A58 BLACKBROOK DIVERSION
St Helens, Merseyside

Archaeological Assessment

Oxford Archaeology North

June 2002

The Environment Partnership

Issue No: 2002-3/017
OA(N) Job No: L9070
NGR: SD 354 497

Document Title: **A58 BLACKBROOK DIVERSION, ST HELENS, MERSEYSIDE**

Document Type: **Assessment Report**

Client Name: **The Environment Practice**

Issue Number: 2002-2003/017

OA Job Number: L9070

National Grid Reference: SJ 354 497

Prepared by:	Vix Hughes	
Position:	Project Supervisor	
Date:	June 2002	
Checked by:	Jamie Quartermaine	Signed……
Position:	Senior Project Manager	
Date:	June 2002	
Approved by:	Rachel Newman	Signed…….
Position:	Director	
Date:	June 2002	
Document File Location	Jamie/Projects/9070blac	

Oxford Archaeology (North)
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF
t: (0044) 01524 848666
f: (0044) 01524 848606

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0EA
t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

CONTENTS

SUMMARY **3**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS **4**

1. INTRODUCTION **5**
1.1 Circumstances of the Project 5
1.2 Aims and Objectives 5

2. METHODOLOGY **7**
2.1 Project Design 7
2.2 Desk-Based Assessment 7
2.3 Identification Survey 7
2.4 Archive 8

3. BACKGROUND **9**
3.1 Topography and Geology 9
3.2 Historical Background 9

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS **15**
4.1 Introduction 15
4.2 Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record (MSMR) 15
4.3 Lancashire County Record Office 16
4.4 Local Studies Libraries (St Helens, Lancaster) 21
4.5 Archaeological Interventions 21

5. IDENTIFICATION SURVEY RESULTS **22**
5.1 Introduction 22

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL **24**
6.1 Introduction 24
6.2 Prehistory 24
6.3 Roman 24
6.4 Medieval 24
6.5 Post-medieval 25
6.6 Assessment of Archaeological Significance 25

7. IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME **27**
7.1 Introduction 27
7.2 Discussion of Impacts 28

8. RECOMMENDATIONS **31**
8.1 Evaluation 31
8.2 Preservation *In Situ* 31
8.3 Mitigation Recording 32

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY 33
9.1 Primary Sources 33
9.2 Secondary Sources 34

APPENDIX 1 37
Project Design

APPENDIX 2 42
Gazetteer of Sites

ILLUSTRATIONS 48
Fig 1: A58 Blackbrook Diversion: Location Map
Fig 2: A58 Road Diversion Route and Gazetteer Sites
Fig 3: Extract from the map of Lancashire (Yates 1786)
Fig 4: Murray's Map of Lancashire (1830)
Fig 5: Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe Map 1839 (Sketch)
Fig 6: OS 1st edition 6" to 1 mile map (1849)
Fig 7: OS 1st edition 1:2500 map (1894)
Fig 8: OS 3rd edition 6" to 1 mile map (1909)
Fig 9: OS 4th edition 6" to 1 mile map (1929)

PLATES 49
Plate 1: Site 08, Garswood-Pewfall Incline, looking north-east
Plate 2: Site 08, Garswood-Pewfall Incline, section, looking north
Plate 3: Site 07, Stanley Bank Incline, now access road, looking north-east
Plate 4: Typical Fields at the east end of the route, under crop, looking west
Plate 5: Typical Fields at the west end of the route, under shrubs, looking south-west
Plate 6: Stanley Bank Farm Pond (Site 14 and possibly Site 12)
Plate 7: Site 16, Standing Roofless building at Stanley Bank Farm

SUMMARY

Following a request by Sarah Coffey of The Environment Partnership, Oxford Archaeology North (OAN), undertook a rapid desk-based assessment and identification survey, in May 2002, of the proposed A58 Blackbrook Road Diversion, St Helens, Merseyside (SJ 3540 4970). This report follows on from an earlier assessment completed in 1993 by AC Archaeology on the same site; the routes proved to be only subtly different, and many of the conclusions drawn are similar.

The assessment examined primary records held within the Lancashire County Record Office, the Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record, and local studies libraries in Lancaster and St Helens. It highlighted the archaeological potential from within the study area and sites in close proximity, as well as the results of nearby archaeological excavations. In total, 15 existing SMR sites are recorded within, or immediately adjacent to, the study area, the majority of which are post-medieval structures and sites relating to transport and the agricultural and industrial nature of the region. From cartographic sources, two additional sites were identified and the identification survey recorded a further two sites, as well as establishing some recent changes in the survival of existing industrial archaeological features, since the previous report, nine years earlier.

The study identified a total of 19 sites from documentary, cartographic and field surveys; these for the most part, related to an industrial landscape, incorporating elements of coal extraction, copper working, iron slitting, and stone quarrying, with an associated communication infrastructure of inclines leading to the St Helens Canal. In addition, there are residual elements of a post-medieval agricultural landscape, which appears to have developed following the abandonment of the industrial works. Only one site is of potentially earlier date, a putative medieval moated site (Site 12), which appears to have been substantially damaged as a result of the construction of a pond (Site 14) for the copper works.

The proposed road diversion will result in selective damage to a series of linear inclines (Sites 07, 08 and 10), to the remains of Garswood Park Colliery (Site 15) and to a crop mark site revealed by aerial photography (Site 13). It is concluded that the A58 road diversion is likely to have a moderate, adverse impact on the archaeology directly associated with the construction of the road.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OAN) would like to extend thanks to Sarah Coffey of The Environment Partnership for commissioning the study and for help in the course of the project. OAN would also like to thank Susan Nicholson, the SMR Officer for Merseyside Archaeology Service, and to Sarah-Jane Farr, the Merseyside County Archaeologist, for help in the setting up and design of the programme. OAN would also like to thank all the staff at the Lancashire Record Office in Preston, who provided invaluable assistance. Particular thanks should also be expressed to Peter Cox, co-author of the 1993 report, for his magnanimous consent to use the results of the highly professional report, produced by AC Archaeology, which was most helpful in the compilation of this document.

While undertaking the field walkover survey, the local residents were most helpful and friendly, as were the craftsman working on the Stanley Bank Farm house renovations. All were very informative.

The desk-based assessment, field walkover and report compilation was undertaken by Vix Hughes, the drawings being produced by Kat Hopwood. The report was edited by Rachel Newman and Jamie Quartermaine, the project being managed by the latter.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North was invited by Sarah Coffey of The Environment Partnership to undertake an archaeological assessment, the results of which will be incorporated within an Environmental Assessment for the proposed A58 Blackbrook Road Diversion, St Helens, Merseyside (SJ 3540 4970). The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Merseyside County Council Planing Department and the Government's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*. The overall design and aims of the project were constructed in accordance with a brief by Sarah-Jane Farr of Merseyside Archaeological Service. The assessment follows on from that undertaken by AC Archaeology in 1993 (Cox and Chandler 1993) and it was required to augment the earlier study in the light of more recent discoveries, and changes to the landscape since 1993.

1.1.2 The work, which was undertaken in May 2000, involved an enhanced desk-based study and a walk-over survey of the proposed route. The desk-based study consisted of a search of both published and unpublished records held by the Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record (MSMR) in Liverpool, the Lancashire County Record Office, in Preston (LCRO), St Helens Local History (StHLH) and Archive Library, the library and archives at OAN's offices in Lancaster, the Lancaster City Library, and the Lancaster University Library.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.2.1 '*Archaeology is the study of human societies through their physical remains – both above and below ground*' (English Heritage 2002). Other definitions have a slightly different emphasis but all have the same basic idea of studying the past through material remains (Rathje and Schiffer 1982; Bray and Trump 1988, 22; Butlin 1993). Archaeology seeks to understand man's past through the evidence left by his activities, including occupation sites, structures, artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence; analysis of the data allows ideas to be formulated concerning the date, type, origin, cultural identity, economic practices, and various other aspects of man's past.

1.2.2 The objectives of the project were to:

- understand and evaluate the existing cultural heritage and archaeological potential of the route and the surrounding area;
- identify and determine the nature and extent of the impacts of the scheme on the cultural heritage or any archaeological features of interest;
- evaluate the magnitude and significance of any identified effects.

1.2.3 The key issues to be addressed by the study included:

- the effects of groundworks for the development on buried archaeology;
- the effects of the groundworks for the development on earthwork remains;
- the effects of construction and operations on standing structures.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OAN to Sarah Coffey of The Environment Partnership for an archaeological assessment of the proposed A58 Blackbrook Diversion area. The project design provided for a desk-based study and a walkover survey, and it was approved by Sarah-Jane Farr of the Merseyside Archaeology Service. 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 Several archives were visited, in accordance with the project brief and project design. In addition, the National Monuments Record (NMR) was consulted but the results have not arrived within the scheduled time framework for the project. The study area was within the pre-1974 Lancashire boundary, and consequently many of the documentary records for the area are still held by the Lancashire County Record Office, in Preston (*Section 2.2.3*).

2.2.2 ***Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record (MSMR):*** the Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record, a database and paper record of archaeological sites within the county and maintained by the Merseyside Archaeological Service in Liverpool, was accessed. A record including grid reference and description was obtained for the various sites within the a 500m corridor centred on the proposed line of the road, and from immediately beyond.

2.2.3 ***Lancashire County Record Office (Preston):*** the County Record Office in Preston was visited, primarily to consult documents specific to the premises within the study area. Particular emphasis was placed upon early cartographic evidence, and manorial records which have the potential to inform medieval and post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Historic maps of the study area, including Tithe Maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, were also examined. A search was made for any relevant historical documentation, particularly regarding the use of the area, drawing on the knowledge of the archivists. Several secondary sources and archaeological or historical journals were also consulted and the results of this have been incorporated into the historical background (*Section 3.2*).

2.2.4 ***St Helens and Lancaster Local Studies Libraries:*** several pertinent secondary sources and copies of primary published documents and research aids were available in these libraries and these were consulted.

2.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

2.3.1 A rapid walkover survey was undertaken as part of the assessment of the route. Its aim was to record the existence, location, and extent of any previously unrecorded sites, as well as to check the condition of the sites identified by the literature search. All the fields that are likely to be directly affected by the A58 diversion

were walked, a total of five fields (Fig 2). The survey was to OAN 'level 1' standard for the entire study area (OAN 2002). It involved a rapid site inspection, intended to identify and record the extant archaeological resource, and is appropriate to an exploratory survey. The extent of a site was defined for sites or features greater than 50m in size but others were recorded as a central point only. The reconnaissance was undertaken in a systematic fashion, walking on approximately 30m wide transects, within the extent of the defined study area. The emphasis for the recording was on a written description, which recorded the type and period of the site, in *c*50 words. The archaeological information was recorded in standardised form on *pro-forma* record sheets, and included accurate national grid references. A photographic record in black and white print and digital images was undertaken simultaneously.

2.3.3 It was proposed that if any of the fields were ploughed at the time of the survey then an artefact survey would be undertaken to examine the potential for scatters of artefacts. This was to have been done by walking transects *c*12m apart, corresponding to the average width of plough 'tram lines'. However, in the event, the fields were under crop at the time of the survey which, out of courtesy to the farmer, meant that the transects walked were at a greater separation, typically 30m.

2.3.5 In order to locate the sites encountered, a combination of Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques and manual triangulation methods was used to record the features. The GPS instrumentation uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude and altitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The use of GPS techniques has proved to be an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments, and under optimum conditions can achieve accuracies of better than +/- 1m.

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current IFA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 1991). The paper and digital archive will be deposited in the Liverpool City Library (Record and Local History Department), and an additional copy will be sent to the Merseyside County SMR, with a summary being sent to the National Monuments Record on completion of the overall project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 The study area extends north-east from south of Stanley House Farm (SJ 35355 49655) to the crossroads of the A58 and A580 (SJ 35440 49750), in an approximate straight line. The general area of the development is defined by the Countryside Agency as the Lancashire Coal Measures (Countryside Commission 1998), which has numerous small streams flowing through it, and these eventually flow into the Sankey Brook. The water courses include Clipsley Brook which runs through the study area, and also Stanley Brook, Black Brook and Sankey Brook; for the most part, these have been lessened as water features by the construction of the St Helens Canal (Fig 2), which has affected the drainage of the area. The region is also characterised by several reservoirs, including that at Carr Mill, which in the past have provided water sources for transportation and industrial activity. The study area is on the north-eastern outskirts of St Helens and lies to the north of Blackbrook and west of Haydock, being accessible from the A58 from Junction 24 of the M6. The land is part of the very shallow Sankey and Black Brook valley and slopes gently downwards from the north-east to the south-west. The highest point is at the junction of the A58 and A580, at about 50m OD and the lowest is nearer St Helens Canal at approximately 30m OD.

3.1.2 The solid geology of the region comprises predominantly sandstones and coal deposits. This is of significance as much of the more recent history of the area relates to the exploitation of the available mineral resources. The overlying drift geology comprises essentially post-glacial deposits, predominantly boulder clay with some areas of sands or gravels (Countryside Commission 1998) and, in the valley areas, there are some riverine silts. The soils, as mapped by the Ordnance Survey Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983), are predominantly of the Salop Association series, which are typical stagnogleys, deriving from the underlying geology.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.2.1 ***Introduction:*** this historical background is compiled from secondary sources, and is intended only as a summary of the history of the general area. The background draws heavily upon the earlier study (Cox and Chandler 1993), particularly in relation to the post-medieval period.

3.2.2 ***Prehistory***: there is some evidence of man's activity in Southern Lancashire during the Mesolithic (*c*8000-3500 BC) and Neolithic (*c*3500-2000 BC) periods, comprising mostly lithic finds and evidence from pollen data, which seem to show activity in the lowlands, favouring riverine environments (Middleton 1996). Evidence from near Prescot shows forest clearance, combined with the presence of cereal pollen, dating to 2600-2500 BC (Cowell 1991, 37; Innes and Tomlinson 1991), although the clearance activity was not ubiquitous as the pollen diagrams from Parr Moss and Burtonwood show that, apart from some disturbance at about 2790 BC, the oak woodland remained prevalent (Cowell 1991, 37; Cowell and Innes 1994). A polished stone axehead was found in a ploughed field in the

Ashton-in-Makerfield area; it was of Neolithic date and of a Group VI stone type, which indicates that it originated from the Central Lake District (*op cit*, 26). The Sankey Valley would appear to be a favoured riverine site as it is an area containing significant concentrations of axe finds (*op cit*, 35).

3.2.3 Bronze Age sites (*c*2000-800 BC), identified from evidence such as metal finds, also show a lowland and riverine distribution but the more plentiful lithic material from this period has mostly been casual finds, which are generally not well provenanced (Middleton 1996). The upland landscapes of the Pennines contain physical evidence of Bronze Age activity, as demonstrated by cairnfields and burial cairns. Two burial sites have been excavated at Winwick, dating approximately to 1800-1300 BC, both containing a comparative wealth of ceramic and flint finds (Cowell 1991, 41).

3.2.4 In the Iron Age (*c*800 BC-AD 43) the area seems to have been within a region under the influences of the tribes of the Setantii in the north, part of the broad Brigantian federation (Cunliffe 1991, 189), and the Cornovii in the south, with a possible boundary being along the Mersey (Strickland 1995). There are no known remains of Iron Age date within the environs of the study area but it is notoriously difficult to identify such sites, in part due to a lack of distinct material culture (Haselgrove 1996, 64). In addition hillforts, which are typically attributed to this period, are a relatively uncommon form of settlement in the North West (Hartley and Fitts 1988, 5-6). Iron Age evidence consists almost exclusively of unreliably dated earthwork settlement sites, identified from aerial photography, and from pollen data from the various wetland areas close by, such as Knowsley, Simonswood and Burtonwood Moss (Cowell and Innes 1994). These show widespread forest clearance between 910 BC and 640 BC, which seems to indicate a possible increase in arable activity during this period, and the expansion of agriculture into wider areas of land, both lowland and upland (Middleton *et al* 1995).

3.2.5 ***Roman*** (AD 43-410)***:*** a Roman presence in the region as a whole is clearly attested, but in1 the vicinity of the study area the evidence of any presence is scarce, implying that the area may not have had a significantly Romanised population. The Romans advanced into the area in the AD 70s when political unrest required their military presence (Shotter 1997). It would appear that they followed a route leading from Wilderspool, across the Mersey and northwards through Wigan, Walton-le-Dale, Lancaster and onwards. A road was constructed along this route, described by Margary (1957, road 70a-c). Evidence for this survives in Newton-le-Willows (Philpott 1991, 63; Dunlop and Fairclough 1935, 107) and Ashton-in-Makerfield, 3.5km to the east of the study area.

3.2.6 The general area has produced a significant number of casual Roman coin finds; several hoards and single find spots are known from the area and there is a distribution in the Wirral and Liverpool areas. This suggests that the artefacts were reaching these areas through commerce from the Roman military sites or possibly from sea routes. Tentative aerial photographic evidence and finds scatters would seem to indicate that rural occupation in the Roman period was possibly quite extensive in the St Helens area (Philpott 1991, 66).

