roads, rivers and routes
 7. Heritage at Risk

Currently identified cultural heritage themes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Broad Themes raised during Community Consultations							
Oral histories	X		X	X	X		
Heritage trails, walks and information boards – especially connecting nature reserved with (relevant?) historical information within each area	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
‘Walks through time’ – links to above	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
More social media, events and re-enactments – bringing in specialist historians to explain and inform; lectures	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Making heritage accessible as much as possible							

Making the locality and the cultural historic importance of the Trent more visible	X					X	
Military history in general and more specifically Second World War history; importance of memorials and memory of R. J. Mitchell					X		
History of the Canals and their accessibility			X			X	
History of the pottery manufactories	X		X			X	
Ancient woodlands	X						
Heritage skills							
History of Stoke	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Looking for historic diversity							
Old buildings							
Roman history, including the known sites and roads	X				X		
Folk Tales							
Newcastle Carnival – unclear if the desire is to bring it back or commemorate it in some way							
Designing a related product for schools to help engage children with their local history							
What can be done alongside/in association with the Burslem Port Project?							
2. Narrower topics/projects and themes raised during Community Consultations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Hulton Abbey – former local pond in the vicinity of Abbey within NHA Site Wallace Centre Sports Ground (not associated with the medieval abbey). Probably part of lost Farm on site prior to school construction.	X						
Trent Head Well – improving the appearance and accessibility						X	
God's Own Dingle - example of lost mini-urban estate emulation - wealthy middle classes		X	X				
Research/investigation into the Knights Templar/Hospitaller cell at Keele Hall (Keele University)				X	X		
Heritage trail and signposting at Biddulph and west of Biddulph Moor	X						
Icky Picky Park – possible bottle dump. This is part of NHA Site Baldies Fields			X				
Roman Heritage projects at Wolstanton, Chesterton, Fenton Manor and Basford Bank (Agger Hill also suggested but outside the Project Area)	X				X	X	
Mine shaft safety and in general history of mining in North Staffordshire			X				
Interest in the bottle kilns and flint mills			X				
Research into a local Stoke vicar possibly from an ethnically diverse background in the post-medieval period				X			
Investigate Roman remains from Holditch within Apedale Heritage Centre and update HER record – can any investigation work be done in this area? Samian ware pottery purportedly found in the 1950s.	X				X		
Newcastle Council request local Heritage trails	X						
3. Other potential project ideas/themes from the data analysis/broad community themes raised above	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Environmental sampling of deposits esp. R. Trent reinstatement/any work close to channels. This could include interested groups being involved in the processes.	X						

Reconstruction of auroch, with information, at NHA Site Fowlea Brook/Etruria Valley which is very close to where it was found.	X					X	
Heritage Trail where Trent is accessible with information about the pre-industrial landscape; particularly the Prehistoric.	X					X	
Understanding how our ancestors lived - Educational/community activities - such as flint knapping; appreciating the River Valley as a corridor for hunter-gatherers (where communities are diverse, perhaps with migrant communities this could involve a comparison with world-wide historic landscapes and activity)						x	
Locating and concentrating Prehistoric finds as part of a centralised display/focus - in particular the urn from Normacot as the earliest pottery in the Study Area (asset 769)	x		x			x	
As part of the process above, opportunity to:							
1. Re-analyse asset 615 'Prehistoric flint' for refined dating						x	
2. Re-analyses of palstave/metal finds for metallurgic analysis - can it be determined if they had been used or not [i.e. for woodland clearance] and conjectural context for the deposition - loss, discard or deliberate?	x			x			
3. Examination of the burial urn from Normacot (asset 769) for residues/refined dating				x			
Accessibility of Barrow North of Hargreaves Wood SM and information/heritage boards that connect it with the wider themes and later religious/ritual activity and ceremonial landscapes along the Trent - ensuring its survivability.	x	x		x			x
General walkover surveys on remaining available arable land for systematic finds collection - attempt to increase number of medieval and earlier finds							
Ring ditches and crop-marks - focus for walkover survey and other non-intrusive survey where possible. These might be incorporated within condition monitoring	x	x		x			
Information at locations of lost/potential barrows - or close to them as part of heritage trail system.							
Fenton Low barrow site is in an industrial estate; appears to be location of aggregate storage - can anything be done here?		x		x			
Digital recreation of the conjectured Prehistoric landscape	x	x		x		x	x
Digital recreations:							

1. The conjectural prehistoric landscape showing the burial mounds etc. and linking to wider Trent Valley ceremonial landscape	x				x		
2. The Roman landscape - Holditch detailed and Holditch with the Forts and Roads	x				x	x	
3. Medieval - Newcastle Castle, Hulton Abbey.				x	x		
4. Use of AI for identifying historic habitats for restoration							
From above, suggestion that digital recreation and mitigation possible at Hulton Abbey; should include its wider landscape of mills and granges							
Linked to above - improving the visibility and linking the medieval built landscape, even where it doesn't exist - other religious houses, the Templar Cell and hospital - particularly important for Newcastle in terms of heritage before the potteries.				x	x		
How well marked and advertised are sites such as the Castle and the Chesterton/Trent Vale forts?					x		
Survey of Moated Sites with linking heritage boards - can any be re-instated/made more accessible (opportunity for environmental sampling). I.e. moats into watery habitats.		x			x		
Non-intrusive survey of moated sites and wider landscape - i.e. connect Lawn Farm with area of ridge and furrow to northwest shown on lidar	x	x					x
Making more of the surviving rural landscape - perhaps coordinated access/info boards with the moated sites - areas of ridge and furrow could be explained.							
Linked to above, the surviving water meadow site at Norton Green (asset 369) - can this be used for nature/maintained as a heritage site with access and information?	x	x					
Former water meadows MST18602 and 18603 are within NHA Sites Clayton Lane and Lyme Valley parkway – can be recreated/info on this lost form of agriculture? Same at NHA Site 66 but this is not currently a heritage asset.	x	x					
Community buildings surveys of agricultural building assets 477, 638 and 640 to refine the dating of structural elements, specifically for medieval fabric (noted on HER records).	x						

Make more information available about medieval origins of parks (e.g. information leaflet for Swynnerton does not mention it). Could be just updating literature.	x	x					
Research into medieval park design - does any survive/can any be recreated as part of habitat creation?	x	x					
Pottery manufactory heritage trail linking historic sites?			x				
Any more examples of urban/suburban large houses with former gardens such as God's Dingle that might be utilised the same way? Map research exercise.		x	x				
Information in public parks/cemeteries connecting their origins with the industrial growth of the towns and connecting with the TTH project which has similar aims in terms of improving access to nature.		x					
Making more of medieval pottery sites - information boards?			x				
Toll Houses - Turnpikes probably less appreciated as canals more visible; where do they survive/can they be investigated?			x			x	
Linking industries - such as coal mines with the potteries; and appreciation of wider industries - perhaps lesser known such as crate makers.							
Community activity - crate making? Link to above, flint knapping.							
Heritage trails - or making wider connections clear about the impacts of industrialisation of the pottery industry in housing, religion, conflict etc.			x		x		
Leading from above - more context for the Burslem Riot; also:					x		
1. Can surviving families be traced? Especially those transported. Can we form a community connection?					x		
2. Who died? Where are they buried? Can this be linked to the burial site etc.					x		
3. Research the links of barracks in Newcastle to industrial civil disturbance						x	
Identifying struggling heritage buildings and opening them to more diverse groups, with the history of the building maintained as public info							x

Linked from above - information at the converted Mosques/Jewish Prayer Halls and non-conformist churches linking the whole as part of history of religious diversity in the region.				x			
Non-conformism and its origins and growth linked to urban poor.				x			
Harecastle Clump project - non-intrusive survey and research?	x				x		
Stoke and Newcastle at War project, focussing on:					x		
1 Production sites and women at war (any still alive or families involved from region)					x		
2 Surviving air raid shelters - converted into information centre on conflict in the region; other sites mapped. "Mapping and Memory" project					x		
3 Survey and research at Keele Hall - can any refugees/service personal or families be traced? Good link to modern conflict/refugee crises/Geophysics and recreation - community dig possible for personal objects especially?					x		
4. Investigation and commemoration of US Airforce plane crashes					x		
5. Ethnic diversity in wartime production – research project							
Works/info in grassy area in Stoke off Church Street? Building remains, possibly Trent channel/associated deposits - near to church; good place for more information on heritage and history of the waterways.	x		x			x	
Ubberley Mill buried mill race and pond investigation/reinstatement			x				
Reinstating Trentham Garden ponds		x					
General reinstating or information regarding lost channels and mill races - where the rivers follow mill races can also include history of the mill and mills in general and link to industry etc. Whilst mitigation might be more 'official' research and design of boards and heritage display could be community led.	x		x			x	
Cromer Road lost Caldon Canal pool - can it be investigated/re-instated?			x			x	
Visibility of the 'Old Canal' in Apedale Woods							

For heritage at risk, areas like the COAs can be community led walk-overs and surveys with them forming ideas for what might be done to improve areas/what they would like to see more of etc. - perhaps especially the canal zones.			x			x	x
Info where heritage has been lost; such as lost bridges or toll houses.							
Linked to above, the stretch of the Newcastle Canal branch - how can it be made visible/accessible either by mitigation or information/ walking trails.			x			x	
Traces of heritage within urban development - HER makes some mention of mill ponds etc. visible within modern developments - how many are there and can these be made visible by information boards?	x						
Lost canal boat on the Burslem Branch, adjacent to NHA Site Grange Park (asset 577): can it be surveyed/excavated/info about the canal in this area referring to the continued use of the canal in the mid-20th century [heck with Burslem Port Project]			x			x	
Listed tombstones - history of the occupants/surviving families				x			
Newcastle-under-Lyme assets MST22246 and MST11242 - no info held on these buildings; can they be researched for the HER and the records updated.			x				
Gawton's Stone and Well (assets MST373 and MST1198); what is known and presented? Amalgamation of the tales. Exploration of past and present spirituality at this site/replace or restore the broken stone well bowl (folklore stories, Druidism and non-religious spiritualities).				x			
Would also be keen to consider other things that could be done at Greenway Bank - e.g. restoration of trout hatcheries, bridge to nowhere, physical link to Biddulph Grange							
Post-war housing as heritage assets – making it known and why; especially to occupiers. This could also extent to houses and buildings in general – making non-designated assets more visible in the landscape.			x				
Asset 1167; potential site of medieval archaeology. What investigation is possible?	x						
Apedale Heritage Trail within the country park	x		x			x	

Table 07: Current non-finalised long-list of potential projects and project ideas.

6.2 Criteria

- 6.2.1 A set of agreed criteria will be applied to the long list to identify a number of projects that could potentially be taken forward. It is anticipated that these may form the basis of grant applications for the next stage of the Transforming the Trent Headwaters Project.
- 6.2.2 The agreed criteria are:
- 1 Those that are feasible/practical. For example, research on a historic building but not large-scale refurbishment or building works. Ownership and accessibility will also be considered. *NB: This is a mandatory criteria and projects that do not meet this threshold will not be considered further.*
 - 2 Those that will achieve the overarching project aims of identifying projects that unite natural and cultural heritage.
 - 3 A mix of small value short-term projects, medium-term and longer-term higher value projects.
 - 4 Those where groups have already expressed an interest and community involvement can be built-in from project inception.
 - 5 Projects that focus on hard to reach/diverse groups and/or deprived areas.
 - 6 Those involving Heritage at Risk or sites considered vulnerable.
 - 7 Projects that meet stakeholder priorities and objectives.
- 6.2.3 These criteria and the list of projects have been put into a matrix for stakeholders (Appendix 2). A short-list of projects will then be compiled comprising those where all boxes are ticked, or the highest number of boxes if that is not the case.

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF ASSETS

Prehistoric

LEN	NAME	PERIOD	GRADE
1009315	BOWL BARROW NORTH OF HARGREAVES WOOD	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	SM
MONUID	NAME	PERIOD	EVIDENCE
1005	AUROCHS SKULL ETRURIA	Palaeolithic to Mesolithic	FIND
615	FLINT FABRICATOR - BLURTON	Palaeolithic to Iron Age	FIND
MST1972	AXE HAMMER FINDSPOT, PORTHILL, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	NEOLITHIC	FIND
MST22457	PERFORATED STONE AXE-HAMMER, BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	FIND
MST1760	AXE-HAMMER FINDSPOT, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	NEOLITHIC	FIND
1164	FLINT ARROWHEAD, PENKHULL	NEOLITHIC	FIND SPOT
8	LEAF-SHAPED ARROWHEAD, TRENT VALE	NEOLITHIC	FIND SPOT
780	NEOLITHIC AXE, TRENTHAM	NEOLITHIC	FINDSPOT
784	AXE - NORMACOT	NEOLITHIC	FINDSPOT
MST4289	RING DITCH, KING'S WOOD, TRENTHAM	NEOLITHIC TO ROMAN	CROPMARK
MST4290	RING DITCH, BLACK LAKE, TRENTHAM	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	CROPMARK
MST4301	RING DITCHES AND LINEAR FEATURES, LYMES FARM	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	CROPMARK; CROPMARK
106	ARROWHEAD - GOLDENHILL RD. LONGTON	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
178	AXE-HAMMER, FENTON	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
317	AXE HAMMER - CHARLES ST. HANLEY	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
327	AXE-HAMMER NORTON IN THE MOORS	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
585	STONE MACEHEAD	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
791	STONE AXE BUCKNALL	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
177	FENTON LOW	BRONZE AGE	ANTIQUARIAN CONJECTURE
391	AXE-HAMMER NORTON GREEN	BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
460	BRONZE AXE BERRYHILL	BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
696	BRONZE AGE SWORD HANFORD	BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT
769	BRONZE AGE POTTERY-NORMACOT	BRONZE AGE	FINDSPOT

MST1186	LOOPED PALSTAVE FINDSPOT, TRENTAM PARK	BRONZE AGE	FIND
MST1699	PALSTAVE FINDSPOT, KEELE	BRONZE AGE	FIND
MST1862	BRONZE AGE DIRK FINDSPOT, WHITMORE	BRONZE AGE	FIND
MST3666	PALSTAVE FINDSPOT, WINDY ARBOUR FARM, BARLASTON	BRONZE AGE	FIND
MST595	MONUMENT HILL BARROW, TRENTAM	BRONZE AGE	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DESTROYED MONUMENT; LEVELLED EARTHWORK
MST445	BIGNALL HILL ROUND BARROW	BRONZE AGE	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST1759	KNIFE FINDSPOT, KNUTTON	IRON AGE	FIND
MST19923	GOLD STATER (COIN) FINDSPOT, SILVERDALE	IRON AGE	FIND
MST22455	SITE OF POSSIBLE IRON AGE EARTHWORKS, SWYNNERTON	IRON AGE	DESTROYED MONUMENT; EARTHWORK
MST6096	HARECASTLE CLUMP, TALKE	IRON AGE	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Roman

MONUID	NAME	PERIOD	EVIDENCE
MST1222	LITTLECHESTER TO CHESTERTON ROMAN ROAD	ROMAN	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST1223	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD, HANCHURCH	ROMAN	EARTHWORK
MST4293	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD, HANCHURCH	ROMAN	EARTHWORK; CROPMARK
MST4703	LITTLECHESTER TO CHESTERTON ROMAN ROAD	ROMAN	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; EARTHWORK
MST23808	WROXETER TO CHESTERTON ROMAN ROAD (RRX24)	ROMAN	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE
MST1765	COIN HOARD, CROSS HEATH, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	ROMAN	FIND
MST1766	ROMAN COIN, HOLDITCH COLLIERY, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	ROMAN	FIND
MST22472	POSSIBLE TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, NEAR HIGH STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	ROMAN	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
MST4130	ROMAN FINDS, LIVERPOOL ROAD, HOLDITCH	ROMAN	FIND
MST6087	ROMAN COIN FINDSPOT, SUTHERLAND DRIVE, NEWCASTLE	ROMAN	FIND
MST6092	COIN FINDSPOT, KEELE	ROMAN	FIND
MST6094	ROMAN ROAD, WOLSTANTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL	ROMAN	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST550	ROMAN COINS, KEELE UNIVERSITY	ROMAN TO EARLY MEDIEVAL	FIND
MST4595	ROAD SURFACE AND ROAD SIDE DITCH, NORTH-EAST OF HEMPSTALLS FARM, WOLSTANTON	ROMAN TO MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK; EARTHWORK; EARTHWORK; EARTHWORK

MST1761	HOLDITCH ROMAN SETTLEMENT, NEWCASTLE	ROMAN	SUB SURFACE DEPOSITS
MST1762	POSSIBLE TEMPORARY CAMP, CHESTERTON	ROMAN	SUB SURFACE DEPOSITS; DESTROYED MONUMENTS
MST1763	CHESTERTON ROMAN FORT AND SETTLEMENT	ROMAN	SUB SURFACE DEPOSITS
43	ROMAN COIN - STOKE	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
62	ROMAN KILN TRENT VALE	ROMAN	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
64	ROMAN FORT TRENT VALE	ROMAN	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
115	FIND - COCKSTER BROOK LONGTON	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
126	ROMAN COIN, PARKHALL PARK	ROMAN	FIND SPOT
150	ROMAN COIN FENTON	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
292	FIND - EAVES LANE BUCKNALL	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
300	ROMAN COINS BADDELEY GREEN	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
395	ROMAN COIN TUNSTALL	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
556	ROMAN COIN - STOKE	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
568	FINDS - HANFORD	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
575	ROAD, CAMPBELL PLACE, STOKE	ROMAN	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
588	POTTERY FIND - LIGHTWOOD	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
639	ROMAN COIN - BLURTON	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
660	ROMAN POTSHERDS BUCKNALL	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
665	ROMAN COIN - BLURTON	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
706	LIGHTWOOD HOARD	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
763	ROMAN COIN - TRENTAM	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
785	ROMAN COIN - NORMACOT	ROMAN	FINDSPOT
1010	BRONZE FIGURE GOLDENHILL	ROMAN	FINDSPOT

Medieval

LEN	NAME	PERIOD	GRADE
1012667	ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN CROSS IN ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD	EARLY MEDIEVAL	SM
1195794	CROSS FRAGMENT IN ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD	EARLY MEDIEVAL	II
1038986	REMAINS OF CROSS IN CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS	EARLY MEDIEVAL TO HIGH MEDIEVAL	II
1009965	SIMFIELDS MOATED SITE.	HIGH MEDIEVAL	SM
1011060	LAWN FARM MOATED SITE AND TWO PONDS	HIGH MEDIEVAL	SM
1020853	MOTTE AND BAILEY CASTLE 100M AND 200M SOUTH OF ST MARY'S SCHOOL	HIGH MEDIEVAL	SM
1021284	HULTON ABBEY: A CISTERCIAN MONASTERY ADJACENT TO LEEK ROAD, ABBEY HULTON	HIGH MEDIEVAL	SM
1196763	CASTLE FOUNDATIONS	HIGH MEDIEVAL	II
1297603	CHURCH OF ST GILES	HIGH MEDIEVAL	II*
1196517	CHURCH OF ST MARGARET	HIGH MEDIEVAL	II*

