

wa-archaeology.com

DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY  
TOPOGRAPHICAL AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



**URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LTD**

**LAND AT HILTON LANE, WORSLEY, SALFORD**

**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**April 2016**

**DATE ISSUED:** April 2016  
**JOB NUMBER:** CP11714  
**OASIS REFERENCE:** **wardella2-249633**  
**REPORT NUMBER:** RPT-001  
**GRID REFERENCE:** SD 7269 0256

**URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LTD**

**HILTON LANE, WORSLEY, SALFORD**

**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**PREPARED BY:**

Cat Peters Researcher



**MANAGED BY:**

Martin Railton Project Manager



**APPROVED BY:**

Richard Newman Project Manager



*This report has been prepared by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, within the terms of the Contract with the Client. The report is confidential to the Client and Wardell Armstrong Archaeology accepts no responsibility of whatever nature to third parties to whom this report may be made known.*

*No part of this document may be reproduced without the prior written approval of Wardell Armstrong Archaeology.*



## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	1
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	2
1 INTRODUCTION .....	3
1.1 <b>Circumstances of Project</b> .....	3
1.2 <b>The Purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment</b> .....	3
1.3 <b>National Planning Policy and Legislative Framework</b> .....	3
1.4 <b>Local Planning Policy</b> .....	4
2 METHODOLOGY .....	6
2.1 <b>Introduction</b> .....	6
2.2 <b>Documentary Sources</b> .....	6
2.3 <b>Site Visit</b> .....	6
2.4 <b>Impact Assessment Tables</b> .....	6
3 BACKGROUND .....	8
3.1 <b>Location, Topography and Geology</b> .....	8
3.2 <b>Landscape Characterisation</b> .....	8
3.3 <b>Archaeological and Historical Background</b> .....	8
3.4 <b>Previous Archaeological Works</b> .....	13
3.5 <b>Designated Heritage Assets</b> .....	14
3.6 <b>Undesignated Heritage Assets</b> .....	14
4 SITE VISIT .....	15
4.1 <b>Site Conditions</b> .....	15
4.2 <b>Potential for Archaeological Features within the Site</b> .....	16
5 DISCUSSION .....	17
5.1 <b>Summary of Heritage Asset Significance</b> .....	17
5.2 <b>Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Assets</b> .....	17
5.3 <b>Heritage Statement</b> .....	17
5.4 <b>Development Risk</b> .....	18
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	19
6.1 <b>Primary Sources</b> .....	19
6.2 <b>Secondary Sources</b> .....	19
6.3 <b>Websites</b> .....	20
APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES .....	21
APPENDIX 2: HERITAGE ASSET GAZETTEER .....	24
APPENDIX 3: FIGURES .....	28

## ILLUSTRATIONS

### FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

Figure 3: Location of Heritage Assets within 500m study area

Figure 4: Extract from Yates Map of Lancashire, 1786

Figure 5: Extract from Greenwood's Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, 1818

Figure 6: Extract from the Hennessey's Map of Lancashire 1829

Figure 7: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1850 (6" to 1 mile scale)

Figure 8: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1893 (25" to 1 mile scale)

Figure 9: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1912 (25" to 1 mile scale)

Figure 10: Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1936 (25" to 1 mile scale)

Figure 11: Ordnance Survey Map, 1952 (25" to 1 mile scale)

Figure 12: Ordnance Survey Map, 1971 (1:2500)

### PLATES

Plate 1: General view of proposed development site, facing south-east	15
Plate 2: Shrubs/ Small trees in south-west corner of proposed development site	15
Plate 3: Change in ground level in proposed development site, facing west-south-west	16

## SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Urban Vision Partnership Ltd to prepare a heritage impact assessment for a proposed new development on land at Hilton Lane, Worsley, Salford (NGR SD 72690 02560). This is an assessment based on a desk-based consultation of sources relating to the setting of the site and its history with the results of the subsequent site visit.

The purpose of this heritage impact assessment is, primarily, to assess the potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the proposed development site and to assess the impacts on the upstanding designated heritage assets within a 500m radius centred on the site.

The research has found that the southern part of the proposed development site was utilised by the Burgess Land Coal Pit and contained two shafts, a possible engine house, a square building, a pond and a track for access, in 1850. By 1893, none of these features survived, and from this date onwards, the land was used for agriculture, with seven former field boundaries once surviving within the site. Any development in this area will have a substantial impact on these features within the site boundary, and further archaeological work is likely to be required. This risk of archaeological potential is lessened in the northern part of the site, where 20<sup>th</sup> century levelling occurred to provide a level playing field.

No further archaeological work is likely to be required to mitigate against the effects of a development within the site on known heritage assets outside the site boundary.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thanks Urban Vision Partnership Ltd who commissioned the project. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thank the staff at Salford Local History Library and Lancashire Record Office for all assistance during the desk-based research, as well as Lesley Dunkley, Historic Environment Record Officer for GMAAS.

The site visit and the documentary research was completed by Cat Peters.

The report was written by Cat Peters and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey. Martin Railton managed the project and Richard Newman edited the report.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Circumstances of Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Urban Vision Partnership Ltd, to undertake a heritage impact assessment for land at Hilton Lane, Worsley, Salford, in relation to a proposed new development.

1.1.2 The term '*site*' is used throughout the report to refer to the proposed development site. The term '*study area*' refers to a 500m radius area, centred on the proposed development site, used to give context to the proposed development site.

### 1.2 The Purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment

1.2.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment is designed to assess the potential for sub-surface archaeological features to survive within the proposed development site. It is also designed to clearly show the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage assets within a specific search area (the study area) affected by the proposed development.

1.2.2 The Heritage Impact statement seeks to address in detail the issues of impacts on heritage significance and to do this it seeks to understand the significance of the assets, then evaluate the impact of the development proposals upon the assets.

### 1.3 National Planning Policy and Legislative Framework

1.3.1 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), which was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012. Sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as '*heritage assets*'; '*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource*', the conservation of which can bring '*wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits...*' (DCLG 2012, Section 12.126). The policy framework states that the "*significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting*' should be understood in order to assess the potential impact" (DCLG 2012, Section 12.128). "*In addition to standing remains, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest*" (DCLG 2012, Section 12.128).

1.3.2 NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; *“great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be; substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings and grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional” (DCLG 2012, Section 12.132).* Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exception circumstances exist.

1.3.3 It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to or loss of the site as a result of the proposals, to *“avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposals” (DCLG 2012, Section 12.129).* *“Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments” (DCLG 2012; Section 12.132).*

#### 1.4 Local Planning Policy

1.4.1 The City of Salford unitary development plan 2004 to 2016 (UDP) was adopted by Salford City Council on 21 June 2006. These saved policies will gradually be replaced as new development plan documents are adopted (<http://www.salford.gov.uk/media/386606/udp-written-statement-saved-policies.pdf>). The plan includes a policy on Archaeology and Scheduled Monuments (Policy CH 5). This states that *“planning permission will not be granted for development that would have an unacceptable impact on an ancient monument, or site or feature of archaeological importance, or its setting. Where planning permission is granted for development that will affect known or suspected remains of local archaeological value, planning conditions will be imposed to secure the recording and evaluation of the remains and, if appropriate, their excavation and preservation and/or removal, prior to the commencement of the development”.*

1.4.2 Policy CH 8 relates is entitled *“Local List of Buildings, Structures and Features of Architectural, Archaeological of Historic Interest”* and states that *“the impact of development on any building, structure or feature that is identified on the council’s local list of buildings, structures and features of architectural, archaeological or*



*historic interest will be a material planning consideration”*  
<http://www.salford.gov.uk/media/386606/udp-written-statement-saved-policies.pdf>).

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014).

2.1.2 The data underlying the heritage impact assessment was gathered through desk based study of documentary sources and via a site visit. The impact of the development on the heritage assets was assessed using standardised heritage impact tables (see Appendix 1).

### **2.2 Documentary Sources**

2.2.1 The primary and secondary sources used were derived from Salford Local History Library (SLHL) and Lancashire Record Office (LRO), as well as from online sources, including The Archaeology Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/ifp/wiki.pdf>), the National Heritage List (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>) and PastScape (<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>). The historic maps and primary sources were consulted in April 2016.

### **2.3 Site Visit**

2.3.1 The site and its environs were visited on the 20<sup>th</sup> April 2016.

2.3.2 The study area was inspected to:

- examine the impact on the setting of heritage assets of future development;
- assess the nature of the landscape of the current site with regard to previous landscaping and levelling activities and their impact on any potential buried archaeological remains.

### **2.4 Impact Assessment Tables**

2.4.1 The assessment of the impact of development proposals is undertaken using a series of heritage impact tables (Appendix 2). These tables use standard assessment methods as used by Government agencies, as for example those used in the Highway Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (2007). These tables first establish the significance of the heritage asset against set criteria, secondly the magnitude of impact and taking the results of these two together allow a calculation of impact on heritage significance.

## 2.5 Reporting

2.5.1 Once approved by the client, a copy of the report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record where viewing will be made available on request.

2.5.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this study will be made available by WAA, as a part of this national scheme. This project has the unique identifier of **wardella2-249633**.

## 2.6 Glossary

2.6.1 The following standard terms for compiling the heritage impact assessment are used throughout the report:

- Designation – the process that acknowledges the significance of a heritage asset and thus advances its level of consideration/protection within the planning process. Designated assets can either be statutory, like listed buildings, or non-statutory such as registered parks and gardens or conservation areas.
- Heritage Asset – a building, monument, site, place, area or defined landscape positively identified as having a degree of heritage significance that merits consideration in planning decisions.
- Historic Environment Record (HER) – an information service, usually utilizing a database, which provides public access to up-to-date and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area.
- Mitigation – action taken to reduce potential adverse impacts on the heritage significance of a place.
- Setting – the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. The extent is not fixed and will vary according to the historic character of the asset and the evolution of its surroundings.
- Significance – the value of a heritage asset to present and future generations attributable of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (including historical associations).

### 3 BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Location, Topography and Geology

3.1.1 The proposed development site is centred on SD 72690 02560, and located to the north-west of the centre of Worsley and south-west of the centre of Walkden (Figure 1). It comprises an area of land to the south of the railway line and west of Hilton Lane and Burgess Farm, and to the west and north-west of a new housing development on adjacent land (Figure 2).

3.1.2 The proposed development site lies within the solid geology type known as the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, consisting of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, formed in the Carboniferous period approximately 309 to 312 million years ago (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.1.3 The drift geology consists of Devensian Till, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

#### 3.2 Landscape Characterisation

3.2.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation information, provided by Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service, cites the proposed development site as partly comprising of a playing field (HGM28284) established in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century on land previously used as farmland, with the southern part of the site lying in '*Fields West and South of Burgess Farm*' (HGM28366), an area of former piecemeal enclosure, agglomerated in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the present character of which had been established by the 1890s, though some alterations to the field pattern had occurred in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 3.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.3.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled from secondary sources and primary records consulted during the desk based research. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the proposed development site. The location of known heritage assets within the approximate 500m study area are illustrated in Figure 3, and summarised in Appendix 2.

