

Synopsis

This report contains the results of a contracted archaeological desk-based assessment together with site walkover undertaken between June and August 2005, on 7.83 hectares of land at Crosse Hall Mill Farm, Chorley.

The proposed development site is part of the Crosse Hall Estate, established by Richard Crosse in the early 15th century. The existing site is located on the east side of the town of Chorley. The site has a western boundary with the Leeds & Liverpool Canal from where meadowland slopes gently eastwards down to the Black Brook, formerly known as the Bagginley Brook, which runs in a north-south direction through the site. East of the brook, meadowland extends to the M61 motorway, which now forms the eastern boundary. The site has an overall appearance of meadowland interspersed with clusters of broadleaf and scrub, crossed by minor tracks and footpaths. The broadleaf cover obscures the structural remains of buildings which were once part of a mill and farm site. The south boundary is formed by Crosse Hall Lane near the canal, extending east to the rear of properties at Crosse Hall Fold and the northern boundary is formed by Froom Street which leads over the Leeds & Liverpool Canal towards the M61.

15th century Crosse Hall estate documents refer to a mill on the Bagginley Brook, although the precise location can not be determined. A lease first dated 1788, records '*...all that messuage dwelling house with the appurtenances and also that watercorn or grist mill called Cross Hall Mill and the several closes and parcels of arable meadow and pasture grounds thereunto belonging or therewith usually occupied or enjoyed.....eight acres of ground more or less*', which suggest the mill on site is grinding grain only at this time.

The first edition OS map, dated 1849, records Cross Hall Mill as the site of a madder mill, processing madder for dyestuffs. The mill has presumably been put to industrial use following the rapid growth of the cotton industry in the area.

By 1894, the site has returned to farm use. Cartographic evidence suggests the site changed little between 1894 and 1956. Although disused, the reservoirs remained evident as wet areas and the buildings were in use. The mill race is recorded throughout and there is no evidence to suggest cornmill did not continue along with farm use until well into the 20th century.

The site walk-over has confirmed that the ground plan of the mill / farm complex survives onsite almost in its entirety as recorded on the 1839 Tithe and subsequent OS maps. The height of the structural remains varies to a max. of 2m in certain sections. Buildings are constructed in both river borne rubblestone and quarried gritstones and roofs, where existing, appear to have been slated. The red brick located around the site suggests the buildings fell out of use in the mid-20th century, at which time the openings were blocked up. No evidence of any structural remains with confirmed pre-18th century dating were located during the current walk-over.

The archaeological interest on site centres on the mill / farm complex. Although the site has been subjected to considerable stone robbing over a period of over 50 years, substantial structural remains survive on site. The current site visit was undertaken at the peak of vegetative growth in June and August, which restricted photography. It is therefore considered that the site may benefit from a more systematic survey and more detailed photographic recording, following clearance of vegetation and prior to any development on site.

Abbreviations:

SMR	County Sites and Monuments Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number

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1. Introduction

Planning Background

1.1 Planning proposals for residential development on 7.83 hectares of land at Crosse Hall Mill Farm, Chorley (*Fig. 1; centred on SD 5961 1778*) have been submitted to Chorley Borough Council (*Planning Application Reference 9/02/00680/REMMAJ*) by Morris Homes (North) Limited.

Archaeological Background

1.2 Information gained from Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record indicates that the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, surveyed in 1844 -7, shows Cross Hall Mill (*PRN 8068; SD 59708 17696*) as the site of a madder mill, processing madder for dyestuffs. Madder is a plant, the roots of which were used to produce a red dye. The mechanised dyeing and printing of cloth was pioneered in Lancashire but, like many aspects of the textile industry, little is known about the detail of the industries that supported the main spinning and weaving mill and print works. The Record also states that the original buildings of Crosse Hall Mill are likely to date to the 17th century which increases its historical significance as it is likely that the original mill was a grist mill for processing grain and was later converted to a textile related use.

1.3 Consultation with Mr Doug Moir, Planning Officer (Archaeology), Lancashire County Archaeology Service, has revealed that the proposed development may have the potential to damage or destroy archaeological remains, which may be present on the site. In view of the archaeological significance of the proposed development, Mr Moir has recommended that a desk-top archaeological assessment, followed by a rapid identification walkover survey, should take place to record the presence, attempt to interpret the function and assess the state of preservation of any archaeological features and deposits, in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the *DoE Planning Policy Guideline No. 16 (Nov. 1990)*, prior to the commencement of works on site.

Archaeological Contract

1.4 In June 2005, Pat Frost, Consultant Archaeologist, Castlering Archaeology, was contracted to undertake the prescribed archaeological work by Mr Mark Ferguson on behalf of Morris Homes (North) Limited, Morland House, 18 The Parks, Newton-le-Willows, Merseyside, WA12 0JQ. The results form the basis of this report.

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to provide information that would enable an informed and reasonable planning decision to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.

2.2 The objective of the evaluation was to:

- locate any archaeological features and deposits within the study area
- assess the survival, quality, condition and relative significance of any archaeological features, deposits and structures within the study area
- identify and recommend options for the management of the archaeological resource in response to the proposed development, including any further archaeological provision where necessary.

3. Methodology

Desk-based assessment

3.1 The desk-based assessment has consulted the relevant readily available records held at the following repositories:

- Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record
- Primary, secondary and cartographic sources held by Lancashire County Record Office
- Chorley Local Studies Library
- Oral sources (*initially Mr Jack Smith, Chorley Local Historian*)
- The National Monuments Record, Swindon & the National Aerial Photographic Library
- County & Local Museum Archives

3.2 All sources consulted are listed in *Section 8* following.

Rapid walk-over survey

3.3 Site visits were undertaken in June and following the desk-based study in August 2005 to assess the current land-use, the survival of above ground archaeology and the potential for buried archaeological deposits. The results are listed in *Section 5* following.

Photographic Record

3.4 A selection of the photographic record undertaken during the walk-over survey follows *Section 5*. The full photographic record is included as *Appendix 1*.

4. Desk-based Assessment

Crosse Hall Estate

4.1 The proposed development site is part of the Crosse Hall Estate, established by Richard Crosse in the early 15th century. The Crosse of Shaw Hill documents, deposited as collection DDSH at Lancashire Record Office, include documents and leases relating to lands purchased by the family in the area of Chorley since the early 1400s (*see 4.6 following*). The Victoria County History series records information gained from the Towneley Mss, which record Richard Crosse purchasing 'a moiety from Thomas Trigin' c.1418 – 20 (*VCH, 1966, 140*). He also purchased 'from William Woodward, his part of Eaveshay in Chorley and all his water of Bagin Brook'. The transfer of land also included the right to make a mill. The estate passed from Richard Crosse to his son John (*Towneley Mss dated 1466*) and in turn from John to his son also named Richard. The first record of the 'messuage called Crosse Hall or Eaves Hall', one of several considerable residencies in the area of Chorley, is documented in 1513 with reference to Richard Crosse.

4.2 By the mid-16th century, the Crosse Hall Estate had passed to John Crosse, who was Mayor of Liverpool in 1556. By this time, the family may have resided mainly in Liverpool. Documents dated 1569 refer to 'Cross Hall in Chorley with various lands including a watermill'. The same reference is repeated in 1624 (*DDSH 1/210a*) when John Crosse is granted a 'moiety of a water mill, in Heley'. In 1640, when a Richard Crosse, aged 16, inherited the estate from his father who had died at Toxteth Park in Liverpool, he too was granted the same moiety.

4.3 The Crosse family may have been absentee landlords throughout the mid-16th to mid-17th century. The 1666 hearth tax records John Astley of Crosse Hall having 10 hearths, suggesting he was in residence at this time. The last Cross Hall Farmhouse, dated 1667, was a much altered Grade II Listed building (*PRN 8631; SD 59680 17420*) located south of the development site. The Crosse Hall Estate remained in the Crosse family long after Crosse Hall (*PRN 884; SD 59680 17420*) had been abandoned in the 18th century in favour of their new residence at Shaw Hill at Whittle-le-Woods.

4.4 In the early 19th century, the estate was left to one Richard Crosse, who married Anne Legh, the daughter of Adlington Estates. On inheriting Adlington Estates, Crosse changed his name to Legh. Richard died in 1822 and the estate passed to his daughter, Anne Mary Legh, who married Thomas Bright Ikim of Leeds. On inheriting the estates Ikim adopted the surname Crosse. It is Thomas Bright Crosse's name that appears on the 1839 Tithe apportionment as owner of proposed development site (*para 4.12 following*). Thomas Bright Crosse and his wife Anne Mary, resided at Shaw Hill and were succeeded by their son, Colonel Thomas Richard Crosse, who died in 1897.

Crosse Hall Mill

4.5 The earliest reference to a mill on the estate land, located during the current study, is the 1569 reference to 'Cross Hall in Chorley with various lands including a watermill' (VCH, 1966, 140). Mills were a vital part of the community, generally owned by and generating income for the landowner. Heyes (1994, 26) refers to Crosse family deeds that mention a corn mill at Crosse Hall, Healey in 1432 (1994, 26), but these were unlocated during the current limited study. Heyes (1994, 105) also refers to Henry Marsden, the miller at Crosse Hall who was attacked and robbed by 2 men in 1764.

The late 18th century Corn or Grist Mill (PRN 8068)

4.6 The Crosse of Shaw Hill documents include a fourteen year lease dated November 7th 1800 (DDSH 7/20) between Richard Crosse and John Threlfall of Chorley, John Silvester of Manchester and Samuel Marsden, a merchant of the City of London and his wife, Mary relating to the *messuage, watercornmill or grist mill called Cross Hall Mill with closes which comprised eight acres*.

The original date of the lease was October 1st 1788, which suggests some of the structures on the proposed development site may date to this period.

The lease records '...all that messuage dwelling house with the appurtenances and also that watercorn or grist mill called Cross Hall Mill and the several closes and parcels of arable meadow and pasture grounds thereunto belonging or therewith usually occupied or enjoyed.....eight acres of ground more or less.....also the free liberty to take in the waters of Bagginley Brook across and through the field called the 'Holme' in order to supply a reservoir belonging to Mr James Duxbury'.

The property at Crosse Hall Mill included 'houses, outhouses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, orchards, gardens, meadow and pasture lands, feeding ways, watercourses, sluices, dams and locks, reservoirs, mill streams, hedges, ditches, fences, rights and liberties, easements....etc'. The property description suggests that 'one bay of the old building' comprised a dwelling house and the mill itself comprised two bays. No plan accompanied the Lease.

The leasees had to share in the cost of road maintenance towards Eaves Lane, presumably the access via the present Cross Hall Lane, prior to the construction of the canal. There were also restrictions regarding 'not tilling the meadow land' and 'only planting potatoes in vacant plots for their families' consumption only'. Crosse retained the right to 'fell timber and plant new timber (young wood) in the hedge rows, backs or crops and other vacant plots...'. He also retained mineral, gaming and fishing rights.

Crosse is responsible for 'procuring a cart and brick and mortar sufficient for repairing the dam head whenever such repairs should be found needful or requisite.....and also...during the said term (of the lease) provide French stones and grey stones which may be wanted in the said water cornmill'.

Cross will charge '20 shillings an inch for the French stones and 10 shillings an inch for the grey stones for what may have been worn away at the end of the season'.

A valuation of Crosse Hall Corn Mill (DSH 7/21) also dated 1801 lists 'waterwheel pit, wheel shafts and headstock' valued at £15; 'walley wheel and tackle' at £18 and 'two new French stones' at £30 together with the less valuable machinery and fittings on site.

It seems clear that c. 1800, the mill was used solely for grinding grain, which complemented the use of the land for farming.

4.7 The property was unlikely to have been occupied by any of the lessees. In 1790, John Silvester, formerly of Manchester had Chorcliffe House built on Hollinshead Street in Chorley. The sizeable dwelling is a Grade II Listed three-storey building in the town, a typical Georgian '*gentleman's residence*'. In 1788, John Silvester had married the daughter of John Threlfall, a Chorley brewer and banker, who owned the land on which Chorcliffe House was built. Samuel Marsden presumably invested money only in the mill / farm venture.

Astley Hall Mss

4.8 References to Crosse Hall Mill area also recorded in the Astley Hall Mss, deposited as collection DDHK at Lancashire Record Office. The documents generally date to the 18th century and refer to Crosse Hall and the Mill by name only.

Increased Industrial activity in the 18th century

4.9 Cotton manufacture had arrived in the town of Chorley by the mid-18th century, facilitated by the water supply from the fast flowing Yarrow and the Chor. Mills were rapidly constructed for carding, spinning, bleaching and printing falling in line with the national trends to apply water power to trade and industry.

Leeds & Liverpool Canal

4.10 An Act of Parliament dated 1770 first granted permission for the construction of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Construction began c.1800 as Lancaster Canal South End. The Lancaster Company constructed the Chorley length of canal, which served the cotton and timber mills together with collieries that developed along its banks.

Change of use at Crosse Hall Mill (PRN 8068)

4.11 The arrival of the canal and the increase in cotton manufacture in the area, appears to have resulted in a change of use at Crosse Hall Mill. The 1839 Directory of Chorley lists Thomas Barrow, grinder of logwood etc at Crosse Hall Mill, while Henry Kellett, is recorded as the farmer at Crosse-hall Mill Farm.

1839 Tithe map

4.12 The 1839 Tithe map records Thomas Bright Crosse owning Plot 2223, a house and garden; Plot 2223a, site of a mill, and Plot 2222, also a house, outbuildings and garden which form the central part of the proposed development site (*Fig. 2*). The land surrounding the buildings is recorded as 2221a, orchard; 2221, 2221a, 2224 and 2186 meadowland. To the north, 2184 and 2185 arable land and 2170 and 2169 pastureland extend to the existing Froom Street. Plot 2219 records the site of a 'water lodge' (*the southernmost reservoir; site 2; PRN 19634*).

Mid-19th century site

4.13 The first edition OS map (*Fig. 3 following*) records Crosse Hall Mill (*PRN 8068*) as a 'madder mill', with the two extensive reservoirs on site. Further north, a second Crosse Hall Mill on the Black Brook, was the Printworks, opened by James Duxbury in 1785, undertaking calico printing, upstream from the development site.

Late 19th century site (PRN 19239)

4.14 By 1894 (*OS map Fig. 4*), the mill has returned to farm use. The 'cotton famine' of the 1860s as a result of the Civil war in America (1861-65) had resulted in widespread hardship for the cotton industry in Lancashire, where cotton was a major employer. This would have affected associated industries and presumably led to a return to milling on a smaller scale. The OS map records the reservoirs (*Sites 1 & 2; PRNs 19633 & 19634*) as 'Old Reservoir'. Several small enclosures and walls are recorded in the area of Building 22, which are no longer evident on site (*para. 5.21 following*).

4.15 Cartographic evidence suggests the site changed little between 1894 and 1956. Although disused, the reservoirs remained evident as wet areas and the buildings were in use. The mill race is recorded throughout and there is no evidence to suggest cornmill did not continue along with farm use until well into the 20th century.

5. *The Existing Site*

Location & land-use

5.1 The proposed development site is located on the east side of the town of Chorley. The site has a western boundary with the Leeds & Liverpool Canal from where meadowland slopes gently eastwards down to the Black Brook, formerly known as the Bagginley Brook, which runs in a north-south direction through the site. East of the brook, meadowland extends to the M61 motorway, which now forms the eastern boundary. The site has an overall appearance of meadowland interspersed with clusters of broadleaf and scrub, crossed by minor tracks and footpaths. The broadleaf cover obscures the structural remains of buildings which were once part of a mill and farm site.

5.2 The south boundary is formed by Crosse Hall Lane near the canal, extending east to the rear of properties at Crosse Hall Fold, which include PRN 831, Crosse Hall Farm (*SD 59683 17495*), the much altered Grade II Listed farmhouse, dated 1667. The northern boundary is formed by Froom Street which leads over the Leeds & Liverpool Canal towards the M61.

The site numbers listed below are identified on Fig. 9 following

Sites 1 & 2; reservoirs PRNs 19633-4 (Plates 1-2)

5.3 The meadowland alongside the motorway was once the site of the two reservoirs, as recorded since the 1839 Tithe map (*Fig. 2*). The 1894 OS map suggests both sites were already drained. The sites have now returned to flat meadowland.

Site 3 building

5.4 Sub-square building, located immediately west of the footpath, as recorded by the OS in 1894 (*Fig. 4*). The unroofed structure is currently hidden by dense broadleaf and nettles, but the rubblestone walls appear to stand to 1.4m high. The building may be on the south side of the remains of the south boundary wall, which is visible in the undergrowth extending towards Building 9.

Site 4 Gatepost (Plate 6)

5.5 The gatepost is located along the wall (5), where the path branches west towards buildings 9 & 10 continuing to a crossing over the tailrace (12) and the Black Brook (13). The gritstone post measures 0.37m high by 0.23m thick. In the area of the post, the path is slabbed.

Site 5 walled footpath

5.6 The footpath, which leads from Crosse Hall Lane to the footbridge over the Black Brook (15), is partly slabbed in the area of the former mill / farm site. A c.0.45m wide boundary wall on the west side of the track survives to c. 0.5m max. height in part (*Plates 5 & 6*). The wall is part rubblestone and part regular quarried gritstone, which would suggest a contemporary date with the adjacent building remains.

Site 6 Building compartment

5.7 South side of the range of mill / farm buildings located on the east side of footpath (5). *Plate 21* shows the southwest corner of the building and a blocked opening 1.7m wide. The plan of the building survives in its entirety, and the west elevation may stand to 1.4m above the level of the path on the southwest corner.

Site 7 Building compartment

5.8 Sited on the east side of the footpath (5), opposite the tailrace (*Plate 16*). Considerable collapsed stonework covers the floor area, but the dressed stone walls may stand to c.1.5m above the height of the path. The west wall continues south as building 6. The Tithe and OS maps suggest both 6 & 7 may have formed the main mill building measuring c. 20m north-south by 4m wide (*1839 Tithe plot 2223a*). The west wall of the mill includes three openings which have been blocked with red brick (*Plate 20*). In general, the substantial stone walls may survive to c.2m above the height of the path on this west side.

Site 7 may be the site of the wheelpit. In the east wall, a culvert c.0.9m wide is located below a single sandstone lintel, above which 5 courses of brickwork survive. The opening is now partly blocked with brick and visible in depth for only 0.42m. The internal measurement of compartment 7 is c.2.5m (*Plates 18 & 19*).

Site 8 Building compartment

5.9 The Tithe and OS maps suggest Building 8 was the farmhouse on site (*1839 Tithe plot 2223*). The house appears to have been one build with the mill on the south side. Structural remains appear to survive to c.2m max. height (*Plate 17*).

Two compartment rectangular building 9 & 10

5.10 The two compartment building was constructed on meadowland (*1839 tithe*), south side of the mill / farm buildings, immediately east of the tailrace, where it continues south to meet the Black Brook. The rubblestone walls of Compartment 9, formerly with a slate roof, survive to a max. of 2.4m in the southeast corner (*Plate 14 shows a 4m length of wall with 2m scale on the south side*). The open ended west side of the building (10), also survives to c.2m on the dividing wall and south wall (*Plate 15*). Both compartments appear to survive fully in plan with a fairly level floor. The openings appear to have been once blocked with factory made bricks and much of the stonework has presumably been robbed over the years for maintenance work.

Site 11 Blocked tailrace arch

5.11 Blocked tailrace arch, visible below the west side of footpath (5) opposite building 7 (*the possible wheelpit site*). Ten header stones of the arch are visible for c.0.9m in width, c.1m below the height of the path (*Plate 8*).

Site 12 Tailrace (Plate 7)

5.12 The tailrace is silted up and currently covered in broadleaf (*Plate 7*), but still identifiable as a deep depression extending west from below the footpath (5), where the blocked tailrace arch Site 11 is located (*Plate 8*). The tailrace flows southwest into the Black Brook. Footbridge (13) crosses the tailrace and the Black Brook, and the structural remains of the tailrace walls can also be seen below the bridge (*Plate 9*). In the area of the stone arch (11), the tailrace is defined as a gulley c.2.5m wide, c.1.5m deep below the footpath (5).

Site 13 Footbridge

5.13 The 1894 to 1950s OS maps show the path over the tailrace (12) continuing west to cross the Black Brook. The Black Brook crossing no longer exist and a new grass track has been worn towards footbridge 15. Sandstone blocks in the brook indicate the site of the former brook footbridge. Below the tailrace crossing sandstone in the silted up banks indicate that the channel was stone lined as it continues south towards the Black Brook (*Plate 9*).

Site 14 Well

5.14 A rectangular brick structure located southeast of the overgrown tailrace, appears to be the site of a well. Site only visible in June 2005 (*Plate 13*).

Site 15 Black Brook footbridge

5.15 A metal footbridge, supported on a stone plinth, carries the public footpath over the Brook (*Plate 11*). Located immediately north of the site of Crosse Hall Farm buildings

Site 16 Gatepost

5.16 Gatepost located on the north side of the former mill farm site (*Plate 12*). The foundations of the stone walls that extend north and south of the gatepost are also evident in the undergrowth.

Site 17 concrete outlet

5.17 Modern concrete outflow, sited on the west bank of the Brook (*Plate 10*). A second modern outflow is sited further upstream (*also recorded on Fig. 1*).

Site 18 Cast iron feature

5.18 Cast iron feature located in area 8, on the north side of the dividing wall between 8 and possible wheelpit 7. The feature may be the remains of a grate set in a brick base (*Plate 22*). The feature, measuring 40 by 30cm, consists of three side of metal work with hinges suggesting a fourth side is missing.

Site 19 millrace

5.19 The millrace is fed from the reservoir on the northeast side (*Plate 23 & Figs 2-9*). The stone lined channel continues west to building 7 (*Plate 27*). Six courses of the dressed stone walls are currently visible to a height of c.1.5m on the north internal wall of the structure (*Plate 24*). The base remains a silted wet area, which appears to be c.3m wide. The south internal wall forms the north side building 20 (*Plate 25*).

Sites 20 & 21 two-compartment building

5.20 The Tithe and OS maps suggest Buildings 20 & 21 were also part of a farmhouse on the site (1839 *Tithe Plot 2222*). The structural remains of the buildings, located south of the millrace, may survive to c.1.5m high (*Plates 25 & 26; 28 & 29*).

Site 22

5.21 Building recorded since 1839 Tithe map; unlocated as an individual structure. Appears to be part of continuous scatter of building material extending south from *Sites 20 & 21*.

6. Discussion

General description of the structural remains

6.1 The site walk-over has confirmed that the ground plan of the mill / farm complex survives onsite almost in it's entirety as recorded on the 1839 Tithe and subsequent OS maps (*Figs 2-8*). The height of the structural remains varies to a max. of 2m in certain sections. Buildings are constructed in both river borne rubblestone and quarried gritstones and roofs, where existing, appear to have been slated. The red brick located around the site suggests the buildings fell out of use in the mid-20th century, at which time the openings were blocked up. No evidence of any structural remains with confirmed pre-18th century dating was located during the current walk-over.

6.2 The c.1800 Lease confirms the association with Cross Hall. Although there is no above ground evidence, the site can not be discounted as being that of the documented 15th century mill. The reference to the use of French stones suggests some quality was attaches to the mill site. French 'burr' stones had been imported since the middle of the 13th century at least. Because of carriage costs, they were the most expensive stones available, and their milling performance must have been considerable to warrant the higher price. The local Pennine millstone grit 'greystones' were obviously much cheaper.

6.3 The archaeological interest on site centres around the mill / farm complex. Although the site has been subjected to considerable stone robbing over a period of over 50 years, substantial structural remains survive on site. The current site visit was undertaken at the peak of vegetative growth in June and August, which restricted photography.

6.4 The OS record of the plan of the buildings is fairly consistent with the structural remains on site. No photographs of the buildings were located during the current works. It is therefore considered that the site may benefit from a more systematic survey and more detailed photographic recording, following clearance of vegetation and prior to any development on site.

7. Acknowledgements

7.1 The author would like to express gratitude to the following for their valuable help during the project: Mr Matt Ferguson on behalf of Morris Homes (North) Limited; Mr Doug Moir, Planning Officer (*Archaeology*), Lancashire County Archaeology Service. The author contacted Mr Jack Smith, Chorley Local Historian, in June 2004, with a view to enlisting his services during the site walk-over, however recent attempts by Morris Homes (North) Ltd., to collaborate with Mr Smith have failed.

8. Sources

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Cartography

1839 Chorley Tithe map (*Lancashire Record Office DRB1/43*)

1849 OS first edition 6" map, Sheet 77

1894 OS first edition 25" map, Sheet 77.8 & 12

1910 edition 25" map, Sheet 77.8 & 12

1928 edition 25" map, Sheet 77.8 & 12

1938 edition 25" map, Sheet 77.8 & 12, published 1940

1956 Provisional edition OS 6" map

1982 OS Geological Survey, Preston sheet 75 solid, Scale 1:50.000

1971 OS Geological Survey, Preston sheet 75 drift, Scale 1:63.000

Trade Directories

1889-90 Post Office Directory of Chorley

1885 Slater's Royal National Commercial Directory

Local Press reports (Chorley Library)

Chorley Guardian 9.6.1888 re. Mr Forrester's Bankruptcy

Chorley Guardian 14.7.1888

Chorley Guardian 18.8.1888

Lancashire Record Office, Preston

Crosse of Shaw Hill Deposits DDSH

DDSH 1/209, dated April 1641 & 1710; DDSH 1/213, 1681; DDSH 1/219, 1726; DDSH 1/223, November 1742; DDSH 7/5, June 1802; DDSH 1/210a, 1624; DDSH 1/210b, December 1651; DDSH 1/219, 1726; DDSH 7/20, November 1800; DDSH 7/21 November 1800

Astley Hall Deposits DDHK

DDHK 3/1/151, dated c.1677; DDHK 3/1/152, 1681; DDHK 3/1/152, December 1710; DDHK 5/1/6, late 18thC; DDHK 5/3/34, January 1662; DDHK 5/3/43, August 1696; DDHK 5/348, c.1706; DDHK 9/1/90, c.1760; DDHK 5/3/59, 1711; DDHK 5/3/58, 1710; DDHK 3/13/167, February 1692; DDHK 3/1/171, 1706; DDHK 3/1/165, February 1692; DDHK 3/1/166, March 1726

1768 Chorley Commons Enclosure Award (*AE3/1*) *not relevant*

Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record

PRN 831	Crosse Hall Farm, Crosse Hall Lane, Chorley.	SD 59683 17495
PRN 884	Crosse Hall	SD 59680 17420
PRN 8064	Leeds & Liverpool Canal, section north of Crosse Hall Lane	SD 59530 17523
PRN 8068	Crosse Hall Mill	SD 59708 17696
PRN 19239	Crosse Hall Mill Farm	SD 5970 1770
PRN 19634	Reservoir southeast of Crosse Hall Mill Farm	SD 59745 17626
PRN 19633	Reservoir north of Crosse Hall Mill Farm	SD 59719 17768