3.2.7 ***Early Medieval*** (AD 410-1066): as is the case throughout the North West, evidence for early medieval activity is limited. From the early-mid seventh

century onwards, Lancashire became part of the kingdom of Northumbria, the southern extent of which was probably the Mersey (Colgrave and Mynors 1940). Place-name evidence gives some indication of areas influenced by Anglian lordship, which appear to be coastal and on the adjacent coastal plain. In the area of St Helens the names are predominantly Anglian in nature, but to the north-east is an area featuring a large number of British names (O'Hanlon 1991, 81); for example, Aston, Makerfield, and Billinge all have both Old English and British elements (Kenyon 1991). The area around Ince, Ashton and Newton (all often referred to as in-Makerfield) may, along with the area around Wigan, have been part of a single Anglo-Saxon lordship (*op cit*, 73).

3.2.8 By the later ninth and tenth centuries, Scandinavian/Hiberno-Norse cultural and political influences are prevalent in the area, again particularly along the coastal margins (O'Hanlon 1991). There is also some indication of Pre-Conquest Christian activity in the region in the form of stone sculptures, including a cross at Winwick (Kenyon 1991, 102; Edwards 1978). The excavation of 600 east/west aligned graves (overlying a Bronze Age barrow) at Winwick, and the circular nature of the churchyard, is potentially further evidence of an early Christian nucleus here (Kenyon 1991, 63; Freke 1982). Another obviously circular churchyard is seen in Prescot; this shape has been identified as being typical of the early Christian period, while later churchyards were generally more rectangular or squared (Kenyon 1991, 63).

3.2.11 ***Medieval*** (AD 1066-1540): following the Norman Conquest the increase in surviving documentary sources has meant that the townships of Ashton-in-Makerfield, Parr, Haydock, Newton-le-Willows (or -in-Makerfield), and Billinge become evident in the history of the region. By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 the lordship of Makerfield had been divided into the Hundreds of West Derby, Newton and Warrington. Much of the land in Lancashire was at that time controlled by Roger de Poitou, given to him by William the Conqueror. Later reorganisation in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries meant that the Hundred of West Derby was enlarged and incorporated both Newton and Warrington, Newton becoming a Barony held by Robert Banastre in the twelfth century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).

3.2.12 The land holdings within the area are complex and change through time. A study of the historical geography of south-west Lancashire has concluded, from analysis of landholdings between 1285-1449, that, during this period, the region developed agriculturally, with a greater concentration on cultivation (presumably in open fields) than on grazing, and therefore it contained higher acreages of arable than of pasture and meadow (Walker 1939). Subsequently, towards the end of the medieval period, it is suggested that waste land was improved for pasture and a mixed farming regime grew up. This was achieved without loss of arable acreages and remained virtually unchanged until the industrial revolution (Cox and Chandler 1993).

3.2.13 Medieval townships were often composed of both urban centres, smaller rural centres, and a scatter of hamlets or isolated farmsteads with associated field systems. The overall pattern in this area was dispersed, although an increased density of occupation was associated with the more desirable land and resources, such as at the lowland to upland interface. During the medieval period, the study

area would have comprised hamlets or farmsteads surrounded by small enclosed fields within the valley areas, and there were also moated sites comprising a square or sub-circular building platform edged by a dry or wet moat, which were typically the residence of the lord of the manor (Lewis 1991, 94). The wider area was probably administered from Newton, which was situated in a nodal position on the communication routes (Kenyon 1991, 20).

3.2.14 ***Post-Medieval***: numerous sources provide details of the population figures from the sixteenth century onwards, as well as information on economic activities. The majority of the population in the towns of the region, including Ashton-in-Makerfield, Newton-le-Willows (previously -in-Makerfield) and St Helens, was increasingly becoming involved in the processing, manufacture, and distribution of textiles and various minerals, including iron, coal, copper, and other materials such as glass. The distribution of minerals within the Lancashire Coal Measures meant that many of the processing and manufacturing sites were in the vicinity of the extraction sites, since it was more economic and efficient to carry out all the activities at one central place and attract a work force to it. This resulted in the construction of large mills and complexes which were increasingly expanded, and the associated construction of terraced houses for workers, resulting in the overall expansion of urban areas (Walton 1987). These characteristics still dominate the townscapes of the region today.

3.2.15 Coincidental with the development of the manufacturing base, the transport network developed into a complex system, connecting various modes of transport and serving many locations. Thus it had a significant impact on the landscape of the study area. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the canals through Lancashire were developed and linked with suitable river systems (Hadfield 1984). To the immediate west of the study area is the St Helens Canal, which was originally constructed for transporting raw materials and was related to the expansion of heavy and extractive industries, including coal. The canals were eventually superseded by the railways, which developed rapidly during the mid-nineteenth century (*ibid*). In recent years the road system has seen major modifications, with upgrading of roads to A-road levels and the building of the M6. With such a communication system being constructed throughout the county there has been continued development of the economy, moving away from primary industrial processing towards secondary forms of manufacturing, distribution and retailing.

3.2.16 The opening of the first modern canal in England, the Sankey Brook Navigation, now the St Helens Canal, revolutionised both the way in which canals were engineered, and the carriage of coal from the Lancashire coalfield (Hadfield 1984). The track leading to the pierhead, part of which is now a public right of way, runs close to the proposed road line and continues in a north-easterly direction abutting woodland described on the 1849 OS map as 'Waggon Road Plantation' (*c*1 km north of the study area) (Cox and Chandler 1993). It may be assumed that both the track and the branch forking from it, near the later colliery, were used by horse-drawn wagons taking coal from collieries further north and east to the canal basin and the copper smelting works. It presumably took the form of a tramway, since the field at the fork of the tracks is called 'Rail Road Field' on the Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe apportionment (LCRO/DRL 1/5, Parcel 30, 1839) (*ibid*). The relationship between the tramways and the (presumably later) incline

plane which ran parallel to the track has not been established. The latter brought coal from the Pewfall colliery near Ashton-in-Makerfield, and had been constructed by 1839, since it appears on the Tithe award. It is described as an incline plane on the OS map of 1849, and an engine pit, shown at its foot, may be related to its operation, by *c*1891 (OS 1st edition 1:2500 map) it had gone out of use. When the Garswood Park Pits were operating (*c*1900), it had been re-laid as a mineral railway with a northward extension towards Icehouse Plantation, which lies north of the present A580. By 1929 (OS 4th edition map), however, it was out of use again, only part of the cutting and embankment around Stanley Bank Farm surviving to the present day, being utilised as a field boundary (*ibid*).

3.2.17 Brick became a common building medium in the nineteenth century, and was increasingly used both for rebuilding residences and for new structures; thus, many of the existing buildings are of red brick, and, with the increased demands for buildings, such as mills and warehouses, were also constructed of brick, although stone buildings continued to be built where stone was locally abundant and when a mill owner wished to demonstrate wealth, either domestically or professionally (Hallam 1980).

3.2.18 Four industries are recorded as having taken place on or close to the proposed road line: stone quarrying and brickmaking, coal mining, copper smelting, and iron slitting.

3.2.19 ***Stone Quarrying and Brickmaking:*** the Ashton Tithe Apportionment (LCRO/DRL 1/5, 1839) shows a number of parcels (numbered 4, 5, 24-29) east of Stanley Bank Farm as 'Stone Delph Field' and the Haydock Tithe Apportionment (LCRO/DRL 1/34) describes parcel 17 as a stone quarry. 'Delph' of 'Delf' means a mine or quarry and the use of such a term is limited to the North of England (Jones 1996, 107). These fields lay south-west of the point where the present Vicarage Road crosses Clipsley Brook. The 1849 OS map convincingly shows it as a sandstone quarry and depicts another east of the present A58 / A580 junction. The site of the quarry, beside Vicarage Road, also appears on the later 1909 OS map. 'Old Brick Field' appears on the 1894 OS map due west of the site of the later St Mark's Vicarage (Cox and Chandler 1993); a colliery subsequently occupied the site (*Section 3.2.20*).

3.2.20 ***Coal Mining and Conveyance:*** small-scale opencast coal mining (by quarry-like delfs) was taking place in the Wigan and St Helens region in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and there are a few earlier, medieval, references to coal and 'cannel' (a locally occurring, highly bituminous coal) working in Lancashire (Knoop 1908). Coal pits are depicted at Blackbrook and Haydock south of the present A58 on a map of 1786 (Yates 1786), but the only map evidence discovered for early coal working on or adjacent to the proposed road line is a field name, 'Coal Pit Field', north of the slitting mill site. The 1909 OS revision (OS 3rd edition 1909) depicts colliery buildings, shafts and mineral railways occupying the former brick field (Site 15); the site is described as 'Blackbrook Colliery (Garswood Park Pits)'. This colliery is not shown on the previous revision (OS 2nd edition 6" to 1 mile map, 1891) and was represented solely by two 'Old Shafts' on the revision of 1929. It was presumably a short-lived offshoot of Blackbrook, Garswood or Garswood Park Colliery (Cox and Chandler 1993).

3.2.21 ***Copper Smelting:*** the copper smelting industry of the St Helens area has been the subject of detailed study (Allen 1991; Harris 1964; Barker and Harris 1954; Harris 1950). Its origin was a desire to exploit the Lancashire coalfield in the manufacture of copper brass, originally using copper ore shipped from Cornwall and calamine from Flintshire; copper works existed at Warrington in Cheshire and Cheadle in Staffordshire in the early eighteenth century. Two innovations settled the industry in the St Helens area: the opening of the Sankey Brook Navigation (St Helens Canal), which enabled copper 'flats' (and barges) to penetrate right to the edge of the coalfield; and the discovery of copper ore at Parys Mountain, Anglesey, in 1768. During this period two furnaces were in use near St Helens, those at Ravenhead and Stanley; however, after 1800 the supply of copper ore from Anglesey diminished and both furnaces were abandoned in 1814. The Stanley Copper works (Site 05) was established as a result of an agreement between the Warrington Company (of copper manufacturers) and the Gerard family trustees (coalmasters) in 1771. It has been suggested that the works prospered during the 1770s but had ceased production before 1785 (Barker and Harris 1954); the works appear to have prospered again during the period 1785-*c*1800, and were certainly still in production between 1800 and 1810 (StHLH/M/BA/7). The date of their demolition remains unclear.

3.2.22 ***Iron Slitting:*** machinery for converting iron ingots into rods had existed since the sixteenth century and supplied wire-drawers, coopers and especially nailers. Nail making was a widespread domestic industry in eighteenth century Lancashire and was concentrated on several places, including Mossbank and Parr, both near St Helens (Barker and Harris 1954). Four local investors formed a company and established the Iron Slitting Mill at Stanley in about 1773 (Site 05). Not only was the site adjacent to the Copper Smelting works, and therefore utilised the same resources and transport system, but one of the investors appears to have been the manager at the copper works as well, a certain Alexander Chorley. The smelted iron was obtained from Carr Mill, transported by canal to the slitting works where it was heated, rolled into sheets, re-heated, and then passed through the slitting machine, producing rods in a variety of thicknesses. During the 1830s, the building was converted to a corn mill, but went out of use and was demolished *c*1900 (StHLH/A68(P); Operation Groundwork 1986).

4. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The assessment results are based on primary documents, primarily maps, surveys and deeds, as well as finds and excavation results; these are presented according to the archive in which they were consulted.

4.2 MERSEYSIDE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD (MSMR)

4.2.1 There was a total of 17 MSMR records within or immediately adjacent to the study area (Fig 2). Although several further afield were noted in terms of background information, these have not been included in the gazetteer. Of the 17 MSMR sites within the study area, one was a medieval site, one was of unknown date, one was modern (twentieth century) and the remaining 14 were essentially post-medieval in date. A gazetteer of the sites is given in *Appendix 2*.

4.2.2 The single undated site is a cropmark feature seen on aerial photographs, Site 13 (*Section 4.2.6*), which is interpreted as a possible quarry.

4.2.3 The single SMR entry of a medieval site, Site 12, is a possible moat but, on a visit by the SMR officer in 1992 and during the present identification survey, no evidence of surviving remains of such a moat was detected. The SMR report states that, in the light of a conversation with the farmer at the time, the moat may have been obscured by nineteenth century infilling with industrial residues and debris. The map held by the MSMR seems to show the site as being to the north of the Stanley Bank Incline (Site 07), but other sources (including the 1839 Tithe Map (LCRO/DRL 1/5)) indicate that its location corresponds to the copper works pond (Site 14). Numerous moated sites are known in the area, most of greater quality in terms of preserved evidence. A survey of moated sites undertaken in 1991 (Lewis 1991, 102-103) showed that there were two in Ashton-in-Makerfield, five in Haydock, one in Newton-le-Willows and two possible moated sites in Billinge, but no survey or archaeological investigations has occurred at any of these sites (Lewis 2000). The two nearest moated sites are at Garswood Hall Farm and Garswood Old Hall (MSMR 5497/1 and 2; Lewis 2000) and another at Castle Hill, Newton-le-Willows, which, from documentary evidence, suggests that there was a ditch / moat in 1465 (Lewis 1991, 94). The Castle Hill site comprises a prominent mound, and excavations of erosion patches on its side in 1987-88 revealed that the mound was a later feature constructed over an earlier site comprising a rock-cut ditch; the mound was interpreted as a platform for a wooden watchtower rather than occupation site (Lewis 1991, 93; Lewis 1987, 7). Earlier excavations by Sibson (1846, 325-347) and the disturbances caused by the construction of the M6 have severely diminished the available evidence.

4.2.4 The MSMR has two entries for each of Sites 03 (MSMR 5396/25 and 2) and 07 (MSMR 5396/32 and 33). The majority of sites are linked to the industrial activity in the area: Site 01 is a bridge over the St Helens Canal; Site 02 is an inn bought for use by workers of the nearby Stanley Works; Sites 05 and 14 are related to industrial processing; Sites 07 and 08 are transport sites; and Sites 06, 09, 10 and

11 are purpose-built industrial housing. The remaining two sites, Sites 03 (Haydock House) and 04 (Stanley House Farm) are farms.

4.2.5 ***Listed Building and Scheduled Monuments Records:*** sites on these registers are deemed to be of regional and national importance. There are no Listed Buildings within the study area, although Stanley House Farm is a potential candidate. There are also no Scheduled Monuments within the study area. It is of note that the majority of Scheduled Monuments in the United Kingdom are pre-Industrial in date, although the balance is currently being redressed, with several elements of the Manchester townscape being designated, which are also candidates for World Heritage Sites status. Since much of the landscape in the St Helens district is industrial in nature, this is of some significance.

4.2.6 ***Aerial Photographs:*** a brief survey of the extant aerial photographic cover held by the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, in Maghull, essentially re-examined the material available to the 1993 report and no new material came to light. Black and white vertical photographs dating from 1961 (JCAS Survey) at an approximate scale of 1:10,000 was examined. This is really too small a scale for a detailed study, but they did show several linear soilmarks to the east of Stanley Bank Farm which appear to correspond to field boundaries apparent on the Ashton Tithe Map (LCRO/DRL 1/5). A single sub-rectangular area to the east of the pond at Stanley Bank Farm is apparent as a cropmark (Site 13), immediately adjacent to the A58 diversion. The site is difficult to interpret but may represent the site of a former quarry or pond (Cox and Chandler 1993).

4.3 LANCASHIRE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

4.3.1 ***Cartographic Sources:*** the Lancashire County Record Office at Preston (LCRO) was visited to inspect maps for a regression analysis of the study area. A wealth of cartographic material for the area was available, including county maps dating from the sixteenth century onwards.

4.3.2 ***Saxton 1577:*** this is a map showing the settlements of the county of Lancashire, indicating their relative positions and distinguishing some as more prominent than others, as well as having topographical data, including rivers. In essence, small symbols representing buildings or built-up areas are displayed at Wynwick (Winwick) and Brllynge (Billinge) and, at Ashton and Newton, the word 'chap' is visible implying that these settlements had chapels at this time. The part of the map which corresponds to the study area is entirely blank. Although such county maps are at too small a scale to indicate individual structures, such as farms, they do provide information on the relative importance of settlements and are often reliable in terms of geographical relationships and approximate size / importance.

4.3.3 ***Speed 1610:*** this is a similar map to that of Saxton and shows comparable information.

4.3.4 ***Plan of the Sankey Navigation, 1759/63 (GMCRO E17/210/282):*** produced by Tom Gaskell for John Eyes this is a simple plan showing the route of the Sankey Navigation, later referred to as the St Helens Canal, and all the features associated with it. However, it does not show any part of the study area nor any aspects beyond the edges of the navigation.

