

Newcastle-under-Lyme

Local Plan Review

Heritage Site Assessments

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Newcastle-under-Lyme Local Plan Review

Heritage Sites Assessments

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by the Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council (NuLBC) to prepare a series of heritage site assessments to support the emerging NuLBC local plan. Based on the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal and comments from Historic England a total of 25 potential site allocations were identified by NuLBC as having potential to impact known heritage assets. Those sites, which include a combination of large-scale strategic housing allocations, non-strategic housing allocations and strategic employment/commercial allocations, are the subject of this report. The locations of these sites are shown on Figure 1
- 1.1.2 Work on the emerging Local Plan commenced in January 2021 and to date has included public consultation on Issues & Strategic Options in late 2021 /early 2022 and the First Draft Local Plan in July/August 2023.
- 1.1.3 This document sets out the draft results of the heritage site assessments, and has been prepared in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (2023) and the following good practice and guidance documents:
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments (2020);
 - Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning 1-3 (2015a, 2015b, 2017);
 - Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019); and
 - Planning Practice Guidance (2021) – Historic Environment, published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The main aim of this project is to carry out a high-level review of existing historic environment evidence in order to assess the potential historic environment impacts that could arise from the proposed site allocations. The key objectives of the site assessments are to:
- identify designated and non-designated heritage assets which could be affected by the allocation;
 - assess the contribution of the allocation sites to the significance of known heritage assets in their vicinity;
 - evaluate the impact that the proposed allocation would have upon the significance of heritage assets and their setting, including consideration of the relationship between heritage assets and their relationship with surrounding historic landscape and townscape features;
 - identify opportunities for the proposed allocations to enhance or better reveal elements of the historic environment;
 - recommend mitigation measures to offset or reduce harm.

3 PLANNING CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 This section provides a summary of the current legislation and national policy and guidance put into place for the management and protection of the historic environment.

3.2 Historic Environment Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.2.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) specifies that an archaeological site or historic building of national importance can be designated as a scheduled monument and registered with the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Under the terms of the act, any development that could affect the scheduled monument is subject to the granting of scheduled monument consent. Historic England provides advice to DCMS regarding individual applications for scheduled monument consent, and also offers advice on the management of scheduled monuments.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 3.2.2 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is an act that provides special controls in respect of listed buildings (buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and conservation areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance).
- 3.2.3 Local authorities have a statutory duty under the provisions of sections 16, 66 (1) and 72 (1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, when exercising any of their planning powers, to have 'special regard' to certain matters.
- 3.2.4 Section 66 (1) of the above act sets out the general duty of local planning authority in respect of exercising planning functions in respect of listed buildings:
- 'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any feature of special architectural interest or historic interest which it possesses.'*
- 3.2.5 When a local planning authority exercises planning functions in a conservation area, Section 72 (1) of the above act states:
- 'In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.'*
- 3.2.6 Section 74 of the 1990 act also specifically refers to the control of demolition in conservation areas.

3.3 National Guidance

Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens in England

3.3.1 The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England is maintained by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) and divides the site into three grades, similar to those used for listed buildings:

- Grade I: sites of exceptional interest;
- Grade II*: particularly important sites, of more than special interest; and
- Grade II: sites of special interest warranting every effort to preserve them.

3.4 National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework

3.4.1 Section 16 of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as issued in December 2023 sets out the Government's planning policies in relation to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

3.4.2 Paragraph 200 states:

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

3.4.3 Paragraph 201 states:

Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.4.4 Paragraph 205 states:

When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

3.4.5 Paragraph 206 states:

Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its

setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional (non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets).*

3.4.6 Paragraphs 207 states:

Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

3.4.7 Paragraphs 208 states:

Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

3.4.8 Paragraph 209 states:

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

3.4.9 Paragraph 211 states:

Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible (Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a

local museum or other public depository). However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.4.10 Paragraph 213 states:

Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 202 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 201, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The methodology for this assessment was prepared in response to a specification provided by NuLBC (2024). As per the NuLBC specification, this methodology broadly follows the approach utilised within the local plan assessments of Oxford Archaeology (OA 2014) and (OA 2022).

4.1.2 The methodology included below has been prepared in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework and Guidance (NPPF and PPG). This methodology follows the staged approach outlined in Historic England Advice Note 3, The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (Historic England 2015), Historic England Good Practice in Planning Advice Note 1 (GPA 1), and The Historic Environment and Local Plans (Historic England 2015). The methodology also reflects the requirements and recommendations of the project brief/invitation to tender and the Historic England comments upon the Regulation 18 Local Plan (as supplied by Historic England August 2023).

4.1.3 The steps outlined in the advice note(s) are as follows:

1. Identify which heritage assets are affected by the potential site allocation.
2. Understand what contribution the site (or area) makes (in its current form) to the significance of a heritage asset(s) and its/their setting.
3. Identify what impact the allocation might have on that significance.
4. Consider maximising enhancement and avoiding harm.
5. Determine whether the proposed site allocation is appropriate in light of the NPPF's tests for soundness.

4.1.4 The following draft methodology was supplied to Historic England and comments were received from them (email dated 30th April 2024). The

methodology as outlined in the original specification has been amended to take their comments into account.

4.2 Stage 1: Identification of affected heritage assets

- 4.2.1 Historic England's Advice Note 3 (2015c) specifies that the first step of the assessment should identify those heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed allocation.
- 4.2.2 A 1km study area was defined around each of the allocation sites to identify designated and non-designated and heritage assets which could be affected by the allocations.
- 4.2.3 The following sources, as specified in Section 6 of Historic England's The Historic Environment in Local Plans: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 (2015a), were consulted to inform the Stage 1 assessment:
- the National Heritage List for England for information on designated heritage assets;
 - the Staffordshire County Historic Environment Record (SHER), and Cheshire County Historic Environment Records (CHER) for non-designated heritage assets and previous archaeological events;
 - Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment and the Staffordshire County Council Historic Urban Character Assessment;
 - relevant conservation area appraisals and management plans;
 - relevant data from the NULBC Local Register of buildings as held by Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council;
 - national and local 'Heritage at Risk' data sets; and
 - various online sources.
- 4.2.4 Following the data collection stage of the project a series of rapid site visits were carried out to assess intervisibility between the site and the surrounding study area and to scope in/out heritage assets that would or would not be affected by the allocation. The site visits are discussed further below.
- 4.2.5 The results of the Stage 1 assessment are provided on the site assessment forms in Appendix A.
- 4.2.6 For ease of reference each heritage asset is referred to by its name and either its list entry (designated heritage assets) or its HER reference (non-designated heritage assets). These reference numbers are shown on the figures and recorded in the heritage gazetteer in Appendix B. They are also mentioned, where relevant, in the site assessment forms in Appendix A. A full list of sources is provided in Appendix C.

Potential for previously unidentified archaeological remains

- 4.2.7 A review of the data collected in Stage 1 was carried out to assess the potential of each of the site allocations to contain previously unidentified archaeological remains. Table 4.1 sets out the criteria used to assess archaeological potential.

Table 4.1: Criteria for assessing archaeological potential

Level of potential	Nature of assets
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Very High	<p>Major archaeological sites and centres of historic activity within the allocation site.</p> <p>Very frequent assets recorded across an area, including scheduled monuments or significant concentrations of assets that are indicative of more widespread activity.</p>
High	<p>Archaeological sites and centres of historic activity within the allocation sites and study areas.</p> <p>Archaeological sites within the allocation sites. Frequent assets recorded across an area, some grouping of assets in individual areas, suggesting more widespread activity.</p>
Medium	<p>Heritage assets have been recorded within the study area, but few (if any) known remains are recorded within the site.</p> <p>The site has been subject to little previous ground disturbance and thus has the potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological remains. If such remains are present, they will have survived in good condition.</p>
Low	<p>No previously recorded assets in a study area.</p> <p>Parts of an allocation site have been heavily impacted by previous development and thus unrecorded assets would have been removed.</p>

4.2.8 The results of this assessment are recorded on the site assessment forms in Appendix A.

4.3 Stage 2: Understanding what contribution the site (in its current form) makes to the significance of identified heritage assets

- 4.3.1 A series of rapid site surveys were carried out to assess the setting and significance of heritage assets identified within the study areas. The site visits were undertaken from publicly accessible areas such as roads and public rights of way and none of the sites were directly accessed. Where access to an area was not available, Google Earth imagery and Google Earth Street View were used to inform the assessment. The rapid site visits were used to assess the setting of the heritage assets identified in Stage 1 and to assess their relationship with the site.
- 4.3.2 The assessment was carried out in accordance with Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets, Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 (2017) and Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Advice Note 12 (Historic England 2019).
- 4.3.3 Step 2 of Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017) requires the setting and significance of heritage assets to be identified. NPPF defines significance (for heritage policy) as: 'the value of a heritage asset to this and

future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'.

4.3.4 Significance has been assessed with reference to the heritage interest outlined in NPPF. These are defined in PPG (MHCLG 2021) as:

- **Archaeological interest:** There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- **Architectural and artistic interest:** These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture.
- **Historic interest:** An interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

4.3.5 Table 4.2 sets out the criteria used to determine the significance of a heritage asset.

Table 4.2: Criteria for assessing significance

Significance	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites and the individual attributes that convey their Outstanding Universal Value, or non-designated heritage assets and historic landscape types of demonstrable international heritage interest.
High	Scheduled monuments, listed buildings (Grade I, II*, II), conservation areas, registered parks and gardens (Grade I, II*, II), registered battlefields, protected wreck site, or non-designated heritage assets or historic landscape types of demonstrable national importance due to their heritage interest.
Medium	Locally listed buildings, extant ridge and furrow or non-designated heritage assets and landscapes of demonstrable regional importance due to their heritage interest.
Low	Non-designated heritage assets or landscapes of demonstrably limited (local) heritage interest. Ploughed out ridge and furrow earthworks would also fall within this category.
Negligible	Non-designated heritage assets and historic landscape types with little surviving heritage interest. Such assets could include modern historic landscape types that have very little if any heritage interests; or heritage assets that have been damaged or destroyed by previous ground disturbance and retain little of their heritage interest.

Unknown	The significance of the heritage asset cannot be ascertained from available evidence and further survey, or analysis would be required to define its significance. Proposals for such survey will be presented as part of the assessment.
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Contribution of allocation sites to heritage significance and setting of known heritage assets

- 4.3.6 Rapid site visits were used to assess the relationship between the Stage 1 heritage assets and the site. The information collected during the site visits and during the Stage 1 assessment was analysed to identify features or qualities within the sites which make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the setting of heritage assets. This assessment was carried out in accordance with the methodology for setting assessment set out in Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets, Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2017).
- 4.3.7 Table 4.3 sets out the criteria used to grade the contribution that a site could make to the setting and significance of a heritage asset. Elements of a heritage asset's setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Table 4.3: Contribution of proposed allocation to the significance and setting of known heritage assets

Contribution	Criteria
High Positive	The area/allocation makes an important contribution to one (or more) of the key heritage interests of the heritage assets and accordingly makes a strong positive contribution to its significance.
Medium	The area/allocation makes some contribution to one (or more) of the key heritage interests of the heritage assets and accordingly makes a positive contribution to its significance.
Low Positive	The area/allocation makes a limited contribution to one (or more) of the key heritage interests of the heritage assets and accordingly makes a positive contribution to its significance.
Neutral	The area/allocation in its current form makes no contribution to the understanding or appreciation of the heritage interests of heritage assets.
Negative	The area/allocation detracts from the understanding or appreciation of the heritage interests of heritage assets.

- 4.3.8 The results of the Stage 2 assessment have been recorded on the site assessment forms in Appendix A.

4.4 Stage 3: Impact Assessment

- 4.4.1 At the time of this assessment the only available information about the proposed developments was provided in the NuLBC Local Plan - First Draft Local Plan (Regulation 18 stage) document (NuLBC 2023). This document categorised the sites as:

- strategic housing allocations;
 - non-strategic housing allocations; or
 - strategic employment/commercial allocations
- 4.4.2 The Regulation 18 stage document set out the broad principles for development within the strategic housing and employment allocations and provided housing numbers for the non-strategic housing allocations. No detailed development plans for the sites were provided. The impact assessments thus provide a high-level review of potential impacts that could result from the development of the allocation sites.
- 4.4.3 The assessment have considered the potential impact of the allocations upon:
- the character, condition and setting of known heritage assets;
 - the historic landscape character type (HLT) of the site as defined by the Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character (SHLC) assessment; and
 - any previously unidentified archaeological remains within the site.
- 4.5 **Stage 4: Maximising enhancement and minimising harm**
- 4.5.1 In accordance with Step 4 of Historic England's The Historic Environment and Site allocations in Local Plans, Advice Note 3 (2015c), recommendations have been made for reducing the harm and maximising enhancement to the historic environment within and surrounding the allocation sites. These recommendations respond to the particular historic environment constraints within each of the allocation sites and include, where relevant recommendations for further heritage surveys and archaeological recording.
- 4.5.2 The recommendations are recorded in the site assessment forms in Appendix A.
- 4.6 **Stage 5: Assessing the overall sensitivity of the allocation sites**
- 4.6.1 In line with NPPF paragraphs 200-213, the overall effect of the proposed allocation (or the degree of harm caused by the allocation) was assessed with reference to the significance of known heritage assets and the potential impacts resulting from the allocation. This assessment was based upon professional judgement. Each of the proposed allocations has been allocated an overall sensitivity score based upon the criteria provided in the table below. A pdf map showing the sensitivity score has been provided for each allocation site and the sensitivity score will also be recorded in the site assessment forms in Appendix A.

Table 4.4: Criteria for determining the sensitivity of the allocation sites

Heritage Sensitivity Score	Criteria
High	The allocation site contains known historic environment constraints that are of high or very high heritage significance. The heritage sensitivity of the site could prohibit development.
Medium	The site contains heritage environment constraints that are of medium or low significance.
	Or

	<p>The site has the potential to contain previously unidentified heritage constraints. Further surveys or assessments would be required to ascertain the significance of the historic environment resources.</p> <p>There is no indication at present that the site could contain heritage assets which would prohibit or significantly constrain the development. However, further survey may be required to confirm or mitigate the heritage impacts.</p>
Low	<p>The allocation site contains heritage assets of negligible significance.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>The allocation site contains no heritage constraints.</p>

5 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- 5.1.1 A total of 25 potential allocation sites were assessed as part of this assessment. These sites were allocated a heritage sensitivity score based upon the criteria outlined in Table 4.4 above.
- 5.1.2 The results of the assessment are summarised in Table 5.1 below and provided in full in Appendix A.

Table 5.1: Summary of results

Site Ref:	Ward:	Site Name/Address:	Number of dwellings/use:	Sensitivity Score:
AB12	Audley	Land East of Diglake Street	Around 150 dwellings	Low
AB15	Audley	Land North of Vernon Avenue	Around 40 dwellings	Medium
AB2	Audley	Land Adjoining Corner of A500 and M6 Southbound	Strategic Location - Employment Site	Medium
AB33	Audley	Land off Nantwich Road / Park Road	Around 60 dwellings	Medium
KL13	Keele	Keele Science Park Phase 3, University of Keele	Around 220 dwellings and employment uses	Low

KL15	Keele	Land south of A525 Keele	Mixed use proposal, 260 dwellings and commercial uses	Medium
LW53	Loggerheads	Land corner of Muckleston Wood Lane	Around 130 dwellings	Low
MD29	Madeley & Betley	Land North of Bar Hill	Around 150 dwellings	Medium
SP11	Silverdale	Lyme Park	Around 900 dwellings, local centre, primary school	Medium
SP22	Silverdale	Former Playground off Ash Grove	Around 30 dwellings	Low
SP23	Silverdale	Land at Cemetery Road / Park Lane	Around 200 dwellings	Low
TB19	Thistleberry	Land south of Newcastle Golf Club	Around 550 dwellings	Medium
TC19	Town	Hassell Street Car Park	Around 5 dwellings	Low
TC20	Town	King Street Car Park	Around 10 dwellings	Low
TC22	Town	Marsh Parade (former Zanzibar site)	Around 70 dwellings and employment uses	Low
TC40	Town	Car Park, Blackfriars Road	Around 10 dwellings	Medium
TC45	Town	York Place	Commercial Uses	Medium
TC50	Town	Cherry Orchard Car Park	Around 5 dwellings	Medium
TC52	Town	Goose Street Car Park	Around 25 dwellings	Medium
TC7	Town	Land bounded by Ryecroft, Merrial Street	75 dwellings and commercial uses, multistorey car park	Low
TC71	Town	Midway Car Park	Around 100 dwellings	Medium
TK10	Talke and Butt Lane	Land at Crown Bank, Talke	Around 170 dwellings	Low
TK17	Talke and Butt Lane	Land off St Martins Road	Around 40 dwellings	Medium

TK27	Talke and Butt Lane	Land Off Coppice Road, Talke	Around 90 dwellings	Low
TK6	Talke and Butt Lane	Site at Coalpit Hill, Talke	Around 10 dwellings	Low

APPENDIX A SITE ASSESSMENT FORMS

APPENDIX A1 – AB12

Site Ref:	AB12	Ward:	Audley
Site Name:	Land East of Diglake Street		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 150 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located in the centre of Bignall End, a village within the civil parish of Audley Rural, approximately 1 mile east of Audley. The location of the site is shown on Figure 2. The site comprises an area of enclosed fields, c 6.2 ha in area, currently used as pasture. The west, south, and east parts of the site is framed by the rear-garden plots of houses facing onto Diglake Street (west), Raven's Lane (south) and Hope Street (east). The housing to the south and east is post-1950's housing, the housing to the west of the site is 19th century terraced housing (with modern additions), and the area to the north of the site is agricultural land used for pasture. The topography of the site conforms to that of the wider area, and trends downhill (north) towards Brierly Brook, c 80m north of the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 8 nationally designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, and these are shown on Figure 3. They include 6 Grade II listed buildings (1038611, 1374890, 1038614, 1421464, 1038561, 1374409), the Grade II* listed Church of St James (1038613), and the Castle Hill Scheduled Monument (1011071), most of which are situated within the Audley conservation area (DST5657), c 700m west of the site. The exceptions are a milepost on Raven's Lane (1038561), c 140m west of the site, Townhouse Farmhouse (1038611) c 900m west of the site, and Hullock's Pull Farmhouse (1374409), c 670m north-west of the site.</p> <p>The Audley conservation area (DST5657) is situated at the top of an elevated plateau, allowing for distinctive views over the surrounding countryside – this plateau is intervisible with the site, which helps to make up the generally rural character that defines the surrounding countryside. The Castle Hill Scheduled Monument (1011071) makes up northern section of the conservation area and entrance to the village. The monument is not directly intervisible with the site; however, its wider setting (at the top of the plateau) is prominently visible from within the site. All of these heritage assets are of high significance.</p> <p>The study area contains 5 locally designated buildings/structures, shown on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings (Fig. 4). These comprise a finger post (DST7611) 200m north-east of the site; a post-box (DST6529) at the junction of Chapel</p>			

<p>Street and Albert Street, Bignall End, 90m south-west of the site; a bus shelter (DST7610), 800m west of the site; the site of Peak Pursuits (DST7608), c 750m west of the site; and the Butchers Arms (DST8251), c 760m south-west of the site. They are of local/borough importance.</p>
<p>Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site</p>
<p>There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>
<p>Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site</p>
<p>The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) has a total of 42 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. These are shown on Figure 4. There are no prehistoric, Roman or early medieval heritage assets within the study area. Later medieval assets include the remains of medieval field systems, c 140m south-west (MST23374 – now developed), and 550m west (MST23366) of the site; the churchyard (MST18920) surrounding the Church of St James as Audley, which may have been established in the 13th century, c 620m south-west of the site; and the wider (not statutorily designated) area of the Audley Castle (MST216), c 580m west of the site. These assets are of medium significance.</p> <p>Notable post-medieval heritage assets in the environs of the site include an area of post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (MST23369) located in the areas immediately west of the site; a 19th century ‘black and white painted’ finger post (MST20358) (also recorded on the NuLBC register of locally listed buildings as DST7611) c 200m north-east of the site; the site of a post-medieval colliery and Brickworks overlying medieval field system remains (MST23374), c 130m south-west of the site; a 19th century post box (MST18374) set into the wall at the corner of Chapel Street and Albert Road, c 90m south-west of the site (the post box is also recorded on the NuL Register of Locally listed buildings – DST6529). Each of these heritage assets are of low or local significance.</p>
<p>Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):</p>
<p>The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as ‘Early Irregular Enclosure’, as shown on Figure 5. The areas to the north of the site are similarly described as ‘Early Irregular Enclosure; the area immediately west of the site (Diglake Street) is ‘Pre 1880s Settlement’; the areas south, east, and west of the site are described as ‘Post 1880s Settlement’. The ‘Early Irregular Enclosure’ historic landscape character type within the site is linked to older enclosures from the medieval period onwards, and these are remnants of a medieval and post-medieval landscape, now largely lost. Specifically, the landscape character of the site represents the earlier stages of the enclosure of moorland which probably occurred from the later medieval period onwards. These historic landscape types are of local historic interest.</p>
<p>Archaeological Potential:</p>

<p>The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be low. The site is located on the periphery of the predominantly post-medieval settlement of Bignall End. The site has not been previously developed and has been in agricultural use from at least the post-medieval period; there is an area of previous post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (MST23369) immediately north-west of the site and it is possible that that these features (or similar) previously extended into the site. If so, it is likely that subterranean elements of these features would survive within the site.</p>	
Level of Potential	Medium
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
<p>The site sits on the edge of the post-medieval village of Bignall End and the wider area of Early Irregular Enclosures to its north. It is visible from the earlier settlement at Audley that has a number of designated historic assets, to which the Early Irregular Enclosures were linked in the past. The link between these has, however, been significantly eroded by the development of Bignall End with its post-medieval housing. The site represents only a small part of the surviving area of Early Irregular Enclosures. The impact on the setting of the designated historic assets at Audley will therefore be negative, but will not represent a major negative impact.</p> <p>The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use during the post-medieval period; the site is still largely characterised by this former agricultural activity. The majority of the heritage assets within the study area relate to the development of Bignall End throughout the post-medieval period, with some relating to a wider agricultural regime that developed in tandem with the village, including an area of post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (MST23369), immediately north-west of the site. These specific earthworks are no longer extant, however, and the site makes no contribution to their setting/significance. Despite its continued agricultural use there are no 'positive' remains of previous medieval/post-medieval features indicative of this activity within the site. The site does not impede or affect any key views of/from any of the designated or non-designated heritage assets within the study area. As such, the site makes a neutral contribution to the setting of known heritage assets within the study area.</p>	
Impact Assessment:	
<p>The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of agricultural land which currently makes a neutral contribution to the wider setting of local heritage assets (noted above). As such, the development of the site is unlikely to affect the setting/significance of these heritage assets.</p> <p>The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. On current evidence these deposits are likely to relate to the former post-medieval agricultural use of the site, and are of limited significance. The current historic landscape character type of site are remnants of medieval and post-medieval landscapes.</p>	
Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Low (Fig. 6)
Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:	

There are no other prospective site allocations located within the environs of the site, the closest being sites AB15 and AB33, located c 1km west of the site. As such, it is not anticipated that the development of the site will have a cumulative impact on heritage impacts within the environs of the site.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

A programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature of and significance of any archaeological remains that may survive below-ground. The results of this survey could be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area. Where possible existing hedgerows and trees should be retained to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site.

APPENDIX A2 – AB15

Site Ref:	AB15	Ward:	Audley
Site Name:	Land North of Vernon Avenue		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 40 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located in the centre of Audley, a village and civil parish (Audley Rural). The location of the site is shown on Figure 7. The site comprises a single enclosed field, c 1.5 ha in area, currently used as pasture. The southern part of the of the site is framed by Vernon Avenue. The north and east parts of the site are framed by the rear-garden plots of houses facing onto the Barleyfields cul-du-sac (east), Nantwich Road and Chester Road (north). The western part of the site is framed by the eastern extent of Wall Farm. The areas surrounding the site are generally made up by post-1950's housing, with the exception of a small area at its south-western extent which leads on to a larger area of similar pasture. The topography of the site conforms to that of the wider area and trends gradually uphill to the north-east, towards an elevated plateau on which the centre of the village is situated.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 7 designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. These are shown on Figure 8. They include 5 Grade II listed buildings (1038611, 1374890, 1038614, 1421464, 1038561), the Grade II* listed Church of St James (1038613), and the Castle Hill Scheduled Monument (1011071), most of which are situated within the Audley conservation area (DST5657), c 170m east of the site. The exceptions are a milepost (1038561), c 900m east of the site and Townhouse Farmhouse (1374409), c 500m north of the site.</p> <p>The Audley conservation area (DST5657) is situated at the top of an elevated plateau, allowing for distinctive views over the surrounding countryside – this plateau is intervisible with the site, which helps to make up the generally rural character that defines the surrounding countryside. The Castle Hill Scheduled Monument (1011071) makes up northern section of the conservation area and entrance to the village. The monument is not directly intervisible with the site; however, its wider setting (at the top of the plateau) is prominently visible from within the site. The only designated heritage asset that is partially intervisible with the site is the tower of the Church of St James (1038613). All of these heritage assets are of high significance.</p> <p>The study area contains 3 locally designated buildings/structures shown on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings. These are indicated on Figure 9. These comprise a post-box (DST6529) at the junction of Chapel Street and Albert Street, Bignall</p>			

End, 950m east of the site; the site of Peak Pursuits (**DST7608**), c 300m north-east of the site; and the Butchers Arms (**DST8251**), c 230m north-east of the site. They are of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records that a single non-designated heritage asset is located within the site: field system remains including medieval and later ridge and furrow, field boundary banks and ditches plus later, post-medieval narrow ridge and furrow identified on aerial photography from the 1940s (**MST23373**) – these features represent a former medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape and are of medium significance. These are shown on Figure 9.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

There are a further 41 non-designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area, also shown on Figure 9. Both prehistoric and 'Roman' material are recorded within the study area, comprising an axe hammer (**MST494**), c 960m east of the site, and coins/pottery sherds (**MST498**) (later interpreted as medieval in date), c 360m north-east of the site. Notable heritage assets include multiple linear features surviving as both cropmarks and positive earthworks in the areas surrounding Audley, c 100m-500m north (**MST23364**, **MST23740**), c 400m north-east (**MST23366**), and c 700m east of the site (**MST23374**), respectively. Other notable heritage assets include the site of the early-medieval settlement of Audley (**MST2359**) and the extended [non-statutorily designated] site of Castle Hill Motte and Baily Castle (**MST216**), both c 280m east of the site. Each of these heritage assets represent part of a wider medieval agricultural/domestic landscape and accordingly are of medium significance.

Other non-designated heritage assets within the environs of the site include the site of a post-medieval farmstead, Wall Farm (**MST22122**) and its associated boundary wall (**MST6311**), immediately west of the site, and the route of the Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**), which passes along the northern part of the site, within 30m at its closest extent – this road would have held key historic views of the village and its related heritage assets as it approached from either the east or the west. These Heritage assets are likely of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure' – this is shown on Figure 10. The areas south, east, and north of the site are described as 'Post 1880s Settlement'; the areas west of the site (Wall Farm) are described as 'Pre 1880s Settlement'; and the broad areas to the south-west are similarly described as '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure'. The landscape character type within the site represent conscious decisions made by surveyors in the 18th and 19th century to create a landscape of fields with very straight boundaries, giving them a geometric, planned appearance. The majority of these fields were created out of former commons, heathland, or moorland, but in some areas, they may formerly have been arable open fields dating from the medieval period – These areas are likely of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be medium. The site contains physical field system remains including medieval and later ridge and furrow, field boundary banks and ditches, plus later post-medieval narrow ridge and furrow (**MST23373**). It is likely that subterranean elements of these features will survive within the site, and it is possible that similar or related artefacts or features will also be present. Of these, features relating to the later-medieval field systems will be of the most historic interest, while features relating to the later post-medieval period will be of low/local historic interest.

While the SHER records both prehistoric and 'Roman' material within the study area, neither of these were found close to the site, and the early medieval focus of Audley was also nearly 300m distant. The site therefore has a comparatively low potential for material dating from these periods.

Level of Potential

Medium

Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use during the medieval and post-medieval periods; this agricultural use, in itself, represents part of the wider medieval activity that would have characterised the medieval settlement of Audley, the core of which is located c 300m east of the site. The site is still largely characterised by – and contains remnants (**MST23373**) of – this former medieval/post-medieval landscape. While the site does not directly affect the setting/significance of any specific designated heritage assets within the Audley conservation area (**DST5657**), it does contribute to the wider 'aggregate' setting of the conservation area as a whole and adds to the rural character that defines the surrounding countryside. Similarly, despite no direct links, the site forms part of a wider suite of agricultural features (noted above) which represent a network of medieval and post-medieval field systems surrounding the medieval settlement. Accordingly, the site makes a **low-positive** contribution to these heritage assets.

Other non-designated heritage assets within the environs of the site include the site of a post-medieval farmstead, Wall Farm (**MST22122**), c 100m west of the site, and the route of the Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**) – the site currently makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of these heritage assets.

Impact Assessment:

The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of agricultural land which currently makes a low-positive contribution to the wider setting of the Audley conservation area (**DST5657**) and a number of related non-designated within the study area (noted above). As such, the development of the site could result in a **negative** effect upon the setting/significance of these heritage assets. The conservation area (**DST5657**) is situated on a prominent plateau with sweeping views of the surrounding countryside; it is possible that the development will partially impede or detract from these views, especially from areas to the west/south-west of the site and from key-approaches along the former Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**).

The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site, foremost among which are the anticipated subterranean elements of known field systems (**MST23373**). It is likely that additional remains relating to the former medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the area survive within the site, which could also be affected by the development. There is also a low potential for earlier remains to be present within the site.

Heritage Sensitivity Score: Medium (Fig. 11)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

The site is situated c 60m south of another potential site allocation (AB33). Both sites contain earthwork features (**MST23373**, **MST23364**) that relate to a previous medieval and post-medieval landscape that once surrounded the village of Audley, and these features (and the wider landscape they represent) are of historic significance. The loss of features within this site will represent an impact of moderate significance and the loss of features with both sites would be a substantial impact.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

It is recommended that any future development of the site consider the specific locations of known heritage assets within its footprint. The site contains areas of well-preserved medieval field systems (**MST23373**) that are of medium significance; features relating to later post-medieval field systems are considered of comparatively low significance. In the first instance, it is recommended that the medieval remains are preserved *in situ* within any future development. Where this is not possible a programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature and significance of any archaeological remains present. The results of this survey could then be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area.

Where possible existing hedgerows and trees should be preserved to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site and would help retain the sites neutral/low-positive contribution to heritage assets within its environs.

APPENDIX A3 – AB2

Site Ref:	AB2	Ward:	Audley
Site Name:	Land Adjoining Corner of A500 and M6 Southbound		
Site Type:	Strategic - Employment Site	Number of dwellings	N/A
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located approximately 800m west of the village and civil parish of Audley (Audley Rural) at the north-west extent of the NCuL borough boundary. The site comprises a large area (c 77.2 ha) of enclosed fields currently used for a mix of pastoral and arable agriculture. The site is framed by a section of the M6 on the west and by the A500 on the north, by Park Lane/Moat Lane at its eastern extent, and by Barthomley Road at its southern extent. The site is bounded on all sides by similar areas of agricultural land. Due to its size, the topography of the site is highly variable and is predominantly made up of sweeping hills and undulations; views into/from the site are frequently interrupted/broken by this variable topography. The location of the site is shown on Figure 12.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 5 designated heritage assets (Grade II listed buildings) within the 1km study area, which are shown on Figure 13. These include the 18th century Domvilles Farmhouse (1038612), c 250m west of the site; the 18th century Fomer Rectory (1330060) at Barthomley, c 1km west of the site; the late 17th century Cherry Tree Farmhouse (1138706), c 800m north-west of the site; and two 19th century mills: 'Audley Mill' (1038615), c 700m east of the site, and 'Bouhey's Mill' (1188138), c 760m south-west of the site. Of these, only Domvilles Farmhouse (1038612) is intervisible with the site, though is partially obscured by areas of tree-planting along the M6 which effectively acts as screening between this asset, the motorway, and the site. These heritage assets are of high significance.</p>			
Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records 6 non-designated located heritage assets within the site dating from the Neolithic to post-medieval periods. These are shown on Figure 14. A prehistoric ring ditch (MST4332), visible as a cropmark on aerial photography, is located in the middle of the site. This represents one of two possible former prehistoric barrows within the study area, the other (MST4330) being located c 800m to the south-west, and they are potentially indicative of a former prehistoric funerary landscape. As such, this asset is of medium significance. Within the site, two other assets of unknown date indicated by cropmarks (MST4331) and earthworks (MST4336) may also be prehistoric</p>			

in origin; if so, these features could potentially relate to the ring ditch (**MST4332**), and accordingly would also be of medium significance.

Other heritage assets within the site include the site of an 18th century farmstead, Brook Farm (**MST21176**), in the eastern part of the site, and the no-longer-extant site of Audley Old Hall (**MST499**), a timber framed building dating from the 17th century, and the possible site of a brick kiln (**MST4335**) as indicated by the field name 'Brick Kiln Field' on the Audley tithe map. These assets are of local significance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The SHER records a further 35 non-designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area, which are also shown on Figure 14. Notable assets include a second prehistoric ring ditch (**MST4330**) c 170m south-west of the site, and an undated earthwork comprising a curved bank identified on aerial photography immediately west of the site (**MST8711**), which appears to be orientated towards the prehistoric ring ditch (**MST4332**) in the centre of the site. Other heritage assets include the medieval sites of Moat Farm (**MST23692**) and its related moat (**MST1578**), immediately east of the site; a similarly moated site at Peel Farm (**MST4328**), c 340m south of the site; and a possible deserted settlement at Park End Farm (**MST2617**), c 180m east of the site. In tandem with multiple areas of extant ridge and furrow earthworks throughout the study area, c 100m north (**MCH24937**), c 100m east (**MST5600**), c 100m west (**MST4334**), c 600m south-west (**MST4327**), and immediately south (**MST4329**) of the site, heritage assets represent part of a wider medieval agricultural/domestic landscape. These heritage assets are of medium significance.

Other heritage assets within the environs of the site include the post-medieval farmsteads of Domvilles Farm (**MST14434**), c 220m west of the site; and both Park Lane Farm (**MST21631**) and Yew Tree Farm (**MST21632**), c 200m east of the site. These assets represent the continued agricultural use of the site and the wider area into the post-medieval period, and are of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as a mix of '18th/19th Century Semi Planned Enclosure' (centre and south parts of the site), '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure' (north-west part of the site), and 'Post 1880s Small Replanned Enclosure' (north-east part of the site). This is shown on Figure 15. The areas south, west, and north of the site are predominantly described as '18th/19th Century Semi Planned Enclosure', with a discrete area described as 'Plantations' covering a segment of the M6. The areas east of the site are predominantly described as 'Early Irregular Enclosure', with discrete areas described as 'Other Recent Woodlands' to the north, and 'Piecemeal Enclosure' to the south-east of the site. These historic landscape character types are linked to the older enclosures from the medieval period onwards and are remnants of a now partially lost medieval and post-medieval landscape. Specifically, the landscape character type within the site represents the replanning of earlier 'Piecemeal Enclosure' between the 18th and 19th centuries. These landscape types are of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:	
<p>The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be high. There are multiple confirmed features (MST4332, MST4331, MST4336) of potentially prehistoric date visible as cropmarks/positive earthworks within the site and it is likely that related, as-yet unknown, features will survive within the site.</p> <p>The principal history of the site is linked to the previous medieval/post-medieval agricultural use of the site; there are numerous examples of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks c 100m north (MCH24937), c 100m east (MST5600), c 100m west (MST4334), c 600m south-west (MST4327), and immediately south (MST4329) of the site and it is likely that similar features once extended into the site. Additionally, documentary evidence suggests post-medieval structures (MST499, MST4335) relating to the former agricultural/domestic use of the site, and it is likely that subterranean elements of these features survive within the site. Any prehistoric and later medieval agricultural remains will be of the most historic interest, while post-medieval remains will be of comparatively less, local, significance.</p>	
Level of Potential	High
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
<p>The site currently comprises a large area (c 77.2 ha) of enclosed fields currently used for a mix of pastoral and arable agriculture. The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use, initially during the later-medieval period when the site was likely incorporated to the field systems that surrounded local settlements/farmsteads (MST4328, MST23692, MST2617), and later during the post-medieval period, when the site was re-organised into its current arrangement within a wider agricultural landscape surrounding Domvilles Farm (MST14434), Park Lane Farm (MST21631) and Yew Tree Farm (MST21632). Despite its continued agricultural use there are no 'positive' remains of previous medieval/post-medieval features indicative of this activity within the site, and the extent to which below-ground elements of these features survive is unknown. As such, the site makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of these heritage assets within the study area.</p> <p>Other notable heritage assets within and surrounding the site include two prehistoric ring ditches (MST4332, MST4330) and a number of other undated (though possibly related) cropmarks/earthworks (MST4331, MST4333, MST4336). The site currently makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of these heritage assets.</p> <p>The only designated heritage asset that is partially intervisible with the site is the Grade II listed Domvilles Farmhouse (1038612), c 250m west of the site. Views between this asset and the site are highly obscured, however, and have effectively been severed by the intervening line of the M6 and areas of tree-planting/screening. As such, the site currently makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of this asset.</p>	
Impact Assessment:	
<p>The development of the site would result in the loss of a known or likely prehistoric burial site (MST4332) of medium significance.</p>	

It will also involve the removal/alteration of agricultural land which currently makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of a number of post-medieval farmsteads (**MST14434, MST21631, MST21632**). within the study area. Depending on its design and implementation, it is anticipated that the development of the site will pose a negative impact to the setting/significance of these heritage assets.

The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site – foremost, there is a high potential for prehistoric remains (**MST4332**) in the centre of the site, as well as undated features (**MST4331, MST4336**) which may also be prehistoric in origin or otherwise of archaeological value. The vast majority of deposits within the site are likely to relate to the former medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the site, which could potentially contribute to the understanding/significance of a number of still-extant ridge and furrow features (noted above) within the wider study area.

Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Medium (Fig. 16)
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Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

There are no other prospective site allocations within the environs of the site, the closest being site AB15 and AB33, located c 1km east of the site. As such, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a less-than-substantial cumulative impact on known heritage assets within the environs of the site.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

It would be recommended that any future development of the site will consider the specific locations of known heritage assets within its footprint. There are multiple confirmed features (**MST4332, MST4331, MST4336**) of potentially prehistoric date visible as cropmarks/positive earthworks, as well as the previous sites of 17th century structures, (**MST499, MST4335**) within the site. The latter are of lesser (local) significance than the potentially prehistoric features, which are of medium significance. In the first instance, it would be recommended that these features are preserved *in situ*. Where this is not possible a programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature and significance of any archaeological remains present. The results of this survey could then be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area.

Any programme of archaeological evaluation or prospection should include field survey to assess the presence and survival of topographic 'earthwork' remains relating to these features. If remains survive their preservation would help to minimise the harm resulting from the site's allocation. If this is not possible any extant earthworks should be recorded prior to their removal.

Where possible existing hedgerows and trees should be preserved to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site and would help retain the sites neutral contribution to heritage assets within its environs.

