Archaeological Evaluation Trenching at Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw, Greater Manchester

Flagged and cobbled surface in Trench 6, looking east.

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Compiled by:
Ben Dyson ACIfA
Suite 1
First Floor
Dunham House
Cross Street
Sale
M33 7HH

Checked by:
Zoë Cavendish
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Contents

List of Figures

Executive Summary

Project Name: *Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw, Greater Manchester*
Site Code: *BHH19*
Planning Authority: *Bury Metropolitan Borough Council*
Planning Reference: *63388*
NGR: *SJ 76375 15026 (Centred)*
Date of Attendance: *10th-17th April 2019*
Date of Report: *May 2019*

Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Jeremy Buckley Properties to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching on land at Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw, Greater Manchester. Work commenced on 10th April 2019 and was undertaken by Ben Dyson (Senior Project Officer) and Dr Rebecca Trow (Project Officer) at Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The project was managed by Zoë Cavendish, Project Manager at Archaeological Research services Ltd.

Ten trenches were excavated in accordance with a pre-agreed trench plan and Written Scheme of Investigation. The majority of the trenches were located to target structures identified from mapping data assessed as part of a Desk Based Assessment compiled by ARS Ltd.

On the rough-surfaced slope on the western side of the site a number of drainage features and a wide shallow ditch leading from a possible well were identified along with the foundation courses of a modern outbuilding. A 1960s/70s era bungalow occupied a level scarp in a central position in the northern part of the site. Mapping suggests that the bungalow overlies the footprint of Bleaklow Hall. Trench 6 (immediately to the north of the bungalow) revealed a cobbled surface that might represent a road/driveway associated with the hall or a yard surface belonging to an earlier building.

On the eastern side of the bungalow a number of truncated wall lines were identified in Trenches 7 and 10 that might represent former buildings on the site, whilst the well preserved floor of a stable block was identified at the south-west end of Trench 9 that is likely to be contemporary with Bleaklow Hall. An imported levelling deposit of demolition material and refuse, probably originating from a nearby mill, was found in the north-eastern part of the site (NE end of Trench 9) and within a natural, marshy depression that ran downslope to the south and was crossed by Trench 8.

1 Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Conditioned planning permission (63388) was granted by Bury Metropolitan Borough Council for a development comprising the demolition of an existing bungalow and the erection of 4 dwellings with associated parking and access on land at Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw, Bury. The following planning condition was recommended:

> *'Condition: No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or their successors in title have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The programme is to be undertaken in accordance with Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The WSIs shall cover the following:*
>
> 1. *A phased programme of archaeological fieldwork to include:*
>
> - *A survey record of visible 19th century and earlier remains*
> - *A programme of archaeological evaluation trenching*
> - *Informed by the above, targeted open area excavation (subject to a separate WSI).*
>
> 2. *A programme for post investigation assessment to include:*
>
> - *Analysis of the site investigation records and finds*
> - *Production of a final report.*
>
> 3. *Provision for dissemination of the results of the investigations.*
> 4. *Provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation.*
> 5. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the programme set-out within the approved WSIs.'*

1.1.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Jeremy Buckley Properties to undertake a walkover survey and archaeological evaluation trenching as advised by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

1.1.3 This report details the results of the archaeological works. The fieldwork project officer was Ben Dyson, Senior Project Officer at ARS Ltd and the project was managed by Zoë Cavendish, Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The works took place between the 10th and 17th April 2019.

1.2 Site location, Land use, and Geology

1.2.1 The development area (hereafter DA), as depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1 (see Appendix I), is *c.*0.83ha in area, and is located at NGR SJ 76377 15020. It is bounded to the north, north-west and north-east by open fields, to the south-east and south-west by residential dwellings, and to the south by Bolton Road (A676). The site is bounded on all sides by a mixture of drystone walls, brick walls and wooden fencing, and is accessed from Bolton Road via a gated drive from the south-east corner of the DA. The site has a slope from north to south towards Bolton Road, with levels from 199m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along the northern boundary to 193m aOD along the southern boundary.

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology of the DA comprises sandstone of the Brooksbottoms Grit Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 320 to 322 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Till, Devensian – Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2019).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 The site has been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Burpoe 2018), which provides a detailed archaeological and historical background. A brief overview is provided below.

Prehistory

1.3.2 There is a paucity of information for prehistoric activity within the Hawkshaw area though the DBA demonstrates that Bronze Age barrows and a scheduled Iron Age promontory fort can be found in the wider area ranging from 300m to 3.7km away from the DA.

Roman period

1.3.3 The Roman road between Manchester and Ribchester survived into the early medieval period, becoming the boundary between Tottington Lower End and Bradshaw manors. However there is little evidence of Romano-British activity and secure find-spots within the study area and its immediate environs.

Medieval period

1.3.4 Early medieval remains are also lacking across the area with the majority of information gleaned from place-name and documentary records. The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that a *Blacklow* is recorded as a 'messuage and 20 acres of land' in a land surrender in the 1527 Halmot Court Rolls, whilst a 1662 rental records the heirs of 'John Brooke of Blackowe' (Farrer and Brownbill 1913). Hawkshaw is also first recorded in the Halmot Court Rolls as an area of common land (HER 8716.1.0).

Post-medieval period

1.3.5 Map and census data for the site and wider area was consulted as part of the DBA. It was possible to trace part of the history of Bleaklow from 1841-1881 from census records. It is suggested that up until 1841 Bleaklow Hall was occupied by farmers who worked the surrounding lands, however, by 1851, part of the property came under the ownership of the Fletcher family, who had constructed the adjacent Bleaklow Mill (HER 3937.1.0) in 1850, and rented out the outbuildings on the property to various workers in the factory. It is likely that the Fletcher family demolished all the buildings depicted on the tithe map within the Bleaklow property and rebuilt Bleaklow Hall as it is depicted on the 1850 Ordnance Survey (OS) map and in greater detail on the 1893 OS map.

1.3.6 The Fletcher family remained on the property until the late 19th century, when the Rigg's family moved to Bleaklow Hall. Following the death of Lawrence Fletcher in 1875 the Bleaklow Mill complex was purchased by the Rigg's family, although the 1881 census return indicated that Margaret Fletcher was still resident at Bleaklow Hall as a widow farmer of 12 acres. The DA remained largely unchanged until the 1929 OS map, on which a small

glasshouse is depicted within the north-western part of the site and a small outbuilding is also shown within the western part of the DA.

1.3.7 It was not until the 1976 OS map that the 19th century Bleaklow Hall structure was demolished and a new T-shaped building was constructed across the footprint of the earlier structure. The outbuildings to the east of the main building appear to remain untouched along with the glasshouse in the north-western part of the site. By the 1992 OS map the glasshouse had been demolished, with the outbuildings to the east being demolished by the early 21st century.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Research initiatives identified in *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007) for the medieval period include: "5.8 – study of how dispersed settlement evolved across a township/manor, related to other settlements and accessed the exploitable resources of their environs. A range of techniques, particularly palaeoenvironmental sampling of landscapes and selective excavation, should be encouraged" (Newman and Newman 2007, 101). For the post-medieval period research initiatives include: "6.15 – excavations of abandoned farms and cottages should be a high priority in order to study the material culture of individual households" (Newman and McNeil 2007, 121-2).

2.2 Each aspect of the fieldwork had additional aims and objectives which are detailed below:

Earthwork/walkover survey

- To identify and record any extant 19th century and earlier remains of possible archaeological origin within the survey area in order to record the location and potential significance of archaeological remains on the site

Evaluation trenching

- To identify and record the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, survival, quality, significance and date of post-medieval archaeological deposits that may exist within the DA.

3 Methodology

3.1 General

3.1.1 All work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI which is reproduced in Appendix III.

3.1.2 A risk assessment was undertaken before work commenced and all site operations were conducted in accordance with the ARS Ltd Health and Safety Policy and current Health and Safety Legislation.

3.2 Earthwork/walkover survey

3.2.1 Identified features were surveyed with a Leica Smartrover GPS unit with post-processing of data providing sub-centimetre accuracy.

3.3 Evaluation trenching

3.3.1 Ten trenches were excavated in accordance with the methodology set out in section 4 of the WSI (see Appendix III).

3.3.2 All trenches were excavated with a 5 tonne, 360° mechanical excavator equipped with toothless ditching buckets of various sizes.

3.3.3 All trenches and features were tied into the National Grid using a survey-grade Leica Smartrover GPS unit.

3.3.4 All exposed archaeological remains were cleaned by hand and a full photographic and written record was maintained.

4 Results – Earthwork/Walkover Survey

4.1 Figure 2 (see Appendix I) is a site plan showing the extent of features identified by the walkover survey overlain onto a plan depicting structures identified on historic mapping. Identified features are concentrated on level ground in the area immediately north-east of the bungalow that is currently on site.

4.2 The features consist of stone, cobbled and concrete surfaces, partially overgrown along their edges. The area of exposed remains measures *c.*19.25m x 7.31m, although it was possible during the survey to feel a continuation of hardstanding at the south-eastern extent of the area for another 2-3m beneath an accumulation of mossy topsoil overburden (Figure 3, Appendix I).

4.3 The area broadly corresponds with the footprint of buildings dating to the 1850s as depicted by the green polygon in Figure 2 (see Appendix I). These features were photographed as part of a site walkover during the production of the DBA (Burpoe 2018) and represent the extent of 19th century features identified during the recent survey.

4.4 A small area of granite setts (*c.*1.8m x 1.6m) is likely to represent a continuation of a probable road surface (Figure 4, Appendix I) that was further exposed during the excavation of Trench 6 (see Section 5 of this report). Two short lengths of stone guttering are likely to represent drainage channels at the outer edges of stables (a further example was excavated in Trench 9 of the evaluation), whilst the north-eastern corner of the remains was covered by a large pile of worked stone (*c.*7.4m x 6.5m) that is likely to have derived from clearance of different parts of the DA (Figure 5, Appendix I).

4.5 The only other features recorded by the walkover survey include the edges of the area currently being used as the carpark for the bungalow, the retaining wall around the raised garden to the north of the bungalow, and the top edge of the slope that leads southwards through the gardens to the east of the bungalow down to Bolton Road. No further earthworks or features were visible during this phase of the archaeological works.

5 Results – Evaluation Trenching

The results are discussed on a trench-by-trench basis followed by an analysis of recovered artefacts and a discussion of the overall site that places encountered features into a wider context of the site and its development. A site plan showing excavated trenches can be seen in Figure 7 (Appendix I). A table of all encountered contexts is presented in Appendix II.

5.1 Trench 1

5.1.1 Trench 1 was orientated north-north-west/south-south-east and located on the south-west side of the bungalow on a gentle slope from north to south. The trench was excavated through 0.32m of mid-grey/brown silty topsoil (101) with a high clay content and a shallow fine clay subsoil (108) (maximum depth 0.11m at the northern end), removal of which revealed the underlying natural substrate (105), formed of firm light grey/yellow clay with occasional fragmented sandstone inclusions (Figure 8, Appendix I).

5.1.2 The foundation courses of a rectangular structure (F107) were identified towards the northern end of the trench laid directly onto subsoil (108). Walls (102), (103) and (106) were all constructed of 2-skins of red bricks bonded with friable sandy cement surviving to a height of 2 or 3 courses. The bricks were a mixture of hand-made and machine-made whilst the construction exhibited various use of alternating header/stretcher coursing but also, in the case of wall (103), with the incorporation of occasional rowlock laid bricks. The walls enclosed an exposed area of around 2x2m but the structure is likely to continue to the west beyond the limit of the trench (Figure 9, Appendix I).

5.1.3 A single-coursed pathway of bricks abutted the southern wall (106) of the structure. The surface was just over a metre in width; constructed of a mixture of hand-made and machine-made bricks with no visible bonding agent, stretcher laid onto plastic sheeting. Many of the machine-made, frogged bricks were stamped with the mark 'Northern Summerseat' which is the name of a village located just to the east of Hawkshaw.

5.1.4 The structure is partially located in the area where an outbuilding is depicted within the DA on the 1929 OS map. However, the construction and slightly different orientation of the wall lines suggest that this is a later building, likely incorporating residual bricks from the earlier structure.

5.2 Trench 2

5.2.1 Trench 2 was orientated north/south and located in the north-west part of the site on a slope from north to south (Figure 10, Appendix I). The trench was excavated through 0.2m of mid-grey/brown silty topsoil (201) with a high clay content and light brown clay subsoil (207) (variable depth up to 0.25m), removal of which revealed the underlying natural substrate (206) formed of firm light grey/yellow clay with occasional fragmented sandstone inclusions.

5.2.2 A north-west/south-east orientated ditch with an irregular sided cut [202] and a single silty clay fill (203) was encountered *c.*10m from the south end of the trench that seems to be associated with the possible location of a well just off the western side of the trench as it leads directly toward it. The function of the ditch is unknown but its uneven base and evidence of rooting might suggest it represents the base of a former hedgerow. Where excavated, against the eastern baulk of the trench, the ditch had a width of 0.9m and a depth of 0.34m. In section it is clear that the ditch was cut from the level of the subsoil (207) and was sealed by topsoil. The fill (203) of the ditch was derived of re-deposited clay mixed with subsoil (207). This suggests that it was intentionally backfilled with the material that was removed to form the ditch and likely in a single episode. (Figure 11, Appendix I). No artefacts were recovered from the ditch.

5.2.3 An east/west, stone-capped culvert (204) was identified less than a metre south of the ditch whilst a further north-west/south-east orientated culvert (205) was found just over a metre further south through the trench. The south-east end of culvert (205) had been adapted/repaired with the insertion of a short length of salt-glazed ceramic pipe (208) that was concreted into position to guide water into a brick-lined channel (209) and, eventually, a stone-lined sump (210). The sump had internal dimensions of 1.4m x 0.7m, with a depth of 0.4m in its northern chamber and a deeper chamber to the south that was capped with a flat stone slab (211) measuring 0.71m x 0.61m. Standing water was observed in the base of the sump which suggested that the drainage feature was still functioning so it was not investigated further (Figure 12, Appendix I). It is possible the feature dates to the 19th century but with evidence of 20th century repairs/maintenance.

5.3 Trench 3

5.3.1 Trench 3 was located to the north of the bungalow in a raised area of the rear garden at the top of some steps that led to a shed. A pathway formed of flagstones (301) crossed the western side of the trench, removal of which revealed an earlier brick-constructed iteration (302) of the same pathway. The surface of the eastern half of the trench was formed of the upper horizon of a made-ground deposit (303), onto which brick path (302) was laid.