4.3.5 ***Yates 1786 (Fig 3):*** this relatively small-scale printed map shows the entire county, and the details and positions of the settlements, when compared to earlier maps, prove relatively reliable. The map shows the townships of Haydock, Ashton and St Helens as being built up at this time. The modern A58 is referred to as Lower Lane and follows the same route. Black Brook is portrayed as a stream on the map and the area around it, including some scattered settlement, is, by this time, referred to as 'Black Brook'. Various residences are named, including Garswood Hall to the north; the moated site is depicted and in the same area on the map is the name of Sir Robert Gerard. Of great interest is the depiction of the Copper Works, which, when compared to documentary evidence, modern maps and recent excavation results, confirms the position of the works (Site 05). The works lay on the eastern bank of the St Helens Canal, at the point where Stanley Brook joins the canal. The works were built in about 1771-73, some 13 years before the production of the map. The rest of the landscape is portrayed as having scattered individual buildings or farmsteads.

4.3.6 ***Murray 1830, Map of the County of Lancashire (Fig 4)*****:** taken as an example of later county maps, this illustrates the level of detail and relative importance of settlements approximately 45 years after Yates' map. At a scale of one inch to five miles the settlements are shown as clusters of very small black squares. The settlements displayed include Haydock, Billinge, and Parr in small type and, in larger type, signifying greater relative importance, are St Helens, Newton and Winwick; Ashton is only present as Ashton Cross. The other main aspect shown on this map is the canal network, and the Sankey Navigation, later referred to as the St Helens Canal, is well labelled, illustrating its increasing importance.

4.3.7 ***Plan of the Township of Ashton-in-Makerfield, 1839: Tithe Map (LCRO/DRL 1/5) (Fig 5):*** this hand-drafted map is at a scale of 1 inch to six chains. The entire study area lies within this map, although only just to the south it borders with the Tithe Map for Haydock (LCRO/DRL 1/34), and to the south-east it borders with the Tithe Map for Parr (LCRO/DRL 1/61), all the tithes went to the Diocese of Liverpool. The road system corresponds to the main roads of today and the canal and its associated features, such as the towing path and reservoirs, are depicted. The field outlines, for the most part, correspond to their depiction on modern maps and demonstrate relatively little change in the field system in the intervening period. However, some of the fields appear to have been amalgamated and the boundaries between have been scrubbed out. The individual fields are clearly numbered and these correspond to entries in the Tithe Schedule, which describes the value, size, use, owner and tenant, as well as the field name. Most of the field names are commonplace, although Coal Pit Field and Rail Road Field clearly indicate the industrial nature of the study area. There are eight Stone Delph Fields which, combined with the first edition 1:2500 OS map (1849), suggest quarrying activity. These fields are all distributed on either side of the Garswood-Pewfall Incline (Site 08) and may relate to extraction for the construction of the incline rather than conventional quarrying.

4.3.8 The Tithe Map also shows the full extent of the Garswood-Pewfall Incline (Site 08), the Stanley Bank Incline (Site 07), Copper House Row (Site 06), the Iron Slitting Mill (Site 05), and the copper works at Stanley Bank (Site 05), as well as the watercourse, dam and reservoir connected with it. The copper works' pond at Stanley Bank Farm (Site 14) is portrayed as being more regular than today and

there is a slightly different layout of buildings. The squared, regular nature of the pond has been taken to suggest that this represents the fossilised remains of a medieval moated site (Site 12) but, considering the late date of the map, post-dating most of the industrial re-shaping of the landscape, it is possible that it may reflect more recent alterations relating to local industrial activity.

4.3.9 Several small bodies of water are represented which are also seen similar positions on the first edition OS map (1849). They may be potential sites where mineral or sandstone extraction took place and which have subsequently filled with water. The removal of clay for 'marling', the excavation and use of clayey subsoil to improve land, is another possible cause for these.

4.3.10 ***Plan of the Township of Haydock, 1839: Tithe Map (LCRO/DRL 1/34):*** this is another hand-drafted map at the same scale of 1 inch to six chains and may have been surveyed at the same time as the Ashton-in-Makerfield map. The field pattern is broadly similar to that of today, as is the road system, and the line of the canal is shown. It clearly shows Haydock House and Boarded Barn as being in open, unbuilt-up areas.

4.3.11 ***Plan of the Township of Parr, 1843: Tithe Map (LCRO/DRL 1/61):*** this is a Tithe Map in the same style as the others. It shows the Sankey Navigation / St Helens Canal, including the area of Gerard Quay, which was a small inlet serving what had been the industrial works at Stanley, but which had become an agricultural site by this time.

4.3.12 ***Enclosure Awards:*** there were no available enclosure awards and associated agreements for the study area or the environs. The reason for this is that enclosure awards were made on open areas of land under common ownership and the agreements ought to collate the information and divide the land between the petitioners; in the study area there was no land requiring this reorganisation.

4.3.13 ***Ordnance Survey 1849 – First Edition 6":1 mile, Sheet 101 (Fig 6):*** the first printed OS map occurs only six to ten years after the tithe apportionment, and was thus very similar to the Tithe Map. The field layout is easily recognisable when compared with the modern OS maps and many of the same places are located on it. The most interesting aspect is the incline plain clearly shown and labelled as running between Gerards Quay towards Pewfall (Site 08). A sandstone quarry (Site 18) is depicted south of the incline and west of the A58, which corresponds to one of the fields marked Stone Delph in the Tithe. In the wider area, numerous old coal pits are depicted on the map, most in a linear distribution along the line of the Garswood-Pewfall Incline, to the east of the A58. In addition, the Copper House Row is shown (Site 06); Stanley slitting mill (Site 05) is labelled as a corn mill by this date; an engine pit (Site 19) is shown to be near Stanley House, perhaps powering the adjacent Garswood-Pewfall Incline, and the various waterbodies seen on the Tithe Map are still shown. However, the pond by Stanley Bank Farm (Site 14) is portrayed as being a marsh, suggesting its gradual infilling and that it was no longer an open body of water. Black Brook Inn (Site 02) is shown and the areas around Haydock House and Boarded Barn are still open. In addition, the Haydock turnpike, at the junction of what is now the A58 and A599, is shown.

4.3.14 ***Ordnance Survey 1894 – First Edition 25":1 mile (Fig 07):*** the area is covered by a 'quarter' sheet (number 101.14). These maps, published 45 years after the first

edition 6" map (1849), show that several fields have been amalgamated in the intervening period. The buildings, which are barely visible on the earlier map, can be more clearly seen at this scale, in particular the individual houses of Copper House Row. Other changes included the Black Brook Inn being renamed The Ship, and the installation of a passenger tram along what had been a turnpike road, presently the A58. The map shows the beginnings of residential expansion in the areas around Boarded Barn and Haydock House.

4.3.15 ***Ordnance Survey 1909 - 6":1 mile edition:*** the two main changes shown on this edition are the establishment of Stanley Bank Farm, indicating that the industrial use of the area may be waning, with a corresponding return to agricultural use. The other is the site of Garswood Park Pits (Site 15), comprising several buildings, shafts and a spur of the Garswood-Pewfall Incline (Site 20) (labelled as 'mineral railway'), turning northwards from the main south-west/north-east alignment. There is also increasing growth of residential and urban areas visible.

4.3.16 ***Ordnance Survey 1929 - 6":1 mile edition:*** the intervening 20 year period saw the 'mineral railway' / Garswood-Pewfall Incline (Site 08) go out of use, which is shown on this map as a discontinuous line, and the abandonment of the Garswood Park Pits (Site 15) which is shown as 'old shafts'; all that remains of the spur is an embankment shown bisecting the extreme north-eastern end of Stanley Bank Wood (Site 10).

4.3.17 ***Discussion:*** the sequence of maps shows a pattern of fields which have seemingly, not changed dramatically, whereas the nature and scale of the industrial complexes and activity have.

4.3.18 ***Documentary Sources:*** significant numbers of documents were found relating to the study area, which were available both as primary documents and as transcripts. The majority of the documents were from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries and covered a variety of subjects, including genealogy, land ownership, wills, accounts, correspondence, plans, surveys, and other assorted topics. The documents are contained in multiple collections, which are ordered by which family they came into the possession of, the property they relate to, and also on the firm of solicitors which originally held the documents.

4.3.19 The majority of the documents are hand written and legible, although the earlier documents were less so and some were written in Latin; however, several of these had transcripts and translations available. Nearly all the documents related to various aspects of land ownership but, although the changing land holdings could be traced, few could be attributed to specific plots of land, or gave information about the ground conditions, or indicated the presence of archaeology.

4.3.20 ***Gerard of Ashton-in-Makerfield Papers (LCRO/DDGe):*** this is a collection of original documents, most of which are relatively standard legal papers. There are documents relating to each of the townships of Ashton-in-Makerfield, Winwick, Billinge and Parr. Large numbers of these documents relate specifically to these townships and to properties within the study area, and these range in date from 1615 to 1878. There are numerous other grants, conveyances, surrenders and leases detailing the passing of land from one family to another. In addition, there were several plans and surveys of individual properties, usually with the contemporary owner noted. Particular attention was paid to these plans and

surveys since they are most likely to have references to 'antiquities', which could indicate the presence of archaeological sites or features in the area. An inquisition of 1639, for instance, described a farm in Ashton-in-Makerfield of 10 acres of arable, four acres of meadow and 13 acres of pasture, with rights of common pasture. It probably lay partly within the study area, since it may be identified with a holding called 'Lowe's tenement' in a lease of 1730. This holding lay close to Blackbrook and included field names similar to those listed on the Ashton Tithe Apportionment (LCRO/DRL 1/5) around the later Stanley Bank Farm. Another deed of 1771 states that the site of the copper smelting works was called Stanley Ground after the name of the tenant; the 'Ground' element of the name has obviously not survived. The remaining documents were predominantly form the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and proved to be of limited value but do give an interesting picture of the industrial nature of the landscape and the involvement of the local populace.

4.3.21 ***Various :*** there are several other collections of documents, which again relate to leases, deeds and other aspects, such as church pews. These collections include:

- *Hawkeshead-Talbot of Chorley (**LCRO/DDHk***): this collection of papers had one survey of Haydock, which was undated, but probably of about 1700;
- *Diocesan Records* (***LCRO/DDCc***): these record the work of the church commissioners and are of little use;
- *National Coal Board* (***LCRO/*NC**): these are records dating from 1893-1947 for the Garswood Hall Colliery Co, based in Ashton-in-Makerfield. Although none related specifically to the study area, the papers provided information on the later, declining state of the local coal industry;
- *Miscellaneous* (***LCRO/DDX***): this group comprises, on the whole, surveys and deeds relating to property and changing tenants and owners in the general area.

4.3.22 ***Published Sources***: the Record Office also holds complete runs of relevant journals, which were consulted in relation to two particular document collections. The first is the '*Lancashire Lay Subsidies 1216-1307*' (Vincent 1893) and the second is the '*Lancashire Assize Rolls, parts I and II*' (Parker 1904; 1905). These transcriptions mention various places in the area around the study area. They demonstrate their earlier documentary history, and suggest various activities and land holdings in the medieval period.

4.4 LOCAL STUDIES LIBRARIES (ST HELENS, LANCASTER)

4.4.1 Several secondary sources were consulted in these collections, including the volumes of the *Victoria County History*, edited by Farrer and Brownbill (particularly volume 6, 1911), Baines' *History of Lancashire* (1893), various commercial directories, such as Slater's of 1879, and the volume on Lancashire place names by Ekwall (1922). The information from these sources has been incorporated into the historical background (*Section* 3.2).

4.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS

4.5.1 No known excavations have been carried out within the study area, although there have been excavations at nearby sites. Excavations were undertaken in 1982 and 1984 at the iron slitting mill (Site 05), which subsequently became a corn mill, on the east side of the St Helens Canal (Operation Groundwork 1986). Other excavations in the region occurred at the alleged moated site at Castle Hill at Newton-le-Willows, in 1987-88 (Lewis 1987).

4.5.2 As a note of potential interest, it was observed, during the field survey, that several posts, with bright orange tops for visibility during aerial reconnaissance, marked a route through the study area just south of the Stanley Bank Incline (Site 07). This would suggest recent below ground activity has occurred in the area in association with the insertion of some form of service.

5. IDENTIFICATION SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 All the fields that are likely to be directly affected by the proposed road diversion were subject to an identification survey, which examined the potential of the area for surface features and earthworks; where possible the survey also examined the ground for artefacts brought up by the plough. The survey aimed to observe and catalogue previously unrecorded sites of archaeological interest and potential (Fig 2).

5.1.2 The two fields at the south-western end of the route were under rough, long grass, shrublands and sparse trees, and, by comparison with aerial photographs taken in the 1960s (JCAS 1961, 146/7), and from the size and age of the trees, it is evident that the area has been waste ground for some considerable period. The extent of the vegetation cover made it impossible to identify earthworks or confidently detect any archaeological features within this area.

5.1.3 In the three north-eastern fields (Fig 2), large amounts of scattered ceramic and stone building materials were identified, albeit in a fragmentary and disturbed state; they were all of nineteenth to twentieth century date. This was potentially the product of the dismantling of various industrial complexes within the area, particularly the buildings associated with the Garswood Park Pits (Site 15) which were shown on the 1909 OS map (Fig 8). The resulting debris had either been deliberately spread across a wide area or subsequent ploughing has disturbed the material and redistributed it. Coal and ash was revealed over the area, probably deriving from the construction and use of the two inclines (Sites 07 and 08) and from the Garswood Park Pits; it was noted that significant amounts of coal slag were concentrated around the surviving Garswood-Pewfall Incline embankment (Site 08), suggesting that either extractive processing waste was used in the make up of the embankments or that these materials had spilled from the wagons passing over the inclines. Large amounts of glazed pottery fragments were identified from these fields, which were mostly of modern (late nineteenth / twentieth century) date and potentially relate to the turn of the century exploitation of the Garswood Park Pits.

5.1.4 The alignment of the Garswood-Pewfall Incline (Site 08, Plates 1 and 2) survived as a field division but even this is now derelict. The incline itself survives best, for a length of 175m, just to the south-east of Stanley Bank Farm, although the raised embankment is being actively eroded by root action from the trees growing on it, by encroachment along the sides by ploughing, and from the impact of numerous rabbit burrows prevalent along the length. The field inspection revealed that in one section, towards the northern end of the feature, the underlying masonry core of the incline was exposed, comprising four or five courses of dry-stone masonry (Plate 2). Whether the entire incline embankment is of the same construction is unclear, as the sides have been masked by the overlying coal and slag.

5.1.5 The Stanley Bank Incline (Site 07, Plate 3), survives as a hardpacked gravel pathway, 2.5m wide, which is suitable for pedestrian and vehicular use. The only feature of note was a short 2m stretch of brick edging seen just south-west of

Stanley Bank Farm. There were no obvious visible remains of the brick-built Copper House Row (Site 06), situated on the northern side of the incline (Site 07), but the vegetation in this area was extremely dense and limited examination of the surface.

5.1.6 Sites 01 (Blackbrook Bridge), 02 (Ship Inn), 03 (Haydock House), 05 (Iron Slitting Mill), 09, 10 and 11 (all part of Boarded Barn) all survived in a similar state to that recorded nine years ago (Cox and Chandler 1993). Site 12, the putative medieval moated site, and Site 14, the Copper Works pond, have similarly not altered in any substantive way; the area in and around the pond is an area of poorly drained mire, and has consequently not been subject to agricultural or other types of development as part of the adjacent Stanley Bank farm. The area surrounding the pond seems to have a raised element, suggesting that the external face of earthworks, potentially relating to the moated site, may survive. However, the wooded nature of the area and the proximity to the remains of the Garswood-Pewfall Incline (Site 08) have meant that the detailed character of any earthworks could not be clearly established.

5.1.7 The location of the cropmark (Site 13) was examined but no discernible earthworks or surface features were identified.

5.1.8 Along the Stanley Bank Incline, and to the north-east of Stanley Bank Farm (Site 16), were the remains of a number of brick structures (Site 17). One was a nearly complete, small brick structure, which was either a shed or an outside toilet. The others comprised a series of walls, which were of differing alignments and had slightly different constructional techniques. They did not appear to be all of one phase, and it is possible that some relate to agricultural use, whilst others were associated with the earlier industrial occupation of the area.

5.1.9 At Stanley Bank Farm, the demolition of a later / modern building has recently taken place and construction work within the remaining building (Site 16, Plate 7) is ongoing. According to the contractors working on the site, two houses are to be built here. Visible at the time of the survey were the remains of what appeared to be underlying foundations within the surviving standing structure (Site 16). This appears to reflect an earlier phase of building, and, though it could not be established if this earlier phase of building was of agricultural or industrial function, the remains of the building in general appear to be consistent with some form of industrial use.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 The results of the assessment have shown that there is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study area; in particular, there is a relict industrial landscape relating to coal extraction, iron working, copper working and stone quarrying. There is also considerable corroborating documentary evidence for settlement and activity in the area. However, very little archaeological field investigation has been undertaken, which severely limits confident assertions of what can be expected. The work at the Slitting Mill (Site 05; Operation Groundwork 1986) illustrates that one site may have three distinct phases of use (for copper production, iron slitting and as a corn mill). The above ground remains, when compared with cartographic sources, demonstrate how much information has already been lost relating to the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century industrial past of the region. In terms of earlier periods, the lack of definitive evidence for extant archaeological remains within the study area means that estimating its presence is difficult. A potential for archaeological sites exists on the basis of extrapolation from known sites in the region, but it is unclear whether industrial activity and more recent ploughing have either removed all the earlier subsoils or, by accumulating and dumping material on top, have preserved them.

