

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

on land known as

Lostock Triangle
Lostock Gralam

For

Commercial Development
Projects Ltd.

By

Chris Constable BA MA (Dunelm)
Stuart Robertson MA MA

L - P : Archaeology

A trading name of

The

Archaeological Consultant Services Partnership

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

on land known as

Lostock Triangle

Commercial
Client: Development
Projects Ltd.
Authority: Cheshire County
Council

Planning
Application:

Job Ref: LP/0137/C
Authors: Chris Constable and
Stuart Robertson
Date April 01

L - P : Archaeology

A trading name of

The

Archaeological Consultant Services Partnership

The Dock Room
20 Dock Street
London E1 8JP

www.lparchaeology.com

(+44) 020 7360 6024

Abstract

Commercial Development Projects Limited proposes to develop a c.17ha greenfield site at the village of Lostock Gralam, Cheshire. The development site lies adjacent to the known line of a Roman Road and Cheshire County Council have requested an archaeological desk based assessment of the site to consider the archaeological potential of the site.

Examination of the available archaeological and documentary evidence indicates a low potential for archaeology within the development area. The evidence indicates that the Roman road lies beneath the current road and not on the development site. Recent and historic ploughing of the development area, the surface water sewer just to the south of the north boundary hedge and the boundary hedge itself are likely to have severely impacted any foundation remains for the Roman road within the development area. An examination of the evidence for the Medieval and post Medieval periods also indicates a low potential for archaeology on the development site with discrete, scattered farms and a small hamlet at Lostock Gralam the focus of occupation in the area. The expansion of settlement at Lostock Gralam dates from the late Victorian period.

Table of Contents

- i. Abstract
- ii. Table of Contents
- iii. Table of Figures
- 1. Introduction and Scope of Study
- 2. Planning Background
- 3. Geology and Topography
- 4. Archaeological and Historical Background
- 5. Site Conditions and Proposed Redevelopment
- 6. Summary and Conclusions

Figures

- Figure 1 Site Location
- Figure 2 1st Edition Ordinance Survey Plan
- Figure 3 Tithe Plan 1842

Appendices

- 1. Sources Consulted
- 2. Lostock Gralam Tithe Apportionment
- 3. Development Proposals

1. Introduction and Scope of Study

- 1.1. This archaeological desk based assessment has been prepared on behalf of Commercial Development Projects Ltd. by Chris Constable and Stuart Robertson of L – P : Archaeology.
- 1.2. Land known as the Lostock Triangle at Lostock Gralam (Cheshire) is proposed for redevelopment by Commercial Development Projects Ltd. The area comprises *c.* 17ha of greenfield land centred on grid reference SJ 6960 7520 (figure 1).
- 1.3. As part of the application for development an archaeological desk based assessment is required. As part of this assessment, consideration must be given to the impact of the development on the archaeological potential and cultural history of the site. This desk-based assessment has been written to help establish the archaeological/historical sensitivity of the proposed development area at Lostock Gralam, Cheshire.
- 1.4. The report produced will help to determine whether further archaeological work is required (either pre- or post-determination) for the current planning application.

2. Planning Background

2.1. In considering any application for development that could potentially affect cultural remains, Cheshire County Council are bound by the current statutory policies: Ancient Monuments And Archaeological Areas Act 1979, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the current planning guidance outlined in both PPG 16 (Planning and Archaeology) and PPG 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment).

2.2. In addition, the County Council is also bound by its own local development plan policies. Archaeology is specifically addressed by the Lostock Gralam Development Brief.

3. Geology and Topography

- 3.1. The proposed development area lies to the south and east of the village of Lostock Gralam.
- 3.2. The site is level and well maintained with a hedgerow separating the site into two areas.
- 3.3. To the northwest of the site there is a community centre with car park. To the southwest there is a recreational area consisting of a football pitch with a steep embankment rising to the A559 dual carriageway. There is also a small, modern man-made mound that previously supported a sports pavilion on the site.
- 3.4. The boundaries of the site are defined to the north and south by hedgerows and to the west by mature trees and fencing.
- 3.5. The entire site has a blanket covering of topsoil from reworked ground of varying thickness between 0.2-0.5 m. In the northwest corner a greater depth of made ground to a maximum of 2.4 m. was detected adjacent to the community centre.
- 3.6. The topsoil and made ground were underlain by soft to firm orange brown and mottled grey clays with occasional black organic staining and sand lenses. These strata are Upper Weathered Boulder Clay in turn underlain by Boulder Clay.
- 3.7. The solid stratum underneath the site is formed by Marl and Saliferous beds of the Mercia Mudstone group. A distinct geological boundary separates the site into two halves. The southwest of the site is underlain by Upper Middle “Keuper” Marl and to the northeast the Lower “Keuper” Saliferous Beds.

