

North West Cheshire

Chester

(B.13.296/2008)

SJ44106510

Parish: Christleton

Postal Code: CH3 7BJ

CHRISTELTON BRIDGES***Christelton Bridges, Cheshire. A Continuing Care Community. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Webster, T Chester : Gifford, Report: 155103.ARCH01 2008, 43pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Gifford

There was a low potential of any evidence related to the prehistoric period for the assessment site. Whilst artefacts of Roman date were known from the vicinity, together with two Roman roads and a major fortress/settlement two miles away, there was a medium potential for the recovery of artefacts/features dating from this period. In the medieval period this area was a prosperous village so there was a medium potential for settlement/farming remains. There was a higher potential for the post-medieval period related to the Civil War, canal construction and later farming and settlement. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: 329

OASIS ID: no

Congleton

(B.13.297/2008)

SJ86406350

Parish: Congleton

Postal Code: CW122QP

MILL STREET, CONGLETON***Mill Street, Congleton. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Webster, T Chester : Gifford, Report: 14992.01 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Gifford

The surviving buildings of the mill were of late 18th to 19th century date and consisted of a main building, a wheel house, and series of industrial buildings, some with chimney stacks. The factory on the southern half of the site was built c.1960. and comprised a series of six buildings relating to the production of PVC items for the building trade. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: 2848

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.13.298/2008)

SJ70006620

Parish: Middlewich

Postal Code: CW109BW

MIDDLEWICH***Middlewich, Cheshire. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment***

Waterman CPM Cirencester : Waterman CPM, 2008, 30pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Waterman CPM

There was one Listed Building, Elm Cottage, on the site and the northern edge of the site was part of the Middlewich conservation area along the Wheelock Street. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: R2849

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.13.299/2008)

SJ74546062

Parish: Sandbach

Postal Code: CW113HA

LAND AT SANDBACH

Land at Sandbach, Cheshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Blythe, K Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008/09-867 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

In total, thirty sites of archaeological interest were identified, including a Grade II Listed Building which lay immediately beyond the boundary of the study area. The other twenty seven sites were identified through analysis of historic maps. Two comprised Roman sites, twenty three were post-medieval/industrial period sites. Of these, nineteen were likely to be affected by any future development, including a Roman road, twelve field boundaries, two small buildings, two former ponds, three trackways and a large house dating to c.1800. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4318

Archaeological periods represented: RO, PM

OASIS ID: no

Crewe and Nantwich

(B.13.300/2008)

SJ65315224

Parish: Nantwich

Postal Code: CW5 5SN

METHODIST CHURCH, HOSPITAL STREET, NANTWICH

Methodist Church, Hospital Street, Nantwich. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Garner, D Twickenham : AOC Archaeology Group, 2008, 33pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: AOC Archaeology Group

Because of the church and its location within the market town, there was considered to be a high potential for the recovery of archaeological remains dating to the post-medieval period, a medium potential for the recovery of remains dating to the medieval period, a low to medium potential for the Roman period and a low potential for the recovery of prehistoric and early medieval period. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 2861

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

Ellesmere Port & Neston

(B.13.301/2008)

SJ29207752

Parish: Puddington

Postal Code: CH649XJ

NESTON TOWN CENTRE

Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment: Neston Town Centre

Holland, K Headingley : White Young Green, 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: White Young Green

There were no recorded cultural heritage sites within the proposed development site boundary. The medieval core of the town was located in this area and had been designated as an Area of Archaeological Importance. The proposed development may have impacted upon previously unrecorded archaeological remains. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

Macclesfield

(B.13.302/2008)

SJ97308360

Parish: Lyme Handley

Postal Code: SK122NY

FISHERMAN'S HUT, AT COCKHEAD, BOLLINHURST RESERVOIR, DISLEY

Fisherman's Hut, At Cockhead, Bollinhurst Reservoir, Disley, Cheshire. Rapid Desk-based Assessment

Ridings, C Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-9/855 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

A proposed scheme of improvements to the reservoir may yet include the demolition of the fisherman's hut, research there concluded that the hut was of limited value only. Cartographic sources demonstrated that it was not of great antiquity and was only built during the late 19th century or early 20th century. The building appeared to be the housing for the valve shaft of the overflow system, and also probably functioned at some point as an office for maintenance staff. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4299

OASIS ID: no

(B.13.303/2008)

SJ78108010

Parish: Mobberley

Postal Code: WA167JL

ILFORD, MOBBERLEY

Ilford, Mobberley. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Arrowsmith, P Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, Report: 2008(37) 2008, 26pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

The study area was crossed by the line of a possible Roman road. To the south of the study area the line of this road was suggested by local place-name Pavement Lane, while archaeological excavations at Middlewich and on the site of the second runway of Manchester Airport uncovered Roman road remains which may have formed part of the same routeway. No remains were identified of national importance. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: R2885

Archaeological periods represented: RO

OASIS ID: no

(B.13.304/2008)

SJ86058335

Parish: Mottram St. Andrew

Postal Code: SK9 3BB

LAND AT HALL ROAD, HANDFORTH***An Archaeological Assessment of Land at Hall Road, Handforth, Cheshire***

Reid, M Crewe : Malcolm L. Reid, 2008, 8pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Malcolm L. Reid

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of an application for housing. The proposed development lay adjacent to Handforth Hall, built in 1562, a Grade II* Listed Building. Information suggested that the sites of the medieval manor, chapel and associated burials may have lain near the hall, in an area later occupied by farm buildings [later demolished]. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: R2850

OASIS ID: no

(B.13.305/2008)

SJ91537382

Parish: Sutton

Postal Code: SK101AE

LAND AT CHESTERGATE, MACCLESFIELD***Land at Chestergate, Macclesfield, Cheshire. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Gregory, R Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, Report: 2008 (7) 2008, 24pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

Any below ground remains dating to the medieval period were considered to be of regional significance. The proposed redevelopment included the construction of basement car park, which would cover all of the study area with the exception of the Three Pigeons and Old King's Head public houses and an extant 18th century property. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: R2806

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

Macclesfield, Trafford

(B.13.306/2008)

SJ74997939, SJ7528487414

Parish: Dunham Massey, Knutsford

Postal Code: WA166AL, WA144QD

DUNHAM TANK TO KNUTSFORD PIPELINE***Dunham Tank to Knutsford Pipeline, Cheshire Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey Report***

Ridings, C Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2008, 87pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

In total, 139 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area, all had been previously recorded in either the Cheshire or Greater Manchester HER. One site, a motte and bailey fortification, was designated a Scheduled Monument, whilst 42 listed buildings were also identified within the study area, though these were not included within the gazetteer. The 139 identified sites included both potential Palaeolithic and Neolithic sites, and eight confirmed Bronze Age sites, comprising six ring ditches, a findspot and a cremation burial. In addition, there were five Roman sites, of which four were associated with the route of the Chester to Manchester Road, whilst the fifth was the findspot of an amphora handle. The medieval period was well represented with 13 sites, the most significant being the Scheduled Monument at Watch Hill; a motte and bailey fortification reputedly dating to the baronial rebellion against Henry II in 1173. The post-medieval period had 68 sites, which were predominantly former historic fields or cottages and farms, whilst the industrial period was

more varied, featuring 35 sites, including boundaries, woodland management, and a Wesleyan Chapel with attached graveyard. Three modern sites were encountered, a Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post, a Second World War US Army base which later became a German POW Camp and a water tower. A further five sites were not ascribed a period due to insufficient data. A walkover survey was undertaken in September 2008 to compliment the desk-based assessment, no additional sites were identified. If the pipeline remained within the confines of the proposed route, then thirty-four of the sites in the study area had the potential to be affected by the groundworks. If the pipeline followed the course of the main roads in the area, it was unlikely to have any significant effect on archaeology, as these would have already been disturbed by the road scheme itself. However, if the pipeline was laid in the fields adjacent to the road, then there was potential for damage to the identified sites or hitherto unknown sites. Therefore, it was recommended that a watching brief should be maintained during all ground disturbing activities. In addition, a historic field and former farmhouse would require evaluation. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

Vale Royal

(B.13.307/2008)

SJ52007800

Parish: Frodsham

Postal Code: WA6 7GB

FRODSHAM RAIL CONNECTION, FRODSHAM

Frodsham Rail Connection, Frodsham, Cheshire. Draft Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Vannan, A Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2008, 65pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The desk-based research and walkover survey identified the presence of forty six sites of cultural heritage within a study area extending 500m either side of the proposed cable route. Nine had statutory designations. Two of these were structures, the Frodsham viaduct and the Severy Vyrnwy Aqueduct were within the path of the proposed cable route. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.13.308/2008)

SJ66407190

Parish: Northwich

Postal Code: CW9 8DD

LEFTWICH OLD HALL, NORTHWICH

Leftwich Old Hall, Northwich. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Arrowsmith, P Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, Report: 2008 (18) 2008, 46pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

The study area was believed to lie on the site of Leftwich Old Hall, established by the early 14th century. The house included a stone tower and there was also evidence of a moat. The assessment found that the study area had the potential for containing remains of regional and local significance, belonging as it had to the medieval and post-medieval hall and later farm. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: R2834

