



**Market Precinct,
King Street,
Farnworth,
Bolton,
Greater Manchester**

**Archaeological Desk-
based Assessment**



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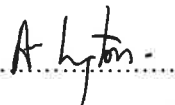
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SUMMARY

Bolton Council, in partnership with St Modwen, recently unveiled a masterplan for the comprehensive redevelopment of Farnworth town centre. The first phase in this proposed scheme involves the redevelopment of the Market Precinct, situated between Brackley Street and King Street, incorporating the existing market place (centred on NGR 373925 405795). The proposals allow for the development of a new shopping parade, comprising ground-floor retail space, a first-floor gym, and improvements to the public realm. Delivery of the proposals will inevitably necessitate considerable earth-moving works, with potential to impact on buried archaeological remains.

In order to inform the design proposals, and support the planning process, St Modwen commissioned Oxford Archaeology North to undertake an archaeological assessment of the site. This aimed to establish, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the area, and assess the impact of any future development upon this resource.

In total, 27 heritage assets have been identified within a study area of 500m, of which eight lie within the boundary of the Site Area. Of this total number of heritage assets, eight are afforded legal protection as Grade II listed buildings, although none lie within the boundary of the Site Area, and development will not have a direct impact. Of the non-designated assets within the boundary of the Site Area, several were almost certainly damaged or destroyed entirely during redevelopment in the 1890s and 1970s. However, there is some potential for buried remains of workers' housing that had been built by the mid-nineteenth century, representing early examples of this type of building in Farnworth, which would be of potential archaeological interest. The plot of land containing these houses was defined by a boundary of uncertain date, the remains of which could also be of potential archaeological interest.

The requirement for a programme of archaeological recording to mitigate the impact of development on buried remains within the Site Area will be decided by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Bolton Council. However, it may be anticipated that a limited programme of trial trenching in advance of development may be merited. This could be targeted on the footprint of workers' housing and associated boundary features that had been established in the north-western part of the Site Area by the mid-nineteenth century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Nigel Cussen of the Pegasus Group for commissioning and supporting the project on behalf of St Modwen. Thanks are also due to Norman Redhead, the Heritage Management Director with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), for his support and advice. Thanks are also expressed to Lesley Dunkley, also of GMAAS, for supplying background data from the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record. OA North is also grateful to the staff of Farnworth Library, Bolton Archives in Bolton, and the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston for their assistance with the documentary research.

The desk-based research and report was compiled by Dr Rachel Street, and the illustrations were produced by Mark Tidmarsh. The report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 Bolton Council, in partnership with St Modwen, recently unveiled a masterplan for the comprehensive redevelopment of Farnworth town centre. The first phase in this proposed scheme involves the redevelopment of the Market Precinct, situated between Brackley Street and King Street, and incorporating the current market place. The proposals allow for the development of a new shopping parade, comprising up to 23,000 square feet of ground-floor retail space, a first-floor gym, and improvements to the public realm. This will inevitably necessitate considerable earth-moving works, with potential to impact on buried archaeological remains.
- 1.1.2 In order to secure archaeological interests, the Pegasus Group, acting on behalf of St Modwen, commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an archaeological assessment of the proposed development area. This aimed to establish, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the area, and assess the impact of any future development upon this resource.

1.2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 1.2.1 Farnworth is the second largest urban centre in the Metropolitan Borough of Bolton, Greater Manchester, and lies close to the confluence of the rivers Irwell and Croal (Fig 1). The Site Area (centred on NGR 373925 405795) is bounded by King Street to the north, Brackley Street to the south, and a modern Asda superstore to the west. Retail units deriving from the redevelopment of the area in the 1970s form the southern boundary.



Plate 1: Recent aerial view across the Market Precinct, showing the Site Area

- 1.2.2 Topographically, Bolton Metropolitan Borough straddles the southern edge of the West Pennine Moors, where several deeply cut river valleys open out into the broad basin of the Greater Manchester urban area. The region as a whole comprises the Mersey River Valley (Countryside Commission 1998, 125), although the topography of the Bolton area reflects the valley of the River Croal, a tributary of the River Irwell.
- 1.2.3 The underlying solid geology of the area consists mainly of Bunter sandstones of Permo-Triassic age, which were deposited under the marine conditions of the period, between 280 and 195 million years ago (Countryside Commission 1998, 125). The overlying drift geology is composed of essentially Pleistocene boulder clays of glacial origin, and sands, gravels, and clays of fluviatile/lacustrine origin (Hall et al 1995, 8).

1.3 STATUTORY SITES

- 1.3.1 The Site Area does not contain any Scheduled Monuments or Registered Parks and Gardens, and does not fall within a Conservation Area. There are eight buildings or structures of special architectural interest within 500m radius of the Site Area (Table 1). These are all afforded statutory designation as Grade II listed buildings.

HER ref.	Description	Grade	NGR
3619.1.0	Railway Bridge (Carlton Street)	II	SD 73970 06350
15270.1.0	Cenotaph	II	SD 74133 05686
15277.1.0	Carnegie Library	II	SD 73805 06153
15278.1.0	Town Hall	II	SD 73858 06110
15279.1.0	Baptist Chapel	II	SD 73777 06174
15782.1.0	Church of St John the Evangelist	II	SD 74397 05843
15782.2.0	Gates to Church of St John	II	SD 74366 05843
15808.1.0	St Gregory's Roman Catholic Church	II	SD 74235 05816

Table 1: Summary of listed buildings within 500m of the Site Area

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1.1 The archaeological assessment has focused on the site of the proposed development, although information for the immediate environs has been considered in order to provide an essential contextual background. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the relevant IfA and English Heritage guidelines (IfA 2011, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments*; IfA 2010 *Code of Conduct*; English Heritage 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE)).

2.1.2 The principal sources of information consulted were historical and modern maps, although published and unpublished secondary sources were also reviewed. The following repositories were consulted during the data-gathering process:

- **Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER):** the HER holds data on the historic environment for Greater Manchester, including listed buildings, all known archaeological sites, along with the location and results of previous archaeological interventions in a linked GIS and database format. The HER was consulted to establish the extent of sites of archaeological and historic interest within the study area;
- **Lancashire County Record Office (LRO), Preston:** holds an extensive series of mapping for Greater Manchester, as well as a collection of secondary sources about the city and its suburbs;
- **Greater Manchester Record Office, Manchester (GMRO):** the catalogue of the Greater Manchester Record Office was searched for information relating to the study area, and relevant data was incorporated into the report;
- **Bolton Archives:** the catalogue of the Bolton Archives was searched for information relating to the study area;
- **Farnworth Library:** the local history section of the library contains information on the history of Farnworth, including copies of the *Farnworth Journal*;
- **Oxford Archaeology North:** OA North has an extensive archive of secondary sources relevant to the study area, incorporating both published work and unpublished client reports.

2.1.3 All archaeological sites in the Site Area and within a radius of 250m have been included in the Site Gazetteer (*Section 4*; Fig 9).

2.2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.2.1 The results of the assessment have identified the significance of the archaeological resource of the Site Area. In order to assess the potential impact of any future development, consideration has been afforded to:

- assessing in detail any impact and the significance of the effects arising from any future development of the Site Area;
- reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the archaeological sites of interest identified during the desk-based assessment;
- outlining suitable mitigation measures, where possible at this stage, to avoid, reduce, or remedy adverse impacts.

2.2.2 Such impacts on the identified archaeological sites may be:

- positive or negative;
- short, medium or long term;
- direct or indirect;
- reversible or irreversible.

2.2.3 Key impacts have been identified as those that would potentially lead to a change to the archaeological site. Each potential impact has been determined as the predicted deviation from the baseline conditions, in accordance with current knowledge of the site and the proposed development. Table 2 shows the sensitivity of the site scaled in accordance with its relative importance using the following terms for the cultural heritage and archaeology issues, with guideline recommendations for a mitigation strategy.

Importance	Examples of Site Type	Mitigation
National	Scheduled Monuments (SMs), Grade I and II* Listed Buildings	To be avoided
Regional/County	Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens (Statutory Designated Sites), Grade II Listed Buildings Sites and Monuments Record/Historic Environment Record	Avoidance recommended
Local/Borough	Sites with a local or borough archaeological value or interest Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Low Local	Sites with a low local archaeological value Sites that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade	Avoidance not envisaged
Negligible	Sites or features with no significant archaeological value or interest	Avoidance unnecessary

Table 2: Criteria used to determine Importance of Sites

- 2.2.4 The impact is assessed in terms of the sensitivity of the site to the magnitude of change or scale of impact during any future redevelopment scheme. The magnitude, or scale of an impact is often difficult to define, but will be termed as substantial, moderate, slight, or negligible, as shown in Table 3.

Scale of Impact	Description
Substantial	Significant change in environmental factors; Complete destruction of the site or feature; Change to the site or feature resulting in a fundamental change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Moderate	Significant change in environmental factors; Change to the site or feature resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Slight	Change to the site or feature resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material changes to the site or feature. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its cultural heritage or archaeological value/historical context and setting.

Table 3: Criteria used to determine Scale of Impact

- 2.2.5 The interaction of the scale of impact (Table 3) and the importance of the archaeological site (Table 2) produce the impact significance. This may be calculated by using the matrix shown in Table 4:

Resource Value (Importance)	Scale of Impact Upon Archaeological Site			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible
National	Major	Major	Intermediate/Minor	Neutral
Regional/County	Major	Major/Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local/Borough	Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor	Neutral
Local (low)	Intermediate / Minor	Minor	Minor/Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 4: Impact Significance Matrix

- 2.2.6 The impact significance category for each identified archaeological site of interest will also be qualified, and recommended mitigation measures will be provided, where possible at this stage, to impacts that are of moderate significance or above; any measures to reduce any impact will be promoted in the report. It is also normal practice to state that impacts above moderate significance are regarded as significant impacts. It is important that the residual impact assessment takes into consideration the ability of the mitigation to reduce the impact, and its likely success.

- 2.2.7 It is also considered important to attribute a level of confidence by which the predicted impact has been assessed. For the purpose of this assessment, the criteria for these definitions are set out in the table below.

Confidence in Predictions	
Confidence Level	Description
High/Certain	The predicted impact is either certain, <i>ie</i> a direct impact, or believed to be very likely to occur, based on reliable information or previous experience, and may be estimated at 95% chance or higher.
Medium/Probable	The probability can be estimated to be above 50%, but below 95%.
Low/Unlikely	The predicted impact and its levels are best estimates, generally derived from the experience of the assessor. More information may be needed to improve the level of confidence, which can be estimated using the present information at above 5% but less than 50%.
Extremely Unlikely	The probability can be estimated at less than 5%.