APPENDIX A4 – AB33

Site Ref:	AB33	Ward:	Audley
Site Name:	Land off Nantwich Road / Park Road		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 60 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located in the centre of Audley, a village and civil parish (Audley Rural), and the location of the site is shown on Figure 17. The site comprises a single enclosed field, c 2.7 ha in area, currently used as pasture. The southern boundary of the site is framed by Park Lane, enveloping (and being partly defined by) the property of 'Chaseley'; the eastern and northern parts of the site are framed by the rear-garden plots of houses facing onto Nantwich Road and Alsager Road, and the western part of the site is framed by the eastern extent of Pear Tree Farm. The site is bounded to the north and north-west by similar areas of pasture, and to the south and east by areas of post-1950's housing. The topography of the site is largely flat, with the exception of a linear depression, interpreted as a former Holloway or field boundary (MST23364), which runs north-east/south-west through the centre of the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 7 designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, and these are shown on Figure 18. These include 5 Grade II listed buildings (1038611, 1374890, 1038614, 1421464, 1038561), the Grade II* listed Church of St James (1038613), and the Castle Hill Scheduled Monument (1011071), most of which are situated within the Audley conservation area (DST5657), c 280m east of the site. The exceptions are a milepost (1038561) c 900m east of the site, and Townhouse Farmhouse (1374409), c 250m north of the site.</p> <p>The Audley conservation area (DST5657) is situated at the top of an elevated plateau, providing distinctive views over the surrounding countryside. This plateau is intervisible with the site, which helps to make up the generally rural character that defines the surrounding countryside. The Castle Hill Scheduled Monument (1011071) makes up the northern section of the conservation area and entrance to the village. The monument is not directly intervisible with the site, but its wider setting (at the top of the plateau) is prominently visible from within the site. The only designated heritage asset that is partially intervisible with the site is the tower of the Church of St James (1038613). All of these heritage assets are of high significance.</p>			

The study area contains 3 locally designated buildings/structures, shown on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings. These are marked on Figure 19. They comprise a post-box (**DST6529**) at the junction of Chapel Street and Albert Street, Bignall End, 950m east of the site; the site of Peak Pursuits (**DST7608**), c 250m north-east of the site; and the Butchers Arms (**DST8251**), c 270m north-east of the site. They are of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record SHER records that a single non-designated heritage asset is located within the site: a linear depression, interpreted as a former hollow way or field boundary (**MST23364**), which runs generally north-east/south-west through the centre of the site. This is shown on Figure 19. This feature represents a hollow way or field boundary belonging to the medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape. This hollow way/field boundary (**MST23364**) is of medium significance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

There are a further 45 non-designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area—these are shown on Figure 19. The SHER recorded Roman coins/pottery sherds (**MST498**), c 300m east of the site, but these finds have since been re-interpreted as medieval. Notable heritage assets include multiple linear features, 160m south-west (**MST23365**); c 160m north (**MST23740**); c 280m north (**MST23741**); c 60m south (**MST23373**); and c 290m east (**MST23366**) of the site, surviving as both cropmarks and positive earthworks around Audley – it is possible that a linear feature (**MST23365**), c 100m south-west of the site, represents a continuation of the same feature (**MST23364**) seen in the centre of the site. Other notable heritage assets include the site of the early-medieval settlement of Audley (**MST2359**) and the extended [non-statutorily designated] site of Castle Hill Motte and Baily Castle (**MST216**), c 280m east of the site. Each of these heritage assets represent part of a wider medieval agricultural/domestic landscape and accordingly are of medium significance.

Other heritage non-designated heritage assets within the environs of the site include the site of a post-medieval farmstead, Wall Farm (**MST22122**), c 100m south of the site, and the route of the Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**), which passes immediately south-east of the site— this road would have held key historic views of the village and its related heritage assets as it approached from either the east or the west. These Heritage assets are likely of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as ‘Post 1880s Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure’; the areas south, east, and north of the site are described as ‘Post 1880s Settlement’ – this is shown on Figure 20. The areas south east of the site are described as ‘Post 1880s Settlement. These historic landscape character types are linked to the older enclosures from the medieval period onwards. Specifically, the landscape character type within the site represents changes to the field pattern which have occurred in the period since the publication of the First Edition 6” OS map (e.g. Post-1914 and Post-War date). Despite 20th century changes these fields potentially retain some legibility of the earlier pattern and distinctive field boundaries, and are of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:	
<p>The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be medium. The site is located in an area previously made up by the medieval and post-medieval field systems surrounding the village of Audley. The site contains physical earthwork remains, interpreted as a former hollow way or field boundary (MST23364), and it is likely that subterranean elements of this feature will survive within the site. This feature has been dated to the post-medieval period though it potentially predates this, and it is possible that similar or related features (which do not survive as positive earthworks) will be present within the site. Of these, features relating to the later-medieval field systems will be of the most historic interest, while features relating to the post-medieval will be of low/local significance. While the SHER records 'Roman' material within the study area, this may instead be medieval, and, like the early medieval focus of Audley, lies nearly 300m east of the site. The site therefore has a low potential for material dating from these periods.</p>	
Level of Potential	Medium
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
<p>The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use during the medieval and post-medieval periods; this agricultural use, in itself, represents part of the wider medieval activity that would have characterised the medieval settlement of Audley, the core of which is located c 300m east of the site. The site is still largely characterised by, and contains remnants (MST23364) of, this former medieval/post-medieval landscape. While the site does not directly affect the setting/significance of any specific designated heritage assets within the Audley conservation area (DST5657), it does contribute to the wider 'aggregate' setting of the conservation area as a whole and adds to the generally rural character that defines the surrounding countryside. Similarly, despite no certain links, the site forms part of a wider suite of agricultural features (noted above) which represent a network of medieval and post-medieval field systems surrounding the medieval settlement of Audley. Accordingly, the site makes a low-positive contribution to these heritage assets.</p> <p>Other non-designated heritage assets within the environs of the site include the site of a post-medieval farmstead, Wall Farm (MST22122), c 100m south of the site, and the route of the Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (MST22398) – the site currently makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of these heritage assets.</p>	
Impact Assessment:	
<p>The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of agricultural land which currently makes a low-positive contribution to the wider setting of the Audley conservation area (DST5657) and a number of related non-designated features (noted above) within the study area. As such, the development of the site could result in a negative effect upon the setting/significance of these heritage assets.</p>	

The conservation area (**DST5657**) is situated on a prominent plateau with sweeping views of the surrounding countryside; it is possible that the development will partially impede or detract from these views, especially from areas to the west/south-west of the site and from key-approaches along the former Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**).

The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site, foremost among which are the anticipated subterranean elements of a known hollow way/field boundary (**MST23364**). It is likely that additional deposits relating to the former medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the area survive within the site, which could also be affected by the development. There is also a low potential for earlier remains to be present within the site.

Heritage Sensitivity Score: Medium (Fig. 21)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

The site is situated c 60m north of another potential site allocation (AB15). Both sites contain earthworks (**MST23373**, **MST23364**) that relate to a previous medieval and post-medieval landscape that once surrounded the village of Audley, and these features (and the wider landscape they represent) are of key historic significance. Accordingly, the development of both sites is likely to have an impact upon the general archaeological resource Within the study area.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

It is recommended that any future development of the site consider the specific locations of known heritage assets within its footprint. The site contains areas of well-preserved medieval/post-medieval field systems (**MST23364**) that are of medium significance. In the first instance, it is recommended that these areas are preserved *in situ* within any future development. Where this is not possible a programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature and significance of any archaeological remains present. The results of this survey could then be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area.

Any programme of archaeological evaluation or prospection should include field survey to assess the presence and survival of the former hollow way/field boundaries in the centre of the site. If remains survive their preservation would help to minimise the harm resulting from the allocation. If this is not possible any extant earthworks should be recorded prior to their removal.

Where possible existing hedgerows and trees should be preserved to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site and would help retain the sites neutral/low-positive contribution to heritage assets within its environs.

APPENDIX A5 – KL13

Site Ref:	KL13	Ward:	Keele
Site Name:	Keele Science Park Phase 3, University of Keele		
Site Type:	Mixed use residential/strategic (employment)	Number of dwellings	Around 220 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is spread over a c 26 ha area of semi-developed land which currently makes up the Keele Science Park, located at eastern extent of the Keele University Campus. The location of the site is shown on Figure 22. The site comprises a mix of plots awaiting development and newly developed buildings affiliated with the science park, navigated by a network of tarmacked roads. The site is framed by Keele Road (A525) to the north and by an extended area of tree-planting to the west, which acts to separate the Science Park from bulk of the university campus except at the north end. Similar areas of tree-planting/woodland (Rosemary Hill Wood, Darker's Wood, Barker's Wood and Verdun Plantation) act to frame the east and southern parts of the site. The areas to the south and east of the site are made up of agricultural land (east) and a large area of solar-panelling associated with the science park (south). The site was extensively landscaped as a part of the construction of the science park in 2010; as such, the topography of the site is largely flat with strategic 'bunds' enclosing the various plots awaiting development.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>The western part of the site partially intersects with the eastern extent of the Grade II listed Keele Hall Registered Park & Garden (1001165), which is shown on Figure 23. A characterful 18th century landscape park, the significance of this area is derived from the historic development of Keele Hall as a designed country estate in the post-medieval period, as a military station/refugee camp during the early 20th century, and latterly as a university campus. This asset is of high significance. While technically within its designated area, the site has been intentionally screened from the main body this heritage asset by strategic areas of tree-planting. The areas east of this tree-planting (within the site) have been subject to substantial landscaping and in no way contribute to the setting/significance of the park & garden. The inclusion of these areas within the designated area this heritage asset is more-likely a quirk (or inaccuracy) of the NHLE polygon.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are a further 16 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area. These assets are of high significance and their locations are shown on Figure 23.</p> <p>The Keele Hall conservation area (DST5704). The conservation area is centred around a Grade II* listed manor (1377615), a 16th century building in Jacobean style, and many of the surrounding Grade II listed assets within the conservation area relate to its curated garden/grounds. Due to areas of interceding development, topography, and tree-planting, none of the heritage assets within the conservation are intervisible with the site. The closest heritage asset to the site is Newcastle Lodge (1029833), a 19th century lodge which now flanks a modern access road to the Keele University Campus, c 320m west of the site. There</p>			

is no intervisibility between this asset and the site due to the tree-planting which lines Keele Road (A525).

The study area contains 2 locally designated buildings/structures on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings. These are shown on Figure 24. They comprise Home Farm (**DST8036**), immediately west of the site, and 'Two War-Time Prefabricated Units' (**DST8033**), c 670m west of the site. These are of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records two non-designated heritage assets within the site: an archaeological findspot comprising a medieval small buckle or strap-end and a Jetton or counter, dating from the 14th century (**MST6093**); and the former eastern extent of Keele Hall Park (**MST6374**), which once contained the related Home Farm estate (**MST13253**), immediately west of the site – these are shown on Figure 24. The former boundary of Keele Hall Park (**MST6374**) is partly preserved by the layout of three areas of woodland (Rosemary Hill Wood, Darker's Wood, Barker's Wood) which make up the areas east of the site, but otherwise, its character has largely been lost due to modern development – this asset is accordingly of local significance.

The existence of medieval material (**MST6093**) within the site is rare indicator of activity predating the post-medieval period and accordingly is of medium significance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The SHER records a further 30 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area dating from the late Iron Age period to the Post-War period, and these are shown on Figure 24. A late Iron Age hammered gold coin (**MST19923**) was found c 570m north-west of the site, and a bronze palstave (**MST1699**) 625m to the south-west. Roman finds, including two coins (**MST16092** and **MST550**), are recorded in two locations within the Keele Conservation Area, respectively 375m and 750m west of the site. These assets are of medium significance.

No early medieval finds have been recorded within the study area, but an area of surviving medieval ridge and furrow-earthworks, field boundaries, and track ways (**MST6088**) is recorded 250m north-east of the site, and another area of similar boundary's c 500m south-west (**MST4305**), of the site. These areas are indicative of a former medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape that has largely been lost, and which potentially extended into the site. These assets are of medium significance.

The most notable heritage asset within the environs of the site is the site of Home Farm (**MST13253**), an 18th century model farm built around a central courtyard that formed part of the wider Keele Estate and lay immediately west of the site. This asset is separately recorded on the NULBC Local Register of buildings (**DST8036**). While some elements of the original model farm have now been demolished, both the south and west ranges of its courtyard have been retained and repurposed as office space; there is direct intervisibility between these parts of the heritage asset and the site. This asset is the only remaining feature of a previous 19th century agricultural landscape, which has otherwise been lost to modern development. Accordingly, this asset is of local significance. Another heritage asset

which could be affected by the allocation of the site is the route of the former Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**), immediately north of the site. This road would have held key historic views of the wider estate of Keele Hall park (**1001165**) and the surrounding landscape (including that of the site) as it approached from either the east or west. This asset is of similarly local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Post War Amalgamated Fields' – this is shown on Figure 25. The areas to the north of the site are predominantly described as '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure' and 'Early Small Rectilinear Fields' with discrete areas of 'Plantations'; the areas to the west are described as a mix of 'Post 1880s Settlement' and 'Plantations'; and the areas to the south and east are described as a mix of 'Post War Amalgamated Fields', 'Plantations' and 'Other Recent Woodlands'. The historic landscape character types within the site are indicative of former field systems whose earlier historic character has been degraded through the removal of field boundaries following the intensification of agriculture from the end of the Second World War. There landscape types are of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be low. The site is located in an area which has predominantly been used for post-medieval agricultural activity, and prior to 2010, had not been previously developed. Heritage assets pre-dating the post-medieval period (**MST6093**) have previously been found within the site, but this material is limited to discrete small-finds which need not indicate wider related activity within the site. There is an area of preserved ridge and furrow earthworks (**MST6088**) in the area's immediately north of the site and it is possible related/similar features once extended into the site. The site has been subject to substantial landscaping/levelling as a part of its conversion into a science park – this would likely have truncated (or removed entirely) any archaeological deposits relating to the medieval/post-medieval activity within the site. It is unlikely that the site contains any deposits predating the 20th century.

Level of Potential	Low
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Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use (**MST13253**) and general contribution to the wider Keele Hall Park (**MST6374**) during the post-medieval period. Today, elements of this previous land-use have been largely lost due to the modern development of the site. The only remaining features of this previous historic landscape are the surviving sections of Home Farm (**MST13253/DST8036**), immediately west of the site. The historic agricultural character of this asset has largely been lost due to changes in its use, subsequent modern additions, and the surrounding development of the Keele Science Park – accordingly, the site makes a **neutral** contribution to the setting/significance of this heritage asset.

Other notable heritage assets within the environs of the site include the Keele Hall Registered Park and Garden (**1001165**). While technically within its designated area, the site has been intentionally screened from the main body this heritage asset by strategic areas of tree-planting. The areas east of this tree-planting (within the site) have been subject to substantial landscaping and in no way contribute to the setting/significance of the park & garden. The inclusion of these areas within the designated area this heritage asset is more-likely a quirk (or inaccuracy) of the NHLE polygon – as such, the site makes a **neutral** contribution to this heritage asset.

Impact Assessment:

The development of the site would further add to what is already a semi-developed area which in its current form makes a neutral contribution to the known heritage assets within its environs. As such, and depending on its implementation/nature, the development of the site is likely to pose a similarly neutral effect the setting/significance of these heritage assets. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site; the site is considered to have a low-archaeological potential, however, and it is therefore fairly unlikely that deposits predating the 20th century will be affected by the development.

Heritage Sensitivity Score: Low (Fig. 26)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

The site comprises an approximately 26 ha area of semi-developed land. There are 4 other prospective site allocations within the study area, c 350m south (TB19), c 40m north (SP11, SP23), and immediately east (KL15) of the site, which are located in comparable areas of rural and semi-developed landscape. Despite its proximity, the site's individual impact is anticipated to be relatively low (see above). Accordingly, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a **less-than-substantial** cumulative impact on heritage assets within the environs of the site.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

Where possible existing hedgerows and trees should be preserved to help to preserve the areas of screening that effectively enclose the site. This will help to maintain the site existing natural contribution to setting/significance of both the surviving sections of Home Farm (**MST13253/DST8036**), and the Keel Hall Registered Park and Garden (**1001165**). A landscape buffer should be considered along former Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**), immediately north of the site, to maintain the character and approach of the Keele Hall Registered Park & Garden (**1001165**) from the east. Development along Keele Road (A525) should mirror the existing landscape so as to frame views towards the Park & Garden and refrain from limiting views of the surrounding landscape.

APPENDIX A6 – KL15

Site Ref:	KL15	Ward:	Keele
Site Name:	Land south of A525 Keele		
Site Type:	Mixed use residential/strategic (commercial)	Number of dwellings	Around 260 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is situated between the Keele University Science Park on the west and the 'Westlands' housing estate on the east. The location of the site is shown on Figure 27. The site comprises an area of agricultural land, c 18ha in area, currently used as pasture/meadow. The site is framed to the north by the rear-garden plot of Rosemary Wood Cottage, which fronts onto Keele Road (A525), and to the south, east, and west by areas of woodland comprising Rosemary Hill Wood (north-west/north-east), Barker's Wood (west), Hands Wood (south/south-east) and Flagstaff Plantation (east). The site is situated at the eastern end of an elevated plateau which extends between the Keele University campus to the west and the village of Silverdale to the north-west; the topography of the site conforms to that of this plateau and generally trends downhill towards the south and partially to the north.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 16 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area – each of these heritage assets are of high significance and their locations are shown on Figure 28.</p> <p>The Keele Hall conservation area (DST5704) is located c 370m west of the site, itself, making up a part a Grade II listed Registered Park & Garden (1001165). A characterful 18th century landscape park, the significance of this asset is derived from the historic development of Keele Hall as a designed country estate in the post-medieval period, as a military station/refugee camp during the early 20th century, and latterly as a university campus. The eastern-most extent of the Registered Park & Garden (1001165) extends to within 170m of the site at its closest extent. The closest statutorily listed building to the site is Newcastle Lodge (1029833), a 19th century lodge which now flanks a modern access road to the Keele University Campus, c 730m west of the site. Due to intervening areas of tree-planting, topography, and modern development none of these heritage assets are intervisible with the site, with the exception of the eastern most-extent the Keel Hall Registered Park and Garden (1001165) to the south, which currently comprises and solar panel farm.</p>			

The study area contains one locally designated building shown on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings: Home Farm (**DST8036**), c 440m west of the site – this is shown on Figure 29. This asset is of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records that there are 31 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study – these are shown on Figure 29. Prehistoric assets, including an Iron Age coin (**MST19923**), a Bronze Age palstave (**MST1699**), and a Roman coin (**MST16092**) are recorded, but lie towards the western perimeter of the study area, and all are more than 800m from the site. The area contains a number of later heritage assets including two areas of surviving medieval ridge and furrow-earthworks, field boundaries, and track ways c 60m north (**MST6088**), and c 770m south-west (**MST4305**), of the site – these areas are indicative of a former medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape which has largely been lost, and which potentially extended into the areas of the site. These assets are of medium significance.

Other heritage assets include the route of the former Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**), immediately north of the site – this road would have held key historic views of the wider estate of Keele Hall park (**1001165**), immediately west of the site, and the surrounding landscape (including that of the site) as it approached from either the east or west; and the site of Home Farm (**MST13253**), an 18th century model farm that formed part of the wider Keele Estate, 425m west of the site – this asset is separately recorded on the NULBC Local Register of buildings (**DST8036**). These assets are of low significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as ‘Post War Amalgamated Fields’, as shown on Figure 30. The areas to the north of the site are predominantly described as ‘Early Small Rectilinear Fields’ and ‘Plantations’; the areas to the east are described as a mix of ‘Ancient Woodland’, ‘18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure’ and ‘Plantations’; and the areas to the south and west are described as a mix of ‘Post War Amalgamated Fields’ and ‘Other Early Woodlands’. The historic landscape character types within the site are indicative of former field systems whose earlier historic character has been degraded through the removal of field boundaries following the intensification of agriculture from the end of the Second World War. Notably, the historic landscape character type of the area immediately east of the site (Ancient Woodland) have been identified from the Ancient Woodland dataset now administered by Natural England (formerly English Nature). It is likely that many of these woodlands had their origins in at least the medieval period and earthworks associated with earlier woodland management may survive within them – these areas are of medium

significance. The historic landscape character types within the site are of comparatively local significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be medium. The site is located in close proximity to an area of medieval ridge and furrow-earthworks, field boundaries, and trackways (**MST6088**, **MST4305**), and other medieval finds, such as a small buckle and a Jetton (**MST6093**) found c 340m west of the site, are a further indication of previous medieval activity within the area. The principal history of the site is linked to its previous use as a medieval common, heathland and moorland and its later post-medieval agricultural use. The site is located immediately west of an area of ancient woodland, and it is possible that earthworks associated with earlier woodland management may extend into the site. It is possible that features relating to this management/use previously extended into the site. Remains dating to the later medieval periods will be of the most historic interest, while features relating to the post-medieval agricultural use of the site will be of comparatively less significance. The site appears to have predominantly been used as pasture and has remained undeveloped – as such, it is likely that archaeological deposits/materials within the site will survive well, though the extent of this is not fully understood.

Level of Potential	Medium
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Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use during the medieval/post-medieval period; the site is still characterised by this former agricultural activity. Notable heritage assets, including medieval ridge and furrow-earthworks, field boundaries, and track ways c 60m north (**MST6088**), and c 770m south-west (**MST4305**) of the site are indicative of this former activity. Despite its continued agricultural use there are no 'positive' remains of previous medieval/post-medieval features indicative of previous agricultural activity within the site, and the extent to which below-ground elements of these features survive is unknown – as such, the site makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting of these heritage assets.

The site is situated c 170m north-east of the Keele Hall Registered Park & Garden (**1001165**), however, due to areas of interceding topography and tree-planting the site has only partially visibility with the eastern-most extent of this asset – this area has recently been redeveloped as a solar panel farm, and is generally uncharacteristic of the wider landscape park. There is no intervisibility between the site or any of the other designated heritage assets within the Keel Hall conservation area (**DST5704**) – as such, the site makes a similarly **neutral contribution** to the setting of these heritage assets.

Impact Assessment:

The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of agricultural land which currently makes a neutral contribution to the wider setting of local heritage assets. As such, and depending on its design, the development of the site is likely to pose a similarly neutral effect upon the setting/significance of these heritage assets. The development will

result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site; these deposits are likely to relate to the former medieval/post-medieval agricultural use of the site, but there is also a distinct potential for features associated with earlier woodland management of the (Ancient Woodland) areas immediately east of the site.

Heritage Sensitivity Score: Medium (Fig. 31)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

The site comprises an approximately 18 ha area of agricultural land. There are 4 other prospective site allocations within the study area, c 40m north (SP11, SP23), and immediately west (KL13) and south (TB19) of the site, which are located in comparable areas of rural and semi-developed landscape. The site has a general potential for archaeological deposits relating to both the prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval periods; this potential is similar to that of SP23 and TB19. Due to this, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a **substantial** cumulative impact on heritage impacts within the environs of the site.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

A programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature of and significance of any archaeological remains present below ground. The results of this survey could then be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area. Where possible existing hedgerows and trees should be preserved to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site, and to preserve the areas of screening that effectively enclose the site. A landscape buffer should be considered along southern boundary of the site, to maintain the site's existing neutral contribution to the Keele Hall Registered Park & Garden (**1001165**) from the east. Development within the site should refrain from affecting the areas of ancient woodland to the east, and from limiting views of the surrounding landscape from the west (Keele University Campus).

APPENDIX A7 – LW53

Site Ref:	LW53	Ward:	Loggerheads
Site Name:	Land corner of Muckleston Wood Lane		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 130 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located at the northern extent of the village and civil parish of Loggerheads, and comprises an enclosed field, c 8.2 ha in area, that is currently in agricultural use. The site is framed by Muckleston Wood Lane to the south and Rock Lane to the west. The site is bounded to north and east by similar areas of agricultural land, to the south by post-1950's housing estates, and to the west by areas previously used for a mix of agricultural/quarrying activity which have recently been redeveloped into new-build housing developments. The topography of the site trends downhill towards the south. The location of the site is shown on Figure 32.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 8 designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, which are shown on Figure 33. There are 8 Grade II listed buildings/structures in and around Loggerheads, comprising two mileposts c 240m west (1205706) and c 500m south (1205948) of the site, a sewer ventilation pipe (1487222), c 950m east of the site, and White House Farmhouse (1377586), a late 18th century farmhouse c 240m east of the site; and a group of war memorials (1029843, 1029844, 1029845) and a milepost (1029850), which make up part of the Muckleston Conservation Area (DST5633), located approximately 1km north-west of the site. There is no intervisibility between the site and heritage assets located within the Muckleston Conservation Area.</p> <p>The closest designated heritage assets to the site are a mid-to-late 19th century milepost (1205706) on Eccleshall Road, c 230m west of the site, and White House Farmhouse (1377586), a late 18th century farmhouse c 240m east of the site. Despite its proximity, there is no intervisibility between the milepost (1205706) on Eccleshall Road and the site. There is partial intervisibility between the White House Farmhouse (1377586) and the majority of the site – the significance of this asset is derived, in part, from its imposing and prominent position within the existing landscape but also as a defining feature within a previous post-medieval agricultural landscape. Each of these heritage assets are of high significance.</p>			

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated located heritage assets within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records that there are 19 non-designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area. These are shown on Figure 34. The majority of these assets relate to previous post-medieval agricultural and domestic activity that took place throughout the study area. Earlier assets include Neolithic debris (**MST15652**), recovered during metal detecting in Loggerheads, c 620m south-west of the site, and deposits (**MST18083**) dating from the Norman period within the churchyard of St Mary's, Muckleston, c 1km north-west of the site. These assets are likely to be of medium significance.

Other notable assets include the post-medieval sites of Muckstone Wood Farm (**MST14697**) and its related farmhouse (**MST6987**) c 240m east of the site, an isolated linear-plan farmstead, 'Muckleston Wood End' (**MST21572**), c 40m north-west of the site, a similar farmstead at Targedale Farm (**MST14685**) and its related lodge (**MST14682**), c 250m west of the site, and the former route of the Stafford, Sandon, Eccleshall Turnpike Road (**MST22382**), which passes c 40m south-west of the site at its closest extent – each of these assets are of low/local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment describes the refined historic landscape character type of the site as 'Recent Woodland Clearance', as shown on Figure 35. The areas surrounding the site to the north and east are similarly described as 'Recent Woodland Clearance', the areas to the west and south-west of the site area described as 'Early Reorganised Piecemeal Enclosure', and the areas to the south and south-east are described as 'Post 1880s Settlement'. These historic landscape character types are linked to the older enclosures from the medieval period onwards and are remnants of a now largely lost medieval and post-medieval landscape. Specifically, the landscape character type within the site represents the advance of farmland at the expense of woodland in the period between the 19th and early 20th centuries – the significance of these historic landscape character types is low.

Archaeological Potential:	
<p>The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be low. The site is located outside the main settlement core of Loggerheads, itself, a predominantly post-medieval settlement that developed along the route of the Newcastle under Lyme and Drayton Turnpike Road (MST22373), c 450m south-east of the site. The areas within the site would previously have been wooded but were later cleared in the post-medieval period. Any archaeological features within the site are anticipated to relate to either the previous management of this woodland, or later post-medieval agricultural activity. Earlier activity within the study area is limited, but as neolithic material (MST15652) has been found within the study area, there is, however, also a limited potential that similar activity may be found within the site.</p>	
Level of Potential	Low
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
<p>The majority of both designated and non-designated heritage assets within the environs of the site relate to the previous post-medieval agricultural activity (noted above) that would have made up the areas set around the village of Loggerhead. The closest designated heritage assets to the site are a mid-to-late 19th century milepost (1205706) on Eccleshall Road, c 230m west of the site, and White House Farmhouse (1377586), c 240m east of the site. Despite its proximity, there is no intervisibility between the milepost (1205706) on Eccleshall Road and the site, however, there is partial intervisibility between the White House Farmhouse (1377586) and the majority of the site – the significance of this asset is derived, in part, from its imposing and prominent position within the existing landscape but also as a defining feature within a previous post-medieval agricultural landscape. Despite its continued agricultural use there are no ‘positive’ remains of previous medieval/post-medieval features indicative of this activity within the site, and the extent to which below-ground elements of these features survive is unknown. As such, the site makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of known heritage assets within the study area.</p>	
Impact Assessment:	
<p>The development of the site has the potential to obstruct long-range views between the Grade II listed White House Farmhouse (1377586) and that of the neighbouring farm of 'Mucklestone Wood End' (MST21572), as well as the more-general views of the surrounding rural landscape. Considering that the significance of White House Farmhouse (1377586) is derived, in part, from its imposing and prominent position within the existing landscape but also as a defining feature within a previous post-medieval agricultural landscape, it is possible that the development of the site could detract from these views. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site, and while the majority of these deposits are likely to relate to the former post-medieval agricultural use of the site, there is a limited potential for prehistoric activity like that within the wider study area to be present within the site.</p>	
Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Low (Fig. 36)
Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:	

There are no other prospective site allocations within the environs of the site. As such, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a less-than-substantial cumulative impact on known heritage assets within the environs of the site.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

A programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature of and significance of any archaeological remains present. The results of this survey could be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area. Where possible existing hedgerows and trees should be retained to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site. Additional areas of screening/planting should be considered at the eastern extent of the site, to reduce harm to the Grade II listed White House Farmhouse (**1377586**), and development within the site should attempt to preserve long range views of the farmhouse, particularly those along the key approaches into the village from the north (Rock Lane), and west (Eccleshall Road) of the site. This would help to maintain the site's existing neutral contribution to the setting/significance of this asset.

APPENDIX A8 – MD29

Site Ref:	MD29	Ward:	Madeley & Betley
Site Name:	Land North of Bar Hill		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 150 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located at the western extent of the village and civil parish of Madeley and comprises an area of an enclosed field, c 15.4 ha in area, that is currently in agricultural use. The location of the site is shown on Figure 37. The site makes up a part of the wider estate of Moor Hall Farm, located immediately north-west of the site. The site is framed by Bar Hill Road (A525) to the south, by two driveways (accessing Moorhall Farm) to the north and west, and by a railway line to the east. The site is bounded to north and west by similar areas of (pastoral) agricultural land, to the south by a row post-1950's housing, and to the east by a mix of post-1950's housing and amenities that make up Madeley – there are limited views of the village from the site, which has been effectively screened by tree-planting along its eastern boundary. The topography of the site rises sharply to the west and trends downhill towards the east.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 23 designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, and these are shown on Figure 38. The majority of these assets are made up by 21 Grade II listed buildings/features in and around Madeley which relate to its post-medieval development. The most notable assets include the Grade II* listed 'Old Hall' (1206169), a late 16th century building, c 420m east of the site, and the Grade I listed Church of All Saints (1206195), a 12th century church with 14th/15th century additions, c 300m east of the site. There are glimpsed views of the associated tower of this church from the southern part of the site. The majority of these assets fall within, and partly define, the Madeley Conservation Area (DST5638). The significance and character of this conservation area is derived from the heritage assets located within its footprint, which represent a predominantly medieval/post-medieval domestic/industrial landscape. Each of these assets is of high significance.</p> <p>The closest designated heritage assets to the site are a Grade II listed 19th century milepost (1027999) on Bar Hill Road, immediately south of the site, and a row of 17th century Almshouses (1206178) and a 16th century house, 'Ye Old House' (1353700), c 170m east of the site – none of these assets are intervisible with the site and are effectively screened by areas of housing/tree-planting which border the site.</p>			

The study area contains 5 locally designated buildings/structures included on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings, and these area shown on Figure 39. They comprise the Old Vicarage (**DST7642**), 350m east of the site; Nos 1 and 2 Castle Lane (**DST7643**), c 540m east of the site; The Offley Arms (**DST8719**), c 500m east of the site; the site of Madeley Mill (**DST7641**), 490m north-east of the site; and School House (**DST7644**), c 700m north-east of the site. They area of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated located heritage assets within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records that there are 52 non-designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area. These are also shown on Figure 39. There is a limited amount of prehistoric activity within the environs of the site including a neolithic flint scatter (**MST1971**), c 550m south of the site, and two round earthwork mounds interpreted as barrows (**MST491**), c 400m west of the site. These mounds are situated on a prominent elevated area overlooking both the site and the surrounding village. The projected route of the Wroxeter to Chesterton Roman Road (**MST23808**) runs south-west c 300m south of the site. Other notable assets include the site of the early-medieval settlement of 'Madelié' (Madeley) (**MST2491**) and its associated church yard (**MST18088**), c 330m east of the site, and the later-medieval site of Moor Hall (**MST3724**), a possible moated site, immediately north-west of the site. Each of these heritage assets are considered to be of medium significance.

The majority of remaining non-designated heritage assets relate to the later post-medieval development of Madely, including a former reservoir related to former Grand Junction railway line (**MST4547**) (now infilled/developed), immediately east of the site, the site of Moss House Farm (**MST22064**), c 140m north of the site, and the route of the former Audlem and Woore Turnpike Road (**MST22404**), immediately south of the site, which historically acted as one of the key approaches into the village, although today views between the site and this road are effectively screened by areas of housing/tree-planting along its southern boundary. Each of these assets is of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure', as shown on Figure 40. The areas to the north of the site are described as 'Early Irregular Enclosure', the areas to the west are described as 'Early Assarts' (wood clearance), and the areas to the east and immediately south of the site are described as 'Post-1880s Settlement', with the areas further south being described as 'Post War Amalgamated Fields'. These historic landscape character types are linked to the older enclosures from the medieval period onwards and are remnants of a now partially lost medieval and post-medieval landscape. Specifically, the landscape character type within the site represents the replanning of earlier field systems,

specifically 'Piecemeal Enclosure' between the 18th and 19th centuries – these landscape character types are of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be medium. The site forms part of the Moor Hall Farm estate, the main property of which is based on a preceding medieval moated site (**MST3724**) immediately north-west of the site. The site was probably incorporated into the previous medieval field systems that would have surrounded this estate, and elements of the former medieval layout/use of this area likely survive within site. Remains relating to the previous medieval use of the site will be of the most historic interest, while features relating to later post-medieval use of the site will be of comparatively less interest.

Additionally, considering the proximity of prehistoric material c 550m south-west (**MST1971**), and c 400m west (**MST491**) of the site, and the projected route of the Wroxeter to Chesterton Roman Road (**MST23808**), c 300m south of the site, there is a limited potential that features/material dating from any of these periods may survive within the site. Archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric, Roman, or later-medieval period would likely be of medium significance.

Level of Potential	Medium
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Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use, initially during the later medieval period when the site was likely incorporated to the field systems surrounding a medieval moated site at Moor Hall (**MST3724**), and then during the post-medieval period, when the site was reorganised during the 18th/19th centuries. Notably, there is no aspect of the site (beyond proximity) that relates to its preceding medieval agricultural use, and the site is still largely characterised by this post-medieval reorganisation. Accordingly, the site currently makes a **neutral** contribution to its significance and setting of medieval moated site of Moor Hall Farm (**MST3724**).

The site is partially intervisible with other notable heritage assets, including two round earthwork mounds interpreted as barrows (**MST491**), c 400m west of the site, and associated tower of the Grade I listed Church of All Saints (**1206195**), c 300m east of the site, itself, a key asset within the wider Madely Conservation area (**DST5638**). While the site does not explicitly relate to either of these assets, its current use/make-up does not impede or detract from the setting/significance of either of these assets – as such the site currently makes a **neutral contribution** to these assets.

Other heritage assets within the environs of the site include a former reservoir related to former Grand Junction railway line (**MST4547**) (now infilled/developed), immediately east of the site, the site of Moss House Farm (**MST22064**), c 140m north of the site, and the route of the former Audlem and Woore Turnpike Road (**MST22404**), immediately south of the site. These assets relate to the general agricultural/industrial use of the area during the post-medieval period, though have now largely been repurposed for modern purposes. The site makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting and significance of these assets.

Impact Assessment:	
<p>The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of an agricultural land which currently makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of a former medieval moated site at Moor Hall (MST3724). Similarly, the development of the site has the potential to obscure (or detract from) generally uninterrupted views of two prominently located prehistoric barrows (MST491), the setting/significance of which the site makes a neutral contribution. Dependant on its nature, the development of the site could result in a detrimental effect upon the setting/significance of these heritage assets.</p> <p>The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. While the majority of these deposits are likely to relate to the former medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the site, there is a limited potential that some prehistoric and roman material may extend into the site. Archaeological remains dating from either the prehistoric, Roman, or the early/late medieval periods will be of moderate significance, while post-medieval remains will be of comparatively less significance.</p>	
Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Medium (Fig. 41)
Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:	
<p>There are no other prospective site allocations within the environs of the site. As such, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have no cumulative impact on known heritage assets within the environs of the site.</p>	
Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:	
<p>A programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature of and significance of any archaeological remains that might be present. The results of this survey could then be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area. Where possible existing hedgerows and trees should be preserved to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site and would help retain the sites neutral contribution to heritage assets within the Madeley Conservation Area (DST5638) in the areas east of the site. This especially applies to the characterful tree-lined driveway used to access the existing property at Moor Hall Farm. Additionally, development within the site should attempt to preserve long range views of the two prehistoric barrows (MST491) to its west, particularly those along the key approaches into and from the village of Madeley.</p>	

APPENDIX A9 – SP11

Site Ref:	SP11 (1-4)	Ward:	Silverdale
Site Name:	Lyme Park		
Site Type:	Mixed use residential/amenity (split into 4 parcels)	Number of dwellings	Around 900 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is spread over a c 25.5 ha area of parkland located between the village and civil parish of Silverdale (north) and the rural campus of Keele University (south). The location of the site is shown on Figure 42. The site is framed by Park road to the north, and by Keele Road (A525) to the south. The site is split between 4 parcels: 'SP11-1' (south-east), 'SP11-2' (south-west), 'SP11-3' (north-west), and 'SP11-4' (north-east). Each of these constituent parts are made up of a mix of semi-maintained plantation and parkland which once comprised the Keele/Silverdale Municipal Golf Course. The general layout of this parkland still conforms to the design of this former golf course, with many of its features (fairways/bunkers) remaining <i>in situ</i>. The site is situated at the edge of an elevated plateau overlooking Silverdale to the north. Due to its spit layout the topography of the site is highly variable; the northern-most sites (SP11-3/SP11-4) generally trend downhill towards the north, with the southern-most sites (SP11-1/SP11-2) being largely flat.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 32 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area, comprising statutorily listed buildings (Grades I-II*), three conservation areas and the Grade II listed Registered Park & Garden of Keele Hall, whose locations are shown on Figure 43. Each of these heritage assets is considered to be of high significance. The statutorily listed buildings are spread between three distinct conservation areas.</p> <p>The Silverdale conservation area (DST5705) is located at the northern extent of Silverdale, c 370m north-east of the site (SP11-3), and contains the Grade II listed Church of St Luke (1291424) – the tower of this church is directly visible in the northern parts of the site (SP11-3/SP11-4). The Keele Village conservation area (DST5639) is located c 580m south-west of the site (SP11-3) and contains the Grade II* listed Church of St John the Baptist (1377612) and a number of its associated Grade II listed features/memorials. No heritage assets within this conservation area are intervisible with the site. The Keele Hall conservation area (DST5704) is located c 700m south of the site (SP11-2), and is part of Grade II listed Registered Park & Garden (1001165), a characterful 18th century landscape park. The significance of this area is derived from the historic development of Keele Hall as a</p>			

designed country estate in the post-medieval period, as a military station during the early 20th century, and latterly as a university campus. The conservation area is centred around a Grade II* listed manor (**1377615**), a 16th century building in Jacobean style, and many of the surrounding Grade II listed assets within the conservation area relate to its curated garden/grounds. Due to areas of interceding development, topography, and tree-planting, none of the heritage assets within the conservation area are intervisible with the site. The closest heritage asset to the site is Newcastle Lodge (**1029833**), a 19th century lodge which now flanks a modern access road to the Keele University Campus, c 80m south-east of the site (SP11-2); views of this asset are obscured from the site by areas of tree-planting which line Keele Road (A525).

The study area contains 31 locally designated buildings/structures in the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings, and these are shown on Figure 44. Of these, locally designated buildings/structures which stand to be affected by the development include Nos 193-195 High Street (**DST7646**), c 280m north of the site (SP11-3), which are partially intervisible with the site; Red Heath House (**DST7639**), c 370m west of the site (SP11-3); and part of the Keele University Campus, Home Farm (**DST8036**), c 260m south of the site (SP11-1). These are of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records 70 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, and these are shown on Figure 44. Notable heritage assets within the environs of the site include the findspot of a complete struck/hammered gold stater (coin) (**MST19923**) of Late Iron Age date, c 150m from areas SP11-1, -2 and -3 of the site. This asset, found in a prominent location on the edge a plateau with sweeping views of the surrounding landscape, is a potential indicator of wider prehistoric activity within the area, and accordingly, is of medium significance. Another notable asset is an area of medieval ridge and furrow-earthworks, field boundaries and trackways (**MST6088**), 350m east of the site, which is part of a former medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape that has largely been lost, and which potentially extended into the site prior to its conversion into parkland/recreational space in the 20th century, and accordingly, is of medium significance.