1038989	IVY COTTAGE, MAYFIELDS AND SCHOOL HOUSE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	II
1190251	RED CROSS, APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES WEST OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN	HIGH MEDIEVAL	II
1195795	RUINS OF EARLIER CHURCH IN ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD	HIGH MEDIEVAL	II
1037910	STONE POST AT SJ 9342 4781	HIGH MEDIEVAL	II
1190041	WEeping CROSS 4 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH AISLE TO CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	II
1189902	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE AND COFFIN LIDS AND BENCHES ON SOUTH SIDE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	II*
1196519	FENTON HOUSE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1190053	GILLOWFOLD FARMHOUSE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1291065	Church of St John the Baptist	HIGH MEDIEVAL	II
MONUID	NAME	PERIOD	EVIDENCE
MST4595	ROAD SURFACE AND ROAD SIDE DITCH, NORTH-EAST OF HEMPSTALLS FARM, WOLSTANTON	[ROMAN TO] EARLY MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORKS
MST2596	WOLSTANTON (SETTLEMENT)	EARLY MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST2573	TRENTAM / TRENTAM (SETTLEMENT)	EARLY MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; PLACENAME EVIDENCE
MST550	ROMAN COINS, KEELE UNIVERSITY	EARLY MEDIEVAL	FIND
MST2484	KNUTTON / CLOTONE (SETTLEMENT)	EARLY MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST2461	HANCHURCH / HANCESE (SETTLEMENT)	EARLY MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST2427	DIMSDALE / DVLMESENE (SETTLEMENT)	EARLY MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST2404	CLAYTON / CLAITONE (SETTLEMENT)	EARLY MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST1774	CROSS REMAINS, CHESTERTON	EARLY MEDIEVAL	FIND
MST2371	BIDDULPH / BIDOLF (SETTLEMENT)	EARLY MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; PLACENAME EVIDENCE
MST6097	BIDDULPH CARVED STONE	EARLY MEDIEVAL	FIND
MST597	STRONGFORD MILL, TRENTAM	EARLY MEDIEVAL TO MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST4867	CELL OF THE KNIGHT'S TEMPLARS / KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS, KEELE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST4431	CHATTERLEY DESERTED SETTLEMENT	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST1828	DEER PARK, TRENTAM	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

MST19104	POSSIBLE FIELD AND PLOT BOUNDARIES, HANCHURCH	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORKS
MST4294	FIELD AND PLOT BOUNDARIES, HANCHURCH	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORKS
MST4295	FIELD AND PLOT BOUNDARIES, HANCHURCH	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORKS
MST5062	KNYPERSLEY MANOR, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST5960	FIELD SYSTEM, HANCHURCH	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORKS
MST4305	FIELD SYSTEM, KEELE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORKS
MST11246	HANCHURCH CHURCHYARD / THE PLEASURE GROUND / HANCHURCH YEWS	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST3829	HALF GROAT FINDSPOT, WOLSTANTON	HIGH MEDIEVAL	FIND
MST11093	RIDGE AND FURROW, BAGNALL GOLF COURSE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	
MST16659	ROWEL SPUR FINDSPOT, SWYNNERTON	HIGH MEDIEVAL	FIND
MST13803	SEABRIDGE (SETTLEMENT)	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST553	SEABRIDGE MILL, SEABRIDGE, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST13845	RIDGE AND FURROW EARTHWORKS, DIMSDALE, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST4298	RIDGE AND FURROW, BLACK BOG, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST17779	RIDGE AND FURROW, CHATTERLEY, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST17780	RIDGE AND FURROW, SOUTH OF BROWN EDGE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST1195	DOMINICAN FRIARY, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST6089	RIDGE AND FURROW, SOUTH OF CHESTERTON STADIUM, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DESTROYED MONUMENT
MST4296	RIDGE AND FURROW, TRENTHAM ROAD, SWYNNERTON	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST23476	RIDGE AND FURROW, EAST OF AKESMOOR LANE, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST5660	RIDGE AND FURROW, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST11566	ST LAWRENCE'S CHURCHYARD	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST23462	RIDGE AND FURROW, NEWPOOL, KNYPERSLEY	HIGH MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORK
25	STOKE OLD HALL	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DEMOLISHED
119	SCHOOL OF ART BURSLEM	HIGH MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT
176	RIDGE AND FURROW BOTTESLOW	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORKS
194	ST LOYE'S HOSPITAL	HIGH MEDIEVAL	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
237	CHURCH-CEMETERY TUNSTALL	HIGH MEDIEVAL	CONJECTURAL
244	SNEYD GREEN KILNS	HIGH MEDIEVAL	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
288	OLD HALL HANLEY	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY
326	MOATED SITE HEAKLEY HALL FARM	HIGH MEDIEVAL	CONJECTURAL

328	RIDGE AND FURROW BEMERSLEY GREEN	HIGH MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORKS
348	POTTERY FINDS SWAN BANK CHURCH BURSLEM	HIGH MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT
429	SIDEWAY MILL	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY
435	RUSHTON GRANGE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY
476	FINDS - BROWN'S FARM HANFORD	HIGH MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT
497	ST PETER'S CHURCH & MOATED SITE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY
526	HILTON RD, STOKE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
542	TRENT HAY FARM	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY
616	NORMACOT GRANGE BOUNDARY	HIGH MEDIEVAL	CONJECTURAL; EARTHWORKS
727	HULTON ABBEY FISHPONDS	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DESTROYED
764	FIND - LOWER FIELDS HANFORD	HIGH MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT
773	FINDS - SOUTH OF SNEYD ST.	HIGH MEDIEVAL	FINDSPOT
776	PLAYING FIELDS, SNEYD GREEN PRIMARY	HIGH MEDIEVAL	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
809	SOUTH HANFORD FARM	HIGH MEDIEVAL	SUB SURFACE DEPOSITS
929	MARKET PLACE BURSLEM	HIGH MEDIEVAL	SUB SURFACE DEPOSITS
936	WESLEYAN CHAPEL TUNSTALL	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY
950	BELL'S MILL SHELTON	HIGH MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY
264657	LOWER STONEHOUSE FARM	HIGH MEDIEVAL	HISTORIC FARMSTEAD RECORD
267187	LONGTON LANE FM	HIGH MEDIEVAL	HISTORIC FARMSTEAD RECORD
267215	CARMOUNTSIDE	HIGH MEDIEVAL	HISTORIC FARMSTEAD RECORD
MST23434	FIELD BOUNDARY, SOUTH OF GILLOW HEATH, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST23441	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE, NORTH OF BRADDOCK'S HAY, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST1193	CASTLE MILLS, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST23475	FIELD SYSTEM REMAINS, NORTH OF BRADLEY GREEN COLLIERY, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST12359	RIDGE AND FURROW, KNUTTON	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST4302	RIDGE AND FURROW, LYMES FARM, SWYNNERTON	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST11260	SWYNNERTON OLD PARK	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE

MST23453	RIDGE AND FURROW, NEWPOOL, KNYPERSLEY	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST3396	BRADWELL HALL MOATED SITE, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST6093	BUCKLE AND JETTON FINDSPOT, UNIVERSITY OF KEELE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	FIND
MST23451	RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH OF PARK LANE, KNYPERSLEY	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST1192	DIMSDALE OLD HALL MOATED SITE, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	RUINED BUILDING
MST23469	RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH-EAST OF KNYPERSLEY VIEW FARM, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORK
MST23438	RIDGE AND FURROW, WEST OF OX HAY, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST13737	EMBANKMENT, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST13739	FIELD BANK, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK; EARTHWORK
MST6088	RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH-WEST OF KEELE UNIVERSITY	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST23468	RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH-WEST OF KNYPERSLEY VIEW FARM, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST23439	RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH-WEST OF OX HAY, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST23440	RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH-WEST OF OX HAY, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST13754	HOLLOW WAY, BASKEYFIELDS FARM, CHATTERLEY	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST13749	HOLLOW WAY, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK; BOTANICAL FEATURE
MST23444	RIDGE AND FURROW, SOUTH OF GILLOW HEATH, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST13736	FIELD BOUNDARY, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK; EARTHWORK
MST541	LITTLE EAVES LANE MOATED SITE, ABBEY HULTON, CAVERSWALL AND WERRINGTON.	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK

MST11335	SITE OF BIDDULPH GRANGE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST6083	SITE OF SETTLEMENT / HOUSE, ASH BANK, CAVERSWALL AND WERRINGTON	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST13838	ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HIGHERLAND, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST13750	TRACKWAY, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST3467	WATERMILL, MILLBANK FARM, KNUTTON	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST2343	NEWCASTLE BOROUGH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST13748	FIELD BOUNDARY, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	BOTANICAL FEATURE; EARTHWORK
MST13751	FIELD BOUNDARY, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	BOTANICAL FEATURE; EARTHWORK
MST23433	RIDGE AND FURROW, SOUTH-EAST OF GILLOW HEATH, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST4299	RIDGE AND FURROW, SEABRIDGE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK
MST23448	RIDGE AND FURROW, SOUTH OF BRADDOCK'S HAY, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
540	UBBERLEY HALL	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY
729	ABBAY MILL	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY
MST4303	TRACKWAY, LYMES ROAD, SWYNNERTON	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	CROPMARK
MST13752	FIELD BOUNDARY AND BRIDGE, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	EARTHWORK; STRUCTURE
MST13738	FIELD BANK, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	EARTHWORKS
MST13794	ROAD (SEABRIDGE TO BUTTERTON)	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, COURSE OF
MST5128	CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS / TRENTHAM PRIORY	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST14641	DIMSDALE HALL FARM, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE;

			CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE
MST23318	COAL MINING EARTHWORKS, SOUTH OF AKESMOOR LANE, MOW COP	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST6285	KNYPERSLEY HALL PARK, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	BOTANICAL FEATURE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE;
MST23314	FIELD SYSTEM AND COLLIERY REMAINS, NORTH OF BIDDULPH ROAD, MOW COP	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO MODERN PERIOD	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST23313	FIELD SYSTEM AND COLLIERY REMAINS, WEST OF TOWER HILL ROAD, MOW COP	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO MODERN PERIOD	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS
MST23445	RIDGE AND FURROW AT SITE OF AIR RAID SHELTERS, NORTH OF KINGSFIELD FIRST SCHOOL, BIDDULPH	HIGH MEDIEVAL TO MODERN PERIOD	LEVELLED EARTHWORKS

Post-medieval

LEN	NAME	PERIOD	GRADE
1001165	KEELE HALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	II RPG
1001168	TRENTHAM GARDENS	POST-MEDIEVAL	II* RPG
1003719	SPRINGWOOD BLAST FURNACE	POST-MEDIEVAL	SM
1219534	1, 3 AND 5, CHURCH LANE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219576	14 AND 16, HIGH STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1196524	14, 15 AND 16, IRONMARKET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219601	22 AND 24, HIGH STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219601	22 AND 24, HIGH STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219681	25, IRONMARKET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1297605	26, HIGH STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1291369	28, HIGH STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219543	3 AND 5, CHURCH STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1196521	36 HIGH STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219615	51, HIGH STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1297606	56A, HIGH STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219746	65 LOWER STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1291384	75 AND 77, HIGH STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II

1297483	8, KING STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1196522	85, HIGH STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219674	9-13, IRONMARKET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1188586	ANNATS FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1374203	BARN TO EAST OF VILLAGE FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219970	BLAST FURNACE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1188573	BOARDMANS BANK FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219687	BOOZY DOG PUBLIC HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1196516	BRADWELL HALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1038985	BRIDGE 150 YARDS TO NORTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS	POST MEDIEVAL	II
1190273	BRIDGE NORTH-WEST OF THE CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS, TRENTHAM GARDENS	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1037998	BROOKHOUSE LANE FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1291257	CARLTON HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1294003	CHEST TOMB APPROXIMATELY 15M SOUTH OF PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	POST MEDIEVAL	II
1219557	CHEST TOMB IN CHURCH YARD CIRCA 10 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1374729	CROWBOROUGH FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1281183	EAVES FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1458049	GRAVE SLAB OF SARAH SMITH	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1374407	HARECASTLE FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1374602	JACK HAYES FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1038555	JAMES BRINDLEY MEMORIAL APPROXIMATELY 10 YARDS SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST JAMES	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1196523	GUILDHALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1074943	KNYPERSLEY HALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	II*
1374601	LOCK AT SJ 919 518	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1374603	LOWER STONE HOUSE FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II

1219669	MARKET CROSS	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1471014	MILESTONE IN FRONT OF 161 CONGLETON ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1244070	MONUMENT LODGES, GATE PIERS AND SCREEN, TRENTAM GARDENS	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219561	OLD BARN AT DIMSDALE HALL FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1219722	OLD BULL'S HEAD INN	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1297486	OLD UNITARIAN MEETING HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1196762	6 AND 8, QUEEN STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1206523	RUINS OF OLD BUTTERTON HALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1190177	THE MEWS	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1272559	TWO PAIRS OF GATE PIERS AND RAILINGS NORTH CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1190184	VILLAGE FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1220792	1, MOORLAND ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	II*
1195830	266 AND 270, ENDON ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1195810	36, MARKET PLACE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1195823	ABBAY FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1195822	BARN AND STABLE RANGES AT BEMERSLEY FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1220376	CHEST TOMB OF GARNER FAMILY, ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD APPROXIMATELY 70 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1195834	CHEST TOMB TO JOHN FENTON IN ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD, CIRCA 100 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1220365	CHEST TOMBS AND HEADSTONE OF CARR WARBURTON AND BERRY APPROXIMATELY 75 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1195835	CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1195828	CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1291065	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1210680	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST	POST-MEDIEVAL	II*
1195797	ELM HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II

1195833	ELM TREE HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1195817	ETRURIA HALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1334957	FARM COTTAGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1210898	FIR TREE FARMHOUSE AND COTTAGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1387769	FORD GREEN FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1220313	FORD GREEN HALL AND ATTACHED WALL AND DOVECOTE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II*
1195801	FORD HAYES FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1297935	FORMER FOUNTAIN PLACE WORKS	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1297958	HEADSTONE OF HERBERT STANSFIELD, ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1220608	LONGTON LANE FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1195829	NO. 342, COBRIDGE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1220718	NO. 38, MARKET PLACE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1220286	NORTON GREEN HALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1031865	PENKHULL FARMHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1195845	SUNNYSIDE COTTAGE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING AND LEAN TO	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1220683	THE OLD GREYHOUND PUBLIC HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1291071	THE ROUND HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II*
1244950	THE SPRINGFIELD HOTEL	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1291099	THE WHITE HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1260262	TOMB OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD APPROXIMATELY 70 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1210692	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL HARECASTLE TUNNEL PORTALS AND ATTACHED RETAINING WALLS	POST-MEDIEVAL	II
1377615	KEELE HALL	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	II*
1293887	REMAINS OF TRENTHAM HALL: FORMER STABLE BLOCK AND SERVICE QUARTERS	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	II

1374202	MANOR HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	II
1220391	CHEST TOMBS OF SMITH FAMILY, ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD, APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	II
1297937	CHEST TOMBS OF SPODE FAMILY, ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	II
1195793	CHEST TOMBS OF WHALLEY AND BROADE FAMILY APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST PETER	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	II
1195854	FORMER GLADSTONE AND PARK PLACE (ROSLYN) WORKS	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	II*
MONUID	NAME	PERIOD	
MST13794	ROAD (SEABRIDGE TO BUTTERTON)	[MEDIEVAL TO] POST-MEDIEVAL	
118	SCHOOL OF ART BURSLEM. POTTERY FINDS.	[MEDIEVAL TO] MODERN	
913	SYTCH MILL BURSLEM	[MEDIEVAL TO] POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST22338	DARLASTON TURNPIKE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST22345	LAWTON TO BURSLEM AND NEWCASTLE TURNPIKE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST22371	(NEWCASTLE AND) BLYTHE MARSH TURNPIKE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST22373	NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME AND DRAYTON TURNPIKE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST22374	NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME AND LEEK TURNPIKE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST22383	STONE, LANE END AND BLYTHE BRIDGE TURNPIKE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST22388	TUNSTALL AND BOSLEY TURNPIKE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST22398	NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME AND NANTWICH TURNPIKE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST22343	HANLEY AND BUCKNALL TURNPIKE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST2205	CALDON CANAL (STOCKTON BROOK TO FROGHALL)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST2207	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL - NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME BRANCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST13825	ALMSHOUSES SITE, CORNER OF BRIDGE STREET AND LOWER GREEN, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	

MST14202	ANNATTS FARM, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST19245	APEDALE COLLIERY / APEDALE IRONWORKS / SLADDERHILL PIT / BURLEY PIT	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST13759	APEDALE HALL, AUDLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST11282	BAILEY'S POOL, TRENTAM PARK, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST11282	BAILEY'S POOL, TRENTAM PARK, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST6267	BARLASTON HALL PARK	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST5094	BARN FARM BARN, CLAYTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST5093	BARN FARM FARMHOUSE, CLAYTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST12761	BARN, ANNATTS FARM, NORTON GREEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST12758	BARN, JUDGEFIELDS FARM, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST12755	BARN, OLD WOODHOUSE FARM, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST14468	BOARDMANS BANK FARM, BOARDMANS BANK, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST13122	BRADLEY GREEN COLLIERY, WHARF ROAD, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST19207	BRIDGE PARAPET WALL, KEELE ROAD, THISTLEBERRY PARKWAY, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST20852	BROOKHOUSE FARM, BROOKHOUSE LANE, WERRINGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST2803	CANAL BASIN, CHATTERLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23446	COLLIERY SHAFT AND SHAFT MOUND, BRADDOCKS HAY, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST3468	CORN MILL, CROSS HEATH, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST13844	CROSS HEATH COTTON MILL, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST14215	CROWBOROUGH FARM, NORTH OF CROWBOROUGH ROAD, CROWBOROUGH, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST1192	DIMSDALE OLD HALL MOATED SITE, NEWCASTLE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23465	EARTHWORK BANK, WEST OF WOODSIDE FARM, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST14207	EAVES FARM, EAVES LANE, CAVERSWALL AND WERRINGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23463	FIELD BOUNDARY, NEWPOOL, KNYPERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23464	FIELD BOUNDARY, NORTH OF FROG MEADOW FARM, KNYPERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	

MST23485	FIELD SYSTEM, EAST OF BRADDOCK'S HAY, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST2015	FISHPOND, PARK ROAD, WHITMORE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST6156	GREENWAY BANK PARK	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST11232	HANCHURCH FARM / MODEL FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST14197	HANCHURCH MANOR FARM, HANCHURCH, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST14193	HARECASTLE FARM, KIDSGROVE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST3482	HARGREAVES POOL / HIGH GREAVES POOL, TRENTHAM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST13800	HILL FARM, SOUTH OF NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST6273	LANDSCAPE PARK, HANCHURCH MANOR, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST14007	LOWER STONEHOUSE FARM, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST3481	MILL POND, HANCHURCH / HANCHURCH POOLS	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST12264	MILL RACE, STRONGFORD MILL, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST22002	MOOR TOP FARM, LASK EDGE, BIDDULPH MOOR	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST13848	MORETON HOUSE, WOLSTANTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23450	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, EAST OF ST JOHN'S ROAD, KNYERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23460	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, FROG MEADOW FARM, KNYERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23457	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, KNOWLE STYLE, KNYERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23459	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, KNYERSLEY VIEW FARM, KNYERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23431	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, MOW LANE, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23452	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, NEWPOOL, KNYERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23458	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, NEWPOOL, KNYERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23461	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, NEWPOOL, KNYERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23655	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH OF HOLEHOUSE LANE, ENDON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23435	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH OF OX HAY, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	

MST23486	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH-EAST OF BRADDOCKS HAY, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23436	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH-WEST OF OX HAY, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23432	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, SOUTH-EAST OF GILLOW HEATH, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23437	NARROW RIDGE AND FURROW, WEST OF OX HAY, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST2661	POMONA POTWORKS, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST18211	POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST18211	POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST18730	POSSIBLE SITE OF WATER MEADOW, LYME VALLEY PARKWAY, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST5036	POTTERY KILN, LOWER STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23447	RIDGE AND FURROW, BRADDOCKS HAY, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23316	RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH-EAST OF TOWER HILL ROAD, MOW COP	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23315	RIDGE AND FURROW, WEST OF TOWER HILL FARM, BIDDULPH ROAD, MOW COP	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23312	RIDGE AND FURROW, WEST OF TOWER HILL ROAD, MOW COP	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST2208	SIR NIGEL GRESLEY'S CANAL, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST23449	SITE OF COLLIERY, SOUTH OF BRADDOCKS HAY, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST596	STRONGFORD BRIDGE / TITTENSOR BRIDGE, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST18297	THE FENNS / THE FENS, STOCKTON BROOK	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST13142	THE SERPENTINE RESERVOIR, KNYBERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST12379	THE SILVERDALE IRONWORKS	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST21804	UPPER FARM, SHUTLANEHEAD, WHITMORE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST4292	WATER MEADOW SYSTEM, TRENTAM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST18736	WATER MEADOW, EAST OF WESTON COYNEY, CAVERSWALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST17952	WATER MEADOW, HEAD OF TRENT, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST18603	WATER MEADOW, LYME BROOK, WEST OF CLAYTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	