Table 5: Impact Prediction Confidence

2.3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 2.3.1 **National Policy Framework:** in considering any planning application for development, local planning authorities are bound by the policy framework set by government guidance. This guidance provides a material consideration that must be taken into account in development management decisions, where relevant. In accordance with central and local government policy, this assessment has been prepared in order to clarify the study site's archaeological potential and to assess the need for any further measures to mitigate the impact of the proposed development.
- 2.3.2 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012. Sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as 'heritage assets'; 'heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource', the conservation of which can bring 'wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits...' (DCLG 2012, *Section 12.126*). The policy framework states that the 'significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting' should be understood in order to assess the potential impact (DCLG 2012, *Section 12.128*). In addition to standing remains, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that 'includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest' (DCLG 2012, *Section 12.128*).

- 2.3.3 NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; ‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be...substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’ (DCLG 2012, *Section 12.132*). Therefore, preservation *in-situ* is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exception circumstances exist.
- 2.3.4 It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to or loss of the site as a result of the proposals, to ‘avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposals’ (DCLG 2012, *Section 12.129*). Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (DCLG 2012; *Section 12.132*).

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The following section provides an historical context to the present study, and is considered by period as detailed in Table 6 below. Key sites are summarised in the Gazetteer of Sites with numbers given in brackets (*Section 4*), and are mapped on Figure 9.

Period	Date Range
Palaeolithic	30,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 3,500 BC
Neolithic	3,500 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2300 BC – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c 1750
Industrial Period	c AD1750 – 1914
Modern	Post-1914

Table 6: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

- 3.1.2 **Prehistoric and Roman Period:** the current understanding of human activity in Greater Manchester as a whole during the prehistoric period is poor. The earliest remains date to the Mesolithic period, and comprise small scatters of stone tools, dominated by microliths, which are sometimes associated with hearths, areas of burning, and ephemeral structures (*cf* Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 27-8). However, these finds are largely confined to the upland areas of the southern Pennines, well outside of the study area (Pearson *et al* 1985, 105-8).
- 3.1.3 The region's primeval woodland appears to have been cleared progressively in response to the gradual adoption of farming and associated settlement during the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages. Direct evidence for human activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age across the borough is sporadic and is generally based on the chance finds of dateable artefacts and, in the case of the Bronze Age, extant burial mounds. Neolithic finds across the borough principally comprise polished stone axes and flint tools, whilst Bronze Age finds include stone axe-hammers, flint tools, and metalwork (Pearson *et al* 1985, 105-11).
- 3.1.4 There is no evidence for any prehistoric activity in Farnworth, and the potential for remains of this date to exist in the Site Area is considered to be very low.

- 3.1.5 There are similarly few known remains of Roman date in the Bolton area. Indeed, the only recognised evidence of Roman occupation locally is the line of the road that connected the forts of Manchester and Ribchester (Saxelby 1953, 38). It was reported in *The Gentlemen's Magazine* in 1807 that several Roman burial urns had been discovered on Brightmet Hill, although this awaits corroboration: there are no adequate descriptions of their discovery, and the urns have since been lost.
- 3.1.6 There is no evidence for any Roman activity in Farnworth, and the potential for remains of this date to exist in the Site Area is considered to be very low.
- 3.1.7 **Medieval Period:** there is very little archaeological evidence in the region as a whole that represents the period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman Conquest. Some hint of activity in the area during this period comes from the town's name; 'Farn-' is probably derived from the Old English word 'fearn' or fern, on account of the large quantity of this type of plant that once dominated the area, whilst 'worth' may be translated as a plot of ground elevated above water, or a protected enclosed homestead (Barton 1887, 4). Conversely, the land around Moses gate was held in 1604 by Humphrey de Ferneth, which could also be a derivation of the town's name (Farnworth Local History Society 1983).
- 3.1.8 In the early thirteenth century, Farnworth was merely a hamlet in township of Barton-upon-Irwell, and does not appear to have been recognised as a manor or lordship until the late thirteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). At that time, it was divided, being held partly of the lords of Manchester directly and partly of those of Barton. In 1278, Richard de Redford and Richard the Chief of Farnworth were described as lords of the place. Soon afterwards, the heir of Richard the Chief seems to have disposed of his share to the Hulton and Lever families, as Adam de Lever of Great Lever, Henry de Hulton, and Richard de Redford are recorded to have held Farnworth in the Manchester Barony Survey of 1320 (*ibid*). In 1326, three parts of the manor of Farnworth was settled on the heirs of Adam de Lever. In 1473 it was found that the Lever portion of the manor paid a rent to Manchester. Of these different shares of the manor, the principal was that of the Hultons. A branch of the Hulton family is recorded as the occupant of Farnworth Hall in c 1310 (Farnworth and District Local History Society 1983); this impressive manor house was eventually purchased by Lord Sempole in the seventeenth century.
- 3.1.9 The small part of the manor held by a family which adopted the local name appears as early as 1246, when Emma de Farnworth claimed half an oxgang of land, then in possession of Adam the Chief (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). Some of the Lever estate in Farnworth was granted to the Byroms on the marriage of John Byrom with Margaret daughter of William Lever in 1437.
- 3.1.10 Some evidence of activity in Farnworth during this period can be drawn from several discoveries of medieval coins during the nineteenth-century. These include several silver coins dating to the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413) discovered at Dixon Green, a silver coin from the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) discovered near the Black Horse Hotel (Barton 1887, 4).

- 3.1.11 **Post-medieval Period:** by the end of the fifteenth century, Bolton was a small market town, with two annual fairs for horses, cattle and farm produce (Saxelby 1953, 44). In 1540, at a time when the textile industries in south Lancashire were beginning to flourish, John Leland wrote of the trading of ‘cottons and coarse yarns in the market’ (Chandler 1993, 263), reflecting the origins of an industry that was to become of paramount significance to the local economy. However, it seems that Farnworth was sparsely populated during this period and, in 1663, was only called ‘the hamlet of Farnworth’ (Barton 1887, 6). In 1611, however, George Hulton established the first coal pit in the Farnworth, marking the start of another industry that was to be of importance to the local economy.
- 3.1.12 In 1765, an Act of Parliament was passed enabled the construction of a turnpike road through the township (Barton 1881, 269). The improvements in the local transport system acted as a catalyst for the development of the area.
- 3.1.13 The land-tax returns of 1789 show that the township was divided among a great number of proprietors. Of these, the Duke of Bridgewater, who owned Farnworth Hall, contributed the largest individual share of the tax (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). The character of Farnworth during this period can be inferred from the earliest survey of Lancashire, which was published by William Yates in 1784 (Plate 2). This shows the area of the modern town to have been undeveloped, although a road is depicted along the approximate line of the current Market Street.

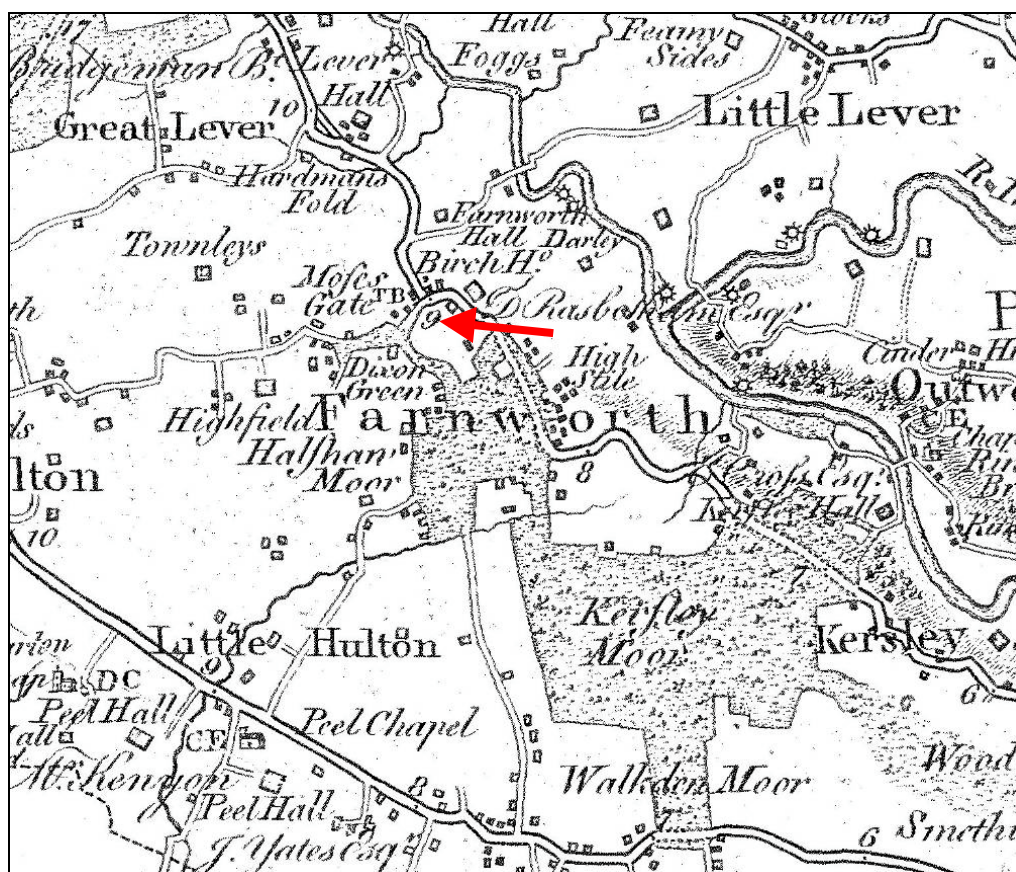


Plate 3: Extract from Yates' Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster of 1784, with arrow marking the approximate position of the Site Area

- 3.1.14 The detail shown on Yates' map is echoed by a description of Farnworth by Dorning Rasbotham in 1787. He describes Farnworth as a largely rural area centred on Farnworth Hall, with small farms that were occupied by handloom weavers (Barton 1887). In 1798, shortly after the production of Yates' map, the common lands in Farnworth were enclosed in accordance with the Enclosure Act. William Hulton of the Park was described as Lord of the Manor at this time, and settlement largely comprised two small communities. The larger focus of settlement was centred around the Market Street area, and the second was a mining and farming community at Dixon Green. The other dwellings in the area were scattered farms and cottages, with handloom weaving and cottage-based industry being the principal sources of income (Farnworth and District Local History Society 1983).
- 3.1.15 The extent of settlement in Farnworth is depicted on the next available map of the area, which was produced by Greenwood in 1818, and appears to capture an early stage in the development of the modern town (Plate 4). The principal roads of Market Street and Nan Lane (the current Gladstone Road/Albert Road) are shown, together with the line of Longcauseway, which at that date was for the most part a series of stepping stones, as it was waterlogged for much of the year (Farnworth Borough Council 1962). Greenwood's map also shows a scattering of buildings along Nan Lane, with another focus of settlement at Dixon Green to the south-west.