3.8. The map evidence and air photo examination revealed the presence of areas of standing water across the site. At present there is a possible pond to the southern boundary of the site adjacent to the A556 dual carriageway bank.

3.9. The land in the Lostock Triangle has been left fallow, but has previously been cropped. The land is well maintained.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1. Timescales used in this report

Period	From	To
Prehistoric		
Palaeolithic	450,000	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800	600 BC
Iron Age	600	AD 43
Historic		
Roman	AD 43	410
Early Medieval	AD 410	1066
Medieval	AD1066	1485
Post Medieval	AD1485	Present

4.2. It is not the aim of this assessment to produce a history of Lostock Gralam from the earliest times. The aim of this assessment is to review the data available and to use this to construct a model of the potential archaeology of the site.

4.3. Examination of data from cartographic records, the Cheshire Record Office within a 1km radius of the site, various published and unpublished sources suggests that the proposed development has a low potential for archaeology within the development site.

4.4. Prehistoric Palaeolithic – Mesolithic

4.4.1. Palaeolithic remains identified in Cheshire have largely consisted of tools from glacial deposits. No in situ remains from the Palaeolithic period have been identified within Cheshire.

4.4.2. There are only isolated tool finds for the Mesolithic period. These have been identified from the Mid Cheshire Ridge and the Weaver. A scatter of flints has been identified on the Wirral coast and flints have been identified in the uplands of the Pennines. It can be interpreted that the economic base of the Palaeolithic essentially was similar to the Mesolithic pattern. Finds of flints within the county are indicative of a pattern of seasonal occupation across the landscape from groups following the movement of red deer from lowland winter pastures to the summer uplands. Mesolithic flints identified on the Wirral coast are probably indicative of the exploitation of coastal resources.

4.4.3. There are also few signs of any change in the tree coverage of the county prior to the elm decline indicating the exploitation of the Cheshire landscape remained limited in scale.

4.5. Prehistoric – Neolithic to Iron-age

4.5.1. There has been little excavation of Neolithic sites within Cheshire. It is clear through the pollen record that the Neolithic period is indicated by a disturbance in the balance between alder, oak, lime and elm trees. There are dated signs of forest clearance from Hatchmere, Notley in 3319 BC. (Cal.) (Higham 1993, 16).

4.5.2. At Tatton a pit containing hulled six row barley was dated to 3370-2945 BC (Cal.) (Higham 1993, 16). It is not until the late Neolithic/ Bronze Age transition that the visibility of sites improves due to the introduction of pottery.

4.5.3. Higham interprets Neolithic activity in the Cheshire region as focusing on both the Pennine and Mid Cheshire Ridge areas (Higham 1993, 18-19). This interpretation follows the pattern of Bronze Age burial mounds that are focused in areas adjacent to the uplands such as the Pennine edge and sandstone outcrops within central Cheshire. Higham states that where the barrows have been sampled for pollen data it has shown that their immediate surroundings have been cleared of trees. The concentration of barrows would therefore indicate a focus of settlement on the free draining sand and gravel soils adjacent to the upland areas.

4.5.4. Between the uplands the lack of visible activity from the Bronze Age would indicate that the heavy till plains of Cheshire were not exploited to the same extent as the free draining soils. Most probably the tills of the Cheshire plain were employed as woodland pasture and retained much of their tree cover.

4.5.5. Visible Iron Age settlement within the county of Cheshire is focused on the Mid Cheshire Ridge. The Pennine slopes to the east of the county lack enclosures of this date. The lack of hillforts on the Pennine slopes has been taken by Higham to indicate the exhaustion of the poor quality soils in this area earlier in prehistory.

4.5.6. The hillforts of the Mid Cheshire Ridge are all relatively small in scale and are most likely to represent central places within wider lowland territories. For the Iron Age in Cheshire it appears that the hillforts stand isolated within the settlement hierarchy. Farmsteads and other smaller-scale Iron Age enclosures are not visible in the archaeological record.

4.5.7.Higham has interpreted Cheshire as a peripheral area during the Iron Age. Cheshire's main importance during this period appears to have been salt production in the Nantwich and Middlewich region. VCP (Very Course Pottery) associated with the production of salt in the Nantwich and Middlewich region has been identified on sites as far south as the upper Severn Valley. This distribution would appear to indicate the importance of north-to-south social relationships over the west midland plain.

4.5.8.Iron Age Cheshire does not have the developed features (such as coinage or oppida) that are indicative of the regions to the south and east that had closer trading contacts with the continent. An interpretation could be made- in conjunction with the distribution of the VCP ware- that Cheshire remained a peripheral area on the edge of a wider social grouping focused further south.