MST18602	WATER MEADOW, LYME VALLEY PARKWAY, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST18601	WATER MEADOW, SOUTH-WEST OF SEABRIDGE, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST11661	WHITFIELD FARM / HOOTERS HALL FARM, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST13831	WORKHOUSE, ORME SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST3061	ACCOMMODATION BRIDGE, CALDON CANAL, NORTH- EAST OF BADDELEY GREEN	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST19458	AQUEDUCT, SIR NIGEL GRESLEY'S CANAL, APEDALE	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST606	BARLASTON HALL BRIDGE	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST12763	BARN, LOWER STONEHOUSE FARM, BROWN EDGE	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST12755	BARN, OLD WOODHOUSE FARM, BROWN EDGE	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST12759	BARN, UPPER STONEHOUSE FARM, BROWN EDGE	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST12756	BARN, WOODHOUSE FARM, BROWN EDGE	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST12757	BARN, WOODHOUSE FARM, BROWN EDGE	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST13847	BASFORD HALL FARM, BASFORD, NEWCASTLE-UNDER- LYME	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST16399	BELL FINDSPOT, SWYNNERTON	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST19492	BURLEY BRIDGE AND COTTAGES, SIR NIGEL GRESLEY'S CANAL, APEDALE	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST19499	CANAL BASIN, SIR NIGEL GRESLEY'S CANAL, APEDALE	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST3059	CANAL BRIDGE AND LOCK, CALDON CANAL, NORTH OF BADDELEY GREEN, STOCKTON BROOK	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST19524	CANAL BRIDGE AND WORKERS COTTAGES, SIR NIGEL GRESLEY'S CANAL, EAST OF APEDALE	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST3058	CANAL LOCK, CALDON CANAL, NORTH OF BADDELEY GREEN	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST3062	CANAL LOCK, CALDON CANAL, NORTH OF BADDELEY GREEN	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST3060	CANAL LOCK, CALDON CANAL, NORTH-EAST OF BADDELEY GREEN	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST6090	CLAY PIPE FINDSPOT, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST6463	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE FACTORY, LOWER STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST- MEDIEVAL	
MST6095	COTTAGE AND GARDEN, CHURCH LANE, WOLSTANTON	POST- MEDIEVAL	

MST13753	DITCH, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST3057	DRAWBRIDGE, CALDON CANAL, NORTH OF BADDELEY GREEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST1767	ELERS BROTHERS POTTERY WORKS, BRADWELL WOOD, NEWCASTLE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST1197	FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST1198	GAWTON'S STONE, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST373	GAWTON'S WELL, KNYERSLEY HALL PARK, KNYERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST11274	HANCHURCH WATERMILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST1196	PARSONAGE, IRONMARKET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST16428	POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST13068	POTTERY FINDSPOT, HOLDITCH, NEWCASTLE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST5036	POTTERY KILN, LOWER STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST4495	POTTERY KILNS, BELL'S HOLLOW, NEWCASTLE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST2057	RED STREET GLASS FURNACE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST554	SEABRIDGE BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE.	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST13795	SEABRIDGE HALL, SEABRIDGE, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST12378	SILVERDALE (SETTLEMENT)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST19525	SITE OF HOLDITCH BRIDGE, SIR NIGEL GRESLEY'S CANAL, HOLDITCH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST13837	SITE OF HOUSE, SEABRIDGE LANE, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST20024	SITE OF TOLL HOUSE SITE, LONGTON ROAD, TRENTAM, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST20026	SITE OF TOLL HOUSE, KEELE ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST1194	SITE OF WINDMILL, SOUTH EAST OF APEDALE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST520	STOCKS AND POUND, WOLSTANTON, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST17946	THE FOLD, WOODHOUSE LANE, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST16701	THIMBLE FINDSPOT, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST16497	TOKEN FINDSPOT, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	

MST17777	UPPER STONEHOUSE FARMHOUSE, BOARDMANS BANK, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST7885	URN, TRENHAM GARDENS	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST3488	WATERMILL, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST3467	WATERMILL, MILLBANK FARM, KNUTTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST11283	WEIR, BAILEY'S POOL, TRENTHAM PARK, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
226	YEW TREE FARM NORTON GREEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	
415	NEWCASTLE CANAL JUNCTION & BASIN	POST-MEDIEVAL	
958	CANAL BRANCH RAVENSDALE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
960	CANAL BRIDGE RAVENSDALE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
919	MODEL CANAL LOCK TURNHURST HALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
948	CANAL TUNNEL RAVENSDALE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
191	ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH LONGTON, CHURCHYARD	POST-MEDIEVAL	
605	ST MARYS CHURCH - BUCKNALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
192	ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
889	COIN HOARD GOLDENHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
146	WARMING CASTLE, FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1162	PENKHULL SQUARE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
215	COTTAGES NILE ST/FLASH (HEATONS BURSLEM)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
527	445-447 NEWCASTLE RD., SPRINGFIELDS	POST-MEDIEVAL	
829	THE STACKYARD BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
922	BEMMERSLEY COTTAGE, BEMMERSLEY GREEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1032	COTTAGES QUEEN ST (HEATONS BURSLEM MAP)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1033	BIRCH HOUSE (HEATONS BURSLEM MAP)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1055	LOWER GILL BANK FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1182	GLOVER'S FARM BERRYHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1183	NORTHWOOD FARM BERRYHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
134	POOL DOLE FARM, FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	

135	FENTON PARK FARM (PARK FARM), BERRYHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
141	HALL HILL FARM BERRYHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
142	LONGTON LANE FARM LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
147	MOSSFIELDS FARM ADDERLEY GREEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	
159	LAWN FARM BERRYHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
165	BROWNFIELDS FARM BENTILEE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
170	SIDEWAY FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
200	WOOD FARM BERRYHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
424	BERRY HILL FARM BERRYHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
560	COLAMORE FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
561	COTEHOUSE FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
566	UBBERLEY FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
335	1-11 MARKET PLACE (HEATONS BURSLEM MAP)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
781	NEWSTEAD FARM. NOW A PUBLIC HOUSE.	POST-MEDIEVAL	
891	BENT FARM, TURNHURST	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1011	WOODSTOCK FARM GOLDENHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
715	BOTTESLOW FARM. DEMOLISHED.	POST-MEDIEVAL	
837	LITTLE CHELL FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1223	GREAT FENTON FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
22	MANOR FARM, FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
311	FARM COTTAGE, BADDELEY GREEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	
531	SHELTON OLD HALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1041	GEORGE HOTEL BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
352	STONE HOUSE GREENWAY HALL RD. BADDELEY EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1004	CANNON HOUSE HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
214	COTTAGES BOURNES BANK (HEATONS BURSLEM MAP)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
306	2 SNEYD ST. SNEYD GREEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	

366	DOWNFIELD SIDE LODGE HOUSE MILTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
965	THE BRICK HOUSE. EARLIEST BRICK-BUILT HOUSE IN STOKE-ON-TRENT.	POST-MEDIEVAL	
748	WILSON ROAD, HANFORD. DRAINAGE FEATURES WITH LATTER MADE GROUNDS.	POST-MEDIEVAL	
281	NEWPORT HOUSE LODGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1230	GREAT FENTON HALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
910	BROWNHILLS HOUSE BROWNHILLS	POST-MEDIEVAL	
143	LONGTON HALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
516	NEWPORT HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
411	COBRIDGE HALL SNEYD GREEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	
56	LOWER BOTTESLOW MILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
565	LAWN COLLIERY BERRYHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
935	WESLEYAN CHAPEL TUNSTALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
102	FORMER PENKHULL NURSERIES, NEWCASTLE LANE, PENKHULL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
81	STOKE-ON-TRENT WORK HOUSE (OLD POOR LAW)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
826	BURSLEM PARISH WORKHOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
847	PACKMOOR PASTURES	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1197	GREATBATCH SITE, FENTON. POTTERY ATTRIBUTED TO POTTERY WMN GREATBACH	POST-MEDIEVAL	
52	BROWNFIELD WORKS COBRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
279	KILN OLD HALL STREET HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
579	KILN ALBION SQUARE HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1150	GREENDOCK WORKS LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1170	BESWICK'S POTTERY LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1174	OLD FOLEY POTTERY FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1176	FOLEY CHINA WORKS FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1186	ST GREGORY'S POTTERY LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1192	PHOENIX WORKS LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	

1215	POTTERY WORKS ROYAL ST. FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1217	KING STREET WORKS FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1218	VICTORIA WORKS, FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
27	CHINA MANUFACTORY MARKET ST. LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
38	LOCKETT'S WORKS MARKET ST. LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
40	POTTERY WORKS COBRIDGE RD	POST-MEDIEVAL	
69	FURNIVALS POTTERY COBRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
78	FOUNTAIN POTTERY, FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
80	FOLEY POTTERIES FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
83	BRICKHOUSE (BELL) WORKS BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
116	QUEEN ST WORKS BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
133	LANE DELPH POTTERY, FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
139	FOUNTAIN PLACE WORKS	POST-MEDIEVAL	
158	TOP BRIDGE WORKS (PRICE & KENSINGTON)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
183	MINERVA WORKS, FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
205	MARKET STREET WORKS LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
225	NEWFIELD POTTERY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
242	PHOENIX WORKS TUNSTALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
266	OLD HALL MANUFACTORY HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
333	SWAN WORKS BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
342	WATERLOO POTTERIES BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
363	CHARLES ST WORKS HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
384	CHURCHYARD WORKS BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
387	ALBION AND HADDERIDGE POTTERIES	POST-MEDIEVAL	
437	NEW BRIDGE WORKS	POST-MEDIEVAL	
443	LONGTON HALL PORCELAIN FACTORY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
446	CLIFF BANK WORKS STOKE	POST-MEDIEVAL	

453	DALE HALL WORKS	POST-MEDIEVAL	
467	MINTON'S POTTERY, STOKE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
472	DAISY BANK POTTERY LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
489	RATCLIFFE'S POTWORKS HARTSHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
506	NEWPORT POTTERY NEWPORT	POST-MEDIEVAL	
569	SPODE POTTERY STOKE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
574	WOLFE/ADAMS WORKS, STOKE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
753	CHURCH WORKS HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
754	MARKET ST WORKS HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
795	ETRURIA POTTERIES. WEDGWOOD'S 'MODEL' POTTERY EST. 1769.	POST-MEDIEVAL	
832	HILL POTTERY BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
833	IVY HOUSE WORKS BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
834	HILL WORKS WESTPORT RD BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
849	GREENFIELD POTTERY TUNSTALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
855	BIGHOUSE WORKS BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
860	EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
867	POTWORKS OF THOMAS ROWLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
868	GREENGATES POTTERY TUNSTALL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
880	NEW HALL PORCELAIN WORKS HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
896	BELL WORKS HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
904	CENTRAL WORKS BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
926	HEATH'S POTWORKS & COTTAGES (HEATONS MAP	POST-MEDIEVAL	
944	OVERHOUSE WORKS BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
994	MASON'S IRONSTONE WORKS HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
996	ANCHOR WORKS HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
997	BROOK ST WORKS HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1009	MARQUIS OF GRANBY BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	

1034	POTWORKS MAYER BANK (HEATONS BURSLEM MAP)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1037	23-25 MARKET PLACE (HEATONS BURSLEM MAP)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1039	DANIEL'S POTWORKS (HEATONS BURSLEM MAP)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1040	17-19 MARKET PLACE (HEATONS BURSLEM MAP)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1103	ALBION WORKS LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1115	ASTBURY/TWYFORD POTTERY SHELTON FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1118	CARLISLE WORKS LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1120	FAR BANK WORKS LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1130	CROWN POTTERY (JOHN TAMS) LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1132	ASHDALE POTTERY LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1134	KING STREET WORKS KINGCROSS ST. LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1139	POTTERY WORKS THE STRAND LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1146	BIG WORKS POTTERY STOKE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST11661	WHITFIELD FARM / HOOTERS HALL FARM, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1234	THE WHITE LION, HONEYWALL, STOKE-ON-TRENT	POST-MEDIEVAL	
262	15-23 ST JOHNS SQ (HEATONS BURSLEM MAP)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
853	RED LION BURSLEM. PROB. OLDEST SURVIVING HOUSE.	POST-MEDIEVAL	
927	DUKE WILLIAM PUB BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
955	FORMER RAVEN PUBLIC HOUSE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
963	41-49 MARKET PLACE (HEATONS BURSLEM MAP)	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1038	LEOPARD HOTEL BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
195	FOWLEA BRIDGE. POSSIBLY LATE MEDIEVAL ORIGIN.	POST-MEDIEVAL	
305	COBRIDGE SCHOOL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1087	LAND OFF LEYS LANE, BADDELEY EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL	
699	IVY HOUSE MILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
718	UPPER BOTTESLOW MILL. LOST TO RIVER RE-ALIGNMENT.	POST-MEDIEVAL	

1062	STRONGFORD MILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
17	PARK HALL MILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
184	LOWER GLEBE MILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
187	UPPER GLEBE MILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
220	WATER MILL MILTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
477	SIDEWAY MILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
478	HANFORD MILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
515	WATERMILL, OLD MILL ST, STOKE. BECAME FLINT MILL IN 19TH CENTURY.	POST-MEDIEVAL	
638	WATERMILL - TURBINE FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
640	NEW INN MILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
641	NEW INN MILL	POST-MEDIEVAL	
796	WATERMILL AND MILLPOND TRENTAM	POST-MEDIEVAL	
593	COTTAGE - MEIR ROAD LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL	
413	ADAMS SQUARE SNEYD GREEN	POST-MEDIEVAL	
MST17506	YEW TREE COTTAGE, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11235	HANCHURCH FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST21876	YEW TREE FARM, EAVES LANE, WETLEY MOOR, WERRINGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11273	HANCHURCH POOLS, TRENTAM ESTATE	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST17505	YEW TREE HOUSE, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11239	YEW TREE HOUSE, PEACOCK LANE, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11233	FORMER NURSERY GARDEN, HANCHURCH FARM, HANCHURCH LANE, HANCHURCH, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST12762	BARN, TONGUE LANE FARM, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST13847	BASFORD HALL FARM, BASFORD, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	

MST22372	NEWCASTLE AND ECCLESHALL TURNPIKE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST19206	TRACKWAY, THISTLEBERRY PARKWAY, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST12760	BARN, EDGE FIELDS, STOCKTON BROOK	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST22379	SANDON, HUGBRIDGE, HILDERSTONE AND DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS TURNPIKE ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST1941	SITE OF KNYPERSLEY MILL, KNYPERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11234	SITE OF POND, HANCHURCH FARM, HANCHURCH LANE, SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11237	SITE OF UNDERHILLS (HOUSE AND GARDEN), SWYNNERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST17954	RIDGEWAY HALL FARM, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST21916	CROWBOROUGH FARM, SOUTH OF CROWBOROUGH ROAD, CROWBOROUGH, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST21823	ROBIN HOOD FARM, SPRINGWOOD, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST23455	SHAFT AND SHAFT MOUND, NEWPOOL, KNYPERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11238	OLD QUARRY, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST21898	ARMSHEAD FARM, ARMSHEAD ROAD, ARMSHEAD, WERRINGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST21875	MOORSIDE FARM, WETLEY MOOR, WERRINGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST13849	MORETON HOUSE FARM, CHURCH LANE, WOLSTANTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST21882	METAL HOUSE FARM / METALHOUSE FARM, ASH BANK ROAD, WERRINGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST22028	LASK EDGE FARM, LASK EDGE, BIDDULPH MOOR	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST4297	LINEAR FEATURE, EAST OF BUTTERTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	

MST11252	HOUSE AND GARDEN, RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST6285	KNYPERSLEY HALL PARK, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST1754	HARECASTLE TUNNELS, TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11259	CLIFFS ROUGH WOOD, WHITMORE ROAD, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST23471	COLLIERY REMAINS AND RIDGE AND FURROW, NORTH OF KNYPERSLEY VIEW FARM, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST23480	COLLIERY REMAINS, FALLS COLLIERY, GILLOW HEATH, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST23454	COLLIERY REMAINS, NEWPOOL, KNYPERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST23456	COLLIERY REMAINS, NEWPOOL, KNYPERSLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST23483	COLLIERY REMAINS, NORTH OF BRADLEY GREEN COLLIERY, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST23466	COLLIERY REMAINS, NORTH OF NEWPOOL FARM, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST23467	COLLIERY REMAINS, NORTH-WEST OF NEWPOOL FARM, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST23470	COLLIERY REMAINS, SOUTH OF KNYPERSLEY VIEW FARM, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST21838	BOTTOM FARM, PEACOCK HAY, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST6519	BRADLEY GREEN BARN, BIDDULPH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST20325	2 MERRIAL STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST22246	80 HIGH STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11242	BUILDING NORTH-EAST OF THE MISSION CHURCH, OFF PEACOCK LANE, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11240	CHAPEL HOUSE, OFF PEACOCK LANE, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	

MST13735	DEW POND, BASKEYFIELDS FARM, CHATTERLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST13744	EARTHWORKS, BASSEY IRONSTONE MINE, CHATTERLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11253	FUSCHIA COTTAGE, RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11251	HOLLY BUSH COTTAGE, RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11249	HOLMES FARM COTTAGE, RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11250	HONEYSUCKLE COTTAGE, RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11241	MISSION CHURCH, OFF PEACOCK LANE, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11257	OAK TREE COTTAGE, OFF RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11244	PEACOCK BARN, VILLAGE FARM, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST6068	POTTERY, CHURCH ROAD, BROWN EDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11256	ROSE COTTAGE, OFF RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11258	SITE OF BUILDING, RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST20023	SITE OF TOLL HOUSE SITE, SEABRIDGE, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST20025	SITE OF TOLL HOUSE, DIMSDALE, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11243	THE OLD STABLE, VILLAGE FARM, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST11255	WALNUT COTTAGE, OFF RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
392	BACKFOLD FARM BARNS NORTON GREEN	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
430	4-8 WILLIAM CLOWES STREET	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	

368	P-M LOCK AND C19TH CANAL BRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
981	14 ST MARK STREET SHELTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
406	LOWER BOTTESLOW FARM BERRYHILL	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
125	ADDERLEY GREEN FARM	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
924	BLACK BULL FARM, BRINDLEY FORD	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
322	ELDER WORKS COBRIDGE	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
874	BANK HALL BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
179	FURLONG PASSAGE BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
351	13-15 QUEEN STREET BURSLEM	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
393	COTTAGES BACKFOLD FARM NORTON GREEN	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
496	COTTAGES 3-5 WOODBANK ST. BURSLEM. POTTERY AND OTHER DEPOSITS DURING EXCAVATION.	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
1128	BIRD CAGE WALK/ MARSH STREET. ENROACHMENTS AND/OR EARLY 19TH CENTURY HOUSING.	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
131	POTTERY FINDS, FENPARK RD, FENTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
1239	POTTERY DUMP OF 18TH TO 19TH CENTURY MATERIAL	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
112	SUTHERLAND POTTERY, FENTON. POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY THEN 19TH CENTURY TILE WORKS	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
67	FINDS COBRIDGE STADIUM. POTTERY WASTERS.	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
977	SAMUEL HOLLINS POTTERY ETRURIA	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
733	STAFFORD ST WORKS/MILES BANK HANLEY	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	