Plate 4: Extract from Greenwood's Map of Lancashire of 1818, with the arrow marking the approximate position of the Site Area

- 3.1.16 ***The Nineteenth Century:*** the population of Farnworth increased dramatically during the nineteenth century as a direct result of industrial development, and particularly the expansion of cotton spinning and paper manufacturing; a total population of 439 in 1801 had expanded to 8,720 by 1861. Other important industries locally included coal mining, chemical manufacture and iron founding.
- 3.1.17 The first church in the town was Farnworth and Kearsley Parish Church, although an independent chapel had been built in 1808. The foundation stone for the parish church was laid in 1824, and the building was consecrated in September 1826 (Farnworth Borough Council 1962).
- 3.1.18 The first steam-powered cotton mill was established by James Rothwell Barnes in 1828. This was the first application of a steam engine to the textile industry in the area (Farnworth and District Local History Society 1983). In 1832, Barnes extended his mill complex with the addition of a gas works, which enabled the buildings to be lit with gas. Two years later, in 1835, Barnes built a second mill at Dixon Green. The first paper mill in the area, and indeed the whole of Lancashire, was established in Farnworth. Known variously as Darley Mill, this was established by the Crompton family in 1676.
- 3.1.19 Curiously, the Farnworth tithe map of 1851 shows virtually none of the buildings and industrial premises that had become established in the growing town by the mid-nineteenth century (Plate 5). The present Site Area is shown on this map to have been entirely undeveloped, which was clearly not the case.

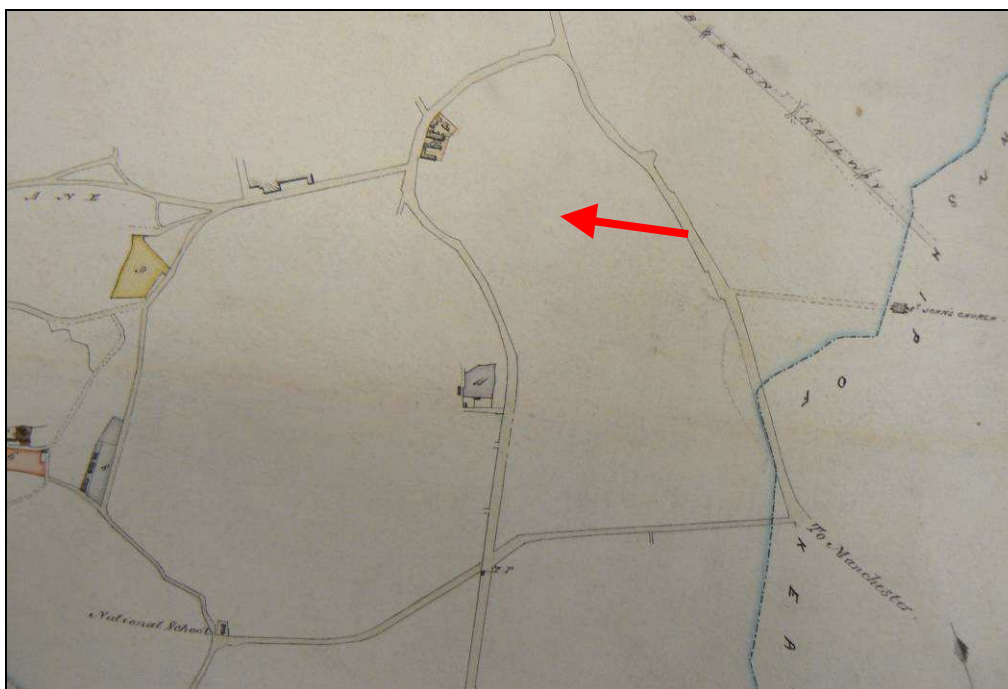


Plate 5: Extract of the Farnworth tithe map of 1851, with arrow marking the Site Area

- 3.1.20 A Local Board was established in the early 1860s, and their first meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Peel Street in November 1863. In 1864, Farnworth Park was opened. This was a gift to the town of Mr Thomas Barnes.

- 3.1.21 **The Market:** the site of Farnworth market was purchased by the Local Board from the executors of Mr J Hardman for £3,000, and was opened in 1870. The *Farnworth Journal* of 17 September 1898 recorded that ‘the Market Ground in Brackley Street has been extended a little during the summer by pulling down some of the cottages on the Albert Road side of the baths, and the extra space is made use of by Mr Farnworth, the market inspector who has let it to the proprietors of a small circus. The only other show is an exhibition of animated photographs and the rest of the paraphernalia in the market is much as in past years, a set of gondolas replacing a razzle dazzle, and a set of ostriches, the old fashioned bicycles’.



Plate 6: Late nineteenth-century view of Farnworth market



Plate 7: Farnworth market in the 1930s

- 3.1.22 Plans to redevelopment the market area were drawn up by Farnworth District Council in the early 1930s. At that time, the principal frontage of the market was on Market Street, and on this frontage and on the Brackley Street frontage were 13 stalls constructed mainly of wood, which were open daily. At right angles to the principal frontage at the northerly end were four brick-built fish stalls, which had been erected in 1905 (*Farnworth Journal*, 16 February 1934). The Council proposed to redevelopment this area, together with the site of ten houses and shops that had recently been demolished. The proposals allowed for 14 lock-up stalls, designed in the form of a crescent with accommodation for a bus station within the crescent. It was proposed that each stall would have an approximate floor area of 280 square feet. There were to be eight stalls fronting the crescent, with provision for a centre arcade through the block of buildings leading to the market ground (*Farnworth Journal*, 23 February 1934).
- 3.1.23 The new Market Arcade was erected by Farnworth Council in 1935. Designed in art deco style (Plate 8), the arcade was considered to be ‘financially as well as socially, an asset to the town’ (Farnworth Borough Council 1939, 35); the footprint of the western end of the Market Arcade lies within the Site Area. The arcade was demolished in the 1970s, and replaced with the current market precinct.



Plate 8: Farnworth Market Arcade, with the roof of the public baths visible to the rear

- 3.1.24 **Farnworth Public Baths:** the public baths on King Street in Farnworth town centre were officially opened on 29th April 1893 (Plate 9). There was a swimming gala, walking match, and a display of ornamental swimming by Theresa Johnson, lady champion of the world. Charges were 6d for a slipper bath, first class with two towels and 3d for a plunge bath, including towel. Loan of drawers was a halfpenny per pair and 450 pairs of bathing drawers were ordered from Cunninghams of Dunfermline. One of the bath's managers, Mr. Albert Cunliffe, invented a scum remover in the 1930s, the first to be used in England, guaranteeing clean water.
- 3.1.25 The baths were demolished in the 1970s as part of the redevelopment of the market area.



Plate 9: The crowds assembled at the official opening of the public baths in 1898