Two Roman findspots, comprising coins (**MST550** and **MST6092**), are recorded within the Keele Registered Park & Garden c.580m south of the site. Other heritage assets include the route of the former Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**), immediately south of the site. – this road would have held key historic views of the wider estate of Keele Hall park (**1001165**) and the surrounding landscape (including that of the site) as it approached from either the east or west; and Nos 193, 195 and 197 High Street (**MST20366**), c 280m north of the site (SP11-3), comprising 3 Victorian terraces, the architectural character of which is distinct from that of the surrounding area post-1950's housing – this asset is partially intervisible with site, which has general views over the

surrounding townscape. Note: Nos 193-195 are separately recorded on the NULBC Local Register of buildings (**DST7646**). These assets are of comparatively low significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site predominantly as 'Other Parkland' (SP11-2, SP11-3, SP11-4), with a partial area (SP11-1) described as '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure' – this is shown on Figure 45. The areas to the north of the site are predominantly described as 'Post-1880s Settlement' with discrete areas of 'Other Parkland' and '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure'; the areas to the west are described as a mix of 'Post War Amalgamated Fields' and 'Other Early Woodlands'; the areas to the east are described as a mix of 'Early Small Rectilinear Fields' and 'Plantations'; and the areas south are described as a mix of 'Other Parkland', 'Post War Amalgamated Fields', 'Post-1880s Settlement' and 'Broadleaved Plantation'. The historic landscape character types within the site are indicative of recreational or ornamental landscapes, including golf courses and sports grounds which are predominantly of 20th century date (Post-1914 and Post War), as well as areas of former commons, heathland or moorland which were reorganised into agricultural land during the post-medieval period. Prior to its conversion into parkland in the 20th century, these areas of would likely have accounted for the majority of the site. These landscape types are of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be medium. The site is located within an area of potential prehistoric activity (**MST19923**) and in relative proximity to an area of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow (**MST6088**). The principal history of the site is linked to its previous use as a medieval common, heathland and moorland, and its later post-medieval agricultural use. It is possible that features relating to this management/use previously extended into the site. Remains dating from the prehistoric to later medieval periods will be of the most historic interest, while features relating to the post-medieval agricultural use of the site will be of comparatively less significance. The site has been used as recreational parkland (predominantly as a golf course) since the 20th century, landscaping for which will have damaged or destroyed any below-ground remains in some areas, but have preserved them in others, and is otherwise undeveloped; as such, it is likely that in some parts of the site any archaeological deposits/materials that may be present will be fairly well-preserved.

Level of Potential	Medium
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Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The principal history of the site is linked to its previous use as a medieval common, heathland and moorland, and its later post-medieval agricultural use. Today, elements of this previous land-use still partially characterise the eastern part of the site (SP11-1), but the majority of the site (SP11-2, SP11-3, SP11-4) now consists of recreational parkland. The 'curated' nature of this parkland somewhat mirrors that of the similarly curated landscape of the Keele Hall registered Park & Garden (**1001165**), the setting of which dominates the bulk of the areas south of the site; the two share a historic connection, having previously

been part of the wider Keele estate, and the existing layout/use of the site could (in terms of its character) be interpreted as an nominal 'northern extension' to the curated rural landscape from which the Park & Garden derives its significance. Accordingly, the site makes a **low-positive** contribution to the setting/significance of this heritage asset as a whole. The site makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of remaining heritage assets within the study area (noted above).

Impact Assessment:

The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of an area of Recreational parkland which currently makes a low-positive contribution to the setting of the Keele Hall registered Park & Garden (**1001165**), and a neutral contribution to the wider setting of remaining heritage assets within the study area (noted above). Depending on its design and implementation, the development of the site could result in a negative effect upon the setting/significance of the Park & Garden (**1001165**), though this could be mitigated through the use of good design principles. The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets within the study area.

The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The majority of these deposits are likely to relate to the former medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the site (**MST6088**), however, there is also the potential for prehistoric deposits/materials (**MST19923**) within the site.

Heritage Sensitivity Score: Medium (Fig. 46)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

The site comprises approximately 25 ha area of parkland. There are 4 other prospective site allocations within the study area, c 330m north (SP22), c 40m south (KL13, KL15), and immediately east (SP23) of the site, which are located in comparable areas of rural and semi-developed landscape. The site has a general potential for archaeological deposits relating to both the prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval periods; this potential is similar to that of SP23. Due to this, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a **substantial** cumulative impact on heritage impacts within the environs of the site.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

A programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the degree of survival, nature and significance of any archaeological remains present. The results of this survey could then be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area.

A landscape buffer should be considered along former Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**), immediately south of the site, to maintain the character and approach of the Keele Hall Registered Park & Garden (**1001165**) from the east. Development along Keele Road (A525) should mirror the existing landscape so as to frame views towards

the Park & Garden and refrain from limiting views of the surrounding landscape. Where possible, existing hedgerows and trees should be preserved to help to preserve the previous patterns of enclosure and parkland within the site, which in their current form, helps to maintain the site's low-positive contribution to the significance/setting of Keele Hall Registered Park & Garden (**1001165**); the removal/alteration of these aspects of the site (without adequate mitigation) could potentially have a detrimental effect on the setting of the Park & Garden.

APPENDIX A10 – SP22

Site Ref:	SP22	Ward:	Silverdale
Site Name:	Former Playground off Ash Grove		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 30 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located at the northern edge of the village of Silverdale and civil parish of Silverdale. The location of the site is shown on Figure 47. The site comprises an approximately 0.7 ha area of former post-1950's housing which made up St Luke's Close cul-de-sac and its associated public playground; both of these areas have recently been demolished and the site is currently in disuse. The site is framed to the east by Station Road, and to the south and west by the rear-garden plots of housing which fronts onto Sneyd Terrace (B5044) (south) and Ash Grove (west). The site is bounded to the north and east by areas of modern housing development (not shown on Figure 47), to the west by post-1950's housing, and to the south by a mix of post-1950's housing and 19th century terraced housing. The topography of the site is flat and has likely been subject to levelling as a part of its previous development and demolition.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>The site is located immediately west of the Silverdale conservation area (DST5705), the boundary of which has been drawn around the Grade II listed St Luke's Church (1291424), 120 north-east of the site. This is shown on Figure 48. This heritage asset is of high significance, and the tower of this church is visible from within the Site. The conservation area (DST5705) includes the top end of Church Street merging to Sneyd Terrace and Kinsey Street, both terraced streets to the south of the Church (1291424). The development of Silverdale has been heavily influenced by the coal and iron industry in the areas immediately north of the site. The terraced streets were built in response to the high demand for coal and iron workers in the 19th Century. All houses in the terraces have altered windows and doors and some have been rendered or re-faced in cladding. Accordingly, each has lost much of their historic integrity, but are still robust high quality workers housing centred on places of work and religion (the church).</p> <p>The edge of the registered Park & Garden of Keele Hall lies just within the study area, nearly 1km to the south, but there is no intervisibility between this and the site.</p>			

The study area contains two locally designated buildings/structures that are on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings. These are shown on Figure 49. They comprise Nos 193 and 195 High Street (**DST7646**), c 80m south of the site, and Red Heath House (**DST7639**), c 730m south-west of the site. These are of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records that there are 16 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area. These are also shown on Figure 49. The majority of these assets are linked to the former post-medieval industrial landscape, now largely lost. These include the former sites of the Silverdale Colliery/Kent's Lane Colliery (**MST12380**), Silverdale Railway Station (**MST12302**) and its related section of the Staffordshire Railway (**MST18525**), all of which were located immediately north of the site. Each of these heritage assets have since been demolished and redeveloped; the sites of the former colliery and railway station are now made up by new-build housing developments and the railway has been repurposed as a public cycle/walkway. Accordingly, these heritage assets are of local significance.

There is only one earlier asset, a late Iron Age gold stater (coin) (**MST19923**) found c 675m south-east of the site. Due to its distance this is unlikely to indicate late Iron Age activity under the site. Other heritage assets include the comprising the 19th century settlement of Silverdale itself. This is in part delineated by the areas of terracing along Church, Sneyd Terrace and Kinsey Street (**MST12378**), broadly located c 100m east of the site. A second element is Nos 193, 195 and 197 High Street (**MST20366**), three Victorian terraces c 80m south of the site. Nos 193-195 are separately recorded on the NULBC Local Register of buildings (**DST7646**). The architectural character of these terraces is distinct from that of the post-1950's housing of the surrounding area. The Victorian terraces are largely obscured from the site by areas of interceding housing. These heritage assets are of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Post 1880s Settlement', and this is shown on Figure 50. The areas surrounding the site to the north, west and south are similarly described as 'Redeveloped Pre-1880s Settlement', with the areas to the west being described as 'Pre 1880s Settlement'. A broad area to the north of the site is described as 'Industrial and Extractive', which corresponds the areas that previously made by the Silverdale Colliery/Kent's Lane Colliery (**MST12380**). The historic landscape character type within the site are ascribed to areas which has been largely redeveloped since the late 19th century as well as developments on 'green field' sites over the last century or so. These areas are of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:	
The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be low. The site is located in an area that has been subject to numerous phases of development since the late 19 th century, and has been used as residential space from the early 20 th century. While a hammered gold stater (coin) (MST19923) of Late Iron Age date has been recorded c 675m south-east of the site, it is unlikely that related prehistoric material extends into the site. The site does not fall in proximity to any known archaeological materials predating the industrial period and it is unlikely that any deposits predating this activity survive within the site – such deposits will likely have been removed as a part of the site’s previous development or recent demolition.	
Level of Potential	low
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
The principal history of the site is linked to the development of Silverdale in the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries. The development of Silverdale has been heavily influenced by the coal and iron industry in the areas immediately north of the site, but the heritage assets (MST12380 , MST12302 , MST18525) immediately north of the site that belonged to this former industry have since been lost due to modern development. The former industrial character of the village is still somewhat preserved by the layout and composition of 19 th century terraces (MST12378 , MST20366/ DST7646) in the environs of the site, and delineated by the Silverdale conservation area (DST5705). The site has recently been demolished and is in dis-use, and in its current state, makes a negative contribution to the setting/significance of the know heritage assets within its environs.	
Impact Assessment:	
The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of an area of previous post-1950’s housing development that has since been demolished, and which currently makes a negative contribution to the setting/significance of known heritage assets. The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The site is considered to have a low-archaeological potential, however, and it is unlikely that deposits predating the 19 th century will be affected by the development.	
Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Low (Fig. 51)
Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:	
The site is located 400m north of another prospective site allocation (SP11) – this particular site comprises a broad areas, c 25.5 ha area, split between 4 distinct parcels. Despite its proximity, the site is does not share an explicit historic connection with any of the heritage assets affect by this site, and its individual impact is anticipated to be relatively low (see above). Accordingly, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a less-than-substantial cumulative impact on heritage assets within the environs of the site.	
Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:	
The development of the site presents an opportunity that may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to	

the setting of local heritage assets. Depending on its design and implementation, the redevelopment of the site should make at least a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of local heritage assets. The design of any future development should refrain from impeding or detracting from historic views of St Luke's Church (**1291424**), the Silverdale conservation area (**DST5705**), or any of the 19th century terraces along Sneyd Terrace (B5044). The site has been judged to have a low potential for archaeological remains, however, the exact nature of the archaeological resource within the site is not fully understood. It would be recommend that the site be subject to a dedicated archaeological desk-based assessment so as to better understand these previous impacts, the archaeological potential of the site, and to recommend what further mitigation measures will be required (if indeed necessary).

APPENDIX A11 – SP23

Site Ref:	SP23	Ward:	Silverdale
Site Name:	Land at Cemetery Road / Park Lane		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 200 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located at the south-eastern extent of the village and civil parish of Silverdale, and the location of the site is shown on Figure 52. The site comprises an area of enclosed fields, c 5.2 ha in area, currently used for pasture. The north part of the site is framed by Park Road and Cemetery Road; the southern part of the site is framed by Keele Road (A525). The site is bounded to the east and west by similar areas of agricultural land used for pasture, to the north by a mix of garden allotments and industrial development (including landfill), and to the south by the rural campus of Keele University. The site is situated at the base of an elevated plateau which extends between the Keele University campus to the south and Silverdale to the north-west; the topography of the site conforms to that of this plateau and generally trends downhill towards the north-east.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 5 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area. These assets are considered to be of high significance and their locations are shown on Figure 53.</p> <p>The Keele Hall conservation area (DST5704) is located c 900m south-west of the site, and is part of Grade II listed Registered Park & Garden (1001165), a characterful 18th century landscape park. The significance of this asset is derived from the historic development of Keele Hall as a designed country estate in the post-medieval period, as a military station/refugee camp during the early 20th century, and latterly as a university campus. The northern-most extent of the Registered Park & Garden (1001165) extends to within 280m of the site. The closest statutorily listed building to the site is Newcastle Lodge (1029833), a 19th century lodge which now flanks a modern access road to the Keele University Campus, c 600m west of the site. The other statutorily listed building within the study area is the Grade II listed Keel University Chapel (1376612), a modernist structure which dates from the 1960's. Due to areas of tree-planting which line Keele Road (A525) there is no intervisibility between any of these heritage asset and the site. The Silverdale conservation area (DST5705) is located c 1km north-west of the site, however, none of its included heritage assets are included within 1km study area and there is no intervisibility between this area and the site.</p>			

The study area contains one locally designated building in the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings: Home Farm (**DST8036**), c 420m south-west of the site. This is shown on Figure 54. This asset is of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Records (SHER) records 17 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, which are also shown on Figure 54. Notable heritage assets within the environs of the site include a complete struck/hammered gold stater (coin) (**MST19923**) of Late Iron Age date, c 470m west of the site. The prominent location of this find on the edge of a plateau with sweeping views of the surrounding landscape is a potential indicator of wider prehistoric activity within the area, and is thus of medium significance. Another notable asset is an area of medieval ridge and furrow-earthworks, field boundaries and trackways (**MST6088**) only 70m east of the site. This is part of a former medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape that has largely been lost, and which potentially extended into the site. This asset is also of medium significance. A further medieval findspot (**MST6093**) lies c 300m south-west of the site.

The only Roman findspot (**MST6092**) is 900m south-west of the site. Other heritage assets include the route of the former Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**), immediately south of the site. This road would have held key historic views of the wider estate of Keele Hall park (**1001165**) and the surrounding landscape (including that of the site) as it approached from either the east or west. The site of Home Farm (**MST13253**), an 18th century model farm that formed part of the wider Keele Estate, lies 440m south-west of the site; this asset is separately recorded on the NULBC Local Register of buildings (**DST8036**). These assets are of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Early Small Rectilinear Fields', as is shown on Figure 55. The areas to the north of the site are predominantly described as 'Other Parkland' and 'Industrial and Extractive', with limited areas of 'Plantations'; the areas to the west are described as a mix of '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure' and 'Plantations'; the areas to the south are described as 'Post War Amalgamated Fields' and 'Plantations'; and the areas to the east are similarly described as 'Early Small Rectilinear Fields'. The historic landscape character types within the site relates to those fields which have been recognised within the dataset as having (or likely to have) Post Medieval origins. In some areas more detailed research may show they have earlier or later origins. These landscape character types are of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be medium. The site is located within an area of potential prehistoric activity (**MST19923**) and in close proximity to an area of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow and other earthworks (**MST6088**). Other medieval finds, such as a small buckle and a Jetton (**MST6093**) found c 320m south-west of the site, are a further indication of previous medieval activity within the area. The principal history of the site is linked to its previous use as a medieval common, heathland and moorland and its later post-medieval agricultural use. It is possible that features relating to this management/use previously extended into the site. Remains dating from the prehistoric to later medieval periods will be of the most historic interest, while features relating to the post-medieval agricultural use of the site will be of comparatively less significance. The site appears to have predominantly been used as pasture and has remained undeveloped; as such, it is likely that any archaeological deposits/materials that may exist within the site will be fairly well-preserved.

Level of Potential	Medium
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Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The principle history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use during the post-medieval period; the site is still largely characterised by this former agricultural activity. Notable heritage assets, including an extant area of medieval ridge and furrow (**MST6088**), within the environs of the site are related to this activity. The site is situated c 280m north-west of the Keele Hall Registered Park & Garden (**1001165**), but due to areas of tree-planting which line Keele Road (A525) there is no intervisibility between this heritage asset, or any of the other designated heritage assets within the Keele Hall conservation area (**DST5704**). Despite its continued agricultural use there are no 'positive' remains of previous medieval/post-medieval features indicative of previous agricultural activity within the site, and the extent to which below-ground elements of these features survive is unknown – as such, the site makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting of known heritage assets within the study area.

Impact Assessment:

The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of agricultural land which currently makes a neutral contribution to the wider setting of local heritage assets. As such, and depending on its design, the development of the site is likely to pose a similarly neutral effect upon the setting/significance of these heritage assets. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The majority of these deposits are likely to relate to the former medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the site (**MST6088**), but there is also a distinct potential for prehistoric deposits/materials (**MST19923**) within the site.

Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Low (Fig. 56)
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Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

The site comprises an approximately 5.2 ha area of agricultural land. There are 3 other prospective site allocations within the study area, c 40m south (KL13, KL15), and

immediately west (SP11) of the site, which are located in comparable areas of rural and semi-developed landscape. Due to this proximity to similar allocations, and depending on its design and implementation, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a **substantial** cumulative impact on heritage impacts within the environs of the site.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

A programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature of and significance of any archaeological remains present. The results of this survey could then be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area. Where possible existing hedgerows and trees should be preserved to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site. A landscape buffer should be considered along former Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Turnpike Road (**MST22398**), immediately south of the site, to maintain the character and approach of the Keele Hall Registered Park & Garden (**1001165**) from the east. Development along Keele Road (A525) should mirror the existing landscape so as to frame views towards the Park & Garden and refrain from limiting views of the surrounding landscape.

APPENDIX A12 – TB19

Site Ref:	TB19	Ward:	Thistleberry
Site Name:	Land south of Newcastle Golf Club		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 550 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is situated between the Keele University Science Park (north-west) and the suburb of Seabridge (east/south-east). The location of the site is shown on Figure 57. The site comprises an approximately 45.5 ha area of enclosed fields currently used as pasture/meadow. The site is framed to the north-east by the Newcastle Golf Club course, to the south-east by the Whitmore Road (A53), to the south-west by the M6, and to the north-west by a mix of enclosed fields (currently used as a Solar Farm not shown on Figure 57) and pockets of woodland/plantation. The site is situated at the south-eastern base of an elevated plateau which extends between the Keele University campus to the north-west and the village of Silverdale to the north. The topography of the site conforms to that of this plateau and is largely flat, though generally trends downhill towards the south-east.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 10 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area, and these are shown on Figure 58. Each of these heritage assets is of high significance.</p> <p>The Keele Hall conservation area (DST5704) is located c 330m north-west of the site, and is part of a Grade II listed Registered Park & Garden (1001165). A characterful 18th century landscape park, the significance of this asset is derived from the historic development of Keele Hall as a designed country estate in the post-medieval period, as a military station/refugee camp during the early 20th century, and latterly as a university campus. The eastern-most extent of the Registered Park & Garden (1001165) borders the north-western boundary of the site. Due to intervening areas of tree-planting, topography, and modern development none of these heritage assets are intervisible with the site, with the exception of the easternmost part of the Keele Hall Registered Park and Garden (1001165), which currently comprises a solar panel farm.</p> <p>The closest statutorily listed building to the site is Ivy Cottage (1027839), a 19th century cottage with later additions, c 330m south-west of the site, but due to the interceding line of the M6, there is no intervisibility between this asset and the site.</p>			

The Butterson conservation area (**DST5760**) is located c 700m south-east of the site. The conservation area is drawn around the Butterson Hall landscape park, including the lodge and access track to the group of buildings around the site of the old hall – of these, only the associated Park Lodge (**1027840**) and gate piers (**1280200**), that flank this access track, fall within the study area. Views towards the site the conservation are broken by the interceding of townscape (Seabridge) and the line of the M6.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records that there are 37 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, and these are shown on Figure 59. Notable heritage assets in the environs of the site include a concentration of prehistoric activity, comprising linear features and two small ring ditches (**MST4301**), identified as cropmarks, c 470m south-west of the site. This activity is further supplemented by discrete findspots of Bronze Age material including a Dirk (**MST1862**) c 300m south of the site, and a palstave (**MST1699**) c 940m north-west of the site. Other notable assets include multiple surviving areas of medieval ridge and furrow-earthworks, field boundaries, and trackways in the areas west (**MST4305**), south (**MST4302**), and south-east (**MST4299**) of the site; the closest of these features are located immediately south of the site (**MST4303**), and comprise a pair of parallel linear cropmarks. interpreted as the remains of a former trackway. These assets are of medium significance.

Other heritage assets include the route of the former Newcastle under Lyme and Drayton Turnpike Road (**MST22373**) that ran along the south-east side of the site. This road would have held key historic views of the wider estate of Keele Hall park (**1001165**), immediately north and west of the site, and the surrounding landscape (including that of the site) as it approached from either the south-west or north-east. The site of a former toll house (**MST20023**) affiliated with this road is located immediately south of the site. These assets are of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site predominantly as '18th/19th Century Planned Enclosure', with a discrete area of 'Plantations' at its northern extent. This is shown on Figure 60. The areas to the north and west of the site of the site are described as a mix of 'Post War Amalgamated Fields' and 'Plantations'; the areas to the south are described as 'Post 1880s Reorganised Fields'; and the areas to the east and north-east are described as a mix of 'Post 1880s Settlement' and 'Other Parkland'. These historic landscape character types are linked to the older enclosures from the medieval period onwards and are remnants of a now largely lost medieval and post-medieval landscape. Specifically, the landscape character type within the site represents the replanning of earlier field systems,

specifically 'Piecemeal Enclosure' between the 18 th and 19th centuries. These landscape character types of are local significance.	
Archaeological Potential:	
The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be medium. The site is located in close proximity to an area of known prehistoric activity (MST4301, MST1862, MST1699) and areas of surviving medieval ridge and furrow-earthworks, field boundaries, and trackways (MST4305, MST4302, MST4299, MST4303), and it is possible that features relating to this activity once extended into the site. The principal history of the site is linked to its previous use as a medieval common, heathland and moorland and its later medieval/post-medieval agricultural use. It is possible that features relating to this management/use previously extended into the site. Remains dating from the prehistoric to later medieval periods will be of the most historic interest, while features relating to the post-medieval agricultural use of the site will be of comparatively less significance. The site appears to have predominantly been used as pasture and has remained undeveloped – as such, it is likely that any archaeological deposits/materials that may exist within the site will be fairly well-preserved.	
Level of Potential	Medium
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use during the medieval/post-medieval period; the layout of the site is still partially characterised by this former agricultural activity. Notable heritage assets (MST4305, MST4302, MST4299, MST4303) within the environs of the site are similarly related to this activity. The site is situated immediately south-east of the Keel Hall Registered Park & Garden (1001165); however, this area has recently been redeveloped as a solar panel farm, and is generally uncharacteristic of the wider landscape park. There is no intervisibility between the site or any of the other designated heritage assets within the either the Keele Hall (DST5704) or Betterton (DST5760) conservation areas. Despite its continued agricultural use there are no 'positive' remains of previous medieval/post-medieval features indicative of previous agricultural activity within the site, and the extent to which below-ground elements of these features survive is unknown. As such, the site makes a neutral contribution to the setting of known heritage assets within the study area.	
Impact Assessment:	
The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of agricultural land which currently makes a neutral contribution to the wider setting of local heritage assets. As such, and depending on its design, the development of the site is likely to result in a similarly neutral effect upon the setting/significance of these heritage assets. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. Such deposits are likely to relate to the former medieval/post-medieval agricultural use of the site, but there is also a distinct potential for prehistoric material.	
Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Medium (Fig. 31)
Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:	

The site comprises an approximately 45.5 ha area of enclosed fields currently used as pasture/meadow. There are two other prospective site allocations within the study area, located c 40m north (KL15) and 230m north-west (KL13) of the site, respectively. Both of these are situated in comparable areas of rural and semi-developed landscape. Due to this proximity to similar allocations, and depending on its design and implementation, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a **substantial** cumulative impact on heritage impacts within the environs of the site.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

A programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature of and significance of any sub-surface archaeological remains present. The results of this survey could then be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area. Where possible existing hedgerows and trees should be retained to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site. A landscape buffer should be considered along the western boundary of the site, to maintain the sites existing neutral contribution to the Keele Hall Registered Park & Garden (**1001165**).

APPENDIX A13 – TC19

Site Ref:	TC19	Ward:	Town
Site Name:	Hassell Street Car Park		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 5 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located approximately 300m east of the centre of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The location of the site is shown on Figure 62. The site comprises an approximately 0.1 ha area split between two plots – the eastern part of the site comprises a modern works yard/warehouse; and the western part of the site comprises the eastern extent of the Hassell Street Public Carpark. The site is framed by Hassell Street to the north, and by the rear garden/yard plots of the properties fronting onto Hassell Street/North Street and West Street to the east and south, respectively. The site is situated within an area of modern townscape and is surrounded on all sides by areas of mid-19th century and early 20th century terraces, mid-20th century retail units, and modern developments.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 63 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area – these are shown on Figure 63. The site is located approximately 300m south-west of the Brampton Conservation Area (DST5703), 120m east of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservation Area (DST5729), and 40m north-west of the Stubbs Walk Conservation Area (DST5706). These conservation areas encompass the historic core of the town, as well as notable areas of its 19th century development and industrial expansion, and each contain a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets. Notable assets that make up the surviving historic street pattern surrounding the site include Nos 21 (1196760), 23 and 25 (1219850) Marsh Parade, a duo of 19th century houses and a former mill (now offices), all c 130m east of the site; and the stone entrance piers and walls to Stubbs Walk (1219994), c 110m south-west of the site. Despite its proximity to each of these areas, the site has been largely separated from the bulk of local heritage assets by intervening areas of modern development. The site has no intervisibility with any of the designated heritage assets within the study area, with the exception of the 19th century Church of St Paul (1297450), c 70m south of the site, which can be seen prominently from within the site. Notably, other heritage assets within the Stubbs Walk Conservation Area (DST5706) are effectively screened from the site by the properties fronting onto Hassell Street/North Street and West Street to the east and south. Each of these assets are of high significance.</p> <p>The study area contains 31 designated heritage buildings/structures recorded on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings, and these are shown on Figure</p>			

66. The majority of these buildings/structures relate to heritage assets which have been statutorily designated (see above); local exceptions include Hassell Community Primary School (**DST7658**), 170m west of the site; Newcastle under Lyme School (**DST8587**), c 200m south-east of the site; the Former Headmistresses House (**DST8590**), c 200m south of the site; and the Former Church Hall (**DST8589**), c 320m south of the site. While there is not intervisibility between the site and these assets, each are of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records another 137 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, the majority of which relate to post-medieval development and expansion of the town centre, and these are shown on Figures 64-66. Notable post-medieval heritage assets in the environs of the site shown on Figure 65 include the former route of the 18th century Sir Nigel Gresley's Canal (**MST2208**), c 100m east of the site; and the sites of the Wesleyan Sunday School (**MST18839**), a 19th century grammar school, and its related infant school (**MST18841**), c 80m north-west of the site; and the Hassell Community Primary School (**MST13337**), c 140m west of the site. These assets are generally representative of the 19th century expansion (and provision of amenity) of the area, predominantly made up of lower status housing comprising mid to late 19th century terraces. As a consequence, the associated 19th century street patterns also survive well within the environs of the site. These assets are of local significance.

Figure 64 shows that prehistoric stone tools (**MST1760** and **MST22457**) and a possible Roman mosaic (**MST22472**) have been recorded west of the site within the study area, but the prehistoric finds are both more than 550m from the site, and the Roman find 500m from the site. A further prehistoric findspot, a stone 'celt' (**MST1973**), was found c 500m north of the site. No early medieval material is recorded from the study area, but a focus of medieval activity lies (**MST2343**), c 400m west of the site. These are all of medium significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Pre-1880s Settlement'. The Newcastle-under-Lyme Historic Urban Character Assessment (HUCA) further describes the urban historic character type as [Victorian] 'Suburb – Terraces', as is shown on Figure 67. The landscape character types of the site are linked to areas which have been developed since the 19th century, much of which survives within the built heritage and street pattern of the areas surrounding the site. These landscape character types are considered to be of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:	
<p>The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be low. The site is located outside of the historic core of the town and has been subject to development, and intermittent redevelopment since the mid-19th century. Prior to its 19th century development, the site likely formed part of an enclosed field system, however, it is likely that all activity relating to this use has been removed by subsequent development. Due to the distance from prehistoric to later medieval areas of activity within the study area, there is only a low potential for the site to contain deposits/materials predating the 19th century development of the site.</p>	
Level of Potential	Low
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
<p>The site comprises an approximately 0.1 ha area which has predominantly been used for a mix of industrial/commercial activity throughout the latter half of the 20th century. The site is located within an area of predominantly 19th century development, the character of which has been largely maintained in the existing built heritage and street pattern. In its current state, the site and does not meaningfully interact with either the designated or non-designated heritage assets within the study area. As such, the site makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of known heritage assets within its environs. There are partial views of the church of St Paul (1297450) from within most parts of the site. While intervisible, these views are largely circumstantial, and there is no explicit historic/scenic relationship between this asset and the site – accordingly, the site currently makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of this heritage asset.</p>	
Impact Assessment:	
<p>The development of the site would further add to what is already a semi-developed (demolished) area which in its current form makes a neutral contribution to known heritage assets within its environs. As such, and depending on its implementation/nature, the development of the site is likely have a similarly neutral effect upon the setting/significance of these heritage assets. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The site is considered to have a low-archaeological potential, however, and it is unlikely that deposits predating the 19th century will be affected by the development. The current historic landscape character types of the site are generally representative of areas which have been subject to successive development from the 19th century onwards.</p>	
Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Low (Fig. 68)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

There are 8 other potential site allocations (TC40, TC52, TC71, TC7, TC45, TC50, TC20 and TC22) located within the 1km study area. The cumulative effect of the redevelopment of all nine sites will be to alter some aspects of the historic townscape of the town centre. Dependent upon the nature and composition of the proposed development these may have a generally cumulative effect upon the historic resource of the area. The level of this will need to be quantified following definition of development proposals.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for the reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. The design of any future development should be generally sympathetic to the heritage assets contained within each of the surrounding conservation areas, and refrain (as much as is practicable) from altering the existing historic street pattern of the area, or impeding or detracting from views of the Church of St Paul (**1297450**) and from general views of the historic townscape from the to the east, north, and south of the site.

APPENDIX A14 – TC20

Site Ref:	TC20	Ward:	Town
Site Name:	King Street Car Park		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 10 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located approximately 500m east of the centre of Newcastle-under-Lyme, between King Street (north) and George Street (south). The location of the site is shown on Figure 69. The site comprises an irregular plot, c 0.3 ha in area, which is currently made up by a portion of the King Street carpark. The site is bounded to the north by the rear-garden plots of the housing that fronts onto King Street, and to the south, west, and east by a mix of mid-late 19th century and early 20th century buildings, mid-20th century retail units and modern developments.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 63 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area, and these are shown on Figure 70. The site is located approximately 60m south of the Brompton Conservation Area (DST5703), 120m east of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservation Area (DST5729), and 170m north of the Stubbs Walk conservation area (DST5706). These conservation areas encompass the historic core of the town, as well as notable areas of its 19th century development and industrial expansion, and each contain a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets. Despite its proximity to each of these areas, the site has been largely separated from the bulk of local heritage assets by intervening areas of modern development. The site has no intervisibility with any of the designated heritage assets within the study area, with the exception of partial/glimpsed views of the respective towers of the Church of St George (1219946), c 320m west of the site; the Church of St Paul (1297450), c 280m south of the site; and the Church of St Giles (1297603), c740m west of the site. Each of these heritage assets are of high significance.</p> <p>The study area contains 31 designated heritage buildings/structures recorded on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings, and these are shown on Figure 73. The majority of these buildings/structures relate to heritage assets which have been statutorily designated (see above); local exceptions include No 34 Hanover Street (DST7647), 190m west of the site; Newcastle under Lyme School (DST8587), c 270m south of the site, and the Former Headmistresses House (DST8590), c 390m south of the site. While there is not intervisibility between the site and these assets, each are of local/borough importance.</p>			
Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site			

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records a single non-designated heritage asset within the site: the former route of the North Staffordshire Railway - Stoke, Silverdale and Market Drayton Branch (**MST18525**), which extends broadly east-west/west east through the northern part of the site. This is shown on Figure 72. The line was established in the mid-19th century, though was decommissioned and infilled in the mid-20th century – the former route of this railway is partially preserved by an area of parkland (Station Walks), c 100m north-west of the site (Figure 69). The areas overlying the former route of the railway have since been developed. This asset is of local significance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The SHER records a further 131 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, the majority of which relate to post-medieval development and expansion of the town centre. These are shown on Figures 71-73. Notable post-medieval heritage assets in the environs of the site shown on Figure 72 include the former route of Sir Nigel Gresley's Canal (**MST2208**), c 70m west of the site; the former route of the Blythe Marsh Turnpike Road (**MST22371**), c 60m south of the site; and the former route of the Newcastle under Lyme and Leek Turnpike Road (**MST22374**), which follows the existing line of King Street immediately north of the site. Each of these assets are of local significance.

Figure 71 shows that prehistoric stone tools (**MST1760** and **MST22457**) and Roman material (**MST22472**) have been recorded west of the site within the study area, but the prehistoric finds are both c 700m from the site, and the Roman find 650m from the site, and a possible Roman mosaic (**MST22472**) have been recorded c 400m west of the site. A further prehistoric findspot, a stone 'celt' (**MST1973**), was found c 300m north of the site. The projected line of a Roman road (**MST4703**) also runs from south-east to north-west nearly 1km to the north-east of the site. No early medieval material is recorded from the study area, but a focus of medieval activity lies (**MST2343**), c 400m west of the site. These are all of medium significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Pre-1880s Settlement'. The Newcastle-under-Lyme Historic Urban Character Assessment (HUCA) further describes the urban historic character type as [1960's] 'Suburban Redevelopment or Infill', as is shown on Figure 74. The landscape character types in the site are linked to areas which have been largely redeveloped since the late 19th century, and accordingly, are of negligible significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be low. The site is located outside of the historic core of the town and has been subject to substantial development and redevelopment, initially with the construction of the North Staffordshire Railway (**MST18525**) in the 19th century, then latterly with the modern development of which the site is currently comprised. Prior to the 19th century development, the site likely formed part of an enclosed field system, however, it is anticipated that all activity relating to this use has been removed by subsequent development. Due to the distance of the prehistoric

to later medieval material in the study area, there is only a low potential for the site to contain deposits/materials predating the 20 th century development of the site.	
Level of Potential	Low
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
The site comprises an irregular plot, c 0.3 ha in area, which is currently made up by a portion of the King Street carpark. The site is located within an area of predominantly late-19 th century and 20 th century development and does not meaningfully interact with either the designated or non-designated heritage assets within the study area. There are partial/glimpsed views between the site and that of the respective towers of the Church of St George (1219946), c 320m west of the site; the Church of St Paul (1297450), c 280m south of the site; and the Church of St Giles (1297603), c740m west of the site. These views are largely circumstantial, however, and there is no explicit historic/scenic relationship between these assets and the site – accordingly, the site currently makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of these assets.	
Impact Assessment:	
The development of the site would further add to what is already a semi-developed area which in its current form makes a neutral contribution to known heritage assets within its environs (noted above). As such, and depending on its implementation/nature, the development of the site is likely to have a similarly neutral effect upon the setting/significance of these heritage assets. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The site is considered to have a low-archaeological potential, however, and it is unlikely that deposits predating the 20th century will be affected by the development.	
Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Low (Fig. 75)
Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:	
There are 8 other potential site allocations (TC40, TC52, TC71, TC7, TC45, TC50, TC22 and TC19) located within the 1km study area. These sites are located within and surrounding the historic core of the town and their development stands to affect the wider historic street pattern, composition, and character of these areas. Despite its proximity, the site is largely separated from the bulk of other sites, and its individual impact is anticipated to be relatively low (see above). Accordingly, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a less-than-substantial cumulative impact on heritage assets within the environs of the site.	
Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:	
The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. The design of any future development should be generally sympathetic to the heritage assets contained within each of the surrounding conservation areas, and refrain (as much as is practicable) from impeding or detracting from views of the respective towers of the Church of St George (1219946), the Church of St Paul (1297450) and the Church of St Giles (1297603), and from general views of the historic townscape from the areas to the east of the site.	

APPENDIX A15 – TC22

Site Ref:	TC22	Ward:	Town
Site Name:	Marsh Parade (former Zanzibar site)		
Site Type:	Mixed use (residential/commercial)	Number of dwellings	Around 70 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located approximately 400m east of the centre of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The location of the site is shown on Figure 76. The site comprises an irregular plot, c 0.4 ha in area, which previously contained the Zanzibar nightclub. This building (including its basement) has recently been demolished; the remaining void now makes up the east half of the site, with the west half being made up by the former carpark for the nightclub. The site is framed by Brunswick Street (A52) to the north, by Marsh Parade to the east, by Hassell Street to the south, and North Street to the west. The site is placed within an area of modern townscape and is surrounded on all sides by areas of mid-late 19th and early 20th century buildings, mid-20th century retail units and modern developments.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 66 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area, and these are shown on Figure 77. The site is located approximately 190m south of the Brampton Conservation Area (DST5703), 150m east of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservation Area (DST5729), and 60m north of the Stubbs Walk conservation area (DST5706). These conservation areas encompass the historic core of the town, as well as notable areas of its 19th century development and industrial expansion, and each contain a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets. Despite its proximity to each of these areas, the site has been largely separated from the bulk of local heritage assets by intervening areas of modern development. The site has no intervisibility with any of the designated heritage assets within the study area, with the exception of the 19th century Church of St Paul (1297450), c 70m south of the site; and partial/glimpsed views of Nos 21 (1196760), 23 and 25 (1219850) Marsh Parade, a duo of 19th century houses and a former mill (now offices), c 80m south-east of the site. Each of these heritage assets are of high significance.</p> <p>The study area contains 31 designated heritage buildings/structures recorded on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings, and these are shown on Figure 80. The majority of these buildings/structures relate to heritage assets that have been statutorily designated (see above); local exceptions include No 34 Hanover Street (DST7647), 190m north of the site; Newcastle under Lyme School (DST8587), c 180m south-east of the site, and the Former Headmistresses House (DST8590), c 259m south of the site.</p>			

While there is not intervisibility between the site and these assets, each are of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records a single non-designated heritage asset within the site: the former route of the Sir Nigel Gresley's Canal (**MST2208**), which extends broadly north-south/south-north through the east part of the site – this is shown on Figure 79. The canal was constructed around 1778 but was later closed and infilled in the early-20th century – the former route of the canal is preserved by the lines of Water Street (north of the site), and Marsh Parade, which frames the western part of the site. The areas overlying the canal have since been redeveloped. This asset is of local significance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The SHER records a further 137 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, the majority of which relate to post-medieval development and expansion of the town centre. These are shown on Figures 79 and 80. Notable heritage assets in the environs of the site include the former route of the Blythe Marsh Turnpike Road (**MST22371**), which follows the existing line of Brunswick Street (A52) immediately north of the site. This road would have held key historic views of the wider town centre as it approached from the east. This asset is of local significance.

Figure 78 shows that prehistoric stone tools (**MST1760** and **MST22457**) and a possible Roman tiled surface (**MST22472**) have been recorded west of the site within the study area, but the prehistoric finds are both more than 600m from the site, and the Roman find 550m from the site. A further prehistoric findspot, a stone 'celt' (**MST1973**), was found c 450m north of the site. No early medieval material is recorded from the study area, but a focus of medieval activity lies (**MST2343**), c 400m west of the site. These are all of medium significance. These are all of medium significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Pre-1880s Settlement'. The Newcastle-under-Lyme Historic Urban Character Assessment (HUCA) further describes the urban historic character type as [1960's] 'Commercial and/or Administrative', as is shown on Figure 81. The landscape character types of the site are linked to areas which have been developed since the 19th century and subsequently redeveloped during the 20th century. While much of the former 19th century character of these areas has been lost, elements of the former industrial make-up of the town occasionally survive in existing street patterns – the irregular routes of both of Water Street (north of the site) and Marsh Parade (west of the site), delineating the former route of the canal (**MST2208**), is an example of this. These landscape character types are of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:	
<p>The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be low. The site is located outside of the historic core of the town and the east part has been subject to substantial development and redevelopment, initially with the construction of the Sir Nigel Gresley's Canal (MST2208) in the late 18th century, then latterly with the development of the site as a nightclub in the 20th century. Prior to its 18th century development, the site likely formed part of an enclosed field system, however, it is anticipated that all activity relating to this use has been removed by subsequent development and recent demolition, it is possible that some archaeological material will survive in the least impacted (western carpark) areas of the site. As the prehistoric to later medieval remains all lie 400m or more from the site, there is only a low potential for the site to contain deposits/materials predating the 18th century development of the site.</p>	
Level of Potential	Low
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
<p>The site comprises an irregular plot, c 0.4 ha in area, which previously contained the 'Zanzibar' nightclub and its related carpark. The site is located within an area of predominantly 20th century development, and does not meaningfully interact with either the designated or non-designated heritage assets within the study area. There are partial/glimpsed views of both the Church of St Paul (1297450), c 70m south of the site; and of Nos 21 (1196760), 23 and 25 (1219850) Marsh Parade, a duo of 19th century houses and a former mill (now offices), c 80m south-east of the site. These assets represent part of the 19th century industrial/domestic landscape; however, any remnants of this activity within the site has subsequently been lost due to the modern development, and recent demolition, of the site. As such, the site currently makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of the known heritage assets within its environs.</p>	
Impact Assessment:	
<p>The development of the site would further add to what is already a semi-developed (demolished) area which in its current form makes a neutral contribution to known heritage assets within its environs (noted above). As such, and depending on its implementation/nature, the development of the site is likely have a similarly neutral effect upon the setting/significance of these heritage assets. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The site is considered to have a low-archaeological potential, however, and it is unlikely that deposits predating the 20th century will be affected by the development.</p>	
Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Low (Fig. 82)
Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:	
<p>There are 8 other potential site allocations (TC40, TC52, TC71, TC7, TC45, TC50, TC20 and TC19) located within the 1km study area. These sites are located within and surrounding the historic core of the town and their development stands to affect the wider historic street pattern, composition, and character of these areas. Despite its proximity, the site is largely separated from the bulk of other sites, and its individual impact is anticipated to be relatively low (see above). Accordingly, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a less-than-substantial cumulative impact on heritage assets within the environs of the site.</p>	

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. The design of any future development should be generally sympathetic to the heritage assets contained within each of the surrounding conservation areas, and refrain (as much as is practicable) from impeding or detracting from views of both the Church of St Paul (**1297450**), and Nos 21 (**1196760**), 23 and 25 (**1219850**) Marsh Parade, should include the retention of the historic street pattern. Where possible, the development should refrain from impeding general views of the historic townscape, from the areas to the east, north, and south of the site. An archaeological watching brief, undertaken in tandem with groundworks relating to the development of the site, should also be considered in least impacted (western) parts of the. These works would help to provide insight/clarification into the underlying archaeological resource within the site.