4.5.9.Although stray finds cannot be excluded, the boulder clays, lack of prehistoric remains in the immediate area suggests that there is a low potential for significant remains from this period.

4.6. Historic Period – Roman

4.6.1. There is only one Roman period reference to Lostock Gralam identified within the 1km radius of the proposed development site: the Roman Road from Chester to Manchester provides the northern boundary of the proposed development site (SMR Reference 844/1/0).

4.6.2. The line of the Roman road from Chester to Manchester is well known through the work of local antiquarians and the magisterial publication on Roman roads (Margary 1973). From the references in the SMR it is clear that the course of this road is well known and survives as a fossil in the course of the present road or as an earthwork where the present road departs from the Roman course.

4.6.3. The landscape evidence contained in the field system around the proposed development site would appear to indicate that the line of the Roman road, represented by the modern road, is the earliest visible archaeological feature in the landscape. An examination of the field boundaries shown on the 1st edition OS demonstrates that none join across the line of the Roman road. This clearly indicates that the line of the Road must predate the layout of the field system in this area.

4.6.4. The main archaeological question concerning the Roman road is whether the old A54 follows the line of this road through Lostock Gralam. A variety of data can be employed to support the argument that the most likely interpretation of the line of this Roman road is under the A54.

4.6.5. The 1st edition OS map shows that the line of the old A54 is likely to be the earliest boundary within the landscape of Lostock Gralam. An examination of the field boundaries on this plan in the landscape around Lostock Gralam reveals no other likely candidates that can be proposed for the line of the road. Margary (1973, 301) appears to be quite certain that the old A54 represents the line of the Roman road.

4.6.6. Margary's discussion of the line of the Chester to Manchester road, to the east of Northwich reads:

4.6.7. "After Northwich the road runs straight again to the north-east through a great industrial area of salt-works which now completely obscure an important road junction at the former hamlet of Over Street 1 ½ miles east of Northwich. Here a road from the southeast through Sandbach and Middlewich crossed on its way to Warrington and the north. The alignment from Northwich was apparently sited so as to cross the Wincham brook at a convenient point just above the confluence of its two tributaries, the Peover Eye and Smoker Brook, for on reaching the first the road turns more to the north and again at the second." (Margary 1973, 301).

4.6.8. The Wincham brook is to the east of Lostock Gralam. Therefore it is clear from Margary's description that the A54 had returned to the line of the Roman road. The most characteristic elements in the alignment of the A54 are the points to the east of Lostock Gralam where the road crosses the three brooks (figure 2). The crossing of each brook is employed to provide a turn in the Roman road, an entirely characteristic feature. If the 1st edition OS is examined it can clearly be seen that the course of the road to the west from the brook crossings (towards the development area) is in a clear, straight line that is respected by the field boundaries.

4.6.9. Investigations in other areas of the line of the Roman road have revealed that the line quoted by Margary (1973) tends to be that which the road has taken, and in other cases where an obvious departure has been made this has been confirmed archaeologically.

4.6.10.A 1991 investigation by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit examined the course of the Chester to Manchester road at Oakmere- to the west of Northwich. These investigations were to track the line of the road through the landscape to the north of the present road. The evaluation confirmed that the line of the road had departed as predicted by Margary (1973).

4.6.11.Excavations by the West Yorkshire Archaeological Services at Sandiway detected no departure from the assumed line of the road as detailed by Margary (1973). The trenching at this site was just to the north of the A556 with trenches stretching to the north to detect any departure from the course of the road in this area. The stretch of road at Sandiway was not detected, therefore it was assumed to be under the present A556.

4.6.12.The watching brief by Earthworks Archaeology at Northwich was also on land to the north of the assumed line of the Roman road from Chester to Manchester. This watching brief was commissioned, as it was known that the junction of two Roman roads occurred within the area of Northwich. This watching brief discovered no remains of the crossing Roman roads largely due to the extensive later disturbance on the sites. From the map evidence in this area it is most likely that the Roman remains are under the line of the present road.

4.6.13.These investigations the morphological features of the roadway to the east of Lostock Gralam and the pattern of fields and boundaries around the village indicate that the old A54 through Lostock Gralam and its extensions (to the east and west of the A556) both follow the course of this road. There is therefore little reason to believe that the course of the Roman road is not under the line of the present road.

4.6.14. The excavations by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit of the land at Oakmere in 1991 revealed a posthole that was interpreted as either a fence or evidence of later reuse of the course of the road. The possibility of roadside structures at Lostock Gralam has to be taken into account, but a more likely local focus for settlement in direct association with the road would be the crossroads that would have existed in the area of Northwich.

