

High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester)

Background information and data

Historic environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

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Department for Transport

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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 | TYPESA | COSTAIN

MWJV

Mott MacDonald | WSP

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

- 1.1.1 This report presents a summary of the baseline data relating to the historic environment.
- 1.1.2 Baseline data has been collected for the Proposed Scheme in relation to the Risley to Bamfurlong community area (MA05), which lies within the districts of Warrington, St Helens and Wigan within the Counties of Cheshire and Greater Manchester and contains all or part of the civil parishes of:
- Birchwood;
 - Poulton-with-Fernhead;
 - Culcheth and Glazebury;
 - Croft; and
 - Winwick.
- 1.1.3 The purpose of this report is:
- to provide a contextual background narrative for the historic environment, including buried archaeological remains, built heritage and the historic landscape, and to place these in a geological and topographical context;
 - to support the reporting of the predicted effects on historic environment in the Environmental Statement¹; and
 - to present identified research priorities for the historic environment.
- 1.1.4 All identified heritage assets discussed in this report are shown in the Environmental Statement, Volume 5 Map Book, Map Series HE-01 (heritage assets within the 500m study area²) and HE-02 (designated heritage assets within the 2km study area).
- 1.1.5 The Environmental Statement should be referred to for details of the historic environment impact assessment.
- 1.1.6 The detailed gazetteer in Appendix A sets out Unique gazetteer identifier (UID) codes for the heritage assets considered in the impact assessment (e.g. MA05_0001); these UID are used for reference across all the historic environment reports and maps.

¹ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Volume 2 and Volume 5*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

² High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Volume 5 Historic environment Map Book*. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

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1.2 Data sources

1.2.1 As set out in the Environmental Impact Assessment Scope and Methodology Report (SMR)³, data reported in this report was obtained from several sources, the main sources comprised:

- the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for details of designated sites held by Historic England;
- local authority conservation area appraisal and management documents and their mapping;
- historic landscape characterisation (HLC) mapping undertaken by local planning authorities;
- national historic landscape characterisation (NHLC) mapping and data held by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS);
- Historic Environment Record (HER) data, held by local planning authorities or their regional advisory bodies;
- National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) held by Historic England;
- aerial photographs and satellite images held by Historic England, local authorities, and other appropriate repositories and LiDAR⁴ data (see BID HE-005-0MA05);
- historic geological mapping and borehole information as held by the British Geological Survey;
- documentary, cartographic and other resources as deposited within local studies libraries, county and national records libraries and archives, including historic Ordnance Survey maps, tithe, estate and other maps, and other relevant primary sources;
- readily available published and unpublished sources, building surveys and gazetteers;
- data sets held by other bodies, such as Canal & River Trust and the National Trust who have specific data on the assets for which they have a responsibility;
- local authority or ecclesiastic sources such as faculties, historic maps and documentary sources for burial grounds; and
- urban characterisation reports, extensive urban surveys (EUS) and urban archaeological databases (UADs) held by Historic England and local planning authorities.
- data from Proposed Scheme preliminary works such as boreholes or test pits;

³ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Environmental Impact Assessment, Scope and Methodology Report*, Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-00001. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

⁴ LiDAR (meaning 'light detection and ranging') is a surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating the target with pulsed laser light and measuring the reflected pulses with a sensor; this can be used to identify archaeological earthwork evidence.

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- data from a programme of non-intrusive survey (see BID HE-004-0MA05 and BID HE-005-0MA05);
- data from previous intrusive studies, for example coring, trial trenching and building survey;
- data in respect of the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) as identified by the landscape and visual assessment, where this is available; and
- data obtained through field visits from Public Rights of Way (PRoW), or from private land where access has been previously arranged and approved.

1.3 Study area

1.3.1 Detail regarding study areas used for the identification of baseline conditions are set out in the SMR; these comprise:

- the land required for construction of the Proposed Scheme;
- 500m either side of this land (reduced to 250m in urban areas and 100m in areas of bored or mined tunnels) for all heritage assets (designated and non-designated); and
- 2km either side of this land (reduced to 100m in areas of bored or mined tunnels) for all designated heritage assets.

1.4 Surveys undertaken

1.4.1 In addition to the data sources referred to above, the survey(s) that were undertaken to provide the information in this report are presented below.

Geophysical survey

1.4.2 The aims of the archaeological geophysical survey, as set out in the Generic written scheme of investigation (HE-006-00000)⁵ were:

- to identify (so far as practicable) the presence of buried archaeological remains or suspect anomalies in the survey area in order to assist with the definition of the archaeological resource;
- to clarify (so far as practicable) the extent and layout of known sites of archaeological interest within the study area;
- to clarify (so far as practicable) the extent and layout of previously unknown buried archaeological remains within the survey area; and

⁵ High Speed Two Ltd (2022), High Speed Rail (Crewe – Manchester), *Environmental Statement, Generic written scheme of investigation for non-intrusive archaeological survey*, Volume 5, Appendix HE-006-00000. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hs2-phase-2b-crewe-manchester-environmental-statement>.

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- to interpret any geophysical anomalies identified by the survey.

1.4.3 The results of the geophysical survey are reported in BID HE-004-0MA05.

2 Geology, topography and landform

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 This section provides a summary of the geology (superficial and bedrock units) as identified on the British Geological Survey (BGS)⁶ within the MA05 area. Further detail on the geology of the Risley to Bamfurlong area can be found in Volume 2, Community Area report: Risley to Bamfurlong (MA05), Section 10¹.
- 2.1.2 The main bedrock geology of the study area is Sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group, of which there are numerous formations and members present in the study area, and the Pennine Middle Coal Measures. The Coal Measures comprises coal seams, mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. The coal seams have been mined in the post-medieval and modern period (see Section 4.6 and 4.7).
- 2.1.3 The bedrock for the majority of the area is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till (Devensian) which comprises poorly sorted sandy, silty clay, but can contain gravel rich or laminated sand layers. Where glacial till is not present alluvium⁷, comprising organic rich silty clay, silt, sand and gravel, occurs along watercourses such as the Hey Brook. There are also glaciofluvial sheet deposits comprising sand and gravel, which are present intermittently throughout the study area, and glaciolacustrine deposits of clay silt. There are significant peat deposits at Holcroft Moss, Chat Moss to the east of Culcheth and Highfield Moss to the west of Kenyon. These have been exploited for peat extraction in the medieval and post-medieval period (see Section 4.5 and 4.6).

2.2 Topography and landform

- 2.2.1 The topography of the area generally rises from the base of the Mersey Valley in the south to higher land formed over the Lancashire Coal Measures around Wigan and Ince-In-Makerfield in the north. The presence of several small streams, including the Hey Brook and the Glaze Brook which are both broadly orientated north-south, create undulations in the topography and have historically created a focus for settlement.
- 2.2.2 Mossland lies in the south of the area and constitutes a part of a much wider landscape of mosses extending to the east into Chat Moss (see Section 4.2). The mossland landscape constitutes a distinctive character comprising almost flat land divided geometrically into a series of rectilinear small to medium sized fields and moss woodlands separated by deep open drainage ditches. Hedgerows are notably absent from the core areas. Holcroft Moss, the largest intact moss in the study area, is located north-west of Glazebrook. Holcroft Moss is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and is within a Special Area of

⁶ British Geological Survey (2021), *Geology of Britain*. Available online at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/>.

⁷ Also referred to as alluvial deposits.

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Conservation (SAC), these are ecological designations. Holcroft Moss does not have any heritage designation but has heritage value because of its archaeological interest.

- 2.2.3 The north of the study area is dominated by a former industrial area associated with coal mining activity. This is set amongst a landscape of farmland, small villages, hamlets, farmsteads and towns forming the suburban to semi-rural fringe of the urban areas of St Helens, Wigan, Warrington and Salford. Derelict or reclaimed coal workings are located between these settlements. Although historically a degraded landscape, adversely affected by mining, many of these areas are now recovering, with areas such as Byrom Wood being partially planted on former spoil heaps. There are flashes, in the east and north-west of the study area, which are bodies of water formed from subsidence of former mine workings.

2.3 Geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental background

- 2.3.1 Geoarchaeology is the study of the formation of the physical landscape through analysis of soils and other materials such as weathered rock. This is complimented by the analysis of floral and faunal remains that indicate environmental conditions and provide a picture of previous environments known as palaeoenvironments.
- 2.3.2 This section presents the known geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental baseline resource as identified through a range of sources, from historic ground investigation data, such as boreholes, to the results of archaeological surveys and evaluations.
- 2.3.3 As noted above (see Section 2.1), the Risley to Bamfurlong area is largely underlain by glacial till, with smaller pockets of glaciofluvial sands and gravels throughout. There is also alluvium following the alignment of watercourses and peat deposits. All of these deposits predominantly overlie sandstone bedrock, with layers of glacial till predominantly overlying the Lancashire Coal Measures.
- 2.3.4 These superficial geological deposits date from the end of the Pleistocene⁸, during the Devensian glaciation⁹. Ice moving from the Lake District and Western Pennines interacted with an ice stream in the Irish Sea basin along the western and southern fringes of the region, including Cheshire. On the Cheshire plain, periodic halts in ice flow resulted in the formation of moraines, often concentrated around bedrock highs such as the mid-Cheshire ridge. The landscapes of the Cheshire Plain and parts of Greater Manchester were formed as

⁸ The Pleistocene is defined as the geological epoch between 2.5 million years BP (before present) and 11,700 years ago). This is closely related to the archaeological Palaeolithic period.

⁹ Usai, M. R. (2005), *Geoarchaeology in Northern England, The Landscape and Geography of Northern England*, Centre for Archaeology Report 54/2005, English Heritage.

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the ice melted. This created thick covers of tills, as well as glacial sands and gravel deposits from glacial outwash and rivers¹⁰.

- 2.3.5 Till deposits are widely represented in the lowlands of northern England, including the Lowland Settled Plains in west Lancashire, north of Warrington and Greater Manchester¹⁰. The till in the Risley to Bamfurlong area is largely covered by other deposits, although there are areas such as the area to the west of Culcheth that are uncovered. Glacial sands and gravel formed due to glaciofluvial activity in the Pleistocene, where glacial meltwater carried large amounts of deposits downstream¹¹. Glacial sands and gravel can often be found overlying expanses of glacial till or can be observed as lenses within the till itself¹². Any archaeological material discarded within the limits of the glacier would have become incorporated into the till and the glaciofluvial deposits left behind. However, physical evidence of human activity from tills is scarce¹³.
- 2.3.6 The start of the geological epoch of the Holocene¹⁴ broadly corresponds with archaeological periods from the Mesolithic to the present day. Geological deposits from this epoch include alluvium from Cheshire's river system and peat, resulting from the formation of wetlands.
- 2.3.7 Alluvium is present along the Hey Brook and the Glaze Brook. These water courses began to erode the till, and sands and gravel deposited at the end of the last ice age, depositing blankets of alluvium across the floodplains¹². The alluvium builds up over time and as the river course erodes the sediment, multiple terraces can form. Archaeological sites, materials and land surfaces sealed beneath the alluvium can be preserved through waterlogged conditions, which provide an environment suitable for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental evidence and other organic materials¹⁵. As river valleys have been attractive locations for human habitation, alluvium can contain detailed information about past human settlement, climatic variation and land-use practices. Archaeological material from the river systems in the Risley to Bamfurlong area is scarce. Evidence of more transient human activity, limited to scattered finds such as flint tools and waste flakes (see section 4.2.1), would still be expected in lower lying areas, particularly around the Hey Brook.

¹⁰ Porter et al. (2009), *North West Landscape Character Framework, Final Report*. Part 2: Regional Landscape Character Types and Areas, Countryside.

¹¹ Norton, G. E., Bloodworth, A. J., Cameron, D. G., Evans, D. J., Lott, G. K., Hobbs, S. F., Spencer, N. A. and Highley D. E. (2005), *Mineral Resource Information in Support of National, Regional and Local Planning – Cheshire (comprising Cheshire, Boroughs of Halton and Warrington)*, CR/05/090N, British Geological Survey.

¹² Canti, M. and Corcoan, J. (2015), *Geoarchaeology, Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*, Historic England. Available online at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/heag067-geoarchaeology/>.

¹³ Wymer, J. (1999), *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain, Volume 1*, Wessex Archaeology and English Heritage. Available online at: <https://www.wessexarch.co.uk/our-work/lower-palaeolithic-occupation-britain>.

¹⁴ The Holocene is the present epoch of the Quaternary period (11,700 years ago to the present day).

¹⁵ Kibblewhite et al. (2015), *Predicting the Preservation of Cultural Artefacts and Buried Materials in Soil*, Science of the Total Environment 529.

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- 2.3.8 Cheshire and Greater Manchester have a range of 'wetlands' that include basin, valley, floodplain and raised mire peats, as well as peat based organic soils. Peat deposits formed after the Devensian glaciation in low lying areas or hollows where organic material accumulated. As organic material accumulated it formed areas of peat which are known as 'mosses' or 'mosslands'.
- 2.3.9 Peatland areas have high potential for palaeoenvironmental and archaeological investigation. The anaerobic conditions provide an ideal environment for the preservation of archaeological remains. These remains include wood, seeds, pollen and the soft tissue of animals and humans¹⁶. Pollen preserved within the peat deposits provides a record of changes in the local environment over time. Small particles of charcoal also present in the peat can indicate whether burning, potentially a result of human clearance of woodland, was taking place in the surrounding area. Waterlogged plant remains can indicate what was growing in the peatland itself and record changes in how the landscape was managed¹⁷. These remains provide detailed sequential environmental records and help to understand the changing environment of Cheshire and Greater Manchester after the last glaciation¹⁸. The peat also seals and protects evidence of human activity, such as artefacts and archaeological sites.
- 2.3.10 The main area of peatland within the Risley to Bamfurlong area is Holcroft Moss (MA05_0007), which lies between Glazebrook and Risley. Further afield are Chat Moss to the east of Culcheth and Highfield Moss, west of Kenyon¹⁹. Holcroft Moss is a substantial area of peatland which developed around 4000 BC and formerly covered an area of over 225ha²⁰. The development of the moss began with peats formed from wood, later being covered by slow-growing mire formed of perennial herbs and Polytrichum mosses. Charcoal is prominent throughout the deposit sequence, which suggests the area was subject to fires possibly associated with woodland clearance. Pollen diagrams taken from Holcroft Moss show that human activities such as woodland clearance were taking place from around the Neolithic onwards, when this was a wooded fen in a waterlogged area²¹.
- 2.3.11 There is potential for the survival of archaeological material within and underneath the peats of Holcroft Moss. However, the peat deposits at Holcroft Moss have been subject to cutting for fuel and reclamation for agriculture. This has reduced the size of the moss, although the

¹⁶ Usai, M. R. (2005), *Geoarchaeology in Northern England, The Landscape and Geography of Northern England*, Centre for Archaeology Report 54/2005, English Heritage.

¹⁷ Huntley, J. (2020), *Development-led palaeoenvironmental work in Cheshire: A Review*, Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society, P123-159.

¹⁸ Leah et al. (1997), *The Wetlands of Cheshire, North West Wetlands Survey 4*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

¹⁹ Hall et al. (1995), *The Wetlands of Greater Manchester*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

²⁰ Burton, R. G. O. and Hodgson, J. M. (1987), *Lowland Peat in England and Wales*, Soil Survey in England and Wales, Harpenden.

²¹ Leah et al. (1997), *The Wetlands of Cheshire, North West Wetlands Survey 4*, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit.

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stratigraphy of the peat remains intact vertically. The peat deposits can still offer an insight into past landscape use and human habitation around Holcroft Moss.

3 Historic landscape character

- 3.1.1 The historic environment landscape character assessment is summarised in Environmental Statement, Volume 5, Appendix HE-003-0MA05. This section provides an overview of baseline historic landscape characteristics for the Risley to Bamfurlong area (MA05).
- 3.1.2 The following HLCA are represented in the Risley to Bamfurlong area:
- Risley and Birchwood (MA05_HLCA01);
 - Culcheth and Croft (MA05_HLCA02);
 - Golborne and Lowton (MA05_HLCA03);
 - Edge Green and Golborne Colliery (MA05_HLCA04); and
 - Hey Brook (MA05_HLCA05).
- 3.1.3 The Hollins Green and former mosses HLCA (MA04_HLCA03) continues from the Broomedge to Glazebrook area (MA04) into the Risley to Bamfurlong area and is described in more detail in BID HE-001-0MA04.
- 3.1.4 The Risley to Bamfurlong area is a mix of agricultural land, small to medium villages and mid-sized towns, with a largely modern transport network including the M6, M62 and A580 (see Risley and Birchwood HLCA, MA05_HLCA01). Major growth in the area has occurred since the mid-19th century, with a notable acceleration in the late 20th century in combination with the development of the various transport networks including road and rail.
- 3.1.5 The main concentration of agricultural land is in a band between the M62 and the A580 East Lancashire Road. This area includes the villages of Culcheth and Croft, both of which have medieval origins (see Culcheth and Croft HLCA, MA05_HLCA02). The agricultural fields are largely regular shaped fields with linear hedged boundaries indicative of 20th century rationalisation of post-enclosure fields²². However, remnants of medieval strip fields in this area are focused around Culcheth and Croft and are not found elsewhere. Medieval strip fields are long narrow fields used by villagers to grow crops. They generally have mature hedged boundaries. The remnants are small and have mostly been subsumed within larger field systems, but the few surviving examples represent the only evidence of medieval strip fields in the Culcheth and Croft HLCA (MA05_HLCA02).
- 3.1.6 At the very south of the Risley to Bamfurlong area is a large area of mossland named Holcroft Moss (see Hollins Green and former mosses, MA04_HLCA03). Mossland reclamation is a distinctive feature in the formation of the historic landscape of the area and includes Great Woolden Moss to the east of Culcheth (Hollins Green and former mosses HLCA, MA04_HLCA03), and Risley Moss (Risley and Birchwood HLCA, MA05_HLCA01). The extent of the mosses was once much larger, but land was reclaimed in the post-medieval period.

²² Post-enclosure fields refer to fields that were rationalised shortly after the enclosure acts.

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Much of the enclosed agricultural land represents former mossland that has been drained and improved, and fields within the former mosses are generally defined by ditched field boundaries²³. The drainage channels, which are still required today, give the area its distinctive flat landscape broken up by ditches instead of hedges or walls. Areas of reclaimed moss are visible around Holcroft Moss planned fields and around Great Woolden Moss to the east (see MA04_HLCA03). The remains of a former moss, extracted for peat, are visible as rough ground south of Risley (Risley and Birchwood HLCA, MA05_HLCA01).

- 3.1.7 At the very north of the Risley to Bamfurlong area, another area of agricultural land comprising enclosed fields follows the courses of the Hey Brook (see Hey Brook HLCA, MA05_HLCA05) and the Glaze Brook. The tendency of the areas around the brooks to flood has discouraged large scale development. However, historically the area was the focus for medieval moated sites²⁴ (see Section 4.5), with notable examples including Bamfurlong Hall and moat (site of) (MA05_0094), Lightshaw Hall (MA05_0045) and Byrom Hall (MA05_0057). There are surviving areas of enclosed fields along the Hey Brook which may be surviving elements of the historic landscape associated with the development of Lightshaw Hall and Byrom Hall.
- 3.1.8 Mining infrastructure is no longer extant in the north of the Risley to Bamfurlong area. Its presence is still noted in the landscape, even though much of the area has been returned to agricultural use (visible as amalgamated fields, see Edge Green and Golborne Colliery HLCA, MA05_HLCA04). As noted above, most field boundaries are linear and regular because of 20th century agricultural reorganisation, other than where they follow the sinuous routes of the former colliery railway sidings. Large areas of flashes (see Section 2.2.3) have occurred due to effects of subsidence caused by the mining activities and their subsequent flooding. These are visible as areas of marsh and parkland including Pennington Flash in the Hey Brook HLCA (MA05_HLCA05). Furthermore, community forests have been created on areas of former spoil tips in the Edge Green and Golborne Colliery HLCA (MA05_HLCA04). The towns that grew due to the presence of the mining industry also remain. Golborne and Lowton grew rapidly in the 19th and 20th centuries in response to the presence of the mines and the associated industries that they attracted (see Golborne and Lowton HLCA, MA05_HLCA03). This growth is shown through the presence of former farmhouses now subsumed within large residential areas.
- 3.1.9 Other areas of former industry within the Risley to Bamfurlong area include that at Risley and Birchwood HLCA (MA05_HLCA01). The Birchwood Park area was previously the location of Royal Ordnance Factory (ROF) Risley, a munitions filling site. Royal Ordnance Factory (ROF) was the collective name for the government's munition factories in and after the Second World War. In the mid-20th century, the buildings at ROF Risley became the headquarters of

²³ Phillips, A. D. M. (1980), *Mossland Reclamation and Refuse Disposal in the Manchester area in the nineteenth century*, *Industrial Archaeology Review* 4, P227-233.

²⁴ Walker, J. S. F. and Tindall, A. S. (1985), *Country Houses of Greater Manchester*, Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit.

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the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. A number of the buildings relating to this are extant. They have been subsumed within the industrial areas and housing estates that have since developed across the former site.

- 3.1.10 There are a variety of both historic and modern transport infrastructure systems across the Risley to Bamfurlong area, including canals, railways and motorways. Generally aligned east-west, these include the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (MA05_0116), the A580 East Lancashire Road, the M62 and the M6. Railways in the area include the LNWR and WCML. The route of the former Wigan Junction branch of the Great Central Railway crosses Culcheth and Croft HLCA, MA05_HLCA02 on a south-east – north-west axis. The line is now disused as a railway; however, it has been converted into Culcheth linear nature reserve.
- 3.1.11 The growth of the transport networks, including the M62 and M6, has led to the creation of new towns such as Birchwood and Risley in MA05_HLCA01 which act, in part, as commuter towns for Manchester and Warrington. The rapid scale of development at Risley in the 20th century has erased most of the former character of the area. Where earlier buildings have remained extant, they have been subsumed within the new developments. This includes many of the buildings of ROF Risley, which have either been re-purposed for light industrial uses or have become lost amidst modern residential development.

4 Archaeological and historic background

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section provides a chronological overview of the archaeological and historic context of the Risley to Bamfurlong area (MA05). This context supports an understanding of the relative heritage value of assets within the study area and identifies archaeological characteristic and underlying trends contributing to an understanding of the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the study area.

4.2 Prehistoric (1,000,000 BC – AD 43)

Palaeolithic (1,000,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 4.2.1 Evidence of human occupation from during the Palaeolithic period is likely to have been removed from its original location by the impact of repeated glaciation. The Late Upper Palaeolithic represents the final stages of the Devensian glaciation as the ice sheet retreated. Climatic conditions during the Devensian, when the ice sheet was present over north-west England, would generally have been too cold and hostile for humans. However, it is probable human occupation occurred on the margins of the ice sheet and during the warmer interglacials (and interstadials). Humans during this period are likely to have survived through hunting of animals and gathering natural resources.
- 4.2.2 The earliest evidence of human occupation in north-west England dates to the Late Upper Palaeolithic²⁵. In situ deposits that demonstrate the presence of human groups in the region are mainly confined to caves and rock shelters²⁵. Away from caves and rock shelters, archaeological material such as stone tools and flints are more likely to have been obscured, removed or redeposited during the passage of ice over north-west England. Any surviving evidence is likely to be redeposited in glacial outwash of tills, sands and gravels from the retreat of the ice sheet¹³. There are no recorded assets of the Palaeolithic period within the study area.

Mesolithic (10,000 – 4,000 BC)

- 4.2.3 The hunting and gathering of natural resources prevailed throughout the Mesolithic period. This included gathering woodland resources, animal hunting, and exploitation of the wetlands and rivers of the Cheshire plains. Mesolithic activity is generally identified in north-west England by scatters of worked flint. It is likely that this activity represented temporary

²⁵ Myers, A. and Stallibrass, S. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Early Prehistory Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/resource-assessments/early-prehistory/early-prehistory/>.