APPENDIX A16 – TC40

Site Ref:	TC40	Ward:	Town
Site Name:	Car Park, Blackfriars Road		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 10 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located approximately 300m south-west of the centre of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The location of the site is shown on Figure 83. The site comprises a triangular area, c 0.2 ha in area, which currently makes up an area of overflow parking adjacent to a motorcycle dealership to the west. The site is framed by Blackfriars Road to the south, by the A53 to the east, and by Lyme Brook and a walk/cycle path to the north. The areas to the north between the site and Lyme Brook are made up by tree-planting. The site is bounded on all sides by a mix of retail, commercial and administrative buildings which make up the wider townscape. These areas are predominantly comprised of mid-20th century retail units and modern developments.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 60 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area, and these are shown on Figure 84. The site is located c 140m south-west of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservation area (DST5729), the south-west edge of which runs parallel to the Lyme Brook along Lower Street, and whose southern end is the Grosvenor Roundabout. The conservation area encompasses the historic core of the town and contains a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets. These assets are particularly fine examples of buildings/structures which represent the previous medieval and post-medieval historic character of the town centre. Despite its proximity to the conservation area, the site has been effectively screened from the bulk of local heritage assets by the areas of tree planting immediately north of the site, and by the modern development that makes up Lower Street. The only designated heritage asset within the Conservation area likely to be affected by the development is the Grade II* listed Church of St Giles (1297603), c 280m north of the site. Outside the Conservation area the following designated heritage assets stand to be affected by the development: the Grade II listed Old Orme Boys' Primary School (1297487), an 18th century school made from red sandstone/ashlar, c 70m west of the site; No 65 Lower Street (1219746), c 220m north of the site; the Cemetery Chapels (1291319), c 400m south of the site, and its associated gates/railings (1219842), c 230m south of the site; and the 'Motte and bailey castle 100m and 200m south of St Mary's School' Scheduled Monument (1020853) and its related (Grade II listed) foundation (1196763), c 260m north-west of the site. Each of these assets are of high significance.</p>			

The study area contains 31 locally designated buildings/structures, shown on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings, and these are shown on Figure 87. Of these, the vast majority have been separated from the site by the areas of tree planting immediately north of the site, and by the modern development that makes up Lower Street, c 140m north-east of the site. It is, however, possible that partial/glimpsed views will be possible between the site and the rear (south-west) aspect of the Roebuck Centre Shopping Centre (**DST7664**), c 280m north-west of the site. This asset is of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records a single non-designated heritage asset within the site, the former course of a mineral railway (**MST17907**) which runs north-west/south-east through the eastern part of the site. This is shown on Figure 86. The railway was constructed in 1849, and was extended to the Trent and Mersey Canal (**MST2207**), c 320m south-east of the site, between 1850 and 1859. While there are no remains of the railway within the site, its route is still partially preserved by the rear-garden plots of properties along Friarswood Road, c 20m – 280m south-east of the site (see Figure 83). This asset represents a part of the town's former industrial heritage, and accordingly, is of local significance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The SHER records a further 135 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, the majority of which relate to post-medieval industrial development and expansion of the town centre. These are shown on Figures 85-87. The majority of the heritage assets recorded by the SHER correspond to assets which have been statutorily and locally designated (see above). Remaining prehistoric to later medieval heritage assets which still make a historic contribution to the wider townscape, and which may be affected by the allocation of the site, include a possible Roman mosaic/tessellated pavement (**MST22472**), c 180m north-east of the site; the medieval settlement of 'Newcastle Borough' (**MST2343**), the core of which was situated c 280m north of the site; the possible site of a Dominican Friary (**MST1195**), c 110m east of the site; the approximate site of St Mary's Church (**MST13838**), which is believed to have been founded around the late 13th century but had gone out of use by the early 17th century, c 250m west of the site; and the extended site of a watermill and mill pond (**MST1193**), on the north side of Lyme Brook (north of the site) associated with the site of the former motte and baily castle (**MST46**), c 270m north-west of the site. Each of these assets are of medium significance.

Other notable assets of post-medieval date, which are shown on Figure 86, include the former site of a 18th century workhouse (**MST13831**) which is now occupied by the Orme School, 70m west of the site; a Primitive Methodist chapel and later Sunday school (**MST13839**), c 70m south-west of the site; the former site of the Friarswood Silk Mill (**MST13829**), c 60m south of the site; a former 19th century tannery (**MST13840**), c 50m north of the site; and the intersection of two important turnpike roads, the Newcastle and Eccleshall Road (**MST22372**), immediately south of the site, and the Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Road (**MST22398**), which connects to it at a point 60m west of the site. The route of both these roads are preserved by the existing Blackfriars Road (south) and Higherland Road (west), respectively (see Figure 83). Each of these heritage assets relate to

the former industrial expansion of the town, which developed outside the main town centre during the post-medieval period. Each of these heritage assets are of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Post 1880s Settlement, and the Newcastle-under-Lyme Historic Urban Character Assessment (HUCA) describes the urban historic character type as 'Large-Scale Commercial or Industrial Sites, as shown on Figure 88. The landscape character types in the site are linked to areas which have been largely redeveloped since the late 19th century, and accordingly, are of limited significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be high. The site is located at the south-western periphery of the town centre. While it is sufficiently distant from the historic core (**MST2343**) of the town so as to avoid the bulk of medieval domestic activity, it is likely that deposits relating to the surrounding agricultural/industrial areas of the town may have extended into the site. There is a specific potential for remains relating to the possible site of a Dominican Friary (**MST1195**), c 110m east of the site – the exact location of the friary is unknown, although excavations in the late 19th century suggest that it was situated towards the southern end of Friars Street. The areas north of the site (delineated by Lyme Brook) were previously occupied by the site of a watermill and extensive mill pond (**MST1193**), and while this activity seems to have been limited to the north side of the brook, it is possible that similar/related activity may have extended into the site. It is also possible that elements of a former mineral railway (**MST17907**) may also survive within the site. This potential is caveated by the previous development of the site throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, which is likely to have partially truncated (or removed entirely) any archaeological deposits caught within its footprint. The extent of this truncation is not fully understood, however, and it is possible that deposits/materials will still survive in the less-affected areas of the site – the determination of these specific areas is beyond the scope of this assessment.

There is also a limited potential for prehistoric material as evidenced by findspots of two hand axes (**MST1760**, **MST22457**), c 360m north of the site, and Roman material (**MST22472**), comprising a possible mosaic/tessellated pavement, c 180m north-east of the site. As the site lies adjacent to the Lyme Brook, the possibility of alluvial deposits within the site, and of waterlogged deposits containing preserved environmental remains of earlier periods, also needs to be considered, as well as the potential for preserved organic artefactual remains of any period. Within the site, any remains dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods will likely be of medium significance, while remains dating from the post-medieval period will be of local significance.

Level of Potential	High
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Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The site comprises a triangular area, c 0.2 ha in area, which currently makes up an area of overflow parking adjacent to a motorcycle dealership. The site adds to an area of predominantly modern development/townscape which largely defines the areas west of the town centre. Due to the areas of tree-planting and modern development, the site is effectively screened from the majority of heritage assets to the south and north-west, with the exception of the Grade II* listed Church of St Giles (**1297603**), of which there are partial/glimpsed views from the site – these views are largely circumstantial, however, and the site makes no contribution to the setting/significance of this asset.

The site is partially intervisible with the Old Orme Boys' Primary School (**1297487**), c 70m west of the site, however, views of this asset are largely obscured by the intervening motorcycle dealership, immediately west of the site. The site also partially intervisible with the remaining sections of a Methodist chapel and later Sunday school (**MST13839**), c 70m south-west of the site. Each asset is prominently placed at the former intersections of the Newcastle and Eccleshall Road (**MST22372**), immediately south of the site, and the Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Road (**MST22398**), which connects at a point 60m west of the site, and would have been key focal points in historic views of the town centre when approaching from the south and west. The site currently does not impede/detract from these views, and as such, currently makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of these heritage assets.

While the route of a former mineral railway (**MST17907**) is partially preserved by the rear-garden plots of properties along Friar's wood Road, there are no visible remains of this asset within the site. Accordingly, the site currently makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of this heritage asset.

The site is located c 260m south-east of the 'Motte and bailey castle 100m and 200m south of St Mary's School' Scheduled Monument (**1020853**) and its related (Grade II listed) foundations (**1196763**). Despite this proximity, there is no intervisibility between either of these assets and the site, which is obscured by areas of terraced housing and modern developments along Silverdale Road and Pool Dam Road, and the adjacent motorcycle dealership. Any loss of connection historic between these assets and the historic core of the town cannot be specifically attributed to the site – as such, the site makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of these assets.

Impact Assessment:

The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of a modern carpark which currently makes a neutral contribution to the wider setting/significance of local heritage assets – the development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for the reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. While the site is currently screened from the bulk of known heritage assets within the town centre, it is possible that the development of the site could impede or detract from views towards the town centre, particularly from the Old Orme Boys' Primary School (**1297487**) and Methodist Church (**MST13839**), c 70m west of the site, and from key approaches along the historic routes of Newcastle and Eccleshall Road (**MST22372**) (south of the site), and the Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Road (**MST22398**) (west of the site). The development will result in

groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The site is considered to have a high archaeological potential, with a specific potential for remains relating to the possible site of a Dominican Friary (**MST1195**), c 110m east of the site, the former route of a former mineral railway (**MST17907**), which passed through the eastern part of the site. It is also possible that remains relating to a medieval mill/mill pond (**MST1193**) may also extend into the site. The site has been subject to previous impacts resulting from its development throughout the 20th century, but the extent to which archaeological deposits will survive within the site is not fully understood.

Heritage Sensitivity Score: Medium (Fig. 89)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

There are 8 other potential site allocations (TC52, TC71, TC45, TC7, TC50, TC20, TC22 and TC19) located within the 1km study area. The cumulative effect of the redevelopment of all nine sites will be to alter some aspects of the historic townscape of the town centre. Dependent upon the nature and composition of the proposed development these may have a generally cumulative effect upon the historic resource of the area. The level of this will need to be quantified following definition of development proposals.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets – depending on its design and implementation, the redevelopment of the site could potentially make a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of local heritage assets. The design of any future development should refrain from further impeding or detracting from key-views towards the town centre, particularly from the Old Orme Boys' Primary School (**1297487**) and Methodist Church (**MST13839**), c 70m west of the site, and from key approaches along the historic routes of Newcastle and Eccleshall Road (**MST22372**) (south of the site), and the Newcastle under Lyme and Nantwich Road (**MST22398**) (west of the site).

Where development may result in the loss of unknown heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance. The site has been judged to have a high potential for archaeological remains, however, the exact nature of the archaeological resource within the site is not fully understood. It would be recommend that the site be subject to a dedicated archaeological desk-based assessment so as to better ascertain these previous impacts, the archaeological potential of the site, and to recommend what further mitigation measures will be required. It is likely that further on-site investigation, probably in the form of evaluation trenching, will also be required to clarify the nature, condition and information potential of any below-ground remains that may survive.

APPENDIX A17 – TC45

Site Ref:	TC45	Ward:	Town
Site Name:	York Place		
Site Type:	Commercial	Number of dwellings	N/A
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located in the centre of Newcastle-under-Lyme south-east of the junction of Merrial Street, at the point where it continues south-west into Church Street, and High Street running south. The location of the site is shown on Figure 90. On the south-east a narrow entry leads into Iron Market street. The site comprises an 'L-shaped' retail block, c 0.3 ha in area, which currently makes up the York Place shopping centre, which dates from the 1960s. The site has recently been vacated by its commercial premises and is currently in disuse. The site is bounded on all sides by a mix of retail, commercial and administrative buildings which make up the wider townscape. These areas are predominantly comprised of a mix of mid-late 19th red- brick storefronts, mid-20th century retail units, and modern developments.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site, however, the site is located within the designated area of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservation area (DST5729), which is shown on Figure 91. The conservation area encompasses the historic core of the town and contains a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets (discussed below). The conservation area is situated across hilly topography on the south-west facing slope dropping down to the valley of Lyme Brook to the south-west. Much of the former medieval and post-medieval character of the town has been retained in the layout of these areas; High Street retains its wide-open market place and the outline of previous medieval burgrave plots can be observed in the surviving boundaries either side of the High Street (south of the site) and Iron Market (south-east of the site). The Heritage assets within the conservation area generally contribute to the historic character and vibrance of the town, and accordingly, are of high significance.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 64 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area, whose locations are indicated on Figure 91. These assets are particularly fine examples of buildings/structures that represent the previous medieval and post-medieval historic character of the town centre. Of these, assets which stand to be affected by the development of the site include the Grade II listed sites of Carlton House (1291257) and No 17 High Street (1291394), to the north of the site; Nos 14 & 16 (1219576), 18 (1196520), 22 & 24 (1219601), 26 (1297605) and 28 (1291369) High Street, and the Grade II* listed Church of St Giles (1297603), immediately west of the site; No 36 (1196521) and 56A High Street, to the south of the site; and The Bull's Head Inn (1219722), immediately south-east of the site. Other notable heritage assets include the sites of the 'Motte and bailey castle 100m and 200m south of St Mary's School' Scheduled Monument (1020853), c 340m west of the site. Each of these heritage assets are of high significance.</p>			

The study area contains 31 designated heritage buildings/structures recorded on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings. and these are shown on Figure 94. The majority of these buildings/structures relate to heritage assets which have been statutorily designated (see above); however, remaining heritage assets (which could still be affected by the allocation of the site) include 46 Merrial Street (**DST7652**), immediately north of the site; Nos 34 (**DST7665**), 40-44 (**DST7667**), and 35-41 (**DST7666**) High Street, immediately south of the site; and the Robuck Shopping Centre (**DST7664**), 40m south of the site. Each are of a vernacular redbrick style with stone-facings, and incorporate 19th century shop fronts, adding to the wider historic character of town centre. These buildings are of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Records (SHER) records that there are 137 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, the majority of which relate to post-medieval development and expansion of the town centre. These are shown on Figures 92-94. The majority of the heritage assets recorded by the SHER correspond to assets which have been either statutorily designated or locally listed (see above); however, remaining heritage assets of prehistoric to later medieval date that still make a historic contribution to town, which are shown on Figure 92, include findspots of two hand axes (**MST1760**, **MST22457**), c 120m north-west of the site; a possible Roman mosaic/tessellated pavement (**MST22472**), c 140m south of the site; the medieval church yard of St Giles Church (**MST5091**), c 50m west of the site; and the site of the medieval settlement of 'Newcastle Borough' (**MST2343**), the core of which was situated in the areas immediately south of the site. These assets are of medium significance.

Other notable assets of post-medieval date, which are shown on Figure 93, include the former route of the Newcastle under Lyme and Leek Turnpike Road (**MST22374**), which follows the existing line of Merrial Street immediately north and of the site. This route is fronted by a number of characterful buildings which add the historic character of the town and focuses key views from both the east and west of the town centre – this asset is of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Pre 1880s Settlement', and the Newcastle-under-Lyme Historic Urban Character Assessment (HUCA) describes the urban historic character type as 'Commercial and/or Administrative', as is shown on Figure 95. These historic landscape character types are linked to the earliest areas of settlement within the town centre, which are more likely to retain elements of previous historic landscapes, historic buildings (including Listed Buildings) as well as a historic street patterns. These landscape character types are of high significance.

Archaeological Potential:	
<p>The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be high, owing to its proximity to the historic core (MST2343) of the town centre. Despite limited archaeological investigation to date there is great potential for archaeology to survive within the historic core relating to both domestic and industrial activity from the medieval period onwards. The surviving street pattern is also testimony to the development of the town from the medieval period onwards, which includes the two market places and the burgage plots. This potential is caveated by the previous development of the site throughout the 20th century. It is likely that this development has partially truncated (or removed entirely) any archaeological deposits caught within its footprint. The extent of this truncation is not fully understood, however, and it is possible that deposits/materials will still survive in the less-affected areas of the site. The determination of these specific areas is beyond the scope of this assessment. There is also a potential for both prehistoric and Roman material, as evidenced by findspots of two hand axes (MST1760, MST22457), 120m north-west of the site, and a possible Roman mosaic/tessellated pavement (MST22472), c 140m south of the site. Within the site, any remains dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods will likely be medium significance, while remains dating from the post-medieval period will be of local significance.</p>	
Level of Potential	High
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
<p>The site currently comprises a vacant mid-20th century shopping centre which, in its current form, contrasts from the character and composition of a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets within its environs. This particularly applies to No 36 High Street (1196521), which retains an unusual timber framed façade and dates from the 16th century; the Old Bulls Head Inn (1219722), one of the earliest surviving properties within the town centre; and the medieval Church of St Giles (1297603), which is prominently placed at the north end of the high street, opposite the site. The site is situated in a similarly prominent position at the corner of Merrial Street/Church Street and High Street and features in significant key-views down each of these streets when approaching from the east and west. While the site makes a minimal contribution to the historic setting of the town centre, in that it represents an instance of the continued retail/commercial use of this area throughout the 20th century, the site generally detracts from the historic character of the town centre, and accordingly, makes a negative contribution to the understanding/appreciation of the heritage assets within its environs (noted above).</p> <p>The site is located c 340m west of the ‘Motte and bailey castle 100m and 200m south of St Mary’s School’ Scheduled Monument (1020853) and its related (Grade II listed) foundations (1196763). Despite this proximity, there is no intervisibility between either of these assets and the site, which is obscured by areas of terraced housing and modern developments along Silverdale Road and Lower Street. Any loss of connection historic between these assets and the historic core of the town cannot be specifically attributed to the site – as such, the site makes a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of these assets.</p>	
Impact Assessment:	

The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of modern shopping centre which currently makes a negative contribution to the wider setting/significance of local heritage assets (noted above). The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. The exact impact of the development will be dependent on its final design and implementation; it is possible that a poorly designed development that does not consider the setting/significance of local heritage assets (noted above) will make an equally negative contribution to those heritage assets. It is also possible that the development of the will impede/detract from the historic key views from the east and west along Merrial Street, and from the north and south along the High Street.

The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The site is considered to have a high archaeological potential, though has been subject to previous impacts resulting from its development throughout the 20th century; the extent to which archaeological deposits will survive within the site is not fully understood.

Heritage Sensitivity Score: Medium (Fig. 96)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

There are 8 other potential site allocations (TC40, TC52, TC71, TC7, TC50, TC20, TC22 and TC19) located within the 1km study area. The cumulative effect of the redevelopment of all nine sites will be to alter some aspects of the historic townscape of the town centre. Dependent upon the nature and composition of the proposed development these may have a generally cumulative effect upon the historic resource of the area. The level of this will need to be quantified following definition of development proposals.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets – depending on its design and implementation, the redevelopment of the site could potentially make a low-positive contribution to the setting/significance of local heritage assets. The design of any future development should refrain from impeding or detracting from key-views of the Church of St Giles (**1297603**), or any the other heritage assets along Merrial Street/Church Street and High Street (noted above), and should include the retention of the historic street pattern.

Where development may result in the loss of unknown heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance. The site has been judged to have a high potential for archaeological remains, however, the exact nature of the archaeological resource within the site is not fully understood. It would be recommend that the site be subject to a dedicated archaeological desk-based assessment so as to better ascertain these previous impacts, the archaeological potential of the site, and to recommend what further mitigation measures will be required. It is also likely that below-ground investigation, probably in the form of evaluation trenches, will need to be undertaken to clarify the extent, condition and significance of any archaeology that may be present.

APPENDIX A18 – TC50

Site Ref:	TC50	Ward:	Town
Site Name:	Cherry Orchard Car Park		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 5 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located approximately 150m north of the centre of Newcastle-under-Lyme, immediately north of a section of the 'Ryecroft' ring road (A52), and north-west of the Iron Market/King Street roundabout. The location of the site is shown on Figure 97. The site comprises a rectangular plot, c 0.15 ha in area, which currently contains the Cherry Orchard carpark. The site is bounded by Ryecroft Road (A52) to the south, by Cherry Orchard Road to the east, and by the rear-garden plots of the terraced housing that fronts on Florence Street to the west. These areas are comprised of a mix of mid-late 19th and early 20th century buildings), mid-20th century retail units and modern developments. The site is located immediately west of a former 19th century Methodist Chapel (1219957), which is now in commercial use.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 63 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area, and these are shown on Figure 98. The site is located immediately north of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservation area (DST5729); the western edge of the conservation area here runs along Cherry Orchard Road, which forms the eastern boundary of the site. The conservation area encompasses the historic core of the town and contains a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets. Despite its proximity to the conservation area, the site has been largely separated from the bulk of local heritage assets by intervening areas of modern development. Of these, the only statutorily designated heritage assets which stand to be affected by the development include heritage assets which stand to be affected by the development include the Grade II listed Ebenezer House (1219957), a 19th century Methodist Chapel, immediately west of the site; and the Grade II* listed Church of St George (1219946), c 100m north-east of the site. Each of these heritage assets are of high significance.</p> <p>The study area contains 31 designated heritage buildings/structures recorded on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings, and their locations are shown on Figure 101. The majority of these buildings/structures relate to heritage assets which have been statutorily designated (see above); however, other heritage assets that could still be affect by the allocation of the site include No 2 Merrial Street (DST7651), a small house of cream-painted brick with tiled roof and sash windows, the style of which suggests a</p>			

possible 18th or early 19th century date, c 50m south of the site; and the sites of the old Police Station (**DST7653**), public toilets (**DST7654**), and rear extent of No 32 Ironmarket (**DST7661**), c 60m south of the site, all of which are date from the early 20th century. Each of these heritage assets are of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records that there are 132 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, the majority of which relate to post-medieval development and expansion of the town centre. These are shown on Figures 99-101. The majority of the heritage assets recorded by the SHER correspond to assets which have been either statutorily designated or locally listed (see above); however, remaining post-medieval heritage assets that still make a historic contribution to town are shown on Figure 100 and include a 1980's Methodist Church (**MST19326**), built in a compact modern Brutalist style to replace the Ebenezer Chapel (**1219957**), c 50m south-west of the site; and the former route of the Newcastle under Lyme and Leek Turnpike Road (**MST22374**), which follows the existing line of Merrial Street immediately south of the site. This route is fronted by a number of characterful buildings which add the historic character of the town and focuses key views from both the east and west of the town centre – these assets are of local significance.

Figure 99 shows that prehistoric hand axes (**MST1760** and **MST22457**) were found respectively c 380m and 270m south-west of the site, and further prehistoric material (**MST1973**) 450m to the north-east. A Roman mosaic (**MST22472**) was found c 380m SSW of the site. No early medieval material is recorded from the study area, but a focus of medieval activity lies to the south-west in the same area as the prehistoric and Roman activity, the closest findspot (**MST8618**) being 240m from the site. These are all of medium significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Post 1880s Settlement'. The Newcastle-under-Lyme Historic Urban Character Assessment (HUCA) further describes the urban historic character type as [Victorian] 'Suburb – Terraces', and this is shown on Figure 102. The landscape character types in the part of the site are linked to areas which has been largely redeveloped since the late 19th century; the associated street pattern survives across most of the area to the north and east of the site, the main alteration being the development of Ryecroft as part of the ring road during the 20th century – these landscape types are of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:

Due to the distance of the site from the findspots of prehistoric and Roman date, the potential for archaeology of these periods extending into the site is low. The site is also

sufficiently distant (200m) from the medieval core (**MST2343**) of the town that it may lie beyond the limits of medieval domestic activity, although it is possible that deposits relating to the surrounding agricultural or industrial areas of the town may have extended into the site. There is therefore a slightly higher potential for archaeology of the later medieval period. The site been subject to recent development as a carpark. Prior to this development the site would likely have made up part of the rear-garden plots of the adjacent terraced housing, or was otherwise incorporated into the wider grounds of Ebenezer House Methodist Chapel (**1219957**) in the 19th century. The extent to which the site was developed/in use prior to this is uncertain. The potential for post-medieval archaeology prior to the 19th century is uncertain. Both use as a car park and as gardens or yards before that will have truncated any earlier archaeology to some degree, but it is possible that archaeological features/materials may survive below this within the less-impacted areas of the site. Within the site, any remains dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods will likely be medium significance, while remains dating from the post-medieval period will be of local significance. Overall, the archaeological potential of the site is judged to be low.

Level of Potential	Low
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Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The site currently comprises a square plot, c 0.7 ha in area, which currently contains the Cherry Orchard carpark. The site is located within an area of predominantly late-19th century development, including the construction of a Grade II listed Ebenezer House Methodist Chapel (**1219957**), located immediately east of the site. It is possible that the site once had a historic relationship to the adjacent Methodists Chapel, possibly as a related garden/yard; however, its subsequent development as a carpark will have largely severed this connection. The Methodist Chapel is currently in use as commercial premises, and the site currently serves as an amenity to this asset. As such, the site currently makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of this heritage asset.

There are also partial views of the Grade II* listed Church of St George (**1219946**) from most areas within the site. While intervisible, these views are largely circumstantial, and there is no explicit historic/scenic relationship between this asset and the site – accordingly, the site currently makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of this heritage asset.

The site is also intervisible with the locally listed buildings, comprising No 2 Merrial Street (**DST7651**) and the sites of the old Police Station (**DST7653**), public toilets (**DST7654**), and rear extent of No 32 Ironmarket (**DST7661**), c 60m south of the site; however, there is no explicit historic/scenic relationship between these assets and the site – accordingly, the site currently makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of these assets.

Impact Assessment:

The development of the site would further add to what is already a semi-developed area which in its current form makes a neutral contribution to known heritage assets within its environs (noted above). The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. The exact impact of the development will be dependent on its final design and implementation; it is possible that a

poorly designed development that does not consider the setting/significance of local heritage assets (noted above) will make a negative contribution to those heritage assets. This particularly applies to the setting of the adjacent Methodists Chapel (**1219957**), which is of high significance, and in particular, the development of the site could impede views between this asset and its 20th century replacement (**MST19326**), to which it shares a historic connection.

The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. Although the site is considered to have a low archaeological potential, there remains a possibility that archaeological remains of the later medieval or early post-medieval period could survive within the site, which could be affected by the development.

Heritage Sensitivity Score: Medium (Fig. 103)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

There are 8 other potential site allocations (TC40, TC52, TC71, TC7, TC45, TC20, TC22 and TC19) located within the 1km study area. The cumulative effect of the redevelopment of all nine sites will be to alter some aspects of the historic townscape of the town centre. Dependent upon the nature and composition of the proposed development these may have a generally cumulative effect upon the historic resource of the area. The level of this will need to be quantified following definition of development proposals.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets – depending on its design and implementation, the redevelopment of the site could potentially make a low-positive contribution to the setting/significance of local heritage assets, but should attempt to make at least a neutral impact to these assets. The design of any future development should refrain from impeding or detracting from key-views of the adjacent Methodists Chapel, Ebenezer House (**1219957**), and the Church of St George (**1219946**). Similarly, the development should not impede/detract from views between the 19th century Methodist Chapel (**1219957**) and its 20th century replacement (**MST19326**), c 50m to the south-west. Where development may result in the loss of unknown heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance. The site has been judged to have a low potential for archaeological remains, but the exact nature of the archaeological resource within the site is not fully understood. It is recommended that the site be subject to a dedicated archaeological desk-based assessment so as to better understand previous impacts and thus clarify the archaeological potential of the site, and based upon this to recommend what (if any) further mitigation measures may be required.

APPENDIX A19 – TC52

Site Ref:	TC52	Ward:	Town
Site Name:	Goose Street Car Park		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 25 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located approximately 300m south of the centre of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The location of the site is shown on Figure 104. The site comprises a triangular area, c 0.35 ha in area, which currently makes up the easternmost extent of the Goose Street Car Park. The site is framed by Lower Street to the north, by Brook Lane to the south and by the Grosvenor Roundabout to the east. Each of these roads have been topographically raised as a part of their construction, and the site is effectively enclosed by the elevated carriageways. The site is bounded on all sides by a mix of retail, commercial and administrative buildings which make up the wider townscape. These areas are predominantly comprised of mid-20th century retail units, modern developments and modern residential areas.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 60 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area. These are shown on Figure 105. The site is located immediately south of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservation Area (DST5729), the southern extent of which is delineated by the Grosvenor Roundabout. The conservation area encompasses the historic core of the town and contains a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets. These assets are particularly fine examples of buildings/structures which represent the previous medieval and post-medieval historic character of the town centre. Despite its proximity to the conservation area, the site has been largely separated from the bulk of local heritage assets by intervening areas of topography and modern development. Of these, the only designated heritage assets which stand to be affected by the development include Grade II* listed Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity and War Memorial (1196759), a characterful 19th century church in a gothic style, c 100m east of the site; and the Grade II listed sites of the Barracks Workshops (1291465) and Nos 75-77 (1291384), 85 (1196522) and 93 (1219650) High Street, c 180m north of the site. These are of high significance. Relevant designated assets outside the town centre include the Grade II listed Cemetery Chapels (1291319), c 350m south of the site, and its associated gates/railings (1219842), 240m south-west of the site; the Old Orme Boys' Primary School (1297487), c 320m west of the site, and the 'Motte and bailey castle 100m and 200m south of St Mary's School' Scheduled Monument (1020853) and its related (Grade II listed) foundation (1196763), c 260m west of the site. Each of these assets are of high significance.</p>			

The study area contains 31 locally designated buildings/structures, shown on the Newcastle-Under-Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings. These are shown on Figure 108. Of these, locally designated buildings/structures which stand to be affected by the development include the Boat and Horses Inn, a late 18th century public house (**DST7648**), c 45m south of the site; No 21 London Road (**DST7649**), c 85m easts of the site; Nos 1–27 Well Street (**DST7650**), c 140m north-east of the site; the Golden Lion Public House (**DST7668**), c 160m north of the site; and the Roebuck Centre Shopping Centre (**DST7664**), c 275m north-west of the site. These are of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records a single non-designated heritage asset within the site: the former route of the 18th century Darlaston Turnpike Road (**MST22338**), which runs north-west/south-east through the western part of the site. This is shown on Figure 107. The route of this road is still partially preserved by Lovers Street (north of the site) and Stubbs' Gate/London Road (south of the site) but the section of the road within the site has since been developed. This road would have held key historic views of the town centre as it approached from the south-east; however, these views have since been significantly constrained by the areas of modern development which make up the town centre. This asset is of local significance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The SHER records a further 133 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, the majority of which relate to post-medieval development and expansion of the town centre. These are shown on Figures 106-108. The majority of the heritage assets recorded by the SHER correspond to assets which have been statutorily and locally designated (see above). Remaining heritage assets which still make a historic contribution to the wider townscape, and which may be affected by the allocation of the site, include a possible Roman mosaic/tessellated pavement (**MST22472**), c 200m north of the site; the medieval settlement of 'Newcastle Borough' (**MST2343**), the core of which was situated c 300m north-west of the site; the possible site of a Dominican friary (**MST1195**), c 90m west of the site; and the extended site of a watermill and mill pond (**MST1193**) associated with the site of the former motte and baily castle (**MST46**), c 140m west of the site. Each of these assets are of medium significance.

Other notable assets include the former site of a mid-19th century gas works (**MST13841**), converted to an electricity works in the early 20th century and now subsequently developed as a supermarket car park, immediately west of the site; and The Albion Inn (**MST11568**), which was extant by 1836, c 140m north of the site. These assets are of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Post 1880s Settlement, and the Newcastle-under-Lyme Historic Urban Character Assessment (HUCA) describes the urban historic character type as 'Large-Scale Commercial or Industrial Sites. These are shown on Figure 109. The

landscape character types in the site are linked to areas which have been largely redeveloped since the late 19th century, and accordingly are of limited significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be high, owing to its proximity to the historic core (**MST2343**) of the town centre. Despite limited archaeological investigation to date there is great potential for archaeology to survive within the historic core relating to both domestic and industrial activity from the medieval period onwards, with a specific potential for remains relating to the possible site of a Dominican friary (**MST1195**), c 90m west of the site. The exact location of the friary is unknown, although excavations in the late 19th century suggest that it was situated towards the southern end of Friars Street. It is also possible that elements of the Darlaston Turnpike Road (**MST22338**) and a mid-19th century gas works (**MST13841**) may also survive within the western part of the site. This potential is caveated by the previous development of the site throughout the 20th century. It is likely that this development has partially truncated (or removed entirely) any archaeological deposits within its footprint. The extent of this truncation is not fully understood, however, and it is possible that deposits/materials will still survive in the less-affected areas of the site; the determination of these specific areas is beyond the scope of this assessment.

There is also a limited potential for prehistoric material as evidenced by findspots of two hand axes (**MST1760**, **MST22457**), 380m north of the site, and Roman material (**MST22472**), comprising a possible mosaic/tessellated pavement, c 220m north-west of the site. Within the site, any remains dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period will likely be of medium significance, while remains dating from the post-medieval period will be of local significance.

Level of Potential	High
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Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The site comprises a triangular area, c 0.35 ha in area, which currently makes up the easternmost extent of the Goose Street Car Park. The site adds to an area of predominantly modern development/townscape which envelopes the western side of the town centre. The site is framed by Lower Street to the north, by Brook Lane to the south and by the Grosvenor Roundabout to the east, each of which have been topographically raised as a part of their construction and the site is effectively enclosed by the elevated carriageways and is screened from the majority of heritage assets (noted above) which make up the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservation Area (**DST5729**). Accordingly, the site makes no contribution to the setting/significance of these heritage assets.

The site is directly intervisible with the Boat and Horses Inn (**DST7648**), c 45m to the south. This 18th century inn was situated on the Darlaston Turnpike Road (**MST22338**), which previously passed through the western part of the site. There are no visible remains of this road within the site, however, and the site does not significantly impede or detract from the views of this asset towards the town centre. As such, the site makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of this heritage asset.

There are partial/glimpsed views of No 21 London Road (**DST7649**) and the Grade II* listed Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity and War Memorial (**1196759**). Each is

prominently placed at the southern end of High Street and would have been key focal points in historic views of the town centre when approaching from the west. Due to its reduced topography/make-up the site does not impede/detract from these view, and, as such, currently makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of these heritage assets.

Impact Assessment:

The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of a car park which currently makes a neutral contribution to the wider setting/significance of local heritage assets. The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for the reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. The site is located immediately west of the Grosvenor Roundabout, marking the southern extent of the historic High Street. While the site is currently screened from the bulk of known heritage assets within the town centre, it is possible that the development of the site could impede or detract from views towards the town centre, particularly from Boat and Horses Inn (**DST7648**), c 45m south of the site, and from key approaches to No 21 London Road (**DST7649**) and the Grade II* listed Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity and War Memorial (**1196759**) from the north (Lower Street) and south (Brook Lane). The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The site is considered to have a high archaeological potential, with a specific potential for remains relating to the possible site of a Dominican friary (**MST1195**), c 90m west of the site, the Darlaston Turnpike Road (**MST22338**) and a mid-19th century gas works (**MST13841**) in the western part of the site. The site has been subject to previous impacts resulting from its development throughout the 20th century, however, and the extent to which archaeological deposits will survive within the site is not fully understood.

Heritage Sensitivity Score: Medium (Fig. 110)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

There are 8 other potential site allocations (TC40, TC71, TC45, TC7, TC50, TC20, TC22 and TC19) located within the 1km study area. The cumulative effect of the redevelopment of all nine sites will be to alter some aspects of the historic townscape of the town centre. Dependent upon the nature and composition of the proposed development these may have a generally cumulative effect upon the historic resource of the area. The level of this will need to be quantified following definition of development proposals.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. Depending on its design and implementation, the redevelopment of the site could potentially make a low-positive contribution to the setting/significance of local heritage assets. The design of any future development should refrain from further impeding or detracting from key views towards the town centre, particularly from Boat and Horses Inn (**DST7648**), c 45m south of the site, and from key approaches to No 21 London Road (**DST7649**) and the Grade II* listed Roman Catholic

Church of the Holy Trinity and War Memorial (**1196759**) from the north (Lower Street) and south (Brook Lane). Where development may result in the loss of unknown heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance. The site has been judged to have a high potential for archaeological remains, but the exact nature of the archaeological resource within the site is not fully understood. It would be recommend that the site be subject to a dedicated archaeological desk-based assessment so as to better ascertain these previous impacts, the archaeological potential of the site and to recommend what further mitigation measures will be required.

APPENDIX A20 – TC7

Site Ref:	TC7	Ward:	Town
Site Name:	Land bounded by Ryecroft, Merrial Street		
Site Type:	Mixed use (commercial/residential)	Number of dwellings	Around 75 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located approximately 200m north of the centre of Newcastle-under-Lyme, immediately south of a section of the 'Ryecroft' ring road (A52). The location of the site is shown on Figure 111. The site comprises an L-shaped plot, c 2 ha in area, which is currently undergoing redevelopment. The site was previously occupied by areas of 1960s office block, a supermarket and a multistorey carpark, all of which have recently been demolished. The site is bounded by Ryecroft Road (A52) to the north, by Liverpool Road to the west and by Corporation Street/Merrial Street to the south. These areas are comprised of a mix of mid-late 19th and early 20th century buildings, mid-20th century retail units and modern developments.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 63 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area. They are shown on Figure 112. The site is located immediately north of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservation Area (DST5729), the northern extent of which is delineated by Merrial Street. The conservation area encompasses the historic core of the town and contains a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets. Despite its proximity to the conservation area, the site has been largely separated from the bulk of local heritage assets by intervening areas of modern development. Designated heritage assets which stand to be affected by the development include the Grade II listed Ebenezer House (1219957), c 115m west of the site. Built in 1857-8 as a Methodist chapel and now in commercial use, there are prominent views of this building at various points along both Ryecroft Road and Merrial Street. Due to its location, there is also partial intervisibility with the Grade II* listed towers of the Church of St Giles (1297603), c 150m south of the site, and the Church of St George (1219946), c 200m north-east of the site. Each of these heritage assets are of high significance.</p> <p>The study area contains 31 designated heritage buildings/structures, shown on the Newcastle Under Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings. They are shown on Figure 115. The majority of these buildings/structures relate to heritage assets which have been statutorily designated (see above); however, remaining heritage assets (which could still be affected by the allocation of the site) include the Full Moon public house (DST7656), a 19th</p>			

century pub in a mock-tudor style; a 20th century cast-iron street sign (**DST8585**) and the sites of Nos 1 and 3 High Street and 2 Hickman Street (**DST7663**), immediately south-west of the site. Each of these buildings (particularly the Full Moon) is directly intervisible with the site. These assets are generally reminiscent of the previous 19th century development of the town centre, but much of their character has been degraded due to the inclusion of modern additions. Each of these is of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records 134 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, the majority of which relate to post-medieval development and expansion of the town centre. They are shown on Figures 113-15. The majority of the heritage assets recorded by the SHER have been either statutorily designated or locally listed (see above); however, remaining heritage assets which still make a historic contribution to town include findspots of two hand axes (**MST1760**, **MST22457**), c 100m west of the site; a possible Roman mosaic/tessellated pavement (**MST22472**), c 250m south of the site; the medieval church yard of St Giles Church (**MST5091**), c 150m south-west of the site; and the site of the medieval settlement of 'Newcastle Borough' (**MST2343**), the core of which was situated in the areas immediately south of the site. These assets are of medium significance.