4.6.15. The topography, shallow nature of the top-soil, lack of any archaeological remains on the aerial photographs and lack of significant Roman finds from the vicinity of the development site, indicate that apart from the fossilised road, there is likely to be a low potential for significant archaeological remains from the Roman period on the proposed site.

4.7. Early Medieval

4.7.1. The early medieval landscape of Lostock Gralam will be examined in the medieval section of this report. The archaeology of Cheshire in the early medieval period however is characterised by a dependence upon historical and place name evidence. In the region of Lostock Gralam the hillfort of Eddisbury, between Chester and Northwich, was included on the list of defended sites by Aethelflaeda a daughter of King Alfred. In the immediate vicinity of Lostock Gralam there is no archaeological evidence for early medieval settlement.

4.7.2. It will be argued later that the landscape visible in the 1st edition OS maps in conjunction with the data contained in the surviving medieval documentation for Lostock Gralam represents considerable continuity from the early medieval period.

4.8. Medieval

4.8.1. Lostock Gralam is not mentioned in the Domesday but its earliest historical mention occurs with reference to a confirmation charter issued by Earl Hugh I of Chester and his barons for their donations to St Werburgh's Abbey (Tait 1920, 13 charter no. 3) dated to 1093, (the year after the foundation of the Abbey). This charter is constructed as a list of the individual barons of the County and their donations to the Abbey following on from the gifts of the Earl. Part of Lostock is donated by Hugo fitz Norman and his brother Randulf, together with a church and the tithes of some other lands in other villages (Tait 1920, 19 charter no. 3). Tait confirms that the land at Lostock donated in this charter is either in Allostock or Lostock Gralam from the evidence contained in a famous trial between the Scrope and Grosvenor families in 1386 (Tait 1920, 33).

4.8.2. The evidence in this court case stated that following the battle of Nantwich, and the death of Hame, the original holder of Lostock, Hugh Lupus, the Earl of Chester, divided the estate between Robert Grosvenor and Hugh de Rundchamp (Ormerod 1882, 163). Robert Grosvenor received the village of Allostock and Hugh de Rundchamp the village of Lostock Gralam.

4.8.3. It is therefore clear that during the lifetime of Earl Hugh many different people held the lands at Lostock although from the evidence of the Scrope Grosvenor trial it appears that the Rundchamp family and their successors held the interest in what was later to be named Lostock Gralam.

4.8.4. In the twelfth century the Rundchamp family evidently held other lands in England. The Receipt Roll for Michaelmas 1185 contains a reference to a part payment of a relief on an estate in Lincolnshire by Gralam de Rundchamp (Stewart-Brown and Mills 1938, 22). It is also clear by 1185-1240 that Gralam de Rundchamp had other landed interests in Cheshire. Gralam de Rundchamp, the son of Richard de Rundchamp granted all land previously held by Wulfric in Windgates (Tait 1923, 404). In 1208-1209 Gralam also held an interest in a property called Lees that was leased out for 5s and a sore hawk per annum (Tait 1923, 407).

4.8.5. The income from the Lees property was passed over to St Werburgh's Abbey by Gralam's son Richard de Lostock in 1245-1249. Richard granted to Abbot Roger of St Werburgh's Abbey the payment of 5s rent from the properties at Lees together with payments from other lands. Evidently Richard de Lostock kept the payment of the hawk for himself.

4.8.6. Other donations of land were passed to the Abbey of St Werburgh. Land at Windgates previously held by a tenant of Gralam de Rundchamp called Wulfric was donated to the Abbey between 1185 and 1240 (Tait 1923, 404).

4.8.7. It would however appear that the estate held by the family at Lostock Gralam was not employed to provide endowments to the Abbey of St Werburgh. Lostock formed the focus of donations to the cell of Premonstratensian Canons at Warburton in Cheshire.

4.8.8. A charter issued by Gralam de Rundchamp gave what would appear to be a compact group of land in Lostock Gralam to the Canons of Warburton. The description of the charter specifies that the lands donated to the Canons were to be marked out with crosses at their boundaries (Beaumont 1866, 16). The donation of land to the Canons within the township of Lostock Gralam is indicative of the adoption of a particular religious institution to be closely related to the family in their primary regional estate.

4.8.9. Ormerod (1882) provides the basic elements of a manorial descent for Lostock Gralam through the medieval and post medieval period. From the historical data contained in this volume it is possible to make some interpretation of the medieval landscape at Lostock.

