

LINGLEY MERE, WARRINGTON CHESHIRE



Desk-Based Assessment



Oxford Archaeology North

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**White Young Green
Consulting and Lingley
Mere Business Park
Development Company
Limited**

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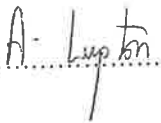
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SUMMARY

As part of a pre-planning proposal by Lingley Mere Business Park Development Company Limited to develop an area at Lingley Mere near Warrington in Cheshire (SJ 5580 8994), an archaeological desk-based assessment was requested by White Young Green Consulting on their behalf. This was intended to assess the likely impact that any development would have on the archaeological resource of the area, and covered an area of 1km radius around the proposed development site. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) carried out the assessment in January 2004.

The desk-based assessment consulted a number of sources including primary documents such as maps, as well as secondary sources such as books and journals. It also used information held in the Sites and Monuments Records for Merseyside and Cheshire. A number of archaeological sites were identified within the study area, the majority of which were not considered to be of any great archaeological significance.

In total, 21 sites of archaeological interest were identified, including a single Scheduled Monument – Barrow Old Hall (Site **03**). The majority are post-medieval in date, and are unlikely to be affected by the proposed development. However, it was considered likely that eight may be affected, and further mitigation work is recommended to allow suitable recording. Of particular interest is the close proximity of the development area to Burtonwood Airfield (Site **09**).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank White Young Green Consulting for commissioning and supporting the work on behalf of Lingley Mere Business Park Development Company Limited. Further thanks are also due to Jill Collens and Mark Leah of the Cheshire County Council Archaeological Team, Sarah-Jane Farr and Mark Hart of the Merseyside Archaeological Services for their information, help and advice. Thanks are also due to the staff of the Chester Library and the Lancashire County Record Office in Preston for their help.

Daniel Elsworth carried out the desk-based assessment and wrote the report. Mark Tidmarsh produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project and edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 As part of a development being proposed by Lingley Mere Business Park Development Company Limited at Lingley Green, Cheshire (centred on SJ 5580 8994; Fig 1) a desk-based assessment was requested in order to assess the archaeological resource of the area. This was intended to identify the nature and scale of the archaeological resource, and attempt to assess the likely impact any development might have on it. OA North prepared a project design in response to this (*Appendix I*).
- 1.1.2 Lingley Mere is situated on the boundary between Cheshire and Merseyside, on the western outskirts of Warrington (Fig 1). The area has been heavily developed during the twentieth century, initially due to the growth of the Burtonwood Airbase, but latterly with modern housing. There are, however, a number of medieval moated houses and halls across the area, however, which originally controlled a rural landscape.
- 1.1.3 The results of the assessment are presented in the form of a short report outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the study area and the impact any development is likely to have on this.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1.1 White Young Green Consulting made a request acting on behalf of Lingley Mere Business Park Development Company Limited for an archaeological desk-based assessment for a proposed development at Lingley Green, Cheshire. OA North prepared a project design for the work. In the absence of a project brief this was written in accordance with briefs for similar types of project. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 The study area for the assessment consisted of an area around the development site forming a circle of 1km radius (Fig 2). This study area was proposed by White Green Young Consulting, and is intended to give a general impression of the archaeology of the area, in order that the relative importance and potential of the archaeological resource can be assessed.

2.2.2 A number of places were visited in order to consult relevant sources. As the site lies on the boundary of Cheshire and Merseyside (a boundary which was changed in the vicinity of the development area relatively recently) two Sites and Monument Records (SMR) had to be consulted. Similarly, as the majority of the area was formerly in Lancashire records held outside of Cheshire and Merseyside also had to be consulted.

2.2.3 **Cheshire SMR:** the SMR is a list of all sites of archaeological interest known in the country held by each county, and is the primary source of information for a study of this type. Secondary sources relating to specific sites were also consulted, as were aerial photographs of the area.

2.2.4 **Merseyside SMR:** the SMR for Merseyside was also consulted. A number of copies of primary and secondary sources relating to specific sites were also consulted.

2.2.5 **Chester Library:** a small number of secondary sources were consulted at the city library in Chester, particularly those relating to general background information.

2.2.6 **Lancashire County Records Office, Preston (CRO(Preston)):** the majority of primary sources relevant to the site are held at the Lancashire CRO in Preston. Early maps of the area were of particular use, the examination of which, through a process called map regression analysis, can reveal how the historic landscape has developed. Secondary sources covering the general history of the area were also consulted.

2.2.7 **OA North Library:** a number of secondary sources, including reports for previous pieces of work carried out in the area were also consulted.

2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 A full archive of the archaeological investigation has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all of the data and material gathered during the course of the project, in accordance with UKIC guidelines (Walker 1990). The archive will be deposited at Chester Record Office on completion of the project and a copy of the report will be sent to the Merseyside and Cheshire SMR.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The background to the site is largely compiled from secondary sources, although primary sources are included where it is considered useful to do so. The background to the study area is intended to provide a context in which to view the results of the assessment. Where there is little information of direct relevance to the study area it is necessarily generalised; however, where specific information is available or where an individual site is relevant it is deliberately included.

3.2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.2.1 The development area lies in the far north-west tip of modern Cheshire, although its proximity to the county boundary means that the study area includes part of Merseyside. It lies within 5 miles of Warrington to the east, north of Great Sankey and Penketh, and immediately south of the M62. The landscape is low-lying, typically around 20m above sea level, and forms part of the wider Mersey plain (Countryside Commission 1998, 142). The solid geology is made up of coal measures and sandstone (Leah *et al* 1997), overlain by typical stagnogley soils of the Clifton association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 1987). Urban developments and industrialisation have heavily influenced the landscape, although there are elements of the earlier agricultural landscape surviving in places (Countryside Commission 1998, 141). This is particularly true around the east end of the Mersey valley, which includes the study area, where extensive peat deposits have prevented large-scale development.

3.2.2 Previous work in the area has revealed extensive mosses, which formed following the end of glacial conditions (Leah *et al* 1997). More localised work in the reported position of Dallam Moss identified layers of peat that had formed in a shallow pond following the Ice Age, which eventually developed into a dense carr woodland (OA North 2002).

3.3 HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

3.3.1 **Prehistory:** there is only limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the general area, and as yet little has been identified dating to the immediate post-glacial period (Higham 1993, 15). Sites of the Mesolithic period are known, however, but these too are rare, particularly in lowland areas (*op cit*, 16). Some sites dating to this period have been excavated, however, including Ditton Brook to the west, where pits and other features were associated with Late Mesolithic artefacts (Cowell and Philpott 2000). Similar sites, with only a small number of artefacts, are ‘widespread in the region’ (*op cit*, 24), and it is likely that others await identification. During the Neolithic there is a similar lack of evidence despite this being the time during which agriculture was adopted and the first durable monuments were built (Higham 1993, 16). Evidence for forest

clearance and crop husbandry appears at the beginning of the Neolithic (*ibid*), and polished axes have been found in the general area (OA North 2002, 9).

