

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Foxholme, Crewe Cheshire**

Desk Based Assessment & Site Visit



By  
Helen Holderness  
Report No. 1255


Archaeology Wales Limited,  
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,  
Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF  
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371  
Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)


# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Foxholme, Crewe Cheshire**

Desk Based Assessment & Site Visit

Prepared For: TGC Renewables

Edited by: Mark Houliston  
Signed:   
Position: Managing Director  
Date: 3/9/14

Authorised by: Mark Houliston  
Signed:   
Position: Managing Director  
Date: 3/9/14

By  
Helen Holderness

Report No.1255

Date: August 2014

## CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Site Description	2
3. Methodology	2
4. Archaeological and Historical Background	3
4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies	3
4.2 The Historic Landscape	4
4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	4
4.4 Listed Buildings	4
4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development	4
5. Map Regression	7
6. Aerial Photographs	9
7. Site Visit	9
8. Impact Assessment	11
8.1 Previous impacts	11
8.2 Potential impacts from proposed development	11
8.3 Assessment of archaeological potential and importance	11
8.4 Mitigation	12
9. Conclusion	12
10. Sources	13

Appendix I: List of sites recorded on the regional HER and NRHE

Appendix II: Gazetteer of sites and events recorded on the HER

### List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Proposed development plan
Figure 3	Sites and events recorded on the regional HER and NRHE
Figure 4	Extract from Burdett's 1777 map of Cheshire
Figure 5	Extract from Greenwood's 1819 map of Cheshire
Figure 6	Extract from Bryant's 1831 map of Cheshire
Figure 7	Extract from the 1839 Haslington tithe map
Figure 8	Extract from the 1875 Ordnance Survey map
Figure 9	Extract from the 1989 Ordnance Survey map

### List of Photos

Photo 1	Ten Pound Field looking west
---------	------------------------------

- Photo 2      Rushy Field looking north along the boundary of the site
- Photo 3      Ridge and furrow in Sheat Hayes looking east
- Photo 4      Possible track between the ridge and furrow, leading from pond in Sheat Hayes looking southwest
- Photo 5      Five Day Math Meadow looking northeast along line of parish boundary to the left
- Photo 6      Five Day Math Meadow looking south across Town Field (on left) and Sheat Hayes (on right)
- Photo 7      Looking north over the Pond towards Town Field. The pond has been marked on every map since 1836



Copyright Notice:

Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Barrett Homes SW, to use and reproduce the material contained within.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

## **Non – Technical Summary**

*In May 2014 Archaeology Wales was commissioned by TGC Renewables to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed solar farm on a site at Foxholme Farm, Maw Lane, Haslington, Cheshire (NRG SJ 72415 57834). A planning application for the proposed development is currently in the process of being submitted.*

*No designated historic landscape areas, Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the bounds of the proposed development or within a 1km search area around the site.*

*The regional Historic Environment Record lists six sites within the 1km search area and the National Monuments Record lists one site. None of these lie within the area of proposed development. A few isolated find spots of prehistoric flints have been found within the 1km search area along with a Roman salt making site. Parts of the embankment for the Crewe to Manchester Railway date from the 1840s and there is a possible site for a chapel in a field opposite the proposed development site.*

*The site area appears to have been used as undeveloped agricultural land, largely pasture with occasional arable use for the past 400 years. The remnants of fossilised ridge and furrow in the central field, shows that the site may have a medieval or earlier origin. Aerial photographs, taken in the 1940s, indicate that the ridge and furrow extended into other fields in the area but have since been plough out. The Tithe map from 1839 shows the field layout to be the same as the current one, although later OS maps include a fox covert which was removed in the 1940s.*

*Due to the low numbers of archaeological finds in the area it is considered that there is a limited potential for further, as yet, unrecorded archaeological remains to be present on the site. The ridge and furrow may contain artefacts to date their creation and use and may be affected by ground works associated with the proposed development. It is therefore recommended that archaeological monitoring is maintained during any ground breaking activity associated with the development in those fields.*

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 In May 2014 Archaeology Wales (AW) was commissioned by TGC Renewables to carry out an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of a proposed free standing solar farm development site at Foxholme Farm, Haslington, Cheshire (NGR SJ 72415 57834, Figure 1, AW Project Number 2244).
- 1.2 The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, the details of which are detailed in the following report, is to provide East Cheshire Council with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development. The work is to highlight standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of any subsequent activities associated with the development.
- 1.3 The proposed development comprises plans for the construction of a free standing solar array along with associated infrastructure (Figure 2) on a site at Foxholme Farm, Haslington (Henceforth – the site), currently in use as unimproved pasture.

## **2 Site Description**

- 2.1 The site covers an area of approximately 17.8 hectares and lies on the north side of Maw Lane, Haslington, approximately 3km to the northeast of Crewe, Cheshire (SJ 72415 57834). The site is currently divided into four irregular fields used for pasture with boundaries of mature hedgerows and oak trees. The hedges are gappy and there is free access from one field to another.
- 2.2 The site is bounded to the south by Maw Lane. To the north and east are gently undulating fields of either pasture or meadow. Along the western limit are the flashes (bodies of water created through brine pumping for the salt industry) which may be considered as a continuation of the Sandbach Flashes to the north.
- 2.3 The ground is relatively level in the southeast of the site but drops away towards the line of the railway to the west. The northern field is uneven, possibly due to the removal of a mature fox covert after the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War.
- 2.3 The site lies in a rural area with scattered farmsteads and villages and overlooked by a large landfill site to the west.
- 2.4 The site lies on Halite stone and mudstones of the Wilkesley Halite Group, overlain by Diamicton Till from the Devensian period which was laid down after the last glacial period 10,000 to 15,000 years ago (BGS 214) at a height of 54m.

## **3 Methodology**

- 3.1 The primary objective is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

- 3.2 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.3 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.4 This assessment considers the following:
- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Chester, including listed building records, within 1km radius of assessment area.
  2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
  3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence.
  4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
  5. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
  6. Place name evidence
  7. Internet sourced satellite imagery
  8. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.
- 3.5 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, as produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2011).

## **4 Archaeological and Historical Background**

### **4.1 Previous archaeological studies**

- 4.1.1 No previous archaeological studies encompassing the site of the proposed development are recorded on the Cheshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). However, a few studies are recorded within the 1km search area.
- 4.1.2 There have been limited archaeological investigations in the local area, mainly Desk-Based Assessments undertaken ahead of large scale works such as residential or pipeline developments.
- 4.1.3 The Single Onshore Borehole Index (SOBI 2014), as displayed by the British Geological Survey, has been examined. Several boreholes are recorded in the area around the proposed development site, although none are within the bounds of the site itself. The closest to the site (SJ 721 574) recorded 91ft (2774m) of boulder clay with a further 44ft (13.41m) of quick sand, possibly a salt deposit considering the history of the area, followed by alternating layers of clay and sand to a depth of

315ft (96m). A series of eight boreholes (SJ75NW111-120) sunk for the Warburton-Audley pipeline which passed through the north east of the 1km search area recorded a similar profile in all cores: 0.20-0.40m of topsoil followed by approximately 8m of clays.

## **4.2    *The Historic Landscape***

- 4.2.1 The proposed development lies within a Historic Landscape Categorisation Area (HLCA) of Ancient Field Systems (Edwards 2008)
- 4.2.2 The proposed development site and 1km search area does not lie within any Conservation Areas.
- 4.2.3 No further designated historic landscape or historic conservation areas lie within 1km of the proposed site.

## **4.3    *Scheduled Ancient Monuments***

- 4.3.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the site boundaries or the 1km search radius of the proposed site.

## **4.4    *Listed Buildings***

- 4.4.1 There are no listed buildings within the site boundaries or the 1km search radius of the proposed site.
- 4.4.2 The closest listed building is Foden's Farm: a late 17<sup>th</sup> century Grade II brick and timber farmhouse approximately 1.3km to the west. There several other Grade II designated historic assets in the village of Haslington, as well as parts of the Trent and Mersey Canal.

## **4.5    *Known archaeological remains and historical development***

- 4.5.1 There are 6 sites listed on the CHER within a 1km radius of the centre of the proposed development site. None are recorded within the bounds of the site itself. The full catalogue provided by CHER is included in the rear of this report (Figure 3, Appendix I and II). The sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated in a summary of the historical development of the area.

There are 2 sites listed on the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) maintained by English Heritage within the 1km search area. Both are duplicates of CHER records.

### **4.5.2    *Prehistoric***

There are three isolated find spots recorded in the wider 1km search area. The earliest find is a Mesolithic flint flake (CHER 2749) found to the northwest of the site. Two further prehistoric finds have been recovered: a Neolithic slightly polished axe

(CHER 216) found during ploughing and a Neolithic or Bronze Age flint scraper (CHER 2835). The finds give the impression that this was a relatively empty prehistoric landscape but the predominant modern land use of pasture has meant that fields are less likely to be ploughed and sites or find spots discovered. It is possible that the Cheshire Plain was heavily wooded in the prehistoric period and there is anecdotal evidence of large bog oaks being recovered from the mosses (Hinchliffe 1856) so there may have been little settlement in the general area and those that survive may be ephemeral in nature.

#### 4.5.3 *Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)*

There is some evidence of salt working from the Roman period within the 1km search area (CHER 2425). Two pits containing an amount of briquetage and very coarse pottery, of a Late Iron Age date, were excavated as part of mitigation for the Warburton to Audley Gas Pipeline (Brooks 1992).

The Roman road from Nantwich to Middlewich passes approximately 4.5 km to the west of the site. The area is known for salt working and several Roman salt making sites have been identified with the area. Although the place names of Nantwich, Middlewich and Northwich are of Saxon origins they originate in the Roman period: the Roman name for Middlewich was Salinae.