894	NEW OXFORD POTTERY	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
1099	DUCHESS CHINA WORKS LONGTON	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
464	BEEHIVE INN & COTTAGES, PENKHULL	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
694	RIDGE AND FURROW SIDEWAY	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
937	TUNSTALL WINDMILL	POST-MEDIEVAL TO 19TH CENTURY	
MST23694	BIDDULPH VALLEY COAL AND IRON WORKS / BROWN LEES COLLIERY	POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN	
1046	HIGH STREET POTTERY BURSLEM. TILE WORKS BY MID-20TH CENTURY.	POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN	
735	BULLS HEAD HANFORD. 20TH CENTURY PUBLIC HOUSE ON SITE OF 18TH CENTURY INN.	POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN	
323	FORMER 18TH CENTURY CHURCH AND FORMER 20TH CENTURY ST PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, WATERLOO ROAD	POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN	

19th Century

LEN	NAME	PERIOD	GRADE
1000115	BIDDULPH GRANGE	19TH CENTURY	I RPG
1001328	HANLEY PARK	19TH CENTURY	II* RPG
1001329	BURSLEM PARK	19TH CENTURY	II* RPG
1001389	QUEEN'S PARK, LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	II* RPG
1001690	HARTSHILL CEMETERY	19TH CENTURY	II RPG
1001590	VICTORIA PARK	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	II RPG
1015947	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD COLLIERY	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	SM
1003720	ETRUSCAN BONE MILL	19TH CENTURY	SM
1219884	1 AND 2, NELSON PLACE	19TH CENTURY	II
1038982	1-4, PARK DRIVE	19TH CENTURY	II

1219519	1, BRAMPTON ROAD	19TH CENTURY	II
1196754	1, KING STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1196756	10, KING STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1196757	12, KING STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1293902	14 AND 15, PARK DRIVE	19TH CENTURY	II
1291394	17, HIGH STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1196520	18A, HIGH STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1196760	21, MARSH PARADE	19TH CENTURY	II
1219850	23 AND 25, MARSH PARADE	19TH CENTURY	II
1196761	27, MARSH PARADE	19TH CENTURY	II
1297482	3, KING STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1196525	31, IRONMARKET	19TH CENTURY	II
1196762	6 AND 8, QUEEN STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1196755	7, 9 AND 11, KING STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1219650	93, HIGH STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1037836	ALMSHOUSES, BOUNDARY WALLS AND RAILINGS APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES NORTH OF BIDDULPH GRANGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1244081	ARBOUR TRELLIS AT TRENTAM GARDENS	19TH CENTURY	II
1029837	ARCHED VIADUCT APPROXIMATELY 130 METRES NORTH WEST OF THE CLOCK HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1204508	ASH HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1037835	BIDDULPH GRANGE	19TH CENTURY	II*
1297484	BRADWELL HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1196515	BRADWELL LODGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1297449	BRAMPTON HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1297602	BRAMPTON LODGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1038954	BRIDGE 75 YARDS SOUTH OF CLUB HOUSE (TRENTAM PARK GOLF CLUB)	19TH CENTURY	II
1280689	BRIDGE APPROXIMATELY 90 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE CLOCK HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II

1027842	BUTTERTON GRANGE FARMHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II*
1038128	CALDON CANAL BRIDGE AT SJ 919 518	19TH CENTURY	II
1291319	CEMETERY CHAPELS	19TH CENTURY	II
1219842	CEMETERY RAILINGS AND GATES	19TH CENTURY	II
1037837	CHINESE BRIDGE, CHINESE GARDEN	19TH CENTURY	II
1374723	CHINESE TEMPLE AND ATTACHED ACCESS TUNNEL, CHINESE GARDEN	19TH CENTURY	II
1037843	CHRIST CHURCH	19TH CENTURY	II
1196518	CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY	19TH CENTURY	II
1188577	CHURCH OF ST ANNE	19TH CENTURY	II
1219946	CHURCH OF ST GEORGE	19TH CENTURY	II*
1374751	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST	19TH CENTURY	II
1291424	CHURCH OF ST LUKE	19TH CENTURY	II
1190214	CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS	19TH CENTURY	II*
1353782	CHURCH OF ST THOMAS	19TH CENTURY	II*
1297604	CLAYTON HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1037845	COACH HOUSE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES TO EAST OF CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	19TH CENTURY	II
1374752	COACH HOUSE TO FAIRHAVEN AND SECTION OF STABLE YARD WALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1038130	COACH HOUSE TO NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST ANNE	19TH CENTURY	II
1190232	COACHMAN'S HOUSE TO FAIRHAVEN, AND SECTION OF STABLE YARD WALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1272556	DRAYTON ROAD COTTAGES	19TH CENTURY	II
1219957	EBENEZER HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1189878	ENGINE HOUSE AT SJ 866 568	19TH CENTURY	II
1190305	ENTRANCE LODGES, SCREEN AND GATES AT TRENTAM GARDENS	19TH CENTURY	II
1037817	ENTRANCE SCREEN AND GATEWAY AND GATES, APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES EAST OF FAIRHAVEN	19TH CENTURY	II
1190218	FAIRHAVEN	19TH CENTURY	II

1244084	FLOWER GARDEN WALLS AT TRENTAM GARDENS	19TH CENTURY	II
1374724	FORMAL STEPS AND APPROACH TO BATEMAN'S STUDY AT BIDDULPH GRANGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1374386	FORMER SCHOOL IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST THOMAS	19TH CENTURY	II
1038984	FORMER SMITHY OF TRENTAM PARK ESTATE	19TH CENTURY	II
1038551	FORMER STABLE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF ST THOMAS'S VICARAGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1219912	FORMER VETERINARY SURGERY ADJOINING NUMBERS 6 AND 8	19TH CENTURY	II
1038959	FOUR NORTHWOOD COTTAGES	19TH CENTURY	II
1037839	GARDEN GATEWAY TO BIDDULPH GRANGE APPROXIMATELY 70 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	19TH CENTURY	II
1038988	GARDEN HOUSE 75 YARDS TO NORTH OF NUMBER 5 PARK DRIVE AND PEACOCK HOUSES (NUMBERS 1,2 AND 3)	19TH CENTURY	II
1374204	GARDEN HOUSE 75 YARDS TO SOUTH OF NUMBER 5 PARK DRIVE AND PEACOCK HOUSES (1, 2 AND 3)	19TH CENTURY	II
1354784	GARDEN HOUSE TO REAR OF 21 LARCHWOOD	19TH CENTURY	II
1038953	GARDEN PAVILION AT TRENTAM GARDENS	19TH CENTURY	II
1029834	GARDEN SEAT AND FLANKING URNS AT SOUTH END OF TERRACE IN FRONT OF EAST SIDE OF KEELE HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1205421	GARDEN SEATING AND FLANKING URNS AT NORTH END OF TERRACE IN FRONT OF EAST SIDE OF KEELE HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1291409	GARDEN WALL OF BRAMPTON LODGE AND THREE STONE BOLLARDS	19TH CENTURY	II
1190171	GATE PIERS ADJOINING GRAVEL PIT LODGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1205433	GATE PIERS AND COURTYARD WALL TO KEELE HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1280200	GATE PIERS IMMEDIATELY TO SOUTH WEST OF PARK LODGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1374728	GINDERS MEMORIAL 2 METRES NORTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	19TH CENTURY	II
1190020	GOSLING MEMORIAL 2 METRES EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	19TH CENTURY	II
1038980	GRAVEL PIT LODGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1190361	HARGREAVES LODGE	19TH CENTURY	II

1244072	ICE HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1027839	IVY COTTAGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1374604	KNYPERSLEY MILL	19TH CENTURY	II
1037811	KNYPERSLEY SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	II
1188517	LOCK KEEPERS COTTAGE AT SJ 919 518	19TH CENTURY	II
1038007	LODGE TO ASH HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1205383	LYMES LODGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1038981	MANOR COTTAGES	19TH CENTURY	II
1027838	MILEPOST AT NGR SJ 8242 4217	19TH CENTURY	II
1206538	MILEPOST AT NGR SJ 8257 4183	19TH CENTURY	II
1027843	MILEPOST AT NGR SJ 8400 4186	19TH CENTURY	II
1392367	MILEPOST SW OF 'THE POLITE VICAR' PUBLIC HOUSE (NGR SJ8563946477)	19TH CENTURY	II
1196758	NEWCASTLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	19TH CENTURY	II
1029833	NEWCASTLE LODGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1038983	NUMBERS 6 TO 10 CONSECUTIVELY WITH OUTBUILDINGS OF TRENTAM ESTATE, TOGETHER WITH LAUNDRY HOUSE (NUMBERS 1 TO 3 CONSECUTIVELY)	19TH CENTURY	II
1297487	OLD ORME BOYS' PRIMARY SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	II
1374725	OVERTON ROAD ENTRANCE TO BIDDULPH GRANGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1377617	PAIR OF BALL CAPPED PIERS APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES NORTH OF THE CLOCK HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1353783	PARK HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1027840	PARK LODGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1293934	PEACOCK HOUSES	19TH CENTURY	II
1374226	PERSEUS WITH THE HEAD OF MEDUSA, TRENTAM GARDENS	19TH CENTURY	II*
1037810	PROSPECT TOWER AND ATTACHED WING	19TH CENTURY	II*
1219897	QUEEN'S CHAMBERS	19TH CENTURY	II
1291460	REMAINS OF CHIMNEY	19TH CENTURY	II

1038987	REMAINS OF TRENTAM HALL: ORANGERY, SCULPTURE GALLERY AND CLOCK TOWER	19TH CENTURY	II
1190243	REMAINS OF TRENTAM HALL: THE GRAND ENTRANCE AND CONSERVATORY	19TH CENTURY	II*
1244085	RETAINING WALL, BALUSTRADE AND STEPS BETWEEN THE FLOWER AND PARTERRE GARDENS, TRENTAM GARDENS	19TH CENTURY	II
1244071	RETAINING WALL, BALUSTRADE, STEPS AND BOATHOUSE, TRENTAM GARDENS	19TH CENTURY	II
1196759	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND WAR MEMORIAL	19TH CENTURY	II*
1219720	SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	II
1297485	SCHOOL HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1037816	SPRING HEAD BASIN 10 METRES NORTH OF GATES TO BIDDULPH GRANGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1190210	SQUIRREL HAYES LODGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1037844	ST LAWRENCE'S CHURCHYARD WALL, ENTRANCE ARCHES AND GATES TO SOUTH AND WEST	19TH CENTURY	II
1374406	ST THOMAS'S VICARAGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1038127	STABLES AT SJ 919 518	19TH CENTURY	II
1360971	STABLES, COACH HOUSES INCLUDING COACHMAN'S COTTAGE AND LODGE NORTH OF KNYERSLEY HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1029835	STEPS AND FLANKING URNS ON TERRACE IN FRONT OF EAST SIDE OF KEELE HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1219994	STONE ENTRANCE PIERS AND WALLS TO STUBBS WALKS	19TH CENTURY	II
1037841	STONE SEAT AND ARBOUR IN LIME WALK APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES SOUTH OF BIDDULPH GRANGE	19TH CENTURY	II
1038951	SUTHERLAND MONUMENT, TRENTAM GARDENS	19TH CENTURY	II*
1374761	THE ALCOVE AND APPROACH STEPS AT NORTH END OF LIME AVENUE	19TH CENTURY	II
1291465	THE BARRACKS WORKSHOPS	19TH CENTURY	II
1377616	THE BREWHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1029836	THE CLOCK HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1272555	THE DAIRY HOUSE AND DAIRY	19TH CENTURY	II
1374227	THE DUCHESS COTTAGE, TRENTAM GARDENS	19TH CENTURY	II

1189758	THE PROSPECT TOWER AND STEPS, CHINESE GARDEN	19TH CENTURY	II
1374727	THE WALLED GARDEN, WALLS PORTALS AND SCULPTURE 5 METRES NORTH EAST OF CHINESE TEMPLE, CHINESE GARDEN	19TH CENTURY	II
1205506	TUNNEL APPROXIMATELY 110 METRES NORTH WEST OF THE CLOCK TOWER	19TH CENTURY	II
1037842	TUNNEL ENTRANCE 75 METRES SOUTH OF CHINESE GARDEN	19TH CENTURY	II
1205458	WELL HOUSE ABOUT 70 METRES SOUTH EAST OF KEELE HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1297940	1 AND 1A, QUEEN STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1210534	1 AND 2, THE VILLAS	19TH CENTURY	II
1220621	1-5, LONGTON ROAD	19TH CENTURY	II
1195824	1, BROOK STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1210916	1,2 AND 3, WINTON SQUARE	19TH CENTURY	II
1195849	15, THE VILLAS	19TH CENTURY	II
1210555	17 AND 17A, THE VILLAS	19TH CENTURY	II
1195850	18, THE VILLAS	19TH CENTURY	II
1195855	184 AND 186, WATERLOO ROAD	19TH CENTURY	II
1195838	225, PRINCE'S ROAD	19TH CENTURY	II
1290401	23 AND 24, THE VILLAS	19TH CENTURY	II
1297961	263 HARTSHILL ROAD	19TH CENTURY	II
1290959	265-281 HARTSHILL ROAD	19TH CENTURY	II
1195799	285, HARTSHILL ROAD	19TH CENTURY	II
1290963	289, 291 AND 293, HARTSHILL ROAD	19TH CENTURY	II
1195848	3 AND 4, THE VILLAS	19TH CENTURY	II
1297920	4, 5 AND 6, WINTON SQUARE	19TH CENTURY	II
1195807	45, 47 AND 49, LONGTON ROAD	19TH CENTURY	II
1290430	5, THE VILLAS	19TH CENTURY	II
1195808	51, 52 AND 53, LONGTON ROAD	19TH CENTURY	II

1386590	A BLOCK AT NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE HOSPITAL	19TH CENTURY	II
1291136	ALEXANDER HOUSE AND RAILINGS/BETHSEDA SCHOOL ROOMS	19TH CENTURY	II
1195846	AYNSLEY CHINA WORKS (NORTHERN RANGE)	19TH CENTURY	II
1290441	AYNSLEY CHINA WORKS (SOUTHERN RANGE)	19TH CENTURY	II
1195821	BETHESDA METHODIST CHAPEL	19TH CENTURY	II*
1297907	BOTTLE OVEN AT REAR OF 120 UTTOXETER ROAD AND 23, 25 AND 27 SHORT STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1220876	BOTTLE OVEN ON CORNER OF WARREN STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1195803	BOUNDARY WORKS	19TH CENTURY	II
1220184	CEMETERY CHAPELS	19TH CENTURY	II
1290460	CEMETERY LODGE (NORTH)	19TH CENTURY	II
1195844	CEMETERY LODGE (SOUTH)	19TH CENTURY	II
1386589	CHAPEL AT NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE HOSPITAL	19TH CENTURY	II
1418932	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: POWER HOUSE (4)	19TH CENTURY	II
1195802	CHRIST CHURCH	19TH CENTURY	II
1291092	CHRIST CHURCH	19TH CENTURY	II
1297931	CHRIST CHURCH	19TH CENTURY	II
1297908	CHURCH HOUSE AND SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	II
1220459	CHURCH OF OUR LADY AND ST PETER IN CHAINS AND ATTACHED PRESBYTERY	19TH CENTURY	II
1210730	CHURCH OF ST JAMES	19TH CENTURY	II
1220810	CHURCH OF ST JOHN	19TH CENTURY	II
1220134	CHURCH OF ST MARK	19TH CENTURY	II
1242002	CHURCH OF ST MATTHIAS	19TH CENTURY	II
1297936	CHURCH OF ST PETER AD VINCULA	19TH CENTURY	II
1195831	CHURCH OF ST SAVIOUR	19TH CENTURY	II
1195809	CHURCH OF ST THOMAS THE APOSTLE	19TH CENTURY	II
1210710	CHURCH OF THE HOLY EVANGELISTS	19TH CENTURY	II
1195800	CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY	19TH CENTURY	II*

1297963	CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY	19TH CENTURY	II
1221074	CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION	19TH CENTURY	II
1399864	CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART AND BOUNDARY WALLS	19TH CENTURY	II
1195852	CLOCK TOWER AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	19TH CENTURY	II
1220277	COMMERCE WORKS	19TH CENTURY	II
1297932	COURTS/MUNICIPAL OFFICES/VICTORIA HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1195843	DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER INN	19TH CENTURY	II
1297943	ENTRANCE GATES TO LONGTON CEMETERY	19TH CENTURY	II
1195818	ETRUSCAN BONE MILL	19TH CENTURY	II*
1365725	FORMER BETHEL CHAPEL	19TH CENTURY	II
1220736	FORMER CALCINING WORKS	19TH CENTURY	II
1297928	FORMER CALCINING WORKS	19TH CENTURY	II
1290371	FORMER CHAPEL OF METHODIST NEW CONNECTION	19TH CENTURY	II
1195842	FORMER CLIFF VALE POTTERY AND CALCINING KILNS, NOW CARADON TWYFORDS LIMITED	19TH CENTURY	II
1221093	FORMER MINTON HOLLINS TILE WORKS	19TH CENTURY	II
1220797	FORMER PARISH HOSPITAL AT STOKE ON TRENT UNION WORK HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1453037	FORMER PENKHULL BOARD SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	II
1210415	FORMER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE AT LONGTON CEMETERY	19TH CENTURY	II
1195812	FORMER SCHOOL HOUSE AT STOKE ON TRENT UNION WORKHOUSE, NOW OCCUPIED BY CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL	19TH CENTURY	II
1195806	FORMER SCHOOL OF ART	19TH CENTURY	II
1210835	FORMER SMITHFIELD POTTERY AND BOTTLE OVEN	19TH CENTURY	II
1290967	FORMER TOWN HALL, NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK AND SHOPS	19TH CENTURY	II
1290817	FORMER WAREHOUSE AT LONGPORT WHARF	19TH CENTURY	II
1195840	FORMER WEDGWOOD INSTITUTE (PUBLIC LIBRARY)	19TH CENTURY	II*
1291014	FURLONG MILL	19TH CENTURY	II
1119707	HANLEY ST LUKES CHURCH OF ENGLAND AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOL INFANT BUILDING	19TH CENTURY	II
1195841	HARTSHILL CEMETERY CHAPELS	19TH CENTURY	II

1365738	HILL TOP METHODIST CHURCH (REMAINS OF)	19TH CENTURY	II
1220626	IVY COTTAGE/IVY HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1297959	JUBILEE HALL/KINGS HALL/TOWN HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1297964	LEOPARD PUBLIC HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1220603	LIBRARY	19TH CENTURY	II
1210413	LONGTON CEMETERY CHAPELS	19TH CENTURY	II
1472087	LONGTON CENTRAL METHODIST HALL	19TH CENTURY	II
1195805	LONGTON CENTRE	19TH CENTURY	II
1297944	LONGTON TOWN HALL AND MARKET	19TH CENTURY	II
1220240	MAIN RANGE OF POTTERY WORKS, HOUSING THE POTTERIES CENTRE	19TH CENTURY	II
1210451	MAUSOLEUM	19TH CENTURY	I
1220578	METHODIST CHAPEL	19TH CENTURY	II
1297939	MIDDLEPORT POTTERY (BURGESS AND LEIGH)	19TH CENTURY	II*
1220489	MILE POST	19TH CENTURY	II
1220531	MILE POST	19TH CENTURY	II
1220657	MILE POST	19TH CENTURY	II
1297962	MILE POST	19TH CENTURY	II
1220486	NEWCASTLE PLAYERS WORKSHOP	19TH CENTURY	II
1297919	NO. 205, WATERLOO ROAD	19TH CENTURY	II
1297933	NO. 39 ALBION STREET, NO. 1 BETHESDA STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1290251	NORTH STAFFORD HOTEL	19TH CENTURY	II*
1195796	NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	19TH CENTURY	II
1260173	NOS. 15 AND 15A, ST JOHN'S SQUARE	19TH CENTURY	II
1220710	NOS. 27 AND 29, MARKET PLACE	19TH CENTURY	II
1195839	NOS. 36, 38 AND 40, QUEEN STREET	19TH CENTURY	II
1220146	NUMBER 2 TO 6 AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	19TH CENTURY	II
1195811	OLD TOWN HALL (BURSLEM RECREATION CENTRE)	19TH CENTURY	II*