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or seasonal camps located in wetland locations or close to water courses. Evidence in north-west England suggests Mesolithic activity mainly clusters on sites of better drained ground close to wetlands or open water bodies that subsequently dried²⁵. However, there are no recorded assets or archaeological sites of this period within the Risley to Bamfurlong area.

- 4.2.4 During the Mesolithic period, areas of wetland developed in depressions left after the glaciation. Between approximately 7,000 – 6,000 BC, wetland tree species began to spread through the region, either as a response to wetter conditions or as a result of animal or human influence²⁶. Peat deposits, for example at Holcroft Moss (MA05_0007) (See Section 2.3), have shown burnt layers that correspond with changes in the pollen diagrams that have been interpreted as being the results of small-scale clearance followed by woodland regeneration. There is also evidence of woodland clearance through burning in the Mesolithic period around Warrington; however, this appears to have been short lived²⁷. This clearance may indicate the land was being managed to control the hunting of game. The peat deposits at Holcroft Moss (MA05_0007) may contain evidence of past human activity and the environment dating to the Mesolithic period.

Neolithic (4,000 – 2,200 BC)

- 4.2.5 The Neolithic period is marked by the introduction of pottery and agriculture. It is regarded as marking a phase of intensified settlement, land-use, tool production and the introduction of social hierarchies²⁸. This process is subject to regional variation across the United Kingdom. The end of the early Neolithic is associated with relatively rapid changes towards more unstable weather conditions, with colder winters and wetter summers. These climatic changes are thought to have affected the viability of agriculture and land use, particularly in poorly drained areas, which could include the study area. In turn, this may have led, indirectly, to changes in settlement patterns or the focus of activity in the area²⁹.
- 4.2.6 The earliest evidence for farming in north-west England indicates that it is likely to have begun around the 4th millennium BC, along the Merseyside coastline. Within the Trafford area, the cultivation of grains and cereals appears to have started much later, in the 3rd or 2nd millennium BC. Farming activity is also indicated by woodland clearance in the second or first millennium. There is palaeoenvironmental evidence for a reduction in tree pollen,

²⁶ Chambers, F. M. and Elliot, L. (1989), *Spread and expansion of Alnus Mill in the British Isles: timing, agencies and possible vectors*, Journal of Biogeography 16, P541-50.

²⁷ Beckmann, A. (2007), *Warrington: A landscape character assessment*, Warrington Borough Council, Warrington.

²⁸ Bradley, R and Edmonds, M. (1993), *Interpreting Axe Trade: Production and Exchange in Neolithic Britain*, Cambridge University Press.

²⁹ Nevell, M. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Later Prehistory Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

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whilst at the same time levels of cereal pollen and charcoal particles increase³⁰. It is possible that early woodland clearance during this period took place on the hills to the north and west of Wigan. In these areas of lighter soils, clearance may have been carried out for farming purposes³¹. Seasonal pastoral agriculture may have occurred in the uplands during the Neolithic period. Livestock raising would have led to increased woodland clearance in these areas, indicating early farmers had significant effects on the local vegetation³². Lowland wetland areas such as Holcroft Moss continued to develop during this time. Pollen levels within the peat layers indicate a change from a wooded to more open mossland, perhaps in response to climatic changes or human intervention such as controlled burning³³.

- 4.2.7 Relatively few Neolithic flints have been recorded in the region. Generally, in lowland Merseyside and Cheshire lithic findspots do not usually contain more than a small number of flints³⁴. Evidence of flint working has been found in isolated findspots around the Culcheth area, although these cannot be dated accurately. These finds are likely to indicate semi-permanent settlement in the region, possibly associated with pastoralism or continued hunting and gathering. Some of the land to the south and east of Wigan, particularly the former mosslands, would have been more suitable for hunting of game and wildfowl³¹.

Bronze Age (2,600 – 700 BC)

- 4.2.8 The Bronze Age is nationally defined by the introduction of bronze metalwork, changes in pottery style and the increase of single burials. There is also evidence for continuity from the Neolithic period. People continued to live in small settlements of wooden structures and farm on a subsistence basis. Although new materials such as bronze were available, it is likely they also continued to use tools made from worked flints. In north-west England, there are hints of broad changes in religious, agricultural and social practices during the late half of the third millennium BC.
- 4.2.9 The evidence for the Bronze Age in Cheshire and Greater Manchester is dominated by funerary monuments, in particular round barrows³⁵. In the later Bronze Age, these sites often became the focus for secondary cremation burials. A possible barrow was excavated at Castle Hill (MA05_0138) and a group of five barrows lie around Winwick, to the north of

³⁰ Nevell, M. (1997a), *The Archaeology of Trafford: A Study of the Origins of Community in North-West England before 1900*, Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council, Manchester.

³¹ Beckmann, A. (2009), *Wigan: a landscape character assessment*, Wigan Council, Wigan.

³² Garner (2007), *The Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement at Oversley Farm, Styal, Cheshire*, *British Archaeological Reports, British Series 435*, Archaeopress, Oxford.

³³ Leah et al. (1997), *North West Wetland Survey 4: The Wetlands of Cheshire*, Lancaster Imprints 5, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, Lancaster.

³⁴ Cowell, R. W. and Innes, J. B. (1994), *The Wetlands of Merseyside, North West Wetlands Survey 1*, Lancaster Imprints, Lancaster.

³⁵ Round barrows are characterised by a circular, or sub-circular mound, surrounded by a ditch. Most barrows have been levelled and the ring ditch is sometimes the only surviving feature.

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Warrington³⁶. Barrows are generally located on prominent ridges of land where they were visible in the wider landscape.

- 4.2.10 Arable agriculture may have been less common than pastoral farming within the study area. Woodland clearances that started in the Neolithic period continued in the Bronze Age. In areas of higher rainfall and harsher climate such as the Pennines, edge woodland clearance destabilised the soils³⁷. This may be indicative of an increase in arable farming on the uplands.

Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43)

- 4.2.11 The Iron Age is characterised nationally by the introduction of iron metalwork, including swords, horse equipment and decorative items. There is evidence for a hierarchical society forming, with distinct territories of people, which grew larger towards the end of the Iron Age. The land north of the River Mersey was occupied by a tribal group known as the Brigantes³⁸. A further tribal group named the Cornovii are likely to have occupied the land to the south of the River Mersey at this time.
- 4.2.12 There is a scarcity of evidence for the Iron Age in north-west England, with a lack of pottery and metal finds. Burial evidence dating from the Iron Age is relatively scarce and there is no evidence in the study area³⁹. However, there is potential for Iron Age archaeological evidence in the study area, with material possibly being able to survive within alluvium and river terrace deposits around Culcheth and Glazebury (see Section 2.3).
- 4.2.13 Defended settlements, including hillforts, may have acted as centres for an emerging elite. The first evidence of settled occupation in the area is that of an Iron Age promontory fort⁴⁰ located adjacent to Great Woolden Hall (MA04_0142, see BID-HE-001-0MA04). The asset comprises a double-ditched enclosure encompassing a farmstead which had several roundhouses of timber construction. Further archaeological evidence from Great Woolden Hall includes a series of six pits, all of which displayed evidence of burning and pottery dating between 700 – 10 BC⁴¹.

³⁶ Moore, B. (2014), *Southworth Quarry, Winwick, Excavation of a Roman Rural Settlement*, Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society 84, P13-38.

³⁷ Higham (1993), *The origins of Cheshire*, Manchester University Press, Manchester.

³⁸ Tribal names were ascribed by the Romans and did not appear until 2nd century AD.

³⁹ Nevell, M. (1997b), *The Warburton Archaeological Survey: Work Undertaken Between 1987 and 1995, An assessment of the Research Potential of an Ancient Lowland Rural Landscape in North West England, Foundation Report: Final Version*. The University of Manchester, Manchester.

⁴⁰ A type of hillfort.

⁴¹ Nevell, M. (1988), *Great Woolden Hall Farm: Excavations on a Late Prehistoric/Romano-British Native Site*, Greater Manchester Archaeological Journal 3 (for 1987-88), Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Manchester.

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- 4.2.14 The lowland plains also contain evidence for settlement at this time. The discovery of timber piles in two different locations on the banks of the River Mersey could be indicative of a lakeside settlement, but this remains unproven. Excavations at Lousher's Lane, Warrington found a small pit, apparently Pre-Roman in date, in which was recovered a small piece of coarse pottery that was of possible Iron Age date⁴². There is potential evidence for an Iron Age roundhouse to the south-east of Lowton St Mary's, which is the Ring ditch 145m to the north of A580 East Lancashire Road (site of) (MA05_0176). This includes a 10m diameter ring ditch with six small features within, which may indicate evidence of Iron Age settlement. A Circular cropmark (site of) (MA05_0018) to the north-east of Gorse Covert may also represent settlement activity.
- 4.2.15 The Iron Age saw the beginnings of salt production along the river systems of the Wheelock, Weaver and Dane Valleys in the mid-Cheshire lowlands. Pottery used in the production of salt, referred to as Very Coarse Pottery (VCP)⁴³, has been recovered from sites throughout Cheshire and north-west England, the English midlands and north Wales⁴⁴ including Great Woolden Hall (MA04_0011, see BID HE-001-0MA04)⁴¹. This suggests that salt was produced and exported throughout the region in the Iron Age period.
- 4.2.16 The climate became cooler and wetter during the Iron Age, which saw an expanding population necessitating the intensification of agricultural practices. This led to the clearance of marginal land, although there is little evidence for Iron Age farming practices. There is no evidence of Iron Age field systems in the Risley to Bamfurlong area. However, a possible field system was identified at Warburton, alongside evidence for the cultivation and processing of grain (see BID HE-001-MA04). It is likely that the raising of livestock continued to be an important element of the agricultural economy, supported by hunting of game and birds from wetland environments.
- 4.2.17 In this period, mossland covered large areas of low-lying Greater Manchester, Cheshire, Merseyside and Southern Lancashire. 'Bog bodies' is the generic name given to human remains discovered within mosslands. Significant bog body finds have been unearthed in these mosslands, including Lindow Man and Worsley Man, both dating to the late Iron Age or early Roman period. The lives and deaths of these individuals, from the examination of their final meal through to the cause of their death, have been intensely studied. Studies of Lindow Man and Worsley Man have shown apparent similarities in the circumstances of, and brutality associated with, their deaths. Analysis of bog bodies show repeated patterns of

⁴² Shaw, M. and Clark, J. (2003), *Cheshire Historic Towns Survey, Warrington Archaeological Assessment*, Cheshire County Council.

⁴³ VCP is a type of pottery assumed to have been used as containers for the final drying and transportation of salt.

⁴⁴ Morris, E. (1985), *Prehistoric salt distributions; two case studies from western Britain*, *Bulletin of the Board for Celtic Studies* 32, P336-379.

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deliberate, often brutal, killing. A number of interpretations have been put forward for how Lindow Man and Worsley man died, from votive sacrifice to execution or murder⁴⁵.

4.3 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 4.3.1 The Roman period within the region began with the expansion of occupation north of the midlands from AD 70. Roman occupation was characterised by a military tier of society that ruled over a population largely unchanged from the Iron Age. Located outside of the Risley to Bamfurlong area, the Roman fortress of Deva Victrix was established at Chester in AD 74 – AD 75 to enable the control of north Wales and north-west England. It continued to be occupied until the withdrawal of the Romans in AD 410. Further forts and settlements were established at Wilderspool, Wigan (Coccium) and Manchester (Mamucium).
- 4.3.2 A network of roads spread out across the north-west England between these forts. This included two main north-south routes, one from Northwich (Condate) (see BID-HE-001-0MA02), via Wilderspool to Lancaster (Margary 70b) and the other from Manchester to Carlisle (Margary 7b). A series of east-west routes linked the forts across the landscape, including a route between the fort at Manchester and Wigan (Margary 702)⁴⁶. Wigan lay on the main north-south route from Cheshire to Carlisle, between the forts at Wilderspool and Walton-le-Dale (Preston) (Margary 70b and 70c)⁴⁷.
- 4.3.3 Roman activity is evident south of Warrington, with a large civilian settlement at Wilderspool associated with pottery manufacturing. This pottery is likely to have been transported via the River Mersey, the River Dee and by the route linking Warrington to Wigan (Margary 70b). It is likely that the coal used to fire the kilns at Wilderspool came from the Wigan coalfield via the navigable rivers⁴⁸.
- 4.3.4 Prior to the Roman occupation the area stretching from northern Cheshire to mid-Northumberland was occupied by the Brigantes (see Section 4.2). Following their defeat in AD 75 by Gnaeus Julius Agricola, Brigantia became an important area of activity with new forts and settlements constructed, including Coccium at Wigan. Coccium is mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary as a small settlement³¹. Although it is thought to have been a military site, there is no evidence for defensive walls at Coccium. The location of the new settlement approximately midway between Wilderspool and Walton-le-Dale made it ideal to function as a supply depot. Within a few years several roads were built which converged at the site,

⁴⁵ Chapman, H. (2015), *The Landscape Archaeology of Bog Bodies*, Journal of Wetland Archaeology 15, P109–121.

⁴⁶ The system of Roman road numbering is based on the work of Ivan Margary in Margary, I. D. (1973), *Roman Roads in Britain*, John Baker, London, (3rd edition).

⁴⁷ Miller, I and Aldridge, B, (2011), *Discovering Coccium: the archaeology of Roman Wigan*, Greater Manchester's past revealed 3, Oxford Archaeology North.

⁴⁸ Rogers, I. R. and Garner, D. (2007), *Wilderspool and Holditch, Roman Boom-Towns on the Road North*, Bar British Series 449, Archaeopress, Oxford.

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which could be indicative of the town's increased status⁴⁹. The Roman road that runs from Warrington to Wigan is clearly identifiable. However, it loses this clarity as it runs north of Wigan. Pottery and coins from excavations revealed that the Roman occupation of this area lasted from at least the late 1st to the 4th century AD⁵⁰.

- 4.3.5 Rural settlement during the Roman period in the Risley to Bamfurlong area is likely to have continued to be occupied by a largely indigenous population. There is no evidence for settlement sites. However, enclosures that may date to the Iron Age or Roman period have been identified in the Mersey basin⁵¹ and in Cheshire⁵². The excavated site at Winwick, north of Warrington, included both Iron Age and Roman settlement phases⁵³.
- 4.3.6 During this period there is an intensification of agriculture, which is visible in the pollen record. The presence of grain storage facilities within military forts indicates that cereals were an essential part of military food requirements. Palaeoenvironmental evidence demonstrates the presence of cereal grains, as well as grain pests, weevils and other beetles, sometimes in large numbers. This evidence has been recorded at almost every Roman period site with good preservation conditions, and often from the very earliest levels onwards⁵³. Other important agricultural products in the region were livestock, notably cattle and sheep, although the number of sites with animal remains in the region is relatively small. Undated cropmarks of potentially Roman field systems have been identified at Winwick and Glazebury. Farming in Wigan and the surrounding areas was mainly arable in the Roman period and shows a continuity with the systems of farming developed in the Iron Age. Woodland clearance would have been widespread to enable the cultivation of as much land as possible, whilst the mosslands would only have been exploited periodically for food or peat cutting⁵⁴.
- 4.3.7 Roman archaeological material from the Risley to Bamfurlong area is rare and is limited to individual findspots and undated field systems that could also be prehistoric in date. The evidence suggests that the area formed part of the agricultural hinterland for the settlements at Wigan and Warrington. The archaeological evidence in the study area for the

⁴⁹ Fletcher, M. (2005), *The making of Wigan*, Wharnccliffe Books, Barnsley.

⁵⁰ Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (2013), *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, Landgate, Wigan*, unpublished.

⁵¹ Nevell, M. (2004), *The Late Prehistoric and Romano-British Settlement of the Mersey Basin. A Study in Marginality*, Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society 78, P1-21.

⁵² Collens, J. (1999), *Flying on the Edge, Aerial Photography and Settlement patterns in Cheshire and Merseyside*, in Nevell, M. ed, *Living on the Edge of Empire: Models, Methodology and Marginality, Late-Prehistoric and Romano-British Rural Settlement in North-West England*, North-West Archaeology Volume 3, University of Manchester and Chester Archaeology.

⁵³ Moore, B. (2014), *Southworth Quarry, Winwick, Excavation of a Roman Rural Settlement*, Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society 84, P13-38.

⁵⁴ Philpott, R. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Roman Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

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Roman period is likely to be associated with rural settlements or former agricultural field systems.

4.4 Early medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

- 4.4.1 After the withdrawal of Roman rule in the 5th century AD, the region fragmented into smaller kingdoms. The expansion of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the 7th to the 10th century AD saw Mercia take control of the region south of the Mersey, with Northumbria extending its influence from the north. A period of instability followed during the 8th and 9th centuries, in which settlers of Scandinavian origin from Ireland increased their influence. By the early 10th century, the expanding Kingdom of Wessex had exerted its influence up to the River Mersey⁵⁵.
- 4.4.2 The general pattern of post-Roman settlement in this area is predicted by place-name studies⁵⁶ and historic landscape studies. In general terms, place-name evidence suggests a mixture of native British, Old English and Old Norse speakers. The Norse influence on the area is strong and evident in some of the street names in Wigan. For example, Wallgate, Hallgate and Standishgate all have the Norse suffix 'gata' which means road. To the west of Wigan, Skelmersdale and Burscough are other examples of Norse names⁵⁷. At the time of the Domesday Survey, Lancashire was not an administrative unit and only a small number of records were included for land south of the River Ribble. These show that the area was sparsely populated with few settlements and was divided into six unequal divisions called Wapentakes by the Norse settlers⁵⁸.
- 4.4.3 Archaeological evidence from the early medieval period is scarce in the region but there is still some evidence for occupation, particularly from the reuse of earlier sites. Early medieval funerary traditions indicate respect for earlier prehistoric monuments. A particular example was discovered north of Warrington in Croft⁵⁹, where a large early medieval cemetery was found on the site a Bronze Age burial mound. The spatial distribution of the graves suggests the presence of a building amongst them, with the graves interpreted as Christian due to their orientation and the lack of grave goods. The burials appear to have respected the layout of the burial mound, which suggests that the mound may have been upstanding

⁵⁵ Harris, B. E. and Thacker, A. T. (1987), *The Victoria History of the County of Chester. (Volume 1: Physique, Prehistory, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Domesday)*, Oxford University Press.

⁵⁶ Ekwall, E (1922), *The Place Names of Lancashire*, Chetham Society New Series 81; Fellows-Jensen, G. (1985), *Scandinavian settlement names in the North West*, Reitzels, Copenhagen.

⁵⁷ Beckmann, A. (2009), *Wigan: a landscape character assessment*, Wigan Council, Wigan.

⁵⁸ Kenyon, D (1991), *The Origins of Lancashire*, Manchester University Press.

⁵⁹ Edwards, R. (2007), *The Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation*, Cheshire County Council and English Heritage. Available online at:

www.cheshirearchaeology.org.uk/wpcontent/uploads/2013/06/CheshireHLCFinalReportWeb.pdf.

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when internments took place⁶⁰. Otherwise, archaeological evidence for this period is likely to be associated with the medieval settlements that were settled from around the 10th century (see Section 4.5).

4.5 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 4.5.1 At the start of the medieval period, the Norman conquest in 1066 resulted in a new ruling elite which replaced the previous Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavian lords. In 1086 William commissioned the Domesday Survey, which provides an insight into settlement patterns, land ownership, wealth distribution and land use throughout England at the beginning of the medieval period. This shows that north-west England in this period is thinly populated, compared to other parts of the country and that the study area seems to have suffered economically⁶¹. This could be due to the impact of the 'Harrying of the North', where large areas of northern England were destroyed after the Norman Conquest. However, it is more likely that the landscape continued to be inhospitable to settlement, as it was isolated from the south and the east by moors and mossland. Much of the area also has poorer soils and a wet climate. Although evidence is apparent for smaller settlements, there is little evidence for any towns of any status in the area. Warrington, Newton-Le-Willows and Winwick are some of the settlements of any size that are mentioned in the Domesday Survey⁶².
- 4.5.2 Settlement in the medieval period is likely to have developed slowly as areas of marginal land (such as mossland and heath) were brought into agriculture. The distribution of medieval sites may be due to the opportunity for the extension of agricultural land into wooded areas and mosslands from the 12th century onwards⁶¹. Many of the hamlets and farms at this time are associated with curvilinear field enclosures, characteristic of assarting⁶³, which is the act of disafforesting land for agriculture.
- 4.5.3 The Norman Conquest resulted in most of the land being controlled by a ruling elite who held manors. Townships were characterised by small hamlets and farms particularly in the Greater Manchester and East Lancashire area. These townships were often based around common field systems. The settlement pattern was often mixed with small villages and hamlets, existing alongside isolated farms, for example in the Manchester area, the Wirral and the West Lancashire Plain⁶⁴. Emerging medieval settlements with manors in the study

⁶⁰ Newman, R. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Early Medieval Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

⁶¹ Heawood, R et al. (2004), *Old Abbey farm, Risley; Building survey and excavation at a medieval moated site*, Lancaster imprints, P157.

⁶² Powell-Smith, A. (2013), *Open Domesday*. Available online at: <https://opendomesday.org>, based on data created by Palmer, J. J. N. (1990), *Hull Domesday Project*, University of Hull.

⁶³ Assarting is the act of clearing forested lands for use in agriculture or other purposes.

⁶⁴ King, C. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Late Medieval Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

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area include Lowton, Culcheth and Golborne. Manors were noted at these locations in a survey in 1212, although Golborne is mentioned in written evidence in 1187⁶⁵.

- 4.5.4 The lords of the manor generally occupied halls sometimes associated with moated sites. These are the most prevalent type of medieval site in the Risley to Bamfurlong area, with large concentrations around the Wigan and Leigh area⁶⁶. The township of Culcheth alone has five, or possibly six, moated sites, including Kingnall Hall (MA05_0008), and is one of only eight townships in the north-west England with five or more moated sites. The town of Abram has three moated sites, including Bamfurlong Hall (MA05_0094), Abram Hall (site of) (MA05_0095), and Homestead Moat at Abram Hall (MA05_0105). There is one potential moated site to the north of Golborne, which is the Moated Enclosure 125m to the north of A580 East Lancashire Road (site of) (MA05_0163). Moated sites are a distinct type of field monument and as such are often discussed collectively. In north-west England, moated sites are mainly associated with isolated settlement consisting of farmsteads and hamlets, with Lightshaw Hall (MA05_0045) being a notable example of this. The reasons for digging moats are not entirely clear, though it is thought to be for security and/or to express social standing, rather than for defence⁶¹. Most moated sites lie below 150m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and on boulder clay across the region. The majority are also single platforms in a rectangular or square layout (although a small number of round or oval ones have been noted)⁶⁶. Moated sites are thought to originate in the 12th to 14th centuries. With very rare exceptions, the chronological relationship between buildings and their moat is unclear. There does not seem to be a standardised building plan on these sites, which suggests these were developed locally and used local materials. They were predominantly timber framed, although some examples have foundation walls⁶¹.
- 4.5.5 In this period, the mosses also played an important role for seasonal pasture, hunting and turbarry (peat cutting rights), and were a significant feature in the landscape. Turbarry was probably undertaken on many of the mosses in the area, including Holcroft Moss, Glazebrook Moss and Chat Moss. However, the surviving elements of Holcroft Moss do not appear to have been used for peat cutting³³.
- 4.5.6 Archaeological research into both rural and urban settlement of the medieval period has been hampered by the destruction of the evidence through 19th and 20th century urbanisation and industrialisation. This has removed both above and below ground evidence in a belt incorporating much of north Cheshire, south Lancashire, Merseyside and Greater Manchester⁶⁴.

⁶⁵ Wigan Council (2008), *Golborne Town Centre - Conservation Area Appraisal*, Wigan Council. Available online at: <https://www.wigan.gov.uk/Docs/PDF/Resident/Planning-and-Building-Control/Conservation-areas/GolborneTownCentreCAAppraisal1375kb.pdf>.

⁶⁶ Walker, J. S. F. and Tindall, A. S., (1985), *Country Houses of Greater Manchester*, Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit, Manchester.