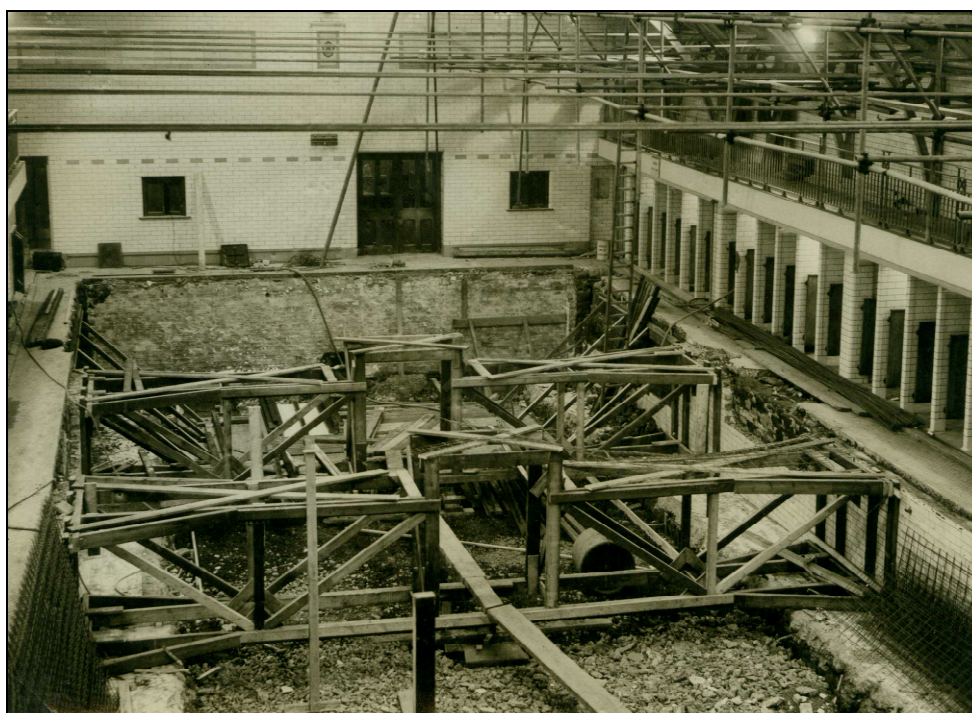


Plate 10: The interior of Farnworth baths prior to demolition

3.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE AREA

- 3.2.1 The earliest surveys of the area include those by William Yates in 1786 (Plate 3) and Greenwood in 1818 (Plate 4), neither of which provide any indication of buildings within the present Site Area. Similarly, there are no buildings shown on the tithe map of 1851 (Plate 5), although this is very unlikely that this was actually the case. The first detailed plan of the site is provided by the by the Ordnance Survey map of 1850, which shows the Site Area to have been divided into three principal components (Fig 2). The northern half of the Site Area includes King Street, which had evidently been laid out by this date to link Market Street with what is now Albert Road; Brackley Street had not developed beyond a short cul-de-sac along the edge of a bowling green. The map shows that the northern part of the Site Area contained several buildings along the King Street frontage. The largest of these (Site **01**) was a terrace built perpendicular to King Street, along the centre of the northern part of the Site Area; the terrace is annotated as Barber's Row on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1891. The terrace comprised five properties, which seemingly included a larger unit at the northern end, with four smaller double-depth houses to the south. The absence of any cellar-light windows on the detailed Ordnance Survey 1:500 map suggests that the houses did not have basements.
- 3.2.2 Small detached blocks of buildings (Site **02**) are depicted to the west of Barber's Row on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850 (Fig 2); these are identified on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1891 as Brindle Square. The houses were arranged around a courtyard (Brindle Square) that was accessed from the west by Brindle Street and from the east by Back Brindle Street, which separated the houses from Barber's Row. Evidence from the historical mapping again suggests that none of these houses had cellars, although the Ordnance Survey map of 1850 indicates that there was a small garden area to the rear of the properties.
- 3.2.3 A boundary (Site **08**) running parallel to King Street separated the properties on the street frontage from the undeveloped land to the rear. A further boundary, aligned broadly north/south, sub-divided the land in the Site Area into two plots, neither of which contained any buildings. The age of these boundaries is uncertain. They probably derived from the nineteenth-century development of the area, although the possibility that they were relict boundaries from a late medieval field system should perhaps not be discounted entirely.
- 3.2.4 The next edition of Ordnance Survey mapping was published in 1891 at a scale of 1:500 and 25": 1 mile in 1893 (Fig 3). These show the properties fronting onto King Street in the north-western corner of the Site Area to have increased in number, forming an L-shaped range of eight properties, with a further detached block of three properties. The size of the buildings varies slightly, but all are broadly consistent with double-depth domestic properties, although those along the street frontage may also have been used as commercial/retail purposes. A further row of five double-depth houses (Site **03**) is also shown to have been built to the south-west, straddling the western boundary of the Site Area (Fig 3).

- 3.2.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1893 also shows continued development along King Street. This included the erection of two adjoining buildings (Site **04**), which are almost certainly commercial premises.
- 3.2.6 The plot boundary (Site **08**) to the south of the buildings along King Street is still in place, although the north/south-aligned boundary had been removed to create a single plot across the southern part of the Site Area. This is annotated as the market place (Site **05**), which opened in 1870 (*Section 3.1.21 above*). The only building shown in the market place, however, lies in the south-eastern corner, beyond the boundary of the Site Area.
- 3.2.7 The Ordnance Survey map of 1909 (Fig 4) shows further developments in the Site Area. The terrace of houses known as Barber's Row (Site **01**) is shown to have been demolished and the site redeveloped as the public baths (Site **06**) that opened in 1898 (*Section 3.1.24 above*). Some of the domestic properties fronting King Street in the north-western part of the Site Area (Site **02**) had also been demolished, leaving just four double-depth houses. The five houses to the south are also still shown, although these now appear to form the eastern side of Brindle Square, which is shown on earlier mapping to have been further to the east. The two adjoining commercial buildings in the north-western corner of the Site Area (Site **04**) are also shown on the 1909 map to have been demolished, and the site redeveloped, at least in part, as the public baths (Site **06**).
- 3.2.8 The 1929 edition of Ordnance Survey mapping shows little change to the Site Area, which remained largely undeveloped (Fig 5). The public baths is still shown, together with the terrace of five double-depth houses (Site **03**) along the western boundary. The properties fronting onto King Street (Site **02**), however, had been demolished by this date.
- 3.2.9 By 1937, five double-depth houses (Site **03**) along the western boundary had been demolished, together with other houses that formed part of Brindle Square beyond the western boundary of the Site Area (Fig 6). The public baths (Site **06**) had been extended slightly, and the new Market Arcade (Site **07**) and associated bus station had been completed. The rest of the Site Area remained undeveloped. The same configuration of buildings is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1956 (Fig 7) and 1967 (Fig 8).
- 3.2.10 The market area was redeveloped in the 1970s, which involved the demolition of the public baths (Site **06**) and the Market Arcade (Site **07**). A new bus station area was established on the site of the Market Arcade, and the present retail units in the market precinct were erected, the majority of which lie beyond the boundary of the present Site Area. An insurance plan produced by Goad in 1990 show the entire Site Area to have been free of any buildings, with the exception of four units along the western boundary and a kiosk at the northern end. Later editions of Goad maps show the covered stalls in the market area, although the rest of the Site Area remained undeveloped.

3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

- 3.3.1 The study area has not been subject to any archaeological investigation previously. Indeed, there are no archaeological interventions recorded in Farnworth, and the sub-surface archaeological resource of the area remains unattested.

3.4 PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SITE AREA



Plate 11: Market stalls occupying the north-western part of the Site Area, looking north-east



Plate 12: Market stalls occupying the north-western part of the Site Area, looking north-west



Plate 13: View looking west along the southern boundary of the Site Area



Plate 14: View looking west across the northern part of the Site Area

4. GAZETTEER OF SITES

The following gazetteer entries summarise the heritage assets that lie within the boundary of the Site Area. A full list of the heritage assets within 500m of the Site Area is presented as *Appendix 1*.

Site Number	01
Site Name	Barber's Row
HER Number	-
Designation	None
Site Type	Workers' Housing
Period	Early nineteenth century
NGR	373907 405817
Source	OS 1850
Description	A north/south-aligned terrace of workers' housing extending into the northern part of the Site Area from King Street, first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850. Ordnance Survey mapping of 1891 and 1893 (surveyed 1888-9) annotate the terrace as Barber's Row, and show it to have comprised five properties, which seems to have included a larger unit at the northern end, with four smaller double-depth houses to the south. Demolished by the end of the nineteenth century, and site redeveloped, at least in part, by the public baths.
Assessment	The footprint of the houses lies within the Site Area, although buried remains are likely to have been destroyed during the construction of the public paths in 1893.

Site Number	02
Site Name	Brindle Square
HER Number	-
Designation	None
Site Type	Workers' Housing
Period	Early nineteenth century
NGR	373884 405817
Source	OS 1850
Description	Two detached blocks of housing shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850, expanded by 1893 to form an L-shaped range of eight houses. Partially demolished by 1909, leaving just four houses fronting onto King Street, each with yards (and probably privies) to the rear. Demolished by 1929. The site not redeveloped until the later twentieth century, when the current market stalls were erected on the footprint of the houses.
Assessment	The footprint of the houses lies within the Site Area, and will be directly affected by the proposed development. Potential for buried remains to survive <i>in-situ</i> .

Site Number	03
Site Name	King Street
HER Number	-
Designation	None
Site Type	Workers' Housing
Period	Early nineteenth century
NGR	373884 405817
Source	OS 1850
Description	Two detached blocks of housing shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850, expanded by 1893 to form an L-shaped range of eight houses. Partially demolished by 1909, leaving just four houses fronting onto King Street, each with yards (and probably privies) to the rear. Demolished by 1929. The site not redeveloped until the later twentieth century, when the current market stalls were erected on the footprint of the houses.
Assessment	The footprint of the houses lies astride the boundary of the Site Area, and the rear part of the houses will be directly affected by the proposed development. Potential for buried remains to survive <i>in-situ</i> .

Site Number	04
Site Name	King Street
HER Number	-
Designation	None
Site Type	Commercial Properties
Period	Late nineteenth century
NGR	373923 405828
Source	OS 1893
Description	Two adjoining commercial buildings straddling the north-eastern boundary of the Site Area, possibly representing market buildings. Demolished by 1909, and site redeveloped in the 1930s for the Market Arcade.
Assessment	The footprint of the buildings lies within the Site Area, although buried remains are likely to have been destroyed during the construction of the Market Arcade in the 1930s.

Site Number	05
Site Name	Market Place
HER Number	-
Designation	None
Site Type	Market
Period	Nineteenth century
NGR	373939 405788
Source	OS 1893
Description	The market place is annotated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893, occupying the southern part of the Site Area. It opened in 1870.
Assessment	The heritage asset lies within the boundary of the Site Area.

Site Number	06
Site Name	Public Baths
HER Number	-
Designation	None
Site Type	Public Baths
Period	Nineteenth century
NGR	373913 405816
Source	OS 1909
Description	A public baths that was opened on King Street in April 1893. The baths were extended slightly between 1929 and 1937, and were eventually demolished in the 1970s as part of a redevelopment of the area.
Assessment	The heritage asset lies within the boundary of the Site Area, and will be directly affected by the proposed development. Potential for buried remains to survive <i>in-situ</i> .

Site Number	07
Site Name	Market Arcade
HER Number	-
Designation	None
Site Type	Retail Arcade
Period	Twentieth century
NGR	373954 405831
Source	OS 1937
Description	A new market retail facility built in 1935. It, Designed in the form of a crescent, the arcade housed 14 lock-up stalls, each with an approximate floor area of 280 square feet, with accommodation for a bus station.
Assessment	The heritage asset lies astride the boundary of the Site Area, and will be directly affected by the proposed development. It is likely that buried remains of the former buildings were destroyed when the new bus station was developed in the 1970s.

Site Number	08
Site Name	Plot Boundary
HER Number	-
Designation	None
Site Type	Boundary Feature
Period	Undated
NGR	373919 405800
Source	OS 1850
Description	A boundary feature running parallel to King Street, and marking the rear of the building plots. A second boundary lying perpendicular is shown on the OS map of 1850. These may have been laid out in the early nineteenth century, but could perhaps be relict field boundaries.
Assessment	The heritage within the boundary of the Site Area, and will be directly affected by the proposed development. It is possible that buried remains of the boundaries survive <i>in-situ</i> .

5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REMAINS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The assessment has identified a total of 27 sites of archaeological interest within 500m of the Site Area (Fig 9). Of this total number of heritage assets, eight are Listed Buildings, although none lie within the boundary of the Site Area. The development proposals will not impact directly on the listed buildings, although a detailed assessment of the impact of development on the setting of these buildings has not been considered as part of this assessment, which has focused exclusively on the potential for below-ground archaeological remains. There were no other designated sites (*eg* Scheduled Monuments or Historic Parks and Gardens) within the Site Area. Of the total number of heritage assets identified, only eight sites of archaeological interest have been identified within the Site Area (Sites **01-08**).