Other notable assets include the former route of the Newcastle-under-Lyme and Leek Turnpike Road (**MST22374**), which follows the existing line of Merrial Street immediately south of the site. This route is fronted by a number of characterful buildings which add the historic character of the town and focuses key views from both the east and west of the town centre. This asset is of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as a mix of 'Pre-1880s Settlement' (south of the site) and 'Post-1880s Settlement' (north of the site). The Newcastle-under-Lyme Historic Urban Character Assessment (HUCA) further describes the urban historic character type as a mix of 'Large-Scale Commercial or Industrial Sites Administrative' (north of the site), and 'Public Buildings' (south of the site). These are shown on Figure 116. The landscape character types in the southern part of the site (fronting onto Merrial Street) are linked to the earliest areas of settlement within the town centre, which are more likely to retain elements of previous historic landscapes, historic buildings (including Listed Buildings) as well as a historic street patterns. These landscape types are of high significance. The landscape character types in the northern part of the site are linked to areas which has been largely redeveloped since the late 19th century. These landscape types are of comparatively local significance.

Archaeological Potential:	
<p>The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be low. The site is located outside of the historic core of the town and has been subject to multiple phases of development throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The site has also recently been subject to widespread demolition and landscaping. Despite being situated in some proximity to two prehistoric findspots, comprising two stone axe-hammers c 40m (MST22457) and 140m (MST1760) south-east of the site, the site is unlikely to contain deposits predating the late 19th century, since earlier deposits will likely have been removed in the course of the site's ongoing development.</p>	
Level of Potential	Low
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
<p>The site currently comprises an area of 20th century office/commercial use, c 2 ha in area, which is currently undergoing redevelopment. Despite its proximity to the historic core of the town, an area delineated by the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservation Area (DST5729), the site has been largely separated from the bulk of local heritage assets by intervening areas of modern development and, accordingly, make no contribution to their significance/setting. The only designated heritage assets which stand to be affected by the development are the Grade II listed Ebenezer House (1219957), c 115m west of the site, and the Grade II* listed towers of the Church of St Giles (1297603), c 150m south-west of the site, and the Church of St George (1219946), c 200m north-east of the site. Due to its current disuse/ongoing development, the site currently make a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of these heritage assets.</p> <p>The site is situated immediately north-east of a cluster of heritage assets included on the NULBC Local Register (DST7656, DST8585, DST7663) and fronts onto the former route of the Newcastle-under-Lyme and Leek Turnpike Road (MST22374). Due to its current disuse/ongoing development, the site currently make a neutral contribution to the setting/significance of these heritage assets.</p>	
Impact Assessment:	
<p>The development of the site would further add to what is already a semi-developed area which in its current form makes a neutral contribution to the known heritage assets within its environs. The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. The exact impact of the development will be dependent on its final design and implementation; a poorly designed development, which does not consider the setting/significance of local heritage assets (noted above), would make a negative contribution to those heritage assets. It is also possible that the development of the site will impede/detract from the historic key views from the east and west along Merrial Street. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The site is considered to have a low archaeological potential, however, and it is unlikely that deposits predating the 19th century will be affected by the development. The</p>	

current historic landscape character types of the site are generally representative of areas which have been subject to successive development from the 19th century onwards, though some elements of the historic street pattern have been retained by the southern boundary of the site (Merrial Street).

Heritage Sensitivity Score: Medium (Fig. 117)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

There are 8 other potential site allocations (TC40, TC52, TC71, TC45, TC50, TC20, TC22 and TC19) located within the 1km study area. The cumulative effect of the redevelopment of all nine sites will be to alter some aspects of the historic townscape of the town centre. Dependent upon the nature and composition of the proposed development these may have a generally cumulative effect upon the historic resource of the area. The level of this will need to be quantified following definition of development proposals.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. Depending on its design and implementation, the redevelopment of the site could potentially make a low-positive contribution to the setting/significance of local heritage assets. The design of any future development should refrain from impeding or detracting from key views of the Church of St Giles (**1297603**), Ebenezer House (**1219957**) and Church of St George (**1219946**), or any the other heritage along Merrial Street, and should include the retention of the historic street pattern.

APPENDIX A21 – TC71

Site Ref:	TC71	Ward:	Town
Site Name:	Midway Car Park		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 100 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located approximately 100m west of the centre of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Its location is shown on Figure 118. The site comprises a rectangular plot, c 0.3ha in area and six storeys high, which currently makes up the Midway Car Park, dating from the 1960s. The bottom floor of the site is currently used as retail space. The site is framed by Lower Street to the south-west and by the Midway access road to the north-east. The site is bounded on all sides by a mix of retail, commercial and administrative buildings which make up the wider townscape. These areas are predominantly comprised of a mix of mid-late 19th red-brick storefronts, mid-20th century retail units, modern developments and modern residential areas, predominantly to the west.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site. However, the site is located within south-western extent of the the Newcastle-under-Lyme Conservation Area (DST5729), which is shown on Figure 119. The conservation area encompasses the historic core of the town and contains a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets (discussed below). The conservation area is broadly situated across hilly topography on the south-west facing slope, dropping down to the valley of the Lyme Brook to the south-west. Much of the former medieval and post-medieval character of the town has been retained in the layout of these areas; the High Street retains its wide-open market place and the outline of the medieval burgrave plots can be plotted in the surviving boundaries either side of the street, c 70m north-east of the site, and at Iron Market, c 90m north-east of the site. The heritage assets within the conservation area generally contribute to the historic character and vibrance of the town and accordingly are of high significance.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 62 designated heritage assets located within the 1km study area, which are shown on Figure 119. These assets are particularly fine examples of buildings/structures which represent the previous medieval and post-medieval historic character of the town centre. Of these, assets which stand to be affected by the development of the site include the 'Motte and bailey castle 100m and 200m south of St Mary's School' Scheduled Monument (1020853) and its related (Grade II listed) foundation (1196763), c 260m west of the site; the Grade II* listed Church of St Giles (1297603), c 120m north of the site; the Grade II listed sites of 65 Lower Street (1219746), a 17th century house with extensive later alterations, c 120m north-west of the site; the Old Orme Boys' Primary School (1297487), c 200m south-west of the site; Nos 3 and 5 Church Street (1219543), c 100m north of the site; Nos 36 (1196521) and 56A High Street (1297606), c 90m north of the site; and the characterful</p>			

Guildhall (**1196523**) and its associated town market cross (**1196523**), c 120m north-east of the site. Each of these heritage assets is of high significance.

The study area contains 31 locally designated buildings/structures, shown on the Newcastle-under-Lyme BC register of locally listed buildings, which are shown on Figure 122. Of these, locally designated buildings/structures which stand to be affected by the development include the Roebuck Centre Shopping Centre (**DST7664**), immediately north of the site; No. 80 High Street (**DST8076**), c 80m north-east of the site; and Nos 34 (**DST7665**), 40, 42 And 44 (**DST7667**) and 35, 37, 39 and 41 (**DST7666**) High Street; c 110m north of the site. These are of local/borough importance.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records that there are 37 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, the majority of which relate to post-medieval development and expansion of the town centre. These are shown on Figures 120-122. The majority of the heritage assets recorded by the SHER correspond to assets which have been statutorily and locally designated (see above). Remaining heritage assets which still make a historic contribution the wider townscape, and which may be affected by the allocation of the site, include a possible Roman mosaic/tessellated pavement (**MST22472**) found immediately north of the site; the medieval church yard of St Giles' Church (**MST5091**), c 100m north of the site; the medieval settlement of 'Newcastle Borough' (**MST2343**), the core of which was situated c 100m north of the site; the site possible site of a Dominican friary (**MST1195**), 130m south of the site; and the extended site of a watermill and mill pond (**MST1193**) associated with the site of the former motte and baily castle (**MST46**), c 100m west of the site. Each of these assets is of medium significance.

Other notable assets within the environs of the site include a former clay tobacco pipe factory (now a garage) at Lower Street (**MST6463**), immediately south of the site; the site of a 19th century tannery and pool dam (**MST13840**), c 100m west of the site; the former site of a 17th century free grammar school that previously adjoined the Church of St Giles (**MST1197**), c 100m north of the site; a pottery kiln (**MST5036**) and pot-works (**MST5036**), c 120m north-west of the site; and the former route of the Darlaston Turnpike Road (**MST22338**), which runs north-west/south-east immediately south of the site. These assets are of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Pre-1880s Settlement', and the Newcastle-under-Lyme Historic Urban Character Assessment (HUCA) describes the urban historic character

type as 'Commercial and/or Administrative'. These are shown on Figure 123. These historic landscape character types are linked to the earliest areas of settlement within the town centre, which are more likely to retain elements of previous historic landscapes, historic buildings (including Listed Buildings) as well as a historic street patterns. These landscape types are of medium significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be high, owing to its proximity to the historic core (**MST2343**) of the town centre. Despite limited archaeological investigation to date, there is great potential for archaeological remains to survive within the historic core relating to both domestic and industrial activity from the medieval period onwards, as well as a specific potential for Roman activity on account of the discovery of a mosaic/tessellated pavement (**MST22472**) immediately north of the site. Other notable assets include the possible site of a Dominican friary (**MST1195**), 130m south of the site. The exact location of the friary is unknown, although excavations in the late 19th century suggest that it was situated towards the south end of Friars Street. The surviving street pattern is also testimony to the development of the town from the medieval period onwards, which includes the two market places and burgrave plots. This potential is caveated by the previous development of the site throughout the 20th century. It is likely that this development has truncated (or removed entirely) any archaeological deposits within its footprint. The extent of this truncation is not fully understood, however, and it is possible that deposits/materials survive in the less-affected areas of the site; the determination of these specific areas is beyond the scope of this assessment.

There is also a limited potential for prehistoric material as evidenced by findspots of two hand axes (**MST1760**, **MST22457**), 210m north of the site, and general potential for post-medieval building remains, including a former coaching inn, the bulk of which has since been redeveloped by the Roebuck Centre (**MST20410/DST7664**), immediately north of the site. Within the site, any remains dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods will likely be of medium significance, while remains dating from the post-medieval period will be of local significance.

Level of Potential	High
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Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The site currently comprises a 1960s multistorey car park/retail space which, in its current form, either does not interact or contrasts with the character and composition of the heritage assets within its environs (noted above). The site adds to an area of predominantly modern (1960s) development/townscape which envelopes the western side of High Street. The majority of the heritage assets which make up the High Street, including its centre-piece Guildhall (**1196523**), are orientated towards the town centre and the site currently makes no contribution to their setting/significance. The site directly adjoins the Roebuck Centre (**MST20410/DST7664**) from the south; however, this asset has been subject to extensive modern development and its historic significance is derived from its 19th century façade which fronts onto the High Street. This area is effectively obscured from the site by these areas of modern development and accordingly the site makes a **neutral contribution** to its setting/significance.

The site is only partially intervisible with two heritage assets within the study area: the Grade II* listed Church of St Giles (**1297603**), c 120m north of the site, and the site of a former clay tobacco pipe factory (now a garage) at Lower Street (**MST6463**), immediately south of the site. Additionally, the site frames views along Lower Street as it approached from the north-west/south-east, following what was the historic route of the Darlaston Turnpike Road (**MST22338**). The site partially impedes views of the church (**1297603**) along this road as it approaches from the south-west, and obscures views from the former pipe factory (**MST6463**) towards the town centre. These incursions are relatively minor, however, and do not detract from the setting/significance of either asset. Accordingly, the site makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of these assets.

The site is located c 260m east of the 'Motte and bailey castle 100m and 200m south of St Mary's School' Scheduled Monument (**1020853**) and its related (Grade II listed) foundations (**1196763**). Despite this proximity, there is no intervisibility with either of these assets, which are screened by areas of terraced housing and modern developments along Silverdale Road and Lower Street. Any loss of connection between these assets and the historic core of the town cannot be specifically attributed to the site, and as such the site makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of these assets.

Impact Assessment:

The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of a modern shopping centre which currently makes a neutral contribution to the wider setting/significance of local heritage assets. The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for the reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The site is considered to have a high archaeological potential, with a specific potential for Roman activity, comprising a possible Roman mosaic/tessellated pavement (**MST22472**) found immediately north of the site, and medieval material associated with the historic core (**MST2343**) of the town centre, c 100m north of the site, and the possible site of a Dominican friary (**MST1195**), 130m south of the site. The site has been subject to previous impacts resulting from its development throughout the 20th century, however, and the extent to which archaeological deposits survive is not fully understood.

Heritage Sensitivity Score: Medium (Fig. 124)

Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

There are 8 other potential site allocations (TC40, TC52, TC45, TC7, TC50, TC20, TC22 and TC19) located within the 1km study area. These sites are located within and surrounding the historic core of the town and their development stands to affect the wider historic street pattern, composition and character of these areas. Accordingly, the combined allocation of these sites is anticipated to have a **substantial** cumulative impact on heritage assets within the environs of the site.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

The development of the site presents an opportunity which may allow for reintegration of the site within the historic landscape, and which could make at least a neutral contribution to the setting of local heritage assets. Depending on its design and implementation, the redevelopment of the site could potentially make a low-positive contribution to the setting/significance of local heritage assets. The design of any future development should refrain from further impeding or detracting from key views of the Church of St Giles (**1297603**) and the site of the former clay tobacco pipe factory at Lower Street (**MST6463**). This will help to maintain the site's current neutral contribution to these heritage assets.

Where development may result in the loss of unknown heritage assets (whether wholly or in part) archaeological evaluation and/or mitigation may be required to record and advance the understanding of their significance. The site has been judged to have a high potential for archaeological remains, but the exact nature of the archaeological resource within the site is not fully understood. It is recommended that the site be subject to a dedicated archaeological desk-based assessment so as to better ascertain these previous impacts and the archaeological potential of the site, and to recommend what further mitigation measures will be required.

APPENDIX A22 – TK10

Site Ref:	TK10	Ward:	Talke and Butt Lane
Site Name:	Land at Crown Bank, Talke		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 170 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located at the western extent of the village of Talke in the civil parish of Kids Grove. The location of the site is shown on Figure 125. The site comprises an area of enclosed fields, c 5.2 ha in area, currently used for a mixture of arable and pastoral agriculture. The northern parts of the site are bounded by Audley Road and the boundary wall of the attached churchyard/cemetery of the Church of St Martin; the eastern parts of the site are bounded by the rear garden plots of the housing fronting onto Crown Bank Road and Pine Close; the southern part of the site is framed by Pit Lane; and the western part of the site is framed by a hedge line. The areas east of the site are predominantly post-1950s housing; the areas to the south of the site comprises a modern industrial site; and the areas to the north and west of the site are made up by agricultural land used for pasture. The topography of the site trends downhill to the west away from the village core, which is situated on an elevated plateau c 100m east of the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 8 Grade II listed buildings located within the 1km study area, the majority of which are located within the Talke conservation area (DST5730), which comprises the area of the village core, immediately north-east of the site, and extends south along Crown Bank Road, parallel to the eastern boundary of the site. These are shown on Figure 126. The character and significance of the heritage assets within this area are derived from their representation of the village's history and development, initially as a market in the medieval period, then as a key stopping-point on a major route from London to Carlisle during the post-medieval period. The 18th century Church of St Martin (1374385) lies within the centre of the village at the brow of the hill, c 150m north-east of the site, and is directly intervisible with the site. The closest designated heritage assets to the site are the 17th century timber-framed Crown Bank Cottage (1038592), c 40m east of the site, and the 19th century Crown Bank House (1294768), c 60m east of the site. Other heritage assets include Cross House (1038556) and its related 13th century stone cross (1038557) (indicating a medieval market), c 150m north-east of the site, neither of which are intervisible with the site, and a late 17th century agricultural building immediately south of Church Farmhouse (1294731), c 100m east of the site. Each of these heritage assets is of high significance.</p>			
Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site			

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records a total of 23 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, which are shown on Figure 127. Notable heritage assets in the environs of the site include the findspot of a perforated stone axe hammer of probable Neolithic date (**MST400**), c 360m north of the site, and a cluster of earthen mounds interpreted as the possible site of an Iron Age hillfort, Harecastle Clump (**MST6096**), c 850m east of the site, the latter being obscured from the site by areas of modern development. There are also the approximate location of the early medieval settlement of Talke (**MST2567**), c 100m north of the site, first recorded in the Domesday survey as 'Talc'; the site of a 13th century market delineated by an inscribed stone cross-base (**MST465**), c 150m north-east of the site; and the potential site of medieval precursor (**MST8755**) to Crown Bank Cottage (**1038592**), c 40m east of the site. Each of these heritage assets is of medium significance.

Other non-designated heritage assets within the environs of the site include a still extant farmstead (**MST14640**) of possible late 17th century origin, laid out around a loose, three-sided courtyard with a detached farmhouse, located c 70m east of the site. This asset has partial views of the site. There is also the route of the former Darlaston Turnpike Road (**MST22338**), which runs parallel to the eastern boundary of the site, within 35m at its closest extent. The road would have had key historic views of the village and its related heritage assets as it approached from either the north or the south, though now is largely screened from the site due to modern development. These heritage assets are of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Early Irregular Enclosure' and is shown on Figure 128. The areas north and west of the site are similarly described as 'Early Irregular Enclosure'; the areas east of the site is described as 'Post-1880s Settlement'; and the areas to the south of the site are described as 'Industrial and Extractive', representing the site of a 19th century colliery, which has since been re-developed. Further to the east and north-east, the areas comprising the centre of the village and Crown Bank Road are described as 'Pre-1880s Settlement'. The historic landscape character type within the site are linked to the older enclosures from the medieval period onwards and are remnants of a now largely lost medieval and post-medieval landscape. Specifically, the landscape character of the site represents the earlier stages of the enclosure of moorland, which probably occurred from the later medieval period onwards. These landscape types are of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be medium. The site is located on the periphery (within 50m) of the village core. Talke has its origins as an early medieval settlement (**MST2567**) and later developed to the extent where it had a regular market, as

delineated by the inscribed stone cross-base (**MST465**), c 150m north-east of the site. It is not known how the site was utilised during these periods, but it was likely incorporated in a network of field systems that would have surrounded the medieval settlement. The site has not been previously developed and it is likely that deposits/features relating to this former use survive well, though the extent of this is not fully understood. The site also has a limited potential for prehistoric deposits/artefacts as evidenced by Neolithic material (**MST400**) recovered c 150m north of the site, and the possible site of the Iron Age Harecastle Clump (**MST6096**), c 850m north-east of the site. The likelihood of prehistoric material within the site is comparatively lower than that of material dating from the later medieval and post-medieval periods.

Deposits relating to the prehistoric, early medieval and later medieval periods will likely be of the most historic interest/significance, while features relating to the later post-medieval (predominantly agricultural) use of the site will be of local interest/significance.

Level of Potential	Medium
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Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use during the medieval and post-medieval period; the site's layout is still characterised by this former agricultural activity. The majority of the heritage assets within the study area relate to the development of Talke throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and are effectively orientated either towards the centre of the village or along the former route of the Darlaston Turnpike Road (**MST22338**), which runs parallel to eastern boundary of the site. Due to its location the site has been effectively screened from, and does not interact with, the majority of heritage assets within the study area. The site is only partially intervisible with the Church of St Martin (**1374385**), Crown Bank Cottage (**1038592**), and the rear aspect of the courtyard associated with Church Farm (**MST14640**), though not with the Grade II listed agricultural building (**1294731**) that makes up the northern range of this courtyard. Despite its continued agricultural use there are no definite remains of previous medieval/post-medieval features indicative of this activity within the site, and the extent to which below-ground elements of these features survive is unknown. As such, the site makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting/significance of known heritage assets within the study area.

Impact Assessment:

The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of agricultural land which currently makes a neutral contribution to the wider setting of local heritage assets. Depending on its design, the development of the site is anticipated to make similarly neutral contribution to the setting/significance of these heritage assets. It is also possible that the development could obstruct views of the rural landscape to the west of the site, particularly Crown Bank Cottage (**1038592**) and the Church of St Martin (**1374385**) and its related churchyard/cemetery. It is equally possible that the development will impede or detract from key views towards the Talke Conservation Area (**DST5730**) along Audley Road, as it approaches from the west. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. These deposits are likely to relate to the former medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the site, though may also include deposits/materials relating to the prehistoric period and early medieval periods.

Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Low (Fig. 129)
Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:	
<p>There are two other prospective site allocations within the environs of the site, including TK6, c 300m north of the site, and TK27, c 150m north of the site. Each site makes a similarly neutral contribution to the setting/significance of the heritage assets within its environs, and each has a degree of archaeological potential relating to the previous medieval/post-medieval development of Talke. Despite its proximity, the site is largely separated from these other sites, and its individual impact is anticipated to be relatively low (see above). Accordingly, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a less-than-substantial cumulative impact on heritage assets within the environs of the site.</p>	
Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:	
<p>A programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature of and significance of any archaeological remains present. The results of this survey could be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area. Any deposits/materials relating to the prehistoric, early medieval and later medieval periods will be of the most interest/significance and would contribute to the wider understanding of the archaeological resource within the area. Where possible, existing hedgerows and trees should be preserved to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site. To reduce harm to the setting of Crown Bank Cottage (1038592), either a landscape buffer or screening should be considered along the eastern extent of the site. To reduce harm to the setting of the Grade II* church (1374385) any development within the site should preserve long-range views of the church tower, particularly those along the key approaches into the village from the west. A landscape buffer should be retained along the Audley Road to enhance the character and approach of the village from the west. Development along Audley Road should mirror the existing landscape so as to frame views towards the church and refrain from limiting views of the church.</p>	

APPENDIX A23 – TK17

Site Ref:	TK17	Ward:	Talke and Butt Lane
Site Name:	Land off St Martins Road		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 40 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located at the southern extent of the village of Talke in the civil parish of Kids Grove. The location of the site is shown on Figure 130. The site comprises part of a single enclosed field, c 1.2ha in area, currently used as pasture. The north part of the site is bounded by St Martins Road, the west part by High Street, and the east part by Newcastle Road (A34). The areas to the north of the site are occupied by post-1950s housing and the areas to the west, south and east of the site are agricultural land navigated by modern roads. The field containing the site features an elevated plateau at its southern extent; the topography of the site generally trends downhill towards the north and north-west.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 9 Grade II listed buildings located within the 1km study area, the majority of which are located within the Talke Conservation Area (DST5730), the southern extent of which is located c 550m north-west of the site. They are shown on Figure 131. Notable assets within the conservation area include the 18th century Church of St Martin (1374385), c 1km north-west of the site; a late 17th century agricultural building immediately south of Church Farmhouse (1294731), c 1km north-west of the site; the 17th century timber-framed Crown Bank Cottage (1038592), c 680m north-west of the site; the 19th century Crown Bank House (1294768), c 650m north-west of the site; and the sites of Cross House (1038556) and its related 13th century stone cross (1038557) (indicating a medieval market), c 1km north-west of the site. The character and significance of the heritage assets within this area are derived from their representation of the village's history and development; initially as a market in the medieval period, and then as a key stopping-point on a major route from London to Carlisle during the post-medieval period. None of the designated heritage assets within the Talke Conservation Area (DST5730) are intervisible with the site.</p> <p>The closest designated heritage asset to the site is Harecastle Farmhouse (1374407), a characterful 16th century structure made of coursed rubble and ashlar with a pair of gabled cross-wings and central hall, c 90m east of the site. Views of this asset from the site are broken by the line of the A34, which is tree-lined and effectively acts to screen the asset.</p>			

Other designated assets include a pair of 19th century lodges (1038553 , 1038552), c 320m north-east of the site, which once flanked the driveway of the now-demolished Clough Hall approximately 2km north of the site. All of the heritage assets are of high significance; however, no assets are intervisible with the site.
Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site
There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.
Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site
<p>The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records a total of 22 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, which are shown on Figure 132. The most notable of these is a cluster of earthen mounds interpreted as the possible site of an Iron Age hillfort, 'Harecastle Clump' (MST6096), c 180m north-east of the site. Views towards these earthworks from site are broken by the line of the A34, which is tree-lined and effectively acts to screen the asset. This asset is a possible indicator of a previous prehistoric landscape within the environs of the site and accordingly is of medium significance.</p> <p>Other non-designated heritage assets within the environs of the site include area comprising the Harecastle Farm yard (MST14193), comprising a two-sided courtyard built around the 16th century farmhouse. The courtyard predominantly dates from 19th century, but was possibly built upon a preceding 16th century yard. There is also the route of the former Darlaston Turnpike Road (MST22338), which passes the western part of the site, within 250m at its closest extent. The road would have held key historic views of the village and its related heritage assets as it approached from either the north or the south, though now is largely screened from the site due to modern development. These Heritage assets are of local significance.</p>
Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):
The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Early Irregular Enclosure', as shown on Figure 133. The areas south, east and west of the site are similarly described as 'Early Irregular Enclosure', and the area north of the site is described as 'Post-1880s Settlement'. To the west, the areas which comprise Arbour Farm and Arbour Street are described as 'Pre-1880s Settlement'. The historic landscape character type within the site is linked to the older enclosures from the medieval period onwards and are remnants of a now largely lost medieval and post-medieval landscape. Specifically, the landscape character of the site represents the earlier stages of the enclosure of moorland which probably occurred from the later medieval period onwards. These landscape types are of local significance.
Archaeological Potential:
The archaeological potential of the site may be judged to be medium. The site is located c 180m south-west of Harecastle Clump (MST6096), a possible Iron Age Hillfort. This asset is a possible indicator of a previous prehistoric landscape the remnants of which may extend into the site. The site is also located c 900m south of the village core of Talke, which has origins as an early medieval settlement (MST2567) and later developed as an important

travel hub during the post-medieval period. It is not known how the site was utilised during these periods, but it was likely incorporated into a network of field systems that would have surrounded the village. The site has not been previously developed and it is likely that deposits/features relating to this former use survive well, though the extent of this is not fully understood.

Deposits relating to the prehistoric, early medieval and later medieval periods will likely be of the most historic interest/significance, while features relating to the post-medieval (predominantly agricultural) use of the site will be of local interest/significance.

Level of Potential	Medium
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Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:

The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use during the post-medieval period; the site's layout is still characterised by this former agricultural activity. The majority of the heritage assets within the study area relate to the development of Talke throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Due to its location, the site has been effectively screened from (and does not directly interact with) the heritage assets within the study area, including the Grade II listed Harecastle Farmhouse (**1374407**) and the site of a possible Iron Age Hillfort, Harecastle Clump (**MST6096**). Despite its continued agricultural use there are no definite remains of previous medieval/post-medieval features indicative of this activity within the site, and the extent to which below-ground elements of these features survive is unknown. As such, the site makes a **neutral contribution** to the setting of known heritage assets within the study area.

Impact Assessment:

The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of agricultural land which currently makes a neutral contribution to the wider setting of local heritage assets. Depending on its design, the development of the site is anticipated to make similarly neutral contribution to the setting/significance of these heritage assets. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. The majority of these deposits are likely to relate to the medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the site, but there is also a distinct potential for prehistoric deposits.

Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Medium (Fig. 134)
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Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:

The site is located c 650m south-east of another prospective site allocation (TK10). Each site makes a similarly neutral contribution to the setting/significance of the heritage assets within its environs, and each has a degree of archaeological potential relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of Talke. The impacts stemming from the development of TK 10 are anticipated to be limited compared to the site, which (depending on its design) could affect both Harecastle Farmhouse (**1374407**) and Harecastle Clump (**MST6096**). Accordingly, it is anticipated that the cumulative impact deriving from the development of both sites will be less than substantial.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

A programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature of and significance of any archaeological remains present. The results of this survey could be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area. Any remains relating to the prehistoric, early medieval and later medieval periods will be of the most interest/significance and would contribute to the wider understanding of the archaeological resource within the area; any remains which could be linked to the site of a possible Iron Age Hillfort, Harecastle Clump (**MST6096**), would be of particular significance.

Where possible, existing hedgerows and trees should be preserved (or enhanced) to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site. This particularly applies to the areas of tree-planting along the eastern boundary of the site (A34), which in its current form maintains the site's existing neutral contribution to the significance/setting of Harecastle Farmhouse (**13744070**). The removal of this area of screening would likely have a detrimental effect on the setting of the farmhouse.

APPENDIX A24 – TK27

Site Ref:	TK27	Ward:	Talke and Butt Lane
Site Name:	Land Off Coppice Road, Talke		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 90 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located at the western extent of the village of Talke, in the civil parish of Kids Grove. The location of the site is shown on Figure 135. The site comprises a single enclosed field, c 3.8ha in area, currently used as pasture. The site is framed by Coppice Road to the north, by Merelake Road to the south and east, and by a hedgeline to the west. The areas surrounding the site to the north, east and west comprise agricultural land used for pasture. The areas to the north of the site are occupied by post-1950s housing. The topography of the site is variable and trends downhill to the north-west away from the village core, which is situated on an elevated plateau c 250m south-east of the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 8 Grade II listed buildings located within the 1km study area, the majority of which are located within the Talke Conservation Area (DST5730), the northern extent of which extends to within 200m south-east of the site. They are shown on Figure 136. The character and significance of the heritage assets within this area are derived from their representation of the village's history and development, initially as a market in the medieval period and then as a key stopping-point on a major route from London to Carlisle during the post-medieval period. The 18th century Church of St Martin (1374385) lies within the centre of the village at the brow of the hill, c 270m south-east of the site, and is largely obscured by the descending topography and areas of housing and tree-planting; the site is partially intervisible with parts of the adjacent churchyard/cemetery. The closest designated heritage assets to the site are 18th century Cross House (1038556) and its 13th century stone cross (1038557) (indicating a medieval market), c 200m south-east of the site. Neither of these assets are intervisible with the site. Other notable assets include a timber boxed framed barn (1294731), c 280m south-east of the site, and two post-medieval cottages (1038592, 1294768), c 480m south-east of the site. Each of these heritage assets is of high significance.</p>			
Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site			

There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site

The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records a total of 24 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, which are shown on Figure 137. Notable heritage assets in the environs of the site include the findspot of a perforated stone axe hammer of probable Neolithic date (**MST400**), c 150m north of the site; the approximate location of the early medieval settlement of Talke (**MST2567**), c 200m south-east of the site, which was first recorded as 'Talc' in the 1086 Domesday Survey; and the site of a 13th century market delineated by an inscribed stone cross-base (**MST465**), c 200m south-east of the site. Each of these heritage assets is of medium significance.

Other non-designated heritage assets within the environs of the site include the former course of a late 19th century tramway associated with the Bunkers Hill Colliery (**MST12353**) (subsequently developed), c 270m north of the site, and route of the former Darlaston Turnpike Road (**MST22338**), which passes the eastern part of the site, within 35m at its closest extent. From the road there would have been key historic views of the village and its related heritage assets on the approach from either the north or the south, though now it is largely screened from the site due to modern development. These heritage assets are of local significance.

Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):

The Staffordshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Early Irregular Enclosure' and is shown on Figure 138. The areas south, east and west of the site are similarly described as 'Early Irregular Enclosure' and the area to the north is described as 'Post-1880s Settlement'. To the south-east, the areas which comprise the centre of the village are described as 'Pre-1880s Settlement'. The historic landscape character type within the site are linked to the older enclosures from the medieval period onwards and are remnants of a now largely lost medieval and post-medieval landscape. Specifically, the landscape character of the site represents the earlier stages of the enclosure of moorland which probably occurred from the later medieval period onwards. These landscape types are of local significance.

Archaeological Potential:

The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be medium. The site is located on the periphery (within 200m) of the village core. Talke (or Talc) had its origins as an early medieval settlement (**MST2567**) and later developed to the extent where it had a regular market, as indicated by the inscribed stone cross-base (**MST465**), c 200m south-east of the site. It is not known how the site was utilised during these periods, but it was likely incorporated within a network of field systems that would have surrounded the medieval village. The site has not been previously developed and it is likely that deposits/features relating to this former use survive well, though the extent of this is not fully understood. The site also has a limited potential for prehistoric deposits/artefacts, as evidenced by Neolithic material (**MST400**) recovered c 150m north of the site.

Remains relating to the prehistoric, early medieval and later medieval periods will likely be of the most historic interest/significance, while features relating to the later post-medieval (predominantly agricultural) use of the site will be of local interest/significance.	
Level of Potential	Medium
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
<p>The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use during the post-medieval period; the site's layout is still characterised by this former agricultural activity. The majority of the heritage assets within the study area relate to the development of Talke throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Due to its location the site has been effectively screened from, and does not interact with, the majority of heritage assets within the study area. The site is only partially intervisible with adjacent churchyard/cemetery to the Church of St Martin (1374385), though it is still largely obscured by areas of topography and tree-planting. Despite its continued agricultural use there are no definite remains of previous medieval/post-medieval features indicative of this activity within the site, and the extent to which below-ground elements of these features survive is unknown. As such, the site makes a neutral contribution to the setting of known heritage assets within the study area.</p>	
Impact Assessment:	
<p>The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of agricultural land which currently makes a neutral contribution to the wider setting of local heritage assets. Depending on its design, the development of the site is anticipated to make similarly neutral contribution to the setting/significance of these heritage assets. The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. These deposits are likely to relate to the former medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the site, though may also include deposits/materials relating to the prehistoric period and early medieval periods.</p> <p>While views towards the majority of heritage assets within the Talke Conservation Area (DST5730) from the north-west are already obscured by areas of topography, housing and tree-planting, there are still partial/glimpsed views of the churchyard of the Church of St Martin (1374385) from Coppice Road, immediately north of the site. It is possible that that the development of the site may impede or detract from these views, especially from the areas of post-1950s housing immediately north of the site.</p>	
Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Low (Fig. 139)
Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:	
<p>There are two other prospective site allocations within the environs of the site: TK10, c 150m south of the site, and TK6, c 70m west of the site. Each site makes a similarly neutral contribution to the setting/significance of the heritage assets within its environs, and each has a degree of archaeological potential relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of Talke. Despite its proximity, the site is largely separated from these other sites, and its individual impact is anticipated to be relatively low (see above). Accordingly, it</p>	

is anticipated that the development of the site will have a less-than-substantial cumulative impact on heritage assets within the environs of the site.

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

A programme of archaeological recording, most likely in the form of evaluation trenching, would be required to investigate the nature of and significance of any archaeological remains present. The results of this survey could be used to design a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area. Any deposits/materials relating to the prehistoric, early medieval and later medieval periods will be of the most interest/significance and would contribute to the wider understanding of the archaeological resource within the area. Where possible, existing hedgerows and trees should be retained to help to preserve the pattern of enclosure within the site. The design of the development should refrain from impeding or detracting from views towards the Talke Conservation Area (**DST5730**) from the north-west, and from key views along the route of the former Darlaston Turnpike Road (**MST22338**), immediately east of the site. This will help to maintain the sites existing neutral contribution to the known heritage assets within its environs (noted above).

APPENDIX A25 – TK6

Site Ref:	TK6	Ward:	Talke and Butt Lane
Site Name:	Site at Coalpit Hill, Talke		
Site Type:	Residential	Number of dwellings	Around 10 dwellings
Brief description of site			
<p>The site is located in the centre of the village of Talke, in the civil parish of Kidsgrove. The location of the site is shown on Figure 140. The site comprises part of the grounds of Hilltop Community Primary School, including its former playing field and car park, and encompasses an area of c 0.5ha. The school was closed in 2008 and has been used as commercial premises for an auction house since that time. The southern boundary of the site is defined in relation to the still extant schoolhouse. The western extent of the site is framed by Coalpit Hill Road, and the north and east parts of the site are framed by the rear garden plots of houses fronting onto Red Lion Close (east) and Swan Close (north). The topography of the site is largely flat and appears to have been subject to levelling during the school's construction.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the site			
<p>There are no designated heritage assets located within the site.</p>			
Significance of Designated heritage assets in the environs of the site which could be affected by the allocation of the site			
<p>There are 8 Grade II listed buildings located within the 1km study area, the majority of which are located within the Talke Conservation Area (DST5730), the northern extent of which extends to within 100m south of the site. These are shown on Figure 141. The character and significance of the heritage assets within this area are derived from their representation of the village's history and development, initially as a market in the medieval period and then as a key stopping-point on a major route from London to Carlisle during the post-medieval period. The 18th century Church of St Martin (1374385) lies within the centre of the village at the brow of the hill, c 230m south of the site, and is largely obscured by areas of housing and tree-planting. The closest designated heritage assets to the site are the 18th century Cross House (1038556) and its 13th century stone cross (1038557) (indicating a medieval market), c 200m south of the site. Neither of these assets is intervisible with the site. Other notable assets include a timber boxed framed barn (1294731), c 250m south of the site, and two post-medieval cottages (1038592, 1294768), c 540m south-east of the site. Each of these heritage assets is of high significance.</p>			

Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the site
There are no non-designated heritage assets located within the site.
Significance of non-designated heritage assets in the environs of the site
<p>The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record (SHER) records a total of 24 non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, which are shown on Figure 142. Notable heritage assets in the environs of the site include the findspot of a perforated stone axe hammer of probable Neolithic date (MST400), c 160m north-east of the site; the approximate location of the early medieval settlement of Talke (MST2567), 200m south of the site, which was first recorded as 'Talc' in the 1086 Domesday Survey; and the site of a 13th century market delineated by an inscribed stone cross-base (MST465), c 200m south of the site. Each of these heritage assets is of medium significance.</p> <p>Other non-designated heritage assets within the environs of the site include the former course of a late 19th century tramway associated with the Bunkers Hill Colliery (MST12353) (subsequently developed), c 370m north-west of the site, and route of the former Darlaston Turnpike Road (MST22338), which passes the western part of the site. From the road there would have been key historic views of the village and its related heritage assets on the approach from the north or south, and it remains visible along the western extent of the site. Sweeping views of the road as it approaches from the north have been largely obscured by modern development. These heritage assets are of local significance.</p>
Historic Landscape Character of the site (and significance):
<p>The Staffordshire Historic Environment Record Assessment (SHLC) describes the refined historic landscape character of the site as 'Post 1880s Settlement', and the site is surrounded on all site by similarly described areas. This is shown on Figure 143. North and east of the site are areas described as 'Other Parkland', and west of the site there is a large area described as 'Early Irregular Enclosure'. A discrete area to the north-west and areas to the south comprising the centre of Talke and Crown Bank Road, are described as 'Pre-1880s Settlement'. The historic landscape character type within the site are ascribed to areas which has been largely redeveloped since the late 19th century as well as developments on 'green field' sites over the last century or so. These landscape types of low/local significance.</p>
Archaeological Potential:
<p>The archaeological potential of the site is judged to be low. The site is located on the periphery (within 200m) of the village core. Talke has its origins as an early medieval settlement (MST2567) and later developed to the extent where it had a regular market, as indicated by the inscribed stone cross-base (MST465), c 200m south of the site. The site also has a limited potential for prehistoric deposits/artefacts, as evidenced by Neolithic material (MST400) recovered c 160m north-east of the site. It is not known how the site was utilised during these periods, but it was likely incorporated within the open field system that would have surrounded the medieval settlement. This potential is caveated by the previous development of the site, initially during the 19th century and later during the 20th century,</p>

<p>which may have partially truncated (or removed entirely) any archaeological deposits within its footprint. The extent of this truncation is not fully understood, however, and it is possible that deposits/materials will still survive in the less-affected areas of the site: the school playing field, for instance.</p> <p>Deposits materials relating to the prehistoric, early medieval and later medieval periods are likely to be of the most historic interest/significance, while features relating to the post-medieval (predominantly agricultural) use of the site will be of local interest/significance.</p>	
Level of Potential	Low
Contribution of the site to the significance and setting of known heritage assets:	
<p>The principal history of the site is linked to its previous agricultural use during the medieval period and subsequent re-development during the 19th and 20th centuries. Both the medieval and post-medieval character of the site have now largely been lost due to modern development. The majority of the heritage assets within the study area (noted above) relate to the development of Talke throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Due to its location the site has been effectively screened from, and does not interact with, the majority of the heritage assets within the study area. As such, the site makes a neutral contribution to the setting of known heritage assets within the study area.</p>	
Impact Assessment:	
<p>The development of the site would result in the removal/alteration of land which currently makes a neutral contribution to the wider setting of local heritage assets. Dependant on its nature, therefore, the development of the site is anticipated to make a similarly neutral contribution to the setting/significance of these heritage assets. The site is located immediately adjacent to the route of the former Darlaston Turnpike Road (MST22338), which holds key historic views of the village and its related heritage assets as it approaches from either the north or the south. It is possible that that the development of the site may impede or detract from these views as it approaches from the north.</p> <p>The development will result in groundworks which have the potential to affect any hitherto undetected archaeological deposits within the site. These deposits are likely to relate to the medieval and post-medieval agricultural use of the site, though may also include deposits/materials relating to the prehistoric period and early medieval period.</p>	
Heritage Sensitivity Score:	Low (Fig. 144)
Cumulative Impacts deriving from the allocation of the site:	
<p>There are two other prospective site allocations within the environs of the site, namely TK10, c 300m south of the site, and TK27, c 70m east of the site. Each site makes a similarly neutral contribution to the setting/significance of the heritage assets within its environs, and each has a degree of archaeological potential relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of Talke. Despite its proximity, the site is largely separated from these other sites, and its individual impact is anticipated to be relatively low (see above). Accordingly, it is anticipated that the development of the site will have a less-than-substantial cumulative impact on heritage assets within the environs of the site.</p>	

Recommendations for minimising harm and maximising enhancement:

The extent to which the previous development of the site has had an effect on underlying archaeological deposits is not fully understood and is beyond the scope of this assessment. It would be recommended that, prior to its development, the site should be subject to a dedicated archaeological desk-based assessment so as to better ascertain these previous impacts and the archaeological potential of the site, and to recommend what further mitigation measures will be required. This would help to inform a programme of mitigation measures intended to reduce or remove any potential impacts upon the archaeological resource of the area. In addition, the design of the development should refrain from impeding or detracting from views towards the Talke Conservation Area (**DST5730**) from the north, and from key views along the route of the former Darlaston Turnpike Road (**MST22338**) (Coalpit Hill Road), immediately west of the site. The development should help to frame views along this road towards the Talke Conservation Area (**DST5730**). This will help to maintain the sites existing neutral contribution to the known heritage assets within its environs (noted above).