5.3.2 Excavation into made-ground (303) revealed that it consisted of soil, rubble fragments and debris indicative of demolition. At the western end of the trench this deposit was found to be burying a 20th century ceramic drain with a brick casement (309) at a depth of 0.4m below brick path (302). The made-ground had a maximum depth of 0.88m, overlying the natural sandy clay substrate (307). As excavation continued to the east a service pipe was encountered (probable water supply for the shed) and the made ground deposit was found to include broken-up pieces of corrugated asbestos-containing cement panels from a depth of around 0.5m below ground level. This was at the same level that a broken concrete slab (304) and three truncated 20th century walls ((305), (306) and (308)) were identified but the trench was not taken any deeper so as not to disturb any asbestos fibres. The walls were all constructed of 2-skins of machine-made and frogged red bricks bonded with hard black mortar. Walls (305) and (306) consisted of 1 course of stretcher laid bricks, whilst wall (308) (only visible as a stub in section abutting the western edge of slab (304)) was constructed of bricks laid on edge in a rowlock bond (Figure 13, Appendix I).

5.3.3 The building remains were of a later date than the structures of the 1842 and 1893 OS maps that the trench was targeting. It is likely that anything earlier was completely removed from this area to make way for the later developments.

5.4 Trench 4

5.4.1 Trench 4 was orientated east/west and located immediately adjacent to the front-garden on the western side of the bungalow. With permission from GMAAS the location of the trench had been moved a few metres to the west so as to avoid an active electricity cable. Upon staking out the trenches the newly approved eastern end of the trench was found to be directly over the manhole of an active foul drain (constructed when the bungalow was built), so the trench began at the immediate western edge of the manhole chamber, shortening the trench by *c.*1m.

5.4.2 Removal of topsoil with a consistent depth of 0.3m revealed the upper horizon of a dark grey/brown levelling deposit (402) that was made up of moderate to small fragments of demolition rubble and refuse. This deposit was found to have a varied depth, deeper towards the western end of the trench (0.25m), tapering to the east as the natural ground rose up slightly. Removal of the levelling deposit revealed the cut [403] and mineralised, gritty fill (404) of a soakaway drain that ran the full length of the trench (14m), with a width of 0.4m and a small north/south orientated offshoot towards the western end of the trench. The drain was cut into subsoil (406) that had a variable depth between 0.2m at the eastern end of the trench and just 70mm to the west. The underlying natural substrate (405) was formed of light yellow/grey clay which was also cut by the soakaway trench (Figure 14, Appendix I).

5.4.3 It is likely that the soakaway was cut through slightly sloping land, perhaps at the same time as the manhole and foul drain were constructed; the land was then levelled with deposit (402) and landscaped with topsoil and turf (401).

5.5 Trench 5

5.5.1 Trench 5 was orientated east/west and located south of the bungalow in the lower garden. This trench was also shortened with approval from GMAAS so as to avoid the active electric cable located close to the western end.

5.5.2 At the western end of the trench removal of topsoil (501) with a depth of 0.18m revealed the upper horizon of a subsoil deposit (502) formed of silty light grey/brown clay with occasional small stone inclusions. This had a depth of 0.16m and was overlying the underlying firmer clay substrate (505). The cut [506] and collapsed stone fill (507) of a drainage culvert was observed on a north-west/south-east orientation that extended for a length of just over 5m. A parallel drain (508) was located 1.1m apart from culvert [506]/(507) on its north-eastern side that was formed of a salt-glazed ceramic pipe laid within the natural clay but with no observable cut.

5.5.3 At a distance of 5m through the trench, working from west to east, the edge of a roughly laid brick surface (503) was encountered just beneath topsoil (501) that continued through to the eastern end of the trench (Figure 15, Appendix I). This surface was poorly laid, un-bonded and formed of a mixture of hand-made and machine-made bricks. Similar to the single-coursed pathway in Trench 1 many of the bricks were stamped with the words 'Northern Summerseat', though bricks and fragments from other manufacturers were also present including 'J Ormrod & Sons, Bolton' and an abbreviated version 'J O & S, B'. It is probable that this surface, leading on as a continuation from part of the sweeping driveway that leads up to the site from Bolton Road, was probably laid down as a temporary area of hardstanding during construction of the bungalow.

5.5.4 Removal of the brick surface (503) revealed an underlying levelling deposit (504) with a depth of 0.33m that overlay the natural substrate (Figure 16, Appendix I).

5.6 Trench 6

5.6.1 Trench 6 was orientated east/west and located in the raised garden to the north of the bungalow, targeting the eastern wall and adjacent internal and external areas of a building first depicted on the 1842 Lower Tottington Tithe map of the area.

5.6.2 Even prior to excavation it was noticeable that the ground was very uneven and the vegetation over the surface was patchy and shallow-rooted. Removal of the vegetation and topsoil (601) revealed that where soil was deepest it had a depth of 0.18m, overlying a coarse deposit of stone, brick and other demolition materials (602). The depth of the demolition deposit varied (0.16m – 80mm), getting shallower towards the western end of the trench as a rising surface of granite cobble setts (603) was identified beneath (Figure 17, Appendix I) that extended for 13.68m through the trench (196.26m aOD in the east, rising to 196.73m aOD in the west). An area of broken stone paving (605) was found at the western end of the trench (Figure 18, Appendix I) that is likely to be contemporary with the cobbled surface due to the fact that it sat on the same silty, gritty bedding deposit (606) as the granite setts.

5.6.3 A partial kerb (604) formed of three observed sandstone blocks, each measuring 0.3m wide and 0.6m long, was observed along the southern edge of the setts and a ceramic drain cover was also observed in-line with a slightly recessed row of cobbles to facilitate drainage. These features suggest that the surface is a former road/access route. It is likely that the road dates to the 19th century and is contemporary with the mid-19th century complex of Bleaklow Hall and its associated farm structures rather than the 1842 building from the Tithe map. A 2m length of the cobble surface was removed from east to west using an absent line of cobbles as a starting point (clearly removed since construction of the bungalow for the insertion of an oil supply pipe between the house and an oil tank in the garden), so that the area beneath the cobbles could be observed in the area where the former wall of the 1842 building should have been located. No such wall was identified, only the undisturbed upper horizon of the underlying gravelly clay substrate (607) (Figure 19, Appendix I).

5.7 Trench 7

5.7.1 Trench 7 was orientated north-north-west/south-south-east and located on the level car-parking area immediately to the east of the bungalow, targeting a small building first depicted on the 1842 Lower Tottington Tithe map of the area. The trench was originally meant to be 15m in length, though with the approval of GMAAS this was shortened by 5m at the southern end so that the trench did not cut off vehicular access to the site at the top of the main driveway. Even with the reduction in length the proposed 10m trench still crossed the footprint of the targeted building.

5.7.2 Removal of 0.1m of compacted gravel surface (701) revealed a triangular area of roughly laid brick surface (702) that covered much of the trench. This was very similar in nature to the surface identified just below topsoil in Trench 5, formed of a single course (70mm deep) of un-bonded hand-made and machine-made bricks, probably laid down as hardstanding during construction of the bungalow. A deposit of sharp sand (703) at the northern end of the trench, partially overlain by brick surface (702), is likely to represent a storage area for raw materials also associated with construction of the bungalow. A hard and brittle black surface (704) abutting the bricks to the east and south represents a continuation of compacted surfacing (0.1m deep) beneath the modern gravel surface (Figure 20, Appendix I).

5.7.3 Removal of the brick surface and other overburden deposits revealed a 0.3m deep deposit of stone rubble hardcore (705) that had been used to raise the level of the driveway

over the top of an uneven (0.25m in the north, 0.4m in the south) demolition deposit (706), and the surviving remains of a stone wall (707). The wall measured 2.2m in length by 0.55m wide, formed of two rows of rough-hewn square stones with smaller chink stones in between. A wide construction cut [708], much wider than the wall at 1.27m (not fully exposed), was filled with mid-grey/brown silty soil (709) that produced many fragments of 17th-19th century potsherds (see Section 6). The wall and its construction cut extended beyond the limit of excavation through the west facing section of the trench (Figure 21, Appendix I).

5.7.4 Towards the northern end of the trench a 0.44m wide stony grey scar (710) was observed within the natural substrate (711) that represented the former course of a stone culvert/land drain. The drain was probably demolished around the same time that the buildings of the 1842 Tithe map were demolished on site in the mid-19th century prior to the construction of Bleaklow Hall and its associated farm buildings (Burpoe 2018, 8).

5.8 Trench 8

5.8.1 Trench 8 was located on sloping ground that occupies the south-eastern part of the DA in an area that was heavily wooded as recently as the early 21st century (Burpoe 2018, Appendix 6). The majority of the trench was excavated through 0.3m of silty grey topsoil and 0.26m of brown silty clay subsoil which overlay the natural clay till substrate (804). The substrate was much stonier in the north-west (uphill) part of the trench, becoming wetter and softer downslope to the south-east (Figure 22, Appendix I).

5.8.2 A naturally occurring, broad, shallow gully crossed the slope on a north-north-east/south-south-west orientation. This was crossed by Trench 8 towards its southern end and the gully was found to be filled with a deposit of demolition debris (803) that was visible within the topsoil at the surface and had a depth of 0.55m (Figure 23, Appendix I).

5.8.3 No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

5.9 Trench 9

5.9.1 Trench 9 was orientated north-east/south-west in the north-east corner of the DA, located so as to target structures of the 1893 OS map in the north-east and central parts of the trench, and a structure dating to the 1850s at the south-west end.

5.9.2 Removal of a uniform depth (0.12m) of topsoil (901) along the length of the trench revealed the upper horizon of a coarse, poorly compacted deposit of demolition material and refuse (902) that was being used as a levelling deposit. The deposit contained a mixture of materials including 20th century bricks and mass-produced tile, earlier hand-made bricks, deposits of mortar and ash-rich soil, chunks of redeposited clay, an intact glass bottle labelled ‘Bénédictine’, and a large quantity of elasticated rags and other fabric off-cuts.

5.9.3 At the north-eastern end of the trench this refuse/levelling deposit (902) had a depth of 0.5m, removal of which revealed natural clay (921) that was criss-crossed with a herring-bone formation of linear cut features [903], [904], [905], and [906]. These were filled with a continuation of the overlying levelling deposit, relabelled as (907) where it was filling features (Figure 24, Appendix I). Investigation into these linear features revealed that they were essentially soakaway trenches with a stone lining (Figure 25, Appendix I). It is possible that these drainage features were once associated with the buildings depicted in

this area on the 1893 OS map, but no surviving elements of the structures were encountered.

5.9.4 In the central part of the trench levelling deposit (902) seemed to be filling a depression within the natural substrate, the base of which was not encountered. This depression corresponds with the position of a building on the 1893 OS map and is likely to represent the footprint of the demolished building that was later filled with levelling material. Around 3m further to the south-west the natural substrate rose up again to form the base of the trench (Figure 26, Appendix I).

5.9.5 At the south-west end of the trench a disturbed wall line (909) and the eastern and western edges of an *in-situ* cobbled surface (913) were encountered in the area targeting structures from the 1850 OS map. These remains were encountered at a much shallower depth than the soakaways at the north-east end of the trench, with some stonework surviving just below the topsoil at a maximum depth of 0.15m. The decision was taken by the attendant archaeologist to extend the trench in order to uncover the footprint of the structure.

5.9.6 The foundations and floors of a three-bayed barn/stable were revealed, with east/west orientated hand-made red brick walls (909), and (919) to the north and south, an external rear stone wall (911) to the west, an internal stone walkway (912) alongside the rear wall, three cobbled floors (913), (915), and (918) (the latter resurfaced with concrete (917)), and a linear stone gutter along the front side of the building to the east. The cobbled floors of the bays were sloped either side of a central floor slab to facilitate drainage into the centre of each bay and out to the front gutter whilst each bay was separated by a narrow cobbled 'spine' ((914) and (916)) that might once have supported some form of superstructure (Figures 27 and 28, Appendix I).

5.10 Trench 10

5.10.1 Trench 10 was orientated east/west and was located *c.*5m north-west of the south-western end of Trench 9. It was located to target a small collection of buildings off the northern edge of the 1850s farm buildings east of Bleaklow Hall that were depicted on the OS maps of 1893, 1910 and 1938.

5.10.2 Removal of 0.2m-0.58m of a mixture of shallow topsoil (1001) and a dumped deposit of rubble containing stone, brick, concrete and plastic (1002) revealed a number of structural features. Two sides of a rectangular building were formed by stone walls (1004) and (1006), with a central depression that was filled with a deposit of 20th century ash and clinker-rich demolition material and plastic (1009). Concrete surfaces (1003) and (1007) are likely to represent two sides of the same truncated (later) surface within the building, overlying deposit (1009) and the top of wall (1004) (Figure 29, Appendix I). Investigations into infill deposit (1009) revealed that it was 0.6m deep and overlay the natural clay substrate (1011) (Figure 30, Appendix I). Three stone steps (1005) that were keyed into stone walls (1004) and (1006) led down into the depression alongside wall (1004). The purpose of this structure is unknown.

5.10.13 At the western end of the trench a 1.28m x 0.98m area of concrete flooring (1008) was revealed that butted up against the cement rendered western face of wall (1006) (Figure 31, Appendix I). This continued beyond the limits of the trench on the northern and

western sides and is likely to be associated with use of a structure that postdates wall (1006).

6 Finds Assessment

6.1 Pottery

Dr Rebecca L. Trow ACIfA

6.1.1 A moderate amount of pottery was recovered from the fill (709) of a construction cut associated with a stone built wall foundation in Trench 7. The pottery was cleaned, counted, and individually examined to identify diagnostic pieces. 30 sherds were examined weighing a total of 1131 grams and representing an estimated 19 vessels. The material examined by the author is summarised in Table 1. The pottery, although broken, is largely in good condition with clean and sharp broken edges. No sherds are badly abraded suggesting that the assemblage was deposited soon after breaking and has not been disturbed since its deposition.

Type	No.	Wt (g)	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date
Slipware	1	10	1	Bd	Flatware	Light brown slipped glaze	C18th
Slipware	1	18	1	Bd	Pancheon?	Brown slip	C18th
Cistercian Ware	6	285	1	Rm, Bd	Drinking vessel	Lead glaze	C17th
Black Glazed Coarseware	9	62	9	Bd	Pancheon?	Black glaze	C18th-C19th
Black Glazed Coarseware	6	334	1	Bd, Bs	Bowl/Pancheon	Black glaze	C18th-C19th
Black Glazed Coarseware	4	183	3	Rm	Pancheon	Black glaze	C18th-C19th
Black Glazed Coarseware	3	239	3	Bs	Pancheon	Black glaze	C18th-C19th

Table 1. Pottery recovered from fill (709).