3.3.2 ***Prehistoric (up to c. AD 72):*** there is no evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area.

- 3.3.3 **Roman Period (AD 72 to c. 410):** the principle road through the centre of the township of Little Hulton, of which, historically, the study area is a part, follows the line of a Roman road (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 26).
- 3.3.4 **Medieval (1066-1540):** Hulton first appears in documentary sources as Helghtetun, and Hulton in the same document of 1235 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 25). The first document to mention Worsley, dated 1195, stated that it was an estate with a manor, which may have been Little Hutton (RSK Environment Ltd 2010, 9). In 1288 and 1292 it was written as Hilton and continued as such until the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 25). At the centre and southern part of the parish was Peel, centred on an old hall, built by the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and this was eventually purchased by Joseph Yates of Manchester in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid*, 31). Peel Hall and Peel Chapel are shown to the west of the proposed development site on Yates' Plan of Lancashire, 1786 (Figure 4), annotated below, with '*J. Yates Esqr.*'. Another Peel Hall, often referenced as Kenyon Peel Hall is depicted to the west of that.
- 3.3.5 Mining in the area is first referenced in 1376, when tenants of Geoffrey de Worsley paid a rent of 35p per year for mining privileges, though it is not clear exactly where, and references in the 15<sup>th</sup> century note '*feigning slack*' (removing topsoil), suggesting open cast mining in the area (RSK Environment Ltd 2010, 9). The main areas for mining operations in the Worsley district were at Walkden and Little Hulton, with miners in 1725 receiving one shilling a day for a six day working week (Pratt 1977, 48).
- 3.3.6 **Post Medieval (1540-1900):** there are deeds relating to the Burgess, Tinge, Hodgkiss and Eckersley families relating to lands and properties at Walkden Moor and Little Hulton dating from between 1783 and 1893 but unfortunately with no accompanying plans (SLHL BW/T/9/5), but this does suggest a Burgess may have been holding land in the area by 1783, which may explain the name, Burgess Farm.
- 3.3.7 Yates' Plan of Lancashire of 1786 (Figure 4) depicts a road forming a loop south of the main road between Little Hulton and Walkden, and the present proposed development site is located close to the south-west corner of this loop. Buildings are shown either side of the road at this location, which may represent buildings at '*Primrose Hill*' shown to the north, and '*Providence*' to the east (Assets 9, 16, 17 and 18), of the proposed development site on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1850 (Figure 7). One of these could even be Burgess Farm itself (Asset 3), though this

is thought to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There was clearly activity within the study area, in the vicinity of the proposed development site, by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

3.3.8 Greenwood's Plan of the County Palatine of Lancaster of 1818 shows a very similar layout (Figure 5), this time also labelling the lane forming the loop, as '*Hutton Lane*', rather than the modern Hilton Lane, and depicting a stream heading approximately north to south across the middle. The dead end heading south-west from the loop, Hutton Lane, to the north-west of the proposed development site matches with the location of '*Harrops Fold*' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1850 (Figure 7). This, along with the presence of the stream, which must be '*Knocket Wall Brook*' on the First Edition map, and the lane to the east of that, '*New Earth Lane*', puts the present Burgess Farm (Asset 3) as roughly equidistant between '*Harrops Fold*' and the stream, on the south side of the road. This may relate to the first building shown to the west of the '*Knocket Wall Brook*' on Greenwood's plan (Figure 5), suggesting a building at the site by 1818, and therefore perhaps by 1786, as a building is shown at a similar location on Yate's map (Figure 4), with a further building to the south-west. Hennet's Plan of 1829 (Figure 6), depicts no buildings in the vicinity, though whether this is because it is less detailed, or whether the buildings had been demolished, is unclear. Buildings are shown to the north of the proposed development site, annotated '*Peel Hall*', but this must relate to a structure further west.

3.3.9 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1850 is the earliest to use the name '*Burgess*' in the vicinity of the proposed development site (Figure 7) (no tithe award exists for the area). It depicts a lane running south-westwards from the main loop road to the north. At the head of this lane, on the east side are some buildings at the location of the present Burgess Farm (Asset 3), though not labelled as such. The lane heads south-west, where a shaft is depicted (Asset 25), and then westwards across the southern boundary of the present proposed development site and ends with a square building, with a pond to the north-west, and to the south, a shaft and a possible engine house to the west (Asset 34) which are just within the proposed development site. A track heads from here, westwards following the southern boundary of the present proposed development site. Below this, '*Burgess' Land Coal Pit*' is written. Several further shafts, labelled '*Coal Pit*' are depicted in the fields to the east, south-west and also to the north, north of '*Primrose Hill*', though none within the proposed development site itself. A further shaft with square structure to the west, a possible engine house, is shown to the south-west, north of '*Shude Hill*' (Asset 35), also labelled '*Burgess' Land Coal Pit*', and a mineral railway is depicted

heading eastwards (Asset 21), meeting with the one heading south-westwards from close to the lane to the south-east of the proposed development site (Asset 28), which would have eventually led to the Bridgewater Canal. Several buildings in the wider study area date to this period (Assets 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 27 and 35).

3.3.10 Little is known of the Burgess Land Pits (Asset 34), listed as one of a group of old pits (i.e. using traditional extraction methods) in the Ellenbrook-New Manchester area (Hayes 2004, 28). Shafts were sunk to the south of the Bin Mine outcrop, and it was worked by 1838. In 1852 two people worked at the surface and 35 men and boys were underground, raising 5580 tonnes in that year. The coal was worked by pillar and stall and an atmospheric type engine was still in use in 1852 with ventilation by a furnace (*ibid*, 29). Several of the shafts and associated features were encountered during archaeological works prior to a housing development on land to the east and south-east of the present proposed development site (Assets 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 25, 29 30 and 31). These archaeological works also encountered some previously unknown from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Assets 13, 19 and 33), and therefore may predate the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and therefore the Burgess Land Pits phase of exploitation (Moore and Railton 2013; Vance 2013; Churchill 2014; *confer* 3.4). The Ellenbrook Tramways main line (Asset 20) served the Ellenbrook Pits, the Gatley Pit and the Burgess Land Pits (*ibid*, 138). The Shude Hill Pit and Mather's Field Coal Pit were further to the south (Assets 24 and 26). The Burgess Land Pits closed in February 1887 (RSK Environment Ltd 2010, 9).

3.3.11 The mining operations by 1850 appear to have been restricted to the southern part of the proposed development site, the rest comprising six fields, with footpaths running along the western, southern and along the western part of the northern boundary, presumably for miners to access the shafts. Two large ponds were present in the easternmost two fields at the northern boundary (Figure 7).

3.3.12 By 1893 (Figure 8), a railway line, annotated the L. & Y. R. Pendleton and Hindley Line, had been established to the immediate north of the proposed development site, which became the London Midland & Scottish Railway by 1936 (Figure 10). An access cutting is depicted running under the railway, from 'Primrose Bank', to the north, perhaps suggesting the fields were associated with 'Primrose Bank', rather than 'Burgess Farm', at this date. 'Burgess Farm' is depicted as such (Asset 3). The former colliery features are no longer depicted in the area, or within the proposed development site, the lane and footpaths presumably used solely for agricultural

purposes by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The proposed development site itself comprised three fields by 1893, retaining parts of the two ponds shown earlier, with an irregular track and footpath running close to the southern boundary. A small rectangular structure is shown on the east side of the westernmost one. This no longer survives by 1912 (Figure 9), by which time the proposed development site comprises two fields, and only the western pond of the two ponds shown on earlier maps.

3.3.13 **Modern (1900-present):** in the wider area, by 1912, a sewage works, 'Ellenbrook Sewage Works' established by Little Hulton Urban District Council, and a 'Brick Works' (Asset 32) had been established to the south of the proposed development site.

3.3.14 By 1936, the Thirlmere Aqueduct, presumably with associated valve house (Asset 1), had been established to the east of the proposed development site (Figure 10). Burgess Farm itself had been extended by this date, and Primrose Bank, formerly shown on the north side of the railway line, had been developed as a housing estate by 1936 (Figure 10). The proposed development site itself remained unchanged since 1912 (Figure 9), though a large clay pit, associated with the 'Brick Works' first shown on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1912 (Figure 9), to the immediate north-west of Shude Hill, had been established to the south-west of the proposed development site.

3.3.15 Curvilinear marks, noted in the Greater Manchester HER database from within the study area, south of the proposed development site, are thought to relate to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century refuse dump enlargements, rather than be archaeological evidence for early activity (Asset 22). Further parallel zig zag and curvilinear marks superimposed with dagger marks (Asset 23) within the proposed development site, in the northern part, may relate to post medieval or modern activity, relating to the railway.

3.3.16 By 1952 (Figure 11), this was marked as 'disused' and shown as much smaller, though the footpath and southern boundary of the fields comprising the proposed development site had been straightened and adapted, perhaps to allow access to the former clay pit. An approximate west to east aligned field boundary had also been established in the intervening years across the proposed development site, though this was short-lived, replaced by 1971, with a dog-legged one to provide a 'Playing Field' in the northern half of the proposed development site (Figure 12). A wider trackway, further south than that shown on the 1952 map (Figure 11), had also been



established, forming the present southern boundary of the proposed development site, and the pond no longer existed by 1971 (Figure 12).

3.3.17 Modern mapping (Figure 2) shows a very similar layout to that of 1971 (Figure 12), though an additional north-south field boundary is shown in the '*Playing Field*' area, and the beginnings of the housing development to the east, south and west of Burgess Farm is shown, noted at the time of the site visit as being known as '*Worsley Fold, Dukes Moor*'.

### 3.4 Previous Archaeological Works

3.4.1 The housing development currently occurring on adjacent land to the east and south of the proposed development site was subjected to a series of archaeological works, prior to construction on site, at the request of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service. This included an initial desk-based assessment in 2010 (RSK Environmental Ltd 2010) followed by a topographic and geophysical survey in 2013 (Moore and Railton 2013). The topographic survey encountered linear and rectilinear earthworks likely to have related to residential occupation in the area, as well as the remains of three former structures and related features, all relating to the colliery. The geophysical survey detected a number of anomalies, including former field boundaries and soil-filled ditches relating to the divisions of land.

3.4.2 A watching brief, also undertaken in 2013 (Vance 2013), monitored groundworks targeting the known locations of mine shafts, shown on early maps, and recorded them as they were exposed.

3.4.3 The final stage of archaeological mitigation for this housing development was an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2014 (Churchill 2014), consisting of the excavation of 14 trenches targeting the anomalies encountered during the earlier survey work (*confer* 3.4.1; Moore and Railton 2013) and in other areas to provide a representative sample of the development area. Two probable mine shafts and a ventilation shaft were encountered, none of which were previously known about, either from the Coal Authority, or from early mapping, suggesting these predated the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This also indicates the potential for unknown colliery-related features to survive in the vicinity.

### 3.5 Designated Heritage Assets

3.5.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the proposed development site.

3.5.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the 500m study area.

### 3.6 Undesignated Heritage Assets

3.6.1 There are 35 known undesignated heritage assets within the 500m study area, detailed in the Historic Environment Record (Appendix 2). These are of local significance, except Burgess Farm itself (Asset 3), which is included on the local list, and is therefore of County or District (lesser) significance.