#### 4.5.4 *Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086)*

There are no Early Medieval sites recorded within the 1km search area but the irregular field patterns and isolated farmsteads suggests they show the signs of woodland clearance that predate the Norman Conquest (Hoskins 1980).

The parish of Barthomley is recorded in Domesday as being under the ownership of Siward in 1066. Although there is no direct archaeological evidence of early medieval activity in the vicinity, the place names of Nantwich, Northwich, Leftwich and Middlewich indicate a Saxon origin: 'wich' indicates a brine spring or well.

#### 4.5.5 *Medieval (1086 – 1536)*

The village is first recorded as Haselin(g)ton in 1293 and fell within the parish of Barthomley that was itself part of the hundred of Warmundestrou. The main tenant and owner are recorded, in Domesday 1086, as William Malbank who was associated with many other settlements in the Nantwich area at this time. Clayhanger Hall is also first mentioned in the 13<sup>th</sup> century as Clayhung(er) which means 'a wood in a clay hillside'.

There are no archaeological sites within the 1km search area dated to the medieval period but the ridge and furrow observed in many of the fields surrounding the area come from this period and indicates an agricultural community. There is no evidence of other settlements but long established farmsteads, such as Clayhanger, may mask earlier occupation.

Clayhanger Hall has been marked on maps since 1777 and it is speculated that it may be an earlier manorial centre with its own chapel (Malim 2003). The area was converted to arable between the 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, partly due to the sudden depopulation after the Black Death but also because land owners began removing tenants in favour of sheep and cattle.

#### 4.5.6 *Post-medieval (1536 – 1899)*

The agricultural medieval landscape with irregular fields and dispersed farms or settlements continues into the post-medieval period. Formal parliamentary enclosure was not necessary as the land had already been divided. Heavy, clay soils made arable farming difficult, Hinchliffe (1856) comments on the use of shells in shallow ditches to help with drainage: during the site visit fired clay field drains were seen in the surviving pond on the site. He also comments on marl-pits in nearly every field in the area. The marl, or lime clay, was added to boggy and sandy soils to improve drainage, although by the 1850s the practice was already dying out as other fertilisers were discovered and better transport links meant new things could be brought into the area more easily. Although techniques for soil improvement were used with limited success, many farms relied on animal husbandry making Cheshire known for its cattle and cheese: in 1874 John Horton, the farmer at Clayhanger Hall, was listed as a cattle dealer in the Morris & Co Directory.

A late 16<sup>th</sup> century Dissenter's Chapel has been recorded near to Clayhanger Hall (CHER 223) but no remains are visible and excavations carried out in 2003 brought nothing further to light (Couling 2003). There is a 1620 reference, in the National Archives, to a 'free' chapel in Haslington that mentions the tithes of several settlements including Clayhanger (CHES 7/21) but no other details are mentioned and it is not clear if it is referring to the this chapel or one in the village of Haslington that had a long standing dispute with the parish of Barthomley over tithe payments (Ormerod 171:1819).

Throughout this period, the area site appears to have remained undeveloped agricultural land, used largely as meadow and pasture. Although the wider area was predominately rural there were some small scale industries: brine pumping took place to the south and southwest at Sydney and Clayhanger (D 5871.27). The field to the east of the site was known as Brick Kiln Field, despite being recorded as pasture on the Tithe map, and has four circular features marked on every map since 1836. It has been speculated that these are the remains of the kilns but no investigations have been carried out to clarify the matter. However, there is evidence that bricks were made from the local clays for the construction of Foxholme Farm (*pers comms.*)

In 1842 the Manchester to Birmingham Railway opened and crossed through the west of the area. An embankment was constructed to carry the railway line over the low lying ground (CHER 2528/1/42). The construction of the line may have contributed to the depopulation of many of the smaller villages in the area as people left to go to the manufacturing centres of Manchester and Birmingham.

#### 4.5.7 *Modern (c.1900 - )*

Maps and aerial photographs indicate the area remains unchanged through this period until the present day. The fox covert was removed either during the latter stages of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War or soon after (*pers comms*) and has left that field extremely uneven.

## **5 Map Regression**

### **5.1 *Burdett Map 1777 (Figure 4)***

- 5.1.1 This is one of the first accurate maps of the area but shows little detail with only roads, towns and villages shown. Clayhanger Hall is marked, but not named. Fowle Brook to the east of the site is also shown but not named. In later maps Fowle is spelt Foul and may indicate that the stream was brackish or briny (although it has now returned to the original spelling).
- 5.1.2 To the west of the site Warmingham Moss (at the time a large wetland peat area) is shown.

### **5.2 *Greenwood Map 1819 (Figure 5)***

- 5.2.1 The Greenwood Map shows little change in the area but does show Clayhanger Hall, or Cleonger, as a larger collection of buildings which may not reflect the actual size of the farmstead.

### **5.3 *Bryant Map 1831 (Figure 6)***

- 5.3.1 This map begins to start naming farms and settlements and shows the dispersed nature of the landscape north of Clayhanger Hall. One of the fields within the 1km search area is marked but there is no indication why this area was selected and much of the map is still relatively featureless.

### **5.4 *Clayhanger Hall 1836***

- 5.4.1 Clayhanger Hall was sold in 1836 to Charles Ford. As part of the sale documents a map was drawn up of the estate with field names and their acreage. The layout of the immediate landscape is the same as now and marks out the marls pits and ponds that dot the surrounding fields including 4 sub-circular features in Brick Kiln Field to the east of the site. The fields that form the site are named along with their acreage.

<b>Number</b>	<b>Number on 1839 Tithe Map</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>A R P</b>
29	36	Town Field	4 3 23
30	29	Five Daymath Meadow	7 1 30
32	28	Sheat Hayes	12 3 21
33	26	Bushy (or Rushy) Field	11 2 13
34	25	Ten Pound	10 3 13

### **5.5 *Tithe Map 1839 (Figure 7)***

- 5.5.1 The parish tithe map provides the most detailed illustration of the layout of the Cheshire landscape in the 1830s. The land was still owned by Charles Ingram Ford and occupied by John Scragg, who farmed over 50 plots in the surrounding area and lived at Clayhanger Hall.



Number	Name	Owner	Occupier	Land Use	A R P
25	Ten Pound	Charles Ingram Ford	John Scragg	Arable	10 3 11
26	Rushy Field	Charles Ingram Ford	John Scragg	Pasture	11 2 16
28	Sheet Hays	Charles Ingram Ford	John Scragg	Pasture	12 3 27
29	Five Days Math Meadow	Charles Ingram Ford	John Scragg	Meadow	7 1 15
34	Lane	Charles Ingram Ford	John Scragg	Road	0 2 0
35	Plantation	Charles Ingram Ford	Charles Ingram Ford	Woodland	0 0 27
36	Town Field	Charles Ingram Ford	John Scragg	Pasture	4 3 18

5.5.2 The layout of the immediate area is much the same as it is now although without the railway.

### **5.6 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1875 (Figure 8)**

5.6.1 The site displays the present day boundaries and shows that very little has changed since the tithe map was produced. The lane and plantation in the north of the site have been absorbed into the fox covert (formerly Town Field) which is now recorded as brushwood and furze.

5.6.2 The parish boundary passes close to the northwest of the site. Township or parish boundaries are often marked by ditches and hedges and many are the precursor to parish boundaries. They tend to be maintained over the centuries with few changes before the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century when they became both an administration tool as well as continuing with the ecclesiastical role. They can have a distinct presence in the landscape and are often accompanied with banks and ditches. The very western limit of the site is recorded as marsh and may indicate a spring.

5.6.3 All of the pits or ponds from the tithe map are recorded although it is not clear if they have been backfilled or contain standing water.

5.6.4 Foxholme Farm has been constructed.

### **5.7 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map 1898 (Figure 9)**

5.7.1 At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> there are few changes in the immediate vicinity of the site. The fox covert is now recorded as being woodland but has maintained the same size and shape.

5.7.2 Foxholme Farm just over the southeast limit of the site has acquired a few outbuildings but there is no other indication of building being carried out on the site or in the wider general area.

5.7.3 Ten Pound Field has been split with a boundary line and the boggy area on the western limit of the site has developed stretching further to the southwest.

### **5.8 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 1910-11 map**

5.8.1 No change

## **5.9    *Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map 1938***

5.9.1 No change

## **5.10   *Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map 1954***

5.10.1 The site boundaries remain unchanged but the fox covert is now recorded as an open field and the marsh on the west side of the site has fully developed.

## **5.11   *Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map 1968***

5.11.1 The boundary in Ten Pound Field has been removed along with one of the fences separating the fox covert with the rest of the site.

5.11.2 Two of the ponds are no long shown. These areas are still seen as slight marshy dips and are likely to have in filled naturally rather than as a deliberate act. The flashes to the west of the site are now ponds rather than boggy areas.

## **5.12   *Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map 1979***

5.12.1 No change.

## **5.13   *Ordnance Survey 1;10,000 map 1992***

5.13.1 No change

## **6       **Aerial Photographs****

6.1.1 Numerous aerial photographs covering the general site area were examined (the full list is included in Section 11, Sources). Cheshire County Council have continued to fly every decade since the 1940s so a good record exists of the whole county. The clearest aerial photographs of the site were taken by the RAF between 1945 and 1948. It shows the area depicted on the 1933 OS map with field boundaries and the fox covert standing. The ponds or marl pits are also visible, along with the proposed kilns in Brick Kiln Field to the east of the site. Ridge and furrow is obvious in the central field forming two blocks. In the eastern side of the field it runs northeast to southwest and the west it runs northwest to southeast.

