

**Archaeological Building Appraisal at
the former Enson Works & adjacent structures
Chelson Street/Normacot Road
Longton
Stoke-on-Trent
NGR SJ 91470 43050**

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Appendix 1: Room data summaries for the Enson Works & adjacent buildings

Non-technical summary.

Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology was appointed by the North Staffordshire Regeneration Partnership to undertake an historic building appraisal at the former Enson Works pottery manufactory and adjacent buildings, including the America Hotel located on Chelson Street/Normacot Road, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent (NGR SJ 91470 43050). A scheme has been proposed to redevelop the Enson Works site to create a training centre with adjacent parking facilities, retaining and modifying some of the existing buildings, but demolishing others. Although today largely derelict, the works contains four extant updraught bottle kilns, which, along with the range in which they are housed, have enjoyed Grade II Listed Building status since 1979. The kilns were refurbished in 2004 under the Bottle Ovens Conservation Scheme.

The appraisal was undertaken between the 11th and 16th December 2009 and involved the visual inspection and description of all accessible rooms/areas; the verification/annotation of existing architect's drawings for the site; and the recording of the present buildings by means of 35mm monochrome and colour digital photography. Constraints were placed upon the scope of the appraisal. An interior inspection of the America Hotel was not possible due to concerns over the safety of the structure. Similarly, access to some of the first-floor rooms within the north-eastern corner of the Enson Works was limited due to floor collapse and/or unsound upstanding walls. Internal inspection of the main building range along Chelson Street and ground-floor rooms in the north-west corner was not possible due to legal issues.

Notwithstanding limited access to certain areas, the appraisal identified the historical development of the Enson Works and adjacent buildings. It revealed that vestiges of the original pottery factory survive within the fabric of the present complex, but that these have been much altered and truncated by several phases of later development. A conclusive determination of the past process flow within the works could not be made due to the lack of surviving structural evidence and diagnostic fixtures and fittings. The America Hotel comprises at least two phases of development and the third building to be considered, number 101 Normacot Road, may have its origins in a building present on site by 1856, but has been much altered in subsequent years.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology (SOTARCH) was appointed by the North Staffordshire Regeneration Partnership (NSRP) to undertake an historic building appraisal at the former Enson Works pottery manufactory and adjacent structures, including the America Hotel, located on Chelson Street/Normacot Road, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent (NGR SJ 91470 43050) (Figs. 1 & 2). The survey was undertaken in accordance with a project brief produced by the Planning Archaeologist (PA) for Stoke-on-Trent City Council (Boothroyd 2009) and a methodology formulated by SOTARCH (Goodwin 2009) and approved by the PA.

1.2 A scheme has been proposed to redevelop the Enson Works site to create a training centre with adjacent parking facilities, retaining and modifying some of the existing buildings, but demolishing others. Although today largely derelict, the works contains four extant updraught bottle kilns, which, along with the range in which they are housed, have enjoyed Grade II Listed Building status since 1979. The kilns were refurbished in 2004 under the Bottle Ovens Conservation Scheme.

1.3 It is thought that other parts of the works and adjacent buildings may also be of historical significance. As such, the PA recommended an archaeological building appraisal to gather information on the development, past operation/occupation and significance of the structures prior to the submission of an application for Listed Building and Conservation Area consent. The appraisal will identify those buildings or structural elements that are of sufficient historical value to merit their retention, or at least consideration, within any future scheme.

1.4 This assessment represents the results of the appraisal programme for the existing structural elements of the Enson Works, as well as indications for the potential of associated below-ground archaeological remains. This document follows an earlier interim statement (Cramp & Sutherland) submitted to the NSRP by Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology on 18th December 2009.

2.0 Scope and aims of the building appraisal

2.1 The fieldwork for the appraisal was undertaken between the 11th and 16th December 2009. The site work involved:

- the visual inspection and description of all accessible rooms/areas,
- the verification/annotation of existing architect's drawings for the site,
- the recording of the present buildings by means of 35mm monochrome and colour digital photography to Level 3 standard of the 2006 English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good practice*.

2.2 Initially, the scheme was to involve the appraisal of all structures within the present boundary of the Enson Works and the adjacent America Hotel. Another building, number 101 Normacot Road, was however, revealed to lie within the scope of the proposed redevelopment and was subsequently included within the appraisal.

2.3 Certain constraints were placed upon the scope of the appraisal. An interior inspection of the America Hotel was not possible due to concerns over the safety of the structure. Similarly, access to some of the first-floor rooms within the north-eastern corner of the Enson Works was limited due to floor collapse and/or unsound upstanding walls. Internal inspection of the main building range along Chelson Street and ground-floor rooms in the north-west corner was not possible due to legal constraints regarding access. All rooms that were accessed during the appraisal were allocated a unique reference number (100+ for the ground floor, 200+ for the first floor). A table summarising the details of all accessed areas is presented in appendix 1.

2.4 The archive for the project comprises written, photographic and drawn elements and is stored at The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent (site code: **EWL 09**; museum accession number **2010.LH.1**).

3.0 Site description

3.1 The former Enson Works is located approximately 700m to the south east of Longton town centre (Fig. 1). It sits within a triangular plot of land that slopes down to the south west from Uttoxeter Road, and which is bounded to the south west by Normacot Road, with Chelson Street to the north west and Short Street to the south east (Fig. 2). The

America Hotel occupies the south-western corner of the site and sits on the junction of Chelson Street and Normacot Road. Number 101 Normacot Road is located *c.*22m to the east of the America Hotel and adjoins the south-eastern corner of the Enson Works.

3.2 The former Enson Works site is approximately 1,728m² in area, of which *c.*1,156m² are occupied by standing buildings. The footprint of the America Hotel is *c.*145m², whereas number 101 Normacot Road is *c.*82m² in area. The entire proposed development site is located within the Longton Town Centre Conservation Area.

4.0 Historical background

4.1 The Enson Works

4.1.1 The Enson, or as it was originally known, the Dresden Works, was founded in 1843 by John Procter on Furnace Road (now Normacot Road) (Godden 1991, 516). Procter remained at the works until 1847, when he was paying an annual rateable value of £24 (Hampson 1990, 135), but was declared bankrupt the same year. In his bankruptcy petition, Procter claimed that, until 1845, he had worked in partnership with Thomas Meakin (Hampson 2000, 95), although it is not clear if the partnership had operated from the Dresden Works.

4.1.2 The works was subsequently occupied by Messrs. Glover and Colclough, although little is known about this partnership except that in 1847 they were also recorded as ‘Manufacturers and Ornamenters of China and Earthenware’ at the Chancery Lane Works, Longton (Godden 1988, 363). Hampson (1990, 65) claims that they had acquired a subsidiary works by 1850, presumably the Dresden.

4.1.3 A Charles Glover and Thomas Colclough were recorded as Longton pottery manufacturers in 1853, when two factories held by the pair within the town were advertised as available to let (Hampson 2000, 50). Their occupancy dates at the Dresden Works are unclear, although Godden (1991, 280) asserts that the factory was in the hands of the firm of Goodwin and Bullock by 1852, who produced china wares. This may suggest that the manufactories offered for let by Glover and Colclough in 1853 did not include the Dresden Works or, alternatively, that there is some confusion over the date at which Goodwin and Bullock arrived at the works.

4.1.4 The partnership of Thomas Goodwin, Thomas Holt and Charles Bullock remained at the works until it was dissolved in 1857 (Godden 1988, 364). It is possible that Holt stayed on at the Dresden Works, as in 1858 he was in a new partnership, Mason Holt & Co., formed with Richard Mason and John Fernyhough (Hampson 1990, 123). Their firm produced ‘improved porcelain china tea, breakfast, dessert and other services of excellent commercial quality’ and remained at the Dresden Works until 1884 (Hampson 1990, 123), during which time the works was much enlarged (Godden 1988, 518).

4.1.5 The Dresden Works is first shown on the 1856 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Fig. 3). The early factory, marked on the map as a china works, appears to have been much smaller than its later incarnation and is sited within the northern half of the area occupied by the present works. The main buildings were located to the north and east of a large yard accessed from Chelson Street (then Bagnall Street) and included units for packing, burnishing, clay preparation and storage, slip preparation and saggar making. Only one kiln is shown within the works and appears to be a rectangular, rather than a circular, structure and may represent a muffle kiln. This, coupled with the factory’s small size, could suggest that the Dresden Works was originally concerned only with elements of the ceramic production process and possibly worked in conjunction with another china manufactory.

4.1.6 Later historical map evidence confirms Godden’s statement that the factory was significantly rebuilt and/or extended at some point in the period 1878 to 1900 (Figs. 3 & 4). The original block of buildings appears to have been reconfigured and extended to the east, incorporating the area formerly occupied by what may have been a row of domestic properties. To the south, the factory was extended into a formerly vacant plot, essentially establishing the southern boundary of the works that survives to the present day. A new range had also been constructed along Chelson Street by 1900 (Fig. 5).

4.1.7 Following the departure of Mason Holt & Co. in 1884, the sequence of ownership of the works becomes vague. Local trade directories list only two potworks on Chelson (Bagnall) Street in the period up to the mid 20th century and comparative evidence suggests that the Dresden Works may have been held from 1889 by J.H. Middleton (& Co. by 1912) (Kelly’s, 729) who produced bone china ‘useful’ wares (Godden 1988, 530). The works closed in 1941 when it was commandeered by the Government for

military storage purposes and reopened only briefly after the war before production was relocated (Gregory 2007).

4.1.8 The works underwent further modifications during the first half of the 20th century. Between 1913 and 1924 the range on Chelson Street was extended to the south over an area previously occupied by a row of terraced properties (Fig. 7). Further modifications had been made to the southern end of the works and also to its eastern side by this time. More changes had been made by 1950, notably with the further development of the south-eastern quarter of the works (bordering Short Street) (Fig. 9). Circular kilns (identified from north to south as A, B, C and D) are shown within the works for the first time on the 1950 OS map and, although the factory had presumably featured such structures at an earlier date, this is not clear from the cartographic evidence. Of the four kilns indicated in 1950, three (A, B and D) survive to the present day, with a fourth, later example (E) located to the east.