1220492	PARISH CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE ELDER	19TH CENTURY	II
1297927	PORTLAND HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1290918	POT BANK IN OCCUPATION OF ALLIED INSULATORS LIMITED	19TH CENTURY	II
1195827	POTTERY WORKS (ENSON WORKS)	19TH CENTURY	II
1195798	POTTERY WORKS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY DUDSON'S LIMITED	19TH CENTURY	II
1220341	PREMISES OCCUPIED BY NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK	19TH CENTURY	II
1290799	PRICE AND KENSINGTON TEAPOT WORKS	19TH CENTURY	II*
1290486	RAILWAY STATION	19TH CENTURY	II
1392359	SPODE POTTERY: BUILDINGS AROUND NORTH WEST COURTYARD, INCLUDING ENTRANCE GATE, GATE PIERS AND REMAINS OF BOTTLE KILN	19TH CENTURY	II
1471995	ST GREGORY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY	19TH CENTURY	II
1195879	STATUE OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD IN CENTRE OF SQUARE	19TH CENTURY	II
1210928	STOKE ON TRENT STATION	19TH CENTURY	II*
1195814	SUTHERLAND WORKS INCLUDING TWO BOTTLE OVENS APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH WEST OCCUPIED BY BIRCHCROFT CHINA	19TH CENTURY	II
1220352	THE GLEBE HOTEL	19TH CENTURY	II
1392575	THE GOLDEN CUP	19TH CENTURY	II
1195826	THE RED HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1195851	THE TONTINE SHOPS	19TH CENTURY	II
1195836	THE VIEWS	19TH CENTURY	II
1061402	THE VINE PUBLIC HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	II
1210701	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL LODGE AT HARECASTLE TUNNEL	19TH CENTURY	II
1242003	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL MILEPOST AT LOCK NUMBER 37 AT SJ 8743 4610	19TH CENTURY	II
1260226	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL MILEPOST AT SJ 88114472	19TH CENTURY	II
1260225	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL MILEPOST NORTH OF LIMEKILN BRIDGE NUMBER 105 AT SJ 8815 4010	19TH CENTURY	II
1242005	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL MILEPOST NORTH OF LONGTON ROAD AT SJ 8800 4165	19TH CENTURY	II
1297945	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL MILEPOST OUTSIDE HARECASTLE TUNNEL PORTALS	19TH CENTURY	II
1242004	TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL MILEPOST SOUTH OF FORMER VIADUCT AT SIDEWAY AT SJ 8802 4319	19TH CENTURY	II

1195825	TUNSTALL MARKET	19TH CENTURY	II
1195847	TUNSTALL PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PUBLIC BATHS	19TH CENTURY	II
1210805	TWO AND THREE STOREY BUILDINGS AT NORTH WEST END OF STREET FRONTAGE AND FORMING PART OF THE ST MARY'S POTTERY IN THE OWNERSHIP OF ROYAL DOULTON	19TH CENTURY	II
1195878	WADE HEATH POTTERY WORKS	19TH CENTURY	II
1195813	WAREHOUSE IN PRICE AND KENSINGTON WORKS	19TH CENTURY	II
1297934	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	19TH CENTURY	II
1297965	POT BANK	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN PERIOD	II
1428185	THE DUKE WILLIAM	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN PERIOD	II
MONUID	NAME	PERIOD	
MST13081	BIDDULPH VALLEY RAILWAY LINE, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13627	NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY (LEEK BRANCH)	19TH CENTURY	
MST13688	NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY (UTTOXETER BRANCH)	19TH CENTURY	
MST17759	PRIVATE WALK, BIDDULPH GRANGE TO BIDDULPH OLD HALL, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST17907	MINERAL RAILWAY, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST18525	NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY - STOKE, SILVERDALE AND MARKET DRAYTON BRANCH	19TH CENTURY	
MST18526	NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY - APEDALE BRANCH	19TH CENTURY	
MST19244	MINERAL RAILWAY, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST19446	TRAMWAY TO GRUBBERS ASH, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST19497	TRAMWAY, WATERMILLS COLLIERY TO BURLEY PIT, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST19527	MINERAL RAILWAYS, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST20964	FORMER TRAMWAY, HAYING WOOD, SILVERDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST22003	NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY AUDLEY BRANCH	19TH CENTURY	
MST22370	NEW BIDDULPH TURNPIKE ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
MST4357	CONSALL PLATEWAY, CONSALL	19TH CENTURY	

MST13112	BRICKFIELD, STATION ROAD, GILLOW HEATH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13112	BRICKFIELD, STATION ROAD, GILLOW HEATH	19TH CENTURY	
MST20327	1-27 WELL STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST20343	1-3 HIGH STREET AND 2 HICKMAN STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST20366	193, 195 AND 197 HIGH STREET, SILVERDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST20332	21 LONDON ROAD, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST20406	23 IRONMARKET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST20319	34 HANOVER STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST20409	34 HIGH STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST20334	35-41 HIGH STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST20342	40, 42 AND 44 HIGH STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST20329	46 MERRIAL STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST22465	7 PARK AVENUE, WOLSTANTON, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13115	ALBION MILL, STATION ROAD, BRADLEY GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
MST6174	ASH HALL PARK, WERRINGTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST11236	ASHLANDS FARM, HANCHURCH LANE, HANCHURCH, SWYNNERTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST12752	BARN, NEWFOLD FARM, BROWN EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
MST13207	BIDDULPH ARMS HOTEL, CONGLETON ROAD, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13145	BIDDULPH VALLEY COAL AND IRONWORKS, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13145	BIDDULPH VALLEY COAL AND IRONWORKS, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13145	BIDDULPH VALLEY COAL AND IRONWORKS, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13145	BIDDULPH VALLEY COAL AND IRONWORKS, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13334	BLACKFRIARS SPECIAL SCHOOL, PRIORY ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST20320	BOAT AND HORSES PUBLIC HOUSE, BROOK LANE, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST4433	BRADWELL WOOD BRICK AND TILE WORKS, SOUTH OF CHATTERLEY, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST22244	BRAMPTON VALE, BRAMPTON ROAD, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST6260	BRAMPTON WALK / STATION WALKS, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	

MST19437	BRICK AND TILE WORKS AND MARLPIT, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST13120	BRICK FIELD, ALBERT STREET, BRADLEY GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
MST13124	BRICK FIELD, BRADLEY GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
MST13121	BRICK FIELD, COLLIERY WAY, BRADLEY GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
MST13129	BRICKWORKS AND CLAY PIT, SOUTH OF TOWER HILL ROAD, MOW COP, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13113	BROOK MILLS, CHAPEL STREET, BRADLEY GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
MST20339	BULLS VAULTS PUBLIC HOUSE, 1-5 HASSELL STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST4432	CHATTERLEY COAL AND IRON WORKS AND BRICK AND TILE WORKS, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST19319	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW, HIGH STREET, PORTHILL, WOLSTANTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST19280	CHURCH OF ST CHAD (RED STREET), LIVERPOOL ROAD, CHESTERTON (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)	19TH CENTURY	
MST19295	CHURCH OF ST MARY, CHURCH LANE, KNUTTON (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)	19TH CENTURY	
MST5023	CHURCHYARD, CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, CHESTERTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST13161	CLAY PIT, ROBIN HILL, BIDDULPH MOOR	19TH CENTURY	
MST6253	CLAYTON HALL PARK	19TH CENTURY	
MST22466	COACH HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS, 7 PARK AVENUE, WOLSTANTON, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST23318	COAL MINING EARTHWORKS, SOUTH OF AKESMOOR LANE, MOW COP	19TH CENTURY	
MST13123	COAL SHAFT, BRADLEY GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
MST23480	COLLIERY REMAINS, FALLS COLLIERY, GILLOW HEATH, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST23443	COLLIERY SHAFT AND SHAFT MOUND, EAST OF OX HAY, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST23442	COLLIERY SHAFT AND SHAFT MOUND, OX HAY, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST23442	COLLIERY SHAFT AND SHAFT MOUND, OX HAY, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13118	COLLIERY, OX HAY, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13118	COLLIERY, OX HAY, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13118	COLLIERY, OX HAY, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13118	COLLIERY, OX HAY, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13118	COLLIERY, OX HAY, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST6318	CONGLETON TO WOLSTANTON MINERAL RAILWAY	19TH CENTURY	

MST13348	ELLISON PRIMARY SCHOOL, ELLISON STREET, WOLSTANTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST13836	ENDERLEY MILLS, LIVERPOOL ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13797	FARMSTEAD, SOUTH OF SEABRIDGE HALL, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST23169	FORMER HEADMISTRESSES HOUSE, ORME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, VICTORIA ROAD, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST22245	FORMER MELLARD'S WAREHOUSE, MARKET LANE, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST11233	FORMER NURSERY GARDEN, HANCHURCH FARM, HANCHURCH LANE, HANCHURCH, SWYNNERTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST18842	FORMER ORME GIRL'S SCHOOL, VICTORIA ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST17762	FORMER SCHOOL, CHURCH LANE, BIDDULPH MOOR	19TH CENTURY	
MST13829	FRIARSWOOD SILK MILL, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST22467	GARDEN WALLS AND GATE PIERS, 7 PARK AVENUE, WOLSTANTON, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13841	GAS WORKS, FRIARSWOOD ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13114	GAS WORKS, STATION ROAD, BRADLEY GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
MST20408	GEORGE AND DRAGON PUBLIC HOUSE, IRONMARKET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST20337	GOLDEN LION PUBLIC HOUSE, 87 HIGH STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13195	GRANGE LODGE, GRANGE ROAD, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST21932	GREENFIELDS FARM, CROWBOROUGH ROAD, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST23167	GROSVENOR TERRACE, 33-41 LONDON ROAD, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST11247	HANCHURCH HOLIDAY HOME	19TH CENTURY	
MST1754	HARECASTLE TUNNELS, TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL	19TH CENTURY	
MST13337	HASSELL COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL, BARRACKS ROAD, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13842	HIGH SCHOOL / NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME SCHOOL, MOUNT PLEASANT, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13835	HOLBORN PAPER MILL, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST11251	HOLLY BUSH COTTAGE, RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13253	HOME FARM, KEELE ESTATE, KEELE	19TH CENTURY	
MST14630	HOUGHWOOD HOUSE FARMSTEAD, HOUGHWOOD LANE, BAGNALL	19TH CENTURY	
MST19444	IRON WORKS BY-PRODUCTS PLANT, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST22034	JEWISH CEMETERY, LONDON ROAD, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	

MST6413	MAY PLACE GARDEN, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST21882	METAL HOUSE FARM / METALHOUSE FARM, ASH BANK ROAD, WERRINGTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST11241	MISSION CHURCH, OFF PEACOCK LANE, HANCHURCH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13163	NAILOR'S SHOP, KNAWLAW, BIDDULPH MOOR	19TH CENTURY	
MST6259	NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME CEMETERY	19TH CENTURY	
MST17507	ODDFELLOWS HALL, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST3264	OLD MILL, HEMPSTALLS LANE, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST14633	OUTFARM, NORTH OF HIGHFIELDS FARM, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST10999	PARK COTTAGES, TRENTHAM PARK	19TH CENTURY	
MST13830	POSSIBLE QUARRY, FRIARS' WOOD, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13839	PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, HIGHERLAND, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13166	QUARRY, BAILEY'S HILL, BIDDULPH MOOR	19TH CENTURY	
MST13147	QUARRY, CROWBOROUGH FARM, CROWBOROUGH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13148	QUARRY, CROWBOROUGH FARM, CROWBOROUGH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13146	QUARRY, LADYMOOR GATE, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13141	QUARRY, NEAR KNYPERSELEY RESERVOIR, KNYPERSLEY	19TH CENTURY	
MST13140	QUARRY, PARK LANE AND CROWBOROUGH ROAD, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13138	QUARRY, PARK LANE, KNYPERSLEY	19TH CENTURY	
MST13165	QUARRY, RIDGEFIELDS, BIDDULPH MOOR	19TH CENTURY	
MST13764	RACECOURSE, DIMSDALE, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST20410	ROEBUCK CENTRE, HIGH STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13110	SAND PITS, BIDDULPH PARK, GILLOW HEATH, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST11334	SCULPTURE OF A BRAHMIN COW, BIDDULPH GRANGE	19TH CENTURY	
MST13105	SHAFT, MOW LANE, GILLOW HEATH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13139	SHAFT, PARK LANE FARM, KNYPERSLEY	19TH CENTURY	
MST12302	SILVERDALE RAILWAY STATION, SILVERDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST13840	SITE OF 19TH CENTURY TANNERY, POOL DAM, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	

MST18837	SITE OF BRUNSWICK CHAPEL, BRUNSWICK STREET, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST11258	SITE OF BUILDING, RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13132	SITE OF COLLIERY, NEWPOOL ROAD, NEWPOOL, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13137	SITE OF COLLIERY, PARK LANE, KNYPERSLEY	19TH CENTURY	
MST13136	SITE OF COLLIERY, ST JOHN'S ROAD, KNYPERSLEY	19TH CENTURY	
MST23195	SITE OF FORMER BOARD SCHOOL, LONDON ROAD, CHESTERTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST13083	SITE OF GILLOW HEATH STATION, BIDDULPH VALLEY RAILWAY, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST18839	SITE OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HANOVER/SCHOOL STREET, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST18838	SITE OF KING EDWARD VII PUBLIC BATHS, BRUNSWICK STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST18840	SITE OF NATIONAL SCHOOL, BARRACKS ROAD/SCHOOL STREET, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13130	SITE OF NEWPOOL VILLA COLLIERY, NEWPOOL ROAD, NEWPOOL, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13125	SITE OF RESERVOIR, BRADLEY GREEN WATER WORKS, CHURCH LANE, BRADLEY GREEN, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST12380	SITE OF SILVERDALE COLLIERY / KENT'S LANE COLLIERY	19TH CENTURY	
MST13135	SITE OF SMITHY, RED CROSS, KNYPERSLEY	19TH CENTURY	
MST18841	SITE OF WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL, SCHOOL STREET, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST19498	SLADDERHILL COLLIERY / BURLEY PIT, APEDALE COLLIERY	19TH CENTURY	
MST20312	ST GILES AND ST GEORGES SCHOOL, BARRACKS ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST19307	ST JAMES THE APOSTLE, STATION ROAD, NEWCHAPEL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)	19TH CENTURY	
MST19442	STEAM PLANT, APEDALE IRON WORKS	19TH CENTURY	
MST13843	STUBBS WALK PUBLIC PARK, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST11568	THE ALBION INN, HIGH STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST9846	THE JOSS HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
MST13201	THE ROSE & CROWN PUBLIC HOUSE, WRAGG LANE, BIDDULPH MOOR	19TH CENTURY	
MST19952	TOLL HOUSE, DEANS LANE, BIGNALL HILL, AUDLEY	19TH CENTURY	
MST6054	TOWER HILL COLLIERY TRAMWAY, RAILWAY AND TUNNEL	19TH CENTURY	
MST4496	TOWERHILL COLLIERY, TOWERHILL ROAD, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13828	UNION WORKHOUSE, KEELE ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	

MST18212	WESLEYAN CHAPEL, STATION ROAD, BRADLEY GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
MST18213	WESLEYAN SCHOOL, STATION ROAD, BRADLEY GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
MST17509	WHEELWRIGHTS YARD, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST19507	WOOD PIT COLLIERY, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST21876	YEW TREE FARM, EAVES LANE, WETLEY MOOR, WERRINGTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST23166	'LIVERPOOL ROAD' SIGN, 3 LIVERPOOL ROAD, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST14631	19TH CENTURY WOODHEAD FARMSTEAD, WOODHEAD ROAD, BAGNALL	19TH CENTURY	
MST19511	APEDALE HOUSE, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST12754	BARN, UPPER HEAKLEY FARM, BROWN EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
MST13145	BIDDULPH VALLEY COAL AND IRONWORKS, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13145	BIDDULPH VALLEY COAL AND IRONWORKS, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13145	BIDDULPH VALLEY COAL AND IRONWORKS, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13145	BIDDULPH VALLEY COAL AND IRONWORKS, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST13145	BIDDULPH VALLEY COAL AND IRONWORKS, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST21872	BROWN EDGE FARM, BROWN EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
MST19500	BURLEY PIT MOUNDS, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST2803	CANAL BASIN, CHATTERLEY	19TH CENTURY	
MST21824	CHERRY HILL FARM, KNUTTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST21917	CHURCH FARM, HOT LANE, BIDDULPH MOOR	19TH CENTURY	
MST13204	CHURCH HALL, CONGLETON ROAD, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST19517	COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES, GRUBBERS ASH, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST21873	COPPICE FARM, BROWN EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
MST17492	DOG KENNELS, KEELE HALL PARK	19TH CENTURY	
MST13853	FARMHOUSE, HOLLY FARM, SEABRIDGE, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST21879	FIR TREE FARM, WERRINGTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST19514	GRUBBERS ASH FARM, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST14632	HIGHFIELDS FARM, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	

MST13852	HOLLY FARM, SEABRIDGE, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST13205	HOT LANE FARM, HOT LANE, BIDDULPH MOOR	19TH CENTURY	
MST19519	JOVIAL COLLIERS PUB, BLACK BANK, SILVERDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST19324	KNUTTON METHODIST CHURCH, HIGH STREET, KNUTTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST21986	KNYPERSLEY VIEW FARM, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST21881	LANDERS BANK FARM, WERRINGTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST11254	LIME TREE COTTAGE / FORMER POST OFFICE, RIDDING BANK, HANCHURCH	19TH CENTURY	
MST21871	LITTLE STONEHOUSE FARM, BROWN EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
MST6489	LYMEWOOD HOSPITAL / ISOLATION HOSPITAL, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST21822	MITCHELL'S WOOD FARM, RED STREET, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST21878	MOORLAND COTTAGE FARM, WERRINGTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST19520	NEW GROVE COLLIERY AND IRONSTONE MINE, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST19445	OFFICE AND CARETAKER'S HOUSE, APEDALE IRON WORKS	19TH CENTURY	
MST17818	OLD COAL SHAFT, NORTH OF ASH HALL, WERRINGTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST17953	OLD COLLIERY, RIDGEWAY	19TH CENTURY	
MST18298	OUTBUILDING, THE FENNS, STOCKTON BROOK	19TH CENTURY	
MST18299	OUTBUILDING, THE FENNS, STOCKTON BROOK	19TH CENTURY	
MST18300	PUMPING STATION, NEW LEEK ROAD, STOCKTON BROOK	19TH CENTURY	
MST21851	RAVENSCLIFFE HOUSE FARM, KIDSGROVE	19TH CENTURY	
MST20348	RED HEATH HOUSE, PEPPER STREET, KEELE	19TH CENTURY	
MST21821	RED STREET FARM, KIDSGROVE	19TH CENTURY	
MST13802	ROE LANE FARM, CLAYTON, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	19TH CENTURY	
MST17783	SITE OF BRICKWORKS, BALL LANE, BROWN EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
MST17781	SITE OF COAL SHAFT, BROWN EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
MST17782	SITE OF COLLIERY, BALL LANE, BROWN EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
MST6368	SITE OF GORSTY BANK COLLIERY AND ENGINE HOUSE, SILVERDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST22123	SITE OF HEMPSTALLS FARM, HOON AVENUE, MAY BANK, NEWCASTLE	19TH CENTURY	