5.2 CRITERIA

- 5.2.1 Where sites do not possess a statutory designation their value as a heritage asset has been determined with reference to the Secretary of State's criteria for assessing the national importance of monuments, as contained in Annexe 1 of the policy statement on scheduled monuments produced by the Department of Culture, Media, and Sport (2010). These criteria relate to period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, and potential. The heritage assets within the Site Area (Sites **01-08**) have been considered using the criteria, with the results below.
- 5.2.2 **Period:** all of the heritage assets within the boundary of the Site Area probably developed as a direct result of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century development and expansion of Farnworth. The only possible exception are the plot boundaries (Site **08**) shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850. These are also likely to be of nineteenth-century origin, and associated with the laying out of plots for the early development of the town. However, the possibility that they represent an earlier boundary, perhaps associated with a medieval or early post-medieval field system, cannot be discounted entirely. Similarly, there is a low potential for medieval and post-medieval agricultural soils to survive beneath later surfacing. Whilst Farnworth mentioned in historical documents from the late thirteenth century, these references refer to a much wider area, which was almost entirely rural.
- 5.2.3 **Rarity:** none of the known sites are considered to be particularly significant on the basis of rarity. Three of the sites (Site **01**, **02** and **03**) are workers' housing dating from the mid-nineteenth century, and are of a plan form that has been recognised widely across the Greater Manchester area. The remains of double-depth houses dating to the first half of the nineteenth-century, in particular, have been recorded in detail elsewhere in the county, although some plan forms certainly merit further investigation.

- 5.2.4 This may include houses that were adapted to take cognisance of legislation introduction in the later nineteenth century in an attempt to improve sanitation in domestic houses. In this respect, the former workers' housing on Brindle Square (Sites **02-03**) may have some rarity value. The public baths and the market place (Sites **04** and **05**), given their date, do not have a rarity value.
- 5.2.5 **Documentation:** the historical development of the study area from the mid-nineteenth century can be traced reasonably well from cartographic sources. Further documentary research may furnish additional evidence, including more precise dating of the construction of the relevant buildings, although this is unlikely to alter the outline presented in this assessment.
- 5.2.6 **Group Value:** the eight sites within the Site Area represent key elements of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century urban townscape. In this respect, the heritage assets identified in the Site Area have a high group value.
- 5.2.7 **Survival/Condition:** it is probable that any buried remains of the houses on Barber's Row (Site **01**), the commercial properties on King Street (Site **04**) and the Market Arcade (Site **07**) will have been damaged or destroyed entirely during redevelopment of the site in the 1890s and 1970s. Conversely, pending the nature of landscaping works undertaken during the redevelopment of the market area in the 1970s, there is some potential for buried remains of the nineteenth-century housing and associated boundaries in the north-western part of the Site Area (Sites **02, 03** and **08**) to survive *in-situ*. It is also probable that buried remains of the public baths (Site **07**) will survive *in-situ*.
- 5.2.8 The possibility that medieval or post-medieval agricultural layers survive beneath later hard surfacing cannot be discounted entirely. However, the archaeological value of such layers is questionable.
- 5.2.9 **Fragility/Vulnerability:** any buried archaeological remains, should they be present and survive *in-situ*, are vulnerable to damage or destruction during any earth-moving works across the site.
- 5.2.10 **Diversity:** the remains relate to the nineteenth- and twentieth-century development of the area, and the associated development of domestic housing and public buildings. None of the sites within the Site Area are considered to be significant due to diversity.
- 5.2.11 **Potential:** there are no prehistoric sites within the study area and the potential for prehistoric remains is considered to be low. The potential for Roman remains to survive *in-situ* within the Site Area is similarly considered to be low, reflecting the intensive development of the site from the late eighteenth century onwards. There are no known remains from the post-Roman period through to the mid-nineteenth century and, notwithstanding the undated boundary features, the potential for remains from these periods is considered to be low.
- 5.2.12 The greatest potential for buried archaeological remains lies in the nineteenth-century workers' housing and the late nineteenth-century public baths.

5.3 SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.3.1 Using the above criteria, and particularly rarity and survival/condition, the Site Area is likely to contain non-statutory below-ground heritage assets of local/borough significance (Sites **02** and **03** and, pending the date of the plot boundaries, Site **08**), and assets of lesser significance (Sites **05** and **06**). Some of the sites that have been identified have been subject to redevelopment that will have damaged or destroyed any buried remains, thereby reducing their significance to negligible (Sites **01**, **04** and **07**).
- 5.3.2 Several early nineteenth-century double-depth houses have been investigated archaeologically in Greater Manchester previously, particularly in Manchester and Salford, and variations in this broad plan form have been identified. However, very few examples have been subject to archaeological investigation beyond these principal urban centres, and those in the present Site Area offer an opportunity to provide useful comparative data, not least as they may be amongst the earliest examples of this site type in Farnworth. The former houses on Brindle Square, moreover, appear from cartographic evidence to have been remodelled during the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries, which may have been in response to changes in housing legislation, and particularly the requirements for improved sanitary provision. Physical evidence for the implementation of this legislation would be of archaeological interest and, in this respect, Sites **02** and **03** are considered to be of local/borough importance. However, Site **03** lies astride the boundary of the Site Area, with the front of the houses lying beyond the area that will be affected by the proposed development. Given that it would not be possible to examine the full footprint of these buildings, there is little merit in targeting this site for intrusive archaeological investigation.

6. LIKELY IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 Current planning policy guidance for the historic environment, embodied in NPPF (DCLG 2012), advises that archaeological remains are an irreplaceable resource. It has been the intention of this study to identify the archaeological significance and potential of the Site Area, and assess the impact of proposed development, thus allowing the policy stated in NPPF (DCLG 2012) to be enacted upon. The results are summarised in Table 7.

6.2 IMPACT

- 6.2.1 Groundworks for any future development within the Site Area, including the reduction or other disturbance of ground levels, the digging of foundations and service trenches, have the potential for having a direct impact by damaging or destroying below-ground archaeological remains. For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that there will be major earth-moving works required by the development works, which will have a substantial impact on any buried remains.
- 6.2.2 The extent of any previous disturbance to buried archaeological levels is an important factor in assessing the potential impact. This assessment has concluded that redevelopment of the site in the 1890s and 1970s will have caused considerable damage or complete destruction of the earlier buildings in the northern and north-eastern parts of the Site Area. It is thus unlikely that any buried remains of Sites **01**, **04** and **07** will survive *in-situ*. Conversely, there is good potential for the foundations of the former houses on Brindle Square and their associated plot boundaries (Sites **02**, **03** and **08**) to survive *in-situ*, although a significant part of Site **03** lies beyond the boundary of the Site Area.

6.3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.3.1 Following on from the above considerations, the scale of impact on those below-ground heritage assets within the Site Area considered to be of local/borough importance has been determined as intermediate. The impact on the other identified sites is considered to be minor or neutral, reflecting the probable extent of previous disturbance.

Site Number	Site Name	Importance	Impact	Significance of Impact
01	Barber's Row Houses	Local/ Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
02	Brindle Square Houses	Local/Borough	Substantial	Intermediate
03	Brindle Square Terrace	Local/Borough	Substantial	Intermediate
04	King Street Commercial Premises	Local/ Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
05	Market Place	Low Local	Substantial	Minor
06	Public Baths	Low Local	Substantial	Minor
07	Market Arcade	Local/ Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
08	Plot Boundary	Local/Borough	Substantial	Intermediate

Table 7: Assessment of the impact significance on each site within the Site Area during development

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 The *National Planning Policy Framework* instructs that in the case of heritage assets which either have designated status or are non-designated but are of a significance demonstrably comparable with a Scheduled Monument, *ie* of national importance, the general assumption should be in favour of conservation. Where the loss of the whole or a part of a heritage asset's significance is justified by a development, the developer should be required first to record that asset and advance understanding of its significance, in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact (NPPF, p 32 para 141). Development also has the potential for enhancing heritage assets. This might include the consolidation and display of excavated below-ground remains, or the reference to heritage assets within the design. NPPF encourages developments which change the setting of a heritage asset so as to better reveal its significance.
- 7.1.2 None of the below-ground heritage assets identified within the Site Area are afforded statutory designation, and are thus not considered to be of national importance that would require preservation *in-situ*. Those assets determined to be of potential local/borough importance may merit preservation by record, should well-preserved remains survive *in-situ*.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.2.1 The requirement for any further archaeological recording of buried remains within the Site Area will be decided by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Bolton Council. However, it may be anticipated that a limited programme of trial trenching in advance of development may be merited. This might be targeted on the footprint of the workers' housing that formed the original Brindle Square (Site 02) and its associated boundary features (Site 08).

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APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 500M OF THE SITE AREA

HER ref.	Description	NGR
Listed Buildings		
3619.1.0	Railway Bridge (No 46 at end of Carlton Street)	SD 7397 0635
15270.1.0	Cenotaph, Farnworth	SD 74133 05686
15277.1.0	Carnegie Library	SD 73805 06153
15278.1.0	Town Hall, Farnworth	SD 73858 06110
15279.1.0	Baptist Church, Farnworth	SD 73777 06174
15782.1.0	Church of St John the Evangelist	SD 74397 05843
15782.2.0	Gates and Gate Piers to West of Church of St John the Evangelist	SD 74366 05843
15808.1.0	St Gregory's Roman Catholic Church	SD 74235 05816
Buildings		
4518.1.0	Bridgewater Mill	SD 7405 0560
4463.1.0	Victoria Mill	SD 7356 0530
4459.1.0	Harrowby Mill	SD 7337 0585
4453.1.0	Albert Road Finishing Works	SD 7357 0565
4432.1.0	Bent Mill	SD 7436 0543
10442.1.0	Congregational Chapel	SD 7358 0538
Landscape		
4332.1.1	Halshaw Moor	SD 7380 0570
Monument		
4435.1.0	Hope Weaving Mill (site of)	SD 7399 0519
4464.1.0	Moorfield Mill (site of)	SD 7380 0541
4465.1.0	Causeway Mill (Lark Mill) (site of)	SD 7403 0543
607.1.0	Farnworth Park	SD 7359 0606
10471.1.0	Independent Chapel (site of)	SD 7412 0581
Place		
4536.1.0	Farnworth Village Core	SD 7380 0610

List of known heritage assets within 500m of the Site Area, recorded in the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850
- Figure 3: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893
- Figure 4: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1909
- Figure 5: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1929
- Figure 6: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1937
- Figure 7: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1956
- Figure 8: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1967
- Figure 9: Location of heritage assets
- Figure 10: Footprint of heritage assets with archaeological potential

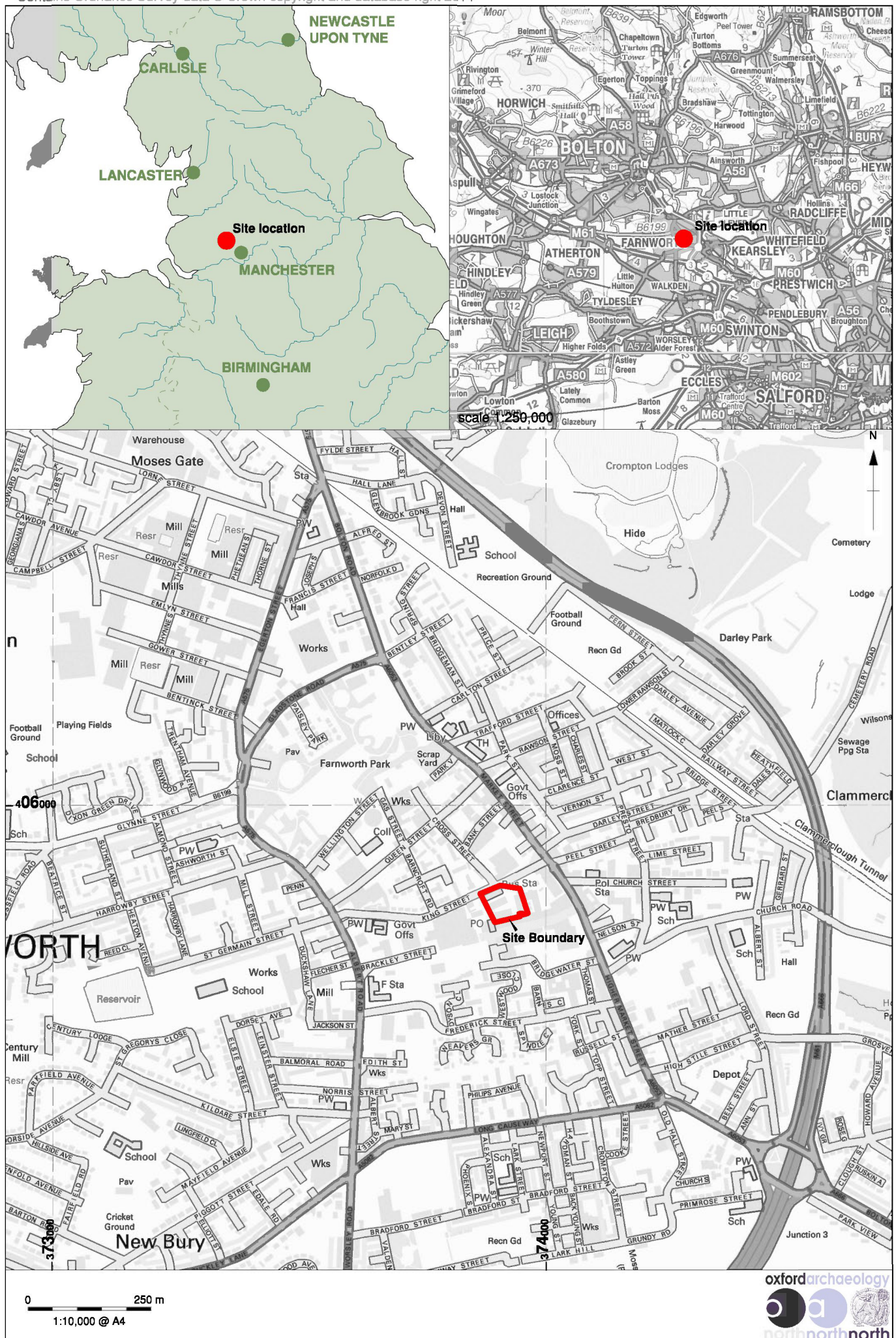


Figure 1: Site location

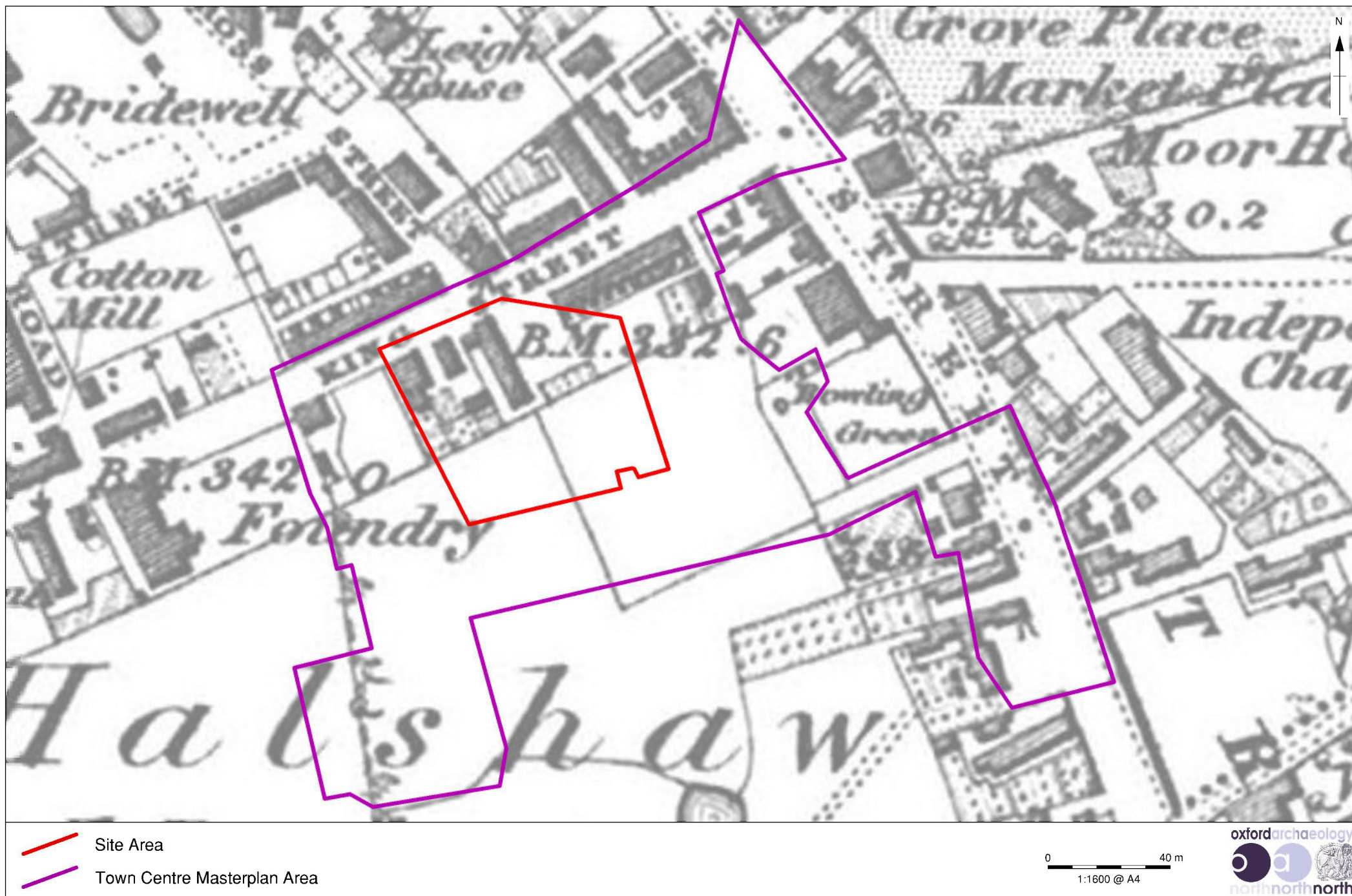


Figure 2: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850

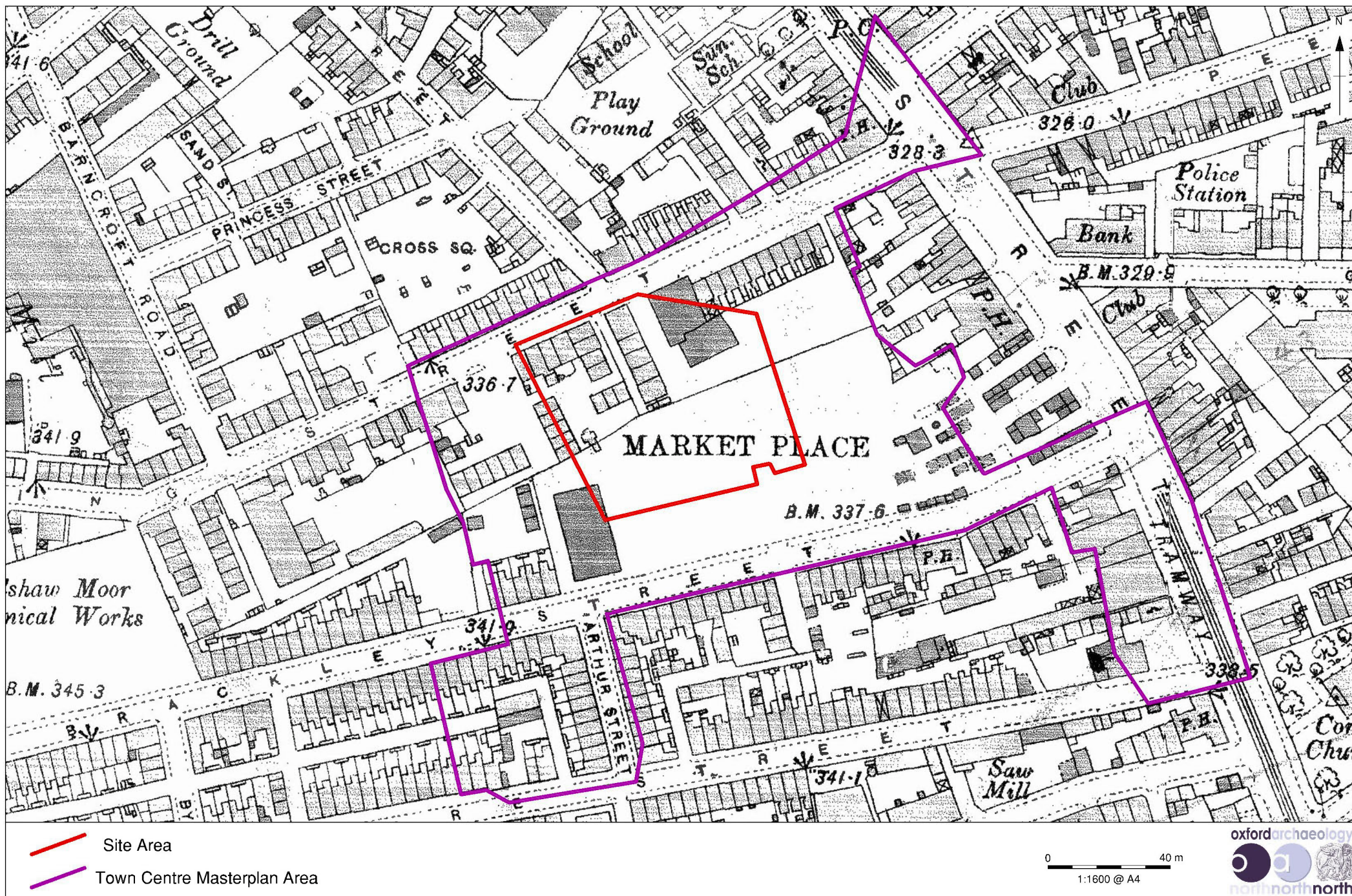


Figure 3: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893