4.1.9 In 1948 the manufactory passed to the newly established firm of Spencer Stevenson & Co. Ltd who officially renamed it the Enson Works in 1953 (Godden 1988, 713). This company manufactured bone china domestic and hotel tablewares as well as ‘useful’ wares such as cigarette sundries and teapots (Pottery Gazette 1952, 93). The company halted production in *c.* 1960 (Godden 1991, 598) and although remaining at the works until at least 1963 (Barrett 1963, 60), they were exclusively distributors of ceramic goods from this time (Lang 2007, 327).

4.1.10 By 1968 (Barrett, 24) the works was being used by Enson China Ltd, although it is unclear whether they were a manufacturer or distributor. From at least 1972 part of the premises on the east side of the site, adjoining Short Street, served as a depot for an electrical engineering firm, North Staffordshire Electric Company (Blair 1972, 61). The historical map evidence shows no major alterations to the layout of the works between 1967 (Fig. 10) and 1980. The 1967 OS map, however, identifies the building along Chelson Street as a warehouse.

4.1.11 By 1982 the works was largely owned by Trentbridge Properties and Ashdale Pottery Products Limited, who appear to have sub-let different areas of the site to several small companies (Galbraith 1982), such as Viking Productions who occupied the south-

eastern corner and DJB Joinery, whose signage is still extant on the north-facing elevation. In 1999 the site was conveyed to Stoke-on-Trent City Council (PRE SF313991) and in 2003 the four surviving kilns were leased to the Potteries Preservation Trust Ltd (PRE SF478922).

4.2 The America Hotel

4.2.1 The history of the America Hotel (number 91 Normacot Road) is far less certain. A building is shown in the location of the hotel on Hargreaves' map of 1832, but it is not clear if this represents an early incarnation of the present structure or a completely different property. If it is the same building it may have been converted into a beer seller's house following the 1830 Beer Act, and would have been almost indistinguishable from the neighbouring workers' housing that flanked it (Brandwood *et al.*, 2004, 28). The building was certainly present by 1856 and is marked on the OS map of this date as the *American Hotel* beer house (Fig. 2). This establishment appears to have been somewhat smaller than the present structure, with what is now its western end occupied by two small dwellings (numbers 39 and 37 Bagnall Street). The census returns demonstrate that these properties were occupied until at least 1881 and were gone by 1891; the 1900 OS map (Fig. 5) reveals that they had been displaced by a westward extension of the American Hotel, creating the façade visible today. By 1937, a small extension of unknown purpose had been added to the north-eastern corner of the building (Fig. 8).

4.2.2 It is uncertain whether the America was ever a hotel, as many mid 19th-century licensed premises were described as hotels whether they supplied accommodation or not (Dixon & Muthesius 1985, 84). Certainly, there are no references to guests in any census returns for the property and in 1907 the premises continued to be listed as a beer house, occupied by a Mr. G.W. Tennant, who was replaced by Thomas Arrowsmith in 1912 (Andrew Dobraszczyc pers. comm. 2010). The property was listed as a public house in 1963 (Barrett 1963, 47), but was sold off that same year by its owners, Ind Coope (West Midlands) Ltd, and subsequently was conveyed to Stoke-on-Trent City Council in 2008 (PRE SF547797). The Historic Building Survey (HBS) of 1985 shows the building being used by J. & B. Pearce, a china and giftware distributor (HBS ref. L99).

4.3 Number 101 Normacot Road

4.3.1 The present day number 101 appears to have developed from two adjoining properties, which are first shown on the 1856 OS map (Fig. 3). These buildings overlooked a large yard to the north accessed from Short Street (at this time known as Secret Alley). It is unclear from the map evidence whether these are commercial or domestic properties. Although there is a small yard containing a wash house and privy to the south of the westernmost property, these could actually have belonged to another building within the plot, shown fronting onto Normacot Road in 1856 (Fig. 3). In the yard to the south of the eastern building is a privy and piggery, which implies that it is a residential property. By 1878, these two yards had apparently been combined into a single large space (Fig. 4), with additional reconfiguration and extension of the buildings by 1900 (Fig. 5). Further modification had taken place by 1950 (Fig. 9), by which time the original core of the property had been subsumed within, or indeed replaced by, an L-shaped structure accessed from Normacot Road. The map evidence shows that the element of this building that fronted onto Normacot Road was demolished after 1980, leaving a single unit set back from the road that occupied the footprint of the principal 1856 buildings.

4.3.2 It seems possible that the present number 101 originally started out as a workshop or store for the premises that fronted Normacot Road in 1856 (Fig. 3). This latter property was probably the original number 101, which census returns and trade directories identify as a shoemakers shop and grocers from 1861 until 1912 (Kelly's, 291). By the end of the 19th century, the present number 101 may have been converted into two dwellings, numbered 103 and 103½.

4.3.3 By 1921 (Kelly's, 289) the original number 101 was owned by builder James Wild and in 1982 was still a builder's yard held by J. & A. Wild (Galbraith 1982). The 1980 OS map shows the original number 101 amalgamated with numbers 103/103½, although it is unknown when these latter properties ceased to be residential. Subsequent demolition of the roadside element of the building left the current structure standing as number 101, the last known occupant of which in 2006 was Johnathon Walker, a bespoke wrought iron manufacturer.

5.0 General descriptions of the buildings

5.1 The Enson Works

5.1.1 *The west range.* The buildings in the Enson Works are ranged around three sides of a rectangular central courtyard (Figs. 2 & 12). Access to the courtyard from Chelson Street is via a covered square-headed archway in the middle of the west range. This range comprises a three-storey mid-20th-century building, built against an earlier two-storey structure, some of which remains at its south end. The range is faced with red bricks in an English garden-wall bond, with a band of blue bricks every four courses (Plate 1). It has metal-framed windows with concrete lintels and sills and a flat concrete roof. Most of the windows are broken and the frames corroded.

5.1.2 Slight variations in brick colour evident towards the northern end of the three-storey building, visible on the Chelson Street elevation, suggests construction in two phases (Plate 2). A ragged join on the northern-elevation indicates that the building was built against, and probably around, existing 19th-century structures at the north end of the works. Darker brickwork at a high level on the south gable suggests that construction of the three-story range incorporated the gable wall of an existing structure, possibly contemporaneous with the extant earlier building to the south (Plate 1). The northern end of the building has suffered fire damage and is now roofless and derelict. The outer skin of brickwork is missing at the top of the Chelson Street elevation.

5.1.3 Internal access to the west range was not possible. It is known, however, that the upper two floors are currently used by the Stoke-on-Trent Rifle and Pistol Club. In the course of its use, the club appears to have lined the walls of these upper floors with breeze blocks, visible externally through the broken windows (Plate 3).

5.1.4 The earlier southern element of the range is of brownish-red brick in English bond and has segmental-arched windows with blue brick sills. Although surviving only at ground-floor level, scarring on the southern gable of the three-storey structure shows that the earlier building was originally of two-storeys with a pitched roof. Truncated brickwork at the southern end of this earlier building indicates that it originally continued further to the east.

5.1.5 *The north range.* This part of the works is in a very poor state of repair with the majority of the first floor having collapsed or been demolished. Two distinct phases of construction can be identified on the exterior of the building, both seeming to date stylistically to the 19th century (Plate 4). The earliest of these, seen in the middle section of the northern-elevation and relating internally to rooms 115 and 116, is built with brownish-red bricks in an English bond. Original windows with moulded stone lintels survive on the first floor, but those on the ground floor have concrete lintels and sills, suggesting that they have been modified or are later insertions. The first-floor windows have been closed with breeze blocks. Both doors in this middle part of the northern elevation have more recent brickwork around them indicating that they are later insertions. A crane reaching up to first-floor level is fixed to the wall below the first-floor windows (Plate 5). The second, later 19th-century phase discernible on the exterior of the north range, is identifiable at the north-eastern corner (in the area of room 114), denoted by a change in brick colour and the use of English garden-wall bond.

5.1.6 Although the first-floor has been demolished or has collapsed, several courses of orange-red brick in stretcher bond remain above the windows in the northern elevation, suggesting that at some point this floor was re-built. The windows have blue brick segmental-arches and plain stone sills. A blue-brick string course extends around the building at the head of the windows. One of the windows towards the southern end of the Short Street elevation has newer brick at its head, a flat concrete lintel and a brick sill, indicating that it is a later insertion. Several windows have been bricked up.

5.1.7 Within the north range, rooms 115 and 116 have brick floors and brick walls with traces of white wash remaining on them. The wooden ceiling joists are exposed. In room 116 a blocked window in the southern side of the room suggests an originally external wall. Changes in brickwork in the north-western and south-western corners of the room may indicate the junction with the 20th-century three-storey building. Shelf brackets remain at either end of the western wall. Room 115 has been opened out to form one large space with room 114. A rough, window-like, aperture has been punched in the southern wall of room 115.

5.1.8 Room 114, in the north-eastern corner of the range, has brick walls bearing traces of white wash (Fig. 12). The timber joists are supported on steel beams. A brick floor

remains at the northern end of the room, elsewhere it is concrete. A rough doorway has been inserted in the western wall to provide access to room 112. Damage to the floor at the southern end of the room has resulted in a large void exposing a cellar (001) below. A somewhat smaller opening in the floor towards the northern end of the room may indicate the original access in to the cellar. The cellar 001 has brick walls and a concrete floor with concrete kerbs or rails extending along either side of the room (Plate 6). A gas-fired 'AGA' heater appears to have provided heat to 001.

