



High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe)

Environmental Statement

Volume 5: Technical appendices

CA2: Colwich to Yarlet

Gazetteer of heritage assets (CH-002-002)



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Department for Transport

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited has been tasked by the Department for Transport (DfT) with managing the delivery of a new national high speed rail network. It is a non-departmental public body wholly owned by the DfT.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Structure of the cultural heritage appendices

1.1.1 The cultural heritage Appendices for the Colwich to Yarlet community area (CA2) comprise:

- baseline reports (Volume 5: Appendix CH-001-002);
- a gazetteer of heritage assets (this Appendix);
- impact assessment (Volume 5: Appendix CH-003-002); and
- survey reports, incorporating geophysical survey and remote sensing studies, which are available in the Background Information and Data document¹.

1.1.2 In addition there are two route-wide cultural heritage Appendices:

- a historic landscape character report (Volume 5: Appendix CH-005-000); and
- a geoarchaeological desk study report (Volume 5: Appendix CH-006-000).

1.1.3 Maps referred to throughout the cultural heritage Appendices are contained in the Volume 5: Cultural Heritage Map Book.

1.2 Scope and coverage

1.2.1 This Appendix provides descriptive information for the Colwich to Yarlet area relating to identified designated and non-designated heritage assets that lie within the following study areas:

- designated assets where the assessment has determined a potential for impacts on setting or significance within 2km of the land required for the Proposed Scheme and the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV); and
- all non-designated assets and their settings within the land required for the Proposed Scheme and within a 500m buffer zone.

1.2.2 Heritage assets have been grouped where appropriate; e.g. clusters of listed buildings within conservation areas or groups of archaeological features.

¹ HS2 Ltd (2017), *High Speed Two (HS2) Phase 2a (West Midlands - Crewe), Background Information and Data, Cultural heritage survey reports*, BID-CH-004-002, www.gov.uk/hs2

2 Information supplied

2.1.1 For each asset or group of assets the following information has been provided in Table 1:

- unique identifier e.g. COY001;
- asset type: simple classification of asset type using following classes:
 - archaeology;
 - built heritage;
 - historic hedgerow;
 - historic landscape; and
 - settlement;
- name: either name used in designation record(s) or other identifiable name;
- description: short description of the asset and, where relevant, its setting;
- period: primary period relating to asset using period classifications from Volume 5: Appendix CH-001-002 Cultural heritage baseline report;
- designation: if applicable, key designation or designations for some groups;
- grade: where applicable, grade of any designated assets;
- significance/value: score based on the Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report² classifications i.e. high, moderate, low, not significant; an 'unknown' category has been introduced in respect of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) and aerial photographic investigation (API) features, in instances where there is presently insufficient evidence to determine significance;
- National Heritage List (NHL) reference: NHL reference for designated assets, where relevant; and
- Historic Environment Record (HER) reference: HER reference, where relevant.

² The Scope and Methodology Report and its Addendum are set out in Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-001 and CT-001-002

3 Gazetteer

Table 1: Gazetteer of heritage assets for the Colwich to Yarlet area

Unique identifier	Asset type	Name	Description	Period	Designation	Grade	Significance/value	NHL reference	HER reference
COY001	Archaeology	Mound, Moreton Brook	Circular bank feature on western slopes overlooking the valley of Moreton Brook. The asset is approximately 12m in diameter with a smaller mound feature approximately 2m in diameter immediately to the north. Located within a pasture field with Moreton Brook to the east (BID-CH-004-002-LiDAR feature 142). Unknown origin.	Unknown	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY002	Built heritage	Upper Moreton Farm	An isolated farmstead of early 19 th century origin, first depicted on an Ordnance Survey drawing of 1832. Comprises a detached farmhouse and an L-plan range of outbuildings, which together form a regular courtyard layout. The west wing of outbuildings is (as of autumn 2016) an unusually well-preserved brick barn with decorative ventilation brickwork. The north wing is a former stable, farmed by Second World War German prisoners (according to the farmer). The current setting of the farm is an open rural landscape with modern farm buildings/barns to the north. Current access is from the north, broadly corresponding to an access track seen on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map (1882, 1:2,500). To the west lie two large ponds.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17211
COY003	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow adjacent to Upper Moreton Farm	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation preserved in pasture adjacent to Upper Moreton Farm (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 72).	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY004	Built heritage	Moreton Grange	A building is shown on this site lying on a lane leading north-west from Colton on the Yates map of 1775 ³ , before the construction of Moreton House led to significant changes in the local landscape. A	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST21274

³ Yates' map of 1775 (Staffordshire Record Office D590/410)

			farmstead existed on this site by the time of the first Ordnance Survey drawing of 1832. It has a regular courtyard with an L-plan range with detached buildings to one side of the yard. The oldest part of the farmhouse, possibly dating from the later 18 th century, is the northern wing, with the central and southern part of the house apparently mid to late Victorian, with a mansard roof. It is identifiable on historic mapping as Moreton Grange. The current setting of the asset is an open rural landscape with an area of woodland to the north-east. Gardens lie immediately to the west and south of the farm complex and agricultural buildings and a yard lie to the north.						
COY005	Archaeology	Surviving ridge and furrow at Moreton	Ridge and furrow and other earthworks visible in fields to the north of Moreton Grange (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 75, 76; LiDAR feature 1052, 1053).	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY006	Built heritage	Moreton House	A large late 18th century two storey brick villa built on a hilltop, apparently by William Hanbury, owner of collieries in Norton Canes and Brownhills on Cannock Chase. When built it was an ambitious structure, with a substantial walled garden to the east and surrounded by a landscaped garden. The house is currently used as a boarding house by a local school. The farm immediately to the south of the house stands within the walls of the original walled garden. The creation of this designed landscape caused significant change to the local historic landscape, as can be seen by comparing the Yates map of 1775 ⁴ with the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1832. This indicates that there was no previous building on the site of Moreton House. The current setting of the asset includes a number of modern buildings within the wider setting of agricultural land.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1319886	N/A

⁴ Yates' map of 1775

COY007	Historic landscape	Moreton House Garden	Landscaped garden associated with Moreton House (BID-CH-004-002-LiDAR feature 1049, 1132). This was presumably laid out at the time that the house was built in approximately 1800. The remains of a ha-ha can still be seen marking the southern boundary. The original full extent of the ha-ha, forming an oval with the house and walled garden at its centre, can most clearly be seen on the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1832. By the time of the 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1881, 1:2,500) only the tree belt along the southern facing section survived. This survives as a belt of Spanish Oaks today. Much of the current setting of the asset is agricultural land.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY008	Built heritage	Moreton Farm	Location of a historic farm at Moreton, as shown on historic maps back to at least 1775 ⁵ . The surviving T-shaped, two storey farmhouse, recently renovated, appears from external appearance to date back to the late 18 th /early 19 th century. Numerous adjacent single storey farm buildings are present and have been recently renovated. The wider setting of the farm is an open rural landscape. The adjacent farmsteads of Moreton Cottage Farm and Moreton House lie to the west. Access is via a lane to the south, which leads to Moreton Grange.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY009	Archaeology	Moreton - possible moated site and ridge and furrow earthworks	Possible location of the medieval Moreton Manor, as indicated by a square platform approximately 50m across, surrounded by a flat-bottomed moat/ditch approximately 10m wide (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 74; LiDAR feature 1050). Traces of ridge and furrow within this area suggest that it was cultivated after it ceased to be occupied. Further ridge and furrow extends to the east in the fields west of Moreton Farm.	Medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

⁵ Yates' map of 1775

COY010	Built heritage	Moreton - farm buildings	Linear group of brick farm buildings at the base of the slope to the north of Moreton House and west of Moreton Farm. Buildings at this location appear to be indicated on mapping from 1775 ⁶ and are shown on all subsequent maps. Immediately to the north is a possible moat. This may indicate that this is the location of Moreton's medieval manor house (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 74). The current setting of the asset is an open rural landscape along with other farm buildings to the south and east.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY011	Built heritage	Doric screen garden walls terrace and parterre curb north of Bishton Hall	Garden screen, terrace, walls and parterre, dating from approximately the 1840s, with pink sandstone ashlar. The architect is not known. The asset comprises a screen on the north side; with a summerhouse at the centre, in the form of a Greek Doric hexastyle apteral temple; and flanking porticos, distyle in antis. In front of the screen there is a terrace, with vases and steps down to a formal garden with low boundary walls and an elaborately shaped parterre at the centre, with large moulded curb stones. The parterre has been converted to a fish pond. The summerhouse is a finely detailed Greek Doric temple; inside it is semi-circular and ashlar lined with pilastered walls, with niches and a stone bench.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II*	High	1273003	N/A
COY012	Built heritage	Bishton Hall	Bishton Hall and associated buildings including a coach house, stables and orangery. The house and coach house both date to the mid 18 th century, with the house extended in the 19 th century. The orangery dates to the mid 19 th century. The hall is built in the classical style and includes surviving 18 th century interior fittings and details.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II*, 2 x II	Moderate	1243335	N/A
COY013	Archaeology	Circular earthwork 360m east of	A bowl barrow approximately 360m east of Bishton Hall Farm. The monument includes the remains of a bowl barrow situated on gentle sloping ground to the Trent and Mersey Canal and the River Trent to	Bronze Age	Scheduled monument	SM	High	1006074	N/A