6.2 PREHISTORY

6.2.1 There are few known prehistoric sites in the area around the Black Brook stream and Haydock but it is suggested that there may be some potential for such sites, since the small brooks and the light soils of the area may have been attractive to early inhabitants. However, prehistoric sites would be more likely on slightly higher ground, since the area may have been prone to flooding.

6.3 ROMAN

6.3.1 There is little potential for Roman military remains within the area. The Roman roads of the region do not pass close by and there is little recorded evidence, apart from occasional casual finds, to indicate the presence of any Roman sites within the study area. It is likely that the indigenous population was engaged in agricultural activities within the region, but no traces have been found.

6.4 MEDIEVAL

6.4.1 The area contains few confirmed and dated remains from this period. However, it has been demonstrated that the origin of agricultural and small-scale industrial aspects of the landscape may be traced back to this period, but that continued use of the land and buildings has left little trace of this. There is documentary and place-name evidence indicating that the manors of Ashton and Newton-in-Makerfield were in existence by the twelfth to thirteenth centuries at the latest

(Farrer and Brownbill 1911). The agricultural potential of the land for both arable and pastoral use is reflected in the character and wealth of the associated settlements, since the region does have a remarkable number of moated sites (Lewis 2000) and indeed this is the most common type of surviving medieval earthwork in the region. There is one such site allegedly at Stanley Bank Farm (Site 12), and there may be extant sub-surface evidence for such a monument.

6.5 POST-MEDIEVAL

6.5.1 Prior to the impact of modern motor vehicles and the road system accompanying them, the area had been subject to significant levels of improvement during the post-medieval period. The Sankey Navigation / St Helens Canal and the various rail routes have all left their mark on the landscape but have not been subject to research and recording. The entire study area was part of an extensive industrial landscape, initiated by local entrepreneurs, which, in its heyday, utilised and involved a large proportion of the local workforce. The structures, finds and remains, both above and below ground, clearly demonstrate the importance of this period in the social and economic history of the area, with far reaching aspects, such as the construction and purchase of the housing for workers, as well as the local public house. Despite the number of documentary and cartographic sources, there are only limited surface remains of the industrial landscape surviving, limiting our understanding of the industries. However, as has been demonstrated by the excavations at Site 05 (Operation Groundworks 1986), there are potentially significant sub-surface remains, which may hold the key to a full understanding of the development of industries in the region.

6.6 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

6.6.1 The results of the assessment have shown that there is potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study area; in particular, there is a relict industrial landscape relating to a range of extractive and processing industries; there is also considerable corroborating documentary evidence for settlement and activity in the area. However, only limited surface remains survive and very little archaeological field investigation has been undertaken in the area, which severely limits confident assertions of the extent of the industrial remains.

6.6.2 The assessment of significance of the monuments relates to a number of factors: rarity, antiquity, condition/survival, and group value. In the case of group value, if an individual monument is a component of a much larger complex or landscape then its archaeological significance is correspondingly increased. The importance of a monument is normally defined on the basis of the following significance rating:

1	National Importance (ie Scheduled Monument or of Schedulable quality)
2	Regional Importance
3	Local Importance
4	No longer extant

6.6.3 The assessment is based upon the observed evidence and documentary sources; if as a result of further investigation significant sub-surface remains are identified, then this has the potential to affect the rating. The importance rating of the sites listed in the gazetteer (*Appendix 3*) are defined below.

Importance	**Gazetteer Site No**
1	12
2	05, 08, 10
3	02, 03, 04, 07, 09, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
4	06, 18, 19

6.6.4 Site 12, the putative moated site, would be of national importance if it can be demonstrated to be extant. If, however, further investigation indicates that it is no longer extant or severely degraded then its rating would be reduced.

6.6.5 The work at the Slitting Mill (Site 05) illustrates that one site may have had three distinct functions (copper processing, iron slitting, and corn milling), but it is not clear from the cartographic sources and surface evidence what the precise spatial arrangement of the individual complexes was. There is only limited surface survival but, by virtue of the group value and the results of the excavations (Operation Groundwork 1986) which suggest below ground survival, it can be categorised as being of regional importance. The inclines, sites 08 and 10, reflect the development of communication routes over an extended period to bring materials to and from industrial processing areas; they are associated with the Garswood Park Pits and Copper works survive relatively well, hence these are also categorised as of regional importance.

6.6.6 The above ground remains of the overall industrial landscape, when compared to evidence from cartographic sources, demonstrate how much information has already been lost relating to the eighteenth and nineteenth century industrial past of the region. As a result, most of the identified industrial monuments have been categorised as of only local importance.

6.6.7 In terms of earlier periods, the lack of definitive evidence for extant archaeological remains within the study area means that estimating the presence and potential of undiscovered archaeology is difficult. A potential for archaeological sites exists on the basis of extrapolation from known sites in the region, but it is unclear whether industrial activity and more recent ploughing have removed all the earlier subsoils or, by accumulating and dumping material on top, have preserved them.

7. IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 In its *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16,* the Department of the Environment (DoE) advises that archaeological remains '*should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed*' (1990, Para 6). It has been the intention of this project to identify the archaeological potential of the study area, thus allowing the advice of the DoE to be acted upon.

7.1.2 Archaeology is a continually diminishing resource and any disturbance to the ground surface or below ground work, undertaken within the study area, may encounter previously unrecorded archaeological deposits and features; without the recording of such finds, there is a likelihood that crucial information will be destroyed. While few below ground archaeological investigations have been undertaken to date within the survey area, the evidence presented in this report suggests that there is a reasonable potential for the survival of archaeological deposits. However, it is not possible to gauge accurately the impact of any development, as the surface expression, nature and significance of these putative deposits/features is unknown at this time.

7.1.3 The potential impact on each site was assessed using the guidelines set out in the appraisal document issued by the then Department of the Environment Transport and the Regions (DETR 1998) as a framework. This document relates to road schemes and is a recognised, objective methodology suitable for Environmental Impact Assessments.

7.1.4 The major factor in determining the impact was the geographical proximity of the various sites to the proposed scheme. The impacts were defined as:

Category 1: Certain and direct, meaning that they lie along the route of the proposed road itself;

Category 2: Certain and indirect, meaning that the sites lie within, or immediately adjacent and therefore partially within, a 25m wide working corridor;

Category 3: Possible (both direct and indirect), meaning that the work may impact on specific points of potential access outside the working corridor but within the broader study area;

Category 4: No Effect.

7.1.5 The nature of any impact can only be accurately defined for known archaeological sites and resources. The impact on potential or as yet unknown archaeological sites can only be postulated at this stage.

7.1.5 A total of five sites will be directly affected by the route of the A58 road diversion; all are included in the MSMR records. The table below provides a summary of the sites in each category; as listed in the gazetteer (*Appendix 3*).

Category 1	**Category 2**	**Category 3**	**Category 4**
07	02	01	03
08	04		05
13	12		06
15	14		09
10	16		11
	18		17
			19
Totals 5	6	1	7

7.2 DISCUSSION OF IMPACT

7.2.1 An assessment of the impact of the road diversion upon the identified resource is made by comparison with the predicted condition of the resource, should the development not proceed.

7.2.2 ***Future Situation Without the Road Diversion:*** apart from the proposed road diversion, there are foreseeable changes to the identified sites. Notably, there is continuing erosion by biological and mechanical agents on the surviving embanked section of the Garswood-Pewfall Incline (Site 08). In addition, the construction of new housing at Stanley Bank Farm may have detrimental effects on the remaining building (Site 16, Plate 7), which has at least two phases of use; there may also be some impact on the alleged medieval moated site which may be adjacent (Site 12, Plate 6).

7.2.3 There is also the potential for impact upon the buried remains of sites which have yet to be identified or which are of unknown extent. Any buried archaeological remains are likely to suffer some continual erosion whilst the land is maintained as cropped fields. The ploughing, sowing, manuring and crop gathering is done by mechanical means so that not only is the ground disturbed but the machines themselves have a detrimental effect on any surviving structures. The effects are visible in the spreading of material across a wide area, distorting the distribution of artefacts. At present the material being disturbed appears to be related to industrial activity in the area but, if earlier deposits are present and do survive below this level, then they too will eventually be affected.

7.2.4 ***Predicted Effects as a Result of the Construction of the Road Diversion:*** in archaeological terms, the construction work and associated ground disturbance for the construction of the road must be seen to constitute a permanent effect on the archaeological resource.

7.2.5 ***Effects on Known Sites:*** the stripping of topsoil and subsoils has the potential to destroy or severely truncate both buried and above ground archaeological remains, including damage to the Garswood-Pewfall Incline (Site 08, Plates 1 and 2), the Stanley Bank Incline (Site 07, Plate 3), the extension of the Garswood-Pewfall Incline (Site 10), the workings and spur in the Garswood Park Pits area (Site 15), and in the area of the soil marks seen on aerial photographs (Site 13).

7.2.6 The use of heavy machinery in the vicinity of the buildings and other structures could also possibly affect the fabric of the upstanding remains, particularly Stanley House Farm (Site 04) and the Ship Inn (Site 02). Care would therefore need to be taken in the construction phase to ensure that damage to the structure and stability of the buildings did not take place.

7.2.7 ***Effects on Potential Sites:*** the predicted effects of the development are likely to range from complete destruction of below ground archaeological features to minor damage, depending on the scale of activity, and the extent and survival of the archaeology. Heavy plant machinery used during construction would damage below ground remains, especially if the evidence is of a fragile nature. The determination of the presence of buried archaeological remains is not something that can be reliably predicted, or conversely ruled out, with absolute certainty. The results of the desk-top study indicate that the majority of archaeology within the site consists of post-medieval agricultural and industrial remains; however, comparison with other parts of the region means that the potential exists within the study area for sub-surface sites from the prehistoric period. Although it is unlikely, were these to be destroyed or damaged then their rarity within the region would make such a loss major, as opposed to the moderate level of loss of later agricultural and industrial remains.

7.2.8 Overall, the predicted impact of the proposed scheme can be described as moderate, since there is a relatively low level of archaeological potential in the area. However, the impact must be looked at in a wider context. The construction of nearby industrial and residential estates and modern roads has had permanent and detrimental effects on what was once a relatively coherent industrial landscape, which had been in existence for at least 150 years, and was possibly the culmination of progressive, earlier, smaller scale activities associated with the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the area. The fringes of the study area are being lost to development and reversion to agriculture, thus affecting the integrity of the cultural heritage and increasing the importance of the archaeological remains that are present. The study area has a significant representation of industrial remains which is being increasing diminished.

7.2.9 ***Residual Effects:*** the primary effects of the construction works will be the localised destruction of the archaeological resource within the immediate corridor of the road development. Following completion of the road, there will not be a further impact on that resource within the immediate environs. However, there is the potential that, as the road diverts the communications through the area, it will attract further roadside development along its length, which will potentially have an impact upon the adjacent resource which has not been affected by the road development. The residual effects of the development must therefore be described as moderate.

7.2.10 ***Significance of Predicted Effects:*** using the definitions for assessing the significance of effects on cultural heritage (DETR 1998), the conclusion must be that the impact is Moderate; *'Where the extent of the damage or destruction to a cultural heritage site would be medium to large in scale or of moderate magnitude*'. This is a true statement when considering the archaeological resource present and the cultural heritage of the study area. The study area contains numerous elements of the past industrial landscape which have given rise to the local and regional economy. These elements include mineral extraction sites, a complex, multiphase transport system, housing, processing and manufacturing sites. It is important to understand that these elements form part of a composite landscape, which reflects the cultural heritage of the area. This resource is under continual threat in one form or another and is a constantly diminishing resource, from aspects such as the expansion of residential areas and reversion to agricultural use. Development would destroy the integrity of this landscape by damaging, removing or modifying the various elements of which it is comprised. As examples, the extraction site (Site 15) and the Garswood-Pewfall Incline (Site 08) only partially survive at present but currently represent the total amount of resource we have available; to damage / modify these further means that both the individual sites are destroyed and that the cultural landscape becomes increasingly fragmented and meaningless. In addition, the fact that the possible medieval moated site at Stanley Bank Farm (Site 12) is one of several in the area actually reinforces its importance as a resource rather than detracts from it, since the proximity of such sites raises questions concerning land divisions, contemporaneity, and the function of such sites.

7.2.11 The effects of the construction of the road diversion on the archaeology of the area are likely to be '*medium in scale and of a moderate magnitude*'. The study area is certainly of local importance, expressing both the past and current economy of the community, and the damage or modification of the sites in Category 1 will have an effect on the archaeology. The effects will not be minor, as several sites will, if the scheme goes ahead, be irretrievably altered, although the archaeology of the area will not be entirely erased. When comparing the archaeology of the study area to that of the surrounding region, it is clear that it is of regional importance, particularly in regard to the history of some of the significant land owning families, including the Gerard family, and entrepreneurs such as Thomas Patten, who built the Stanley Copper Works in 1773.

7.2.12 ***Predicted Effects during Operation of the Road Diversion:*** the loss of the archaeological resource has already been discussed as a predicted effect during construction. This means that, during operations on the site, the effects on the archaeology should be minimal but the impact on the cultural heritage will be a continuing issue in terms of the permanent disruption of the landscape. It is worth highlighting that, although the archaeology within the study area will have been appropriately recorded, any necessity to maintain, repair or improve services in the future in or adjacent to the site of any archaeological resource may be subject to further archaeological investigations.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 EVALUATION

8.1.1 The archaeological resource within the proposed development corridor has only limited surface survival and, given the extensive amount of artefactual and industrial debris recovered from the fields at the north-eastern end of the route, there is the potential for industrial sub-surface remains in areas where there is no surface expression. It is therefore recommended that, in accordance with the Department of the Environment's (DoE) *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (1990), a programme of evaluation be undertaken along the length of the route to investigate the sub-surface potential of the area, which would aim to establish the extent, survival and character of the identified sites and also identify as yet undiscovered sites within the corridor. The evaluation would take the form of trial trenching and would, for the most part, be targeted on the identified sites, but would also test, albeit to a lesser extent, areas with no defined resource. In particular, this programme of evaluation should examine the area of the cropmark site (Site 13) to establish the character, function, survival, and date of any sub-surface remains, and also the area around the putative moated site (Site 12), to establish the presence and character of any medieval remains.

8.2 PRESERVATION *IN-SITU*

8.2.1 The basic principle behind the PPG 16 guidance is that, where possible, archaeological sites should be preserved *in-situ*, and only where this is not possible should a programme of mitigative recording be undertaken. Five sites (Sites 07, 08, 10, 13 and 15) will be affected, which fall into Category 1, since they lie on the route of the road diversion itself. While an adjustment of the road line to the south may potentially prevent damage to Site 13, for the remaining four sites in this category a slight adjustment of the road line would not prevent damage to the monuments. The extant element of the Garswood Park Pits (Site 15) is a mine shaft, and it may be possible to avoid this element, but it is anticipated that the underlying sub-surface remains for this site will be extensive, and thus it is suggested that avoidance will not be an appropriate strategy for this site.

8.2.2 Six sites will be affected which are in Category 2, meaning that the sites lie within, or immediately adjacent to, the line of the diversion. These for the most part will not be directly affected by the development and if, at all possible, should be avoided. However, in the case of Site 12, the putative moated site, the extent or survival of the monument is unknown and any mitigative strategy is dependent upon the results of the evaluation.