5.1.9 The area of the north range described by rooms 112 and 113 has been subject to much alteration. Unfortunately much of the north-western corner of room 112 was obscured by a fallen ceiling and a full examination could not be made. As mentioned above (5.1.7), the blocked window in room 116 may suggest that this area was originally external, probably an open courtyard. This courtyard was enclosed during the 19th century with the construction of a first-floor unit, evidence of which survives above the north-western quarter of room 112 and is now supported by a cast-iron column (Plate 7). Lath and plaster survives on the first-floor walls of this building as does a fireplace on the eastern wall (Fig. 13). The southern part of rooms 112 and 113 are both single-storey flat-roofed structures and may be later additions.

5.1.10 While the interior of rooms 112 and 113 would suggest a 19th-century origin, the southern elevation seen from within the courtyard is clearly of 20th-century date, with metal framed windows, concrete lintels and sills (Plate 8). The eastern side of room 112 seems to have been further modified with the enclosure of room 113.

5.1.11 *The east range.* This is the most densely-built part of the works. Some of the first-floor level has collapsed, been demolished or is derelict at the north end of the range. The southern end of this range survives sufficiently well enough to allow safe access. A row of three bottle kilns is contained in a north-south aligned brick building fronting onto the courtyard (Fig. 12, Plate 9). Internally this area comprises rooms 101 to 105. At least three phases of construction can be identified on the courtyard elevation of this building. One section towards the north and another at the south end of the building (the west walls of rooms 104 and 101 respectively) are 19th century, built with red-brown bricks in English garden-wall bond and containing windows with brick segmental arches and blue brick sills. Traces of white wash remain on the outside face of room 101 suggesting it

was originally an internal wall. The east-west aligned divisions between rooms 101 to 105 would also appear to be 19th century in date.

5.1.12 At the northern end of the range the east and west walls of room 105 are of 20th-century construction with red bricks in English garden-wall bond. The windows have metal frames with concrete lintels and brick sills. The first floor of this section has been demolished or has collapsed. This section appears to be a re-facing of an existing structure although the western wall stands notably further back than the adjoining 19th-century wall of room 104. The shared western wall of rooms 102 and 103 is built in similar style with metal framed windows and concrete lintels and sills. This appears to be a slight extension to the original footprint of the building, which is still reflected in the alignment of the internal walls and of the north-south ceiling beams.

5.1.13 The bottle kilns (A, B and D) are within rooms 101, 103 and 105 (Fig. 12). Brick floors and brick vaulted ceilings remain in rooms 101 and 105, but have been replaced with concrete elsewhere (Plate 10). Circulation around kiln B in room 103 has been curtailed by the insertion of north-south aligned brick walls between the kiln and the north and south walls of the room. A circular scar in the ceiling of room 102 indicates the position of a previous bottle kiln (C). Room 104, in poor state of repair and now missing a roof, seems to have functioned as an access point between the different rooms in the east range. It has been subject to much alteration with two different first-floor levels and the consequent blocking and insertion of both doors and windows (Plate 11).

5.1.14 Further rooms on the east side of this range are accessed through room 104. At the north end of the range, room 106 on the ground floor and room 205 on the first floor represent a 19th-century brick building (Figs. 12 & 13). It is constructed with reddish brown bricks in Flemish bond and has oversailing eaves. An original window with stone lintel, remains in the north wall of room 106 but the first-floor windows have been replaced with metal frames and brick sills (Plate 12). A large gateway has been inserted in the north wall. The building has been opened out on the ground floor and is now incorporated with rooms 107 and 108. The area comprising rooms 107, 110 and 111 on the ground floor and rooms 202 and 204 on the first floor are built in similar style to the extension on the west side of the range. Sections of repaired brick work can be seen on the first floor between rooms 205 and 204, demonstrating that the southern rooms were

built against a pre-existing 19th-century building (Plate 13). Probable 20th-century brickwork in the eastern wall of room 102 also indicates some modification to the rooms on the west side of the range, likely a consequence of the later construction of rooms 107, 110 etc.

5.1.15 Within this group of rooms, 107 encloses kiln E and part of kiln B. Room 110 contains stacks of moulds and seems, at least latterly, to have been used for storage. The single-storey section on the east side of room 110 may be a later extension. Room 111 seems originally to have been open to a small courtyard on its eastern side, but is now enclosed with a breeze-block wall. As with room 110, this room was most recently used for storing moulds. The rooms above (201, 202 and 204) form one large open space with loading doors on each side opening onto both courtyards.

5.1.16 Two further rooms (108 and 109) are located on the far eastern side of the range, on the eastern side of a small courtyard (Fig. 12). Both structures are built into the eastern boundary wall of the works. An area of darker brick in English garden-wall bond at the south end of the Short Street elevation may indicate the original mid-19th-century boundary wall (Plate 14), which has later been built up against and over with red bricks in the same bond. The brickwork in room 108 seems to be contemporary with this phase of construction.

5.1.17 Room 109 is constructed with red bricks in English bond and seems to have been constructed at a later date than room 108. It has since been modified with the insertion of 20th-century metal-framed windows and the construction of an upper floor at its southern end (room 203). The reasons behind the combination of a timber pitched roof structure over a flat concrete roof/ceiling, which is too low in height to form a roof space with direct access from the door in room 203 remain unclear. Internally, room 109 contains a concrete slab built against the south wall. In addition the room housed both male and female toilets; the former is accessible via the main room and the latter has its own separate external access.

5.2 The America Hotel

5.2.1 The America Hotel, a former beer house on the corner of Normacot Road and Chelson Street, is a two-storey building constructed of red brick in Flemish bond (Fig.

12, Plate 15). White paint still partially covers some of the external brickwork. Signs painted on the building at first-floor level can be seen on the Chelson Street elevation, towards the corner with Normacot Road, and also on the eastern elevation. The former reads 'CHINA' and the latter 'CHINA EARTHENWARE & FANCIES'. These are probably associated with the building's use by china and giftware distributors in the second half of the 20th century. On the ground floor, the south-west corner of the building is chamfered for a door. The corner on the first floor curves beyond this and is supported by a moulded corbel. The grey clay-tile roof is pitched except at the corner where it is hipped.

5.2.2 A slight change in brick colour approximately half way along the Normacot Road elevation suggests that the America was built during two separate phases (Plate 16). The western half of the building has a decorative façade at ground floor level, with semicircular and elliptical arched doors and windows embellished with moulded corbels in floral and foliate designs at the impost. Elsewhere, the windows and doors have plain stone sills and lintels. Of the few windows left un-boarded, one at the rear of the property retained its original wooden sliding sashes. Internal access to the building was impossible due to the unsafe nature of the northern wall and partial collapse of the roof. A decorative iron grille covering a sunken light-well in the pavement on the Normacot Road side of the building does, however, indicate the presence of a cellar.

5.3 Number 101 Normacot Road

5.3.1 This two-storey building is set back from the road and is contiguous with the south-east corner of the Enson Works (Fig. 12). It has rendered brickwork on the exterior and the main part of the building has a pitched clay-tile roof, hipped at its western end (Plate 17). The rear part, possibly a later extension, has a pitched roof forming a valley with the main roof. A single-storey breeze-block extension, also rendered, has been built against the southern elevation.

5.3.2 Number 101 was latterly used as a workshop making wrought iron goods. The ground floor was used as one large workshop space (Plate 18), although a stud-partition had been erected at the eastern end of the building to create a separate entrance lobby/reception area. Blocked windows are visible at the western end of the workshop room. The first floor comprises one large room, perhaps used as an office or showroom,

from which two small offices/mess rooms and a toilet have been divided off with plasterboard walls (Plate 19). The rooms are open to king-post roof-trusses.

6.0 Phasing

6.1 Comparative evidence for the phasing of the Enson Works and adjacent buildings has been derived from a regressive study of historical maps, dating to between 1856 and 1980. These cartographic sources have been supplemented by aerial photographic sources and, primarily, by structural evidence gathered during the appraisal of the buildings. Eight distinct chronological phases have been produced as a result. These are outlined below and represented in Figs. 12-14 (room numbers used below are also featured on the phase plans). In addition, there were structural elements observed on site that could not be readily defined within the identified phasing, although they can be generally dated to either the 19th or 20th centuries. These indeterminate periods are also represented on the phase plans. A number of internal areas were not accessed, including the America Hotel and its outbuildings, the main range fronting Chelson Street and the rooms in the north-west corner of the Enson Works. There was also only limited access to first-floor areas within the pottery works.

6.2 Phase 1 (pre-1856). The 1856 OS map (Fig. 3) provides the earliest known layout of the Enson Works (known at this time as the Dresden Works), which primarily occupied the northern end of the site. Original features that can be identified in the ground-floor plan of the extant buildings include several walls in the north range. The middle stretch of wall along the north-facing elevation on Bank Place (exterior of rooms 115 and 116) indicated by a change in brickwork, is likely to belong to this phase. The alignment of this wall corresponds to that on the 1856 map and there is no evidence to suggest that this section has been rebuilt. The blocked window on the opposite side of room 116 would originally have overlooked the small courtyard depicted on the map (now room 112). Within the east range, the northern wall in room 106 and the first-floor walls in room 205 belong to this phase. These are consistent with the map evidence and despite 20th-century modifications are certainly of 19th-century date. The position of the eastern boundary has remained the same and the pre-1856 wall is probably represented by the section of darker brickwork seen in the Short Street elevation (exterior of room 109). At the south end of the site, the eastern portion of the America Hotel, or at least its external walls, belong to Phase 1, although lack of access means there is no physical evidence pertaining to the

interior. The footprint of number 101 Normacot Road is defined on the 1856 map, but neither external or internal inspection could clarify any structural evidence with which to confirm whether the present building is representative of this phase.

6.3 Phase 2 (1856-1878). Although there are no major changes indicated on the 1878 OS map (Fig. 4), it does demonstrate some intermediate development of the component buildings. No structural evidence, however, was identified on site to corroborate these changes.