4.6 Post medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 4.6.1 During the post-medieval period, many areas of ecclesiastical land were brought into secular ownership. This period witnessed the transformation of north-west England from relatively impoverished and sparsely populated, to a key region in the early stages of Britain's industrialisation and globalisation.
- 4.6.2 Until the later 18th century, direct involvement in agriculture formed part of the employment of most working people. A key characteristic of the onset of the period was the extension and intensification of agrarian activity. The medieval manorial system of land use was reorganised from the 16th century. This led to the enclosure⁶⁷ of waste, common land and other marginal areas including mosslands. This was a result of population pressure and technological innovations in agricultural practice⁶⁸.
- 4.6.3 During the English Civil War (1642–1651), Wigan was the headquarters for the Royalist Earl of Derby and was plundered on several occasions. There were two major battles and numerous smaller skirmishes in the area. These include the battle of Lowton Common (MA05_0098), on 27 November 1642, in which a Royalist force led by Lord Derby was routed by local Parliamentarians⁶⁹. Wigan, and areas to the north and west, were Royalist whereas Atherton and the area towards Manchester were strongly non-conformist and supported parliament. It is thought that Wigan only started to recover from the damage of the civil war in the 18th century⁷⁰, with the town transforming into a desirable location in the latter 18th century.
- 4.6.4 The rural areas that experienced the greatest post-medieval landscape change in north-west England were the lowland mosses. Early reclamation was undertaken on the margins of the mosses, largely through the processes of peat cutting. Peat was extensively cut for centuries, for domestic fuel, as roof insulation, or as compost. The enclosure of the mosses took place after areas of peat had been exhausted and the turbary rights held by freeholders and local inhabitants lapsed. The land was then reclaimed by the lord of the manor who then turned them over into cultivated plots⁷¹. Large scale reclamations in north-west England did not occur until the 18th century, when intensive drainage and improvement of the mosses

⁶⁷ Enclosure (sometimes inclosure) was the legal process in England enclosing land. Once enclosed, use of the land became restricted and available only to the owner, and it ceased to be common land for communal use.

⁶⁸ Miller, I. (2021), *North-West Regional Research Framework: Post-Medieval Resource Assessment Update*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

⁶⁹ Farrer, W. and Brownbill, J. (1911), *Townships, Lowton*, in Farrer, W. and Brownbill, J. (eds.), *A History of the County of Lancaster: Volume 4*. Available online at: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/lancs/vol4/pp150-154>.

⁷⁰ Beckmann, A. (2009), *Wigan: a landscape character assessment*, Wigan Council, Wigan.

⁷¹ Hall et al. (1995), *The Wetlands of Greater Manchester*. North West Wetlands Survey 2, Lancaster Imprints 3, Lancaster.

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began. Nightsoil⁷² from Manchester was often added to the mosses as fertiliser, with small tracks surviving from this process on Chat Moss and Woolden Moss. In the late 19th century, open areas of mossland attracted the attention of the Board of Health Committee for Manchester, as viable sites for the dumping of waste from the city⁷³. This is discussed in greater depth for the modern era (see Section 4.7).

- 4.6.5 By 1788, Wigan had become a spa town following the discovery of sulphurous water near Scholes Bridge where coal mining struck a spring. It was described as 'New Harrogate', as the water was said to resemble that of Harrogate in Yorkshire. The traveller's companion of 1788 also mentions a 'very elegant building erected for the use of those who resort to this spring, with convenience for drinking the water, and for using it either as a hot or cold bath'⁷⁴. However, this seems to have been short lived, as the focus moved more towards industrialisation, rather than one of health tourism.
- 4.6.6 Coal was mined in small quantities from accessible seams across the Manchester and Wigan coalfields during the 14th and 15th centuries, corresponding with its increased use for domestic purposes. Landowners had allowed tenants to contribute to the costs of sinking the pits in exchange for free coal, a practice which in some areas continued until the 20th century. Following the discovery of coal, extraction usually began along the outcrops, using methods of open casting, drifts or shallow shafts⁷⁵.
- 4.6.7 Mining in the 18th century was marked by the use of the steam engine for pumping water, which allowed the working of deeper and wetter seams⁷⁵. Edge Green Colliery (MA05_0112) was one of the earliest coal mines in the area, with its first shaft sunk in 1809. Although an engine had high fuel consumption, it could run off small coal that would otherwise have gone to waste. As well as coal, the Coal Measures supported a range of other extractive industries, including clay for brick making, fireclay for refractory bricks used in kilns, and sandstones for building.
- 4.6.8 Developments in the road network and transport systems also brought about rapid change. The creation of turnpike roads in the 18th century was a major innovation, although it was not until after the 1750s that this occurred in the more northern counties. Local trustees were given powers, regulated through Acts of Parliament, to levy tolls on the users of a specified stretch of road, generally around 20 miles in length. Using money secured against this toll income, a trust arranged to improve and maintain a turnpike road. Although the

⁷² Nightsoil is a historically used euphemism for human excreta collected from cesspools, privies, pail closets, pit latrines, privy middens, septic tanks, etc. This material was removed from the immediate area, usually at night, by workers employed in this trade.

⁷³ Hall et al. (1995), *The Wetlands of Greater Manchester*. North West Wetlands Survey 2, Lancaster Imprints 3, Lancaster.

⁷⁴ Wigan Archaeological Society (2018b), *The Heritage of Wigan*. Available online at: <https://www.wiganarchsoc.co.uk/how.html>.

⁷⁵ Newman, P. (2016), *The archaeology of mining and quarrying in England, A Research Framework for the Archaeology of the Extractive Industries in England*.

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powers under an act were limited to a period of 21 years, in practise, acts for continuation of the trusts meant that they remained responsible for most English trunk roads until the 1870s⁷⁶.

- 4.6.9 Construction began in 1759 on the Bridgewater Canal (MA04_0082) (see BID HE-001-0MA04) by the famous engineer James Brindley, at the behest of the Duke of Bridgewater, to transport coal from his mines at Worsley. It was the first canal to be constructed without the presence of a pre-existing water course and is recognised as one of the key developments of the industrial revolution⁷⁷. It demonstrated the potential of this transport infrastructure in an increasingly industrial and urban economy and its completion in 1765 allowed Manchester to develop as an inland port. Canal construction developed further, and the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal and Fletcher's Canal were opened in 1790⁷⁸.
- 4.6.10 Beginning in 1770, construction of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was completed in 1816. It was the first trans-Pennine canal to be proposed and passed through important coal and limestone mining areas, with the most important cargo being coal⁷⁹. The Leigh branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (MA05_0116) was opened in 1820 and runs for seven miles from the main line junction at Leigh to the Stretford and Leigh Branch of the Bridgewater Canal⁷⁹. The new branch, connecting the Leeds and Liverpool canal to the Bridgewater canal, provided access to Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool. It also allowed for greater volumes of coal to be transported across the north of England from areas such as Wigan, which since 1789 had been the centre of the Lancashire coalfield, and Yorkshire.
- 4.6.11 The expansion of the Wigan mining industry saw the introduction of a wagonway system, the precursor to the rail system, in the late 18th century. This early railway was entirely horse-drawn and originally utilised wooden rails, which were later replaced with cast or wrought iron rails⁸⁰. The Liverpool and Manchester railway, which was the first railway to connect two major cities and operate a scheduled passenger service, opened in 1830. Expansion to the railway network in the study area came with the construction of the Leigh and Kenyon junction station, which joined the Liverpool and Manchester tracks in 1831. The Leigh line and station were demolished later into the 19th century.
- 4.6.12 The development of steam engines and railways in the first half of the 19th century saw the demand for coal rise rapidly, with the mining industry expanding to meet new demand.

⁷⁶ Rosevear, A. (2017), *Turnpike Roads in England and Wales*. Available online at: <http://www.turnpikes.org.uk/?LMCl-jHszmA>.

⁷⁷ Nevell, M. and Wyke, T. (2010), *Bridgewater 250: The archaeology of the world's first industrial canal*, University of Salford and Manchester Metropolitan University.

⁷⁸ Hayes, G. (2004), *Collieries and Their Railways in the Manchester Coalfields*, Landmark Publishing Ltd, Ashbourne.

⁷⁹ Canal and Rivers Trust (2021a), *Leeds and Liverpool Canal*. Available online at: <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/enjoy-the-waterways/canal-and-river-network/leeds-and-liverpool-canal>.

⁸⁰ Townley, C. H. A., Smith, F. D. and Peden, J. A. (1991), *The Industrial Railways of the Wigan Coalfield, Part One. West and South of Wigan*, Runpast Publishing, Cheltenham.

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Collieries in the Wigan area at this time were employing up to 2,000 men and producing greater quantities of coal. This in turn led to improvements in transport with more railways built and existing infrastructure improved⁸⁰. The greater demand for coal required deeper shafts with a shaft at Patricroft sunk in 1839 to a depth of 450 yards, and two at Pendleton sunk to a depth of 482 yards between 1838 and 1840. During the latter half of the 1870s, the United Kingdom experienced around a decade of economic depression, which slowed the production of coal in the Wigan coalfields. The demand for coal increased again during the 1890s, following the period of depression. A period of modernisation began in the 1890s and continued until the beginning of the First World War, although no new collieries were opened⁸¹.

- 4.6.13 The 18th and 19th centuries also brought significant development of the iron industry and in conjunction with innovations in steam, helped railway technology to rapidly develop rapidly. The combination of the opening of the Cheshire Lines Committee's (CLC) railway in 1873 and the Manchester Ship Canal in 1894 can be said to be the real catalyst for the subsequent rapid expansion of industry around Irlam and Cadishead.

4.7 Modern (1901 – present)

- 4.7.1 The modern period saw the continuation of many of the social and industrial developments occurring towards the end of the 19th century. Industry and agriculture became increasingly mechanised and served global markets. This resulted in changes in where people were employed and where they lived.
- 4.7.2 Manchester's expansive growth in the later 19th century had brought about acute problems of refuse disposal, therefore in the late 19th century Manchester Corporation acquired both Carrington and Chat Mosses for the dumping of the excess refuse. Between 1886 and 1910, the two mosses absorbed 80 percent of all refuse from the city. Once drained, stabilised and fertilised, Chat Moss became prime agricultural land, supplying Manchester with salad and other vegetables⁸².
- 4.7.3 The coal industry in the area continued to grow and in the early 20th century, there were about 50 mines in the Wigan district employing about 30,000 miners⁸³. Prior to the First World War, deeper shafts were sunk with coal production in the Lancashire coalfields reaching its zenith in 1907 at 26.5 million tons. Mining then began to slow, with no new collieries or rail expansions. During the inter-war period several collieries closed down, partly due to the economic depression in the 1920s but also due to many collieries

⁸¹ Hayes, G, (2004), *Collieries and Their Railways in the Manchester Coalfields*, Landmark Publishing Ltd, Ashbourne.

⁸² Salford City Council (2020), *Chat Moss*. Available online at: <https://www.salford.gov.uk/planning-building-and-regeneration/salfords-natural-environment/chat-moss/>.

⁸³ Wigan Archaeological Society (2018a), *Mining in the 19th and 20th centuries*. Available online at: www.wiganarchsoc.co.uk/content/History/19th_20thC_Mines.html.

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exhausting their coal reserves⁸⁴. Edge Green Colliery (MA05_0112) was one such example, with mining operations ceasing in 1928.

- 4.7.4 In 1929 several mining companies merged to form the Manchester Collieries Limited (MCL) in order to exploit the last remaining reserves in the Lancashire coalfields. They purchased companies who were facing closure due to new mining laws introduced in 1930. This stated that companies could not exceed a certain quota of coal mined per year. Buying smaller, almost defunct, companies allowed the MCL to extract greater amounts of coal. By the late 1930s, vast improvements to coal mining began, including extraction methods, roadways and underground transport, as well as underground lighting and better working conditions⁸⁴. These improvements to coal mining would have come into effect in collieries such as Mains Colliery (MA05_0137) and Golborne Colliery.
- 4.7.5 In 1939 the government took over mineral rights from landowners, and the coal mining industry was nationalised in 1947⁸⁵. By 1950, the output of many collieries had greatly declined. The Lancashire coalfields production had dropped to 12 million tons with many collieries having been exhausted by this point. Whilst the yearly yield of the Manchester coalfields was expected to grow slightly, collieries were still being closed towards the end of the 1950s and the coalfield was completely abandoned in the 1960s. The introduction of new, better paid industries and the shortage of manpower saw the rapid decline of the remaining Lancashire collieries during the 1960s and 70s⁸⁴. Wigan's mining history ended with the closure of Bickershaw Colliery in 1992.
- 4.7.6 The landscape to the south of Wigan has been irreparably changed by the decline of the coal industry in the area and the creation of the Wigan flashes and Pennington Flash. The Flashes were formed through the extraction of coal, which led to subsidence and extensive flooding of an area which extends south from near Wigan's town centre. Over time, the industrial landscape has evolved into a mixture of open water, reedbed, mossland, willow carr and fenland. Through time many of these areas have been transformed into nature reserves. Management of these sites has made them important wildlife sites in north-west England⁸⁶.
- 4.7.7 During the Second World War, many new official munitions factories were created, which were offshoots of the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich. Standing within what is now Birchwood Park were the filling sites of ROF Risley munitions factory (MA05_0124), which specialised in filling and priming shells and bombs. The land was compulsorily purchased and construction at the site began, being completed in 1941. Four of the storage bunkers still survive in

⁸⁴ Hayes, G. (2004), *Collieries and Their Railways in the Manchester Coalfields*, Landmark Publishing Ltd, Ashbourne.

⁸⁵ Townley, C. H. A., Smith, F. D. and Peden, J. A. (1991), *The Industrial Railways of the Wigan Coalfield, Part One. West and South of Wigan*, Runpast Publishing, Cheltenham.

⁸⁶ Wigan Council, (2021), *Pennington and Wigan Flashes Local Nature Reserve*. Available online at: <https://www.wigan.gov.uk/Resident/Leisure/Greenheart/Greenheart.aspx>.

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Birchwood Forest Park⁸⁷. ROF Risley was also served by a railway, ROF Risley Branch of the GCR (site of) (MA05_0165), which may partially survive. After the war, it became the site of the design offices and laboratories for the United Kingdom's fledgling nuclear weapons and nuclear power programmes, in use for this purpose until 1991⁸⁸.

- 4.7.8 Built between 1965 and 1967, the M62 and the Birchwood motorway links had a huge impact on the Risley to Bamfurlong area in the last three decades of the 20th century. They enabled large-scale housing developments and modern industrial estates to be built outside of Manchester, Liverpool, Wigan and Warrington, but still be strategically placed within the centre of the motorway network.
- 4.7.9 The trend of the mid to late 20th century was decentralisation from the cities and towns, and the development of large scale, planned, mixed commercial and light industrial estates on earlier industrial sites. Development entailed new builds and some conversion. There was some continuation of heavy industry, particularly engineering. This increase in housing and infrastructure has made a particular impact on the areas around Birchwood. Despite the decline in industry, the 20th century was the greatest era of housebuilding. Improvements in the public transport systems and roads had perhaps the greatest impact on the character of Manchester outside the city core. These roads and railways allowed people to live away from the workplace. Private developers were responsible for planned estates of middle class semi-detached and detached houses⁸⁹.

⁸⁷ Eldridge, R. (2012), *Wartime Warrington*. Available online at: http://www.robineldridge.co.uk/?page_id=13400.

⁸⁸ Lancashire at War (2020), *Exploring the hidden history of War sites in Lancashire*. Available online at: <http://www.lancashireatwar.co.uk/>.

⁸⁹ Nevell, M. (2001), *Paddock lane farm, Warburton: An archaeological building survey of a 17th and 18th century farm complex*, University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, Manchester.

5 Built heritage overview

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides an overview of the built heritage resource within the Risley to Bamfurlong area (MA05). This overview is intended to assist in understanding the relative heritage value of assets within the study area, by identifying groups and common themes and types of built heritage assets.
- 5.1.2 The Risley to Bamfurlong area is located on the western edge of Greater Manchester. The landscape is characterised by rural villages, agricultural fields and expanding commuter settlements. Historically, the local vernacular was timber-framed buildings with thatched roofs. This vernacular has been superseded by post-medieval and modern brick buildings, both in the rural landscape and within villages and small towns. As a result, brick and slate have come to characterise the built environment within the study area. Rarer examples of higher status buildings constructed of timber frame and locally quarried sandstone provide important examples of early building forms.

5.2 Medieval (1066 – 1540)

- 5.2.1 There are no surviving buildings dating to the early medieval period within the Risley to Bamfurlong area. The earliest buildings within the study area are moated manor houses. They originate in the 12th and 13th centuries and are typically associated with isolated farmsteads and hamlets. At this time, the landscape was organised into manors which included settlements such as Lowton, Culcheth and Golborne. Moated sites are the most important type of medieval settlement surviving in the area of Culcheth. It has one of the highest concentrations of moated sites in north-west England (see Section 4.5). Within the Risley to Bamfurlong area, several moated sites contain halls, including Holcroft Hall (MA05_0033) and Lightshaw Hall (MA05_0045)⁹⁰. The halls all have heritage value derived from their timber framed traditional architecture and their history as indicators of status and social hierarchy within their region. Not constructed to a standardised building plan, halls developed locally using vernacular material including timber and stone. The setting of both Holcroft Hall and Lightshaw Hall includes agricultural farmland that reflects the medieval landscape and contributes to their heritage value. Within moated sites there may be potential for the archaeological remains of earlier building to be present (see Section 4.5). The presence of further moated sites within the study area, albeit without extant buildings, contributes to the group value of these assets.

⁹⁰ Lewis, J. (2000), *The Medieval Earthworks of the Hundred of West Derby: Tenorial Evidence and Physical Structure*. British Archaeological Reports.

5.3 Post medieval (1540 – 1901)

- 5.3.1 Timber continued to be the most used building material in the study area throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. Important early survivors of post medieval timber buildings include 37 Barn Lane (MA05_0054), Fair House Farmhouse (MA05_0038) and Brookhouse Farmhouse (MA05_0034). The Grade II listed Fair House Farmhouse (MA05_0038) was built in the 17th century. It has a timber framed structure which is concealed by later render. The building is an important example of timber framing in an area where survival of this building technique is poor. Brookhouse Farmhouse (MA05_0034) appears from the outside to be 18th century in date but is likely to be earlier, as a number of internal features, such as interior and oak floor beams, suggest a late 17th century origin.
- 5.3.2 Across the post-medieval period, improvements in brick production technology and the ready local availability of brick making material meant that buildings were increasingly constructed of brick. Early examples of the use of brick in buildings can be found at the Church of St Luke (MA05_0039) in Lowton, Golborne which was built in 1732 and Eaves Brow Farmhouse (MA05_0029) and Ashton Road Farmhouse (MA05_0035), both of which were built at the beginning of the 18th century. Pre-dating this, Lowton Hall (site of) (MA05_0107), a 17th century mansion, was also noted to be constructed of brick although the hall is no longer extant. Byrom Hall (MA05_0057) is the most notable example of an early brick-built building in the study area. The asset was built in 1713 to the north-east of Golborne. The landscape around the hall is flat and featureless, enhancing the visual prominence and allowing long range views of the Hey Brook to the east.
- 5.3.3 Due to the previously rural nature of much of the study area, a relatively large proportion of the designated built heritage assets are related to agriculture. They are either farmhouses or farm buildings and are typically brick built⁹¹. Many of these buildings date to the 18th and 19th century and belong to a period of agricultural improvement where greater efficiency was achieved by economic building design and refined agricultural practices. This improvement was reflected in agricultural buildings. Landowners engaged in large-scale reorganisation of their holdings and often completely rebuilt farmsteads. Examples of this type of farmstead include the early 19th century Hope Farmhouse (MA05_0047) and the late 18th century Springfield Farmhouse (MA05_0050), both of which have a largely rural context where the relationship between the farm buildings and the land can be readily understood. The survival of the agricultural setting contributes to the value of these buildings by aiding in the ready appreciation of their historic function.
- 5.3.4 The expansion of villages in the post-medieval period was due to an increase in local industry and their growth as commuter settlements for Manchester. The railway network arrived in the 1830s and 1840s. The growth of Newton-le-Willows as a commuter settlement

⁹¹ Brunskill, R. W. (1999), *Traditional Farm Buildings of Britain and their Conservation*, 3rd Edition, Victor Gollancz Ltd.

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is associated with the opening of Newton-le-Willows Station (MA05_0146) on the London and North Western Line (now the Liverpool to Manchester Line – Chat Moss). In the 50 years following the arrival of the railway in Newton-le-Willows the population increased five-fold⁹². The historic core of Newton-le-Willows is now designated as conservation area (MA05_0172) and includes the Church of St Peter (MA05_0145), built from 1892–1901 on the site of an earlier church.

- 5.3.5 Golborne, where the mining industry and the railways converged, saw the quickest growth. The mines and associated industries required a workforce. This resulted in the construction of inexpensive workers' housing. By the end of the post-medieval period Golborne had grown to become a small town. The Golborne Town Centre Conservation Area (MA05_0063) is primarily commercial in nature. Golborne prospered and developed because of the industrial development of the area including the growth of the coal mining industry. The Miners Memorial installed at the entrance to what was previously Golborne Colliery attests to this link. The Church of St Thomas (MA05_0037) at the northern boundary forms one of several focal points. The Church was designed by the architect Joseph Clarke and was built in 1850 to serve the town's rapidly growing population. Many of the buildings in the conservation area are remnants from Golborne's industrial age and have value as historical indicators of growing wealth and prosperity in the town. The mining infrastructure is no longer extant within the study area and most of the mining landscape has been returned to agricultural land. This has the effect of giving a previously industrialised village an incongruous rural nature.
- 5.3.6 The Park Road (Golborne) Conservation Area (MA05_0064) is a residential street characterised by large, detached properties dating from the late 19th century. The conservation area is situated at the southern boundary of Golborne and has a relatively rural feel when compared to the nearby town centre. The larger houses that make up the conservation area are a good indicator of the growing wealth in the town in the 19th century, with the upper classes being able to afford out of town housing away from Golborne Town Centre Conservation Area (MA05_0063). The housing outside of Golborne town centre would have been larger, with more space and open views, in comparison to the smaller houses within the town centre. The expansion of the town in the late 19th century meant that farms which had previously been on the outskirts of Golborne were now surrounded by residential properties. These include the Grade II listed Lawson Farmhouse (MA05_0056) and Grade II Listed Town Farmhouse (MA05_0036). The farmhouses reflect the earlier agricultural nature of the town and demonstrate the growth linked to industry overtaking the former character of the village. In the 19th century, after a sustained period of very little new church building nationally, the construction of new churches and reordering of existing churches gathered pace. This change was stimulated by the Gothic Revival, rapidly expanding populations and a recognition of the neglect that church buildings had suffered in the preceding centuries. Christ's Church (MA05_0048) in Croft was a

⁹² St Helens Council (2009), *High Street and Willow Park Conservation Area Appraisal*, St Helens Council.

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Commissioner's Church, which means that it was built with the help of a grant from the government as a result of the passing of the Church Building Acts of 1818 and 1824. The church was built in 1833 in local sandstone to the designs of the architect Edward Blore.