3.6.2 There are three undesignated heritage assets within the site boundary detailed within the HER. One occurs in the form of parallel zig-zag and curvilinear marks with two dagger like marks, seen on aerial photographs on the south side of the railway and surrounded by a path leading to Burgess Farm and Hilton Lane (Asset 23). These are likely to relate to post medieval or 20<sup>th</sup> century land use. The other two heritage assets are features relating to Burgess Land Coal Pits (Assets 25 and 34), which, within the proposed development site, included a shaft to the south of the track leading from Hilton Lane (Asset 25), the track itself, and at the end of the track, a pond, a square building, a further shaft with possible engine house to the west (Asset 34). These were within the southern part of the site and are of local significance (Appendix 2, Table 1).

3.6.3 In addition to the colliery-related features, cartographic regression has revealed six former field boundaries within the proposed development site, and two former ponds. In addition, the discovery of previously unknown and pre-19<sup>th</sup> century probable mine shafts during archaeological works on land to the east of the present proposed development site indicates a potential for similar remains to survive within the present site boundary.

## 4 SITE VISIT

### 4.1 Site Conditions

4.1.1 The site was visited on Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> April 2016 during good weather and with little vegetation growth to hinder ground visibility. Though the area was not presently grazed, the area was laid to pasture.

4.1.2 The lines of former post and wire fences were observed running on an east to west orientation with a dog-leg, with traces of another running north to south towards the eastern extent of the proposed development site, as seen on modern mapping (Figure 2). These were not maintained (Plate 1). Two troughs were noted, indicating the recent former use of the land for animal grazing. A small line of tall shrubs or small trees was observed by the north side of the gill to the south of the proposed development site which could represent a former field boundary (Plate 2).



*Plate 1: General view of proposed development site, facing south-east*



*Plate 2: Shrubs/ Small trees in south-west corner of proposed development site*

4.1.3 The northern part of the proposed development site, that labelled 'Playing Field' on maps from 1971 (Figures 12 and 2), was at a higher level than the southern part, up

to 5m higher than the gill at the western boundary, and was level, suggesting artificial levelling had occurred to form a level playing field (Plate 3). The southern part was more undulating, though on a gradual south-facing slope.



*Plate 3: Change in ground level in proposed development site, facing west-south-west*

## 4.2 Potential for Archaeological Features within the Site

- 4.2.1 No archaeological features were observed during the site visit.
- 4.2.2 The fact that there was evidence that the northern part of the site had been subjected to artificial raising and levelling might suggest that the potential for archaeological features to survive in this area has been reduced.
- 4.2.3 The southern part of the site seems to have been subjected to less modern disturbance, and as features relating to 'Burgess Land Coal Pit' are known to have existed in this part of the site, as well as former field boundaries, the potential for features to survive, including the possibility of pre 19<sup>th</sup> century colliery related activity as found on an adjacent site, cannot be ruled out.

## **5 DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 Summary of Heritage Asset Significance**

- 5.1.1 Heritage asset significance is assessed in relation to the criteria set out in Appendix 1, Table 1.
- 5.1.2 There are no nationally listed assets within the 500m study area.
- 5.1.3 Of the 35 assets within the study area, one is of district or county (higher) significance (Asset 3) and the remaining 34 are of local significance.
- 5.1.4 There are three known heritage assets within the proposed development site (Assets 23, 25 and 34), two relating to coal-mining activity, and a further seven field boundaries.

### **5.2 Magnitude of Impact on Heritage Assets**

- 5.2.1 The magnitude of impact is assessed in relation to the criteria set out in Appendix 1, Table 2.
- 5.2.2 As the proposed development site is to the south of a main railway line on an embankment, and to the west of a new housing development, the magnitude of impact would result in minor change with regard to all of the known assets within the 500m study area and outside the proposed development site.
- 5.2.3 For the heritage assets within the proposed development site, the colliery-related features in the southern part of the site (Assets 25 and 34) any development in this area will have a substantial impact on their significance. For the field boundaries and ponds in the northern part of the site, any development would have a substantial impact on their significance.

### **5.3 Heritage Statement**

- 5.3.1 As the proposed development is likely to result in minor changes with regard to all of the known heritage assets outside the proposed development site boundary, the impact on the heritage significance by the proposed development would be 'no appreciable impact' (Appendix 1, Table 3), except for Burgess Farm (Asset 3), which is on the local list, and the impact on its heritage significance would be a very limited impact, and therefore some low level mitigation may be required, though as housing development is already occurring to the south and south-west of Burgess Farm, this may not be deemed necessary. For the other heritage assets outside the site

boundary, no further archaeological work would be required to mitigate against effects on known heritage assets.

5.3.2 For the known heritage assets within the site boundary (Assets 23, 25 and 34) and for the former field boundaries and ponds, development in this area would have a limited impact on heritage significance, requiring further archaeological mitigation (Appendix 1, Table 3). This may be reduced in the northern area, where modern levelling has occurred. For the southern area, where known mining activity occurred, this may require archaeological evaluation, or a watching brief, as occurred at the adjacent site in accordance with the advice of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (Vance 2013; Churchill 2014). A geophysical survey may not be worthwhile due to the modern levelling activity.

#### 5.4 **Development Risk**

5.4.1 There remains the potential for pre 19<sup>th</sup> century mining features, as found on the adjacent site, and earlier features to survive within the proposed development site boundary, though this risk is reduced in the northern part of the site, where modern levelling has occurred.

## 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### 6.1 Primary Sources

Yate's Map of Lancashire, 1786

Greenwood's Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, 1818

Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1829

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1850, Lancashire Sheet 95, 6" to 1 mile

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1893, 25" to 1 mile

Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1912, 25" to 1 mile

Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1936, 25" to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey Map, 1952, 25" to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey Map, 1971, 1:2500

### 6.2 Secondary Sources

Churchill, D. 2014, 'Burgess Farm, Salford: archaeological evaluation report', *unpublished grey literature report by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (CP10780)*

CIfA 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, Institute for Archaeologists: Reading

DCLG 2014, *Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework*, Department of Communities and Local Government: London

DCLG 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department of Communities and Local Government: London

Farrer, W. and Brownbill, J. 1911, *The Victoria History of the County of Lancaster, 1966 reprint*, University of London Institute of Historical Research: London

Hayes, G. 2004, *Collieries and their Railways in the Manchester Coalfields*, Landmark Publishing: Ashbourne

Highway Agency, 2007, *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, Highway Agency

Moore, B. and Railton, M. 2013, 'Burgess Farm, Walkden, Salford: Archaeological Survey Report', *unpublished grey literature report by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (CP10648)*

Pratt, I.S. 1977, *Workedslegh- a history of Worsley*, Fields Press Limited: Manchester

RSK Environmental Ltd, 2010, 'Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Chapter, Environmental Statement', *unpublished grey literature report for Peel Investments (North) Limited*

Vance, S, 2013, 'Archaeological Watching Brief at Burgess Farm, Walkden, Salford, Greater Manchester', *unpublished grey literature report by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (CP10648)*

### 6.3 Websites

Archaeology Data Service, <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/ifp/wiki.pdf>, accessed 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2016

British Geological Survey, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2016

National Heritage List, <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>, accessed 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2016



## APPENDIX 1: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLES

**Table 1 Measuring Significance**

Significance	Designation	Asset types and justification	Preferred response to negative impact
International	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	World Heritage Site (NPPF s132)	Avoid negative impact where asset contributes to the WHS's defined outstanding universal values (NPPF s138)
National	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings (NPPF s132). Grade A Listed Buildings	Avoid negative impact
National	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	Registered battlefields, grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens (NPPF s132)	Avoid negative impact
National	Non-designated heritage assets of demonstrable equivalence to a scheduled monument (NPPF s138)	Assets where assessment for designation is pending, assets that have been assessed as being capable of designation but have not been designated at the SoS discretion, assets worthy of designation but which are outside the scope of the 1979 Act (NPPF s139)	Avoid negative impact
District or County (Higher)	Statutorily designated heritage assets	Grade II listed buildings (NPPF s132). Grade B Listed Buildings	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate
District or County (Higher)	Non-statutorily designated heritage assets	Conservation area (NPPF s127), grade II registered park and garden (NPPF s132)	Limit negative impact (avoid substantial harm) and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets within a national park or AONB	Any extant heritage assets (NPPF s115)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets placed on a local planning authority list (NPPG)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
District or County (Lesser)	Non-designated heritage assets	Any area of potential listed in a local plan (NPPG)	Limit negative impact and mitigate
Local	Non-designated heritage assets	Any extant heritage assets outside of a national park or AONB. Grade C Listed Building	Mitigate
Negligible	Non-designated heritage assets	Heritage assets recorded in the HER that are no longer extant, individual findspots or structures of no heritage value	No action

**Table 2: Establishing the magnitude of impact**

Magnitude of Impact	Heritage Asset		
	Archaeological Remains (Archaeological Interest)	Historic Buildings (Architectural/Artistic Interest and/or Historic Interest)	Historic Landscapes (Historic Interest)
Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered</li> <li>Comprehensive changes to setting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered</li> <li>Comprehensive changes to setting</li> </ul>	<p>Major change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to most key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</li> <li>Extreme visual effects</li> <li>Major change to noise or change to sound quality</li> <li>Major changes to use or access</li> </ul>
Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified</li> <li>Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified</li> <li>Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is significantly modified</li> </ul>	<p>Moderate change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</li> <li>Visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape</li> <li>Noticeable differences in noise or sound quality</li> <li>Considerable changes to use or access</li> </ul>
Less than substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered</li> <li>Slight changes to setting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different</li> <li>Changes to setting of an historic building such that it is noticeably changed</li> </ul>	<p>Limited change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</li> <li>Slight visual changes to few key aspects of the historic landscape</li> <li>Limited changes to noise levels or sound quality</li> <li>Slight changes to use or access</li> </ul>
Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very minor changes to archaeological materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slight changes to historic buildings elements or setting that hardly affect it</li> </ul>	<p>Very small change to historic landscape character resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components</li> <li>Virtually unchanged visual effects</li> <li>Very slight changes to noise levels or sound quality</li> <li>Very slight changes to use or access</li> </ul>
No change	No change		

**Table 3 Impact on Heritage Significance**

Assessment Matrix to define the degree of impact on heritage asset significance		Magnitude of impact				
		No change	Minor alteration with no reduction in significance	Less than substantial	Substantial	Loss
Significance of Heritage Asset	National	Blue	Yellow	Dark Green	Red	Red
	District/County (Higher)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Dark Green	Red
	District/County (Lesser)	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Dark Green
	Local	Blue	Blue	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green
	Negligible	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue

Blue (no appreciable impact) = no mitigation necessary  
Yellow (very limited impact) = low level mitigation eg photographic record/watching brief etc  
Light green (limited impact) = may need evaluation to establish appropriate mitigation which may include site survey/excavation etc  
Dark green (major impact) = may not be agreed and then only with significant justification, may require evaluation and will require significant mitigation such as excavation, detailed building survey, visual restoration, some in-situ preservation and on-site interpretation  
Red (very major impact) = unlikely to be agreed except in exceptional circumstances and only with a high level of mitigation

## APPENDIX 2: HERITAGE ASSET GAZETTEER

*Heritage Assets within the 500m search radius (study area):*

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>
1	HER 16469.1.0	Valve House	Extant building, believed to be associated with nearby Thirlmere Aqueduct, first shown on 1920s mapping	372770,402090	Modern
2	HER 7087.1.0	487 Hilton Lane	Extant building. Former row of cottages, now one, with modern extension to side	373160,402530	Post Medieval
3	HER 7086.1.0	Burgess Farm	Extant buildings. Farm group comprising farmhouse, cottage, barns and other agricultural structures (C19th), including a possible smoke house, arranged around a yard. Red brick roofed in Welsh slate. Formerly one of the few operating farms in the city, with an authentic rural character	372930,402570	Post Medieval
4	HER 7085.1.0	Former Co-op	Extant building, former co-op, single storey with warehouse extension to rear	373350,402430	Post Medieval
5	HER 16478.1.0	Probable Spoil Mound	Earthwork. A topographic survey in 2013 encountered a curvilinear mound to the east of a trackway (Asset 9) thought to be spoil associated with a mineshaft encountered during an earlier watching brief	373060,402440	Post Medieval
6	HER 16477.1.0	Earthworks	Earthwork. A topographic survey in 2013 encountered a series of low banks forming two enclosures against a raised trackway (Asset 9), thought to relate to former gardens associated with 'Providence' (Asset 18)	372990,402410	Post Medieval
7	HER 16476.1.0	Site of Workers Cottage	A topographic survey, undertaken in 2013, encountered a two-roomed brick-built structure	372940,402250	Post Medieval
8	HER 16475.1.0	Site of Workers Cottage	A topographic survey, undertaken in 2013, encountered two brick-built structures at the northern end of a bank (Asset 9)	373030,402460	Post Medieval
9	HER 16474.1.0	Trackway	A topographic survey, undertaken in 2013, encountered a large NE SW bank leading towards 'Providence'	373000,402390	Post Medieval
10	HER 16473.1.0	Field Boundary	An anomaly encountered by geophysics and targeted by archaeological evaluation in 2014, found to be small 'u-shaped' ditch	372960,402340	Post Medieval

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>
11	HER 16472.1.0	Field Boundary	Field boundary shown on First Edition OS map and targeted during evaluation in 2014, found to be a 3.3m wide ditch	372990,402460	Post Medieval
12	HER 16479.1.0	Mine Shaft	A shaft, 3m in diameter, and truncated by a sewer was identified during a watching brief. It was brick-lined and backfilled with colliery waste. It corresponded with one shown on First Edition OS map	372740,402430	Post Medieval
13	HER 16470.1.0	Probable Mine Shaft	Encountered during an archaeological evaluation in 2014, perhaps predating the 19 <sup>th</sup> century as not shown on maps	373160,402430	Post Medieval
14	HER 16482.1.0	Mine Shaft	A shaft, 4.42m in diameter, was identified during a watching brief, unlined and backfilled with colliery waste. It corresponded with one shown on First Edition OS map	373140,402390	Post Medieval
15	HER 16468.1.0	Structure	Further structures relating to 'Providence' (Asset 18) including barns or outbuildings	372849,402433	Post Medieval
16	HER 16466.1.0	Site of Providence Chapel and School	A chapel is meant to have stood here between 1823 and 1840 and could hold 600 people. The land was bought from Mrs Earle and Mrs Gwilliam, heirs of Wharton Hall, but " <i>it grew up quick and died away rapidly</i> "	373189,402407	Post Medieval
17	HER 16465.1.0	Site of Workers Cottage	Cartographic and evidence from an archaeological survey encountered possible domestic dwellings with interlinking pathways, associated with 'Providence' (Asset 18)	372956,402272	Post Medieval
18	HER 16464.1.0	Site of Providence House	The First Edition OS map depicts numerous structures at this location, and the 1841 census of Little Hutton notes 8 structures and 39 people. An evaluation in 2014 encountered a brick structure, a brick floor and part of a pathway	373010,402430	Post Medieval
19	HER 16471.1.0	Probable Mine Shaft	Encountered during an archaeological evaluation in 2014, perhaps predating the 19 <sup>th</sup> century as not shown on maps	373180,402390	Post Medieval

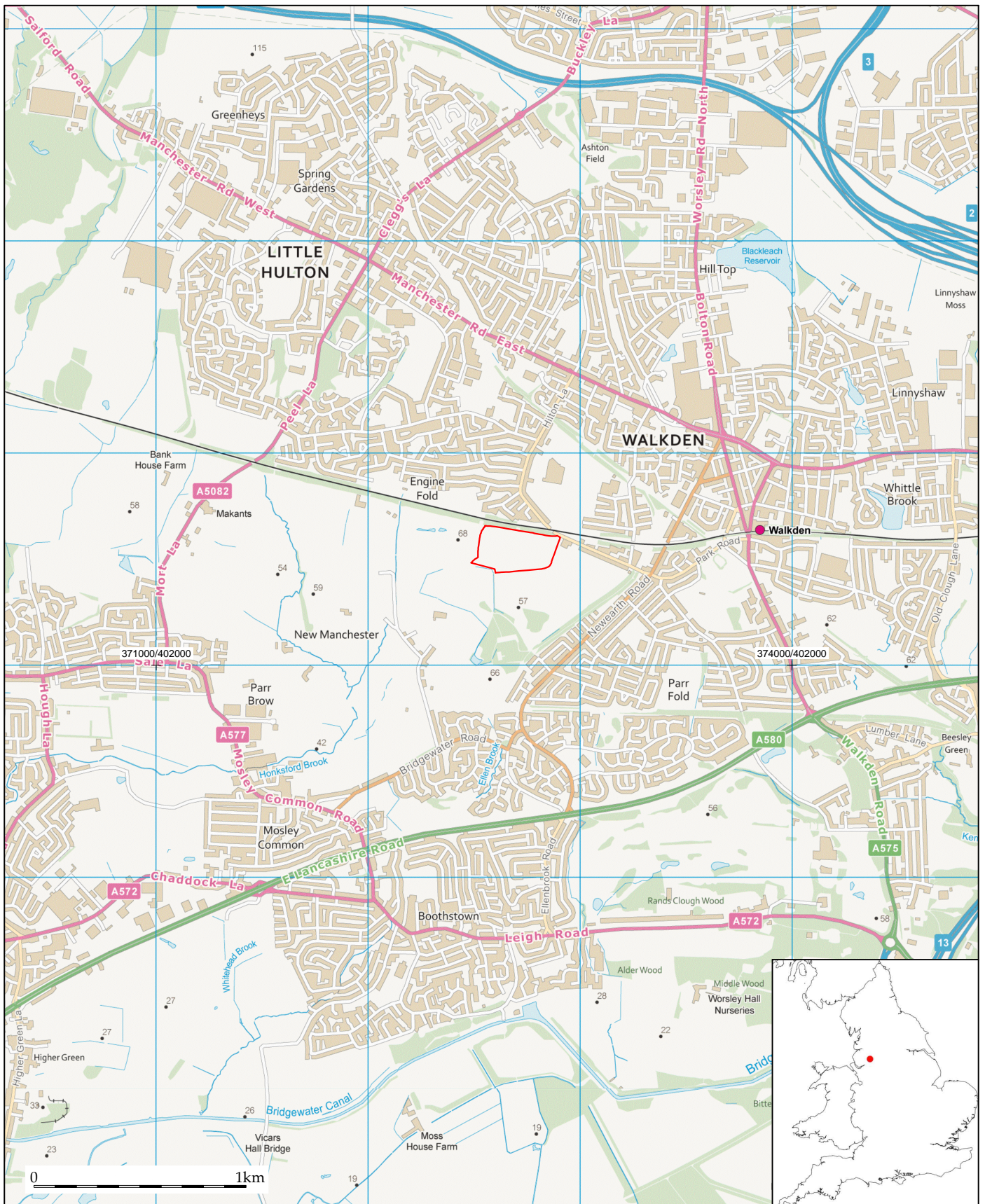

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>
20	HER 8008.2.0	Former Colliery Railway	Shown on 1894-1936 maps, this connected with the L&NWR Eccles, Tyldsley and Wigan Line. Dismantled, but survives east of Ellenbrook brickworks as an embankment with brick revetment. Follows earlier tramway/railway (Asset 21) shown on earlier maps. In 1950s, annotated as a mineral railway	372700,402140	Post Medieval
21	HER 8008.1.0	Former Burgess Land Pits Colliery Railway	Tramway, shown on 1847 and 1850 maps leading south from coal pit (Asset 24). Part of a tramway system linking the collieries of the area with the Bridgewater Canal near Booth's Hall. Marked railway on 1850 plan	372610,402200	Post Medieval
22	HER 1894.1.0	Curvilinear Marks	Series of interconnected curvilinear marks seen on aerial photograph. Possible post 1950s refuse dump enlargement	372700,402400	Modern
23	HER 1893.1.0	Parallel Zig-Zag and Curvilinear Marks	Parallel zig-zag marks with curvilinear marks superimposed and two dagger-like marks seen on aerial photograph on south side of railway surrounded by a path leading to Burgess Farm & Hilton Lane	372700,402600	Post Medieval
24	HER 1799.1.0	Shude Hill Pit	Former pit shown on 1847 map.	372380,402370	Post Medieval
25	HER 16480.1.0	Mine Shaft	A shaft, unlined and backfilled with colliery waste was encountered during a watching brief in 2013. It corresponded with one shown on First Ed OS	372840,402460	Post Medieval
26	HER 1797.1.0	Mather's Field Coal Pit	Former pit shown on 1850 map. The Bin Mine was worked from this pit	372500,402200	Post Medieval
27	HER 16463.1.0	Site of Smithy	Shown on first edition OS map but not on Second edition OS map. Brick flooring, brick-lined sunken structure, pit and a ditch encountered during evaluation in area in 2014	373090,402490	Post Medieval
28	HER 8008.1.1	Former Burgess Land Pits Colliery Railway Branch Line	Shown on 1847 and 1850 OS maps it led south from Burgess Land pits to join branch from west, running from SD 728 023 TO 727 021 and formed part of the tramway system linking local collieries with the Bridgewater Canal	372740,402210	Post Medieval

<b>Asset No.</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Period</b>
29	HER 16485.1.0	Mine Shaft	A shaft, 3.4m in diameter, was identified during a watching brief. It was lined with sandstone blocks and backfilled with colliery waste. It corresponded with one shown on First Edition OS map	372930,402210	Post Medieval
30	HER 16484.1.0	Mine Shaft	A shaft, 3m in diameter, was identified during a watching brief, brick-lined and backfilled with colliery waste. A later addition may represent a support for a winding mechanism. It corresponded with one shown on First Edition OS map	372970,402300	Post Medieval
31	HER 16483.1.0	Mine Shaft	A shaft, 2.72m in diameter, was identified during a watching brief. It was brick-lined and had been backfilled with colliery waste. Three breaks within the brick lining may represent the position of a winching/winding mechanism or timber brace. It corresponded with one shown on First Edition OS map	373000,402350	Post Medieval
32	HER 8009.1.0	Site of Brickworks	1909 map shows two structures as brickworks, developing by 1928 and 1938. 1971 map shows 'Ellenbrook Brick Works (disused)'. Now derelict	372700,402100	Modern
33	HER 16481.1.0	Ventilation Shaft	A brick structure comprising a platform, walls and a ventilation shaft was exposed during a watching brief in 2013, which were likely to be colliery related, potentially associated with former domestic structures referenced in an earlier desk-based assessment undertaken in 2010	373060,402450	Post Medieval
34	HER 1798.1.0	Burgess Land Coal Pits	Date unknown, but working by 1838 and closed 13 <sup>th</sup> February 1887. Three shafts were sunk just south of the Bin Mine outcrop	372740,402460	Post Medieval
35	HER 8007.1.0	Site of Shude Hill	Rectangular structure of 4 bays (workers housing?) shown on early maps	372320,402300	Post Medieval

---

## APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2016

PROJECT: Land at Hilton Lane, Worsley, Salford, Greater Manchester

SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4

REPORT No: CP11714


CLIENT: Urban Vision Partnership Ltd.