6.4 Phase 3 (1878-1900). The 1900 OS map (Fig. 5) shows that a new north-south aligned range was added to the east side of the site during this phase. The building in the north-east corner occupies a slightly wider footprint than seen previously and this corresponds well with room 114 in the north range, not only in terms of footprint, but also in terms of style. The southern part of this range is represented by rooms 101 to 105 in the east range, the 19th-century core of which retains the alignment shown on the 1900 OS map. The 19th-century elements of the western elevation of the range (rooms 101 and 104) are also likely to be contemporary with this phase. The 1900 OS map shows the current configuration of room 108 for the first time and the structural evidence suggests that the Short Street boundary wall was raised during this period. By 1900, a new factory range had been added along Chelson Street (then Bagnall Street). Although this building occupied a similar footprint to much of the present western factory range, external inspection of the extant structure revealed no evidence of this earlier building. In the south-western corner of the site, the America Hotel was extended to the west during this phase, as represented by the jointing with the Phase-1 element, visible on the south-facing elevation. The map evidence also shows a small outbuilding added to the hotel's north-eastern corner, although this was not accessible during the appraisal.

6.5 Phase 4 (1900-1913). No major changes to the buildings can be established from either the cartographic or structural evidence compared to the 1900 map. The 1913 map (Fig. 6) shows a small outbuilding added on the north east side of the America Hotel, but no structural evidence for this could be ascertained on site.

6.6 Phase 5 (1913-1924). The 1924 map (Fig. 7) shows a NW-SE aligned linear range (room 109) has been developed on the eastern side of the site. The structural evidence

reveals that this abuts the Phase 1 external wall on Short Street. The west range constructed along Chelson Street in Phase 3 was extended to the south during this period, replacing a row of terraced houses. The derelict remains of part of this extension survive at the southern end of the present west range.

6.7 Phase 6 (1924-1937). The 1937 OS map (Fig. 8) shows much the same configuration of buildings as the 1924 OS map (Fig. 7). Stylistically, the external finish of the west range's northern end could belong to this phase, although as internal access to the building was not possible, this suspicion could neither be confirmed nor discounted.

6.8 Phase 7 (1937-1950). A thin, triangular annex to the west-facing elevations of rooms 102 and 103, visible on the 1950 OS map (Fig. 9) belongs to this phase. The south wall of room 111 also dates to this period, with the map and structural evidence indicating that this is part of a two-storey development extending east toward Short Street, elements of which are also discernible within room 110 and on the first floor in room 202. This extension also involved some re-modelling of the north-east corner of number 101 Normacot Road.

6.9 Phase 8 (1950-1967). Much of the northern, three-storey element of the present west range appears to date to this period; the result of remodelling that is first shown on the 1967 OS map (Fig. 10). An aerial photograph of Longton taken in *c.*1950 (Fig. 11) indicates, however, that the original Phase 3 range with a pitched roof was still present in the early years of Phase 8. The map and structural evidence shows that the kiln E area was also developed during this time. The *c.*1950 aerial photograph does not show any building on the eastern side of the kiln, revealing that elements of rooms 106 and 204 were a slightly later addition. The south-facing elevation of number 101 Normacot Road has also been partially extended, although this could not be verified by the structural appraisal beyond the fact that it is constructed of breeze blocks.

7.0 Pottery production and process flow within the Enson Works

7.1 Little evidence of former production processes and flow was identified during the appraisal of the Enson Works. Most areas accessed during the survey were in a poor state of preservation and offered few clues to their original use, or indeed how their function and place within the factory as a whole may have changed over time. The level of

preservation within the west range on Chelson Street could not be assessed as internal access was not possible during the course of the appraisal. It is likely, however, that conversion works undertaken during the occupancy of the gun club have impacted significantly upon at least part of the range. Historical map evidence and documentary sources, however, offer some indication of the processes that would have taken place within the works. It would seem that for most of its active life, the Enson Works, or Dresden Works as it was originally known, was involved, to some degree, in the production of bone china.

7.2 Bone china was introduced in the late 18th century and, due to its reliability and durability, was quickly adopted by the north-Staffordshire pottery industry as the standard soft-paste porcelain body. The fabric recipe consisted of approximately 25% china clay (kaolin), 25% china stone and 50% calcined animal bone (Goodby 1999). The manufacturing process for bone china was similar to that of earthenware, although, in general, the ‘shortness’ of the china body led to an emphasis on the production of moulded or cast items (as opposed to vessels shaped by hand or mechanical means). That said, the production components of a china works would be largely typical of those within most pottery manufactories and, by the end of the 19th century, would have utilised a mixture of manual labour and machinery. As a first stage, the production process required a slip house for the preparation of the ceramic body. Here the clay was mixed with water and sieved into a fluid slip, which could then be pressed (to remove water) and ‘pugged’ (to remove air) to form a plastic fabric (Graham 1908, 14-16). The prepared clay would then have passed to a making range, where items would be either press-moulded (with a plastic body) or slip-cast in plaster of Paris moulds (Graham 1908, 22-25). Various moulds for the production of vessels etc. would have been stored within the factory

7.3 The formed items would be detached from the mould and then stored in an area (sometimes known as a ‘green house’) where they would be partially dried and subsequently ‘fettled’ to remove surplus clay and smooth rough edges (Gay & Smith 1974, 25-27). Processed items would then pass to a placing shop, where they were packed into saggars (refractory clay vessels typically produced in a dedicated area of the works) and then fired in a coal-fed biscuit kiln. Once the biscuit firing was completed, the wares would be removed or ‘drawn’ (Gay & Smith 1974, 29) from the kiln and

passed to a decorating shop, or if undecorated, directly to the dipping house for glazing. Under-glaze decoration often involved the application of transfer tissue prints and painted designs, which would be fixed to the biscuit body with a low-temperature firing.

7.4 Wares passed to the dipping house would be coated in a liquid glaze (which was, until the 20th century, lead-based) and when dry, packed into saggars for firing in a glost kiln. As before, once the firing was complete, the wares would be drawn, any excess glaze ground away and then passed either for over-glaze decoration or directly for sorting and packing. Over-glaze decoration took a number of forms, including gilded, enamel-painted, lustre and, by the end of the 19th century, lithographic-printed designs. These would again require a low-temperature firing within a ‘muffle’ kiln in order to fix the decoration to the glaze. Once finished, wares would be sorted and transferred to a packing house, where orders would be assembled ready for shipping.

7.5 The factory complex would also include office facilities and often showrooms. Although welfare facilities for the workforce were originally poor, if present at all, the provision of appropriate toilets and washing areas became more widespread by the end of the 19th century.

7.6 Ideally, the various units within the factory complex were arranged to maximise production efficiency, although in reality this situation was not always achieved. The traditional layout for potworks in north Staffordshire saw buildings arranged around at least one open courtyard; a configuration adopted by the Enson Works by the end of the 19th century. It was common within such works for production to begin at the rear and finish at the front of the factory, ensuring that the dirtiest processes (clay and slip preparation, saggars making etc.) took place away from the main, public façade of the complex (Baker 1991, 49). The majority of small- to medium-sized pottery concerns occupied restricted sites that offered little scope for alteration or expansion; a problem compounded by the inflexibility of the courtyard model. As such, factories often developed in a piece-meal fashion, which did little to maintain a cohesive, logical production flow. Any attempt, therefore, to predict the past production flow of a potworks is, in the absence of any diagnostic material evidence, extremely difficult.

7.7 What, then, can be said of the production process within the Enson Works? Historical map evidence indicates that the original works, fragments of which survive within the northern range of the present factory, utilised only a small complex of buildings. The 1856 OS map shows several annotated buildings, including slip, saggar-making, burnishing and packing houses and a single small rectangular kiln. The lack of both ‘making’ ranges and the means to fire wares, in the form of circular pottery kilns, suggests that the works was not involved in the complete manufacturing process. The presence of a probable rectangular muffle kiln, a burnishing house (presumably connected to the gilding of glazed vessels) and a packing house could suggest that the works was taking in and finishing partly-completed wares from another factory. This conclusion is, however, undermined somewhat by the appearance of clay preparation areas within the works, which would seem to indicate that the factory also had the facilities to produce ceramic bodies. With this in mind, the Enson may well have operated in close conjunction with another factory, preparing clay bodies for production that were formed into vessels elsewhere, which were then returned to the works for finishing and distribution.

7.8 By 1900, the works had been reconfigured and expanded with new ranges to the west and east to create the courtyard layout that, in essence, remains to the present day (Fig. 5). Presumably, this expansion of the works furnished the factory with the means to undertake full china production; a process enhanced by further additions to the works that took place until at least the 1950s. Surviving structural evidence for the manufactory’s operation during this period is best represented by the surviving pottery kilns in rooms 101, 103, 105 and 107, and traces of another in room 102. Three of these kilns (A, B and D) are located within the footprint of the east range first shown on the 1900 OS map (Fig. 5), and although not indicated on the historical map evidence until 1950 (Fig. 9), were presumably sited within the new range when first built. The fourth surviving kiln (E) was erected post-1950 to supplement the works’ existing firing capacity. The presence of kilns within the eastern half of the works would suggest that, if the production process within the factory was in any way logical, the areas adjacent, or near to the kilns could well have accommodated the tasks of placing wares for both the biscuit and glost firings, drawing, decorating and glazing. Unfortunately, no physical evidence for any of these processes survives within the present complex. A determination of the former function of the kilns (i.e. which were biscuit and which were glost) would have offered some clues as

to the possible locations of these processes, but this information was also equally lacking within the surviving structures.

7.9 The presence of moulds within rooms 110 and 111, and possible casting equipment in the form of slip pipes in the former, could also indicate that some vessel production once took place in the east range. The moulds within these areas, however, featured the mark of Ashdale Pottery Products Ltd. and were dated to 1990. The factory site appears, however, to have been sub-divided between a number of businesses (at least some of which were not involved in the pottery industry) by this date and, as a consequence, it is difficult to see how the historical production flow could have operated within the complex at this time. Certainly, the bottle kilns would not have been in use by this date, having been made obsolete with the implementation of the Clean Air Act during the late 1950s and early 1960s.

7.10 The surviving heater and possible traces of shelving in cellar 001 within the north range, may, on the other hand, provide better evidence for the former location of 'making' shops. It is possible that the cellar was used as a drying room for plaster of Paris working moulds that had become wet through use. In such areas, saturated moulds were arranged for drying on shelving units that were heated by means of metal steam or water pipes. The surviving 'AGA' gas-fired unit may have provided the heat for the room, at least in more recent times. Again, it would seem likely that location of such a facility would need to be close to the production areas where the moulds were being used.

7.11 The original west range of the factory, built by 1900, would probably have housed administrative units and offices. Given that the building was multi-storeyed, however, it is likely to have contained other processes, perhaps decorating or even production areas. This original building appears to have been demolished or extensively remodelled at some point between 1950 and 1967 (Figs. 9-11), and no trace of this structure is obvious within the exterior fabric of the existing three-storey west range. Access to the interior of the extant west range was not possible during the appraisal and, as a result, it can not be categorically stated that evidence for past processes is absent from the building. There is a possibility, however, that the existing west range may never have contained production units, or did so for a limited time only. Historical evidence indicates that the occupants of

the factory from the late 1940s until the early 1960s, Spencer Stevenson & Co. Ltd, ceased production at the works in *c.*1960, switching instead to the distribution of ceramic goods. This raises the question of whether the factory was after this date, ever again involved in the actual production, rather than distribution of ceramic items. The 1967 OS map indicates that the building at the southern end of the three-story west range (part of which remains on site to the present day) was utilised as a warehouse by this date, although it is not known if this structure had previously served this function. There is certainly no evidence within the areas of the factory accessed during the appraisal of the installation of gas, oil or electrical kilns to continue production after the decommissioning of the bottle kilns during the late 1950s or 1960s. Furthermore, by the early 1970s, it would appear that parts of the works had been sub-let to other businesses; the Stoke-on-Trent Rifle and Pistol Club claim to have occupied part of the west range from as early as the mid 1960s (pers. comm. 2009). The only evidence for any ceramic production at the factory in the second half of the 20th century are the Ashdale Pottery moulds found in rooms 110 and 111, and the possible casting facilities in 110, although the extent of this enterprise is not known.

8.0 Conclusions & recommendations

8.1 The Enson Works

8.1.1 The preliminary assessment of the Enson Works has identified its historical development by combining cartographic evidence and structural appraisal, notwithstanding limited access to certain areas. Despite indeterminate dating of some of its structural fabric, the ground-floor plan for the north range appears to include elements of the work's earliest discernible phase of development (Fig. 12). Elements of Phase 1 (pre-1856) are also apparent to the south west and south east of this core area, in the form of the America Hotel and, possibly, number 101 Normacot Road respectively (see below sections **8.2** & **8.3** respectively).

8.1.2 The phasing suggests that the site expanded southward from the initial core area during the Phase 3 period (1878-1900), perhaps to allow provision for a row of pottery kilns. Dating of most post-1900 internal alterations is difficult to substantiate from either the map or structural evidence except in the broadest of terms. A number of areas, including the kilns themselves, are of late-19th/20th-century provenance, but more

detailed phasing cannot be determined. The present western range fronting Chelson Street is the latest imposition, built at some point after 1950 (Phase 8 - 1950-67).

8.1.3 *West range.* Unfortunately access to this range was not possible and all conclusions relating to this building are limited as result. The three-storey building in the west range belongs to the last phases of development (Phases 6 & 8) during which time it was at least partly used as a warehouse. Whether or not it was associated with pottery production or was built whilst the site functioned as a china distributor remains unclear. The building is in a modernist, utilitarian style widely used in factory buildings of all types at this time. Although the interior of the building could not be accessed, it is likely that the alterations carried out under the occupancy of the Stoke-on-Trent Rifle and Pistol Club have masked, if not destroyed any evidence of previous use. If so, this building would have little historical significance and would be expendable, although without access this interpretation could be open to re-assessment. As such, no redevelopment or demolition of this building should be undertaken until the interior has been surveyed. If demolition does eventually take place, any replacement building should be sympathetic to the existing structure's position and footprint. A building has been present along the Chelson Street side of the works since at least 1900 and has served to create the characteristic courtyard layout of the works. This configuration is, therefore, central to the historic character of the site and should be retained in any future development.

8.1.4 A remnant of the earlier range of buildings remains at the southern end of the present three-storey structure, but is now in poor repair with the first floor having collapsed. Although it gives some indication of the character of the earlier buildings along the western side of the factory, its fragmentary condition suggests that it has little historical significance, at least externally. Again the assessment is limited by the lack of internal access to this part of the building. As with the rest of the west range, more significance can be attached to the original footprint of this building and attempts should be made to maintain this in future development.

8.1.5 Further potential lies in below-ground archaeology in this part of the site. Should the current buildings be removed, the opportunity to excavate the previous phase of factory buildings in the west range and the remains of the 19th-century terraced houses which they replaced, should be undertaken.

8.1.6 *The north range.* This structure retains elements of the earliest identifiable phase of works, as seen in rooms 115 and 116, but has been subsequently significantly altered and is now in a very poor state of repair. While interesting in terms of the overall development of the works, little can be learned about how the rooms functioned during any phase of the factory's life. A Phase-1 section is visible in the exterior of the north elevation and is associated with an *in-situ* iron crane, present since at least 1878, which should be retained or re-used in any future scheme. The north-eastern corner of the range (rooms 001 and 114) has undergone relatively little alteration since its creation in Phase 3 (1878-1900). Externally it is a fair example of 19th-century factory architecture and internally the cellar provides one of the few examples of how a room or area was used during the site's working life

8.1.7 In terms of below-ground remains, elements of the early, Phase 1 factory, particularly the possible muffle kiln shown within the area in 1856, could be identified through targeted archaeological excavation.

8.1.8 *The east range.* This range, part of which, along with the kilns it contains, is Grade II Listed, is the most distinctive and historically significant part of the works. The core of the east range (rooms 101 to 105) is representative of the Phase 3 factory and gives context to the Listed kilns. Many of the structural elements seen in this part of the range, such as the brick floors and brick vaulted ceilings in rooms 101 and 105, are characteristic of the type of structures built around stack kilns. A watching brief on the missing kiln (C) in room 102 should be maintained in the event of any works to the floor. The various 20th-century additions to the range also have some significance, reflecting the small-scale investment and piece-meal development seen in many of the small courtyard factories of Stoke-on-Trent.

8.1.9 Aside from the areas previously mentioned, the excavation of the southern end of the site should be considered if this area is to be developed. Excavation of this area has the potential for revealing evidence of the now demolished southern range

8.2 The America Hotel

8.2.1 The façade of the America is typical of many 19th-century corner pubs. Further significance lies in the internal layout of the America and in understanding its

development from beer house to public house. The building is currently in a poor state of repair and is structurally unstable; factors that may well eliminate the chance of retaining even the diagnostic façade, although this is desirable if at all possible. If the building can be made safe, some form of archaeological recording of the structure should be undertaken prior to demolition. There is some below-ground potential in the form of the two terraced properties that were replaced by the western extension of the America Hotel, although the possibility of a cellar beneath the public house may well limit the chances of discovering the footprints of these former properties.

8.3 Number 101 Normacot Road

8.3.1 Analysis of the historical maps suggests that the core of number 101 Normacot Road may date back to at least as far as 1856. The building has been so altered, however, that the original structure is no longer discernable. No value can be seen in the retention of this building.

8.3.2 In the event of the demolition of the current number 101 Normacot Road, excavation of the footprint of the building is recommended in order to identify the nature of the original structure. Excavations should also encompass the locations of other former buildings/outbuildings within the plot.

8.4 General

8.4.1 Regardless of the nature of the future development of the site, full archaeological recording of all or some of the present buildings may be required to ensure the adequate preservation by record of the structures.