8.3 MITIGATION RECORDING

8.3.1 While there is an evident need to undertake further investigation to establish the precise impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource, there are some features with substantial surface expressions for which it is

possible at this stage to define the impact of the development and therefore a mitigation strategy can be proposed. The two inclines, Stanley Bank (Site 07) and Garswood-Pewfall (Sites 08 and 10), are an intrinsic part of both the cultural heritage of the area and the available archaeological resource. The road diversion will cross both these sites, which will lead to their partial destruction. In accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Department of the Environment's (DoE) *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (1990), it is suggested that a programme of recording should take place prior to any construction ground works. It is therefore recommended that a detailed topographic survey be undertaken of all surface features, including the inclines, that will be affected by the road construction. In addition, it is recommended that selective excavation of the inclines be undertaken to establish their character and form of construction.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

9.1 PRIMARY SOURCES

9.1.1 *Cartographic Sources*

Ordnance Survey, 1849 First Edition 6":1mile Sheets 101 part i and ii

Ordnance Survey, 1894 First Edition 25":1mile Sheet 101.14

Ordnance Survey, 1891 Second Edition 6":1mile Sheet 101

Ordnance Survey, 1909 Third Edition 6":1mile Sheet 101

Ordnance Survey, 1929 Fourth Edition 6":1mile Sheet 101

Ordnance Survey, 1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales

Saxton, T, 1577 Map of Lancashire

Speed, J, 1610 Map of Lancashire

Plan of the Sankey Navigation (1759/63), GMCRO E17/210/282 – copy at MSMR

Yates, W, 1786 Map of Lancashire

Murray, S, 1830 Map of Lancashire

9.1.2 *Lancashire County Record Office (LCRO), Preston*

DDX Miscellaneous group of documents comprising surveys and deeds relating to property and changing tenants in the general area

DDCc Diocesan Records, which record the work of the church commissioners

DDGe Various Gerard of Ashton-in-Makerfield papers

DDHk Hawkeshead-Talbot of Chorley collection of papers

DRL 1/5 Plan of the Township of Ashton-in-Makerfield (1839), Tithe Map

DRL 1/34 Plan of the Township of Haydock (1839), Tithe Map

DRL 1/61 Plan of the Township of Parr (1843), Tithe Map

NC National Coal Board records dating from 1893-1947 for the Garswood Hall Colliery Co, based in Ashton-in-Makerfield

9.1.3 *St Helens Local History Library (StHLH)*

StHLH M/BA/7 Calendar of Hughes papers and other collections concerning the Lancashire Copper industry

StHLH A68(P) Stanley Bank iron slitting mill, leaflet produced by St Helens Countryside Ranger Service, 1984

9.1.4 ***Aerial Photographs***

JCAS 1961, run 12 shots 146/7

9.2 SECONDARY SOURCES

Allen, P, 1991 *The first Michael Hughes of Sherdley Hall, Sutton, St Helens*, MA Diss Univ Liverpool

Baines, E, 1893 *The History, Directory and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster*, Liverpool (repr 1968)

Barker, TC, and Harris, JR, 1954 *A Merseyside town in the industrial revolution: St Helens 1750-1900*, Liverpool

Binns, J, 1851 *Notes on the Agriculture of Lancashire*, Preston

Bray, W, and Trump, D, 1988 *The Penguin Dictionary of Archaeology*, London

Butlin, RA, 1993 *Historical Geography: through the gates of time and space*, London

Chitty, GS, 1982 Merseyside: Moated Sites Research Programme, in D Wilson (ed), *Moated Sites Res Gp Rep*, **10**, 13-19

Colgrave, B, and Mynors, RAB (eds), 1940 *Bede's ecclesiastical history of the English people*, Oxford

Countryside Commission, 1998 *Countryside Character, Volume 2: North West*, Cheltenham

Cowell, RW, 1991 The Prehistory of Merseyside, in The Archaeology of Merseyside, *J Merseyside Archaeol Soc*, **7**, 21-61

Cowell, RW, and Innes, JB, 1994 The Wetlands of Merseysidem Lancaster Imprints, **2**, Lancaster

Cox, P, and Chandler J, 1993 *A58 Blackbrook Diversion: Environmental Impact Assessment, - Archaeological and Historical Assessment*, AC Archaeology unpubl rep

Cunliffe, B, 1991 *Iron Age Communities*, 3rd edn, London

Department of the Environment (DoE), 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16*, London

Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR), 1998 *A New Deal For Trunk Roads in England: guidance on the new approach to appraisal*, London

Dunlop, GA, and Fairclough, B, 1935 The Roman Road from Newton Brook to the South of the Parish Church, Warrington, *Trans Hist Soc Lancashire Cheshire*, **85**, 99-130

Edwards, BJN, 1978 An Annotated Check-list of Pre-Conquest Sculpture in the Ancient County of Lancashire, *Lancashire Archaeol J*, **1**, 53-82

Ekwall, E, 1922 *The Place-names of Lancashire*, Manchester

English Heritage 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edn, London

English Heritage, 2002 *English Heritage Official Web Site*, London

Farrer, W, and Brownbill, J, 1911 *The Victoria History of the Counties of England: Lancashire*, **6**, London

Freke, DJ, 1982 An Unsuspected Pre-Conquest Church and Cemetery at Winwick, Cheshire, *CBA Churches Newsletter*, July, 7-8

Hadfield, C, 1984 *British Canals: an Illustrated History*, 7th edn, Newton Abbot

Hallam, J, 1980 *Archaeology in the Central Lancashire New Town: report on the surveys and excavations 1975-79*, unpubl rep

Harris, JR, 1950 Michael Hughes of Sutton: the influence of Welsh copper on Lancashire business, 1780-1815, *Trans Hist Soc Lancashire Cheshire*, **101**, 139-67

Harris, JR, 1964 *The Copper King*, Liverpool

Harrison, W, 1892 The turnpike roads of Lancashire and Cheshire, *Trans Lancashire Cheshire Antiq Soc*, **10**, 237-47

Hartley, B, and Fitts, L, 1988 *The Brigantes*, Gloucester

Haselgrove, C, 1996 The Iron Age, in R Newman (ed) *The Archaeology of Lancashire: Present State and Future Priorities*, Lancaster, 61-74

Innes, JB, and Tomlinson, PR, 1991 Environmental Archaeology, *J Merseyside Archaeol Soc*, **7**, 1-21

Jones, W, 1996 *Dictionary of Industrial Archaeology*, Gloucestershire

Kenyon, D, 1991 *The Origins of Lancashire*, Manchester

Knoop, D, 1908, Coal mining, in Farrer and Brownbill (eds) 1908, 340-380

Lewis, JM, 1987 *Vernacular Buildings on the Lancashire Plain*, North West Archaeol Trust Rep, **2**, 23-28

Lewis, JM, 1991 Medieval Landscapes and Estates, in The Archaeology of Merseyside, *J Merseyside Archaeol Soc*, **7**, 87-105

Lewis, JM, 2000 The Medieval Earthworks of the Hundred of West Derby: tenurial evidence and physical structure, *BAR Brit Ser*, **310**, Oxford

Margary, ID, 1957 *Roman Roads in Britain*, **2**, London

Middleton, R, Wells, CE, and Huckerby, E, 1995 *The Wetlands of North Lancashire*, Lancaster Imprints, **4**, Lancaster

Middleton, R, 1996 The Neolithic and Bronze Age, in R Newman (ed), *The Archaeology of Lancashire: Present State and Future Priorities*, Lancaster, 35-60

Newman, RM, 1996 The Dark Ages, in R Newman (ed), *The Archaeology of Lancashire: Present State and Future Priorities*, Lancaster, 93-108

O'Hanlon, DM, 1991 Dark Age Merseyside, in The Archaeology of Merseyside, *J Merseyside Archaeol Soc*, **7**, 75-87

Operation Groundwork, 1986 *Report and Gazetteer on Industrial Archaeology of the Carr Mill Area*, unpubl rep

Oxford Archaeology North (OAN), 2002 *Survey Levels*, Unpubl doc

Parker, J, 1904 Lancashire Assize Rolls, part I, *Lancashire Cheshire Rec Soc*, **47**, Manchester

Parker, J, 1905 Lancashire Assize Rolls, part II, *Lancashire Cheshire Rec Soc* **49**, Manchester

Philpott, RA, 1991 Merseyside in the Roman Period, in The Archaeology of Merseyside, *J Merseyside Archaeological Soc*, **7**, 61-75

Rathje, WL, and Schiffer, MB, 1982 *Archaeology*, London

Shotter, D, 1997 *Romans and Britons in North West England*, Lancaster

Sibson, E, 1846 An Account of the Opening of an Ancient Barrow Called Castle Hill, near Newton-in-Makerfield, in the County of Lancashire, *Manchester Lit and Phil Memoirs*, n ser, **7**, 325-347

Slater, 1879 *Directory of Lancashire*, St Helens

Strickland, T, 1995 *The Romans at Wilderspool*, Warrington

Vincent, JAC (ed), 1893, Lancashire Lay Subsidies 1216-1307, *Lancashire Cheshire Rec Soc*, **27**, Manchester

Walker, F, 1939 *Historical geography of South-West Lancashire before the industrial revolution*, Chetham Soc, **103**, Manchester

Walton, JK, 1987 *Lancashire: a social history, 1558-1939*, Manchester

APPENDIX 2
PROJECT DESIGN

Oxford
Archaeology
North

May 2002

A58 BLACKBROOK ROAD DIVERSION
ST HELENS
MERSEYSIDE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Proposals

The following project design is offered in response to a request from Sarah Coffey of The Environment Partnership for an archaeological assessment at A58 Blackbrook Road, St Helens, Merseyside.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North has been invited by Sarah Coffey of The Environment Partnership to submit a project design and costs for an archaeological assessment to incorporate within an Environmental Assessment for the proposed A58 Blackbrook Road Diversion, St Helens, Merseyside. The archaeological work is in accordance with the requirements of the Merseyside County Council Planing Department and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16; the project design has been prepared in accordance with a brief by Sarah-Jane Farr, Merseyside Archaeological Service. The assessment follows on from one undertaken by AC Archaeology in 1993 (Cox and Chandler 1993) and is required to augment the earlier study in the light of more recent discoveries, and changes to the landscape since 1993.

1.2 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY (NORTH)

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OAN) (formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) has considerable experience of the evaluation and assessment of sites of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large scale projects during the past 20 years. Evaluations and assessments have taken place within the planning process, to fulfil the requirements of clients and planning authorities, to very rigorous timetables. OA(N) has undertaken numerous archaeological assessments and studies within Merseyside.

1.2.2 OA(N) has the professional expertise and resource to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency. OA(N) and all its members of staff operate subject to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct, and OA(N) is a registered organisation with the IFA (No 17).

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The following programme has been designed in accordance with a brief by Sarah-Jane Farr of Merseyside Archaeological Service to provide an accurate archaeological assessment of the designated area, within its broader context. The principal purpose of the assessment is to enhance the earlier study (Cox and Chandler 1993), which, by virtue of its date, does not allow for new and enhanced records to the Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record, and does not provide a record of the present condition of the surface monuments. The enhanced assessment will fit into a proposed new Environmental Statement and the drawings will be digitally enhanced onto the updated alignment of the road. The required stages to achieve these ends are as follows:

2.2 ***Desk Top Survey***

To accrue an organised body of data to inform the planning brief. It requires an assessment of the archaeological and landscape resource, including an appraisal of the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The existing study does not incorporate OS or tithe mapping which would be required to produce a basic map regression and so there will need to be a visit to the record office for the Lancashire Record Office and potentially also to the St Helens Local History and Archive Library.

2.3 ***Identification Survey***

An identification survey to record the character of any extant earthworks within the study area and provide an assessment of the archaeological significance of the earthwork remains. If any fields have been ploughed they will be subject to an artefact survey to identify evidence of lithic or ceramic assemblages indicative of early activity.

2.4 ***Assessment Report***

A written assessment report will assess the significance of the data generated by this programme within a local and regional context in order to inform the planning brief for the road scheme. It will advise on the impact on the resource of the anticipated development within the site, and will identify both opportunities and constraints for/of the sites development.

3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the stages and objectives of the archaeological work summarised above. The defined programme provides for both a documentary study and a field identification survey of the study area.

3.2 DESK- BASED STUDY

3.2.1 The following will be undertaken as appropriate, depending on the availability of source material, and will be intended to augment the earlier survey rather than replace it.

3.2.2 ***Documentary and cartographic material:*** this work will rapidly address those sources of information that may have been enhanced since the original survey and will also capture cartographic sources to enable a map regression for the area. It will include an appraisal of the Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record, as well as early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe and estate plans etc.) as may be reasonably available. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the post-medieval occupation and land-use of the area. Any photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record or County record Office will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The study will examine place and field name evidence for the site and its environs. This work will involve visits and or correspondence searches of the following repositories: Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record, Lancashire County Record Office, Preston, the St Helens Local History and Archive Library, and the OA(N) library.

3.2.3 ***Aerial Photography:*** a brief survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. The Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, in Maghull (0151 934 4951) for aerial photography.

3.3 IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

3.3.1 ***Access:*** liaison for basic site access will be undertaken through The Environment Partnership.

3.3.2 It is proposed to undertake an OAN 'level 1' survey of the study area. This is a rapid survey undertaken alongside a desk top study as part of a site assessment. It is an initial site inspection intended to identify the extant archaeological resource. It represents the minimum standard of record and is appropriate to exploratory survey aimed at the discovery of previously unrecorded sites. Its aim is to record the existence, location and extent of any such site. The emphasis for the recording is on the written description which will record type and period and would not normally exceed *c*50 words. The extent of a site is defined for sites or features greater than 50m in size and smaller sites are shown with a cross. The reconnaissance will be undertaken in a systematic fashion, walking on approximately 30m wide transects, within the extent of the defined study area.

3.3.3 If any of the fields are ploughed at the time of the survey then an artefact survey will be undertaken to examine the potential for artefact scatters. The artefact survey will involve walking along an average of 12m wide transects, which corresponds with the average width of plough 'tram lines' and this will identify the exposed artefacts, although only pre-nineteenth century material will be collected. Isolated artefacts will be individually bagged and allocated a unique record number; however, clearly defined artefact scatters will be collectively bagged and numbered. Analysis of the artefacts will be undertaken by in-house lithics specialists.

3.3.4 It is proposed to use a combination of Global Positioning System (GPS) techniques to locate and record the features and artefact sites. GPS instrumentation uses electronic distance measurement along radio frequencies to satellites to enable a positional fix in latitude and longitude which can be converted mathematically to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The use of GPS techniques has proved to be an essential and extremely cost effective means of locating monuments, and can achieve accuracies of better than +/- 1m.

3.3.5 A photographic record will be undertaken simultaneously. This fieldwork will result in the production of plans at a scale of 1: 2500 or any other appropriate scale required, recording the location of each of the sites listed in the gazetteer. All archaeological information collected in the course of field inspection will be recorded in standardised form, and will include accurate national grid references. This will form the basis of a gazetteer, to be submitted as part of the report.

3.3.6 ***Health and Safety:*** OAN provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Unit Safety policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (1997) and risk assessments are implemented for all projects.

3.4 ASSESSMENT REPORT

3.4.1 ***Archive:*** the results of Stage 3.2 and 3.3 will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It will include summary processing and analysis of any features and finds recovered during fieldwork.

3.4.2 This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Central for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCii files (as appropriate), and a synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and the report) will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (RCHM(E)), as appropriate. OA(N) practice is to deposit the original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic, and plastic media) with the Lancashire Record Office.

3.4.3 ***Collation of data:*** the data generated by 3.2 and 3.3 (above) 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.

3.4.4 ***Assessment Report:*** one bound and one unbound copy of the report will be submitted to the Client, and a further copy submitted to the Merseyside Sites and Monuments Record. The final report, following completion of the identification survey, will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including maps and gazetteers of known or suspected sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area. It will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work, but not examined in detail. It will include a copy of the project design. It will provide an assessment of past and present land use.

3.4.5 The report will identify areas of defined archaeology, an assessment and statement of the actual and potential archaeological significance of any features within the broader context of regional and national archaeological priorities will be made. Illustrative material will include a location map for the identified resource.

3.4.6 ***Proposals:*** the report will make a clear statement of the impact of the road scheme upon the identified archaeological resource. It will identify both the opportunities and the constraints for the development and will make recommendations for the management, mitigation and evaluation of the identified resource.

3.4.7 ***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; they are 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.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

4.1 It is envisaged that the various stages of the project outlined above would follow on consecutively, where appropriate. The phases of work would comprise:

i Desk-Based Assessment
2 days (on site)

ii Identification Survey

1 day (on site)

iii ***Assessment Report***
6 days (desk-based).

4.2 OA(N) can execute projects at very short notice once an agreement has been signed with the client. The desk-based study is scheduled for completion within three weeks from the completion of the field work.

4.3 The project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA(N) Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, qualified archaeologists, each with several years professional expertise.