- 3.3.2 This pattern continues into the early Bronze Age, with monuments, particularly related to funerary activity, continuing to be built (Higham 1993, 19). Activity seems to have concentrated on the higher, more fertile ground, where there is evidently a degree of continuity from as early as the Late Mesolithic (*ibid*). Finds tend to consist of stray metal tools and hoards, and burials are typically more common than settlements, although it is considered likely that Warrington was ‘*the focus of a considerable settlement*’ (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 1971, 14). By the beginning of the Iron Age political divisions must have already existed, and ‘*societies throughout Britain invested heavily in weapons, in the metallurgical technologies which produced them and in defended settlements*’ (Higham 1993, 22). Perhaps the most recognisable site of the Iron Age, the hillfort, is not well-represented in the lowlands of north Cheshire, although there is evidence for the early development of the salt trade (*op cit*, 25-6). A considerable number of dugout canoes have been found in the general area, however, although one was dated to the tenth century AD (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 1971, 14). At the time of the Roman conquest the area was probably on the boundary of lands held by the Cornovii tribe to the south of the Mersey and Brigantes to the north (Higham 1993, 31-2).
- 3.3.3 **Roman:** recent excavations to the west of the study area identified a late prehistoric to early medieval site, Brook House Farm, which seemed to suggest a great deal of continuity despite the arrival of Roman forces in the area in the first century AD (Cowell and Philpott 2000, 63). A fort was constructed at Chester by at least the 70s AD, which, perhaps inevitably, had a huge impact on the organisation of the surrounding area (Higham 1993, 36). The study area was, however, some distance from its influence, the nearest major Roman site to it being Wilderspool, a large-scale settlement principally concerned with industrial activity (*op cit*, 47-8). The more rural hinterland was not unaffected, however, and there is some evidence for a recognisable ‘Romanisation’ where sites have been excavated (Cowell and Philpott 2000, 112).
- 3.3.4 **Early Medieval:** it is probable that the collapse of Roman administration during the fifth century AD had little immediate effect on many people, particularly those living in isolated rural areas. Sub-division of existing provinces and administrative units became commonplace, making areas already on the fringes of Roman authority even more isolated (Higham 1993, 61). Evidently life continued much as it had before; the Mersey continued to act as a boundary, this time between the various kingdoms, which filled the vacuum left by the Roman administration (*op cit*, 87-8). The coming of Christianity left its own mark – the remains of a large cemetery at the site of St Oswald’s church at Winwick to the north-east is thought to date to the fifth to eleventh centuries (Leah *et al* 1997, 21). This was a period of much conflict and movement of peoples, with territory changing hands on a regular basis. The arrival of Irish-Norse refugees, probably in the tenth century, added still further to the mix (Higham 1993, 107). Quite how strong their influence was

within the study area is not clear – most of the place-names are Old English in origin rather than Norse (Ekwall 1922), and there is little archaeological evidence for Hiberno-Norse settlers (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 1971, 16).

- 3.3.5 **Medieval:** the earliest direct historical references to the area appear during the medieval period. At the time of the Norman Conquest the area probably lay within the Hundred of West Derby and parish of Prescot (Lewis 2000). The township of Bold is recorded from as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century and consisted of two minor manors (Farrer and Brownbill (eds) 1907, 403). The original capital messuage at Bold Old Hall was certainly in existence by the fourteenth century (Lewis 2000, 196), and there are references to Barrow Old Hall (Site **03**), the closest structure of note to the development area during this period, as early as 1330 (*op cit*, 195). The presence of Bold Old Hall and Barrow Old Hall, and the Bold family who owned them, probably dominated the majority of the study area throughout the medieval period. A large part of the area was turned over to parkland, and Barrow Old Hall is known to have been used as a dower house by at least 1537 (*ibid*). Inventories of its contents in 1605 and 1612 suggest it was a relatively modest building by this period (*op cit*, 196).
- 3.3.6 **Post-medieval:** by the end of the seventeenth century the industrial development of the north west of England was beginning to affect the general area (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 1971). Tanning was particularly productive, partially because of links to the Irish cattle trade, and projects improving the navigation of the River Mersey encouraged a general growth in trade (*ibid*). Bold Old Hall and Barrow Old Hall suffered during this period, Bold being replaced by a new classically inspired building with enlarged park (Robinson 1991, 163) and Barrow becoming little more than a cottage (Waite 1897). The Manor of Bold had passed out of the Bold family in 1610, and between 1858 and 1860 it was sold off (Robinson 1991, 163). The industrial development of the surrounding area continued apace during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with heavy industries and improved communications in the form of canals and then railways changing the landscape for ever (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 1971).
- 3.3.7 The immediate area was to be affected by further major developments during the twentieth century. Firstly, the construction of the Burtonwood Airbase (Site **09**). This was originally established as a civilian facility repairing aeroplanes during the Second World War (Ferguson 1989; 1993). It was later used by the US Air Force as an airbase, and continued to expand into the 1950s (*ibid*). It was not closed until 1993, by which time it had been dissected by the construction of the M62, the second major modern development in the area.

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 A total of 21 sites of archaeological interest were identified within the study area (Fig 2). Of these only eight were already recorded in the SMR, two in Cheshire SMR and six in Merseyside SMR. Almost all of the sites are of probable medieval or post-medieval date, and many appear to relate to Barrow Old Hall. A large part of the study area is covered by the former Burtonwood Airbase, which is listed as a single site (Site **09**), although it is made up of a number of components. The detailed description of each of the sites is presented in the gazetteer (*Appendix 2*), and an outline of the results is presented in Table 1 below.

<i>Type of Site</i>	<i>Site Numbers</i>	<i>Periods</i>
Domestic buildings	01, 05, 07, 16	Post-medieval
Farms	04, 06, 08, 10	Post-medieval
Roads	02, 20	Post-medieval
Enclosures	21	Medieval?
Airfield	09	WWII
Industrial site	13-15, 17-18	Medieval /post-medieval
Other	19	Medieval?
Unknown	11-12	Unknown

Table 1: Sites arranged by type

4.2 CHESHIRE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

4.2.1 Only two of the sites identified were already listed in the Cheshire SMR. However, these are both very significant sites, namely Barrow Old Hall (Site **03**) and Burtonwood Airfield (Site **09**). Three further sites were identified from aerial photographs held at the Cheshire SMR (Sites **11-12** and **21**) and a further site was partially identified by reference to aerial photographs (Site **20**).

4.3 MERSEYSIDE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

4.3.1 Although there was some overlap in the coverage for the two areas (Barrow Old Hall, Site **03**, being included in both the Merseyside and Cheshire SMR),

six of the 21 sites were recorded in the Merseyside SMR. These included a number of features identified on the Bold Tithe Map of 1840 (DRL 1/II), such as the possible site of two mills (Sites **13** and **15**), a kiln (Site **14**), dam (Site **18**), and a wood (Site **19**). Barrow New Hall Farm (Site **10**), was also included in the Merseyside SMR.

4.4 CHESTER LIBRARY

4.4.1 Secondary sources covering archaeology and history in the general area were consulted at Chester library. No additional sites were identified through this process.