9.0 Acknowledgements

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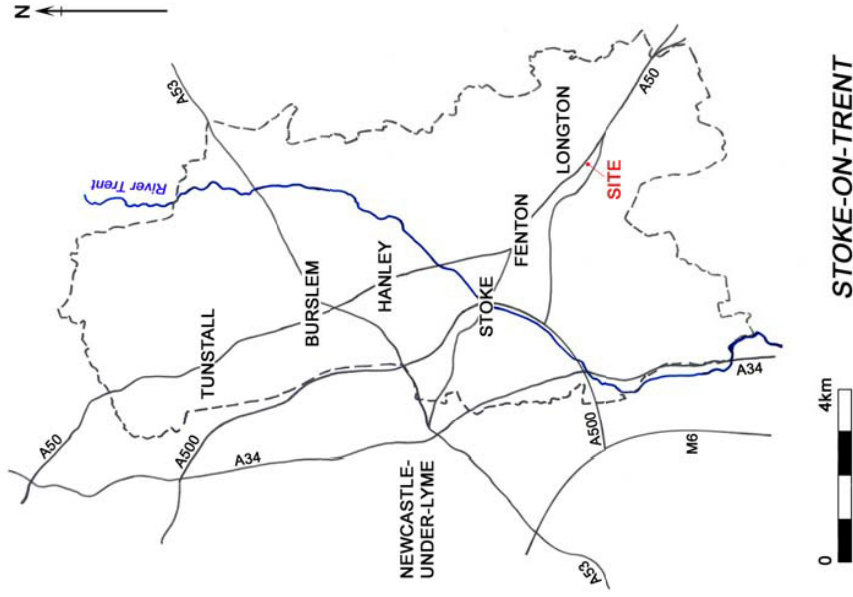
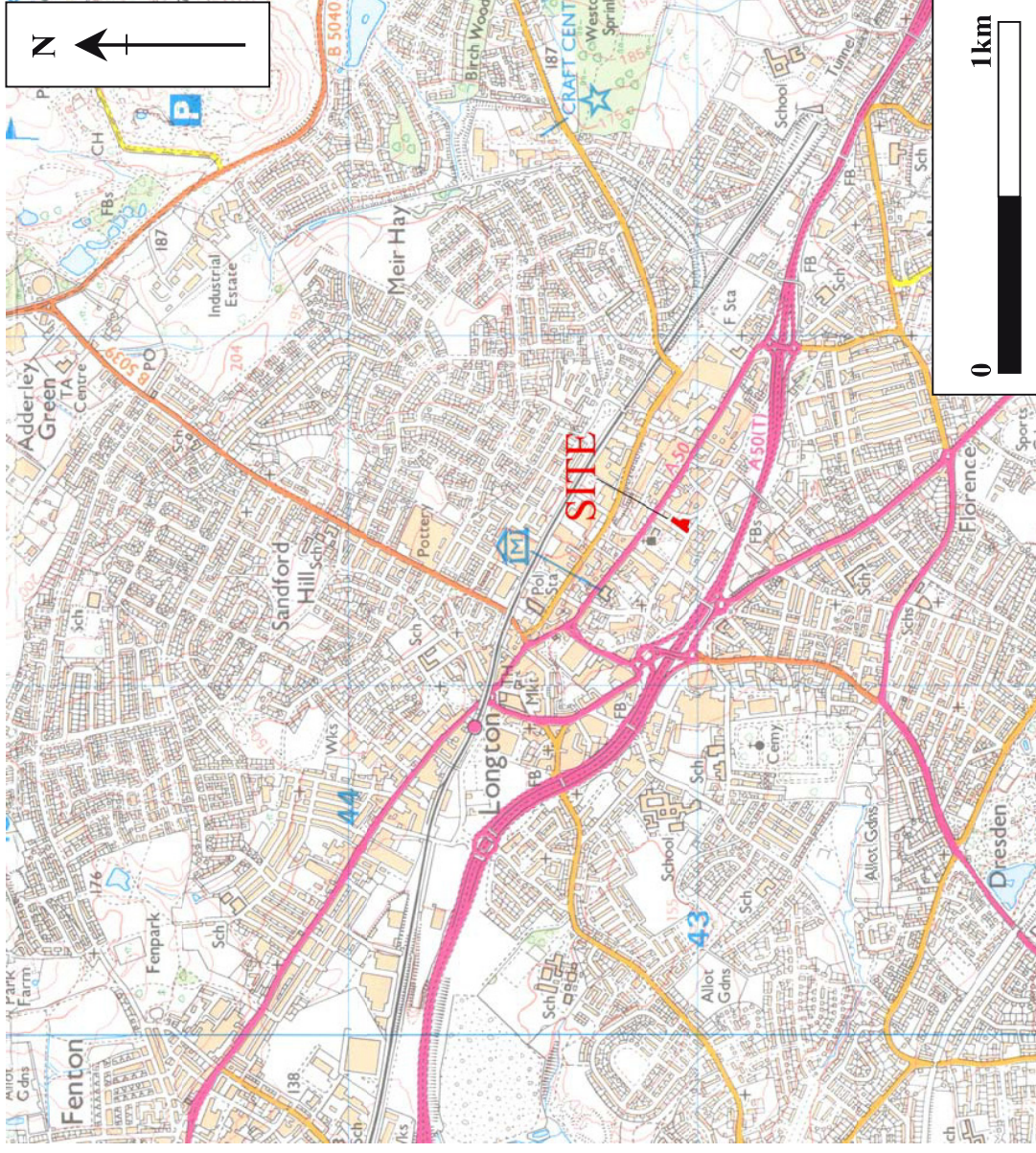


FIG. 1

Site location

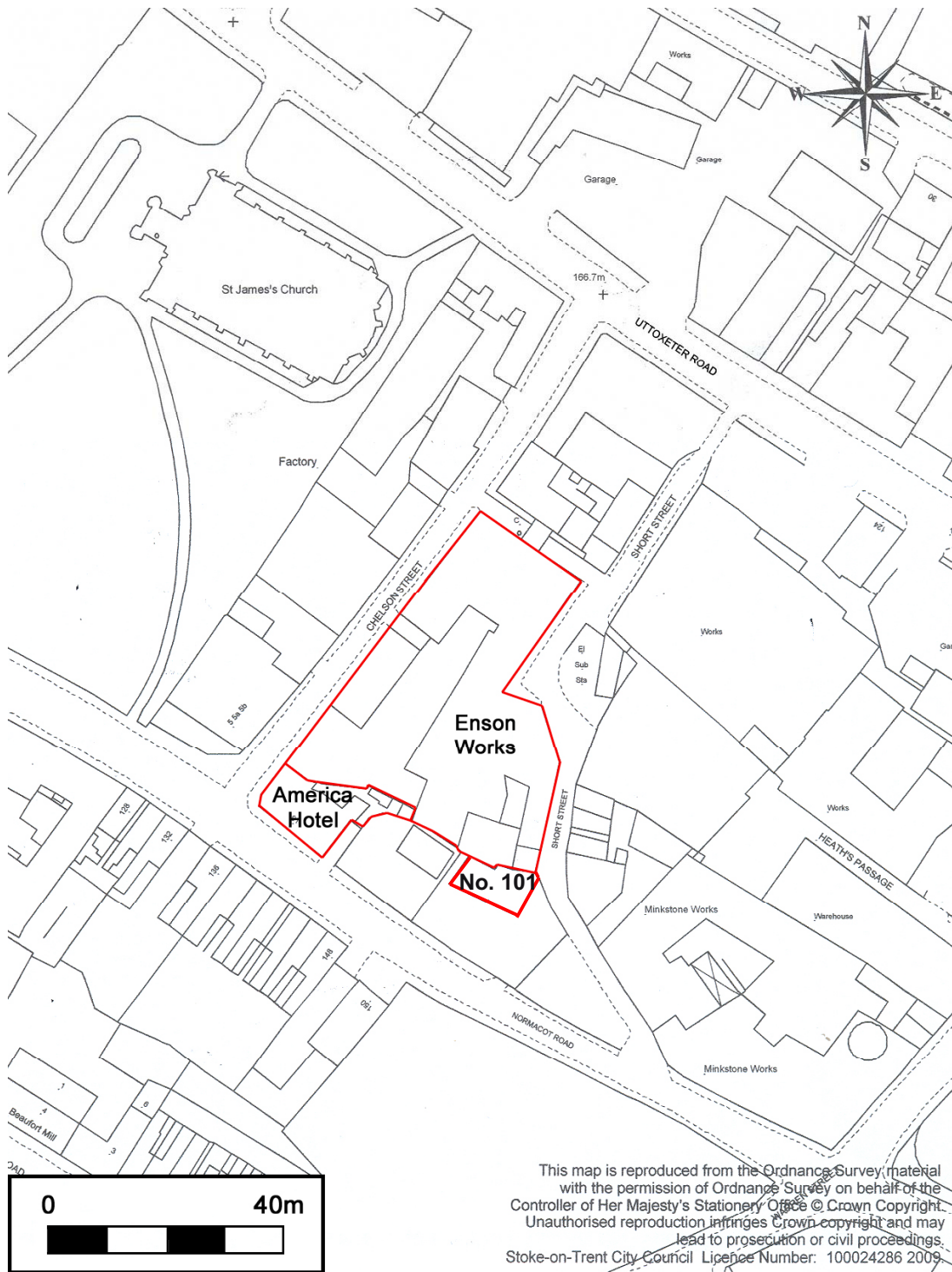


FIG. 2

Site plan, showing the Enson Works, America Hotel & No. 101 Normacot Road (marked in red).



FIG. 3

Extract from the 1856 OS map (1:500) showing the Enson, or Dresden Works and adjacent buildings (no. 101 is marked).

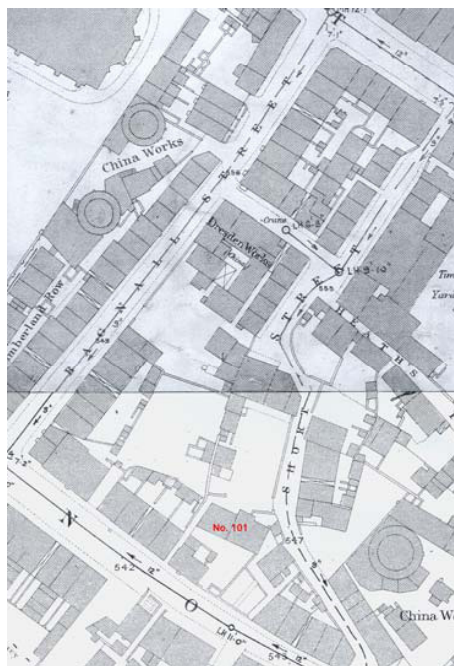


FIG. 4

Extract from the 1878 OS map (1:500) showing the Enson, or Dresden Works and adjacent buildings (no. 101 is marked).

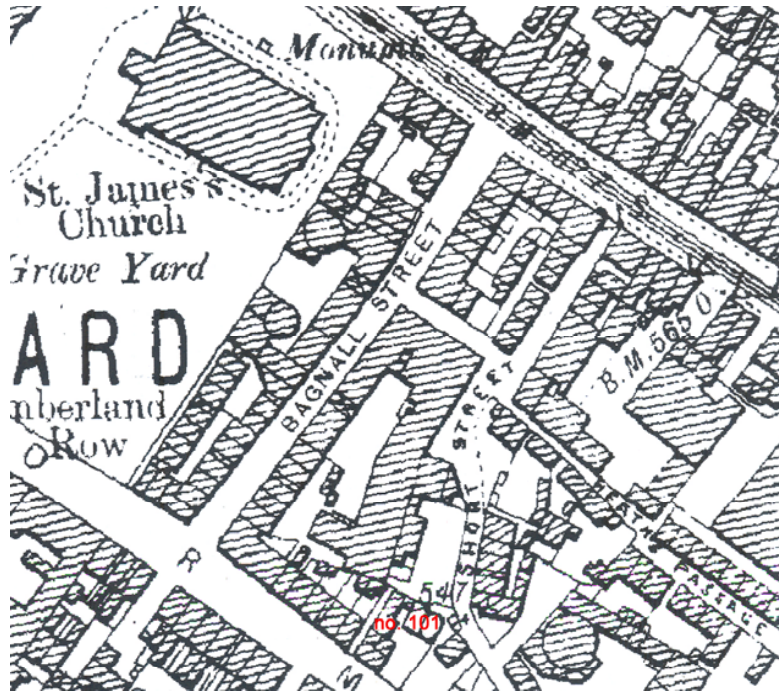


FIG. 5

Extract from the 1900 OS map (1:2,500) showing the Enson Works and adjacent buildings (no. 101 is marked).