⁶ Yates' map of 1775

		Bishton Hall	the south. The barrow survives as a slight mound surrounded by a ditch known from aerial photography.						
COY014	Archaeology	Moated site (south-west of Colwich Church)	A moated site approximately 160m south-west of St Michael and All Angels' Church, Colwich. The monument is situated immediately to the south of the River Trent on low lying land prone to flooding. On the opposite bank lies the settlement of Colwich. The moated site includes a slightly raised grass-covered island, rectangular in plan. The remains of associated internal earthworks are visible on the eastern side of the island. The majority of moated sites date from the 13 th and 14 th centuries.	Medieval	Scheduled monument	SM	High	1007616	N/A
COY015	Built heritage	Far Coley Farm	An isolated farmstead laid out around a regular courtyard, with the main L-plan range and detached farmhouse off to the west. The farmstead was established by 1775 ⁷ and shown as a single row of buildings on the 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1881, 1:2,500). The original outbuilding ranges still appear to be extant, with a number of new agricultural buildings added to the site in more recent times. The current setting of the farm is an open rural landscape. The access lane to the west is the same as that shown on historic mapping (Ordnance Survey 1882, 1:2,500).	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST18623
COY016	Built heritage	Near Coley Farm	An isolated farmhouse to the east of Coley Lane. It comprises a rectangular courtyard with a main L shaped range, additional detached farm buildings and farmhouse. It is shown on maps dating back to 1775 ⁸ . The main outbuildings ranges are still extant and large modern farm buildings have been added to the north. The current setting of the farm is an open rural landscape with woodland to the north-west.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST18627

⁷ Yates' map of 1775

⁸ Yates' map of 1775

COY017	Built heritage	Tithebarn Farm	Farm building, shown in this location since at least 1832 (Ordnance Survey drawing). The 19 th century brick farm building appears still to be present, albeit it has been the subject of modern refurbishment. There are large modern farm buildings to the east. The current setting of the farm is an open rural landscape with areas of woodland to the west. Much of the former field pattern of small semi-irregular fields has been lost.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY018	Archaeology	Colwich Tithe Barn (site of)	This appears to have been the location of the Colwich parish tithe barn as shown on the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1832. It had been demolished by the 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1881, 1:2,500). It was formerly accessed by a track leading east from the A51 Lichfield Road. It now lies within a large agricultural field.	Medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY019	Archaeology	Enclosure, Tolldish Lane, Colwich	A sub-rectangular enclosure of uncertain date, identified as a cropmark feature on aerial photography from 1979 to the south of Tolldish Lane, Tolldish, Colwich. The enclosure may be late prehistoric or Roman in origin.	Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman?	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST4278
COY020	Built heritage	Ivyhouse Farmhouse, Hixon	Early 19 th century brick farmhouse, now surrounded by modern residential development.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1258757	N/A
COY021	Built heritage	New Road Farmhouse, Hixon	A late medieval wooden framed farmhouse, substantially rebuilt in the 17 th century and with most of the walling rebuilt in the mid to late 19 th century and with mid to late 20 th century alterations.	Medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1273252	N/A
COY022	Built heritage	Church of St Peter, Hixon	Mid 19 th century neo-Gothic church. Architect G G Scott.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1273554	N/A
COY023	Settlement	Colwich and Little Haywood Conservation Area	Comprises the conservation area; the parish church of St Michael and All Angel's, Colwich, listed at Grade II*; and three buildings each listed at Grade II: the Lodge to Shugborough Hall at Little Haywood, and the School House and Station House at Colwich. Along with COY026-029, these listed buildings reflect medieval, post-medieval and 19 th century development.	Medieval, post-medieval	Conservation area and listed buildings	CA, II*, 3 x II	Moderate	1116585, 1116590, 1273402, 1116586	N/A

COY024	Built heritage	Wychdon Lodge, Hixon	House built in approximately 1807, by an unknown architect, with mid and late 19 th century alterations. Symmetrical and restrained Regency composition.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1393071	N/A
COY025	Built heritage	Toll House, Tolldish Lane, Great Haywood	A former toll house, situated at the western end of Tolldish Lane, Great Haywood. The two storey toll house is rectangular on plan with rendered walls and a plain tile roof. Of 19 th century date and substantially renovated. The asset lies at the junction of two main roads and within a small area of settlement to the east of the A51 Lichfield Road. The A51 Lichfield Road was formerly part of the Lichfield to Stone turnpike road.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST19954
COY026	Settlement	Colwich	Historic core of Colwich, containing a number of listed buildings including the 17 th century 'Gibson's Shop', the 19 th century Church of England schoolhouse, and the former railway station of 1848.	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	4 x II	Moderate	1116586, 1116587, 1273481, 1273402,	N/A
COY027	Built heritage	St Mary's Abbey, Colwich	A mid 18 th century house, altered in the late 1820s/early 1830s. From 1835 onwards the asset was altered for use as a priory and from 1928 onwards for use as an abbey.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1116589	N/A
COY028	Built heritage	Lamb and Flag Inn, Little Haywood	Late 18 th century inn with 19 th century additions. Three storeys, three bays, with bay windows.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1319888	N/A
COY029	Built heritage	The Yeld, Little Haywood	An early to mid 18 th century L-plan house, altered in the mid 19 th century. Two storeys and attics, the elevations originally of brick above a stone plinth, now rendered and colour washed.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1258711	N/A
COY030	Settlement	Group of historic buildings at the northern end of Great Haywood	A group of historic buildings standing either side of Main Road at the northern end of Great Haywood, including the Church of St John, which originally stood at Tixall; Haywood House, a late 18 th century town house; Abbey House, a large detached 17 th century house; a barn to the north-east of Abbey House, and Churchyard Cottage.	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	5 x II	Moderate	1079630, 1319889, 1319903, 1243374, 1258840,	N/A
COY031	Built heritage	North Staffordshire Railway	The North Staffordshire Railway (NSR) was opened in 1848 to serve the potteries, connecting Stoke-on-Trent with the Grand Junction Railway, which had been completed in 1837. The two railways met at	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

			Colwich, from where the NSR ran north up the Trent Valley along the eastern side of the Trent and Mersey Canal.						
COY032	Settlement	Great Haywood/ Shugborough Park	Group of structures marking the connection of Shugborough Park and Great Haywood, including the Trent Lane Canal Bridge and the ashlar Trent Lane Railway Bridge, which provides a monumental entranceway into Great Haywood from the Park. This leads into Trent Lane, a symmetrical group of opposing cottages and houses connecting onto Main Road. The Church of St Stephen lies approximately 150m to the south along Main Road.	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	I, 7 x II	High	1319868, 1116592, 1079631, 1116593, 1079633, 1116594, 1243167	N/A
COY033	Built heritage	Essex Bridge	The Essex Bridge, which is both a Grade I listed building and a scheduled monument, was constructed in stone (replacing a wooden bridge) in the 16 th or 17 th century. It links Shugborough with the settlement at Great Haywood.	Post-medieval	Scheduled monument and listed building	I, SM	High	1006111, 1079635,	N/A
COY034	Historic landscape	Shugborough Park	An 18 th century landscaped park. From the 1690s, the Ansons expanded their holdings around Shugborough, acquiring properties in the village that then lay immediately east of their house and taking in areas of the manorial wastes of Cannock Chase. In the 1740s, the grounds north and west of the Hall began to be landscaped. A flood in 1795 damaged many of the parkland features, which were later re-landscaped. The park stretches from the high ground of Cannock Chase to the south to the floodplains of the Rivers Sow and Trent to the north. The estate is centred on the site of the former medieval village of Shugborough where Park Farm now stands. This is set out around a courtyard, with a Grade II north range, a Grade II* farmhouse to the east and a Grade II* mill to the south. On higher ground to the south are a Grade II* walled garden and White Barn Farm (Grade II*). The Grade I neo-classical main house is situated on low ground close to the northern apex of the estate, sheltered from the confluence of the rivers (and canals) to the north by a belt of woodland and landscaped gardens. These gardens contain a series of designated garden structures/follies including a fountain (Grade II); the	Post-medieval	Registered park/garden and listed buildings, see COY035, COY036	P&G I, 5 x I, 7 x II*, 13 x II	High	1001167, 1039140, 1065768, 1065769, 1065770, 1065771, 1065772, 1065773, 1079639, 1079640, 1079641, 1079642, 1079643, 1116739, 1242632, 1258625, 1258842, 1258843, 1273250, 1273324, 1273403, 1358640, 1358641, 1374124,	N/A