APPENDIX B GAZETTEER OF KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA(S)

B1 – Designated heritage assets

Abbreviations

LB	Listed Building	SM	Scheduled Monument
RPG	Registered Park and Garden	LLB	Locally Listed Building
CA	Conservation Area		

List Entry	Name	Grade/Type/Ref	Period/Organisation	Easting	Northing	Hyperlink
Scheduled Monuments						
1011071	Castle Hill motte	SM	NHLE	379938	351036	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1011071
1020853	Motte and bailey castle 100m and 200m south of St Mary's School	SM	NHLE	384425	345940	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1020853
Conservation Areas						
DST5633	Mucklestone	CA	NHLE/NULBC	372497	337329	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
DST5638	Madeley	CA	NHLE/NULBC	377319	344553	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
DST5639	Keele Village	CA	NHLE/NULBC	380836	345240	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
DST5639	Keele Village	CA	NHLE/NULBC	380808	345324	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas

DST5657	Audley	CA	NHLE/NULBC	379908	350883	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
DST5703	Brampton	CA	NHLE/NULBC	385274	346585	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
DST5704	Keele Hall	CA	NHLE/NULBC	382066	344606	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
DST5705	Silverdale	CA	NHLE/NULBC	381755	346607	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
DST5706	Newcastle-under-Lyme - Stubbs Walk	CA	NHLE/NULBC	385441	345851	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
DST5729	Newcastle-under-Lyme	CA	NHLE/NULBC	384947	346036	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
DST5730	Talke	CA	NHLE/NULBC	382537	353109	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
DST5760	Butterton (Newcastle-under-Lyme)	CA	NHLE/NULBC	383356	342519	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
DST5761	Basford	CA	NHLE/NULBC	386025	346901	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/conservation-areas
Registered Parks & Gardens						
1001165	KEELE HALL	II RPG	NHLE	382066	344606	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001165
Grade Listed Buildings/Structures						
1027839	IVY COTTAGE	II LB	NHLE	382649	343253	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1027839
1027840	Park Lodge	II LB	NHLE	383152	342802	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1027840

1027997	SCHOOL HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	377247	344352	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1027997
1027999	MILEPOST AT NGR SJ 7687 4413	II LB	NHLE	376848	344119	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1027999
1028001	Offley Well Head	II LB	NHLE	377178	343933	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1028001
1028004	TOWN HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	377263	344091	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1028004
1028006	Broade/Halmarach memorial about 1m north of north chancel chapel of Church of All Saints	II LB	NHLE	377313	344395	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1028006
1028007	COPE MEMORIAL ABOUT 6 METRES WEST OF SOUTH WEST CORNER OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II LB	NHLE	377282	344362	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1028007
1028008	TIMMIS MEMORIAL ABOUT 4 METRES NORTH OF NORTH WEST CORNER OF NORTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II LB	NHLE	377299	344402	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1028008
1028009	TIMMIS MEMORIAL ABOUT 8 METRES WEST OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II LB	NHLE	377276	344376	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1028009
1028010	WILKINSON MEMORIAL ABOUT 3.5 METRES NORTH OF NORTH EAST CORNER OF NORTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II LB	NHLE	377307	344400	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1028010
1029830	SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 9 METRES SOUTH WEST OF THE SOUTH PORCH OF THE CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II LB	NHLE	380985	345194	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029830
1029831	COOPER HEADSTONE ABOUT 7 METRES SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH PORCH OF THE CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II LB	NHLE	380997	345203	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029831
1029832	HAYWOOD MEMORIAL ABOUT 4 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH PORCH OF THE CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II LB	NHLE	380989	345205	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029832
1029833	Newcastle Lodge	II LB	NHLE	382018	345578	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029833
1029834	GARDEN SEAT AND FLANKING URNS AT SOUTH END OF TERRACE IN FRONT OF EAST SIDE OF KEELE HALL	II LB	NHLE	381936	344704	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029834
1029835	STEPS AND FLANKING URNS ON TERRACE IN FRONT OF EAST SIDE OF KEELE HALL	II LB	NHLE	381964	344727	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029835
1029836	THE CLOCK HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	381812	344720	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029836
1029837	ARCHED VIADUCT APPROXIMATELY 130 METRES NORTH WEST OF THE CLOCK HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	381778	344880	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029837
1029838	36, KEELE VILLAGE	II LB	NHLE	380654	345336	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029838

1029843	BENBOW MEMORIAL APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES EAST OF EAST END OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	II LB	NHLE	372578	337360	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029843
1029844	BIRCHALL MEMORIAL APPROXIMATELY 16 METRES SOUTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	II LB	NHLE	372564	337333	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029844
1029845	GOODALL MEMORIAL APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH EAST OF EAST END OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST MARY	II LB	NHLE	372576	337381	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029845
1029850	MILEPOST AT NGR SJ 7258 3738	II LB	NHLE	372585	337394	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1029850
1038552	Former Lodge immediately south of Jasmine Lodge	II LB	NHLE	383218	352734	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1038552
1038553	JASMINE LODGE	II LB	NHLE	383219	352766	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1038553
1038556	Cross House	II LB	NHLE	382589	353230	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1038556
1038557	Cross approximately 5 yards west of No. 51 (Cross House)	II LB	NHLE	382579	353226	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1038557
1038561	MILE POST AT GRID REFERENCE SK 805 510	II LB	NHLE	380486	351024	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1038561
1038592	CROWN BANK COTTAGE	II LB	NHLE	382581	352883	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1038592
1038611	TOWNHOUSE FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED WALL AND COTTAGE	II LB	NHLE	379616	351354	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1038611
1038612	DOMVILLES FARMHOUSE	II LB	NHLE	377614	351654	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1038612
1038613	CHURCH OF ST JAMES	II* LB	NHLE	379894	350888	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1038613
1038614	ST JAMES' CHURCH HALL	II LB	NHLE	379858	350911	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1038614
1038615	AUDLEY MILL	II LB	NHLE	379189	352294	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1038615
1061409	WAR MEMORIAL ADJACENT TO Lych Gate at St John the Baptist Church	II LB	NHLE	380929	345215	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1061409
1138706	CHERRY TREE FARMHOUSE	II LB	NHLE	377208	352940	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138706
1188138	Bouhey's Mill	II LB	NHLE	377583	350183	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1188138

1195812	FORMER SCHOOL HOUSE AT STOKE ON TRENT UNION WORKHOUSE, NOW OCCUPIED BY CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL	II LB	NHLE	385645	345260	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1195812
1196519	FENTON HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	384728	346131	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196519
1196520	18A, HIGH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384719	346095	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196520
1196521	36 High Street	II LB	NHLE	384753	346026	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196521
1196522	85, HIGH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384982	345889	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196522
1196523	GUILDHALL	II LB	NHLE	384876	345965	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196523
1196524	14, 15 AND 16, IRONMARKET	II LB	NHLE	384853	346080	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196524
1196525	31, IRONMARKET	II LB	NHLE	384964	346152	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196525
1196754	1, KING STREET	II LB	NHLE	385086	346229	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196754
1196755	7, 9 AND 11, KING STREET	II LB	NHLE	385223	346282	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196755
1196756	10, KING STREET	II LB	NHLE	385176	346230	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196756
1196757	12, KING STREET	II LB	NHLE	385186	346234	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196757
1196758	NEWCASTLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH	II LB	NHLE	385209	346223	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196758
1196759	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND WAR MEMORIAL	II* LB	NHLE	385092	345731	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196759
1196760	21, MARSH PARADE	II LB	NHLE	385413	346039	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196760
1196761	27, MARSH PARADE	II LB	NHLE	385417	346014	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196761
1196762	6 AND 8, QUEEN STREET	II LB	NHLE	385091	346301	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196762
1196763	CASTLE FOUNDATIONS	II LB	NHLE	384432	345944	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196763

1196764	VICTORIA STATUE IN QUEEN'S GARDENS	II LB	NHLE	385016	346138	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1196764
1205336	JANE DOWNING HEADSTONE ABOUT 16 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH PORCH OF THE CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II LB	NHLE	380996	345195	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1205336
1205372	Keele Lodge and gate piers	II LB	NHLE	380848	345146	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1205372
1205421	Garden seating and flanking urns at north end of terrace in front of east side of Keele Hall	II LB	NHLE	382004	344789	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1205421
1205433	GATE PIERS AND COURTYARD WALL TO KEELE HALL	II LB	NHLE	381933	344795	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1205433
1205458	WELL HOUSE ABOUT 70 METRES SOUTH EAST OF KEELE HALL	II LB	NHLE	382013	344756	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1205458
1205506	TUNNEL APPROXIMATELY 110 METRES NORTH WEST OF THE CLOCK TOWER	II LB	NHLE	381787	344841	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1205506
1205511	MILEPOST AT NGR SJ 8062 4542	II LB	NHLE	380618	345429	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1205511
1205706	MILEPOST AT NGR SJ 7322 3644	II LB	NHLE	373185	336433	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1205706
1205948	MILEPOST AT NGR SJ 7370 3586	II LB	NHLE	373663	335862	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1205948
1206121	BIRCHES FARMHOUSE	II LB	NHLE	377524	344344	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1206121
1206169	The Old Hall	II* LB	NHLE	377344	344628	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1206169
1206178	OFFLEY ALMSHOUSES AND FRONT BOUNDARY WALL	II LB	NHLE	377242	344196	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1206178
1206195	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	I LB	NHLE	377301	344377	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1206195
1206217	BUCKLEY MEMORIAL ABOUT 6 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II LB	NHLE	377306	344358	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1206217
1206228	ROWLEY MEMORIAL ABOUT 4 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II LB	NHLE	377291	344354	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1206228
1206247	TIMMIS MEMORIAL ABOUT 5 METRES SOUTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II LB	NHLE	377313	344368	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1206247
1219519	1, BRAMPTON ROAD	II LB	NHLE	385107	346444	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219519

1219543	3 AND 5, CHURCH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384711	346027	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219543
1219557	CHEST TOMB IN CHURCH YARD CIRCA 10 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH	II LB	NHLE	384707	346074	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219557
1219576	14 AND 16, HIGH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384715	346101	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219576
1219601	22 AND 24, HIGH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384730	346084	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219601
1219615	51, HIGH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384883	345988	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219615
1219650	93, HIGH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384988	345864	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219650
1219669	MARKET CROSS	II LB	NHLE	384857	345980	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219669
1219674	9-13, IRONMARKET	II LB	NHLE	384845	346075	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219674
1219681	25, IRONMARKET	II LB	NHLE	384910	346114	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219681
1219687	49 Ironmarket	II LB	NHLE	384912	346070	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219687
1219722	OLD BULL'S HEAD INN	II LB	NHLE	384820	346059	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219722
1219746	65 Lower Street	II LB	NHLE	384609	345978	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219746
1219842	CEMETERY RAILINGS AND GATES	II LB	NHLE	384758	345507	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219842
1219850	23 AND 25, MARSH PARADE	II LB	NHLE	385412	346027	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219850
1219884	1 AND 2, NELSON PLACE	II LB	NHLE	385078	346229	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219884
1219897	QUEEN'S CHAMBERS	II LB	NHLE	385072	346240	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219897
1219912	FORMER VETERINARY SURGERY ADJOINING NUMBERS 6 AND 8	II LB	NHLE	385084	346282	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219912
1219946	Church of St George	II* LB	NHLE	385059	346336	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219946

1219957	EBENEZER HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	384987	346250	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219957
1219994	STONE ENTRANCE PIERS AND WALLS TO STUBBS WALKS	II LB	NHLE	385395	345959	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1219994
1220797	FORMER PARISH HOSPITAL AT STOKE ON TRENT UNION WORK HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	385602	345292	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1220797
1240392	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK OUTSIDE SCHOOL	II LB	NHLE	377265	344392	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1240392
1261013	ROWLEY MEMORIAL ABOUT 15 METRES SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH EAST CORNER OF SOUTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II LB	NHLE	377329	344353	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1261013
1280200	GATE PIERS IMMEDIATELY TO SOUTH WEST OF PARK LODGE	II LB	NHLE	383142	342793	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1280200
1280318	UNIDENTIFIED CHEST TOMB ABOUT 6 METRES WEST OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II LB	NHLE	377280	344365	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1280318
1280689	BRIDGE APPROXIMATELY 90 METRES NORTH EAST OF THE CLOCK HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	381842	344796	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1280689
1280777	PEAKE MEMORIAL ABOUT 22 METRES SOUTH WEST OF SOUTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II LB	NHLE	380972	345178	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1280777
1291257	CARLTON HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	384767	346120	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291257
1291319	CEMETERY CHAPELS	II LB	NHLE	384828	345318	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291319
1291369	28, HIGH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384721	346074	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291369
1291384	75 AND 77, HIGH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384949	345915	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291384
1291394	17, HIGH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384745	346098	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291394
1291409	Garden wall of Brampton Lodge and three stone bollards	II LB	NHLE	385128	346471	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291409
1291424	Church of St Luke	II LB	NHLE	381776	346709	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291424
1291465	THE BARRACKS WORKSHOPS	II LB	NHLE	385106	345869	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291465
1294731	Agricultural building immediately south of Church Farmhouse	II LB	NHLE	382581	353136	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1294731

1294768	CROWN BANK HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	382601	352871	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1294768
1297449	BRAMPTON HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	385107	346348	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297449
1297450	CHURCH OF ST PAUL	II LB	NHLE	385361	345922	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297450
1297482	3, KING STREET	II LB	NHLE	385126	346244	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297482
1297483	8, KING STREET	II LB	NHLE	385166	346226	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297483
1297484	BRADWELL HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	385233	346252	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297484
1297486	OLD UNITARIAN MEETING HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	384641	346073	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297486
1297487	Old Orme Boys' Primary School	II LB	NHLE	384574	345749	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297487
1297602	BRAMPTON LODGE	II LB	NHLE	385102	346542	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297602
1297603	CHURCH OF ST GILES	II* LB	NHLE	384678	346050	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297603
1297605	26, HIGH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384732	346074	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297605
1297606	56A, HIGH STREET	II LB	NHLE	384808	345981	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1297606
1330060	THE FORMER RECTORY	II LB	NHLE	376828	352354	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330060
	BRIDGE COTTAGE (PART)					
1353700	YE OLDE HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	377190	344254	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1353700
1353701	SIR JOHN OFFLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL	II LB	NHLE	377250	344380	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1353701
1353705	Wisteria Cottage	II LB	NHLE	377311	344660	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1353705
1353706	BRICE STORR MEMORIAL ABOUT 2 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II LB	NHLE	377321	344369	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1353706

1354784	GARDEN HOUSE TO REAR OF 21 LARCHWOOD	II LB	NHLE	381384	344907	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1354784
1360813	RAILINGS NORTH OF FORMER ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL	II LB	NHLE	386308	345748	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1360813
1374385	CHURCH OF ST MARTIN	II LB	NHLE	382566	353178	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1374385
1374407	HARECASTLE FARMHOUSE	II LB	NHLE	383253	352392	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1374407
1374409	HULLOCK'S POOL FARMHOUSE	II LB	NHLE	380332	351975	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1374409
1374890	4-12, CHURCH STREET	II LB	NHLE	379860	350945	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1374890
1376612	KEELE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL	II LB	NHLE	381838	345025	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1376612
1377586	WHITE HOUSE FARMHOUSE	II LB	NHLE	373830	336616	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1377586
1377612	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II* LB	NHLE	380983	345218	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1377612
1377613	DEAN MEMORIAL ABOUT 7 METRES SOUTH OF SOUTH WEST CORNER OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II LB	NHLE	380976	345195	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1377613
1377614	POOLE MEMORIAL ABOUT 3 METRES NORTH OF NORTH EAST CORNER OF NORTH AISLE OF THE CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II LB	NHLE	380985	345233	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1377614
1377615	KEELE HALL	II* LB	NHLE	381969	344769	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1377615
1377616	The Brewhouse	II LB	NHLE	381973	344820	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1377616
1377617	PAIR OF BALL CAPPED PIERS APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES NORTH OF THE CLOCK HOUSE	II LB	NHLE	381821	344752	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1377617
1386589	CHAPEL AT NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE HOSPITAL	II LB	NHLE	385590	345239	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1386589
1386590	A BLOCK AT NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE HOSPITAL	II LB	NHLE	385693	345204	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1386590
1391417	LANCASTER BUILDINGS	II LB	NHLE	384837	346005	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1391417
1392367	MILEPOST SW OF 'THE POLITE VICAR' PUBLIC HOUSE (NGR SJ8563946477)	II LB	NHLE	385643	346477	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1392367

1421464	Audley War Memorial	II LB	NHLE	379859	350896	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1421464
1487222	Sewer Ventilation Pipe	II LB	NHLE	374523	336482	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1487222
Locally Listed Buildings / Structures						
DST6529	Post Box junction of Chapel Street and Albert Street, Bignall End	NBC (DST6529)	NULBC	380537	351043	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7608	Peak Pursuits	NBC (DST7608)	NULBC	379865	351014	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7609	Scot Hay Chapel	NBC (DST7609)	NULBC	379921	347532	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7610	Bus Shelter, Bignall Hill, Bignall End	NBC (DST7610)	NULBC	381399	350829	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7611	Finger Post, Junction of Great Oak and Bignall End Road	NBC (DST7611)	NULBC	380964	351340	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7612	Betley Court Barns	RLB15	NULBC	375322	348206	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7615	The Reading Room	RLB57	NULBC	375378	348627	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7616	Bow End House	NBC (DST7616)	NULBC	375374	348825	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures

DST7617	Newlands	NBC (DST7617)	NULBC	375350	348811	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7618	Coachmans Cottage	RLB23	NULBC	375413	348447	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7619	The Old Police House	RLB55	NULBC	375354	348106	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7620	Cottages south of Linden House	RLB25	NULBC	375420	348534	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7621	Betley Court Farmhouse	RLB16	NULBC	375327	348179	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7622	Wesley Court	RLB62	NULBC	375448	348470	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7623	Church House	RLB22	NULBC	375509	348460	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7624	The Villa	NBC (DST7624)	NULBC	380742	345313	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7625	Sneyd Arms Public House	NBC (DST7625)	NULBC	380812	345233	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7626	The Cottages	NBC (DST7626)	NULBC	380765	345283	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures

DST7627	The Middle House	NBC (DST7627)	NULBC	380732	345263	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7628	Station House	NBC (DST7628)	NULBC	379878	345901	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7629	Stone Walls	NBC (DST7629)	NULBC	380960	345157	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7630	Wrought Iron Sculptures	NBC (DST7630)	NULBC	380140	345761	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7631	Station House	NBC (DST7631)	NULBC	379440	346901	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7632	Smithy House	NBC (DST7632)	NULBC	380594	345281	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7633	The Old Vicarage	NBC (DST7633)	NULBC	380977	345273	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7634	3-4 Church Bank	NBC (DST7634)	NULBC	380909	345262	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7635	The Old School	NBC (DST7635)	NULBC	380861	345205	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7636	Hawthorn House	NBC (DST7636)	NULBC	380759	345408	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures

DST7637	The Lodge	NBC (DST7637)	NULBC	380558	346111	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7638	The Beeches	NBC (DST7638)	NULBC	379968	345749	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7639	Red Heath House	NBC (DST7639)	NULBC	380876	346392	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7640	Town Hall, Liverpool Road, Kidsgrove	NBC71	NULBC	384091	354385	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7641	Madeley Mill	RLB69	NULBC	377179	344937	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7642	The Old Vicarage	No RLB	NULBC	377387	344279	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7643	1 and 2 Castle Lane	No RLB	NULBC	377574	344402	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7644	School House	NBC (DST7644)	NULBC	377374	345010	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7645	The Old Swan Public House	NBC (DST7645)	NULBC	378221	345682	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7646	193 and 195 High Street	NBC (DST7646)	NULBC	381597	346465	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures

DST7647	34 Hanover Street	RLB8	NULBC	385181	346270	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7648	Boat And Horses Public House	RLB18	NULBC	385003	345617	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7649	21 London Road	RLB4	NULBC	385072	345746	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7650	1 to 27 Well Street	RLB1	NULBC	385097	345803	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7651	2 Merrial Street	RLB3	NULBC	384919	346201	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7652	46 Merrial Street	RLB13	NULBC	384781	346130	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7653	Police Station	RLB40	NULBC	384915	346170	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7654	Public Toilets	RLB42	NULBC	384948	346182	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7655	Bulls Vaults Public House	RLB21	NULBC	384947	345953	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7656	Full Moon Public House	RLB29	NULBC	384692	346171	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures

DST7657	Former St Giles and St Georges Primary School	RLB28	NULBC	385027	346091	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7658	Hassell Community Primary School	RLB32	NULBC	385089	345937	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7659	George And Dragon Public House	RLB30	NULBC	384898	346105	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7660	23 Ironmarket	RLB5	NULBC	384904	346109	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7661	32 Ironmarket	RLB6	NULBC	384979	346175	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7662	37 Ironmarket	RLB11	NULBC	384984	346111	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7663	1-3 High Street And 2 Hickman Street	RLB2	NULBC	384721	346142	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7664	Roebuck Centre	RLB46	NULBC	384763	345969	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7665	34 High Street	RLB9	NULBC	384743	346029	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7666	35, 37, 39 and 41 High Street	RLB10	NULBC	384798	346028	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures

DST7667	40, 42 And 44 High Street	RLB12	NULBC	384767	346020	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7668	Golden Lion Public House	RLB31	NULBC	384978	345875	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7669	Mainwaring Arms	RLB37	NULBC	381014	340952	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7670	Former Post Office	RLB27	NULBC	380998	340971	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7671	Acton Methodist Church	RLB67	NULBC	382454	341470	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7672	Baldwins Gate Farmhouse	RLB68	NULBC	379116	339953	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST7673	Former Station Booking Office	No RLB (LLB142)	NULBC	379599	340348	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8012	Wood Lane Wesleyan Chapel	NBC (DST8012)	NULBC	381245	350035	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8033	Two War-Time Prefabricated Units	NBC (DST8033)	NULBC	381665	345117	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8034	Keele Farmhouse	NBC (DST8034)	NULBC	380789	345182	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures

DST8035	6-12 The Village	NBC (DST8035)	NULBC	380761	345237	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8036	Home Farm	NBC (DST8036)	NULBC	382293	345320	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8073	Rectory Chambers	RLB44	NULBC	384958	346102	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8074	Brampton Vale	RLB20	NULBC	385372	346757	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8075	Former Mellards Warehouse	RLB61	NULBC	384912	346026	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8076	80 High Street	(No Reference)	NULBC	384857	345931	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8251	Butchers Arms, Church Street, Audley	NBC (DST8251)	NULBC	379856	350834	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8252	Miles Green Chapel, Miles Green	NBC (DST8252)	NULBC	380414	349958	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8253	Oaklea House, Bignall End Road	NBC (DST8253)	NULBC	381470	352209	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8458	The Nook and View Fields	NBC (DST8458)	NULBC	378275	345585	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures

DST8585	Liverpool Road Sign	(No Reference)	NULBC	384698	346162	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8586	Grosvenor Terrace (33-41 London Road)	(No Reference)	NULBC	385135	345645	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8587	Newcastle under Lyme School	(No Reference)	NULBC	385483	345941	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8589	Former Church Hall	(No Reference)	NULBC	385368	345691	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8590	Former Headmistresses House	(No Reference)	NULBC	385329	345811	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8719	The Offley Arms	(DST8719)	NULBC	377298	344801	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8720	The Meadows Primary School	(DST8720)	NULBC	378331	345588	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8721	Onneley Village Hall	(DST8721)	NULBC	375043	343084	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures
DST8722	Co-op Building	(DST8722)	NULBC	385434	348320	https://www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk/conservation-heritage/register-locally-important-buildings-structures

B2 – Non-Designated heritage assets

List Entry	Name	Type	Period	Evidence	Easting	Northing
MST10455	Hullock's Pool Farmhouse, Audley	Building	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING	380327	351975
MST10480	Chest Tomb, Church of St Giles, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Structure	Georgian	STRUCTURE	384706	346075
MST10481	25 Ironmarket, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	POST MEDIEVAL to INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384911	346113
MST10482	8 King Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	385166	346225
MST10483	10 King Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	385175	346230
MST10484	Newcastle Congregational Church, King Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	385208	346225
MST10485	Cemetery Chapels, Lymewood Grove, Newcastle	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384835	345321
MST10486	Cemetery Railings and Gates, Lymewood Grove, Newcastle under Lyme	Structure	Victorian	STRUCTURE; STRUCTURE	384758	345507
MST10654	Garden House, 21 Larchwood, Keele	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	381370	344981
MST11069	Keele University Chapel, Keele	Building	Post-War	EXTANT BUILDING	381836	345024
MST11276	First World War Memorial, Church of St John the Baptist Church, Keele	Structure	Post-1914	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	380930	345215
MST11309	The Old Post Office, 37 Ironmarket Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Post-1914 to Post-War	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384984	346110
MST11568	The Albion Inn, High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	384990	345846
MST11850	Key Findspot, Keele	Findspot (PAS)	MEDIEVAL to POST MEDIEVAL	FIND	380600	345900

MST1193	Castle Mills, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Norman to Georgian	EARTHWORK; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384683	345821
MST1195	Dominican Friary, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument (Extent Undefined)	MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384824	345727
MST1196	Parsonage, Ironmarket, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING	384958	346102
MST1197	Free Grammar School, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument (Location Uncertain)	POST MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384677	345997
MST12302	Silverdale Railway Station, Silverdale	Monument	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING	381582	346668
MST12306	Signal Box, London and North Western Railway, Madeley	Building	Victorian to Post-1914	EXTANT BUILDING	377515	343616
MST12353	Tramway, Bunkers Hill Colliery, Kidsgrove	Monument	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	382169	354337
MST12354	Old Buttlane Colliery, Kidsgrove	Monument	Victorian to Post-War	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	382397	354302
MST12355	Inclined Plane, Old Buttlane Colliery, Kidsgrove	Monument	Victorian to Post-War	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	382367	354284
MST12359	Ridge and Furrow, Knutton	Monument	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK	383740	346289
MST12378	Silverdale (Settlement)	Placename or Settlement	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	381765	346645
MST12379	The Silverdale Ironworks	Monument	Georgian to Edwardian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	380907	347104
MST12380	Site of Silverdale Colliery / Kent's Lane Colliery	Monument	Georgian to Late 20th Century	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EARTHWORK	381354	346792

MST12469	Peat Deposits, Audley	Monument (Extent Undefined)	PREHISTORIC	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	377602	352300
MST12470	Milepost, Audley	Structure	Georgian to Victorian	STRUCTURE	379019	350725
MST12474	Milepost, Basford	Structure	Victorian	STRUCTURE	385641	346475
MST13060	Lancaster Buildings, High Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Building	Post-1914	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384838	346003
MST13069	Jewish Prayer Hall, London Road, Newcastle	Building	Victorian to Post-War	DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DEMOLISHED BUILDING	385450	345185
MST13226	Boyles Hall, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	DEMOLISHED BUILDING	380346	350592
MST13253	Home Farm, Keele Estate, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	382293	345320
MST13319	St. Saviour's Primary School, Congleton Road, Talke	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	382546	354099
MST13334	Blackfriars Special School, Priory Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384525	345629
MST13337	Hassell Community Primary School, Barracks Road, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	385089	345937
MST13741	Tramways, Bassey Ironstone Mine, Chatterley	Monument	Victorian to Early 20th Century	EARTHWORK	384022	351816
MST13742	Industrial Building, Bassey Ironstone Mine, Chatterley	Monument	Victorian to Early 20th Century	EXTANT BUILDING	383869	351753
MST13743	Hedge Boundary, Chatterley Sidings, Newcastle	Monument	Victorian to Edwardian	BOTANICAL FEATURE; BOTANICAL FEATURE	383938	351687
MST13758	Workhouse, North of Audley	Building	POST MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	379783	352025

MST13794	Road (Seabridge to Butterson)	Monument	MEDIEVAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; COURSE OF; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; COURSE OF; EARTHWORK; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; COURSE OF	383104	342800
MST13795	Seabridge Hall, Seabridge, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Building	Georgian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	383639	343481
MST13797	Farmstead, South of Seabridge Hall, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	383668	343397
MST13800	Hill Farm, South of Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	Georgian to Post-1914	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384589	344905
MST13802	Roe Lane Farm, Clayton, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Post- War	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384061	343954
MST13803	Seabridge (Settlement)	Placename or Settlement	Norman	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	383484	343563
MST13825	Almshouses site, corner of Bridge Street and Lower Green, Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Monument	Georgian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING	384581	346216

MST13828	Union Workhouse, Keele Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	Victorian to Mid 20th Century	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; EXTANT STRUCTURE	383803	345553
MST13829	Friarswood Silk Mill, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384732	345616
MST13830	Possible Quarry, Friars' Wood, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	Victorian	EARTHWORK; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384589	345477
MST13831	Workhouse, Orme School, Newcastle	Monument	Georgian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384548	345745

MST13835	Holborn Paper Mill, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	Georgian to Late 20th Century	DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384579	346074
MST13836	Enderley Mills, Liverpool Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING	384722	346529
MST13837	Site of House, Seabridge Lane, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Georgian to Post-War	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	383867	343655
MST13838	St. Mary's Church, Higherland, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument (Location Uncertain)	MEDIEVAL to POST MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384414	345655

MST13839	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Higherland, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	384576	345686
MST13840	Site of 19th Century Tannery, Pool Dam, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Post-1914	DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384648	345861
MST13841	Gas Works, Friarswood Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	Victorian to Post-1914	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384901	345618
MST13842	High School / Newcastle under Lyme School, Mount Pleasant, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	385483	345941
MST13843	Stubbs Walk Public Park, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; BOTANICAL FEATURE	385385	345786
MST13844	Cross Heath Cotton Mill, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Georgian to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384558	347048

MST13846	Basford Hall, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	Georgian to Post-1914	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DEMOLISHED BUILDING	385826	346885
MST13847	Basford Hall Farm, Basford, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	385797	346960
MST13852	Holly Farm, Seabridge, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	383654	343619
MST13853	Farmhouse, Holly Farm, Seabridge, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	383667	343645
MST13996	Town House Farm, Madeley, Newcastle	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	377247	344103
MST13999	Townhouse Farm, Audley	Monument	Norman to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	379605	351338
MST14000	Hullock's Pool Farm, Audley, Newcastle	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING	380357	351990
MST14054	Crows Foot Tip, Bassey Ironstone Mine, Chatterley	Monument	Victorian to Early 20th Century	EARTHWORK	383948	351732
MST14165	Birches Farm, Madeley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	377534	344353
MST14193	Harecastle Farm, Kidsgrove	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING	383289	352365
MST14434	Domvilles Farm, Barthomley Road, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	377609	351621

MST14640	Church Farm, Crown Bank, Talke	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	382563	353138
MST14679	Church Farm, Muckleston	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	372586	337281
MST14680	Eccleshall Road Farm, Loggerheads	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	372957	336778
MST14682	Farm South-East of Eccleshall Road Farm, Tadgedale, Loggerheads	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	373057	336473
MST14685	Farmstead South of Eccleshall Road Farm / Tadgedale Farm, Tadgedale, Loggerheads	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	372977	336437
MST14686	Rowney Farm, Drayton Road, Loggerheads	Monument	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	373024	335915

MST14696	The Woodlands Farm, Newcastle Road, Loggerheads	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	374313	336199
MST14697	Muckleston Wood House Farm, Muckleston Wood Lane, Loggerheads	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	373862	336647
MST15421	Lead Token Findspot, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Findspot (PAS)	POST MEDIEVAL	FIND	381300	352000
MST15652	Flint Debris Findspot, Loggerheads	Findspot (PAS)	NEOLITHIC	FIND	373200	335800
MST1578	Possible Moated Site, Moat Farm, Moat Lane, Audley	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Norman to Tudor	PLACENAME EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	378550	351300
MST1699	Palstave Findspot, Keele	Findspot	Middle Bronze Age	FIND	381830	344430
MST1700	Arrowhead, Kidsgrove	Findspot	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	FIND	383550	353550
MST17489	Brick Kiln, Keele	Monument (Extent Undefined)	INDUSTRIAL	PLACENAME EVIDENCE	380619	345625

MST17490	The Hawthorns, Keele	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	380781	345406
MST17491	The Villa, Keele	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	380743	345313
MST17492	Dog Kennels, Keele Hall Park	Monument (Extent Undefined)	INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	381959	344957
MST17493	Top o' the Town Farm, Keele	Monument	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE	380475	345437
MST1760	Axe-hammer Findspot, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Findspot	NEOLITHIC	FIND	384600	346100
MST18083	Churchyard, Church of St Mary, Mucklestone	Monument	Norman to Victorian	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	372553	337334

MST18088	Churchyard, Church of All Saints, Madeley	Monument	SAXON to POST MEDIEVAL	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	377301	344408
MST18374	Post Box, Chapel Street/Albert Road, Bignall End	Structure	Victorian to Edwardian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	380537	351043
MST18404	Pond Bay, Madeley	Monument	Stuart	EARTHWORK; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	376388	345211
MST18405	Madeley Mill, Moss Lane, Madeley	Building	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	377179	344937
MST18525	North Staffordshire Railway - Stoke, Silverdale and Market Drayton Branch	Monument	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	380371	346149
MST18601	Water Meadow, South-West of Seabridge, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORK; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; LEVELLED EARTHWORK	383658	342989
MST1862	Bronze Age Dirk Findspot, Whitmore	Findspot	Late Bronze Age	FIND	382950	343290
MST18730	Possible Site of Water Meadow, Lyme Valley Parkway, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	DESTROYED MONUMENT	385384	345076
MST18837	Site of Brunswick Chapel, Brunswick Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING	385156	346139

MST18838	Site of King Edward VII Public Baths, Brunswick Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian to Late 20th Century	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	385115	346149
MST18839	Site of Grammar School, Hanover/School Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING	385203	346098
MST18840	Site of National School, Barracks Road/School Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING	385098	346101
MST18841	Site of Wesleyan Sunday School, School Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	385177	346097

MST18842	Former Orme Girl's School, Victoria Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Building	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	385341	345762
MST18920	Churchyard, Church of St James, Audley	Monument	MEDIEVAL	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE; EXTANT STRUCTURE; CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	379945	350910
MST19206	Trackway, Thistleberry Parkway, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	383480	345514
MST19207	Bridge Parapet Wall, Keele Road, Thistleberry Parkway, Newcastle under Lyme	Structure	Georgian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	383569	345632
MST19277	The Baptist Church, London Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Building	Edwardian to First World War	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	385159	345625
MST19279	Church of St Mark, Basford Park Road, Basford	Building	Post-1914 to Post-War	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	386029	346721
MST19288	St Michael and All Angels, Linden Grove, Cross Heath, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Post-War	EXTANT BUILDING	384629	347229
MST19311	Church of St Andrew, Pilkington Avenue, Westlands	Building	Post-War	EXTANT BUILDING	384522	344740
MST19326	Newcastle Methodist Church, Merriat Street / Rycroft Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Building	Post-War	EXTANT BUILDING	384894	346214
MST19331	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, High Street, Silverdale	Building	Post-1914	EXTANT BUILDING	382451	346430
MST19517	Coal and Ironstone Mines, Grubbers Ash, Apedale	Monument (Extent Undefined)	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	SUBTERRANEAN FEATURE; DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE; SUBTERRANEAN FEATURE; DEMOLISHED STRUCTURE	381743	347600
MST19518	Workers Cottages and Methodist Chapel, Black Bank, Silverdale	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DEMOLISHED BUILDING	381606	347438

MST19519	Jovial Colliers Pub, Black Bank, Silverdale	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	DEMOLISHED BUILDING	382391	347211
MST1971	Flint Finds, Bar Hill, Madeley	Findspot	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	FIND	376550	343550
MST1973	Stone 'Celt' Findspot, Newcastle under Lyme	Findspot	Early Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age	FIND	385284	346584
MST19923	Gold Stater (Coin) Findspot, Silverdale	Findspot (PAS)	Late Iron Age	FIND	382080	346040
MST20016	Site of Toll House, Nantwich Road, Audley	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Georgian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	379700	351000
MST20017	Site of Toll House, Nantwich Road, Shraleybrook, Audley	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Georgian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	377993	350268
MST20023	Site of Toll House Site, Seabridge, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument (Extent Undefined)	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	383251	343847
MST20026	Site of Toll House, Keele Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument (Location Uncertain)	Georgian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	383844	345646
MST20312	St Giles and St Georges School, Barracks Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	385026	346091
MST20319	34 Hanover Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	385181	346270
MST20320	Boat And Horses Public House, Brook Lane, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	385003	345617
MST20322	Police Station, Merrial Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Post-1914	EXTANT BUILDING	384915	346170
MST20323	32 Ironmarket, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Post-1914	EXTANT BUILDING	384979	346175
MST20324	Public Toilets, Merrial Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Post-1914 to Post-War	EXTANT BUILDING	384948	346182
MST20325	2 Merrial Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	POST MEDIEVAL to INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	384919	346201
MST20327	1-27 Well Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	385097	345803
MST20329	46 Merrial Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384781	346130

MST20332	21 London Road, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	385071	345746
MST20334	35-41 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384798	346028
MST20337	Golden Lion Public House, 87 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384978	345875
MST20339	Bulls Vaults Public House, 1-5 Hassell Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384947	345953
MST20341	Full Moon Public House, Liverpool Road, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian to Post-1914	EXTANT BUILDING	384692	346171
MST20342	40, 42 and 44 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384767	346019
MST20343	1-3 High Street and 2 Hickman Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384721	346142
MST20344	The Middle House, 14 The Village, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	380732	345262
MST20345	Sneyd Arms Public House, The Village, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	380812	345232
MST20346	The Lodge, Quarry Bank, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	380558	346111
MST20347	The Old School, Church Bank, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	380861	345205
MST20348	Red Heath House, Pepper Street, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	380876	346392
MST20350	Peak Pursuits, Nantwich Road, Audley	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	379865	351014
MST20358	Finger Post, Bignall End Road, Bignall End, Audley	Structure	Victorian to Post-1914	EXTANT STRUCTURE	380964	351340
MST20363	The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Lane, Madeley	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	377387	344279
MST20365	1 and 2 Castle Lane, Madeley	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	377574	344402
MST20366	193, 195 and 197 High Street, Silverdale	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	381597	346465
MST20377	School House or Former Police Station, Newcastle Road, Madeley	Building	Victorian to Post-War	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	377374	345010
MST20389	The Old Vicarage, Church Fields, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	380977	345273