- 5.3.7 The 19th century was also a period when increasing freedoms were granted for other Christian denominations. The Roman Catholic Church of St Lewis (MA05_0027) in Little Town, Croft was built in 1827. It is relatively rare for being built between the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1791 and the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829. Although the 1791 Act had given Catholics freedom to practice their religion, their churches were explicitly forbidden from featuring steeples or bells. As such the Church of St Lewis is modest in design and similar in appearance to the non-conformist chapels of the time⁹³.
- 5.3.8 Rectories were often located adjacent to the parish church where the rector was based. However, unusually Newchurch Old Refectory (MA05_0030), the rectory to Newchurch Parish Church, Church Lane, Culcheth (MA05_0087) is located in open countryside away from the village centre. The rectory was built in 1812 in a rural location between Culcheth and Croft, both of which it served, despite the availability of space within Culcheth. It is separated from the expansion of Culcheth to the north and east by the former Wigan Junction Branch of the Great Central Railway (now Culcheth Linear Park) (MA05_0115). The setting of the rectory has a degree of seclusion and peacefulness, due to its large garden defined by boundaries of trees and tall hedgerows, set back from the A574 Warrington Road. The asset retains views out to the west and south-west over agricultural land which forms part of its setting. Wigshaw House (MA05_0031) was built at a similar time to Newchurch Old Refectory and is similarly located on the south side of the railway. The house has retained its setting which is formed by its garden, within which the house is set away from the road, behind boundaries of short hedges, stone walls and gate posts. Despite some development and modernisation around both assets, the link between them and their settings can still be understood, illustrating their historic agricultural context.
- 5.3.9 The expansion of urban settlements in the 19th century resulted in the overcrowding of traditional burial places and the creation of municipal cemeteries. These were often located on the outskirts of towns or cities, as is the case at Ince Cemetery on the outskirts of Wigan, which was laid out in the 1850s. The design for the cemetery included for the creation of both a Roman Catholic and Anglican chapel, as was characteristic of many cemeteries at the time. These are listed as Chapel approximately 117 metres to the south-west of Lodge to Ince Cemetery (MA05_0042) and Chapel approximately 60 metres to the south-west of Lodge to Ince Cemetery (MA05_0046). The chapels were designed by Alfred Waterhouse (1830–1905), a famous and prolific architect of public buildings in the Neo-Gothic style. Notable examples of his work include Manchester Town Hall and the Natural History Museum in London. This association adds to the heritage value of the assets.

⁹³ Historic England (2017), *Introduction to Heritage Assets: 19th and 20th Century Roman Catholic Churches*, Historic England.

5.4 Modern (1901 – present)

- 5.4.1 The modern period saw the collapse of the mining industry around Golborne and general economic decline in the first half of the 20th century. With the rapid growth of villages and the overspill of populations from industrial urban centres came an acknowledgment of the need for social housing provision. Settlements such as Culcheth, Croft, Risley, Birchwood, Golborne and Lowton expanded in the latter half of the 20th century with large areas of residential houses being constructed in a relatively short time. This wrought a substantial change to the landscape of the study area. Farmsteads which had once stood isolated in a landscape of agricultural fields were now, either demolished, or surrounded by 20th century residential houses and streets. Striking examples of this trend include the 18th century Town Farmhouse (MA05_0036) and 17th century Lawson’s Farmhouse and attached garden wall (MA05_0056), both on the edge of Golborne; the early 18th century Parkers Farm (MA05_0147) and Barn adjoining Parkers Farm (MA05_0148) in Birchwood; and Brookhouse Farmhouse (MA05_0034) in Culcheth. The loss of the historic agricultural context of these assets means that their heritage value is now largely derived from their architectural and archaeological interest.
- 5.4.2 Despite the rapid spread of housing within the study area in the 20th century, many farmsteads have retained their agricultural setting due to being protected from expansion by barriers such as the Great Central Railway. These include examples such as Aye Bridge Farmhouse (MA05_0092) and Aye Bridge Farm Barn (MA05_0093), Laburnum Cottage (MA05_0127), Willowpool, Birchalls Farm and White’s Farm (MA05_0129) and Glaziers Lane Farm, Culcheth and Swallow Barn (MA05_0130). The survival of the agricultural setting of these assets contributes to their heritage value by aiding in the ready appreciation of their historic function.
- 5.4.3 Newchurch Hospital Conservation Area (MA05_0123) centres around the Newchurch Hospital, which dates to 1903 when it was originally built as “cottage homes” for children, later becoming a residential care facility. The core of the area comprises a picturesque group of buildings in the Arts and Crafts style dating from the turn of the century, arranged in a clearly defined plan in a setting of mature lawns and woods. The overall effect is strongly reminiscent of the early Garden-Suburb movement with which the site is contemporary.
- 5.4.4 Military sites, such as ROF Risley (MA05_0124), were catalysts for the development of Risley and Culcheth, with a significant amount of housing built to accommodate factory workers and personnel. Many of the main road systems in the area, such as the A574 Warrington Road, existed prior to the development of the military site. The housing at ROF Risley was all built in the same style, with historic mapping showing clusters of H-shaped buildings used for accommodation. However, the housing has since been demolished and mostly replaced by spreads of residential houses. The current residential houses on the former sites are not constructed in the same style but utilise the same spaces of land and similar street layouts.

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- 5.4.5 In the later modern period, the motorway network was a driver for change as it allowed many areas to become a commuter belt for the larger nearby towns and cities such as Manchester, Warrington and Wigan. This led to the rapid expansion, and creation, of towns such as Risley and Birchwood (see Section 4.7).
- 5.4.6 Today, the study area retains significant portions of its rural agricultural character, but during the latter half of the 20th century significant expansion of urban areas took place. Villages such as Culcheth, Croft, Risley, Birchwood and Golborne have seen expansion due to the large amount of social housing built, which has typically consisted of two-storey terraced and semi-detached houses.

6 Research potential

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The North West England Regional Research Framework⁹⁴ provides an introduction to the key research themes in the region by period. A focus for further research-led investigation in the Risley to Bamfurlong area (MA05) could be provided by reflecting on the known and potential historic environment interest of the land required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme, and drawing on the general themes identified in the regional research framework.
- 6.1.2 Research themes for further investigation will be set out more fully in a Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS), which will be produced post-deposition of the hybrid Bill. The HERDS covers all aspects of the historic environment including built heritage, archaeology and the historic landscape.

6.2 General

- 6.2.1 Linear schemes present the opportunity to provide a representative sample of material from a variety of topographic and geographical zones. They also allow techniques of archaeological investigation to be tested over different areas and geological substrates. HS2 presents the opportunity to investigate:
- can archaeological evaluation techniques be improved, particularly using targeted evaluation, metal-detecting or surface artefact collection as appropriate based on a wider landscape assessment including historic landscape characterisation and remote sensing?;
 - do changes in the landscape relate to climate change and can these be understood and identified?;
 - how were late Holocene peat sequences formed and how did they change the landscape creating the mosslands west of Manchester?;
 - how were mossland resources utilised from prehistoric people exploiting wetland resources to medieval and post-medieval utilisation of the peat for fuel and mosslands as agricultural land?;
 - how can undertaking palaeoenvironmental sampling, including pollen, plant remains, and insect remains, help to understand the environment of the Risley to Bamfurlong area from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period?;

⁹⁴ Research Frameworks (2021), *The North West England Regional Research Framework*. Available online at: <https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>.

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- how can undertaking scientific techniques help to provide an improved chronology of archaeological remains? There should be a focus on the prehistoric period and the early medieval period where the understanding of human activity in the Risley to Bamfurlong area is poor;
- can historic landscape characterisation, documentary, and topographical studies of landscape be combined to understand how building types, settlements, farming landscapes and field developed from the end of the Roman period to the modern period?; and
- can palaeoenvironmental analysis of deposits help to build on the sequence of environmental data in existence for Cheshire described in 'Development-led palaeoenvironmental work in Cheshire: a review'⁹⁵

6.3 Prehistoric

6.3.1 The prehistoric period includes remains from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age. All of these periods are poorly represented and understood in the Risley to Bamfurlong area. HS2 offers the opportunity to investigate:

- can a representative sample of prehistoric archaeological material from a variety of topographic and geographical zones be collected?;
- is it possible to target prominent raised positions on riverbanks and within waterlogged areas such as mounds for Mesolithic and Neolithic assemblages? These assemblages may represent the remains of temporary, seasonal or permanent hunting, gathering or agricultural activity;
- can the relationship between woodland clearance and the development of agriculture be better understood?;
- when were individual wetlands areas formed and how did this change the landscape around the wetlands?;
- is it possible to characterise the use of wetlands during the prehistoric period? Wetland areas saw continual activity from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age;
- if it is possible to understand the role of wetlands as areas for votive deposits? With particular reference to the Bronze and Iron Age; and
- is there any potential for bog bodies or the use of bogs for ritual deposition?

6.4 Roman

6.4.1 Roman settlement is predominantly associated with large forts and settlements at Manchester, Warrington, Wigan and Wilderspool. There is a lesser understanding of the

⁹⁵ Huntley J. (2020), *Development-led palaeoenvironmental work in Cheshire: a review*, Journal of the Chester Archaeological Society 90, P123-159.

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Roman rural hinterland within the Risley to Bamfurlong area. HS2 offers the opportunity to investigate:

- what was the agricultural regime and landscape of the area like during the Roman period?;
- what was the extent of rural settlement in the Roman period and how did this reflect continuity from the Iron Age?;
- how did the Risley to Bamfurlong area act as the Roman rural hinterland for the forts at Manchester, Warrington, and Wigan?; and
- what extent did the Roman military presence impact on the surrounding countryside in order to provide sufficient food for the army?

6.5 Early medieval

6.5.1 Evidence for the early medieval period is confined to documentary sources and there is little archaeological evidence within the Risley to Bamfurlong area. HS2 offers the opportunity to investigate:

- did late Roman sites have continuity into the early medieval period? This is to understand early medieval rural settlement through better scientific dating of excavated sites;
- what was the extent of settlement in the early medieval period given the predominance of marginal land including wetlands?;
- can parish boundaries be investigated in order to further our understanding of early medieval land use?;
- do stratified deposits contain palaeoenvironmental material and can they help understand the surrounding environment?; and
- can the study of river basins and valley bottoms help to understand erosion sequences potentially associated with the intake of fields and woodland clearance?

6.6 Medieval

6.6.1 Medieval settlement consisted of farmsteads and hamlets associated with agriculture land use in the Risley to Bamfurlong area. The area appears not to have been densely settled reflecting the extent of wetlands. HS2 offers the opportunity to investigate:

- how can the analysis of peat, through palaeoenvironmental work, enhance our knowledge of the rights of turbury?;
- could combining palaeoenvironmental analysis with detailed historical analysis enable a better understanding of whether the rights of turbury were implemented here and what effect did it have on these wetland areas?;
- what effect did assarting of marginal land such as woodland, heathland and wetlands have on the development of agriculture?; and

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- does the distribution of moated sites reflect the distribution of manors west of Manchester or is it instead a reflection of the topographic and geological conditions of the area?

6.7 Post-medieval

6.7.1 During the post-medieval period the Risley to Bamfurlong area became increasingly industrialised associated with the mining industries and the draining of mosslands. HS2 offers the opportunity to investigate:

- how archaeology can inform our understanding of climatic events, such as the Little Ice Age, and river silting during this period;
- if non-intrusive survey can inform our understanding of the extent and location of battlefield remains from the English Civil War such as the purported Battle of Lowton Common;
- where does pre-18th century enclosure survive in the region?;
- how do ecological changes, linked to agricultural improvement, in particular the draining of mosses, impact upon the wider landscape? This could be evaluated across the route of the Proposed Scheme, as landscape transects and linked to the documentary and topographical study of landscape and settlement;
- how did temporary areas of construction and industry change, develop and impact upon the landscape? In particular, the construction of the Bridgewater Canal, the Manchester Ship Canal and various railway branch lines;
- what evidence is there for early coal mining on the Lancashire Coalfield and does it suggest a continuation from coal mining in earlier periods?; and
- how did the extractive industries develop during this period especially early coal extraction sites on the Lancashire Coalfield?

6.8 Modern

6.8.1 The modern period saw widespread industrial decline in the Risley to Bamfurlong area but also saw a number of important military sites established. HS2 offers the opportunity to investigate:

- how and why did the mining industry decline in the first half of the 20th century?; and
- how can the former site of ROF Risley, and the associated accommodation blocks, inform our understanding of military industrial production? The location and character of former military sites should be studied and how they have been adapted for re-use.

7 List of acronyms

Table 1: List of acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ACA	Archaeological Character Areas
ADS	Archaeological Data Service
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ASZ	Archaeological Sub Zones
BID	Background Information and Data
CA	Community Area
ES	Environmental Statement
EUS	Extensive Urban Survey
GWSI	Generic Written Scheme of Investigation
HER	Historic Environment Record
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
HLC	Historic Landscape Character/Characterisation
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NHLC	National Historic Landscape Character/Characterisation
NGR	National Grid Reference
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
PRoW	Public Right of Way
SMR	Scope and Methodology Report
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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Appendix A: Historic environment detailed gazetteer

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MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

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Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0001

**Asset name: Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-East)
(site of)**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 365930 395132

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Military camp

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4092/1/3
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0002	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-West) (site of)
MA05_0003	Accommodation for ROF Risley (East) (site of)
MA05_0004	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Central) (site of)
MA05_0005	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Southern) (site of)
MA05_0009	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Western) (site of)
MA05_0124	ROF Risley Munitions Factory (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Second World War housing, which was built to house factory workers. This asset has been demolished. [1] Any archaeological remains are likely ephemeral due to the temporary nature of the accommodation. It is part of the former ROF Risley munitions factory and is associated with the former accommodation blocks in the North-West (MA05_0002), East (MA05_0003), Central (MA05_0004), Southern (MA05_0005) and Western (MA05_0009) areas.

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

The asset's value is derived from its archaeological interest, with the potential to enhance our knowledge of the role of the ROF Risley Munitions factory, and its workers in the Second World War. However, any archaeological remains are likely ephemeral due to the temporary nature of the accommodation.

Heritage value: Low

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Sources:

- 1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10598>

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Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

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Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0002

**Asset name: Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-West)
(site of)**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 365110 395000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Military camp

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4092/1/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0001	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-East) (site of)
MA05_0003	Accommodation for ROF Risley (East) (site of)
MA05_0004	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Central) (site of)
MA05_0005	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Southern) (site of)
MA05_0009	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Western) (site of)
MA05_0124	ROF Risley Munitions Factory (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Second World War housing, which was built to house factory workers. The asset has been demolished. [1] Any archaeological remains are likely ephemeral due to the temporary nature of the accommodation. It is part of the former ROF Risley munitions factory and is associated with the former accommodation blocks in the North-East (MA05_0001), East (MA05_0003), Central (MA05_0004), Southern (MA05_0005) and Western (MA05_0009) areas.

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset's value is derived from its archaeological interest, with the potential to enhance our knowledge of the role of the ROF Risley Munitions factory, and its workers in the Second World War. However, any archaeological remains are likely ephemeral due to the temporary nature of the accommodation.

Heritage value: Low

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Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10597>

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BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

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Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0003

Asset name: Accommodation for ROF Risley (East) (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 366350 394700

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Military camp

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4092/1/4
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0001	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-East) (site of)
MA05_0002	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-West) (site of)
MA05_0004	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Central) (site of)
MA05_0005	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Southern) (site of)
MA05_0009	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Western) (site of)
MA05_0124	ROF Risley Munitions Factory (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of Second World War housing, which was built to house factory workers. [1] The asset has been demolished and the remains of the site have been built on. The chance of survival for any archaeological remains is slim due to the extent of the housing estate which is now present on the site. It is part of the former ROF Risley munitions factory and is associated with the former accommodation blocks in the North-East (MA05_0001), North-West (MA05_0002), Central (MA05_0004), Southern (MA05_0005) and Western (MA05_0009) areas.

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset's value is derived from its archaeological interest, with the potential to enhance our knowledge of the role of the ROF Risley Munitions factory, and its workers in the Second World War. However, any archaeological remains are likely ephemeral due to the temporary nature of the accommodation.

Heritage value: Low

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Historic Environment

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MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10599>

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BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0004

Asset name: Accommodation for ROF Risley (Central) (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 365770 394450

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Military camp

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4092/1/5
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0001	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-East) (site of)
MA05_0002	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-West) (site of)
MA05_0003	Accommodation for ROF Risley (East) (site of)
MA05_0005	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Southern) (site of)
MA05_0009	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Western) (site of)
MA05_0124	ROF Risley Munitions Factory (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Second World War housing, which was built to house factory workers. [1] The asset has been demolished and the remains of the site is now the site of Taylor Business Park. Any archaeological remains are likely ephemeral due to the temporary nature of the accommodation for ROF Risley and were likely removed during the construction of Taylor Business Park. It is part of the former ROF Risley munitions factory and is associated with the former accommodation blocks in the North-East (MA05_0001), North-West (MA05_0002), East (MA05_0003), Southern (MA05_0005) and Western (MA05_0009) areas.

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset holds value due to its potential archaeological interest, although this is limited as any remains are likely to be ephemeral due to the temporary nature of the accommodation and were likely removed during construction of Taylor Business Park.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10600>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0005

Asset name: Accommodation for ROF Risley (Southern) (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 365270 393620

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Military camp

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4092/1/6
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0001	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-East) (site of)
MA05_0002	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-West) (site of)
MA05_0003	Accommodation for ROF Risley (East) (site of)
MA05_0004	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Central) (site of)
MA05_0009	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Western) (site of)
MA05_0124	ROF Risley Munitions Factory (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Second World War housing, which was built to house factory workers. The location now houses HMP Risley and all buildings relating to ROF Risley appear to have been demolished. [1] Any archaeological remains associated with this asset are likely ephemeral due to the temporary nature of the accommodation, with any remains likely removed during the construction of HMP Risley. It is part of the former ROF Risley munitions factory and is associated with the former accommodation blocks in the North-East (MA05_0001), North-West (MA05_0002), East (MA05_0003), Central (MA05_0004) and Western (MA05_0009) areas.

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset holds value due to its potential archaeological interest. However, any remains are likely ephemeral due to the temporary nature of the accommodation and were likely removed during the construction of HMP Risley.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10601>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0006

Asset name: HMS Aerial

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 365950 394050

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Military college

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4374
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

An air radio maintenance facility, which later became an air electrical school. It may have once had a landing strip. [1] The asset has since been demolished and a lake is currently in the location of the asset.

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its potential archaeological interest, as it may yield remains of a landing strip and the maintenance facility.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10602>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0007

Asset name: Holcroft Moss

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-314b

National Grid Reference: 368460 393260

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned

Period(s): Prehistoric,
Roman,
Early medieval, and
Medieval.

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 7474
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Holcroft Moss is an island of raised peat bog, which is bounded by the M62 to the north and Former Wigan Branch of the Grand Central Railway (GCR) to the west.

The moss has been designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) due to the fact that it has never been cut for peat. Preservation of archaeological and environmental material is also likely to be exceptionally high in the peat deposits.

Holcroft Moss is the last remaining area of unimproved moss lands in a larger area of former moss lands. Most of the remainder of the area has either been improved for agriculture or used for extractive industries. Holcroft Moss contains a peat deposit sequence dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period. Pollen diagrams show that the moss has good evidence for continual human disturbance from the Neolithic onwards. [1]

The moss is likely to have formed in 4,000 BC when it was an extensive reed swamp fringed by fen carr characterised by alder and willows. Analysis of pollen diagrams suggests that there was a series of vegetation changes from this period until the 19th century. This indicated woodland clearance from the Neolithic period onwards and evidence for the appearance of cereal pollen. [2]

Setting description:

Holcroft Moss is the last remaining area of unimproved moss lands in a larger area of former moss lands. Most of the remainder of the area has either been improved for agriculture or used for extractive industries. Whilst the surrounding moss lands provide an important context for the asset they have been altered and adapted.

The setting does not contribute to the value of the asset.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as it is an unimproved mossland deposit. Due to good preservation conditions found in peat deposits the moss has the potential to preserve archaeological artefacts, ecofacts and paleoenvironmental remains. The paleoenvironmental remains have the potential to provide evidence of changes in the environment dating from the prehistoric period to the present day.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH22461>
- 2 Leah, M. D. Wells, C. E. Appleby, C. Huckerby, E. (1997), The Wetlands of Cheshire, Lancaster University.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0008

Asset name: Kingnall Hall (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364850 395220

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Manor house

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 613/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A medieval moated manor that was once the seat of the Urmston family in the 16th and 17th centuries. The asset is no longer extant and the site is now a farm. [1] A short length of pond may be the remains of one arm of the moat. This asset includes both the former manor and the surrounding moat.

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset holds value due to its potential archaeological interest. Previous phases of buildings may be present and the infilled moat may contain paleoenvironmental information.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8676>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0009

Asset name: Accommodation for ROF Risley (Western) (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364309 394087

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Military camp

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4092/1/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0001	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-East) (site of)
MA05_0002	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-West) (site of)
MA05_0003	Accommodation for ROF Risley (East) (site of)
MA05_0004	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Central) (site of)
MA05_0005	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Southern) (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An area of temporary housing estates to the west of the Ordnance factory at Risley. They were presumably built to house the workers for the factory. The asset has been demolished and is no longer extant. [1] Any archaeological remains are likely ephemeral due to the temporary nature of the accommodation. It is part of the former ROF Risley munitions factory and is associated with the former accommodation blocks in the North-East (MA05_0001), North-West (MA05_0002), East (MA05_0003), Central (MA05_0004) and Southern (MA05_0005) areas.

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its potential archaeological interest.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10596>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0012

Asset name: Site of 17th century glasshouse (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 365000 395000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Glass works

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 622/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a 17th century glasshouse. The precise location has not been fully identified. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset holds value due to its potential archaeological interest as the remains of a 17th century glasshouse.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8767>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0014

Asset name: Kenyon Junction Station (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364300 396400

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway station

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2462
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a 19th century railway station, which joined the Liverpool and Manchester tracks in 1831. The Leigh line was later closed and the station was demolished. [1]

Setting description:

Although the station is no longer extant, the railway line remains as does the former station house. The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset holds value due to its potential archaeological interest as the remains of an early railway station.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8800>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0015

Asset name: Ratcliffe House Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 366650 394750

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2643/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A two-storey, two window brown brick farmhouse with a slate roof. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set amongst farm buildings and within agricultural land. It is also surrounded by mature trees. The agricultural setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it allows the farmhouse to be understood within its rural and agricultural context.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has architectural and historic interest as a good example of an early 20th century farmhouse.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8829>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0016

Asset name: Site of medieval chapel (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 366160 394980

Asset class/type and dates

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

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 608/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Before the Reformation there was a Chapel of Ease at Culcheth called Trinity Church but also known as Newchurch. Culcheth had its own chapel of ease since 1528, due to the inconvenient distance to Winwick church. In 1662, the four Culcheth estates of Culcheth, Holcroft, Risley and Peasefurlong were made into a separate civil parish, but still within the ecclesiastical parish of Winwick. In 1691 a tower was added to the chapel. The church was rebuilt in 1743 as a plain brick structure. In 1845 a separate ecclesiastical parish of Culcheth and Kenyon was created. The church was destroyed by fire in April 1903 and was rebuilt in the following year in the Norman style. [1]

Setting description:

The 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 remains of a church with several buildings phases possibly surviving.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshireservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8729>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0017

Asset name: Possible geological features (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 367420 393120

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2723
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Possible geological features. An area of light soil with a series of six adjacent rings to the north over a distance of approximately 180m. These rings may possibly be the remains of prehistoric funerary monuments known as round barrows. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset has value due to its archaeological interest as a possible example of prehistoric ring barrows.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8870>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0018

Asset name: Circular cropmark (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 367600 393400

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Circular enclosure

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2724
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Undated circular cropmark, visible on aerial photographs and may be a slight earthwork in pasture. Although this asset is undated, similar enclosures date to the Roman and Prehistoric periods. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological interest as similar enclosures date to the Prehistoric and Roman periods.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8871>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0020

Asset name: Hole Mill (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 368220 394000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Watermill

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2663/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A possible medieval mill. The Holcroft family erected a mill near Holcroft Hall on land still known as Hole Mill. There are earthworks of a former mill on the banks of the Glaze Brook, overgrown with scrub. These were recorded during North-West Wetlands Survey fieldwork but inspection was difficult. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located adjacent to the Glaze Brook, which was used as a power source for the mill. A farm is adjacent to where the former site was, and there is a line of trees obscuring views towards the Glaze Brook. The setting makes a negative contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its archaeological interest as the remains of a former medieval mill.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8886>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0022

Asset name: Cropmark enclosure (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 366450 394400

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Drainage ditch

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2764
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A cropmark enclosure that has three sides with an angular enclosure and surrounding linear features. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its archaeological interest although the survival and extent is unknown.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8895>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0025

Asset name: Barrow Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 362906 395385

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

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

References

References: NHLE: 1068477
HER: 15306.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A farmhouse with "IB 1763" (Ivan Bates) inscribed on a newel post. The building is built from brick in English garden wall bond with a 20th century tile roof. There is a double-depth central staircase plan with three storeys and gable chimney stacks. The rear wall, as well as much of the front and left, has been rebuilt in the 19th and 20th centuries. The interior has ovolo-moulded floor beams with ogee stops to the principal rooms and an inglenook fireplace with a massive curved ovolo-moulded bressumer beam. The interior also has a dogleg stair with roll-moulded handrail, closed string with pulvinated frieze and dated plain rectangular newel post at half-landing. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is an 18th century farmhouse located within a working farmyard with expansive views over open agricultural land to the east. It is located on Kenyon Lane, a quiet road, with the asset experiencing little in the way of passing traffic. The asset is one of a number of isolated farmsteads in a quiet rural location. The local topography allows for long-range views out across the open-agricultural land to the east which currently and historically creates the setting of the asset. A distinct tree line, within the views to the east of the asset, denotes the line of the former Great Central Railway (GCR). The setting has a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historic and architectural interest as a good surviving example of an 18th century farmhouse. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as the asset has maintained its agricultural setting and historic context.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1068477>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0026

Asset name: Sundial adjacent to west entrance of church of St. Luke

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 361548 397781

Asset class/type and dates

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

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

References

References: NHLE: 1068478
HER: 4073.2.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0039	Church of St Luke

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 18th century sundial with a vase-type baluster shaft with scalloped base and classical enrichment above a collar, including an egg and dart band. The head is partially damaged and the dial and gnomon are missing. [1]

Setting description:

The setting is formed by the enclosed grounds of the Church of St. Luke, which the asset is directly within. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and historic interest, and group value with the Grade II listed Church of St Luke (MA05_0039). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it has maintained a relationship with the church grounds which form its historic context.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1068478>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0027

Asset name: Church of St Lewis

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 363975 394320

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Roman Catholic church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139383
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0049	St Lewis Presbytery

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A catholic church constructed around 1827. It is constructed of brown brick with a slate roof and is rectangular in shape with a gable pediment and three window bays. There is no separate chancel and nave in the interior. [1]

Setting description:

The asset forms a group, and shares a setting, with the adjacent presbytery and the church school across the road to the north. It is relatively diminutive in scale but imposing in its location due to the open setting and surrounding graveyard, which creates a sense of space. The setting is formed by the cohesive link between the small group of assets and the local parish which they serve.