			remains of follies built beside the Sow (Grade II); a Doric 'temple' (Grade I); a shepherd's monument (Grade II*); a Chinese House and adjacent bridge (both Grade I); and a monument to Admiral Anson's cat (Grade II). There are a number of other important buildings in the wider park landscape, including lodges providing access to the estate from the A513 Beaconside from the south (Grade II); Stafford Wood Lodge (Grade II); the Dark Lantern (Grade I); Memorial Arch (Grade I); and the Tower of the Winds (Grade II*). In addition to these landscape follies, the two Grade II entrances to the tunnel of the West Coast Main Line, constructed through the southern part of the park in 1845 and a Grade II bridge, which carried the drive across it, were also monumentalised.					1374128, see COY035	
COY035	Built heritage	Shugborough Hall	The present house was begun in approximately 1695. Between 1760 and 1770 it was enlarged and refashioned by "Athenian" Stuart and again partly remodelled by Samuel Wyatt at end of the 18 th century. The interior is particularly notable for its magnificent plaster work and other decorations.	Post-medieval	Listed building	I	High	1079637	N/A
COY036	Built heritage	Shugborough Triumphal Arch	Built in approximately 1765 to commemorate Admiral Anson, this asset was designed by 'Athenian' Stuart based on the original classical design of Hadrian's Arch in Athens. The asset is situated in an elevated position overlooking Shugborough Hall (COY035) and Park (COY034) to the north, as well as the river valley. Views across the Trent Valley in the direction of Ingestre Hall (COY063) and the former Tixall Hall (COY071) are captured in surviving paintings of the 18 th century. The arch lies in parkland, with areas of woodland to the south and west.	Post-medieval	Listed building	I	High	1039140	N/A
COY037	Built heritage	Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area	The course of the Trent and Mersey Canal, built by engineers James Brindley and Hugh Henshall. The canal opened in 1772. This asset group comprises the conservation area and nine Grade II listed buildings. Five of these are separately listed in this gazetteer (see COY038, COY039, COY042 and COY043). The remaining four Grade II listed buildings are: Colwich	Post-medieval	Conservation area and listed buildings	CA, 4 x II	Moderate	1243210, 1243212, 1243214, 1243211	N/A

			Bridge 71, Colwich Lock 21, Colwich Lock Cottage and Colwich Lock Cottage Privy. The canal follows the natural contours of the landscape and includes a number of original structures and features. Groups of associated industrial buildings and wharfs adjacent to the canal reflect the importance of the canal for industry. The setting is predominantly rural ⁹ .						
COY038	Built heritage	Trent And Mersey Canal Middle Bridge Number 75, near Great Haywood	Canal accommodation bridge, dating from the late 18 th century, built from brick with stone coping. The bridge is single span with towpaths and humped back, and includes a segmental headed arch; swept wings terminating in piers at all four corners; a stone plaque at the crown on both sides; stone springing stones; a wooden post with a cast iron guard plate at the corner of the jamb on the north towpath side; a pipeline attached to the south side through the brickwork of the abutments. The Trent and Mersey Canal was built between 1766 and 1777 by James Brindley and Hugh Henshall. The bridge lies in a fairly open, rural section of the canal but includes views to Great Haywood to the south and to the marina to the north.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1243215	N/A
COY039	Built heritage	Milepost Trent and Mersey Canal at Heywood Junction immediately north of Mill Lane Crossing	Cast iron milepost with a convex plate showing a distance of 38 miles from Shardlow. Mileposts were situated along the length of the canal in the Trent and Mersey Canal corporate style.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1258387	N/A
COY040	Built heritage	Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Conservation	The course of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, built by engineers James Brindley and Hugh Henshall. The canal opened in November 1771. The asset includes Oldhill Bridge (107); Tixall Lock and lock-keeper's cottage; Swivell Bridge (108); and, at the junction with the Trent and Mersey Canal, a	Post-medieval	Conservation area, listed building and scheduled monument	CA, SM, II	Moderate	1006099, 1357559	N/A

⁹ Stafford Borough Council (2014), *The Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area Appraisal*

		Area	wharf with warehousing, a former corn mill, a small toll building and Haywood Bridge (109; Grade II/Scheduled Monument). In the stretch leading north from Oldhill Bridge, the canal passes between the Tixall Estate, with its surviving gatehouse, and Shugborough to the east. The section of the canal that runs to the south-east of the former Tixall Estate was broadened at the request of the residents of Tixall Hall to provide a more attractive outlook from the mansion.						
COY041	Built heritage	Great Haywood and Shugborough Conservation Area	This conservation area covers the whole of the historic core of Great Haywood and Shugborough Park. Shugborough was purchased by the Anson family in 1624. The next centuries saw expansion of the Shugborough Estate through the gradual acquisition and development of the surrounding land of Cannock and Great Haywood. The conservation area includes 39 listed buildings (6 x I, 8 x II*, 25 x II) and one scheduled monument, along with the Grade I registered park and garden of Shugborough. These assets are separately listed in this gazetteer (see COY030, and COY032-036 inclusive).	Post-medieval	Conservation Area		Moderate		N/A
COY042	Built heritage	Hoomill Lock, Bridge and Lock Keeper's Cottage, Trent and Mersey Canal, Hoomill Lane, Colwich	A contiguous canal lock and bridge, with associated lock keeper's cottage and nearby cast iron milepost situated on the Trent and Mersey Canal at Hoomill Lane. During the late 18 th and 19 th centuries it was connected to Hoo Mill to the west by a tramline on a causeway. The causeway survives with traces of the former track attachments in places.	Post-medieval	Listed building	2 x II	Moderate	1243216, 1243217	MST2858
COY043	Built heritage	Trent And Mersey Canal Pasturefields Bridge Number 77	Canal accommodation bridge, dating from the late 18 th century, Built from brick with stone coping. The bridge is single span with towpaths and a humped back and includes a segmental headed arch; swept wings terminating in piers at all four corners; stone springing stones; a stone plaque at the crown on both sides; and a wooden post with cast iron guard plate at the edge of the jamb on the north-west	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1243218	N/A

			towpath side. The Trent and Mersey Canal was built between 1766 and 1777 by James Brindley and Hugh Henshall.						
COYo44	Built heritage	Hoo Mill, Ingestre	The remains of a 19 th century mill and associated buildings, set on a mill stream, which are thought to be on the site of an earlier mill (of possible Domesday date). The mill was formerly linked to the Trent and Mersey Canal by a tramway to the east. Hoo Mill was a flint grinding mill supplying temper to the potteries in Stoke. The mill had two water wheels. The mill went out of use between 1880 and 1900 and only the mill house to the south of the lane now remains intact, although foundations of the mill, brick rubble and the mill leat still survive. Access to the complex was via a lane from the west, which is still present. The river lies immediately to the north-east of the asset. Historic mapping indicates a network of drainage channels and slices around the mill site, which now comprise agricultural fields.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST858
COYo45	Archaeology	Hoo Mill cropmarks	Cropmarks immediately west of Hoo Mill, including two ring-ditches (possibly Early Bronze Age burial mounds) as well as Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement/field systems (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 88, 90). The asset lies adjacent to the road with open fields to the north. Possible contemporary features lie to the north (COYo48).	Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman	Non-designated	N/A	High	N/A	N/A
COYo46	Archaeology	Trent water meadows	Extensive traces of post-medieval water meadows in the floodplain of the Trent Valley to the north of Great Haywood. These irrigation networks were probably constructed in the 18 th century. These comprised networks of brick channels designed to flood the fields in winter/early spring, creating meadows with soils enriched by the silts deposited by the river water. They appear to have been significantly degraded in recent years as a result of plough damage (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 86; LiDAR feature 1067). The current setting is still largely open agricultural land with the settlement of Great Haywood to the south-east.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

COY047	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow north of Great Haywood	Medieval ridge and furrow, situated to the north of Hoomill Bridge (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph 91).	Medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY048	Archaeology	Ingestre gravels cropmarks	A group of cropmarks found on the gravels on the west side of the River Trent and to the east of Ingestre Park, including three ring-ditches, probably the external ditches of Bronze Age burial mounds (one of these is exceptionally large, approximately 20m diameter, with a second external ditch). There are also linear cropmarks apparently indicative of Iron Age/Romano-British rural settlements, including a potential square barrow and a double pit alignment, possibly indicating a former hollow way. Two Neolithic polished axes were found together in this area. The asset is situated within a rural landscape on the western edge of the river valley. Areas of woodland adjoin the asset to the west and east. Possible contemporary features lie to the south (COY045) and north-west (COY051).	Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman	Non-designated	N/A	High	N/A	MST22117, MST 21290
COY049	Settlement	Ingestre Conservation Area	Ingestre Conservation Area incorporates the historic core of the Ingestre Estate, including the Hall, Church, Orangery and Stables . It also includes surviving elements of the landscaped park to the north of the hall, Ingestre Village and surviving elements of the early 19 th century park, including Lionlodge Covert and the surviving avenue of trees within Ingestre Golf Course that formerly flanked the drive to the hall. The wider landscape is largely open agricultural land with areas of woodland. The River Trent lies to the north-east. The conservation area includes a number of designated built-heritage assets, which are listed separately in this gazetteer (see COY052, 055, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061 and 063). The conservation area is characterised by low lying arable fields, mature hedgerows and areas of woodland. The majority of the buildings are of brick,	Post-medieval	Conservation area	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A