6.1.2 The southern field has visible ridge and furrow in the western half which appears to have been truncated by the field boundary that is placed 1882 and 1898. It could be that the eastern half of the field had been ploughed, destroying the ridge and furrow while the western half was left as pasture. Ridge and furrow is dominate across the wider landscape and is visible in the fields surrounding Clayhanger Hall.

## **7       **Site Visit (Photos 1 - 7)****

7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 24<sup>th</sup> June 2014. Conditions were overcast and dry although it had rained throughout the previous week. The site is mostly level with a slope down to the west and northwest towards the stream. Cattle restricted the access in the northeast field but it was possible to carry out a visual assessment from other parts of the field. The names taken from the 1839 tithe map are used to

identify the fields along with the description (Figures 2 and 7) as each field has its own character.

*Ten Pound (Photo 1)*

- 7.1.1 The field is generally level with a large, approximately 9m wide, slightly sunken area in the central west of the field that was noticeably softer than the surrounding ground and relates to the pond and marl pit recorded on past maps. There is a noticeable difference between the east and west of the site: the west is more uneven and shows the slight remnants of the ridge and furrow recorded on aerial photographs.
- 7.1.2 The southern boundary, onto the road, is a tall, mature, and dense hedgerow with sporadic oak trees. Outside of this hedge is a shallow ditch of unknown age. The northeast boundary is mainly open fence with the occasional mature tree. The northwest and west boundary are hedgerows of a similar type to the roadside hedge but do have gaps where cattle have forced their way through.

*Rushy Field (Photo 2)*

- 7.1.3 The field slopes from the east down to the west with an abrupt change of slope at the western side of the field. Along the western boundary is a mature hedge with some breaks with the faint trace of a smooth, shallow ditch running along the inside of the hedge. At the midway point of the hedge is a large, shallow depression of softer ground. A drain has been installed to help move water away, but there is no indication if this is an historic pond.
- 7.1.4 In the centre of the field is another large, depression which appears to be the remnants of the series of ponds seen on the 1839 tithe map.

*Sheat Hayes (Photos 3, 4 and 6)*

- 7.1.5 There is obvious broad ridge and furrow in this field. The field is relatively level in the southeast but slopes down toward the flashes which are over the hedge line to the northwest. The ridge and furrow follows the line of the hill and runs southeast to northwest. In the southeast of the site it switches and runs northeast to southwest. There is an obvious division between the two areas which maybe an old trackway. Along the eastern boundary, at the entrance to another field off site, was a wide and shallow dip marking the spot of another of the ponds or pits from the earlier maps.

*Five Days Math Meadow (Photo 5 and 6)*

- 7.1.5 The boundary between this and Town Field has now been removed except for a single remaining oak tree in the middle of the field. The northeast of this field is boggy and follows the line of a stream that formed the parish boundary. The ground is uneven due to the marshy nature but also the presence of cattle. It slopes from Town Field northwest towards the stream.

*Town Field (Photo 6 and 7)*

- 7.1.6 This field is one of the highest points of the whole site and is very uneven, probably due to the removal of the fox covert in the late 1940s. There is no trace of either the road or the plantation recorded on the 1839 Tithe map to the north of the field. This boundary line seems to be favoured by cattle and is very uneven and trampled.

- 7.1.7 The pond in the south of the field is well used by the cattle: its banks are muddy and eroded. A single length of fired clay field drain, approximately 0.45m, was seen in the southern bank but this has been disturbed so may not be in its original location
- 7.2 No sites of features of archaeological interest were noted within the site.

## **8 Impact Assessment**

### **8.1 Previous impacts**

- 8.1.1 Research has suggested that the site appears to have been used as undeveloped agricultural land throughout its known history.

### **8.2 Potential impacts from proposed development**

- 8.2.1 The proposed development consists of solar panel arrays with associated cable laying and infrastructure for the development. This covers the full extent of the area outlined in Figure 2.
- 8.2.2 No designated sites (Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, or Listed Buildings) will be affected by the proposed development.
- 8.2.3 The current landscape setting classified as Ancient Fields Systems, however, due to the nature of the development it is not likely that it will have a long term detrimental impact on the archaeological and historical landscape setting.
- 8.2.4 Research has not identified any specific sites of archaeological interest within the bounds of the proposed development area. However, visible archaeological remains in the form of ridge and furrow do survive on the site. Therefore, there is a potential for as yet unrecorded finds and features of these periods to exist below ground in the areas. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:
- Enabling works, such as installation of contractor's compound, construction of access roads, parking area, storage areas, borrow pits and associated services;
  - Landscaping and terracing works;
  - Surface stripping;
  - Construction of roads and infrastructure;
  - Service installation

### **8.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance**

- 8.3.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has not identified any sites of archaeological significance within the bounds of the proposed development area. The work indicates that the site has consisted of undeveloped agricultural land throughout its history.
- 8.3.2 Therefore, there is a low potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological finds, features and deposits to exist within the proposed development area.

## **8.4 Mitigation**

- 8.4.1 Because of the potential for archaeological finds, features and deposits within some areas of the proposed development site, it is recommended that archaeological monitoring is maintained during any cable laying activity that runs through fields with visible ridge and furrow.

## **9 Conclusions**

- 9.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment determined that no conservation areas, Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings lie within the site area or the 1km search area drawn around the site.
- 9.2 Six sites are recorded at the regional HER and 2 with the NRHE within the 1km search area. No sites are recorded within the limits of the proposed development, and no new sites were identified during the site visit.
- 9.3 It is, therefore, concluded that there is no archaeological justification not to proceed with the proposed development of the site.
- 9.4 There is the potential for further, as yet unrecorded finds, features and deposits of archaeological interest to exist within the site area below the fossilised ridge and furrow in the central part of the site. Given this potential, it is recommended that archaeological monitoring is maintained during any cable laying activity associated with the proposed development across this area.

## 10 Sources

### ***Published***

- Crossley, D. 1994 *Post-Medieval Archaeology in Britain*  
Dodgson, J.M. 1971 *The Place-Names of Cheshire* Volume 3  
Edwards, R. 2007 *The Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation*  
Hinchliffe, E. 1856 *Barthomley: In Letters from a Former Rector to His Eldest Son*  
Hoskins, W.G. 1980 *English Landscapes*  
Morris & Co 1874 *Commercial Directory & Gazetteer of Cheshire*  
Ormerod, G. 1819 *History of Cheshire Volume III*

### ***Unpublished***

- Bartlett, A. 2007 *Warburton to Audley Proposed Gas Pipeline Geophysics Survey*  
Bartlett-Clarke Consultancy  
Brooks, IP. 1992 *Warburton to Audley Gas Pipeline – Archaeological Report*  
Couling, G. 2003 *Clayhanger Hall, Crewe, Cheshire. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation*  
Gifford & Partners  
Lang O'Rourke 2007 *Warburton to Audley 1200mm Diameter Pipeline Project* Lang  
O'Rourke  
Malim, T 2003 *Clayhanger Hall, Crewe, Cheshire. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*  
Gifford & Partners  
Walker, C. 2011 *Archaeological Desk-Based Heritage Assessment of Land at Maw Green, Crewe, Cheshire* Northamptonshire Archaeology  
Walker, C. 2013 *Archaeological Desk-Based Heritage Assessment of Land at Sydney Road, Crewe, Cheshire* Northamptonshire Archaeology

### ***Maps***

- Bryant, A. 1831 *Map of the County Palatine of Chester*  
Burdett, P. 1777 *Cheshire County Map*  
Cawley, G. 1839 *Haslington Tithe Map* EDT 18/2  
Greenwood, P. 1819 *Cheshire County Map*  
Ordnance Survey 1875 *1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Cheshire*  
Ordnance Survey 1900-01 *2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Cheshire*  
Ordnance Survey 1910-11 *3<sup>rd</sup> edition 1:2500 map, Cheshire*  
Ordnance Survey 1938 *1:10,560 map*  
Ordnance Survey 1954 *1:10,560 map*  
Ordnance Survey 1968 *1:10,560 map*  
Ordnance Survey 1970 *1:10,000 map*  
Ordnance Survey 1992 *1:10,000 map*

### ***Aerial Photographs***

1945-1948 RAF National Survey (25m) *CHER Ref: SCH4608*  
1945-1948 RAF National Survey (75m)  
1971-1973 Huntings Survey *CHER Ref: SCH4881*  
1983-1985 Airviews Survey *CHER Ref: SCH5296*  
1985 Story & Partners Survey *CHER Ref: SCH2993*  
1992-1993 National Remote Sensing Centre Survey *CHER Ref: SCH5297*  
1999-2001 Get Mapping Millennium National Survey *CHER Ref: SCH4609*  
1999-2003 Bluesky Survey *CHER Ref: SCH5482*  
2005-2006 Bluesky Survey *CHER Ref: SCH5483*  
2010 Bluesky Survey *CHER Ref: SCH5444*

### ***Archive Documents***

#### *Cheshire Archives and Local Studies*

D 5871/27 – Bundle of receipts and paper of Mr Ralph Oakes, Winford 1889-1890  
DCR 59/32/7,8 – Parish of Haslington Tithe Appointment and Map 1839

### ***Databases***

Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by Cheshire Council  
National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE), held and maintained by English Heritage

### ***Online Sources***

16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Century Maps of Cheshire, maintained and displayed online the Cheshire Local History Association - <http://www.cheshirehistory.org.uk/archive/> (access 17/6/14)  
Cheshire Tithe Maps, as maintained and displayed online by Cheshire Archive and Local Studies - <http://maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps/> (accessed 18/6/14)  
Barthomley, maintained and displayed online by Open Domesday - <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/> (accessed 18/6/14)  
Single Onshore Boreholes Index, as maintained and displayed online by the British Geological Survey - <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 18/6/14)  
The National Archives - <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> (accessed 19/6/14)