OASIS ID: no

(B.13.309/2008)

SJ61807170

Parish: Weaverham

Postal Code: CW8 2SH

FOREST HILL QUARRY, SANDIWAY***Forest Hill Quarry, Sandiway, Cheshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Ford, L Morley : Archaeological Services WYAS, Report: 1784 2008, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services WYAS

The assessment identified sixteen sites and finds of archaeological interest, including four Grade II Listed Buildings, around the proposed mineral extraction site. Most of these sites and finds dated to the post-medieval period, although prehistoric and Roman activity was noted. Although there were no known sites within the proposed extraction area, there remained some potential for some archaeology to be present. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

Cumbria

Allerdale

(B.16.310/2008)

NY12503097

Parish: Cockermouth

Postal Code: CA139HS

THE COTTAGE HOSPITAL, ISEL ROAD, COCKERMOUTH***Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of Land at the Cottage Hospital, Isel Road, Cockermouth, Cumbria***

Peters, C Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., Report: CP/656/08 2008, 196pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of land at The Cottage Hospital, Isel Road, Cockermouth, was carried out. The research showed that an early medieval settlement may have existed in the vicinity of the proposed development site, in the eastern part of Cockermouth, demonstrated by the medieval motte of Tute Hill. In addition, the motte's replacement, Cockermouth Castle, lay just to the west of the site. It was known that from at least 1259 a park was associated with the castle, and from at least the early 16th century, and probably earlier, the proposed development site was a part of this. Ditched boundaries associated with the park may have survived in the area as sub-surface archaeological features. This potential for medieval deposits surviving within the site was of particular relevance in terms of surviving medieval landscape features. It may be considered necessary for the site to undergo a form of archaeological mitigation prior to construction work on-site. This was likely to take the form of an archaeological evaluation. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: northpen3-40493

(B.16.311/2008)

NX99632567

Parish: Workington

Postal Code: CA145PJ

LAND ADJACENT TO 14 EAST AVENUE, HIGH HARRINGTON***Land Adjacent to 14 East Avenue, High Harrington, Cumbria: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Minerva Heritage Lancaster : Minerva Heritage, 2008, 50pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Minerva Heritage

The assessment established that the study area contained a number of archaeological sites dating from the prehistoric period onward, including one Scheduled Ancient Monument and six Listed Buildings. The proposed development site itself was known to have been occupied

by an unidentified extraction site and the documentary research confirmed that the land was used for a short period as a sand quarry in the early 1900s. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 1898
OASIS ID: minervah2-52628

Barrow-in-Furness

(B.16.312/2008)

SD19456860

Parish: Aldingham

Postal Code: LA142PU

CBF BARROW-IN-FURNESS

CBF Barrow-in-Furness. Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment

McNaught, R Moor Row : JE Jacobs, Report: B0389300/011/001 2008, 74pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: JE Jacobs

A total of 23 sites of cultural heritage sensitivity were identified within the study area. The greatest impact of the site would be on the standing buildings that would wholly or partially be removed to make way for the new structure and particularly the Boiler Shop (Bays 2-6). [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.313/2008)

SD18816968

Parish: Askam and Ireleth

Postal Code: LA142PJ

FURNESS COLLEGE, CHANNELSIDE

Furness College, Channelside, Barrow-in-Furness

Stafford, M Kendal : W A Fairhurst and Partners, 2008, 1p

Work undertaken by: W A Fairhurst and Partners

An assessment found that the site had been occupied by the Barrow Iron and Steel Works in the mid-19th century, along with sidings for the Furness Railway and a shipyard. A gas plant may also have existed in the 20th century. Further work was recommended. [Sec(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, p.237.

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.314/2008)

SD23026206

Parish: Barrow-in-Furness

Postal Code: LA130QN

1, LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGES, SOUTH WALNEY LIGHTHOUSE, SOUTH END, WALNEY ISLAND

Report on an Historic Building Survey at 1, Lighthouse Cottages, South Walney Lighthouse, South End, Walney Island, Cumbria

Cracknell, P Cockermouth : Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration (HBSAI), 2008, 25pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration (HBSAI)

The proposed scheme involved the alteration to the late-18th century lighthouse keeper's cottages and outbuildings. These were recorded in advance of the work. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.315/2008)

SD20306320, SD22806680

Parish:

Postal Code: LA143YQ, LA130QS

BAINS GAS STORAGE PROJECT, BARROW-IN-FURNESS

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment. Bains Gas Storage Project, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria

Johnson, P G Barnard Castle : Northern Archaeological Associates, Report: 08/87 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Northern Archaeological Associates

The assessment found that a total of 30 sites were recorded within a 1km wide study area. On Walney Island, the pipeline transected an area that contained the well-preserved remains of strip fields of a medieval date. Some potential for remains of Mesolithic and Bronze Age date was also possible. These areas would be damaged or destroyed by the pipeline, and as a result, mitigation measures were recommended. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.316/2008)

SD19207020

Parish:

Postal Code: LA145UP

BARROW HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRE, WALNEY ROAD, BARROW-IN-FURNESS

Barrow Household Waste Recycling Centre, Walney Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Clarke, S Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 18pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

The background history and map regression suggested that the site remained virtually unchanged from the monastic period until the mid-19th century and the height of the Industrial Revolution in the Barrow-in-Furness area. It was situated immediately north of the site of the village of Cocken, a grange of Furness Abbey recorded from 1336. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: greenlan1-50235

Carlisle

(B.16.317/2008)

NY5125054700

Parish: Hayton

OASIS DATABASE: FAUGH SAND PIT, HEADS NOOK, EIA AND DBA

An archaeological desk based assessment of land at Faugh Sand Pit, Heads Nook, Brampton, Carlisle

Peters, C.G. Nenthead : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, Report: CP603/08 2008, A 30-page A4 page report

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd

"The desk-based assessment located a total of 7 sites from the SMR within 1 km to the development site. This highlighted the potential for prehistoric and medieval archaeology in the vicinity of the development site. A further potential for early medieval activity in the vicinity was highlighted by cartographic sources. Despite this, no traces of surviving archaeology were visible during the walkover survey. This does not rule out the possibility that sub-surface deposits could survive on-site, and as the area has never undergone archaeological investigation, this potential has yet to be tested. This is of particular relevance in terms of the potential for surviving medieval landscape features, as the Regional Research Framework for the North West has shown that, for the Pennine Fringe. " [OASIS]

OASIS ID: northpen3-35979

(B.16.318/2008)

NY44205230

Parish: St Cuthbert Without

Postal Code: CA4 0AE

NEWLANDS, NEAR CUMWHINTON

Newlands, near Cumwhinton, Cumbria. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Pollington, M Morley : Archaeological Services WYAS, Report: 1782 2008, 21pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services WYAS

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out on an area of agricultural land to the west of the village of Cumwhinton. This found potential for archaeological remains from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods across the area. Further work was recommended. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.319/2008)

NY40035728

Parish: Stanwix Rural

Postal Code: CA3 9HT

54 SCOTLAND ROAD, STANWIX

54 Scotland Road, Stanwix, Carlisle

Stobbs, G Hylton Castle : Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department, 2008, 1p

Work undertaken by: Tyne & Wears Museum Archaeology Department

An assessment determined that the site had been garages after 1901, prior to which it was undeveloped farmland. Due to the proximity of the Roman fort at Stanwix, further work was recommended. [Sec(abr)]

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, p.243.

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.320/2008)

NY40505618

Parish:

Postal Code: CA1 1ND

CARLISLE COLLEGE, VICTORIA PLACE

Carlisle College, Victoria Place, Carlisle

Liddell, T Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., Report: CP/760/08 2009, 1p

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

An assessment identified a mid-19th century racecourse and timber yard. A driveway was recognised as having existed before the 1950s construction of the school. [Sec(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, .244.