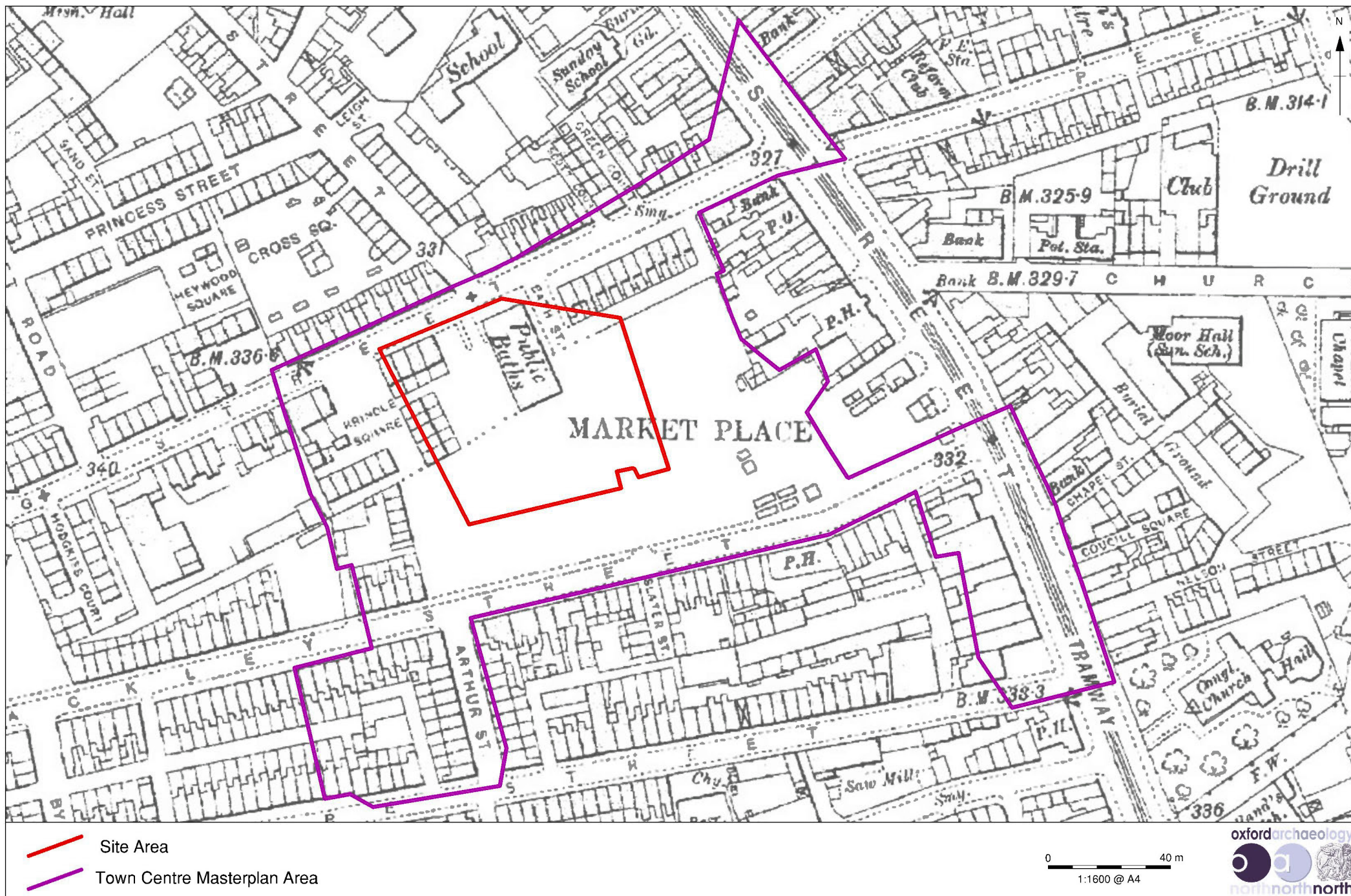


Figure 4: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1909

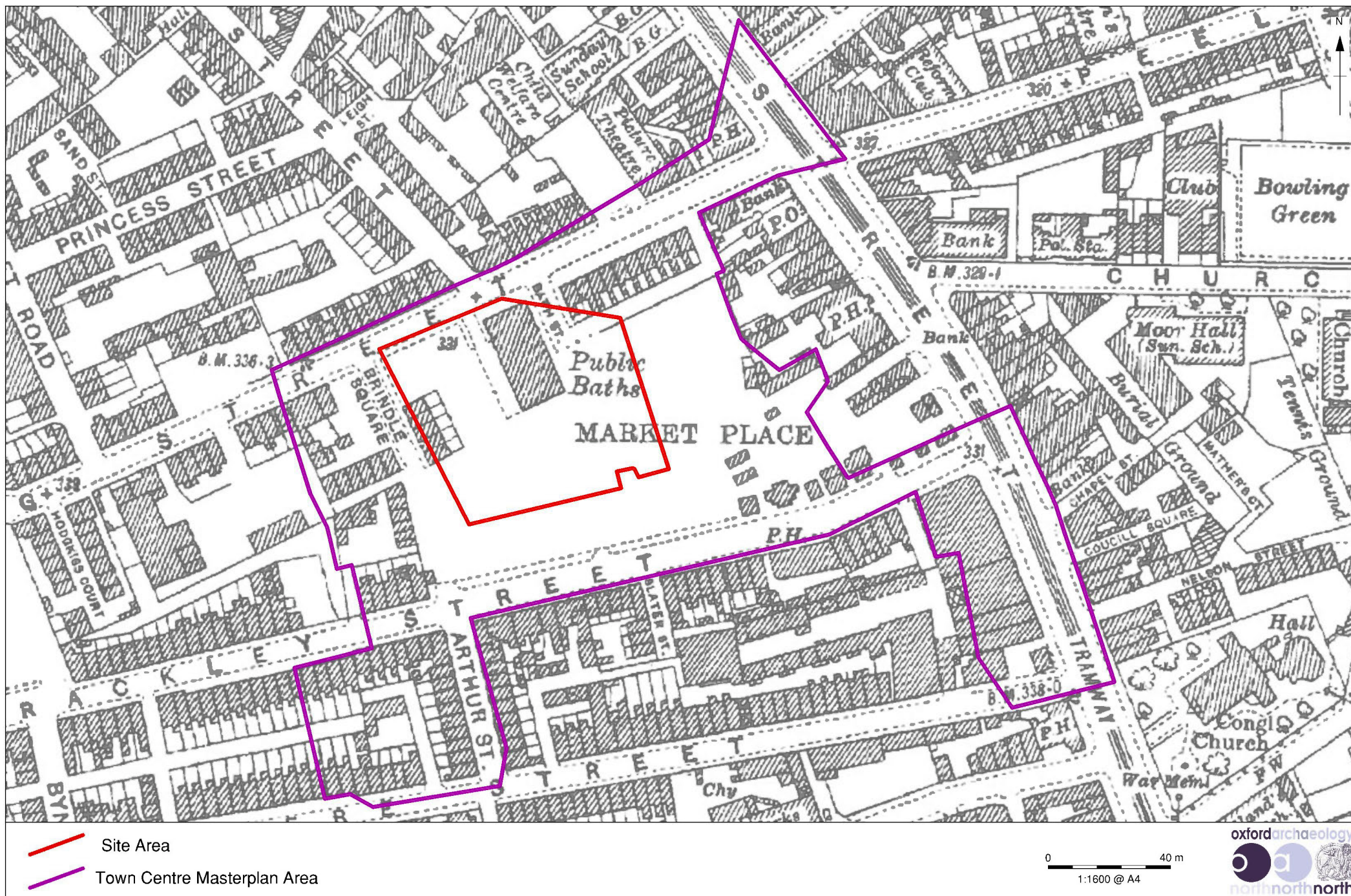


Figure 5: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1929

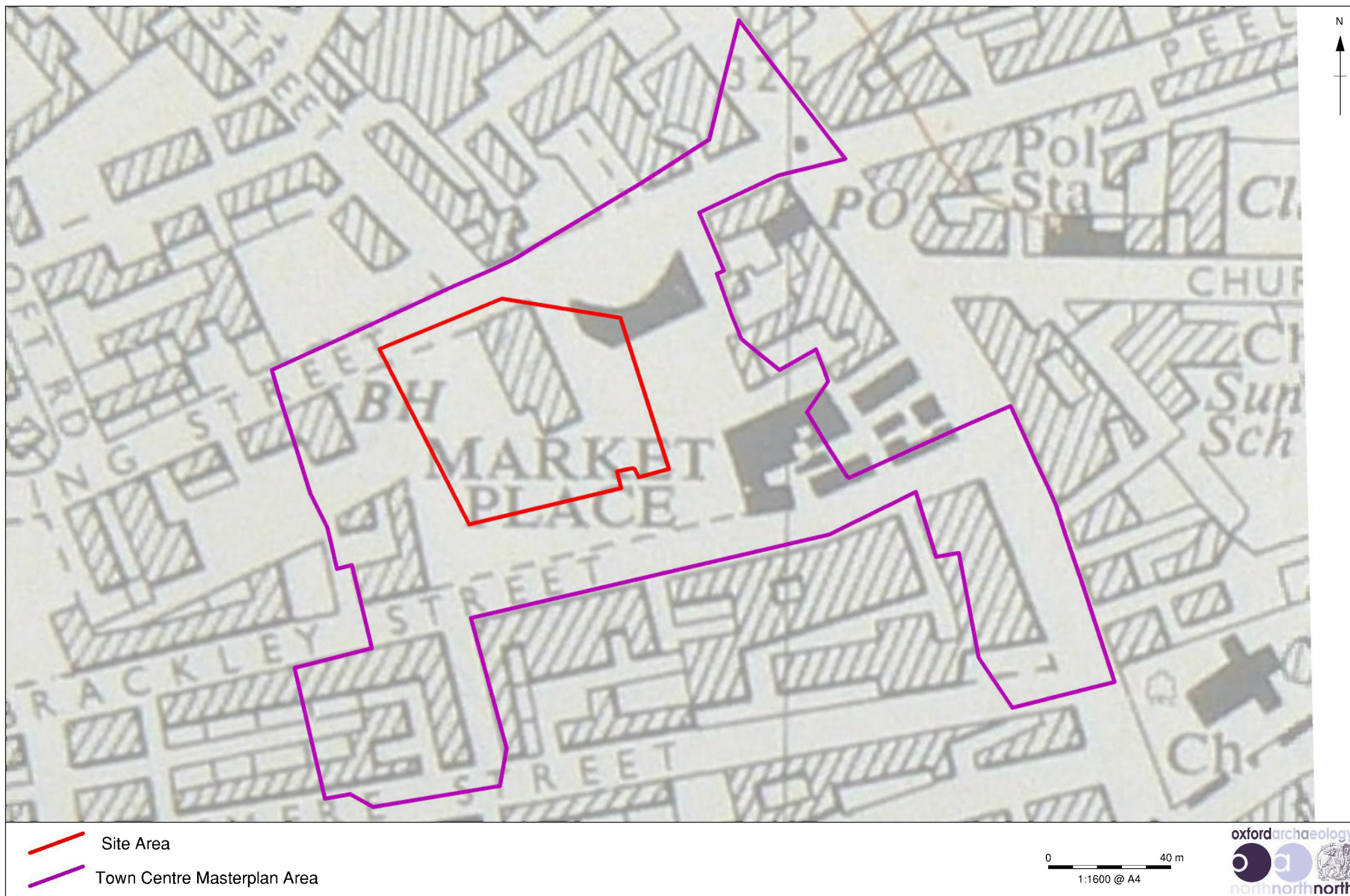


Figure 7: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1956