4.5 LANCASHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE, PRESTON (CRO(PRESTON))

4.5.1 A number of primary sources were examined at the Lancashire CRO, in particular early maps of the area. Examination of the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps (1849, 1893) identified six additional sites (Sites **04-08** and **16**), most of which appear to be houses and farms cleared during the construction of Burtonwood Airbase. Site **20** was also partially identified through reference to the Ordnance Survey maps. Examination of the Tithe Maps also identified a further three sites (Sites **01-2** and **17**).

4.6 OA NORTH LIBRARY

4.6.1 A number of secondary sources were consulted in order to provide background information about the study area. No further sites were identified during this process.

5. IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

5.1.1 Although the number of sites of archaeological interest within the study area is not particularly high, there are some that are particularly significant (Sites **03**, **09** and **21**). The majority of the sites are post-medieval in date, however, and consist of farms and other buildings that might not be considered of great importance, although a few are potentially of some antiquity.

5.2 POTENTIAL IMPACT

5.2.1 The general level of probable impact is outlined in *Appendix 2*, and is largely based on the proximity of the site to the development area (Fig 2). In the majority of cases the proposed development is unlikely to have an impact on any sites of archaeological interest. There are a few significant exceptions however, and these are outlined in Table 3 below.

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>
09	Airfield	WWII	May be affected	Watching brief
10	Farm	Post-medieval	Likely to be affected	Building recording/Watching brief*
11	Crop mark	Unknown	Likely to be affected	Watching brief
12	Crop mark	Unknown	Likely to be affected	Watching brief
13	Site of mill	Post-medieval	May be affected	Evaluation
14	Site of kiln	Medieval – post-medieval	May be affected	Evaluation
19	Wood	Medieval	Likely to be affected	Watching brief
21	Enclosure	Medieval?	May be affected	Evaluation

*Depending on whether standing remains survive

Table 3: Sites that may be affected by the proposed development

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.3.1 The recommended further work outlined in Table 3 depends on two factors: the nature of the archaeological site and its proximity to the proposed development. Further work has only been recommended where sites are considered to be of particular importance, or where it is likely that they will be severely affected. The type of work recommended is also dependent on the nature of the site and what is considered the most suitable way of investigating it.
- 5.3.2 The site has already been extensively developed and there is, therefore, a strong possibility that putative archaeological deposits will have been disturbed. The extent of this disturbance is difficult to assess without further investigation however, and it is still possible that archaeological remains will remain intact.
- 5.3.3 In addition to the recommendations in *Table 3*, it would be advisable for a rapid identification survey to take place, prior to the implementation of the specific recommendations, in order to determine the presence or nature of any surviving archaeological remains. This is particularly relevant considering the use of the site as a WWII airfield.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Gazetteer Sites Plan

PLATES

Plate 1: Part of Yates Map of 1786 showing Slynehead Green (Site **06**)

Plate 2: Part of Hennem's Map of 1830 showing buildings making up Sites **04-08**, the road to Bold Hall (Site **20**) and Bold Hall Park, and Barrow Old Hall, named 'Barrow Lee' (Site **03**)

Plate 3: Burtonwood Airbase (Site **09**) in 1940 (from Ferguson 1989). The proposed development area is immediately south of 'G Site'

Plate 4: Burtonwood Airbase (Site **09**) in 1945 (from Ferguson 1989). The proposed development area is immediately south of 'G Site'

Plate 5: Aerial photograph showing Bold Old Hall (left), the road to Bold New Hall (Site **20**, centre), and the probable enclosure (Site **21**, top right) (Hunting Surveys Ltd 1973, Run 22/2155 3). The edge of the proposed development area is marked in red



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:100,000
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0 1000 2000
 metres

Figure 1: Location Map



- 08 gazetteer sites
- ▭ development area
- assessment area



based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10000
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Scale 1:12,500



Figure 2 : Gazetteer sites plan

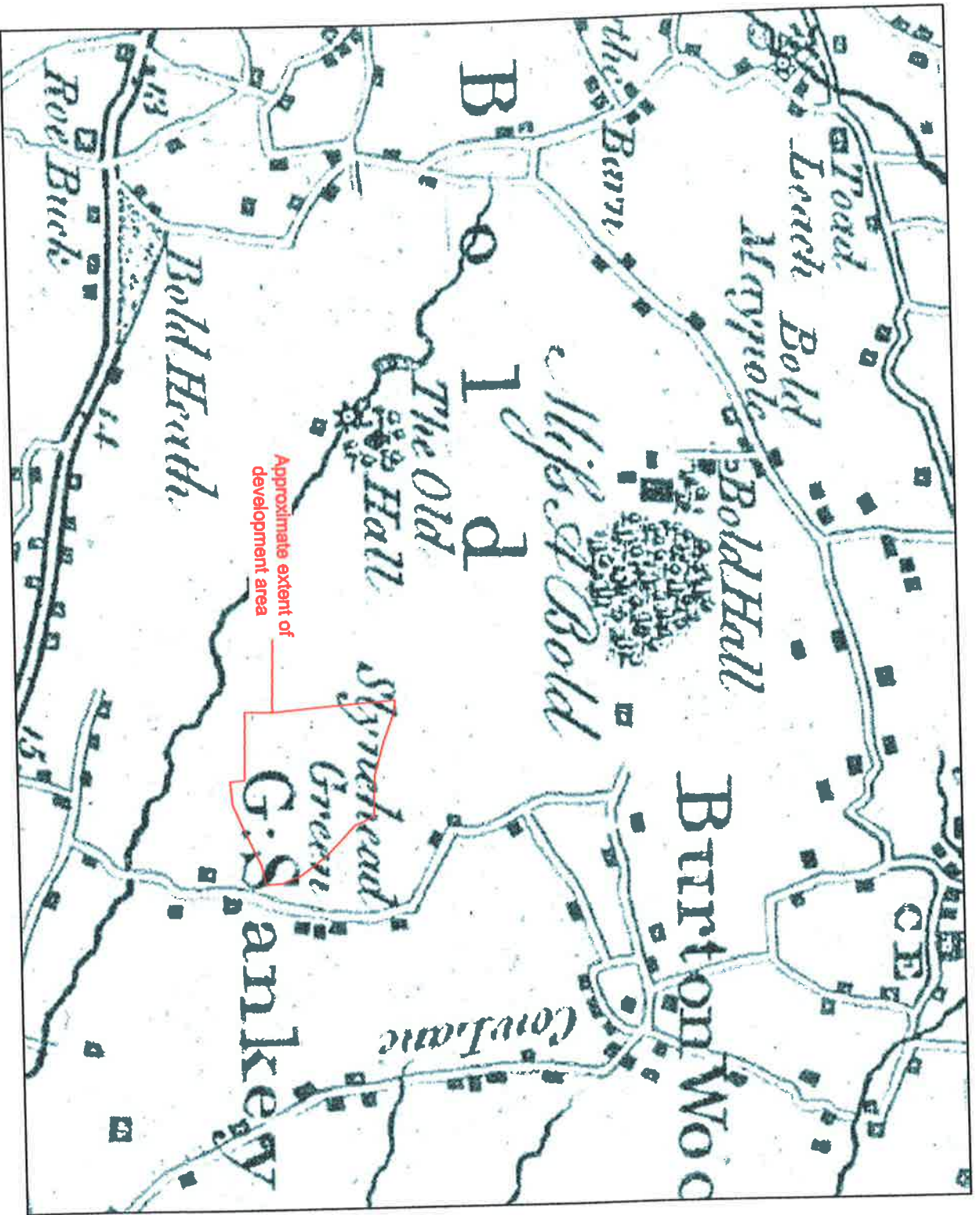


Plate 1: Part of Yates' Map of 1786 showing Slynhead Green (Site 06)