DRAWN BY: AB


CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: April 2016

KEY:

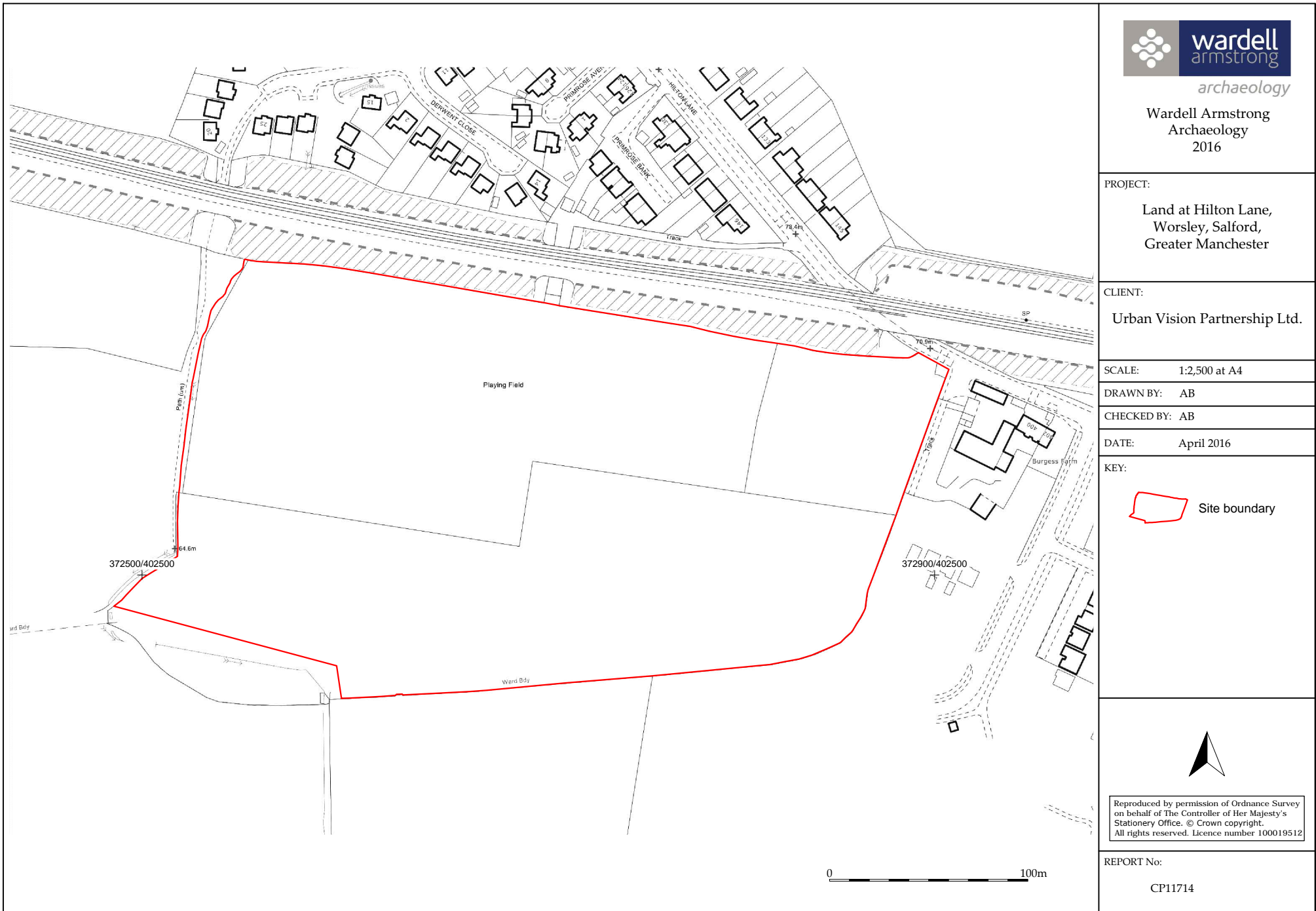


Site location



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512

Figure 1: Site location.



archaeology

Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2016

PROJECT:  
Land at Hilton Lane,  
Worsley, Salford,  
Greater Manchester

CLIENT:  
Urban Vision Partnership Ltd.

SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: April 2016

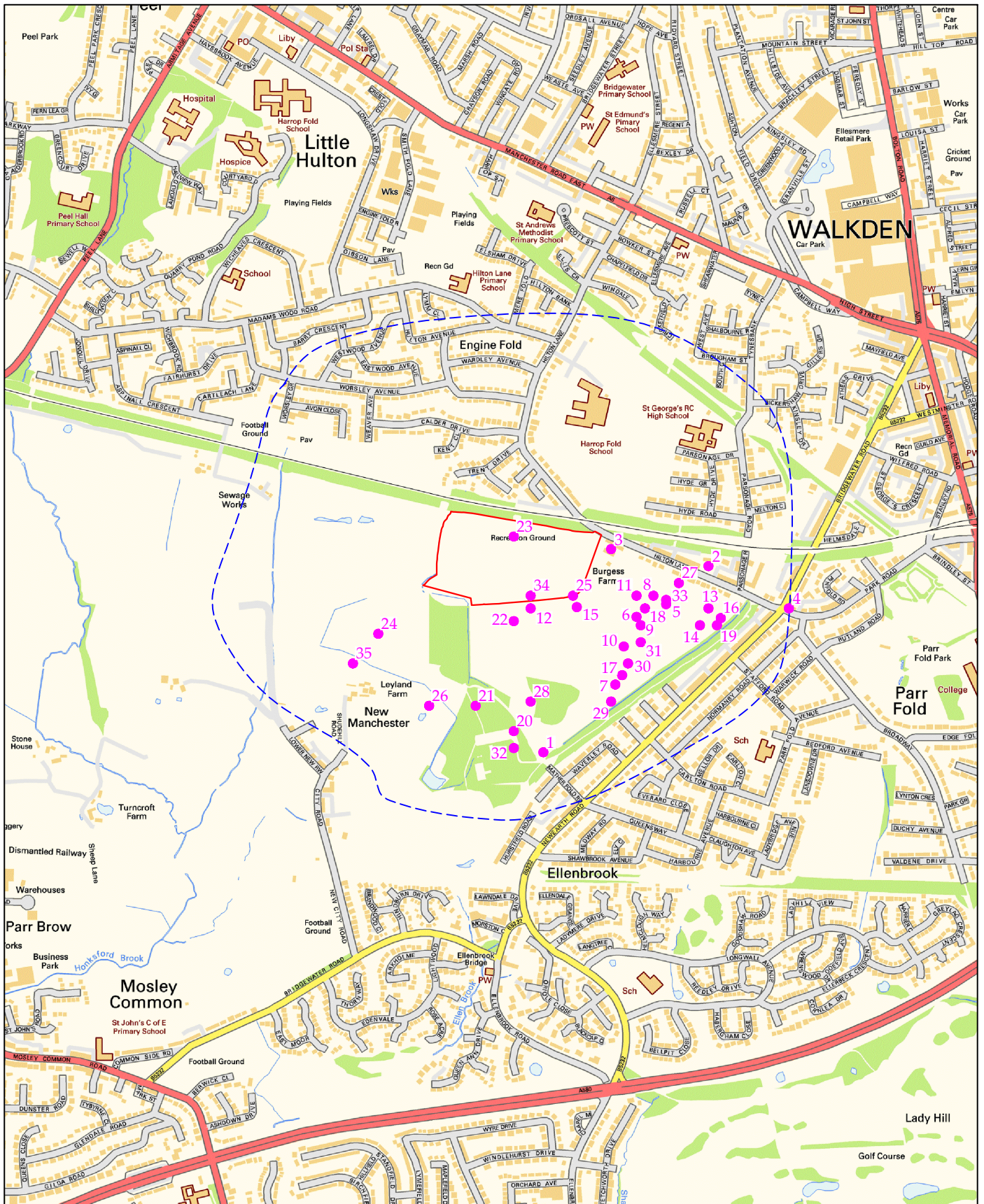
KEY:  
 Site boundary



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey  
on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's  
Stationary Office. © Crown copyright.  
All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512

REPORT No:  
CP11714

Figure 2: Detailed site location.







 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Hilton Lane, Worsley, Salford, Greater Manchester</p> <p>SCALE: 1:12,500 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11714</p> <p>CLIENT: Urban Vision Partnership Ltd.</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>CHECKED BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: April 2016</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Site boundary</li> <li> 500m radius</li> <li> Heritage assets</li> </ul>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
---	---	---	---

Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within a 500m radius of the site.

PROJECT:  
Land at Hilton Lane,  
Worsley, Salford,  
Greater Manchester

CLIENT:  
Urban Vision Partnership Ltd.