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.321/2008)

NY39965607

Parish:

Postal Code: CA3 8RH

CARLISLE YMCA, 22-24 FISHER STREET, CARLISLE

Carlisle YMCA, 22-24 Fisher Street, Carlisle, Cumbria. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Zant, J Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2007-8/764 2008, 64pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

In total, 340 sites were identified within the study area. Only one site was definitely prehistoric, although two others of possible pre-Roman date were also noted. The majority [20] were Roman in date, although one early medieval, eight later medieval and eight post-medieval sites were also recorded. It was recommended that an evaluation be undertaken. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4244

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.322/2008)

NY39955600

Parish:

Postal Code: CA3 8SR

LOWER VIADUCT ESTATE, CARLISLE

Lower Viaduct Estate, Carlisle, Cumbria. Archaeological Impact Assessment

Westgarth, A Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-09/842 2008, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

A re-examination of a previous desk-based assessment and cartographic sources has shown there to be archaeological potential due to the development's close proximity to the medieval town walls and a Roman fort, from which there may have been associated extramural activity. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4276

OASIS ID: no

Copeland

(B.16.323/2008)

NY01801510

Parish: Cleator Moor

Postal Code: CA255BP

STATION YARD, MOOR ROW, CLEATOR MOOR

The Report on an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment at Station Yard, Moor Row, Cleator Moor, Cumbria

Cracknell, P Cockermouth : Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration (HBSAI), Report: 18/08 2008, 17pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration (HBSAI)

A substantial amount of quarrying and mining had taken place in the vicinity. Prior to the date of the site survey, a number of modern buildings occupied the site, many of them related to the use of the site as a railway yard. At the beginning of the 19th century this was an area of open moorland. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.324/2008)

NY07641508, NY03741098

Parish: Ennerdale and Kinniside, Haile

Postal Code: CA222PJ, CA233AS

WILTON TO ST. BEES, WHITEHAVEN

Wilton to St. Bees, Whitehaven, Cumbria. Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Vannan, A & Robinson, C Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-2009/681 2008, 52pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey identified fifty five sites of archaeological interest. Of these, nineteen were assessed as being likely to be affected by the proposed works. These comprised field boundaries, field systems, a cairn, three sets of gateposts, two field entrances, a pond, an early medieval holy well, a medieval chapel, a deserted medieval village and a set of cropmarks. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4315

Archaeological periods represented: PM, UD

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.325/2008)

NX99401830

Parish: Whitehaven

Postal Code: CA288XT

WHITEHAVEN GOLF COURSE, NEAR HARRAS MOOR, WHITEHAVEN

The Report on an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment at Whitehaven Golf Course, Near Harras Moor, Whitehaven, Cumbria

Cracknell, P Cockermouth : Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration (HBSAI), 2008, 11pp, colour pls, figs, refs, CD

Work undertaken by: Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration (HBSAI)

The most important event affecting the site was the opening and subsequent working of the opencast coal mine from 1979 to 1987. This had comprehensively removed any archaeology across much of the site. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 2008

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: no

Eden

(B.16.326/2008)

NY62281473

Parish: Crosby Ravensworth

Postal Code: CA103JA

LAND AT SILVER STREET, CROSBY RAVENSWORTH, PENRITH

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of Land at Silver Street, Crosby Ravensworth, Penrith, Cumbria

Strickland, J Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., Report: CP/838/08 2008, 25pp, colour pls, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. The site was close to the centre of Crosby Ravensworth and to the south-east of the 12th century Church of St. Lawrence. The site of the 16th century Crosby Hall was also known to have existed in the area. Earthworks were also present in the village that were indicative of medieval and post-medieval occupation. There was the potential that archaeological remains dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods may have survived below ground. Documentary evidence revealed that Crosby Ravensworth had been an area of settlement since at least the medieval period. Silver Street, originally Post Office Lane prior to the mid-1800s, was a side street located off of the main thoroughfare in the village. On the south side of Silver Street lay the now derelict Cumbria Stone Works, opened in the middle of the last century by the Parkin family. During the site visit, it was noted that to the west of the site boundary, the course of the old mill race, noted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1859, was still visible. Prior to the stone works, the remainder of this area of land appeared to have been undeveloped. Given the close proximity of the site to the medieval St. Lawrence Church and being within the vicinity of the medieval village, it was possible that archaeological deposits of this period survived sub-surface within the proposed development area. There was also the possibility, however, that any early archaeological deposits that once existed within the site area may have since been truncated by post-medieval or modern developments within the area. Subsurface remains relating to post-medieval and modern activity were likely to survive within the proposed development area. These included the course of the mill race that was associated with the corn mill dating to at least the mid-19th century, appearing on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, which ran along the western boundary of the site. Given the potential for the survival of medieval or post-medieval deposits within the proposed development area, it was possible that it would be recommended that a series of trial trenches be excavated in order to establish the nature and extent of potential archaeological deposits across the site. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: northpen3-52172

(B.16.327/2008)

NY6070232628, NY56483425

Parish: Culgaith, Langwathby

Postal Code: CA101RB, CA101NF

BRIGGLE BECK PIPELINE***Briggle Beck Pipeline, Cumbria. Rapid Desk-based Research and Walkover Survey***

Blythe, K & Gardener, W Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-09/859 2008, 32pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

Nine sites of archaeological interest were identified in a desk-based assessment, including a Neolithic axe, a Roman temporary camp, the medieval origins of Langwathby village, a Grade II Listed post-medieval farmhouse and barn, a post-medieval milestone, a post-medieval quarry and gravel pit and a modern mill. An area of undated cropmarks was also identified within the study area. A walkover survey found a further seven sites. These comprised an oxbow lake, undated but possibly fairly recent earthworks, post-medieval agrarian features, such as ridge and furrow and clearance cairns. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4320

Archaeological periods represented: PM, UD

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.328/2008)

NY46253008

Parish: Dacre

Postal Code: CA110DE

BLENCOWE QUARRY, NEWBIGGIN***The Report on an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment at Blencowe Quarry, Newbiggin, Penrith, Cumbria***

Cracknell, P Cockermouth : Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration (HBSAI), Report: 09/08 2008, 12pp, colour pls, figs, refs, CD

Work undertaken by: Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Illustration (HBSAI)

Virtually all of the present site proposed for redevelopment had, to a greater or lesser extent, been subjected to opencast quarrying for either limestone or gravel extraction over the course of the last two hundred years. With the exception of two small quarries and an associated limekiln near to the centre of the site, there were no sites of interest. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 1911

Archaeological periods represented: PM, UD

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.329/2008)

NY49153752

Parish: Hesketh

Postal Code: CA119PA

PLUMPTON WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS***Plumpton Wastewater Treatment Works, Hesketh***

Lee, R & Vannan, A Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2008, 1p

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

A rapid desk-based assessment identified a number of known Roman sites in the vicinity, including Old Penrith Roman Fort. A subsequent four-trench evaluation excavation found no archaeological remains, but did reveal a former river channel thought to be an earlier course of the River Petteril. [Sec(abr)]

Serial: ***Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society. Third Series. Volume IX. 2009***, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, , 1p, p.254.

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.330/2008)

NY55801580

Parish: Shap

Postal Code: CA103NA

SHAP WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS***Shap Wastewater Treatment Works, Cumbria. Rapid Desk-based Research and Walkover Survey***

Blythe, K & Gardner, W Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-09/858 2008, 30pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

A desk-based assessment identified six sites including a Scheduled Bronze Age barrow, the remains of medieval strip fields, a post-medieval pump associated with a Listed barn, and a probable post-medieval sluice. In addition, terraces of unknown date were identified toward the western extent of the study area. The subsequent walkover survey identified a further three post-medieval sites. These comprised a stone bridge over Shap Beck, a collapsed water feature and a series of field drains. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4345

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.16.331/2008)

NY51603000

Parish: Yanwath and Eamont Bridge

Postal Code: CA117AQ

MOSS YARD, ROWCLIFFE LANE, PENRITH***Archaeological Desk-based Assessment at Moss Yard, Rowcliffe Lane, Penrith, Cumbria***

Strickland, J Alston : North Pennines Archaeology Ltd., Report: CP/835/08 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: North Pennines Archaeology Ltd.

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken. This site lay in the centre of historic Penrith. Due to the location of the site, there was the potential for subsurface archaeological remains dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods to survive below ground. Subsurface remains relating to medieval and post-medieval activity were likely to survive within the development area. These were likely to consist of tenement houses, yards and shops. Given the potential for the survival of medieval or post-medieval deposits within the development area, it was recommended that a watching brief be undertaken during the ground works of the site to establish the survival of any archaeological deposits that survived subsurface and to investigate the depth of disturbance from previous structures. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: northpen3-52654

South Lakeland

(B.16.332/2008)

SD51459305

Parish: Kendal

Postal Code: LA9 4QG

130-136 STRICKLANDGATE, KENDAL***130-136 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Whitehead, S Ulverston : Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, 2008, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Greenlane Archaeology Ltd

A desk-based assessment found that the area certainly had medieval origins. Previous work at several sites long Stricklandgate revealed extensive evidence of activity dating from the late-12th century onward. The site visit revealed that the current standing buildings, for which demolition work was proposed, were of negligible archaeological or historical merit. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 1928

OASIS ID: greenlan1-40474

(B.16.333/2008)

SD49008170, SD48608515

Parish: Levens, Milnthorpe

Postal Code: LA7 7AN, LA8 8EH

LEVENS WWTW TO MILNTHORPE WWTW PIPELINE***Levens WWTW to Milnthorpe WwtW Pipeline, Cumbria. Documentary Research and Walkover Survey***

Bullock, V & Robinson, C Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-09/806 2008, 31pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

In total ten sites of archaeological interest were identified. Five new sites were identified during the documentary research. The sites included a possible platform, one Listed Building,

an historic farmhouse, a railway embankment and an historic parish boundary. The walkover survey identified a further five sites, two of which were post-medieval drainage systems. The remaining three sites were likely to have related to the medieval fortified house that was identified in the documentary research at Nether Levens. These sites were a D-shaped earthwork of indeterminate function, the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing and a platform that had several earthworks on it. The walkover also confirmed the presence of the furness Railway embankment. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4324

Archaeological periods represented: UD, PM

OASIS ID: no

Greater Manchester Area

Bolton

(B.02.334/2008)