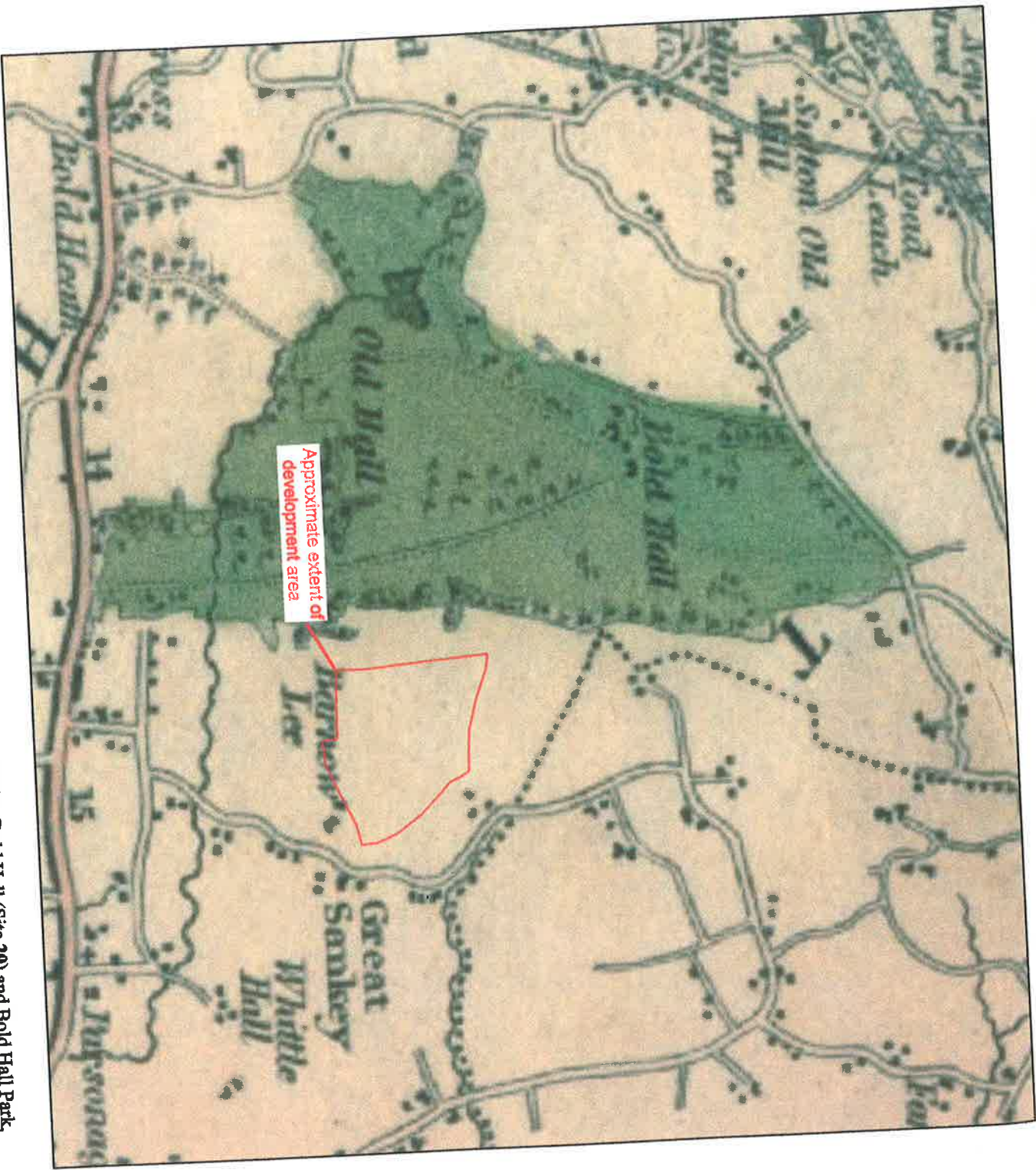


Plate 2: Part of Hemmet's Map of 1830 showing the buildings making up Sites 04-08, the road to Bold Hall (Site 20) and Bold Hall Park, and Barrow Old Hall, named 'Barrow Lee' (Site 03)