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: April 2016

KEY:  
 Site location



REPORT No:

CP11714

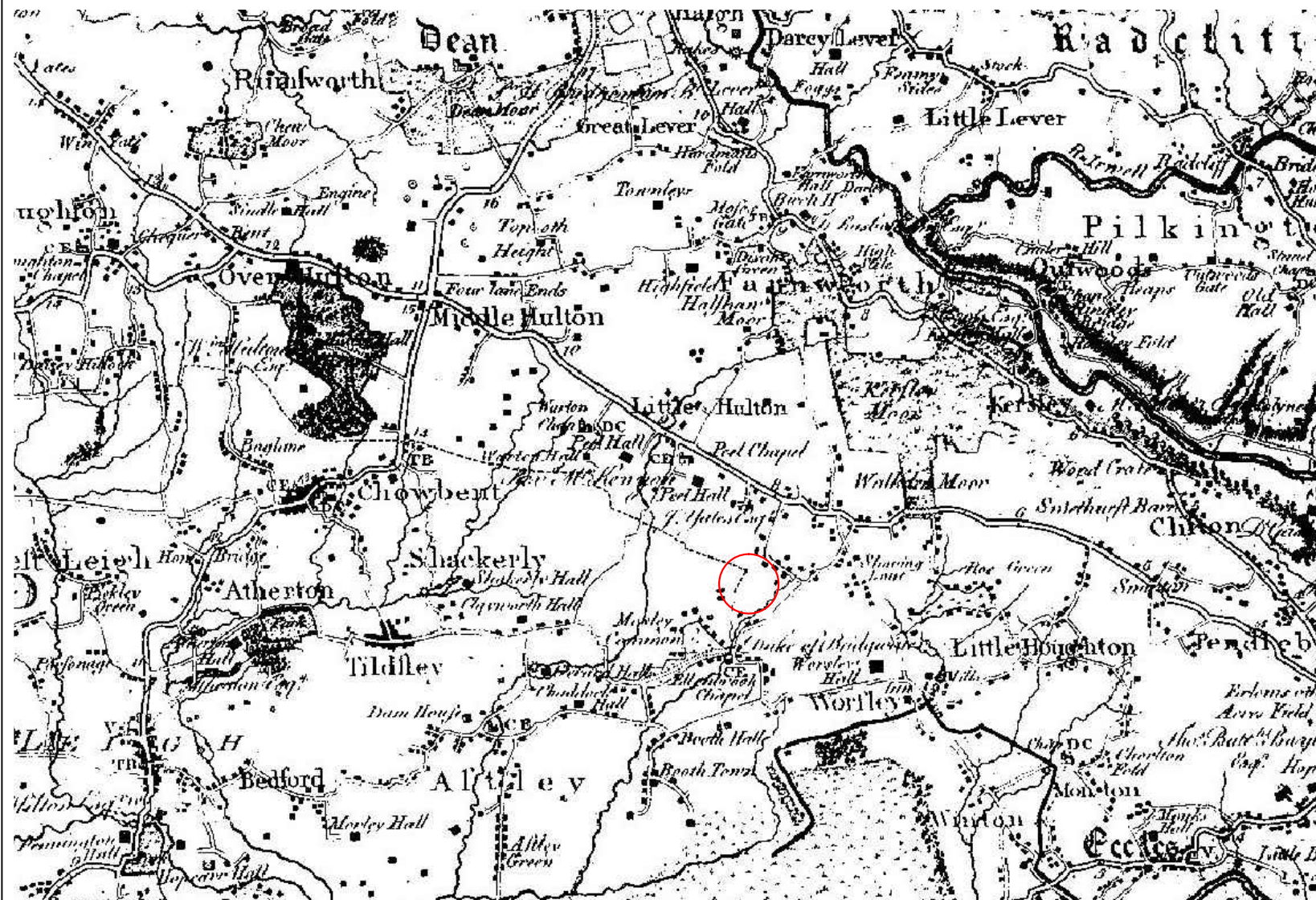


Figure 4: Extract from Yates' Map of Lancashire, 1786.

PROJECT:  
Land at Hilton Lane,  
Worsley, Salford,  
Greater Manchester

CLIENT:  
Urban Vision Partnership Ltd.

SCALE: Not to scale

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: April 2016

KEY:  
 Site location



REPORT No:  
CP11714

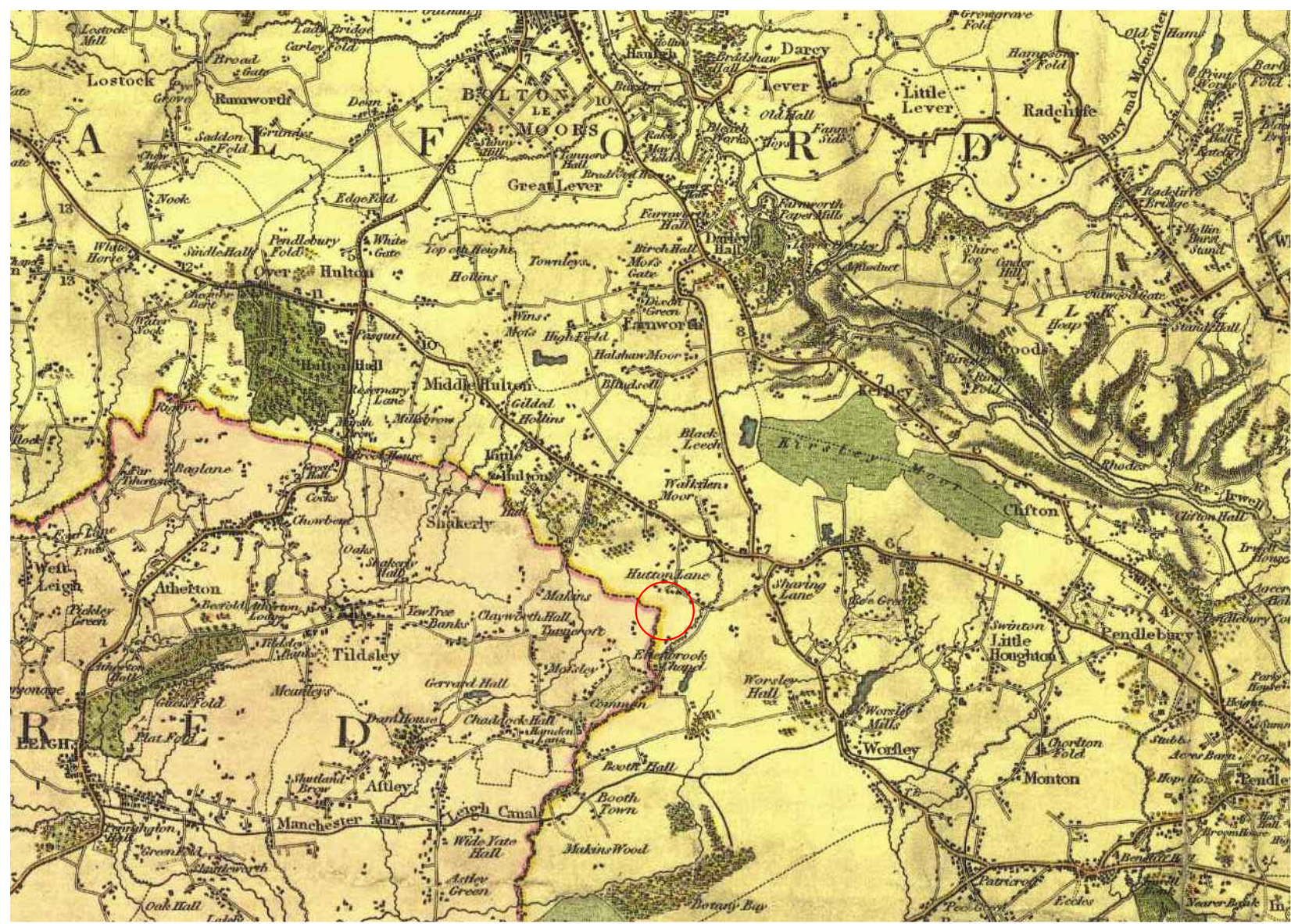


Figure 5: Extract from Greenwood's Map of the County Palatine of Lancashire, 1818.

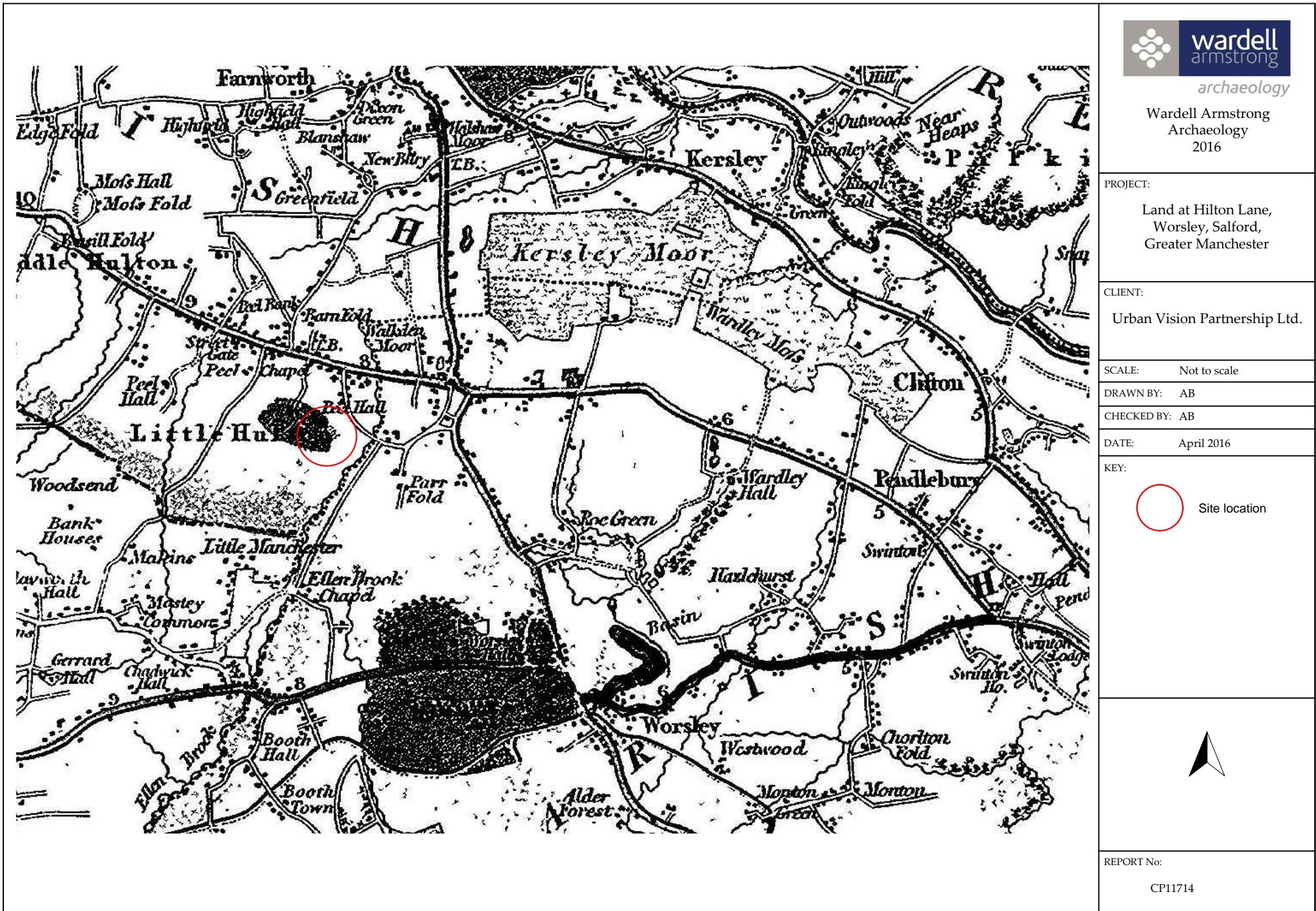


Figure 6: Extract from Hennet's Map of Lancashire, 1829.