APPENDIX 2
GAZETTEER OF SITES

Site number	**01**
Site name	A58 Bridge
NGR	SJ 5346 9656
Site type	Structure / Bridge
Period	Post-medieval
SMR No	5396/17
Sources	Plan of Sankey Navigation of 1759/63; Parr Tithe map of 1843; 1st ed OS 1:10 560 (1849), 1st ed OS 1: 25 000 (1892)
Description	Bridge over the canal in Parr township.
Assessment	Category 3

Site number	**02**
Site name	Blackbrook Inn, now known as the Ship Inn
NGR	SJ 5351 9660
Site type	Structure / Roofed Building / Inn
Period	1790s
SMR No	5396/26
Sources	Parr Tithe map of 1843; 1st ed OS 1:10 560 (1849); 1sted OS 1: 25 000 (1892); Identification Survey
Description	Constructed in the 1790s along the side of the main road, the building was bought in 1798 by the Mona Mine Co for use by the employees from the Stanley Works, close by. The building is currently covered in render and painted white which obscures the architectural details, but it is clearly of two storeys with a variety of window styles and probable wing extensions on either side of the main building.
Assessment	Category 2

Site number	**03**
Site name	Haydock House / Black Brooks Tenement
NGR	SJ 5370 9659
Site type	Structure / Roofed Building / Farm
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	5396/25 and /2
Sources	Haydock Survey by Yoxall of 1743; Haydock Tithe map (1839); 1st ed OS 1:10 560 (1849); 1st ed OS 1: 25 000 (1892)
Description	Several buildings are shown surrounding a small yard on the plan of 1743. By the time of the OS 1st edition (1849) the buildings appear to have been enlarged and a pump is visible in the yard. Ten years earlier the buildings and land are known, from the Tithe, to have been owned by Thomas Hegh Esq.
Assessment	Category 4

Site number	**04**
Site name	Stanley House and Farm
NGR	SJ 5360 9672
Site type	Structure / Roofed Building / Farm
Period	Eighteenth century
SMR No	5396/42
Sources	Yates' map of 1786; Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe of 1836; 1st ed OS 1:10 560 (1849); 1st ed OS 1: 25 000 (1894); Identification Survey
Description	A small complex of red brick buildings, for both occupation and general farm usage, has a typical eighteenth century rural style and is currently secluded behind vegetation.

Assessment Category 2

Site number **05**
Site name Stanley Bank
NGR SJ 5346 9688
Site type Iron Slitting Mill; Copper Works; Corn Mill
Period Late eighteenth century
SMR No 5396/28
Sources 1st ed OS 1:10 560 of 1849; 1st ed OS 1: 25 000 of 1894; Operation Groundwork 1986; StHLH/M/BA/7
Description The site was constructed shortly after the Stanley Mill Company was formed in 1773. It is suggested that the complex of buildings included not only the slitting mill and the forges but also several which housed small-scale manufacture, including nail production. A water wheel provided the power, derived from the Stanley Brook, and the St Helens Canal provided transport for both raw materials and the finished products. By 1845 the mill had been converted into a corn mill, which remained in use until sometime between 1890 and 1909 when the site was dismantled and cleared.

In the immediate vicinity of the slitting mill, and operating from a similar period, was the site of the Stanley Copper Works which was established as a result of an agreement between the Warrington Company (of copper manufacturers) and the Gerard family trustees (coalmasters) in 1771. The works appear to have prospered again during the period 1785-*c*1800, and were certainly still in production between 1800 and 1810 (StHLH/M/BA/7). The date of their demolition remains unclear. The location of the Copper Works can not be precisely established but it was depicted on the Yates' Map (1786) and was evidently in the immendiate vicinity of the Iron Slitting Mill.

Assessment Category 2

Site number **06**
Site name Copper House Row
NGR SJ 5361 9684
Site type Site of Cottages
Period Nineteenth Century
SMR No 5396/22
Sources Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe of 1836; 1st ed OS 1:10 560 (1849); 1st ed OS 1: 25 000 (1894); Identification Survey
Description A row of Workers' houses was constructed for the employees at Stanley Copper Works. There appears to have been 17 terraced houses with adjoining plots at their rear and outbuildings further back. They were in existence in 1894 but by 1909 there is no sign of them on the OS map, implying they were dismantled and the land cleared. The site is an open green field at present.
Assessment Category 2

Site number **07**
Site name Stanley Bank Incline
NGR SJ 5367 9689
Site type Site of Rail Road
Period 1773
SMR No 5396/32 and 33
Sources Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe of 1836; 1st ed OS 1:10 560 (1849); 1st ed OS 1: 25 000 (1894); Identification Survey
Description As part of the construction of the Stanley Copper Works, the incline was built to transport materials. It was over 400m long and was constructed in 1773; it was topped with iron rails and wooden sleepers, which had been dismantled by 1845. Much of the

	route, from Gerard's Quay north-east towards and beyond the A58, still exists as a gravel-packed trackway over 3m wide.
Assessment	Category 1

Site number	**08**
Site name	Garswood-Pewfall Incline
NGR	SJ 5374 9689
Site type	Incline
Period	Eighteenth century
SMR No	5396/34
Sources	Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe of 1836; 1st ed OS 1:10 560 (1849), 1st ed OS 1: 25 000 (1894); Identification Survey
Description	The incline runs north-east from Gerard's Quay to the collieries at Garswood and Pewfall. It runs on a similar alignment to the Stanley Bank Incline but lies to the south of it. This was an embanked rail line and was topped with iron rails and sleepers. Much of it has been destroyed but to the south-east of Stanley Bank Farm a 150m section of the incline does survive. Here it appears to have been at least partially constructed from laid stonework, which was 1m high.
Assessment	Category 1

Site number	**09**
Site name	Boarded Barn
NGR	SJ 5397 9679
Site type	Structure / Roofed Building / Cottages
Period	Nineteenth century
SMR No	5396/3 and 5396/4
Sources	Haydock Tithe map of 1839; 1st ed OS 1:10 560 (1849); 1st ed OS 1: 25 000 (1892)
Description	Three cottages have been constructed, one behind the other, with one fronting onto the main road. These formed the western side of an open yard. A further four cottages were parallel to the main road, forming the northern side of the open yard. At the time of the Tithe Map in 1839, the cottages were all owned by Thomas Hegh Esq.
Assessment	Category 4

Site number	**10**
Site name	Garswood-Pewfall Incline
NGR	SJ 5412 9725, 5407 9740
Site type	Incline / Mineral railway
Period	Nineteenth century
SMR No	-
Sources	3rd edn OS 25" to 1 mile map (1909); Identification Survey
Description	An extension on the mineral railway runs out from Site 08 into Garswood Park Pits. A further line extends north-west from the colliery. The remains of the embanked railway survives to the north of colliery.
Assessment	Category 1

Site number	**11**
Site name	Haydock Colliery Housing
NGR	SJ 539 967
Site type	Structure / Roofed Building / Cottages
Period	Nineteenth century
SMR No	5396/12
Sources	1st edn OS 1: 25 000 (1894)
Description	A series of coal miners cottages and houses was built over 10 years by Richard Evans and Sons Co. They are typical Victorian terraces adjacent to the A58, which, in 1894,

	had a tram running along it. These mark the beginning of building on the open space south of the A58.
Assessment	Category 4

Site number	**12**
Site name	Stanley Bank Farm
NGR	SJ 5375 9704
Site type	Site of Moated Structure
Period	Medieval
SMR No	5397/3
Sources	Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe of 1836; Identification Survey
Description	The possible site of a medieval moated structure is now occupied by a pond (Site 14). On a visit by the SMR officer in 1992, and on several since, no certain surviving remains of any moat have been identified although no definitive work has been undertaken. The original squared shape has altered, perhaps as a result of nineteenth century infilling of the pond with industrial residues and debris.
Assessment	Category 2

Site number	**13**
Site name	Stanley Bank Farm
NGR	SJ 5388 9704
Site type	Aerial Photographs
Period	Unknown
SMR No	5397/11
Sources	Haydock Tithe map of 1839; Identification Survey
Description	Several linear soil marks have been seen in aerial photographs, which correspond to the position of previous field boundaries known from the 1839 Tithe Map. A sub-rectangular mark east of Stanley Bank Farm, adjacent to the Garswood-Pewfall Incline (Site 08), may represent a site of below ground extraction.
Assessment	Category 1

Site number	**14**
Site name	Stanley Bank Farm 'Copperworks'
NGR	SJ 5379 9702
Site type	Structure / Building Remains, and Pond
Period	1773
SMR No	5397/10
Sources	Yates' map of 1786; Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe of 1836; 1st ed OS 1:10 560 (1849); 1st ed OS 1: 25 000 (1894); LCRO DDGe(E) 100-102; Identification Survey
Description	The Copper works complex was originally built in 1773 by Thomas Patten and was the first copper smelting works in the St Helens area. In 1785 the business was taken over by the Mona Mine Co. The business ceased in 1814 and by 1849 the site was in use as a farm. It is unclear how the copper works to the west, on the eastern side of the St Helens canal, relates to the premises at Stanley Bank Farm. The pond has somewhat irregular edges and is approximately 60m x 40m. It may have provided water power or water for processing applications. The remaining standing roofless, brick building (Site 16) may either be a remnant of structures involved in the copper works (rather than simply a farm building) or be located over an earlier structure. There are numerous remains of brick structures in the vicinity but it is unclear whether they relate to agricultural or industrial use.
Assessment	Category 2

Site number	**15**
Site name	Garswood Colliery

NGR	SJ 5413 9731
Site type	Subterranean site and site of structures
Period	Eighteenth / nineteenth centuries
SMR No	5497/10
Sources	OS 3rd edn 1:10 560 (1909), OS 4th ed 1:10 560 (1929); Identification Survey
Description	Small structures and various shafts appear on the 1909 OS map but on the later 1929 edition the same site is referred to simply as 'old shafts'. An exposed shaft is visible in the fields today. The 1909 OS map shows an extensive colliery in this area, called the Garswood Colliery, the extant remains which were connected by the offshoots of the Garswood-Pewfall Incline.
Assessment	Category 1

Site number	**16**
Site name	Stanley Bank Farm
NGR	SJ 5379 9700
Site type	Structure / Roofless Building
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	-
Sources	Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe of 1836; 1st ed OS 1:10 560 (1849); 1st ed OS 1: 25 000 (1894); Identification Survey
Description	The standing shell of a brick building with visible below ground, earlier foundations. The structure is currently undergoing extensive renovation to form a new house. It stands north of the Copperworks pond (Site 14) and south of the Stanley Bank Incline (Site 07). The earlier foundations may relate to industrial use of the site.
Assessment	Category 2

Site number	**17**
Site name	Stanley Bank Farm
NGR	SJ 5380 9705
Site type	Structure
Period	Post Medieval
SMR No	-
Sources	1st ed OS 1: 25 000 (1894); Identification Survey
Description	A number of brick structures, of varying degrees of survival, are situated approximately 200m north-east of Stanley Bank Farm. They are almost certainly outbuildings but it is unclear whether they all relate to the use of the land for agriculture or whether any were remnants of the earlier industrial activity on the site.
Assessment	Category 2

Site number	**18**
Site name	Vicarage Road
NGR	SJ 5431 9716
Site type	Site of Sandstone Quarry
Period	Post-Medieval
SMR No	-
Sources	1st ed OS 6" to 1 mile map (1849)
Description	A sandstone quarry is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1849), to the south of Clipsley Brook. The site has subsequently been developed and no remains of the quarry survive.
Assessment	Category 2

Site number	**19**
Site name	Stanley House
NGR	SJ 5362 9716

Site type	Engine Pit
Period	Post Medieval
SMR No	-
Sources	1st ed OS 6" to 1 mile map (1849)
Description	An engine pit is shown on the OS 1st edition map (1849) at Stanley House Farm. The site has subsequently been developed for Stanley House Farm and no remains of the pit survive.
Assessment	Category 2

ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig 1: A58 Blackbrook Diversion: Location Map
Fig 2: A58 Road Diversion Route and Gazetteer Sites
Fig 3: Extract from the map of Lancashire (Yates 1786)
Fig 4: Murray's Map of Lancashire (1830)
Fig 5: Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe Map 1839 (Sketch)
Fig 6: OS 1st edition 6" to 1 mile map (1849)
Fig 7: OS 1st edition 1:2500 map (1894)
Fig 8: OS 3rd edition 6" to 1 mile map (1909)
Fig 9: OS 4th edition 6" to 1 mile map (1929)

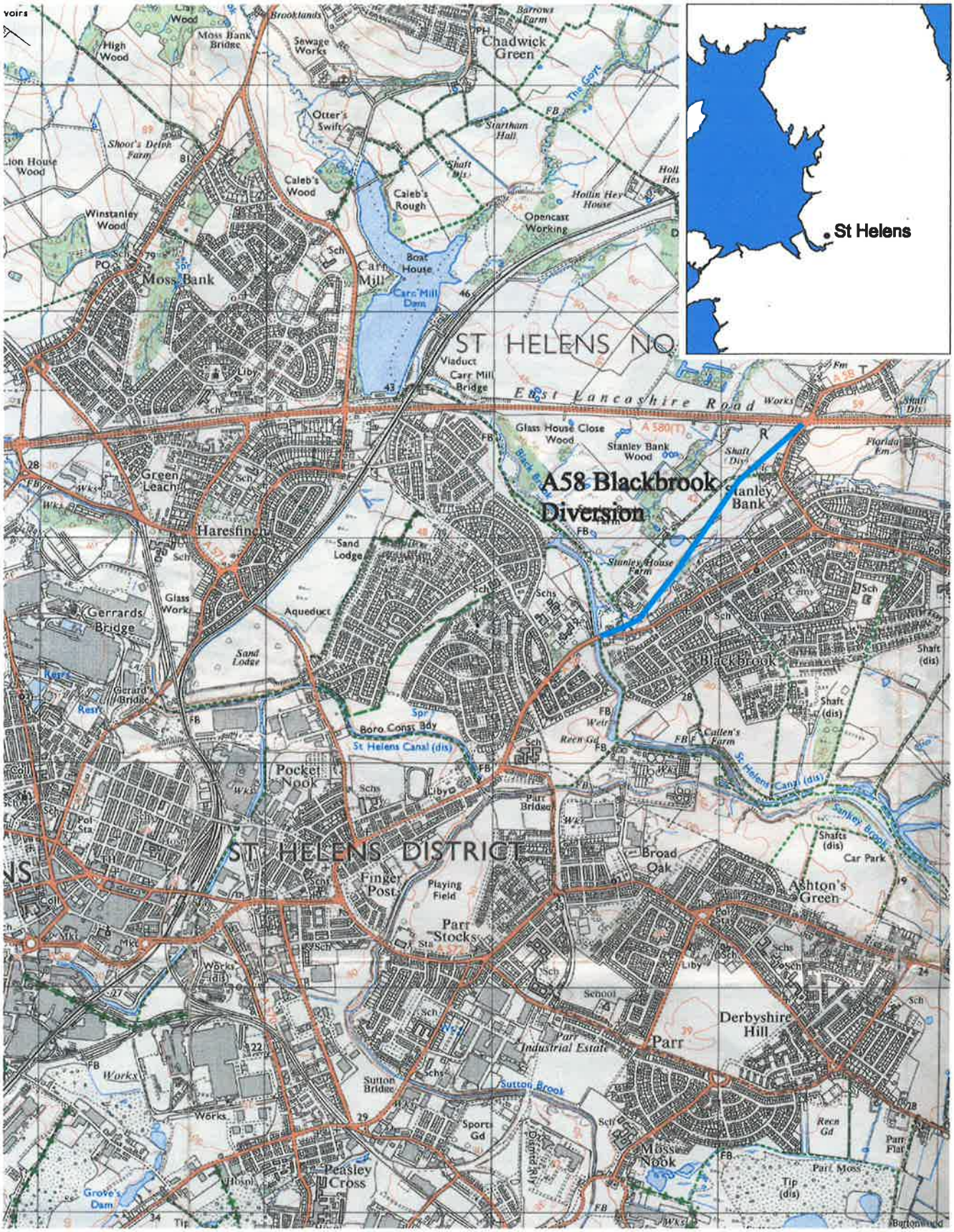
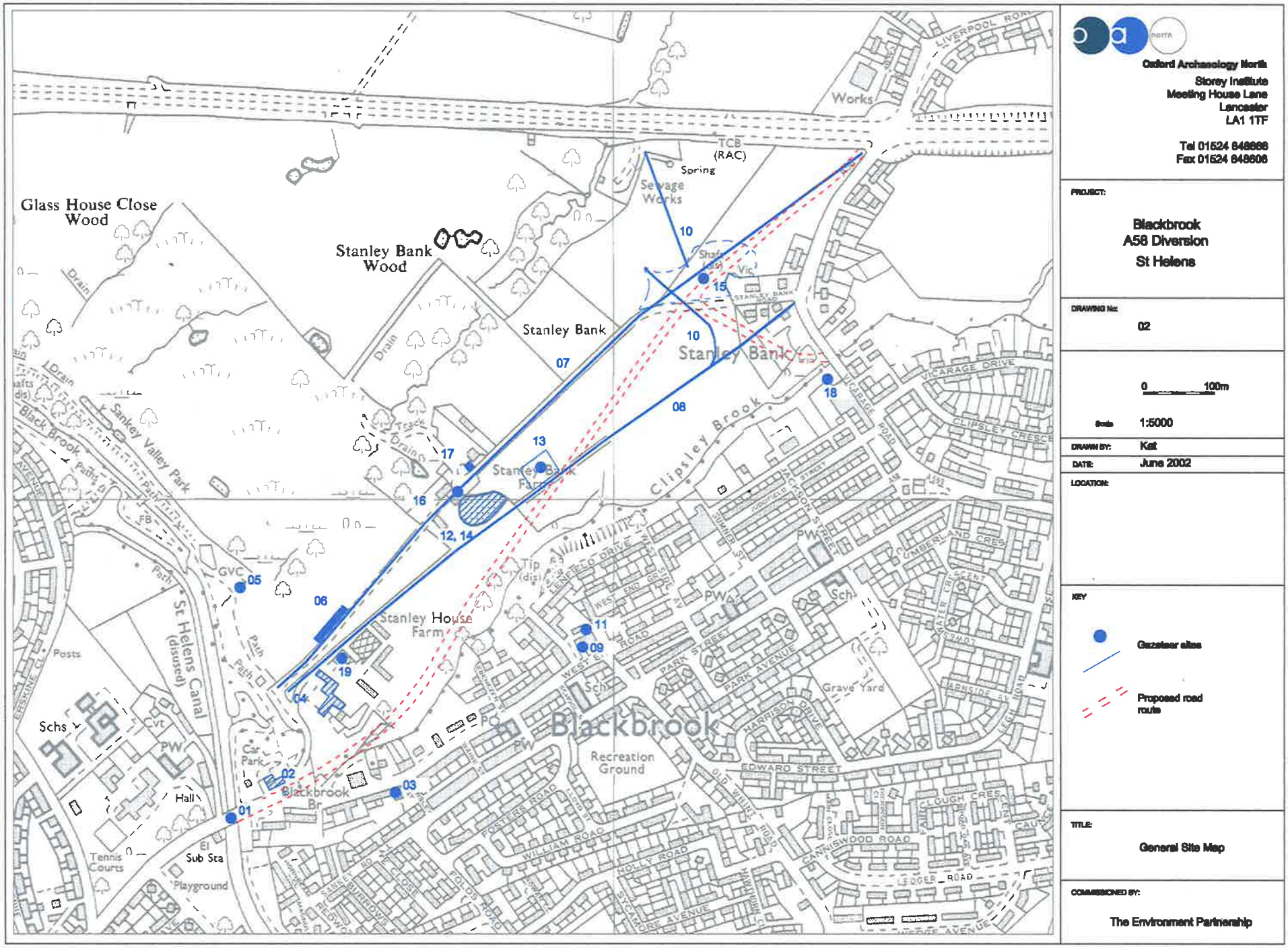