SD71940945

Parish: Horwich

Postal Code: BL1 1TR

CHURCH WHARF, BOLTON

A Cultural Heritage Desk -Based Assessment of Church Wharf, Bolton, Greater Manchester

Thompson, G & Rose-Deacon, A Brockley : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., 2008, 94pp, colour pls, figs, tabs

Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

The assessment identified that a number of 19th century buildings of archaeological interest may have survived as archaeology on the site, beneath the current car parks and buildings, and a number of standing buildings of low heritage value. The impact of the proposed development on the nearest Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings, was considered to be low, and in some cases, beneficial. Impacts on the 19th century archaeological resource were considered to be high throughout the site. Recommended mitigation measures comprised evaluation trial trenching, and a programme of building recording for those buildings and hard landscaping of heritage value which were to be demolished. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.335/2008)

SD65901190

Parish:

Postal Code: BL6 6PP

PROPOSED QUARRY EXTENSION AT PILKINGTON QUARRY, HORWICH (NEAR BOLTON)

An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of a Proposed Quarry Extension at Pilkington Quarry, Horwich [near Bolton], Greater Manchester

Harthen, D, Cowell, R & Adams, M Liverpool : Liverpool Museum Field Archaeology Unit, 2008, 77pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Liverpool Museum Field Archaeology Unit

A desk-based assessment was undertaken of land at Pilkington Quarry, Horwich. There was no direct evidence for prehistoric settlement from within the site, though topographically it was similar to other areas which have produced evidence for Mesolithic activity. There was some evidence for Bronze Age activity in the form of a Bronze Age Round Cairn situated to the north of the present quarry. This site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, but was not affected by the proposed extension. However, it did provide evidence of contemporary settlement in the wider area and potential land-use in the study area. There was little evidence for later prehistoric, Roman or medieval settlement within the proposed extension. The present landscape was largely a product of the early 19th century and 20th century quarrying. The

construction of the drystone walls which crossed the area could be dated to 1819-1820. However, the farms and cottages in the area appeared to be slightly earlier, possibly late-18th century. There were ten Listed Buildings within the study area ranging in date from the 17th to the 19th century. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.336/2008)

SD72941117

Parish: North Turton

Postal Code: BL2 3BD

CROMPTON WAY, BOLTON

Crompton Way, Bolton: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Arrowsmith, P Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 28pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

An archaeological assessment was carried out. The local place name Castle Hill suggested that this locality may have been the site of a late prehistoric to Romano-British settlement. However, the antiquity of this name was uncertain. Prior to enclosure in 1818 the study area formed part of the common land of Tonge Moor. In c. 1934 a cinema building, still standing, was erected on the western side of the study area. At about the same date housing was erected on the eastern side, but this had been demolished. Any prehistoric/Romano-British remains could be considered to be of regional significance. The former cinema building was only of moderate local significance. Any below-ground remains within the study area could be damaged or destroyed by groundworks for the proposed development. In view of this, it was recommended that prior to redevelopment the study area was evaluated. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO

OASIS ID: no

Bury

(B.02.337/2008)

SD79231666

Parish:

Postal Code: BL0 9AZ

ALDI FOODSTORE, RAILWAY STREET, RAMSBOTTOM

Aldi Foodstore, Railway Street, Ramsbottom. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Building Survey

University of Manchester Archaeological Unit Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 49pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

During the mid-19th century, three cotton mills were constructed in the study area. The earliest of these mills was Meadow Mill, which was constructed between 1851 and 1854-5. Between 1856 and 1858 Crow Mill was constructed, followed by the construction of Orchard Mill between 1869 and 1871. All of the mills were extant into the latter part of the 20th century. At the time of survey only one mill building was extant and this formed the subject of the building survey. The survey, along with the desk- top sources, suggested that it probably functioned as a warehouse associated with Meadow Mill. During the assessment, no potential below ground remains were identified, which were considered to be of national or regional importance. However, the study area contained potential remains of local significance, the remains of power systems associated with the three 19th century cotton mills. The location of some of these remains might be found within the footprints of the two proposed commercial units. It was therefore recommended that prior to redevelopment evaluation was first undertaken within the footprint of these buildings. The remains of the power systems of the mills might also have been found within the proposed car park. Depending on the depth to which current ground levels would be reduced during the construction of the car park and

during the insertion of associated services, and based on the results of evaluation and excavation, a watching brief may be required across this area. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(B.02.338/2008)

SD77801540

Parish:

Postal Code: BL8 4NE

REDISHER WORKS, HOLCOMBE BROOK, BURY

Redisher Works, Holcombe Brook, Bury. Archaeological Assessment

Fletcher, M Stretford : Matrix Archaeology, Report: 2008-04 2008, 32pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Matrix Archaeology

Documentary research revealed that the study area was within the boundary of land granted to the monks of Monk Bretton priory during the late medieval period, and lay in very close proximity to the site of a manorial corn mill first mentioned in 1246. A bleach works was established at the site in the early 19th century, and was successively enlarged during the late-19th century, and again in the early 20th century. The walkover revealed structural remains of the bleach works buildings, as well as a tunnel related to a short-lived brickworks. Building recording and trial trenching were recommended prior to site redevelopment, as well as permanent historical signage being erected at the site entrance. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

Manchester

(B.02.339/2008)

SJ85069885

Parish: Carrington

Postal Code: M4 6AY

107-11 GEORGE LEIGH STREET, ANCOATS

107-11 George Leigh Street, Ancoats, Manchester, Greater Manchester. Desk-based Assessment

Miller, I Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-09/896 2008, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The proposed development area had some potential to contain buried remains of a late-18th century factory and a mid-19th century iron foundry or cotton mill. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4346
Archaeological periods represented: PM
OASIS ID: no

(B.02.340/2008)

SJ84729834

Parish:

Postal Code: M1 2EF

51 HILTON STREET

51 Hilton Street, Manchester. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Arrowsmith, P Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

The assessment found the standing building at 51 Hilton Street was built between 1808 and 1819. The surrounding study area was also first developed during that period, with the earliest buildings being a pair of workers houses on Brewer Street and other adjoining structures of unknown function. Between 1831 and 1845 a machine manufactory building, 8 and 10 Brewer Street, was erected in the south-east of the study area. Adjoining this on the north and to the rear of 51 Hilton Street was an engine house and boiler house range, built between 1848 and 1888 and possibly between 1869 and 1874. The power system served a factory which operated on the first and second floors of 51 Hilton Street and 8 and 10 Brewer Street, and in the 1870s was used by a cloth cap manufacturer and in the 1890s by a hat block manufacturer. No potential below-ground of national importance were identified within the study area, however, it may have contained below-ground remains of local significance, comprising the remains of early 19th century workers houses, the 1831-45 machine manufactory and the later 19th century engine and boiler house. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.341/2008)

SJ84839849

Parish:

Postal Code: M1 2ES

74-78 GREAT ANCOATS STREET, MANCHESTER

74-78 Great Ancoats Street, Manchester, Greater Manchester. Desk-based Assessment

Miller, I Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-09/849 2008, 39pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

Despite having been heavily remodelled, 78 Great Ancoats Street was likely to have been of late 18th century origin, and was considered of local importance. The other buildings at the site were of no archaeological interest. The site also had a high potential to contain buried remains of archaeological interest. In particular, remains of late-18th century cellar dwellings could survive across the northern part of the study area. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4291

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.342/2008)

SJ83789903

Parish:

Postal Code: M3 1PG

BRESLYN STREET, STRANGWAYS, MANCHESTER

Breslyn Street, Strangeways, Manchester, Greater Manchester. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Miller, I Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-09/851 2008, 37pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The proposed development had a high potential to contain the buried remains of 19th century workers' housing, which was considered to be of low local archaeological importance. The site also had the potential to contain the physical remains of the Roman road to Ribchester which was considered of local/borough importance. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4295

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.343/2008)

SJ84379941

Parish:

Postal Code: M4 4EN

BRIGHTON STREET, CHEETHAM***Brighton Street, Cheetham, Manchester, Greater Manchester. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Miller, I Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-09/826 2008, 46pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The assessment identified eleven sites of archaeological interest within the study area, of which five were recorded in the SMR but lay beyond the proposed development area. Of the six sites identified within the boundary, one was considered to be of high local significance. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4271

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.344/2008)

SJ83439743

Parish:

Postal Code: M15 4JQ

COMMERCIAL STREET, CASTLEFIELD***Commercial Street, Castlefield, Manchester. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Blythe, K Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2008, 50pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The first structures known to have been erected within the proposed development site were a commercial building fronting Constance Street, and a row of blind-back houses, both of which were known on mapping from 1831. The blind-back houses were demolished by the late-19th century. The site also had some potential to retain buried remains of archaeological interest. It was some 200m from the south-east of the Roman fort, in an area that may have formed part of the Roman cemetery. Artefacts of a Roman date discovered in the vicinity of the study area included two inscribed alters, a coin hoard, and fragments of pottery. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4273

Archaeological periods represented: PM, RO

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.346/2008)

SJ85109890

Parish:

Postal Code: M4 6BW

LAND AT POLAND STREET, ANCOATS***Land at Poland Street, Ancoats, Manchester. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Grassam, A Morley : Archaeological Services WYAS, Report: 1787 2008, 21pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services WYAS