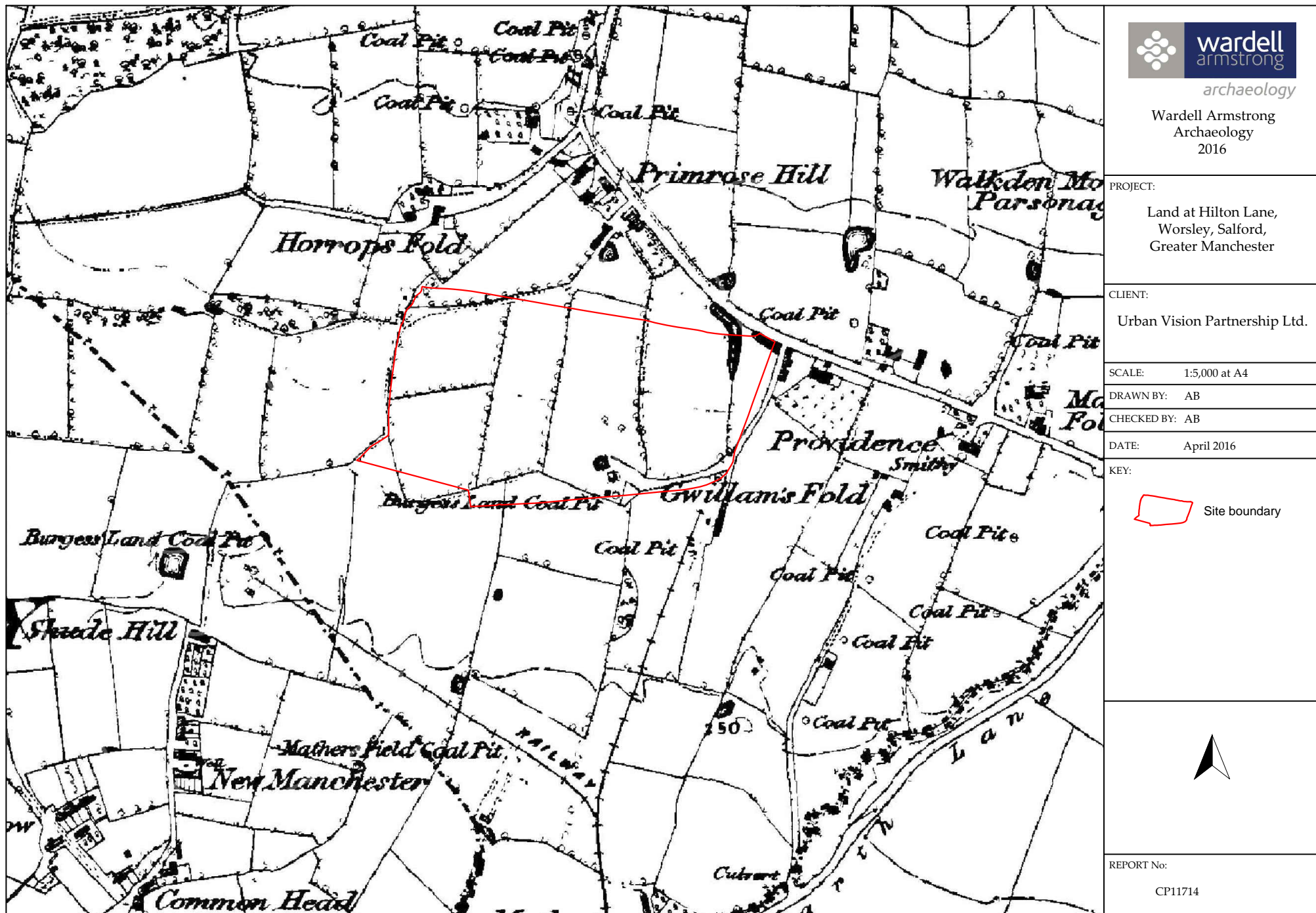
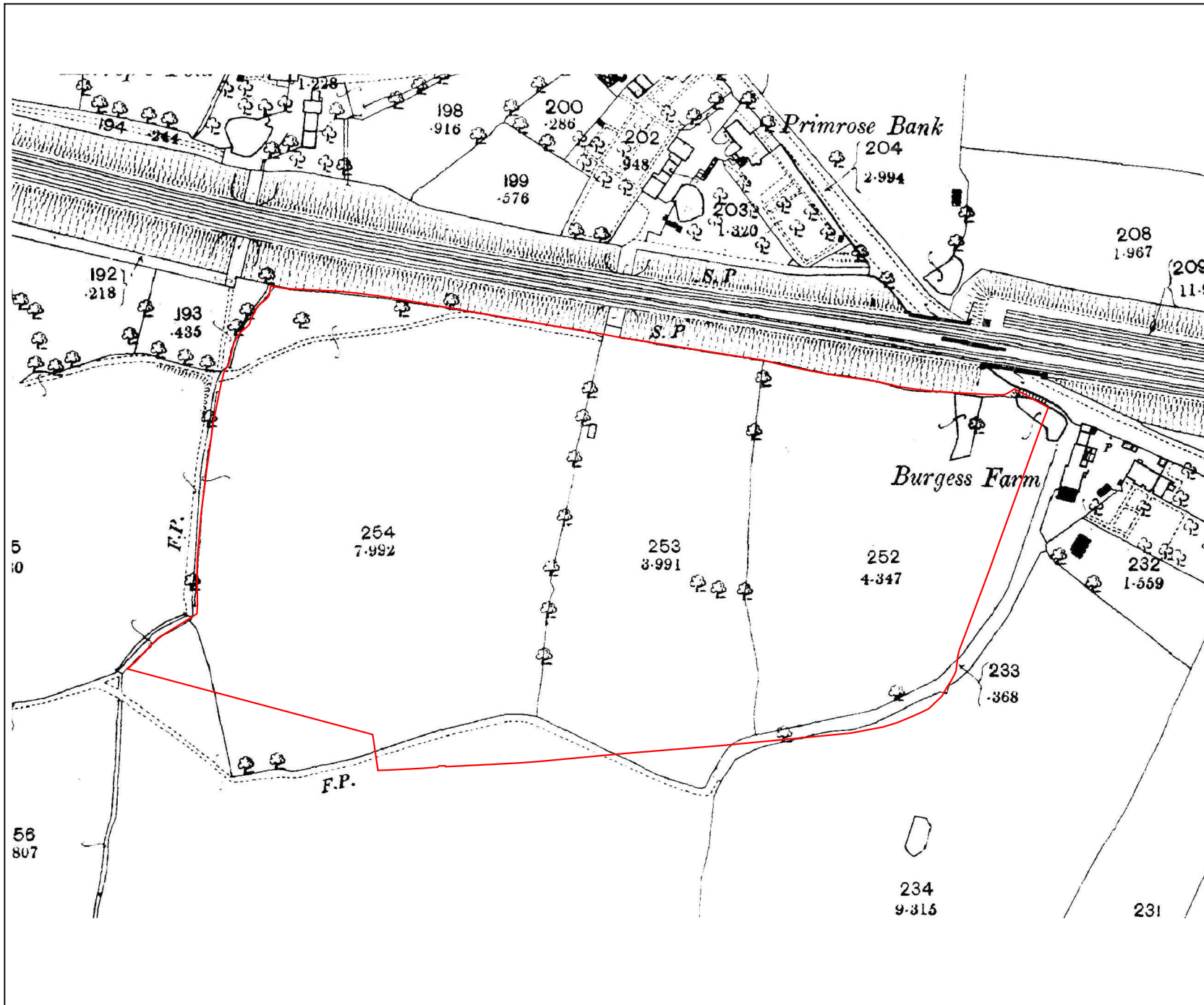


Figure 7: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1850 (6 inches to 1 mile scale).



Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2016

PROJECT:  
Land at Hilton Lane,  
Worsley, Salford,  
Greater Manchester

CLIENT:  
Urban Vision Partnership Ltd.

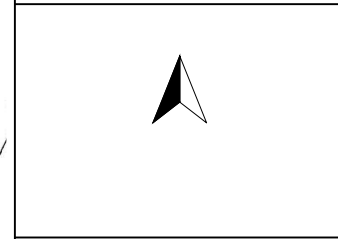
SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: April 2016

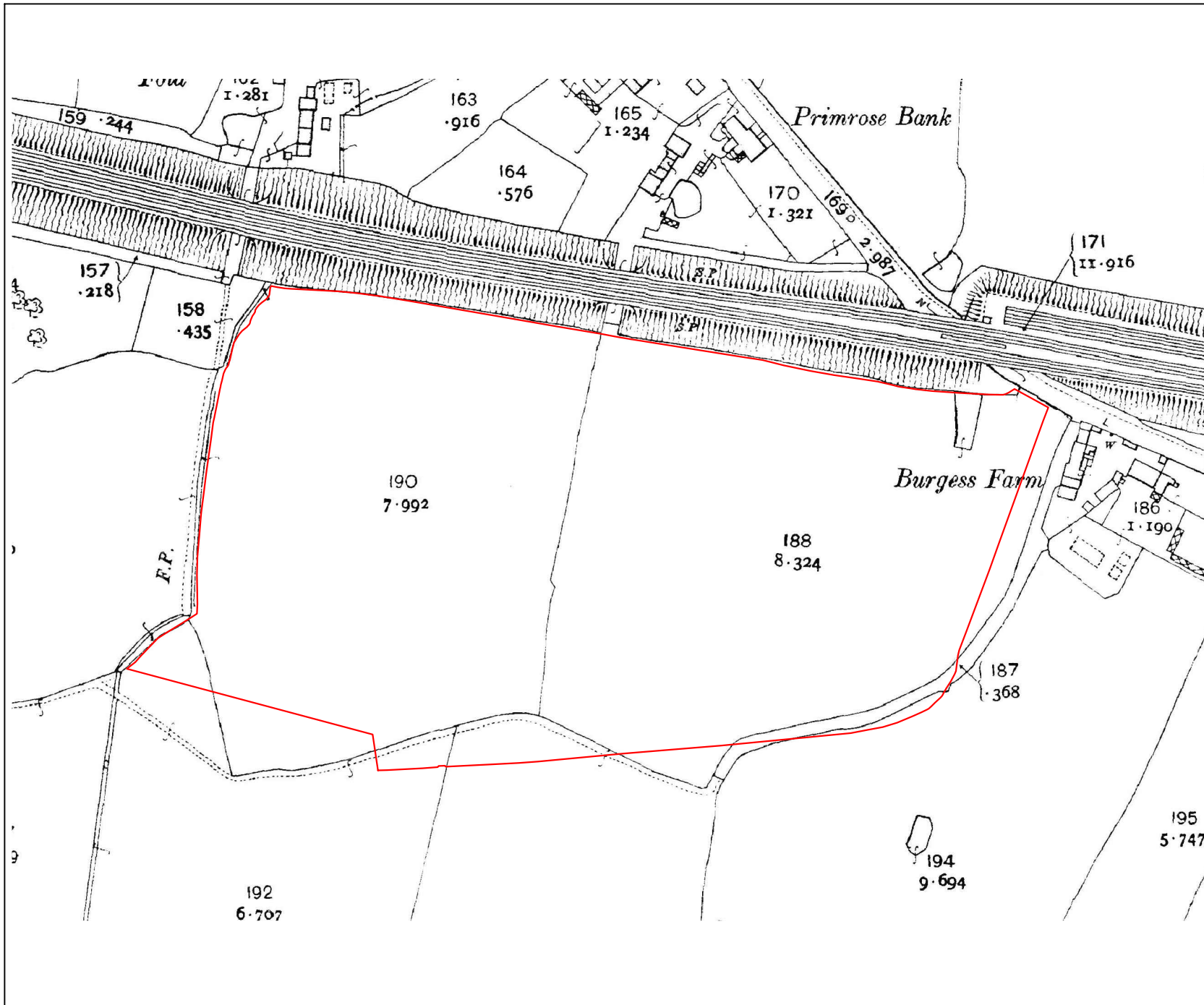
KEY:  
 Site boundary



REPORT No:  
CP11714

Figure 8: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1893 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).





Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2016

PROJECT:  
Land at Hilton Lane,  
Worsley, Salford,  
Greater Manchester


CLIENT:  
Urban Vision Partnership Ltd.

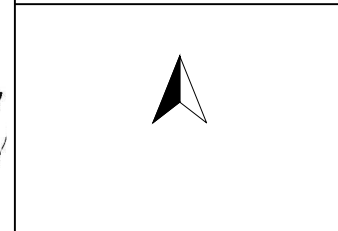
SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: April 2016

KEY:  
 Site boundary



REPORT No:  
CP11714

Figure 9: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1912 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).

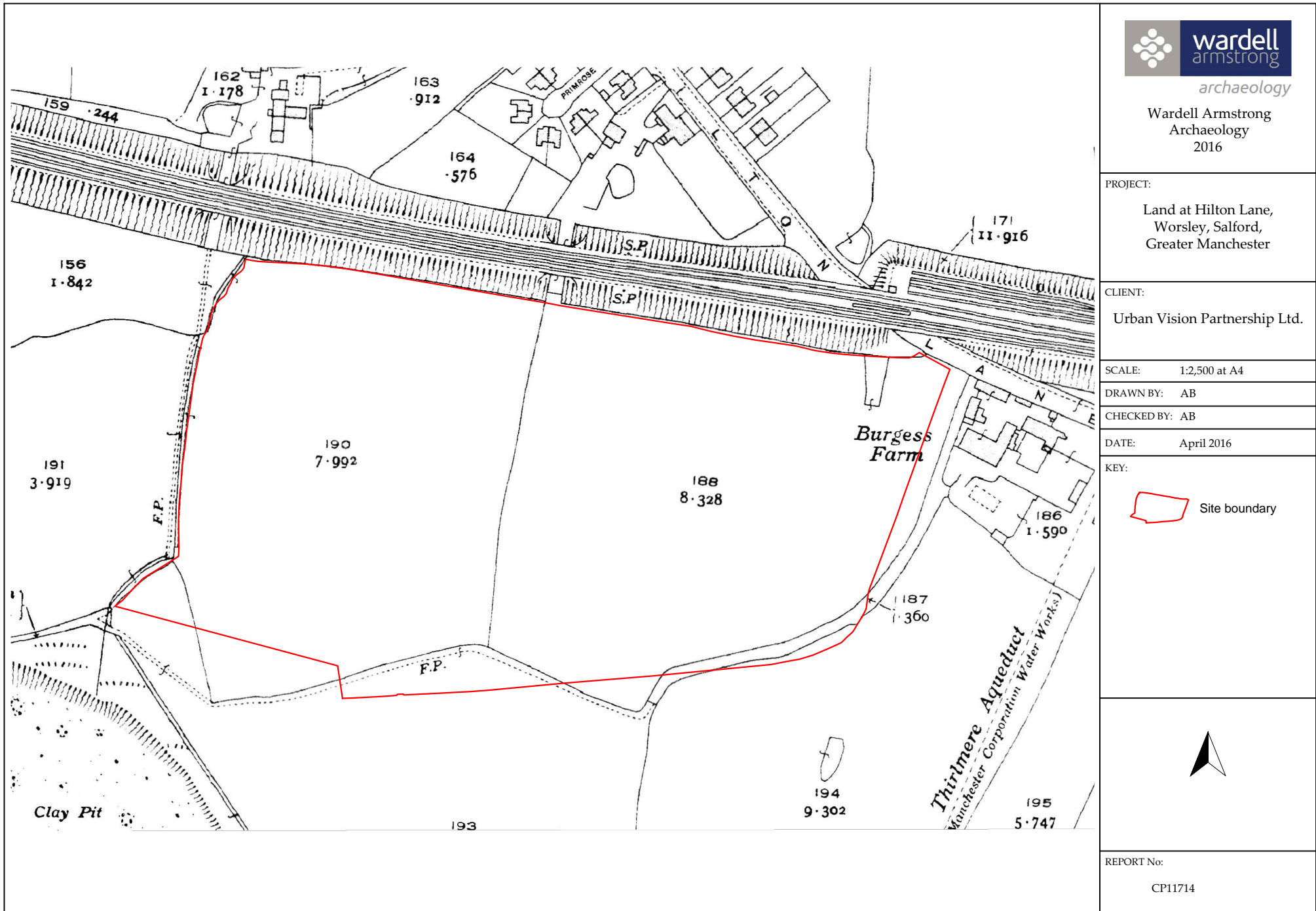


Figure 10: Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1936 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



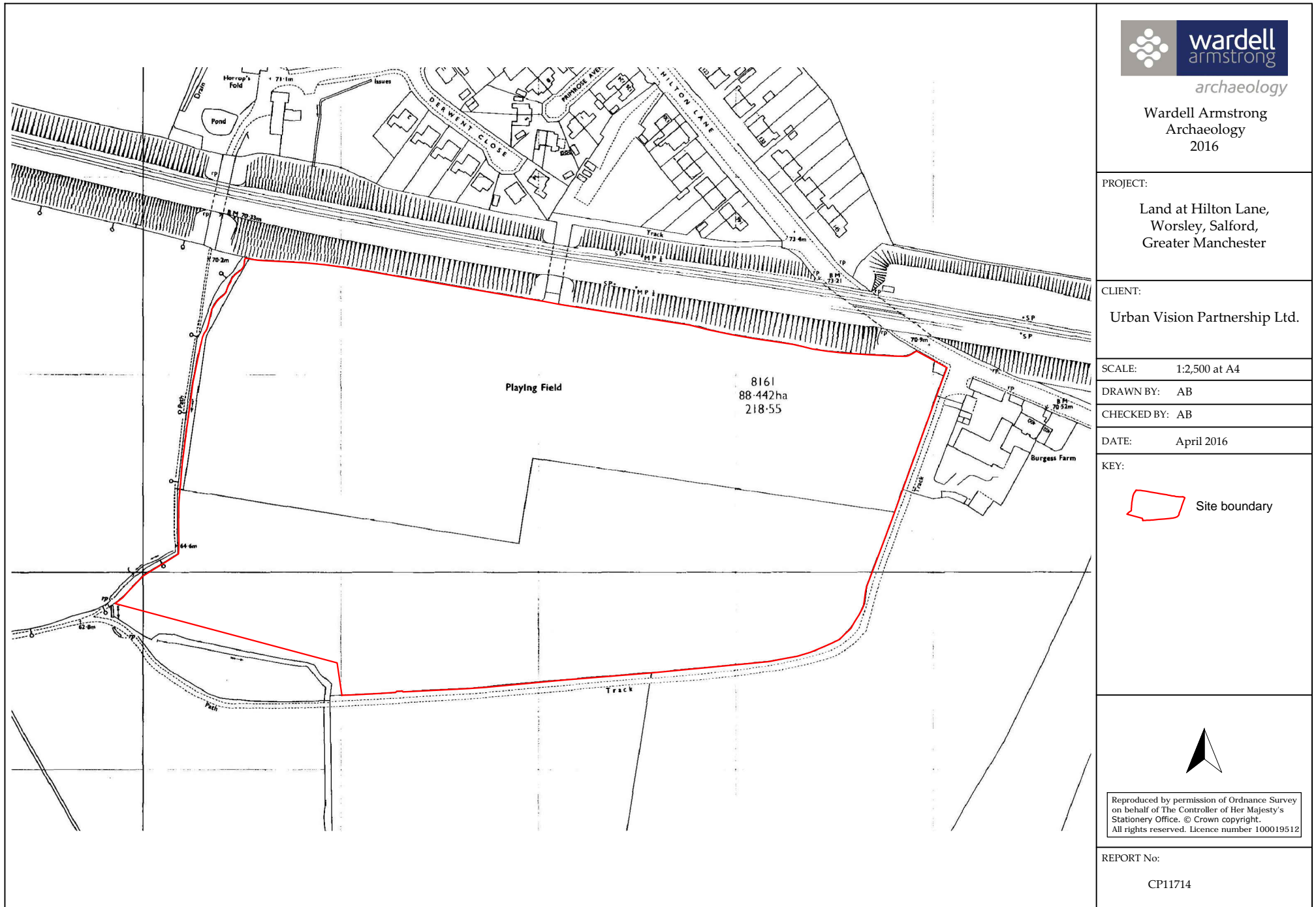


Figure 12: Ordnance Survey Map, 1971 (1:2,500 scale).

wardell-armstrong.com

STOKE-ON-TRENT  
Sir Henry Doulton House  
Forge Lane  
Etruria  
Stoke-on-Trent  
ST1 5BD  
Tel: +44 (0)845 111 7777

CARDIFF  
22 Windsor Place  
Cardiff  
CF10 3BY  
Tel: +44 (0)29 2072 9191

EDINBURGH  
Suite 2/3, Great Michael House  
14 Links Place  
Edinburgh  
EH6 7EZ  
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GREATER MANCHESTER  
2 The Avenue  
Leigh  
Greater Manchester  
WN7 1ES  
Tel: +44 (0)1942 260101

LONDON  
Third Floor  
46 Chancery Lane  
London  
WC2A 1JE  
Tel: +44 (0)20 7242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE  
City Quadrant  
11 Waterloo Square  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE1 4DP  
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

PENRYN  
Tremough Innovation Centre  
Tremough Campus  
Penryn  
Cornwall  
TR10 9TA  
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

SHEFFIELD  
Unit 5  
Newton Business Centre  
Newton Chambers Road  
Thorncliffe Park  
Chapelton  
Sheffield  
S35 2PH  
Tel: +44 (0)114 245 6244

TRURO  
Wheal Jane  
Baldhu  
Truro  
Cornwall  
TR3 6EH  
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

WEST BROMWICH  
Thynne Court  
Thynne Street  
West Bromwich  
West Midlands  
B70 6PH  
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

International offices:

ALMATY  
29/6 Satpaev Avenue  
Rakhat Palace Hotel  
Office Tower, 7th Floor  
Almaty  
050040  
Kazakhstan  
Tel : +7-727-3341310

MOSCOW  
Suite 2, Block 10,  
Letnikovskaya St.  
Moscow, Russia  
115114  
Tel: +7(495) 980 07 67

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology:

CUMBRIA  
Cocklakes Yard  
Carlisle  
Cumbria  
CA4 0BQ  
Tel: +44 (0)1228 564820

*your earth our world*



wardell  
armstrong