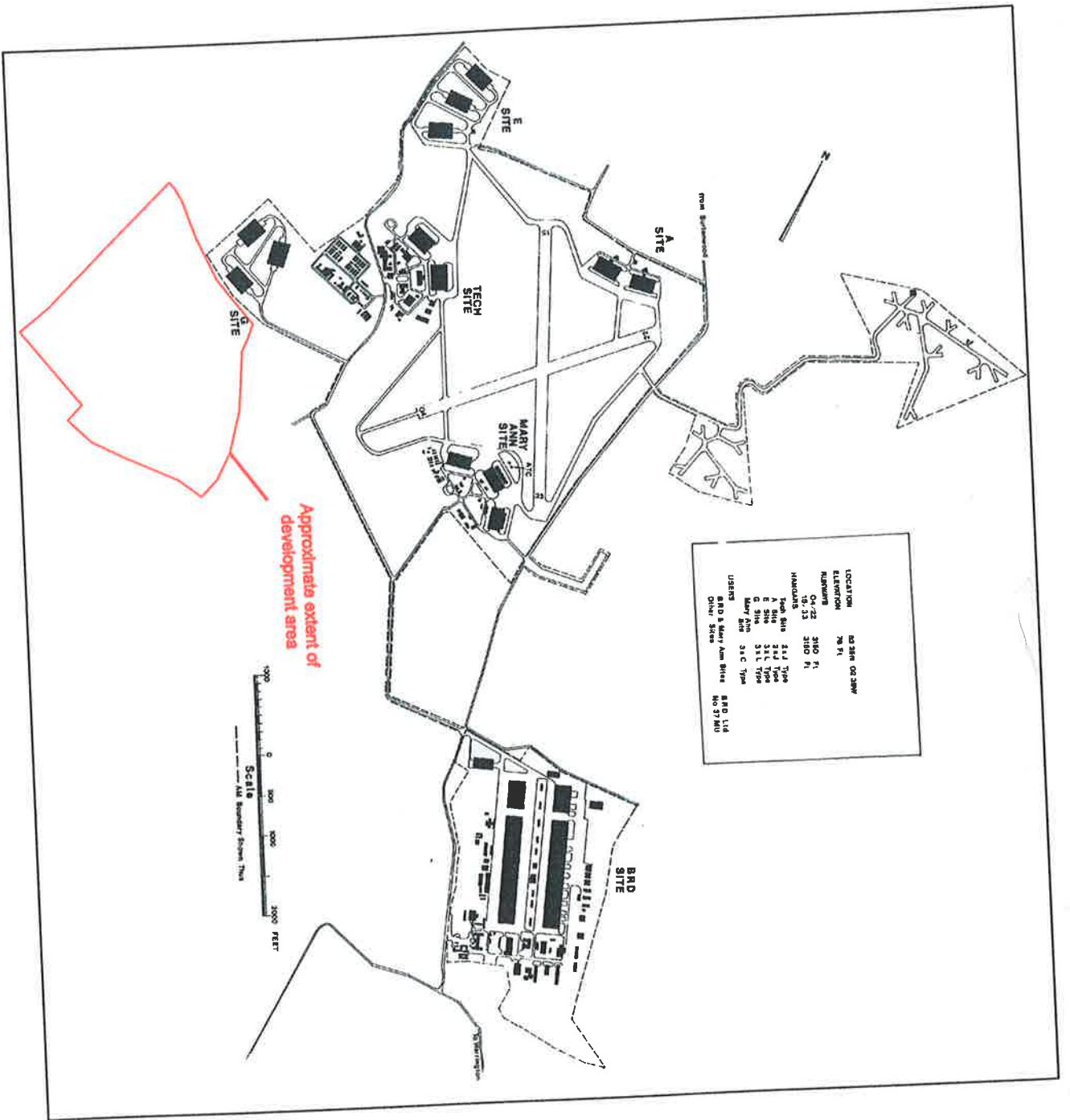


Plate 3: Burtonwood Airbase (Site 09) in 1940 (after Ferguson 1989)

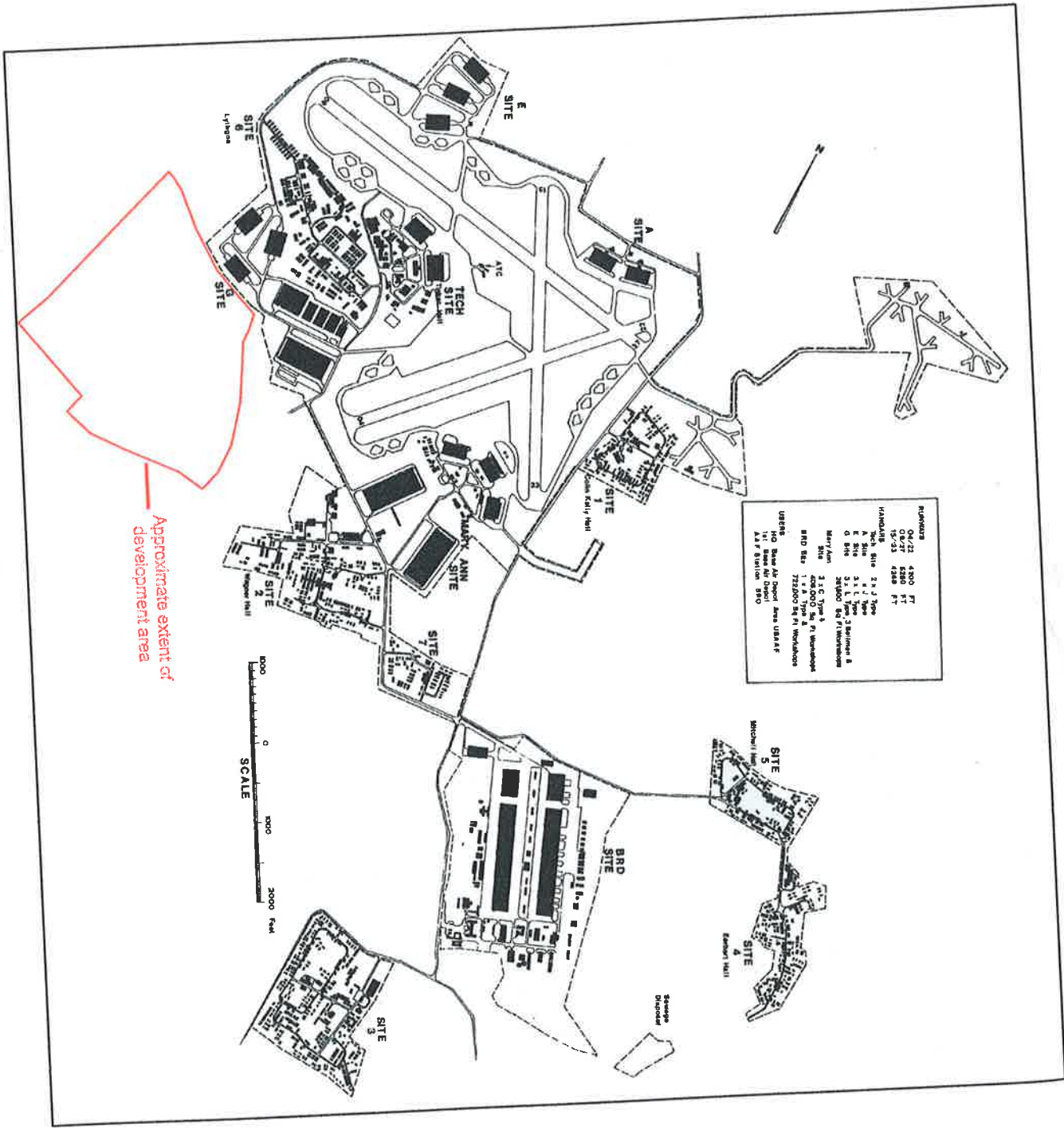


Plate 4: Burtonwood Airbase (Site 09) in 1945 (after Ferguson 1989)