The assessment established that the site was occupied by a number of terraced houses dating from the late-18th century until the 1980s, including some back-to-back cellared structures. The houses were built rapidly during the Industrial period to accommodate the rising number of workers in the area. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.347/2008)

SJ84689840

Parish:

Postal Code: M1 1ED

NEWTON STREET, MANCHESTER***Newton Street, Manchester, Greater Manchester. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Miller, I Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008-09/852 2008, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

The site had a high potential to contain buried remains of archaeological significance within the yard area to the rear of the extant building. In particular, any surviving buried remains of early 19th century steam-power plant associated with the original cotton mill were considered to be of local importance and their damage or destruction would require an appropriate mitigation strategy. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4297

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.348/2008)

SJ84459877

Parish:

Postal Code: M4 5JY

SMITHFIELD NORTHERN QUARTER PHASE 5***Smithfield Northern Quarter Phase 5, Manchester: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Gregory, R & Arrowsmith, P Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 28pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

A desk-based assessment was undertaken at the proposed Smithfield Northern Quarter phase 5 development. Evidence indicated that during the medieval and post-medieval period the study area lay within agricultural land, which was converted to allotments by the late-18th century. It was likely that deposits associated with land use of this type, such as relict ploughsoils and garden soils, contained artefacts of these periods which were incorporated into these soils during manuring. In the early 19th century the area became the site of Smithfield Market, with the study area being given over to market stalls, which were covered by a glass and wrought iron roof in the mid-19th century. None of the likely and potential remains within the study area were considered to be of national importance. However, the study area was likely to contain remains of local significance. It may also contain remains of regional significance, relict plough/garden soils containing medieval and/or post-medieval artefacts. It was recommended that prior to redevelopment the study area should be evaluated through trial trenching. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.349/2008)

SJ85749748

Parish: Offerton Estate

Postal Code: M12 6EB

CHANCELLOR PLACE, ARDWICK***Chancellor Lane, Ardwick, Manchester. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment***

Gregory, R Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 65pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

Based upon favourable geological and topographical conditions, there was thought to be a possibility for evidence of prehistoric activity being contained to the west of the River Medlock. The earliest identified sites within the study area, dated to the post-medieval period and included houses/cottages. In the late-18th century, further dwellings were constructed. In the 19th century three mills were established, along with a brewery, a starch and gum works, a church and large areas of workers' housing. Further industrial expansion took place in the later 19th century. Of these sites, a mineral works was still extant. During the 20th century the late-18th and 19th century buildings were largely demolished and replaced by a series of industrial units and warehouses. The current redevelopment of the area would entail the demolition of the 19th century public houses and water works, and potential below ground remains would be damaged, or destroyed. There were no known sites within the study area which were considered to be of national importance. However, there were potentially below ground remains of regional and high local significance. These included any remains relating to prehistoric activity, remains relating to the power systems of the early to mid-19th century mills, the remains of post-medieval buildings and the remains of late-18th century and early 19th century workers' housing. It was recommended archaeological evaluations be carried out in potentially affected areas. Trial trenching was also recommended over the site of the Church of St. Silas in order to confirm the presence or absence of any burials at this site and enable the removal of any burials if found. It was also recommended that prior to demolition survey should be undertaken of buildings. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.350/2008)

SD85900240

Parish: Shaw and Crompton

Postal Code: M9 8BB

ROCHDALE ROAD

Rochdale Road, Manchester. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Martin, A Manchester : Gifford, Report: 14723.P.01 2008, 148pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Gifford

Any archaeological remains predating the late-18th century were likely to have been fundamentally disturbed by the construction of the buildings [many of which included cellars] during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. The structures erected on the site during the 18th and 19th centuries were likely to have left sub-surface traces, themselves part of the archaeological record. These in turn were likely to have been disturbed to some degree by 20th century landuse at the assessment site. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

Manchester, Tameside

(B.02.351/2008)

SJ9054998090, SJ84929788

Parish: Carrington, Mossley

Postal Code: M1 2BN, M35 7BG

METROLINK PHASE 3A (II)

Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Executive. Metrolink Phase 3 A, Manchester Metrolink -East Manchester Line. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Laing O Rourke Manchester : Laing O Rourke, Report: MPT3A-EMO~OOERP-60 2009, 63pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Faber Maunsell

The route of the East Manchester Metrolink tram line passed through an area that had seen considerable development in the post-medieval and industrial period. Out of a total of 181

recorded sites within the study area, 154 were dated to the post-medieval period. The area was dominated by the canals and transport links that heralded the building of industrial mills and associated buildings such as workers housing. The main road network predated the canals and railways within the region. Ashton New Road and Great Ancoats Street were depicted on late-18th century maps whilst Store Street and Cemetery Road followed the course of the old Roman road running between Manchester and Castleshaw. Many of the structures that were Listed comprised canal locks and associated structures and industrial buildings. Clayton Hall, the only Scheduled Monument within the study area, and Phitips Park, a Grade II registered park and garden, also date to the post-medieval period. Impacts were predicted to be limited to the areas identified as requiring further archaeological monitoring or field work. Building recording was required for those buildings proposed for demolition. The overall impact of the project was considered to have been moderately adverse. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

Oldham

(B.02.352/2008)

SD92100517

Parish: Shaw and Crompton

Postal Code: OL9 6AA

OLDHAM COLLEGE

Oldham College. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Owen, P Manchester : Gifford, Report: 13877.50.R01 Rev A 2008, 33pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Gifford

Though impacts of the proposed development on the area of archaeological potential were determined to be minimal, it was recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken on construction excavation works within this area. An archaeological watching brief would also be undertaken during the excavation of any service and drainage trenches within this area. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

Rochdale

(B.02.353/2008)

SD92201900

Parish: Todmorden

Postal Code: OL159NS

CROOK HILL WIND FARM

Crook Hill Wind Farm, Environmental Statement. Archaeological Assessment

AOC Archaeology Group Leeds : AOC Archaeology Group, 2008, 102pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: AOC Archaeology Group

Archaeological assessment was carried out on a proposed wind farm site at Crook Hill. A total of 105 known sites of potential archaeological sensitivity were recorded within the proposed development area. Four of these sites, a post-medieval structure, two 19th century boundary stones and a length of stone walling, of low significance were likely to be directly affected. It was advised that the visible remains of the boundary stones and wall were recorded to ensure their preservation by record. It was further advised that boundary stones located in close proximity to the proposed access track and Turbine 4 were fenced off to ensure that site work avoided them. Apart from seventy three late post-medieval Listed Buildings within 3 km of the proposed wind farm, the majority of cultural heritage remains in the immediate vicinity of the site derived from post-medieval coal mining, quarrying and farming. Flint finds and a Bronze Age barrow provided evidence for prehistoric activity from

the Mesolithic onwards. There was a low probability that unknown archaeological remains of a similar nature or date might be concealed beneath the current ground at Crook Hill. However, it was advised that a watching brief may be required on the site during work. Any disturbance of the post-medieval remains were likely to require archaeological intervention. The significance of visual effects on the Conservation Areas, Listed Park and Garden and Listed Buildings in the vicinity ranged between none, negligible, low and moderate, particularly as topography and urban structures combine to limited views of the wind farm from these sites. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.354/2008)

SD88501370

Parish: Whitworth

Postal Code: OL115BS

SPOTLAND BRIDGE NEW MILL, ROCHDALE

Historic Building Assessment Spotland Bridge New Mill, Rochdale

CgMs Birmingham : CgMs, Report: GB110373 2008, 76pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: CgMs

The site comprised two substantial brick buildings located on the junction of Bridgefold Road. The mill originally had two entrances off Mellor Road to the north and south of the present East Mill. The northern entrance survived as did the gate and the original cobbled lane with its distinctive revetment wall created with the massive stone slabs. The two buildings, referred to as the West Mill and East Mill were positioned on a near north/south alignment. The western building was the original 1833 mill, whilst the eastern building was described as the 'early 20th century extension'. The latter was linked to the earlier mill by a small enclosed walkway at first floor level spanning across the gap between the two buildings. The development of the mills is shown on the O.S map series from the earliest c.1851 edition up to the 1989 edition. The yard between the two buildings was now enclosed and covered to provide additional space as a joiners workshop. The infill was of no architectural or historic merit. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

Salford

(B.02.355/2008)

SD81300030

Parish: Carrington

Postal Code: M6 6ET

CHARLESTOWN DEVELOPMENT AREA, SALFORD

Charlestown Development Area, Salford, Desk-Based Assessment [Extract from Environmental Impact Assessment]

University of Manchester Archaeological Unit Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 27pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: WSP Environmental Ltd.