			although the frequent, and often lavish, use of stone distinguishes Ingestre from neighbouring villages ¹⁰ .						
COY050	Settlement	Little Ingestre	Collection of buildings at Little Ingestre centred around the saw mill, of probable 19 th century date and including the timber yard along with associated cart shed, office block and fire engine shed. Also the site of a now demolished associated storehouse. Location of Ingestre Hall Farm as shown on mapping from 1775 ¹¹ . It is possible that some of the 18 th century structures shown on the map survive among the current buildings. The asset lies in a rural landscape with areas of woodland to the north and east.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY051	Archaeology	Little Ingestre - cropmarks	Cropmarks, mostly relating to medieval landscape, to the east of the road leading to Ingestre Hall, extending to the west and south of Little Ingestre. Cropmarks to the north of Little Ingestre may be prehistoric, including a ring ditch (likely a burial mound). Possible contemporary features lie to the south-east (COY048).	Bronze, Iron Age, medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST4276
COY052	Settlement	Ingestre village	The modern village comprises a group of Victorian buildings on the west side of the road running up towards Ingestre Hall. A small group of farm buildings/cottages are shown in this location on the estate map of 1789 ¹² . The buildings include rows of 19 th century estate cottages. The only listed structure in the village is the telephone kiosk, designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. The 19 th century rectory is situated a short distance to the north of the village. Its southern range was destroyed by a Wellington bomber that crashed during training in 1941.	Modern	Listed building	II	Moderate	1273251	N/A
COY053	Archaeology	Ingestre Golf course - medieval	Extensive group of cropmark/LiDAR features on the golf course to the south-east of Ingestre Hall, many of which can be recognised as belonging to the post-	Medieval, post-	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

¹⁰ Tixall with Ingestre Parish Council and Stafford Borough Council (2014), *Ingestre Conservation Area Appraisal*

¹¹ Yates' map of 1775

¹² Yates' map of 1789 (Staffordshire Record Office D240/E/S/1/16)

		cropmarks/ LiDAR features	medieval enclosed landscape that occupied this area until it was incorporated into Ingestre Park in the early 19 th century (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 96, 97; LiDAR feature 1068, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1153, 1154, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1238, 1253, 2003). At this time the field boundaries were removed, belts of trees were planted around the park edge and the avenue leading to the house from the south-east was created. The survival of ridge and furrow and the layout of the late 18 th century fields clearly indicate that this area fell within Ingestre's medieval open fields. The northern part of the golf course contains 'Church Field', as shown on a 1789 estate map ¹³ .	medieval					
COY054	Archaeology	Lions Lodge cropmarks	A continuation of the cropmarks on the gravels to the west of the River Trent at Ingestre. These appear to indicate the former presence of trackways, enclosures and possible square barrows. Geophysical survey undertaken in 2016 identified a rectangular structure on the same alignment between these cropmarks and Lionlodge Covert. These remains may be associated with a salt spring known to exist in Lionlodge Covert immediately to the north. This was drained before being planted as woodland in the early 19 th century. The asset lies within a wider area of agricultural land. To the east lies the river valley.	Iron Age, Roman	Non-designated	N/A	High	N/A	MST22162
COY055	Built heritage	Lion Lodge, Ingestre	Monumental brick gate and two lodges either side of the entrance to Ingestre Hall drive, built in approximately 1930, replacing an earlier gate topped with a statue of a lion. The asset lies at the south-eastern edge of Ingestre New Park (COY145) and to the south-east of the hall (COY063) and associated buildings. The asset is largely surrounded by woodland.	Modern	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

¹³ Yates' map of 1789

COY056	Built heritage	Finger post, Hoomill Lane, Tixall	A finger post at the junction of Hoomill Lane and the road between Great Haywood and Ingestre.	Post-medieval, modern	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST20168
COY057	Built heritage	Ingestre Home Farm	Farmhouse and farm buildings dating from approximately 1820, situated to the east of Ingestre Hall and stables. The farmhouse (Grade II) faces west and the farm buildings (Grade II), now converted into residences, are set out around two courtyards to the east.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1243369, 1243220	N/A
COY058	Built heritage	Ingestre New Stables	A two storey stable constructed around a courtyard, built of brick with stone dressings. The building mainly dates from the 19 th century.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1242895	N/A
COY059	Built heritage	Orangery at Ingestre Hall	Orangery, probably built in approximately 1770. Attributed to Samuel and Joseph Wyatt, for the Hon. Catherine Talbot, adapting a design by James Stuart. Built of brick, the front or south-east elevation and the return elevations are clad in limestone ashlar; and the rear elevation is bare brick. The building has pitched glazed roofs, and metal-framed windows; both features are thought to date from the 19 th century.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1259815	N/A
COY060	Built heritage	Old Stables at Ingestre Hall to south of the Church of St Mary	Stable building dating from the 18 th century. Constructed from brick with stone rusticated quoins and tiled roofs; brick stacks; two storeys; casement windows; and a round headed archway on the west side (now blocked). The asset has group value with other assets associated with Ingestre Hall.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1242959	N/A
COY061	Built heritage	Church of St Mary, Ingestre	Rebuilt in 1676 to replace the 13 th century church, which was probably located in the area of the current golf course, the asset is said to be the only church by Sir Christopher Wren outside of London. It is well preserved and the fittings are largely original. The exterior is all ashlar faced. The nave is aisled and the arcades have Doric columns on tall square bases. The church has a handsome screen and richly carved pulpit with tester; some good late 17 th century and 19 th century mural tablets; and a marble font of pedestal type with contemporary cover.	Post-medieval	Listed building	I	High	1259814	N/A

COYo62	Built heritage	Church and churchyard of St Mary, Ingestre	The possible site of the original 13 th century Church of St Mary, which was demolished in the 17 th century and replaced by the current church.	Medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST13833, MST13834
COYo63	Built heritage	Ingestre Hall	The current hall was originally built in 1638 to replace an earlier manor house. It was restored in 1688, probably by Nicholas Hawksmoor. The house was altered by Nash in approximately 1810 and largely rebuilt after a fire in 1882. The restoration was on the original lines. Brick with stone dressing and ornamental brick stacks. The building features stone mullioned windows, large two storeyed bays on the front and an imposing Jacobean porch. The interior is mostly modern.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II*	High	1242893	N/A
COYo64	Built heritage	Ingestre Park Pavilion	Built in the mid 18 th century, in the manner of a structure by Kent at Stowe. The building is stone with a broad pediment and rusticated masonry; the subdivision of the facade is formed by slight projections and recessions; and there is a central recess with a screen of Ionic columns. It was restored by the Landmark Trust in 1990, with the addition of accommodation behind the decorative facade (on the footprint of an earlier building in this area). The asset lies at the western edge of Ingestre Hall Park (COY144), adjacent to Black Drive within the park and within a clearing within Ingestre Wood with views channelled to the north-east. Woodland screens views to the main building complex and hall (COYo63).	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1242894	N/A
COYo65	Archaeology	Ingestre barrow	Circular mound, approximately 20m in diameter (BID-CH-004-002-LiDAR feature 2001, 2003). Contained within and obscured by woodland (Ingestre Wood). The feature is respected by a boundary recorded by Ordnance Survey mapping from the late 19 th century (1881 - 1882, 1:2,500), through to present day. Although the origin of the feature is uncertain, it is possibly a prehistoric funerary monument (i.e. a Late Neolithic or Bronze Age barrow). Alternatively, the feature could be of more recent origin: possibly a spoil heap associated with the adjacent quarry pits (2001 and 2002), or a	Neolithic, Bronze Age, post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

			feature associated with the development of the Ingestre Estate.						
COYo66	Archaeology	Tixall Park cropmarks	Extensive cropmarks within the footprint of the former Tixall Park (COY149), marking the alignment of enclosure boundaries, presumably removed when the park was created in the early post-medieval period (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 96, 97; LiDAR feature 1069, 1152, 2000). It is shown as a deer park with a pale on a map of 1695 ¹⁴ and shown on the Yates map of 1775 ¹⁵ extended up to Hanyards Lane. By the time of the first Ordnance Survey drawing of 1817, however it had reduced in size, the western boundary now being marked by an avenue that ran from the former lodge on the west side of the park, past the western tip of the Park Pool to converge with the point at which Hanyard's Lane (the old road to Stafford) entered the Ingestre Estate to the east. There are numerous sandstone quarries in the area, one of which may have been the origin of the Park Pool boating lake.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COYo67	Built heritage	Tixall Farm	Tixall Farm buildings: a courtyard layout of two storey brick buildings, with the main building (Grade II) facing south onto Tixall Road. On the south side of the road is a bottle-shaped lodge dated to 1807. The buildings were previously used as barns, sheds and stables, but have now been converted to residential use. The asset lies within a rural, agricultural setting at the north-eastern edge of the Tixall Conservation Area (COYo71), and on the northern edge of Tixall Lane, with trees to the north and west. There are open views to the south-east and to the river valley. The associated farmhouse lies immediately to the north-west of the asset.	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	2 x II	Moderate	1258276, 1273249	N/A
COYo68	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow earthworks	Remains of ridge and furrow in the Sow Valley between Shugborough and Tixall (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 95).	Medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