- i. In 1316 Henry de Lach held 2 messuages and 24 acres of land, an acre of wood and an acre of moor in Lostock Gralam (Ormerod 1882, 164).
- ii. In 1317 Agnes de Lostock sued for the recovery of her dower and two messuages and 21 acres of land in Lostock Gralam (Ormerod 1882, 164). Other references to landholdings in Lostock include a further action by Agnes to recover 8 acres of land in the same year (Ormerod 1882, 164).

- iii. The litigious Agnes also sued Roger, the son of William de Toft- (whom she was already suing to recover the aforesaid 8 acres) to recover 3 messuages and 40 acres of land and an interest in a mill (Ormerod 1882, 164).
- iv. In 1320 a court action was taken out by Margaret de Vernon against her brother-in-law to recover a dowery consisting of 12 messuages, 160 acres of land 5 acres of meadow, 10 acres of wood, 100 acres of pasture and moss and two parts of two mills in Lostock Gralam (Ormerod 1882, 164).
- v. In 1333 Margery, widow of Roger de Holford sued to recover a dower of 2 messuages and 34 acres (Ormerod 1882, 164).
- vi. In 1418 Hugh de Davenport held a messuage and 20 acres of land for a payment of 20s per year (Ormerod 1882, 164).

4.8.10. Two basic points are clear from these examples of land dealing and litigation in Lostock Gralam

- i. Firstly, there appears to be no clear relationship between the holdings measured in acres and the number of messuages associated with them. For example the 1333 case involved 2 messuages and 34 acres, while in 1317 Agnes was suing to recover 2 messuages and 21 acres of land.
- ii. Secondly, all of the land measures given in these references are measured in acres, not in customary measures such as bovates or oxgangs.

4.8.11. The examination of the map evidence would appear to indicate that the landscape around Lostock Gralam is one of discrete farms with a hamlet adjacent to the development area. This is most clearly shown by the 1st edition OS map (figure 2). This map shows a small concentration of properties adjacent to Lostock Lodge fronting onto the Roman road. The surrounding landscape of the village consists of discrete farms standing within their own lands. This pattern of discrete farms dating from the medieval period is confirmed by the high number of moated sites visible on maps west of the development site.

4.8.12. The properties at Lostock Gralam that front onto the line of the Roman road just to the north of the school and church are most likely to represent a small hamlet. The lack of regularity visible in the property boundaries is probably indicative of a foundation date for these properties plots in the medieval period.

4.8.13. The lack of references to customary land measures in the documentation associated with Lostock Gralam would indicate that the medieval landscape is most likely to also be one of discrete farms with landholdings measured in acres. Therefore the landscape pattern visible in the 1st edition OS plan is most likely to reflect that of the medieval and post medieval periods.

4.8.14. It could be interpreted that the settlement pattern at Lostock reflects that of the early medieval period also. There is no evidence in the landscape or historical data for Lostock Gralam that it underwent reorganisation into a nucleated village. It is therefore entirely probable that the pattern of discrete farms at Lostock reflects a pattern of discrete farms that would predate the “Village Moment” of between the 9th to 12th centuries (Lewis, Mitchell-Fox and Dyer 1997). The small group of properties visible on the street frontage to the north of the church representing a small hamlet in a landscape of discrete farms.

4.8.15. There is therefore a low/no potential for significant remains from the medieval period on the development site.

4.9. Post Medieval

4.9.1. The main changes that can be seen in the post medieval landscape of Lostock Gralam is the introduction of the railway and the construction of the church. The church at Lostock Gralam dates from 1844-5 (Pevsner and Hubbard 1971, 258). The extension of the hamlet based around the church and Lostock Lodge at Lostock Gralam is most likely to be a result of the construction of the church and the placement of the railway station in this location in the late Victorian period. The difference in settlement in this area between the 1st edition OS map and an examination of the present village demonstrates the growth of this hamlet at a time when the railway and the church have influenced the settlement of this area.

4.9.2. The form of the house plots marked on the 1st edition OS are characteristic of Victorian landscape planning. The plots fronting onto church land are of rectangular form and strictly fitted in to a regular grid of streets. This pattern of properties can be contrasted with the irregular properties that front onto the Roman road through the village that can be attributed to the medieval period.

4.9.3. It therefore can be concluded that the growth of the hamlet at Lostock Gralam is most likely to be attributed to the post medieval period and is most likely to be late Victorian in date. An examination of the standing buildings within the village to the south of the Roman road revealed that the growth of the village of Lostock Gralam continued apace from the late Victorian period onwards with the construction of rows of terraced housing in this part of the village.

4.9.4. The Tithe apportionment (appendix 3) shows that areas of the development land were under plough during the Victorian period. A visit to the site revealed that it had been ploughed in recent years but had been left fallow. If the Roman road had stood on a wider foundation that had spread south into the field it would have been severely impacted by modern and historic ploughing.

4.9.5. A modern surface water sewer of between 450 and 525 mm. diameter runs to the south of the hedgerow that is the north boundary of the site. The construction of this drain, and of course, the presence of the hedge will have severely impacted on the survival of any foundation for the Roman road in this area.

4.9.6. There is therefore a low/no potential for significant archaeological remains from the post-Medieval period.

5. Site Conditions and Proposed Redevelopment

5.1. The proposed development consists of a new business park with associated parking and road access.

5.2. Details of the foundation designs are yet to be confirmed but the business park foundations are likely to consist of pad or trench foundation. Additional excavation will be required for services and drains.

5.3. The buildings will consist of:

5.3.1. Scattered office developments.

5.3.2. Two hotels, a pub and a diner.

5.3.3. Ponds are to be provided as aesthetic amenities together with a landscaped amenity area.

5.3.4. The site is to be landscaped with tree planting around the peripheries as screening.

5.3.5. The tree planting to the northern boundary of the site is to be placed on a 2.5 metre high embankment.

5.3.6. The embankment is 20 metres wide from the northern boundary hedge to the development site.

5.3.7. A further four metre gap will be left between the edge of the planting and the most northerly buildings.

5.3.8. A profile of the proposed embankment is included as figure 4.

5.3.9.Overall the development will have a widespread impact on the topsoil.

Landscaping and tree planting around the peripheries of the site will prevent the proposed development encroaching onto the line of the Roman road immediately beneath the modern road.

5.3.10.Any archaeological remains present would be located in the upper sub-soil, c 0.2 – 0.5 metres below the surface (see section 3). Other than the Roman road, no other archaeological finds have ever been reported from the area of the development site and an assessment of the archaeology from the area indicates a low/no potential for significant remains within the development area.

5.3.11.Given the low potential for significant archaeological remains on site (above) the proposed development will therefore have a low/no impact on archaeology.

6. Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1. Land at Lostock Gralam is proposed for redevelopment by Commercial Development Projects Ltd.
- 6.2. The area for redevelopment comprises of c. 17ha
- 6.3. Consideration of available documentary, cartographic, historical and air photographic evidence indicates that this site has limited potential for archaeological remains.
- 6.4. An assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the line of the Roman road lies directly beneath the modern road to the north.
- 6.5. Historic and modern ploughing across the development area, the construction of the surface water sewer at the north boundary of the site and the presence of the Hawthorne hedge will have severely compromised any remains of the road to the northern side of the development area.
- 6.6. This assessment concluded that although stray finds might be expected on site, the shallow top-soil and corresponding absence of any archaeological features on air-photographs or from the adjacent area indicate a low/no potential for any archaeological remains on site.