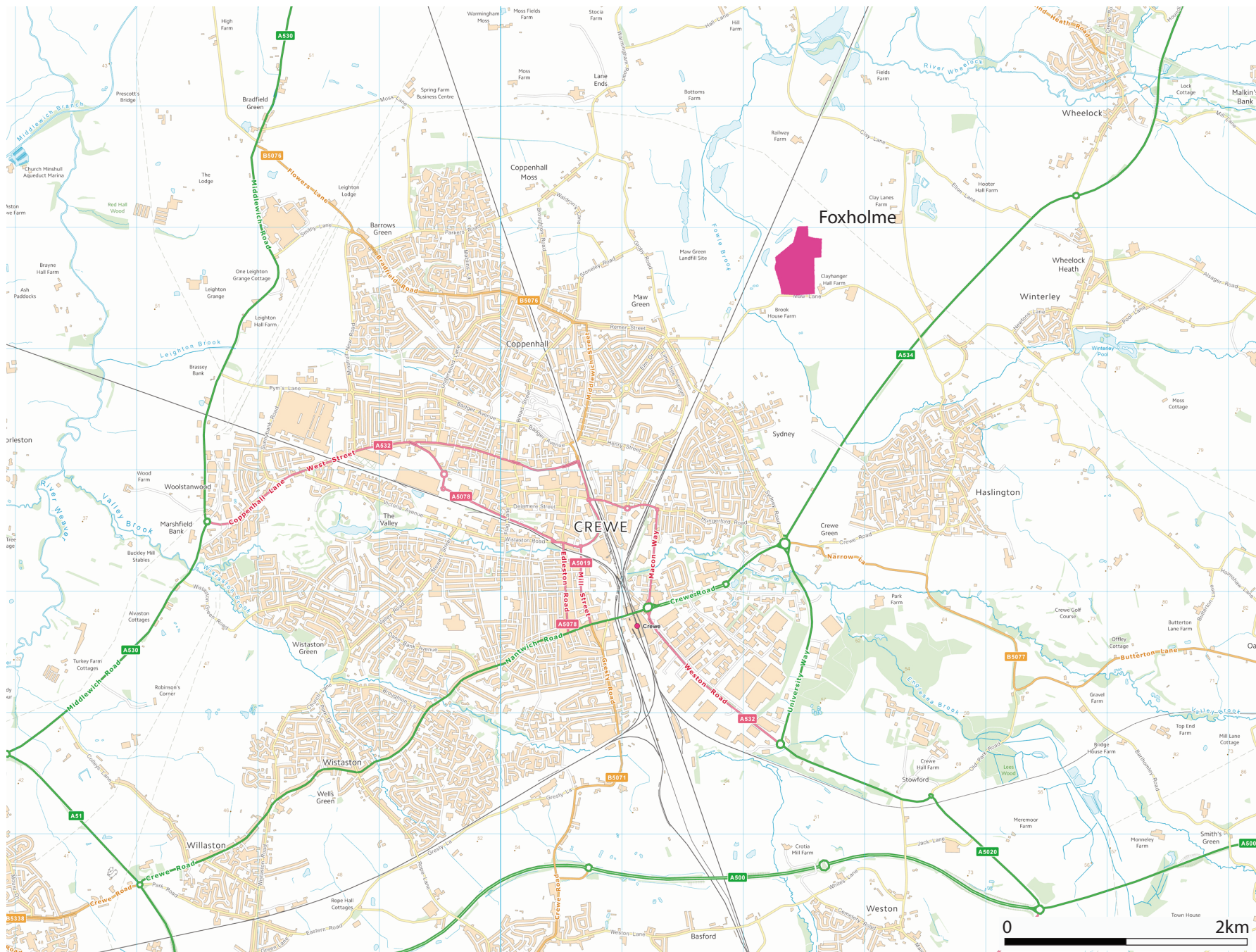


Fig. 1  
Site Location



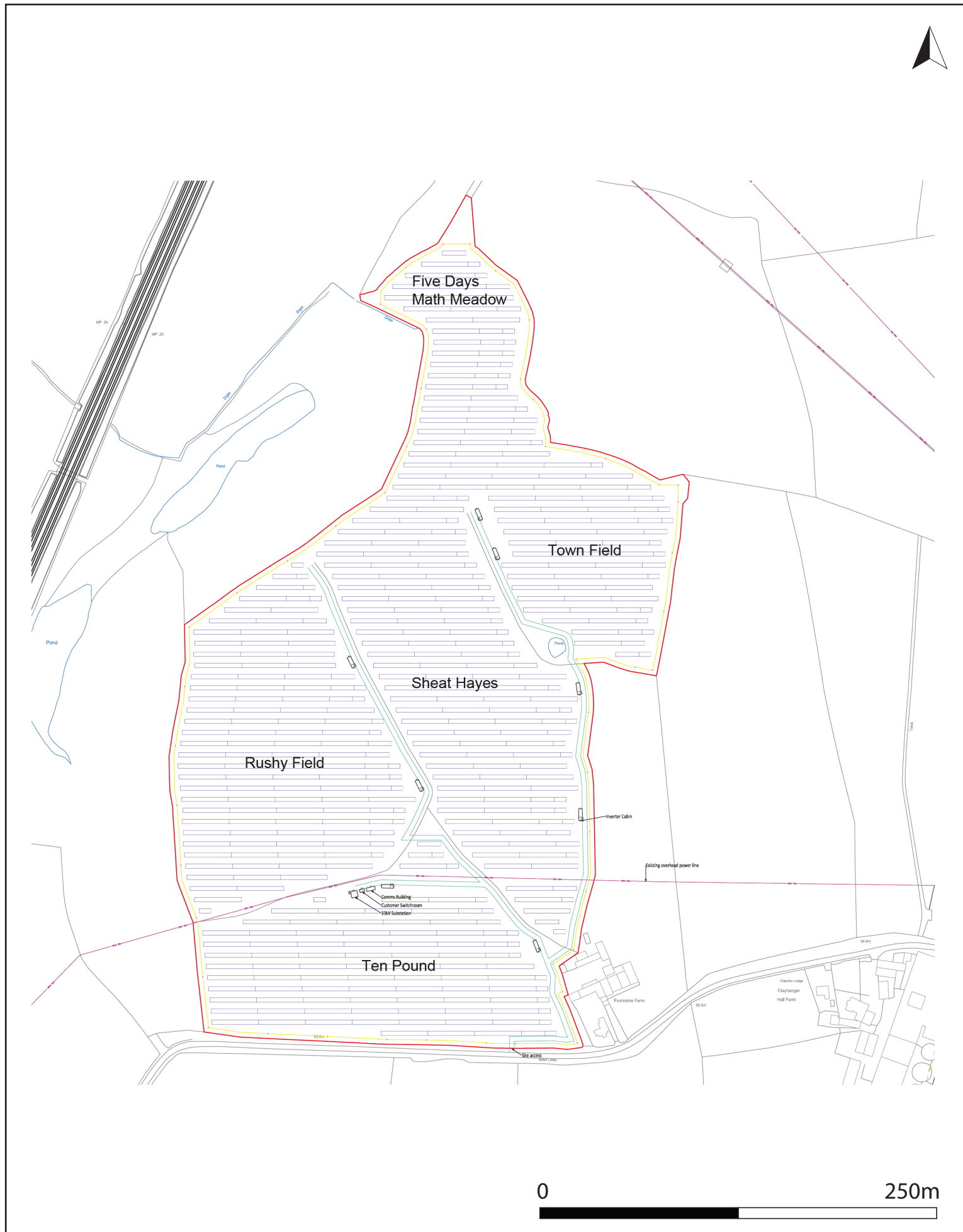


Fig. 2 Proposed development plan

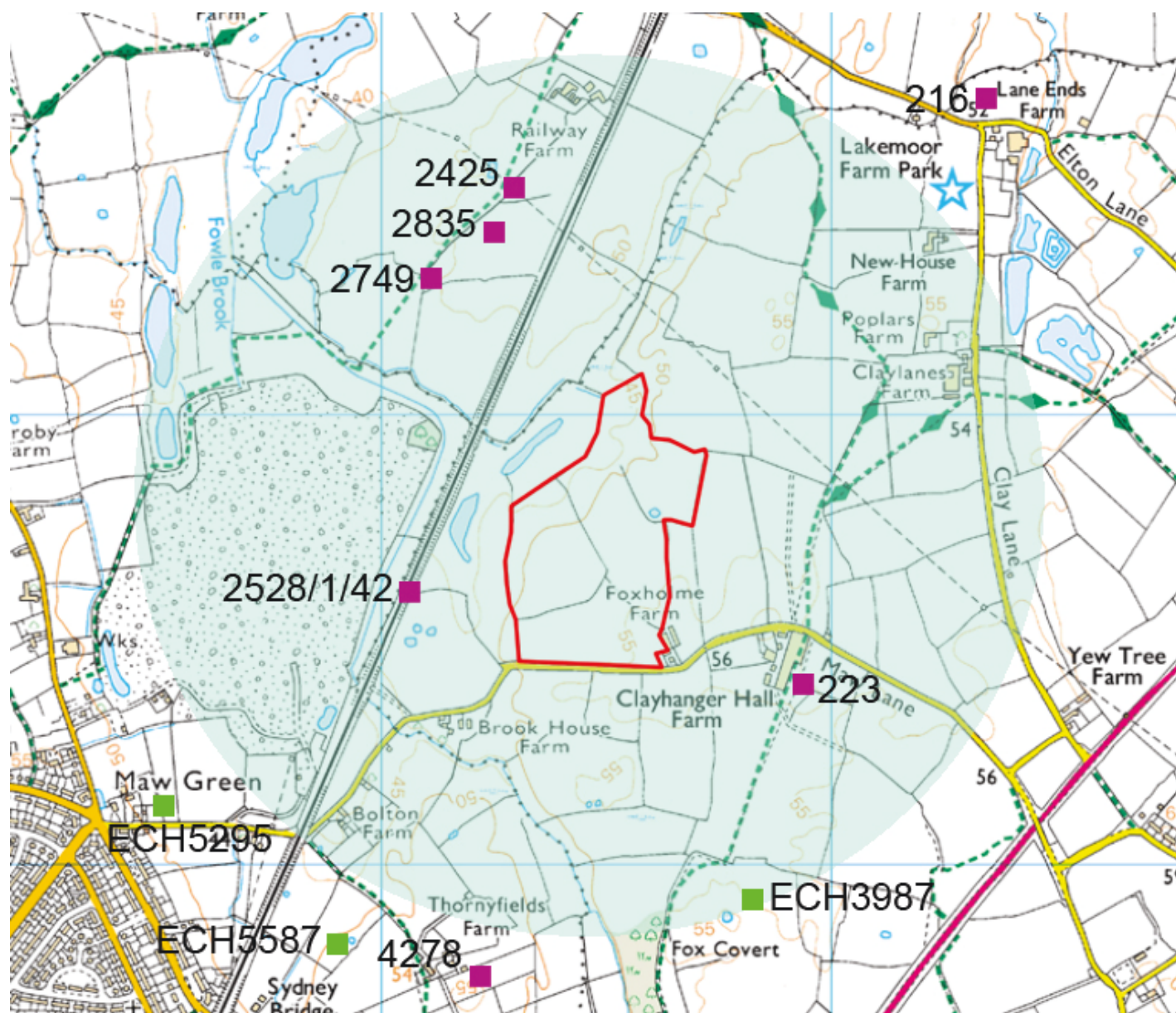


Fig. 3 Sites and events recorded on the regional HER and NMR



Fig. 4 Extract from Burdetts 1777 map of Cheshire



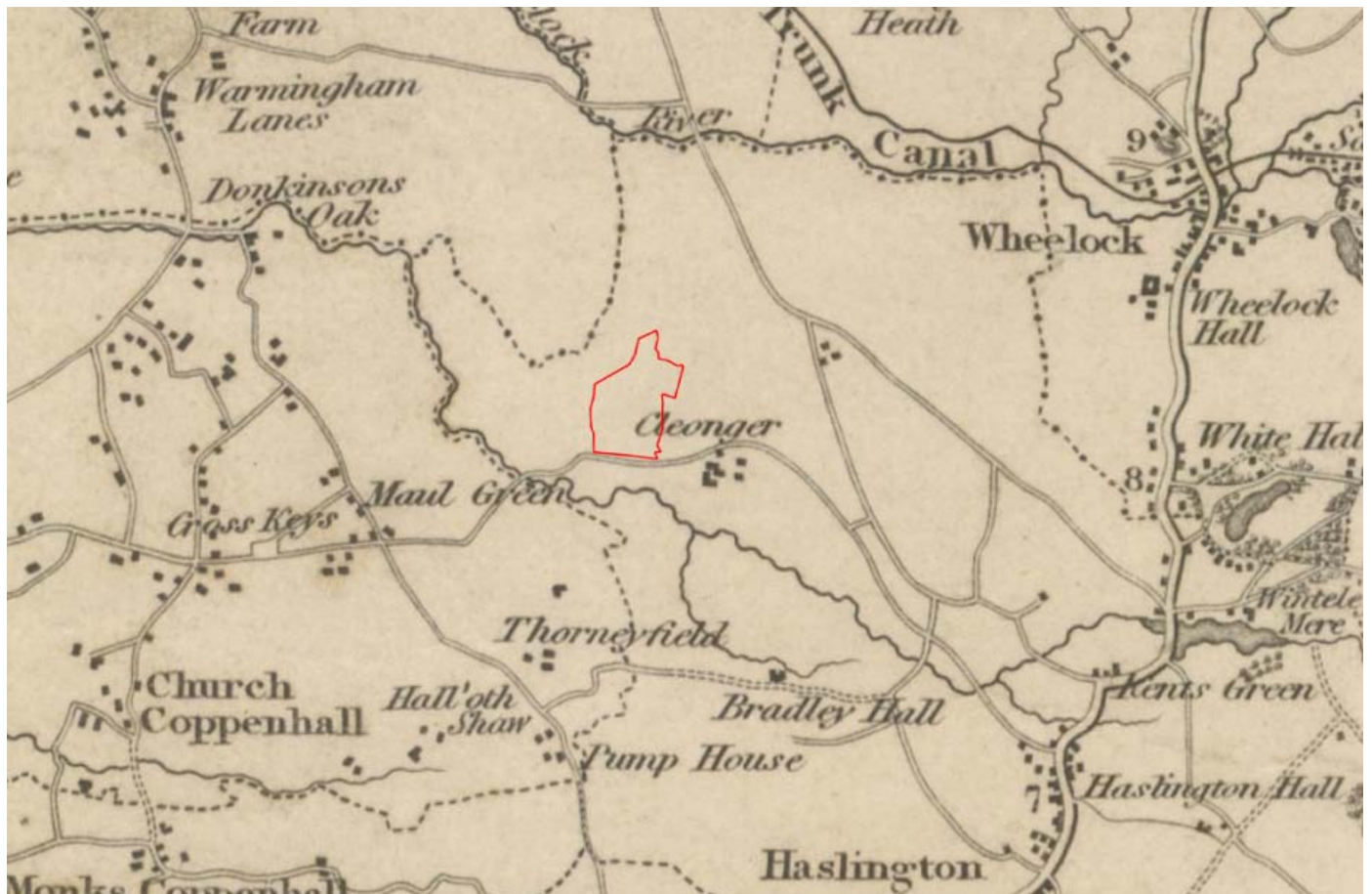


Fig. 5 Extract from Greenwoods 1819 map of Cheshire

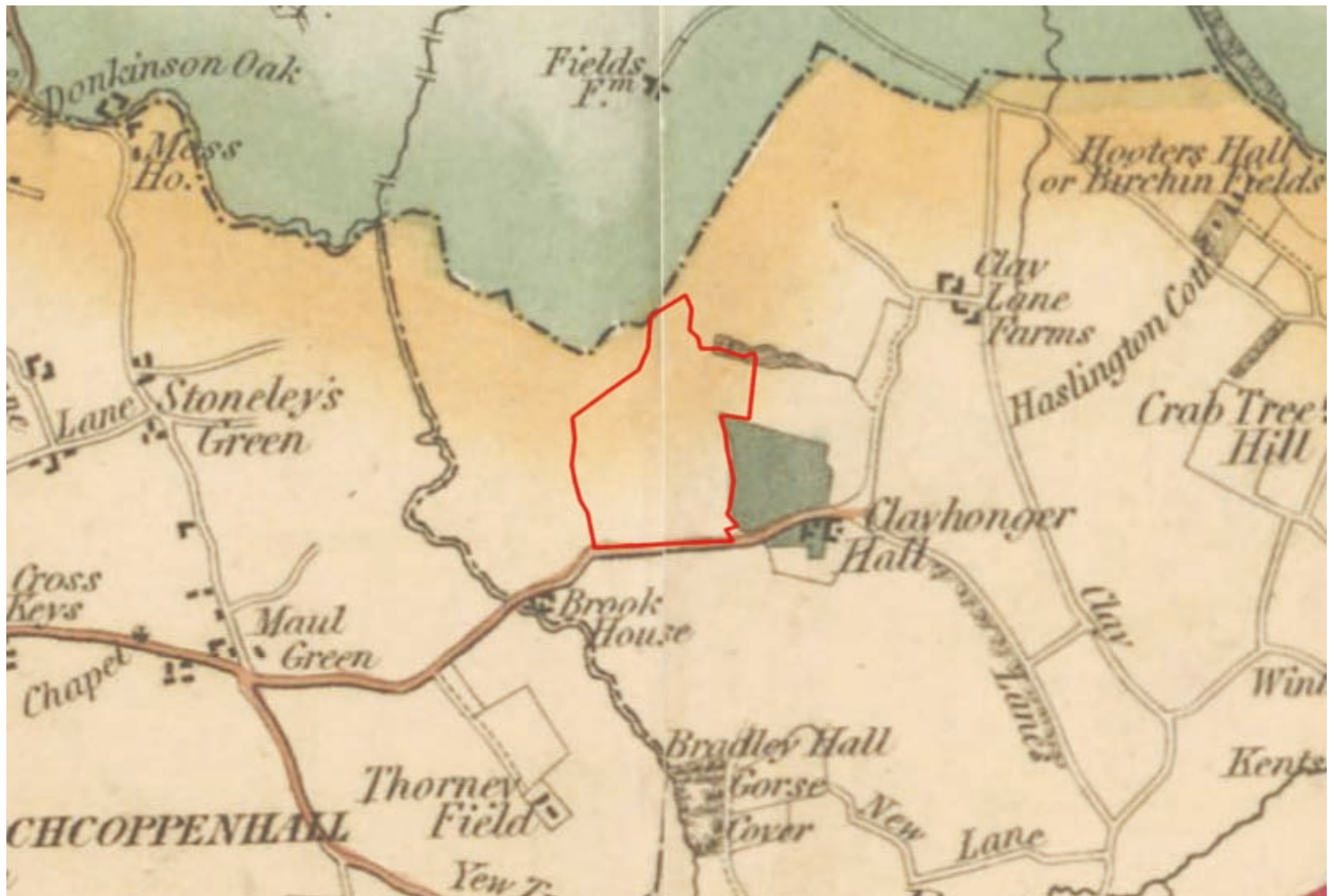


Fig. 6 Extract from Bryant's 1831 map of Cheshire

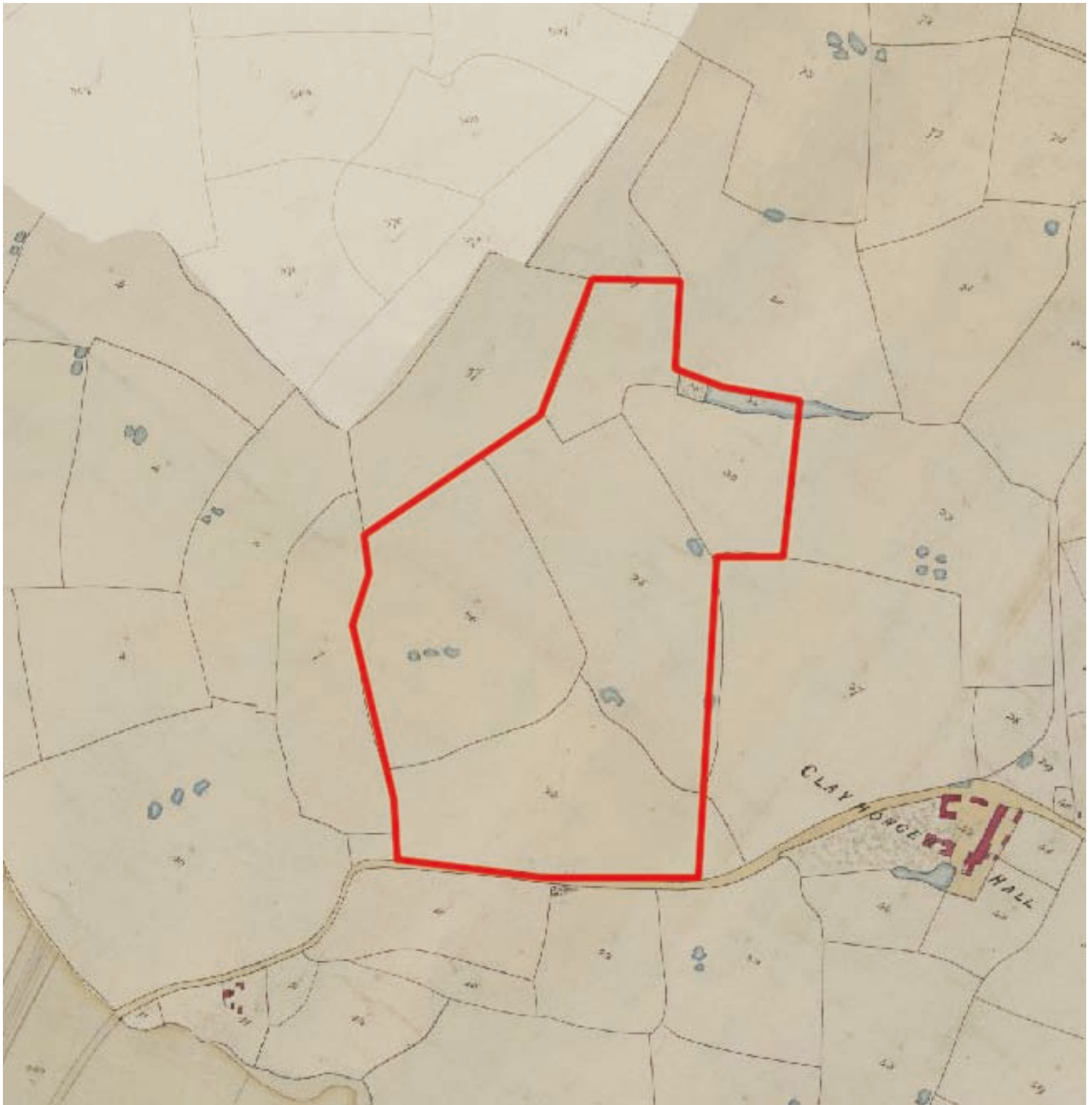


Fig. 7 Extract from the 1839 Haslington tithe map





Fig. 8 Extract from the 1875 Ordnance Survey map

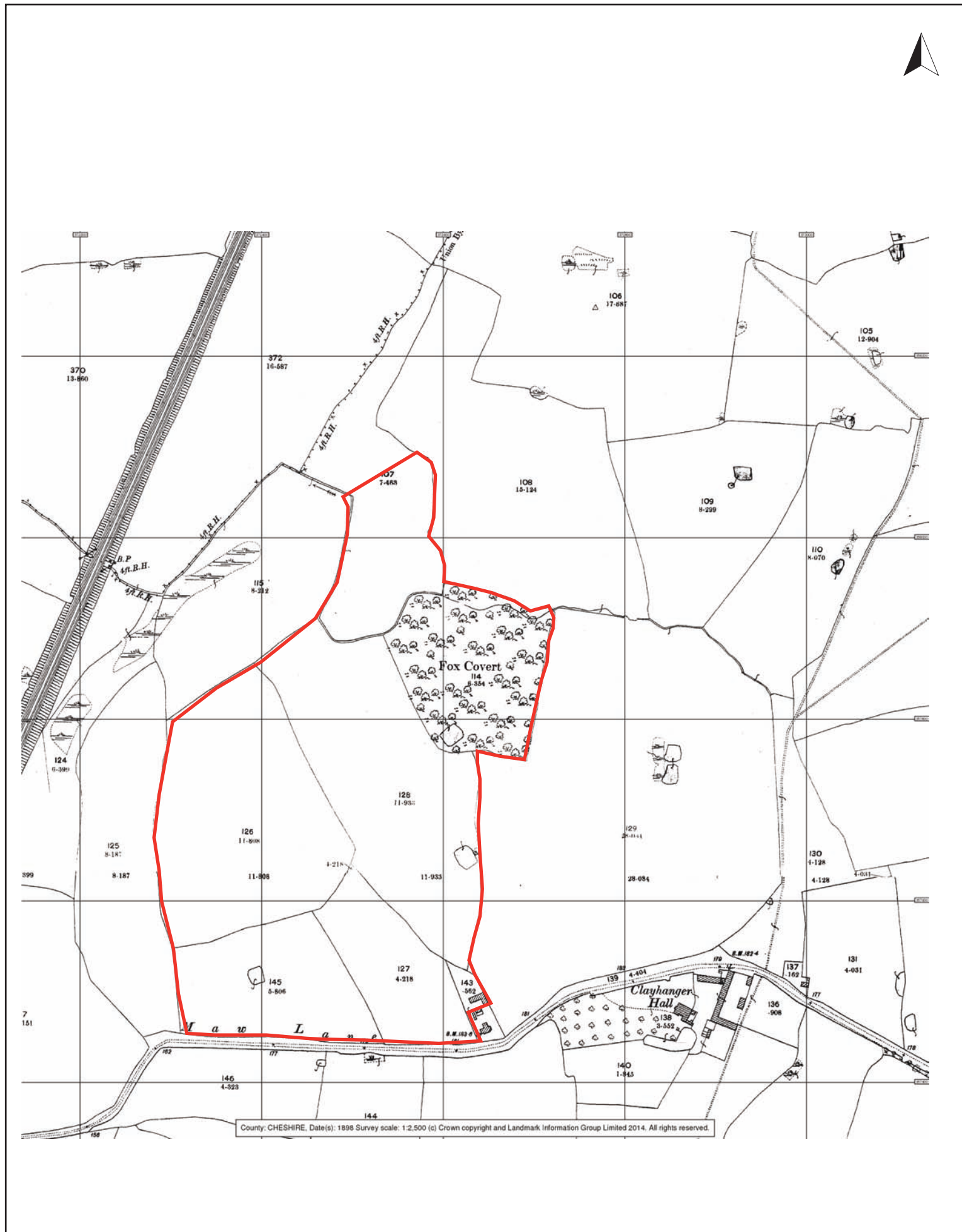


Fig. 9 Extract from the 1898 Ordnance Survey map





Plate 1: Ten pound field looking west



Plate 2: Rushy field looking north along the boundary of the site





Plate 3: Ridge and furrow in Sheat Hayes looking east



Plate 4: Possible track between the ridge and furrow, leading from pond in Sheat Hayes  
Looking southwest



Plate 5: Five Day Math Meadow looking north east along the line of the parish boundary to the left



Plate 6: Five Day Math Meadow looking south across Town Field (on left) and Sheat Hayes (on right)