MST19506	SLADDERHILL COTTAGES, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST19504	SPRINGWOOD COTTAGES, SPRINGWOOD ROAD, SPRINGWOOD	19TH CENTURY	
MST21985	STONETROUGH FARM, KIDSGROVE	19TH CENTURY	
MST13254	THE DRIVE FARM, AUDLEY	19TH CENTURY	
MST17508	THE WHEEL / THE ROYAL OAK, BIDDULPH	19TH CENTURY	
MST6100	TOKEN FINDSPOT, VILLAGE FARM, HANCHURCH	19TH CENTURY	
MST19952	TOLL HOUSE, DEANS LANE, BIGNALL HILL, AUDLEY	19TH CENTURY	
MST19522	WHITEBARN COLLIERY AND IRONSTONE MINE, APEDALE	19TH CENTURY	
MST21883	WIDOW FIELDS FARM, WERRINGTON	19TH CENTURY	
MST21803	WOODHOUSE, AUDLEY	19TH CENTURY	
MST19518	WORKERS COTTAGES AND METHODIST CHAPEL, BLACK BANK, SILVERDALE	19TH CENTURY	
1007	1-3 OULSNAM ST. TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
1202	1-3 WINTON SQUARE	19TH CENTURY	
1091	124 UTTOXETER ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
107	132 ANCHOR ROAD, LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1159	14 THE VILLAS, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
284	150 WATERLOO RD. BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
636	19-21 COBDEN STREET	19TH CENTURY	
1173	19TH CENTURY POTTERY WASTER DUMP AND SMALL GAS WORKS.	19TH CENTURY	
394	2-20 FOUNDRY SQUARE NORTON GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
1085	2-4 HOWARD PLACE, FORMER WAREHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
65	20-36 NEWCASTLE ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
485	217-229 NEWCASTLE ST. BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
100	22 WESTLAND STREET, PENKHULL	19TH CENTURY	
552	29 GLEBE ST. STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
239	44-46 PARADISE ST. TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
1017	452-464 WATERLOO RD HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	

48	48-52 COPELAND ST. STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
1236	5 NEW HALL STREET, HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1242	5 SWAN SQUARE, BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
396	5-9 WOOD ST. TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
98	530 HARTSHILL ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
474	60-62 TRENTAM RD. LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
901	61-73 BROAD ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
307	8-10 SNEYD ST. COBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
892	9-13 MELLOR ST., PACKMOOR	19TH CENTURY	
1127	93-113 HARPER STREET, MIDDLEPORT. TERRACED HOUSING.	19TH CENTURY	
282	93-95 SLATER STREET	19TH CENTURY	
398	ACME MARLS BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
1042	ADDERLEY'S TEAPOT WORKS TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
982	ADJ 98 ETRURIA VALE RD. ETRURIA	19TH CENTURY	
857	ALBANY POTTERY BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
211	ALBERT ST WORKS/SNEYD POTTERY BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
96	ALBERT WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
572	ALBERT WORKS STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
458	ALBION & LEIGHTON POTTERY	19TH CENTURY	
811	ALBION BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
358	ALBION WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
54	ALEXANDER POTTERY COBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
45	ALEXANDER POTTERY, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
331	ALEXANDRA POTTERY TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
268	ALMS HOUSES KEELING ROAD HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1184	ANCHOR POTTERY BRIDGWOOD ST. LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
28	ANCHOR WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	

480	ANDERTON BOAT YARD MIDDLEPORT	19TH CENTURY	
877	ANTELOPE INN TRINITY ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
240	ART TILERIES DUNNING ST TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
1101	ASHDALE POTTERY CHELSON ST. LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
89	ASHFIELD COTTAGE, STURGESS ST., STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
364	BADDELEY HALL FARM BADDELEY GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
1082	BALMORAL WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1002	BASFORD LODGE & COTTAGES	19TH CENTURY	
493	BASFORD TILERIES CLIFF VALE	19TH CENTURY	
136	BASSILOW FARM BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
757	BATH ST. WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
530	BEDFORD CHAPEL, SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
525	BEDFORD WORKS SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
806	BELMONT SCHOOL ETRURIA	19TH CENTURY	
180	BERRY HILL BRICK WORKS	19TH CENTURY	
544	BERRY HILL COAL & IRON WORKS	19TH CENTURY	
821	BETHESDA METHODIST SCHOOL HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
879	BLACK HORSE INN HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
286	BLEAK HILL WORKS COBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
589	BLURTON FARM	19TH CENTURY	
92	BOOTHEN PRIMARY SCHOOL STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
157	BOROUGH POTTERY LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
248	BOSTON POTTERY, NEWFIELD	19TH CENTURY	
691	BOTTESLOW COAL WHARF	19TH CENTURY	
57	BOTTESLOW COTTAGES BERRYHILL. DEMOLISHED.	19TH CENTURY	
442	BOTTESLOW FARM COLLIERY BOTTESLOW	19TH CENTURY	
1190	BOUNDARY WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	

761	BREWERY WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
148	BRICK WORKS DIVIDY ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
1153	BRICK WORKS HEATHCOTE RD. LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
895	BRICKWORKS TINKERSCLOUGH	19TH CENTURY	
553	BRIDGE AND LOCK	19TH CENTURY	
573	BRIDGE WORKS, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
899	BRITANNIA POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
365	BRITISH ALUMINIUM WORKS (FOXLEY WORKS)	19TH CENTURY	
201	BRITISH ANCHOR WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
203	BROOKHOUSE FARM	19TH CENTURY	
601	BROOKHOUSE FARM BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
329	BROOKHOUSE FARM, BRINDLEY FORD	19TH CENTURY	
293	BROOM ST. BOARD SCHOOL HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
332	BROWNHILLS POTTERY	19TH CENTURY	
747	BUCKNALL AND NORTHWOOD STATION	19TH CENTURY	
689	BUCKNALL AND NORTHWOOD STATION - FIRST	19TH CENTURY	
719	BUCKNALL HOSPITAL	19TH CENTURY	
576	BURSLEM BRANCH CANAL EVALUATION	19TH CENTURY	
260	BURSLEM BREWERY (PARKER'S)	19TH CENTURY	
1145	BURSLEM CEMETERY	19TH CENTURY	
488	BURSLEM FREEHOLD SOCIETY BASFORD	19TH CENTURY	
856	BURSLEM PUBLIC BATHS	19TH CENTURY	
321	BURSLEM WHARF WAREHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
730	BURTON PLACE WORKS/CORONA POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
425	BUSH PIT BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
447	CALDON/ CAULDON PLACE WORKS SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
667	CALEDONIA POTTERY SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	

84	CAMPBELL TILE WORKS, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
537	CAMPBELL TILE WORKS, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
947	CANAL BASIN	19TH CENTURY	
189	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
227	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
270	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
271	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
272	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
283	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
357	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
367	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
418	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
463	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
483	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
520	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
533	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
578	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
653	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
670	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
793	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
807	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
884	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
887	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
938	CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
19	CANAL BRIDGE. DESTROYED.	19TH CENTURY	
218	CANAL DRAWBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
319	CANAL DRAWBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	

325	CANAL DRAWBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
1044	CANAL WHARF & BASINS	19TH CENTURY	
1220	CANNING POTTERY, FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
822	CANNON ST WORKS (CHINA) HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
983	CANNON ST WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
47	CARLTON WORKS STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
671	CASTLE FIELD POTTERY SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
661	CAUSELEY BROOK WEIR BUCKNALL	19TH CENTURY	
580	CHAPLIN'S PUBLIC HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
851	CHARTIST RIOT BURSLEM. 1842.	19TH CENTURY	
449	CHATTERLEY BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
720	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD COLLIERY	19TH CENTURY	
755	CHINA MANUFACTORY HIGH ST HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1137	CHINA MANUFACTORY THE STRAND LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
202	CHINA MANUFACTORY, MARKET ST, LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1094	CHINA WORKS CHELSON ST. LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1135	CHINA WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1116	CHINA WORKS UTTOXETER RD. LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1205	CHRIST CHURCH VICARAGE, CHURCH TERRACE, COBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
223	CHURCH BANK POTTERY TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
320	CHURCH OF ST SAVIOUR SMALLTHORNE	19TH CENTURY	
998	CLARENCE ST WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1191	CLARENCE WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
518	CLARICE CLIFF PRIMARY SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	
1029	CLEVELAND WORKS SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
647	CLIFF BANK SQUARE STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
677	CLIFFEVILLE HARTSHILL	19TH CENTURY	

676	CLIFFVILLE HARTSHILL	19TH CENTURY	
582	COACHMAKERS ARMS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1157	COBDEN WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
304	COBRIDGE COTTAGE COBRIDGE. MNAUFACTURERS HOUSE AND THEN CONVENT 1822-1828.	19TH CENTURY	
423	COLLIERY FENTON RD. BOTTESLOW	19TH CENTURY	
890	COLLIERY, NEWCHAPEL/PACKMOOR	19TH CENTURY	
186	COLONIAL POTTERY, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
312	COLOUR WORKS TOWN RD. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
513	COLOUR WORKS WOODBANK ST BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
152	COMMEMORATIVE LAMP-POST BASE, COBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
46	COPELAND ST WORKS STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
301	COPE'S COTTAGE BADDELEY EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
709	COPSHURST FARM BARNS LIGHTWOOD	19TH CENTURY	
402	CORN MILL NEWPORT	19TH CENTURY	
1138	CORNHILL WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1119	CORONATION PLACE POTTERY LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
13	CORONATION POTTERY, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
861	COTTAGE BYCARS LANE BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
959	COTTAGES - RAVENSDALE TERRACE TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
59	COTTAGES (THE POPLARS) BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
973	COTTAGES BROAD ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
469	COTTAGES PLEASANT ROW & NINE ROW, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
953	COTTAGES TINKERSCLOUGH SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
375	COTTAGES WHITFIELD ROAD BALL GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
1199	COTTAGES, ST THOMAS PLACE, PENKHULL	19TH CENTURY	
813	CRATE WORKS - FENTON RD. BUCKNALL	19TH CENTURY	
427	CRATE WORKS, EDENSOR ROAD (FORMERLY A 19TH CENTURY SCHOOL)	19TH CENTURY	

714	CRATEWORKS RIDGWAY RD. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
548	CRESCENT POTTERIES, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
1123	CROWN POTTERY LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
946	CROWN WORKS BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
457	DALE HALL POTTERY	19TH CENTURY	
503	DALE HALL POTTERY (CROWN/STANLEY)	19TH CENTURY	
257	DEAN'S ROW FORD GREEN RD. SMALLTHORNE	19TH CENTURY	
32	DECORATING WORKS, SOUTH WOLFE ST., STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
1014	DIAMOND WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1022	DISPENSARY & HOUSE OF RECOVERY ETRURIA	19TH CENTURY	
1095	DOG AND PARTRIDGE LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
219	DOWNFIELDS CANAL BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
693	DRAWBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
635	DRESDEN FREEHOLD ESTATE LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
690	DRESDEN MILLS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1121	DRESDEN WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
951	DRESDEN WORKS SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
622	DRESDEN WORKS WARNER ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
481	DUCAL WORKS MIDDLEPORT	19TH CENTURY	
1016	DUDSON'S POTTERY HANOVER ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1093	DWELLINGS AND BEER HOUSES	19TH CENTURY	
692	EAGLE POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
3	EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY BOURNES BANK	19TH CENTURY	
343	EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY BOURNES BANK	19TH CENTURY	
174	EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY GREGORY ST.	19TH CENTURY	
1015	EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY SAMPSON ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
298	EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY SNEYD ST SOUTH	19TH CENTURY	

407	EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY SNEYD ST.	19TH CENTURY	
1043	EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
401	EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY WOODBANK ST.	19TH CENTURY	
1160	EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY, LONDON RD STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
629	EASTWOOD POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
630	EASTWOOD WORKS (BRIDGEWATER) HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
74	EDENSOR BRICK & TILE FIELD LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
475	EDENSOR HOTEL LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1155	EDENSOR WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
908	ELLGREAVE POTTERY LONGPORT	19TH CENTURY	
539	EMPIRE WORKS STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
658	ENCAUSTIC TILE WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1025	ETRURIA BOARD SCHOOL HUMBERT ST.	19TH CENTURY	
805	ETRURIA IRON WORKS BELMONT RD	19TH CENTURY	
440	ETRURIA STEELWORKS	19TH CENTURY	
1001	ETRUSCAN BONE MILLS	19TH CENTURY	
295	EVALUATION SNEYD STREET	19TH CENTURY	
668	FALCON GLASS WORKS SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
792	FARM BUILDING BUCKNALL HOSPITAL	19TH CENTURY	
155	FARMSTEAD.	19TH CENTURY	
66	FENTON LOW BRICK WORKS	19TH CENTURY	
110	FENTON MANOR HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
23	FENTON POTTERIES/RIALTO WORKS, FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
114	FENTON POTTERY (MASON'S), FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
1047	FINDS - HILL POTTERY BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
716	FLATFIELDS FARM BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
558	FLINT MILL NEWPORT	19TH CENTURY	

570	FLINT MILL, FLEMING RD, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
637	FLORENCE PRIMARY SCHOOL DRESDEN	19TH CENTURY	
1076	FLORENCE WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1201	FOLEY ARMS HOTEL FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
79	FOLEY FARM LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1200	FOLEY PLACE FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
1214	FOLEY WORKS KING ST. FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
543	FOLLY PIT AND PUMPING STATION BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
273	FORD GREEN FARM SMALLTHORNE	19TH CENTURY	
276	FORD GREEN HOUSE SMALLTHORNE	19TH CENTURY	
1206	FORMER CALIFORNIA WORKS, WHIELDON ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
619	FORMER DRESDEN C OF E SCHOOL, BELGRAVE ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
251	FORMER HAYWOOD HOSPITAL, MOORLAND ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
1129	FORMER LONGTON BOARD SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	
60	FORMER NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY	19TH CENTURY	
1057	FORMER PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, VICTORIA ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
1054	FORMER RC MISSION HALL, JASPER STREET	19TH CENTURY	
1090	FORMER ROYAL OAK PUBLIC HOUSE, 143 UTTOXETER ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
250	FORMER SALVATION ARMY HALL	19TH CENTURY	
815	FORMER TILE WORKS, REGISTRY STREET	19TH CENTURY	
4	FORMER VICARAGE, NEWCASTLE STREET	19TH CENTURY	
1107	FORMER WARWICK WORKS	19TH CENTURY	
1166	FORMER WOLSTANTON & BURSLEM UNION WORKHOUSE CEMETERY	19TH CENTURY	
925	FORMER WYCLIFFE CONGREGATIONAL HALL AND SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	
507	FOUNTAIN BUILDINGS MIDDLEPORT	19TH CENTURY	
505	FURLONG TILE WORKS MIDDLEPORT	19TH CENTURY	
985	FURNACE FIELD LATEBROOK	19TH CENTURY	

984	FURNACE FIELD, LATEBROOK	19TH CENTURY	
1096	GARFIELD POTTERY LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1030	GARIBALDI STREET, ETRURIA	19TH CENTURY	
132	GASOMETER, VICTORIA PLACE, FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
886	GEORGE ST POTTERY TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
1105	GLADSTONE POTTERY MUSEUM LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
554	GLEBE STREET WORKS STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
53	GLOBE POTTERY COBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
1181	GLOVER'S FARM COLLIERY BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
939	GOLDENDALE IRONWORKS	19TH CENTURY	
991	GOLDENHILL C.E. SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	
68	GRANGE BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
41	GRANVILLE PLACE COBRIDGE. DEMOLISHED.	19TH CENTURY	
1222	GREAT FENTON HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
1154	GREEN DOCK WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
137	GREENHILL FARM BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
167	GRIFFIN STREET. POTTERY.	19TH CENTURY	
1211	GROSVENOR WORKS FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
236	HALLFIELD COTTAGE HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
314	HALLFIELD POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
581	HANLEY BUS STATION. HOUSE FOUNDATIONS (DISTRUBED)	19TH CENTURY	
734	HANLEY GENERAL MARKET	19TH CENTURY	
631	HANLEY POTTERY	19TH CENTURY	
803	HANLEY POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
726	HANLEY PUBLIC BATHS	19TH CENTURY	
823	HANLEY STATION - FIRST (POTTERIES LOOP LINE)	19TH CENTURY	
876	HANLEY STATION (POTTERIES LOOP LINE)	19TH CENTURY	

492	HARTSHILL BRICKWORKS	19TH CENTURY	
688	HARTSHILL VICARAGE	19TH CENTURY	
470	HARTSHILL WINDMILL	19TH CENTURY	
976	HAVELOCK FLINT MILL	19TH CENTURY	
900	HAVELOCK WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1171	HEATHCOTE POTTERY LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1152	HEATHCOTE WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
160	HERON CROSS POTTERY FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
1193	HIGH STREET WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1108	HIGHGATE POTTERY/ TILE WORKS BROWNHILLS	19TH CENTURY	
789	HOLLINS POTWORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
426	HOLLY BUSH FARM BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
547	HOLLY BUSH HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
557	HOUSES & GARDENS NR TOP PITS BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
672	ICE HOUSE HARTSHILL	19TH CENTURY	
624	IMPERIAL POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1172	IMPERIAL POTTERY THE STRAND LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
58	IRON COTTAGE INN BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
703	IVY HOUSE BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
633	IVY HOUSE FOUNDRY	19TH CENTURY	
656	IVY HOUSE MILLS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
206	J. RIDDLE'S TALBOT WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
610	JOHN STREET & VINE STREET, HANLEY. TERRACED HOUSING.	19TH CENTURY	
651	JOINERS SQUARE PRIMARY SCHOOL HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1070	JOINERS SQUARE WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
350	KELVIN GROVE COTTAGE BADDELEY EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
975	KENSINGTON POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	

33	KEYS & MOUNTFORD WORKS STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
916	KILN CROFT WORKS BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
1213	KING ST/ROYAL ST. FENTON. LOST 19TH CENTURY COTTAGES.	19TH CENTURY	
487	KINGSFIELD POTTERY BASFORD	19TH CENTURY	
82	KIRKHAM'S LONDON RD WORKS, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
798	LAND ADJ. 13 BEADNELL GROVE, DRESDEN. TERRACED HOUSING.	19TH CENTURY	
799	LAND OFF JAMES BRINDLEY WAY	19TH CENTURY	
1053	LAND OFF WATERLOO STREET, HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
564	LAWN COLIERY BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
562	LAWN COLLIERY BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
563	LAWN COLLIERY BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
75	LEGGE'S BRICK FIELD EDENSOR LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
583	LICHFIELD ST WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
617	LIGHTWOOD LODGE (LODGE FARM)	19TH CENTURY	
782	LIMEKILN BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
966	LINEHOUSES	19TH CENTURY	
1077	LOCKETT'S COURT. WORKERS HOUSING.	19TH CENTURY	
906	LONGPORT WORKS DAVENPORT RD. LONGPORT	19TH CENTURY	
1083	LONGTON COTTAGE HOSPITAL MOUNT PLEASANT	19TH CENTURY	
723	LONGTON COTTAGE HOSPITAL NORMACOT	19TH CENTURY	
29	LONGTON COURT HOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
76	LONGTON HALL BRICKWORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
77	LONGTON HALL COLLIERY EDENSOR LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
30	LONGTON MILLS ANCHOR RD. LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
555	LOVATT AND HALL ST WORKS STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
592	LOWER GOM'S MILL	19TH CENTURY	
713	MANOR IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY	19TH CENTURY	