Figures

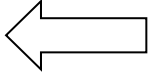


Figure 1 – Site Location

NTS

L - P :
Archaeology



Figure 2 – 1st Edition
Ordnance Survey c. 1860

L - P : Archaeology

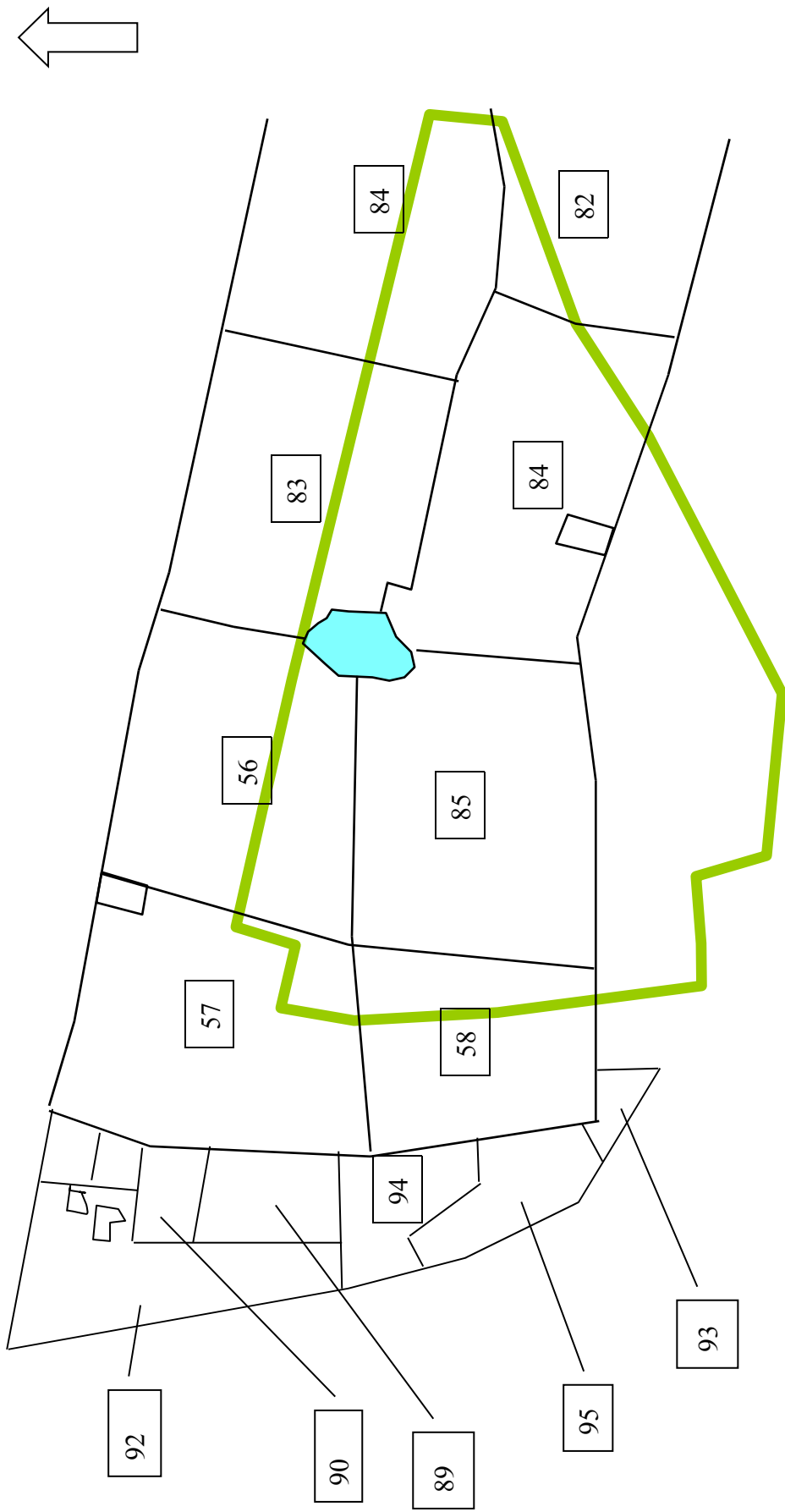


Figure 3 – Tithe Map
1842

c250m

L - P :
Archaeology

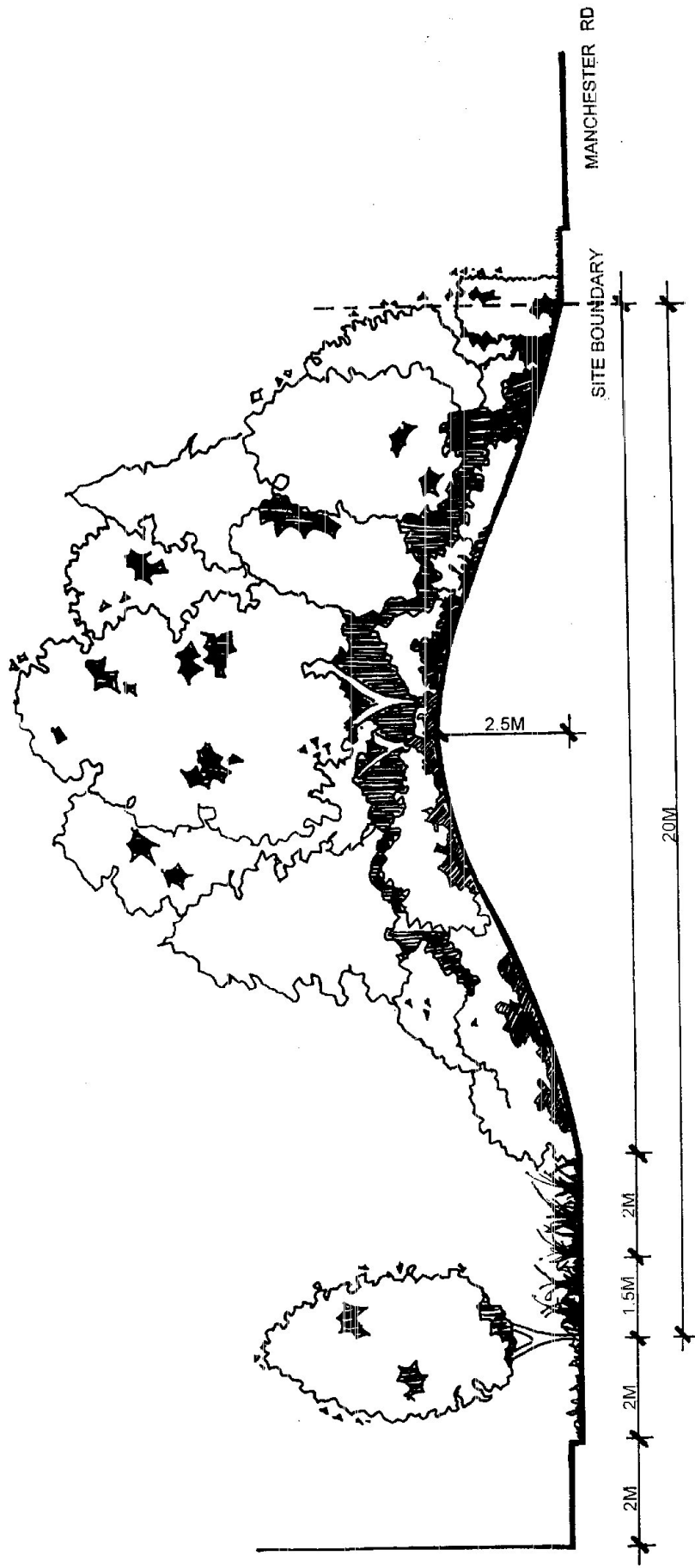


Figure 4 Planting arrangements for the north boundary of the site.

L - P :
Archaeology

Appendix 1 – Sources Consulted

Bibliography

Beamont. W, 1866. *A Calendar of the Ancient Family Charters preserved at Arley Hall, Cheshire*. McCorquodale and Co, London.

Earthworks Archaeological Services. 1999. *Winnington CHP Project Northwich Cheshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief*. Cheshire SMR Report no R2294, Site No 50150, Brief No B1140.

Gifford and Partners Report on an Archaeological Desk-Based assessment of land at Chester Road/Forest Road, Sandiway, Cheshire Report no R2166 Site No. 50144

Hewitt. HJ, 1929. *Mediaeval Cheshire: an economic and social history of Cheshire in the reign of the three Edwards*. Manchester University Press, Manchester.

Higham. NJ, 1993. *The Origins of Cheshire*. Manchester University Press, Manchester.

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1991. *Crown Farm Oakmere Sand Excavation: Site Archaeological Evaluation*. Cheshire SMR Report no R2013, Site no 80004, Brief no B1004.

Lewis. C, Mitchell-Fox. P, and Dyer. C, 1997. *Village Hamlet and Field*. Manchester University Press, Manchester.

Margary. ID, 1973. *Roman Roads in Britain*. Third Edition, John Baker, London.