Plate 7: Looking north over the Pond towards Town Field. The pond has been marked on every map since 1836

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX I: HER Data**

Name	CHER No.	NMR No.	Grid Ref	Type	Period	Description
Chapel Field or Chapel Croft	223		SJ 7290 5740	Chapel	Post Medieval	A late 16th century Dissenter's Chapel is recorded in this parish, near Clay Hanger Hall. Possible location in either Chapel Field or Chapel Croft. They are now pasture with no visible remains.
Romano-British saltworking site	2425	1345543	SJ 7230 5850	Pit Salt Works Saltern	Roman	Archaeological investigation has revealed evidence of Romano-British saltworking. Two pits: One 2.55m wide and 0.95m deep, contained 12 fragments of briquetage and a few sherds of Romano-British pottery. The other pit was 0.55m wide and 0.3m deep, and contained 8 sherds of very coarse pottery similar to that recovered from Iron Age contexts at a number of sites in the region. The stony VCP from pit 2 is similar to material found in Iron Age contexts at several sites in NW England (including Beeston Castle) and North Wales. This type of pottery comes from coarse, porous vessels in which it is believed salt was dried and traded. The briquetage from pit 1 is similar to that from Middlewich, which dated from the late 1st to the 4th century AD. Briquetage is the name given to by products of salt making by evaporation such as ceramic fire bars.
Embankment - Manchester to Birmingham Railway	2528/1/42		SJ 7207 5763	Railway Embankment	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	A railway embankment north east of Crewe built for the Manchester to Birmingham Railway in the late 1830s. Embankments are artificial hills built to allow railways to run level over low lying ground.
Flint flake	2749		SJ 7210 5830	Findspot	Mesolithic	Flint flake struck from prepared core, 6cm long. No reworking. Good quality light brown flint. Possibly Mesolithic. Found October 1996. Donated to Cheshire Museums Service (1).
Flint scraper	2835		SJ 7225 5840	Findspot	Neolithic or Bronze Age	Flint scraper. A blade fragment with retouch along both sides. Brown flint with grey patches. L 2.3cm, W 1.7cm. Neolithic/Bronze Age. Found in ploughed soil at Railway Farm. Donated to Cheshire Museums Service. Date: from c. 4000 BC to c. 700 BC
Flint Axe	216	74616	SJ 733 587	Findspot	Neolithic	A slightly polished Neolithic flint axe was found during ploughing, at a depth of 23cm, in October 1970 at SJ 733587. Drawings of the axe are in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester.