No archaeological sites of prehistoric date were known within or in the vicinity of the site area, however the location of the site within the floodplain of the River Irwell may have been prohibitive for settlement. No Roman activity was known within the vicinity of the development area. The line of the Manchester to Rimester Roman Road lay c. 1km to the north-east of the site area, which was the closest known site of this date. No known post-Roman/ Anglo-Saxon activity was known in the vicinity of the site, although place name evidence suggested that settlement may have been present in the general area. Later development of the site would have impacted upon any earlier remains that may have been present, the potential for unknown archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon date to survive was seen as negligible. A water mill was recorded at Pendleton in the early 13th century, which

was possibly located on the same site as the Pendleton Corn Mill, recorded in the 18th century, which lay within the site boundary. Remains of the medieval mill may survive within the site and could be exposed, damaged or destroyed by the development proposals. Pendleton Old Hall was a 16th century building that may have had earlier origins. The building was demolished after 1918 and the area had not been redeveloped. There was a good potential for buried remains of the building to survive within the site boundary that would be impacted upon by the development. The site of the 18th century Pendleton Corn Mill lay within the north-eastern part of the site area. Buried archaeological remains of the different phases of development of the mill were likely to be present within the site area, which was considered to be of archaeological importance. Other 18th century industrial sites of importance in the development area included Pendleton Colliery, which was unlikely to be significantly affected and the former site of Britannia Mills, which would be affected. Three Listed Buildings were present within the vicinity of the site which were unlikely to be adversely affected, although potential negative impacts could emerge during the construction phases. The development proposals aimed to enhance the setting of the Grade II St. George Church tower which lay to the south-east of the site. The two other Listed Buildings lay to the east and were screened from the proposed development by terraced housing (which would not be affected). Initial archaeological evaluation was required over the identified sites of archaeological importance. The site of Pendleton Colliery was unlikely to be affected by the development, although an archaeological watching brief was recommended. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.356/2008)

SJ83609879

Parish:

Postal Code: M3 7NX

THE EXCHANGE, GREENGATE, SALFORD

The Exchange, Greengate, Salford. Greater Manchester. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Middleton, P Manchester : Archaeo-Environment Ltd, 2008, 94pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeo-Environment Ltd

The Exchange lay on the southern edge of a triangular area which formed the heart of Salford's historic core. A total of 47 cultural heritage sites were identified within the vicinity of the proposed development, of which 27 lay within the immediate boundary of the site. The construction of the railway station in the late 19th century may have potentially disturbed and eradicated much of the earlier archaeology in the area. Sites within the project area fell into five main brackets each associated with a particular aspect of the city's growth. These comprised the town's foundation, industrial activity, workers' housing, inns and pubs and the railway. Eleven medieval, or immediately post-medieval sites, were identified, including Greengate and Chapel Street themselves, which formed part of the original layout of the medieval town. Four industrial sites were identified and included the Barnes and Hardman Brewery (18th century), Greengate Cotton Mill and an associated dye works (19th century). A fourth site, an iron foundry (19th century) and later tool works. Workers' housing associated with these industries, and others in the area, were identified across the area from the 18th to 19th century. Of interest was an early example of a speculative housing development, The Hardy Buildings. The study also identified twelve inns and pubs within the project area. At platform level much of the railway station was demolished in the 1980s although a substantial network of railway arches were still preserved at street level. The archaeology of the Exchange, was assessed and was believed to be of regional significance. The construction of the Exchange Station, and various other phases of earlier development, may mean that archaeological preservation will vary considerably across the site, the best preserved areas being along Chapel Street. At the time of the report, the proposed Exchange development was only at the outline stage and final decisions regarding construction methods were dependant on the results of further surveys. Based on the available information the greatest impact upon any potential below ground archaeology was believed to be from piling and any

additional supports and foundations for the proposed buildings. This would need to be assessed in more detail when further plans were available. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

Stockport

(B.02.357/2008)

SJ89498937

Parish: Offerton Estate

Postal Code: SK3 8BH

HOLLANDS MILL, SHAW HEATH, STOCKPORT

Hollands Mill, Shaw Heath, Stockport: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Owen, P Manchester : Gifford, Report: 14717.R01 2008, 74pp, colour pls. figs., Tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Gifford

The area of the main mill block consisted of a relatively level area of compacted demolition debris. Wall footings were visible and indicated the survival of at least part of the subsurface remains of the mill. The north-western boundary of the site was formed by the roadway that separated the assessment site from the site of the former St. Thomas' Hospital. Two large stone blocks placed against the hospital boundary wall appeared to be remnants of the mills power generation or transmission system, possibly engine beds or drive shaft bases. A small two-storey brick structure located adjacent to the roadway appeared to be that shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map, albeit in modified form with obvious modern rebuilding and extension. The interior of this building was inspected, but no early fixtures or fittings of any kind survived. The mill extension that first appeared on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map survived as 'The Carpet Centre' and a number of former openings in the north-western wall demonstrated that there was an internal connection between the main mill and this extension, which may have functioned as a warehouse. Adjacent to 'The Carpet Centre' was the building that replaced numbers 61 and 63 Shaw Heath sometime between 1960 and 1992, now known as 'Nostalgia'. The architectural style of the frontage suggested that the building dated to the 1960s. The rear of this and 'The Carpet Centre' were visible from the Junction Road boundary of the assessment site. A builder's yard formed the north-eastern boundary of the assessment site and occupied the area of the former mill reservoir. The archaeological potential of the site was summarised as being low to moderate. Areas of particular potential included evidence of the mill engine and boiler arrangements, details of which were unknown. As no details of the proposed development were available at the time of assessment, it was not possible to make detailed recommendations for mitigation. However, it was likely that an archaeological watching brief would be required on development groundwork within the area of the engine and boiler houses. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO

OASIS ID: no

Trafford

(B.02.358/2008)

SJ81429568

Parish: Carrington

Postal Code: M16 0WX

METROLINK PHASE 3A (I)

Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Executive Metrolink Phase 3A, Manchester Metrolink -Trafford Depot. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Lawton, J Dartford : Laing O' Rourke, Report: MPT3A- TDO-00-ERP-630 2008, 22pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Faber Maunsell

A total of thirteen sites were identified within the study area. Of these, two were located within the site boundary, a saw mill and print works. These had been demolished for subsequent development and the impact upon them was considered to be neutral. There was a potential that previously unrecorded archaeological features may be found within the site boundary. However, this potential was considered to be low due to the paucity of known archaeological heritage within the area. The overall significance of impact of the proposed development was considered to be neutral. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(B.02.359/2008)

SJ73298745

Parish: Dunham Massey

Postal Code: WA144SJ

NORTH PARK, DUNHAM MASSEY

Archaeological Desk based Assessment and Evaluation in the North Park, Dunham Massey

University of Manchester Archaeological Unit Manchester : University of Manchester
Archaeological Unit, 2008, 1p

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

An archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation was carried out in the North Park, Dunham Massey. This piece of work was undertaken in advance of a planning application being submitted for the new car park, and represented the first phase of the archaeological mitigation required. Drainage channels were recorded. [Sec(abr)]

SMR primary record number: ENA4745

Archaeological periods represented: PM

Serial: **National Trust Events 2008**, National Trust, ,

OASIS ID: no

Lancashire

Burnley

(B.30.360/2008)

SD82433148

Parish: Habergham Eaves

Postal Code: BB115BT

HAMELDON COMMUNITY COLLEGE, COAL CLOUGH LANE, BURNLEY

Hameldon Community College, Coal Clough Lane, Burnley, Lancashire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Taylor, K Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2009-9/848 2008, 55pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

An assessment encountered evidence of the site being used as a colliery in 1848 with later tramways on the site. In 1930, during levelling and draining of Cherryfold playing fields, the existence of the pit of Cherry Fold was uncovered. The shaft was said to be in an "excellent state of preservation" and was sealed up again. It was 75 feet deep and filled to within 15 feet of the top with water and was constructed from course rubble. The shaft was not filled as it was not on building land. It was covered with girders and supporting wrought iron plates, which were installed 55 years previously when a local farmer's cow fell into the shaft. This was known to be situated beneath the tennis courts for the school. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4288

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.30.361/2008)

SD80203230, SD79503350

Parish: Padiham

Postal Code: BB127DS

HEPWORTH'S SITE, PADIHAM***Hepworth's Site, Padiham, Lancashire. Desk-based Assessment***

Hunter, D Leeds : Under Construction Archaeology, Report: SDL01 2008, 53pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Under Construction Archaeology

The desk-based assessment identified the likely presence of a post-medieval farm, late-19th century colliery and a Second World War magnesium manufacturing plant. The later was government sponsored but managed by a private company. While remains were of regional significance they were in a poor condition and of low quality. Prior to development a programme of building recording and archaeological evaluation may be required in specific locations. Further archaeological works may be necessary prior to or during the construction phase of any development. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MO, PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.30.362/2008)

SD85003300

Parish: Worsthorne-with-Hurstwood

Postal Code: BB104BQ

BLESSED TRINITY COLLEGE, ORMEROD ROAD, BURNLEY***Blessed Trinity College, Ormerod Road, Burnley, Lancashire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Blythe, K Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2009-9/854 2008, 42pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

Nineteen sites were identified within the study area, two of which were within the proposed development area. Sites were identified from the HER, one of which was a Grade II Listed Building, and two of the sites were Registered Historic Parks. The remaining sites were identified during map regression. The Canal Side Conservation Area was also located within the western part of the study area. Some references from the early post-medieval period indicated that coal was being extracted from the Ridge during this period. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4296

OASIS ID: no

Chorley

(B.30.363/2008)

SD55822288

Parish: Clayton-le-Woods

Postal Code: PR255UE

CLAYTON-LE-WOODS***Clayton-le-Woods, Lancashire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Blythe, K Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, Report: 2008/09-832 2008, 48pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

In total, twenty nine sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area during the assessment, although only fifteen lay within the boundary of the proposed development. The sites included the projected line of the Roman road. All of the other

archaeological sites of interest were likely to have been of post-medieval origin, and pertained to agricultural practices. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: 4289

Archaeological periods represented: RO, UD

OASIS ID: no

Hyndburn

(B.30.364/2008)

SD77502930

Parish: Accrington

Postal Code: BB5 6XH

PEEL PARK, ACCRINGTON

Peel Park, Accrington, Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment

Newman, C Lancashire : Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd., Report: 0118 2008, 20pp

Work undertaken by: Egerton Lea Consultancy Ltd.