MST20396	3-4 Church Bank, Keele	Building	Post-1914 to Post-War	EXTANT BUILDING	380909	345262
MST20397	The Cottages, 3-9 The Village, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	380765	345283
MST20398	Churchyard Boundary Wall, Keele Road, Keele	Structure	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	380961	345157
MST20399	Prefabricated Building, Rear of Westminster Theatre, Keele Hall Park	Building	Post-1914	EXTANT BUILDING	381665	345117
MST20404	Bus Shelter, Bignall Hill, Bignall End	Structure	Post-1914 to Post-War	EXTANT STRUCTURE	381399	350829
MST20406	23 Ironmarket, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384904	346109
MST20408	George and Dragon Public House, Ironmarket, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384898	346105
MST20409	34 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384743	346029
MST20410	Roebuck Centre, High street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian to Post-War	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384763	345969
MST20962	Site of Silverdale Tileries, North of Keele	Monument	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	380586	346347
MST20963	Site of Hollywood Mine, North of Keele	Monument	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	380392	346423
MST20964	Former Tramway, Haying Wood, Silverdale	Monument	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EARTHWORK	380487	346770
MST21148	Firs Farm, Moat Lane, Park End, Audley	Monument	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	378778	351133
MST21176	Brook Farm, Park End, Audley	Monument	Georgian to Hanoverian	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	378146	351952

MST21572	Mucklestone Wood End / Ranworth Lodge, Rock Lane, Loggerheads	Monument	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	373327	336804
MST216	Castle Hill Motte and Bailey / Audley Castle	Monument	Norman to Tudor	FIND; EARTHWORK; FIND; EARTHWORK	379930	351040
MST21631	Park Lane Farm, Park End, Audley	Monument	Georgian to Hanoverian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	378533	351676
MST21632	Yew Tree Farm, Park Lane, Park End, Audley	Monument	Georgian to Hanoverian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	378689	351614
MST21784	Park Farm, Audley	Monument	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	380326	351396
MST21786	Grange Farm, Audley	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	380634	350082

MST21801	New Springs Farm, Kidsgrove	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	381517	353097
MST21820	Jamage Farm, Kidsgrove	Monument	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	382748	351729
MST21821	Red Street Farm, Kidsgrove	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	382896	351320
MST21824	Cherry Hill Farm, Knutton	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	383179	346553
MST21838	Bottom Farm, Peacock Hay, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	383692	351690
MST21851	Ravenscliffe House Farm, Kidsgrove	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384162	352492
MST22031	Butchers Arms Public House, Church Street, Audley	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Post-1914	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	379856	350834

MST22034	Jewish Cemetery, London Road, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Victorian	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; EXTANT STRUCTURE	385462	345138
MST22064	Moss House Farm, Madeley	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	376567	344756
MST2207	Trent and Mersey Canal - Newcastle under Lyme Branch	Monument	Georgian	COURSE OF; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	385282	345214
MST22078	War Memorial, Church Street, Audley	Structure	Post-1914	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	379859	350895
MST22122	Wall Farm, Nantwich Road, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	379415	350804
MST22127	Mill Pond, Boughey's Mill, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EARTHWORK; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EARTHWORK; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	377595	350122
MST2222	Madeley Pool, Madeley	Monument	Georgian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EARTHWORK	377250	344740

MST2223	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Madeley	Monument	Georgian to Hanoverian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DEMOLISHED BUILDING	377156	344238
MST22230	Prefabricated Building, Rear of Westminster Theatre, Keele Hall Park	Building	Post-1914	EXTANT BUILDING	381679	345115
MST22231	Keele Farmhouse, The Village, Keele	Building	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	380789	345182
MST22232	6-12 The Village, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	380761	345237
MST22244	Brampton Vale, Brampton Road, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	385372	346757
MST22245	Former Mellard's Warehouse, Market Lane, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384912	346026
MST22246	80 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	POST MEDIEVAL to Post-1914	EXTANT BUILDING	384857	345931
MST2228	Brickyard and Kiln, Furnace Lane, Madeley	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EARTHWORK	376606	345434
MST22338	Darlaston Turnpike Road	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	385307	345375
MST22357	War Memorial, Church of the Holy Trinity, London Road, Newcastle under Lyme	Structure	Post-1914	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	385083	345716
MST22404	Audlem and Woore Turnpike Road	Monument	Georgian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	376768	344104
MST22457	Perforated Stone Axe-Hammer, Bridge Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Findspot	PREHISTORIC	FIND	384800	345900
MST22472	Possible Tessellated Pavement, Near High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument (Location Uncertain)	ROMAN	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	379192	352295

MST2261	Audley Mill, Millend, Audley	Building	Georgian to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EARTHWORK	377590	350178
MST2262	Boughey's Mill, Audley	Structure	Stuart to Late 20th Century	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT STRUCTURE; ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT; EXTANT BUILDING	384806	346009
MST23126	Great Oak Farm, Audley	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	379877	350847
MST23132	Woodlands Hall Farm, Bignall End Road, Audley	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	377331	344448
MST23133	Bonnie Braes/New Buildings Farm, Audley	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	382500	353200
MST23134	Diglake Farm, Audley	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	378633	351615
MST23166	'Liverpool Road' Sign, 3 Liverpool Road, Newcastle under Lyme	Structure	INDUSTRIAL to Post- 1914	EXTANT STRUCTURE	384586	345985
MST23167	Grosvenor Terrace, 33-41 London Road, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384948	346636
MST23168	Former Church Hall, Victoria Road, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian to Post-1914	EXTANT BUILDING	383130	346308

MST23169	Former Headmistresses House, Orme School for Girls, Victoria Road, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	380600	345400
MST23201	Possible Quarry or Waterhole, Raven's Close, Audley	Monument (Extent Undefined)	INDUSTRIAL to Post-War	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	376507	344501
MST23364	Former Hollow Way or Field Boundary, East of Park Lane, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORK; LEVELLED EARTHWORK	378914	350957
MST23365	Former Hollow Way or Field Boundary, East of Park Lane, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORK; LEVELLED EARTHWORK	382440	353550
MST23366	Former Field Boundaries, North of Castle Hill Motte, Audley	Monument	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK; LEVELLED EARTHWORK; LEVELLED EARTHWORK; LEVELLED EARTHWORK; EARTHWORK	383650	343200
MST23367	Narrow Ridge and Furrow, East of Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORK	383066	343255
MST23368	Narrow Ridge and Furrow, North-East of Grassgreen Lane, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORK	382300	343240
MST23369	Narrow Ridge and Furrow, North of Bignall End, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORK	382500	343300
MST23370	Narrow Ridge and Furrow, Wereton, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	DESTROYED MONUMENT	382398	343563
MST23371	Sand Pit, North-East of Grassygreen Lane, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to Post-War	EARTHWORK	378150	350160

MST23372	Sand Pit, South of Grassygreen Lane, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to Post-War	EARTHWORK; LEVELLED EARTHWORK	377461	350342
MST23373	Field System Remains, Wall Farm, Audley	Monument	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK; LEVELLED EARTHWORK; DESTROYED MONUMENT; CROPMARK; DESTROYED MONUMENT; CROPMARK; LEVELLED EARTHWORK; CROPMARK; DESTROYED MONUMENT; LEVELLED EARTHWORK; LEVELLED EARTHWORK; DESTROYED MONUMENT; EARTHWORK; LEVELLED EARTHWORK; DESTROYED MONUMENT; DE	378050	350420

MST23374	Site of Colliery and Brickworks Overlying Field System Remains, Bignall End, Audley	Monument	Norman to Victorian	DESTROYED MONUMENT; LEVELLED EARTHWORK; DESTROYED MONUMENT; DESTROYED MONUMENT; LEVELLED EARTHWORK; DESTROYED MONUMENT; EARTHWORK; DESTROYED MONUMENT; EARTHWORK; DESTROYED MONUMENT; EARTHWORK; DESTROYED MONUMENT; D	378020	350744
MST2343	Newcastle Borough	Placename or Settlement	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	377790	350810
MST23528	Post-Medieval Finds, Stubbs Walk, Newcastle under Lyme	Findspot	Elizabethan to Georgian	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	378026	351427
MST2359	Audley (Settlement)	Placename or Settlement	SAXON	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	378032	351649
MST23598	The Offley Arms, Poolside, Madeley	Building	Stuart to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	377775	351649

MST23692	Moat Farm / Moat House Farm, Moat Lane, Audley	Monument	Norman to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	377540	351840
MST23740	Field Boundary Bank, West of Alsager Road, Audley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	LEVELLED EARTHWORK; LEVELLED EARTHWORK	377890	352150
MST23741	Ridge and Furrow, West of Alsager Road, Audley	Monument	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK	378056	352452
MST23775	Home Farm / Linleywood Farm, Talke, Kidsgrove	Monument	Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	378100	352700
MST23778	Sewer Ventilation Pipe, Muckleston Wood Lane, Loggerheads	Structure	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	377060	344280
MST23782	Parklane Farm, Audley	Monument	Georgian to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	384430	345950
MST23805	Possible Iron Production Site, Madeley Manor, Madeley	Monument (Location Uncertain)	Norman to Tudor	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	382579	353226

MST23808	Wroxeter to Chesterton Roman Road (RRX24)	Monument	ROMAN	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE	381961	344781
MST2491	Madeley / Madelie (Settlement)	Placename or Settlement	SAXON to MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	376180	344340
MST2567	Talke / Talc (Settlement)	Placename or Settlement	SAXON to POST MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	380550	350610
MST2617	Park End Deserted Settlement	Placename or Settlement	MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	376625	345305
MST2661	Pomona Potworks, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	379880	351280
MST3264	Old Mill, Hempstalls Lane, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	379900	351000
MST3467	Watermill, Millbank Farm, Knutton	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Norman to Georgian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	378250	351450
MST3643	Keele (Settlement)	Placename or Settlement	SAXON to POST MEDIEVAL	PLACENAME EVIDENCE; CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE	384600	346000

MST3724	Possible Moated Site, Moor Hall, Madeley	Monument (Extent Undefined)	MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384680	346050
MST3828	Kent Hill Gravel Quarry, Audley	Monument	Post-1914 to Post-War	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384876	345964
MST400	Axe Hammer, Kidsgrove	Findspot	Early Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age	FIND	379895	350888
MST4299	Ridge and Furrow, Seabridge	Monument	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK	380984	345220
MST4300	Linear Features, Seabridge	Monument	Post-War	CROPMARK; CROPMARK	377300	344378
MST4301	Ring Ditches and Linear Features, Lymes Farm	Monument	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	CROPMARK; CROPMARK	382560	353180
MST4302	Ridge and Furrow, Lymes Farm, Swynnerton	Monument	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK	381650	345000
MST4303	Trackway, Lymes Road, Swynnerton	Monument	Norman to Victorian	CROPMARK	383550	343550
MST4326	Earthwork Bank, Carr Lane, Audley	Monument	Unknown	EARTHWORK	383483	343255
MST4327	Ridge and Furrow, North of Nantwich Road, Audley	Monument	MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK; EARTHWORK	378580	351740
MST4328	Possible Moated Site, Old Peel Farm, Audley	Monument	MEDIEVAL	PLACENAME EVIDENCE	384000	344200
MST4329	Ridge and Furrow, North of Old Peel Farm, Peel Hollow, Audley	Monument	MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK	383100	345600
MST4330	Ring Ditch, Birks Wood, Audley	Monument	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	CROPMARK	384400	345200
MST4331	Linear Feature, Audley	Monument	Unknown	CROPMARK	382000	345000
MST4332	Ring Ditch, Brook Farm, Audley	Monument	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	CROPMARK	382390	345350
MST4333	Bank, Domvilles Farm, Audley	Monument	Unknown	EARTHWORK	383400	352500
MST4334	Ridge and Furrow, Domvilles Farm, Audley	Monument	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK	377377	344660
MST4335	Brick Kiln, Domvilles, Audley	Monument (Extent Undefined)	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian	PLACENAME EVIDENCE	384856	345211
MST4336	Stream, Brockwood Hill, Audley	Monument	Unknown	EARTHWORK	385127	346404

MST4337	Earthwork Banks, Brockwood Hill, Audley	Monument (Extent Undefined)	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian	PLACENAME EVIDENCE	379440	350809
MST4547	Reservoir, Grand Junction Railway, Madeley	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EARTHWORK	382103	347090
MST46	Motte and Bailey Castle, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Norman	EARTHWORK	381700	344700
MST465	Market Cross, Swan Bank, Talke	Structure	Norman	EXTANT STRUCTURE	385490	347040
MST4867	Cell of the Knight's Templars / Knights Hospitallers, Keele	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Norman to MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384715	345870
MST491	Mounds, Bar Hill, Madeley	Monument	BRONZE AGE	NATURAL FEATURE; EARTHWORK; NATURAL FEATURE; EARTHWORK	373440	335530
MST494	Axe Hammer, Bignall End, Audley	Findspot	Early Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age	FIND	384700	345400
MST496	Furnace and Flour Mill, Madeley	Monument	Stuart to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; FIND; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	380975	345197
MST497	Possible Entrenchment, Audley	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Unknown	EARTHWORK; EARTHWORK	380975	345201
MST498	Coins and Pottery, Audley	Findspot	ROMAN to MEDIEVAL	FIND	380979	345199

MST499	Audley Old Hall, Audley	Monument (Location Uncertain)	Stuart	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	380985	345192
MST5036	Pottery Kiln, Lower Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Georgian	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	380984	345202
MST5091	Church of St Giles, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Building	Norman to Second World War	EARTHWORK; EXTANT BUILDING; ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT; ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT; EXTANT BUILDING	380962	345190
MST5092	Newcastle Guildhall, High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	MEDIEVAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	380991	345237
MST5096	Church of St James, Church Street, Audley	Building	Norman to Victorian	ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT; EXTANT BUILDING	380850	345144
MST5101	Saint John The Baptist Church, Keele	Building	Norman to Victorian	STRUCTURE; ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT; CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	382017	345579
MST5102	Church of All Saints, Madeley	Building	Norman to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	381944	344765
MST5106	St Martin's Church, Talke	Building	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	381999	344779
MST550	Roman Coins, Keele University	Findspot	ROMAN to Early Medieval	FIND	381967	344731
MST553	Seabridge Mill, Seabridge, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument (Location Uncertain)	Norman to MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	381977	344754

MST554	Seabridge Bridge, Newcastle.	Monument (Extent Undefined)	POST MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	381935	344796
MST5600	Ridge and Furrow, Park Lane Farm, Audley	Monument	MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK	381973	344807
MST6087	Roman Coin Findspot, Sutherland Drive, Newcastle	Findspot	ROMAN	FIND	382013	344756
MST6088	Ridge and Furrow, North-west of Keele University	Monument	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	EARTHWORK	381811	344733
MST6090	Clay Pipe Findspot, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Findspot	POST MEDIEVAL	FIND	381845	344794
MST6092	Coin Findspot, Keele	Building	ROMAN	FIND	381825	344766
MST6093	Buckle and Jetton Findspot, University of Keele	Structure	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	FIND	381789	344847
MST6096	Harecastle Clump	Building	IRON AGE	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	381780	344870
MST6256	Madeley Old Hall Garden	Building	POST MEDIEVAL	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE; BOTANICAL FEATURE	380654	345336
MST6259	Newcastle under Lyme Cemetery	Building	Victorian	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT; EXTANT STRUCTURE	380618	345426
MST6260	Brampton Walk / Station Walks, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Post-War	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; BOTANICAL FEATURE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; BOTANICAL FEATURE	373192	336433
MST6311	Formal Garden, Wall Farm, Audley	Building	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian	BOTANICAL FEATURE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	372547	337339
MST6368	Site of Gorsty Bank Colliery and Engine House, Silverdale	Structure	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EARTHWORK; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	372577	337361

MST6374	Keele Hall Park	Building	Georgian to Mid 20th Century	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; STRUCTURE; BOTANICAL FEATURE; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	372560	337337
MST6413	May Place Garden, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	372563	337368
MST6463	Clay Tobacco Pipe Factory, Lower Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Structure	Georgian	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	372541	337339
MST6488	Cheshire Joint Sanatorium	Building	Post-1914	DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	373829	336616
MST6489	Lymewood Hospital / Isolation Hospital, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian to Edwardian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING	373664	335858
MST6939	Sundial, Church of Saint John the Baptist, Keele	Findspot (PAS)	Georgian to Victorian	STRUCTURE	377185	344263
MST6940	Cooper Headstone, Church of Saint John the Baptist, Keele	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	STRUCTURE	377244	344351
MST6941	Dean Memorial, Church of Saint John the Baptist, Keele	Monument (Extent Undefined)	INDUSTRIAL	STRUCTURE	377247	344379
MST6942	Jane Downing Headstone, Church of Saint John the Baptist, Keele	Building	Georgian	STRUCTURE	376850	344120
MST6943	Haywood Memorial, Church of Saint John the Baptist, Keele	Monument (Location Uncertain)	Georgian	STRUCTURE	377524	344344

MST6944	Peake Memorial, Church of St John the Baptist, Keele	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	STRUCTURE	377178	343935
MST6945	Poole Memorial, Church of Saint John the Baptist, Keele	Building	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL	STRUCTURE	377342	344628
MST6946	Keele Lodge and Gate Piers, Keele Hall Park	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; STRUCTURE	377264	344392
MST6947	Newcastle Lodge, Keele Hall Park, Keele	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	377310	344660
MST6949	Keele Hall, Keele University Campus	Monument	Elizabethan to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	377240	344190
MST6950	Garden Seat and Flanking Urns (North), Keele Hall Park, Keele	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	377260	344090
MST6951	Garden Seat and Flanking Urns (South), Keele Hall Park, Keele	Placename or Settlement	Victorian	STRUCTURE; STRUCTURE	377320	344370
MST6952	Terrace, Steps and Flanking Urns, Keele Hall Park, Keele	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	377310	344390
MST6953	Gate Piers and Courtyard Wall, Keele Hall Park, Keele	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	377305	344359
MST6954	The Brewhouse, Keele Hall Park, Keele	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	377280	344360
MST6955	Well House, Keele Hall Park, Keele	Structure	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	377290	344357
MST6956	The Clock House, Keele Hall Park, Keele	Structure	INDUSTRIAL to Post-War	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	377310	344350
MST6957	Bridge, Keele Hall Park, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE	377301	344393
MST6958	Pair of Ball-Capped Piers, Keele Hall Park, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE	377312	344367
MST6959	Tunnel, Keele Hall Park, Keele	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	377280	344374
MST6960	Arched Viaduct and Grotto, Keele Hall Park, Keele	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	377277	344363
MST6961	36 The Village, Keele	Building	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	377307	344393
MST6962	Milepost, Station Road, Keele	Building	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	382649	343254
MST6975	Milepost, Tadgedale, Muckleston	Building	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	383146	342810
MST6976	Chest Tomb, Church of St Mary, Muckleston	Monument	Georgian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	383142	342791

MST6977	Benbow Memorial, Church of St Mary, Muckleston	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	382550	352550
MST6978	Birchall Memorial, Church of St Mary, Muckleston	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	385080	345870
MST6979	Goodall Memorial, Church of St Mary, Muckleston	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE	385106	346444
MST6980	Latham Memorial, Church of St Mary, Muckleston	Monument	Georgian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	385148	346496
MST6987	White House Farmhouse, Wood Lane, Muckleston, Loggerheads	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	385101	346541
MST7017	Milepost, Markey Drayton Road, Tyrley	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	384712	346026
MST7032	Ye Olde House and Bridge Cottage, Madeley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384857	345980
MST7033	School House, Madeley	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384730	346130
MST7034	Sir John Offley Primary School, Madeley	Placename or Settlement	Stuart to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING	384747	346099
MST7036	Milepost, Barhill Road, Madeley	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	384886	345989
MST7039	Birches Farmhouse, Castle Lane, Madeley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384951	345917
MST7043	Offley Well Head, Madeley	Building	Victorian	STRUCTURE	384983	345887
MST7048	The Old Hall, Poolside, Madeley	Monument	Elizabethan to Stuart	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384993	345864
MST7049	Telephone Box, Station Road, Madeley	Monument	Post-1914	STRUCTURE	384714	346101
MST7050	The White House, Poolside, Madeley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING	384725	346094
MST7051	Offley Almshouses, 1 to 11 Station Road, Madeley	Monument	Stuart	EXTANT BUILDING	384728	346085
MST7052	Town House, Station Road, Madeley	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384734	346074
MST7055	Brice Storr Memorial, All Saints Church, Madeley	Monument (Location Uncertain)	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE	384723	346073
MST7056	Broade/Halmarach Memorial, All Saints Church, Madeley	Building	Georgian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	384752	346022
MST7057	Buckley Memorial, All Saints Church, Madeley	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	384810	345980
MST7058	Cope Memorial, All Saints Church, Madeley	Monument	Georgian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	384846	346074
MST7059	Rowley Memorial, All Saints Church, Madeley	Building	Georgian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	384860	346080
MST7060	Rowley Memorial, All Saints Church, Madeley	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE	384960	346150
MST7061	Timmis Memorial, All Saints Church, Madeley	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE	384910	346070
MST7062	Timmis Memorial, All Saints Church, Madeley	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE	385185	346235
MST7063	Timmis Memorial, All Saints Church	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE	385230	346250

MST7064	Chest Tomb, All Saints Church, Madeley	Monument	Georgian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	385094	346224
MST7065	Wilkinson Memorial, All Saints Church, Madeley	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE	385128	346245
MST7098	Ivy Cottage, Lymes Road, The Lymes, Whitmore	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	385216	346279
MST7099	Park Lodge, Butterton Hall Park	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	384820	346058
MST7100	Gate Piers, Park Lodge, Butterton Hall Park	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE	385093	345731
MST713	Chapel, Talke	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384610	345974
MST8606	Former Militia Barracks, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384642	346073
MST8609	Gate Lodge, 1 Brampton Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	385416	346034
MST8610	Garden Wall and Stone Bollards, Brampton Lodge, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	STRUCTURE; STRUCTURE; STRUCTURE	385416	346020
MST8611	Brampton Lodge, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	385411	346014
MST8615	3 and 5 Church Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	384760	346130
MST8617	Market Cross, High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Georgian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	384749	346095
MST8618	Fenton House, 5, 7 and 9 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	MEDIEVAL to Georgian	ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT; EXTANT BUILDING; ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT	384989	346249
MST8619	17 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	385080	346230
MST8620	Rainbow Inn, 51 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to INDUSTRIAL	ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT; EXTANT BUILDING	385083	346283
MST8621	75 and 77 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Georgian to Edwardian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384573	345750
MST8622	85 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	385069	346236
MST8623	93 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Findspot (PAS)	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	385090	346300
MST8624	The Golden Ball, 14 and 16 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Findspot (PAS)	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	385109	346346
MST8625	18a High Street, Newcastle unde Lyme	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	385055	346340
MST8626	22 and 24 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Findspot	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	385017	346136

MST8627	26 and 28a High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Findspot	Georgian to INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	385392	345960
MST8628	28 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Georgian to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	385355	345919
MST8629	The Wine Vaults Public House, 36 High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	379616	351354
MST8630	56a High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	377615	351657
MST8631	9 to 13 Ironmarket, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	379864	350941
MST8632	14, 15 and 16 Ironmarket, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian	ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT; EXTANT BUILDING	379854	350915
MST8633	31 Ironmarket, Newcastle under Lyme	Findspot	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	380486	351024
MST8634	Boozy Dog Public House, 49 Ironmarket, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	382600	352860
MST8635	12 King Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	382570	352880
MST8636	Bradwell House, 16 and 18 King Street, Newcastle	Structure	POST MEDIEVAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	382580	353120
MST8637	1 King Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	383268	352390
MST8638	3 King Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	383218	352733
MST8639	7, 9 and 11 King Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	383219	352760
MST8642	Old Bull's Head Inn, Lad Lane, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT	382589	353233
MST8643	Church of the Holy Trinity, London Road, Newcastle under Lyme	Findspot	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	381778	346707
MST8644	Maxim's Wine Bar, Lower Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING	380717	351689
MST8645	Old Unitarian Meeting House, Lower Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; DEMOLISHED BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	381389	352001
MST8646	Former Silk Mill, 21 Marsh Parade, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	380561	351953

MST8647	23 and 25 Marsh Parade, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	381390	351289
MST8648	27 Marsh Parade, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	384698	346162
MST8649	Carlton House, 48 and 50 Merrial Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	385135	345645
MST8650	56 Merrial Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	385368	345691
MST8651	Ebenezer House, Ryecroft, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	385329	345811
MST8652	1 and 2 Nelson Place, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	380172	351142
MST8653	Veterinary Surgery, Queen Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Structure	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	379562	351041
MST8654	Old Orme Boys Primary School, Pool Dam, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	379259	350904
MST8655	Queen's Chambers, 2 Queen Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	379851	351277
MST8656	6 and 8 Queen Street, Newcastle Under Lyme	Building	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	379964	350664
MST8657	Brampton House, 10 and 12 Queen Street, Newcastle	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	380278	350537
MST8658	Church of St George, Queen Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	380494	351282
MST8659	Victoria Statue, Queen's Gardens, Ironmarket, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Edwardian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	379510	350356
MST8660	Stone Entrance Piers and Walls to Stubbs' Walk	Monument (Extent Undefined)	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	380266	350492
MST8661	Church of St Paul, Victoria Road, Newcastle	Monument	Edwardian	EXTANT BUILDING	380009	350265
MST8709	Townhouse Farmhouse and Labourer's Cottage, Audley	Monument	Norman to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	379294	350687
MST8711	Domvilles Farmhouse, Barthomley Road, Audley	Findspot	POST MEDIEVAL to Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	380423	350887
MST8712	4 - 12 Church Street, Audley	Findspot	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	385391	345648
MST8713	14 Church Street and St James' Church Hall, Audley	Findspot (PAS)	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	377298	344801
MST8715	Milepost, New Road, Bignall End, Audley	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Victorian	EXTANT STRUCTURE	378555	351305

MST8754	Crown Bank House, Crown Bank, Talke	Monument (Extent Undefined)	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	379520	351369
MST8755	Crown Bank Cottage, Crown Bank, Talke	Monument (Extent Undefined)	Norman to POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	379602	351450
MST8756	Agricultural Building, Crown Bank, Talke	Monument (Location Uncertain)	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	382004	354061
MST8765	Harecastle Farmhouse, Newcastle Road, Talke	Building	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING	374524	336481
MST8766	Lodge, Clough Hall, Kidsgrove	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384668	346170
MST8767	Jasmine Lodge, Newcastle Road, Kidsgrove	Building	INDUSTRIAL to Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	378499	352351
MST8770	Cross House, 51 Swan Bank, Talke	Building	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	377500	344500
MST9009	Church of Saint Luke, Church Street, Silverdale	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	377938	344653

MST10455	Hullock's Pool Farmhouse, Audley	Building	POST MEDIEVAL	EXTANT BUILDING	380327	351975
MST10480	Chest Tomb, Church of St Giles, Newcastle-under-Lyme	Structure	Georgian	STRUCTURE	384706	346075
MST10481	25 Ironmarket, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	POST MEDIEVAL to INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384911	346113
MST10482	8 King Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Georgian	EXTANT BUILDING	385166	346225
MST10483	10 King Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	385175	346230
MST10484	Newcastle Congregational Church, King Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	385208	346225
MST10485	Cemetery Chapels, Lymewood Grove, Newcastle	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	384835	345321
MST10486	Cemetery Railings and Gates, Lymewood Grove, Newcastle under Lyme	Structure	Victorian	STRUCTURE; STRUCTURE	384758	345507
MST10654	Garden House, 21 Larchwood, Keele	Building	Victorian	EXTANT BUILDING	381370	344981
MST11069	Keele University Chapel, Keele	Building	Post-War	EXTANT BUILDING	381836	345024

MST11276	First World War Memorial, Church of St John the Baptist Church, Keele	Structure	Post-1914	EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE; EXTANT STRUCTURE	380930	345215
MST11309	The Old Post Office, 37 Ironmarket Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	Post-1914 to Post-War	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE; EXTANT BUILDING; EXTANT BUILDING	384984	346110
MST11568	The Albion Inn, High Street, Newcastle under Lyme	Building	INDUSTRIAL	EXTANT BUILDING	384990	345846
MST11850	Key Findspot, Keele	Findspot (PAS)	MEDIEVAL to POST MEDIEVAL	FIND	380600	345900
MST1193	Castle Mills, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument	Norman to Georgian	EARTHWORK; DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384683	345821
MST1195	Dominican Friary, Newcastle under Lyme	Monument (Extent Undefined)	MEDIEVAL	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	384824	345727

APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020. *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*.

Historic England 2015a. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1 – The Historic Environment in Local Plans*.

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Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019. *Planning Practice Guidance – Historic Environment*.

NPPF, 2023. *National Planning Policy Framework*, (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government).