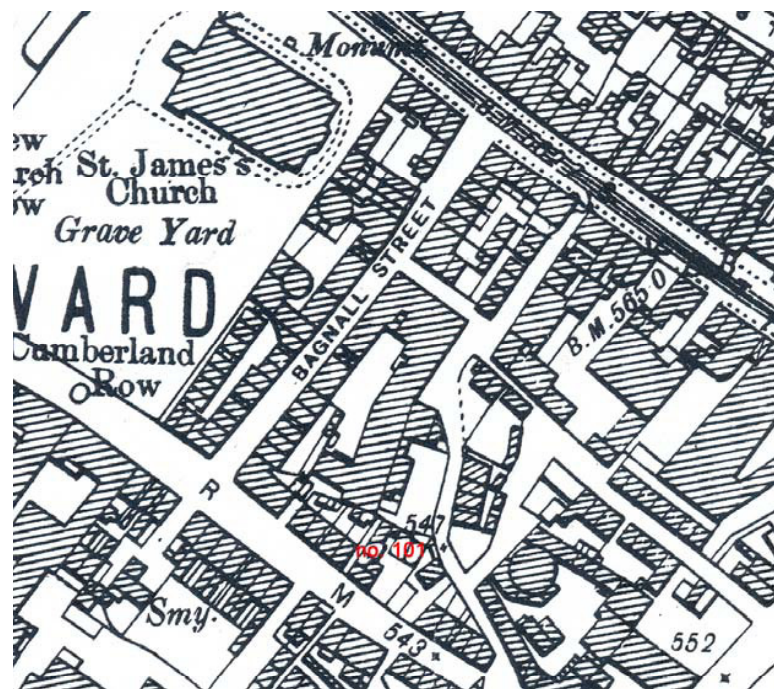


FIG. 6

Extract from the 1913 OS map (1:1,250) showing the Enson Works and adjacent buildings (no. 101 is marked).



FIG. 7

Extract from the 1924 OS map (1:2,500) showing the Enson Works and adjacent buildings (no. 101 is marked).

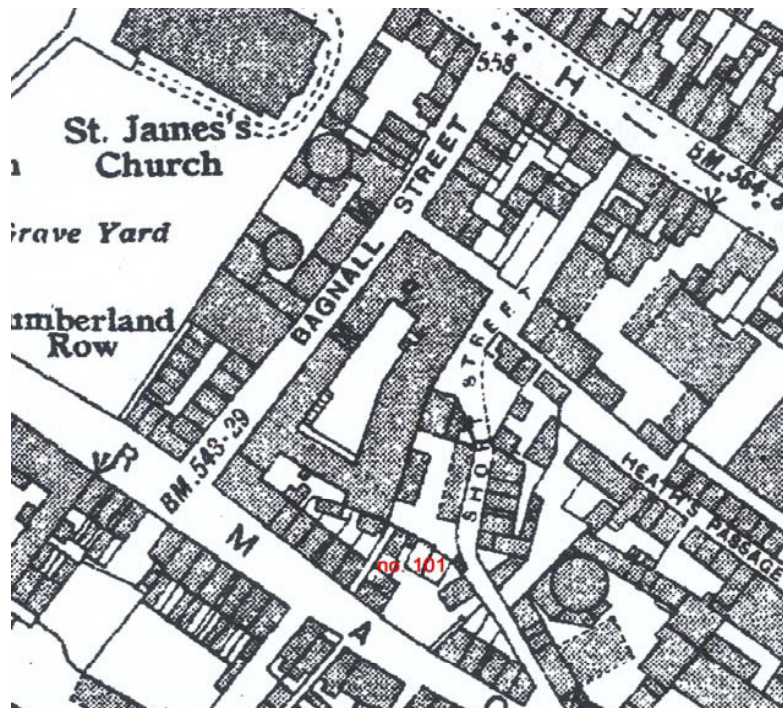


FIG. 8

Extract from the 1937 OS map (1:2,500) showing the Enson Works and adjacent buildings (no. 101 is marked).

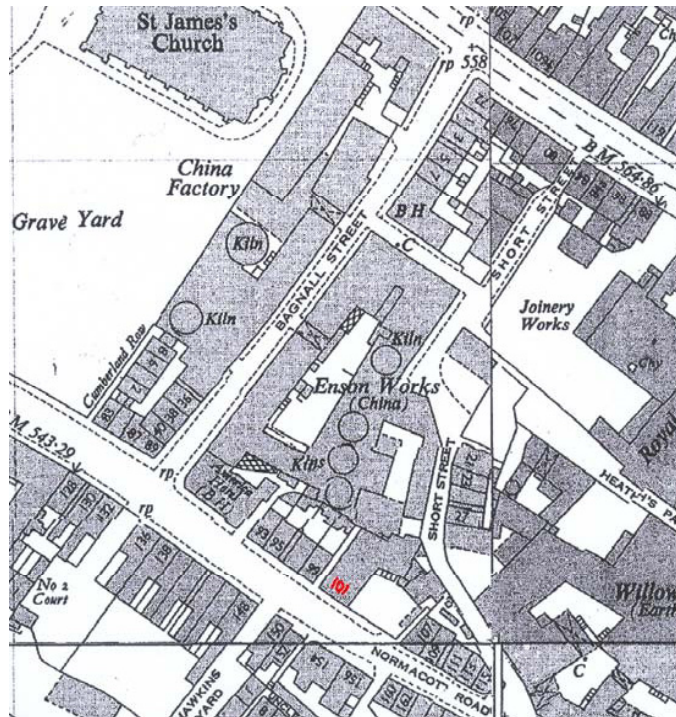


FIG. 9

Extract from the 1950 OS map (1:2,500) showing the Enson Works and adjacent buildings (no. 101 is marked).

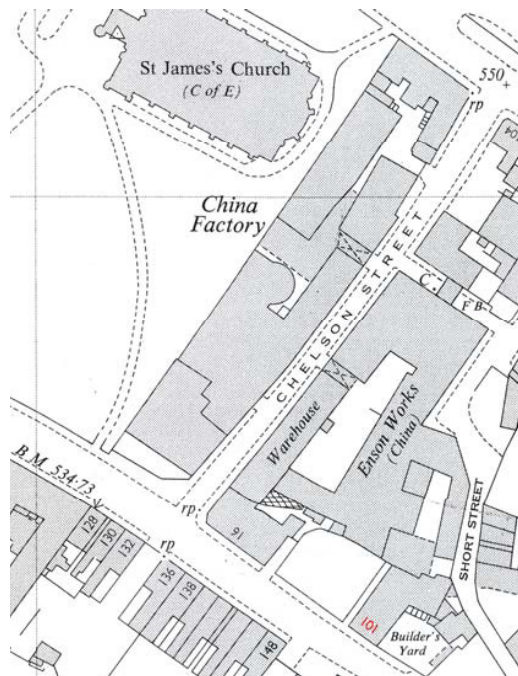


FIG. 10

Extract from the 1967 OS map (1:2,500) showing the Enson Works and adjacent buildings (no. 101 is marked).