Between January and February a desk based study of Peel Park was undertaken to inform a proposal for the restoration of the park. The land within the park and wider study area was part of the medieval vaccary of Riley, within Accrington chase. From the end of the medieval period, the land became part of the farm of Hillock Bank. Following the purchase of the Hillock Farm estate by the Peel family in the late-18th century, and the building of Accrington House, some of the farmland was taken into a landscape park. Around the same time, Plantation Mill, a fulling mill and later calico print works, was established on Pleck Brook on the southern edge of the study area. Plantation House and Owl Hall were built to house the owners of the mill, and nearby was Arden Hall. Only Owl Hall and ancillary buildings to Arden Hall still survived, just outside the study area. To the north of Peel Park, quarrying began in the 19th century, first with sandstone quarries supplying building stone, and later a large clay pit which supplied the Plastic Brick and Terracotta Works in Huncoat. The land was acquired by Accrington Corporation in the early part of the 20th century, and in 1909 Peel Park was opened, marked by the unveiling of a memorial on top of the Coppice. Although football pitches were established on the plateau at the top of the hill, the park remained largely undeveloped. A shelter was added in 1911, but it was not until 1939 that the Bowling Green and some landscaping were added to the facilities on the lower part of the park. Two heavy guns presented to the park in 1910 were later melted down, and only the wooden mounting of one gun survives in the park. The park has been associated with the Accrington Pals battalion. Narrow, interrupted "H" trenches which can still be seen across the plateau, were almost certainly excavated as anti-glider trenches in the Second World War. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

Ribble Valley

(B.30.365/2008)

SD75404300

Parish: Clitheroe

Postal Code: BB7 1QN

LAND AT CHATBURN ROAD, CLITHEROE

Land at Chatburn Road, Clitheroe, Lancashire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Pollington, M Morley : Archaeological Services WYAS, Report: 1862 2008, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Archaeological Services WYAS

The assessment concluded that there may have been some potential for the survival of archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods in areas of the site that may have remained unaffected by the extensive 18th and 19th century limestone quarrying

that had taken place. Any medieval and post-medieval activity would have been likely to have been agricultural in nature. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

Merseyside Area

Liverpool

(B.03.366/2008)

SJ36859028

Parish: Knowsley

Postal Code: L7 1QN

EDGE HILL, LIVERPOOL

Edge Hill, Liverpool. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Birmingham Archaeology Edgbaston : Birmingham Archaeology, 2008, 38pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Birmingham Archaeology

A desk-based assessment was carried out of part of Edge Hill, Liverpool in advance of the proposed clearance and regeneration of the area. A walkover of the study area was undertaken in order to assess its current character, the historical and architectural significance of existing buildings, and their settings. The study area was a predominantly residential area characterised by terraces of two storey Victorian houses, many of which were now vacant, derelict, or in a poor state of repair. The assessment revealed an area which was largely rural in character until the mid/late-19th century. Prior to this the general area was the home to the gentry and merchant princes of Liverpool, two houses of whom were located in the study area. The extension of the city and suburbs into the area from the mid-19th-century brought with it rows of brick terraced housing which characterised the area in the present day. This assessment provided a phased history and characterisation of the buildings in the study area, and provided recommendations for future archaeological mitigation. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: birmingh2-49911

(B.03.367/2008)

SJ37398940

Parish:

Postal Code: L7 4JZ

PICTON REGENERATION, LIVERPOOL

Desk-based Assessment of Picton Regeneration, Liverpool

Poole, B & Statter, C Chester : L-P: Archaeology, 2008, 31pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: L-P: Archaeology

There was the potential that to the south of the site, along Smithdown Road, remains of substantial estate type buildings survived. Due to this potential, archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief may have been appropriate on site during groundwork. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

Sefton

(B.03.368/2008)

SJ27509950

Parish: Hightown

Postal Code: L23 8TA

CROSBY WELL

Crosby Well. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Hamel, A, Russell, J & Baggaley, P Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, Report: 70310.02
2008, 36pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Wessex Archaeology

A desk-based assessment of the potential impact of the proposed Crosby Well upon archaeological remains was prepared. The exploratory well was to be located in Liverpool Bay, c.16km west of Southport, off the Lancashire coast. In order to provide archaeological context for the desk-based assessment a Study Area, consisting of a buffer zone with a two kilometre radius around the well site, was created. The resulting data was then filtered to focus on sites that lay within the Study Area. Any remaining data was used, along with the information from secondary sources, to inform a wider assessment of the archaeological potential of the area. This report set out the methodology employed in carrying out the study and an account of the policy and legal framework pertaining to archaeological sites and wrecks in the United Kingdom. The historic environment was discussed, and a baseline of the archaeological evidence of the area from the Palaeolithic to the modern period was included. In summary, the known and potential archaeology within the Study Area around Crosby Well consisted of one wreck and four obstructions charted by the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, five obstructions recorded in the National Monuments Record, six geophysical anomalies identified during and archaeological assessment of sidescan data, documented losses [for which there were no known seabed remains] that may have lain within the Study Area, unknown and undocumented wrecks from various periods, possibly dating back to the Mesolithic, stray finds of ship-borne debris from various periods, and the potential for the presence of submerged prehistoric finds and prehistoric land surfaces. The archaeological potential of the Study Area was considered to be generally low. There was potential for prehistoric exploitation of landscapes that later became submerged. In addition, the area was part of an important trade route along the coast that had been in use from at least the Iron Age to the present, therefore the discovery of further wrecks was possible. Potential impacts of the development were discussed and measures for mitigation of these impacts were suggested. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

Wigan

(B.03.369/2008)

SD58780665

Parish: Haigh

Postal Code: WN1 3XE

SUTTON MILL, COPPULL LANE, WIGAN

Sutton Mill, Coppull Lane, Wigan. Documentary Research

Blythe, K & Miller, I Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, Report:
L10067 2008, 30pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

Documentary research was carried out of the site of Sutton Mill. The study was required to inform design proposals for improvements to the River Douglas, which flows immediately to the east of the site. The origins of Sutton Mill were unclear, and whilst the possibility that the site was occupied by a fulling mill during the medieval period cannot be discounted, firm evidence was lacking. Sutton Mill was first depicted on a plan of c. 1712, and on William Yates' Survey of the County Palatine of Lancaster, which was published in 1786. Later, more detailed mapping, shows it as a rectangular structure with two additional out buildings, and an associated weir across the River Douglas. References to a corn mill on Coppull Lane in 19th century trade directories occur from 1828 onwards. In trade directories from 1881 and 1887, and an almanac from 1889, Thomas Charlson was listed as the miller at Sunon Mill. Charlson was the leading corn dealer in Wigan at this time and, by 1889, owned at least three mills in the area. However, although his business continued into the early 1900s, Sutton Mill is not mentioned in trade directories after 1889. By 1909, the mill had been converted for use as a farm. The farm was occupied by the Leather family in the late-1920s, when it formed part of the Bottling Wood Unhealthy Area, outlined for clearance by the Insanitary Houses and Conversions Committee of Wigan Borough Council. In total, 64 properties were demolished as part of this clearance scheme. Most of the old houses in the designated Unhealthy Area,

including Sutton Mill, were demolished in 1927-8, although the last property, the Woodman Inn, remained until 1932. There was no surviving above ground remains of the mill, although it was likely that elements of the water-management system, including the waterwheel pit, may survive as buried structures. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

OASIS ID: no

(B.03.370/2008)

SD57950592

Parish:

Postal Code: WN1 1HH

THE RECTORY, WIGAN

The Rectory, Wigan, Lancashire. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Walter, E Wigan : Wigan Archaeological Society, 2008, 12pp, figs, tabs