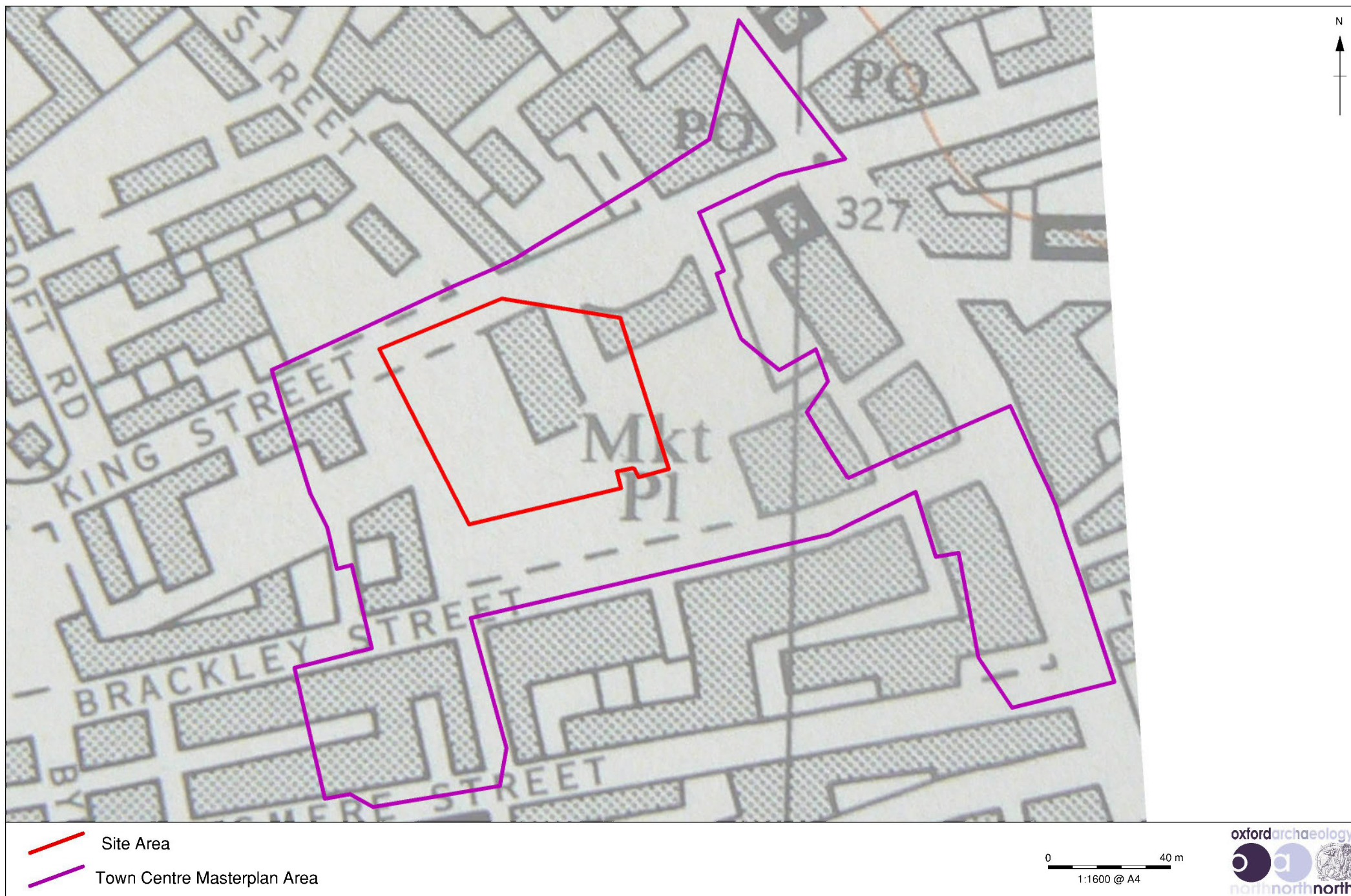


Figure 8: Site area superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1967

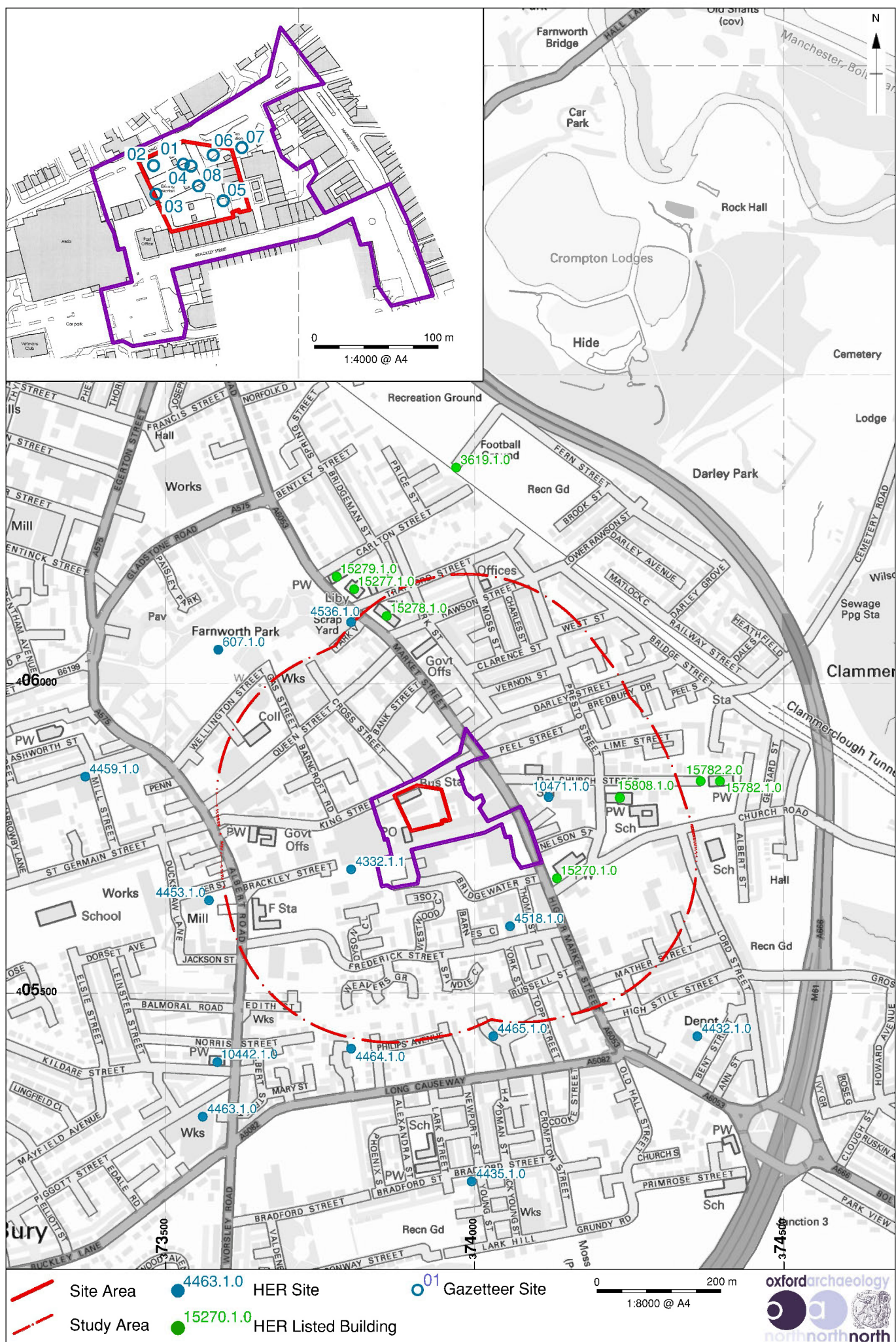


Figure 9: Location of heritage assets



Figure 10: Footprint of heritage assets with archaeological potential