Ormerod. G, 1882. *The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester*. George Routledge and Sons London.

Pevsner. N, and Hubbard. E, 1971. *The Buildings of England: Cheshire*. Penguin, Harmondsworth.

Stewart-Brown. R, (ed.) and Mills. MH, (trans.) 1938. *Cheshire in the Pipe Rolls 1158-1310*. Cheshire Records Society volume 92.

Tait. J, 1920. *The Cartulary or Register of the Abbey of St Werburgh, Chester*. Chetham Society, Volume 79 (Part 1).

Tait. J, 1923. *The Cartulary or Register of the Abbey of St Werburgh, Chester*. Chetham Society, Volume 82 (Part 2).

West Yorkshire Archaeological Services, 1998. *Land at Chester Road, Sandiway, Cheshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Cheshire SMR Report no R2241 Site no S0153 Brief no B119.

Site: Lostock Triangle

Maps Examined

Tithe Map – 1842

1st Edition Ordnance Survey - c1860

2nd Edition Ordnance Survey - c1899

3rd Edition Ordnance Survey - c1912

Air Photos Examined

Cheshire County Council 22-10-93 Line 23 122 93/222

Cheshire County Council 30-5-85 Run 24 2985/152

Cheshire County Council 30-5-85 Run 24 2985/153

Cheshire County Council 16-5-73 Run 31 2310

Cheshire County Council 16-5-73 Run 31 2311

Appendix 2 – Lostock Gralam Tithe Apportionment

56	John Clough	Popular Meadow	Mowing
57	Hugh Yarwood		Cottages and Gardens
58	Hugh Yarwood		
83	Mary Fletcher	Great House Close	Arable
84	Mary Fletcher	Great house Close	Pasture
85	Mary Fletcher	Great House Close	Pasture
89	Mary Fletcher	Croft	Arable
90	Mary Fletcher		Garden
92	Mary Fletcher	Long Croft	Mowing
93	John Stubbs	Near Croft	Arable
95	John Stubbs		Arable