Figure 1: A58 Blackbrook Diversion: Location Map



Oxford Archaeology North
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 848666
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:
Blackbrook
A58 Diversion
St Helens

DRAWING No:
02

0 100m

Scale 1:5000

DRAWN BY: Kat

DATE: June 2002

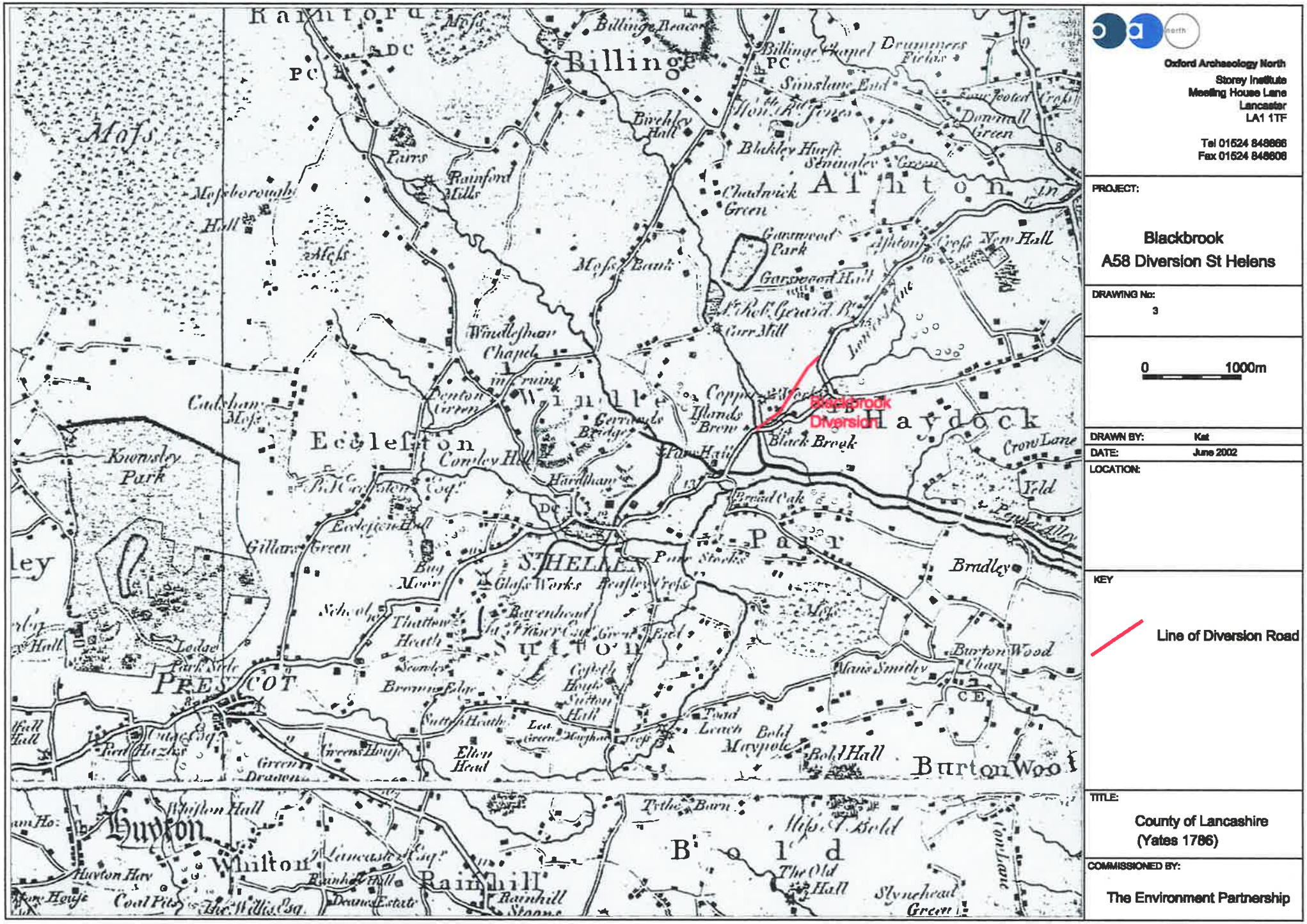
LOCATION:

KEY
Gazetteer sites
Proposed road route

TITLE:
General Site Map

COMMISSIONED BY:
The Environment Partnership

Figure 2: A58 Road Diversion Route and Gazetteer Sites



Oxford Archaeology North
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 848666
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:

Blackbrook
A58 Diversion St Helens

DRAWING No:
3

0 1000m

DRAWN BY: Kat
DATE: June 2002
LOCATION:

KEY

Line of Diversion Road

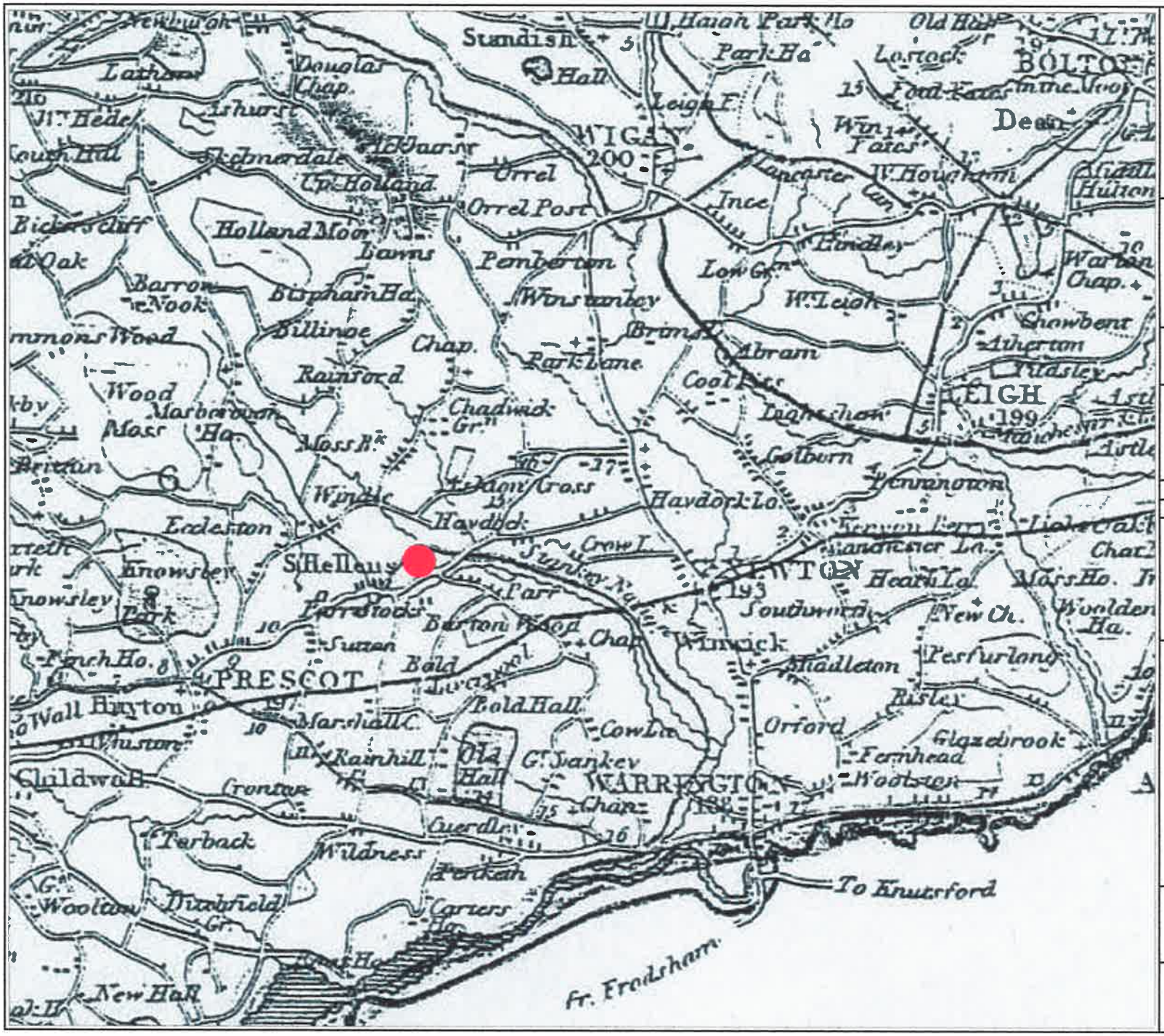
TITLE:

County of Lancashire
(Yates 1786)

COMMISSIONED BY:

The Environment Partnership

Figure 3: Extract from the Map of Lancashire (Yates 1786)



Oxford Archaeology North
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 848666
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:

Blackbrook
A58 Diversion St. Helens

DRAWING No:

4

DRAWN BY: Kst

DATE: June 2002

LOCATION:

KEY

Site location

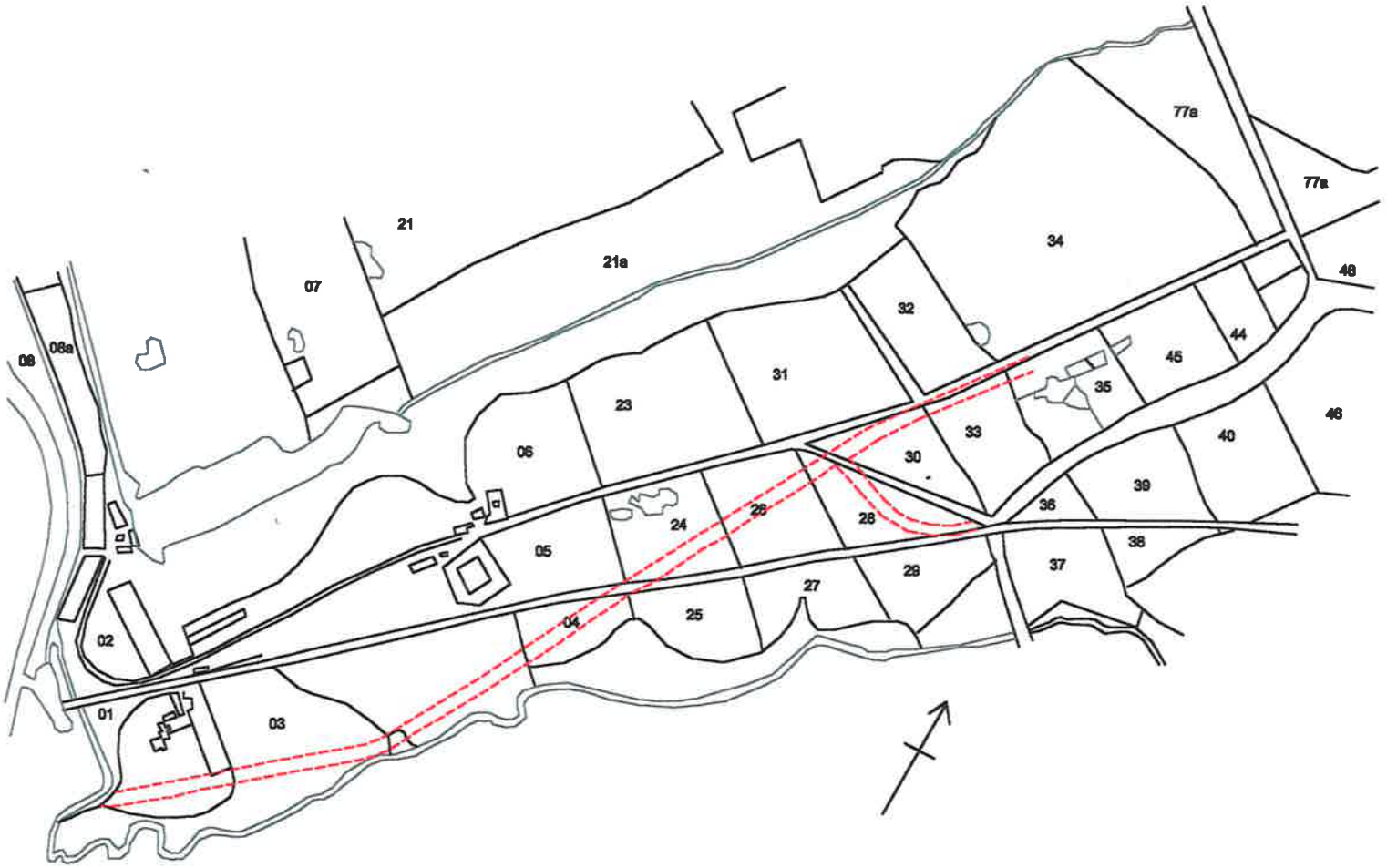
TITLE:

Murray's Map of Lancashire (1830)

COMMISSIONED BY:

The Environment Partnership

Figure 4 : Murray's map of Lancashire (1830)



Oxford Archaeology North
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 848666
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:

Blackbrook
A58 Diverlosn St Helens

DRAWING No:
5

0 10m

Scale 1:5000 (approximate)

DRAWN BY: Kat
DATE: June 2002
LOCATION:

KEY

Water

Approximate route of A58 Diversion

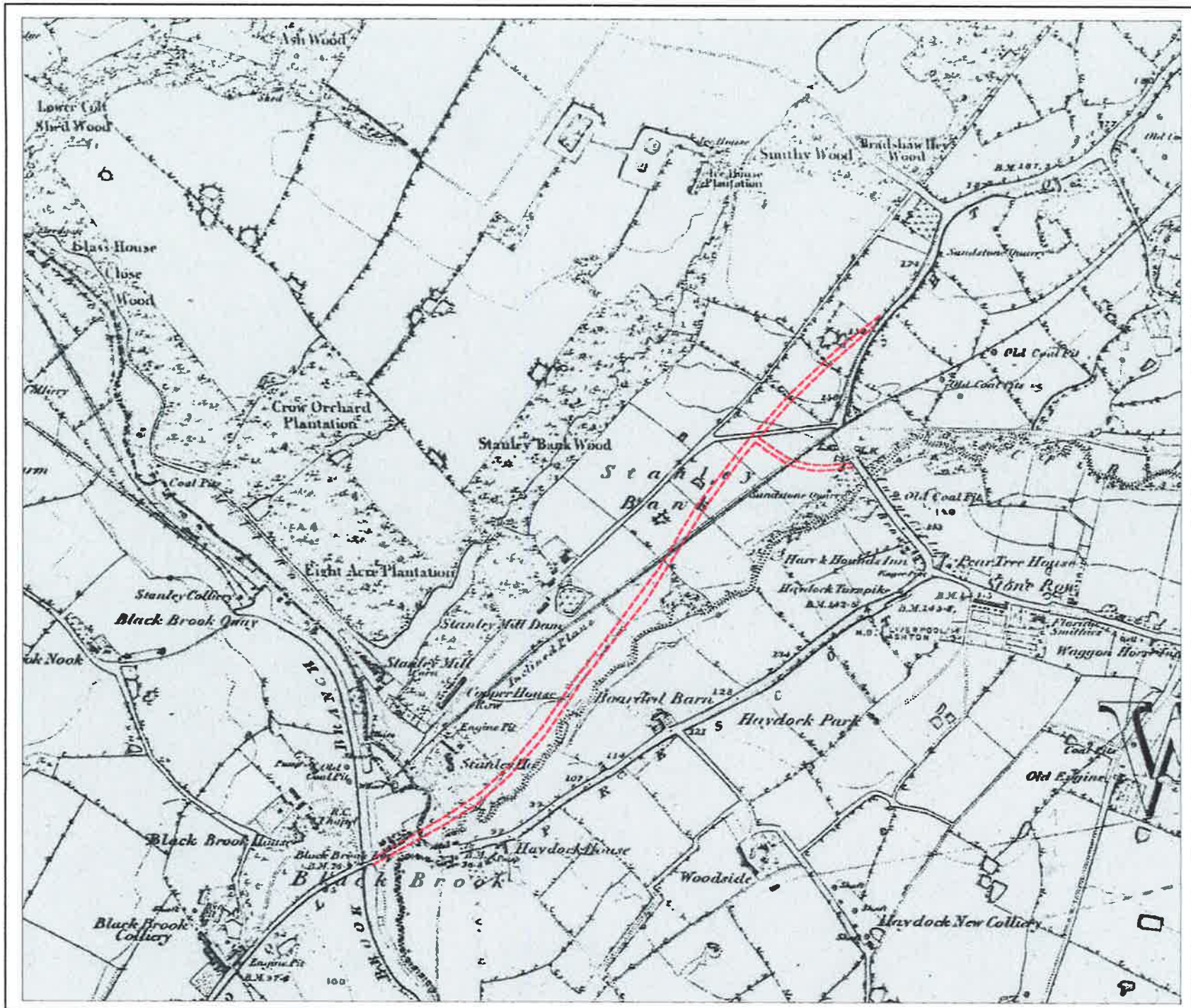
TITLE:

Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe Map 1839 (Sketch)

COMMISSIONED BY:

The Environment Partnership

Figure 5: Ashton-in-Makerfield Tithe Map 1839 (Sketch)



Oxford Archaeology North
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 848666
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:

Blackbrook
A58 Diversion St Helens

DRAWING No:

6

Scale 1:15000 (approximate)

DRAWN BY: Kat

DATE: June 2002

LOCATION:

KEY

Approximate route of A58 diversion

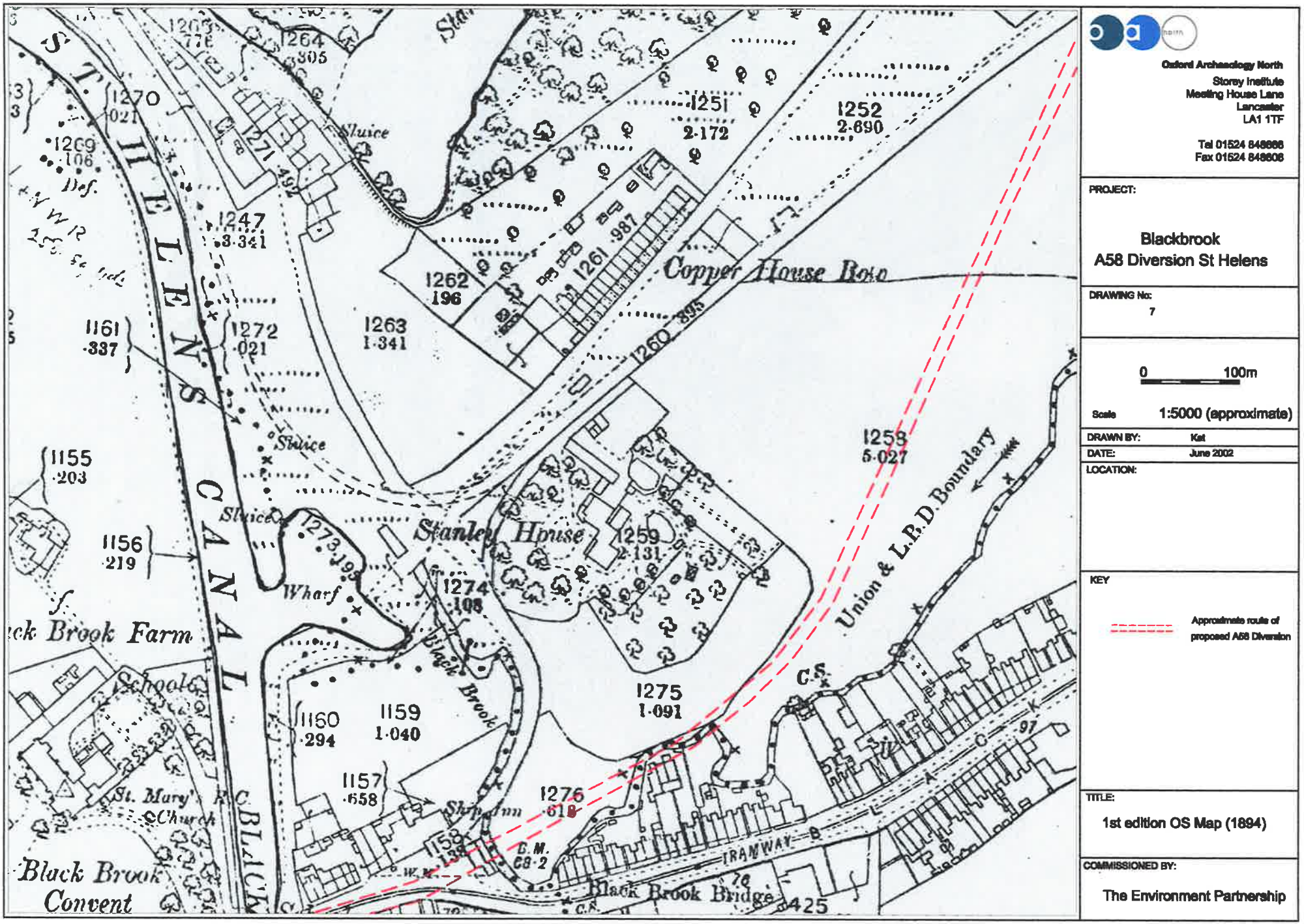
TITLE:

1st edition OS Map (1849)

COMMISSIONED BY:

The Environment Partnership

Figure 6: OS 1st edition 6" to 1 mile Map (1849)



Oxford Archaeology North
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 848666
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:

Blackbrook
A58 Diversion St Helens

DRAWING No:
7

0 100m

Scale 1:5000 (approximate)

DRAWN BY: Kat

DATE: June 2002

LOCATION:

KEY

Approximate route of proposed A58 Diversion

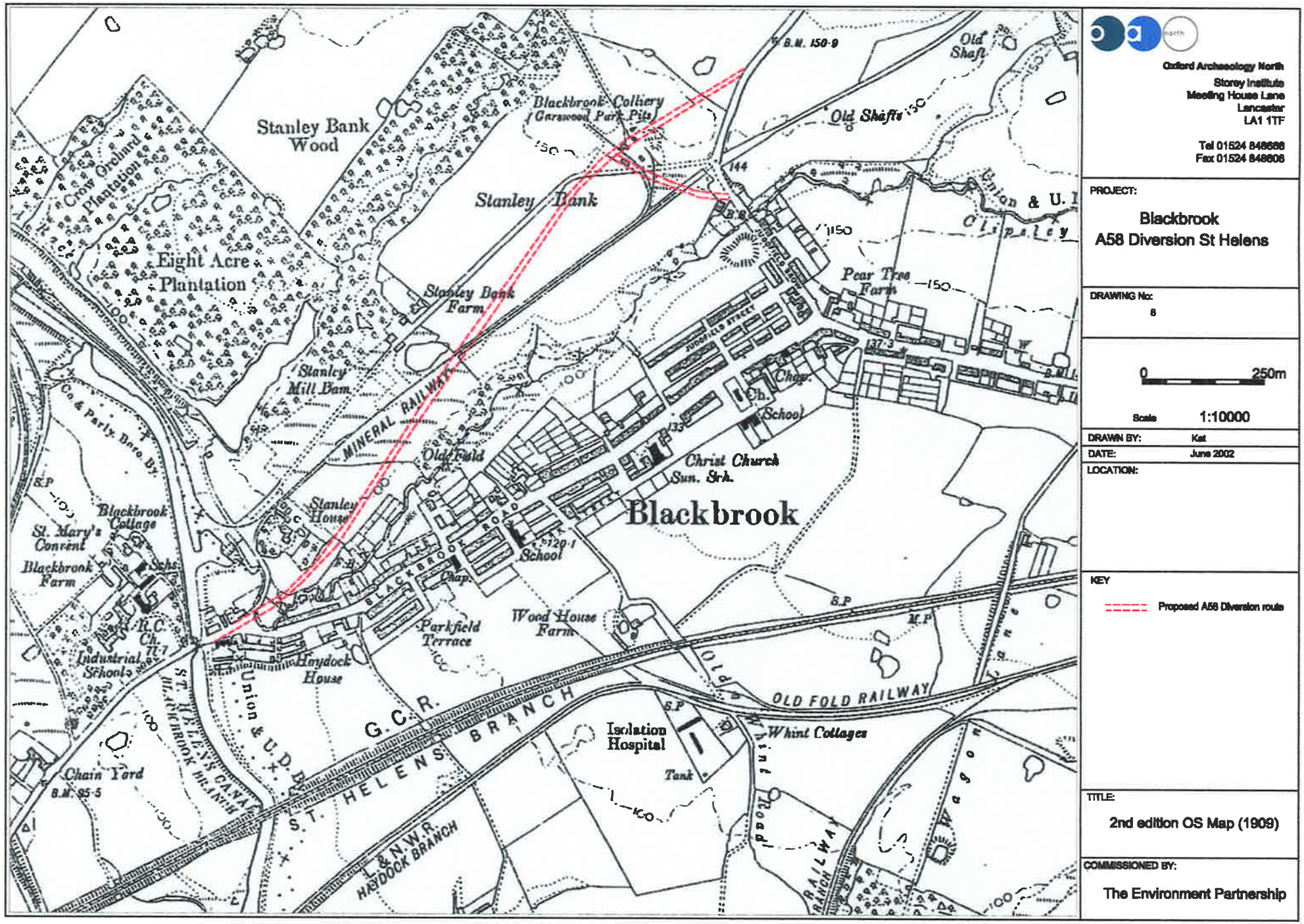
TITLE:

1st edition OS Map (1894)

COMMISSIONED BY:

The Environment Partnership

Figure 7: OS 1st edition 1:2500 map (1894)



Oxford Archaeology North
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 848666
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:
Blackbrook
A58 Diversion St Helens

DRAWING No:
8

0 250m

Scale 1:10000

DRAWN BY: Kat

DATE: June 2002

LOCATION:

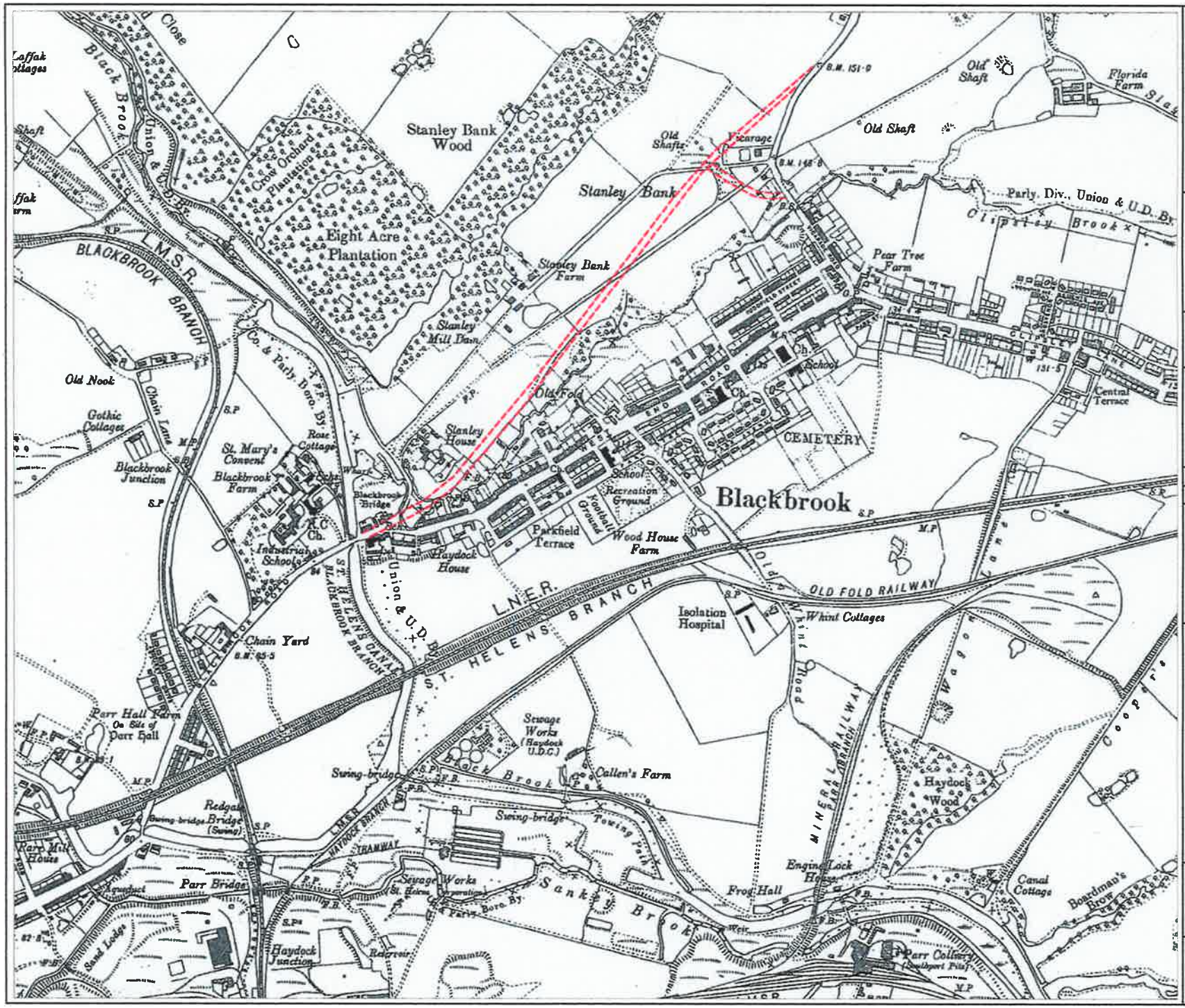
KEY

Proposed A58 Diversion route

TITLE:
2nd edition OS Map (1909)

COMMISSIONED BY:
The Environment Partnership

Figure 8: OS 2nd edition 6" to 1 mile map (1909)



Oxford Archaeology North
Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1TF

Tel 01524 848666
Fax 01524 848606

PROJECT:

Blackbrook
A58 Diversion St Helens

DRAWING No:

9

0 250m

Scale 1:10000

DRAWN BY: Kat

DATE: June 2002

LOCATION:

KEY

Proposed A58 Diversion Route

TITLE:

3rd edition OS Map (1929)

COMMISSIONED BY:

The Environment Partnership

Figure 9: OS 3rd edition 6" to 1 mile Map (1929)

PLATES

Plate 1: Site 08, Garswood-Pewfall Incline, looking north-east
Plate 2: Site 08, Garswood-Pewfall Incline, section, looking south
Plate 3: Site 07, Stanley Bank Incline, now access road, looking north-east
Plate 4: Typical Fields at the East end of the Route, under crop, looking west
Plate 5: Typical Fields at the West end of the Route, under shrubland, looking south-west
Plate 6: Site 14, and corresponding to Site 12, Stanley Bank Farm Pond
Plate 7: Site 16, Standing Roofless building at Stanley Bank Farm

Plate 1: Site 08, Garswood-Pewfall Incline, looking north-east

Plate 2: Site 08, Garswood-Pewfall Incline, sectional view, looking North

Plate 3: Site 07, Stanley Bank Incline, now an access road, looking north-east

Plate 4: Typical fields at the east end of the route, under crop, looking west

Plate 5: Typical fields at the west end of the route, under shrubs, looking south-west

Plate 6: Stanley Bank Farm pond (Site 14, and the possible position of Site 12)

Plate 7: Site 16, Standing roofless building at Stanley Bank Farm

Plate 3: Site 07, Stanley Bank Incline, now an access road, looking north-east

Plate 4: Typical fields at the east end of the route, under crop, looking west

Plate 5: Typical fields at the west end of the route, under shrubs, looking south-west

Plate 6: Stanley Bank Farm pond (Site 14, and the possible position of Site 12)

Plate 7: Site 16, Standing roofless building at Stanley Bank Farm

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA
Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a Private Limited Company, N°: 1618597 and a Registered Charity, N°: 285627