APPENDIX D FIGURES

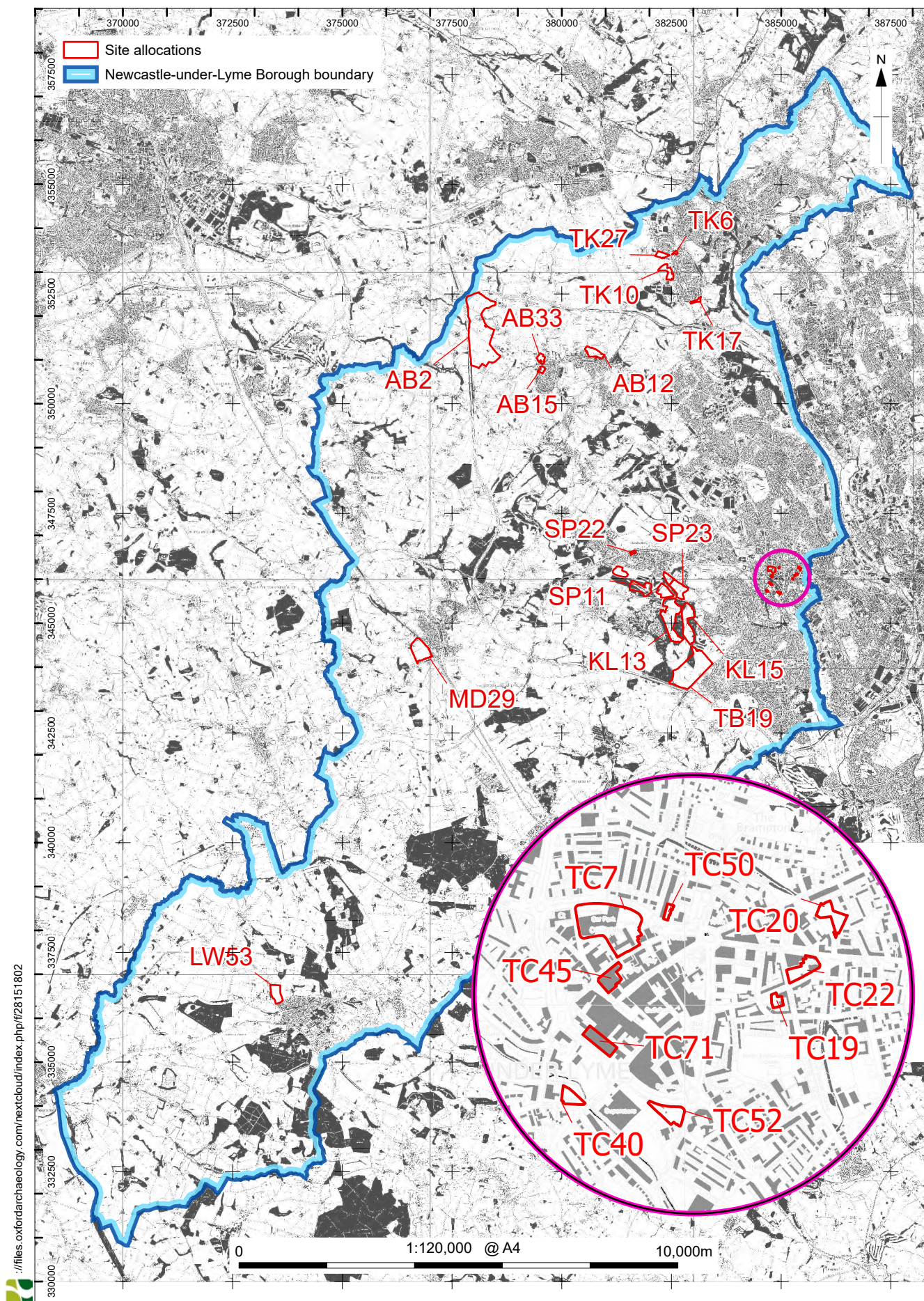


Figure 1: Allocated sites

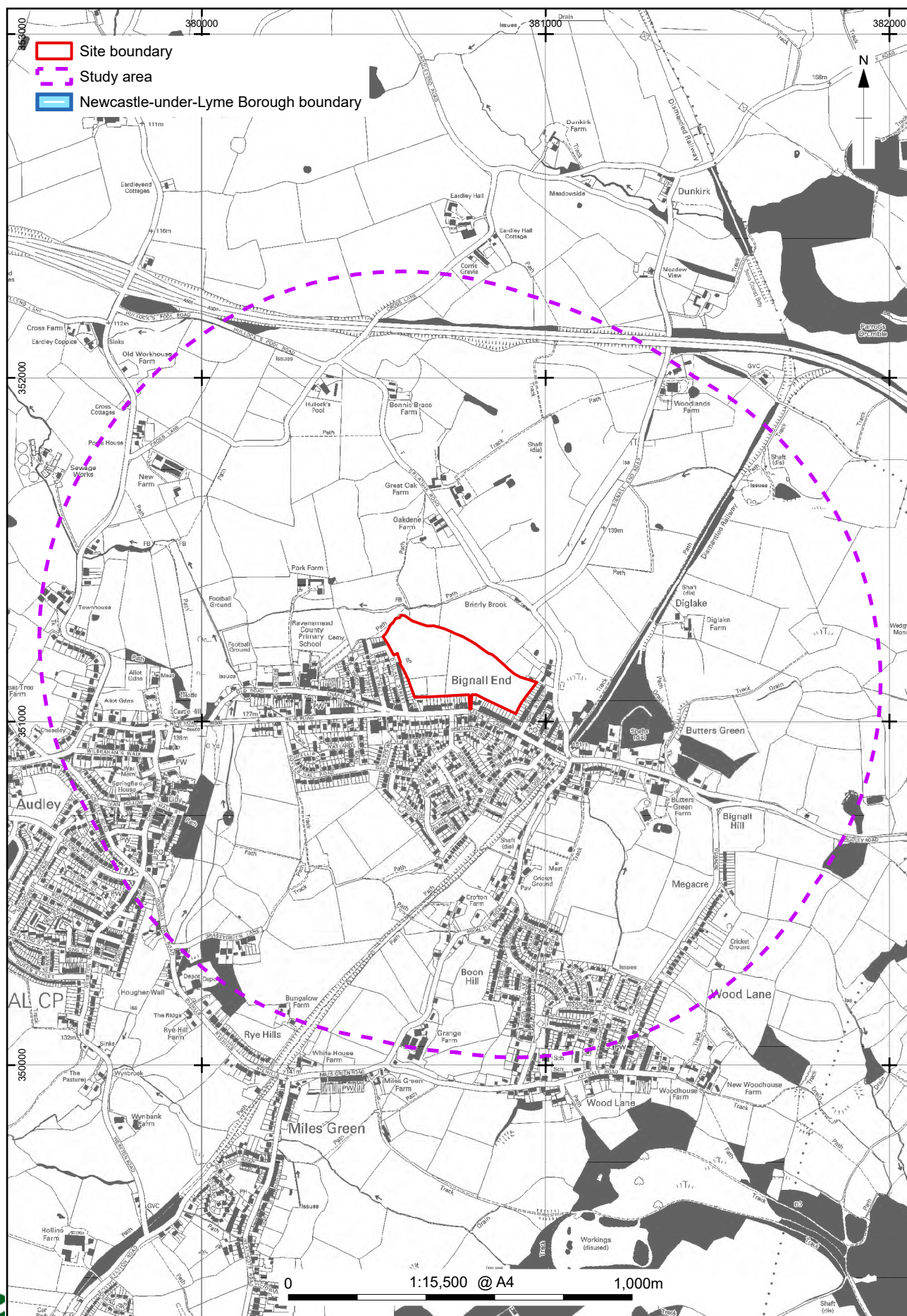


Figure 2: Site location - AB12

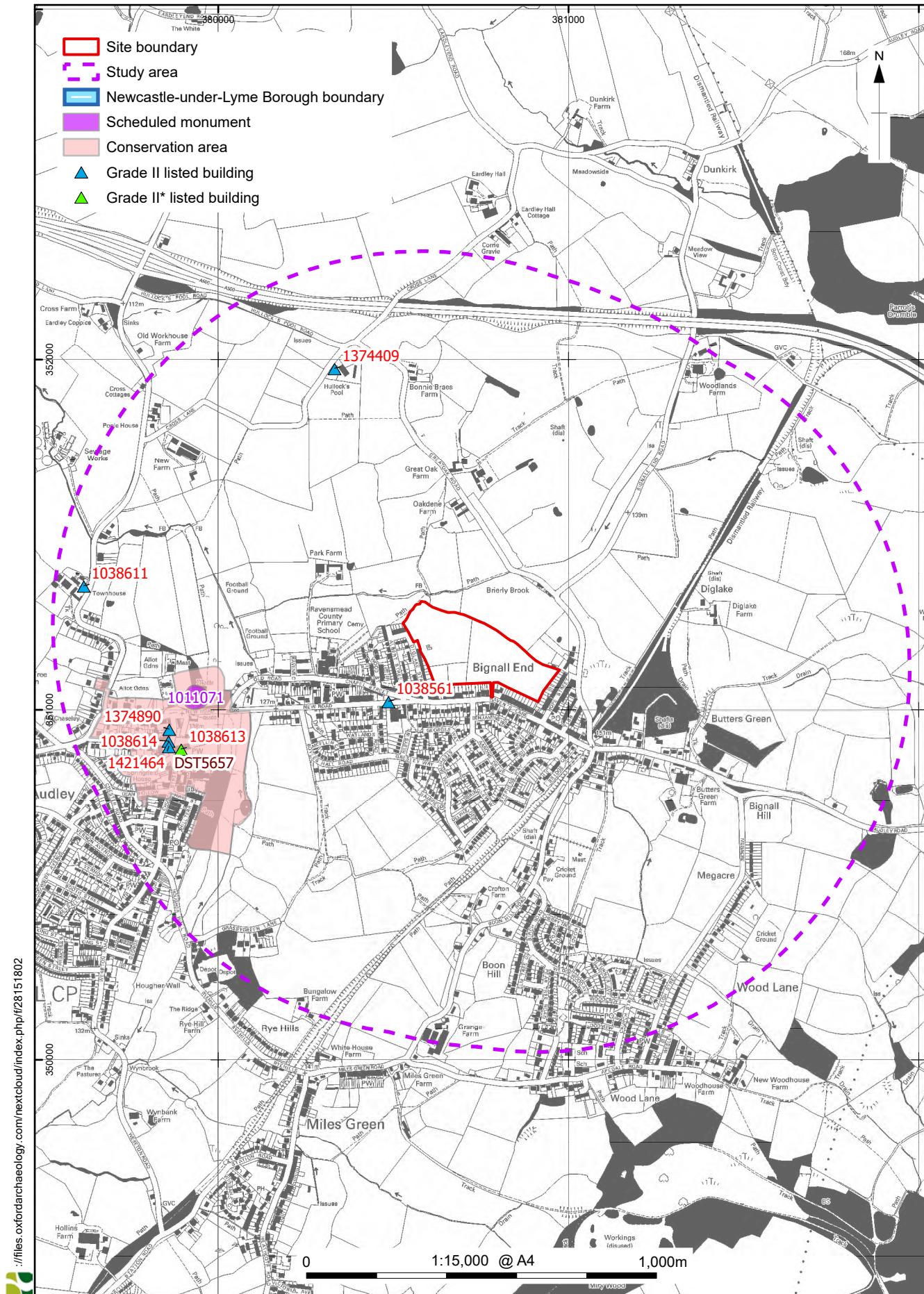


Figure 2: NHLE data - AB12

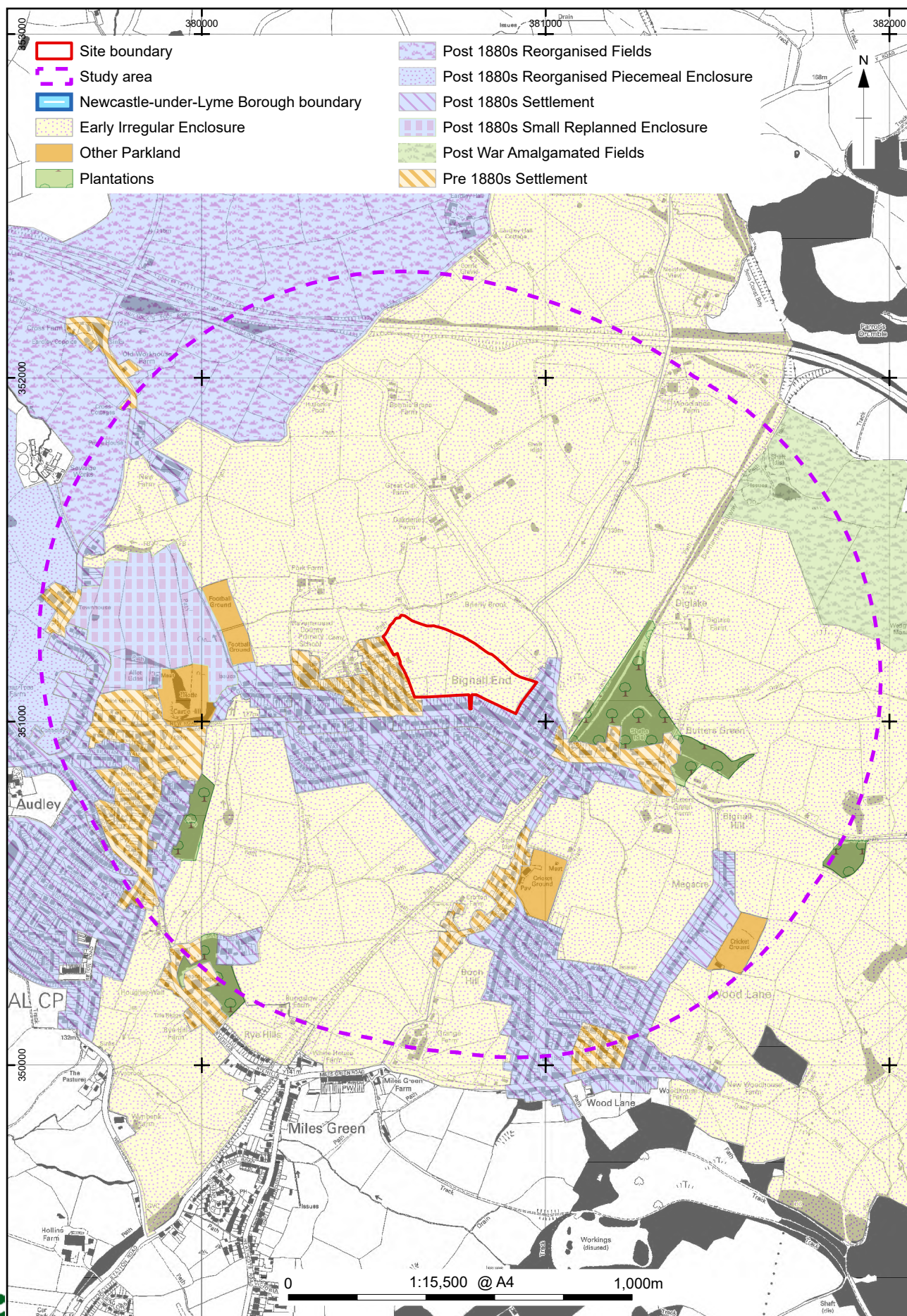


Figure 5: HLC data - AB12

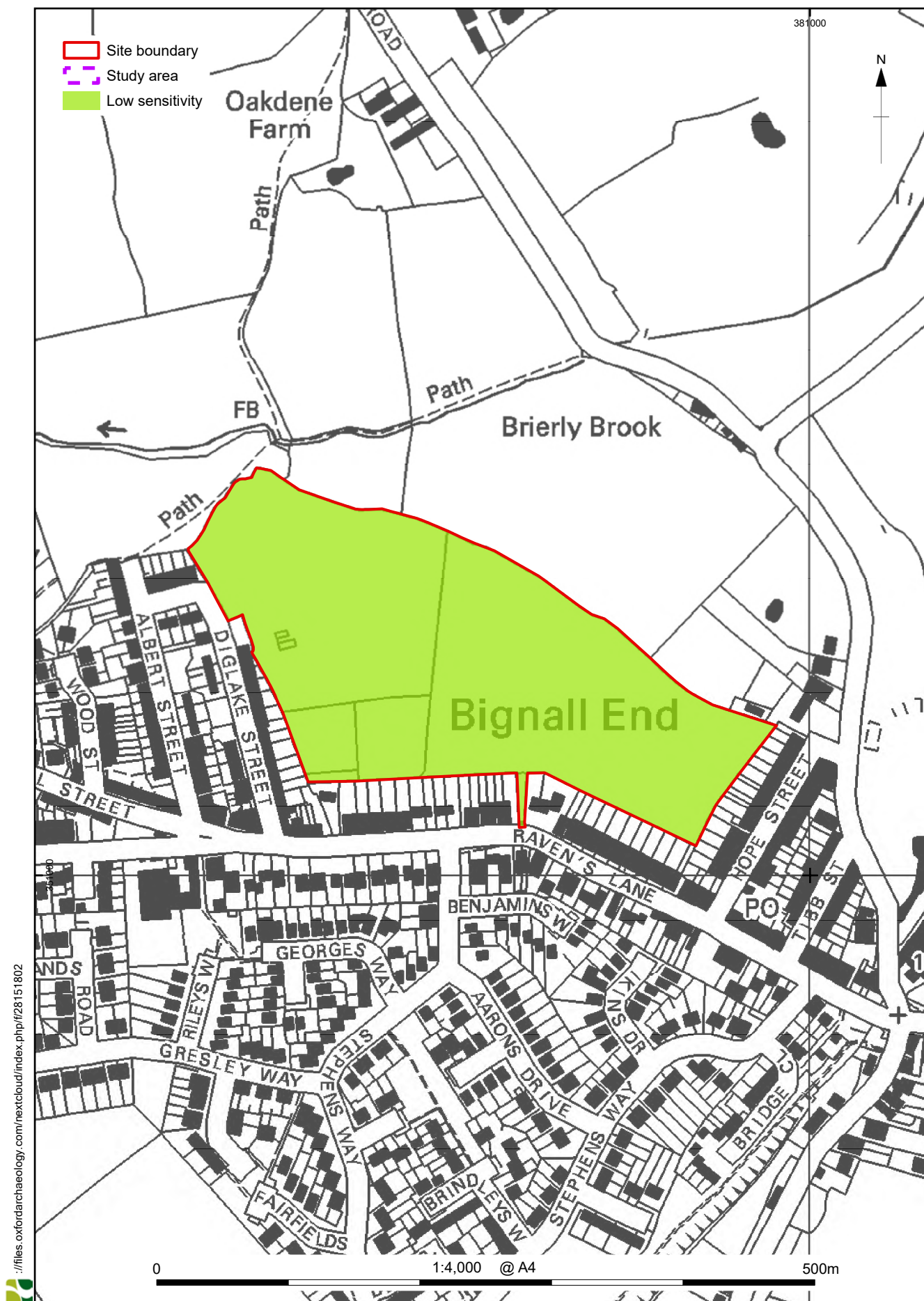


Figure 6: Sensitivity score - AB12

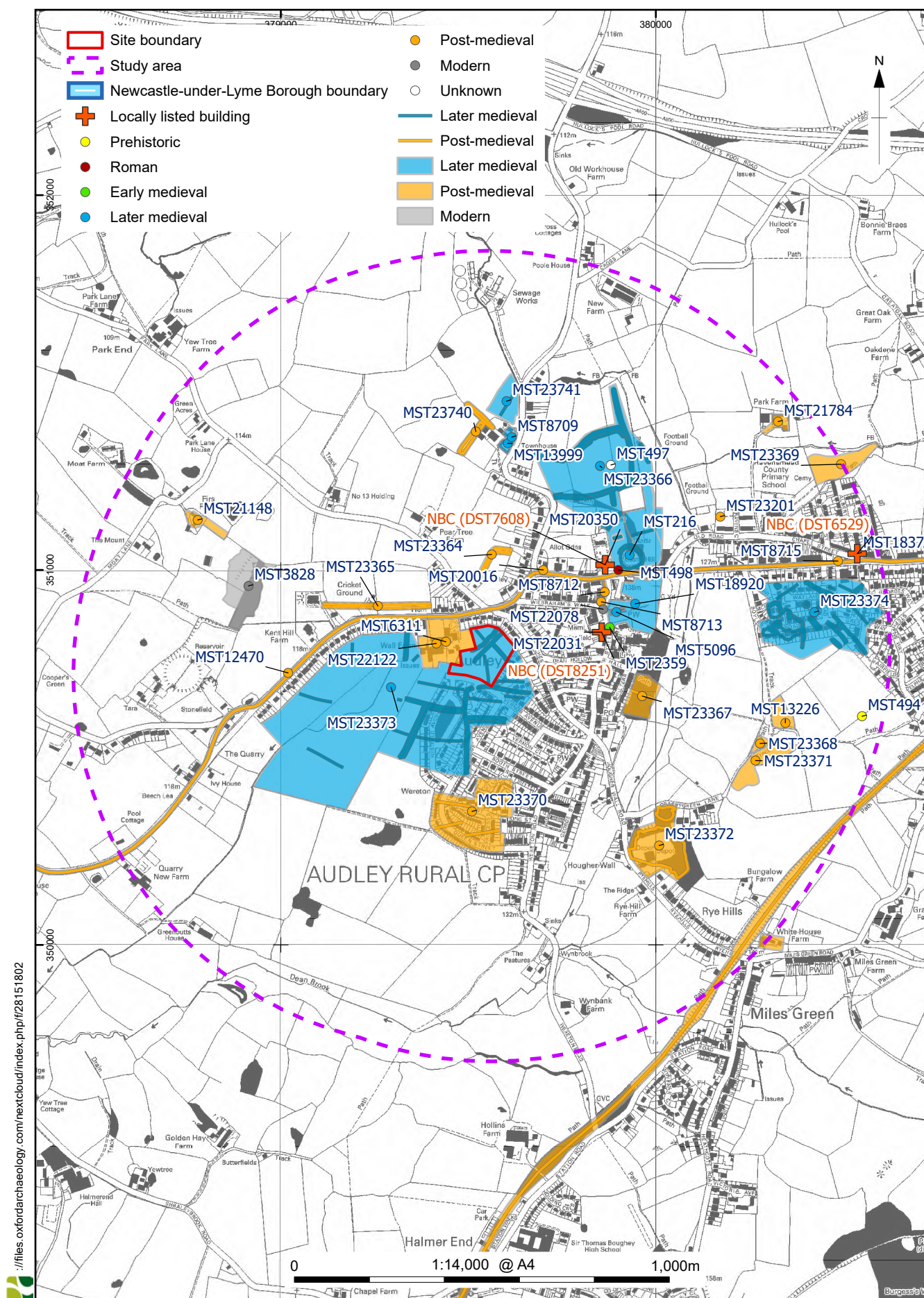
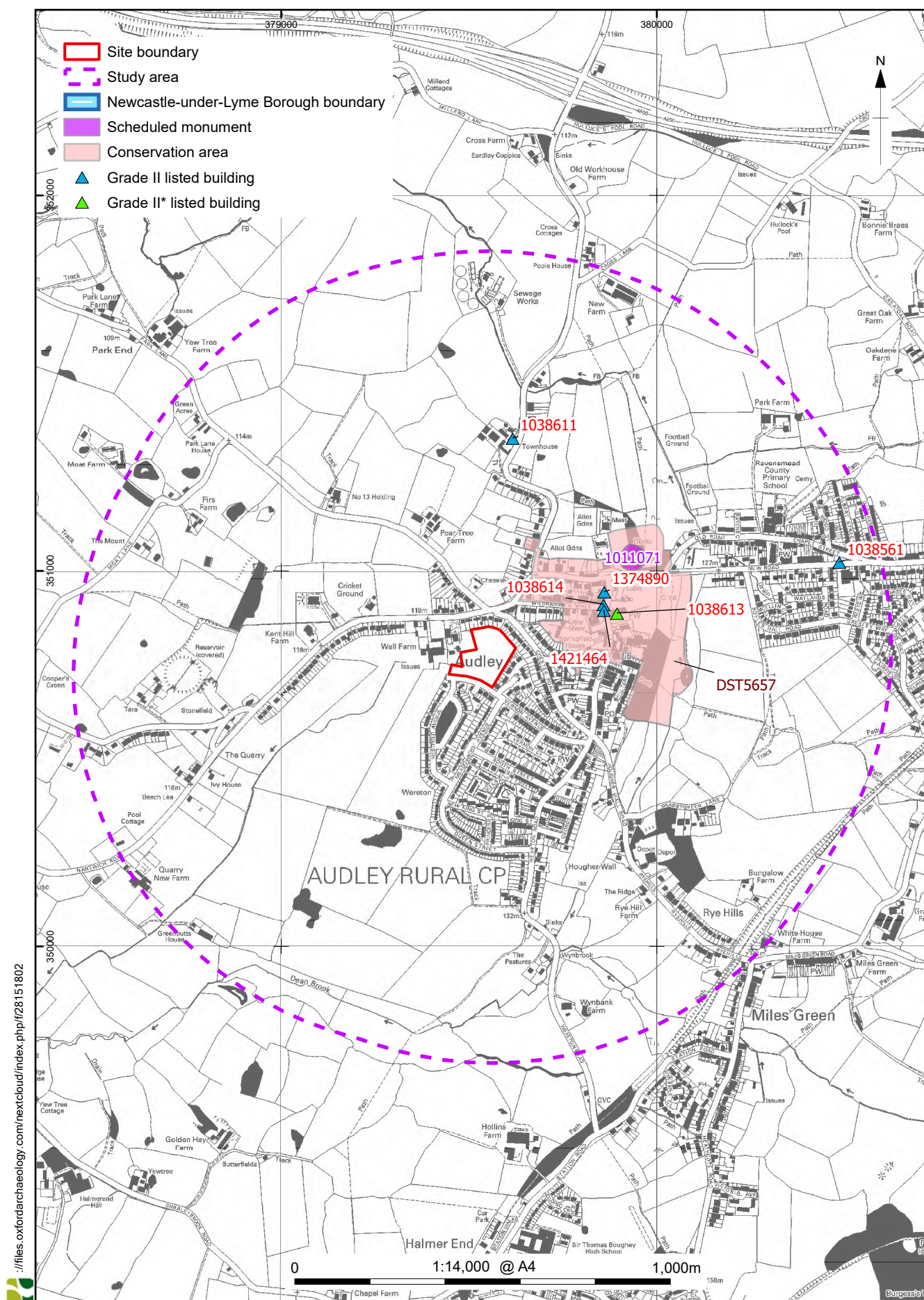


Figure 9: HER data - AB15



Figure 7: Site location - AB15



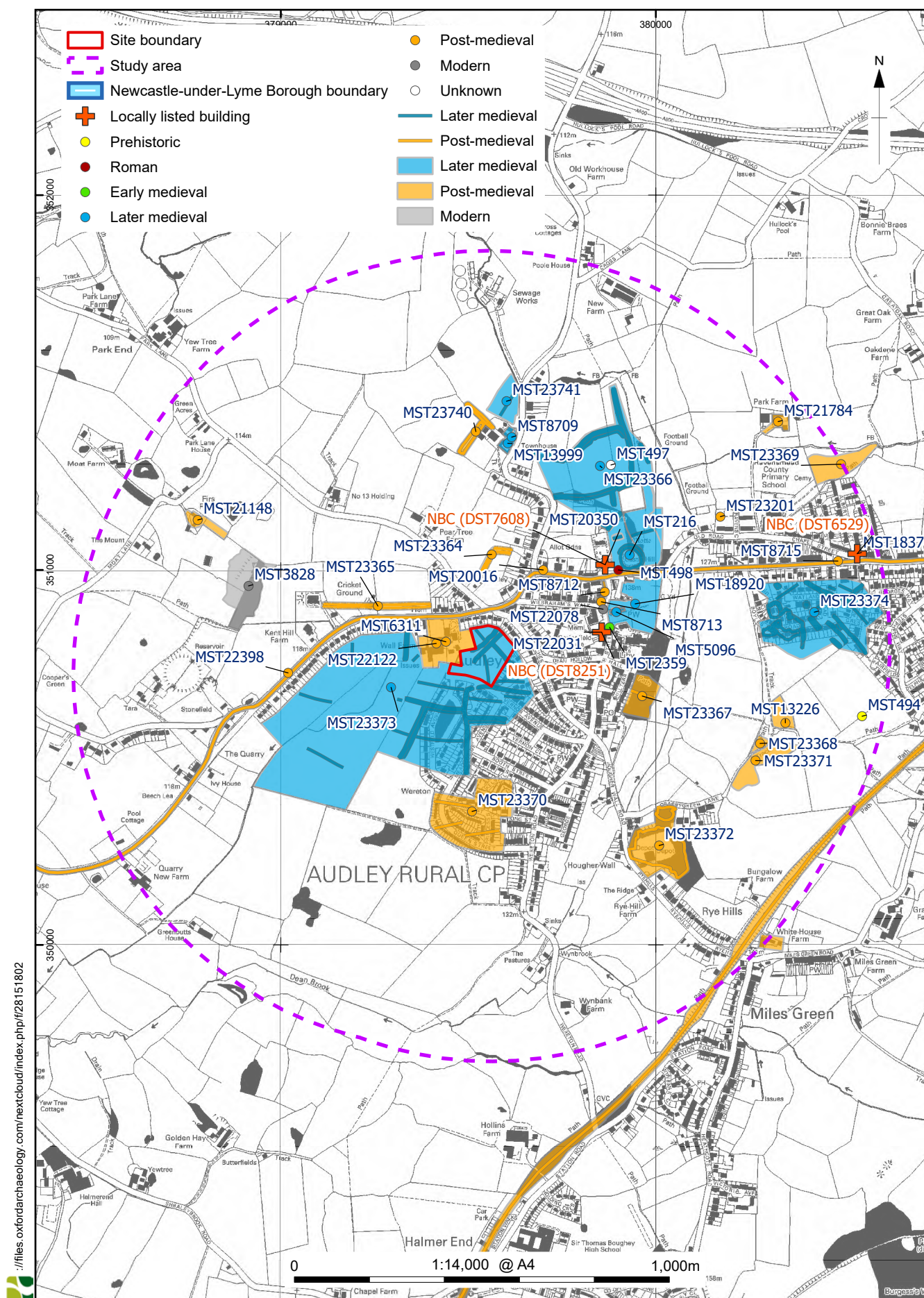
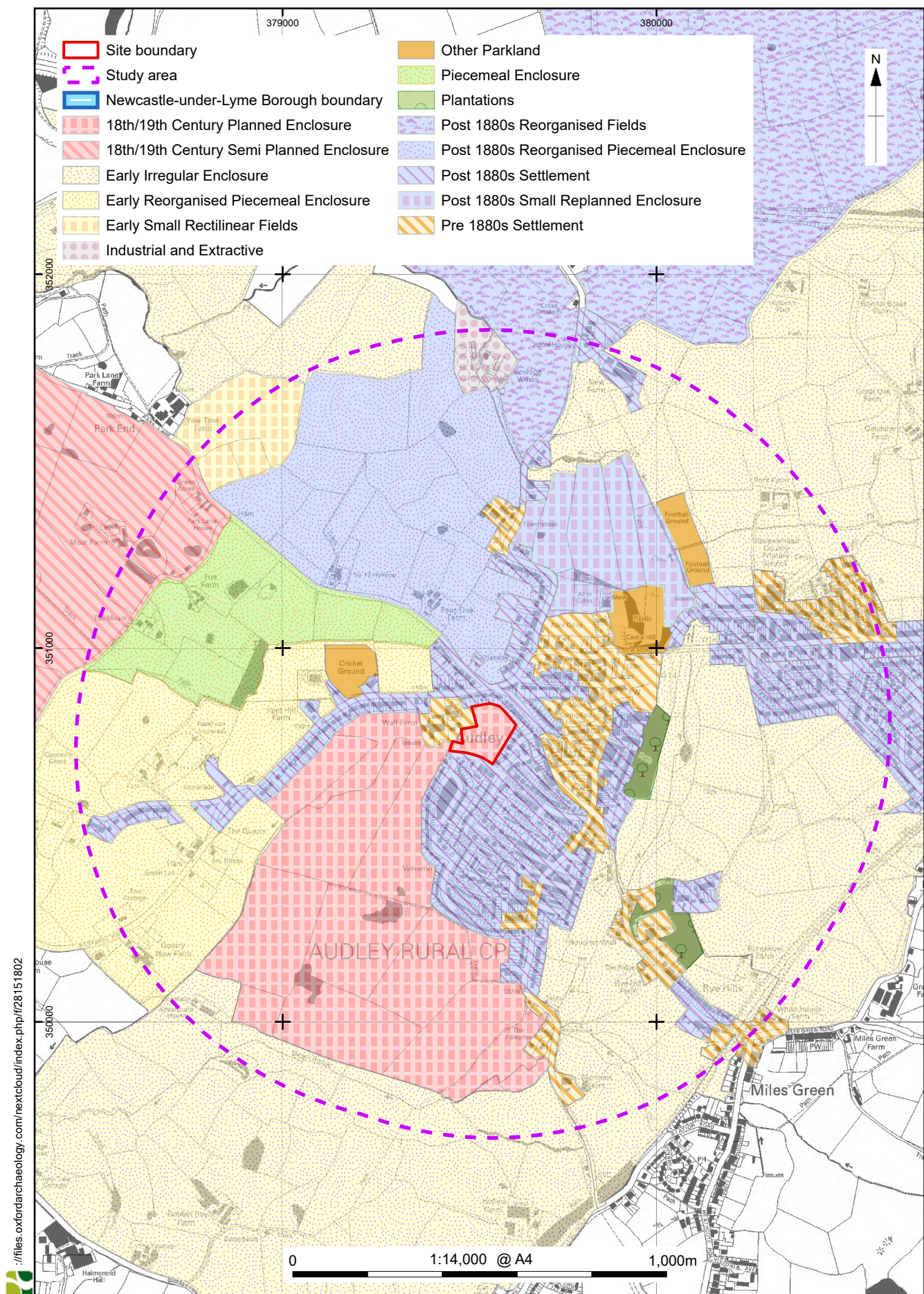


Figure 9: HER data - AB15



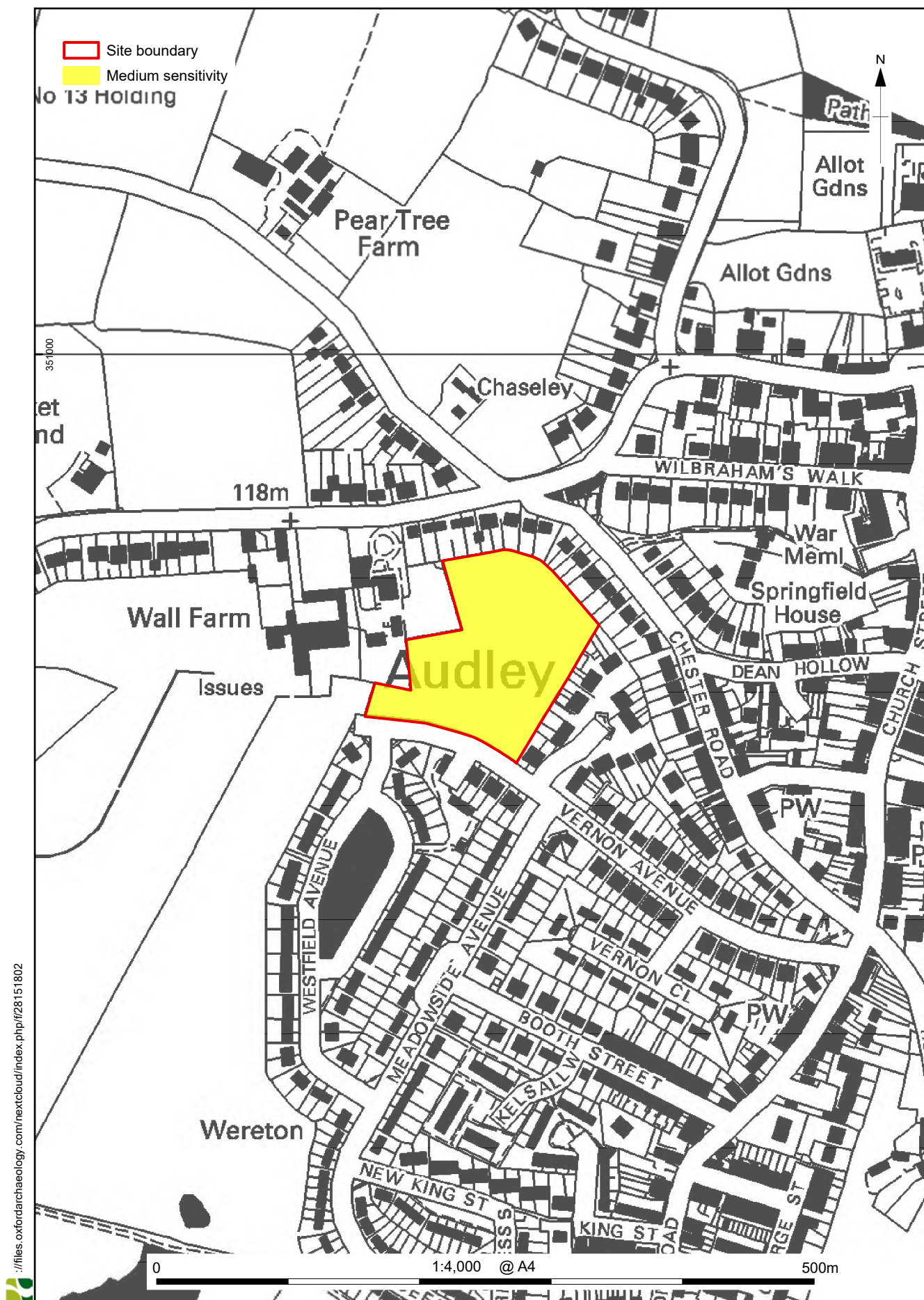


Figure 11: Sensitivity score - AB15

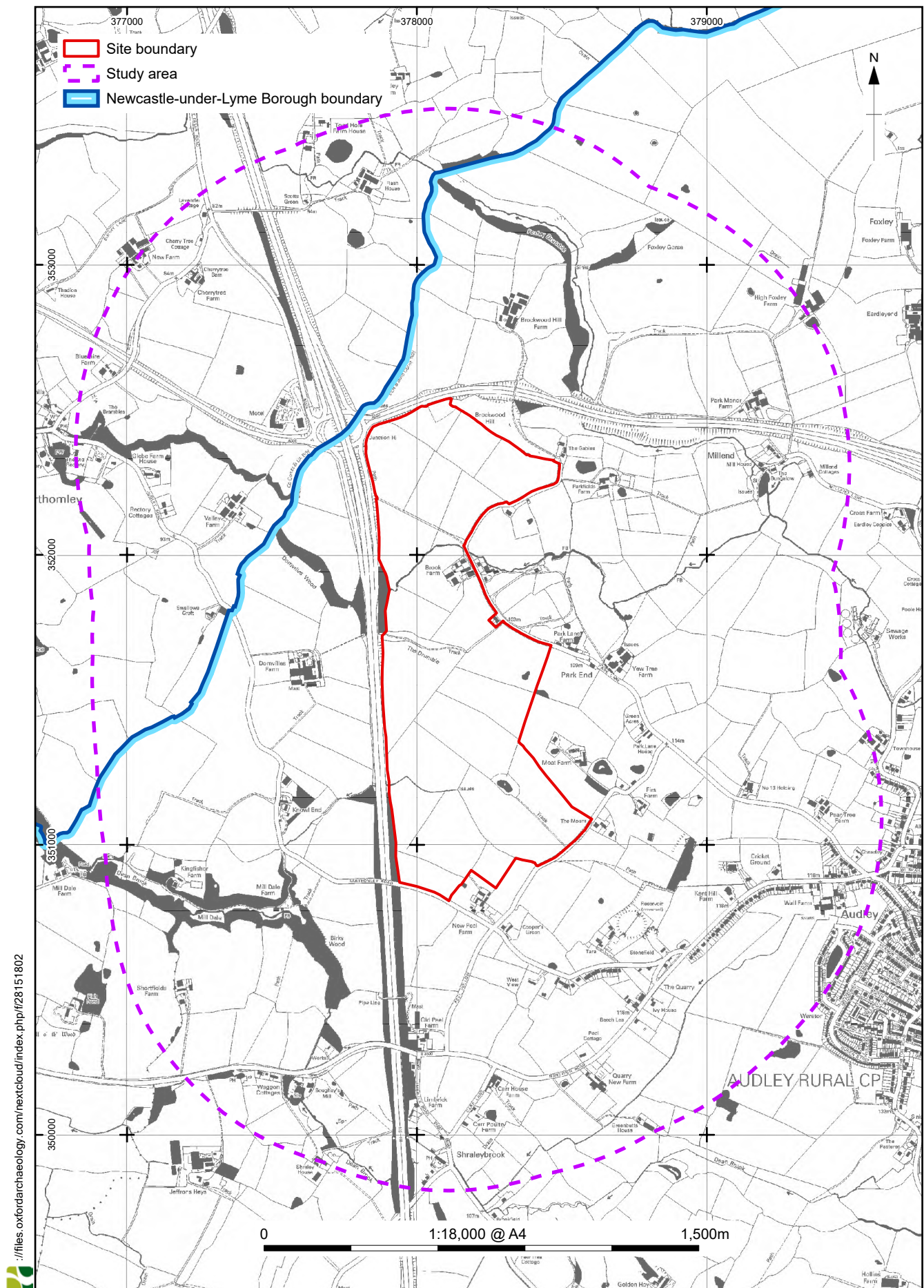


Figure 12: Site location - AB2

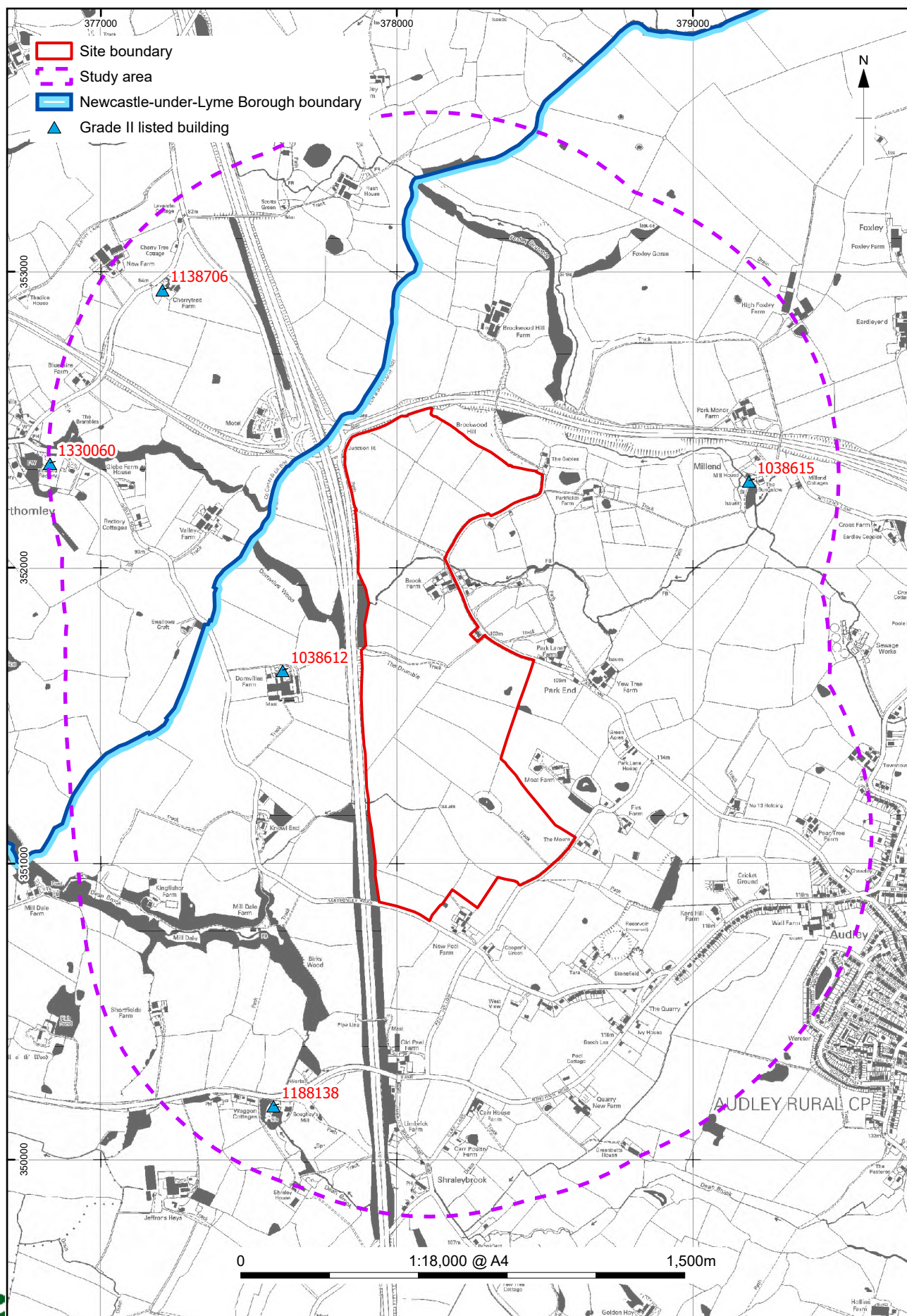


Figure 13: NHLE data - AB2

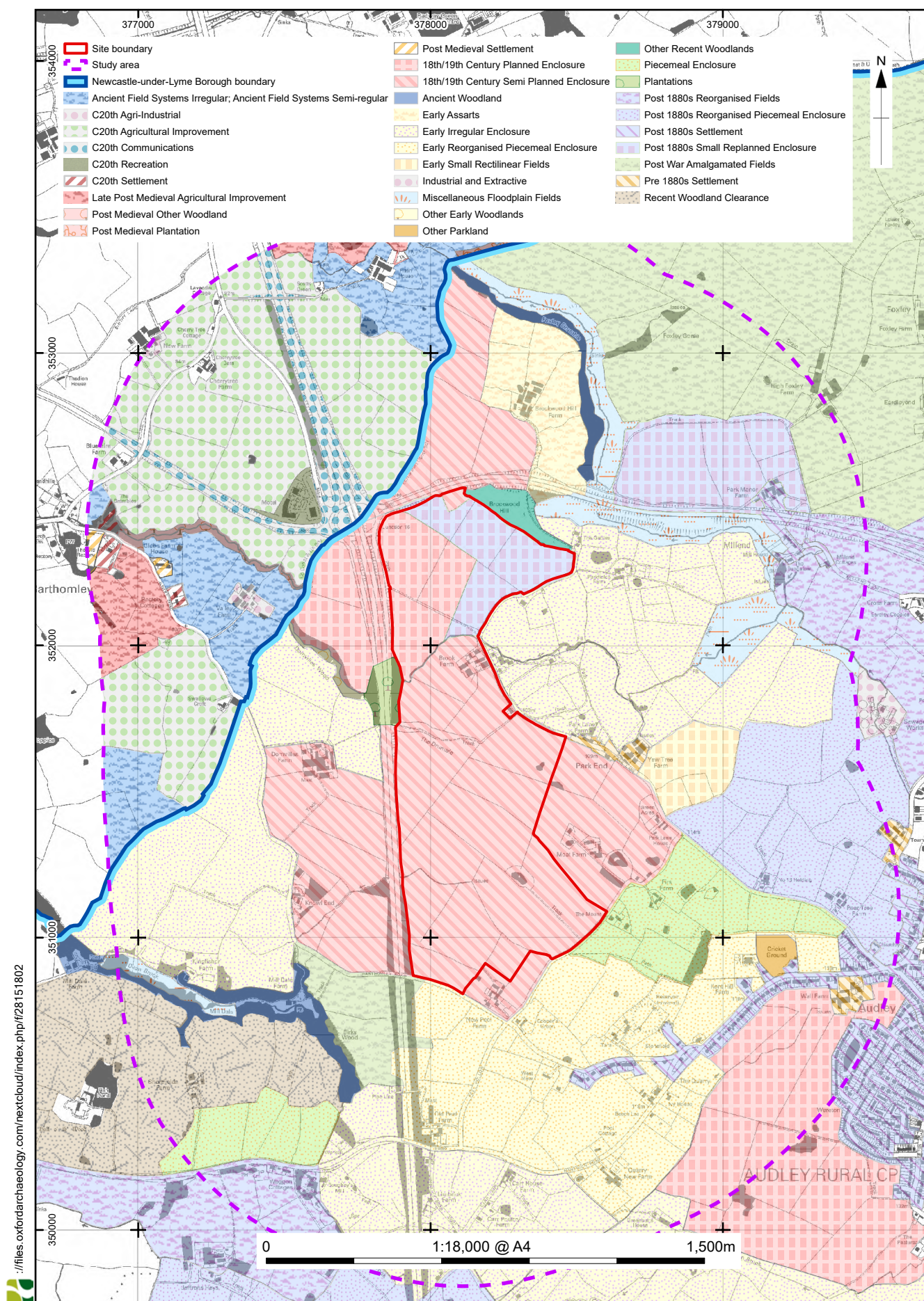


Figure 15: HLC data - AB2

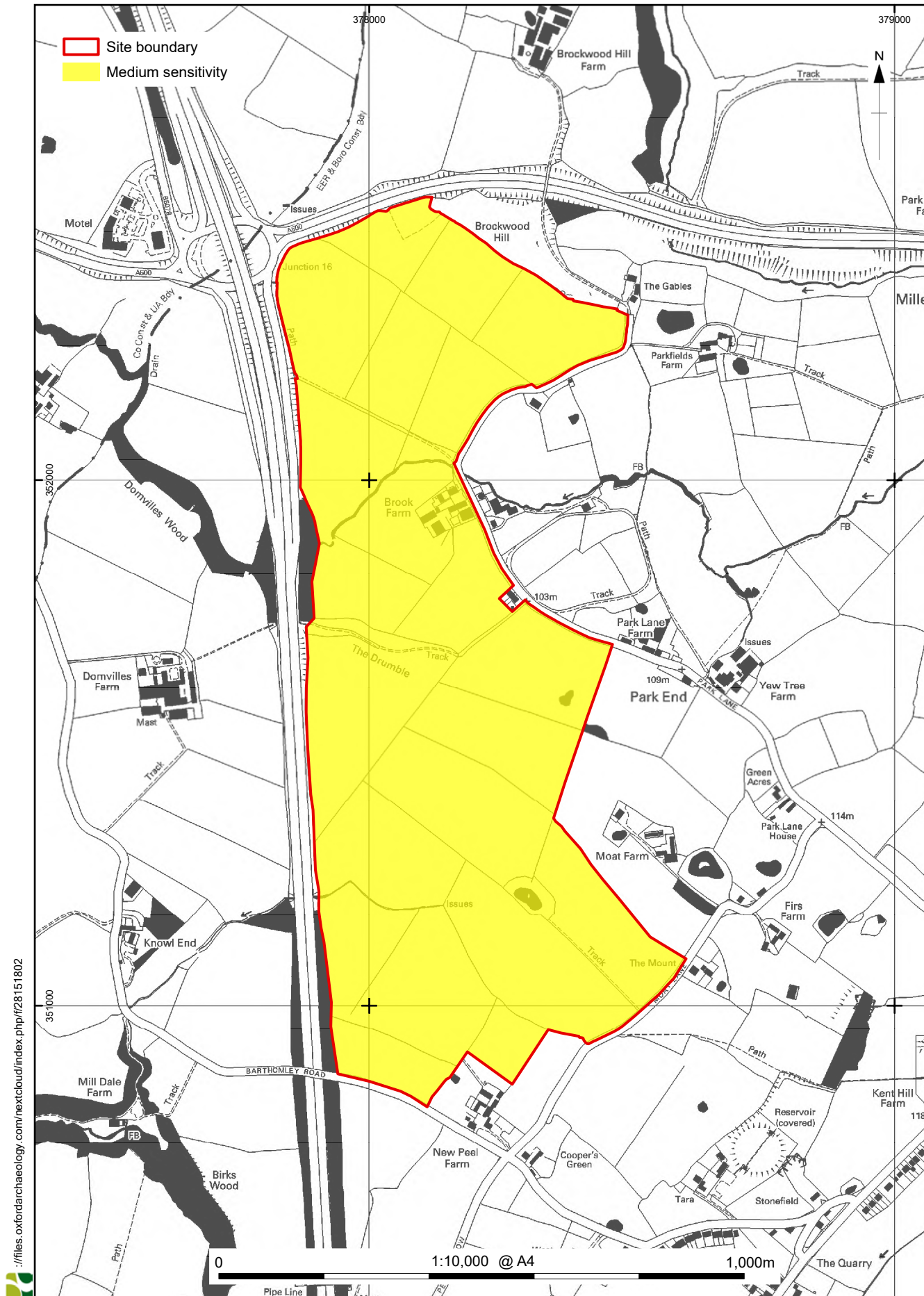


Figure 16: Sensitivity score - AB2