6.1.2 The pottery is post medieval in date, ranging from the 17th to 19th centuries. The majority of the assemblage represents pancheons of black-glazed coarseware, a locally produced type of pottery in use from the 18th to the late 19th century. In addition there were two sherds of slipware of 18th century date, and a six sherds from a single Cistercian ware vessel, most likely of late 17th century date.

6.1.3 The assemblage represents utilitarian wares associated with food preparation and consumption. Pancheons are a versatile pottery type with multiple uses within a kitchen environment. The Cistercian ware most likely represents a drinking vessel, similar in shape to a tankard.

6.2 Glass

Dr Rebecca L. Trow ACIfA

6.2.1 A single intact bottle was recovered from an imported dump of rubble and rubbish (902) in Trench 9. The bottle is of dark green glass, mould-made, and marked "BÉNÉDICTINE", "MARQUE DÉPOSSÉE [Trademark]".

6.2.2 Bénédictine is a French herbal liqueur in production since the late 19th century. This bottle type has been in use by the company since the mid-20th century.

6.3 Archive recommendations

6.3.1 This is a modest assemblage of material from the post medieval and modern periods. All of the finds were residual in secondary contexts. The black-glazed coarseware is especially common on sites of this period. The finds have a limited potential for future research and it is therefore recommended that they are archived, retained in a teaching collection or returned to the landowner.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 The results of the evaluation trenching have shown that many of the targeted 19th century buildings on the site have been demolished down to their foundations (Trenches 7, 9 and 10) or have been completely removed to make way for later developments (Trench 1 and 3).

7.2 The western and southern sides of the site displayed a number of features associated with drainage that have survived beneath subsequent levelling and landscaping deposits within the gardens (Trenches 2 and 5). Where specific buildings were targeted, such as in Trench 1, there is evidence that the original *c.*1920s building had been demolished and the materials re-used for the creation of a relatively short-lived, modern outbuilding.

7.3 The area to the north of the bungalow, which is built over the majority of the footprint of the 1850s era Bleaklow Hall, exhibited good preservation levels of a buried road surface (Trench 6) that is likely to be associated with the hall and farm. Equally, to the north-east of the former hall, the walkover survey displayed the survival of 19th century surfaces and features at modern ground level whilst Trenches 9 and 10 contained foundation remains of further agricultural buildings. The barn in Trench 9 and the building in Trench 10 also exhibited continued use of the farm buildings through to the 20th century with the re-surfacing of floors with concrete.

7.4 Trench 7, immediately to the east of the bungalow, contained evidence of structural remains potentially associated with a building depicted on the 1842 Lower Tottington tithe map. The wall (707) is on the same alignment as walls depicted on the historic map though it is found to the south of the projected building footprint in Figure 7. Further to the north-east at the eastern end of Trench 9 (and also in the natural gully within Trench 8) there was evidence for the deposition of a large quantity of imported material that has been used to level the ground. It is likely that this took place following the demolition and complete removal of buildings depicted on the 1893 OS map and after a series of soakaway drains were created. The origin of the imported material, given the quantity of rags and fabric off-cuts within the fill, is likely to be the Bleaklow Cotton Mill which was constructed on the opposite side of the road to the south in 1850 and operated through to the mid-20th century (Burpoe 2018).

8 Archiving Statement

8.1 The project produced a small quantity of ceramic material that will be retained, initially, by ARS Ltd. The requirement for archiving of this material will await the completion of any further phases of work to be undertaken on site.

8.2 In lieu of deposition of a physical archive at this stage, one bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format and images arising from the project will be deposited on disk with GMAAS. A copy of the report will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

9 Publicity, Confidentiality, and Copyright

9.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

9.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act (1988).

10 Statement of Indemnity

10.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

11 Acknowledgements

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank everyone who contributed to the outcome of this project. In particular we would like to thank Jeremy Buckley for commissioning the work; Reid Lewis of the Ratcliffe Groves Partnership for his assistance during the project design and implementation phases and to Steven and Simon Mort for facilitating access and for their assistance during the on-site works. We would also like to thank Rebecca Trow at ARS Ltd for her specialist assessment of retained finds from the site and to Norman Redhead and Andrew Myres of GMAAS for their advice and input before and during the excavation and reporting phases of the work.

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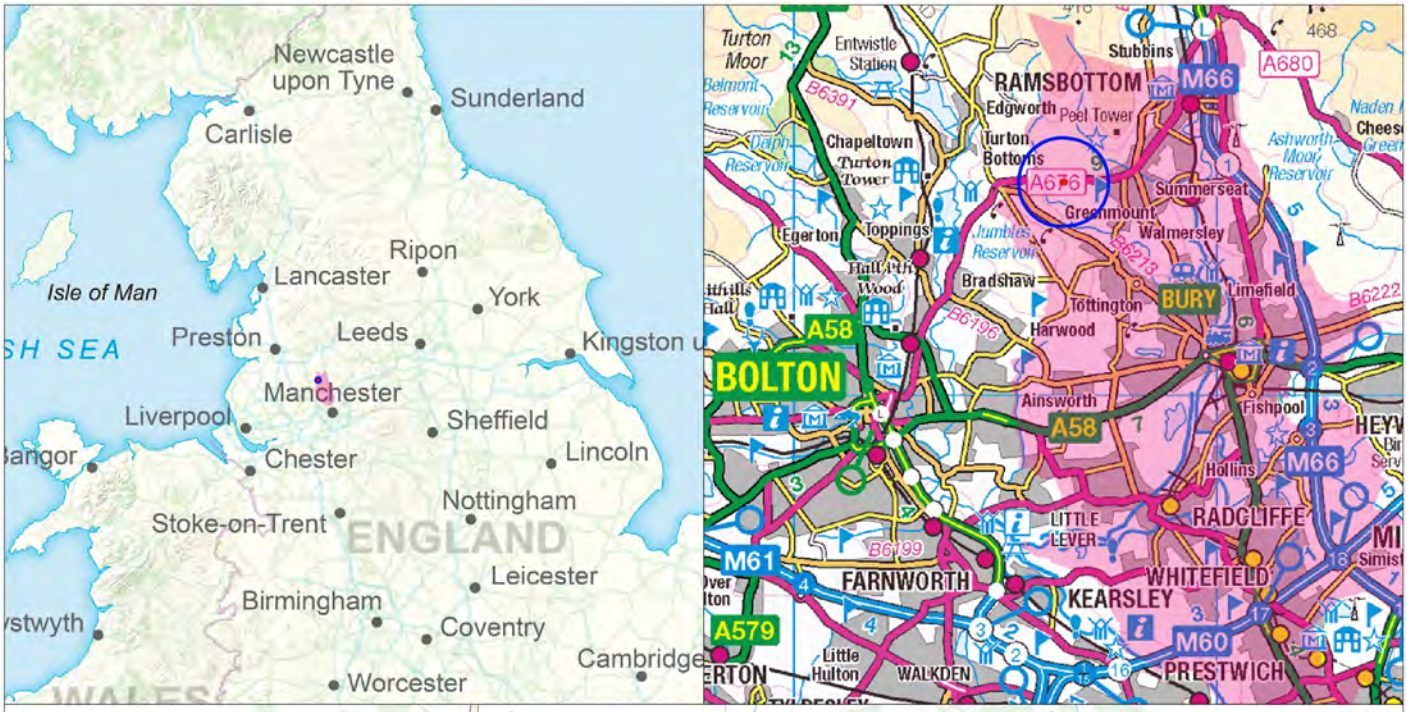
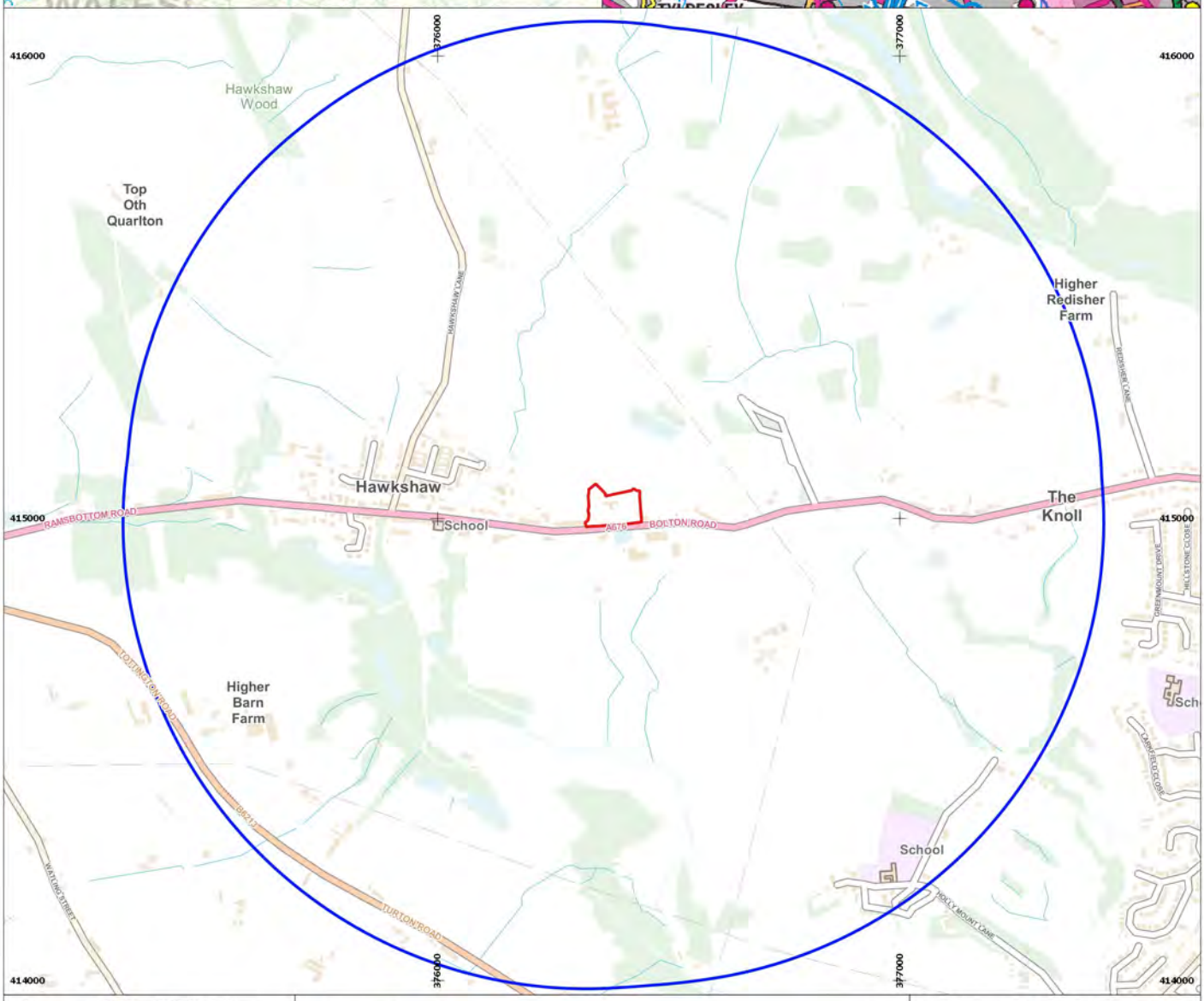
Appendix I: Figures





Site name: Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw Date: January 2018 Drawn by: MB Scale: Varies	**Figure 1:** **Site location**	**Archaeological Research Services Ltd** Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB Tel: 01629 814540 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com
This drawing: © ARS Ltd Contains Ordnance Survey data. © Crown copyright and database right 2015	Site Boundary 1km Study Area Bury District	

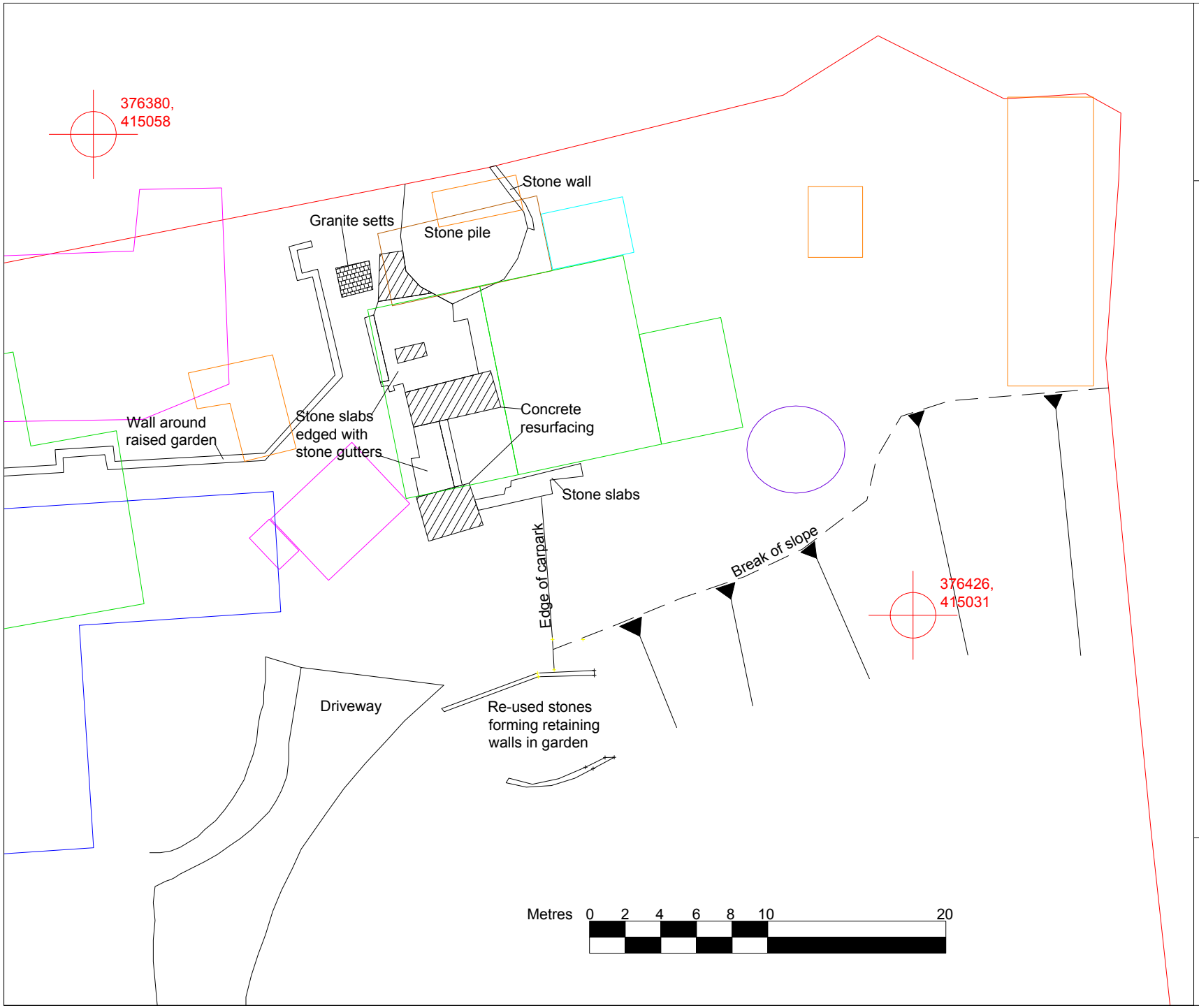


Figure 2.

