

High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester)

Background information and data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02_Part 2

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report -
Part 2 of 2

High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester)

Background information and data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02_Part 2

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report -

Part 2 of 2



Department for Transport

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited has been tasked by the Department for Transport (DfT) with managing the delivery of a new national high speed rail network. It is a non-departmental public body wholly owned by the DfT.

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited
Two Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham B4 6GA

Telephone: 08081 434 434

General email enquiries: HS2enquiries@hs2.org.uk

Website: www.hs2.org.uk

A report prepared for High Speed Two (HS2) Limited:

ARUP+ ERM | FOSTER + PARTNERS | JACOBS
RAMBOLL | TYPISA | COSTAIN

MWJV

Mott MacDonald | WSP

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited has actively considered the needs of blind and partially sighted people in accessing this document. The text will be made available in full on the HS2 website. The text may be freely downloaded and translated by individuals or organisations for conversion into other accessible formats. If you have other needs in this regard please contact High Speed Two (HS2) Limited.

© High Speed Two (HS2) Limited, 2022, except where otherwise stated.

Copyright in the typographical arrangement rests with High Speed Two (HS2) Limited.

This information is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0. To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3 **OGL** or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or e-mail: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk. Where we have identified any third-party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.



Printed in Great Britain on paper containing 100% recycled fibre.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Appendix A: Historic environment detailed gazetteer continued

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0141

Asset name: Higgins Lane Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307

National Grid Reference: 368460 371205

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Higgins Lane Farm is located south of Shipbrook Road. It consists of a group of 19th century red brick farm buildings. The farmhouse is located at the western side of the group and is two-storeys high, three bays wide with a pitched slate roof. A rear wing to the rear (north) gives it a T-shaped plan. The farmhouse is set within a garden. The farmyard to the south-east has both red brick 19th century buildings and later 20th century buildings. These include a single storey red brick stables and barn, a further single storey range to the north-east which is largely altered and dilapidated, and a large two-storey red brick threshing barn with grey slate roof two full length openings. On initial inspection there may be evidence of adaptation for mechanisation. Other buildings are later corrugated and breeze block. The farmhouse, and three barns are depicted on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map, forming a complex of farm buildings around a central farmyard [1]. A farmhouse and buildings are shown on the Rudheath Tithe Map in the same location [2]. Therefore the remains of an earlier farmstead may exist, or may have been incorporated into the current building.

Setting description:

The setting of the abandoned farm buildings is associated with the still working part of the farm, for which the buildings are not used. It is surrounded by agricultural fields with tall hedgerows on the western edge of the flat Stublach Plain. There is only faint traffic noise from Shipbrook Road to the north. The group of buildings are still recognisable as a working farm despite the farm being abandoned. The setting of the buildings positively contributes to their value as they continue to maintain a relationship with the surrounding agricultural landscape.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as a group of 19th century red brick

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

farm buildings that demonstrate the development of the farm complex in rural Cheshire. The potential remains of an earlier farmstead have archaeological interest.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey, 1899, County Series First Edition, 1: 10,560.
- 2 Rudheath Tithe Map and Award, available online at: <https://maps.cheshireeast.gov.uk/tithemaps/>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0142

Asset name: 61, 63 and 65, Church Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 366259 371217

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330208
HER: 713/0/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0137	Davenham Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A row of three houses on the north side of Church Street that face south. The earliest 63 and 65 Church Street date to the mid to late 17th century (to the east) and are now one building. They are of timber frame construction with brick infill. No. 63 was formerly rendered but this has been removed and it has a 20th century gabled porch. The third, No. 61 (to the west) has a datestone inscribed "S L A 1935". It is a cottage constructed in red brick in English Garden Wall bond. All three have pitched slate roofs. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the three cottages is Church Street that leads east out of Davenham adjacent to the church of St Wilfred. The cottages continue to retain their historic village context and in this area of the village there is a continuity of housing stock that means their setting includes several other historic buildings. Its setting contributes positively to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as some of the earlier surviving houses in Davenham.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330208>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0143

Asset name: Lych Gate in Churchyard of St Wilfred

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 366301 371230

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Lych gate

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1310546
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0137	Davenham Conservation Area
MA02_0145	Church of St Wilfred

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The lych gate at the south-west corner of the churchyard of the Church of St Wilfred in Davenham. It dates to the late 19th century. It is built on red sandstone ashlar with a timber superstructure and plain tile roof. There is an inscription on the southern road front which reads "GRANT O LORD THAT THROUGH THE GRAVE/AND GATES OF DEATH/WE MAY PASS TO OUR JOYFUL RESURRECTION". This item is included for group value with the Church of St Wilfrid.

Setting description:

The setting of the lych gate of St Wilfred is associated with the churchyard directly adjacent to the footway of Church Street. There is a direct relationship with the Grade II* Church of St Wilfred (MA02_0145) as the gate acts as the main entrance into the churchyard. The buildings on the surrounding street are broadly contemporary with the Grade II listed Old Rectory opposite, 61, 63 and 65 Church Street adjacent, and other 19th century buildings along the street which form part of the Davenham Conservation Area (MA02_0137). This setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural interest as a structure associated with the Church of St Wilfred (MA02_0145) that compliments the setting of the church and its churchyard. It forms an important and unusual surviving architectural feature associated with the church and has group value with it.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1310546>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0144

Asset name: Table Tomb c. 15 yards east of Church of St Wilfred

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 366349 371244

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Table tomb

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138425
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0137	Davenham Conservation Area
MA02_0145	Church of St Wilfred

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A table tomb at the eastern end of the Church of St Wilfred. It is dated c. 1808. Dedicated to William Worthington of Leftwich, merchant, who died 1808 and others of his family. It is constructed of yellow sandstone ashlar with marble sides and a sandstone top. It has group value with the Church of St Wilfred. [1]

Setting description:

The tomb is set at the eastern end of the churchyard of St Wilfred (MA02_0145) in Davenham. Its setting is associated with the churchyard and forms a group with the church and other designated assets in the area. It has a prominent position within the churchyard in a raised position looking east. The A533 Davenham Bypass lies to the north and east and is partially screened by trees but can still be heard as a constant noise. Its setting contributes positively to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as a burial monument associated with the Church of St Wilfred (MA02_0145) that forms part of the churchyard. It has historic interest for its association with the Worthington family and architectural interest for its form and decoration. It also has group value for its association with the Church of St Wilfred (MA02_0145).

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138425>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0145

Asset name: Church of St Wilfred

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 366323 371249

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138424
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0137	Davenham Conservation Area
-----------	----------------------------

MA02_0140	The Old Rectory, Davenham
-----------	---------------------------

MA02_0143	Lych Gate in Churchyard of St Wilfred
-----------	---------------------------------------

MA02_0144	Table Tomb c. 15 yards east of Church of St Wilfred
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The church dates to 1844-1870. It was designed by Edmund Sharpe of Knutsford, Cheshire and his partner Edward Graham Paley. The church is Gothic in style with a tower and spire at the western end. It is constructed in red sandstone ashlar with a slate roof. It has a cross plan with the body of the church formed by the nave, aisles, transepts and chancel. To the south-west is the porch, and the cross-gabled north-eastern vestry and south eastern chantry chapel. The church is also listed for the quality of its interior architecture and stained-glass windows dated c. 1870. The war memorial in the south nave aisle was designed by Sir Robert Lorimer in c. 1919 and has relief carvings of figures of 'COURAGE, GENTLENESS, CHARITY and JUSTICE'. [1] [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the church is its own churchyard at the eastern end of Church Street in the village of Davenham on raised land above the River Dane valley. The churchyard is fringed by mature trees. The surrounding buildings are of 18th and 19th century red brick stock with a range of villas and smaller cottages along a narrow lane which leads to the village centre. To the south-east is the associated rectory, an imposing 19th century building. The graveyard has constant noise from the A556 Shurlach Road, Northwich Bypass. Views from the church are limited but the spire is visible from the other side of the River Dane on the higher ground. Despite this the church retains its historic context as the focal point for the historic village core of Davenham and the conservation area of the same name. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value due to its close association with the churchyard, the adjacent Rectory and the Davenham

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Conservation Area (MA02_0137).

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as an example of the revived Gothic church architecture designed by an important regional architect. Part of its value is derived from its internal architecture including a stained glass war memorial.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138424>.
- 2 Pevsner, N. & Hubbard, E. (1971), The Buildings of England: Cheshire.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0146

Asset name: Little Grebe Cottage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307

National Grid Reference: 368235 371425

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH10577
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Little Grebe Cottage is located on the southern side of Shipbrook Lane immediately west of the Trent and Mersey Canal. The cottage is locally listed. It is a two-storey, three-bay, red brick cottage, with a timber framed upper infilled with brick. The slate pitched roof has two chimney stacks. The cottage dates to the late 19th century. [1]

Setting description:

The cottage is located on the quiet Shipbrook Lane adjacent to the Trent and Mersey canal. Its setting is a small cottage garden overlooked by the road as it rises up over the adjacent canal bridge. Although the cottage is surrounded by farmland it is enclosed by mature woodland to the north and the Trent and Mersey canal to the east. These screen the cottage from the marina associated with the canal. Its setting on the quiet and rural Shipbrook Lane contributes positively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a rural residential cottage. Its relatively simple design reflects its use as housing for rural workers and their families.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0147

Asset name: Marsh Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-307-R1
National Grid Reference: 370057 371447

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330183
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Marsh Farmhouse is a two-storey building with a slate roof and an L-form plan. It is believed to have been constructed as a timber-framed farmhouse in the 17th century and was later encased in brick, probably in both the 18th and 19th century.

The front (south) elevation has four bays, with an early 18th century stone doorway (door removed) to far left of ground floor with an inscribed lintel reading "W I M 1707".

An extension to the rear left of the building is believed to have been added in the 18th century when the building was encased in brick. Outbuildings to the east and south of the building are believed to have been constructed in the mid-late 19th century.

On the 1877 Ordnance Survey map the building is depicted as Yarwood's Farm[2], but by the time of the 1898 Ordnance Survey map it had acquired its current name of Marsh Farmhouse[3].

Marsh Farmhouse is believed to have last been inhabited in c. 1990 and has remained empty since. It suffered an arson attack in April 2008.

The interior has original timber framing and wattle and daub infill panels formed of hazel twigs revealed after plaster was lost following the fire damage in 2008. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the farmhouse is within a heavily overgrown area which has surrounded the farm following its disuse. The adjacent quiet country Marsh Lane is lined by trees which provides mature coverage around the farm which shields the farmhouse from the east. These are surrounded by high hedgerows and mature trees which restrict views over the farmland.

The farmhouse retains its historic context within large fields used for pasture and arable farming, on the relatively flat Wimboldsley Plain. Despite the farm being unoccupied, its setting within farmland and a former farmyard is still evident and makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest. It is an interesting survival of a 17th century timber-framed farmhouse that was enlarged and updated in the 18th and 19th century. Despite suffering substantial fire damage in 2008, a significant proportion of its original 17th century timber framing survives and its early origins and developmental history remain legible.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330183>.
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1877), Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.
- 3 Ordnance Survey, (1896-1898), Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0149

Asset name: Possible House (site) in Rudheath

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307

National Grid Reference: 369235 371600

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2755
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"The possible site of a buried archaeological structure at the point at which Crowder's Lane kinks southwards. The pronounced bend in the lane may have been as a result of land ownership, or there may have been a building located at this point, forcing the road to bend around it. The field immediately to the north of the bend is called 'Big House Pasture' on the 1842 Tithe Award Map and such a field name is usually interpreted as 'land near or containing a house or houses'. There are no visible remains of any structures on the site." [1] [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological interest as the site of a possible former house or agricultural buildings that may provide evidence of past agricultural practices or the lives of its occupants.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Shared services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8410>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0150

Asset name: Ditch and bank, township boundary between Rudheath and Shipbrook

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307

National Grid Reference: 368360 371905

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Parish boundary

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7894
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A substantial linear earthwork boundary, comprising a ditch measuring up to 5m wide and 1m deep, bounded by a bank to the west, measuring 3m wide and 0.3m high. The original date and function of the earthworks are unknown. It is assumed to represent an early boundary and later division between the townships of Shipbrook and Rudheath. The earthwork was recorded as part of an archaeological assessment (desk-based study and walkover survey) undertaken in 1996 in advance of a proposed development at Gadbrook Park II, Northwich [1], [2].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is due to the archaeological interest that the boundary can reveal about the past land divisions between parishes in Cheshire. Shipbrook was a former medieval settlement that no longer exists and the township boundary would indicate the extent of this former settlement.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 University of Manchester Archaeological Unit. (1996), Gadbrook Park II, Northwich, Cheshire: An Archaeological Assessment, R2148.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

- 2 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH23756>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0151

Asset name: Newhall Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 370926 371949

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138460
HER: 732/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Newhall Farmhouse is part of a working farm in the village of Lach Dennis south of the B5082 Holmes Chapel Road. It dates to the mid 17th century with early 18th century and later alterations. It is built in brown brick in Flemish Bond with a slate roof. It is a two-storey, four bays with a lower two storey wing at the rear (south-east) which completes an "L" shaped plan. The entrance is via a wide six-panel door beneath a flat porch supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. The fenestration is completed by three sash windows on the ground floor and four sash windows above on the first floor. Stone mullioned windows remain in the kitchen and room above in the earliest east gable. The interior has surviving 17th century beams and joists on the ground and first floor. [1,2]

Setting description:

The farmhouse is set back from the busy B5082 Holmes Chapel Road with a broad lawn, high hedges and mature trees screening it from the road. Red brick barns dating to the 19th century form an L-shaped range to the north-east. Modern 20th century farm buildings are located further south as the farmhouse continues to be an active working farm with the associated noise of farm machinery. These buildings and the surrounding countryside form part of the historic context of the farmhouse. Its setting, within a working farm, contributes positively to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The farmhouse has value due to its historic and architectural interest as an early brick built farmhouse, of the kind that developed in Cheshire in the 17th century. It retains elements of later additional architectural features such as the Italianate porch.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138460>.
- 2 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH7968>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0152

Asset name: Yew Tree Farm House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R1

National Grid Reference: 370474 372056

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1160365
HER: 733/1/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0153	Barn East of Yew Tree Farm House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Yew Tree Farmhouse is located at the western end of the village of Lach Dennis just north of the B5082 Holmes Chapel Road. It is a late 17th century farmhouse built in brown brick in Flemish Bond with a slate roof. It has been completed in brick which suggests it was renovated in the early C19 appearance. It is two-storeys high, and three bays wide and faces south onto the B5082 Holmes Chapel Road. The entrance is through a six-panel door and the fenestration is completed in sash windows. Two rear wings to the north complete an 'F' shaped plan. The interior has surviving doors and chamfered beams and exposed ceiling joist, a 19th century dog-leg staircase and original purlins and rafters jointed without a ridge beam in late 17th century style. The house has an association with the Grade II listed Barn East of Yew Tree Farmhouse. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the farmhouse is at the western end of the small village of Lach Dennis, adjacent to the busy B5082 Holmes Chapel Road. To the west are agricultural fields surrounded by hedgerows which disrupt views across the flat Lostock Plain. The presence of the busy B5082 Holmes Chapel Road and the expansion of the village have eroded the historic context of the surrounding countryside. Its setting within the farmland of the Lostock Plain contributes positively to its value, despite intrusion from the expansion of the B5082 and Lach Dennis.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest as an example of 17th century farm architecture in Cheshire.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1160365>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0153

Asset name: Barn East of Yew Tree Farm House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R1

National Grid Reference: 370506 372064

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1160353
HER: 733/1/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0152	Yew Tree Farm House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The barn is located at the at the western end of the village of Lach Dennis set back from the busy B5082 Holmes Chapel Road. It is associated with the grade II listed Yew Tree Farmhouse. It dates to the late 17th century and is constructed in timber framing with brick in-fill. The roof has been replaced with asbestos-cement sheets and would originally have been tiled or thatched. In the interior the roof is supported by three truss bays, with corner posts with jowls. The purlins, ridge trees and purlin wind braces are original. [1]

Setting description:

The barn is set within the farmyard of the Grade II listed Yew Tree Farmhouse (MA02_0152) amongst later housing at the western end of Lach Dennis. It is one of a group of buildings that make up the former farmyard but as this is no longer a working farm the barn has lost some of its historic context. The area lies at the eastern edge of the linear settlement of Lach Dennis and has been partially subsumed into the village. High hedges disrupt views across the otherwise flat Lostock Plain. The village contains the busy B5082 Holmes Chapel Road and the rural aspect that would have formed an important aspect of its historic context has been largely eroded by the presence of the road. Yew Tree Farmhouse (MA02_0152) and the farmyard buildings in the asset's setting form part of its historic context and make a positive contribution to the heritage value, despite no longer being a working farm.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and archaeological interest as an example of agricultural farm buildings from the 17th century. The building is a rare example of surviving timber framing including early elements of its roof structure.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1160353>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0154

Asset name: King Street Roman Road (Margary route 70a)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 368700 372120

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Road

Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 436/1/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0001	Roman Road - Nantwich to Middlewich (Margary No.700)
-----------	--

MA02_0085	King Street Roman Fort, Harbutt's Field
-----------	---

MA02_0292	Middlewich Area of Archaeological Potential
-----------	---

MA02_0313	Roman Road - Middlewich to Manchester - North of Holmes Chapel Road
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

King Street has been traced from Warrington to Sandbach for 18 miles.

The former Roman road follows the line of the B5309 and A530 King Street between Middlewich and Broken Cross near Over Street on the east side of Northwich in a straight line for 4 miles. These are single carriageway roads.

It is classified by Ivan Margary as road number 70a.

It is a good example of a Roman road, raised about c. 0.75m above the surrounding ground level. An archaeological assessment (desk-based study and walkover survey) was undertaken in 1996 in advance of a proposed development at Gadbrook Park II, Northwich. The report observes that the embankment of the modern A530 King Street, which is c. 6m wide, is carried on a much wider embankment, c. 12m wide. This embankment is thought to represent the agger of the Roman road. Its width is consistent with the width of c. 13m of the agger recorded further to the north at Stretton.

The embankment measures approximately 1m in height. The gradient of its sides in the location of the development site is steeper on the west side than the east, potentially reflecting varying degrees of slippage, colluviation or truncation. The remains of the Roman road are likely to have been disturbed beneath the current road surface which typically results in 0.8 to 1.0m of below ground disturbance. [1]

The Roman road continues to the south and beyond the scheduled monument of King Street Roman fort, Harbutt's Field (MA02_0085) and through the Roman settlement of Middlewich (MA02_0292). It joins up with the Roman road from Nantwich to Middlewich (MA02_0001) somewhere in Middlewich south of the A54 Kinderton Street. [2]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest. It was the principal Roman route between Middlewich and Northwich. It has a surviving agger, the bank on which the road was built. Its value has been reduced due to the surviving road surface caused by its continued use as a highway. Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Road, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8684>
- 2 Margary, I.D. (1973), Roman Roads in Britain. 302-303.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0155

Asset name: Site of Gadbrook Works

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307

National Grid Reference: 367800 372150

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Chemical industry site

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4243
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

This was a factory operating in the First World War (1914-1918) working on Trinitrotoluene (TNT) purification. It was run by Brunner Mond and Co Ltd. The probable area was defined on the Ordnance Survey 4th edition maps. [1] [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest as the remains of a former chemical works associated with the earliest production of Trinitrotoluene (TNT) for production of munitions during the First World War.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cocroft, W.D. (2000), Dangerous Energy - The Archaeology of Gunpowder and Military Explosives Manufacture.
- 2 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10015>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0156

Asset name: Ashbrook Farm, Penny's Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307

National Grid Reference: 369595 372170

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH6582
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Ashbrook Farm is a plain two storey, red brick farmhouse with a slate roof. It is locally listed and dates to the 19th century. To the south-east is a 19th century group of barns that form a U-shaped arrangement in plan. The group of buildings are one of several small farmhouses on the Lostock Plain. [1]

Setting description:

The farm's setting is within arable fields on the flat Lostock Plain. These are utilised for pasture, arable farming and hay making. The field pattern of the surrounding farmland is 19th and 20th century, consisting of large fields with few dividing hedgerows. This creates fairly open views across the landscape. The farm lies south of a somewhat busy road, the B5082 Penny's Lane, but the setting is otherwise peaceful. Despite the busy B5082, the rural farmland setting of the asset contributes positively to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of 19th century red brick farmhouses.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0157

Asset name: Heath Farm, Penny's Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307

National Grid Reference: 369640 372195

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Heath Farm includes the farmhouse; a two-storey, 19th century, red brick building with a pitched slate roof. It is located on the eastern side of Penny's Lane. It is surrounded by 19th and 20th century farm buildings. Heath Farm first appears on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map with an L-shaped plan [1]. Two further farm buildings are located to the east.

Setting description:

Heath Farm is surrounded by 19th and 20th century farm buildings set around a farmyard. High hedgerows surround the buildings. The complex is set within large arable fields that make up the Lostock Plain. These are currently utilised for pasture, arable use and hay making. The setting is rural and quiet. The setting retains its rural farmland character and contributes positively to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as an example of a 19th century red brick farmhouse.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Ordnance Survey, (1875), County Series 1st Edition, 1: 10,560, Cheshire.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0158

Asset name: Brick-making site by King Street

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307

National Grid Reference: 368700 372300

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Brickworks

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2752
NMR n/a
Geophysical ID: MA02_GP006.006, MA02_GP006.003

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Rudheath Tithe map and award of 1842 records the name 'Brick Kiln Field' to the east of the A530, indicating the possible presence of a kiln site nearby producing bricks for local use. In the region the use of brick for farmhouses and other farm buildings became widespread during the 18th century, although there are some instances found in the late 17th century. Excavation and geophysical survey in 1996 have produced no conclusive evidence for a kiln, though a ditch-like feature dated to the 18th or 19th century was found to be filled with burnt and fired clay which may be associated with brick manufacture. [1, 3] Geophysical survey has identified a pair of small anomalies representing pits or patches of burnt soil. Their lack of regular shape argues against a kiln interpretation. Although not kilns, the features are likely associated with the brick industry. [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest as a post-medieval brick-making site which may inform on past industry. Bricks were made in rural locations for the construction of domestic and farm buildings.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. (1993), King Street Northwich - An Archaeological Assessment, R2043.
- 2 BID HE-004-MA02
- 3 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8412>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0159

Asset name: Structure in Rudheath

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307

National Grid Reference: 369210 372435

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2753
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The archaeological remains of the structure are located south-west of Penny's Lane. The age and date of the structure are unknown, but it may represent the remains of a post-medieval or medieval farm building. The structure is shown on Burdett's Map of 1777 but is absent on the tithe map of 1842 [2]. The structure could be earlier as it is adjacent to Penny's Lane, the origins of which are as a parish boundary of possible medieval date. The evidence is likely to have been taken from aerial photographs but this evidence is not recorded. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset derives from its archaeological interest due to its potential to inform on medieval or post-medieval agricultural practices. Although the site has not been confirmed it may represent a former barn or farmhouse that was demolished prior to the 19th century. It therefore has the potential to contain archaeological remains of post-medieval farming communities from the 18th century or earlier.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. (1993), King Street Northwich - An Archaeological Assessment, R2043.
- 2 Rudheath Tithe Map and Award, available online at: <https://maps.cheshireeast.gov.uk/tithemaps/>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0160

Asset name: Parish Boundary in Rudheath

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307

National Grid Reference: 369220 372450

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Parish boundary

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2754
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A bank and ditch have been observed on aerial photographs running parallel to Penny's Lane. The line of this feature corresponds with that of the parish boundary, dividing Great Budworth and Davenham parishes. It appears on the Rudheath Tithe Map. The earthwork pre-dates the turnpiking of Penny's Lane which appears on Burdett's map of Cheshire, 1777 [2]. Faint traces of the ditch can still be identified, as well as green linear patches indicating the line of the ditch. It is possible that the ditch was constructed as a parish boundary from the outset, but it may also be the case that this boundary reuses an earlier ditch. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is due to the archaeological interest that the boundary can reveal about the past land divisions between parishes in Cheshire. Parish boundaries are some of the earliest divisions recognisable in the medieval landscape.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. (1993), King Street Northwich - An Archaeological Assessment, R2043.
- 2 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8409>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0161

Asset name: High House Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368785 372500

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

High House is a two-storey, red brick farmhouse, pebble dash rendered with a wing to the rear. The entrance front faces south-west and has two bay windows added either side of a central porch. The roof is of grey slate. The range to the rear is low sloped pitched roof wing and appears to be an earlier cottage extended with the range to the front. Around the farmhouse are a series of connected farm buildings which form the farmyard. A north-south linear range of red brick barns dates to the 19th century. It is two-storeys high and four bays wide with a grey pitched slate roof. The Ordnance Survey map of 1877 shows High House and the two-storey barn to the north as described above [1]. An earlier farmhouse is shown on the Rudheath Tithe map, on inspection of the farmhouse the remains of this may have been incorporated into the existing building.

Setting description:

The farmhouse's setting is the associated farm buildings, including single storey outsheds, garages and a large red brick barn and 20th century corrugated tin open sheds are located to the north-east. The other buildings shown on the map have now been demolished. Beyond this is associated farmland of large fields for pasture surrounded by hedgerows within the Lostock Plain. Larch trees screen the buildings from the road to the north. Despite the proximity of the adjacent roads the farm continues to retain its historic context as a working farm set within the farmyard and landscape of fields for pasture. The setting of the asset positively contributes to its heritage value due to its continued association with the surrounding farmland.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as an example of post-medieval farmhouses with associated barns. The date of the asset is probably 19th century, but parts of the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

farmhouse may be earlier on closer examination. The potential remains of an earlier farmstead have archaeological interest.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Ordnance Survey (1877), Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0162

Asset name: Possible Roman roadside settlement, Rudheath

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368720 372600

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2797/0/1-3
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The possible site of roadside settlement in a field north of High House, to the east of the A530 King Street and south of the A556 Shurlach Road, Northwich Bypass is indicated by Roman finds. These include eight Roman silver coins found in this area. Six of the coins date to the 3rd and 4th century AD. Two of the coins are small bronze coins for Constantine I (Roman Emperor AD305- 337). The reverse of these features a She-wolf and twins. They date to 333 AD. The finds also include a Roman pendant and three bow brooches. The first brooch is T-shaped type with a hinged pin (now missing) wrapped around bar running through the centre of projecting wings. This pin dates to the late 1st to mid 2nd century. The second brooch is of strip bow type with broad flat bow and triple ridge running length of bow hinged and may date to the 1st century. The pendant is crescent shaped with a sub-rectangular section and a suspension hole centrally placed in broader central section. It has a decorative in relief on the outer face of the crescent. All finds were discovered by metal detecting in the field and suggest that a Roman site may have existed in this location on the outskirts of Rudheath. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest due to its potential to inform on Roman settlement in rural Cheshire. Roman roadside or rural settlements are unusual in the Cheshire countryside and can be difficult to locate, but the presence of a number of Roman metal finds may indicate that the site has potential Roman remains. The extent and survival of any remains is unknown.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH9372>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0163

Asset name: Melvin Holme

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369125 372645

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH10342
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Melvin Holme is a farmhouse located north-east of the B5082 Penny's Lane on the Lostock Plain. It is a locally listed two-storey brick-built farmhouse [1]. The 1877 Ordnance Survey map shows the extant farmhouse in its current plan form [2]. To the north-east are a linear plan barn and further north is another barn both still in existence. A single building also on the 1877 Ordnance Survey map has been demolished. All the other buildings surrounding the farm are later in date. [1]

Setting description:

Melvin Holme's setting is the flat agricultural countryside of the Lostock Plain, north of Penny's Lane and south-west of the busy A556 Shurlach Road. The farmhouse is surrounded by a mix of 19th century farm buildings and some later 20th century farm buildings. The driveway is sparsely tree lined but otherwise surrounded by a few trees. The noise of traffic from the adjacent roads is audible. The farmhouse retains some of its historic context as it continues to be a working farm set within a farmyard but the presence of the A556 has imposed on its once isolated rural surroundings. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its value as it continues to be associated with the surrounding farmland.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest as a good example of the post-medieval brick farmhouse. The asset dates to the 18th or 19th century and represents an example of the brick built farmhouse that became common due to the intensification of dairy farming.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1877), Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0164

Asset name: Chapel and yard in Rudheath

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368445 372870

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Chapel of ease

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7254
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The current church of St Thomas, Rudheath is first shown on the Rudheath Tithe map of 1842 as a Chapel and Yard [1]. The church is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887 as a chapel of ease and as a church on later edition maps. The red brick building chapel is three bays long with a grey slate roof. It is gabled at either end, the northern gable has a bell tower. [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the chapel is within its churchyard on the busy A530 on the edge of Rudheath within a 20th century housing estate, surrounded by mature vegetation. Opposite is a garage and forecourt. Much of its 19th century historic context on the rural fringes of Rudheath has been lost. The setting of the asset contributes neutrally to its heritage value as it has been absorbed into 20th century housing estates of Rudheath and is now a residential building as opposed to a chapel.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset derives from its architectural and historic interest as an example of brick built 19th century lay chapel. Lay chapels were designed to serve communities who were isolated from the main parish church due to distance. They allowed parishioners to attend church on Sundays and continue to work after the completion of the service. In particular they served agricultural communities.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Rudheath Tithe Map & Award, EDT 345/2, available online at:

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

<https://maps.cheshireeast.gov.uk/tithemaps/>

- 2 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at:
<http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH21241>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0165

**Asset name: Trent and Mersey Canal Milepost at SJ 6828
7293**

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368279 372883

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Canal milepost

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1244513
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0114	Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area – Middlewich to Preston Brook
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A cast iron canal milepost painted black and white. Dated "R & D Stone 1819" on the shaft. It comprises a circular post with moulded head and embossed letters on two convex tablets below: "Shardlow 81 miles" "Preston Brook 11 miles". [1] The Trent and Mersey Canal was built between 1766 and 1777 by James Brindley and Hugh Henshall. [2] [3]

Setting description:

The setting of the milepost is on the Trent and Mersey Canal in Rudheath, an urban suburb of Northwich. The canal in this area has lost much of its historic context. Formally a rural stretch of the canal on the outskirts of Rudheath, it is now surrounded by 20th century housing estates. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value due to maintained association with the canal.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset derives from its historic and archaeological interest and association with the Trent and Mersey Canal which is one of the earliest canals built in England. The milepost represents an example of the way canal markers were used to denote distances from either end of the canal.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1244513>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

- 2 Lindsay, J. (1979), The Trent and Mersey Canal.
- 3 Hadfield, C. (1966), 'The Canals of the British Isles' in The Canals of the East Midlands.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0166

Asset name: 1 and 2, Hulse Lane

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308-R1

National Grid Reference: 371125 372900

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Farm labourers cottage

Period(s): Early medieval,
Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1310626
HER: 731
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

1 and 2 Hulse Lane (formerly listed as Smith Cottage) are a pair of cottages dating to the mid 17th century. They are a single storey with attic, of two bays and built of brick infilled timber frame and brickwork with a slate roof. Added brick lean-to additions are located to the rear (south) on both gables [1, 2].

Setting description:

The cottage is set on a quiet country lane and retains its historic context with large arable fields and relatively flat topography around the building. It is enclosed by the natural topography and high hedgerows to the west. Its setting contributes positively to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest as a rare surviving example of 17th century rural domestic housing. There are very few examples of rural domestic housing in Cheshire dating to this period. The reason for its survival is suggested by the former name Smith Cottage, which indicates this was a blacksmith's house, an important role for rural communities.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1310626>.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

- 2 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH7907>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0167

Asset name: Hulse Heath Farm House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308-R1

National Grid Reference: 370991 372983

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138461
HER: 2711/1/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Hulse Heath Farm House is an early 19th century building. It is built in brown brick in Flemish bond with a roof of old slates. It is two-storeys high with an attic and basement, and three bays wide. It has a six-panel door flanked by sash windows. The interior retains some original beams, doors and a staircase [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the farmhouse is on a quiet lane surrounded by other red brick farm buildings and 20th century farm units. The working farm retains its rural historic context and is surrounded by large fields with high hedgerows. The setting of the farmhouse positively contributes to its heritage value due to its continued association with the surrounding farmland and working farmyard which form part of its historic rural context.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest as a rare surviving example of 19th century timber-framed farmhouse.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138461>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0169

Asset name: Broken Cross Inn, Middlewich Road

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368325 373165

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Public house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH10575
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The (Old) Broken Cross Inn is a locally listed public house that dates to the 18th century. It is built in red brick, five bays wide with two later porch entrances facing west on to the Trent and Mersey Canal. The pitched roof is tiled and has three chimney stacks. The entirety of the building has been painted white. It is broadly from the same time period as the Trent and Mersey Canal and would have represented an important function for workers on the canal. The area to the south formed the Broken Cross Wharf which served Northwich via Penny's Lane [1].

Setting description:

The canal and bridge over the canal on Penny's Lane form an important part of the inn's setting. The flat area to the south was part of the former Broken Cross Wharf and is now utilised as a canal side area. This is surrounded by 20th century housing estates on the edge of Northwich. To the north a former smaller canal bridge has been replaced by a large concrete overbridge. This bridge imposes on the public house, which would have defined the former road crossing. The line of Penny's Lane has been severed and a large reservoir associated with the Lostock Gralam chemical works has tall embankments that prevent visual links to the east. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its heritage value due to its continued close association with the canal.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historical and architectural interest as a surviving canalside inn which would have served the wharf and passing canal boats at Rudheath. It also has interest associated with the history of the community, as a public house since the 18th century.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Vale Royal Borough Council (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0170

Asset name: Castlerock, 83 Birches Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369750 373395

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH10420
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Castlerock, 83 Birches Lane is a locally listed two storey brick cottage, three bays wide, with a central semi-circular porched entrance and a pitched grey slate roof [1]. Its location within the village is inaccurately marked on historic maps but is one of the earlier cottages in the village with its own adjacent orchard shown on the 1877 Ordnance Survey Map [2]. It is referred to as “Castlecroft” on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. [3]

Setting description:

The cottage is set at the south-eastern end of the village of Lostock Green. It forms the final building in the village and is set within large agricultural fields bounded by hedgerows of the Lostock Plain. Birches Lane is a quiet country lane that sees occasional through traffic from the A556 Shurlach Road, Northwich Bypass. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its heritage value as it retains its rural historic context within the village.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historic interest as a 19th century brick built cottage in the settlement of Lostock Green.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Vale Royal Borough Council (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1877), Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

- 3 Ordnance Survey, (1896-1898), Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0171

Asset name: Trent and Mersey Canal Milepost at NGR 685734

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368488 374482

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Canal milepost

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1329882
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0114	Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area – Middlewich to Preston Brook
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A canal milepost, dated 1819, of cast iron. It comprises a circular post with plate curved in plan inscribed 'SHARDLOW 82 MILES; PRESTON BROOK 7 MILES' in raised Roman capitals. A raised quatrefoil on the post is inscribed 'R & D STONE 1819'.

Setting description:

The setting of the milepost is on the Trent and Mersey Canal on the outskirts of Northwich. The milepost is on the towpath side of the canal, retaining its historic context. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset derives from its historic and archaeological interest and association with the Trent and Mersey Canal which is one of the earliest canals built in England. The milepost represents an example of the canal way marker used to denote distances from either end of the canal.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1329882>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0172

Asset name: Cape of Good Hope Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 371412 373418

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139096
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Cape of Good Hope Farmhouse probably dates to the early 18th century. It is built in rendered brick with a slate roof. The original listing of 1965 referred to a number of internal features including an angle-nook fire place, and a close-string stair with turned newels and original purlins but it cannot be confirmed if these features survive. [1]

Setting description:

The farmhouse is set on the flat Lostock Plain in an area of farmland of large arable and pasture fields bounded by hedgerows. It is set within a farmyard of modern large farm buildings located around the farmhouse mainly to the north-west. It is located off Patmos Lane north of the tree lined Crow Brook. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its value due to its continued association with the surrounding farmland.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest as a surviving example of an 18th century farmhouse. It is an early example of a brick built farmhouse and appears to contain a number of original features.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139096>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0173

Asset name: Grove Cottage, Birches Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369595 373455

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 10419
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Grove Cottage on Birches Lane is a locally listed red brick, two-storey, three-bay cottage with a pitched slate roof. The panelled door has a fanlight above[1]. It is shown as Grove Cottage on the 1877 Ordnance Survey map [2]. At which time, it had its own adjacent orchard and pond. Its land plot has been subsequently eroded by the encroachment of later houses as it has become further subsumed into the village of Lostock Green.

Setting description:

Grove Cottage is set back from Birches Lane, in its own garden within the village of Lostock Green. It is surrounded by a mix of 19th century cottages and farm buildings, and 20th century housing which has infilled the former gardens and orchards between the older buildings. The cottage backs on to the surrounding countryside of flat arable fields that make up the Lostock Plain. Its setting contributes positively to its heritage value due to its continued association with the village of Lostock Green and the surrounding farmland.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from the architectural and historic interest as an example of brick built rural cottages in Cheshire.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

- 2 Ordnance Survey (1877), Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0174

Asset name: Park Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369636 373482

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139097
HER: 803/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0037	Shropshire Union Canal, Middlewich Branch
-----------	---

MA02_0176	Shippon and Former Barn 15 metres north-west of (Number 65) Park Farmhouse
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Park Farmhouse probably dates to the late 17th century but has been altered. It is a three storied building of brown brick with a grey slate roof. It has a large gabled porch and the fenestration includes four later 19th century casements to each floor. Its form is not typical of Cheshire farmhouses and may point to an alternative earlier use. The interior includes some unchamfered adzed oak beams, broad-board doors, a probably 18th century stair and early oak kingpost trusses. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the farmhouse is within the village of Lostock Green. There is a mix of modern and historic farm buildings to the rear, with agricultural fields beyond. This includes Grade II listed shippon and former barn (MA02_0176). A mature hedgerow separates the asset from the road. There are limited views from the house out across the surrounding farmland. The predominant ones are across the fields to the rear, and to the north from the top floor only. Its setting contributes positively to its heritage value due to its continued association with the Grade II listed shippon and former barn (MA02_0176), the village of Lostock Green and the surrounding farmland.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest as an early example of a brick built farmhouse. It has a potentially earlier function suggested by its form but has functioned as a farmhouse for a number of years.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139097>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0175

Asset name: Poplar Grove, Birches Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369515 373500

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Detached house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH10418
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Poplar Grove is a locally listed, two-storey brick farmhouse with a wing to the west, located in the village of Lostock Green. The farmhouse dates to 1805, according to the datestone. Appears to have been heavily altered as part of its renovation and restoration [1]. It is visible on the 1877 Ordnance Survey map with some clear alteration and extension having occurred to the plan [2].

Setting description:

Poplar Grove is set back from Birches Lane, in the village of Lostock Green. It is surrounded by a mix of 19th century cottages and 20th century housing along Birches Lane, which make up the linear village of Lostock Green. The farmhouse backs onto the surrounding countryside of flat arable fields that make up the Lostock Plain. The range of buildings to the north formed part of the former farm buildings associated with Poplar Grove, but have since been converted. Much of the context of a working farm has been lost. Its setting contributes neutrally to its heritage value because its association with the surrounding farmland is diminished by the loss of the working farm and buildings.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest as an earlier example of a brick built farmhouse in the area. Its value has been diminished by its restoration and alteration.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

- 2 Ordnance Survey (1877), Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0176

Asset name: Shippon and Former Barn 15 metres north-west of (Number 65) Park Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369628 373510

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Cow house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139098
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0174	Park Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The former shippon (cow shed) and barn, are probably 18th century in date, forming an L-shaped farm building. They are built in brown brick with a grey slate roof. The barn has an opening to the former threshing floor with an oak lintel and oak kingpost trusses. The two-storey shippon has altered openings to lower storey, diamond-shaped brick vents and rectangular boarded doors to hayloft. It forms an attractive group with Park Farmhouse. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the barn is inter-related with the Grade II listed Park Farmhouse (MA02_0174). It forms part of a farm complex that was historically one of a number in the village of Lostock Green, which has expanded to enclose the asset with modern housing. It continues to be set in the farmyard of Park Farmhouse but is now surrounded by 20th century farm buildings. The topography of the surrounding Lostock Plain particularly to the west has limited tree cover. Mature hedgerow separates the asset from the road. Its setting contributes positively to its heritage value as it continues to be associated with Park Farmhouse (MA02_0174) and the surrounding farmland.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset derives from its archaeological and historic interest as a good example of the shippon and barn. It is an early example of brick built barns as the use of timber framing diminished in the 18th century.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139098>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0177

Asset name: 43 Birches Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369500 373570

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Semi detached house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH6663
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

One of a pair of cottages, referred to originally as Vine Cottage. It is visible on the 1877 Ordnance Survey map, with the same outline as the current plan. The adjacent 41 Birches Lane retains the same plan outline as the 1877 Ordnance Survey map and is likely to be of similar age. The original frontage appears to have been altered to allow a garage and it is apparent the original form has been changed. [1] [2]

Setting description:

One of a row of cottages set in the centre of the small rural village of Lostock Green. The cottage stands in a semi-detached block with 41 Birches Lane, close to the street frontage with a similar aged block of terraced cottages across the street and either side. The lane is subject to some through traffic during the day but is otherwise a rural village, with audible background noise from the A556 Shurlach Road. Much of the original context of the village elsewhere has been altered but in this area there is a uniformity of 19th century rural farm workers cottages. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset derives from its architectural and historic interest as a representative example of rural farm workers cottage located in a small village. Terraced houses in a rural context have become increasingly rare as they are replaced by larger buildings and were lost in the 20th century.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

- 2 Ordnance Survey (1877), Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0178

Asset name: Robin Hood Cottage, 15 Birches Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369415 373810

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH10417
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Robin Hood Cottage is a locally listed former red brick farmhouse that has been converted to a residential property. It is two-storeys high with a grey slate roof. It was formerly located on the north-east edge of the village of Lostock Green on Birches Lane but the imposition of the A556 Shurlach Road, Northwich Bypass has removed much of its historic context [1]. It was referred to as Robinhood Farm on the 1877 Ordnance Survey map along with two adjacent farm buildings which have now been demolished [2]. To the west was an orchard that has been replaced by the line of the A556 Northwich Bypass.

Setting description:

The setting of the former farmhouse is on the north edge of the village of Lostock Green, surrounded by high hedgerows and trees to the west and east. The former historic context of the farmhouse and Birches Lane has largely been eroded on the western and northern side. The A556 Shurlach Road, Northwich Bypass is located less than 15m to the north-west creating constant passing traffic and noise. The construction of this has removed village buildings to the north and separated the asset from the few buildings which remain north of this road. There remains only slight inter-visibility with 5-11 Birches Lane north of the A556 which retains the line of Birches Lane. To the south is a narrow lane which leads to fields to the east and south-east where the land falls away towards Wade Brook. The loss of former farm buildings and construction of the dual carriageway road has removed much of its historic context of farmland. Its setting contributes negatively to its heritage value, however the remaining fields to the east make a positive contribution.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historic interest as a representative example of a

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

19th century farmhouse. Its brick built design is typical of the 19th century period and represents an example of buildings associated with the development of dairy farming.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1877), Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0179

Asset name: 5, 7, 9, 11 Birches Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369370 373850

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Farm labourers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0180	3 Birches Lane

Description and sources

Full asset description:

5-11 Birches Lane is a small terrace of four, two-storey, two bay cottages except for 5 Birches Lane which is much larger, they are likely former farmworkers cottages. The cottages are white painted with a slate roof. They have modern UPVC windows and doors which reduce the assets historic value. The original chimneys survive in 5 and 7 Birches Lane . The cottages are first depicted on the 1877 Ordnance Survey map as four separate cottages. No outbuildings are shown to the rear and these appear to be later additions [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the cottages is dominated by the adjacent A556 Shurlach Road, Northwich Bypass. The street furniture and infrastructure visibly impose on the setting of the buildings, whilst there is constant audible noise of the road. They face Birches Lane with a small footpath in front. Opposite and to the west are mature hedgerows with fields beyond but there are no long distance views over the landscape. The original historic context of the cottages was on the northern edge of the village of Lostock Green. The historic context is retained by the visible inter-relationship with the southern side of Birches Lane and Robin Hood Cottage but has otherwise been eroded by the A556. Its setting contributes negatively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest as an example of 19th century farm workers cottages. Housing for agricultural labourers does not survive in abundance. The value of this example is lessened by changes to original features such as windows and doors but they may retain archaeological interest in terms of the evidence they provide for the lives of agricultural workers.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Ordnance Survey (1877), Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0180

Asset name: 3 Birches Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369310 373905

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Farm labourers cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0179	5, 7, 9, 11 Birches Lane

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A harling clad cottage painted in cream, with a slate roof and new UPVC windows. The building is first denoted on the 1877 Ordnance Survey map in its current plan form with a linear cottage with attached building to the north-west [1]. The continuation of plan form from the 19th century may suggest that there are internal elements of the cottage that date to the 19th century or earlier and have been masked by later cladding and alteration of the building. The cottage was located on Birches Lane at the very northern end of the village of Lostock Green.

Setting description:

The cottage is set on the very northern edge of the settlement of Lostock Green facing west on to Birches Lane. It is enclosed and screened from the lane by large mature hedgerows, with a garage to the rear and east that make up its immediate land plot. The former historic context of the cottage as the last building on the northern edge of Lostock Green has been largely lost by the imposition to the south of the A556, Shurlach Road. The bypass visibly and audibly dominates the setting of the asset to the south and only the line of Birches Lane and the presence of 5-11 Birches Lane and Robin Hood Cottage retain the historic inter-relationship with the remainder of the village. The remainder of the cottages historic context is retained in its setting of high hedgerows along the lane and agricultural fields. The hedgerows over the road block long distance views across the countryside. Its setting contributes negatively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest as an example of a farm labourers cottage. Much of the original fabric has been altered but it may retain elements of the original build which can provide evidence of the lives of agriocultural workers.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey (1877), Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0182

Asset name: Possible Roman Road in Lostock Gralam

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 370000 374000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Military road

Period(s): Palaeolithic, and
Roman.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 710
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The place name Street Field suggests the presence of a Roman road. Its location is unclear and is currently associated with a grid square only. The tithe map for this area does not repeat the place name. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest as a potential example of Roman road, with the potential to inform on the Roman occupation of Cheshire. The evidence for the road is circumstantial and has not been confirmed by archaeological excavation.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH7863>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0183

Asset name: Cheshire Midland Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): MA03;

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369800 374700

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2267/1/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Cheshire Midland Railway, also known as the Manchester to Chester Line, was owned and operated by the Cheshire Lines Committee. It ran on the mid Cheshire Line via Northwich, incorporating the Cheshire Midland Railway (from Manchester to Northwich), the West Cheshire Railway (from Northwich to Helsby) and the Cheshire and West Cheshire Junction Railway (Helsby to Chester). It opened in 1875 following the construction of the Northgate Station where the line terminated. The Cheshire Midland Railway Company was given permission by Act of Parliament in 1860 for a 12 mile stretch between Manchester and Northwich and was completed in 1863. The West Cheshire Line was originally proposed in 1861 between Northwich and Chester but was only granted permission to extend as far as Mouldsworth in 1862. The Cheshire and West Cheshire Junction Railway Company was formed in 1865 to extend the line to Chester. Construction began on this last leg of the railway in 1871 and was opened for goods traffic in 1874 and finally for passengers in 1875 following the construction of the Northgate Station. [1]

Setting description:

The railway is set on a combination of embankment and shallow cutting as it passes through the countryside between Knutsford and Northwich. The railway forms the southern boundary of the village of Plumley and Lostock Gralam, but is otherwise set in agricultural countryside running between intermittent copses and the woodland of Holford Moss and the Plumley Nature Reserve. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as an early railway line in Cheshire. The structural survival of the railway is unremarkable and consists of embankments, cuttings and viaducts. The section

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

between Lostock Gralam and Plumley contains no architectural features of value, although these exist elsewhere on the route of the asset. Its setting of the rail corridor, created through embankment and cutting, makes a positive contribution to its value.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH19853>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0184

Asset name: St John the Evangelist Church, Station Road and School Lane Junction

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 369170 374805

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 5664
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

St John the Evangelist Church is a locally listed building on the corner of Station Road and School Lane in the village of Lostock Gralam. Lostock Gralam was created as an ecclesiastical parish from Great Budworth in 1842 and first appears as a chapel of ease on the Lostock Gralam Tithe map of the 1840s. The style of the church dates to the same period in the mid 19th century. It is red brick with a slate roof and a hipped tower spire above the nave. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the church is on the southern edge of Lostock Gralam, north of the railway. It is set within its own graveyard to the south with Birches Lane to the west. A mature row of trees lines the southern edge of the graveyard. The topography rises to the south and further restricts line of sight in this direction. The church and graveyard have lost their 19th century historic context and is surrounded by 20th century residential housing estate. Distant views of the Lostock Gralam chemical works can be seen in the distance and there is the faint audible noise of the road, adjacent rail line and overhead planes. Despite the growth of 20th century residential housing estates the graveyard setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as an example of a gothic revival style, red brick 19th century church.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at:
<http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH16188>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0185

Asset name: Former Soda Ash and Calcium Nitrate Works

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 370730 374950

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Munitions factory

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1450800
HER: 4235/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Plumley Limebeds Soda Works was a chemical works operating in the early 20th century producing Soda products from brine. The Ammonia Soda Company LTD (ASCOL) Soda Works established in 1907 by Ivan Livinsein, a Manchester Dyemaker, and Arthur Chamberlain, Chairman of the Birmingham ammunition firm of G Kyloch and Co. It was initially a private company but changed to a public company in 1912. From the onset the company had faced opposition from the local company Brunner Mond and Co who had bought the surrounding land and made daily samples from a stream below the works in hopes of finding evidence of pollution. They also sank their own brine shafts around the site to decrease the soda company's ability to pump (the company had four of its own pumps on the site). However, this ended in 1916 when Brunner Mond and Co bought a controlling interest in the company. During the First World War the factory shared the site with the munitions' factory, however when this closed the Soda plant did not and carried on with pre-war production. In 1919 the Ammonia Soda Company that owned the site went into voluntary liquidation on the grounds of poor market conditions and was bought outright by Brunner Mond. Production carried on until 1926 when the site was finally closed.

Plumley Limebeds Munitions Works was a chemical plant that produced some of the raw materials used in the production of explosives during the First World War. This plant was constructed in 1914 at the start of World War I for the production of Calcium Nitrate from Brine (more specifically the Sodium Nitrate in the brine) and Calcium Chloride. The Ammonium Nitrate produced from the Calcium Nitrate was a crucial ingredient in the production of the trinitrotoluene (TNT) based chemical Amatol. It was built alongside the pre-existing Soda Plant operated by the Ammonia Soda Company LTD [ASCOL] on behalf of the Ministry of Munitions. Among the structures of the plant were 'Boilers, Mixers and Pans'; 'Crystallizer shed'; and 'Shops and Laboratories'. The main warehouse is still extant and many of the other buildings are represented now by fragments. The plant was mostly demolished at the end of World War 1 (1918-9), however the warehouse was used (and slightly modified) up until the 1980s by firstly the soda works, and then by Associated Octel who ran a plant across the main railway line. [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the value of the asset, however the asset is located within the Plumley Limebeds Nature Reserve.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest as an example of the ammonia-soda plant using the Solvay process, and a First World War experimental and production site for making calcium nitrate. Its archaeological remains includes all surviving above and below ground remains including steel floor joists, concrete building beds, upstanding concrete structures, banks and ditches and drainage structures.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1450800>
- 2 Cocroft, W, *Dangerous Energy The Archaeology of Gunpowder and Military Explosives Manufacture*, (2000), 155-157
- 3 Dick, WFL, *A Hundred Years Of Alkali In Cheshire*, (1973), 35-36
- 4 Watts, JI, *The First Fifty Years Of Brunner, Mond & Co*, (1923), 53-55
- 5 Freeth, FA, 'Explosives for the First World War' in *New Scientist*, , Vol. 402, (30/07/1964), 274-276
- 6 Plumley Lime Beds, survey report, Oxford Archaeology North, 2002

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0187

**Asset name: Trent and Mersey Canal Milepost north of
Bridge Number 192 at SJ 6750 7528**

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-304a

National Grid Reference: 367508 375276

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Milepost

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1244547
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0114	Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area – Middlewich to Preston Brook
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A canal milepost, dated 1819, of cast iron. It has a circular post with a plate curved in plan inscribed 'SHARDLOW 82 MILES: PRESTON BROOK 7 MILES' in raised Roman capitals. A raised quatrefoil on the post is inscribed 'R & D STONE 1819'. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the milepost is on the Trent and Mersey Canal in an urban section of the canal. It is located in close proximity to Wincham Mill and the Lostock Gralam (formerly Brunner Mond) chemical works and its surrounds are industrialised. The surrounding industry dates to the 19th century and although it would not originally have been part of the assets historic context, the use of the canal in this area is associated with the chemical industry from the 19th century. The setting of the asset therefore positively contributes to the heritage value of the asset due to its continued association with the canal and surrounding industrial landscape.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset derives from its historic and archaeological interest and association with the Trent and Mersey Canal which is one of the earliest canals built in England. The milepost is a representative example of a canal way marker used to denote distances from either end of the canal.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1244547>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0188

Asset name: Holford Hall Moated Site

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-309a

National Grid Reference: 370903 375396

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Moat

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1012413
HER: 1235/1/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0189	Holford Hall
MA02_0192	Stone Bridge Crossing Moat at Holford Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The monument is the moated site of Holford Hall. It includes an island measuring c. 100m x 80m. Holford Hall, a garage and access drive occupy the northern quadrant of the island. Surrounding the island on all sides except the southwest is a waterlogged moat c. 20m wide x 1.5m deep to the water level. Access to the island is by a 17th century sandstone bridge across the north-eastern arm and by a causeway across the south-eastern arm. The present house is a fragment of a much larger timber house consisting of three sides of a quadrangle that was rebuilt in the early 17th century for Mary Cholmondeley, heiress of Christopher Holford of Holford. The south wing collapsed and was demolished in 1844. The north wing was demolished during the 1880s. Photographs of the north wing show it to have been earlier than what survives and limited archaeological excavation in 1990 revealed foundation stones set in clay. The moat's south-western arm was infilled but its location is marked by a change in the vegetation cover. A chapel survived on the island until the 1920s/30s. Holford Hall is a Grade II* listed building. The bridge is a Grade II listed building. Holford Hall and all service pipes, field boundaries and telegraph poles, the driveway, garage, bridge and a 2m wide strip of farmtrack at the moat's north-eastern corner are all excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath all these features is included. The area of the existing Victorian brick addition to the hall, both above and below ground, and the area between it and the adjacent garage are totally excluded from the scheduling. [1], [2], [3]

Setting description:

The setting of Holford Hall moated site is associated with the current Grade II* listed Holford Hall (MA02_0189) and the Grade II listed sandstone bridge (MA02_0192). The setting of the hall is its formal gardens and includes the buried archaeological remains of demolished parts of the former hall. The north-west front of the hall includes the bridge which crosses an atmospheric trickling moat which flows from the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Peover Eye and a small pond. There is a viewing platform with information boards and clear views of the hall despite modern outbuildings. To the rear and south-west is farmland with the moated archaeological earthworks surviving as water features. The surrounding topography comprises farmland enclosed on all sides with trees and dense woodland. There is a steep rise in topography to the south which forms an embankment associated with the Plumley Lime Beds. The historic context of the rural hall survives despite the noise of the A556 Shurlach Road. This setting contributes positively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological, historical and architectural interest as a rare survival of a medieval moated site and associated hall. Moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of wealth and status in the countryside. Holford Hall moated site survives well and despite the infilling of the western arm of the moat is unencumbered by modern development. It has value due to survival of the archaeological remains of the hall's medieval north wing, house and chapel within the moat platform. Additionally the moat may preserve organic remains.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012413>
- 2 De Figueiredo, P, Treuherz, J, Cheshire Country Houses, (1988), 242-3
- 3 'Trans Lancs and Ches Arch Soc' in Trans Lancs and Ches Arch Soc, , Vol. 44, (1927), 112-3

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0189

Asset name: Holford Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-309a

National Grid Reference: 370894 375445

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Timber framed house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1329664
HER: 1235/1/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0188	Holford Hall Moated Site
MA02_0192	Stone Bridge Crossing Moat at Holford Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The remains of the original 17th century Holford Hall are now a farmhouse. It is constructed of timber framing with rendered infill and a stone slate roof. It is two storeys high with an attic above. There is a later 19th century wing to the right. The entrance front is decorated with two gabled bays with Ionic pilasters at the ground floor level. There are three horizontal bands of decorative timber panelling above, including with ogee-shaped struts, and diamond patterns of quarter circles. The decorative panelling is indicative of high-status timber framed housing from the 17th century in Cheshire. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of Holford Hall is its peaceful formal garden. To the rear is a large field with water features present within the landscape, which are possibly evidence of the moated scheduled monument and associated earthworks. The Grade II listed stone bridge (MA02_0192) is to the front of the hall and crosses the moat which flows across the front of the hall and a small pond which provides an atmospheric setting. The surrounding topography comprises fields bounded by hedges and dense woodland copses of deciduous trees. There is a steep rise in topography to the south, forming an embankment where the Plumley Lime Beds were located. To the north is the shallow valley of the Peover Eye, a small brook that runs across the estate. To the front of the house is a viewing platform with information about the house and monument and views of the front of the hall. Modern outbuildings enclose the hall directly to the north. Its setting within its associated gardens and in relation to the stone bridge and moated feature provides historic context and positively contributes to its value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological, architectural and historic interest as an early example of the timber framed farmhouse in Cheshire. It is also an important example of continuity of use as a site from the former medieval moated site (MA02_0188) to its later conversion into a farmhouse. Its archaeological interest comes from the evidence it provides for timber framed buildings from the 17th century which are rare in Cheshire.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1329664>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0190

Asset name: Malt Kiln Farm

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-304a

National Grid Reference: 371695 375503

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1320435
HER: 1237/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Malt Kiln Farm is a timber framed farmhouse dating to the late 17th century with later 19th and 20th century brick infill of the original wattle and daub panels. It is three bays wide and three storeys high. The fenestration includes an off-centre doorway and two casement windows on the ground floor, with three windows on the first and second floor above. The farmhouse is located on the western edge of the village of Plumley on Truthall Lane. [1]

Setting description:

The farmhouse is set within the farmyard which has been converted to garages bounded by hedgerows. The surrounding area is now infilled by 20th century residential properties and there are no associated working farm buildings. The land to the rear and west is agricultural fields bounded by hedgerows. Its setting within farmland positively contributes to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological, architectural and historic interest as a rare surviving example of a timber-framed farmhouse dating from the 17th century.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1320435>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0191

Asset name: Roman Road - Chester to Manchester (Margary no. 7a)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): MA03;

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 370140 375450

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Road

Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 844/1/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Roman road runs between Chester and Manchester, known locally as Watling Street (after Ivan Margary Route 7a) [2]. The road led from the legionary fortress at Chester (Deva) to the forts at Northwich (Condate) and Manchester (Mamucium). As yet no evidence of settlement adjacent to the Roman road has been identified, this may in part be due to poor understanding of Roman rural settlement in this part of Cheshire. The Roman road follows the A559 through Northwich. About 2kms east of the river crossing is the junction with King St (now obscured). It continues east through Lostock Gralam before joining the A556 Shurlach Road. It crosses the M6 at junction 19 and continues as the B5569 Chester Road through Nether Tabley, Mere and Bucklow Hill before re-joining the A556 just south of junction 8 of the M56. From here it continues north in to Manchester [2]. The archaeological remains are likely to be buried beneath the road itself or as remains of the agger (bank of the road) on either side of the road. The extent of survival is unknown but is likely to have been impacted by the construction and widening of the A559, A556 and B5569 roads which would have removed the structure of the road and impacted on the remains of the agger. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological and historical interest derived from its ability to inform on Roman occupation of Cheshire. The asset is likely to have been formerly disturbed by the construction of the A559, A556 and B5569.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH7861>
- 2 Margary, I.D. (1957), Roman Roads in Britain.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0192

Asset name: Stone Bridge Crossing Moat at Holford Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-309a

National Grid Reference: 370925 375458

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Ornamental bridge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1115432
HER: DCH4103
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0188	Holford Hall Moated Site
MA02_0189	Holford Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The stone bridge is a late 17th century ashlar stone bridge providing access from the north over the moat to Holford Hall. It has two segmental arches with central semi-circular ended piers. The top of the bridge has moulded coping to embrasures with three decorated square finial stones each, those to centre being decorated with roundels. The bridge forms a group with the Grade II* listed Holford Hall. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the bridge is within the formal gardens of Holford Hall (MA02_0189). The bridge is to the front of the hall. It crosses an atmospheric trickling moat which flows across the front of the hall to a small pond area and provides an peaceful setting. The surrounding topography comprises of large fields on all sides but enclosed with trees. To the front of the house is a viewing platform with information about the house and modern outbuildings. The setting is quiet and isolated with the noise of the A556 Shurlach Road audible in the background. This setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to its association with the surrounding assets and the moat which form part of its historic context.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural, archaeological and historic interest. It is an important example of surviving 17th century bridge construction that has notable architectural features. It has group value for its relationship with the earlier moat and associated Grade II* listed Holford Hall.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1115432>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0193

Asset name: Holford Mill

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-309a

National Grid Reference: 370760 375610

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Watermill

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1234/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of Holford Mill, a 14th century watermill on the Peover Eye. The mill is likely to have been associated with the scheduled monument of the moated site of Holford Hall. The present mill building is largely demolished, but the machinery remains with three pairs of stones and the vertical shaft with its crown wheel. There were originally two waterwheels, one of which can still be seen along with the shaft for the other wheel [1]. The land plots, mill pond and sluices as shown on the 1877 Ordnance Survey Map survive in situ. [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the Holford mill is in the valley bottom of the Peover Eye. Much of the original context of the site survives including the mill pond and the land plots of the mill as shown on the 1877 Ordnance Survey Map. It is surrounded by arable farmland and intermittent woodland. The setting contributes positively to its heritage value as it retains its historic context as a corn mill on the Peover Eye.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest from its ability to inform on medieval mill construction. Its medieval date means that it would provide important evidence for the functioning of the landscape of water management and the estate of Holford Hall moated site (MA02_0188). There is the possibility that organic remains of the medieval mill would be preserved and associated with it.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH7012>
- 2 Ordnance Survey (1877), Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0194

Asset name: Holly Hedge Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-304a-R1

National Grid Reference: 372912 375625

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Timber framed house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139483
HER: 1238
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 17th century house. It is timber-framed with rendered infill and a thatched roof. The entrance front faces east and consists of four bays with an off-centre doorway and casement windows to the ground floor and the fenestration completed by dormer casement windows above. A 20th century extension is located to the south. To the rear and west are two 19th century outshuts. [1]

Setting description:

Holly Hedge Cottage is set in farmland on the western side of Pinfold Lane north-east of the village of Plumley. The line of the Northwich to Stockport Railway is located directly west of the cottage. The area to the north has been gravelled and converted for parking. Red brick farm buildings are located further north in a farmyard. The cottage is surrounded by high hedgerows and maintains a quiet, rural setting. This setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural, historic and archaeological interest as a surviving example of a timber-framed house. It is a rare survival of timber-framed construction in Cheshire. Its date means it is an important example of a house built in the period during the transition from the timber-framed to brick-built vernacular building tradition in Cheshire.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at:

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139483>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0195

Asset name: The Smoker Inn

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-309a

National Grid Reference: 371015 376064

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Public house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139524
HER: 1236
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0196	The Smithy, Plumley

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The two-storey public house is located on the corner of the A559 Manchester Road and the Plumley Moor Road. The public house dates to the 17th century with 18th, 19th and 20th century additions and alterations. It is built of rendered and whitewashed brick with stone slate and thatch roof. It has been recently refurbished [1]. The public house likely has origins as a coaching inn, due to its location on the important routeway between Manchester and Chester via Northwich.

Setting description:

The public house's setting is associated with the A559 Manchester Road and adjacent Plumley Moor Road. It is set within a garden by the roadside. There is the continual sound of traffic and intermittent noise of planes on flight path above. Although there are surrounding woodlands associated with the Smoker Brook and arable fields, the inn feels disassociated from the rural surrounds. Instead it is more closely associated with the A559 Manchester Road which forms part of its historic context as it would have acted as coaching inn for passing traffic. It also has association with the adjacent smithy (MA02_0196). Despite the presence of this modern infrastructure the setting contributes positively to the heritage value of the asset as it was always associated with these routes.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historic interest as a surviving example of 17th century roadside coaching inns.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139524>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0196

Asset name: The Smithy, Plumley

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-309a

National Grid Reference: 371045 376110

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Smiths cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1320432
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0195	The Smoker Inn

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A single storey timber-framed, thatched building on opposite north east corner of junction between the A559 Manchester Road and the Plumley Moor Road. It is a former farm building dating to the 18th century. It is likely to have been the smithy that served passing traffic along the A559 Manchester Road as well as the surrounding agricultural community. It is now a residential property and shop. [1]

Setting description:

The Smithy is set directly adjacent to the dual carriageway of the A559 Manchester Road. There is the continual sound of traffic from the adjacent road and noise of planes on flight path above. Although there is surrounding woodland associated with the Smoker Brook and arable fields the smithy feels disassociated from its former rural surroundings. The smithy partially retains its historic context associated with the Smoker Inn and the A559 Manchester Road where it would have been an important business serving passing traffic of coaches and horses. It also has association with the adjacent Inn (MA02_0195). The roadside setting still makes a positive contribution to the heritage value although increased traffic has eroded historic context.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural, archaeological and historic interest as a timber framed former smithy surviving on an important roadside route. Although it now does not serve as a smithy this does not diminish the importance of its inter-relationship with the adjacent Smoker Inn (MA02_0195) and the A559 Manchester Road where it would have served as a stop for coaching traffic between Manchester and Chester.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1320432>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0197

Asset name: Home Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-304a

National Grid Reference: 369455 376186

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1329911
HER: 6094
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Timber framed, cross-wing farmhouse within existing farm buildings that probably dates to the mid 17th century. It is one and a half stories high, with a grey slate roof. The steep-pitched roof was probably formerly thatched. The right wing has ridge and right gable chimneys. [1]

Setting description:

Set at the south-western edge of High Wincham surrounded by a mix of modern barns with some red brick buildings. Beyond to the south-west are fields for pasture with high hedges and intermittent trees. The adjacent lane has infrequent traffic, and there is a very distant noise from the dual carriageway and some planes passing overhead. The topography rises gently to the south-west before falling away. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic, archaeological and architectural interest as an example of a timber-framed farmhouse. It is an important example of a house built in the period during the transition from the timber-framed to brick-built vernacular building tradition in Cheshire.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1329911>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0204

Asset name: Round House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 373321 368204

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1231073
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A Grade II listed farmhouse dated to 1852 by a stone tablet in rear wing. It comprises of a two storey red brick building in Flemish Bond with a slate roof. A rear wing to the north completes a T-shaped plan. It has two-and-three-light replaced casements with stone sills and cambered flat arches. There is a projecting gabled brick porch with fully glazed door and wing light, one side. The rear wing has original casements, in cross window style and a stone tablet, with scalloped corners, inscribed with the initials 'ML' and the date. An indication of the age of the site is given by a farm building which is now reduced to single storey height. This has 17th century brickwork, oak beams and joists, and arch headed door frames. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is its farmyard of mostly modern barns, including a 17th century barn now reduced to a single storey in height. This is surrounded by rural farmland, consisting of medium and large fields bounded by hedgerows and mature trees, on the quiet Byley Lane. This setting continues to retain its historic context within farmland and makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural interest as an example of a farmhouse built in the 19th century. It has a number of architectural features that set it apart from contemporary more simplistic examples.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1231073>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0205

Asset name: Cranage Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 375001 368310

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Country house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1277460
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Cranage Hall is a former country house in the village of Cranage, Cheshire, England. It was built in 1828–29 for Lawrence Armitstead, and designed by Lewis Wyatt. In 1932 a parallel wing was added. Now used as a hotel and conference centre for the Principle Hayley Hotel group. Red brick with blue brick features, stone dressing and slate roof. Basement and two storeys; at the south-west end, there is a porch of four fluted Doric columns and an entablature, with triglyph and guttae frieze, which supports a balcony with an openwork balustrade.

The porch fronts a pair of oak doors, each with three raised and fielded panels, under a semi-circular head with keystone carved as a face.

The opening is flanked by plain pilasters in pairs. Windows are mainly three-light stone mullion, with half height transoms, containing small sashes or casements. The centre and penultimate bays are of yellow sandstone ashlar and north of the centre bays there is a high standing octagonal tower with ogee cap and weather vane. There are flush stone quoins and weathered and moulded first floor and eaves string courses. Overall blue brick diaperwork, in diamond pattern, and solid stone parapet. [1] [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is within its formal gardens surrounded by stands of mature woodland on the edge of the village of Cranage. A 20th century housing estate has been constructed around the formal gardens to the south-east which has partially removed its former historic rural context. However, the asset continues to sit on topographically higher land over the shallow valley of the River Dane, providing some views towards areas of farmland. The M6 is located to the east in a shallow cutting separating the asset from the flat Stublach Plain. Its setting contributes positively to its value despite the encroachment of 20th century housing.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest as a high quality decorated country house designed by the architect Lewis Wyatt. The hall also holds historical interest through its connection as the former country house of Lawrence Armitstead and as part of the catalogue of works by Lewis Wyatt.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Geni Record Available at: www.geni.com/projects/Historic-Buildings-of-Cheshire-England/25090.
- 2 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1277460>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0206

Asset name: Barn south-west of Manor Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 375446 368346

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1231076
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0136	Farm Building at Manor Farm
MA02_0207	Manor Farmhouse, Cranage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 17th century farm building. It is built in red brick with a stone slate roof. The building is a single storey high, with five truss-bays and five windows. It has 20th century boarded doors on strap hinges or sliding gears. The windows are metal, hopper-light windows with stone heads and sills. The building has a three brick deep projecting band over the windows. The interior has Old Queen post trusses and purlins with wind braces. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is the former farmyard of the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse (MA02_207). These form a group of assets that are located to the east of the busy A50 Knutsford Road surrounded by rural farmland to the east and the woodland of Cranage Hall to the west. Its setting relative to the farmhouse and surrounded by farmland contributes positively to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as an early example of a red brick farm building. It is from a period when brick began to replace timber-framed construction in the 17th century and represents the development of farm buildings in Cheshire. It also has group value with Manor Farmhouse.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at:

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1231076>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0207

Asset name: Manor Farmhouse, Cranage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 375456 368378

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1278286
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0136	Farm Building at Manor Farm
MA02_0206	Barn south-west of Manor Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 17th century farmhouse, with a red brickwork facade, gables and rear coursed stucco. The roof was formerly covered with stone slates but is now blue tiles at the front and concrete tiles at the rear. Rear wings complete an "F" shaped plan. It has recessed sashes with stone sills and cambered flat arches on the ground floor and flush casements in cross window style on the first floor. The front door is a replaced half glazed door in chamfered frame with central mullion overlight under a flat cambered arch. The wall is thickened up to first floor level where it finishes in a weathered blue brick band. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is its former farmyard including the Grade II listed Barn South-West of Manor Farmhouse. These form a group of assets that are located to the east of the busy A50 Knutsford Road. The group is surrounded by farmland to the east and the woodland around Cranage Hall to the west. Its setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest due to its 17th century fabric. It also holds architectural interest through its highly decorative 17th century elements.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at:

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1278286>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0208

Asset name: Mile Post 5m south of Byley Lane Junction

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 375198 368560

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Milepost

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1231687
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A cast iron mile post dating to circa 1820. It is 600mm high and 150mm in diameter. The milepost has a curved-on-plan indication panel, which makes a T-shape with the post. It is surmounted by an acorn shaped finial. The panel is divided into three sections by raised cast iron bead and reads "Cranage", in capital letters in the upper full width panel. It reads "To Knutsford 7 miles" on the south arm and "To Holmes Chapel 1 mile" on the north arm. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the milepost is the busy A50 Knutsford Road as it passes through a rural area at the junction with Byley Lane. The milepost is set back from the kerb line against a stone wall on the western side of the road. The setting contributes positively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

This asset derives its value from its historical interest and association with its location as a crossing place and the settlements of Knutsford and Holmes Chapel. It has architectural interest in its unusually decorative form including the acorn shaped finial.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1231687>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0211

Asset name: Rose Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 375267 368895

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1278287
HER: 1053
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 17th century cottage. It has a brick nogged timber frame and a thatched roof and is a single storey with an attic. It has a half glazed brick porch, also with a thatched roof, with half glazed boarded doors. The windows are two-light, with flush casements, they have glazing bars inserted into frame panels. There are attic windows in the gables. The timbers are in a framing arrangement with angle braces. It has a central chimney stack. To the rear (east) is a 20th century flat roofed, plywood clad addition. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is on the quiet Twemlow Lane east of the A50 Knutsford Road and the scattered village of Cranage. The cottage is surrounded by fields with woodland to the south. Despite the presence of traffic noise from the busy A50 Knutsford Road, its setting is peaceful and rural in character. Its setting contributes positively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

This asset derives its value from its archaeological interest through its historic fabric which dates back to the 17th century. It also holds architectural interest through its highly decorative 17th century elements.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1278287>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0214

Asset name: RAF Cranage Airfield

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 373200 369750

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Military airfield

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2945/0/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0218	World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage
MA02_0220	Site of War Production Factory at Byley
MA02_0273	Aircraft Taxiways for RAF Cranage
MA02_0275	Waterworks of the former RAF Cranage
MA02_0323	Extractive Pit at Anti-aircraft battery of RAF Cranage
MA02_0324	Road system at RAF Cranage
MA02_0325	Command Centre at RAF Cranage
MA02_0326	Extractive Pits at RAF Cranage
MA02_0327	Dispersal Pen at RAF Cranage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

RAF Cranage airfield is an area of flat ground north of Byley village flanked by Moss Lane on the south, King's Lane on the north, the B5081 on the west, and a bridleway and the M6 motorway on the east. It was built as an aircraft storage facility shortly before the outbreak of World War II, but by August 1940 had become a Relief Landing Ground for No.5 Flying Training School. In November Cranage became the number two School of Air Navigation, with training being undertaken using Avro Ansons. This unit was renamed Central Navigation School in 1942 and remained at Cranage until February 1944. At this time Cranage Airfield had at least eight maintenance hangars. During the latter half of 1940 No.96 (Night Fighter) Squadron was formed at Cranage flying Mk.1 'Hawker' Hurricanes in the air defence of Liverpool as the Luftwaffe targeted the bombing of British cities, offering particular defence to the industrial and port areas. From May 1941 seven Avro Manchester bombers were stored at Cranage pending refitting with new engines. Wellington bombers also operated from Cranage; they were assembled at an adjacent Vickers-Armstrong shadow factory and test flown from Cranage prior to delivery to their units. [1]

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

In October 1941, with the Luftwaffe now concentrating on the Russian front and air raids on Britain lessening, 96 Squadron moved from Cranage to RAF Wrexham. During 96 Squadron's stay at Cranage concrete runways had been requested to replace the three grass runways. These were never built, the only concession being the laying of Army Track wire mesh. In 1942, 2 SoAN was renamed the Central Navigation School (CNS) and the number of Ansons on strength was increased to 58. [1]

In July 1942 1531 Flight was formed as a Beam Approach Training Flight using the Airspeed Oxford. Aircrew were taught the techniques of the then new airfield approach aid. By April 1943 this mesh had been replaced by American Pierced Steel Planking (PSP). Between early May and mid-June 1944 United States Army Air Force's (USAF) 14th Liaison Squadron arrived at Cranage with Stinson L-5 Sentinel aircraft as part of the preparations for the D-Day landings. This unit was part of the 9th Air Force and General George Patton's 3rd Army. Patton himself visited Cranage in May from his nearby headquarters at Peover Hall. As the war drew to a close flying at Cranage was reduced. A detachment of No.12 (Pilot) Advanced Flying Unit operated from February 1945 and in May Cranage's last RAF unit, No.190 Gliding School, was formed using Kirby Cadet gliders. After the war the RAF used the base as a storage unit until 1954 when it was allocated to USAF who stationed a number of non-flying units here. At the end of June 1957 the USAF returned the base to the RAF and it was closed shortly afterwards. [1] The airfield remained in use for storage and maintenance until it closed in December 1957, although it had already stopped being an RAF station on 1 July. The hangars were dismantled and sold in the late 1950s. [2]

Airfield defences were constructed in two main phases. The first phase, introduced during the 1930s, was designed to provide protection from air attacks. The second phase followed the realisation in Spring 1940 that airfields could be targets in a strategy aimed at capture. This latter phase is represented at Cranage by the construction of pillboxes and battle headquarters buildings (scheduled monument in six parts - see MA02_0218) [1]

The outline of RAF Cranage was visible on aerial photographs from 1945 [2] and the 1953/ 1954 Ordnance Survey Map [4] [5]. The runways are visible on aerial photographs as a three-way cross, orientated east-west, north-east to south-west, and north-west to south-east. They were grass runways, with wire mesh and or plate applied. And north-south orientated runways are visible in hedgerow boundaries that survive to the current time. The aircraft taxiway appears as a perimeter trackway. It is bounded by King's Lane to the north and east. King's Lane continues south as a trackway towards New Farm. The RAF Cranage Camp was located on the north-west corner of the airfield to the east of the B5081 Middlewich Road. It is marked up as a series of buildings in grid pattern. None of these survive and have been replaced by a gas storage facility and a concrete manufacturer.

Remote Sensing of RAF Cranage has identified multiple other features, some of which are recognised in the HER record, as part of the RAF Cranage defences. These include aircraft taxiways for RAF Cranage. Taxiways in the southern end of the site provide access for the Wellington bombers being produced in the nearby "Vickers-Armstrong" shadow factory which then could be tested within the airfield. Located to the north of Moss Lane and the east of the B5081 and near the additional remains of RAF Cranage. [6] The character of the airfield is rural, as flat agricultural land divided by hedgerows which loosely follow the former layout. In the west the construction of the Stublach Gas Storage Facility has removed legibility of the north-western extent of the former airfield. Some legibility of the former airfield remains in the hedgerow layout and assets identified in remote sensing survey, as well as in the presence of flat space which opens views between the scheduled areas (MA02_0218). However, the former airfield is not easily understood from the ground.

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is farmland west of the M6 on the flat Stublach plain. This consists of large fields bounded by hedgerows intersected by roads including the B5068 Middlewich Road, King's Lane and Byley Lane. Surrounding the airfield are a number of industrial complexes and the small hamlet of Byley. Also forming part of the setting of the asset are the six scheduled areas which represent the upstanding remains of structures relating to the airfield (MA02_0218). Further non-designated assets relating to the Second World War context of the airfield survive in its setting, including the remains of a war production factory at Byley (MA02_0220). The setting provides historic context and make a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

This asset has value due to its archaeological and historical interest as a Second World War airfield that had

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

a short but nationally important lifespan during the Defence of Britain campaign in 1940. Its archaeological interest is in the potential for surviving remains of the airfield, although these are limited due to the airfield being of grass construction as opposed to concrete.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Historic England Listing. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1020762>.
- 2 Forgotten Airfields. Available online at: <https://forgottenairfields.com/airfield-cranage-1368.html>.
- 3 Ferguson, A (2008) Cheshire Airfields in the Second World War. Newbury, UK: Countryside Books.
- 4 Ordnance Survey (1953) SJ76NW - A (includes: Brereton; Byley; Cranage; Lach Dennis; Middlewich; Rudheath; Sproston)
- 5 Ordnance Survey (1954) SJ77SW - A (includes: Allostock; Cranage; Lach Dennis; Lostock Gralam; Nether Peover; Peover Inferior; Peover Superior; Plumley; Rudheath; Toft)
- 6 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0216

Asset name: The Rectory, Moss Lane, Byley

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372285 369275

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Vicarage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH6096
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0217	Church of St John the Evangelist
MA02_0221	Church House, Moss Lane, Byley

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Rectory is a 19th century red brick two-storey house with a grey slate roof. It is locally listed. An east-west wing is located at the south, with two parallel north-south wings attached. The principal façade faces west. Fenestration is plain sash windows with plain stone lintels above. The rectory is surrounded by formal gardens. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is its formal gardens on the southern side of the quiet Moss Lane in the small hamlet of Byley. It has an association with the adjacent Grade II listed Church of St John the Evangelist (MA02_0217) to the west and to Church House (MA02_0221). It is surrounded by farmland on the flat Stublach Plain. To the north-east are a series of industrial units which interrupt the otherwise rural village character of the setting. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its heritage value as it retains its relationship with the adjacent church.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as a good example of 19th century residences associated with rural churches. It is an important local monument class and reflects the importance of the church in small rural villages.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0217

Asset name: Church of St John the Evangelist

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372244 369292

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Anglican church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138459
HER: DCH6004
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0216	The Rectory, Moss Lane, Byley
MA02_0221	Church House, Moss Lane, Byley

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Church of St John the Evangelist Parish Church, dated to 1846 on a datestone. It was probably designed by J Matthews as a Commissioner's Church. It is built in brick and stone with tile roof. It has a four bay nave with a three bay chancel, which is narrower and less lofty than the nave. The building has a sandstone plinth and stone three-offset buttresses to the angles and between the windows. There is also a stone sill band with a brick toothed-band below this. There is also a tooth-bricked stone eaves band. The windows are in groups of two and three, with semi-circular-headed lights, mainly lead lattice glazing and white terracotta dressing. Below the windows is blue brick diaper work. The stepped, three-light east window has a terracotta surround. The west gable two-light window is recessed, with stone dressings under a single arch. The church has a square brick bell tower to the south-east with diaper work and stone corner buttresses. These buttresses start as clasping and finishes diagonal. The tower has a stone sill level plinth and deep stone band between the first and second stages. Its windows are semi-circular headed and at three levels. The windows are the bell stage are in pairs with louvres. The tower has a stone parapet and steep pyramid roof. The church also has a 20th century vestry in brick, which fronts the tower to the west. The nave entrance to the north-west is of stone with a semi-circular, rebated, arched opening to the porch. The porch has stone side seats inside and a gabled roof with kneelers and copings. There are stone copings to the church gables and the nave gable supports a bellcote. The door is boarded, with studs and strap hinges. [1]

Setting description:

The church is set within its associated graveyard. It set back from the quiet Moss Lane within the dispersed village of Byley. Mature trees filter views out of the churchyard, except over the village hall and its car park to the west. Beyond this, the church is surrounded by flat farmland and rural properties with private gardens.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Two of these properties are The Rectory (MA02_0216) and Church House (MA02_0221), both of which are associated with the Church. This setting retains the historic context of the rural church and makes a positive contribution to value.

Asset value assessment:

The church holds architectural interest with its association to the architect J Matthews. The church also holds historical interest as being part of Matthews catalogue of works but also as being a commissioner's church. Finally, it holds historical interest central to the settlement and the historic community in Byley.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138459>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0218

Asset name: World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 373836 369253

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Airfield defence site

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1020762
HER: 2945/0/1-6
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0214	RAF Cranage Airfield
MA02_0220	Site of War Production Factory at Byley
MA02_0273	Aircraft Taxiways for RAF Cranage
MA02_0275	Waterworks of the former RAF Cranage
MA02_0323	Extractive Pit at Anti-aircraft battery of RAF Cranage
MA02_0324	Road system at RAF Cranage
MA02_0325	Command Centre at RAF Cranage
MA02_0326	Extractive Pits at RAF Cranage
MA02_0327	Dispersal Pen at RAF Cranage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The monument, which falls into six separate areas of protection, includes the upstanding and buried remains of part of the defences of the former World War II airfield of RAF Cranage (MA02_0214). In particular it includes the battle headquarters building from where defence of the airfield was coordinated, an anti-aircraft gunpost, three upstanding pillboxes, the buried remains of a fourth pillbox, and an aircrew sleeping shelter, all of which are located on or close to the now disused airfield perimeter.

Cranage airfield is an area of flat ground north of Byley village flanked by Moss Lane on the south, King's Lane on the north, the B5081 on the west, and a bridleway and the M6 motorway on the east. It was built as an aircraft storage facility shortly before the outbreak of World War II but by August 1940 had become a Relief Landing Ground for No.5 Flying Training School. In November Cranage became the No.2 School of Air Navigation with training being undertaken using Avro Ansons. This unit was renamed Central Navigation School in 1942 and remained at Cranage until February 1944. During the latter half of 1940 No.96 (Night Fighter) Squadron was formed at Cranage flying Mk.1 Hurricanes in the air defence of Liverpool as the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Luftwaffe targeted the bombing of British cities. From May 1941 seven Avro Manchester bombers were stored at Cranage pending refitting with new engines. Wellington bombers also operated from Cranage; they were assembled at an adjacent Vickers-Armstrong shadow factory and test flown from Cranage prior to delivery to their units.

In October 1941, with the Luftwaffe now concentrating on the Russian front and air raids on Britain lessening, 96 Squadron moved from Cranage to RAF Wrexham. During 96 Squadron's stay at Cranage concrete runways had been requested to replace the three grass runways. These were never built, the only concession being the laying of Army Track wire mesh. By April 1943 this mesh had been replaced by American Pierced Steel Planking (PSP). Between early May and mid-June 1944 United States Army Air Force's (USAF) 14th Liaison Squadron arrived at Cranage with Stinson L-5 Sentinel aircraft as part of the preparations for the D-Day landings. This unit was part of the 9th Air Force and General George Patton's 3rd Army. Patton himself visited Cranage in May from his nearby headquarters at Peover Hall. As the war drew to a close flying at Cranage was reduced. A detachment of No.12 (Pilot) Advanced Flying Unit operated from February 1945 and in May Cranage's last RAF unit, No.190 Gliding School, was formed using Kirby Cadet gliders. After the war the RAF used the base as a storage unit until 1954 when it was allocated to USAF who stationed a number of non-flying units here. At the end of June 1957 the USAF returned the base to the RAF and it was closed shortly afterwards.

Airfield defences were constructed in two main phases. The first phase, introduced during the 1930s, was designed to provide protection from air attacks. The second phase followed the realisation in Spring 1940 that airfields could be targets in a strategy aimed at capture. This latter phase is represented at Cranage by the construction of pillboxes and battle headquarters buildings.

The battle headquarters building (MA02_RS063) at Cranage is located at SJ73236945 and is the standard Air Ministry design 11008/41 which became operational after mid-August 1941. It was sited to give a good view over the whole airfield and acted as the command post for the airfield defence commander, whose office was central to the structure. Telephone connections to the defence posts (via the telephone exchange room) and runners enabled the commander to monitor the development of an attack on the airfield, and to exercise control over the whole defence force, as well as receiving incoming information on the movement of enemy troops and aircraft. The battle headquarters was originally surrounded by a blast protection wall consisting of an earth bank which has now eroded away. It was constructed of concrete and brick and is entered from the western side originally through a steel entrance hatch and down a short flight of stairs. Internally there is an office, messengers room, sleeping accommodation, telephone exchange room and chemical closet, while at the eastern end there is an observation post with a narrow viewing slit all the way around. On the battle headquarters' south side there is a modified 3/23 brick and concrete-built machine gun post with light anti-aircraft position. It had a dual role as an anti-aircraft and point defence and housed four men, armed with three light machine guns and a rifle. Ammunition was stored in a central underground store and protection for the gun crew was provided by earth banks which here have eroded away. The three upstanding pillboxes are all of local design being hexagonal in shape and of brick and concrete construction. They have an internal ricochet wall and stepped gun loopholes in each face giving a 360 degree range of fire. The northern pillbox (MA02_RS072) is located at SJ73587011 and stands up to about 1.5m high with traces of an entrance porch or blast wall on the north east side. It has walls approximately 5m long and measures about 9.2m maximum diameter. The southern pillbox (MA02_RS062) is located at SJ73046930 and stands up to about 2m high with an entrance on the northern side together with an entrance porch or blast wall. It has walls approximately 3.8m long and measures about 7.2m maximum diameter. The eastern pillbox (MA02_RS101) is located at SJ73836925 and stands up to about 1.5m high with traces of possible entrances on the east and west sides. In size it is similar to the southern pillbox. At SJ72486982 are the buried remains of a fourth pillbox (MA02_RS107), now a grass-covered rubble mound about 12m in diameter. At SJ73926945 there is a brick and concrete sleeping shelter (MA02_RS108) which provided night accommodation for a number of airmen. It measures 12.8m long by 3.6m wide and had an entrance, now blocked, in its northern end. Internally there were eleven cubicles separated by brick partitions either side of a central passageway, with two bunks provided per cubicle. All the partitions, apart from one at the northern end of the building which still contains a cubicle with two in situ wooden bunks, have now been removed. The internal layout indicates that a maximum of 22 men could have been accommodated in the sleeping shelter. External blast walls protecting the sleeping shelter have now been removed although brick and concrete foundations for the blast wall exists at the southern end of the shelter. The original southern entrance was removed and widened to allow access for farm animals once the building had gone out of use. All fences and fenceposts and the surface of a bridleway adjacent to the eastern pillbox are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.[1]

Setting description:

The setting of the six scheduled areas is within the flat agricultural fields which comprise the former extent

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

of RAF Cranage Airfield (MA02_0214). The scheduled areas represent the defensive locations of pill boxes, a battle headquarters and barracks and have an intrinsic relationship with the former airfield. Following the Second World War the airfield was decommissioned, and new field boundaries were created around farmland, this forms the setting of the scheduled areas. The creation of field boundaries has obscured the relationship between the six scheduled areas, and the extent of the former airfield, although partial intervisibility between the scheduled areas is retained. To the west is a gas storage facility and industrial estate and to the east the M6. These elements of infrastructure make a negative contribution to the setting of the six elements of the scheduled monument. Further non-designated assets relating to the Second World War context of the scheduled monument survive in its setting, including the remains of a war production factory at Byley (MA02_0220). The setting of the scheduled monument makes a positive contribution to understanding its heritage value, as six component parts of a Second World War airfield.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its historic interest associated with the Second World War. These assets are increasingly rare and are an important reminder of the impact of the Second World War on the countryside of England. In particular the battle headquarters building and sleeping shelter are now rare survivals nationally and, along with their associated structures, they illustrate well some of the measures taken to protect airfields from the threat of capture. As such the site provides tangible information about a period of history when Britain was under severe threat as a result of the war in Europe and the effects of German air attacks upon British targets. The defences at Cranage are of particular importance due to the completeness of the site, the survival of defences in their original configuration and the presence of the Battle Headquarters. The individual sites also have heritage value due to their archaeological interest, given the high potential for buried evidence associated with its construction, use and decommissioning. The standing buildings have heritage value due to their architectural interest, illustrating wartime building materials and designs.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1020762>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0220

Asset name: Site of War Production Factory at Byley

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372425 369340

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
War production factory

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2945/1/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0214	RAF Cranage Airfield
-----------	----------------------

MA02_0218	World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The War Production Factory operated during the Second World War and was associated with Cranage Airfield. The War Production Factory at Byley has been demolished and replaced by a series of industrial units and parking for a motor vehicle sales company. The remains of some archaeological upstanding features may survive on the site, however the majority of archaeological remains if they exist are likely to be buried. [1] The factory was run by Vicker's Armstrong and is visible on aerial photographs of the site as a single block in a field, with an entrance track to RAF Cranage leading north. [2] The depot survives but none of the buildings present appear to be the original structures.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest, evidencing military production during the Second World War. The survival and extent of the asset is currently unknown.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH9786>

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

- 2 Abandoned Forgotten and Little Known Airfields in Europe. Online:
<https://www.forgottenairfields.com/airfield-cranage-1368.html>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0221

Asset name: Church House, Moss Lane, Byley

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372215 369365

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Detached house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH6095
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0216	The Rectory, Moss Lane, Byley
MA02_0217	Church of St John the Evangelist

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Church House is a red brick two-storey former farm house, which is locally listed. The principal façade to the south has neat fenestration of three bays of windows. There is a later bay window and attached porch to the western elevation. A small bay window has been attached to the eastern elevation. The roof is slate with two chimney stacks. The house has been renovated and the window frames are replacements in the original segmental arched openings. To the east is a former farm building, probably associated with the house. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is on the northern side of the quiet Moss Lane in the small hamlet of Byley. It forms a group with the adjacent Grade II listed Church of St John the Evangelist (MA02_0217) and its rectory (MA02_0216) to the south. It is surrounded by farmland on the flat Stublach Plain. To the east are a series of industrial units which interrupt the otherwise rural village character of the setting. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its heritage value due to its continued association with the village.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest as a good example of red brick farmhouses. Although the monument type is common in Cheshire they represent an important example of farmhouses built during the expansion in dairy production in the 18th and 19th century. The asset has group value as it forms an important rural group of houses with the Grade II listed Church of John the Evangelist and the Rectory.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0224

Asset name: Brookside Cottage, Puddinglake

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372210 369530

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH6110
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Brookside Cottage is a small one-and-a-half storey timber-framed cottage, which is locally listed. It dates to the 17th century. It has a T-shaped plan. The principal façade faces west on to the B5081 Middlewich Road. It has a single replaced doorway and two casement windows either side. Two dormer windows are located in the steep thatched roof. At the southern end is a chimney stack. There is a later extension to the rear and east of the house. This is one-and-a-half stories high, with two dormer windows in the southern elevation. The cottage first appears on the Byley-cum-Yatehouse Tithe map in the 1840s. It has been subject to modern renovation and the timbers have been painted brown. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is its small garden on the eastern side of the busy B5081 Middlewich Road, in the hamlet of Byley. The house is surrounded by farmland characteristic of the flat Lostock Plain, comprised of small fields bounded by hedgerows and isolated trees. This would have formed the historic context of the rural cottage. The setting relative to the farmland of the Lostock Plain contributes positively to this value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and archaeological interest as a rare survival of a timber-framed buildings from the 17th century. This represents the period when timber-framing was being replaced by brick buildings. The asset has been heavily renovated and this has led to the loss of historic fabric. However, it retains its timber-framed construction and thatching.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Vale Royal Borough Council (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0225

Asset name: Smithy, Puddinglake, Byley

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372225 369635

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Smiths cottage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH6109
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Smithy, Byley is a single storey red brick building with a pitched grey slate roof. It is locally listed. The principal eastern façade has a simple double door with wood lintel above and a single segmental arched window with wooden casement. There is a single chimney stack in the roof presumed to be for the smithy's hearth. The building appears to still operate as a Smithy and there is a sign denoting Byley Smithy, James Clark and Sons, Agricultural Engineers. A contemporary barn is located north of the main building. It is red brick with a pitched red tile roof. It has a low lean-to outshut to the east. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is within the farmyard and gardens of the adjacent farmhouse. The smithy buildings are set back from the somewhat busy B5081 Middlewich Road in the hamlet of Byley. Opposite is a former garage denoted by ghost advertising writing surviving on its gable wall. This group of buildings form a remnant of the former 19th and 20th century historic roadside centre of the village. They are surrounded by farmland and retain their semi-rural context. Its setting positively contributes to its value as it continues to be in the centre of the small hamlet of Byley.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and archaeological interest as a working example of the small rural smithy. The majority of small villages would have had a smithy which later often became the village garage. It is unusual to find a surviving example within a village that has not been altered or converted to domestic use.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Vale Royal Borough Council (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0226

Asset name: Rosebank House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372360 369762

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1310621
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An early 18th century farmhouse built in coloured brickwork with a slate roof. It is two storeys tall with an attic. The first and second floors have projecting brick bands. It has a part-glazed door, with bead and flush panels below, in an added gabled porch with barge boards. The ground and first floor windows are tripartite sashes with stone sills and segmental arches. The attic windows are two light, in flush casements. Both roofs have mid-ridge chimney stacks.[1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is in farmland on the eastern side of the somewhat busy B5081 Middlewich Road. It is set back from the road in its own garden, with a row of brick cottages to the south at the very northern edge of the hamlet of Byley. It retains its historic context as an important house within the rural outer edges of the village. Its setting contributes positively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

This asset derives its value from its historic and archaeological interest as a brick built 18th century farmhouse. These represent an important class of building in Cheshire which reflect the growing importance and wealth created by dairy farming in the North-West.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1310621>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0229

Asset name: Earnshaw House Farm, Byley Lane, Byley

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2
National Grid Reference: 372405 370135

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH9958
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Earnshaw House Farm is a late 19th century detached red brick farmhouse. It replaced or subsumed an earlier farmhouse in a similar location. It is two-stories high with two gables on the eastern side. The fenestration consists of wooden casements. To the south is an L-shaped block of farm barns that have been converted to residential accommodation called Earnshaw Barns. They first appear on the Byley-cum-Yatehouse Tithe map in the 1840s and pre-date the later farmhouse. [1] [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is in farmland west of the busy B5081 Middlewich Road. It is located on a short track and surrounded by the farm buildings and farmland of large fields bounded by hedgerows and occasional trees that make up the flat Lostock Plain. It retains its historic context as a working farm. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historical and architectural interest as a good example of 19th century red brick farmhouses in Cheshire. It displays a level of complexity that puts it above other examples of a similar age. Farmhouses such as these are important as they demonstrate the wealth and importance of dairy farming that developed in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

- 2 Byley-cum-Yatehouse Tithe Map and Award, available online at:
<https://maps.cheshireeast.gov.uk/tithemaps/>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0231

Asset name: London Road House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 374483 371129

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138457
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0232	Barn at London Road House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 17th century cottage with later alterations. It has a brick nogged and plastered timber frame, with some brickwork sections and a thatched roof. Single storey and attic. Boarded and studded door fronted by rustic thatched porch. Two-light flush casements, fitted between frame members at ground floor. The upper windows are in thatched curved topped dormers and the gables. The east gable is wholly of brickwork and there is an addition to the rear (south-west). Added wood eaves gutters, gable end stacks [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is its former farmyard, now a gravel driveway and private garden enclosed from the road by mature shrubbery. It has an association with the adjacent Grade II listed Barn at London Road House. The asset is set back from the busy A50 London Road and is surrounded by housing estates of the village of Allostock. Although fields are in use for agriculture across the A50 London Road to the east, the asset has lost most of its historic context of farmland. Its setting makes a neutral contribution to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

This asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest as aware surviving example of 17th century rural architecture in mid Cheshire. It also has archaeological interest due to 17th century fabric. This represents a period when timber-framing was being replaced by brick and its survival is rare in Cheshire.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138457>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0232

Asset name: Barn at London Road House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 374486 371144

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1310613
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0231	London Road House

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Former barn, late 17th century, now used for domestic purposes. Whitened brickwork and brick nogged timber frame with slate roof. Single storey with later added floor over part of area. The entrance side to the south-west is of brickwork with a small timber framed outshut at the north-west end. There are four one-to-two-light flush casements and two framed and battened doors. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is the former farmyard, now an enclosed private driveway and garden, of the adjacent Grade II listed London Road House. The asset is set back from the busy A50 London Road and is surrounded by housing estates of Allostock village. Although fields exist on the opposite side of the A50 London Road the asset has lost most of its historic context of farmland. Its setting contributes neutrally to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

This asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest as a rare survival of a 17th century farm building in mid Cheshire. It also has archaeological interest due to 17th century fabric. This represents a period when timber-framing was being replaced by brick and its survival is rare in Cheshire. It derives architectural interest from its design, including its timber frame.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at:

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1310613>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0233

Asset name: Brookhouse Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 374812 371357

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330181
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A farmhouse of late 17th century origins but early 19th century appearance, two storeys with an attic. Whitened brickwork with roof of old slates laid with diminishing courses. The two-storey rear wing to the north-west completes an L-shaped plan. There is a two-course deep brick first floor band, a four-panel bolection-moulded door in frame with external architraves and a mullioned overlight. The door is fronted by a flat roofed lattice work porch. Mainly three-light flush casements with stone sills and stepped brick labels. The boarded back door to the south-west is on strap hinges. The north-east gable end and rear wing have early metal casements at first floor and attic level. It has gable end stacks. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is its former farmyard, which contains brick barns converted to residential use. The asset is set back from the busy A50 London Road, with views over the fields beyond. There are housing estates of Allstock village to the west. Despite these modern developments the asset retains its historic context surrounded by rural farmland outside the village. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its heritage value due to its continued association with the converted barns and surrounding farmland.

Asset value assessment:

This asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest as a timber-framed 17th century building, and archaeological interest due to 17th century fabric. This represents a period when timber-framing was being replaced by brick and its survival is rare in Cheshire.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330181>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0234

Asset name: Sculshaw Lodge

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 372491 371553

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Lodge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330180
HER: 745
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0235	Stable Buildings 10m north-east of Sculshaw Lodge
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A mansion with late 17th century origins. The house now has a 19th century appearance with 20th century additions. It is built in whitened, coursed stucco on brickwork, with a slate roof laid in diminishing courses. It is two storeys high, with an attic and a basement. The main block windows are recessed sashes with glazing bars, in the wings the windows are in flush casements and are two-to-five-light. The façade has a pair of oak three-quarter-glazed four-pane flush doors in plain flush frame. The rear has a 20th century glazed oak door within a flat-roofed brick porch. The house has moulded eaves gutters, barge boards and tall gable-end chimney stacks. The roof also retains its original sandstone ridge. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is in farmland surrounded by its former farm buildings. It is located down a track north of the busy B5082 Holmes Chapel Road. It has an association with the adjacent Grade II listed Stable Buildings 10m north-east (MA02_0235). The surrounding farmland is comprised of medium sized fields bounded by hedgerows and intermittent trees on the flat Lostock Plain. Its setting makes a positive contribution to its value as it continues to have an association with the adjacent barn and the surrounding farmland.

Asset value assessment:

This asset derives its value from its architectural and historic interest from its predominantly 19th century architecture building, and archaeological interest due to 17th century fabric. The survival of the 17th century core is rare and the exterior is a good example of a 19th century update to an earlier building. Some original features of the 17th century property, such as the sandstone ridge, may still be observed.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330180>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0235

Asset name: Stable Buildings 10m north-east of Sculshaw Lodge

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 372518 371565

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Stable

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1160317
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0234	Sculshaw Lodge

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A stable building with groom accommodation. It was built in the mid 19th century but is in a 17th century style. This is likely to match the house, which was built in the 17th century and upgraded in the 19th century. The stable is built in brown brick in English Garden Wall Bond and has a slate roof. It is two storeys with a rear wing to the north-east, which completes an L-shaped plan. The door is wide-boarded and studded, on strap hinges. It is formed into four vertical panels by planted fillets. This door sits in an ovolo-moulded stone dressed opening with a Tudor arched lintel. On the first floor is a projecting three course deep band. The ground floor has Hopper light windows. The loft above has breather holes in a cross form. A central ridge louvre vent, with a hipped zinc roof, sits astride the ridge. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is the farmyard of the Grade II listed Sculshaw Lodge. It is located down a track north of the busy B5082 Holmes Chapel Road. The surrounding farmland is comprised of medium sized fields bounded by hedgerows and intermittent trees on the flat Lostock Plain. Its setting contributes positively to its heritage value due to its association with Sculshaw Lodge and the surrounding farmland which formed its historic context.

Asset value assessment:

This asset has architectural interest in its decorative appearance, particularly the 17th century style in which it was designed to compliment the original lodge. This includes decorative features including the Tudor arched lintel and unusual use of materials such as the hipped zinc roof. It also holds historic interest through its association with Sculshaw Lodge and in particular the presence of groom accommodation which speaks

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

to its original function.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1160317>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0236

Asset name: Fallow Cottage

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 373942 372140

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1310644
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An early 18th century cottage of whitened brick in a nogged timber frame with a tile roof. The cottage is one storey with an attic and has a lean-to added in the east. A small section of timbers with angle braces are in the framing. There is an added brick gabled porch with an oak boarded door. The ground floor windows are three-light with flush casements, the attic has windows only in the gables. The original thatch has been removed from the roof, now replaced by tile, and brickwork has been added above the original wall height to raise the roof. The cottage has gable end chimney stacks. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is the quiet Dams Lane, which is a no through road. It is surrounded by its garden in the small hamlet that has developed along the road. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its heritage value as it continues to be surrounded by farmland which forms part of its historic context.

Asset value assessment:

This asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as an 18th century rural cottage and archaeological interest due to its historic fabric. This represents a period when timber-framing was being replaced by brick and its survival is rare in Cheshire. It has architectural interest from its decorative features and its aesthetically pleasing appearance.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at:

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1310644>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0237

Asset name: Swan Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 375408 368387

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1231075
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A 17th century farmhouse. It is built in brown brick and whitened old brick with a stone slate roof laid in diminishing courses. It is two storeys high with an attic. It has a two wing span, with an extending wing to the rear (east) completing an L-shaped plan. It has a six-panel door. The upper three panels are raised, fielded and bolection moulded, the lower panels are flush. The door is hung in a chamfered frame with a central mullion overlight. The windows are two-light with flush casements with glazing bars. The farmhouse has a projecting first floor brick band. The rear door is cross boarded and hung to a heavy doweled frame on strap hinges. There are both gable end and mid-ridge chimney stacks. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is its garden on the eastern side of the busy A50 Knutsford Road. It is surrounded by a series of former barns and outbuildings that made up the farmyard of the farmhouse and continues to be associated with farmland to the north and east. The woodland around Cranage Hall is to the west. Its setting contributes positively to its value due to its association with the surrounding barns and farmland which would have been part of its historic context.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as a rare surviving example of a 17th century building, and archaeological interest due to 17th century fabric. This represents a period when timber-framing was being replaced by brick and its survival is rare in Cheshire. It has architectural interest derived from its decorative features and 17th century design.

Heritage value: High

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1231075>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0238

Asset name: Grand Junction Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Map book reference: HE-01-304b

National Grid Reference: 367800 364510

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2521/1/29
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0281	Railway Embankment Southeast of Winsford Railway Station
-----------	--

MA02_0282	Winsford Railway Station, Grand Junction Railway
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Grand Junction Railway ran from Birmingham to Liverpool and was completed in 1837. It is now known as the WCML. It was authorised by an Act of Parliament in 1833 and designed by George Stephenson and Joseph Locke. It ran for 82 miles from Birmingham, through Wolverhampton, Stafford, Crewe and Warrington to Liverpool. [1]

The railway has group value with several non-designated assets including: Embankment east of Wimboldsley Wood (MA02_0021) and Railway Bridge over Shropshire Union Canal (MA02_0024). In addition in the Hough to Walley's Green area (MA01) it includes the following non-designated assets: Embankment and Cutting south of Casey Bridge (MA01_0121), Casey Bridge (MA01_0122), Basford Hall Junction (MA01_0123), Basford Hall Bridge (MA01_0127), Crewe LNWR Good Shed (MA01_0129), Basford Hall Junction (MA01_0123), Basford Hall Bridge (MA01_0127), Crewe LNWR Goods Shed (MA01_0129), Crewe Carriage Shed (MA01_0130), Wagon shed south of Crewe Station (MA01_0134), Crewe Railway Station (MA01_0135), Railway Emergency Control Centre (MA01_0136), Air Raid Precaution Signal Box (MA01_0140), Embankment and Cutting north of Crewe Station (MA01_0151), Moss Bridge (MA01_0159), Embankment west of Warrington Moss (MA01_0162) and Coppenhall Junction (MA01_0166).

Setting description:

The railway runs on cutting and embankment south of Crewe, through metropolitan Crewe and across the farmland of the mid Cheshire plains. Its setting is associated with the railway corridor but includes interactions with the surrounding landscape and other infrastructure features including railways, roads and canals. This setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its heritage value from its historic and archaeological interest as an early example of the railway system of England. Its design by important railway engineer's George Stephenson and Joseph Locke contributes to its value. The railway includes a number of features which are of local archaeological importance as examples of railway construction including junctions, embankments and bridges. These have group value for the asset.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8318>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0239

Asset name: London and North Western Railway, Middlewich Branch

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): MA01 Hough to Walley's Green

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 365617 367287

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The branch line and Middlewich station were built by the London and North Western Railway (LNWR) during 1867-1868. The railway line was completed in November 1867 and was initially used by goods trains. The station was completed later and was opened for passenger use on 1 July 1868. [1]

Setting description:

The asset runs through Middlewich before continuing north-westwards towards the Northwich junction. The asset is set within a rolling agricultural landscape comprised of varying sized fields, defined by mature hedgerows. Views out of the rail corridor are mostly screened by the adjacent embankment and associated vegetation. Its setting contributes positively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The non-designated asset is of local importance and has historic interest as part of the development of the railway network in Crewe.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Blacklock, H. (1946), Bradshaw's Guide to the British Railways - August 1946, Henry Blacklock & Co. Ltd.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0240

Asset name: Barn at Marsh Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R1

National Grid Reference: 370050 371390

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH10345
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A series of barns to the south of Marsh Farm (MA02_0147). The buildings were included in the Vale Royal Borough Council Historic Buildings Survey 1977-79 and are locally listed. Rectangular in plan set over one storey. They are of traditional style, built in brick and slate. [1]

Setting description:

Set within a derelict farmyard to the south of Marsh Farm (MA02_0147). There are two rectangular ranges of brick built agricultural barns in an irregular plan. The farmyard is derelict and has been left to overgrow with dense vegetation. However, they continue to have a relationship with the Grade II listed Marsh Farm and the surrounding farmland. Despite the condition of the derelict farmyard, the setting of the asset aids in interpreting its historic purpose and positively contributes to heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic and architectural interest in the retention of its historic fabric and relationship to Marsh Farm (MA02_0147).

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Vale Royal Borough Council. 1977-79, The Vale Borough Council Historic Buildings Survey Index Card. LAC/HB 10a.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0241

Asset name: Possible brick kiln, Crowder's Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R1

National Grid Reference: 370000 371800

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Brick kiln

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2756
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Potential site of a brick kiln. There are three fields recorded in the 19th century as Brickiln Meadow, Bottom Brickiln Field and Top Brickiln Field. These names suggest the presence of a brick kiln though there are no visible remains. [1,2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological interest as a site of a brick kiln. Sites such as these have the potential to be post-medieval in date and inform on industrial practices within the area.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit. (1993), King Street Northwich - An Archaeological Assessment, R2043.
- 2 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8411>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0242

Asset name: Oldhall Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R1

National Grid Reference: 370810 371960

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH10347
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A loose courtyard farmstead including a detached two-storey brick built farmhouse set apart from two rectangular plan agricultural buildings constructed after 1845 and are likely late-19th century. Included in the Vale Royal Borough Council Historic Buildings Survey 1977-79. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is within the village of Lach Dennis, set back from the southern side of the B5082 Holmes Chapel Road. The linear village lies mostly north of this road, surrounding the asset to the south are fields laid to pasture and working farms. The asset is contained within a small farmyard within these fields, accessed from a small track off the B5082. A much larger working farmyard is located to the south-east. Its setting within the village of Lach Dennis and relative to working farmyards and farmland contributes positively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic and architectural interest as a 19th century farmstead which retains its historic fabric.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council. 1977-79, The Vale Borough Council Historic Buildings Survey Index Card. LAC/HB 13.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0243

Asset name: Telephone Kiosk, Holmes Chapel Road, Lach Dennis

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R1

National Grid Reference: 370540 372030

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Communications
Telephone box

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 6930
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The K6 Telephone Box is located in the village of Lach Dennis on the southern side of the B5082 Holmes Chapel Road. The K6 telephone kiosk is a milestone of 20th century industrial design. The K6 was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935 for the General Post Office, on the occasion of King George V's Silver Jubilee. The K6 was a development from his earlier highly successful K2 telephone kiosk design of 1924, of Neo-classical inspiration. The K6 was more streamlined aesthetically, more compact and more cost-effective to mass produce. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (1880-1960) was one of the most important of modern British architects: his many celebrated commissions include the Anglican cathedral of Liverpool and Battersea power station. The K2 and K6 telephone kiosks can be said to represent a very thoughtful adaptation of architectural tradition to contemporary technological requirements. Well over 70,000 K6s were eventually produced. In the 1960s many were replaced with a new kiosk type. But many still remain, and continue to be an iconic feature on British streetscapes. This phone box is locally listed. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is the village of Lach Dennis. It stands within the village on the southern side of the B5082 Holmes Chapel Road. It forms an important historic element in the village's streetscape. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its value as it continues to relate to the centre of the village.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historical and architectural interest as evidence of the expansion of telecommunications in the 20th century. K6 Telephone Boxes have architectural interest as the K6 kiosk is recognised as an iconic milestone of 20th century design produced by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. The asset has

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

an association with other assets within the village.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0244

Asset name: Murgatroyd's Brine Works

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370896 365989

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Brine shaft

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1020122
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Industrial Revolution saw a huge increase in salt production and in order to control the fluctuating price of salt a cartel, known as the Salt Union, comprising over 90% of the UK salt industry was formed in 1888. Five months after the formation of the Salt Union George Murgatroyd, a Manchester-based engineer, bought land on the edge of Middlewich and sunk a well followed by exploratory adits. A wild brine spring was found and the Murgatroyd mid Cheshire Salt Works Company was formed in 1889.

At its most basic level a 19th century or early 20th century brine extraction plant would generally comprise a mine with shafts and/or levels, pumps for drainage and/or extracting the brine, a pump house and a power house for providing power for operating the pumps. Additional features such as pump head gantries, header tanks and electrical power transformers may also be present.

A building survey of Murgatroyd's Brine Works carried out by Oxford Archaeology North in January 2011 identified six phases of development which reflect the expansion of Murgatroyd's and the plant's evolution from steam to electric brine extraction:

- 1) 1890-1931: construction of the shaft, timber gantry, original pump house and power house or steam engine house.
- 2) 1932-1946: remodelling and expansion of the complex including construction of a new pump house to replace the earlier one and the introduction of a new pump.
- 3) 1947-1952: construction of a header tank and pipe for pumping brine to a new brine processing plant at Elworth 2.5 miles away together with the introduction two electric pumps located in an asbestos-roofed structure on the north-western side of the new header tank. This period also saw the erection of a pole-mounted power distribution transformer.
- 4) 1953-1964: insertion of a new pump to replace the original steam-powered pump and extension of the pump house at its eastern end. Demolition of the original steam power house in 1952-3.
- 5) 1965-1977: installation of a submersible brine pump, which also fed brine into the header tank.
- 6) Post-1977: the site was sold to Congleton Borough Council for redevelopment. In June 2001 the surviving brine pumps, timber pump head

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

gantry, the brine shaft, and the building enclosing the pumps and lower part of the gantry were scheduled together with an area immediately to the south of the pump house where buried remains of the 19th century power house are considered to survive.

Pump House

This is a single-storey, multi-phase building enclosing brine pumps for raising the brine to the surface, inspection hatches and the lower part of the timber head gantry. It is aligned east-west, measures approximately 12m by 5m, and is built largely of brick but with timber stud framing supporting asbestos sheeting on part of the south elevation. The roof is pitched and of asbestos sheeting. The western gable is the only original gable wall and it contains the original access, now boarded, which was afforded through a double door beneath a two-rowlock segmentally-arched brick lintel. The north elevation has an original window opening, now boarded, beneath a lintel of similar design to that above the west gable door. There is a wide central doorway with asbestos cladding over an earlier timber door. The doorway retains its original lintel formed of a single I-section steel beam. Adjacent to this door a brick base for a large brine storage tank has been inserted into the fabric of the pump house. The eastern gable is entirely rebuilt in buff-coloured brickwork and contains a small brick outshut that was formerly a porch or cloakroom to the pump house. The outshut has a door in its south end and a blocked doorway in its north end. The south elevation has an off-centre door that gives access through the timber stud framing into the building. There is a boarded window in the asbestos sheeting to the right of this door and a boarded window beneath a modern concrete lintel to the left of the door.

Brine Pumps

Consisting of two deep well pumps positioned atop the brine shaft and a third submersible centrifugal pump situated within the brine shaft. The two deep well pumps are both replacement pumps and were inserted in 1932 and 1953 respectively with the western pump being the earliest. They were supplied by John Thom Ltd of Walkden, Manchester, with the earlier pump retaining the Mather and Platt Ltd maker's plate on its electric motor. Both are set upon heavy cast bearings supported on a concrete floor. The pumps have working barrels or cylinders of 0.25m diameter and a piston stroke of 0.9m and carried brine into the header tank. The working barrel is attached to 61m of 0.25m diameter bore cast iron rising main. Below the barrel is 30m of 0.15m diameter bore mild steel suction pipe or tail pipe. This long tail pipe reaches deep down into the brine and serves two purposes: it draws brine from the lowest possible level where the brine is the densest and unaffected by surface water seepage, and it also allows for considerable variation in working level. The submersible pump was manufactured by Jas Beresford, model 3KT S13-5 and was installed in 1965. It is a three-stage centrifugal pump rated at 45,500 litres per hour of brine at 40m head consuming 12.5 hp. Its integral motor is rated at 13.0 hp.

Brine Shaft

Access to the brine was obtained via a rectangular shaft about 100m deep. The upper 18m of the shaft - the well head - is approximately 2.44m square and is timber-lined with pitched pine boards. The lower portion of the shaft is 1.2m square and, being driven through solid marl and rock salt, is unlined.

Timber Pump Head Gantry

The pump head gantry was constructed in 1890 and reinforced with mild steel cross bracing in 1952. It is approximately 2m square at the base and stands astride the two deep well pumps. It rises through the roof of the pump house to a height of about 9.6m.

Header Tank

Supported on a brick base measuring about 3.8m by 2.45m. It is constructed from welded steel sheeting and is supported by three transverse I-section steel joists. A central rectangular boarded window in the east wall of the tank base originally formed a doorway affording access into the interior of the base. A metal fixed ladder gives external access onto the top of the brine tank. Access into the tank base is now from the pump house. It contains two brine pipes together with electrical components associated with the operation of the electric transfer pumps and the pumping of brine to the Elworth works.

External Electrical Pumps

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

These are located on stone bases on a concrete platform measuring about 4.1m by 3.8m which abuts the northern side of the brine tank base. The two 'Gwynne' electric motor pumps equipped with 'Glenfield' control valves have pipes leading into the brine tank structure and electrical ducting into both the header tank structure and the pump house. A temporary structure which formerly housed the electric pumps has recently been removed.

Power Distribution Transformer

Situated a short distance to the north-west of the pump house and consisting of two timber poles, one about 6m tall the other about 7m. situated about 1.3m apart and connected by two metal struts, the lower one of which supports an electrical transformer box.

Power House

A former boiler house built to power the original steam pumps. It was an irregularly-shaped building located immediately south of the pump house and measured about 16m by 10m. Although the building was demolished in 1952-3 important buried remains of the footings for the building, engine and boiler are considered likely to survive.

This includes the pump house together with its brine pumps, brine shaft and pump head gantry, the header tank and its brick base, the two external electric pumps and the concrete base upon which they sit, the power distribution transformer and its supporting poles, the buried remains of the power house lying immediately south of the pump house, and a short length of the buried remains of the transfer pipes used for moving brine from the header tank to the processing plant at Elworth. This area includes a 2m margin beyond the buried remains of the power house, a 2m margin beyond the west side of the pump house, a 2m margin beyond the west and north sides of the power distribution transformer and its supporting poles, and a 2m boundary beyond the west and north sides of the buried remains of the transfer pipes all of which are considered essential for the support and preservation of these features. The eastern side of the area is delineated by property boundaries. Pump House no 5, some 40m to the south of the core pump house, is not included in the scheduling. Exclusions All modern buildings, modern ground surfaces and property boundaries are excluded from the scheduling, the ground beneath these features, however, is included. [1], [2], [3], [4]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historic and archaeological interest, due to its potential to inform on 19th and 20th century salt extraction and particularly the development of the industry.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1020122>
- 2 Thomas, J R, Brine Supply and Brine Pumping, (1972)
- 3 Insurance Plan of Open Pan Department, Murgatroyd's Salt and Chemical Company LTD., (1954)
- 4 Oxford Archaeology North, Murgatroyd's Brine Works, Middlewich, Cheshire; Archaeological Building Survey, 2011,

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0245

Asset name: Brunner Mond Middlewich War Memorial

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1
National Grid Reference: 370747 365831

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
War memorial
Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1454849
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A First World War memorial, dating to 1921, with Second World War additions. It was design by Darcy Braddell for Brunner Mond. "The memorial comprises an obelisk eight feet high standing on a wide, rectangular two-stepped base, with a flagged path from the back of the pavement, where there is a low wall with convex top. The obelisk tapers on all four sides and has three carved channels near the base and a broad cornice near the top. The four corners are indented, with pendant bronze garlands in the angles below the cornice. The channels and cornice continue around the obelisk and the inset angles continue above the cornice at the front, but not the rear. A bronze laurel wreath is fixed to the front face above the cornice. Below the cornice is the incised inscription, with partial black infilling 'TO THE GLORIOUS MEMORY/ OF THE MEN FROM THESE/ WORKS WHO FELL IN THE/ GREAT WAR 1914 TO 1919' . Below this are the names of the sixteen Fallen, in alphabetical order by surname, followed by their unit but with no ranks. The names are in capital letters, units in lower case or initials, and the inscription is continuous rather than tabulated. The lettering is fluid and expressive. Below the three channels is the added inscription, in the same lettering 'WORLD WAR 1939 TO 1945' followed by the two names of the Fallen of that war". The memorial stands within a gravelled memorial garden. [1]

"The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England, both as a result of the huge impact the loss of three quarters of a million British lives had on communities and the official policy of not repatriating the dead, which meant that the memorials provided the main focus of the grief felt at this great loss.

In order to preserve the memory of those who had given their lives for their country, the directors of Brunner, Mond & Co (Brunner Mond), commissioned Darcy Braddell to design memorials for each of their works and offices, inscribed with the names of the Fallen from that site. The names on each of these site-specific memorials were also included on the memorial at the company's main works at Winnington (Northwich, Cheshire). A photo taken around 1921 shows the Middlewich memorial at the time of the unveiling, which was led by Roscoe Brunner, the son of John Brunner, one of the company's founders. It was originally

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

enclosed by iron railings in front of the low wall. At the entrance to the memorial garden were two stone square pillars approximately three feet high, surmounted by glazed lanterns and supporting metal gates. It is not known when the railings, gates and pillars were removed. After the Second World War, the additional inscription and names of the two Fallen were added to the face of the obelisk. The bronze elements of the memorial have been painted with metallic paint. Ground level has been raised so that the wall, which was originally approximately a foot high, now only rises about six inches. Brunner Mond was founded as a private partnership in 1873 and became a public company in 1881. The company made soda ash for the cotton industry, by the new (Solvay) ammonia-soda process, which they introduced to this country. During the First World War the firm manufactured half of the high explosives used by Britain on every front, at lower profit than was offered by the Government. 2,688 of their employees served in the war, and 291 perished. This included sixteen men and two women who were killed in a huge TNT explosion at the Silvertown works in London in 1917. In 1926 Brunner Mond merged with three other British chemical companies to form Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), an organisation that grew to become one of the world's largest and most successful companies. The Brunner Mond name lives on as a subsidiary of Tata Chemicals Ltd. Thomas Arthur Darcy Braddell (1884-1970) was articled to Sir Ernest George, who also tutored Sir Edwin Lutyens. He had an extensive Arts and Crafts domestic practice in partnership with Humphry Deane, as Deane & Braddell. He was admitted ARIBA in 1920 under the war exemption scheme, and elected Fellow in 1922. He wrote 'How to Look at Buildings' in 1932. He designed the Mond family mausoleum (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) entry 1359069) in St Pancras and Islington Cemetery, as well as the War Memorials at Brunner Mond's works at Winnington (NHLE 1432698), Silvertown (NHLE 1387182), Sandbach and Lostock Gralam (Northwich). He also designed Blacko War Memorial." [1]

Setting description:

Its setting is within its associated memorial garden at the back of the pavement adjacent to a former sports club, now a community church facing south. This setting makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest. It has historic interest as an eloquent witness to the tragic impact of 20th century conflict on the local community. It has architectural interest for its design by the notable architect Darcy Bredell, in the form of a tapered obelisk set within its own memorial garden with low wall and paving, using good quality materials and classical detailing.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1454849>
- 2 Watts, J.I. (1923), *The First Fifty Years Of Brunner, Mond & Co*, 63-67.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0246

Asset name: Manor House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302b

National Grid Reference: 369840 365277

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Manor house

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1330027
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"House, probably 1830s, altered. Yellow ashlar with low-pitched roof behind parapets. Two storeys, three windows. Door of six fielded panels with three-pane sidelights and large fanlight with radial and semi-circular bars in semi-circular flat-roofed tetrastyle Ionic portico with frieze and cornice; Two-storey canted bay window to each side with stone mullions (glazing bars removed). Band of large Greek keys between lower and upper windows. Garden front right has sashes, one with small panes; canted two-storey bay window to right; Greek key pattern band. Left end has key pattern band and projecting wing, left, with stone oriel window and pyramidal grey slate roof. Interior: Hall leads through round archway with panelled case to dogleg open-well stair with winders, mahogany rail on stick balusters and curtail, with plaster dome above. A little moulded plasterwork on ceilings. six-panel doors." [1]

Setting description:

The house is set within a large private garden on the edge of a large 20th century housing estate on the south-western edge of Middlewich. The housing to the north of the asset has eroded part of its rural setting and former gardens. However, a rural setting is maintained to the south of the asset. Mature trees line the border of the garden. To the south-west is the farmland of the Wimboldsley Plain, interspersed with wooded areas and farmsteads. Despite the intrusion of modern housing, the setting makes a positive contribution due to the remaining garden and connection to the farmland.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historical and architectural interest as a fine example of a 19th century country house.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330027>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0247

Asset name: Brunner Mond Lostock Gralam (Northwich) War Memorial

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308-L1

National Grid Reference: 368238 374526

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
War memorial

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1454837
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A First World War memorial, dating to 1921, with Second World War additions. It was designed by Darcy Braddell for Brunner Mond and is built in Portland Stone and bronze. "The memorial, which faces west, comprises a rectangular paved area which is enclosed on three sides by ashlar walls 6 feet high, with low quadrant walls attached to western corner piers, and a central engaged obelisk 10 feet high. The obelisk tapers on all three sides and has three carved channels near the base and a corniced top surmounted by a stone Latin cross. The front corners are indented, with pendant bronze garlands in the angles below the cornice. A bronze laurel wreath is fixed to the face. Beneath this is the incised inscription, with partial black infilling 'TO THE/ GLORIOUS/ MEMORY OF/ THE MEN FROM/ THESE WORKS/ WHO FELL/ IN THE/ GREAT WAR/ 1914 1919/ AND IN THE/ WORLD WAR/ 1939 1945'. The rear and side walls have cavetto-moulded copings with foliate carving on the overhang. This continues around the caps of the corner piers, the piers tapering slightly and having rusticated joints. The quadrant walls have moulded copings and tapering terminal piers. Low stone slabs form benches infilling between the corner piers and the rear wall. Indented above these in the return walls are bronze plaques (one on each wall) with the names of the four Fallen of the Second World War, and above these are the incised dates of that war. At the outer edges of the rear wall are carvings of paired flaming torches with a laurel wreath. Between these and the obelisk, two per side, are bronze plaques with the names of the Fallen of the First World War, totalling 85 and listed alphabetically by surname with units but not ranks. The plaques are framed by carved rolls of bound laurel leaves. The rectangular area is paved with artificial stone, while the strip between the quadrant walls has concrete flags.

The aftermath of the First World War saw the biggest single wave of public commemoration ever with tens of thousands of memorials erected across England, both as a result of the huge impact the loss of three quarters of a million British lives had on communities and the official policy of not repatriating the dead,

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

which meant that the memorials provided the main focus of the grief felt at this great loss.

In order to preserve the memory of those who had given their lives for their country, the directors of Brunner, Mond & Co (Brunner Mond), commissioned Darcy Braddell to design memorials for each of their works and offices, inscribed with the names of the Fallen from that site. The names on each of these site-specific memorials were also included on the memorial at the company's main works at Winnington (Northwich, Cheshire). A photo taken around 1921 shows the Lostock Gralam memorial at the time of the unveiling, which was led by Roscoe Brunner, the son of John Brunner, one of the company's founders. It was originally surmounted by a large bronze oil lamp. It is not known when this was lost or the stone cross replaced it. After the Second World War, the names of the four Fallen were added to the side walls of the enclosure, and the additional inscription was added to the face of the obelisk. The soft Portland stone shows considerable signs of wear, especially on the carvings and in the black infill to the lettering of the incised inscription, probably due to the use of jet-washers to clean it.

Brunner Mond was founded as a private partnership in 1873 and became a public company in 1881. The company made soda ash for the cotton industry, by the new (Solvay) ammonia-soda process, which they introduced to this country. During the First World War the firm manufactured half of the high explosives used by Britain on every front, at lower profit than was offered by the Government. 2,688 of their employees served in the war, and 291 perished. This included sixteen men and two women who were killed in a huge TNT explosion at the Silvertown works in London in 1917. In 1926 Brunner Mond merged with three other British chemical companies to form Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), an organisation that grew to become one of the world's largest and most successful companies. The Brunner Mond name lives on as a subsidiary of Tata Chemicals Ltd.

Thomas Arthur Darcy Braddell (1884-1970) was articled to Sir Ernest George, who also tutored Sir Edwin Lutyens. He had an extensive Arts and Crafts domestic practice in partnership with Humphry Deane, as Deane & Braddell. He was admitted to ARIBA in 1920 under the war exemption scheme, and elected Fellow in 1922. He wrote 'How to Look at Buildings' in 1932. He designed the Mond family mausoleum (NHLE entry 1359069) in St Pancras and Islington Cemetery, as well as the War Memorials at Brunner Mond's works at Winnington (NHLE 1432698), Silvertown (NHLE 1387182), Sandbach and Middlewich. He also designed Blacko War Memorial." [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is set facing Works Lane, south of the A559 Manchester Road between Lostock Gralam and Northwich. This road forms part of the historic context of the asset. To its rear are playing fields bordered by mature trees and hedging which frame views towards the asset, although this is interrupted by a streetlamp immediately behind the asset. The character of the area is formerly industrial, now mixed residential and light industrial/commercial buildings. Works Lane is much quieter than the A559 to the north, and passes underneath the railway to the south of the asset. This setting makes a positive contribution to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

It derives its value from its architectural interest designed by the notable architect Darcy Braddell, in the form of a sanctuary enclosing an obelisk, using good quality natural materials and classical detailing. It also has historic interest due to its association with the First World War.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1454837>.
- 2 Watts, J.I.,(1923), The First Fifty Years Of Brunner, Mond & Co, 63-67.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0248

Asset name: Trent and Mersey Canal Milepost immediately north of Rumps Lock

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302b

National Grid Reference: 371425 364506

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Canal milepost

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1229638
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA02_0114 Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area – Middlewich to Preston Brook

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A Canal milepost from 1819 in cast iron. It has a tapered circular stem inscribed 'R&D STONE 1819' on a raised quatrefoil, with a curved plate inscribed 'SHARDLOW 74 MILES: PRESTON BROOK 18 MILES' and a domed cap. All the lettering is in Roman capitals [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is on the eastern side of the Trent and Mersey Canal, north of Rumps Lock in South Middlewich. It is adjacent to an industrial park and former industrial area, now part-covered with grass and shrubbery, to the east. To the west is Trent and Mersey Canal, followed by Booth Lane, beyond which is a 20th century housing development. The setting of the asset in relation to Rumps Lock and Trent and Mersey Canal makes a positive contribution to this value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset primarily derives value from its historic interest, related to the history of Trent and Mersey Canal. It also has some artistic interest in design elements including the lettering and domed cap.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1229638>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0249

Asset name: Guidepost at Junction with Bradwall Road

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 372397 365139

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Signpost

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138794
HER: 4573
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0250	Briar Pool Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A guidepost from the late 19th century in cast iron. The post is octagonal with a raised shield which is inscribed 'NRDC' (Northwich Rural District Council). It carries three plates with pecked corners and raised margins with are inscribed in raised sans serif capitals 'KINDERTON & MIDDLEWICH : SPROSTON: BRADWALL.' The post is topped with a ball finial [1].

Setting description:

The guidepost is set within a hedgerow to the south-west of Bradwell Road and Cledford Lane junction. It is largely obscured by this hedgerow. To the west is Briar Pool Farmhouse (MA02_0250), a historic building, further west is Kinderton Park, a modern static caravan development. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value.

Asset value assessment:

The guidepost has historic interest related to the former Northwich Rural District Council. It derives further value from its architectural interest, related to the design of the post.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138794>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0250

Asset name: Briar Pool Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 372420 365144

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138793
HER: 1087/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0249	Guidepost at Junction with Bradwall Road

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 17th century farmhouse, with the front part recased in brick early in the 19th century and further altered in the late 20th century. It is built of brown brick, with the rear part in irregular bond and the front, later, part in Flemish bond. The house is two storeys, with two windows to the front. A replaced door has been added in the later porch. The windows are also replaced but in unaltered openings with wedge lintels and projecting stone cills. The rear wing has a decorative band to the attic floor. The interior of this wing has chamfered oak beams, oak joists and an altered inglenook fireplace and broad-board doors. The front wing also has chamfered oak beam. The house was likely originally a small 17th century farmhouse with the gable to road, with the front wing added in the 18th century and recased in the early 19th century. The features of interest are primarily internal [1].

Setting description:

The farmhouse is located on the rural junction between Bradwell Road and Cledford Lane, within a working farmyard. On the opposite side of the junction is a listed guidepost (MA02_0249). To the south-west of the farmhouse is a modern static caravan development. To the north and west are other farm buildings, mostly modern. The setting is primarily agricultural with fields surrounding the farmyard, junction and caravan development. These fields are mixed size, mostly laid to pasture and divided by hedgerows and a small watercourse. This setting makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest, especially related to the internal features, and its historic interest, as a record of rural farming practices.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138793>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0251

Asset name: Outbuildings to Cledford Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 371642 365228

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Outbuilding

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1386809
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

These outbuildings have now been demolished[2]. Outbuildings to the adjoining farmhouse, dated 1822 on a brick in the longer range. The outbuildings are red brick with tile roofs. They are long, and have a narrow plan of two halves, the range to south with a lower roof and more irregular form. The longer northern range has eleven bays, originally with eleven, regularly spaced, doors under round brick heads. Some of these have been later blocked to for windows. The lower range has double doors under a relieving arch, with open roundels to the loft above and hinged doors under the flat lintels below. This lower range also has ventilation openings in the gable end to the side. The interiors were not inspected when the outbuildings were listed, however the northern half is believed to retain its contemporary roof structure [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The outbuildings have now been demolished therefore much of the former value of the asset has been lost. However, the site retains the potential for archaeological remains and therefore has archaeological interest.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1386809>
- 2 <https://moderngov.cheshireeast.gov.uk/documents/s58462/17%203198C.pdf>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0252

Asset name: Kinderton Lodge

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 372401 366008

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1310595
HER: 756/1/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0253	Barn at Kinderton Lodge

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An early 18th century Farmhouse, with 19th century alterations. It is built in red brick with a slate roof, two storeys tall and four bays wide. The farmhouse is gabled with a "U" shaped plan. The front door is part of the listing. It is a half glazed four-panel door with the lower panels bolted, in a wide panelled doorcase with a flush outer lining and external architraves. The door is fronted by a lean-to hood, on curved brackets, with a central gablet with truss motif and a finial. The windows are mainly two-light cross windows with stone sills and cambered arches. Two of the windows have two mullions. The four gables have barge boards and finials. The south-west wing has five bays of cross windows and the north-west wing has four bays of cross windows. There are flat arches with keystones at the ground floor level in the north-west wing. The interior has six-panel doors with the small panels at the centre in Queen Anne style. It also has stop-chamfered beams, a straight flight staircase with turned balusters. At the first floor level there are four-panel doors with full width panels top and bottom and small square panels, side-by-side, at the centre, some are hung on HL hinges. The first floor also has bevelled beams [1].

Setting description:

Kinderton Lodge is set on the edge of an extensive complex of multi-period agricultural buildings, at the end of a lane, surrounded by farmland. It is surrounded by a small private garden, with numerous barns and farm buildings to the north-west. These farm buildings include a 17th century barn (MA02_0253), otherwise they are mostly 20th century. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset, as it retains its farming context including the associated barn.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the farmhouse is derived from its historic interest, as a record of 18th century agricultural

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

practice, and in the architectural interest derived from the design of the building.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1310595>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0253

Asset name: Barn at Kinderton Lodge

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 372340 366037

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Cattle shelter

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1330185
HER: 756/1/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0252	Kinderton Lodge

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 17th century Shippon, or cattle shed, which is now used as a barn. The barn is built in small red bricks in English Bond, with corrugated asbestos-cement roof-sheets. It has five truss-bays, the loft floor has been removed from this section but the floors remain in a two truss-bay section in the north. This section completes a T-shaped plan. There are narrow arrow-slit openings in the walls, with splayed reveals and round pitch holes. Alongside these are segmental-arched openings with rebated reveals and stone hinge blocks, the openings are now blocked. The interior has trusses with a tie beam and a lower collar and two studs between these collars. It also features original wallplates and gallows bracket supports to the tie beam ends. There are two runs of original purlins, ridge tree and wind braces. The north section has very heavy oak beams supporting softwood joists. There is a single collar truss without struts [1].

Setting description:

A barn within the farmyard of Kinderton Lodge. A number of other, mostly later, farm buildings form part of the agricultural complex. The farmyard is at the end of an unnamed lane which runs east-west from Pochin Way, Middlewich. This setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the barn is derived from its historic interest, as a record of 17th century agricultural practice, and in the architectural interest derived from the design of the building.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1330185>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0254

Asset name: Lion Salt Works and remains of part of the Alliance Salt Works

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-304a

National Grid Reference: 367068 375535

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Direct boiling salt works

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1020841
HER: 2513/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0260	Office in Works Yard, Lion Salt Works
MA02_0261	Engine Shed and Pump House at Lion Salt Works
MA02_0263	Marston (Lion Salt Works) Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"The monument includes the upstanding remains of the Lion Salt Works and the buried remains of part of the earlier Alliance Salt Works. It is located immediately south of the point where Ollershaw Lane crosses the Trent and Mersey Canal and includes pan houses, salt store, brine tank, bore holes, pump house, boiler house, manager's office, smithy and other features associated with the Lion Salt Works, together with the buried remains of open pans and other buildings associated with the Alliance Salt Works which lie beneath the later Lion Works. The monument is divided into two separate areas of protection.

A salt works was erected here by John Thompson and his son, also John Thompson, in 1856. By 1874 it was known as the Alliance Salt Works and in 1888 it was sold to the Salt Union. Following disagreements between John Thompson and the Salt Union, John and his son Henry Ingram Thompson dug a new brine shaft, later to form part of the Lion Works, adjacent to the Alliance Works. The Alliance Works continued to operate until its shaft collapsed in 1898, after which it was abandoned. During the 1990s limited excavation located the well-preserved remains of a pan house, stove house and flue associated with the Alliance Works. By contrast the Lion Works expanded and by 1900 three fine pan houses used for making common salt had been constructed, together with stove houses, a brine tank, smithy, salt store, office, and four common or fishery pans used for making coarse salt. In 1947 the four common pans were demolished and replaced by a new fine pan, Pan House No.4. A new bore hole with a steam engine and boiler replaced the earlier brine shaft. In 1958 Pan House No.5 was erected. Two years later Pan House No.2 was refurbished by constructing a mechanically raked pan, Pan No.1 was demolished, and a submersible electric brine pump was installed into a new brine bore hole drilled close to the first shaft. The Lion Salt Works closed in

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

1986 due to the loss of its main markets in West Africa during the civil war in Nigeria.

There are five pan houses at the Lion Works each comprising three elements; the pan where the brine was evaporated above a furnace and flue, the stove or hot house containing flues and drying areas, and above it the loft which was used as a storehouse, warehouse or packing floor. Pan House No.1 has a curved brick wall at its south west corner reflecting the constricted space utilised for the first salt pan situated in the coal yard of the now demolished Red Lion Hotel. A passage still exists beneath the stove house which gave access from the hotel to the canal. Pan House No.2 is orientated to receive coal from the canal with loading doors on the north side which allowed salt to be tipped directly into narrowboats. Pan House No.3 is orientated to receive coal from a railway siding immediately to the south. Rail lines are used to brace the walls externally and also to hold down other rail lines which support the warehouse floor to Stove House No.3. Pan House No.4 has a steel framework to support its roof and makes use of the external wall of Pan House No.3 on its west side. By replacing the four fishery pans the construction of Pan House No.4 in 1947 reflected changes in the salt market. Internally it contains an in situ crushing mill used to break up salt blocks. Pan House No.5 was constructed after all other open pan salt works in Britain had been demolished. An overhead walkway allowed salt to be barrowed from Stove House No.5 to Stove House No.2.

To the east of Pan House No.2 is the brine tank, a bore hole sunk in the 1960s, and a sealed brine shaft dating to the 1890s. The tank is constructed of riveted iron plates, sits on a brick base, and holds 30,000 gallons (136,500 litres) of brine. Beneath the brine tank is a boiler which replaced an original Galloway boiler. Close to the south east corner of Pan House No.4 is the pump house, engine shed, brine bore hole, brick chimney and steam winch. An in situ horizontal steam engine, now converted to run from an air compressor, is located in the Pump House and is linked to a bell crank brine pump known as a nodding donkey. Other features of this brine pump assemblage include a hand-cranked derrick winch, a return water pump, a heat exchange cylinder and a brick support for a water tank. The steam winch was used to pull salt vans and coal wagons along the railway siding because the curves of the track were too tight for engines to reach the site. South of the pump house is the boiler house and manager's office. Within the boiler house is an 1891 Cornish boiler made by William Lord of Bury which provided steam to the smithy and pump house. The manager's office is a timber-framed structure with brick nogging or panels, and is typical of many local buildings which utilise this design in an attempt to withstand ground subsidence which is a common feature of the area due to collapse in the vast underground salt workings. South west of the manager's office is the smithy, a three-bay timber structure with slate roof with a fourth bay added to the south end for the use of a joiner. Many original features survive including an in situ line shaft-powered circular saw, guillotine and hearth. South of Pan House No.4 and to the west of the manager's office are two railway tracks running south. The section south of the manager's office has now been lifted. On the western side of Ollershaw Lane is the large timber salt store known as the Coronation Store. It was constructed in 1901 and was originally built with an arched roof with the floor at canal towpath level. The original roof was replaced with a pitched roof. Subsidence has now left the floor of the salt store below towpath level.

The process of salt making began with the brine being pumped from underground and stored in the brine tank from where it was fed by gravity into the evaporating pans. The pan houses are lightly constructed timber sheds covering the iron pans. This allowed the heat and steam to escape as the brine was heated by the fires lit in brick furnaces beneath the pans. As the brine evaporated salt crystals formed and were moulded into blocks then to be taken to the stove house to dry. Once dry the salt could be 'lofted' through hatches to the second floor for storage, cutting, or to be crushed and bagged. Pan Houses Nos.3 and 4, the stove houses and store or warehouses, the manager's office, the engine shed and pump house, and the salt store on the west side of Ollershaw Lane are all Listed Buildings Grade II.

A number of features are excluded from the scheduling. These are: all fencing, fenceposts, railings, gates and gateposts, the surfaces of a road and pavement, all signposts and telegraph poles, a railway salt wagon and all non-in situ fixtures and fittings. The ground beneath all these features is however, included.

Salt, primarily because of its supreme importance in the preservation of food, has been an integral part of the north European economy since prehistory. It was initially used mainly for salting fish and has been extracted from seawater on the English coast since at least the Bronze Age, whilst the earliest archaeological evidence from the inland brine sites dates to the Iron Age. In more recent times salt has been used for snow and ice clearance on roads, for fertiliser, and also as an essential raw material in the heavy inorganic chemical industry, particularly in the production of chlorine, caustic soda and soda ash. Since the 18th century the rise of England's growing inland salt industry led to the decline of sea-salt production. The inland salt industry is defined as the extraction and purification of salt from brine springs and rock salt. Brines form locally, immediately above the highest remaining rock salt bed. The most important beds occur in the Cheshire-Shropshire Basin, and parts of Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Lancashire and Somerset.

Initially natural brine springs and pits were exploited, but by the late Middle Ages pumps were being inserted into brine pits to increase the supply. Developments in pumping technology led to the introduction of steam-

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

powered pumps, and later to the use of diesel, compressed air and electrically-powered pumps. The brine was stored in brine tanks or cisterns from where it passed by gravity into evaporating pans. These pans, initially of lead but later of rivetted iron sheets, could be housed either indoors in a pan house or outdoors, although generally fine pans which heated brine to a higher temperature would be housed indoors while common pans used for producing common or fishery salt would be housed outdoors. Once evaporated the salt would be dried in stove houses then placed in warehouses which were attached to the pan house. Common pans were generally longer than fine pans and consisted of a brick furnace upon which the pan rested with flues carrying heat below the pan to a chimney. Common or fishery salt was handled as loose or bulk salt, generally unstoved, and tipped from salt barrows or carts into large warehouses. Pan houses consisted of dwarf brick walls supporting a timber structure with roofs constructed with central vents to allow steam to escape. The attached stove houses were brick built to retain heat with the hot gasses from the furnace beneath the pan being directed below the stove house through flues to a chimney. Lump salt would be lofted to a room above the stove room for storage or grinding. This upper room may also contain a crushing mill where crushed salt would be fed by chute into bags before being stitched and sealed. Many salt works employed blacksmiths, pansmiths, carpenters, coopers and wheelwrights, while store rooms, fitting and repair shops for machinery and wagons were also common features.

Following the discovery of rock salt near Northwich in 1670 a number of mines were sunk to approximately 45m depth into the upper bed of rock salt, a lower bed remaining undiscovered at that time. Each mine was served by a two-stage shaft for access, winding and ventilation. Winding in the top shaft was done by means of a horse gin while a windlass served the bottom shaft. The shafts would have been covered by a roofed timberstructure to keep them dry with the gin circle or gin house close by. Following the discovery of a lower bed of rock salt in 1779 all new mining operations were transferred to the deeper level. Steam engines were used for winding rock salt and pumping water out of the mines and by the 19th century were widespread. The most prominent structure at the surface was the timber headgear positioned over the shaft. Adjacent was an engine house within which stood the steam engine which powered the winding operations, and an integral or adjoining boiler house. Associated surface buildings would include stores for keeping the mined rock salt dry, crushing mills, offices, stables, a smithy, workshops and housing. Where feasible lower bed mines were frequently positioned next to the pre-existing canal network to facilitate bulk transport, and from the mid-19th century most mines were connected to the developing railway infrastructure. The Lion Salt Works is unique in being the last surviving inland open pan salt works in England. It contains evidence for the full range of processes involved in the production of salt during the greater part of the 20th century, from mining and evaporation of the brine to drying, storing and transportation of the refined product. Additionally the monument contains the well-preserved buried remains of part of the 19th century Alliance Salt Works which preceded the Lion Salt Works on this site." [1].

Setting description:

The salt works are on the southern bank of the Trent and Mersey Canal, the main entrance is onto the B5075 which leads into the small settlement of Marston. A small part of the scheduled area lies to the north of this road. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its value as it maintains its association with the canal.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic interest, in the surviving salt works buildings, and archaeological interest, in the buried remains of the earlier Alliance Salt Works. The Lion Salt Works is unique in being the last surviving inland open pan salt works in England. It contains evidence for the full range of processes involved in the production of salt during the greater part of the 20th century, from mining and evaporation of the brine to drying, storing and transportation of the refined product. Additionally the monument contains the well-preserved buried remains of part of the 19th century Alliance Salt Works which preceded the Lion Salt Works on this site.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1020841>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0255

Asset name: Hulme Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 372472 372379

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1160324
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0256	Bridge over Moat at Hulme Hall
MA02_0265	Hulme Hall moated site

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Hulme Hall is a farmhouse with 15th century origins, with 17th and 19th century alterations and additions. It is built in brown brick with stone slate and has a Welsh slate roof. The farmhouse is two storeys, with an attic in the south-east, and has an asymmetrical plan. The entrance front (to the north-east) is three gabled bays and the garden front (to the north-west) is 5 bays, with the two south-west bays stepped back in two stages. The south-east highest section of the farmhouse appears externally to be the oldest, for it is in 17th century style brickwork with a projecting brick plinth and stone coping with kneelers. The windows are mostly 2-to-3-light casements with stone sills and cambered arches. The Entrance Front door is ledged and battened on strap hinges and there is a four-panel half glazed door, in an added lean-to porch to the garden front. There are gable-end stacks to the 17th century section and barge boards to the entrance front gables. The Entrance Hall contains a massive moulded spine beam intersecting two deep cambered beams, one of which is moulded and the other plain, carried by a wall. There are exposed beams in the Dining Room and other rooms in the 17th century section of the house. The interior also features ledged and battened doors on strap hinges. The staircase has splat balusters and there are 17th century style doors at first floor level. Some original roof timbers visible in the attic. The house is surrounded by a moat. [1]

Setting description:

The farmhouse is set within the moated site (MA02_0265), separately scheduled, on an island. The main entrance to the moated site is across a bridge (MA02_0256), which is broadly contemporary with the farmhouse and strongly associated with it. The surrounding landscape is comprised of fields and some industrial sites, north-west of Allstock. Its setting relative to the bridge and moated site contribute positively to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The value of Hulme Hall is derived from its historic interest, as a record of historic farming practices and unusual example of a moated site in the area, and in the architectural interest derived from the design of the building.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1160324>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0256

Asset name: Bridge over Moat at Hulme Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1

National Grid Reference: 372492 372433

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Ornamental bridge

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1138456
HER: 744/1/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0255	Hulme Hall
MA02_0265	Hulme Hall moated site

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A moat bridge to Hulme Hall with 15th century origins, but now 18th century in appearance. It is built in red sandstone, formerly dry jointed but now pointed in cement-mortar. The bridge has two arches, with ogee edge moulding and cavetto drips. Triangular cutwaters in the moat are taken up as buttresses to a parapet level where they are recessed to form seats. The parapets are splayed back, on both sides, at the approaches and there are seatings at the pier ends and points of the cutwaters which appear to have formerly supported lamp columns. The parapet coping is in astragal form, but sections have now been replaced by a plain two-way weathered coping [1].

Setting description:

The bridge is set over the moat at Hulme Hall Moated Site, serving as the main entrance to Hulme Hall. The road leading over the bridge runs south from Hulme Hall Lane. The bridge is surrounded by agricultural fields, with other areas of industry. The setting retains the historic context of the bridge over the moat at Hulme Hall and makes a positive contribution to this value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic interest, as part of an unusual moated site, and the architectural interest in the design of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138456>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0257

Asset name: Sundial 8 metres south of South Porch of Church of St Helen (Witton Church)

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 366423 373783

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Gardens, parks and urban spaces
Sundial

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1161074
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0258	Church of St Helen
MA02_0264	Northwich Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An 18th century sundial of red sandstone with a copper dial; the gnomon has been removed. It has a vase baluster with a square plinth on a base of two circular steps [1].

Setting description:

The sundial is located within the churchyard of St Helen's, adjacent to the footpath between Church Walk and Church Road. Its setting within the church form part of its historic context and makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its artistic interest, relative to the design of the sundial, and the historic interest, related to timekeeping in the 18th century and the history of the Church of St Helen.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1161074>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0258

Asset name: Church of St Helen

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade I

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 366435 373805

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Parish church

Period(s): Medieval,
Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1329880
HER: 723/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0257	Sundial 8 metres south of South Porch of Church of St Helen (Witton Church)
-----------	---

MA02_0264	Northwich Conservation Area
-----------	-----------------------------

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A church with origins in the 14th century, enlarged in the late 15th or early 16th century and restored in the 19th century. It is built in red sandstone with flattish roofs concealed by the parapets. The church is comprised of; a west tower, a five-bay aisled nave with a south porch, a two-bay chancel with a canted apse, a south chapel, a north vestry and a sacristy of two storeys. The west tower is crenelated, with four-stages and diagonal buttresses. The entrance door is to the west, accompanied by a basket-arched panel-traceried four-light west window. There are additional two-light belfringers' windows on north and south faces and empty niche on west face. The tower has clock with faces to all sides. Towards the upper floors are paired panel-traceried two-light bell openings, a band carved with foliage, faces and beasts is at the belfry floor and, simpler, above west window and below belfringers' windows. There are gargoyles carved to each side of the south belfringers' window and, in restored raised letters, 'THOMAS:HUNTER'. The nave has four, five and six-light panel-traceried windows to the aisles and clerestory. The south porch is crenelated, with a replaced pair of oak doors in a basket-arched opening, and square-headed windows in each side, with diagonal buttresses. The south chapel has a five-light eastern window in a canted niche, the reveals are carved with quatrefoils and with 5 panels of blank tracery below. The five-light apse windows are transitional between Curvilinear and Perpendicular. The church has a 19th century organ-chamber, vestry and sacristy north of the chancel. The interior has a basket tower arch with no capitals. In the nave, the aisle arcades have piers with coved corners and responds to all faces, with bell capitals. Also visible in the interior is the pier of a former, lower, chancel arch with a vertical joint in the stonework above, at the junction of the nave with the south chapel and (north) with the organ chamber. The nave and chancel have a fine, continuous camber-beam-and-panel oak roof, with diagonal cross-braces; this has large carved bosses at junctions of

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

main beams and smaller ones at junctions of secondary beams. A framed royal arms is on the south wall of the western tower. The interior also has a clock, dated 1888, given by the vicar as memorial to his father Hibbert Binney DD Bishop of Nova Scotia 1851-1887. The tower has 8 bells which are recast, and clock chimes. These were updated in 1909, which was Canon Binney's jubilee as vicar. There is late 19th century glass throughout, with biblical scenes vigorously expressed. The furnishings are all late 19th century or later. [1]

Setting description:

The parish church is set within an extensive graveyard, south of Chester Way, which also contains a sundial (MA02_0257), war memorial and 19th century lodge. The church is filtered from Chester Way by vegetation, but not fully screened from the busy road. A popular footpath runs east-west immediately past the porch entrance, connecting Church Walk and Church Road. This setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is partly derived from its historic interest, as a record of worship and as the parish church. The architectural interest related to the design of the buildings and artistic interest in carvings, such as the gargoyles, contributes to the value of the church.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1329880>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0259

**Asset name: Trent and Mersey Canal Milepost north of
Bridge Number 192 at SJ 6750 7528**

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-304a

National Grid Reference: 367508 375276

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Canal milepost

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1244547
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA02_0114 Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area – Middlewich to Preston Brook

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A canal milepost dated "R & D Stone 1819" on the shaft. It is cast iron, painted black and white, and comprised of a circular post with a moulded head and embossed letters on two convex tablets below. These letters read: "Shardlow 83 miles" "Preston Brook 9 miles". The Trent and Mersey Canal was built between 1766 and 1777 by James Brindley and Hugh Henshall. [1].

Setting description:

The milepost is located on the western bank of the Trent and Mersey Canal. Adjacent to the west is a small, modern residential development. Across the canal to the east is an industrial complex, with both historic and recent buildings. The setting makes a positive contribution to this, as the relationship to the canal is retained.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived primarily from its historic interest related to the Cheshire canal network and especially the Trent and Mersey Canal. Additional artistic value is derived from the design of the milepost.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1244547>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0260

Asset name: Office in Works Yard, Lion Salt Works

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-304a

National Grid Reference: 367089 375436

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Salt works

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139103
HER: 2513/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0254	Lion Salt Works and remains of part of the Alliance Salt Works
MA02_0261	Engine Shed and Pump House at Lion Salt Works
MA02_0262	Pan Sheds, Stoves and Store Shed behind Lion Salt Works
MA02_0263	Marston (Lion Salt Works) Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 19th century office, it has a brick-nogged softwood frame with a grey slate roof. The office is one storey, with two windows and a symmetrical four-panel door; these casements with fixed lights above. Two gable chimneys. A small works office retaining internal fittings of Victorian type [1].

Setting description:

The office is set within the standing remains of the Lion Salt Works on the southern bank of the Trent and Mersey Canal north of Marston. Its setting relative to the canal and other remains of the salt works positively contribute to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest as part of the Lion Salt works.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139103>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0261

Asset name: Engine Shed and Pump House at Lion Salt Works

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-304a

National Grid Reference: 367090 375456

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Pump house

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1160985
HER: 2513/3
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA02_0254 Lion Salt Works and remains of part of the Alliance Salt Works

MA02_0260 Office in Works Yard, Lion Salt Works

MA02_0262 Pan Sheds, Stoves and Store Shed behind Lion Salt Works

MA02_0263 Marston (Lion Salt Works) Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An engine shed and pump house, built circa 1900 in brick and timber. It is a simple building, with a square brick chimney. The building contains a steam engine for a beam pump which raised brine [1].

Setting description:

The engine shed and pump house is set within the context of the standing remains of the Lion Salt Works and buried remains of the earlier alliance salt works, on the southern bank of the Trent and Mersey Canal north of Marston. It is located in the centre of this complex. The setting of the asset, in relation to other buildings in the Lion Salt Works remains, makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, related to Lion Salt works which is the last surviving inland open pan salt works in England, and somewhat in its architectural interest.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1160985>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0262

Asset name: Pan Sheds, Stoves and Store Shed behind Lion Salt Works

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-304a

National Grid Reference: 367085 375496

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Pan house

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE: 1329875
HER: 2513/0/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0260	Office in Works Yard, Lion Salt Works
MA02_0261	Engine Shed and Pump House at Lion Salt Works
MA02_0263	Marston (Lion Salt Works) Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A shed related to Lion Salt Works containing salt pans Nos.3 & 4, stoves and a warehouse. The buildings are late 19th century, with later alterations, and largely softwood framed and weatherboarded and brick. The corrugated asbestos roof has a tapered square brick chimney. The building is two and three storeys and roughly U-shaped, with the pans and stoves forming the legs of the U, linked by the warehouse at the rear. The surviving open pan salt works is unique in Europe [1].

Setting description:

The pan sheds and store building are set within the remains of the Lion Salt Works and buried remains of the earlier alliance salt works, on the southern bank of the Trent and Mersey Canal north of Marston. The setting of the asset, in relation to other buildings in the Lion Salt Works remains, makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest, housing the only remaining natural brine pumping open pan salt works in Europe, and somewhat in its architectural interest.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1329875>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0263

Asset name: Marston (Lion Salt Works) Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-304a

National Grid Reference: 367056 375465

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Salt works

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 113
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0114	Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area – Middlewich to Preston Brook
MA02_0254	Lion Salt Works and remains of part of the Alliance Salt Works
MA02_0260	Office in Works Yard, Lion Salt Works
MA02_0261	Engine Shed and Pump House at Lion Salt Works
MA02_0262	Pan Sheds, Stoves and Store Shed behind Lion Salt Works

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The conservation area encompasses the former Lion Salt Works and the 19th century core of Marston, as well as surrounding woodland and pastureland bordering the Trent and Mersey canal to the east. The conservation area here overlaps with the Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area. The history of the area is connected to the salt industry, which was prominent in the Northwich area of Cheshire from the late 17th century. Trent and Mersey Canal, navigating many salt works in the area, was opened in 1776. The Lion Salt Works opened in 1894 and closed in 1986, however the associated buildings largely remain and are protected under listing. This protection is largely due to the status of the site as the only remaining natural brine pumping open pan salt works in Europe. The former Oldershaw salt works, now largely covered by a flash pool, are also within the conservation area. Marston village is cruciform, with many buildings dating to the late 19th or early 20th century [1].

Setting description:

The conservation area is set in relation to the Trent and Mersey Canal (MA02_0114), as it transitions from the residential and semi-industrial northern edge of the settlement to the rural farmland beyond the canal to the north. To the north the setting includes large agricultural fields with dispersed farmsteads. To the south the small settlement of Marston is largely comprised of a complex of modern static homes, bounded by two roads lined by late post-medieval buildings. Beyond it lies a waterlogged rural area with the large Neumann's Flashes, a pool created by subsidence, at the edge of the settlement. The landscape surrounding the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

conservation area remains largely rural with some areas of industry. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset, this is mostly due to its continuing relationship with the canal.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is partly derived from its historic interest, this is somewhat related to the history of Marston but primarily related to the Lion Salt Works. This is due to the nature of the Lion Salt Works as the last surviving inland open pan salt works in England. Architectural interest lies in the salt works buildings and 19th century dwellings.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Marston Conservation Area Appraisal. Available at:
<https://www.cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk/documents/planning-and-building-consultancy/total-environment/conservation-and-design/conservation-area-appraisals/MarstonConservationArea.pdf>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0264

Asset name: Northwich Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 365556 373398

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Town

Period(s): Roman,
Early medieval,
Medieval,
Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 089
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA02_0257 Sundial 8 metres south of South Porch of Church of St Helen (Witton Church)

MA02_0258 Church of St Helen

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Northwich Conservation Area covers the historic core of Northwich, divided into six character zones; Town Centre, River Banks, Verdin, Castle Hill, St Helen's Church and London Road/Leftwich. Settlement in the conservation area likely dates from early medieval period, as 'wich' is an Anglo-Saxon word meaning settlement. Salt production at Northwich is recorded in the Domesday Book, with salt developing as a major industry in the medieval era, along with the Manor of Northwich which belonged to the Earls of Chester.

The settlement of Northwich developed as a largely linear settlement back from the river banks and generally away from the flood plain of the Dane, experiencing significant expansion in the post-medieval period.

Industrial development within the conservation area was largely connected to salt working, and promoted by the opening of the Trent and Mersey Canal in 1776. Parts of the Railway, first opening in the 1870s, are also included in the conservation area and are connected to the industrial history of the town [1].

Setting description:

The Northwich Conservation Area is surrounded by the suburbs of the town, as it comprises much of the town centre. It is set in relation to the River Weaver in the east and the main railway lines in the west, which run roughly parallel north-south. The setting contributed to the development of the town and therefore makes a positive contribution to the value of the area.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Asset value assessment:

Value is derived from the historic interest of the town centre, related to the development of Northwich, as well as the architectural interest related to numerous historic buildings within the designated area.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Northwich Conservation Area Appraisal. Available at: <https://www.northwich-th.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Northwich-Town-Centre-CAA-Aug-2018.pdf>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0265

Asset name: Hulme Hall moated site

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-02-303-R1
National Grid Reference: 372473 372389

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Moat
Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1012356
HER: 744/1/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0255	Hulme Hall
MA02_0256	Bridge over Moat at Hulme Hall

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"The monument is the moated site of Hulme Hall. It includes an island measuring c. 60m x 54m upon which stands Hulme Hall. Surrounding the island is a waterlogged moat c. 10-30m wide x 1.5m deep that has a 10m square projection at the southern corner. Access to the island is via a causeway on the southeast arm and a bridge of 15th century origin across the northeast arm. Hulme Hall has a long history of occupation commencing as the seat of the Grosvenor family and passing to the Sharkleys during the 15th century. The present hall has 15th century origins with 17th and 19th century alterations and additions. Limited excavation on the island revealed well preserved foundations to a depth of c. 1m. Various parts of the ancient hall and their uses are named in documentary sources of 1429. Hulme Hall and the bridge are both Grade II* listed buildings. Hulme Hall and its service pipes, the bridge, access drives, all fences, hedges and telegraph poles, and a small structure associated with drainage in the southerly projection of the moat are excluded from the scheduling but the ground beneath all these features is included.

The monument is a well preserved example of a medieval moated site. It has a long and well documented history of occupation and limited excavation on the island has revealed substantial evidence of structures. Further evidence of the medieval buildings which originally occupied the site will exist beneath the present hall and upon the remainder of the island. Additionally the waterlogged moat will preserve organic material."^[1], ^[2]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is agricultural fields, with some industrial activity. Hulme Hall is located on the island of the monument and a separately listed bridge cross the moat to the north-east. Its setting within fields and in relation to the bridge contributes positively to the value of the asset, but the later farmhouse makes no contribution.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is primarily archaeological, as a well preserved example of a medieval moated site. It has a long and well documented history of occupation and excavation on the island has revealed substantial evidence of structures. Further evidence of the medieval buildings which originally occupied the site will exist beneath the present hall and upon the remainder of the island. Additionally the waterlogged moat will preserve organic material.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012356>.
- 2 Ormerod, G. (1882), 'History of Cheshire' in History of Cheshire, Vol. 3.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0266

Asset name: Former road from bridge over Shropshire Union Canal

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-304b

National Grid Reference: 368266 362473

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Road

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS005

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former road approximately 320m in length. It begins at Bridge Number 19 (MA02_0007) over the Shropshire Union Canal, Middlewich Branch to the west. It then passes north of Wimboldsley Hall before being truncated by the WCML railway line to the east. This road continues further to the east, this continuation is 180m in length. The road is likely medieval or post-medieval, and appears to pre-date the railway [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as a former road possibly associated with the Union Canal.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0267

Asset name: Boundary Bank south of Bostock Hall

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-306

National Grid Reference: 368413 367644

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Boundary bank

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS024

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A small bank feature identified during remote sensing south of Bostock Hall estate, running south from a natural high point to the north, which is marked by a clump of trees within an escarpment. The feature may be a former boundary relating to a bank recorded on the Tithe map and Ordnance Survey maps, although this is uncertain. This may relate to the medieval parish boundary between Stanthorne and Bostock. The bank continues in three areas, all south of Bostock Hall [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

It derives its heritage value from its archaeological interest as an example of a medieval boundary associated with the parish of Bostock or Stanthorne.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0268

Asset name: Sand Pit on the eastern bank of the Trent and Mersey Canal

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-306

National Grid Reference: 368536 368759

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Sand pit

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS030

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A sand pit visible in remote sensing survey on the eastern bank of the Trent and Mersey Canal within an agricultural field. This extent is denoted on the 1911 2nd edition Cheshire County Ordnance Survey mapping as a Sand Pit [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest as a record of modern sand extraction.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0269

Asset name: Row of pits at Park Hall Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-304b

National Grid Reference: 369084 361309

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Pit

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Geophysical ID: MA02_GP001.013

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A row of small pit features within pasture fields to the west of Park Hall Farm identified during geophysical survey. They are on a north/south alignment, to the east of and parallel with a post-medieval former field boundary. These may be related to the former field boundary or the field boundary may be respecting an earlier feature [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest from its ability to inform on the enclosure and division of land as a likely row of postholes representing a former field boundary. The row of pits is parallel to a post-medieval field boundary and is either related to this or this boundary is respecting the earlier feature. Additional value is derived from this possible early date and the ability of the asset to inform on the development of the boundary over time.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-004-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0271

Asset name: Possible Enclosure at Byley

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-304b

National Grid Reference: 374074 369794

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Ditched enclosure

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: RS02_0059

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Three curvilinear cropmarks located on the eastern side of the M6 which seemingly form part of an enclosure. The two smaller ditches on the eastern side may be evidence of extending this feature may be of an Iron Age date. These features were identified in remote sensing survey.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest as a potential prehistoric enclosure site.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0272

Asset name: Cropmarks of rectilinear structure

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 373303 370718

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm building

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS081

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Cropmarks identified in remote sensing survey indicate the presence of a rectilinear structure. Possibly associated with the adjacent post-medieval farm buildings to the north. [1] The date and typology of the asset is unknown.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its archaeological interest and potential for being the remains of post-medieval buildings.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0273

Asset name: Aircraft Taxiways for RAF Cranage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372420 369336

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Taxiway

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS086

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0214	RAF Cranage Airfield
MA02_0218	World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage
MA02_0275	Waterworks of the former RAF Cranage
MA02_0323	Extractive Pit at Anti-aircraft battery of RAF Cranage
MA02_0324	Road system at RAF Cranage
MA02_0325	Command Centre at RAF Cranage
MA02_0326	Extractive Pits at RAF Cranage
MA02_0327	Dispersal Pen at RAF Cranage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The remains of aircraft taxiways for RAF Cranage identified through remote sensing survey. The taxiways provided access for Wellington bombers, produced in the shadow factory, to be tested on the airfield. [1]

Setting description:

The setting includes the quiet agricultural landscape around Byley and the former extent of the airfield. It is enclosed from view by hedgerows to the north. Large sheds and an area of hardstanding also form the setting. Moss Lane, to the south, sees intermittent traffic. The sound of M6 traffic is present in the background, but the setting is otherwise rural and quiet. The setting contributes positively to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies primarily in its archaeological interest, although there are limited physical remains of this asset. The asset is to the north of Moss Lane and the east of the B5081 and near the additional remains of RAF Cranage.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0275

Asset name: Waterworks of the former RAF Cranage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372063 369657

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Sewage works

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS088

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0214	RAF Cranage Airfield
MA02_0218	World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage
MA02_0273	Aircraft Taxiways for RAF Cranage
MA02_0323	Extractive Pit at Anti-aircraft battery of RAF Cranage
MA02_0324	Road system at RAF Cranage
MA02_0325	Command Centre at RAF Cranage
MA02_0326	Extractive Pits at RAF Cranage
MA02_0327	Dispersal Pen at RAF Cranage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of a wastewater processing facility. Currently only visible remains are the two clarifying pits and the outlines of the other structures as cropmarks and debris. Historic aerial imagery from 1941 clearly show the facilities extent. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset includes the quiet agricultural landscape around Byley and the former extent of RAF Cranage airfield. However its legibility relative to the latter is limited, as it is located west of the B5081. The sound of traffic on the M6 is present in the background, but the setting is otherwise rural and quiet. The setting of the asset in relation to the remains of RAF Cranage makes a positive contribution to its value, as it provides historic context.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset lies in its historic and archaeological interest and its association with RAF Cranage.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0278

Asset name: St Chad's (Winsford) Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-302b

National Grid Reference: 365200 365300

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The conservation area includes a number of town fields around the Grade II* listed St Chad's Church, south of Townfields Road and Gladstone Road, stretching to Stock's Hill in the east. This represents the potential medieval extents of the settlement of Over including a number of 'townfields', or medieval field systems.

Setting description:

The setting of the conservation area comprises the edge of the 19th century settlement of Winsford, the River Weaver Valley and Bottom Flash, both of which it overlooks. The northern edge of the conservation area has been imposed upon by a 21st century housing development. The setting makes a positive contribution to its value with the exception of the modern housing development.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the conservation area is derived from its historical interest as the former core of the medieval settlement of Over.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 http://www.cheshirearchaeology.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/HTS_Arch_Over__Winsford_Strategy.pdf

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0279

Asset name: Unnamed Site in Wimboldsley Parish (Roman Marching Camp)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-304b

National Grid Reference: 369410 363385

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Temporary camp

Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1190/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A slight ditch forming a right angle which has been suggested as the site of a Roman marching camp. The ditch runs parallel with Sutton Lane and the lane outside Occlestonegreen farm. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its heritage value from its historic and archaeological interest due to its potential to inform on Roman military activity in Cheshire.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH7865>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0281

**Asset name: Railway Embankment Southeast of Winsford
Railway Station**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305

National Grid Reference: 367430 365330

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway embankment

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2521/1/33
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0238	Grand Junction Railway

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A "19th century railway embankment south east of Winsford Railway Station, presumably built for the Grand Junction Railway in 1837. The Grand Junction Railway was built between 1830 and 1850 and linked Liverpool and Manchester to Birmingham." [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is the railway corridor between the Shropshire Union Canal, Middlewich Branch and the southern outskirts of Winsford. The embankment is intrinsically connected with the railway and railway corridor. Beyond this it is surrounded by agricultural fields. This setting is consistent with its historic context. Its setting contributes positively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its heritage value from its historic interest as part of the Grand Junction Railway.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8320>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0282

Asset name: Winsford Railway Station, Grand Junction Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-306-L1

National Grid Reference: 367110 366000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway station

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2521/1/32
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0238	Grand Junction Railway

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A "19th century railway station in Winsford, presumably built for the Grand Junction Railway in 1837. The Grand Junction Railway was built between 1830 and 1850 and linked Liverpool and Manchester to Birmingham." [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is on the outskirts of Winsford and intrinsically is linked to the WCML or former Grand Junction Railway. The setting of the asset contributes positively to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest as part of the Grand Junction Railway.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8283>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0283

Asset name: Home Farm, Bostock Road

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-306-L1

National Grid Reference: 367010 368080

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH9945
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A 19th century farmhouse located on the A533 Northwich Road, at the western edge of the Bostock Estate. The name Home Farm implies that it was one of a number of tenanted farmhouses belonging to the Bostock Estate. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the farmhouse is in farmland north of the A533 Northwich Road. The extent of the surrounding farmland has been reduced by the realignment of the A533 Northwich Road to the east. However, the farmhouse retains its relationship with the surrounding farmyard and fields that would have formed its historic context in the 19th century. Its setting contributes positively to its value despite the encroachment of the later A533 Northwich Road.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as a farmstead and its probable association with the Bostock Estate.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0284

Asset name: Birches Hall Barn

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 370160 372585

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH6590
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A brick barn with a corn store, which is locally listed. Birches Hall Barn is a barn located within Birches Hall off Birches Lane north of Lach Dennis. It is one of a number of red brick barns within the farmyard of the hall. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is the working farmyard of Birches Hall and surrounding farmland. Its setting positively contributes to its value as it maintains a relationship with a working farm and surrounding agricultural land.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as an example of agricultural architecture in rural mid Cheshire.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0285

Asset name: Moss Lane Farmhouse, Moss Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 370600 373690

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH6664
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A locally listed 19th century farmhouse. It is two storeys high and built in the local vernacular of red brick with a pitched slate roof. [1]

Setting description:

The farmyard complex and adjacent fields make a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historic interest as a good example of farmhouse architecture in Cheshire.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0287

**Asset name: Site of Brunner Mond and Company Limited
Lostock Works**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368000 374000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Chemical works

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4238/0/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0288	Brunner Mond Offices

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The chemical works at Lostock Gralam was first established in 1891 by the firm of Bowman Thompson, who operated both ammonia soda works and a Leblanc works producing sulphuric acid, salt cake and bleaching powder. In 1900 the works were sold to Brunner, Mond and Co. whose founder members had been instrumental in the establishment of the chemical industry in Cheshire with their construction of a works producing soda at Winnington. For Brunner, Mond and Co. central Cheshire had the advantages of the local supply of brine and of recently created rail links facilitating the import of other raw materials and the export of their own products. During the Great War Brunner, Mond and Co. produced phenol and ammonium nitrate for use in explosives and in 1926 the company became one of the founding partners in Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), which took over the firm's Lostock Gralam works. By 1898 historic maps depict a number of shafts and brine cisterns in association with pumping stations. There is also documentary evidence which records that the Lostock Salt Works pumped brine up to the surface from depths of up to 90m. By 1938 the site had been entirely cleared of buildings and structures. [2]

Brunner Mond and Co and Ammonia Soda Co factories operated during the Great War producing material for the war effort. Initially the Brunner Mond site was used for the hazardous process of purifying the crude TNT produced at other plants. From 1915 TNT production moved to newer, more efficient and safer facilities. Chemists at Brunner Mond took the lead in devising methods to manufacture ammonium nitrate and production was centred on a number of pre-existing plants in Cheshire where there was long expertise in ammonia. [1]

A network of railway sidings connect the majority of the buildings and structures to the adjacent Cheshire Lines Railway (CHER 2267/1/0) and there is a possible small wharf where the site abuts the Trent and Mersey Canal. There are many smaller structures depicted on the map, including reservoirs, shafts

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

(presumably brine), pumps and brine cisterns. Its not clear if Bonner's Green Works and bone mill form, immediately adjacent on the eastern side of the canal, part of the same complex. [3]

By the 1940s the majority of the buildings and structures associated with the Lostock Bleach Works had been demolished. [4]

The absence of any features and buildings associated with either the Lostock Bleach Works, the Lostock Works, or the Lostock Salt Works on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map is misleading [3]. There are some clear correlations between buildings and structures depicted on the 1910 Ordnance Survey map and the late 1940s RAF aerial photographs. It is possible that the site was considered to be of strategic importance and was therefore omitted from publicly available maps. A not uncommon practice in the mid twentieth century during the Cold War. [4]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its historic interest due to its association with the Chemical Industry, First World War and Brunner Mond and Co. Value is also derived from its archaeological interest, due to its potential to inform on chemical manufacturing.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Wardell Armstrong LLP, 2010, Viridor, Proposed Development of a Waste Treatment Plant, Lostock Gralam: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, p.171
- 2 W D Cocroft, 2000, Dangerous Energy - The Archaeology of Gunpowder and Military Explosives Manufacture, p.168-9, 275
- 3 Ordnance Survey, (1896-1898), Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire.
- 4 Cheshire HER, Written Communication to the HER, Edwards, R 28/05/2015

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0288

Asset name: Brunner Mond Offices

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368240 374335

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Chemical works

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4238/0/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0287	Site of Brunner Mond and Company Limited Lostock Works
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Brunner Mond office building is a locally listed building and was built around the turn of the 20th century. It is one and a half storey, red brick offices, decorated with cream coping bands with dutch gables at either end, coped in cream cement render. The grey slate mansard roof has three dormer windows set at the eaves. There is a separate wing to the rear (and south). [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is surrounded by the mass of the Lostock Gralam Chemical Works adjacent to the Chester to Manchester Rail Line. Despite the contrast between the offices and the later chemical works, its setting positively contributes to its value as it explains the relationship between the offices and the chemical industry which it served.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historic and architectural interest as an example of the offices associated with Brunner Mond. The architect is unknown but other buildings include the Brunner Guildhall in Winsford by Sir John Fowles and the Winninton Works Offices by Leonard Holcombe Bucknall.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH17796>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0289

Asset name: Schoolhouse, Manchester Road, Northwich

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368450 374650

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
School

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH5922
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The schoolhouse is a single storey schoolhouse, constructed in red brick and timber-frame in the style typical of Northwich in the 19th century. It is locally listed. It has borrowed from the Arts and Craft style of the late 19th century. It has a gabled porch, flanked by hip-roofed wings and neat symmetry provided by two chimney stacks at either end. The building is now offices for an engineering company. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is on the edge of Northwich on the A559 Manchester Road. It is surrounded by a mix of terraced and inter-war housing. Its setting positively contributes to its value as it explains the relationship between the school that served the small community of Wincham and the adjacent Brunner Mond Salt Works.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its heritage value from its architectural and historic interest as an example of the timber-framed Arts and Craft style that was prevalent in Northwich in the 19th century. Timber-framed buildings were adopted by local by-laws due to subsidence caused by the salt industry.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council. (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0290

Asset name: Wincham Mill

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368505 364670

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Corn mill

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 6749
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA02_0114 Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area – Middlewich to Preston Brook

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A mid-to-late 19th century corn and bone mill. Wincham Mill was constructed on the western bank of the Trent and Mersey canal during the late 1860s for Messrs James Kinsey and William Hesketh. A plaque recording the completion of the mill, now removed, was attached to the building and read – 'J .K.. & W. Hesketh, 1870'. [1]

The mill was constructed by two Northwich firms, the main building contractor was James Holland and the carpentry was undertaken by a Mr Drinkwater. All of the buildings were built using red brick obtained from the brick yards of Messrs Jabez Thompson. Both the corn and the bone mills were driven by line shafting and powered by a 30 H.P. condensing steam engine with a 10 ton, 16 feet diameter fly wheel, with the steam supplied by a 50 H.P. boiler. [2]

The mill complex is shown on the 1880 edition of 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map, and depicts a group of buildings in a walled yard, including a stable block to the west, a free standing building in the centre of the yard, the bone and corn mills occupying the north-eastern corner of the yard, with the corn mill butting up against the canal [2]. The boiler house, engine house, the two-storey bone mill, the warehouse, and the three-storey corn mill were all attached to one and other, virtually as different ranges of a single building. Over the following decades the site continued to develop with new buildings in the yard reaching its fullest extent as depicted in the 1910 edition map. By 1939 the mill was operated using electric power and it would appear that milling was only occurring in the new corn mill built against the western side of the yard. After this date demolitions started to take place, with the chimney having been demolished by 1954, and the free-standing building by the time of the 1971 edition of the 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey map. [1]

By 1971, all milling had ceased and the site was operated as an agricultural supplies depot, owned by the North Western Farmers Ltd. An entry in the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (HER), records that the secondary corn mill was disused by August 1978, but was still in good condition and that the attached buildings were used for storage and as a shop; however, it also noted that the buildings near the canal (the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

former bone mill and corn mill) were derelict. The ownership of the site changed hands in 1982, when the present owners, the Tudor Griffiths Group bought the site for use as a builders merchants' depot, and in 1993 the old and new corn mills, the associated corn riser, and the stables were demolished, leaving only the original bone mill extant. [3]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is just south of the A559 Manchester Road where it crosses the Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area (MA02_0114). It has close relationship with the canal which would have formed its historic context and the reason it was built in this location. It is now in use and surrounded by a builder's merchants. Its setting contributes positively to heritage value, as it retains its key association with the canal, despite the change in its immediate surroundings.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest as a surviving example of a corn and bone mill.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online as: <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH17795>
- 2 Ordnance Survey, 1872-1882, Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire, SJ6874, 1877-1880
- 3 Historic England, 2015-, Notification Report of Decision not to Designate, Ellis V, 12/10/2015

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0291

Asset name: Highfield Farmhouse, 264 Manchester Road

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368960 374890

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH10423
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Highfield Farmhouse is a two-storey, red brick farmhouse, rendered on the south side with a small lean-to porch. It is located on the A559 Manchester Road in the village of Lostock Gralam. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is on the busy A559 Manchester Road in Lostock Gralam. It is surrounded by housing of the village with a large inter-war town pub 'The Slow and Easy' located opposite. There are some fields to the rear of the property. The setting makes a negative contribution to its heritage value as it has been largely removed from its historic context of farmland on the edge of the village.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as an example of farm architecture.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0292

Asset name: Middlewich Area of Archaeological Potential

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370495 366630

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic Settlement

Period(s): Iron Age,
Roman,
Early medieval,
Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH12604
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0061	33 and 33a, Lewin Street
MA02_0067	Sundial south of west bay of Church of St Michael and All Angels
MA02_0068	Church of St Michael and All Angels
MA02_0071	Kinderton Mill
MA02_0085	King Street Roman Fort, Harbutt's Field
MA02_0087	Kinderton Hall moated site
MA02_0154	King Street Roman Road (Margary route 70a)
MA02_0307	Site of Silk Factory, St Michael's Way
MA02_0314	Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area - Middlewich to Kent Green

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Middlewich Area of Archaeological potential captures the historic core of the settlement of Middlewich in central Cheshire. The town has a rich history of salt making, with evidence of occupation from the prehistoric period. It formed a popular market town in the medieval period and benefitted from the construction of canals in the post-medieval period, into which the tradition of salt-making continued.

The Middlewich Area of Archaeological Potential comprises four character areas, as follows:

- Zone 1 Roman Activity
- Zone 2 Salt Working
- Zone 3 Medieval Settlement (Newton)
- Zone 4 Planned Medieval Settlement

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Zone 1 is by far the largest character area, covering more of the Archaeological Character Area (ACA) than the others combined, and encompasses an area of high potential for Roman archaeological remains. It is located east of the River Croco, it extends north to the bank of the River Dane includes the area of the A54 Kinderton Street. The remains of the Roman fort, settlement, salt-working, several Roman roads are located in this area. Archaeological evidence of Iron Age activity has been identified, which indicates that salt exploitation began before the arrival of the Romans. [1] [2]

Present day Middlewich is believed to be the site of the Roman settlement of Salinae. Centred along King Street the civilian settlement covers an area of around 20 hectares. It is suggested that occupation began around 90AD, possibly as the civilian settlement of the auxiliary fort in Harbutt's field which was later abandoned. The settlement was mainly of an industrial nature with 1st to 4th century AD evidence of salt working, iron melting, smithing, leadworking, glassworking and potting. However, a study of the Roman coins found in the area suggests an earlier date for the settlement. A number of republican coins, and those of Augustus (27BC - AD14) and Nero (AD54-68) suggests that there was a military presence in Middlewich in pre Flavian times, possibly related to Roman campaigns to conquer the Brigantian territory (modern day Lancashire). Flavian is the term used to describe the period in Roman History (AD69 - 96) when the empire was ruled by Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian. Roman artefacts are first recorded in the area in the 18th and 19th centuries including coins, metalwork and typical roman pottery. Watkin published details from several antiquarian accounts in his book "Roman Cheshire", including a description of earthworks of a fort in Harbutt's field, and descriptions of discoveries made in the area of the railway station and the gas works. Extensive excavations were carried out in the area adjacent to King Street Roman Road, between 1964 - 1975 by J.D. Bestwick, uncovering evidence of Roman saltworking. In the 1990's a number of evaluations in advance of new development, found further roman buildings and evidence of both salt and pottery manufacture. The defensive ditch of the fort was also located by geophysics and confirmed by sample excavation. Roman coins have been found in Middlewich by chance find and fieldwork. [3]

The following sites are located adjacent to the A54 Kinderton Street and relate to the zone 1 character area.

Roman Middlewich - Fields 76, 77 & 79

A large cremation urn of local red ware was found here before 1820. Excavations were carried out some time before 1866. In the northern part of the field a layer of gravel with traces of charcoal, bones and stones mark the line of a road. This may be the junction of the branch road from Whitchurch with King Street. Also in this field were the remains of a possible cremation, a rubbish pit and two timber lined wells and a pit containing a samian bowl, decorated with lions, tigers and other animals and bearing the potters mark CINAMMI on the base. The sole of a sandal complete with nails was also found. [4] [5]

Roman Middlewich - Kinderton Street (Bestwick Site I)

Excavations were carried out here by J.D Bestwick between 1964 - 1975. The remains of three Roman timber strip buildings which fronted onto King Street for more than half a mile between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD were uncovered. The first period of occupation consisted of Flavian ditches and post holes with no definite building plans. The site of these ditches contained salt kiln briquetage (coarse pottery used in saltmaking), evidence of the establishment of the salt industry in the late 1st century. The three strip buildings represented occupation from the early 2nd to the early 3rd century and were of timber frame construction with wattle and daub walls and tiled roofs. These buildings were associated with a bread oven and five circular furnaces or brine kilns with an average diameter of 0.9m. The entire area was covered with large pieces of briquetage including many fire bars suggesting the storing or drying of salt. There was also a small structure with stone-packed wall footings which contained well preserved iron objects, including a large spoon and a pair of shears. [6]

Zone 2 spans the River Croco and Trent and Mersey Canal both sides of the A530 St Michael's Way. This zone captures much of Middlewich's history of salt making. Salt working has been evidenced through archaeological finds dating from the Roman period to the 19th century. The zone contains extensive archaeological evidence of Roman settlement. A mill is documented at Kinderton from 1330. This is thought to be located on the site of the post-medieval corn mill, which is a Grade II Listed building. Two bridges are mentioned in the 14th century, both potentially located in this Zone. This area continued to be settled during the post-medieval period. Industries other than salt working were located in this area (for instance the Gas Works). [1] [2]

Zone 3, Medieval Settlement (Newton), corresponds with an area west of the Middlewich town centre

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

around the A54 Chester Road. This medieval Settlement is known at Newton from the 11th century, when it was recorded at Domesday. It was separate from Middlewich, which at this time was a salt working centre. This area continued to be settled during the post-medieval period. [1] [2]

Zone 4, Planned Medieval Settlement, corresponds to the medieval centre of Middlewich and roughly corresponds with the Middlewich conservation area. The area lies to the south of the A54 St Michael's Way. It is centred on, St Michael's Church which contains 12th century fabric, despite undergoing renovations in the 19th century. Burgage plots to the west of the Church, on either side of Wheelock Street, are long, narrow properties associated with the medieval town. To the west of Lewin Street are irregular properties which have not been formally laid out and are perhaps the lower status properties of salt workers and other minor craftsmen. [1] [2]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest and ability to demonstrate the development of Middlewich from the Iron Age, Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 http://www.cheshirearchaeology.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/HTS_Arch_Northwich_Strategy.pdf
- 2 <https://www.middlewich.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/NP-KKs-Heritage-Report.pdf>
- 3 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH4904>
- 4 Thompson Watkin W. T., 1886, Roman Cheshire: A Description of Roman Remains in the County of Chester, 246-8
- 5 Thompson, F.H., 1964, A History of Cheshire. Volume Two: Roman Cheshire, 97
- 6 Bestwick J D, 1972, Excavations of the Roman Town of Middlewich 1964-1971, /3
- 7 Cheshire HER 1080/4

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0293

Asset name: Site of a Friends Meeting House, Newton Bank

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 369880 366300

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Friends meeting house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/24/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Site of a friends meeting house registered in 1692 but of uncertain date was closed c. 1790 and later used for a British school; it subsequently served (1863-83) as a Free Methodist Chapel but has long been demolished. In a 19th century brick boundary wall incorporating some earlier material is a reset sandstone lintel inscribed "SOCIETY OF FRIENDS 1690". [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its historic and archaeological interest as the site of a friends meeting house, school and chapel and its potential to inform on these uses of the building.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10913>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0294

Asset name: Roman Middlewich - Church Fields

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370650 365950

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1080/5/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Roman settlement evidence located during excavation in Church Fields south-west of Middlewich town centre. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest for evidence associated with settlement in Roman Middlewich.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH5189>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0296

Asset name: Site of Ropewalk, Maidenhills

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370705 366065

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Ropewalk

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/22/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Ropewalk marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps. A Ropewalk was a very long, narrow, roofed building, often two-storeyed, used for the manufacture of rope. Often attached to warehousing, an engine house or offices." [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of a post-medieval ropewalk.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10805>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0297

Asset name: Site of Brooks Lane Salt Works

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370800 366020

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Salt works

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/2/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Excavation on a line of cottages, near a small dock, on Brooks Lane has shown evidence of 13th to 18th century saltworks." [1] This may indicate further archaeological evidence for medieval salt works in the area.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest relating to medieval and post-medieval salt making.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH4752>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0298

Asset name: Site of Salt Works, The Moorings

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370270 366430

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Salt works

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/15/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Salt Works marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25inch to 1 mile maps." [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest relating to post-medieval salt production.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10798>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0299

Asset name: Site of Newton Brewery

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370210 366640

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Brewery

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/10/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Brewery marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps." [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of a post-medieval brewery.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10793>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0300

Asset name: Site of Salt Works, Web Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370190 366735

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Salt works

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/11/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Salt Works marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps. There is also a large brine cistern marked." [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of a post-medieval salt works.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10794>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0301

Asset name: Site of Milk Condensing Factory, Finney's Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370120 366830

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Food processing site

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/12/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Milk Condensing Factory marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps." [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of a post-medieval food processing site.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10795>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0302

Asset name: Site of Ropewalk, Finney's Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370090 366885

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Ropewalk

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/13/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Ropewalk marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps. A ropewalk was a very long, narrow, roofed building, often two-storeyed, used for the manufacture of rope. Often attached to warehousing, an engine house or offices." [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of a post-medieval ropewalk.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10796>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0303

Asset name: Kinderton Mill Leat

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 371100 366420

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Leat

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1085/1/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0071	Kinderton Mill

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The upper course of the River Croco is a man-made leat, reconstructed c. 1600, to fill Kinderton Mill Pool. Kinderton Mill Leat continues to the north-west under the A54 Kinderton Street towards Kinderton Mill (MA02_0071). The current mill is post-medieval in date, from c. 1600. The mill leat is contemporary with this mill. Before the current mill an earlier, medieval, mill existed at the same location. The mill leat has the potential to contain archaeological evidence of this earlier mill.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of a post-medieval water management system associated with Kinderton Mill (MA02_0071).

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH4954>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0304

Asset name: Unnamed site in Middlewich

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 371150 366620

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Ditch

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/0/25
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"A watching brief revealed a V-shaped ditch c.1m wide x c.0.5m deep with sandy clay loam fill, almost organic in nature. Second possible ditch with similar fill with narrower and shallower profile. Relationship between the two features not established and no finds recovered. Probably represent small scale boundary ditches of uncertain date." [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest due to its potential to inform on land division in Cheshire.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH9059>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0305

Asset name: Site of Post-medieval settlement, Kinderton Hall Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370970 366800

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Deserted settlement

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 753/1/3
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0087	Kinderton Hall moated site

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A rectangular enclosure formed by a series of ditches, suggests a possible post-medieval settlement site. A rectangular enclosure, about 110m by 80m, was identified on aerial photographs as part of a desk-based assessment prior to a road and housing development in Middlewich. Trial trenches excavated in 1992 and 1995 located a ditches but no artefacts. It was concluded that the features represented a field system of medieval or post-medieval date. A post hole and a 13th/14th century potsherd suggest the presence of a building. A recut roadside ditch was found, probably related to the drive leading from Byley Lane to Kinderton Hall. Dating evidence from the ditch fills suggested an 18th century context for the earlier ditch and a late 18th to early 19th century date for the later ditch. [1] The archaeological remains have been largely removed by the housing and road development but may survive north of the road.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of medieval and post-medieval settlement located to the south of Kinderton Hall moated site (MA02_0087).

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH5174>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0306

Asset name: Kinderton Hall Ring Ditch

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 371135 367005

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Ring ditch

Period(s): Bronze Age

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2445
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Two ring ditches with a possible third were revealed during aerial reconnaissance in 1990. There is also a possible trackway. These ditches may be the remains of ploughed out Bronze Age round barrows." [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest due to its potential to inform on Bronze Age funerary activity in mid Cheshire, of which surviving examples are rare.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8215>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0307

Asset name: Site of Silk Factory, St Michael's Way

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370235 366370

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Silk mill

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/9/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0292	Middlewich Area of Archaeological Potential

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Silk Factory marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile maps. The site is likely to have been largely destroyed during the construction of the A54 St Michael's Way but archaeological remains may survive beneath the formation level of the road. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of post-medieval industry in Middlewich. Its heritage value is likely to have been reduced by the construction of the A54 St Micheal's Way which will have removed archaeological remains.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10792>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0308

Asset name: Sites of Middlewich medieval bridges

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370470 366300

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Bridge

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/0/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Two bridges are mentioned early in the 14th century - pons magnus and parvus pons. The names recur as the Great Bridge and Little Bridge in the 17th century. The sites of these cannot be confirmed, although the Great Bridge was probably on the site of the present town bridge or Kinderton bridge. After the canal was built, a brick bridge spanned the canal and town brook." [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the former bridge is the Trent and Mersey Canal as it passes through Middlewich. The busy modern route of the A54 St Michael's Way and A54 Kinderton Street includes a modern bridge at the same location.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest from their potential to inform on medieval bridges in Middlewich. Its heritage value is likely to have been reduced by the construction of the A54 St Michael's Way and A54 Kinderton Street which will have removed archaeological remains.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH4753>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0309

Asset name: Site of Medieval Brine Pit, Boar's Head Inn

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370560 366305

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Brine pit

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1083/3/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Approximately where Kinderton Street and Sea Bank meet, a potential medieval brine pit around 6m in diameter was discovered, and two possible 12-14th century timber buildings with small porches on their south sides were revealed adjacent to Kinderton Street." [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of the medieval salt industry. Its heritage value is likely to have been reduced by the construction of the A54 Kinderton Street which will have removed archaeological remains. However, the brine pit may survive beneath the formation level of the road.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at: <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH4755>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0313

Asset name: Roman Road - Middlewich to Manchester - North of Holmes Chapel Road

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370770 366550

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport Road

Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 1189/1/13
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0001	Roman Road - Nantwich to Middlewich (Margary No.700)
-----------	--

MA02_0154	King Street Roman Road (Margary route 70a)
-----------	--

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"An excavation and watching brief in 1999 revealed the metalled surface of Roman road with side ditches, heading north-eastwards out of Middlewich. This could be the presumed Roman road from Middlewich to Manchester. A fragmentary inurned Roman cremation was associated with one of the side ditches - may indicate that the site lay on the periphery of Roman settlement. Large number of pits probably associated with salt production were also found, together with briquetage and 2nd and 3rd century pottery." [1] The road is likely to join up with the Roman road from Nantwich to Middlewich (MA02_0001) and King Street (MA02_0154). It may cross the A54 Kinderton Street.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest as an example of the development of Roman Middlewich. Its heritage value is likely to have been reduced by the construction of the A54 Kinderton Street which will have removed archaeological remains.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Shared Services (2018), Cheshire Historic Environment Record, available online at:

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

<http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH9696>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0314

**Asset name: Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area -
Middlewich to Kent Green**

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 370450 366300

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Canal

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0038	Trent and Mersey Canal King's Lock
MA02_0039	Trent and Mersey Canal Bridge Number 167
MA02_0043	Middlewich Branch of Shropshire Union Canal, Lock adjacent to Junction with Trent and Mersey Canal
MA02_0044	Trent and Mersey Canal Bridge Number 168
MA02_0050	Trent and Mersey Canal, Canal Milepost at NGR 7064 6585
MA02_0052	Trent and Mersey Canal, House and Attached Canal Office
MA02_0062	Trent and Mersey Canal, three locks and two intermediate basins, with dry dock off upper basin
MA02_0081	Trent and Mersey Canal, Big Lock and Footbridge
MA02_0088	Trent and Mersey Canal, Canal Milepost at NGR 6980 6700
MA02_0114	Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area – Middlewich to Preston Brook
MA02_0128	Trent and Mersey Canal Milepost at SJ 6832 7024
MA02_0292	Middlewich Area of Archaeological Potential

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area is divided into two distinct parts, located either side of the Stone Conservation Area, these correspond with the two unitary authorities (Cheshire West and Chester, and Cheshire East). The first part stretches from Preston Brook to Middlewich (MA02_0114), the second from Middlewich to Kent Green (this conservation area).

Within the study area the canal stretches from the Croxton Aqueduct north of Middlewich to its junction with the Shropshire Union Canal, Middlewich Branch adjacent to the A533 Booth Lane in Middlewich. The canal

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

was opened in 1777, after being designed by James Brindley. The canal covers 93 miles in length from Derwent Mouth on the River Trent to Preston Brook on the Bridgewater Canal and all other sections of the canal are conservation areas. [1] [2]

As the canal passes from the Croxton Aqueduct where it crosses the River Dane it rises up a number of Grade II listed locks above the valley floor of the River Dane. Originally it was designed for transporting industrial products from the Staffordshire Midlands to the ports on the River Mersey at Preston Brook. It was later adopted by the salt industry around Middlewich and Northwich. The boundaries of the conservation area are defined as a narrow strip either side of the canal which includes canal related infrastructure (i.e. bridges, locks and aqueducts) and associated buildings such as lock keeper's cottages, wharves, warehouses and dry docks. Views along the canal are enclosed and terminate in regular bridges which cross the canal.

An essential element of the character of the canal are the mileposts, several of which are Grade II listed. They bear the entablature 'R&D Stone 1819.' Where the originals are missing replacements have been added in 1977. The section between the Trent and Mersey Canal and Wardle Lock on the Middlewich Branch of the Shropshire Union Canal, including the Grade II listed lock and Wardle Lock Cottage is regarded as part of a separate canal; the Wardle Canal. It was built by the Trent and Mersey Canal Company in order to take tolls and is contained within the Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area. [1] [2]

Setting description:

The setting of the section of the canal from Middlewich to Broken Cross occupies a pleasant, natural landscape, along the edge of the Dane Valley before entering the suburbs of Northwich. The extent of the conservation area means that the setting changes along its length. Within the Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam area the setting is mostly in the town of Middlewich.

The setting of the canal passes from rural countryside north of Middlewich and enters an urban section of the canal with residential properties and industrial buildings either side of the canal. Improvements to the urban space means that the canal acts as an important route through the town. It retains a number of listed buildings, locks and bridges that retain the character of the Trent and Mersey Canal. This setting makes a positive contribution to value.

Asset value assessment:

The Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area derives its value from its archaeological interest as a monument of Britain's industrial past. It is of great industrial archaeological importance and was the first major element of the national canal network, and a major civil engineering project of the 18th century.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Vale Royal Borough Council, (2000), Trent and Mersey Conservation Area Appraisal.
- 2 Hadfield, C. (1966), 'The Canals of the British Isles' in The Canals of the East Midlands.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0315

Asset name: Broken Cross Smithy, Middlewich Road

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 368320 373210

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Blacksmiths workshop

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH10576
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Broken Cross Smithy, Middlewich Road is a locally listed, single storey red brick building. It has a hipped roof and white casement windows. It is a single storey building, built in red brick which has been whitewashed. A sign denotes it as 'The Broken Cross Smithy'. It is located immediately to the north of the B5082 Middlewich Road where it crosses the Trent and Mersey Canal [1].

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is adjacent to the western bank of the Trent and Mersey Canal. It is now dominated by a concrete overbridge that carries the B5082 Middlewich Road over the Trent and Mersey Canal less than 2m to the south of the asset. This replaced an earlier smaller red brick traditional canal bridge in this location. The B5082 Middlewich Road meets the A530 King Street at a busy junction just beyond this and standing traffic is common throughout the day in front of the smithy. The asset has lost much of its original historic context because of this change but retains its relationship to the canal, therefore it makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its historic interest as a smithy that would have served both the Trent and Mersey Canal and the adjacent roads. The former road junction with the A530 King Street, B5082 Middlewich Road and the former continuation of Penny's Lane represented an important junction between two traditional routes just outside Northwich. The smithy would have helped repair canal boats and road transport throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Vale Royal Borough Council (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0316

Asset name: 1, Green Lane

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 365864 371156

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Detached house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1310521
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An early 19th century detached house, built in red Flemish bond brick with painted ashlar dressings and a slate roof. The house is two storeys, irregular plan, with three symmetrically disposed bays to the entrance face. The façade has a central doorway with half-pillars to the sides supporting a cornice with a basket-arched fanlight above. The house has sash windows of 3 x 4 panes either side and on the first floor, with the central stairway window falling slightly lower and with round-arched top. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is on the corner of two residential streets in Davenham, it faces Green Lane which is the quieter of the two roads. The house is enclosed within a private garden, surrounded by mature trees and high hedges. The surrounding residential development largely post-dates the asset and does not form part of its historic context. The setting of the asset makes a neutral contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has historical and architectural value as an example of an early 19th century house.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1310521>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0317

Asset name: Davenham Church of England Primary School

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-02-303
National Grid Reference: 365903 371109

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
School
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1160562
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A school and former schoolmaster's house, since converted into flats, dated to 1856 on a datestone which commemorates the founding of the school with funds given by the Reverend Thomas France. The school is built of red Flemish bond brick with blue brick diapering and ashlar dressings with a green slate roof and a lead roof to the bellcote. It is irregular in plan and one and two storeys; the western front is the former schoolmasters house and is two storeys tall. There is a projecting plinth with chamfered top common to the whole building. A massive four-flue chimney stack is to the ridge over a projecting wing with two-flue stacks to left hand gable end and to the ridge at the right. Bands of diapering at levels of springing of ground floor windows and at sills of the first floor windows are common to the whole building. A projecting gabled wing is to the left of the centre, with a projecting bay window to the ground floor with three lancet lights set in ashlar surround. Above this is a hipped roof with lead flashings. There is a two-light first floor window above with an ashlar surround and a relieving arch, which has alternating blue and red brick voussoirs and diapering to the tympanum. There are ashlar kneelers and coping to the gable. To the left of this projecting wing is a doorway with 20th century lean-to porch and to left of that a three-light mullioned and transomed window with a chamfered ashlar surround and cusped lights. Here there is a three-light first floor window with chamfered mullions and an ashlar surround. Right of the gabled wing is a doorway with a 19th century lean-to porch, over which is a two-light half dormer window with an ashlar surround and blue and red brick voussoirs and a half-hipped roof.

To the right-hand reveal a two-storey, gabled portion is to the left, with a three-light ground floor window with a chamfered ashlar surround. There is a similar two-light window to the first floor with relieving arch of alternating blue and red brick voussoirs and diapering to the tympanum, with stone kneelers and coping stones to gable. Flush to this section, the its right, is a gabled single-storey section with a doorway at the left with a 20th century lean-to porch on brackets, which probably replaces a 19th century original. There is a four-light, tall window to centre with an ashlar surround, cusped lights and a quatrefoil to the apex with a relieving arch above with brick voussoirs and a decorated tympanum as before and ashlar hood-mould with

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

label stops. This section has ashlar coping and kneelers and a bellcote at the apex, supported at the sides by buttress pieces of ashlar with off-sets and a semi-octagonal pillar resting on an angel corbel at the front. Above is an octagonal spire above with wrought iron weather vane. To the right of this section is a recessed portion with a glazed porch and a rick and ashlar lower wall and glass and timber upper portion (a 20th century replacement). Above this is a three-light half-hipped dormer window. To the right again is a projecting gabled wing with a four-light tall window, similar to that at the left, with ashlar kneelers and coping and a diapered pattern to the gable apex. A later lean-to porch is to the right of this and a single storey extension of orange brick. The east front contains the datestone at the apex of the right-hand gable. [1]

Setting description:

The school is set prominently in the centre of Davenham at the intersection between London Road and Hartford Road. It is surrounded by a low brick wall with railings to the south, and hedging at the eastern extent, which overlooks the town war memorial and a central pedestrian space. High walls enclose small private gardens to the rear. The context of the school yard has been lost from the setting. Surrounding the school and grounds are a few commercial, but mostly residential, red brick 18th, 19th and 20th century buildings in central Davenham. The prominence of its setting within the centre of the settlement is deliberate, and makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds architectural, evidential and historical interest as an example of a 19th century Church of England School.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1160562>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0318

Asset name: Davenham Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 365653 371004

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1138428
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 18th century or early 19th century two-storey farmhouse, built in red Flemish bond brick with a slate roof. The entrance front has three bays, with a stone plinth and wooden mullioned cornice. The house has a classical door surround consisting of fluted pilasters with dossierets and triglyphs, and an open pediment above with a fanlight. The six-panelled door has flush lower panels and raised and fielded upper panels, there are panels to the doorcase reveals. The ground floor windows either side have 4x4 sash panes, the windows to the first floor are similar, all with stone sills and wedge lintels. [1] A recent one-storey brick extension has been added to the west, altering the primary entrance and creating an L-shaped plan. As a result the symmetry of the original house has been lost.

Setting description:

The former farmland setting of the asset has been eroded by 20th century housing development on Hartford Road. The farmhouse is set in a private garden with mature vegetation between other residences on Hartford Road. The plot in which it sits is notably different to that in which neighbouring houses sit, it is larger and does not follow the same grid pattern. The setting makes a negative contribution to its value as its historic context has been eroded by the expansion of Davenham.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historical interest as an example of post-medieval agricultural architecture in mid Cheshire.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138428>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0319

Asset name: Davenham War Memorial

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 365931 371106

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
War memorial

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1435211
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Davenham War Memorial was designed by Mr CE Deacon of Liverpool and erected by Messrs Earp, Hobbs and Miller of Manchester. The memorial was unveiled on Saturday 25 June 1921 by Captain WH France-Hayhurst of Bostock Hall. It commemorates 72 fallen from the First World War with the 26 names of the fallen from the Second World War being added at a later date. It comprises an equal-armed cross with a small wheel surmounting a shaft, square on plan. That stands on a tall, slightly tapered, pedestal. The pedestal is mounted on a large rectangular plinth with a stepped base. The cross head is ornately carved with foliage patterns and the monogram IHS. The shaft bears a reversed sword. At the foot of the shaft a small roundel surrounded by foliage bears the dates 1914/ 1918. The principal dedicatory inscription is carved in relief running around the top of the plinth, reading 'IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL/ MEMORY OF THE MEN OF THE/ PARISH OF DAVENHAM/ WHO FELL IN THE GREAT WAR.'

The lists of the First World War fallen are incised into the faces of the plinth. The rear face includes an additional Second World War name. A stone plaque fixed to the front face of the base, carved with an ornamental border, is inscribed 1939 IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF 1945/ THOSE WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE / (26 NAMES). The memorial is enclosed by metal railings with a double gate to the front. The Standard Heads are equal-armed crosses, referencing the stone cross head of the memorial. Davenham War Memorial was designed by Mr CE Deacon of Liverpool and erected by Messrs Earp, Hobbs and Miller of Manchester. The memorial was unveiled on Saturday 25 June 1921 by Captain WH France-Hayhurst of Bostock Hall. It commemorates 72 fallen from the First World War with the 26 names of the fallen from the Second World War being added at a later date.

The memorial was originally enclosed by a low stone wall but this has since been replaced by railings. In 2014 a project was undertaken to repair the war memorial and improve the legibility of the inscriptions with the help of grant aid from War Memorials Trust.

CE Deacon FRIBA (1844-1927) was an architect based in Liverpool whose churches, village halls, and schools are found across Lancashire and Cheshire. His work includes the Church of St Ambrose, Moss

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Lane, the City Education Offices, Liverpool (both Grade II) and the church of St Dunstan, Liverpool (Grade II*)." [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set in pedestrian space in the centre of Davenham, creating a focal point at the intersection of London Road and Hartford Road. It is adjacent to the earlier Davenham Church of England School (MA02_0317), but does not have a historic association with this building. The setting within the centre of the settlement makes a positive contribution to its value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds historical interest associated with the First and Second World Wars and the designer, C E Decon. It also holds communal interest as it commemorates members of the local community and architectural interest associated with its design.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1435211>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0320

Asset name: Former Parish Boundary at Winnington Belt

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-308

National Grid Reference: 370230 375354

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Parish boundary

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Geophysical ID: MA02_GP009.007

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Geophysical survey identified a former parish boundary at Winnington Belt. The survey demonstrated that the boundary was much longer than its current extent [1]. This boundary predates the tithe map of the parish and is likely medieval [2].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from archaeological interest, associated with what the boundary can reveal about the past land divisions between parishes in Cheshire. This asset may correspond with the medieval parish boundary between Lostock Gralam and Plumley visible on the respective tithe maps. Parish boundaries are one of the earliest land divisions identifiable in the medieval landscape.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 BID HE-004-0MA02
- 2 Lostock Gralam Tithe Map and Award, available online at: <https://maps.cheshireeast.gov.uk/tithemaps/>.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0321

Asset name: Possible Former Pond near King Street

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam
Additional community area(s): n/a
Map book reference: HE-01-307
National Grid Reference: 368761 372097

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Pond
Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Geophysical ID: MA02_GP006.002

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An irregular square anomaly at the known location of a former plantation, orchard and ponds. The anomaly was identified during geophysical survey [1].

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest relating to past arboricultural practices.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-004-MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0322

Asset name: Site of Roman Salt Works Near Bostock

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305

National Grid Reference: 368474 367358

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Salt works

Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS023

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0082	Possible Roman industrial site, Bostock

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Remote sensing survey identified cropmarks of a rectilinear ditched enclosure, indicating a possible salt working site. This was identified on historic aerial photographs within a long narrow field to the north of Greenhays Farm and east of Oldhall Farm on the north-eastern side of the A533 Northwich Road. A stream forms the northern extent of the field, which runs north-eastwards into the River Dane. The cropmark feature is largely rectangular in shape, with a possible entrance gap at the south-western corner, and a possible extension to the south-eastern corner. The cropmark channel is possibly that of a water feed trench which would be used to bring water to working areas. Further features may be present within and associated with this site, however the possible cropmark traces visible on the historic aerial photographs are impossible to define clearly. An interpretation as a possible Roman salt working site is suggested due to the location of the feature adjacent to a watercourse, the presence of other salt industry evidence nearby (Salt Pans from Bostock; approx. 275m northeast, MA02_0082), as well as the proximity of a Roman coin findspot within the same field approximately 75m to the west of the cropmark. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest as a possible example of Roman salt working within the area.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0323

Asset name: Extractive Pit at Anti-aircraft battery of RAF Cranage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372396 369560

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Extractive pit

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS083

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0214	RAF Cranage Airfield
MA02_0218	World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage
MA02_0273	Aircraft Taxiways for RAF Cranage
MA02_0275	Waterworks of the former RAF Cranage
MA02_0324	Road system at RAF Cranage
MA02_0325	Command Centre at RAF Cranage
MA02_0326	Extractive Pits at RAF Cranage
MA02_0327	Dispersal Pen at RAF Cranage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Remote sensing survey identified an extractive pit or trench on historic Ordnance Survey mapping. This feature appears to have been reused for defensive purposes for the adjacent Anti-Aircraft Battery at RAF Cranage.

The feature is still present as an extant earthwork. [1]

Setting description:

The asset's setting includes agricultural land west of the M6 and the small settlement of Byley. It also includes other remains of the former RAF Cranage, including the upstanding remains which are scheduled (MA02_0218) and the non-designated extent of the former airfield (MA02_0214). The relationship of the asset to these features contributes to its value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest as an example of an extractive pit and of an earlier feature reused for defence in the second world war.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0324

Asset name: Road system at RAF Cranage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372813 369983

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Military road

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS074

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0214	RAF Cranage Airfield
MA02_0218	World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage
MA02_0273	Aircraft Taxiways for RAF Cranage
MA02_0275	Waterworks of the former RAF Cranage
MA02_0323	Extractive Pit at Anti-aircraft battery of RAF Cranage
MA02_0325	Command Centre at RAF Cranage
MA02_0326	Extractive Pits at RAF Cranage
MA02_0327	Dispersal Pen at RAF Cranage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The road system of the former RAF Cranage, which was identified during the remote sensing survey of the area.

Most of the system is no longer extant, but a possible section survives where it joins the B5081 Byley Lane to the south of the main access to the gas storage facility.

Other sections may survive in undeveloped and overgrown areas surrounding the gas storage facility. [1]

Setting description:

The asset's setting includes agricultural land west of the M6 and the small settlement of Byley.

It also includes other remains of the former RAF Cranage, including the upstanding remains which are scheduled (MA02_0218) and the non-designated extent of the former airfield (MA02_0214).

The setting and the relationship of the asset to these features makes a positive contribution to the heritage value.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest as the surviving remains of the extensive former road system of RAF Cranage, contributing to understanding of the former airfield. It also has historical value associated with the former RAF Cranage and the Second World War.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0325

Asset name: Command Centre at RAF Cranage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 372616 369456

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Command post

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS085

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0214	RAF Cranage Airfield
MA02_0218	World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage
MA02_0273	Aircraft Taxiways for RAF Cranage
MA02_0275	Waterworks of the former RAF Cranage
MA02_0323	Extractive Pit at Anti-aircraft battery of RAF Cranage
MA02_0324	Road system at RAF Cranage
MA02_0326	Extractive Pits at RAF Cranage
MA02_0327	Dispersal Pen at RAF Cranage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A possible Anti-Aircraft Battery Command Centre of the former RAF Cranage has been identified in remote sensing survey. The structure is shown on historic mapping and is extant. A W-shaped blast wall covers its eastern elevation. [1]

Setting description:

The asset's setting includes agricultural land west of the M6 and the small settlement of Byley. It also includes other remains of the former RAF Cranage, including the upstanding remains which are scheduled (MA02_0218) and the non-designated extent of the former airfield (MA02_0214). The setting and the relationship of the asset to these features makes a positive contribution to the heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives heritage value due to its historic interest associated with the Second World War. These assets are increasingly rare and are an important reminder of the impact of the Second World War on the

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

countryside of England. In addition the asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest, given the high potential for buried evidence associated with the airfield. The upstanding remains of the possible command centre has value due to its architectural interest, illustrating wartime building materials and designs.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0326

Asset name: Extractive Pits at RAF Cranage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 371966 369847

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Extractive pit

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS090

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0214	RAF Cranage Airfield
MA02_0218	World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage
MA02_0273	Aircraft Taxiways for RAF Cranage
MA02_0275	Waterworks of the former RAF Cranage
MA02_0323	Extractive Pit at Anti-aircraft battery of RAF Cranage
MA02_0324	Road system at RAF Cranage
MA02_0325	Command Centre at RAF Cranage
MA02_0327	Dispersal Pen at RAF Cranage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An extant cut feature, comprising a series of intercutting extractive pits, has been identified in both current and historic aerial images during remote sensing survey. The feature predates RAF Cranage and, unlike other earlier features at the site, does not appear to have been reused during the Second World War.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its archaeological interest, as evidencing post-medieval industrial activity in rural Cheshire.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0327

Asset name: Dispersal Pen at RAF Cranage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307-R2

National Grid Reference: 373235 370306

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Dispersal pen

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS056

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA02_0214	RAF Cranage Airfield
MA02_0218	World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage
MA02_0273	Aircraft Taxiways for RAF Cranage
MA02_0275	Waterworks of the former RAF Cranage
MA02_0323	Extractive Pit at Anti-aircraft battery of RAF Cranage
MA02_0324	Road system at RAF Cranage
MA02_0325	Command Centre at RAF Cranage
MA02_0326	Extractive Pits at RAF Cranage

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Remote sensing survey identified areas of hardstanding used for parking aircraft in a state of readiness. The examples identified at RAF Cranage are of the "frying-pan" shape variation. Located on the southern side of King's Lane. One of these dispersal pens can still be observed in areal photography. [1]

Setting description:

The asset's setting includes agricultural land west of the M6 and the small settlement of Byley. It also includes other remains of the former RAF Cranage, including the upstanding remains which are scheduled (MA02_0218) and the non-designated extent of the former airfield (MA02_0214). The setting and the relationship of the asset to these features makes a positive contribution to the heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives archaeological interest as a rare surviving example of a second world war dispersal pen. It derives historic interest associated with the Second World War and RAF Cranage.

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0328

Asset name: Irregularly shaped archaeological features at Park Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305

National Grid Reference: 368515 365239

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Pit

Period(s): Undated, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Geophysical ID: MA02_GP003.013

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A series of five anomalies (MA02_GP003.014 - MA02_GP003.018) identified during geophysical survey of land at Park Farm. The irregular shaped anomalies have possible archaeological potential, but their function is unknown. They survive within an area of surviving 9th and 10th century field pattern. The anomalies could be a result of the nature of the drift geology in the area. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-004-0MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0329

Asset name: Archaeological Feature at Whatcroft Hall

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-306

National Grid Reference: 368286 369531

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Drainage ditch

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Geophysical ID: MA02_GP004.005

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An undated feature identified within central area of the geophysical survey at Whatcroft Hall. The linear anomaly may represent a former drainage ditch. [1]

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-004-MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0330

Asset name: Pair of archaeological features at King Street

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-307

National Grid Reference: 368730 372440

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Ash pit

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Geophysical ID: MA02_GP006.003

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A pair of small anomalies representing pits or patches of burnt soil. Their lack of regular shape argues against a kiln interpretation. [1] However, they may represent clamps, irregularly shaped structures used for the burning of bricks. These anomalies are associated with the possible brick kiln site identified within the field based on its naming on the Rudheath Tithe map (MA02_0158). The features are likely associated with the brick industry.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest, especially from their potential ability to inform on brick-making in this part of Cheshire.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-004-MA02

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0331

Asset name: Oddfellow Arms Public House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-303

National Grid Reference: 365956 371091

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Public house

Period(s): Post-medieval, and
Modern.

References

References: NHLE: 1138427
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 18th century public house, probably originally a house. The building is two storeys, built in red Flemish bond brick with a slate roof. The entrance front has a rendered plinth with vitrified headers and is three bays, symmetrically disposed. The doorway is central and has half columns to the sides with a cornice above. The door was a basket-arched fanlight above. On either side of the door are late 19th or early 20th century windows, these have plate glass in the lower section with two panes above. On the first floor are three sash windows of three by four panes with stone sills and wedge lintels. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set in the centre of Davenham at the intersection between London Road and Hartford Road. The setting includes red brick 18th, 19th and 20th century buildings in central Davenham, including the Bull's Head Public House (MA02_0138) and Church of England Primary School (MA02_0317). This setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives some value from its historic and architectural interest as an 18th century dwelling converted into a public house. However, value is primarily derived from group value with Bull's Head Public House and Church of England Primary School.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Historic England, National Heritage List for England, available online at:

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1138427>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0332

Asset name: Middlewich Cemetery

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305-R1

National Grid Reference: 369891 366557

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Military cemetery

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

MA02_0072	Mortuary chapels, archway and spire in Middlewich Cemetery
-----------	--

MA02_0073	Gates and railings to Middlewich Cemetery
-----------	---

MA02_0074	Cooke Family Tomb in Middlewich Cemetery circa. 80 metres south of mortuary chapels
-----------	---

Description and sources

Full asset description:

There are 21 First and Second World War casualties interred at Middlewich Cemetery. The cemetery also contains non-military graves dating from the post-medieval and modern periods.

[1]

Setting description:

Middlewich Cemetery is a quieter space away from the main town centre, but is adjacent to the busy A530 to the south and west. The cemetery is backed by housing estates which now surround it. The topography rises gently to the west and there is a sense of enclosure within the built-up area of Middlewich. The associated mortuary chapels, archway, gates and railings make a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset's value is derived from historic interest associated with the First and Second World Wars, the fallen of which it commemorates.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://www.cwgc.org/visit-us/find-cemeteries-memorials/cemetery-details/2075454/MIDDLEWICH%20CEMETERY/>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0333

Asset name: Clive Hall Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305

National Grid Reference: 367330 365750

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: DCH10774
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
-----------	------------

n/a	n/a
-----	-----

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An 18th -20th century farmhouse. It is built in brick, sized 9' x 2 3/4", with a slate roof. The farmhouse has stone stepped lintels and sills and a stone faced base to the height of 2ft. Over the front door is gauged, rubbed brick and a fanlight. [1]

Setting description:

The surrounding farmyard complex and adjacent fields make a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset's value is derived from its historic and architectural interest, due to its ability to inform on past agricultural practice and rural architecture.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Vale Royal Borough Council (2006), Vale Royal Borough Council's List of Locally Important Buildings.

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA02_0335

Asset name: Former Trackway and Settlement at Stanthorne

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA02 Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-305

National Grid Reference: 368197 365816

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Trackway

Period(s): Medieval, and
Post-medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA02_RS019

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former road and possible area of settlement. A former trackway, road, or hollow way is visible on LiDAR and historic aerial photographs as an earthwork to the west of Yew Tree Farm. It is also recorded on the 1842 Stanthorne tithe map . This flanks the northern edge of an area of irregular and unclear earthworks which have been interpreted as either an area of former settlement or industrial works. Within the northern part of this area are what appear to be small enclosures which may represent buildings or domestic plots, though they are impossible to define clearly. No related HER records are present at this location, but a DMV and the lazar house of Vale Royal Abbey are recorded on the HER and proposed to be at unknown locations within the Stanthorne area. These features may be a candidate for such sites, but it is not possible to confirm on the available evidence. This is a possible location for Stanthorne Hospital (MA02_0057), however there is no firm evidence these sites are related.

Setting description:

Setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest, due to its potential to inform on medieval and post-medieval transport and settlement.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA02

MA02: Wimboldsley to Lostock Gralam

Historic environment baseline report – Part 2 of 2

Sources:

BID HE-004-0MA02

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited

Two Snowhill

Snow Hill Queensway

Birmingham B4 6GA

Freephone: 08081 434 434

Minicom: 08081 456 472

Email: HS2enquiries@hs2.org.uk