## Events

Name	CHER No.	Grid Ref	Type	Description
Warburton to Audley gas pipeline	ECH3575	SJ 742 553 (point)	DBA	Desk Based Assessment carried out ahead of pipeline
Clayhanger Hall, Crewe	ECH3946	SJ 728 569 (point)	DBA	Desk Based Assessment
Clayhanger Hall, Crewe,	ECH3987	SJ 728 569 (point)	Evaluation	
Preliminary work for Warburton to Audley Gas Pipeline	ECH4394	Centred SJ 725 698	DBA, Geophysical Survey Site Visit	An archaeological desk based assessment and field reconnaissance survey of a proposed 45km pipeline between Warburton in Greater Manchester and Audley in Staffordshire. The desk based assessment considered information from the local HERs, the NMR and the National Trust HER.
Maw Green	ECH5295	Centred SJ 715 571	DBA	Desk-based assessment prepared in connection with proposals for the residential development of a plot of land at maw Green on the north-eastern outskirts of Crewe
Sydney Road	ECH5587	Centred SJ 7190 5681	DBA	Desk-based assessment prepared in support of a planning application for the development of an extensive area of agricultural land for housing.

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX II: HER Events & Sites**





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Event Record

25/06/2014

**Event ID:** ECH3575      **Name:** Warburton to Audley gas pipeline

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ECH3575	Warburton to Audley gas pipeline	Event - Interpretation

**External Reference:**

**Dates:** 01/11/1994

**Project Details:**

**Event/Activity Types**

Assessment

**Thesaurus Event Types**

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Organisation:** Engineering Archaeological Services

**Associated Individuals - None recorded**

**Associated Organisations - None recorded**

**Location**

Various, between Warburton and Audley  
nr. Crewe  
Crewe and Nantwich

**Grid Reference**

SJ 742 553 (point)      SJ75NW      Line

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish	BARTHOMLEY, CREWE AND NANTWICH, CHESHIRE EAST
Civil Parish	CREWE GREEN, CREWE AND NANTWICH, CHESHIRE EAST
Civil Parish	HASLINGTON, CREWE AND NANTWICH, CHESHIRE EAST
Civil Parish	MOSTON, CONGLETON, CHESHIRE EAST
Civil Parish	WARMINGHAM, CREWE AND NANTWICH, CHESHIRE EAST

**Address**

Various, between Warburton and Audley, nr. Crewe, Crewe and Nantwich

**Description and Sources**

**Description - None recorded**

**Sources**

Client Report: Brooks I P. 1992. Warburton to Audley Gas Pipeline - Archaeological Report. R2066.

**Associated Monuments - None recorded**



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Event Record

25/06/2014

---

**Event ID:** ECH3946      **Name:** Clayhanger Hall, Crewe

---

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ECH3946	Clayhanger Hall, Crewe	Event - Interpretation

**External Reference:**

**Dates:** 11/02/2003

---

**Project Details:**

**Event/Activity Types**

Assessment

**Thesaurus Event Types**

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Organisation:** Giffords Consulting Engineers (Chester)

**Associated Individuals - None recorded**

**Associated Organisations - None recorded**

---

**Location**

Clayhanger Hall  
Maw Lane  
Haslington  
Crewe

**Grid Reference**

SJ 728 569 (point)      SJ75NW      Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish      HASLINGTON, CREWE AND NANTWICH, CHESHIRE EAST

**Address**

Clayhanger Hall, Maw Lane, Haslington, Crewe

---

**Description and Sources**

**Description - None recorded**

**Sources**

Client Report: Gifford and Partners. 2003. Clayhanger Hall, Crewe: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. R2460.

---

**Associated Monuments - None recorded**

---



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Event Record

25/06/2014

---

**Event ID:** ECH3987      **Name:** Clayhanger Hall, Crewe, Cheshire. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

---

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ECH3987	Clayhanger Hall, Crewe, Cheshire. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation	Event - Intervention

**External Reference:** 10650.02/R03

**Dates:** 08/09/2003 - 12/09/2003, between

---

***Project Details:***

**Event/Activity Types**

Evaluation/trial excavation

**Thesaurus Event Types**

EVALUATION

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Organisation:** Giffords Consulting Engineers (Chester)

**Associated Individuals - None recorded**

**Associated Organisations - None recorded**

---

***Location***

**Grid Reference**

SJ 728 569 (point)      SJ75NW      Area

**Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish      HASLINGTON, CREWE AND NANTWICH, CHESHIRE EAST

**Address - None recorded**

---

***Description and Sources***

**Description - None recorded**

**Sources**

Client Report: Gifford and Partners. 2003. Clayhanger Hall, Crewe, Cheshire. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation. R2480.

---

***Associated Monuments - None recorded***

---



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Event Record

25/06/2014

**Event ID:** ECH4394      **Name:** Preliminary work for Warburton to Audley Gas Pipeline including assessment

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ECH4394	Preliminary work for Warburton to Audley Gas Pipeline including assessment and Geophysics	Event - Survey

**External Reference:** C2043

**Dates:** 01/08/2007 - 31/08/2007

### **Project Details:**

#### **Event/Activity Types**

Assessment

Field visit

#### **Thesaurus Event Types**

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

FIELD VISIT

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

#### **Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Organisation:** Lang O' Rouke

**Associated Individuals - None recorded**

**Associated Organisations - None recorded**

### **Location**

#### **Grid Reference**

Centred SJ 725 698 (8769m by 38376m)      SJ76NW      Dispersed

#### **Administrative Areas**

Unitary Authority	CHESHIRE EAST
Unitary Authority	CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Unitary Authority	WARRINGTON
Other Authority	GREATER MANCHESTER
Other Authority	STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

**Address - None recorded**

### **Description and Sources**

#### **Description**

An archaeological desk based assessment and field reconnaissance survey of a proposed 45km pipeline between Warburton in Greater Manchester and Audley in Staffordshire. The desk based assessment considered information from the local HERs, the NMR and the National Trust HER.

#### **Sources**

- (1) Client Report: Bartlett-Clark Consultancy. 2007. Warburton to Audley Proposed Gas Pipeline Geophysics Survey. R2774.2. R2774.1&2
- (2) Client Report: Lang O' Rouke. 2007. WARBURTON TO AUDLEY 1200mm DIAMETER PIPELINE PROJECT. R2774.1. R2774.1&2



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Event Record

25/06/2014

---

**Event ID:** ECH4394      **Name:** Preliminary work for Warburton to Audley Gas Pipeline including assessment

***Associated Monuments - None recorded***



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Event Record

25/06/2014

**Event ID:** ECH5295      **Name:** Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Maw Green,

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ECH5295	Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Maw Green, Crewe, Cheshire	Event - Interpretation

**External Reference:** 11/248

**Dates:** 10/11/2011 - 11/11/2011, between (November 2011)

### ***Project Details:***

#### **Event/Activity Types**

Assessment

#### **Thesaurus Event Types**

DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

#### **Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Organisation:** Northamptonshire Archaeology

#### **Associated Individuals**

Walker, Charlotte - Northamptonshire Archaeology      Archaeological Contractor

#### **Associated Organisations**

Northamptonshire Archaeology      Archaeological Contractor

### ***Location***

#### **Grid Reference**

Centred SJ 715 571 (377m by 472m)      SJ75NW      Area

#### **Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish      CREWE NON PARISH AREA, CREWE AND NANTWICH, CHESHIRE EAST

#### **Address - None recorded**

### ***Description and Sources***

#### **Description**

desk-based assessment prepared in connection with proposals for the residential development of a plot of land at maw Green on the north-eastern outskirts of Crewe

#### **Sources**

Client Report: Northamptonshire Archaeology. 2011. Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Maw Green, Crewe, Cheshire. R3277.