Structural remains identified during the walkover survey in relation to the locations of buildings identified on historic mapping data.

Scale: As shown.

Key:

- Site boundary
- Surveyed features
- 1842 Lower Tottington Tithe
- 1850 Ordnance Survey
- 1893 Ordnance Survey
- 1910 Ordnance Survey
- 1938 Ordnance Survey
- 1976 Ordnance Survey
- 21st century

Figure 3. Stone surfaces to the north-east of the bungalow, edged with stone gutters and occasional granite setts. Looking north-east.

Figure 4. Overgrown remains of former surfaces belonging to buildings dating to the mid-19th century. Some showing evidence of concrete re-surfacing. Looking north-east.

Figure 5. Small area of granite setts immediately east of the raised garden wall to the north of the bungalow. Looing north-west.

Figure 6. Clearance/storage stone pile, potentially overlying surfaces of former buildings on site. Looking north-east.

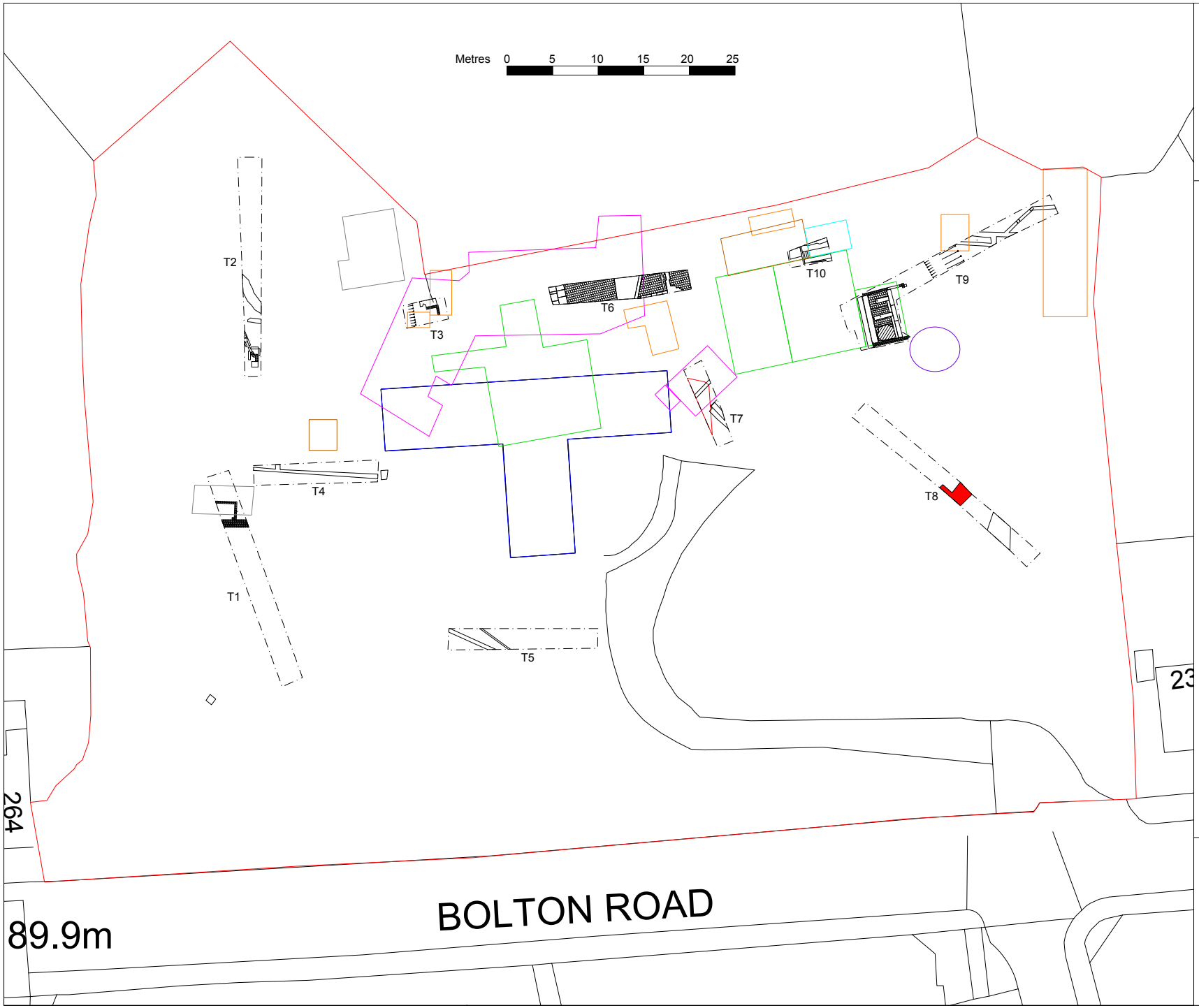


Figure 7.

Plan showing excavated trenches.

Scale: As shown.

Key:

- Site boundary
- Surveyed features
- 1842 Lower Tottington Tithe
- 1850 Ordnance Survey
- 1893 Ordnance Survey
- 1910 Ordnance Survey
- 1929 Ordnance Survey
- 1938 Ordnance Survey
- 1976 Ordnance Survey
- 21st century

Figure 8. Trench 1, looking south-south-east. Scale: 2x2m.

Figure 9. Structure F107 showing wall lines constructed on subsoil and adjacent path laid on plastic sheets. Scale: 2m.

Figure 10. Trench 2, looking south. Scale: 2x2m.

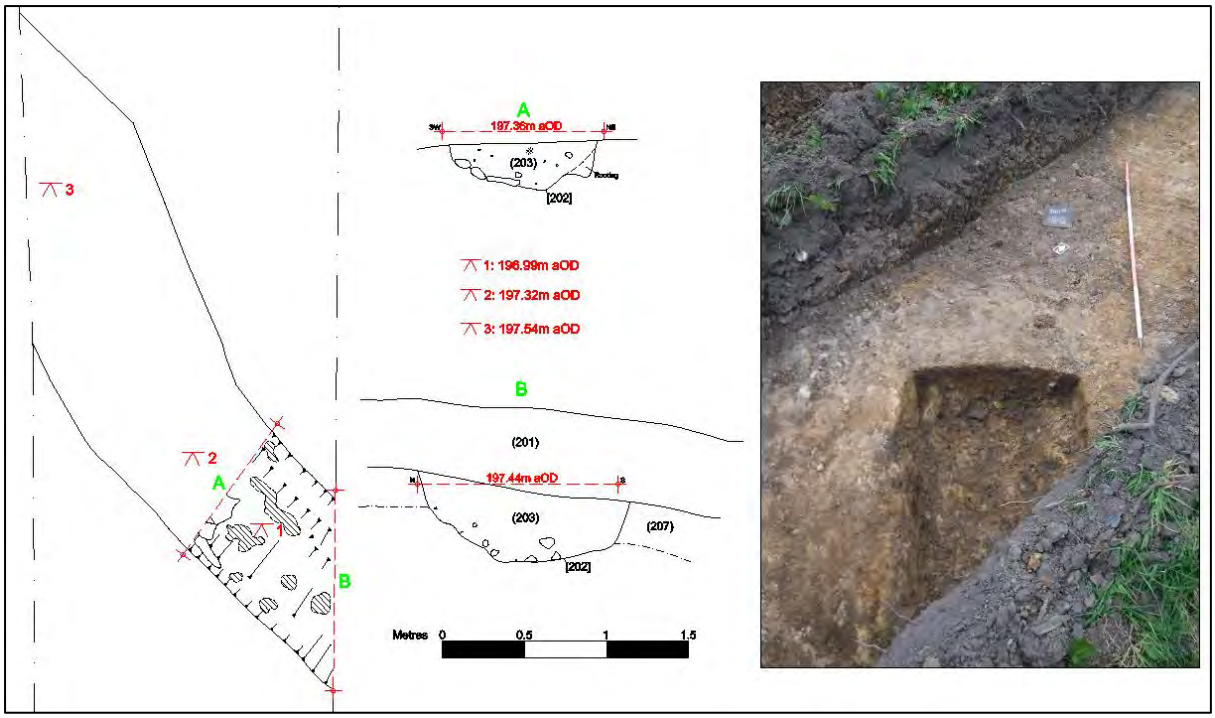


Figure 11. Plan, sections and photograph showing ditch of unknown date and function, F202.

Figure 12. Culvert (205) on the left, repaired with pipe (208) that directs water into brick channel (209) through stone-lined sump/tank (210). Cap for lower chamber of tank visible on the right. Scale: 0.5m graduations.

Figure 13. Trench 3, showing remains of a demolished 20th century building to the rear of the bungalow, looking west. Scale: 2m. Foundation courses of walls visible in the foreground alongside a concrete slab (304). Fragments of corrugated asbestos panelling observed in fill (some visible on edge of concrete slab), so trench was abandoned.

Figure 14. Trench 4, showing cut and fill of drainage soakaway [403]/(404) in the base, heading towards the modern manhole chamber of a foul-drain at the eastern end, looking east. Scale: 2x2m.

Figure 15. Brick surface (503) identified just beneath topsoil in Trench 5, looking east. Scale: 2x2m.

Figure 16. Trench 5, looking east. Collapsed culvert [506]/(507) visible in the foreground cut into the natural substrate. Scale: 2x2m.

Figure 17. Trench 6, looking west. Road surface of granite setts (603) covering much of the trench, partially edged on the southern side by kerb stones (604). Cut through centre of surface is modern and housed a redundant oil pipe linking the bungalow to the tank at the right of the photo. Scale: 2x2m.

Figure 18. Trench 6 looking east. Flagstone surface (605) is contemporary with the cobbled surface. Scale: 2x2m.

Figure 19. Removal of a portion of the granite setts was undertaken in order to reveal any hidden remains of earlier structures that might correspond with a building depicted on the 1842 Lower Tottington Tithe map. No such features were identified.

Figure 20. Trench 7, looking south-south-east. Rough brick surface (702) identified just under the modern surface, with sand deposit (703) in the foreground and compacted black, gritty surface (704) adjacent to bricks in the background. Scale: 2m.

Figure 21. Wall (707) identified within construction cut [708] towards the southern end of Trench 7. Fill (709) of cut contained pottery dating between the 17th and 19th centuries. Scale: 1m.

Figure 22. Trench 8 looking south-east. Natural substrate much stonier upslope compared to further down in the garden. Scale: 2x2m.

Figure 23. Deposit of modern debris (803) filling a natural gully in the hillslope. Scale: 2m.

Figure 24. Numerous linear cuts of soakaway trenches identified at the north-east end of Trench 9, looking north-east. Scale: 2x2m.

Figure 25. Investigation into soakaway [903]. Imported demolition fill (907) overlies a stone-lined base of the feature. Scale: 1m.

Figure 26. South-east facing section through imported deposit (902) in the central area of the trench. Deposit filling a depression in the natural substrate (visible on the right), stepping up again on the left-hand side. Scale: 2x2m.

Figure 27. Structure 9.1 at the south-west end of Trench 9. Mid-19th century, 3-bayed stable with *in-situ* floors and wall foundations, looking south-west. Scale: 2x2m.

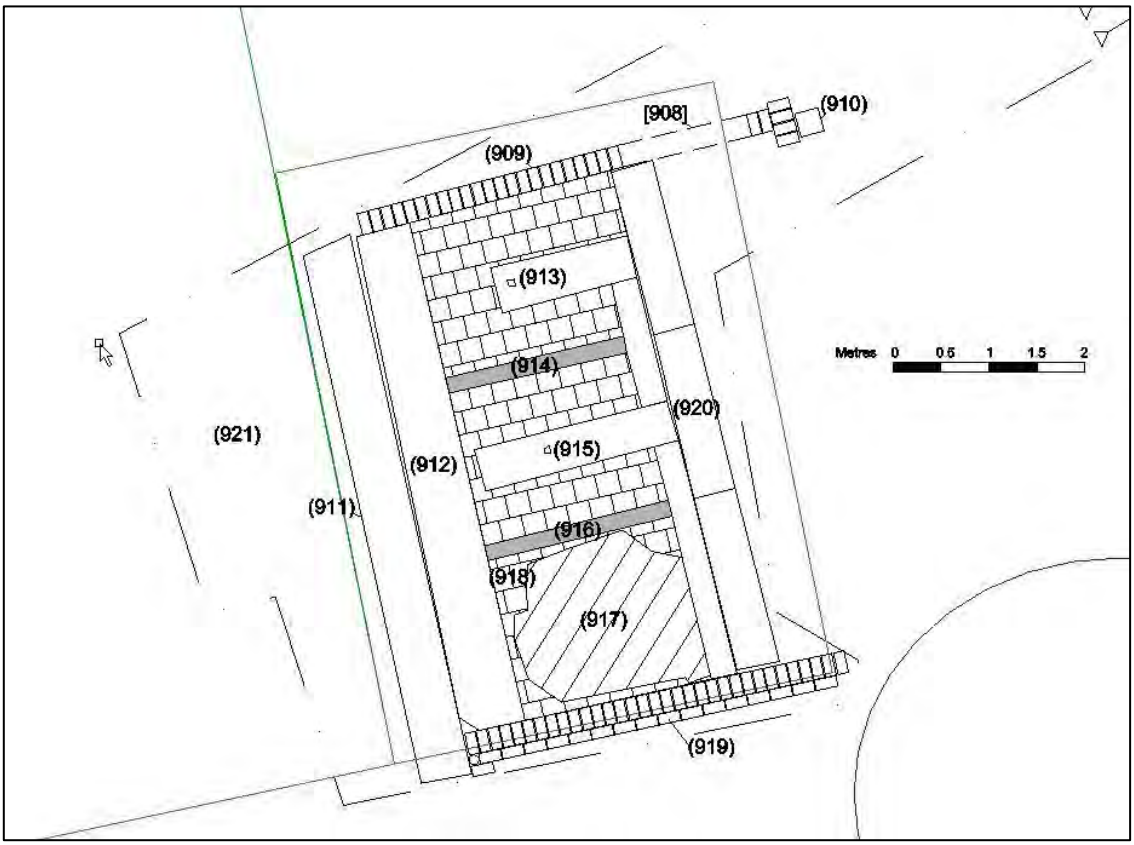


Figure 28. Plan of barn structure 9.1. Remains align within the footprint of a structure depicted on the 1850 OS map of the site. Circular feature of re-used stone depicted in the south-east corner. Scale: as shown.

Figure 29. Trench 10, looking west. Two portions of a broken slab ((1003) on the left and (1007) on the right) overlay wall (1004) and infill deposit (1009). Steps (1005), wall (1006) and surface (1008) visible towards western end of trench. Scale: 2m.

Figure 30. View into investigation sondage through deposit (1009) (visible in the foreground, 0.6m deep), revealing the northern face of wall (1004) showing 3 stone courses overlying natural substrate. Scale: 2m.

Figure 31. View of Trench 10, looking east. Concrete surface (1008) in the foreground, abutting the western face of earlier stone wall (1006) which is rendered with cement. Scale: 2m.

Appendix II: Context Summary Table

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Levels at top of context or centre of feature in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions (d) depth, (w) width, (l) length, (h) height, (diam.) diameter
1	101	Deposit	Topsoil – mid grey/brown, silty, poorly sorted with high clay content. Likely laid down during landscaping of gardens after construction of bungalow.	N end of trench: 196.39m S end of trench: 194.63m	(l)25m x (w)2m x (d)0.32m
	102	Structure	Wall – E/W, 2-skins, 3 courses, alternate header/stretcher coursing, sandy cement mortar, hand-made unfrogged and machine-made frogged bricks. Keyed-in to wall (103) at E end. N wall of structure F107.	195.98m	(l)2m x (w)0.23m x (h)0.23m
	103	Structure	Wall – N/S, 2-skins, 2 courses, N end: lower course of headers and rowlocks, S end: lower course of headers topped with stretchers, sandy cement mortar, hand-made unfrogged and machine-made frogged bricks. Keyed-in to wall (102) at N end. E wall of structure F107.	195.9m	(l)2m x (w)0.23m x (h)0.15m
	104	Surface	Path – single course, un-bonded, hand-made unfrogged and machine-made frogged bricks. Laid onto plastic membrane. Abuts S wall (106) of structure F107.	195.81m	(l)2.69m x (w)0.91m x (d)80mm
	105	Deposit	Natural substrate – light grey/yellow clay with various sized rounded stone inclusions.	N end of trench: 195.74m S end of trench: 194.32m	Depth unknown
	106	Structure	Wall - E/W, 2-skins, 2 courses, alternate header/stretcher coursing, sandy cement mortar, hand-made unfrogged and machine-made frogged bricks. Keyed-in to wall (102) at S end. Only 1 brick length of wall survives. Likely continued to form S wall of structure F107.	195.71m	(l)0.23m x (w)0.23m x (h)70mm
	F107	-	Group number assigned to walls (102), (103) and (106).	-	-
	108	Deposit	Subsoil – light brown/grey fine clay with occasional small gravelly inclusions.	N end of trench: 196.28m S end of trench: 194.52m	(l)25m x (w)2m x (d)0.11m
2	201	Deposit	Topsoil - mid grey/brown, silty, poorly sorted with high clay content. Likely laid down during landscaping of gardens after construction of bungalow.	N end of trench: 199.7m S end of trench: 196.63m	(l)25m x (w)2m x (d)0.29m
	202	Cut	Irregular linear cut of ditch with near vertical, stepped sides and an irregular root-affected base. Orientated NW/SE.	Base of cut: 196.99m	(l)3.16m x (w)1.14m x (d)0.34m
	203	Fill	Mid grey/brown silt mottled with light grey/yellow clay. Redeposited bank material in a single episode. No finds.	Top of cut: 197.36m	(l)3.16m x (w)1.14m x (d)0.34m
	204	Structure	Culvert - rough-hewn stone constructed culvert running E/W across trench. Stone sides capped with stones.	196.82m	(l)1.48m x (w)0.48m
	205	Structure	Culvert - rough-hewn stone constructed culvert running E/W across trench. Stone sides capped with stones.	Top of culvert: 196.69m Base of culvert: 196.44m	(l)1.54m x (w)0.53m x (d)0.25m
	206	Deposit	Natural substrate – light grey/yellow clay with various sized rounded stone inclusions.	N end of trench: 199.04m S end of trench: 196.45m	Depth unknown
	207	Deposit	Subsoil – light brown/grey clay with occasional small gravel inclusions.	N end of trench: 198.79m	(l)25m x (w)2m x (d)0.25m

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Levels at top of context or centre of feature in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions (d) depth, (w) width, (l) length, (h) height, (diam.) diameter
				S end of trench: 196.2m	
	208	Structure	Fragment of salt-glazed ceramic pipe fixed to SE extent of culvert (205) with cement/concrete, leading into stone sump (210).	196.47m	(l)0.65m x (diam.)0.2m
	209	Structure	3-course brick channel, 0.13m wide formed of two un-bonded single-skin walls of hand-made red bricks running from SE end of pipe (208) and through N part of sump (210) leading to deeper southern chamber.	196.45m	(l)1.4m x (w)0.35m x (h)0.21m
	210	Structure	Stone constructed rectangular sump. Truncated in NW corner by pipe (208), bisected by brick channel (209), filled with broken slabs (former cap?), brick fragments and water. Upright slab visible in base separates shallower northern half from deeper southern half.	196.57m	(l)1.7m x (w)1.2m x (d)0.4m in N half
	211	Surface	Stone capping slab *in-situ* over southern half of sump (210).	196.43m	(l)0.71m x (w)0.61m x (d)40mm
3	301	Surface	Stone flagstones forming path between top of garden steps to the shed behind bungalow. Overlying brick path (302).	197.74m	(l)2.56m x (w)1.3m x (d)30mm
	302	Surface	Path – single course of bricks underneath flags (301). Machine-made, frogged bricks, un-bonded.	197.71m	(l)2.56m x (w)1m x (d)70mm
	303	Deposit	Demolition deposit comprising soil, rubble fragments and from 0.5m below ground level above building remains it contained broken corrugated asbestos panels, not excavated further.	197.68m	(l)5m x (w)2.56m x (d)0.88m
	304	Surface	Concrete slab – broken in multiple places and abuts walls (305), (306) and (308).	197.24m	(l)1.8m x (w)0.8m x (d)50mm
	305	Structure	Wall – E/W, 2-skins, 1 course, header laid, hard black mortar, machine-made frogged bricks. Abuts wall (306) at E end.	197.24m	(l)1.35m x (w)0.23m x (h)70mm
	306	Structure	Wall – N/S, 2-skins, 1 course, header laid, hard black mortar, machine-made frogged bricks. Abuts wall (306) at E end.	197.24m	(l)0.85m x (w)0.23m x (h)70mm
	307	Deposit	Natural substrate – light grey/yellow clay with various sized rounded stone inclusions.	196.6m	Depth unknown
	308	Structure	Wall – N/S, 2-skins, 1 course, rowlock laid, hard black mortar, machine-made frogged bricks.	197.24m	(l)0.33m x (w)0.23m x (h)0.11m
	309	Structure	Modern brick surrounding for drainage pipe beneath brick path (302).	197.33m	(l)0.28m x (w)0.28m
4	401	Deposit	Topsoil - mid grey/brown, silty, poorly sorted with high clay content, very stony. Likely laid down during landscaping of gardens after construction of bungalow.	E end of trench: 196.12m W end of trench: 196.35m	(l)14m x (w)2m x (d)0.3m
	402	Deposit	Levelling deposit – varies in depth, thicker at W end where subsoil is shallower, so in effect correcting the natural slope of ground. Derived of demolition materials, potentially from the former building that was	E end of trench: 195.82m W end of trench: 196.05m	(l)14m x (w)2m x (d)0.25m

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Levels at top of context or centre of feature in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions (d) depth, (w) width, (l) length, (h) height, (diam.) diameter
			located immediately to the north of the trench (*c.*1910).		
	403	Cut	Cut of linear drainage soakaway, vertical sides and straight edges.	E end of trench: 195.51m W end of trench: 195.64m	(l)14m x (w)0.45m
	404	Fill	Mineralised gritty basal fill of soakaway.	E end of trench: 195.51m W end of trench: 195.64m	(l)14m x (w)0.45m
	405	Deposit	Natural substrate – light grey/yellow clay with various sized rounded stone inclusions.	E end of trench: 195.47m W end of trench: 195.53m	Depth unknown
	406	Deposit	Subsoil – light brown/grey fine clay with rare small stones and gravels, deeper at E end, tapering away to the W.	E end of trench: 195.67m W end of trench: 195.4m	(l)14m x (w)2m x (d)0.2m
5	501	Deposit	Topsoil - mid grey/brown, silty, poorly sorted with high clay content, very stony. Likely laid down during landscaping of gardens after construction of bungalow.	E end of trench: 193.87m W end of trench: 194.38m	(l)18m x (w)2m x (d)0.18m
	502	Deposit	Subsoil – light brown/grey clay with rare small stones and gravels, only seen in W end of trench, truncated by land drain (508) and culvert cut [506], overlain by levelling deposit (504).	W end of trench: 194.07m	(l)7m x (w)2m x (d)0.16m
	503	Surface	Rough brick surface beneath topsoil laid with a mixture of hand and machine made bricks of 19th and 20th centuries date. Unevenly laid in a single course, laid on bedding/levelling material (504).	194.21m	(l)11.3m x (w)2m x (d)70mm
	504	Deposit	Levelling/bedding deposit – derived of demolition materials containing brick fragments and rubble from 19th and 20th centuries buildings. Potentially imported and laid over subsoil to build up the garden and create a level area for brick surface (303).	194.14m	(l)18m x (w)2m x (d)0.33m
	505	Deposit	Natural substrate – light grey/yellow clay with various sized rounded stone inclusions.	E end of trench: 193.7m W end of trench: 193.96m	Depth unknown
	506	Cut	Linear cut for stone culvert (507), aligned NW/SE.	193.79m	(l)5.18m x (w)0.4m x (d)0.2m
	507	Structure	Rough-hewn stone culvert with 2 stone sides and collapsed capping stones. Dry-laid within cut [506], predates ceramic land drain (508) observed further east in trench on same alignment though no physical relationship.	193.79m	(l)5.18m x (w)0.4m x (d)0.2m
	508	Structure	Salt-glazed ceramic land-drain of late 19th or 20th century sewerage type. Likely laid as a replacement for the earlier culvert (507) located just to the west.	193.91m	(l)3.85m x (diam.)0.16m
6	601	Deposit	Topsoil – dumped earth used to cover rough demolition layer (602), topped with turf.	E end of trench: 196.5m W end of trench: 196.81m	(l)15m x (w)2m x (d)0.18m
	602	Deposit	Coarse, levelled demolition deposit derived from demolition of 19th	E end of trench: 196.32m	(l)15m x (w)2m x (d)0.16m

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Levels at top of context or centre of feature in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions (d) depth, (w) width, (l) length, (h) height, (diam.) diameter
			century Bleaklow Hall and surrounding farm buildings, capped with (601) to form raised garden north of 1970s bungalow.	W end of trench: 196.63m	
	603	Surface	Granite setts forming a road surface with a contemporary kerb (604) along S edge, ceramic drain and recessed setts towards E end of trench and a stone flagged surface (605) at the W end. Setts vary from 0.15m x 0.15m x 0.15m to 0.22m x 0.15m x 0.15m.	E end of trench: 196.26m W end of trench: 196.74m	(l)13.65m x (w)2m x (d)0.15m
	604	Structure	Kerb stones, granite, 0.3m x 0.6m along southern side of road (603), visible for *c.*3m	196.5m	(l)3m x (w)0.3m x (d)unknown
	605	Surface	Sandstone slabs at W end of trench, contemporary with road surface. Slabs of various sizes, some missing.	196.76m	(l)1.65m x (w)2m x (d)unknown
	606	Deposit	Bedding deposit for cobble setts (603) and slabs (605). Gritty silty material, grey-brown/black in colour.	E end of trench: 196.11m W end of trench: 196.59m	(d)30mm
	607	Deposit	Natural substrate – light grey/yellow gravelly clay.	196.2m	Observed in sondage beneath setts *c.*2x2m, depth unknown
7	701	Surface	Modern gravel surface of carpark E of bungalow.	N end of trench: 196.23m S end of trench: 195.69m	(l)10m x (w)2m x (d)0.1m
	702	Surface	Rough brick surface beneath surface gravel with a mixture of hand and machine made bricks of 19th and 20th centuries date. Unevenly laid in a single course, laid on bedding/levelling material (505).	195.99m	(l)5.77m x (w)2.21m x (d)70mm
	703	Deposit	Sharp sand, partially underlying brick surface (702) at N end of trench. Likely storage area for raw materials associated with construction of 1970s bungalow.	195.99m	(l)2.77m x (w)2m x (d)0.1m
	704	Surface/deposit	Hard brittle black surface, compacted but silty when dug into. Resembles hard black mortar often seen in buildings of the early-mid 20th century. Abuts brick surface (702). Possibly a temporary surface associated with construction of bungalow.	195.99m	(l)6.68m x (w)2m x (d)0.1m
	705	Deposit	Levelling deposit of stone rubble/hardcore, potentially used to raise the level of the driveway/parking area.	195.89m	(l)10m x (w)2m x (d)0.3m
	706	Deposit	Levelled demolition material beneath (705)	195.79m	(l)10m x (w)2m x (d)0.4m
	707	Structure	Stone wall constructed of 2 rows of square stones with a core of chink stones and smaller fragments. Dry-laid within a construction cut [708].	195.39m	(l)2.2m x (w)0.55m x (d)unknown
	708	Cut	Construction cut for wall (707). Much wider than wall.	195.36m	(l)3m x (w)1.27m x (d)unknown
	709	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty clay fill of construction cut [708] Contained numerous ceramic fragments, 17th-19th century	195.36m	(l)3m x (w)1.27m x (d)unknown
	710	Structure	Scar of a destroyed stone constructed culvert visible through natural	195.43m	(l)2.32m x (w)0.37m

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Levels at top of context or centre of feature in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions (d) depth, (w) width, (l) length, (h) height, (diam.) diameter
			substrate N of wall (707).		
	711	Deposit	Natural substrate – light grey/brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium stone inclusions.	N end of trench: 195.76m S end of trench: 195.21m	(l)10m x (w)2m x (d)unknown
8	801	Deposit	Topsoil – silty grey topsoil with small demolition inclusions throughout (brick, concrete and mortar)	NW end of trench: 195.65m SE end of trench: 192.75m	(l)25m x (w)2m x (d)0.3m
	802	Deposit	Subsoil – fine brown silty soil, moderately compacted, frequently disturbed by rooting, forming a homogenous deposit with consistent depth across trench.	NW end of trench: 195.35m SE end of trench: 192.45m	(l)25m x (w)2m x (d)0.26m
	803	Fill	Imported fill dumped within a naturally occurring gully in the slope that occupies the SE part of the site. Imported material derived of demolition debris very similar to that seen at top of slope around Trench 9	193.36m	(w)2.77m x (d)0.55m
	804	Deposit	Natural substrate – fine grained orange/brown clay, much stonier upslope and with occasional sandy striations further downslope derived of water movement across and through the clay.	NW end of trench: 194.88m SE end of trench: 192.41m	(l)25m x (w)2m x (d)unknown
9	901	Deposit	Topsoil – silty grey topsoil with occasional small rounded stones and ubiquitous demolition inclusions throughout (brick, concrete and mortar).	SW end of trench: 195.89m NE end of trench: 196.85m	(l)25m x (w)2m x (d)0.12m
	902	Deposit	Levelling deposit – imported demolition material, mainly black in colour. Contains full and fragmented 20th century bricks, modern tile, hand-made brick fragments, mortar, glass, rags, cotton waste and clothes fittings (plastic and elastic), all mixed up in a clinker and ash-rich matrix or very small grains and occasional chunks of redeposited natural clay.	SW end of trench: 195.77m NE end of trench: 196.73m	(l)25m x (w)2m x (d)0.12m
	903	Cut	Straight-sided cut of a soakaway with vertical edges. Dog-legged, orientated E/W and NE/SW. Joint to cut [904] at SW end.	196.14m	(l)6.17m x (w)0.35m x (d)0.25m
	904	Cut	Straight-sided cut of a soakaway with vertical edges. Orientated E/W. Adjoined by cuts [903] and [905].	195.86m	(l)4.03m x (w)0.58m x (d)unknown
	905	Cut	Straight-sided cut of a soakaway with vertical edges. Orientated N/S, joins cut [904] at its N end.	195.79m	(l)0.69m x (w)0.6m x (d)unknown
	906	Cut	Straight-sided cut of a soakaway with vertical edges. Orientated E/W, joins cut [905] at its E end.	195.72m	(l)3.56m x (w)0.35m x (d)unknown
	907	Fill	Fill within cuts [903], [904], [905] and [906], same as deposit (902). Where excavated within cut [903] removal of the deposit found that the soakaway was lined with sandstone slabs. Soakaways were cut, bases laid, then area was levelled up with imported material.	196.14m – 195.72m	Max. depth 0.25m
	908	Cut	Construction cut for wall (908). Only visible where wall has not survived.	195.83m	(l)4.63m x (w)0.23m x (d)80mm
	909	Structure	Wall – ENW/WSW, 2-skins, 1 course (foundation) of headers, hard grey	195.9m	(l)4.63m x (w)0.23m x (d)70mm

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Levels at top of context or centre of feature in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions (d) depth, (w) width, (l) length, (h) height, (diam.) diameter
			mortar, hand-made unfrogged bricks. Forms N wall of stable block 9.1. T-shape of frogged machine-made bricks at ENE end, stamped with "Phillipson, Bolton" suggests later re-building/maintenance. Abuts setts (913), wall (911), path (912) and gutter (920) on its southern face.		
	910	Fixture	Ceramic drain cover with circular depression and metal grate at ENE end of wall (909).	195.77m	(l)0.25m x (w)0.25m x (d)60mm
	911	Structure	Stone foundation of the rear, western wall of stable block 9.1. Badly robbed out/demolished to foundation level. Rough-hewn square blocks, some with rounded edges, some angular. Laid within a construction cut (not visible) through the natural substrate (921).	195.77m	(l)5.7m x (w)0.55m x (d)unknown
	912	Surface	Stone slab surface inside stable block 9.1, abuts the eastern face of wall (911). Large square slabs that vary in size between 0.7-1.05m in length, 0.45-0.7m in width. All 50mm deep.	195.86m	Area: (l)5.31m x (w)0.63m x (d)50mm
	913	Surface	Barn floor of room 1 (N room). Granite setts abut wall (909) to N, spine setts (914) to S, path (912) to W and gutter (920) to E. Setts slope inwards towards central slab of (l)1.46m x (w)0.45m	195.79m	Area: (l)1.9m x (w)1.73m x (d)0.15m
	914	Surface	Partition 'spine' of setts separating room 1 and 2 inside barn 9.1.	195.88m	(l)1.9m x (w)0.17m x (d)0.15m
	915	Surface	Barn floor of room 2 (middle room). Granite setts abut spine (914) to N, spine (916) to S, path (912) to W and gutter (920) to E. Setts slope inwards towards central slab of (l)2.1m x (w)0.47m	195.89m	Area: Area: (l)1.9m x (w)1.63m x (d)0.15m
	916	Surface	Partition 'spine' of setts separating room 2 and 3 inside barn 9.1.	195.92m	(l)1.9m x (w)0.17m x (d)0.15m
	917	Surface	Concrete resurfacing of granite setts (918) in room 3 of stable block 9.1. Damaged around edges, setts visible beneath.	195.96m	(d)80mm
	918	Surface	Barn floor of room 3 (S room). Granite setts abut spine (916) to N, wall (919) to S, path (912) to W and gutter (920) to E.	195.88m	Area: (l)1.9m x (w)1.73m x (d)0.15m
	919	Structure	Wall – ENW/WSW, 3-skins, 2 courses, inner skin of headers, outer skin of stretchers all bonded with hard grey mortar, mixture of machine-made frogged bricks and hand-made unfrogged bricks indicative of rebuild. Forms S wall of stable block 9.1.	195.79m	(l)4.04m x (w)0.34m x (h)0.15m
	920	Surface	3 shaped stone blocks between 1.74-1.86m in length and all 0.45m wide, located along the front (eastern) edge of stable block 9.1 forming a gutter, presumably for drainage of foul waste from the stables. Similar lengths of gutter visible in the surface remains identified during the walkover.	195.81m	Area: (l)5.37m x (w)0.45m x (d) unknown
	921	Deposit	Natural substrate – fine grained orange/brown clay with coarse stone inclusions 20-60mm in diameter.	SW end of trench: 195.83m NE end of trench: 196.21m	Visible at NE and SW ends of trench x (d)unknown

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Levels at top of context or centre of feature in m (aOD)	Max. exposed dimensions (d) depth, (w) width, (l) length, (h) height, (diam.) diameter
10	1001	Deposit	Topsoil with some intrusive rubble inclusions from underlying (1002). Probable dumped garden soil to cap deposit of rubble.	W end of trench: 196.37m E end of trench: 196.8m	(l)5m x (w)2m x (d)0.2m
	1002	Deposit	Coarse stone rubble, perhaps a continuation of an adjacent stone clearance/storage pile.	W end of trench: 196.17m E end of trench: 196.6m	(l)5m x (w)2m x (d)0.38m
	1003	Surface	Concrete slab protruding from S baulk of trench, partially covering wall (1004). Perhaps associated with slab (1007) on opposite side of trench.	196.25m	(l)1.5m x (w)0.25m x (d)50mm
	1004	Structure	Stone wall – orientated E/W, 2 rows with rubble core, 3 courses of large stone blocks bonded with sandy mortar/cement. Abuts N/S wall (1006) and continues beyond E baulk.	196.15m	(l)2.96m x (w)0.47m x (d)0.5m
	1005	Structure	Stone steps – 3 steps formed of large flat stones, each laid onto natural clay and keyed-in to N/S wall (1006) and E/W wall (1004).	Top step: 196.09m Bottom step: 195.81m	Each step: (l)0.83m x (w)0.2m x (d)40mm
	1006	Structure	Stone wall – single row of rough-hewn stones of unknown depth. Seems to form W end of a structure along with wall (1004). Skimmed on W face with a cement render.	196.39m	(l)1.96m x (w)0.15m x (d)unknown
	1007	Surface	Concrete slab protruding from N baulk of trench, overlying deposit (1009). Perhaps associated with slab (1003) on opposite side of trench.	196.28m	(l)1.3m x (w)1.1m x (d)60mm
	1008	Surface	Broken concrete slab that continues beyond trench limit to N and W.	196.31m	Area: (l)1.29m x (w)0.97m x (d)60mm
	1009	Deposit	Coarse mid grey/brown silty clay with frequent rubble, refuse and plastic inclusions. 20th century material filling a void to the N of wall (1004).	196.22m	(l)2.95m x (w)1.5m x (d)0.6m
	1010	Cut	Construction cut filled with deposit (1009). Possible tank/pond?	195.62m	(l)2.95m x (w)1.5m x (d)0.6m
	1011	Deposit	Natural substrate – light grey/yellow sandy clay with small to medium stone inclusions.	196.31m	Visible in base of investigation sondage into deposit (1009). Depth unknown

Appendix III: Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

Archaeological Works at Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw, Bury

Written Scheme of Investigation

March 2019

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD

Suite 1, First Floor, Dunham House, Cross Street, Sale, M33 7HH

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared for:	Jeremy Buckley Properties
Planning Reference:	63388
Local Authority:	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
Site central NGR:	SJ 76375 15026

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) for Jeremy Buckley Properties (the Client). It details a scheme of works relating to a proposed residential development on land at Bleaklow Hall, Bolton Road, Hawkshaw, Bury, BL8 4JF. The development comprises the demolition of an existing bungalow and the erection of 4 dwellings with associated parking and access.

1.1.2 Conditioned planning permission has been granted for the proposed development (Planning Ref: 63388) by Bury Metropolitan Borough Council. Condition 17 of the planning permission requires the following.

> *'No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The programme is to be undertaken in accordance with Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs) submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The WSIs shall cover the following:*
>
> 1. *A phased programme of archaeological fieldwork to include:*
>   - *A survey record of visible 19th century an earlier remains*
>   - *A programme of archaeological evaluation trenching*
>   - *Informed by the above, targeted open area excavation (subject to a separate WSI).*
> 2. *A programme for post investigation assessment to include:*
>   - *Analysis of the site investigation records and finds*
>   - *Production of a final report.*
> 3. *Provision for dissemination of the results of the investigations.*
> 4. *Provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation.*
> 5. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the programme set-out within the approved WSIs.'*

1.1.3 This WSI has been prepared in accordance with guidance (Redhead 2018) provided by the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) for a multi-phase programme of archaeological works commencing with a survey to record visible 19th century and earlier remains followed by evaluation trenching which, depending on the nature and condition of any surviving archaeological remains, may lead to a phase of targeted open area excavation. The WSI confirms the nature of the archaeological works required and describes the objectives and methods to be used in undertaking the archaeological works.

1.1.4 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process. The aim of this programme of works is, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework*

(NPPF) paragraph 199 (MHCLG, revised 2019), to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

1.2 Site Location and Geology

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA'), as depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, is *c.*0.83ha in area, and is located at NGR SJ 76377 15020. It is bounded to the north, north-west and north-east by open fields, to the south-east and south-west by residential dwellings, and to the south by Bolton Road (A676). The site is bounded on all sides by a mixture of drystone walls, brick walls and wooden fencing, and is accessed from Bolton Road via a gated drive from the south-east corner of the PDA. The site has a slope from north to south towards Bolton Road, with levels from 199m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along the northern boundary to 193m aOD along the southern boundary.

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises sandstone of the Brooksbottoms Grit Formation, formed during the Carboniferous Period. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian – Diamicton Till and Glaciofluvial sands and gravels formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background is presented in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) carried out for the site by ARS Ltd (Burpoe 2018). A brief overview is provided below.

2.2 There is a paucity of information for prehistoric activity within the Hawkshaw area though the DBA demonstrates that Bronze Age barrows and a scheduled Iron Age promontory fort can be found in the wider area ranging from 300m to 3.7km away from the PDA.

2.3 The Roman road between Manchester and Ribchester survived into the early medieval period, becoming the boundary between Tottington Lower End and Bradshaw manors, though there is very little evidence of Romano-British activity and secure find-spots within the study area and its immediate environs.

2.4 Early medieval remains are also lacking across the area with the majority of information gleaned from place-name and documentary records. The Greater Manchester HER notes that a *Blacklow* is recorded as a 'messuage and 20 acres of land' in a land surrender in the 1527 Halmot Court Rolls, while a 1662 rental records the heirs of 'John Brooke of Blackowe' (Farrer and Brownbill 1913). Hawkshaw is also first recorded in the Halmot Court Rolls as an area of common land (HER 8716.1.0).

2.5 Map and census data for the site and wider area was consulted as part of the DBA. It was possible to trace part of the history of Bleaklow from 1841-1881 from census records. It is suggested that up until 1841, Bleaklow Hall was occupied by farmers, who worked the surrounding lands. However, by 1851, part of the property came under the ownership of the Fletcher family, who constructed the adjacent Bleaklow Mill (HER 3937.1.0) in 1850, and rented out the outbuildings on the

property to various workers in the factory. It is likely that the Fletcher family demolished all the buildings depicted on the tithe map within the Bleaklow property, and rebuilt Bleaklow Hall as it is depicted on the 1850 Ordnance Survey Map and in greater detail on the 1893 OS Map.

2.6 The Fletcher family remained on the property until the late 19th century, when the Rigg's family moved into the Bleaklow property. The Rigg's family had purchased the Bleaklow Mill complex in 1875, after the death of Lawrence Fletcher, with the 1881 census return indicating that widow Margaret Fletcher still resided as Bleaklow Hall, as a widow farmer of 12 acres. The PDA largely remained unchanged until the 1929 OS Map, on which a small glasshouse is depicted within the north-western part of the site, and a small outbuilding is also shown within the western part of the PDA.

2.7 The PDA remains largely unchanged until the 1976 Ordnance Survey Map when the 19th century Bleaklow Hall structure was demolished, and a new T-shaped building was constructed across the footprint of the earlier structure. The outbuildings to the east of the main building appear to remain untouched, in addition to the glasshouse in the north-western part of the site. By the 1992 OS Map, the glasshouse had been demolished, with the outbuildings to the east being demolished by the early 21st century.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 Research initiatives identified in the *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennand 2007) for the medieval period include "5.8 - study of how dispersed settlement evolved across a township/manor, related to other settlements and accessed the exploitable resources of their environs. A range of techniques, particularly palaeoenvironmental sampling of landscapes and selective excavation, should be encouraged" (Newman and Newman 2007, 101) and for the post-medieval period include "6.15 - excavations of abandoned farms and cottages should be a high priority in order to study the material culture of individual households" (Newman and McNeil 2007, 121-2).

3.2 Level 1 Earthwork/Walkover Survey Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The objectives of the earthwork/walkover survey are to identify and record any extant 19th century and earlier remains of possible archaeological origin within the survey area in order to record the location and potential significance of archaeological remains on the site.

3.3 Evaluation Trenching Aims and Objectives

3.3.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation trenching is to identify and record the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, survival, quality, significance and date of post-medieval archaeological deposits that may exist on the proposed development site.

3.3.2 The objective of the archaeological evaluation is to gather sufficient evidence to establish, supplement, improve and make available information about the archaeological resource existing within the area of investigation, and to provide an appropriate post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting, archiving and dissemination.

4 LEVEL 1 EARTHWORK/WALKOVER SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 In particular the earthwork/walkover survey will concentrate on features (ARS 1-8) and areas of reused stones (ARS 9-11) identified during a site visit carried out as part of the research phase of the DBA (Burpoe 2018). These features are depicted on Figure 2, which also shows the approved layout of evaluation trenches. It should be noted that any additional earthworks that are identified during the walkover survey will be fully recorded according to the methodology set out below.

4.2 Staffing and timetable

4.2.1 The Project Manager for the earthwork/walkover survey will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, Head of Field Archaeology at ARS Ltd. The evaluation trenching will be undertaken by Ben Dyson ACIfA, Senior Project Officer at ARS Ltd, or Dr Rebecca Trow ACIfA, Project Officer at ARS Ltd.

4.2.2 The earthwork/walkover survey is due to start in April 2019. The outline timetable for the proposed archaeological works is as follows.

Proposed Commencement Date	**Task**
W/c 15th April 2019	Earthwork/walkover survey
W/c 15th April 2019	Earthwork/walkover survey reporting and archiving

4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 The survey and interpretation of the results will be carried out in accordance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and will follow the scope of a level 1 survey in accordance with Historic England's *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2017).

4.3.2 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist to undertake an earthwork survey of the site. When earthworks are encountered measurements will be to produce a metrically accurate plan of the features. A Leica GPS 1200+ global navigation satellite system (GNSS) with post-processing of data providing sub-centimetre accuracy or other similar surveying system will be used to locate each surviving feature and a series of points recorded at the tops, bottoms and breaks of slope recorded. Where linear features are to be recorded, points will also be recorded at significant changes of direction or at appropriate intervals where no changes in alignment are identified.

4.3.3 A description will be made of each feature and photographs in colour will be taken using high resolution digital photography (minimum of 16 megapixels), including a scale, and a register of all photographs will be kept.

4.4 Interpretation and Report

4.4.1 The principal deliverable from the earthwork survey will be a plan of the features at scales of 1:10,000 or 1:2,500 shown to record the location and extent of identified features.

4.4.2 A report will be produced on completion of the survey, which will include an outline of the methodology used, a description of the general undertaking and an interpretive account of the results of the survey.

5 Evaluation Trenching Methodology

5.1 Coverage

5.1.1 Following completion of the DBA, a trenching plan was agreed in consultation with GMAAS's Heritage Management Director (Archaeology). This was designed to target the features identified by the walkover undertaken at the time of the DBA, as well as targeting historic structures as depicted on historic maps. The trench plan is depicted in Figure 3.

5.1.2 The trenches were located as follows:

- Trench 1 (25mx2m) aligned NNW-SSE. Located in the south-western part of the PDA, targeting a structure that first appeared on the 1929 Ordnance Survey (OS).
- Trench 2 (25mx2m) aligned N/S. Located in the north-west part of the PDA targeting an apparent blank area.
- Trench 3 (5mx2m) aligned E-W. Located along the northern edge of the site in the western half of the PDA, targeting structures that first appeared on the 1842 Lower Tottington tithe map and 1893 OS map.
- Trench 4 (15mx2m) aligned E-W. Located in the western half of the PDA to the south of Trench 3, targeting an area immediately to the south of a structure that first appeared on the 1910 OS map.
- Trench 5 (25mx2m) aligned E-W. Located to the south of Trench 4 in the western half of the PDA, targeting an apparent blank area.
- Trench 6 (15mx2m) aligned E-W. Located along the northern edge of the site in the central portion of the PDA, targeting a structure that first appeared on the 1842 Lower Tottington tithe map.
- Trench 7 (15mx2m) aligned NW-SE. Located in the central part of the PDA south of Trench 6, targeting structures that first appeared on the 1842 Lower Tottington tithe map and 1893 OS map.
- Trench 8 (25mx2m) aligned NW-SE. Located on the eastern side of the PDA, targeting an apparent blank area.

- Trench 9 (25mx2m) aligned NE-SW. Located in the north-eastern part of the PDA, targeting structures that first appeared on the 1850 and 1893 OS maps. Part of the 1850s building was apparent during the walkover conducted during the DBA.
- Trench 10 (5mx2m) aligned E-W. Located *c.*5m west of the south-west end of Trench 9, targeting structural features identified by the DBA walkover that could belong to structures that first appeared on OS maps from 1850, 1893 and 1910.

4.1.3 Any proposed changes to the evaluation trench locations previously agreed upon will be discussed with GMAAS's Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) prior to implementation.

4.1.4 The evaluation trenching may, depending on the nature of any surviving archaeological remains, lead on to, following consultation with GMAAS's Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) and all relevant parties, further mitigation fieldwork in the form of an open area excavation and/or archaeological watching brief which would be the subject of a new WSI or an amendment to this WSI.

5.2 Staffing and timetable

5.2.1 The Project Manager for the evaluation trenching will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, Head of Field Archaeology at ARS Ltd. The evaluation trenching will be undertaken by Ben Dyson ACIfA, Senior Project Officer at ARS Ltd, or Dr Rebecca Trow ACIfA, Project Officer at ARS Ltd.5.2.2 The evaluation is due to start in Late April 2019. The outline timetable for the proposed archaeological works is as follows.

Proposed Commencement Date	**Task**
W/c 29th April 2019	Evaluation trenching
W/c 6th May 2019	Evaluation trenching report and archive

5.2.3 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

♦ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Romano-British pottery:	Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
♦ Samian ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
♦ Romano-British small finds:	Alex Croom
♦ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch
♦ Medieval and post-medieval CBM:	Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
♦ Medieval and post-medieval metalwork, glass and clay pipes:	Gary Taylor MCIfA
♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
♦ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
♦ Radiocarbon dating:	Professor Gordon Cook (SUERC)
♦ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

5.3 Methodology

5.3.1 The evaluation trenching will be carried out in accordance to the guidance laid out in CIfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a), *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014b) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014c). The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd's field recording manual and single context recording system, and will include as a minimum context record sheets, an accurate site plan and digital photography even where no archaeological features are present.

5.3.2 Hardstanding, unstratified modern material and topsoil will be removed mechanically by a machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

5.3.3 The areas will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits

5.3.4 All spoil removed during groundworks will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Any finds so recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained and recorded.

5.3.5 All archaeological features will be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective.

5.3.6 Isolated, discrete features such as pits and postholes not belonging to structures or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, although if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

5.3.7 Sampling of linear features such as ditches or gullies will be sufficient to determine the character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence.

5.3.8 Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits will be 100% excavated. Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages.

5.3.9 Area deposits, such as buried soils, or middens, will be hand excavated at a minimum 10%. Subsequent excavation by machine will be considered. Large intrusions, such as reservoirs, will be sufficiently excavated by machine, within safe limits, to provide information on their character.

5.3.10 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective products of the brick working process will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

5.3.11 Any human remains discovered will initially be left *in-situ* and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with GMAAS.

5.3.12 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act procedures (DCMS 2008).

5.3.13 For deposits that have potential for providing environmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% if the sample is smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required and in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al*. 2011). Advice from the Historic England Regional Science Adviser will be taken as appropriate.

5.3.14 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

5.3.15 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections, such as those across ditches or pits, will be shored as necessary. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement of works on site.

5.4 Recording

5.4.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd's field recording manual and single context recording system, and will include as a minimum context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present.

5.4.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

5.4.3 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

5.4.4 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.

5.4.5 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken using a digital camera, and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. A selection of working shots will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

5.5 Finds Processing and Storage

5.5.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage.*

5.5.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

5.5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

5.5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

5.5.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

5.5.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the recipient museum prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

5.5.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum, potentially the Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester.

5.6 Report

5.6.1 A report shall be produced to include background information, a summary of the works carried out and a description and interpretation of the findings. The report will also include the following.

- A non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Geological and topographical setting
- Methodology

- Discussion of archaeological and historical background
- Discussion on the results of the evaluation
- Specialist descriptions of artefacts or ecofacts
- An indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development
- Conclusions and recommendations
- Sources
- Copy of brief
- A location plan showing all excavated areas with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections.

5.6.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

6 Monitoring Arrangements

6.1 At least two weeks prior notice of the commencement of the archaeological works will be given to GMAAS:

Norman Redhead
Heritage Management Director
Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service
School of Environment & Life Sciences
Room LG20
University of Salford
The Crescent
Salford
M5 4WX
Tel: 0161 295 5522

6.2 The client will afford reasonable access to GMAAS's Heritage Management Director (Archaeology), or their representative, for the purpose of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with GMAAS at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

7 Archive Deposition

7.1 Deposition Guidelines

7.1.1 The archive will, if possible, be prepared and deposited with a suitable repository museum, potentially the Museum of Science and Industry, Manchester.

The archive will be deposited in line with the CIfA (2014e) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* and Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) (1993) *Selection, Retention, and Dispersal of Archaeological collections: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.* A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. GMAAS will be notified and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date of the deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and GMAAS informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

7.1.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).

7.1.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site will be supplied to the Greater Manchester HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

7.2 OASIS

7.2.1 At the start of work an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Greater Manchester HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included in the archive).

8 GENERAL ITEMS

8.1 Health and Safety

8.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Tony Brennan.

8.2 Insurance Cover

8.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£5 million) and all-risks cover.

8.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

8.3.1 Any opportunities will be sought for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings, for example a guided site tour and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.

8.4 Publication

8.4.1 If significant architectural, historical and/or archaeological findings are made during the course of the building recording exercise, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication. The requirement for, and the final form of, any publication arising from the project will be agreed with the GMAAS Heritage Management Director and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

8.5 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

8.5.1 Changes to the approved Written Scheme of Investigation or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of GMAAS.