¹⁴ Morden's map of Staffordshire of 1695 (Shire Hall Gallery G95.217.0001)

¹⁵ Yates' map of 1775

COY069	Built heritage	Tixall Stables	Although the main house at Tixall was demolished in the early 20 th century, the early 19 th century stables remain. These stood behind the main house, which faced south across the Sow Valley and Tixall Broad, an area created by widening by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal into an ornamental body of water. The stables form a semi-circle and are built of ashlar with slate roofs. The central portion is two storeyed with a Gothic portico and embattled. At each end is a two storey embattled tower.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1258272	N/A
COY070	Built heritage	The Gatehouse of the former Tixall Hall	Built by Sir Walter Aston in approximately 1575, the gatehouse now stands on its own, the adjacent Tixall Hall having been demolished in the 1920s. The asset faces south across Tixall Road and is a very stylish specimen of Elizabethan design: a three storeyed structure, with a central arch on the ground floor. It is faced with ashlar and rectangular with octagonal ogee-domed turrets at the angles. Each storey is decorated with a different order of columns: Doric, Ionic and Corinthian. The building was acquired by the Landmark Trust in 1977 as one of their earliest restoration projects and continues to be let by them.	Post-medieval	Listed building	I	High	1258142	N/A
COY071	Settlement	Tixall Conservation Area	The asset comprises the conservation area and six Grade II listed buildings: the Church of St John the Baptist; a temple or rotunda moved from Ingestre Park in the later 20 th century; an obelisk; an elaborately decorated 18 th century bridge leading to the site of the former manor house (the "Dairy Bridge"); Tixall Cottage; and a K6 telephone kiosk. Four other listed buildings located within the conservation area (stables, gatehouse, farm and bottle lodge) have separate entries in this gazetteer (see COY067, 069 and 070). The conservation area comprises the settlement area and surrounding landscape. At the north-western edge of the area lies the location of the former Tixall Hall. The south-eastern boundary is formed by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal. The conservation area includes a number of areas of woodland, which help define views. The use of local vernacular building materials of Tixall Stone and Staffordshire red brick	Medieval, post-medieval	Conservation area and listed buildings	CA, 6 x II	Moderate	1258304, 1258143, 1273505, 1273506, 1258301, 1258844	N/A

			gives visual cohesion to the buildings within the settlement. Open views and its tranquil setting also characterise the conservation area ¹⁶ .						
COY072	Built heritage	Stone seat near Brancote Farm, Tixall	A sandstone wayside bench dating to approximately 1860, erected in memory of Thomas Hartshorne. Constructed from local red sandstone, with a moulded stone seat set on an inscribed riser and with large scroll-shaped bench ends. Thomas Hartshorne, who built Branscote Farm on the Tixall estate, was once County surveyor. He had originally provided wooden seats for travellers on the Tixall to Stafford road to rest, but this (one of two) stone bench was installed to replace them. The asset is situated within an open rural landscape.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1389676	N/A
COY073	Built heritage	Weston Bridge (over River Trent)	Probably late 18 th century. The bridge is ashlar faced and of one span with wide segmental arch, and coped parapets. Two semi-circular stringcourses are located at road level.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1258305	N/A
COY074	Built heritage	Weston Hall	A good 17 th century Jacobean house. The building is ashlar faced with tiled roofs and brick stacks; two storeys with attic and basement; four gables in front; canted bays in front and a rectangular bay for the hall; and a modern gabled porch approached by a double stone fore-stair.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II*	High	1258043	N/A
COY075	Built heritage	Engine house in Weston Quarry	Engine house, dating from 1823. The building features: large ashlar sandstone blocks, backed into and partly cut into surrounding rock face; two levels with an opening to the upper level at the left side; a front of two mullioned windows on the first floor, with pediment-gable with coping over; a central date plaque reading '1823'; two doorways paired at the left of the ground-floor, both with raised surrounds; and an entrance to the ground floor, also on the right side. The opening on the upper level on the left side formerly housed the arm of the beam engine.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1273261	N/A

¹⁶ Stafford Borough Council (2015), *Tixall Conservation Area Appraisal*

COY076	Archaeology	Queen's Low, Tixall	Ploughed out burial mound east of Lower Hanyards Farm, excavated in the 1990s by the Stoke on Trent Museum Archaeological Society. Remains of three cremations with associated worked flint and Early Bronze Age pottery. No visible trace remains.	Bronze Age	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST 855
COY077	Built heritage	Upper Hanyards Farm	A settlement at Hanyards is recorded at Domesday and a farm is shown on here on the earliest maps of the area. Indeed the existing farm buildings appear to date back to at least the later 18 th century. It formed part of the Tixall estate owned by the Clifford family in the post-medieval period. The farmhouse lies at the western edge of the asset with a series of large modern agricultural buildings to the east. Access is from Hanyards lane to the south. Woodland lies to the north and west. The farm is located within an open rural agricultural setting.	Medieval/post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
COY078	Archaeology	Upper Hanyards Quarry	Evidence for quarrying, immediately to the south of Upper Hanyards Farm in an area now covered by woodland. This was owned by Joseph Weetman of Upper Hanyards Farm in 1849. LiDAR data shows a depression in this area (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 99; LiDAR feature 2156).	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY079	Archaeology	Upper Hanyards linear earthwork	Very faint L-shaped feature, which defines a gentle levelling of a natural slope, or possibly a levelled bank (BID-CH-004-002-LiDAR feature 2190). The east-north-east to west-south-west section measures approximately 223m in length, and the north-north-west to south-south-east section measures approximately 130m in length. May represent a former field boundary/lynchet, enclosure or conceivably the northern boundary of Tixall medieval deer park. The feature is very diffuse, although it appears to be up to approximately 20m in width.	Unknown	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY080	Archaeology	Ingestre Park boundary	Earthwork features lying on the western boundary of Ingestre Park (COY144) (BID-CH-004-002-LiDAR 2002, 2003). Elongated irregular depression, approximately 80m by 65m in extent. Possibly a former extractive pit or intercut pits, situated within and obscured by existing woodland (Ingestre Wood;	Post-medieval?	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

			2003). Corresponds with a series of depressions demarcated by hachures on late 19 th and early 20 th century Ordnance Survey maps (1881 - 1882, 1:2,500; 1901, 1:2,500; 1923, 1:2,500). Lies on the Tixall/Ingestre parish boundary as well as the western boundary of the pre 19 th century Ingestre park. It currently lies within an area of woodland.						
COY081	Archaeology	Berryhill cropmarks, Tixall	A group of cropmarks, including pit alignments of potential Iron Age date and ring ditch (potentially an Early Bronze Age burial mound), as well as another possible burial mound known as Weetman's Ring. The ditch lies immediately to the east of the Stafford Showground.	Bronze Age, Iron Age	Non-designated	N/A	Moderate	N/A	MST4280
COY082	Archaeology	Earthwork features within Blackheath Covert	A variety of earthwork features within Blackheath Covert, including numerous linear and sinuous or dendritic depressions and banks, some of which correspond with surviving trackways depicted by late 19 th and early 20 th century Ordnance Survey maps (1881, 1:2,500; 1901, 1:2,500; 1923, 1:2,500; BID-CH-004-002-LiDAR feature 2014, 2032, 2033, 2034).	Post-medieval?	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY083	Built heritage	St Thomas' Priory, Baswich	St Thomas' Priory is situated in the fertile valley of the River Sow, approximately 3.2km east of Stafford. The monument includes the core of the priory, a foundation of the Augustinian order, including the ruins of the conventual buildings and the earthwork and buried remains of buildings and other features within the monastic precinct. The asset lies at the junction of several roads and the river valley, with modern development in the wider landscape to the south and north-west.	Medieval	Scheduled monument	SM	High	1020054	N/A
COY084	Built heritage	St Thomas's Farmhouse, Baswich	The house incorporates material from the former priory and it is possible that some of the medieval walling is in-situ, but the majority of the building dates from the 18 th century. Brick with some stone and tiled roof. Three storeys and attic.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1242868	N/A
COY085	Built heritage	Baswich farm buildings	Partly medieval, refashioned in the 16 th century with considerable repairs. The two storey buildings' features include: ashlar with brick repair and	Medieval, post-	Listed building	II	Moderate	1259813	N/A

			(modern) tiled roofs; and remains of medieval and Tudor mullioned fenestration and a Tudor doorway.	medieval					
COYo86	Built heritage	Church of St James, Salt	Parish church of 1840 – 1842, built by Thomas Trubshaw; Gothic revival style with surviving 19 th century fittings. The design is unusual because the rose window and bellcote are at the east rather than the west end and, with the north vestry, the north-east perspective offers what would be expected of a conventional south-west perspective.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1259769	N/A
COYo87	Built heritage	Brickhouse Farm, Hopton	The location of Brickhouse Farm shown on maps going back to 1775 ¹⁷ . Some of the farm buildings are likely to date back to the late 18 th /early 19 th century. The remaining farm buildings have now been converted to residential/business use and lie immediately to the east of Stafford Showground, surrounded by large modern farm buildings.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COYo88	Built heritage	Milepost, County Showground, Stafford	A triangular cast iron milepost, located on the south-east side of the A518 Weston Road to the north of the County Showground. The signage of the left-hand side reads: Stafford (3 miles). The signage of the right-hand side reads: Weston (1 3/4 miles), Uttoxeter (11 miles).	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST12551
COYo89	Archaeology	Neolithic finds, Pool Farm, Weston	Finds of probable Neolithic date including a leaf-shaped arrowhead and a fragment of a stone axe, recovered in the 1950s from the Pool Farm area of Weston.	Neolithic	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST1693
COYo90	Archaeology	Hopton Pools, Hopton and Coton	Two fishponds, which pre-date 1775 ¹⁸ . Created by two successive dams across the valley to the south of the village. Bordered to the north-east by Hopton Pools Covert.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST5333
COYo91	Archaeology	Embanked enclosure south	Narrow sub-rectangular enclosure, approximately 80m by 35m in extent. Orientated north-south. Defined by a very slight bank, approximately 4m in	Unknown	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

¹⁷ Yates' map of 1775

¹⁸ Yates' map of 1775

		of Hopton Pools	width (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 104; LiDAR feature 2030).						
COY092	Archaeology	Hopton Pools - ridge and furrow to the south	Area of preserved ridge and furrow, relict boundaries and possible extraction pits to the south of Hopton Pools (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 113; LiDAR 2200, 2201, 2202).	Medieval/ post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY093	Archaeology	Mound to the south of Hopton Pools	Mound of uncertain origin; the asset could conceivably be the remains of a prehistoric burial mound, but equally could be of more recent origin (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 106).	Unknown	Non-designated	N/A	Unknown	N/A	N/A
COY094	Archaeology	Hopton Pools - ridge and furrow to the north	Area containing several parcels of very faintly discernible ridge and furrow, subdivided by slight banks/ infilled ditches (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 106; LiDAR 2154). Alternatively, these features could relate to post-medieval water management or drainage. Orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and east to west. Bordered by a watercourse and the Hopton Pools to the south.	Medieval/ post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY095	Archaeology	Building platform/ track at Hopton	Sub-rectangular platform or enclosure, approximately 20m by 20m, at the eastern end of a linear bank (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 106; LiDAR feature 2068, 2069). Possibly represents a building platform or a former extraction pit, though may be related to agricultural activity.	Unknown	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY096	Archaeology	Earthworks north-east of Hopton	Sub-rectangular parcel of land containing numerous faint earthworks, which may derive from the medieval and/or post-medieval occupation of Hopton (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 106; LiDAR feature 2287). Approximately 110m by 65m in extent. The area is traversed from north-west to south-east by a surviving path or trackway, which is depicted by late 19 th century Ordnance Survey maps (1881, 1:2,500).	Medieval, post-medieval?	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY097	Archaeology	Hopton Railway Cutting Quarry	A small, short-lived sandstone quarry, which exploited the best and most accessible stone exposed during the excavation of a railway cutting at Hopton for the Stafford to Uttoxeter Railway in the mid to late 19 th century. Documentary sources	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST13222

			relating to the construction of the railway mention that the solid rock was up to approximately 18m deep in this area.						
COY098	Built heritage	Milepost, Hopton Heath	A triangular cast iron milepost of late 19 th century date, on Sandon Lane to the west of Hopton Heath. The signage of the left hand side reads: Stafford (3 miles). The signage of the right hand side reads: Sandon (1 1/2 miles), Milwich (4 miles), Hilderstone (5 miles), Cheadle (13 1/2 miles), Leek (20 1/2 miles).	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST12557
COY099	Archaeology	Hopton Heath battlefield	The Civil Wars of the mid 17 th century were a reflection of profound political, constitutional, religious and social conflict, which was expressed in a struggle for control between King and Parliament. In March 1643 the Royalist position in Staffordshire proved of such concern to King Charles that he ordered the Earl of Northampton to lead a force north from Banbury to retrieve matters. Having secured Stafford, the Earl led his 1,200 troops, mostly cavalry, out to confront a Parliamentary army of 1,500. The armies clashed in the middle of the afternoon of 19 March on Hopton Heath, just outside Stafford. The battle was keenly fought and ended only at nightfall. Although the Earl of Northampton was killed, the Royalists had the better of the encounter. The landscape in 1643 was one of heathland with birch scrub, but with enclosed grazing land around the present day Heathyards. Marshy ground is thought to have lain at the south-eastern edge of the battlefield and the River Trent lay to the north-east. The land was enclosed and improved in the 18 th century.	Post-medieval	Registered battlefield	RB	High	1000015	N/A
COY100	Built heritage	Lowerhouse Farm, Hopton	A farmstead on the southern fringe of Hopton, on low ground at the foot of the scarp on which most of the village is built. The farmhouse stands on the east side of the lane leading to it from the village to the north, while the farmyard is located to the west. The farm outbuildings have largely been converted to residential purposes. The brick farmhouse itself appears to be of later 18 th century date. The farm is shown on maps dating from at least 1817, which show the track from the village continuing south-	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17421, MST17422

			west from the farm to further farm buildings to the south-west. To the north of the asset is the modern settlement of Hopton and to the south lie agricultural fields.						
COY101	Settlement	Hopton village core	The core of the medieval village focussed around the junction of Hoptonhall Lane and Wilmore Hill Lane. The asset includes Hoptonhall Farm and the former site of St Peter's Church and burial ground on the north side of Hoptonhall Lane. It is recorded in Domesday as having six villagers, four smallholders and two slaves with three and a half ploughs, approximately 0.02km ² (four acres) of meadow and a small wood. On the south side of Hopton Lane is a scatter of historic brick village buildings including the small brick chapel of St Peter, a converted later 18 th century farm building. More modern settlement lies to the east.	Medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST763, MST17420
COY102	Archaeology	Hopton - earthworks indicating former settlement	Earthworks on the south side of Hopton Lane, to the west of the surviving historic core, indicating that medieval settlement formerly extended further west.	Medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST22506
COY103	Archaeology	Hopton - earthworks indicating former settlement	Area containing possible very faintly discernible traces of north to south ridge and furrow on the east side of a relict stream (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 106; LiDAR 2052, 2151, 2152). However, these features could derive from recent ploughing. Approximately 135m by 130m in extent. To the south of the current settlement of Hopton.	Medieval, post-medieval?	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY104	Archaeology	Earthworks south-west of Mount Farm, Hopton	Two enclosures identified from LiDAR and aerial photographs to the west of Mount Farm, Hopton, possibly associated with medieval cultivation (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 106; LiDAR feature 2038, 2039, 2052). To the south of the current settlement of Hopton. The site of St Peter's Chapel and burial ground (Ordnance Survey 1881, 1:2,500) and earthworks (COY103, COY102) suggests the medieval settlement also lay to the north and north-east.	Medieval?	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

COY105	Archaeology	Church Hill, Hopton - ridge and furrow	Area containing several contiguous parcels of possible ridge and furrow (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 106; LiDAR 2042). Approximately 300m by 230m in extent. Most clearly defined in the central part of the transcribed area. Orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, north-north-west to south-south-east and west-north-west to east-south-east. At the south-eastern edge of the asset the site of St Peter's Chapel and burial ground is marked on the 1881 25-inch Ordnance Survey map.	Medieval, post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY106	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow and related earthworks west of Church Hill, north of Hopton Lane and east of B5066 Sandon Road	Surviving traces of east-west trending ridge and furrow, documented with precision by 2016 geophysical surveys (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 106; LiDAR feature 2043, 2047; Geophysics CA2-1791; N.B. narrower spacing to the west perhaps suggests continuing post-medieval cultivation). A large extraction pit was excavated with associated tracks running across the ridge and furrow. Land currently under pasture, which lies to the north-west of the medieval settlement of Hopton.	Post-medieval?	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY107	Archaeology	Geophysical anomalies west of Church Hill, Hopton	A small area of linear geophysical anomalies in this area may indicate the presence of prehistoric/ Romano-British rural settlement or cultivation (BID-CH-004-002-LiDAR feature 2048; Geophysics CA2-1791).	Prehistoric, Roman?	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY108	Built heritage	Mount Farm, Hopton Lane, Hopton	A linear farmstead comprising a farmhouse with attached outbuilding and additional detached elements. An L-plan range forming a regular courtyard appears to have been added to the south in the late 19 th century, along with further detached outbuildings. Possibly shown on Yates' map of Staffordshire ²⁹ and certainly shown on the Ordnance Survey 1-inch mapping of 1836. Most of the original ranges are extant and still in agricultural	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17419

²⁹ Yates' map of 1775

			use. The asset lies to the south of Hopton Lane with largely open agricultural land to the south.						
COY109	Built heritage	Lowerbridge Farm, Hopton	A probable smallholding comprising a single outbuilding range and detached farmhouse, forming a loose courtyard immediately to the north of Hopton Lane. The small holding may have been established by the late 18 th century and is still present, although with new buildings added to the north. The area to the north and south is largely open agricultural land but modern residential housing associated with MoD Stafford lies immediately to the south-west.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17418
COY110	Archaeology	Line of the former Stafford and Uttoxeter Railway	Railway line opened in 1867, constructed to transport cattle from Wales to the East Midlands. The line was approximately 21km long. Passenger services closed by the 1930s and freight services ceased by 1951. After passing through the urban extent of Staffordshire at the western end of the line, it traverses largely through an open rural landscape. Crosses the North Staffordshire Railway (COY031) just to the east of Weston.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY111	Built heritage	Hopton Farm, B5066 Sandon Road, Hopton	A large, isolated farmstead laid out around a regular, L-plan courtyard with a detached farmhouse and additional detached buildings. Historic mapping indicates that the courtyard may have been covered. Nothing is shown in this area on Yates' Map of Staffordshire ²⁰ , however a farmstead seems to have been established by the time the 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area was drafted in 1836. The published edition of 1856 (1-inch edition) labels the building as 'Marl Pit House'. This is presumably a reference to the large marl pit immediately to the east of the farm. The majority of the original farm buildings are still present and in	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17390

²⁰ Yates' map of 1775

			agricultural usage, however the farm has been altered by the addition of new, large scale agricultural buildings.						
COY112	Built heritage	Milepost, Hopton Farm	A triangular cast iron milepost located near Hopton Farm. The milepost is of probable late 19 th century date.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST12552
COY113	Built heritage	Ministry of Defence (MoD) Stafford, former RAF base ford	MoD Stafford, formerly an RAF base. The site contained nine concrete, semi-sunken air raid shelters with earth mound coverings, now demolished. All of the shelters were of the same construction and are thought to have been built in 1939, around the same time as the first structures at the former RAF site. These shelters were probably a provision for RAF Stafford and follow the pattern of military air raid shelters as they lack latrine facilities, being designed for brief periods of occupation.	Modern	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST19552, MST21911, MST22309, MST22310, MST22311, MST22312, MST22313
COY114	Archaeology	Firing range near Brickhouse Farm	Levelled Second World War firing range (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 111).	Modern	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY115	Built heritage	St Thomas Bridge	Bridge over River Sow, dating from approximately 1800. The asset features ashlar; an elliptical arch; and a cast-iron boundary plate dated 1934 with Stafford Borough arms and lettering that reads: TOWNSHIP/ OF/ HOPTON/ &/ COTON to left and: BOROUGH/ OF/ STAFFORD to right.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1195374	N/A
COY116	Built heritage	Ranslow Farm, Sandon Bank, Hopton	A linear plan farmstead to the north-west of Hopton with attached farmhouse and additional detached elements (added in the early 20 th century). The farmstead was probably established in the early 19 th century. The original range is still extant.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17417
COY117	Built heritage	Kent's Barn Farm, Hopton	An isolated L-plan farmstead with attached farmhouse of probable early 19 th century date. The farmstead survives relatively unaltered, although with new sheds added to the north and east. Access is via the lane immediately to the south of the asset. The asset lies within an open rural agricultural setting, including extensive views to the south.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17411

COY118	Archaeology	Geophysical anomalies, Newbuildings Farm, Hopton	Linear anomalies identified by the 2016 geophysical survey, possibly indicating buried remains of former settlement to the north of Newbuildings Farm (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 116; LiDAR feature 2074, 2194; Geophysics CA2-1883).	Roman?	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	
COY119	Built heritage	Newbuildings Farm, Hopton	A farmstead shown on historic maps as early as 1816, although not shown on 1775 map ²¹ . The farmhouse is situated in the south-eastern part of the complex along with associated gardens. Other possible surviving original structures are found in this area. To the north-west lie large modern agricultural buildings. Access is from the east and this lane then continues northward to Newbuildings Farm cottage (COY120). The asset lies within an open rural agricultural setting, including extensive views to the south.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17405
COY120	Built heritage	Newbuildings Farm cottage, Hopton	A late 18 th century/early 19 th century farm cottage to the north of Newbuildings Farm (COY119). Historic mapping indicates two further buildings were also situated in this area (Ordnance Survey 1881, 1:2,500). Access is from the south via the hedgerow lined lane from Newbuildings Farm. The asset lies within its immediate garden plot and within an open rural agricultural setting. Current field boundaries no longer reflect the enclosure pattern on 19 th century mapping.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17408
COY121	Archaeology	Preserved ridge and furrow, north of Newbuildings Farm, Hopton	Area of surviving ridge and furrow and possible linear earthwork (BID-CH-004-002-LiDAR feature 2077, 2195, 2196; Geophysics CA2-1883).	Medieval, post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY122	Built heritage	Enson Farmhouse	An 18 th century farmhouse, brick with tiled roof and end brick stacks, comprising two storeys and an attic.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Low	1259770	N/A

²¹ Yates' map of 1775

COY123	Built heritage	Enson House	Probably early 17 th century in origin but much altered in 18 th century, originally timber framed but now brick faced with tiled roofs and brick stacks, set diagonally, and part stone rubble to chimney bases. T-shaped on plan with two advanced gabled wings; two storeys and attic. The massive stepped chimney shaft at east side is perhaps a late survival of this feature.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Low	1259816	N/A
COY124	Archaeology	Relict field systems north-east of Marston	Area of vestigial ridge and furrow and field systems north-east of Marston (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 117; LiDAR feature 2081).	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY125	Archaeology	Trackway near Hall Farm, Marston	Linear bank and depression. The former westward continuation of Skeath Lane that runs west from Sandford Lane (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 117).	Post-medieval?	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY126	Built heritage	Outfarm north-east of Hollytree Farm / Marston Hall Farm, Marston Lane, Marston	An outfarm located to the north-east of Hollytree Farm, comprising an outbuilding with attached yard area, which had possibly been established by the late 18 th century. The building is still present and had been incorporated into what is now known as Marston Hall Farm by the early to mid 20 th century.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17401
COY127	Built heritage	Hollytree Farm, Marston Lane, Marston	An isolated linear-plan farmstead with an attached farmhouse and additional detached elements. A building is marked in the location on Yates' map of Staffordshire ²² and the farmstead is shown on Ordnance Survey 1-inch mapping from 1836. Named as 'Hollytree Farm' on the 3 rd Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1923 - 1924, 1:2,500). The farmstead appears to survive relatively unaltered.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17399
COY128	Archaeology	Ridge and furrow to the north of Marston DMV	Vestigial ridge and furrow earthworks identified from aerial photographs and LiDAR (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photography feature 118; LiDAR feature 2085, 2086, 2153).	Medieval/post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

²² Yates' map of 1775

COY129	Archaeology	Traces of former field systems to the north of Marston	Cropmark traces of marl pits, field boundaries and other features to the north of Marston.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY130	Archaeology	Marston Deserted Medieval Village	Extensive area of broad ridge and furrow and curvilinear hollow way, which are likely settlement features at what is probably a deserted medieval village (DMV). Also seen is a possible eroded moat and possible fishpond. The features were upstanding in 2003, but then rapidly eroded by ploughing by 2016. Further areas of ridge and furrow lie to the north-west (COY135) and south-west (COY131). Within this area is the current settlement and parish church of Marston (COY133).	Medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
COY131	Archaeology	Surviving ridge and furrow south-west of Marston	Extensive fossilised field system, containing numerous contiguous parcels of faintly defined ridge and furrow, subdivided by slight banks.	Medieval, post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY132	Archaeology	Water meadow, west of Marston	The remains of a former water meadow field system identified from historic mapping and aerial photography to the west of Marston, which now survives as a series of drains and earthworks.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST17384
COY133	Built heritage	Church of St Leonard, Marston	Parish church of 1794, built by W. Dudley, with vestry added late 19 th or early 20 th century. The asset is situated on the north-western edge of the small settlement of Marston and within the area of the Marston DMV (COY130), within a wider rural setting. The church is situated within a graveyard, with trees along the boundary.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1242960	N/A
COY134	Built heritage	Marston New Farm	Marston New Farm (now Grange Farm), on Yarlett Lane immediately north-west of the probable Marston DMV (COY130). An isolated farmstead of possible late 18 th century date, originally laid out around a regular courtyard with additional detached buildings. Historic mapping shows the original access from the south (Ordnance Survey 1881, 1:2,500). A smithy appears to have been established to the west of the courtyard at Marston New Farm in	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

			the mid to late 19 th century, although this has since been demolished. The farmhouse and the western side of the original courtyard range are still present, but the remainder of the original buildings appear to have been replaced with new agricultural buildings. The asset lies within an open rural agricultural setting with the modern New Farm and Park Farm complexes to the north-west.						
COY135	Archaeology	Marston - ridge and furrow earthworks	Area of linear earthworks and ridge and furrow to the north-west of the probable Marston DMV (BID-CH-004-002-LiDAR feature 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2105, 2106, 2302).	Medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY136	Built heritage	Milepost north of layby, near Stafford Bypass	Milestones are of national importance as they are some of the few physical remains of national and local historic road use. The mileposts on this route reflect the standardisation of roads to facilitate the transport needs of the increasingly industrial landscape of 18 th century Staffordshire. This is an unusual example of an earlier 18 th century milestone which is combined with an early 19 th century cast iron milepost.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1392684	N/A
COY137	Archaeology	Yarlett DMV	A distinct hollow way, banks and upstanding ridge and furrow were visible at this site in 2003, but were not distinct in 2010 (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 124; LiDAR feature 2135, 2136). The earthworks are particularly clear to the north of Yarlet Hall (now a school). This asset is likely to be the remains of the medieval settlement at Yarlet, which was listed in the Domesday survey and which is recorded to have been depopulated and turned into a grange by monks of Combermere. Earthworks associated with the deserted settlement can be seen to the north and west of Yarlet.	Medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
COY138	Archaeology	Yarlet Hall (site of)	Earthwork features to the south of Yarlet School, including a possible banked defensive enclosure and platforms visible within Yarlet Hill wood that historic mapping (1816 Ordnance Survey drawing) suggests are the remains of the preceding 17 th century hall (replaced in 1870 with the current building, now Yarlet School) (BID-CH-004-002-LiDAR feature	Medieval/post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	High	N/A	N/A