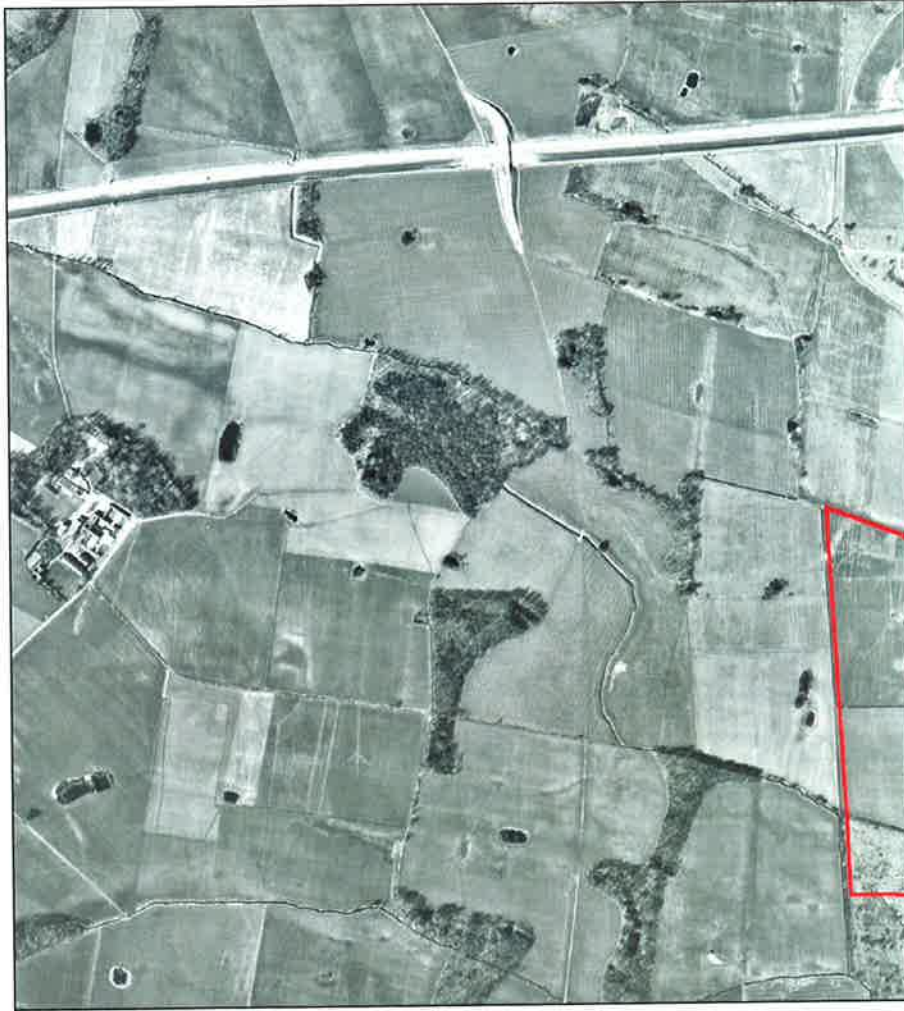


Plate 5: Aerial photograph showing Bold Old Hall (left), the road to Bold New Hall (Site 20, centre), and the probable enclosure (Site 21, top right) (Hunting Surveys Ltd 1973, Run 22/2155 3). The edge of the proposed development area is marked in red.

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

Oxford
Archaeology
North

November 2003

**LINGLEY MERE, WARRINGTON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from White Young Green Consulting, for an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Lingley Mere, Warrington, prior to a planning application being submitted.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 White Young green Consulting (hereafter the client) propose to development land at Lingley Mere, Warrington, Cheshire and are currently compiling a master plan for the site. To avoid impacting significantly upon any archaeological remains that may lie within the development area the client has asked for a desk-based assessment of the area to be undertaken. The assessment will offer advice as to the likely archaeological implications of the project.
- 1.2 The following document represents a project design for this task, and has been written following to comply with briefs issued for similar projects by both the Development Control Officer at Lancashire County Council and the Planning Archaeologist at Cheshire County.
- 1.3 A known site of interest in the area is the Dallam Moss peat deposit. The moss existed in Dallam in the eighteenth century, on the north bank of the Mersey. It is unclear whether this moss formed part of the broader complex of mosses or is a result of more localised conditions. Also in the general locale is the St Helens Canal opened in 1757, and was extended to Fiddlers Ferry in 1771 and to Runcorn Gap in 1833. It was abandoned in 1963 and is infilled north of Hulme Lock. A nineteenth century canal yard known as Winwick Quay stood on the west bank of the canal to the south of the M62. To the north of the M62 is the site of Winwick Lock, an eighteenth century lock and spillway. This has been infilled but the structural remains survive in tact.
- 1.4 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has considerable experience of the assessment and excavation of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. Evaluations and assessment have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA North has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. Of most relevance OA North undertook a desk-based assessment prior to the M62 junctions 8 to 9 widening scheme.
- 1.5 OA North is an Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) registered organisation, registration number 17, and all its members of staff operate subject to the IFA Code of Conduct.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The following programme has been designed to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area within its broader context. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:
- 2.2 ***Desk-Based Assessment***
This will involve a desk-top assessment of the study area, pulling together all available information relating to any information on the archaeology of the development area and it's immediate vicinity.

3.3 **Assessment Report**

The report will assess the archaeological impact of the development proposals. Recommendations for further evaluation or recording measures will be presented in the form of a separate addendum to the main report, if required.

METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

3.2 **DESK-TOP ASSESSMENT**

3.2.1 The following outline assessment will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material.

3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic Material:** this will appraise rapidly the data in both the Cheshire and Lancashire Sites and Monument Record offices. Cartographic sources held in the Lancashire and Cheshire Record offices will also be consulted. Early maps (printed and manuscript), and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available will be inspected. Particular attention will be paid to field and place names recorded on early cartographic sources relating to estate and parish boundaries, field boundaries, woodlands and routes, as these often provide important evidence of archaeological activity and transformation of the historic landscape. All available published and unpublished documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The relevant local studies library will also be consulted.

3.2.3 **Aerial Photography:** any relevant photographic material held by Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils will be studied. This may indicate the range and survival of archaeological and structural features in the designated area no longer visible at ground level.

3.2.4 **Physical Environment:** a rapid desk-based compilation of geological (both solid and drift), pedological, topographical and palaeoenvironmental information will be undertaken. This will not only set the archaeological features in context, but also serves to provide predictive data that will increase the efficiency of the field visit. Any engineering and/or borehole data relating to the site will also be examined.

3.3 **ASSESSMENT REPORT**

3.3.1 **Archive:** the results of Stage 3.2 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.

3.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Service format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCII files (as appropriate). OA North practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the appropriate County Record Office, and, where appropriate the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) with the County Museums Service. In this instance, the record archive will be retained until the client instructs otherwise.

3.3 **Collation of data:** the data generated by 3.2 will be collated and analysed in order to provide an assessment of the nature and significance of the known surface and subsurface remains within the designated area. It will also serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the area to be investigated, and the basis for the formulation of any detailed field programme and associated sampling strategy, should these be required in the future.

3.4 **Assessment Report:** two copies of a written synthetic report will be submitted to the Client.

- 1 a concise, non-technical summary of the project results
- 2 an introduction to the circumstances of the project and the aims and objectives of the study
- 3 a summary of the methodology and an indication of any departure from the agreed project design
- 4 a copy of the agreed project design
- 5 an outline of past and present land-use
- 6 a summary of the archaeological/historical background
- 7 a plan and gazetteer of areas of known or potential archaeological significance within the study area
- 8 an assessment of the likely archaeological implications of the proposed development
- 9 appropriate figures and plates
- 10 a full list of references to and bibliography of primary and secondary sources consulted and a list of any further sources identified but not consulted
- 11 an index of the project archive.

3.3.5 The report will be in the same basic format as this project design; a copy of the report can be provided on CD-ROM.

3.3.6 **Proposals:** recommendations for any further evaluation of the identified archaeological resource will, if required, be presented as a separate addendum to the main report.