760	MAYER ST. WORKS (GLEBE WORKS) HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1092	MEIR WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
198	MEIRHAY COLLIERY (NORTH)	19TH CENTURY	
156	MEIRHAY COLLIERY (SOUTH)	19TH CENTURY	
1133	MELBA WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
502	MERSEY POTTERY NEWPORT	19TH CENTURY	
600	METHODIST CHAPEL HEMING PLACE BUCKNALL	19TH CENTURY	
5	MICHELIN SITE STOKE. POTTERY WASTER TIP.	19TH CENTURY	
501	MIDDLEPORT INFANTS SCHOOL MIDDLEPORT	19TH CENTURY	
454	MIDDLEPORT LIMEKILNS	19TH CENTURY	
794	MIDDLEPORT POTTERY CAR PARK, HARPER STREET	19TH CENTURY	
704	MILL BROUGHTON RD. BUCKNALL	19TH CENTURY	
310	MILTON BAPTIST CHURCH MILTON	19TH CENTURY	
390	MILTON CHURCH	19TH CENTURY	
536	MINTON HOLLINS TILE WORKS STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
31	MINTON'S POTTERY, STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
161	MOUNT PLEASANT ESTATE FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
1080	MOUNT PLEASANT MISSION CHURCH COTTAGE HOSPITAL	19TH CENTURY	
130	MOUNT PLEASANT WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
949	MOUNT PLEASANT WORKS SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
810	NELSON PLACE WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
652	NELSON POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
999	NEW HALL FLINT MILL	19TH CENTURY	
1240	NEW LODGE, OAKHILL	19TH CENTURY	
783	NEW PARK COTTAGE BARLASTON	19TH CENTURY	
1088	NEW TOWN POTTERY LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
345	NEWCASTLE ST POTTERY BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	

129	NORFOLK STREET WORKS	19TH CENTURY	
771	NORMACOT C OF E INFANTS SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	
954	NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY ETRURIA	19TH CENTURY	
233	NORTON GREEN PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL	19TH CENTURY	
486	OLD BOROUGH POTTERY BASFORD	19TH CENTURY	
752	OLD VICARAGE UPPER BELGRAVE RD.	19TH CENTURY	
1210	OLDFIELD BRICK WORKS FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
111	OPAL CHINA WORKS (PALADIN WORKS) FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
269	ORIGINALLY COLOUR WORKS; TAKEN OVER BY POTTERY WORKS IN 20TH CENTURY.	19TH CENTURY	
35	PARAGON POTTERY LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
318	PARIAN & CHINA MANUFACTORY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
267	PARIAN MANUFACTORY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
731	PARIAN MANUFACTORY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1020	PARIAN MANUFACTORY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
193	PARK HALL STREET WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1104	PARK WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1219	PARK WORKS, FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
1018	PARKER ST WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1098	PARKHALL POTTERY, SUTHERLAND ROAD, LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
632	PELHAM ST. WORKS, HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
712	PENKHULL VILLAGE HALL	19TH CENTURY	
376	PERCY STREET WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
995	PHOENIX WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
912	PINNOX WORKS TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
258	POLICE HOUSE FORD GREEN ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
1221	PONDS; ANTIQUARIAN SPECULATION COULD BE AN UNDATED MOATED SITE.	19TH CENTURY	
360	POOR LAW OFFICES HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	

482	PORT VALE CORN MILLS	19TH CENTURY	
21	PORTLAND POTTERY, FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
95	PORTLAND WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
725	POTTERY DEPOSIT - ALBION ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
702	POTTERY DEPOSIT - WINDSOR ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
921	POTTERY FINDS - MAY AVE. TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
756	POTTERY FINDS BRYAN ST HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
386	POTTERY FINDS ENOCH ST BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
932	POTTERY FINDS HIGH ST TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
346	POTTERY FINDS HOBSON ST. BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
344	POTTERY FINDS WYCLIFFE ST BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
1109	POTTERY KILN, NELSON PLACE, HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
628	POTTERY WASTERS - BIRCH TERRACE, HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
378	POTTERY WATERLOO RD. BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
962	POTTERY WORKS BROWNHILLS	19TH CENTURY	
845	POTTERY WORKS CHAPEL LANE BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
824	POTTERY WORKS CLOUGH ST HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
523	POTTERY WORKS HOWARD PLACE SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
1177	POTTERY WORKS KING ST/GOLDENHILL RD	19TH CENTURY	
1136	POTTERY WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1013	POTTERY WORKS MARSH ST HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
854	POTTERY WORKS MOORLAND RD BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
987	POTTERY WORKS NEWFIELD	19TH CENTURY	
970	POTTERY WORKS ROBSON ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
416	POTTERY WORKS SNEYD ST.	19TH CENTURY	
204	POTTERY WORKS ST MARTIN'S LANE LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
732	POTTERY WORKS UPPER HUNTBACH ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	

1194	PRINCE OF WALES'S POTTERY LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
452	PRINCE'S SQUARE LONGPORT	19TH CENTURY	
490	QUEEN'S HOTEL, ETRURIA ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
153	QUEEN'S POTTERY LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
197	RAILWAY BRIDGE LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
26	RAILWAY COTTAGES, CITY RD., FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
1178	RAILWAY DEPOT KING ST FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
546	RAILWAY PIT BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
190	RAILWAY POTTERY (DEVON POTTERY), STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
334	RAILWAY TERRACE BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
606	RANELAGH WORKS/PARAMOUNT POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
940	RAVENSDALE FORGE	19TH CENTURY	
957	RAVENSDALE NEW FORGE	19TH CENTURY	
918	RED LION GOLDENHILL	19TH CENTURY	
70	REGAL POTTERY COBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
1142	REGENCY CHINA LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1081	REGENT WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1204	REMAINS OF A 19TH CENTURY FARMHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
529	RIDGWAY MEMORIAL CHAPEL SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
420	ROEBUCK STREET STOKE EXCAVATION	19TH CENTURY	
545	ROSE HILL PITS BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
1106	ROSLYN CHINA (PARK PLACE WORKS) LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
934	ROYAL ALBERT & VICTORIA POTTERY TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
933	ROYAL ALBERT POTTERY TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
1089	ROYAL ALMA WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
212	ROYAL DOULTON NILE ST BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
980	ROYAL VICTORIA WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	

1198	SALOPIAN WORKS FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
209	SCHOOL TRENT VALE	19TH CENTURY	
843	SCOTIA BANK COTTAGE TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
825	SCOTIA WORKS BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
86	SEVEN ROW, PENKHULL	19TH CENTURY	
127	SEWER VENTILATION PIPE, HANLEY CEMETERY	19TH CENTURY	
1060	SHEARER STREET, HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1227	SHELTON BREWERY	19TH CENTURY	
296	SHELTON COLLIERY	19TH CENTURY	
532	SHELTON FARM	19TH CENTURY	
974	SHOPS BROAD ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
432	SHROPSHIRE UNION CANAL CO BURSLEM WHARF	19TH CENTURY	
433	SHROPSHIRE UNION CANAL CO BURSLEM WHARF	19TH CENTURY	
434	SHROPSHIRE UNION CANAL CO BURSLEM WHARF	19TH CENTURY	
63	SIDEWAY BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
1059	SITE OF MILEPOST, BIDDULPH ROAD	19TH CENTURY	
625	SMITHFIELD WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
774	SNEYD GREEN BOARD SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	
338	SOHO MILLS TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
865	SOHO POTTERY TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
34	SPARTAN/NATIONAL POTTERY STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
289	SPOUT LANE, MILTON	19TH CENTURY	
491	SPOUTFIELD TILERIES (CADDICK-ADAMS)	19TH CENTURY	
162	SPRINGFIELD TILERIES TRENT VALE	19TH CENTURY	
972	ST JAMES ST POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
1051	ST JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, NORTON	19TH CENTURY	
952	ST MARKS MISSION CHURCH SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	

1019	ST MARY & ST PATRICK CHURCH HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
885	ST MARY THE VIRGIN CHURCH TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
72	ST PAUL'S CHURCH LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
15	ST PAUL'S MISSION CHURCH FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
73	ST PAUL'S SCHOOL LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
551	ST PETER'S CHURCH & MOATED SITE	19TH CENTURY	
1100	ST. JAMES SCHOOL LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
108	STANLEY POTTERY AMISON ST. LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
859	STILT & SPUR MANUFACTORY BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
199	STILT AND SPUR MANUFACTORY, FENTON	19TH CENTURY	
39	STOKE HALL FARM	19TH CENTURY	
44	STOKE MARKET HALL	19TH CENTURY	
498	STOKE NATIONAL SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	
522	STOKE-ON-TRENT UNION WORKHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
685	STOKE-ON-TRENT UNION WORKHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
49	STOKE-UPON-TRENT UNION WORKHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
500	STOKE-UPON-TRENT UNION WORKHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
517	STOKE-UPON-TRENT UNION WORKHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
567	STOKE-UPON-TRENT UNION WORKHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
302	STONE HOUSE BADDELEY GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
508	SUPREME STREET, MIDDLEPORT	19TH CENTURY	
97	SUTHERLAND WORKS (BELGRAVE POTTERY) LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1097	SUTHERLAND WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1117	SUTHERLAND WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
864	SWAN BANK WORKS TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
468	SWAN INN HARTSHILL RD. STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
759	SWAN WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	

1203	SWIFT HOUSE, GLEBE STREET	19TH CENTURY	
1187	SYDNEY WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
844	SYLVESTER SQUARE BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
213	SYLVESTER ST. POTTERY BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
831	SYTCH POTTERY BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
87	TEN ROW, PENKHULL	19TH CENTURY	
124	TERRACE, BAMBURY ST., LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1074	THE AMERICA HOTEL	19TH CENTURY	
253	THE COTTAGE HOTEL	19TH CENTURY	
687	THE JOLLY POTTERS, HARTSHILL	19TH CENTURY	
349	THE MOUNT - GREENWAY BANK BADDELEY EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
465	THE MOUNT FREEHOLD ESTATE PENKHULL	19TH CENTURY	
419	THE ROEBUCK PUBLIC HOUSE STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
1058	THE ROEBUCK, WEDGWOOD PLACE, BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
1144	THE WHITE HART INN, 13 WESTPORT ROAD, BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
355	THORN COTTAGE BADDELEY EDGE	19TH CENTURY	
1156	THREE TUNS PUB - EDENSOR RD. LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
509	TILE WORKS NEWPORT	19TH CENTURY	
340	TILE WORKS WATERLOO RD BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
175	TIMBER POND RIDGWAY RD. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
461	TOP PITS BERRYHILL	19TH CENTURY	
377	TRENT NEW WHARF POTTERIES BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
627	TRENT SANITARY WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
717	TRENT WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
473	TRENTHAM WORKHOUSE	19TH CENTURY	
11	TUSCAN WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
604	UBBERLEY MILL BUCKNALL	19TH CENTURY	

869	UNICORN POTTERY TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
986	UNION WORKHOUSE CHELL	19TH CENTURY	
294	UPPER HANLEY WORKS/BRITANNIC POTTERY	19TH CENTURY	
758	UPPER HUNTBACH ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
875	VALLEY WORKS SAW MILL TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
961	VALLEY WORKS TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
196	VIADUCT WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1180	VICTORIA & FENTON PARK COLLIERY	19TH CENTURY	
448	VICTORIA BRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
224	VICTORIA POTTERY TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
173	VICTORIA WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
979	VICTORIA WORKS SHELTON	19TH CENTURY	
324	VILLA POTTERY COBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
608	VINE ST WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
285	WASHINGTON WORKS COBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY	
369	WATER MEADOW NORTON GREEN	19TH CENTURY	
654	WATERLOO POTTERY HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
380	WATERLOO WORKS BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
1147	WATERLOO WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
862	WELL ST. POTTERY ROUNDWELL ST TUNSTALL. DEMOLISHED.	19TH CENTURY	
993	WELLINGTON ENGINE SHELTON COLLIERY	19TH CENTURY	
655	WELLINGTON MILL BOTTESLOW ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
383	WELLINGTON ST WORKS (NOVELTY WORKS)	19TH CENTURY	
504	WELLINGTON WORKS BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY	
1131	WELLINGTON WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
535	WESLEY METHODIST CHAPEL STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
1024	WESLEYAN CHAPEL, ETRURIA OLD ROAD	19TH CENTURY	

149	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL & SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY	
1079	WESTON PLACE CHINA WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1140	WESTWOOD MILLS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY	
417	WHARF ST WORKS STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
229	WHITFIELD MILL WHITFIELD	19TH CENTURY	
1072	WILLOW POTTERY LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
1075	WINTERTON POTTERY LONGTON	19TH CENTURY	
559	WINTON POTTERY (GRIMWADE'S) STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
421	WINTON TERRACE STOKE	19TH CENTURY	
911	WOODLAND POTTERY TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY	
1028	ALBERT POTTERY SHELTON	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
412	ARGYLE POTTERY COBRIDGE	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
897	THE JOVIAL FORRESTERS MARSH ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
MST19441	BLAST FURNACES, APEDALE IRON WORKS	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
MST23314	FIELD SYSTEM AND COLLIERY REMAINS, NORTH OF BIDDULPH ROAD, MOW COP	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
MST23313	FIELD SYSTEM AND COLLIERY REMAINS, WEST OF TOWER HILL ROAD, MOW COP	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
MST13743	HEDGE BOUNDARY, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
MST13069	JEWISH PRAYER HALL, LONDON ROAD, NEWCASTLE	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
MST13199	KNYPERSLEY VILLAS, TUNSTALL ROAD, KNYPERSLEY	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
MST19328	WOLSTANTON METHODIST CHURCH, HIGH STREET, WOLSTANTON	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
MST6471	HIGHLANDS HOSPITAL, BAGNALL	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	

819	BETHESDA CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
249	CLANWAY COLLIERY TUNSTALL	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
649	COLOUR WORKS PRINCES RD HARTSHILL	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
779	CORN MILLS MYATT ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
700	EASTWOOD SANITARY WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
701	EASTWOOD SANITARY WORKS HANLEY	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
265	19TH - 20TH CENTURY POTTERY DEPOSITS - UNITY AVE. SNEYD GREEN	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
85	FALCON WORKS, STURGESS ST, STOKE	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
812	FLINT MILL THEN C20TH SHOP, BUCKNALL	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
1021	HOPE ST/HANOVER ST WATCHING BRIEF	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
657	METHODIST CHAPEL BOTTESLOW ST. HANLEY	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
989	MINERS COTTAGES - BROADFIELD RD. GOLDENHILL	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
510	NEWPORT LANE METHODIST CHAPEL & SUNDAY SCHOOL	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
171	NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY ENGINEERING SHEDS AND ROUND HOUSE	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
621	PHOENIX ENGINEERING WORKS HANLEY.	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
852	POTTERY WORKS REGINALD ST. BURSLEM	19TH CENTUY TO MODERN	
1000	PROVIDENCE ENGINEERING WORKS, BURSLEM	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
669	PYENEST ST WHARVES SHELTON	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	

1148	SALISBURY WORKS LONGTON	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
462	TWYFORD'S CLIFFE VALE POTTERY. INCLUDES C20TH KILN.	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	
94	VINE POTTERY, STOKE	19TH CENTURY TO MODERN	

Modern Period

LEN	NAME	PERIOD	GRADE
1195804	TWO BOTTLE OVENS AND CHIMNEY AT ALBION WORKS	MODERN PERIOD	II
1195819	WAR MEMORIAL IN CENTRE OF SQUARE	MODERN PERIOD	II
1195820	WAR MEMORIAL OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL OFFICES	MODERN PERIOD	II
1195832	THREE BOTTLE OVENS IN PREMISES OCCUPIED BY BAYER UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED	MODERN PERIOD	II
1195837	ODEON CINEMA	MODERN PERIOD	II*
1195853	TELEPHONE BUILDINGS	MODERN PERIOD	II
1195877	TOWN HALL AND THEATRE	MODERN PERIOD	II
1210472	FALCON WORKS POT BANK OCCUPIED BY PORTMERION POTTERIES LIMITED	MODERN PERIOD	II
1220118	THREE BOTTLE OVENS AT PREMISES OCCUPIED BY ACME MARLS LIMITED	MODERN PERIOD	II
1220666	BOTTLE OVEN AT FORMER DOLBY POTTERY	MODERN PERIOD	II
1221068	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, AND ATTACHED RAILINGS	MODERN PERIOD	II
1242000	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL FITTERS' SHOP (15)	MODERN PERIOD	II
1245925	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	MODERN PERIOD	II
1246130	FIRST WORLD WAR MEMORIAL	MODERN PERIOD	II
1260223	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: PITHEAD BATHS COMPLEX (18-21)	MODERN PERIOD	II*
1260224	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: LAMP HOUSE (9)	MODERN PERIOD	II
1290405	POST OFFICE	MODERN PERIOD	II
1291067	PAIR OF BOTTLE OVENS AT JOHNSON'S POTTERY	MODERN PERIOD	II
1297938	FALCON POT WORKS IN OCCUPATION OF WEATHERBY'S	MODERN PERIOD	II
1297941	SCHOOL OF ART	MODERN PERIOD	II
1297942	POT BANK OCCUPIED BY W MOORCROFT LIMITED	MODERN PERIOD	II

1297960	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST JOSEPH, FRONT WALLS AND STEPS	MODERN PERIOD	II*
1360813	RAILINGS NORTH OF FORMER ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL	MODERN PERIOD	II
1390528	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: FORMER OFFICE AND LABORATORY COMPLEX (12-14)	MODERN PERIOD	II
1390529	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: AREA SHAFT BUILDING (23)	MODERN PERIOD	II
1392575	THE GOLDEN CUP	MODERN PERIOD	II
1396377	BURSLEM UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (FORMERLY WOODALL MEMORIAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH)	MODERN PERIOD	II
1416079	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: WALKER FAN HOUSE AND DRIFT (27)	MODERN PERIOD	II
1416090	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: HESKETH WINDING AND POWER HOUSE (7)	MODERN PERIOD	II
1416089	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: BOILER HOUSE (16) AND CHIMNEY (3)	MODERN PERIOD	II
1416090	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: HESKETH HEAPSTEAD (6) AND MINE CAR CIRCUIT (24)	MODERN PERIOD	II*
1416091	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: FORMER FAN HOUSE (11)	MODERN PERIOD	II
1416092	CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD: WEIGH HOUSE (22) AND WEIGH PLATES	MODERN PERIOD	II
1444631	STOKE-ON-TRENT NEW CENOTAPH AND SURROUNDING WALLS	MODERN PERIOD	II
1459481	TRENTHAM CROSS WAR MEMORIAL	MODERN PERIOD	II
1376612	KEELE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL	MODERN PERIOD	II
1196764	VICTORIA STATUE IN QUEEN'S GARDENS	MODERN PERIOD	II
1297450	CHURCH OF ST PAUL	MODERN PERIOD	II
1391417	LANCASTER BUILDINGS	MODERN PERIOD	II
1449759	BIDDULPH WAR MEMORIAL	MODERN PERIOD	II
1450156	WAR MEMORIAL IN ST LAWRENCE'S CHURCHYARD, BIDDULPH	MODERN PERIOD	II
MONUID	NAME	PERIOD	
MST11248	HANCHURCH RESIDENTIAL OPEN-AIR SCHOOL / HANCHURCH CHRISTIAN CENTRE	MODERN	
MST13109	UPLANDS MILL COMPLEX, THE UPLANDS, BIDDULPH	MODERN	
MST13116	RELIANCE MILL, WALLEY STREET, BRADLEY GREEN	MODERN	
MST13117	SAWPIT, RUPERT STREET, BRADLEY GREEN	MODERN	
MST13162	QUARRY, ROBIN HILL, BIDDULPH MOOR	MODERN	
MST13203	PAVILION, KNPERSLEY CRICKET GROUND, KNPERSLEY	MODERN	

MST1373 4	BASKEYFIELDS FARM, CHATTERLEY	MODERN	
MST1374 5	COAL WASHING PLANT, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	MODERN	
MST1405 5	BASSEY IRONSTONE MINE, CHATTERLEY	MODERN	
MST1927 9	CHURCH OF ST MARK, BASFORD PARK ROAD, BASFORD	MODERN	
MST1928 8	ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, LINDEN GROVE, CROSS HEATH, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	MODERN	
MST1932 3	CROSS HEATH METHODIST CHURCH, KING STREET, CROSS HEATH	MODERN	
MST1932 8	WOLSTANTON METHODIST CHURCH, HIGH STREET, WOLSTANTON	MODERN	
MST1933 0	OUR LADY OF SORROWS CHURCH, COTSWOLD AVENUE, KNUTTON (ROMAN CATHOLIC)	MODERN	
MST1933 1	SACRED HEART ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, HIGH STREET, SILVERDALE	MODERN	
MST1933 2	CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART AND ST WULSTAN, CHURCH LANE, WOLSTANTON	MODERN	
MST1933 4	WOLSTANTON UNITED REFORMED CHURCH, PORTHILL, WOLSTANTON	MODERN	
MST1943 8	CROUCH MINING OFFICES, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1943 9	GREAT ROW COLLIERY / AURORA MINE BUILDINGS, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1944 0	ENGINE SHEDS AND TANK FACTORY, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1944 8	SAW MILL, APEDALE IRON WORKS	MODERN	
MST1945 2	RAILWAY SIDINGS, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1946 2	IRONWORKS SLAG HEAP, WHITE ROCK, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1949 3	COKE AND CHEMICAL WORKS, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1949 4	CHEMICAL WORKS SETTLING PONDS, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1949 5	THE WHITE HOUSE, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1949 7	TRAMWAY, WATERMILLS COLLIERY TO BURLEY PIT, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1950 3	SPRINGWOOD POOLS, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1950 5	BLUE LAGOON SAND QUARRY, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1950 8	MIRY WOOD QUARRY, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST2039 9	PREFABRICATED BUILDING, REAR OF WESTMINSTER THEATRE, KEELE HALL PARK	MODERN	
MST2223 0	PREFABRICATED BUILDING, REAR OF WESTMINSTER THEATRE, KEELE HALL PARK	MODERN	
MST3252	HARECASTLE RAILWAY TUNNELS	MODERN	
MST3252	HARECASTLE RAILWAY TUNNELS	MODERN	

MST3252	HARECASTLE RAILWAY TUNNELS	MODERN	
MST3252	HARECASTLE RAILWAY TUNNELS	MODERN	
MST2344 5	SITE OF AIR RAID SHELTERS, NORTH OF KINGSFIELD FIRST SCHOOL, BIDDULPH	MODERN	
MST2354 9	SITE OF BRICKWORKS, NORTH OF LONGBRIDGE HAYES, NEW-CASTLE-UNDER-LYME	MODERN	
MST2355 0	SITE OF OAKWOOD TILERIES, NORTH OF LONGBRIDGE HAYES, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	MODERN	
MST2360 1	CO-OP BUILDING, 28-40 HIGH STREET, WOLSTANTON	MODERN	
MST2032 3	32 IRONMARKET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	MODERN	
MST1817 0	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, BAGNALL	MODERN	
MST1816 9	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, BROWN EDGE	MODERN	
MST1946 7	AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLE TESTING POND, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1932 1	BRADWELL METHODIST CHURCH, BRADWELL LANE, BRADWELL	MODERN	
MST1932 9	CHURCH OF OUR LADY AND ST WERBURGH, SEABRIDGE LANE, CLAYTON (ROMAN CATHOLIC)	MODERN	
MST1931 1	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW, PILKINGTON AVENUE, WESTLANDS	MODERN	
MST1932 0	CHURCH OF ST BARNABAS, CAULDON AVENUE, BRADWELL, WOLSTANTON (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)	MODERN	
MST1928 2	CHURCH OF ST JAMES THE GREAT, CLAYTON ROAD, CLAYTON (CHURCH OF ENGLAND)	MODERN	
MST1932 2	CHURCH OF ST LUKE, SEVERN DRIVE, CLAYTON	MODERN	
MST1932 7	CHURCH OF ST PETER, PILKINGTON AVENUE, WESTLANDS	MODERN	
MST1933 3	CLAYTON UNITED REFORMED CHURCH, STAFFORD AVENUE, CLAYTON	MODERN	
MST1405 4	CROWS FOOT TIP, BASSEY IRONSTONE MINE, CHATTERLEY	MODERN	
MST1374 7	DITCH, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	MODERN	
MST1374 6	FILTER BEDS, CHATTERLEY SIDINGS, NEWCASTLE	MODERN	
MST2316 8	FORMER CHURCH HALL, VICTORIA ROAD, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	MODERN	
MST1949 6	FORSTER'S FOOTRAIL RAILWAY EMBANKMENT AND BRICKWORK, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST2034 1	FULL MOON PUBLIC HOUSE, LIVERPOOL ROAD, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	MODERN	
MST1374 2	INDUSTRIAL BUILDING, BASSEY IRONSTONE MINE, CHATTERLEY	MODERN	
MST1932 6	NEWCASTLE METHODIST CHURCH, MERRIAL STREET / RYCROFT STREET, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	MODERN	
MST1951 2	OPEN CAST MINE, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST2032 2	POLICE STATION, MERRIAL STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	MODERN	

MST1246 4	POSSIBLE AIR RAID SHELTER, CHESTERTON	MODERN	
MST1951 3	PRICE'S FOOTRAIL COLLIERY, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST2032 4	PUBLIC TOILETS, MERRIAL STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	MODERN	
MST1883 8	SITE OF KING EDWARD VII PUBLIC BATHS, BRUNSWICK STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	MODERN	
MST1945 4	TARMACADAM WORKS, APEDALE	MODERN	
MST1927 7	THE BAPTIST CHURCH, LONDON ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	MODERN	
MST1130 9	THE OLD POST OFFICE, 37 IRONMARKET STREET, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	MODERN	
MST2285 6	WAR MEMORIAL, CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE, CONGLETON ROAD, BIDDULPH	MODERN	
MST2235 7	WAR MEMORIAL, CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, LONDON ROAD, NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME	MODERN	
MST1374 1	TRAMWAYS, BASSEY IRONSTONE MINE, CHATTERLEY	MODERN	
MST1852 7	NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY - APEDALE BRANCH - MINERAL RAILWAY EXTENSION	MODERN	
MST4300	LINEAR FEATURES, SEABRIDGE	MODERN	
1151	ST LOUIS WORKS LONGTON	MODERN	
1161	60-70 TRENT VALLEY RD., PENKHULL	MODERN	
1169	FENTON LIBRARY	MODERN	
1212	ROYAL VIENNA ART/WILTON POTTERY FENTON	MODERN	
1216	SAMIAN/DORIC POTTERY FENTON	MODERN	
1224	FORMER WOODMAN INN	MODERN	
1225	CARMOUNTSIDE CEMETERY	MODERN	
1226	FORMER DRILL HALL	MODERN	
1232	GRAY'S POTTERY, WHIELDON ROAD	MODERN	
1241	FORMER HARTSHILL DRILL HALL	MODERN	
9	MICHELIN CAR PARK CAMPBELL RD.	MODERN	
12	GRAFTON WORKS LONGTON	MODERN	
16	HARPFIELD HOUSE HARTSHILL. FIRST CAST-CONCRETE HOUSE.	MODERN	
42	ST AUGUSTINE'S CARE HOME COBRIDGE. DEMOLISHED.	MODERN	
71	WORLD WAR II AIR-RAID SHELTERS, ABBEY HULTON	MODERN	
90	CROWN POTTERY STOKE	MODERN	
91	9 BROMLEY HOUGH PENKHULL	MODERN	
93	130-132 TRENT VALLEY RD. PENKHULL	MODERN	
109	17-18 SHELBY ST. COALVILLE	MODERN	
128	VALE WORKS LONGTON	MODERN	
163	192 TRENT VALLEY RD. PENKHULL	MODERN	
181	BERRY HILL POTTERIES	MODERN	
188	KEELING AND WALKER COLOUR WORKS, FENTON	MODERN	
238	BRITISH POTTERY TUNSTALL	MODERN	
243	CLANWAY BRICKWORKS TUNSTALL	MODERN	

303	COBRIDGE PARK	MODERN	
330	SALKELD PLACE/WARD PLACE/WINGHAY PLACE	MODERN	
336	CRATE WORKS RAILWAY TERRACE BURSLEM	MODERN	
339	BURSLEM BRWERY (PARKER'S) OFFICE	MODERN	
381	POTTERY COMMERCIAL ST. BURSLEM	MODERN	
382	ADELAIDE POTTERY BURSLEM	MODERN	
409	BRITANNIA POTTERY COBRIDGE	MODERN	
410	EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY COBRIDGE	MODERN	
431	CO-OP BAKERY ON BURSLEM BRANCH CANAL	MODERN	
438	SHELL POTTERY/FURLONG COLOUR WORKS	MODERN	
459	ETRURIA WORKS SHELTON	MODERN	
471	ETRURIA POTTERY ETRURIA	MODERN	
494	ALBION POTTERY ETRURIA	MODERN	
512	OLIVER'S MILL	MODERN	
541	DOLBY'S FLINT MILL LYTTON ST. STOKE	MODERN	
549	VICTORY WORKS STOKE	MODERN	
571	STOKE POTTERY, STOKE	MODERN	
577	CANAL BOAT BURSLEM CANAL	MODERN	
603	MEMORIAL TO W. R. REPTON, ST BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCHYARD, NORTON LANE	MODERN	
623	CAUSELEY ROAD/LILLYDALE ROAD/THEODORE ROAD	MODERN	
650	CALCINING KILNS TRENT POTTERY	MODERN	
679	WEBBERLEY/ FORMER FREE TRADE BUILDING	MODERN	
736	DENTON WORKS LONGTON	MODERN	
767	JOSIAH WEDGWOOD & SONS BARLASTON	MODERN	
777	CRATE WORKS MYATT ST. HANLEY	MODERN	
797	FORMER FENTON COLLIERY PITHEAD BATHS	MODERN	
814	FORMER STOKE-ON-TRENT WORKSHOPS FOR THE BLIND	MODERN	
817	10-16 HOWARD PLACE, SHELTON	MODERN	
827	THE FOAMING QUART GREENHEAD ST. BURSLEM	MODERN	
841	ALEXANDRA MILL TUNSTALL	MODERN	
842	GLOBE POTTERY BURSLEM	MODERN	
848	TUNSTALL PARK	MODERN	
872	HARVEY POTTERY BURSLEM	MODERN	
878	STAR HOTEL MARSH ST. HANLEY	MODERN	
893	BALL HAYES ROAD/DOGCROFT ROAD/BENTLEY ROAD	MODERN	
907	BROWNHILLS HIGH SCHOOL	MODERN	
909	GORDON POTTERY TUNSTALL	MODERN	
920	SCOTIA BANK FIRECLAY WORKS	MODERN	
968	FAIRFIELD POTTERY HANLEY	MODERN	
971	VULCAN POTTERY HANLEY	MODERN	
988	CRATEWORKS, NEWFIELD	MODERN	
990	KEELE STREET POTTERY	MODERN	
1023	ATLAS WORKS SHELTON	MODERN	

1026	ETRURIA GAS WORKS	MODERN	
1027	WASHINGTON POTTERY SHELTON	MODERN	
1031	ALBION FOUNDRY SALEM ST. ETRURIA	MODERN	
1045	CRATE WORKS WASHINGTON ST TUNSTALL	MODERN	
1067	ROBSON STREET ROPE WORKS	MODERN	
1078	FORMER BANK WORKS EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY	MODERN	
1086	FORMER MARLBOROUGH TILE WORKS, BROOM STREET, HANLEY	MODERN	
1102	FLINT MILL SHORT ST LONGTON	MODERN	
1111	FORMER ODEON CINEMA, FOUNDRY STREET, HANLEY	MODERN	
1112	DRINKING FOUNTAIN, ETRURIA PARK	MODERN	
1113	MEMORIAL TO THOMAS WEDGWOOD	MODERN	
1141	DANILO CINEMA, STOKE	MODERN	

Undated

MONUID	NAME	PERIOD	EVIDENCE
MST13964	LINEAR FEATURE, APEDALE	UNKNOWN	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT
MST12131	LITHARGE FRAGMENT, SWYNNERTON	UNKNOWN	FIND
MST13193	SITE OF BURIAL, TUNSTALL ROAD, KNYERSLEY	UNKNOWN	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST13200	TRENT HEAD WELL, TRENT HEAD FARM, BIDDULPH MOOR	UNKNOWN	ENHANCED NATURAL FEATURE
MST20010	LOST TOLL HOUSE SITE, ENDON SIDE, ENDON AND STANLEY	UNKNOWN	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE
MST6086	QUERN STONE FINDSPOT, CHESTER CRESCENT, WESTLANDS	UNKNOWN	FIND
MST12715	BARN AT KNYERSLEY PARK FARM	UNKNOWN	EXTANT BUILDING
MST4291	TRACKWAYS, KING'S WOOD, SWYNNERTON	UNKNOWN	EARTHWORK
MST4304	ENCLOSURE, LYME WOOD, KEELE	UNKNOWN	CROPMARK
MST5045	ENCLOSURE, BIDDULPH	UNKNOWN	CROPMARK
MST5697	MINE, WETLEY MOOR	UNKNOWN	EARTHWORK; EARTHWORK; EARTHWORK
372	7-9 WILDING RD. BALL GREEN	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
450	106 HOVERINGHAM DRIVE, EATON PARK	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
682	PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING, LYME VALLEY	UNKNOWN	PALEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
698	76 LENNOX RD. LIGHTWOOD	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
1165	DONALD BATES HOUSE, GARDEN ST., PENKHULL	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
1167	LAND OFF THE VILLAS, STOKE-ON-TRENT	UNKNOWN	SITE OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST (MED)
1168	SPRINGFIELDS PRIMARY SCHOOL	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
1207	FORMER MICHELIN FACTORY, BIRMINGHAM ROAD	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
1208	MADISON STREET/ HIGH STREET, TUNSTALL	UNKNOWN	WB. C19TH CELLARED PROPERTIES
1231	GROVE AVENUE HERON CROSS	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB

6	ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE TRENT VALE	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
7	MOLE COP/CULVERDS LOW GREAT FENTON	UNKNOWN	LOST SPECULATIVE BURIAL MOUND
14	CHURCH ST CEMETERY, STOKE	UNKNOWN	UNDATED FINDS
185	VICTORIA GROUND SAMPLING, STOKE	UNKNOWN	PALEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES
207	TRENT VALE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE EVAL
208	LAND OFF CAMPBELL RD	UNKNOWN	LOST SITE OF ARCH. POTENTIAL
221	525 HIGH ST. TUNSTALL	UNKNOWN	POSS. CERAMIC WASTE SITE
230	LAND OFF SILVER ST NORTON-IN-THE-MOORS	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
277	FORMER CHURCH HALL, NORTON	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
291	TOWNSEND PRIMARY SCHOOL, BUCKNALL	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE EVAL
297	HANLEY ROAD EVALUATION SNEYD GREEN	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE EVAL
299	3-7 PARLIAMENT ROW HANLEY	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
408	LAND NEXT 80 SNEYD ST COBRIDGE	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
422	ROUND MOUND BERRYHILL	UNKNOWN	CONJECTURAL BARROW
428	ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING SIDEWAY FARM	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE BOREHOLES (GEOLOGY ONLY)
455	VICARAGE GARDEN - NEWCASTLE ST. BURSLEM	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
514	CORNER OF BOOTHEN RD & CHURCH ST, STOKE	UNKNOWN	REDEVELOPED SITE OF POTTERY DUMPS/WALL FOUNDATIONS
524	RICHMOND TERRACE SHELTON	UNKNOWN	POSSIBLE POTTERY WASTE SITE
534	ST MARKS SCHOOL SHELTON	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
587	WATCHING BRIEF PRIMROSE HILL HANFORD	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
594	ADJ 632 LIGHTWOOD RD	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
595	THE GROVE - GRAVELLY BANK LIGHTWOOD	UNKNOWN	REDEVELOPED SITE OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST BUT REDEVELOPED
596	THE MOUNT GRAVELLY BANK	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
598	554 LIGHTWOOD RD. LIGHTWOOD	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
602	HEATH HOUSE LANE PLAYING FIELDS	UNKNOWN	SITE OF PALEO. POTENTIAL
618	584 LIGHTWOOD RD. LIGHTWOOD	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
642	516/518 LIGHTWOOD ROAD	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
666	668 LIGHTWOOD ROAD	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
684	EVALUATION, CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL	UNKNOWN	BRICK DUMP
695	LAND AT SIDEWAY	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE SURVEY
721	EARTHWORKS - LIGHTWOOD	UNKNOWN	SEEN IN QUARRY FACE
802	EARTHWORKS LIGHTWOOD	UNKNOWN	AS ABOVE
724	EARTHWORK NEAR CALDON CANAL	UNKNOWN	UNDATED EARTHWORK
728	FIND - MILL FARM ABBEY HULTON	UNKNOWN	TIMBER; PROBABLY DRAINAGE SYSTEM
737	QUERNSTONE - NORMACOT	UNKNOWN	POSS. IA TO PM

739	CARMOUNT PUB ABBEY HULTON	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
740	BOAT - HULTON ABBEY	UNKNOWN	BOAT OR TROUGH
744	TRANTER RD. ABBEY HULTON	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE EVAL
745	REAR OF ABBOTS RD. ABBEY HULTON	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE EVAL
749	LAND OFF WILSON RD. HANFORD	UNKNOWN	POT. ARCH. INTEREST
775	290 SNEYD ST., SNEYD GREEN	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
800	FORMER ST DOMINIC'S SCHOOL, HARTSHILL	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
818	FORMER HANLEY BUS STATION, BIRCH TERRACE	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
835	GREENHEAD ST/SCOTIA RD BURSLEM	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
914	TRUBSHAW CROSS	UNKNOWN	UNDATED (LOST) STONE CROSS
917	TEST PITS - WESTPORT RD. BURSLEM	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE EVAL
1003	LAND OFF CANNON ST. HANLEY	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE EVAL
1052	FORMER PITTSBURGH HOUSE	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
1069	LAND OFF LORDSHIP LANE, STOKE	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE EVAL
1071	FORMER BROAD STREET CAR PARK	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE WB
1114	LAND OFF WELLESLEY STREET, HANLEY	UNKNOWN	NEGATIVE EVAL / WB

Conservation Areas

Name	ID Number
THE VILLAS CONSERVATION AREA, STOKE	C001
WINTON SQUARE CONSERVATION AREA, STOKE	C002
PENKHULL VILLAGE CONSERVATION AREA	C003
STOKE TOWN CONSERVATION AREA, STOKE	C004
BURSLEM TOWN CENTRE CONSERVATION AREA	C005
BLURTON CHURCH CONSERVATION AREA, BLURTON	C006
LONGTON TOWN CENTRE CONSERVATION AREA LONGTON CONSERVATION AREA	C007
ASH GREEN CONSERVATION AREA, TRENTAM	C008
HARTSHILL CONSERVATION AREA, HARTSHILL.	C009
ST. CHRISTOPHER AVENUE CONSERVATION AREA, PENKHULL	C010
DRESDEN CONSERVATION AREA	C011
ALBERT SQUARE CONSERVATION AREA	C012
TRENT & MERSEY CANAL CONSERVATION AREA	C013
TOWER SQUARE CONSERVATION AREA, TUNSTALL	C014
PARK TERRACE CONSERVATION AREA, TUNSTALL	C015
PENKHULL GARDEN VILLAGE CONSERVATION AREA	C016
VICTORIA ROAD CONSERVATION AREA, FENTON	C018

NEWCASTLE STREET CONSERVATION AREA, MIDDLEPORT	C019
CITY CENTRE CONSERVATION AREA, HANLEY	C020
CALDON CANAL CONSERVATION AREA	C021
HANLEY PARK CONSERVATION AREA	C022
VICTORIA PARK CONSERVATION AREA, TUNSTALL.	C023
BASFORD	DST5761
BIDDULPH GRANGE	DST5645
BRAMPTON	DST5703
BUTTERTON (NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME)	DST5760
CALDON CANAL	DST5662
CLAYTON	DST5648
HANCHURCH	DST5636
KEELE HALL	DST5704
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	DST5729
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME - STUBBS WALK	DST5706
SILVERDALE	DST5705
TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL	DST5720
TRENTHAM PARK	DST5635
WATLANDS PARK	DST8243
WOLSTANTON	DST5726