Asset value assessment:

The church has value due to the architectural interest, which includes the original elements that are still extant. The setting adds value to the asset, as it forms a cohesive link between the small group of buildings, including St Lewis Presbytery (MA05_0049), and the local parish which they serve.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139383>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0028

Asset name: Well in garden number 119

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 363986 394368

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Covered well

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139384
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A yellow sandstone slab cover with rope winding gear. Likely early 19th century and covering an 18th century well or earlier. It is now in the garden of a modern house, but this area was formerly part of the grounds of the 19th century farm cottage adjoining. There are two vertical side cheeks and an inclined rear slab, secured by wrought iron cramps and supporting a flat cover slab. [1]

Setting description:

The asset was originally associated with an adjacent post-medieval farm. The farmyard would have created the setting, but this has been diminished by the construction of a more modern residential property. The well is now located within the garden of that house. The setting makes a negative contribution to the value of the asset, as the relationship with the post-medieval farm has been diminished and the historic context cannot be understood.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its historical interest, as a rare surviving 18th century well.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139384>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0029

Asset name: Eaves Brow Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-306b

National Grid Reference: 363816 393118

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139385
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A farmhouse, possibly built in 1703 and constructed of brown brick with a slate roof with two storeys and two bays. It has a studded door on strap hinges in a heavy frame with transom and mullion casements. The facade is built in Flemish bond using 18th century bricks but with 17th century bricks in the gable. The interior has ledged and battened doors with bevelled beams. The adjacent barn is built of small bricks with a stone slate roof. The sandstone ridge and eaves gutter is much altered. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is a former farmhouse located at the junction of Spring Lane and New Lane to the south of Croft. The house was located to the north-west corner of a farmyard, although the associated farm buildings appear to have been converted into separate residential dwellings. The farmland and possible orchard that surrounded the farmhouse has now been converted into a garden for the house, which has diminished the value of the setting through loss of agricultural association. The asset retains a rural outlook to the east and west, despite the expansion of Croft to the north. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its architectural interest which includes the original elements that are still extant, such as the original brickwork and interior features including the beams.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139385>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0030

Asset name: Newchurch Old Refectory

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 365407 394620

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Vicarage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139386
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former rectory and now private dwelling, constructed in 1812 of red brick with a slate roof. It is two storeys high with three bays, with a two storey and three bay wing to the south. The interior has six panel doors, a staircase with cut and bracketed string, and panelled window shutters. The asset was constructed to the south of Culcheth and served both the parishes of Culcheth and Croft, and has a historical association to the 'New Church' in Culcheth. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located on Warrington Road, to the south of Culcheth and is a former rectory that served the adjacent parishes of both Culcheth and Croft. Despite the availability of space within Culcheth the rectory was constructed in an out of town location probably to take advantage of the rural setting. To the west of the asset is open agricultural land, which consists of large parcels of relatively flat land with the asset commanding long range views. To the east of the asset is large parcels of agricultural land and Taylor Business Park. Views of Taylor Business Park are obscured by a wooded copse directly adjacent to the asset, which allows the asset to retain much of its rural setting. The asset enjoys a degree of seclusion and peace due to its location set well back from the A574 Warrington Road with well-defined boundaries of mature vegetation. It is separated from the expansion of Culcheth to the north and east by the former Wigan Branch line of the Great Central Railway (now Culcheth Linear Park) (MA05_0115). The setting of the asset positively contributes to its heritage value as it retains its garden and traditional rural location between Culcheth and Croft.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds historical value due to its association with the 'New Church' in Culcheth. The setting of the

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

asset positively contributes to its heritage value as it retains its garden and traditional rural location between Culcheth and Croft.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139386>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0031

Asset name: Wigshaw House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364765 394790

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139387
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Early 19th century house, constructed of red brick with a stone slate roof, two storeys and three bays. A moulded doorframe with bracketed transom and plain elliptical fanlight under a rubbed elliptical arch is flanked by a rebated brick reveal. Framed battened, and studded door with false strap hinges. The windows have recessed sashes with glazing bars, stone sills and flat skewback lintels. The building is finished with flush moulded and bracketed eaves cornice, sandstone ridges and gable end stacks. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is prominently located at the junction of Wigshaw Lane and Glaziers Lane, with its principal façade facing the road. It is on the edge of a small rural hamlet which has remained separate from nearby Culcheth due to the presence of the former Wigan Branch Line of the Great Central Railway to the north-east. The setting of the house is its garden, within which the house is set away from the road behind low boundaries such as short hedges, stone walls and gate posts. To the west there are views from within this setting towards agricultural land, which further contribute to the value of the asset by expressing its rural character. The large garden surrounding the house and the open agricultural land to the west allow for a peaceful and quiet setting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The 19th century building has architectural value due to being a good example of a relatively unaltered Georgian house. Although much of the value of the asset is derived from its architectural value, the setting adds to this value. This is due to the asset still maintaining its large surrounding garden and a relationship with land that was formerly an orchard.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139387>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0032

Asset name: Kenyon Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364548 395822

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1159636
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0052	Lodge to Kenyon Hall and adjacent gate piers
MA05_0136	Kenyon Hall park

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An early 19th century former residence, which later became a private school and is now a Golf Club House. It has been altered since its construction. It is constructed of rendered and whitened red brick, and formerly had a slate roof but a large section is now flat. The building is two storeys high with a six bay entrance to the north, a seven bay return to the east with a two storey and three window segmental projection, and a seven bay garden front to the south with a single storey three window segmental projection. [1] The asset retains an association with a Lodge (MA05_0052) and Kenyon Hall Park (MA05_0136). The former post-medieval park belonging to this asset has been identified during the Remote Sensing survey. [2] This asset is not to be confused with Kenyon Hall Farm, which is 3km to the south-west.

Setting description:

The setting is formed by the surrounding golf course, which in turn consists of grass expanses and large mature trees. This allows for a peaceful feel to the setting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset, as the asset has retained a peaceful and quiet setting.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its architectural interest, including the original elements which are still extant. It also has group value due to retaining its association with its Lodge (MA05_0052) and Kenyon Hall Park (MA05_0136). The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset, as the asset has retained a peaceful and quiet setting.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1159636>
- 2 BID HE-005-0MA05

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0033

Asset name: Holcroft Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315-R1

National Grid Reference: 367979 395162

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Hall house

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

References

References: NHLE: 1159651
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 15th to early 16th century farmhouse which was later enlarged in the 18th century and subsequently altered. It is constructed of rendered brick with a slate roof, two storeys and an attic high and has four bays including an added wing. There is also a small porch projection with stone coping and kneelers and a large chimney stack. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is formed by the enclosed agricultural landscape which surrounds the building. Although the surrounding landscape is enclosed, the area is wide and provides long range views in most directions. This makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it has retained its agricultural setting and can be understood in its historic context.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural interest, including the original elements which are still extant, particularly in the interior. The asset also has historical value, as it is said to be the place Maud Holcroft married Captain Blood. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it has retained its agricultural setting and can be understood in its historic context.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1159651>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0034

Asset name: Brookhouse Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 365123 395160

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1159673
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former farmhouse that was built in 1744, constructed of whitened small bricks and originally having a stone slate roof although the roof is now comprised of small Welsh slates. The building is two storeys high with three bays. The interior has reused bevelled oak floor beams and oak roof timbers, which suggests 17th century origins. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the farmhouse has been chiefly lost as the residential development of Culcheth has spread to fill in the gaps toward the artificial boundary created by the presence of the Great Central Railway line. The farmhouse is now no longer surrounded by open agricultural fields but by modern housing developments and estates, leaving the asset mostly incongruous within its surroundings. However, the asset is set back from the road within a large front garden with a barn alongside it, which allows for legibility in contrast to the surrounding houses. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural interest, particularly from the interior and the reused oak floor beams, dating to the 17th century.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1159673>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0035

Asset name: Ashton Road Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318-L1

National Grid Reference: 359891 398961

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

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

References

References: NHLE: 1162886
HER: 4237.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A farmhouse dated to 1704 with an inscribed tablet above the door that reads "HH 1704". It is constructed of brown brick with a stone slate roof and is two storeys high with two bays and a central entrance including a four-panel door with a flat hood. There are also two three-light casements on each floor, and gable chimney stacks. [1]

Setting description:

The setting has been largely altered from its original agricultural landscape. There has been some return to the previous rural nature since the closure of Edge Green Colliery that was previously located to the north of the asset. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds architectural value due to the original 18th century elements of the building which are still extant.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162886>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0036

Asset name: Town Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317-L1

National Grid Reference: 360342 397186

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

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

References

References: NHLE: 1162917
HER: 3169.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0158 Barn immediately south of Town Farmhouse (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

An 18th century Grade II listed farmhouse built in Flemish bond brick with a slate roof and a three-unit two-storey plan. An inscribed tablet above the door reads "EPH 1740". The door between the first and second bays has a semi-circular arch above a recessed brick panel. The farmhouse also has three ridge chimney stacks and rendered sides. [1] The asset may be associated with the remains of a barn to the south (MA05_0158).

Setting description:

The setting of the building has been diminished due to the construction of modern residential buildings and the development of the road system. This has made a negative contribution to the overall heritage value of the asset as the asset can no longer be understood within its original setting.

Asset value assessment:

The building has architectural value due to the original elements of the building which are still extant.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162917>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0037

Asset name: Church of St Thomas

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 360736 398174

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

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

References

References: NHLE: 1162930
HER: 15301.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0063 Golborne Town Centre Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A church constructed around 1850 and designed by Joseph Clarke. It is built of snecked stone with a clay tile roof, and includes a nave and chancel with a south aisle and a porch, a west tower, a northern chapel and a five-bay aisle under a pitched roof. The interior contains a chamfered nave arcade on circular columns with moulded capitals and arch-braced roof trusses. Other features include a timber pulpit, panelling, stalls and pews, a carved stone font and stained glass windows. The vestry doors have crocketed ogee-arched hoods. [1] The asset is also within the Golborne Town Centre Conservation Area (MA05_0063).

Setting description:

The church is set within a residential area of Golborne and is surrounded by its own grounds with large mature trees obscuring the street from view. This has allowed the church to retain a peaceful setting and atmosphere within its grounds. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it has retained its peaceful setting despite urbanisation in the local area. The asset is within the Golborne Town Centre Conservation Area (MA05_0063).

Asset value assessment:

The church holds architectural and historical value as it was designed by the architect Joseph Clarke. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the heritage value as it has maintained a peaceful setting despite increased urbanisation within the local area.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162930>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0038

Asset name: Fair House Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 363634 397537

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

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

References

References: NHLE: 1162964
HER: 5447.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Fair House farmhouse is a 17th century building. It is a timber-framed structure which is concealed in render with a slate roof. Additions have been made in brick and the building has also been previously repaired. The front of the building has a three-unit entrance plan with five bays and is two storeys high with a chimney stack on the rear slope. The interior includes back-to-back inglenook fireplaces with smoking hoods. The building is a good example of a timber-framed building in an area where little remains. [1]

Setting description:

The setting is formed by the agricultural landscape to the south, which allows for views across open fields and agricultural landscape to the south. The asset is contained within its own plot of land with a garden to the south and north of the farmhouse. A line of mature trees to the north and south screen the asset from the road and allow for a peaceful atmosphere. These elements combine to make a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The building holds architectural value as a well preserved example of a timber framed building, in an area where few of these remain. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it is contained within its own large garden with trees to the north and south.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162964>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0039

Asset name: Church of St Luke

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 361571 397784

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

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

References

References: NHLE: 1162972
HER: 4073.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA05_0026	Sundial adjacent to west entrance of church of St. Luke
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MA05_0040	Village stocks against St. Luke's churchyard wall
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Church of St Luke is an Episcopal chapel built in 1732 in the form of a cross and enlarged in 1813, with the bell tower being the largest addition. It is built in brown brick with a slate roof and large windows. The church is set within its own graveyard and is now surrounded by a modern wall. [1]

Setting description:

The church is set within its own graveyard and is surrounded by a modern wall, with the setting also formed by the parish it serves. The church has prominence within its setting. It has maintained a relationship with the adjacent sundial (MA05_0026) and village stocks (MA05_0040). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The church has been altered, but architectural value is still derived from the original elements still extant. In particular, from the stained glass and the cross shaped form the church was constructed in. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, as it has maintained its setting which allows the asset to be understood in its historic context. It has also maintained a relationship with the adjacent sundial (MA05_0026) and the village stocks (MA05_0040), which adds to the heritage value.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162972>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0040

Asset name: Village stocks against St. Luke's churchyard wall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 361548 397778

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Stocks

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1162981
HER: 4055.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0039	Church of St Luke

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A set of wooden stocks with stone side posts and "RL 1766" inscribed on to the left post. The stone posts taper towards the top and have gothic moulded heads with grooves for the timber foot restraints. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is formed by the churchyard of the Church of St Luke's (MA05_0039). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the stocks are historical, as a surviving remnant of past punishment systems.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162981>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0041

Asset name: Lodge and gate to Ince Cemetery

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307-C1

National Grid Reference: 359206 404210

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Lodge

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

References

References: NHLE: 1228331
HER: 4230.2.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA05_0042	Chapel approximately 117 metres to south-west of Lodge to Ince Cemetery
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MA05_0046	Chapel approximately 60 metres to south-west of Lodge to Ince Cemetery.
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

This lodge was built between 1855-57 by A. Waterhouse, and is constructed of rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and a slate roof. The lodge is two storeys high in an L-shaped plan with a re-entrant lean-to porch and elaborate cast iron gate. [1]

Setting description:

The setting is within Ince Cemetery, with which this asset is associated. The streetscape to the east has a slightly detrimental effect on the setting due to the busy road. Overall, the setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset as the relationship with Ince Cemetery has been retained, allowing the asset to be understood in its original context.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as it was designed by the renowned architect Alfred Waterhouse. It is of architectural interest due to the elaborate form of the iron gates. Group value is derived from its association with the cemetery. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it has maintained its relationship with Ince Cemetery which allows it to be understood within its original context.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1228331>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0042

Asset name: Chapel approximately 117 metres to south-west of Lodge to Ince Cemetery

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307-C1

National Grid Reference: 359165 404078

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Chapel

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

References

References: NHLE: 1228334
HER: 4230.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0041 Lodge and gate to Ince Cemetery

MA05_0046 Chapel approximately 60 metres to south-west of Lodge to Ince Cemetery.

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A chapel built between 1855-57 by A. Waterhouse in a Norman style. It is built of rock-faced stone with ashlar dressing and a slate roof with a four-bay nave with a round chancel apse. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set within Ince Cemetery, which surrounds the building on all sides and forms its setting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it can still be understood within its original setting.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest, through its renowned architect Alfred Waterhouse and its Norman style. The chapel has group value through its association with the cemetery. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it can still be understood within its original setting.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1228334>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0043

Asset name: 126, Warrington Road

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360554 402032

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

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

References

References: NHLE: 1228636
HER: 12014.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A mid 18th century detached house with some later modifications and constructed in red brick in Flemish bond. The house is two storeys high with a slate gable-end roof and is double depth with stairs to the rear of the central entrance hall. [1]

Setting description:

The setting is formed by the streetscape and the residential buildings to the east, as well as the agricultural landscape to the west. The development of the residential area to the east has diminished the setting, obscuring views from the front of the house eastwards. The streetscape setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

Although the asset has been altered it retains architectural interest. In particular from the original elements of the interior which are still extant.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1228636>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0044

Asset name: Yew Tree Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 365141 397866

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

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

References

References: NHLE: 1253277
HER: 4451.1.0
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 red brick with a Welsh slate roof and displaying 20th century alterations. The farmhouse is two storeys high with a twin gabled front, which is also double depth. The interior has beamed ceilings in three of the ground floor rooms. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is formed by the surrounding open agricultural landscape and the association with the group of farm buildings to the east. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value as it can still be understood within its original agricultural setting.

Asset value assessment:

Although the asset has been altered, it still retains value through its architectural interest. In particular this derives from the original elements of the interior which are still extant. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to its heritage value as it can still be understood within its original agricultural setting.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1253277>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0045

Asset name: Lightshaw Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 361483 399546

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

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

References

References: NHLE: 1261780
HER: 567.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Lightshaw Hall is a 16th century timber-framed farmhouse, and moated site, which was largely rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries. The structure is two storeys high and is built using a combination of English garden wall and Flemish brick bond with a graduated stone slate roof, and a ridge chimney stack. The timber-framing of the building is only visible externally in the wall plate and in two posts to the rear. The interior of the building contains two gothic-moulded beams, one of which is on principal posts which extend to the first floor to support the roof trusses with braced and cusped members. The full of extent of the timber-framing is unknown. [1] Historic maps shows the asset as being surrounded by a moat with modern mapping showing that the outline is still extant, although it appears to have been infilled.

Setting description:

Lightshaw Hall is set within a group of farm buildings to the immediate north of the quiet Lightshaw Lane. It is surrounded on all sides by extensive open arable agricultural land comprising large parcels which gently undulate and slope down toward the Hey Brook to the north. The asset commands long range views out over the agricultural land to the south. The surrounding building and farmland form the historic context and the current peaceful rural setting of the farmhouse. These elements allow the value of the asset to be understood and appreciated. The setting makes a positive contribution to heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its architectural and archaeological interest as a good example of a 16th century timber-framed farmhouse, which was largely rebuilt in the 18th and 19th centuries and is surrounded by a moat. The setting of the asset also contributes to the value, as the setting is formed by the farm

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

outbuildings and the extensive agricultural landscape.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1261780>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0046

Asset name: Chapel approximately 60 metres to south-west of Lodge to Ince Cemetery.

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307-C1

National Grid Reference: 359182 404133

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Chapel

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

References

References: NHLE: 1287217
HER: 4230.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA05_0041	Lodge and gate to Ince Cemetery
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MA05_0042	Chapel approximately 117 metres to south-west of Lodge to Ince Cemetery
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The cemetery chapel was constructed between 1855-57 and designed by A. Waterhouse. It is constructed of rock-faced stone with ashlar dressings and a slate roof in an early English style. It includes a three bay nave with a short chancel and a north porch. The chancel has low angle buttresses and three stepped trefoil-headed lights under hood moulds. [1]

Setting description:

This chapel is set within the centre of Ince Cemetery, which is quiet and peaceful. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to maintaining its relationship with the cemetery and the nearby Chapel (MA05_0042).

Asset value assessment:

The asset's value is derived from its historical and architectural interest, through its renowned architect Alfred Waterhouse and its Early English style. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to maintaining its relationship with the cemetery and the nearby Chapel (MA05_0042).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1287217>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0047

Asset name: Hope Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 365236 393819

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1310935
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0051 Barn at Hope Farmhouse (to south-west)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Hope Farmhouse was constructed in the early 19th century in brown brick with a stone slate roof, two storeys, two bays, and a four panel door in a wooden frame with a semi-circular arch containing a cast iron radial bar fanlight. To the gables and the rear of the farmhouse are horizontal sliding sashes with a single old leaded light in a rear outshot. There are also softwood eaves gutters on moulded timber brackets, a sandstone edge and gable end stacks. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the farmhouse is in its gardens on a modern residential street in Croft near HMP Risley. The farmhouse has been subsumed by the village and the only surviving building from its farmyard is the nearby barn (MA05_0051) with which it has group value. However, the house is partially screened from the street by boundaries of trees and still retains an association with the agricultural landscape to the north and west. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset's value is derived from its historical interest, as it is still located near the farm complex. The building has architectural interest due to the original elements which are still extant. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it retains a relationship with the agricultural landscape to the north and west.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1310935>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0048

Asset name: Christ's Church

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-306b

National Grid Reference: 364004 393547

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1329750
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Christ's Church was constructed in 1833 of red sandstone with a slate roof and designed by Edward Blore. The church has a five bay nave, a short chancel and a south-west steeple. The interior contains a small chancel fronted by carved oak choir stalls, with a choir gallery at the west end of the nave fronted by a simple carved oak screen. There is a single marble war memorial plaque fixed to the wall of the nave. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set within its own grounds, with a churchyard, which includes large mature trees which form a sense of purposeful enclosure. The church and grounds are surrounded by open rural fields, which allow for long range views to the west. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to the association with its own churchyard and the purposeful enclosure.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural interest as it was designed by the architect Edward Blore and has original extant features. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to the association with its own churchyard and the purposeful enclosure.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1329750>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0049

Asset name: St Lewis Presbytery

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 363959 394312

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Vicarage

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1329751
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0027	Church of St Lewis

Description and sources

Full asset description:

St Lewis Presbytery was constructed in 1827 of brown brick with a slate roof, two storeys and three bays. It is west of the Church of St Lewis (MA05_0027), and underneath the same roof. There is also a two storey and two bay addition to the north. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set back from the busy Mustard Lane and is opposite a school to the north. It is attached to, and maintains a relationship with, the Church of St Lewis (MA05_0027). The asset has maintained a rural outlook over the agricultural landscape to the south and west. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historic interest as a good example of an early 19th century Presbytery, which retains many original elements. The setting adds value to the asset, as the asset is associated with the Grade II listed building Church of St Lewis (MA05_0027).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1329751>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0050

Asset name: Springfield Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-306b

National Grid Reference: 363854 393002

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1329752
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 18th century farmhouse constructed of brown brick with a stone slate roof, two storeys, three bays and a pilaster doorcase with a bracketed open pediment. The building also displays recessed sash windows with glazing bars, stone sills and flat skewback heads. There are also stone eaves cornice and gable end stacks. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set within a rural area, with long range views of open fields to the east and west. The grounds of the farmhouse are surrounded on three sides by mature trees which enclose the building. It still has an association with a working farm to the south. The setting of this asset makes a positive contribution to the overall value.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historic interest, as a good example of an 18th century farmhouse, which retains many of its original architectural elements. The setting of the asset also gives it value, due to the long range views of open agricultural fields and the peacefulness of the location.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1329752>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0051

Asset name: Barn at Hope Farmhouse (to south-west)

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 365192 393837

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1329753
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0047	Hope Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 17th century barn built of brick stone with a stone slate roof, three bays with an added bay to the south, and two storeys with an open centre section to the roof. [1]

Setting description:

The barn is set back from a modern residential street in Croft near HMP Risley and is directly to the south of Hope Farmhouse (MA05_0047) with which it is still associated. The barn has been subsumed by the village but has retained its association with the agricultural landscape to the north and west. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value as the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The barn is of architectural interest due to the 17th century construction elements that it still retains. It is set near Hope Farmhouse (MA05_0047) which contributes to the value of the asset.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1329753>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0052

Asset name: Lodge to Kenyon Hall and adjacent gate piers

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364526 396011

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Lodge

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1329754
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0032	Kenyon Hall
MA05_0136	Kenyon Hall park

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The former lodge to Kenyon Hall was constructed in the early 19th century from whitened stucco with a slate roof. It is a single storey high with two bays including a gable projection and a gabled return to the north with a five window segmental projection. The entrance porch is flat roofed on two piers with two half piers and Doric caps. It is now a dwelling. [1]

Setting description:

The asset's setting is its position close to Kenyon Hall (MA05_0032) it is a significant surviving element of the 19th century designed landscape associated with the hall. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural interest as a 19th century entrance lodge to Kenyon Hall. It has group value due to its association with Kenyon Hall (MA05_0032) and Kenyon Hall Park (MA05_0136).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1329754>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0053

Asset name: Wall, gates and gate piers to front of Kenyon Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-306b

National Grid Reference: 362019 394923

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Gate pier

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1356218
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The walls, gates and gate piers are to the front of Kenyon Hall, the farmhouse of Kenyon Hall Farm. The walls are early 18th century and built of dressed stone, whereas the gates and gate piers are 19th century and constructed of cast-iron. The wall has Gothic-type moulding and coping stones, whilst the gate piers display rustications, moulded caps and bases, and hemispherical finals. Spiked uprights to gates are supported on secondary cast-iron posts. [1] It should be noted that Kenyon Hall Farm, at which the asset is situated, is not the same as Kenyon Hall (MA05_0032) which forms the clubhouse of Leigh Golf Club approximately 3km to the north-east.

Setting description:

The asset is set back from the A579 Winwick Road and to the front of Kenyon Hall, which is the farmhouse to Kenyon Hall farm. Other buildings that surround the farmhouse are more modern. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest, including its Gothic-type moulding and rustications, and cast-iron pots.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356218>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0054

Asset name: 37 Barn Lane

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 359978 397773

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

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

References

References: NHLE: 1356245
HER: 12020.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

This asset is 17th century in date but incorporates an earlier timber frame, and has some 19th century additions and alterations including a rebuilt outshut and an added rear service wing. The building is two storeys high and constructed of brick. The interior of the building displays jowelled corner posts, with one visible and one concealed, a side purlin roof, and a hall range with a ceiling beam and hollow step stairs. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set amongst modern residential buildings which have been constructed around it. It is on the edge of the village of Golborne with open fields to the rear. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to the architectural interest, including the original elements which are still extant.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356245>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0055

Asset name: Brookside Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 361380 402309

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

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

References

References: NHLE: 1356250
HER: 3246.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

This asset is an 18th century farmhouse with a datestone that reads "ISM/1716". It is constructed of painted brick with a stone slate roof, is three storeys high and has three bays, the third of which is gabled. The first floor has hearts in raised brickwork, and a stack to the front of the roof ridge. The entrance has a segmental-head with a 20th century door. The interior of the farmhouse has a room with two moulded beams. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the surrounding agricultural landscape, and the asset maintains an association with the a number of functioning and converted farm buildings. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset as it retains its agricultural setting and context.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest, through its original and extant 18th century elements. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset as it retains its agricultural setting and context.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356250>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0056

Asset name: Lawson's Farmhouse and attached garden wall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317-L1

National Grid Reference: 360404 397210

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

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

References

References: NHLE: 1356256
HER: 3168.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A mid-late 17th century house, built in English garden wall bond brick with a slate roof. The building is two rooms wide, two deep and two storeys high. There is a twin-gabled two-bay elevation with a door to the right below a segmental-arched head. Each floor has two three-light casement windows with segmental brick arches. There are chimney stacks to the right and left returns which retain original horizontally sliding sash windows. The right return has a deep stone plinth which is partly obscured by a later lean-to addition. The interior of the building has large ovolo-moulded ceiling beams with a bressumer beam over an inglenook fireplace. A large plasterwork panel in the principal room is based on a bush bearing various fruits and acorns in deep relief, which probably dates from the early 17th century. There is a first floor panelled partition and cupboards of a similar date. There is a staircase with heavy turned balusters, closed string and square newels. It is possible that the structure is a rebuilding of an earlier house, parts of which survive or have been reused. The front of the house is adjoined with a contemporary garden wall with round-topped coping stones. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of this asset is now formed by modern residential buildings. Any links to the agricultural landscape have been removed by modern development, with the asset enclosed on a modern street. However, the asset is surrounded by a garden which is itself enclosed by the surrounding wall and boundary treatments of tall hedges. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest, through its many original features such as its moulded ceiling beams and ornate plaster work.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356256>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0057

Asset name: Byrom Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 362453 398873

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

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

References

References: NHLE: 1356257
HER: 572.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0101 Mossley Hall Moat (site of)

MA05_0110 Byrom Lane Settlement (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house constructed in 1713 in a rendered English garden wall brick bond with a slate roof. The house is double-depth with a central-staircase plan with three by two bays and three storeys. The central panelled door with oversight has a barrel-shaped canopy on enriched brackets.

The windows, which have all been replaced by 20th century casements, have stone sills and keystones. The roof is steeply pitched with gable chimney stacks, and there are windows to the sides and rear of the building. There are also small oval openings in the left gable.

The interior of the building has a dogleg stair with a heavy rail, rectangular newels with sunk panels and barley sugar balusters on a closed string with a pulvinated frieze. All the doors have two fielded panels with bolection mouldings, one of which is still marked "cheese room".

Some of the crosswalls are said to be timber-framed. The lead downpipe which no longer exists had three hedgehogs on the fixing lugs. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located to the west of Slag Lane, set back from the road behind a lawn and paddock. To the west is a range of modern equestrian buildings and flat pasture. The principal elevation of the asset faces to the east, where there are views across Slag Lane to pasture and a tree belt lining the Hey Brook.

The surrounding flat topography is relatively featureless allowing Byrom Hall visual prominence and consequently contributes to the value of the asset.

The views to the Hey Brook to the east, where the archaeological remains of Mossley Hall moated site (MA05_0101) have a historic association with Byrom Hall, are of particular importance.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest, due to its distinctive appearance and visual prominence, and has also retained internal features of interest. Its association as the ancestral home of the poet John Byrom is of historic interest. The setting of the asset contributes to its value, particularly those views to the east over pasture to the Hey Brook and the relationship with Mossley Hall (MA05_0101) moated site.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356257>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0058

Asset name: Milestone

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 365471 394805

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Milestone

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

References

References: NHLE: 1392439
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA05_0059	Milestone
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MA05_0060	Milestone
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 19th century milestone of whitewashed stone. It has a triangular, downward sloping top. The incised lettering reads: "NEWCHURCH TOWNSHIP OF CULCHETH" (top); "TO WARRINGTON 6 MILES (left); TO LEIGH 4 3/4 MILES". [1]

Setting description:

The setting is formed by the A574 Warrington Road, although this has been altered significantly and is now far busier. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset as it has maintained an association with the road despite the expansion and increase in use of the road.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the milestone is derived from its historical interest, as a reminder of the area's transport history. It also has group interest due to its association with two other milestones (MA05_0059, MA05_0060). The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it has maintained an association with the road despite the expansion and increase in use of the road.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1392439>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0059

Asset name: Milestone

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-306b

National Grid Reference: 365113 393276

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Milestone

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

References

References: NHLE: 1392440
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA05_0058	Milestone
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MA05_0060	Milestone
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 19th or early 20th century milestone. It is triangular in shape, with a downward sloping top. The lettering on the top is partially indiscernible although probably read 'NEWCHURCH', similar to other milestones on the same road. The other lettering reads 'TOWNSHIP OF CULCHETH' (top); 'TO LEIGH 5 3/4 MILES' (left); 'TO WARRINGTON 5 MILES' (right). [1]

Setting description:

The setting is formed by the A574 Warrington Road on which it is located. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset as it has maintained an association with the road despite the expansion and increase in use of the road.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the milestone is derived from its historical interest, as a reminder of the area's transport history. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset as it has maintained an association with the road despite the expansion and increase in use of the road.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1392440>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0060

Asset name: Milestone

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-306b

National Grid Reference: 366591 395659

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Milestone

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

References

References: NHLE: 1392441
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA05_0058	Milestone
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MA05_0059	Milestone
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A late 19th century milestone, made of stone, located on the south-eastern side of the A574 Warrington Road. It is triangular in shape with a straight back and a downward sloping top. The lettering reads 'TO WARRINGTON 7 MILES' (left); 'TO LEIGH 3 3/4 MILES' (right). [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is created by the A574 Warrington Road on which it is located. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset as it has maintained an association with the road despite the expansion and increase in use of the road.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the milestone is derived from its historical interest, as it is a reminder of the area's transport history. The setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset as it has maintained an association with the road despite the expansion and increase in use of the road.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1392441>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0062

Asset name: Pennington (Leigh) Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 365262 398954

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Village

Period(s): Modern

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The character of the conservation area is residential in nature, and dominated by large scale private dwellings and open spaces. Despite being part of the wider township of Leigh it has retained its own distinctive character and appearance which is in stark contrast to the neighbouring town. During the medieval period the area was surrounded by dense woodland, much of which has since disappeared. [1]

Setting description:

The conservation area is set within the centre of Pennington, in a residential area with a large park. The main roads are lined with trees which allow the area to have a slightly more rural outlook. Despite the modern developments and main roads, the conservation area has remained relatively peaceful. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

Pennington conservation area holds architectural interest as a good example of early 20th century, out of town development. The conservation area holds architectural interest through the Arts and Crafts architectural style and red brick construction used throughout the area. The area retains its own distinctive character and appearance, which is in stark contrast to the neighbouring town.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.wigan.gov.uk/Docs/PDF/Resident/Planning-and-Building-Control/Conservation-areas/PenningtonCAAppraisal1359kb.pdf>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0063

Asset name: Golborne Town Centre Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 360535 398011

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Shopping precinct

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

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0037	Church of St Thomas

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The conservation area is primarily commercial in nature. Golborne prospered and developed as a result of the Industrial Revolution and the growth of the coal mining industry. The Church of St Thomas (MA05_0037) at the northern boundary forms one of several focal points. Many of the buildings in the conservation area are remnants from Golborne's industrial age and are good indicators of growing wealth and prosperity in the town. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is the surrounding later residential and industrial estates, and contributes neutrally to its heritage value.

Asset value assessment:

Golborne Town Centre Conservation Area holds historical value as a good example of a historic town centre. Architectural value is derived from the dominant architectural style of the 19th century red brick buildings. The conservation area holds historical value as it dates to the medieval period.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.wigan.gov.uk/Docs/PDF/Resident/Planning-and-Building-Control/Conservation-areas/GolborneTownCentreCAAppraisal1375kb.pdf>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0064

Asset name: Park Road (Golborne) Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317-L1

National Grid Reference: 360092 397274

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Village

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

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 is entirely residential in nature and characterised by large detached properties dating from the late 19th century. The conservation area is situated at the southern boundary of Golborne and has a relatively rural feel when compared to the nearby town centre. [1]

Setting description:

The conservation area is situated at the southern boundary of Golborne and has a relatively rural feel when compared to the nearby town centre. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset due to maintaining its rural character.

Asset value assessment:

Park Road Conservation Area holds architectural value as a good example of late 19th century, large residential properties. The area is also of historical value as an area indicating wealth and prosperity in the 19th century. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to maintaining its rural character.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.wigan.gov.uk/Docs/PDF/Resident/Planning-and-Building-Control/Conservation-areas/ParkRoadCAAppraisal1270kb.pdf>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0074

Asset name: Highfield House, Kenyon Lane, Croft

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 363160 396000

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A large detached red brick 19th century villa. The asset is set back from the road within a large garden plot with formal gardens to the rear. The asset is relatively secluded with mature trees to the north, east and south screening the asset from most aspects. [1]

Setting description:

This asset is set back from the road within a large garden plot, and is secluded and surrounded by large mature trees. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it has remained secluded and has not been impacted by modern developments.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest, as a good example of a 19th century villa in the area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset as it has remained secluded and has not been impacted by modern developments.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Locally Listed Building Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0079

Asset name: Newchurch Parish Hall, Common Lane, Culcheth

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 365530 395170

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Parish hall

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:

A small red brick parish hall located within Culcheth on Common Lane. A single storey building with modern extensions is to the rear. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by nearby commercial buildings and shops. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset has value due to its history and architecture as an example of a local village hall.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Locally Listed Building Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0080

Asset name: Lych Gate at Newchurch Parish Church, Church Lane, Culcheth

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 366110 394970

Asset class/type and dates

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

Period(s): Undated

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0081 War Memorial at Newchurch Parish Church, Church Lane, Culcheth

MA05_0087 Newchurch Parish Church, Church Lane, Culcheth

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A Lychgate at the entrance to Newchurch Parish Church (MA05_0087). [1]

Setting description:

The setting is formed by Newchurch Parish Church (MA05_0087) and the associated grounds, with this asset set on the edge. To the west is the Pack Horse Pub and a quiet residential area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset due to the associations with the related assets (MA05_0081, MA05_0087).

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its architectural interest as it is a good example of a Lychgate in this area. It also holds value due to its association with Newchurch Parish Church, with its setting within the church grounds also contributing to its value. The asset has group value with the War Memorial (MA05_0081) and Newchurch Parish Hall (MA05_0087).

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Locally Listed Building Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0081

**Asset name: War Memorial at Newchurch Parish Church,
Church Lane, Culcheth**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 366130 394970

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
War memorial

Period(s): Modern

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0080 Lych Gate at Newchurch Parish Church, Church Lane, Culcheth

MA05_0087 Newchurch Parish Church, Church Lane, Culcheth

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A war memorial in the grounds of Newchurch Parish Church (MA05_0087). [1]

Setting description:

The setting is formed by Newchurch Parish Church (MA05_0087) and the associated grounds. Its location allows it to serve as a poignant reminder of past conflicts. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The war memorial at Newchurch Parish Church (MA05_0087) has value due to its historical interest as a poignant reminder of past wars and conflicts. The asset has group value with Newchurch Parish Church and the Lych Gate (MA05_0080).

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Locally Listed Building Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0084

Asset name: Pack Horse Inn Public House, Church Lane, Culcheth

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 366100 394980

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Public house

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

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A public house located in a secluded part of Culcheth adjacent to Newchurch Parish Church (MA05_0087). It is two storeys high, built from brown brick and has undergone a number of modern alterations. [1]

Setting description:

This asset is set within the quiet residential village of Culcheth, adjacent to Newchurch Parish Church (MA05_0087). The asset is in a relatively secluded area that has retained some characteristics of a rural village setting, despite the modern development of the surrounding area. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its architectural interest as a good example of a brick built public house in the area.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Locally Listed Building Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0087

Asset name: Newchurch Parish Church, Church Lane, Culcheth

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 366150 394980

Asset class/type and dates

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

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

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0080 Lych Gate at Newchurch Parish Church, Church Lane, Culcheth

MA05_0081 War Memorial at Newchurch Parish Church, Church Lane, Culcheth

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A church, constructed in 1903 in the Norman style on the site of a previous church. A fire destroyed the previous church dating from the 17th century. [1] The asset has a group value with the associated Lych Gate (MA05_0080) and War Memorial (MA05_0081).

Setting description:

This church is set within its own churchyard and is screened from nearby residential buildings by mature planting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its Norman style of architecture. It also holds value due to the archaeological interest as it is the site of a former medieval chapel. The asset has a group value with the associated Lych Gate (MA05_0080) and War Memorial (MA05_0081).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Locally Listed Building Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0088

Asset name: Yew Tree House, Warrington Road/Glaziers Lane, Croft

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 365320 394280

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

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

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The building noted in the HER appears to have limited architectural or historical value and was formerly known as Yew Tree Farm. Yew Tree House is located to the east of Warrington Road and is at least 19th century in date. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set amongst a group of modern houses directly to the east of the loud and busy A574 Warrington Road directly and to the west of a large sports ground. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and historic interest as a 19th century farmhouse.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Locally Listed Building Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0091

Asset name: Birch Tree Farmhouse (Hanging Birch Farm)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 367680 394410

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3159.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A two-storey farmhouse with an attic, constructed in brown brick with an altered near flush casement. The interior has various old wooden beams, some of which are roll edged and some are plain. There are also wide boarded doors with old strap hinges on lugs. The attic has original purlins. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set within expansive farmland. The associated farm buildings appear to have been converted to additional residential properties. The association with the agricultural landscape can still be appreciated and the setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The farmhouse holds value due to the historic and architectural interest of the timber framing.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0092

Asset name: Aye Bridge Farmhouse

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360580 400280

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4233.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0093	Aye Bridge Farm Barn

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The asset is a farmhouse located at the south of Aye Bridge Farm. The asset is associated with a non-designated barn (MA05_0093) and a number of modern farm buildings are present around the farmyard. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set back from the road in a large area of open agricultural fields, with the main farm building surrounded by large mature trees. The separation from the road and the open agricultural landscape allows for a peaceful and quiet setting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historic interest as a 19th century farmhouse and group value with a non-designated barn (MA05_0093). The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset as the setting has retained its agricultural character and the farmhouse can be understood within its historic context.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0093

Asset name: Aye Bridge Farm Barn

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360580 400280

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4233.1.1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0092	Aye Bridge Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The barn is built in brown brick with a sandstone plinth. It has a stone flag roof but this is currently in poor condition. The front gable end has been rebuilt and some of the original beams have been replaced. The initials and date 'IS GS 1653' have been carved into the main beam. The barn has been modernised. [1] It is associated with Aye Bridge Farmhouse (MA05_0092).

Setting description:

The asset is located within a working farmyard and is associated with Aye Bridge farmhouse (MA05_0092) to the south. The asset is surrounded by open agricultural land. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset as it has retained its agricultural character allowing the asset to be understood within its historic context.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and historical interest as a good example of a surviving 17th century barn. Aye Bridge Farm Barn derives group value from its association with Aye Bridge Farmhouse (MA05_0092). The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the heritage asset as it has retained its agricultural character allowing the asset to be understood within its historic context.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0094

Asset name: Bamfurlong Hall and moat (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360110 401600

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Manor house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4932.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0104	Barn at Bamfurlong Hall (site of)
MA05_0105	Homestead Moat at Abram Hall (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a former moated manor house with timber-framing, plaster brick and a jettied upper story. The original manor house is supposedly dated to the time of Henry III, although one timber remained carved 'J. A. 1577' though this likely refers to alterations. The presence of a moat also indicates a medieval origin, and the site was once in the possession of the Ashton family before passing to a junior branch of the Gerard family. The moat is now mostly filled in, and the remains are in an overgrown state. [1] The old hall is no longer extant and a new house has been built to the north of the site. The moat has been partially infilled with the site now demarcated by mature trees. The southwest corner has been infilled and is now part of an arable field.

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 surviving remains of the former medieval hall and the associated , partially infilled, moated site at Bamfurlong.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0095

Asset name: Abram Hall (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360620 401250

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Manor house

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4941.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0103	Abram Hall Windmill (site of)
MA05_0105	Homestead Moat at Abram Hall (site of)
MA05_0108	Abram Settlement (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

This hall is probably the oldest of the three halls in Abram. It is the site of a moated manor house, which once belonged to Richard de Edburgham during the reign of Henry II. The hall may have been rebuilt in 1598, but was certainly completely demolished in the late 1970s. Currently only one corner of the moat survives, with the rest having been flattened and covered with hardcore for lorry parking. None of the moat remains. [1]

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 remains of the hall may survive, as well as evidence of earlier building phases.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0096

Asset name: Former Residential Buildings, south-west of Glaze Brook (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 368514 393805

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Open site

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 13779.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A group of former buildings between the Glaze Brook and the B5212 Holcroft Lane, which have been plotted by aerial photography. [1]

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

The former buildings have value due to their archaeological interest, although the survival and extent of any remains is unknown.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0098

Asset name: Lowton Common Battlefield (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 363200 397900

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Battlefield

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3156.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of the Battle of Lowton Common. On the 27th November 1642, Lord Derby's men were routed on Lowton Common by the people of the district. This was one of the earliest fierce skirmishes of the Wigan Army. Lord Derby, who was a royalist, led his army against the Parliamentarians. [1]

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

Lowton battlefield has heritage value as it is the site of a notable historic battle and archaeological potential for remains of the battle such as findspots.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0099

Asset name: Holly Bush Farmhouse (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 361950 398220

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3171.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a two storey, two window brick farmhouse with an old flag roof. There was a stone tablet on the first floor, which dated to 1700. The building displays near flush casements with sliding sashes, and a rendered plinth. The west wall of the building had been restored. The farm buildings were all cleared and the site developed for housing in the mid 20th century. [1]

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its potential archaeological interest, although survival and extent are unknown.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0100

Asset name: Mathers House (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 362620 397240

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Cottage home

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4068.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of a former timber cottage standing on the west of the highway leading from Lowton Common to Lane Head. This building used to belong to the Mather family, and was still standing in the early 20th century. It is now the site of a mid 20th century bungalow. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its potential archaeological interest, as it has the potential to yield remains of the former cottage.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0101

Asset name: Mossley Hall Moat (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 362780 398990

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Moat

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4069.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0057	Byrom Hall
MA05_0110	Byrom Lane Settlement (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a moat that has almost completely disappeared through ploughing and infilling. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its potential archaeological interest, although survival and extent are unknown.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0102

Asset name: Stocks at Dover Hamlet (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360830 400820

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Stocks

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4174.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

An old stock situated in the middle of Dover Hamlet. [1] The stocks are no longer extant at the site noted in the HER.

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its potential archaeological interest, as it could potentially yield the remains of medieval stocks.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0103

Asset name: Abram Hall Windmill (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360620 401250

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Manor house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4931.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0095	Abram Hall (site of)
MA05_0105	Homestead Moat at Abram Hall (site of)
MA05_0108	Abram Settlement (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A windmill located at Abram Hall. [1] The asset is no longer extant but it is associated with Abram Hall (MA05_0095), Homestead Moat at Abram Hall (MA05_0105) and Abram Settlement (MA05_0108).

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its potential archaeological interest, as it has the potential to yield below ground remains of the windmill.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0104

Asset name: Barn at Bamfurlong Hall (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360100 401600

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4932.2.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0094	Bamfurlong Hall and moat (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of an 18th century barn, a former Grade II listed building. The barn was constructed of fairly thin brown bricks with a flagged roof, three bays and an adjoining shippon. It suffered fire damage in 1965 and was destroyed in 1970. Four houses now stand on the site. [1] Mapping shows that this barn was adjacent to Lily Lane rather than to the south-west of Bamfurlong Hall Farm. The asset is associated with Bamfurlong Hall and Moat (MA05_0094).

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological interest, as it has the potential to yield below ground remains of the 18th century barn.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0105

Asset name: Homestead Moat at Abram Hall (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360620 401250

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Water supply and drainage
Moat

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4941.2.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0094	Bamfurlong Hall and moat (site of)
MA05_0095	Abram Hall (site of)
MA05_0103	Abram Hall Windmill (site of)
MA05_0108	Abram Settlement (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of the former moat lies to the west of Abram Hall and is filled with water. There is a brick causeway at the east end of the south arm. The outer bank of the west arm with a damp hollow to the east is the only part of the moat that remains. The remainder of the moat has been infilled with debris from the demolished hall. [1] The asset is associated with Bamfurlong Hall and moat (MA05_0094), Abram Hall (MA05_0095), Abram Hall Windmill (MA05_0103) and Abram Settlement (MA05_0108).