3.3.7 **Confidentiality:** the assessment report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, for the particular purpose as defined in the project brief and this project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for

any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

OUTLINE RESOURCES

1 The desktop study, and the assessment report will be carried out by **Daniel Elsworth MA** (OA North Project Supervisor) who has a great deal of experience in the undertaking of documentary assessments.

2 The project will be under the management of **Alison Plummer BSc (Hons)**(OA North Senior Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

APPENDIX 2: SITE GAZETTEER

Site name Lingley Green
Site number 01
NGR SJ 5620 8917
SMR No -
Site type Buildings
Period Post-medieval
Source DRL 1/70 1839

Description

A group of buildings is shown here on the Tithe Map for Great Sankey of 1839. Modern housing now covers the site.

Assessment

The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Lingley Green
Site number 02
NGR SJ 5608 8899 – 5621 8956
SMR No -
Site type Road
Period Post-medieval
Source DRL 1/70 1839

Description

The road line is considerably more curving than its current alignment on the Tithe Map for Great Sankey of 1839, and has evidently been recently straightened.

Assessment

The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Barrow Old Hall
Site number 03
NGR SJ 5617 8958
SMR No 568/1
Site type Moated hall
Period Medieval / Post-medieval
Source SMR; Scheduled Monument (No. 13434); MS 474 1330; Yates 1786; Greenwood 1818; Hennem 1830; Waite 1897; Farrer and Brownbill 107; Archaeological Surveys Ltd 1971; Cleaver 1988; Matthews 1993; Lewis 1995; UMAU 1995; Turner-Flynn and Garner 1995

Description

The monument comprises a moated site, the island of which was formerly occupied by Barrow Old Hall. The hall was completely rebuilt on at least one occasion. Towards the end of the nineteenth century it was converted into a country cottage, which was demolished in the 1960s. Limited excavation in 1986-7 found remains of a seventeenth century structure and evidence for earlier buildings (Cleaver 1988). The moat is a maximum of 12m wide and waterlogged on three sides with the north side filled in. A short inlet/outlet channel links the moat with a tributary of Whittle Beck. The island is now grassed over, and measures c40m by 50m. It is approached from the

west by a restored bridge of early nineteenth century date. Barrow Old Hall was originally a timber framed house surrounded by a moat; one of six in the township of Bold. The earliest reference is from a deed of exchange of 1330 (MS 474; Farrer and Brownbill 1907), which describes a messuage and land as well as rights to surrounding land. It may have been built to act as a dower house, and is certainly referred to as such in 1537 (Cleaver 1988, 4). A will of 1605 describing its contents suggests that it was not a particularly wealthy house (*ibid*). It is not marked on Yates' map of 1786, and is named 'Barrow Lee' on Greenwood's map of 1818 and Hennem's map of 1830. It was extensively altered during the nineteenth century, so much so that Waite described it thus: '*I do not think any class of dwelling has been pulled down and altered more than this*' (1897, 185). A small part of the original timber structure still remained up to this date however (Archaeological Surveys Ltd 1971, 71). A number of subsequent excavations and watching briefs have identified largely sixteenth century and later features, suggest the building was comprehensively demolished (Matthews 1993; Lewis 1995; UMAU 1995; Turner-Flynn and Garner 1995).

Assessment

The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site name	Eldon Farm, Barrow Old Hall
Site number	04
NGR	SJ 5626 8965
SMR No	-
Site type	Farm
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Yates 1786; Hennem 1830; Ordnance Survey 1849, 1893

Description

A group of buildings named Eldon Farm is shown here in 1849 and 1893. They may also be shown on Yates' map of 1786 and Hennem's map of 1830.

Assessment

The site lies close to the development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site name	Old Fold, Lingley Mere
Site number	05
NGR	SJ 5627 8984
SMR No	-
Site type	Buildings
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Yates 1786; Hennem 1830; DRL 1/70 (1839, 1842); Ordnance Survey 1849, 1893

Description

A small building named 'Old Fold' is shown on the OS maps of 1849 and 1893. It is possibly also shown on Yates' map of 1786 and Hennem's map of 1830

Assessment

The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Slynehead Farm, Burtonwood Airfield
Site number 06
NGR SJ 5638 9008
SMR No -
Site type Farm
Period Post-medieval
Source Yates 1786; DRL 1/70 (1839, 1842); Ordnance Survey 1849, 1893; Ekwall 1922

Description

A farm building named 'Slynehead' or 'Slynehead's' farm is shown on the OS maps of 1849 and 1893. It also appears on Yates map of 1786 as 'Slynehead Green' and there are references to it as early as 1323 (Ekwall 1922).

Assessment

The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Poplars, Burtonwood Airfield
Site number 07
NGR SJ 5635 9016
SMR No -
Site type Buildings
Period Post-medieval
Source Yates 1786; Hennet 1830; DRL 1/70 (1839, 1842); Ordnance Survey 1849, 1893

Description

A group of buildings named 'Poplars' is shown on the OS maps of 1849 and 1893. These are possibly also shown as early as Yates map of 1786, as well as Hennet's map of 1830 and the Tithe Map of 1839.

Assessment

The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Six Smith's Farm, Burtonwood Airfield
Site number 08
NGR SJ 5626 9040
SMR No -
Site type Farm
Period Post-medieval
Source Yates 1786; Hennet 1830; DRL 1/70 (1839, 1842); Ordnance Survey 1849, 1893

Description

A farm building named 'Six Smith's Farm' is shown on the OS maps of 1849 and 1893. It is possibly shown as early as Yates map of 1786, as well as Hennet's map of 1830 and the Tithe Map of 1839.

Assessment

The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name	Burtonwood Airfield
Site number	09
NGR	Approximately covers area north-east of a line between SJ 5542 9084 and 5671 8949
SMR No	4054/0/0
Site type	Airfield
Period	WWII
Source	SMR; Ferguson 1989, 1993; Dobinson 2000

Description

War-time planning in 1938 called for an expansion of military and civilian aircraft repair facilities and proposed six large general repair depots. Of the three civilian depots proposed only Burtonwood was founded and by October 1939 buildings were completed. Morris Motors Ltd originally managed it, and in 1940 it became known as the Burtonwood Repair Depot Site. It was initially used to erect aircraft and carry out repairs, and the airfield itself was not completed until April 1940 when RAF Burtonwood was opened. In 1942 it became a base for the US Air Force after the USA joined the war, largely because such a large number of American-built planes were already being maintained at the site. It was enlarged throughout WWII and supported the 8th, 9th, 12th and 15th American Air Forces. At its peak it covered 1430 acres, housed 18500 personnel and controlled 27 satellite units. Over 11500 aircraft were assembled, modified or repaired between 1943 and 1945. In 1940 there were two runways, both 3150ft long. By 1945 there were three runways ranging from 4200 to 5280ft long. After WWII Burtonwood returned to the RAF for two years as a maintenance unit and then reverted to the USAF in 1948 to support US bases in Britain and aircraft involved in the Berlin airlift. During this time major redevelopment took place, with the construction of the Header House on Site **8**, the extension of the runway to 9000ft (making it the longest in the UK, although others were closed), and the construction of a new control tower and passenger terminal. In 1959 it was reduced to non-flying status. In 1965 it passed back to the RAF, but returned to the USAF two years later for use as a forward storage area for material needed in the event of war in Europe, before being finally closed in 1993. Most of the buildings are now demolished and the main runway forms the base of the M62 Runway. Associated is a Picket-Hamilton Fort (SM 33885), one of three that were built at the airfield. These were a complex form of pill-box that could be retracted into the ground to avoid bombing and then raised on hydraulic jacks (Dobinson 2000). They were far from successful, however, and there were a number of problems during both their construction and successful usage (*ibid*).