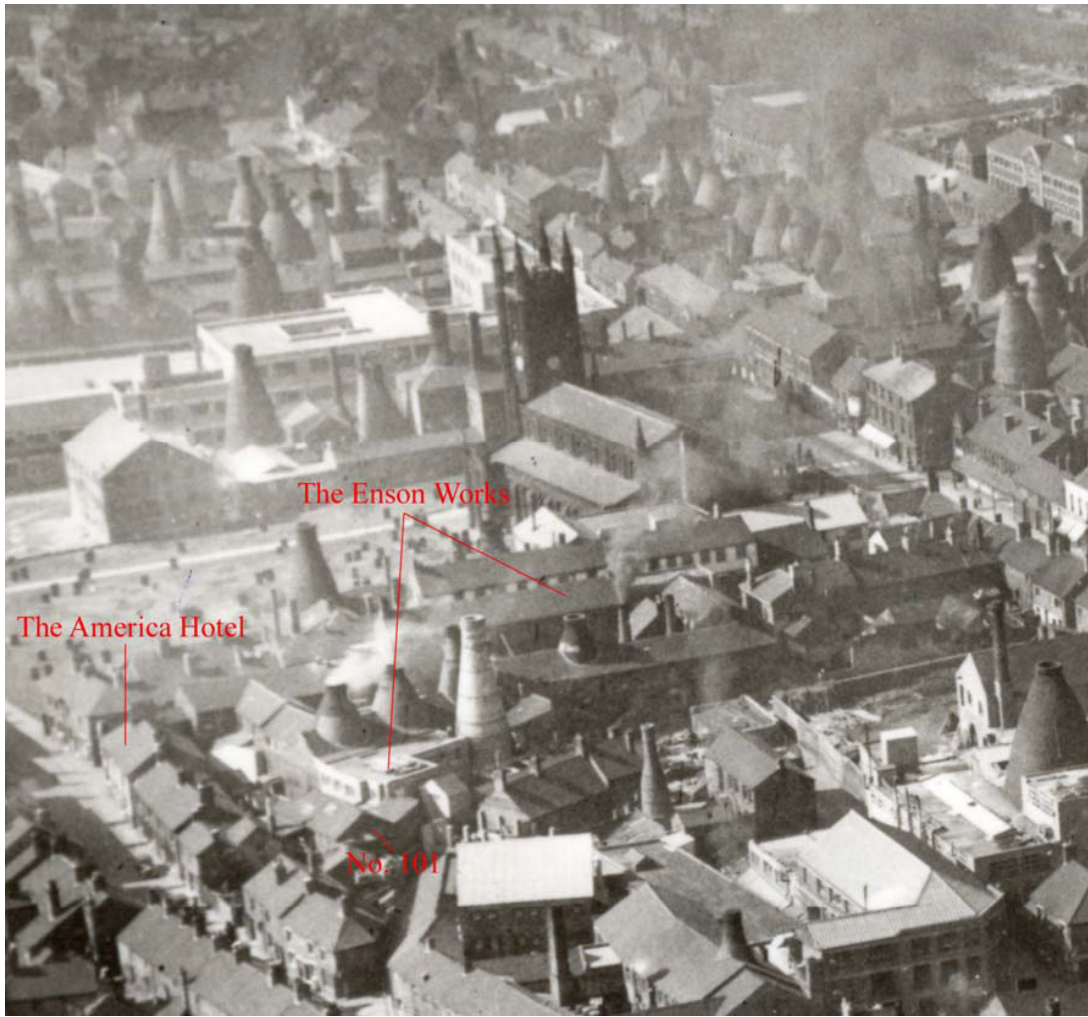


FIG. 11

Aerial photograph of Longton taken *c.*1950 showing the Enson Works,
America Hotel and number 101 Normacot Road.
(Stoke-on-Trent Museum Services P/1981/250)



FIG. 12
Ground-floor plan of the Enson Works & adjacent buildings with phasing (adaptation of 2007 plan by Brock Carmichael Architects).



FIG. 13

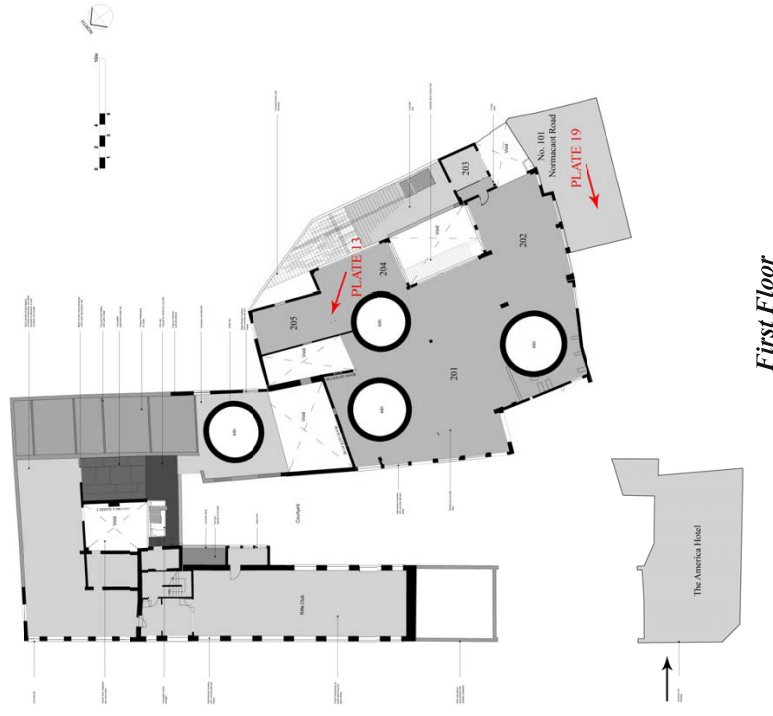
First-floor plan of the Enson Works & adjacent buildings with phasing (adaptation of 2007 plan by Brock Carmichael Architects).



FIG. 14
Second-floor plan of the Enson Works
with phasing (adaptation of 2007 plan by
Brook Carmichael Architects).



Ground Floor



First Floor

FIG. 15
Ground- & first-floor plans of Enson Works & adjacent buildings showing positions from which plate photographs were taken.



PLATE 1

External view of the west range on Chelson Street, looking north with scarring on the south gable indicative of a previous building (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 2

General view of the west-facing elevation along Chelson Street, looking south, showing the different construction phases of the west range (scale: 2.0m).



PLATE 3

View of Phase 8 (1950-67) section of the west range from within the internal courtyard, looking south west (scale: 2.0m).



PLATE 4

External view of the north range on Bank Place, looking west (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 5
Crane on Bank Place (scale: 2.0m).



PLATE 6
View of cellar 001, looking north.
Note concrete kerbs denoting former shelving extending along either side of the room
(scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 7

Interior view of room 112, looking north. Note cast iron column to the right (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 8

View of the north range from the courtyard, looking north (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 9

General view from the courtyard of the east range containing the kilns,
looking north east (scale: 2.0m).



PLATE 10

Brick vaulted ceiling above kiln D in room 105, looking east (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m)



PLATE 11

Room 104, looking east, showing evidence of various alterations (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 12

External view of the north-facing elevation of rooms 106/204,
in the east range (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 13

Room 204 looking north west, showing different phases of development in the brickwork (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 14

General view along Short Street, looking north, showing different phases in the east-facing boundary wall (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 15

The America Hotel with Normacot Road in the foreground, looking north east (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 16

Change in brickwork jointing on south-facing elevation of the America Hotel (scale: 1.0m).



PLATE 17

Number 101 Normacot Road, looking north west (scale: 2.0m).



PLATE 18

Interior view of workshop area at number 101 Normacot Road,
looking west (scales: 1.0m, 2.0m).



PLATE 19

View of the first floor in number 101 Normacot Road, looking west,
showing roof trusses (scale: 2.0m).

Appendix 1: Room data summaries for the Enson Works & adjacent buildings.

Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
001	Mould drying room?	19 th century	Brick	N/A	N/A	Concrete supported by steel I-beams	Concrete	N/A	Raised concrete rails or stands for drying racks?; gas AGA heater	Fair/poor
101	Kiln firing area	20 th century	Brick	N/A	1 x metal sliding door to E	Brick vaulting supported by I-beams; concrete on N side	Blue brick	N/A	Updraught bottle kiln D with 8 firemouths	Fair/good
102	Unknown; formerly the firing area for kiln C	19 th - 20 th century	Brick, painted white; breeze block at W end of N wall	Metal casement	N/A	Concrete panel supported on I-beams	Concrete	N/A	Metal gearing wheel, probably not <i>in situ</i>	Fair/poor
103	Unknown, but enables access to kiln B	20 th century	Brick and breeze block	Metal casement	N/A	Concrete panel supported on I-beams	Concrete	N/A	Part of updraught bottle kiln B, with wicket and 3 firemouths	Fair/poor
104	Unknown	19 th - 20 th century	Brick, painted white	Wooden framed casement	N/A	N/A	Concrete	N/A	None	Poor
105	Kiln firing area	20 th century	Brick	Metal casement	N/A	Brick vaulting supported by I-beams; concrete to N and S	Blue brick	N/A	Updraught bottle kiln A	Fair
106	Unknown	20 th century	Brick, with concrete skimming on W wall	1 x metal casement	N/A	Concrete panel supported on I-beams and a brick pillar	Concrete	N/A	None	Poor

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Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
107	Kiln firing area	20 th century	Brick	1 x metal casement	1 x metal sliding door	Concrete panel supported on I-beams	Concrete	N/A	Updraught bottle kiln E with 8 firemouths; part of bottle kiln B with 5 firemouths	Good/fair
108	Paint storage	19 th - 20 th century	Brick	Gap in W wall containing groove for window or shutter 3 x metal casement in W wall	N/A	N/A	Concrete	Timber roof joists	Iron pipes on S and E walls	Poor/fair
109	Unknown	20 th century	Brick, painted white, and breeze block		1 x slatted wooden door to toilet area	Concrete	Concrete	N/A	1 x concrete workbench(?) surface on brick pillars fitted with iron hinges	Poor
110	Casting?	20 th century	Brick	2 x metal casement in E wall	1 x slatted wooden door from mini courtyard	Concrete panel supported by I-beams and brick pillar	Concrete	N/A	Overhead plastic pipes; movable metal shelving racks; drainage runnel in floor under metal covers	Fair
111	Mould store?	20 th century	Brick and breeze block	N/A	1 x wooden access door; 1 x metal sliding door in W wall	Concrete with I-beam supports	Concrete	N/A	Movable metal shelving racks and cabinets containing moulds	Fair

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Room	Last known use	Date	Walls	Windows	Doors	Ceiling	Floors	Joinery	Furniture/ machinery	Condition
112	Unknown	19 th - 20 th century	Brick	Metal casement	N/A	Concrete	Concrete		Unidentified machinery on wooden stand	Poor
113	Unknown	20 th century	Brick	N/A	N/A	N/A	Concrete	First floor timber joists	N/A	Fair
201	Unknown	20 th century	Brick	Metal and wooden framed casements	Blocked doors in N, W and E walls	Open to rafters, with timber pitched roof and king post trusses; corbels on kilns to support purlins	Square terrazzo tiles overlying brick	N/A	Updraught bottle kilns B and E	Good
202	Unknown	20 th century	Brick	7 x metal and wooden framed casements	N/A	Concrete with I-beam supports	Concrete	N/A	Updraught bottle kiln D	Good
203	Unknown	20 th century	Brick	1 x metal casement in S wall	Wooden door from 202	Concrete with I-beam supports	Concrete	N/A		Good
204	Unknown	20 th century	Brick	4 x metal casement in S and E walls	N/A	Concrete with I-beam supports	Square terrazzo tiles	N/A	Updraught bottle kiln E; unidentified movable metal cabinet on stand	Good
205	Unknown	20 th century	Brick	1 x metal casement in N wall	1 x wooden door in E wall	N/A	Concrete	Timber rafters and roof joists	N/A	Good