#### **Associated Monuments - None recorded**



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Event Record

25/06/2014

**Event ID:** ECH5587      **Name:** Archaeological Desk-Based heritage assessment of Land at Sydney Road,

Event ID	Event Name	Event Type
ECH5587	Archaeological Desk-Based heritage assessment of Land at Sydney Road, Crewe, Cheshire	Event - Interpretation

**External Reference:** 13/30

**Dates:** 01/02/2013 - 31/03/2013, between (March 2013)

---

### **Project Details:**

**Event/Activity Types - None recorded**

**Thesaurus Event Types - None recorded**

**Event/Activity References - None recorded**

**Organisation:** Northamptonshire Archaeology

### **Associated Individuals**

Walker, Charlotte - Northamptonshire Archaeology      Archaeological Contractor

### **Associated Organisations**

Northamptonshire Archaeology      Archaeological Contractor

---

### **Location**

#### **Grid Reference**

Centred SJ 7190 5681 (372m by 479m)      SJ75NW      Dispersed

#### **Administrative Areas**

Civil Parish      CREWE NON PARISH AREA, CREWE AND NANTWICH, CHESHIRE EAST

**Address - None recorded**

---

### **Description and Sources**

#### **Description**

Desk-based assessment prepared in support of a planning application for the development of an extensive area of agricultural land for housing.

#### **Sources**

Client Report: Northamptonshire Archaeology. 2013. Archaeological Desk-Based Heritage Assessment of Land at Sydney Road, Crewe, Cheshire. R3459.

---

**Associated Monuments - None recorded**



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

25/06/2014

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
223	Chapel Field or Chapel Croft	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	HASLINGTON, CREWE AND NANTWICH, CHESHIRE EAST
Historic Township/Parish/County	HASLINGTON, BARTHOLMLEY, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE

### National Grid Reference

SJ 7290 5740	6 Figure Ref	SW corner of an area 100m square in which actual position was located (Monuments).
--------------	--------------	--

### Short Summary

Possible Site of Chapel

### Summary

A late 16th century Dissenter's Chapel is recorded in this parish, near Clay Hanger Hall. Possible location in either Chapel Field or Chapel Croft. They are now pasture with no visible remains.

### Monument Type and Date

CHAPEL ((?) Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
Evidence DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
-----------------------------	-------	---------------	--------------

### Description

Chapel Field or Chapel Croft. Pasture. Nothing visible. A late C16 Dissenter's Chapel is recorded in this parish, near Clay Hanger Hall (1) & (2).

<1> Ordnance Survey, 1870-1970, *Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card* (Index)

<2> *County Treasures Record* (Index)

### Sources

- (1) Ordnance Survey. 1870-1970. Ordnance Survey Archaeological Record Card. Smith D 1960 SJ75NW(M)
- (2) County Treasures Record. 7/AR109 1979 (Y)

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
-----------	--------	----------





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

25/06/2014

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
2425	Romano-British saltworking site	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	MOSTON, CONGLETON, CHESHIRE EAST
Historic Township/Parish/County	ELTON, MIDDLEWICH, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE

### National Grid Reference

SJ 7230 5850	8 Figure Ref	Known to within 10m of actual position (Monuments & Designations).
--------------	--------------	--

### Short Summary

Romano-British saltworking site

### Summary

Archaeological investigation has revealed evidence of Romano-British saltworking. Two pits were uncovered which contained fragments of briquetage and a few sherds of Romano-British pottery. The briquetage from pit 1 is similar to that from Middlewich, which dated from the late 1st to the 4th century AD. Some of the pottery comes from coarse, porous vessels in which it is believed salt was dried and traded. Briquetage is the name given to by products of salt making by evaporation such as ceramic fire bars.

### Monument Type and Date

PIT (2 of, Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)  
Evidence SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT  
SALT WORKS ((?) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)  
SALTERN (Salt working, (?) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
-----------------------------	-------	---------------	--------------

### Description

Two pits: One 2.55m wide and 0.95m deep, contained 12 fragments of briquetage and a few sherds of Romano-British pottery. The other pit was 0.55m wide and 0.3m deep, and contained 8 sherds of very coarse pottery similar to that recovered from Iron Age contexts at a number of sites in the region (1). The briquetage from pit 1 is similar to that from Middlewich, which dated from the late 1st to the 4th century AD. The stony VCP from pit 2 is similar to material found in Iron Age contexts at several sites in NW England (including Beeston Castle) and North Wales. This type of pottery comes from coarse, porous vessels in which it is believed salt was dried and traded (2).

<1> Brooks I P, 1992, *Warburton to Audley Gas Pipeline - Archaeological Report* (Client Report)

<2> Cheshire County Council, 1992 - 1995, *Cheshire Past* (Book)

### Sources

- (1) Brooks I P. 1992. Warburton to Audley Gas Pipeline - Archaeological Report. R2066. /3
- (2) Cheshire County Council. 1992 - 1995. Cheshire Past. 3/4 Price J 1994

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
-----------	--------	----------



Cheshire Archaeology Planning Advisory Service





## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

25/06/2014

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
2528/1/42	Embankment north east of Crewe - Manchester to Birmingham Railwa	Monument

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	CREWE NON PARISH AREA, CREWE AND NANTWICH, CHESHIRE EAST
Civil Parish	HASLINGTON, CREWE AND NANTWICH, CHESHIRE EAST
Civil Parish	MOSTON, CONGLETON, CHESHIRE EAST
Historic Township/Parish/County	CHURCH COPPENHALL, COPPENHALL, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	ELTON, MIDDLEWICH, CHESHIRE
Historic Township/Parish/County	HASLINGTON, BARTHOLMLEY, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE

### National Grid Reference

SJ 7207 5763	Central Point	Central Point of a large site. In the absence of a polygon consult the record (Monuments & Designations).
--------------	---------------	---

### Short Summary

Railway embankment

### Summary

A railway embankment north east of Crewe built for the Manchester to Birmingham Railway in the late 1830s. Embankments are artificial hills built to allow railways to run level over low lying ground.

### Monument Type and Date

RAILWAY EMBANKMENT (AD 19TH CENTURY - 1837 AD to 1842 AD)	
Evidence	EARTHWORK

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
-----------------------------	-------	---------------	--------------

### Description

A railway embankment north east of Crewe built for the Manchester to Birmingham Railway in the late 1830s (1 & 2).

<1> Ordnance Survey, 1874, *Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire* (Map)

<2> Various, *Tithe Map & Award* (Map)

### Sources

- (1) Ordnance Survey. 1874. *Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inch to 1 mile - Cheshire*.
- (2) Various. *Tithe Map & Award*. EDT 108/2

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
-----------	--------	----------



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

25/06/2014

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
2749	Flint flake	Find Spot

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	MOSTON, CONGLETON, CHESHIRE EAST
Historic Township/Parish/County	ELTON, MIDDLEWICH, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE

### National Grid Reference

SJ 7210 5830	6 Figure Ref	SW corner of an area 100m square in which actual position was located (Monuments).
--------------	--------------	--

### Short Summary

Flint flake

### Summary

Flint flake struck from prepared core, 6cm long. No reworking. Good quality light brown flint. Possibly Mesolithic. Found October 1996 .

### Monument Type and Date

FINDSPOT (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)
Evidence      FIND

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
-----------------------------	-------	---------------	--------------

### Description

Flint flake struck from prepared core, 6cm long. No reworking. Good quality light brown flint. Possibly Mesolithic. Found October 1996 . Donated to Cheshire Museums Service (1).

<1> Various, Various, *Written Communication to the HER* (Written communication)

### Sources

(1) Various. Various. Written Communication to the HER. Various. S Penney 1996

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
FCH3898	FLAKE (Mesolithic - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)	FLINT



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

25/06/2014

HER Number	Site Name	Record Type
2835	Flint scraper	Find Spot

### Administrative Area

Civil Parish	MOSTON, CHESTER, CHESHIRE WEST AND CHESTER
Civil Parish	MOSTON, CONGLETON, CHESHIRE EAST
Historic Township/Parish/County	ELTON, MIDDLEWICH, CHESHIRE
Ceremonial County	CHESHIRE

### National Grid Reference

SJ 7225 5840      8 Figure Ref      Known to within 10m of actual position (Monuments & Designations).

### Short Summary

Flint scraper

### Summary

Flint scraper. A blade fragment with retouch along both sides. Brown flint with grey patches. Neolithic/Bronze Age. Found in ploughed soil at Railway Farm.

### Monument Type and Date

FINDSPOT (Neolithic to Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 801 BC)

Evidence      FIND

FINDSPOT (Neolithic to Iron Age - 4000 BC to 700 BC)

Evidence      UNSTRATIFIED FIND

Status and other references	Grade	Date Assigned	Date Revoked
-----------------------------	-------	---------------	--------------

### Description

<1> Various, Various, *Written Communication to the HER* (Written communication)

Flint scraper. A blade fragment with retouch along both sides. Brown flint with grey patches. L 2.3cm, W 1.7cm. Neolithic/Bronze Age. Found in ploughed soil at Railway Farm. Donated to Cheshire Museums Service.

<2> Portable Antiquities Scheme, Various, *Portable Antiquities Data Import* (Digital archive)

Blade fragment with retouch along both sides. Brown flint with grey patches

Date: from Circa 4000 BC (Certain) to Circa 700 BC (Certain)

Period: from NEOLITHIC to BRONZE AGE

Broad Period:

Length: 23 mm

Width: 17 mm

Preservation: Good

Date found: 01 October 1997

Methods of discovery: Other chance find

Recorded by: Nick Herepath

Primary Identifier: Stephen Penney

General landuse: Unknown

Specific landuse: Other

PAS notes: Recorded by Stephen Penny

### Sources

(1) Various. Various. Written Communication to the HER. Various. S Penney 1997



## Cheshire Historic Environment Record Monument Record

25/06/2014

(2) Portable Antiquities Scheme. Various. Portable Antiquities Data Import. LVPL238

---

### Associated Finds

Find Type	Period	Material
FCH4031	BLADE (Neolithic to Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 801 BC)	FLINT
FCH7286	LITHIC IMPLEMENT (1) (Neolithic to Iron Age - 4000 BC to 700 BC)	FLINT

# *Archaeology Wales*



**Archaeology Wales Limited**

Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF

**Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371**

Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).

Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,  
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY