

Annex A

## Desk Based Assessment

# Cultural Heritage

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## Summary

This desk-based assessment has been carried out to inform an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed Keuper Gas Storage Project in the Holford Brinefield, north of Middlewich in Cheshire.

The information set out in this report is based on a wide range of documentary, cartographic and other sources as well as a site walkover and an aerial photographic survey of the study area. The Cheshire Historic Environmental Record (HER) was consulted in detail, as was the Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) dataset and the English Heritage Archive.

The following sites and areas of archaeological potential have been identified within the study area (Site numbers refer to the Gazetteer in *Annex A* as shown on *Figure 0.1*):

- remains of the Medieval Drakelow Hall moated site, fishponds and moated enclosure, including the surrounding land;
- the remains of the World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage;
- the Grade II listed 18<sup>th</sup> c Rosebank House;
- King Street Roman Road;
- areas of Medieval and Post-Medieval Ridge and Furrow;
- a number of historic hedgerows;
- areas of 'ancient fieldscapes'; and
- a number of Post-Medieval buildings, predominantly farmhouses.

## Introduction

The assessment area is located within the unitary authority of Cheshire West and Chester within the ceremonial county of Cheshire. This sits largely within the contemporary Civil Parish (CP) of Byley-cum-Yatehouse with a small area to the north within Lach Dennis CP. The assessment area lies approximately 2km west of the M6 and contains the village of Byley.

## Methodology

This desk-based assessment has been prepared in accordance with the appropriate guidance and 'good practice' advice including that presented by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA): *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*<sup>1</sup>.

## Study area

The assessment was carried out with regard to both the assessment area (within which impacts on buried archaeology will be considered) and a 250m buffer which together form the study area. (See *Figure 1*). The 250m buffer produced an additional area around the assessment area

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<sup>1</sup> Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 1994, *Standard Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*.

which allowed the development to be considered within its wider historical and archaeological context and enabled the identification of cultural heritage assets within the wider area whose setting may be impacted by the proposed development.

A number of sources were consulted as part of the desk-based assessment:

- Modern and historical maps of the study area, including tithe maps (1836-51) and OS series maps, including the First Edition (1891);
- English Heritage (National Monuments Record) for information on World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields;
- The Cheshire Historic Environmental Record (CHER);
- Cheshire and Chester Archives and Local Studies Library;
- The National Monuments Record, Swindon;
- The Bodleian Library, Oxford; and
- A variety of online sources including: Google Earth, MAGIC (Defra website), English Heritage's database of designated historic assets, and the Cheshire Archives and Local Studies website

Other sources are listed in the bibliography.

This was augmented by a site walkover on April 8th 2014 which involved visiting the site of proposed well pads and compressor station.

## Legal and Planning Framework

Legislative frameworks provide protection to the historic environment while planning policy guidance provides advice concerning how the historic environment should be addressed within the planning process.

### Legislative framework

**Scheduled Monuments (SM)** are sites of national importance which are given legal protection by being placed on a list or 'Schedule' by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This protection is enshrined within the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* (1979) amended by the *National Heritage Act* (1983) and *National Heritage Act* (2002). Current legislation supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument consent for any work which would affect a designated monument<sup>2</sup>. There are no Scheduled Monuments directly within the assessment area, however two (sites 17 and 18)) are located within the study area as shown on *Figure 0.1* and listed within the Gazetteer (*Appendix A*).

**Listed Buildings** are structures of special architectural and historic interest which are afforded statutory protection under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* (1990) and the *Town and County Planning Act* (1971). Buildings are classified into three categories

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<sup>2</sup> English Heritage, n.d., **Scheduled Monuments** [Online] Available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/scheduled-monuments/> [Accessed on 22 January 2014]

according to their importance: Grade I are buildings of exceptional interest sometimes considered to be nationally important, Grade II\* are particularly important buildings of more than special interest and Grade II buildings are nationally important and of special interest. Listed building consent must be obtained from the local planning authority in order to make any changes to the structure which might affect its special interest<sup>3</sup>. There are no listed buildings within the assessment area, however one (site19) is located within the study area as shown on *Figure 0.1* and listed within the Gazetteer (*Appendix A*).

**Conservation Areas** are in most cases designated by the local planning authority for their special architectural and historic interest. Protection for Conservation Areas is provided under sections 69 and 70 of the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)* which seeks to preserve and enhance the appearance of the area by requiring Conservation Area consent from the local council before any alterations are made<sup>4</sup>. Although locally designated, many Conservation Areas also have a national interest<sup>5</sup>. There are no Conservation Areas within the assessment area or study area, however the Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area is located within 550m of the assessment area to the west near Whatcroft Hall Lane, as shown on *Figure 1*.

**The Hedgerow Regulations (1997)** seek to protect hedgerow of Historical/archaeological, wildlife and landscape value. Hedges of historical/archaeological are defined in a number of ways including *'The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850'*. A number of historic hedgerows are located within the assessment area marking the boundaries between the historic townships of Byley-cum-Yatehouse, Stublach, Rudheath and Newall. These are shown on *Figure 1*.

**Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP)** are sections of land designated by the local authority which may require an archaeological field evaluation before the determination of a planning application. No AAPs are located within the assessment area or study area. The nearest AAP was identified within the Congleton Borough Local Plan Deposit Draft in December 1994 (Cheshire East) to the south of the study area, in Middlewich.

### National Policy Statements

Under the Planning Act 2008 the proposed development falls within the thresholds for a NSIP, therefore an application for Development Consent Order (DCO) is required. Applications are determined by the Planning Inspectorate based on National Policy Statements (NPS) produced by the UK government. The **Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) 2011**<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> English Heritage, n.d., **Listed Buildings** [Online] Available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/listed-buildings/> [Accessed on 22 January 2014]

<sup>4</sup> English Heritage, n.d., **Conservation Areas** [Online] Available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/local/conservation-areas/> [Accessed on 22 January 2014]

<sup>5</sup> English Heritage, 2011, **Understanding Place: Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management**, English Heritage, Swindon.

<sup>6</sup> Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011) **Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)**. The Stationery Office. London.

taken together with the **National Policy Statement for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4) 2011**<sup>7</sup> are relevant to the Project.

Section 5.8 of **EN-1** outlines issues relevant to the Historic Environment.

Paragraph 5.8.8 requires the ES submitted with a DCO should provide “*a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance*”. It goes on to say that *the level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal*”. It is expected that as a minimum the applicant will have consulted the relevant HER and assessed the assets themselves using expertise where necessary.

Paragraph 5.8.9 states that where a development site includes heritage assets with an archaeological interest the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. It also states that where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.

Paragraph 5.8.10 requires the applicant to ensure that the extent of the impact of *the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents*.

### National Planning policy

Planning policy guidance at a national level is provided (since March 2012) by the **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**<sup>8</sup>. The framework acts as guidance for local planning authorities in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. The document consolidates previous Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) documents, including PPS5: *Planning for the Historic Environment*.

Section 12 of the NPPF ‘*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*’ sets out the government’s policies relating to archaeological and historical sites. It places emphasis on the need for a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. The document stresses that historical assets are an irreplaceable resource and that they should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Paragraph 126 states that local planning authorities, in developing this strategy should take the following into account:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

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<sup>7</sup> Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011) **National Policy Statement for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4)**. The Stationery Office. London

<sup>8</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**. Department for Communities and Local Government. London.

- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The document also stresses that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail provided should be proportionate to the assets' importance and sufficient to understand the potential impact on their significance. Where a proposed development has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the local planning authority should require an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

It goes on to say that great weight should be given to an asset's conservation and, as heritage assets are irreplaceable, any loss or harm should require clear and convincing justification.

Paragraph 132 states:

*“Substantial harm or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\*listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional”.*

Paragraph 133 specifies that where a proposal will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. In addition paragraph 134 states that if a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. Paragraph 135 goes on to state that any effect of an application on the significance of non-designated heritage assets should also be taken into account with regard given to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset.

### Local Planning policy

The relevant Local plan for the study area is the **Vale Royal Borough Local Plan** adopted in June 2006. This contains the following policies relating to the historic environment that are relevant to the Project:

#### BE5 'Historic Environment- Listed Building'

*Proposals for the development of land which result in decay, destruction or damage to buildings and structures of special architectural or historic interest or their settings including any curtilage buildings will not be allowed.*

#### BE10 'Historic Environment - Conservation Areas'

Within designated conservation areas, including the Trent and Mersey Canal, development should preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area.

#### BE11 'Development of Sites Outside the Conservation Area'

*Proposals for development on sites which lie outside the conservation area but which would affect its setting or views in or out of the area, will be allowed provided they preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area.*

#### BE13 'Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Sites'

*Development proposals which would adversely affect scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites and monuments or their settings will not be allowed.*

#### BE14 'Other Sites of Archaeological Importance'

*Development proposals which could affect local ancient monuments and sites of archaeological importance, including sites and areas of archaeological potential and those identified in the Cheshire Historic Towns Survey, will not be allowed unless it can be demonstrated, as part of the submitted planning application, that the particular site or monument will be satisfactorily preserved either in situ or where it is not feasible, by record.*

#### Figure 1 Study Area

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#### Figure 2 Historical areas and features

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## Physical Description

### Topography

The study area is located within the Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain National Character Area (NCA 61)<sup>9</sup> which is a large gently rolling predominantly pastoral plain interrupted by sandstone ridges. The study area itself comprises a relatively flat area with some areas of gentle undulation, lying between 30m and 50m AOD. The main watercourse in the area is the River Dane which is located to the west and south of the study area. Puddinglake Brook meanders across the study area roughly from east to west and ultimately feeds the River Dane.

The landform gently rises across the study area from approximately 30m AOD in the north-west to approximately 50m AOD in the south-east. There is a perception of being in a flat landscape, despite the rising nature of and gentle fluctuations in the landform. In addition to the natural watercourses, numerous small lakes are scattered across the landscape, many of which are flooded marl pits.

The landscape is predominantly agricultural with a mixture of arable and pastoral land use. Fields are small to medium in scale and generally lined with well-maintained hedgerows containing numerous mature trees. These mature trees, along with vegetation lining numerous ditches and Puddinglake Brook, give the landscape a wooded characteristic and provide short to medium range horizons within views. The field patterns remain largely as shown on the tithe maps of 1836-51. The Cheshire HLC has identified a number of different fieldscape types across the study area including ancient, post-Medieval and those associated with 20th Century agricultural improvement<sup>10</sup> (See Figure 1). In certain areas recent development, in the form of brine well heads and associated infrastructure, detract from the rural nature of the landscape.

### Geology and Geoarchaeology

The study area comprises undifferentiated Triassic Mudstones and Halite Formations, overlain by glacial deposits largely consisting of boulder clays with localized deposits of Sand and gravels.

The geology in the area has resulted in the exploitation of brine deposits since the Bronze Age and Iron Age<sup>11</sup>. Firm evidence for early (Bronze Age) salt exploitation elsewhere in the UK has been found at number of sites including Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex where a saltworking site has been dated to 1070 +/- 90 BC (<sup>12</sup>).

Middlewich to the south of the study area was a key salt producing area during Roman times due to the naturally occurring brine deposits or 'wet rockhead'. However, the absence of a 'wet rockhead' within the Assessment Area<sup>13</sup>, along with the depth of the salt bearing rocks (more than 500 m depth), mean that the potential for archaeological remains associated with the extraction of brine is limited.

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<sup>9</sup> Natural England (2012 ) **61 Shropshire and Staffordshire Plain** [online] available at: [http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/61\\_Shropshire\\_Staffordshire\\_Plain\\_tcm6-32336.pdf](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/61_Shropshire_Staffordshire_Plain_tcm6-32336.pdf) [accessed on 23 April 2014]

<sup>10</sup> Edwards.R. (2007) *The Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation*. Cheshire County Council and English Heritage, Chester.

<sup>11</sup> Morgan.V & Morgan.P (2004) **Prehistoric Cheshire**. Landmark Publishing Ltd. London

<sup>12</sup> Darvil.T. (1998) **Prehistoric Britain**. Routledge. London

<sup>13</sup> Earp JR and Taylor BJ 1986. *Geology of the country around Chester and Winsford*. Memoir BGS Sheet 109

Marl deposits found within the study area have also been exploited since at least the Medieval Period to aid the fertility of the soil. This has resulted in the numerous marl pits, usually water-filled, which are scattered throughout the study area. The extraction of marl and other raw materials, such as clay for brick making, is also suggested in the study area by the names on the 19<sup>th</sup> century tithe maps, with examples such as 'Marl Croft' and 'Brick Kiln Field' (Site 16).

## Baseline Data

This desk-based assessment focuses on the study area (comprising the assessment area and 250m buffer) whilst taking into consideration evidence from across the wider area as a whole.

Identified historic environment sites/features are shown on *Figure 1* and *2*. Further information on these is provided in the gazetteer presented as *Appendix A*.

## Designated Heritage Assets

### *Internationally Designated Sites*

There are no internationally designated sites within the study area. The nearest properties inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage lists are Liverpool- Maritime Mercantile City c40km to the northwest<sup>14</sup>, and Jodrell Bank, which has been submitted on the Tentative List is located c7km to the east.

There are no other sites of international significance within the study area, however Lindow Moss where 'Lindow Man', an Iron Age bog body, was discovered is located on the edge of Wilmslow c15km to the north east.

### *Nationally Designated Sites*

There are no nationally designated sites located directly within the assessment area. There are, however, three located within the study area: Drakelow Hall moated site, fishponds and moated enclosure SM (Site 17); World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage SM (Site 18); and Rosebank House Grade II Listed Building (Site 19).

In addition there are a number of SMs located within relative proximity to the study area, including King Street Roman fort, Harbutt's Field SM (Site 33) and Kinderton Hall moated site, two annexes, five fishponds, garden and prospect mound SM (Site 34) both c1.5km to the south of the assessment area.

## Cartographic and Aerial Photographic Evidence

The site boundary sits largely within the contemporary Civil Parish (CP) of Byley-cum-Yatehouse, with a small area to the north within Lach Dennis CP, which both achieved parochial status in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods the study area was located within the historical parishes of Davenham and Middlewich and contained the historic

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<sup>14</sup> Unesco (n.d.) **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** [online] available at:

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/GB/> [accessed on 23 April 2014]

townships of Stublach, Byley cum Yatehouse, Rudheath and Newall. This is reflected in the Tithe maps of 1836-51 and a number of historic hedgerows corresponding to these boundaries are located across the study area and are shown in Figure 2.

Since no detailed early maps pre-dating the tithe maps exist for the area, it is difficult to analyse earlier development within the study area. However from a number of historical sources it appears that the study area was a heathland waste up until around thirteenth or fourteenth centuries<sup>15</sup> when the land was gradually improved and enclosed culminating in the field patterns shown on the tithe maps. This field pattern remains largely intact today.

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### Previous Work

There have been a number of DBAs, EIAs and watching briefs carried out within the study area. These have been reviewed and are summarized in table 1 below:

**Table 1 Previous work**

Date	Title	Summary/ Relevance to the Project
01/01/1996- 29/06/1996	Byley Gas Storage Project (R2207), AC Archaeology	Assessment of the impacts of a proposed development of gas installations at Drakelow Hall and the construction of two pipelines. Predicted a minor impact on ridge and furrow to the north of Drakelow Hall and a moderate impact on the setting of Drakelow Hall SM. Highlighted several areas of archaeological potential for which further survey would be required to fully assess potential impacts.
01/01/1998	Holford Brinefield, Environmental Impact assessment, ICI Chemicals & Polymers Ltd, (R2222), RSK.	Baseline review covering the northern half of the study area. Concluded that overall the archaeological potential for archaeological remains in the area was low. However the report also states that there are a number of areas which would need to be considered before work could be permitted, including around Drakelow Hall, along King Street and areas of ridge and furrow throughout the area.
1/04/2000- 01/07/2000	Proposed Salt Cavity Gas Storage Project, Holford Brinefields (R2319), Giffords Consulting Engineers.	An assessment in relation to a proposed salt cavity gas storage project covering much of the study area. The report concluded that the possibility of previously undetected archaeological remains being uncovered during the development is regarded as low.
30/01/2002	Revised Cheshire Salt Cavity Gas Storage Project, Gifford and Partners Ltd	Assessment for a revised planning application boundary concluded that this and other archaeological studies undertaken in the area indicate a low probability of hitherto undetected archaeological remains.

<sup>15</sup> Higham N 1993, **The Origins of Cheshire**. Manchester University Press

Date	Title	Summary/ Relevance to the Project
01/02/2004- 29/02/2004	An Archaeological Watching Brief at A530/B5309, King Street, Middlewich, Cheshire (R2505), Chester Archaeology.	Seven test pits were dug but no remains of the Roman Road were found. It is concluded that the continued widening and resurfacing of the modern road has resulted in severe truncation of ancient deposits although some remains may still be present.
01/04/2005- 30/04/2005	Historical Building Recording at the Cheshire Salt Cavity Gas Storage Project; Archaeological Standing Building Survey (2570), Giffords Consulting Engineers.	Standing building survey at the former Byley Airfield site to the east of the study area. All structures dating to WWII and post-war period.
December 2005	Stublach Gas Storage Environmental Statement, RPS.	The area overlaps with the north of the study area. The assessment identified no known archeological remains within the application area, with the exception of a Bronze Age Palstave. The report concluded a limited potential for significant unknown archaeological remains.
31/08/2007	Warburton to Audley 1200mm Diameter Pipeline Project (R2774.1&2), Lang O'Rouke.	EIA assessing the potential impacts of a proposed pipeline from Warburton to Audley. A section of the pipeline north of Middlewich runs through the study area but the EIA identified no sites of relevance.
04/04/2008- 02/06/2008	An Archaeological Watching Brief on the Holford Pipeline Project at byley, near Middlewich (R2882), Archaeological Research Services Ltd.	Watching brief to the north of the study area around Byley. No archaeological remains were found other than one piece of worked flint that was not sufficiently diagnostic to be attributed to a particular period (plot 8b c400m southeast of Drakelow Hall Farm).
11/08/2007- 09/10/2007	Stublach Grange Gas Storage Project, Lach Dennis, Cheshire. Watching Brief (R2886), Archaeological Research Services Ltd.	A watching brief around Stublach Grange in the north of the study area. No archaeological features were encountered.
01/07/2010- 31/07/2010	An Archaeological Building Recording at Stublach Grange Farm, Stublach, Cheshire (R3005), Archaeological Research Services Ltd.	Recording of an 19 <sup>th</sup> C farm building prior to demolition at Stublach Grange Farm in the north of the study area. The report concluded that the structures contained no features of historical or architectural merit and that there are a number of other similar structures within 2km, including Stublach Farm and Drakelow Hall Farm.
01/01/2011- 31/05/2011	Stublach Grange Gas Storage Project, Lach Dennis, Cheshire; Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief (R3165), Archaeological Research Services Ltd	Watching brief in the west of the study area which uncovered evidence of ridge and furrow, including broad ridge and furrow potentially related to Drakelow Hall SM (c650m to the south east).

Date	Title	Summary/ Relevance to the Project
01/03/2013- 31/03/2013	Warmingham to Lostock Brine Pipeline: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (extract from EIA) (R3441), LP Archaeology.	EIA assessing the potential impacts of a proposed pipeline from Warmingham to Lostock. A section of the pipeline north of Middlewich runs through the study area and the EIA identified three sites consistent with site 1, 9 and 26 in the gazetteer as well as an area of ancient field systems between King Street and Darkelow Lane.

## Archaeological and Historical Baseline

### *Palaeolithic and Mesolithic*

There is currently no evidence for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic human activity within the study area. Sites of this period are usually confined to caves and rock shelters such the site in Carden Park in West Cheshire<sup>16</sup> which yielded evidence of Late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic occupation. Therefore remains of this period are not anticipated within the study area.

### *Neolithic-Bronze Age*

There are no confirmed sites or finds dating to the Neolithic period within the study area. The poorly drained heavy boulder clays and dense woodland would not have been conducive to early agriculture and so settlement of this date is not expected. However Bronze Age activity is indicated by a number of stray finds including the discovery of an unlooped palstave axe within the study area at Rudheath (site 9) dating to the early Middle Bronze Age (c. 1450-1250BC), as well as sites and finds within the wider area such as a looped and socketed Bronze Age hand found at Croxton (c 1.7km to the south west of the assessment area), and the possible remains of three round barrows near Kinderton Hall (c. 1.3km to the south of the assessment area). This suggests a potential for further sites and finds of this period within the study area.

<sup>16</sup> Cheshire Historic Environment Record (n.d) **Carden Park Rock Shelter**. Cheshire East Council and Cheshire West and Chester. Online [available at: <http://rcplive.cheshire.gov.uk/singleResult.aspx?uid=MCH1538>. Accessed on 02 June 2014.

### *Iron Age (c. 800BC-AD43)*

No Iron Age sites or finds have been confirmed within the study area. However Iron Age activity is known in the wider region from the internationally significant discovery of Lindow Man on Lindow Moss c. located c15km to the north east of the assessment area as well as several Iron Age hillforts located on the higher Pennine Fringe and Sandstone ridges, such as Beeston Castle Hillfort<sup>17</sup> c19km to the southwest. The location of settlement on higher ground suggests that the heavier clays of the lower ground were not favoured in the prehistoric period. However by the middle to late Iron Age settlement begins to occur on the boulder clays, with a double or single ditched enclosures being the most common form of settlement<sup>18</sup>. A cropmark identified by AC Archaeology in 1996 to the west of Lach Dennis (c1km north of the study area) may indicate the presence of a prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure. This suggests the potential for the discovery of other related finds of this period within the area.

Iron Age activity has also been identified south of the study area around Middlewich in the form of coarse pottery, known as briquetage, believed to have been used as salt containers<sup>19</sup>. This indicates that salt exploitation began here before the arrival of the Romans, possibly as far back as the Bronze Age<sup>20</sup>.

### *Roman (AD43-AD410)*

The study area lies between two known Roman sites at Middlewich and Northwich and the wider region is rich in remains of this period. The salt deposits around Middlewich, known as 'Salinae' (meaning salt works), were clearly exploited from the first century AD. A Roman fort was established to the north of the town at Harbutt's field (site 33) sometime between AD 70-80, and is believed to have been located to control the salt exploitation<sup>21</sup>. Lead salt Pans discovered at Bostock, c1.7km southwest of the study area, may also date from this period. In addition to the fort and salt workings a number of excavations in Middlewich over the years have established the existence of industrial features and civilian settlement dating from the first to the fourth C AD located along King Street.

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<sup>17</sup> Cheshire Historic Environment Record (n.d) **Beeston Castle Hillfort, Iron Age Activity**. Cheshire East Council and Cheshire West and Chester. Online [available at: <http://rcplive.cheshire.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MCH22366>]. Accessed on 02 June 2014.

<sup>18</sup> Morgan.V & Morgan.P (2004) Prehistoric Cheshire. Landmark Publishing Ltd. London

<sup>19</sup> Cheshire East Council and English Heritage (2013) **Cheshire Historic Towns Survey, Middlewich**. Archaeology Planning Advisory Service. Chester

<sup>20</sup> See 12.

<sup>21</sup> Cheshire East Council and Cheshire West and Cheshire (n.d.) **Area of Archaeological potential and Archaeological character zones**. [online] available at: [www.cheshirearchaeology.org.uk/.../HTS\\_Arch\\_Northwich\\_Strategy.pdf](http://www.cheshirearchaeology.org.uk/.../HTS_Arch_Northwich_Strategy.pdf). [Accessed 28 November 2013]

King Street Roman Road (Site 1) runs north from Middlewich to Broken Cross (near Northwich) and crosses the far western boundary of the assessment area. A watching brief in 2003 (Chester Archaeology), including two test pits to the west of the study area, found no trace of the road. The presence of a second Roman road running in a north-east direction from Middlewich to Manchester has also been suggested. Excavation north of Holmes Chapel Road in Middlewich in 1999 unearthed a large section of Roman road which is believed to be the southern part of this route<sup>22</sup>, which would have run through or close to the east of the study area. The presence of 'Street Field' (Site 11) on the Stublach Tithe Map (c 600m to the north of Byley) may also suggest the presence of a road running through the eastern side of the assessment area.

The assessment area is located c1.5km to the north of Middlewich and c3km southeast of Northwich, which mean it would have formed the hinterland for these Roman settlements. The hinterland would have provided food and raw materials for the nearby military and civilian populations. Due to its location and proximity to King Street Roman Road, It is possible that evidence of contemporary farmsteads may be present within the assessment area.