Assessment

Part of the site forms the north and west edges of the proposed development area and some related structures may be affected.

Site name	Barrow New Hall Farm
Site number	10
NGR	SJ 5578 8993
SMR No	5589/7
Site type	Farm
Period	Post-medieval
Source	SMR; Ordnance Survey 1893

Description

Barrow Hall New Farm is shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1893. Sales particulars of the Bold Hall Estate from 1946 state that it was a corn and dairy farm of c253 acres.

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed development area and is likely to be affected.

Site name	Barrow New Hall Farm
Site number	11
NGR	SJ 5577 8993
SMR No	-
Site type	Crop mark
Period	Unknown
Source	DRL 1/11 1840a, 1840b; Hunting Surveys Ltd 1973 Run 23/1628

Description

A distinct but amorphously-shaped crop mark is shown in Aerial Photographs of 1973. It is not clear what the feature is, although there are ponds marked on the Tithe Map of 1840

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed development area and is likely to be affected.

Site name	Barrow New Hall Farm
Site number	12
NGR	SJ 5585 8990
SMR No	-
Site type	Crop mark
Period	Unknown
Source	DRL 1/11 1840a, 1840b; Hunting Surveys Ltd 1973 Run 23/1628

Description

A distinct but amorphously shaped crop mark is shown in Aerial Photographs of 1973. It is not clear what the feature is, although there are ponds marked on the Tithe Map of 1840

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed development area and is likely to be affected.

Site name	Near Barrow Old Hall
Site number	13
NGR	SJ 5585 8960
SMR No	5589/4
Site type	Site of mill
Period	Post-medieval
Source	SMR; Yates 1786; Hennem 1830; DRL 1/11 1840a, 1840b

Description

Fields named 'steam mill' and 'further mill hey' are marked in this location on the Tithe Map for Bold of 1840. It is not shown Yates' map of 1786 or Hennem's of 1830.

Assessment

The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected.

Site name	Near Old Barrow Hall
Site number	14
NGR	SJ 5595 8960
SMR No	5589/1
Site type	Site of kiln
Period	Medieval / Post-medieval
Source	Yates 1786; Hennet 1830; SMR; DRL 1/11 1840a, 1840b

Description

A field named 'kiln croft' is marked on the Tithe Map for Bold of 1840. It is not shown on Yates' map of 1786 or Hennet's of 1830.

Assessment

The site lies close to the proposed development area and may be affected.

Site name	Near Barrow Old Hall
Site number	15
NGR	SJ 5588 8935
SMR No	5589/3 and 5589/6
Site type	Site of mill
Period	Medieval / Post-medieval
Source	Yates 1786; Hennet 1830; SMR; DRL 1/11 1840a, 1840

Description

Fields named 'Kiln croft peck mill' are marked in this area on the Tithe Map for Bold of 1840. It is not shown on Yates' map of 1786 or Hennet's of 1830

Assessment

The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site name	Smart's House, Lingley Green
Site number	16
NGR	SJ 5562 8924
SMR No	-
Site type	House
Period	Post-medieval
Source	Yates' 1786; Hennet 1830; Ordnance Survey 1849, 1893

Description

A house named 'Smart's House' is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1849 and 1893. It is now lost beneath a modern housing estate. It is possibly shown on both Yates' map of 1786 and Hennet's map of 1830.

Assessment

The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name	Marl field, Lingley Green
Site number	17
NGR	SJ 5541 8935

SMR No -
Site type Site of marl pits
Period Post-medieval
Source DRL 1/70 1839, 1842

Description

A field named 'Marl field' is marked in this on the Tithe Map for Great Sankey of 1839.

Assessment

The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Near Barrow Old Hall
Site number **18**
NGR SJ 5550 8955
SMR No 5589/2
Site type Dam
Period Medieval / Post-medieval
Source SMR; DRL 1/11 1840a, 1840b

Description

There are two fields named 'Little Dam Stead' and 'Big Dam Stead' on the Tithe Map for Bold of 1840.

Assessment

The site lies close to the proposed development area but is unlikely to be affected.

Site name Near Barrow New Hall Farm
Site number **19**
NGR SJ 5560 8990
SMR No 5589/5
Site type Wood
Period Medieval
Source SMR; DRL 1/11 1840a, 1840b; Farrer and Brownbill 1907

Description

The Tithe Map for Bold of 1840 names two fields as 'Cucumber Wood' and 'Little Cucumber Wood'. This may be the same as Combal Wood, which is mentioned in a deed of the fifteenth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1907).

Assessment

The site lies within the proposed development area and is likely to be affected.

Site name Bold Hall Park
Site number **20**
NGR SJ 5497 8895 – 5465 9125 (and beyond to north-west)
SMR No -
Site type Road
Period Post-medieval
Source Airviews Ltd 1983 Run 2/7 32182; DRL 1/11 1840a, 1840b; Ordnance Survey 1849, 1893; Robinson 1991

Description

The line of a long straight road running through the former park of New Bold Hall is shown as early as 1840 (DRL 1/11) and is still present in 1849 and 1893 (Ordnance Survey). Parts of it are still intact but some sections remain only as crop marks. This probably relates to a relandscaping of the park carried out during general refurbishment in c1800 (Robinson 1991, 163).

Assessment

The site lies outside of the proposed development area and is unlikely to be affected.

Site name	Big Wood Belt, south of M62
Site number	21
NGR	SJ 5522 9047
SMR No	-
Site type	Enclosure
Period	Medieval?
Source	Hunting Surveys Ltd 1973; Airviews Ltd 1983; Geonex 1993; Wessex Archaeology 1996; Lewis 2000

Description

A large sub-oval enclosure, approximately 600m long by 400m wide, is apparent in aerial photographs in 1973 (Run 22/2154-5). Its north-western corner is made up of an evident bank and the west and east sides are partially lost beneath extant boundaries. Elements are, however, visible as crop marks along the southern and western edges. It is less obvious on later aerial photographs (Airviews Ltd 1983; Geonex 1993) but still present. It is not clear what this feature is and it is not shown on any maps, but the area was formerly parkland belonging to Bold Hall (Wessex Archaeology 1996) so it may be a deer park. If this is the case it was clearly abandoned at an early date as its shape is not closely followed by later field boundaries. The Bold estate illegally enclosed land for a park in the fourteenth century (Lewis 2000, 196) and this feature may date from this period

Assessment

Part of the site lies within the proposed development area and is likely to be affected.