			2141, 2142, 2143, 2145, 2295). The asset is currently wooded and lies to the south of the school and to the east of the A34 Stone Road.						
COY139	Archaeology	Yarlet trackway	Earthwork remains of an incised trackway (the predecessor of the modern A34 Stone Road) connecting Stafford and Stone. Visible as an earthwork feature on aerial imagery crossing Yarlet Hill approximately 100 - 250m east of the modern road (BID-CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 124, 125; LiDAR feature 2134, 2135, 2142, 2143, 2145, 2146). The trackway formerly ran through Yarlet Hall Farm and past the site of Yarlet Hall within woodland to the south.	Medieval/ post- medieval	Non- designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY140	Built heritage	Yarlet Hall (school)	A neo-Gothic Hall constructed in 1870 by Henry Tunncliffe to replace the old hall that stood approximately 250m to the south on Yarlet Hill. Henry died before it was completed and the estate was rented in 1873 by the Reverend William Earle, who established a preparatory school on the site. The school complex is situated in the southern part of the asset, with gardens to the south and playing fields and grassland to the north. The access and principal elevation of the house is to the west. There is a small chapel in the woodland immediately south-west of the house. At the south-eastern edge of the asset is Yarlet Hall Farm, which was also present by the late 19 th century (1 st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1881, 1:2,500). The asset lies just to the west of the A34 Stone Road and within a wider rural landscape.	Post- medieval	Non- designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST 6423
COY141	Archaeology	Yarlet - field system/ridge and furrow west of A34 Stone Road	Medieval fields, with ridge and furrow and a possible hollow way (BID- CH-004-002-Aerial Photograph feature 3, 16, 126; LiDAR feature 2164, 2182, 2183, 2203). This is a well-defined feature, and was eroded but still visible by 2010.	Medieval	Non- designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A
COY142	Archaeology	Yarlet estate boundary	Early boundary forming an oval around Yarlet Hill. The fact that it is respected by all other boundaries in the landscape suggests that it is likely of early medieval origin.	Medieval	Non- designated	N/A	Low	N/A	N/A

COY143	Built heritage	Black and White Cottage, Whitgreave	Probably 17 th century cottage. Single storeyed building with an attic, timber framed and brick with tiled (formerly thatched) roof and brick stacks. A later addition is present on the east side.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1273480	N/A
COY144	Historic landscape	Ingestre Hall Park	The landscape park at Ingestre Hall, dating back to the 17 th century, when Walter Chetwynd laid out the formal terrace to the south of the hall with fruit trees, paths and statues. To the north of the house was originally an avenue leading from the house to a lodge and a wooded 'wilderness' with formal walks. In 1756 Lancelot (Capability) Brown completed plans for the wilderness to be cleared, with insertion of new walks and planned tree planting. The landscape has been largely taken over by agriculture. However, closer to the hall, the original woodland planting and garden structures, such as the pavilion, survive. To the north of the park lies a deer park (COY146) while to the south-east is the later 19 th century park extension (COY145). Much of the western edge of the area is fringed by woodland. Agricultural land lies to the east and west.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST5986
COY145	Historic landscape	Ingestre New Park	The park at Ingestre was extended southwards at the beginning of the 19 th century. The core feature of this new parkland, which was built across the old open fields to the west of Tixall village, was a drive leading from the new Lion Lodge entrance to the south of Little Ingestre. Lion Lodge Covert was planted to the west of the lodges at this time following extensive drainage works in this area, which may have been salt marsh before this point. New tree belts were also planted to the west along the Tixall-Ingestre parish boundary. Most of this area has subsequently been turned into Ingestre Golf Course, although the drive remains. At the northern edge of the park is the complex of Ingestre Hall and associated estate buildings (COY049), with Ingestre Hall Park to the north-west (COY144). The northern and north-western edge of asset is fringed by mature trees and woodland. To the south and east of the golf course is agricultural land.	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST5986

COY146	Historic landscape	Ingestre Deer Park	Deer park at the northern end of Ingestre landscape park, shown on maps since the late 18 th century ²³	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Moderate	N/A	MST5986
COY147	Built heritage	Wolseley Bridge	Group of three Grade II listed buildings: Wolseley Bridge, tea rooms (18 th /19 th century houses facing onto Colwich road), and 17 th century timber framed barn.	Post-medieval	Listed buildings	3 x II	Moderate	1258550, 1258825, 1319887	N/A
COY148	Archaeology	Possible Romano-British enclosed settlement	Potential Romano-British enclosure identified from cropmarks and geophysical survey. Located immediately to the east of the Stafford Showground. The HER entries suggest potential contemporary features to the south (COY081).	Bronze Age, Iron Age	Non-designated	N/A	Moderate	N/A	N/A
COY149	Historic landscape	Tixall Park	Tixall park developed in parallel to Ingestre Park, although it was never as elaborate or extensive as its neighbour. The original house and gatehouse date from the 16 th century, though a new house was built in the 18 th century and the grounds landscaped by Lancelot (Capability) Brown. Relatively few of its landscape features survive on the ground today; the hall itself was demolished in the late 1920s. A number of ornamental estate buildings survive, most notably the late 16 th century gatehouse (COY070) and 19 th century stables (COY069) at the south-eastern edge of the park. Many of the tree belts that were planted in the later 18 th century around the perimeter of the park survive, although the planting within the park has largely been removed as the land has returned to agricultural use. 'Tixall Broad', a widened section of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal to the south-east of the house, was created as an ornamental water feature, with a rock prominence that obscured views across it being removed. Further agricultural land lies to the south, west and north of the park. To the north-east is a golf club, which occupies what was Ingestre New Park (COY145). On the opposite side of the	Post-medieval	Non-designated	N/A	Low	N/A	MST5985

²³ Yates' map of 1789

			Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal to the south-east is Shugborough Park (COY034).						
COY150	Built heritage	Stafford Lodges to Shugborough Park	A pair of lodges flanking the entrance gates to Shugborough Hall .	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1116739	N/A
COY151	Built heritage	Milford Bridge No 105 north of Home Farm, Milford	A late 18 th century canal accommodation bridge across the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, designed by James Brindley.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1393482	N/A
COY152	Built heritage	Stafford Wood Lodge at Shugborough Hall	An early 19 th century wood lodge associated with Shugborough Hall.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1374128	N/A
COY153	Built heritage	Aqueduct west of Holdiford Bridge conveying canal over river	An early 19 th century aqueduct to the west of Holdiford Bridge, carrying the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal over the River Sow.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1273478	N/A
COY154	Built heritage	Holdiford Bridge (over River Sow)	A late 18 th century bridge over the River Sow.	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1258302	N/A
COY155	Built heritage	Walton Bridge No 104	An early to mid 19 th century bridge for the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal .	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1393481	N/A
COY156	Archaeology	Saucer barrow on Spring Hill	An early Bronze Age saucer barrow, which survives on the south-eastern end of the summit of Spring Hill. The monument comprises an oval earthen mound up to 0.5m high and with dimensions of approximately 20.5m by 17m. The mound is surrounded on all sides, except from the south-east, by a bank and ditch approximately 1.7m wide and 0.3m deep. Barrows of this type can appear in larger cemeteries and in isolation.	Bronze Age	Scheduled monument	N/A	High	1009312	N/A
COY157	Built heritage	Church of St John the Baptist, Tixall	A mid 19 th century parish church constructed from local sandstone blocks. The church was originally intended to incorporate the private mausoleum of John Chetwynd Talbot, at whose expense the	Post-medieval	Listed building	II	Moderate	1258304	N/A

			church was built in place of a Georgian church. The asset's setting is defined, primarily, by its churchyard and its spatial relationship with the settlement of Tixall. The asset lies in close proximity to Hoomill Lane, which is a relatively busy minor road with no screening between the edge of the churchyard and the road. As a result, some noise and vibration from traffic is present within the setting of the asset.						
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4 References

4.1 General references

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4.2 Cartographic sources

Morden's map of Staffordshire of 1695 (Shire Hall Gallery G95.217.0001).

Yates' map of Staffordshire of 1775 (Staffordshire Record Office D590/410).

Yates' map of Staffordshire of 1789 (Staffordshire Record Office D240/E/S/1/16).

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