Work undertaken by: Wigan Archaeological Society

Despite recorded archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity within Wigan and its environs there was no evidence from this period at the Rectory site. Important evidence of Roman occupation had been discovered in central Wigan, the most significant as recently as 2005, although evidence from the site was limited to one bronze coin. The potential for the discovery of deposits from these periods was considered low. Little was known of Wigan during the early medieval period. No material remains were known to exist and evidence of occupation was limited only to place-name evidence. Similarly, the potential for the discovery of remains and deposits at the site was low. There was evidence of occupation in central Wigan during the later medieval period although no archaeological excavation had been undertaken at the site or adjacent areas. Maps dating from the early 19th century which showed the extent of the glebe land, various footprints made by a pre-1875 building and the present building, the outbuildings and the several locations of water. Written records provided a seemingly accurate description, with measurements, of the various buildings extant in 1814. Much of the original glebe land had been lost to encroaching development but the potential that such remains existed in the remaining grounds was high since the majority of the site, apart from minor landscaping, had remained undeveloped. Two resistivity surveys had been completed of the lawn which seemed to indicate that archaeology was present. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

(B.03.371/2008)

SD57930591

Parish:

Postal Code: WN1 1HH

WIGAN HALL AND LODGE

Wigan Hall and Lodge. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Arrowsmith, P Manchester : University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008, 51pp, pls, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: University of Manchester Archaeological Unit

An assessment of Wigan Hall, the Lodge and attached boundary wall and the stepped terraces to the west of the Hall noted they were all Grade II Listed Buildings. Since the medieval period the study area contained the site of Wigan's manorial hall (possibly moated) which was also its rectory. By the early 17th century the site included a gatehouse and outbuildings. The Hall was improved and enlarged in the early 17th century and a new wing was added in 1695. Further additions were made in the 18th century and again in the mid-19th century. In 1873-5 the old Hall was mostly demolished and replaced. A Lodge was erected at the new entrance to the grounds on New Market Street. The former office wing was demolished in c.1956, when a new wing was built at the north end of the Hall. With regard to non-Listed remains (below-ground remains, earthworks, buildings), on the available evidence the study area contained known and potential remains of regional and local significance,

which would require preservation by record should these be threatened by development. The remains of regional significance included those of the Roman and medieval periods. Post-medieval remains might also be of regional significance, dependent upon their form, extent and condition. Remains relating to 19th century alterations at the site were considered to be of more local significance. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD
OASIS ID: no

(B.03.372/2008)

SD57900560

Parish:

Postal Code: WN1 1NE

WIGAN JOINT SERVICES CENTRE

Wigan Joint Services Centre Environmental Statement-Volume II: Chapter 8: Built Heritage and Archaeology

Scott Wilson Leeds : Scott Wilson, 2008, 38pp, figs

Work undertaken by: Scott Wilson

During the construction phase of the proposed development there would be direct impacts to archaeological deposits at the northern end of the development area. These included potential Roman settlement remains, medieval back yard deposits and burgage plot boundaries and early 19th century workers housing and yard services. These were identified in previous evaluation trenches as well as excavation areas undertaken during the 1980s. It was anticipated that archaeological remains would be preserved in situ beneath a new landscaped piazza, whilst those deposits situated close to the Municipal Building would be impacted by the construction of the new development. As much of this area had already been extensively truncated by previous archaeological excavations, mine stabilisation works, 19th and 20th century buildings, modern utilities and an electricity substation, the archaeology was fragmentary between major intrusions and therefore considered of low importance. The impact of the new development upon the remaining archaeological deposits in this area was assessed as Major without mitigation. After mitigation, no further residual impacts were anticipated during the operation of the development scheme. Slight/ moderate adverse and neutral to slight adverse effects were assessed on seven archaeology receptors of low value within the development area. The scheme would not have an impact upon built heritage receptors after mitigation, the majority would experience a slight adverse effect arising from the development, principally reflecting likely changes to the streetscape setting of Library Street and Mill gate. Changes to the streetscape setting would have an overall slight adverse effect upon the Wigan Town Centre Conservation Plan, but the conservation area was already characterised by a number of modern buildings interspersed with older structures. Although the Wigan Town Centre Conservation Area included a number of buildings of local historic interest, only one such building was identified as experiencing a direct impact, from the scheme. This was 17-19 The Mend, which was to be demolished as part of the development. A further building would experience a neutral to slight adverse effect arising from the development. The Municipal Building, Hewlett Street, would experience a moderate to large adverse effect as much of the building would be demolished and a new structure erected behind the retained principal facades. [Au(adp)]

OASIS ID: no

(B.03.373/2008)

SD56100870

Parish: Shevington

Postal Code: WN6 0YA

STOCKLEY HILL SURFACE MINE

Stockley Hill Surface Mine. Archaeological Assessment

Kendall, G Headingly : WYG Archaeology and Heritage, 2008, 83pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: WYG Archaeology and Heritage

A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the proposed development of open cast mining between the parishes of Standish and Shevington, Lancashire: Historically, mining had disturbed, disrupted and destroyed much of any archaeology that lay in areas 1-8. Secondly Standish Hall had been removed from the site at Standish Hall Farm, and this removal suggested little remained for practical archaeological study. However, Areas A to E did represent large land takes that although expanded upon historic areas of mining, would impact potential archaeology within the areas earmarked for coal extraction despite the negligible possibility that substantive archaeology would be found. It was also found that the higher ground to the east of the site was potentially archaeologically sensitive and may have contained deposits relating to the prehistoric period or later. This area was, however, not immediately affected by development. It was recommended that zones that were suitable for survey within Areas A to E were subject to geophysical assessment in order to ascertain that no potential and hitherto unknown archaeology would be impacted by additional mining activity, such a survey would exclude areas of historic mining. It was also recommended that a community led project be developed, encouraging local schools to participate in the understanding and research of Standish Hall. Also, recommendation that any building of historical note that would be destroyed or removed was subject to an acceptable level of building survey. A final recommendation was that a photographic record was made of the farms in their present setting. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

Wirral

(B.03.374/2008)

SJ30508450

Parish: Puddington

Postal Code: BT368SU

STORETON HALL FARM, STORETON, WIRRAL

Storeton Hall Farm, Storeton, Wirral. Archaeological Assessment

Fletcher, M Manchester : Matrix Archaeology, Report: 2008-05 2008, 30pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Matrix Archaeology

Documentary and cartographic research revealed that there appeared to be three main phases of development at the site. The standing remains of Storeton Hall, comprising a stone built solar block and part of the great hall, were probably erected in c.1370. The house appeared to have been abandoned as a residence in the early Tudor period. Probably in the 17th century, the farmhouse was erected and a farm building attached to the earlier medieval house. During the 19th and 20th centuries a number of other farm buildings were erected at the site, including a large brick-built barn. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MD

OASIS ID: no

MULTI-COUNTY RECORD

Bury, Knowsley

(B.50.375/2008)

SD81901230, SJ46209340

Parish: Knowsley, North Turton

Postal Code: L34 4AN, BL9 6JP

WEST EAST PIPELINE: PRESCOT-WOODGATE HILL

West East Pipeline: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Healey, C Lancaster : Oxford Archaeology North, 2008, 55pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Oxford Archaeology North

In total, 102 sites identified within the Hazard Area or easement of the pipeline route would be directly impacted upon by the proposed pipeline. These sites dated from the prehistoric to the modern period, and comprised find spots, a single burial site, agricultural systems, settlements, industrial sites and complexes, and infrastructure sites. The study area encompassed parts of the Greater Manchester area, and also the Lancashire coalfields, and industrial coal-mining complexes and related sites were therefore prevalent. The sites were assessed individually based on the available evidence, and assessments were made of the impact of the pipeline. Proposals for mitigation of any impact were then considered, and were presented as recommendations based on current legislative guidelines. [Au(abr)]

OASIS ID: no

Warrington

Warrington UA

(B.88.376/2008)

SJ57508840

Parish: Great Sankey

Postal Code: WA5 1XA

BARROW OLD HALL, GREAT SANKEY, WARRINGTON

Barrow Old Hall, Great Sankey, Warrington, Cheshire

Fletcher, M Manchester : Matrix Archaeology, Report: 2008-08 2008, 37pp, pls, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: Matrix Archaeology

Documentary evidence suggested that a sub-manorial house was probably established at Barrow Old Hall sometime during the 14th century. By the 16th century, the house was occupied by members of the Bold family of nearby Bold Hall, apparently as a dower house. By the 18th century, the house was occupied by tenants and in 1860 sold off as part of the greater estate sale. The hall was demolished in 1924, leaving the moated site visible as an earthwork, which was later a Scheduled Monument. Since 1981, a number of archaeological investigations have occurred with and around the moated site. The evidence from the moated platform, although clearly archaeological, was considered to be of limited value in informing future management decisions. It was recommended that trial pits should be excavated. [Au(abr)]

SMR primary record number: R2859

OASIS ID: no

(B.88.377/2008)

SJ58839191

Parish: Winwick

Postal Code: WA5 4BN

CAUSWAY BRIDGES FARM, WARRINGTON

Causeway Bridges Farm, Warrington, Cheshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Towle, A Chester : SLR, 2008, 35pp, figs, refs
Work undertaken by: SLR Consulting Ltd.

The site consisted of a series of irregular shaped fields in agricultural use. The known remains at the site consisted of post-medieval farm buildings, the adjacent canal and its associated structures and a portion of a WWII airbase. The proposed wind turbine would be located away from these monuments. [Au(adp)]

SMR primary record number: R2821

OASIS ID: no