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds archaeological interest owing to its potential to yield remains of the former medieval moat.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Text adapted from the GMAAS HER text. Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0106

Asset name: Sundial House (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 365516 395193

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 5419.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a former three storey, three window farmhouse constructed of brown brick with a lime-washed old flag roof and a wall sundial. The farmhouse is said to date from 1629, but it is not shown on the 1848 Ordnance Survey map of Lowton. The first floor had an original door and exposed beams. Sundial House was replaced in the 1970s with a modern building which is now a shopping centre. The Journal Newspaper wrote this article below on Friday August 12th, 1936: "A photograph of Sundial House, Culcheth, an unusual type of sundial is over the doorway. It is at present the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wedel, the latter being a descendant of Mr. James Cleworth, who purchased the premises in 1838, and the little girl in the photograph is the fifth generation on the female side to reside here. A date carved on one of the oak beams is 1621 and the house is thought to date to that time; it was at one time Twiss Green School and afterwards the Leigh Union Workhouse and was purchased from them in 1838. It is are several houses of similar construction. [1]

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its potential to yield below ground archaeological remains of the former post-medieval house.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0107

Asset name: Lowton Hall (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 363110 397380

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Manor house

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 568.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of Lowton Hall was a 17th century mansion constructed of bricks that was once owned by the Leighs. It was demolished at some point between 1925 and 1959. The hall is now demolished with only a grass and bush covered irregular low mound marking the site. A massive piece of timbering with a peg and beam holes lies above the ground surface and is possibly from the original manor house. [1]

Setting description:

The location of the asset is now an industrial estate and the setting makes no contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its archaeological interest as evidence of the former hall and landscape.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Text adapted from the GMAAS HER text.Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0108

Asset name: Abram Settlement (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360800 400800

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4897.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0095	Abram Hall (site of)
MA05_0103	Abram Hall Windmill (site of)
MA05_0105	Homestead Moat at Abram Hall (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of the settlement at Abram was represented by a few buildings along a route off of the Warrington Road at Dover Bridge and along Crankwood Road. The earliest settlement in this area is possibly around the Abram moated site. [1] The asset is associated with Abram Hall (MA05_0095), Abram Hall Windmill (MA05_0103) and Homestead Moat at Abram Hall (MA05_0105).

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

The settlement holds value due to its archaeological and historical interest.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0109

Asset name: Bamfurlong Settlement (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 359850 401530

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic Settlement

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4997.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of this former settlement may have been a couple of buildings around Lily Lane, one of which may have been Bamfurlong Hall. These buildings are shown on the 1849 Ordnance Survey map. Bamfurlong is Old English for "strip of land where beans are grown". [1]

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

The settlement holds value as a historic settlement with archaeological potential.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0110

Asset name: Byrom Lane Settlement (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 363100 398500

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 5423.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0057	Byrom Hall
MA05_0101	Mossley Hall Moat (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of Byrom Lane settlement consisted of several buildings noted around Byrom Lane and Sandy Lane, which are farm buildings and associated houses, some of which are named and may survive. [1] The former settlement is associated with Byrom Hall (MA05_0057) and Mossley Hall Moat (MA05_0101).

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

It holds value due to its historic and archaeological interest owing to its potential to yield below ground remains of former buildings associated with the settlement.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0111

Asset name: Church Inn

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 363460 397910

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commercial
Inn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 5435.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A two storey inn constructed of brick, with wings on each side and an old flag roof. The building has undergone recent renovation work in imitation stone block, with additions to both end gables and a modern tiled roof. The building was formerly listed as a Grade II listed building. [1]

Setting description:

The Church Inn is set on the corner of a busy and noisy road junction, opposite St Marys Church and the associated churchyard to the south. The asset has maintained an association with the church opposite despite the presence of the busy road junction directly to the south-east. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset due to maintaining its relationship with St Marys Church.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from the architectural interest due to the original elements which are still extant.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0112

Asset name: Edge Green Colliery (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 359823 399168

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Colliery

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0114	Edge Green Colliery Railway

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a former colliery which closed in 1928. Edge Green Colliery was one of the earliest coal mines in the area with the first shaft sunk in 1809. The original colliery buildings are no longer extant and a modern industrial or mining site now stands here. [1] The asset was served by Edge Green Colliery Railway (MA05_0114).

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its archaeological interest owing to its potential to yield below ground remains associated with 19th colliery activity.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://www.nmrs.org.uk/mines-map/coal-mining-in-the-british-isles/lancashire-coalfield/wigan-coalfield/edge-green-colliery/>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0114

Asset name: Edge Green Colliery Railway

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360079 399463

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Colliery railway

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0112	Edge Green Colliery (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A railway line serving the former Edge Green Colliery (MA05_0112) that connected to the Great Central Railway and the London and North Western Railway. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the site of the former Edge Green Colliery (MA05_0112) and the Great Central Railway and the London and North Western Railway. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value as a surviving example of a historic colliery railway, and as a remnant of the formerly significant mining industry in the area. It may also have archaeological potential for remains of the former railway.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://www.nmrs.org.uk/mines-map/coal-mining-in-the-british-isles/lancashire-coalfield/wigan-coalfield/edge-green-colliery/>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0115

Asset name: Wigan Junction Branch GCR (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 364390 395150

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway junction

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA05_RS002

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA05_0165	ROF Risley Branch of the Great Central Railway (site of)
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The former Wigan Junction Branch of the Great Central Railway, which has since been dismantled. The only element of the railway to survive is the original cutting and embankment. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set within open agricultural fields and is to the south of the village of Culcheth. The setting makes a positive contribution to the value of the asset. It may also have archaeological potential for remains of the former railway.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value as a reminder of the areas significant transport and infrastructure history.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Ordnance Survey, (1888-1913), National Grid Maps, 6 inch to one mile

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0116

Asset name: Leeds and Liverpool Canal, Leigh Branch

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 359380 402313

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
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The Leigh Branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. The main length of the canal was begun in 1770 and completed in 1816, with this connection completed in 1820. It runs for seven miles from the main junction at Leigh to the Stretford and Leigh Branch of the Bridgewater Canal. This new branch provided access to Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool. [1]

Setting description:

This branch of the canal and extends south from Wigan towards Leigh. The setting along it's length comprises large flashes and open agricultural fields, which make a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its historic interest as a surviving example of the canal-based transportation history of the area.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/enjoy-the-waterways/canal-and-river-network/leigh-branch-leeds-and-liverpool-canal>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0117

Asset name: 143 Mustard Lane, Croft

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364201 394507

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Residential building

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:

A large former farmhouse or barn, which is built from red brick with a slate roof and is two storeys high. The building dates to the 18th or 19th century. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set back from a main road, but has clear views of open agricultural land. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical and architectural interest as a good surviving example of an 18th/19th century farm structure.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Locally Listed Building Full Report.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0123

Asset name: Newchurch Hospital Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364876 396052

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned

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

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

This area lies north-east of Warrington, close to the boundary with the Borough of Wigan. The area was originally built as 'cottage homes' for children in 1903, and later becoming a facility for the physically and mentally disabled. The area has a mix of seasoned and modern buildings set in well-kept grassed areas with a well defined perimeter. The core of the area comprises a group of buildings dating from the turn of the century, arranged in a clearly defined plan. These buildings are in a mature lawned and wooded setting, the overall effect being redolent of the early Garden-Suburb movement with which the site is contemporary. They comprise a group of 14 residential units arranged around an oval driveway and approached along a straight tree-lined driveway. Eleven of the units are of a symmetrical layout, which have the appearance of large semi-detached dwellings of more ornate design, probably originally staff houses. The buildings feature a blend of common and hard red brick, plain and ornamental tile hanging, and render and timbering. The larger institutional buildings are also of interest and include a school and hospital annex, administrative and workshop buildings and a dominant water tower. [1]

Setting description:

The conservation area retains a mainly rural outlook, although there is a golf course to the north. The north and west extents of the conservation area are lined with boundary treatments of mature trees, which allows for a more peaceful setting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value as a cohesive group of buildings dating from the turn of the century in a clearly defined plan and with a clear architectural style.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://www.warrington.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2019-08/culcheth.pdf>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0124

Asset name: ROF Risley Munitions Factory (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 366219 392776

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Munitions factory

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4092/0/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0001	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-East) (site of)
MA05_0002	Accommodation for ROF Risley (North-West) (site of)
MA05_0003	Accommodation for ROF Risley (East) (site of)
MA05_0004	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Central) (site of)
MA05_0005	Accommodation for ROF Risley (Southern) (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of former munitions factory, which was one of eight new wartime 'Filling Factories' where munitions were filled with explosives, and also assembled. It cost £13.39 million to build and employed 22,000 people throughout its active life. During the Second World War 1,000,000 land mines were produced and 500,000 high explosive bombs. It stopped acting as a munitions factory in 1948. The site possessed twenty massive reinforced concrete wartime magazines [heavily constructed half buried structures] each buried under an earth cover and measuring at 26 x 30 x 3.2m. The site was bounded by the main Warrington-Leigh road to the North and by the Cheshire Lines Railway, joining Manchester and Liverpool, to the South. It had 1.25 miles of road frontage and three gates. The site was flat and was split into 11 sections. Sections 1-9 were rectangles bounded by road or rail and occupied the centre of the site; Section 11 covered a small group of buildings used for experimental work and Section 10 covered all the buildings on the perimeter of the site. Section 10 covered many types of buildings; machine shops, textile shop, canteens, large stores, office blocks, a residential club, laboratories, laundries, a fire station and a surgery. There were also 21 houses along the road front that belonged to the site. All the buildings were surrounded by rubble drains that connected to a large system of drains that flowed eventually into the Mersey. The system contained silt traps, brick catch pits, and agricultural drain pipes. The site also contained three boiler houses and coal dumps, a salvage yard, six large storage sheds, an asphalt platform for open storage and a sewage farm. ROF Risley was commissioned in August 1939 by the Ministry of Supply and covered 927 acres [although 1000 were allocated the rest was unusable as it was part of Risley Moss]. It was completed 18 months after construction started, with the help from managerial staff from Woolwich Arsenal in London, the main pre-

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

rearmament filling factory. The good farm land made by farmers draining the peat mosses was destroyed and, despite promises made, the government failed to restore the land after wartime. The peat and farm soil that the site was built on was stripped back to the clay to give a better platform for construction, creating large embankments around the site. The buildings were normally constructed in a way that any blast was directed in one direction; this was done by having one weak wall and protective mounds made of shale and earth that could channel the blast. Various mounds, extant buildings and various components are left from the original site, though much has disappeared. The site was originally surrounded by a triple fence, the middle being electrified. The site was taken over by Warrington New Town in 1968 and demolition commenced in 1972, though explosives could not be used due to a Universities [nuclear] reactor on the site. This means that the bases of the magazines/bunkers are still present buried under the topsoil of the playing fields. The site appears to be surrounded by it's own temporary housing estates for workers as shown on the 1940s aerial photos taken by the RAF. Although the asset is within the land required for the construction of the Proposed Scheme, there will be no impact on the asset.

Setting description:

Much of the asset has been demolished with any extant buildings or elements now subsumed within Birchwood Park, a large light industrial and transport hub. The wider setting is now largely occupied by residential housing estates built in the latter part of the 20th century within Birchwood. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value as it maintains some historical interest as the base of a large ROF site and the home of Britain's early nuclear research. The elements that are no longer extant may have value due to their limited archaeological potential for surviving remains.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Record

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0127

Asset name: Laburnum Cottage

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 362563 398516

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Laburnum Cottage is a farmhouse located on Slag Lane, Byrom. The cottage has been greatly extended in the modern period. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set back from Slag Lane and is contained by boundary treatments consisting of high hedgerows and trees. It is location on the west edge of a large farmyard with associated modern outbuildings to the east, north and north. It is surrounded by agricultural land to the north, east and south which forms the setting of the former farmhouse. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives its value from its historical and architectural interest as a 19th century vernacular farm building. The setting also contributes to the value of the asset, as it retains its association with the surrounding farmland.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Locally Listed Building Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0128

Asset name: 188 Newton Road, Lowton Warrington

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 363125 397573

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic House

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

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 asset is a former vicarage of unknown date located to the north of A572 Newton Road, Lowton. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located adjacent to a busy main road, but it is screened by mature trees and a brick boundary wall which creates an enclosed setting. The vicarage also has a large surrounding garden to the south-east and north-east, creating a peaceful setting. The 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 post-medieval vicarage. The setting also contributes to the value of the asset as it is set back from the road and contained within its own large garden plot.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Chesire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Locally Listed Building Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0129

Asset name: Willowpool, Birchalls Farm and White's Farm

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 363492 396321

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A collection of three farmhouses. Whilst the farmhouses may have been constructed in the early 19th century, they have been altered and rendered in the modern period. The modern outbuildings do not form part of the asset. [1]

Setting description:

The assets are surrounded by agricultural land which forms the setting of the assets. They appear to be working farms still actively utilising this land. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as the setting has retained its agricultural character.

Asset value assessment:

The assets derive their value from their historical interest as surviving examples of 19th century farmhouses that have retained their associations with each other. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as the setting has retained its agricultural character.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Ordnance Survey, (1888-1913), National Grid Maps, 6 inch to one mile

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0130

Asset name: Glaziers Lane Farm, Culcheth and Swallow Barn (rectangular brick barn within the farm complex), Glazier Lane

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364829 394618

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Farm

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

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The asset is a farmhouse and converted barn of unknown date and form located within a former farm complex to the east of Glazier's Lane. The buildings are now separate residential dwellings although previously formed one farmstead. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located to the west of agricultural land to the south of Culcheth and is within a former farm complex. Although a fisheries has been constructed to the immediate west the association between the farm and the agricultural land to the east can still be appreciated. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as the setting has retained its agricultural character.

Asset value assessment:

The assets derive their value from their historical and architectural interest as 19th century farm buildings. The setting also contributes to the value as it retains an association with a former farm complex and the agricultural land.

Heritage value: Low

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey, (1888-1913), National Grid Maps, 6 inch to one mile

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0131

Asset name: Church of St Peter

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 364428 400327

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

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

References

References: NHLE: 1068481
HER: 4907.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0132 Westleigh War Memorial

Description and sources

Full asset description:

This church was built between 1880-81 from brick with red sandstone dressings, and a slate roof. The nave and chancel are separated by a central tower, and there is an aisle and vestry on the north side. On the south side is a porch, and there is a three-bay nave and a two-bay chancel. There is a gabled porch with a statue niche above an arched doorway. The interior of the church has circular columns with moulded capitals and bases supporting moulded brick arches. Brick responds support the tower arches. [1] [2] The asset is also associated with Westleigh War Memorial (MA05_0132).

Setting description:

The asset is set within its own church grounds, behind a brick wall with numerous mature trees. It is a dominant building within the residential area which it serves. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as the setting has retained its character allowing the church to be a focal point. The asset is associated with Westleigh War Memorial (MA05_0132).

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its notable architectural style and position dominating the area in which it is situated. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as the setting has retained its character allowing the church to be a focal point.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1068481>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0132

Asset name: Westleigh War Memorial

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 364427 400309

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
War memorial

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1163052
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0131	Church of St Peter

Description and sources

Full asset description:

This memorial was built in 1919 by Bratt of Leigh. It depicts a stone battle-clad figure holding a gun, which stands on a tapering square shaft with a stepped plinth. Inscribed on the front with rolls of honour is "To the glorious memory of our fallen heroes". [1]

Setting description:

This asset is set within the well-kept grounds of the Church of St Peter (MA05_0131), and stands in stark contrast to the church. The memorial is clearly visible from the streetscape outside the church. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as its prominence allows it to serve as a poignant reminder of past conflicts.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to the aesthetic quality of the sculpture and of the historical event it represents. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as its prominence allows it to serve as a poignant reminder of past conflicts.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1163052>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0133

Asset name: The Elms (later the Platts) (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318-C1

National Grid Reference: 360411 402496

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4916.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a house, probably built in the 19th century, which was set back from the road. It is a symmetrical red brick building of two storeys, with five sash windows with glazing bars. The mid bay is broken forward, and the porch is on Tuscan columns. The house has a low-pitched slate roof. The asset is no longer extant. [1] The site of the asset is now occupied by terraced housing.

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 potential to yield below ground archaeological remains associated with the former house. The survival and extent of any remains is currently unknown

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0134

Asset name: Platt Bridge Colliery (Low Hall Colliery) (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318-C1

National Grid Reference: 360805 402805

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Colliery

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4234.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

This is the site of workshops visible north of Bickershaw Lane. It was a railway link south to Maypole Colliery, and to the GCR. The asset is no longer extant. [1] The former colliery site is now the location of a housing estate. There are no tangible remains of the colliery and its buildings.

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

The workshops are no longer extant but may have some heritage value due to surviving below ground archaeological remains, although the survival and extent of any remains associated with the former colliery is unknown

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0135

Asset name: Platt Bridge Settlement

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318-C1

National Grid Reference: 360405 402405

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4895.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Yates's 1786 map names the site, showing a large building and some development above the Hey Brook along the present Miller's Lane/Warrington Road. [1] Most of the original older buildings are no longer extant, with most of the settlement comprised of modern residential houses built from red brick.

Setting description:

The setting is mostly formed by modern residential buildings built from red brick, with most of the older original buildings no longer extant. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset derives value from its historical interest as a settlement which has medieval origins. The asset also holds archaeological interest through its potential to yield below ground remains associated with medieval and post-medieval settlement activity.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0136

Asset name: Kenyon Hall park

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364494 395818

Asset class/type and dates

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

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA05_RS007

Associated assets

Asset UID Asset name

MA05_0032 Kenyon Hall

MA05_0052 Lodge to Kenyon Hall and adjacent gate piers

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Grounds of Kenyon House, as observed in the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1849. [1] The southwestern extent of the grounds are within the study area, although landscaped as part of Leigh Golf Course, Culcheth. This asset was identified by remote sensing. [2]

Setting description:

The grounds are now part of a golf course, but are screened from the road and nearby residential areas by mature planting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

Although now a golf course, the asset has group value due to its association with Kenyon Hall (MA05_0032) and Lodge (MA05_0052). The asset also has heritage value due to its historical interest as a former part of Kenyon Hall estate.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Ordnance Survey, 1849, County Series: Lancashire and Furness, First Edition, 1: 10,560
- 2 BID HE-005-0MA05

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0137

Asset name: Mains Colliery (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 359991 400674

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Colliery

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA05_RS024

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of Mains Colliery, with pits and structures, also railway infrastructure, visible in historic mapping from mid 20th century. Extensive site to west of mainline railway to the northeast of Ashton in Makerfield. The mine was sunk in the 1840s and was closed in 1960. This site has been levelled and the land is now green open space. The asset was identified through remote sensing [1]

Setting description:

The former colliery site is now open green space although a number of the hedgerows follow the routes of former railway sidings through the site. The setting makes no contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value as it may have some potential to yield below ground archaeological remains associated with the former colliery. The survival and extent of these remains are currently unknown

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA05

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0138

Asset name: Castle Hill Motte and Bailey and Bowl Barrow

Designation and grade: Scheduled monument

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307-L1

National Grid Reference: 359606 396177

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Defence
Motte and bailey

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1009867
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Castle Hill motte in Newton. The motte is situated on a commanding site at the northeast corner of an elevated platform, within the elbow formed by the deep-cut valley of the River Dene. The monument includes a slightly oval mound of sandy earth raised upon largely bare sandstone bedrock. The motte measures c. 5m high with a diameter of 32m at the base and 13m across the summit. There are faint traces of an encircling ditch some 10m wide with a maximum depth of 0.2m on the motte's southwest side. All traces of the associated bailey have been obscured by massive earthmoving operations undertaken during construction of the nearby motorway. Limited excavation of the motte was undertaken in 1843. At a distance of some 3m from the centre of the motte a narrow chamber 6.4m long and 0.6m high, possessing an arched roof made of pressed clay, was found. Within this chamber lay wood ash and burnt bone. Newton was the seat of a medieval barony, while documentary evidence from the 15th century refers to Castle Hill Field. The motte at Castle Hill, Newton, remains reasonably well preserved, despite the earth-moving activities which have obscured the bailey which originally lay at its base. The site is unusual in that limited excavation into the base of the mound in the 19th century revealed evidence of burials, indicating that the medieval motte was constructed over an earlier, possibly Prehistoric, burial monument. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located in a small, partially wooded area directly north of the M6. The close proximity to the motorway brings noise and activity to the setting, making a negative contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value as it holds historical interest as a well preserved example of a medieval motte,

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

despite the earth moving activities which have obscured its associated bailey. The asset also holds archaeological interest owing to evidence of burials found within its base, which were revealed during excavations in the 19th century. These burials indicate that the medieval motte was constructed over an earlier, possibly prehistoric burial monument.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1009867>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0139

Asset name: Dean School College

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307-L1

National Grid Reference: 359195 396604

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
School

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1343262
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A school dating to 1677 with a 20th century extension to the rear and now used as a house. The building is constructed from stone with stone slate roof. There is weathering over the ground floor, 20th century boxed eaves and barge boards. The building is of one storey, an attic and two bays. The windows have chamfered mullions and are of three- lights, those to attic in dormers. The entrance has lintel inscribed: "JOHN STIRRUP BUILT THIS SCHOOL HOUSE 1677". The door is original, with decorative hinges. The left return has a five-light window with an inscribed plaque above. The rear wing is of a similar design. There is one stone end stack. The house has recently been restored and much stonework was renewed. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is a detached property located 260m north of the M6. The asset is set within its own large garden and is surrounded by a band of mature trees on all sides which screen the asset from the nearby motorway. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds heritage value due to its historic and architectural interest as a good example of an early schoolhouse and well preserved early architectural features.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1343262>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0140

Asset name: Holly House

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 360821 396137

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Detached house

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1253103
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A detached house, dating to 1830. The building is constructed from brick with a pyramid roof of Welsh slate. The building is double depth in plan with the stair to the rear of the central entrance hall. There are two storeys and a symmetrical three-window range to the front. There are 12-pane hornless sash windows throughout with sills and stucco lintels. The central doorway has aedicule (engaged Doric columns) and a fanlight with glazing bars. The building has a half-glazed door. The side walls have double stacks and hornless sash windows. The rear of the building has a 19-pane, round headed stair window and casement windows in original openings. The interior is understood to contain contemporary stair and fireplaces, internal panelled shutters and other joinery. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located along Newton Road, in an area of other residential properties. The asset is set back from Newton Road and within a large garden, which is surrounded by boundary treatments of trees and hedges. There are open agricultural fields to the south of the asset. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its historic and architectural interest as a good example of a 19th century domestic property and due to its many original architectural elements which are still extant.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1253103>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0141

Asset name: Huskisson Memorial on South Side of Railway, 60metres from the Road

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 360517 395509

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Commemorative
Commemorative monument

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1075900
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A memorial, of painted stone, dating to 1831. The memorial is in the form of a simplified Classical temple, being single celled without a portico. The flanking anta have dentilated panels and support a plain frieze, dentilated cornice and a blocking course. Within the cell is an inscribed tablet that is flanked by pilasters supporting an entablature adorned with wreaths. The tablet, (a reproduction of the original which is kept at the National Railway Museum in York) is a memorial to William Huskisson, MP for Liverpool. Huskisson is reputed to have been the world's first fatality of the Railway Age, being knocked down and fatally injured by the Rocket during the opening celebrations of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1830. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is located directly on the side of the Manchester to Liverpool Railway line, by the Parkside Manchester and Liverpool Junctions. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its association with a historical event in British railway history and its aesthetic qualities.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1075900>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0142

Asset name: 158 and 160, High Street

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307-L1

National Grid Reference: 358754 395933

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1075930
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Two houses, dating to the 17th century with an 18th century extension. The date, 1622, is on the gable. The buildings are of painted brick on a stone base with a corrugated asbestos roof (later partially with stone slates). The first bay is of two storeys and the second and third are of one storey with an attic. The windows are two-light horizontally sliding sashes. The ground floor first bay has a six-pane sash and the second bay has a small gabled dormer with iron lattice glazing. The third bay has a larger gabled dormer with timber framing. The buildings have plain entrances. Number 160 is of 2 bays. Number 158 possibly has a concealed timber frame and the east wall is possibly jettied. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the busy streetscape with the houses located just off a busy roundabout in Newton-le-Willows, between the A572 (Crow Lane East), High Street and the A49 (Ashton Road). Despite the busy road the asset retains its setting within a village amongst other residential properties. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historical interest as a good example of a pair of 17th century houses. Number 158 may hold additional archaeological interest due to the possible survival of elements of its original timber frame construction.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1075930>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0143

Asset name: Entrance Archway to Randall's Nursery

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307-L1

National Grid Reference: 358818 395898

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Arch

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1198958
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The entrance archway to Randall's Nursery. The archway has flanking wings, originally at Haydock Lodge. It likely dates to the early 19th century. The arch is constructed from stone with a slate roof. There is a round-arched entrance with Doric aedicule, impostes and an archivolt with scroll key. The pediment has leg arms and acroterion in the form of a ram's head crest. The wings are of five bays. The four-bay Doric, has an attached colonnade with frieze with roundels, cornice and blocking course. The lunettes to the left wing have round-headed windows with sashes and no glazing bars, to the right wing. The end bays have rusticated quoins and recesses with straight-headed windows. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the busy High Street in Newton-le-Willows. Due to its corner location the archway is quite prominent amongst the residential houses in this area. The setting has a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest connected to the buildings design and aesthetic quality.