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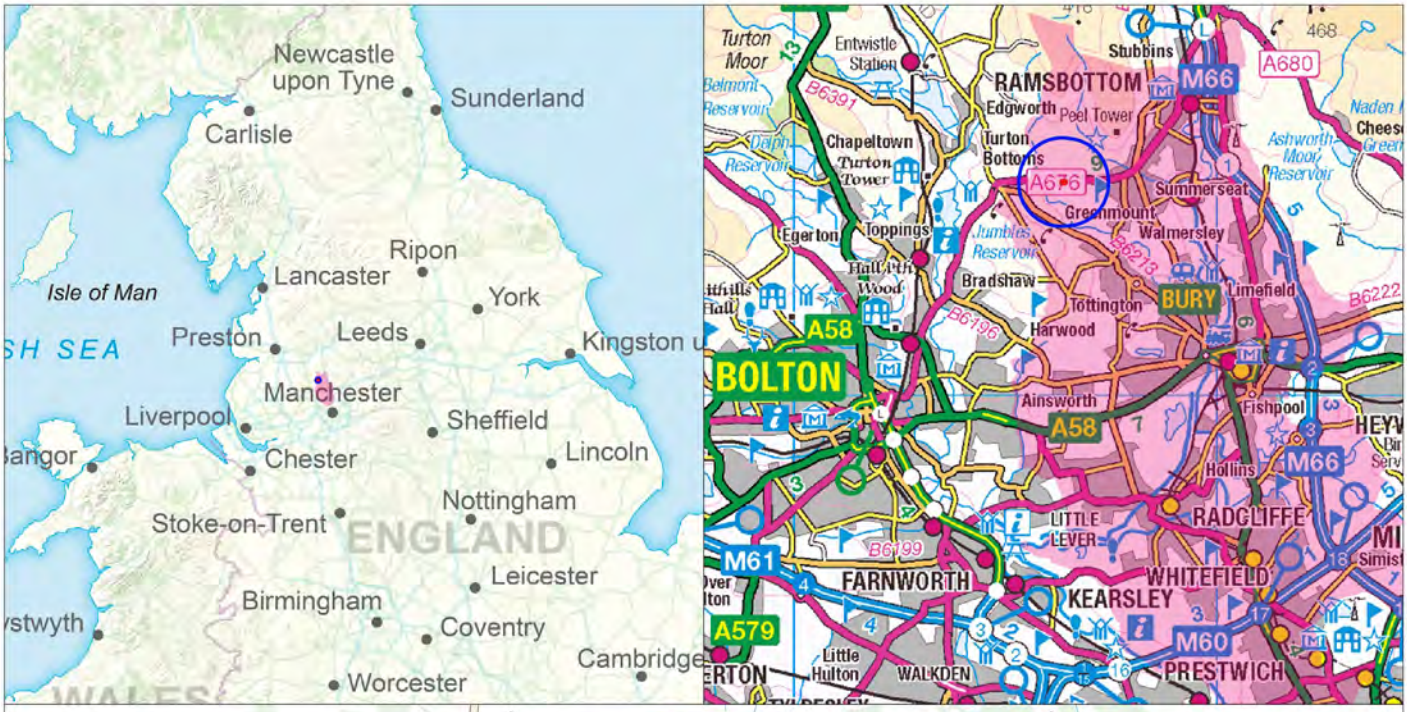
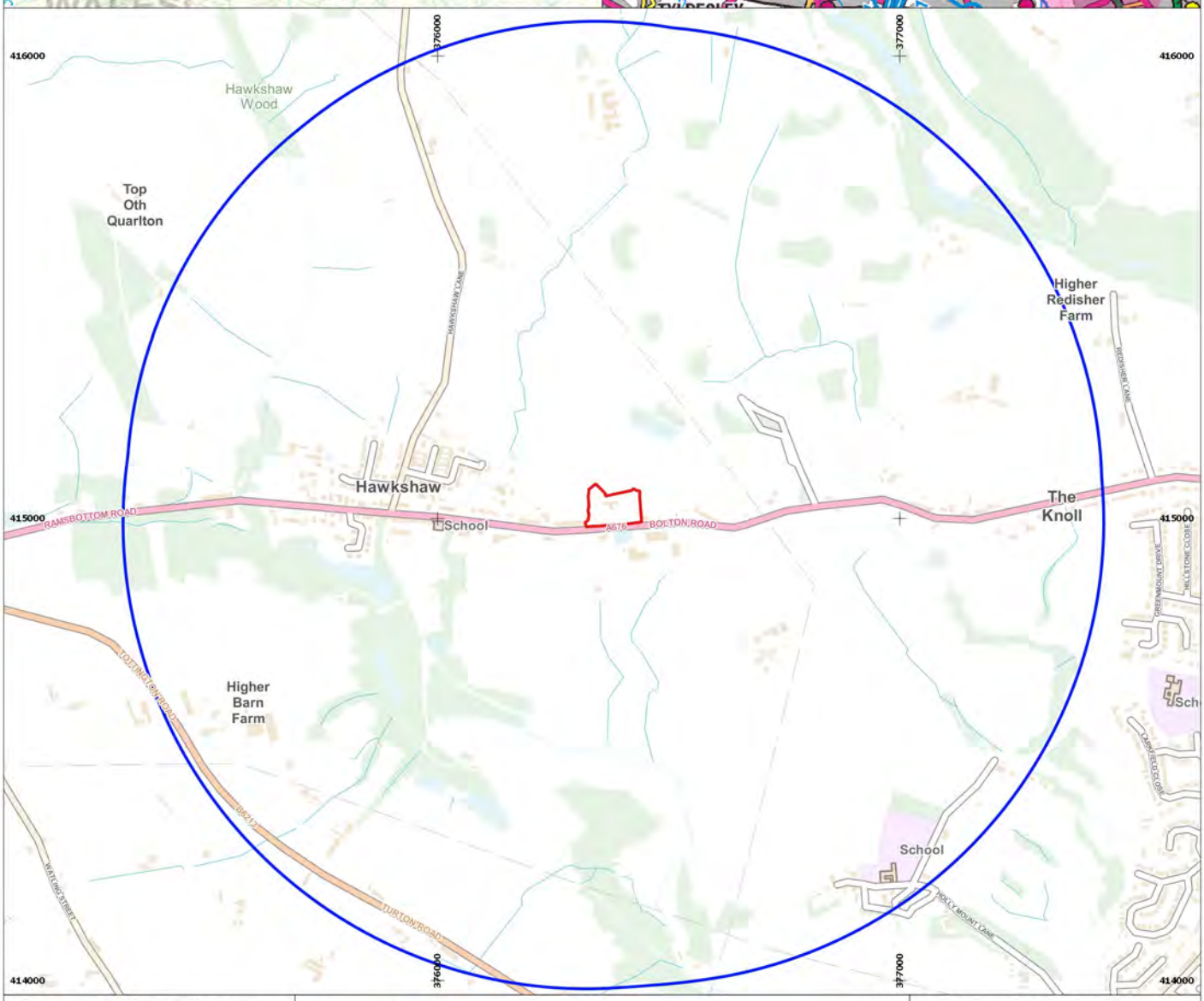
FIGURES





Site name: Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw Date: January 2018 Drawn by: MB Scale: Varies	**Figure 1:** **Site location**	**Archaeological Research Services Ltd** Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB Tel: 01629 814540 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com
This drawing: © ARS Ltd Contains Ordnance Survey data. © Crown copyright and database right 2015	Site Boundary 1km Study Area Bury District	

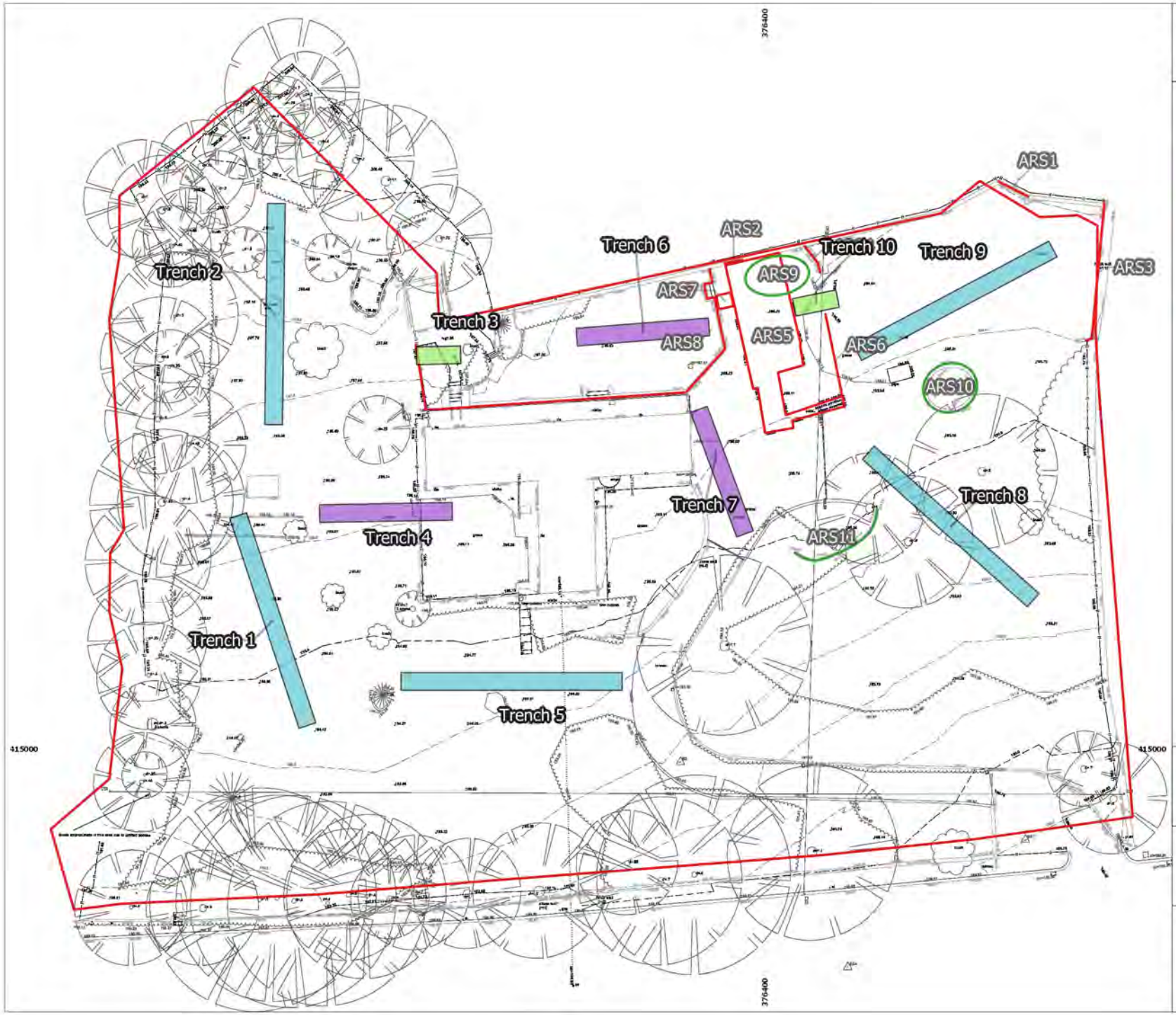


Figure 2: Current site plan showing identifed remains and evaluation trenches

Evaluation Trenches

- 5m x 2m
- 15m x 2m
- 25m x 2m

Heritage Assets

- Identified Remains (ARS1-8)
- Areas of re-used stones (ARS9-11)

0 5 10 15 20 m

N

Site name: Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw
Date: April 2018
Drawn by: MB
Scale: 1:600 @ A4

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB
Tel: 01629 814580
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

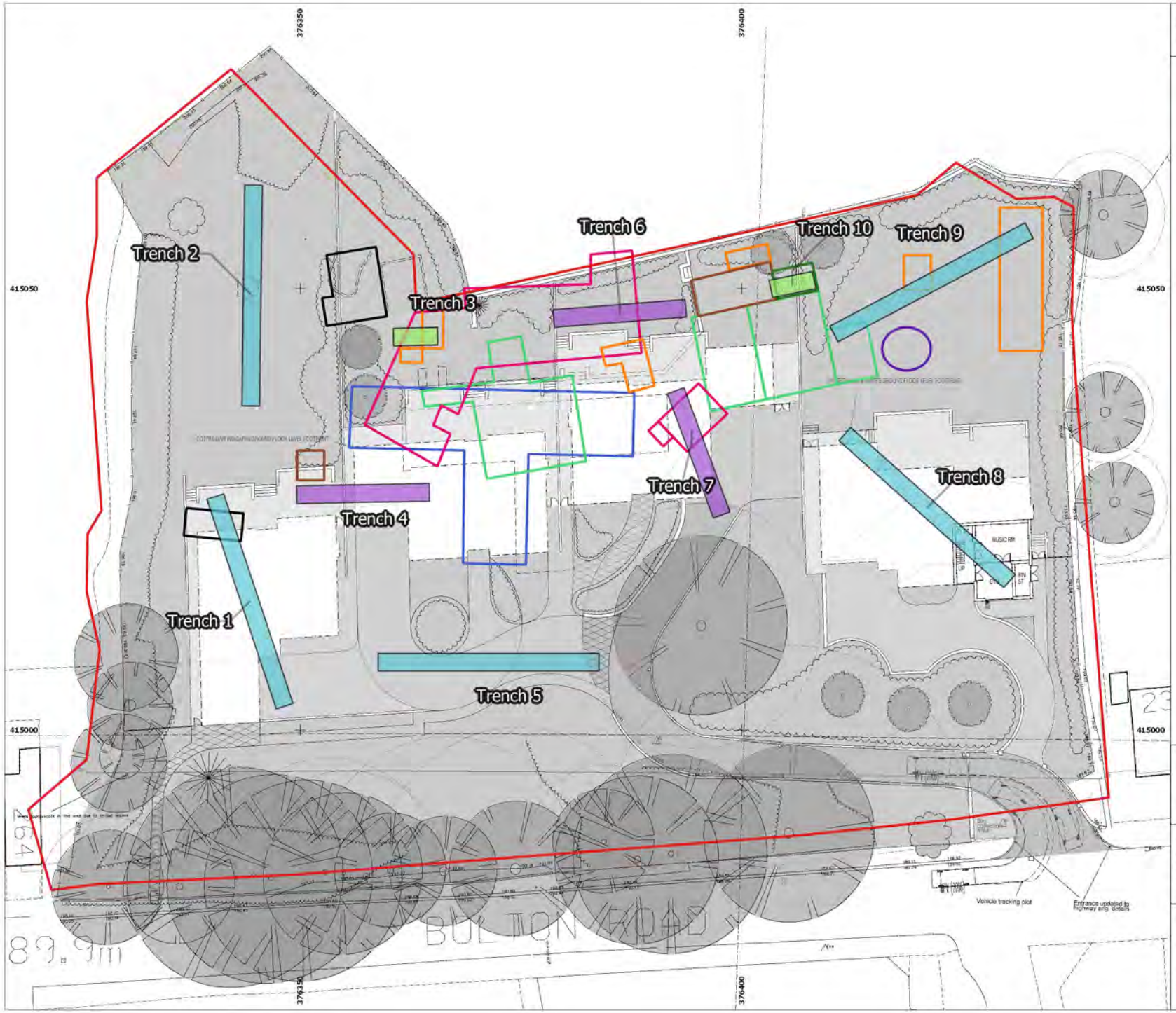


Figure 3: Trench locations and historic structures overlaid on proposed

Site Boundary

Evaluation Trenches

- 5m x 2m
- 15m x 2m
- 25m x 2m

Map structure first appears on

- 1842 Lower Tottington Tithe
- 1850 Ordnance Survey
- 1893 Ordnance Survey
- 1910 Ordnance Survey
- 1929 Ordnance Survey
- 1938 Ordnance Survey
- 1976 Ordnance Survey
- 21st century

0 5 10 15 20 m

N

Site name: Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw
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Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB
Tel: 01629 814580
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Appendix IV: OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-351591

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation Trenching at Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw, Greater Manchester
Short description of the project	Ten trenches were excavated in accordance with a pre-agreed trench plan and Written Scheme of Investigation. The majority of the trenches were located to target structures identified from mapping data assessed as part of a Desk Based Assessment compiled by ARS Ltd. On the rough-surfaced slope on the western side of the site a number of drainage features and a wide shallow ditch leading from a possible well were identified along with the foundation courses of a modern outbuilding. A 1960s/70s era bungalow occupied a level scarp in a central position in the northern part of the site. Mapping suggests that the bungalow overlies the footprint of Bleaklow Hall. Trench 6 (immediately to the north of the bungalow) revealed a cobbled surface that might represent a road/driveway associated with the hall or a yard surface belonging to an earlier building. On the eastern side of the bungalow a number of truncated wall lines were identified in Trenches 7 and 10 that might represent former buildings on the site, whilst the well preserved floor of a stable block was identified at the south-west end of Trench 9 that is likely to be contemporary with Bleaklow Hall. An imported levelling deposit of demolition material and refuse, probably originating from a nearby mill, was found in the north-eastern part of the site (NE end of Trench 9) and within a natural, marshy depression that ran downslope to the south and was crossed by Trench 8.
Project dates	Start: 10-04-2019 End: 17-04-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	STABLE Post Medieval
Monument type	CULVERT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER MANCHESTER BURY BURY Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw
Study area	0.83 Hectares

Site coordinates	SJ 76375 15026 52.732015775475 -2.349903850671 52 43 55 N 002 20 59 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Zoe Cavendish
Project supervisor	Ben Dyson

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	to be agreed later
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisary Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisary Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Trenching at Bleaklow Hall, Hawkshaw, Greater Manchester
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Dyson, B.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	SALE

Entered by	Ben Dyson (ben.dyson@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	16 May 2019

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