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1198958>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0144

Asset name: Parish Stocks

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307-L1

National Grid Reference: 359276 395640

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Civil
Stocks

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1283630
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0145	Church of St Peter

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Stocks dating to the 18th century. There are two stone piers with shaped heads and grooves to take wooden boards. One pier is inscribed "J. McCall". It was recently restored and new boards were inserted. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set in front of the wall which surrounds the Church of St Peter (MA05_0145) in Newton-le-Willows. This area is quiet with fewer residential houses than Church Road. The association with the Church has been retained. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its historical interest as an example of historic corporal punishment laws.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1283630>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0145

Asset name: Church of St Peter

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307-L1

National Grid Reference: 359300 395643

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1343245
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA05_0144	Parish Stocks
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A church, dating to 1892-1901, by Demaine and Brierley. The building is constructed from stone with slate roofs in a Free Perpendicular style. There is a single vessel nave and chancel, lean-to aisles and a west tower with north and south porches. There is also a south chapel and north organ loft and vestry. The interior has arcades with octagonal piers and an arch braced collar roof. There are parclose screens to the organ loft and chapel and there are painted reredos. There is an alabaster octagonal pulpit with figures under canopies. The church also has stained glass in the east and west windows. There was a gravestone for 'P. Naylor, engine driver, 1842' and 'J. Eeles of Hull', which is a locomotive in relief and poem. There is also a hatchment of 'Col. T. R. Legh, 1797'. The church also has an 18th century wrought iron altar rail. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set back from Church Road in Newton-le-Willows and is set within its own churchyard which is surrounded by a low wall. There are wooded areas to the north and south. The asset is on the edge of the village and has retained part of its rural setting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The value of the asset is derived from its architectural interest as a good example of a church in the Free Perpendicular style.

Heritage value: Moderate

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Sources:

- 1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1343245>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0146

Asset name: Newton-le-Willows Station

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307-L1

National Grid Reference: 359343 395335

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Transport
Railway station

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1343248
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A station for the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, built in the 1840s. The station is constructed from brick with stone dressings and a slate roof. There are two storeys and six bays. The first three bays are recessed with a 20th century canopy and the fourth bay is gabled. The fourth, fifth and sixth bays have a ground floor of rock-faced stone. The third bay has a re-entrant porch with parapet and entrances to the return. The platform side of one storey has a canopy (possibly later) on cast-iron columns. [1] The village of Newton-le-Willows growth as a commuter settlement is associated with the opening of Newton-le-Willows Station.

Setting description:

The asset is located just off the A49 Mill Lane, Newton-le-Willows. The setting comprises the railway line which is located on a viaduct directly behind the building. There are some residential properties close by, which have been constructed after the railway station but the station is partially screened from the houses by mature planting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as the character of the setting has not been greatly changed, and the station can still be understood in its original context.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds historic interest as an early example of a railway station in Britain.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1343248>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0147

Asset name: Parkers Farm

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-306b

National Grid Reference: 364906 391879

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Farmhouse

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139381
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0148	Barn Adjoining Parkers Farm

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former farmhouse dating to 1709 (on a table on the first floor), now used as offices and meeting rooms. The building is of brown brick with a stone slab roof. There are two storeys and three bays with an added lower wing. There are replacement recessed sash windows with stone sills and cambered arches with turning pieces. One window is built up at the ground floor. There is a modern, half glazed, three panel door in a moulded timber frame. A stone tablet is inscribed 'CHL' with the date near eaves level. The building also has timber eaves gutters and gable end stacks. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a residential area to the south of the M62 and east of the M6. It has maintained a relationship with the adjacent barn (MA05_0148). The setting makes a negative contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

This asset has heritage value due to its historic and architectural interest as an example of an early 18th century farmhouse. The asset has group value with the Barn Adjoining Parkers Farm (MA05_0148).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139381>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0148

Asset name: Barn Adjoining Parkers Farm

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-306b

National Grid Reference: 364932 391872

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1139382
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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MA05_0147	Parkers Farm
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A former barn, dating to the early 18th century, now a garage and store. The building is of brown brick and originally had a stone slate roof, but this has been replaced by Welsh slates. There are five bays with added bay to the east. There are two half heck doors and a larger carriage door. The interior has a truss with a curved principal rafter and collar and original oak purlins and ridgetree. [1]

Setting description:

The setting is formed by a residential area to the south of the M62 and east of the M6 and is no longer associated with an agricultural landscape. It has maintained an association with Parkers Farm (MA05_0147). The setting makes a negative contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its historic and architectural interest as an example of an early 18th century farm building. It also holds group value with Parkers Farm (MA05_0147).

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1139382>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0149

Asset name: Light Oaks Hall

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II*

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-306b

National Grid Reference: 367558 396706

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
House

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1068483
HER n/a
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

A house dating to the early 17th century. The building is of brick with stone dressings and a slate roof. There are two bays and two storeys remain of the former three-bay house. The left gable was rebuilt and the rear added to in 20th century. The first bay has a 10-light double-chamfered stone mullion window with king mullion on each floor. The second bay has a similar five-light window on each floor. All have hood moulds. In between is the original studded door in a heavy chamfered surround with obtuse-angled lintel. The most notable feature of the elevation is the use of lozenge pattern decoration in black brick headers over the entire first floor. There is a bold projecting chimney stack to the right gable-end. A small wing projects to the rear of the right bay and a 20th century extension to rear of the left bay. Despite the loss of a bay to the left, the elevation is of exceptional quality. Inside, the main door opens directly into the house-part which has 17th century panelling throughout. The panelling includes three armorial panels and a fourth with combined arms and a date of 1657. There are three heavy ovolo-moulded beams with stepped stops and a 20th century fire surround and overmantle. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by a farm complex within the village of Glazebury. The building is set down a small lane which has a public footpath running through it. Views south are onto agricultural fields, with Glaze Brook in the background. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset, due to maintaining its association to the farm complex.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the asset is derived from its architectural and historic interest as an example of an early 17th century house which has retained many of its original features

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1068483>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0150

Asset name: Risley Old Hall (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 366420 392680

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Manor house

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 603/1
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The family residence Risley Hall is known from the 16th century. The site had been destroyed by the late 19th century and now lies beneath the modern Birchwood housing estate. Risley originally belonged to Culcheth. The manor of was held by Gilbert de Culcheth in 1246. He was killed and the manor passed to his four daughters, who married the four sons of Hugh de Hindley. Culcheth was divided among them and part became the Manor of Risley with Robert de Hindley as lord and taking the name of Risley. Therefore, a Risley family came into being and lived in Risley until the 18th century, when the manor was acquired by the Blackburne family. [1]

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 it has the potential to yield below ground remains of the 16th century hall.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8675>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0152

Asset name: Risley Chapel (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315-L1

National Grid Reference: 364980 392980

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Presbyterian chapel

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4494/0/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0153	Graveyard at Risley Chapel

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a Presbyterian chapel built for a congregation formed by Thomas Risley. In 1689 a barn at Culcheth was registered as a meeting-house. In 1706-7 the chapel was erected 'upon a piece of land called Fifty Croft in cross lane, in Culcheth, near the dwelling house of the said Thomas Risley. The chapel has walls of brickwork and the roof is covered with stone slates. [1] The asset is no longer extant. The asset is associated with the Graveyard at Risley Chapel (MA05_0153).

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has archaeological interest, as it has the potential to yield below ground remains of the chapel.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10973>

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0153

Asset name: Graveyard at Risley Chapel

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315-L1

National Grid Reference: 364990 392960

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Cemetery

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4494/1/0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0152	Risley Chapel (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A graveyard associated with Risley Chapel (MA05_0152). [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the asset is formed by the local residential area, with the asset located on Cross Lane. The asset is peaceful due to being enclosed, and is surrounded by boundary treatments and mature planting. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset as it has retained its peaceful and secluded character.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds heritage value due to its archaeological and historic interest as it contains human remains. The asset has value due to its association with the remains of Risley Chapel (MA05_0152).

Heritage value: High

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH10974>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0154

Asset name: Crow Wood Cropmarks (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315-R1

National Grid Reference: 368200 394500

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Archaeological feature

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2910
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

Cropmarks recorded on a river terrace. They consisted of light circular markings, possibly ditches for buildings or barrows. Cropmarks are visible changes in the growth of vegetation that may indicate a buried feature. These distinctions can usually only be identified from Aerial Photographs. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological interest, as it has the potential to yield below ground remains of either ditches, buildings or barrows.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH9341>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0155

Asset name: Cropmarks of Two Late Prehistoric Ring Ditches (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315-R1

National Grid Reference: 368243 394552

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Archaeological feature

Period(s): Iron Age

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 13777.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of cropmarks of two late prehistoric ring ditches, which are possibly hut circles, or round barrows. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value for its archaeological interest, as a potentially rare example of Iron Age remains.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0156

Asset name: Crow Wood Enclosure (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315-R1

National Grid Reference: 368300 394700

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Unassigned
Archaeological feature

Period(s): Roman

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2765
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a sub rectangular enclosure recorded during aerial reconnaissance in 1994. It could be an Iron Age or Roman period farmstead. Cropmarks are visible changes in the growth of vegetation that may indicate a buried feature. These distinctions can usually only be identified from Aerial Photographs. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological interest as it would be a rare example of an Iron Age or Roman period farmstead in the area.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <http://rcplive.cheshiresharedservices.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH8896>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0157

Asset name: Glough's Farmhouse (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317-L1

National Grid Reference: 360550 397590

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Farmhouse

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3172.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a farmhouse dated to 1702 built from brown brick with stone quoins. A mill has now been built on this site. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological interest, as it has the potential to yield below ground remains of the 18th century farmhouse.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0158

**Asset name: Barn immediately south of Town Farmhouse
(site of)**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317-L1

National Grid Reference: 360330 397160

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Agriculture and subsistence
Barn

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3169.2.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0036	Town Farmhouse

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a barn, inscribed "T. L. Esqu. 1846" on the keystone above the cart entry. The building was of an English garden wall bond brick with a slate roof. There was a U-shaped range with a near symmetrical two-storey wings to either side of opposed cart entries. General features include a dentilled eaves band, honeycomb breathers, oval pitching eyes and a hipped roof. The opposed cart entries have elliptical-arched heads with keystones. There are similar arches above doors and cart shed (blocked) within courtyard. Steps at the end of each wing give access to lofts at first floor. Various windows and doors have been inserted during the 19th and 20th century (especially to east side). The building was demolished in 2003 after a fire. [1] The asset is associated with Town Farmhouse (MA05_0036).

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due its potential archaeological interest as it could yield below ground remains of the 19th century barn.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0159

Asset name: Kenyon Settlement (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 363000 395400

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 2463/0/2
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a possible medieval village. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset holds value due to its archaeological interest as the remains of a medieval village.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Cheshire Historic Environment Record Designation Record (2018), Monument Full Report

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0160

Asset name: Lane Head Settlement (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 362300 396730

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 3693.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

'Yates's 1786 map names the site, showing a scatter of buildings at the junction of the present Church Lane, Kenyon Lane and Newton Road. The 1849 map mainly shows houses and cottages.' [1] Later mapping shows that modern residential houses began to appear on the site in the 1940s, with the current modern settlement not expanding significantly upon this. [2]

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its historical interest as a historic settlement. The asset also holds archaeological interest as it has the potential to yield remains of 19th century buildings associated with the former settlement.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (2017), Monument Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey, 1949, National Grid Maps, First Edition, 1:10,560

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0161

Asset name: Parkside Mills

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317-L1

National Grid Reference: 360510 397560

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Industrial
Mill

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4887.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

The site of a spinning mill building which was brick built, of four storeys and dated to the late 19th century. There are rectangular windows with stone sills and brick tops and a flat roof. The warehouse was of two storeys and many bays. It was brick built and attached to the front of the mill. The offices stood at the entrance to the site and dated to the late 19th century. The offices were of two storeys and seven by two bays, with a hipped slate roof. There is embellished stone to the windows and the entrance. There are also various mid-to late 20th century buildings on the site. These were added to the original buildings later and are now part of the Millingford Industrial Estate and occupied by various individual tenants. A site visit in December 2016 showed a small amount of survival along the railway line. These buildings have been heavily modified and access was not possible. The site was mostly redeveloped during the later 20th century. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has archaeological interest due to its potential to yield below ground remains of the former cotton spinning mill.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (2017), Monument Full Report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0162

Asset name: Parish Boundary Stone, Broseley Lane

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364673 395863

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Parish boundary

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1464173
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 parish boundary stone to mark the parish boundary between Kenyon and Culcheth. It is on the west verge of Broseley Lane. [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set on the west verge of Broseley Lane in its original position within the parish that it served. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its historical and archaeological interest as rare example of a surviving parish boundary stone.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1464173>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0163

**Asset name: Moated Enclosure 125m to the north of A580
East Lancashire Road (site of)**

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 362132 398852

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Ring ditch

Period(s): Medieval

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Remote sens. ID: MA05_RS017

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A possible moated site with partial linear observed in a historic aerial photograph from 1946. The circular feature measures 50m across. It may be a prehistoric circular enclosure. Identified in the Remote Sensing Survey (MA05_RS017). [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as it has the potential to yield below ground remains of a possible medieval moated site.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-005-0MA05

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0164

Asset name: Former Field System 225m to the south-east of Aye Bridge Farm (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318

National Grid Reference: 360412 400094

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Field boundary

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Geophysical ID: MA05_GP010.009

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Site of possible former field boundaries identified by remote sensing. May represent a former field system which was removed before the Tithe and first edition Ordnance Survey mapping was produced. Date unknown. [1]

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as the remains of an undated field system.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-004-0MA05

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0165

Asset name: ROF Risley Branch of the Great Central Railway (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-315

National Grid Reference: 366451 394189

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

MA05_0115 Wigan Junction Branch GCR (site of)

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A branch of the Wigan Junction Branch of the Grand Central Railway (GCR) which led to ROF Risley and was likely built during the 1940s. Most of the railway has been demolished due to developments such as Risley landfill, Birchwood and the M62 motorway. [1] Any remains are represented by a crop mark, with no rail lines remaining.

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as it could yield below ground remains of the former railway that served ROF Risley.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 Ordnance Survey, 1949, National Grid Maps, First Edition, 1:10,560

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0166

Asset name: Archaeology (Possible) 265m north-east of Wigshaw Lane (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-316

National Grid Reference: 364442 395013

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Field boundary

Period(s): Undated

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Geophysical ID: MA05_GP002.015

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

Possible archaeological remains of unknown type. Nine high magnitude irregularly shaped anomalies identified. Due to the distinct magnetic signal they are thought to be of archaeological origin. This asset was identified through the geophysical field survey report.

Setting description:

The setting does not contribute to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to its archaeological interest as it has the potential to yield below ground remains of unknown archaeological assets.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 High Speed Rail (Crewe to Manchester), Background Information and Data, BID HE-004-0MA05 MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong, Historic Environment Field Survey Report, 2DE01-MWJ-EV-REP-M002-000146

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0170

Asset name: Ashton-in-Makerfield Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 357738 398945

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

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

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0175	Church of St Thomas

Description and sources

Full asset description:

The conservation area covers a relatively small area of Ashton-in-Makerfield but includes most of the Victorian town centre, the open spaces around the two churches and examples of back street Victorian workers housing. Some poor quality mid 20th century housing to the south is included in the boundary. The town centre is an area with an attractive, but modest, Victorian townscape. This includes notable examples of inns and shopfronts. It also incorporates important ecclesiastical spaces and some of the surrounding early terrace housing. The three character areas noted in the conservation area appraisal include the area to the south with small terraced housing and the most open spaces to the west around the churches. These provide significant examples of the history of the development of Ashton-in-Makerfield. Individual buildings on Gerard Street present examples of the progression of design and detailing through the second half of the 19th century. This is from the simpler design of the Palatine Buildings 1863, to the more ornate brick and terracotta detailing of Central Buildings 1899 and Bridge Foot House 1902. New development within the conservation area has retained a scale and materials that respect the heritage townscape. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the conservation area is formed by the surrounding estates of residential houses, school fields and government offices of the suburbs of Ashton-in-Makerfield. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The heritage value of the conservation area is derived from the architectural interest of the inns, shopfronts and churches, as well as the overall character of the Victorian townscape.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

- 1 <https://www.wigan.gov.uk/Docs/PDF/Resident/Planning-and-Building-Control/Conservation-areas/Ashton-Conservation-Area.pdf>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0171

Asset name: Carnegie Library

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307-L1

National Grid Reference: 357698 399320

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Education
Library

Period(s): Modern

References

References: NHLE: 1393559
HER: 16045.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
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n/a	n/a
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Description and sources

Full asset description:

"A former lecture hall and library built in 1905-6 and designed by the architect J. B. Thornley. The building is built from red brick with sandstone dressings beneath slate roofs. It is an irregular polygon in plan with a boundary wall on three sides and is two storeys high. The former main entrance to the lecture hall overlooks the junction of Wigan Road, Old Road and Bryn Street. The Wigan Road and Old Road elevations are single storey with five bays. The Old Road elevation has two further single-storey bays at its west end while the Wigan Road elevation's west end finishes with a two-storey two-bay arrangement beneath a hipped roof." [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set on the busy road junction of Wigan Road, Old Road and Bryn Street. It is within a mixed residential and commercial area within the centre of Ashton-in-Makerfield. Despite the modern developments surrounding the asset it has still maintained a prominent position on the road junction. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has heritage value due to the architectural interest and historic association with the architect J. B. Thornley.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1393559>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0172

Asset name: Newton-le-Willows Conservation Area

Designation and grade: Conservation area

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 359469 395752

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic
Settlement

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

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:

Newton-le-Willows is a small town between Wigan and Warrington on the A49 Ashton/Newton Road. It originally developed as a market serving the agricultural community of the surrounding area, which was scattered in isolated farmhouses. The area remained sparsely populated until the industrial revolution in the late 18th and early 19th century. By this time it had developed as a small market town.

The High Street retains the original village character with many properties grouped at the back of the pavement or behind small front gardens. Some of the surrounding areas to the north, south and west have been developed but the areas further north and to the east have retained the agricultural character of large open spaces with scattered isolated houses. Two areas of Newton-le-Willows are designated as conservation areas. These areas are the area around the High Street, Church Street and Park Road North which form the High Street Conservation Area, and the parkland to the east which is Willow Park Conservation Area. [1]

Setting description:

The setting of the conservation area includes the surrounding residential suburbs of Newton-le-Willows. In places it retains a relationship with the surrounding agricultural land particularly to the north and the east. These elements of the setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the conservation area. However, the conservation area is intersected by the M6 which negatively contributes to its heritage value in this area.

Asset value assessment:

The conservation area has heritage value due to its historic and architectural interest. This includes the buildings, street pattern and spaces which retain elements of its original village character.

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://www.sthelens.gov.uk/media/3113/newton-le-willows-conservation-area-appraisal.pdf>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0173

Asset name: Railings approximately 22 metres long to garden of Number 60

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-02-307

National Grid Reference: 358035 399396

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Railings

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1068460
HER: 12015.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"Cast iron ornamental railings erected in 1830. The railings have interlaced bars and the gates at the right hand end are a 20th century replacement." [1]

Setting description:

The asset is set by the A58 Bolton Road in a busy residential area of Ashton-in-Makerfield. It is set in front of two modern detached houses. The setting makes a neutral contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural and artistic interest as a good example of 19th century ornamental railings.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1068460>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0174

Asset name: Edge Green Settlement (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-318-L1

National Grid Reference: 359605 399015

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Domestic Settlement

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

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER: 4154.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"The remains of the medieval and post-medieval village of Edge Green. Yates map shows buildings around a moor area, along the present Golborne Road, and some to the north along Edge Green Road. There are also coal pits present to the north-east. The 1849 map shows there were gardens and an 'open space' to the north-west." [1] The modern settlement of Edge Green is slightly to the east of the site of Edge Green, and is mostly formed of modern residential houses.

Setting description:

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

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its archaeological and historical interest as a village with medieval origins.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

- 1 Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (2017), Monument Full Report
- 2 Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1849, 6"-1 mile, Sheet 101

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0175

Asset name: Church of St Thomas

Designation and grade: Listed building Grade II

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: -

National Grid Reference: 357707 398959

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Religious, ritual and funerary
Church

Period(s): Post-medieval

References

References: NHLE: 1356253
HER: 4760.1.0
NMR n/a

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
MA05_0170	Ashton-in-Makerfield Conservation Area

Description and sources

Full asset description:

"A red sandstone church, built between 1891-3 with a concrete tile roof and a tower with a clock and bell. The church is built on the site of an earlier Chapel of Ease, which was built around 1515. There is an extensive churchyard attached to the church to the south, with an early 18th century sundial within." [1]

Setting description:

The church is directly adjacent to the A49 Warrington Road in Ashton-in-Makerfield. It has maintained the association with its extensive churchyard and the early 18th century sundial within. The asset is situated within Ashton-in-Makerfield Conservation Area (MA05_0170). The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the asset.

Asset value assessment:

The asset has value due to its architectural interest as a good example of a late 19th century church built from red sandstone. The setting makes a positive contribution to the heritage value of the area as it has retained a relationship with its extensive churchyard and the 18th century sundial within.

Heritage value: Moderate

Sources:

1 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1356253>

Background Information and Data

Historic Environment

BID HE-001-0MA05

MA05: Risley to Bamfurlong

Historic environment baseline report

Unique Gazetteer ID (UID): MA05_0176

Asset name: Ring Ditch 145m to the north of A580 East Lancashire Road (site of)

Designation and grade: Non-designated

Asset location

Community area: MA05 Risley to Bamfurlong

Additional community area(s): n/a

Map book reference: HE-01-317

National Grid Reference: 363290 397100

Asset class/type and dates

Monument class/type: Monument
Ring ditch

Period(s): Prehistoric

References

References: NHLE n/a
HER n/a
NMR n/a
Geophysical ID: MA05_GP004.009

Associated assets

Asset UID	Asset name
n/a	n/a

Description and sources

Full asset description:

A circular shaped ring ditch which was identified through geophysical survey. The ditch measures 10m in diameter and has six small discreet anomalies within. The asset was identified through the Historic Environment field survey report. [1]

Setting description:

The 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 possible prehistoric enclosure.

Heritage value: Low

Sources:

1 BID HE-004-0MA05

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