#### **Early Medieval (c.410-1066)**

Tithe map *field* names **containing 'Swannick'** were identified on the Newall tithe map by Gifford and Parners (Holford Brinefields report 2000). **These are Little Swannick' (Site 42) and Great Swannick' (Site 43) located c0.5km to the north of the study area.** The suffix 'wic' denotes an Anglo-Saxon farmstead or village/town and so these fields could indicate settlement during Saxon times in the area. Due to its proximity to King Street this could represent the continued use **of the site** as a farmstead since the Roman Period. Other areas may have been boggy marsh land at this time, suggested by names such as Lach Dennis- Lech meaning 'boggy stream' (RSK, 1998). **This perhaps indicates that much of the assessment area was largely uncultivated waste during this period.**

#### **Medieval (1066-1500)**

The principal site from this period within the study area is Drakelow Hall Moated Site (Site 17) which was the administrative centre for the Earl of Chester's (1333-76) estate around Rudheath, Middlewich and Northwich. This comprises a well-preserved moated enclosure and associated fishponds which formed a royal Demesne manor. Aerial photography reveals the presence of broad ridge and furrow within the moated enclosure although none is apparent in the immediate surrounding landscape (except for later narrow ridge and furrow to the east). Previous work by AC Archaeology (1996) highlighted a historic reference to 'houses outside the moat' at Drakelow, which raises the potential for associated, contemporary structures in the vicinity of the site. Many moated enclosures have associated features in the surrounding landscape such as approach tracks, hollow-ways and mills<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> Cheshire County Council and English Heritage, 2003, Cheshire Historic Towns Survey, Middlewich Archaeological Strategy, Cheshire County Council, Chester.

<sup>23</sup> Aberg.F.A. (ed) (1978) CBA Research Report No. 17 Medieval Moated Sites. Council for British Archaeology. York

As discussed in Bagshaw's Directory (1850) the manor later passed to the Abbey of Pulton before their removal to Dieulacres in Staffordshire, and the Abbot had a grange here<sup>24</sup>. The naming of 'Abbotts Field' (Site 12) on the Stublach Tithe Map and 'Far Abbotts Croft' (Site 30) and 'Near Abbotts Croft' (Site 31) on the Byley-cum-Yatehouse Tithe Map possibly indicates the location of some of this estate.

Prior to the beginning of enclosure in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the study area would have been largely heathland waste with little to no enclosure<sup>25</sup>. The subsequent process of enclosure, after the establishment of the manor at Drakelow, created a series of tenement farms. Due to the lack of detailed early maps for the region however, it is difficult to map these properties in detail.

The process of improving newly claimed land involved 'marling' and this has resulted in the numerous marl pits, usually water-filled, scattered throughout the study area. RSK (1998) pointed out that there is documentary evidence that marling had begun by the fourteenth century meaning many of the marl pits in the study area could date from this period. Extraction of clay for brick making was probably carried out also, suggested by names on later tithe maps such as 'Brick Field' (Site 31), 'Brick Kiln Field' (Site 15) and Brickiln Field (Site 32).

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<sup>24</sup> Cheshire and Chester Archives and Local Studies (n.d.) **Township Pack No. 59?: Byley Cum Yatehouse**. Chester County Council. Chester

<sup>25</sup> Higham N 1993, *The Origins of Cheshire*. Manchester University Press.

Other evidence of the Medieval Period also exists within the study area such as areas of broad ridge and furrow likely to date to this period, areas of ancient field systems (see *Figure 1*) and a spindle whorl (site 28). In the wider landscape other finds indicate activity during this period including a Coin and the remains of a possible pinfold around Ravenscroft c900m to the southwest of the study area.

### *Post-Medieval (c. 1500-present)*

Some areas of open heath persisted into the post medieval period as suggested by Burdett's map of 1777 (<sup>26</sup>). However the majority of the study area was enclosed by this time, as shown on the later tithe maps. Agricultural land use is suggested by field names on the tithe maps such as 'Wheat Field' (Site 13) and 'Cote Meadow' (Site14), and the presence of narrow-spaced ridge and furrow which is characteristic of post-medieval ploughing techniques. The tithe maps and OS maps indicate little change since c1836.

A number of historic structures of this date have been identified within the study area, comprising mainly rural buildings. Those within the assessment area are all non-designated assets, however within the study area Rosebank House (site 19) near Byley is a Grade II listed building dating to the early 18<sup>th</sup> C.

The area is largely rural and evidence of the Industrial revolution is generally lacking. However to the south, around Middlewich, **there are** a number of salt works and the Trent and Mersey Canal.

### *Modern (post 1900)*

The former airfield at RAF Cranage (Site 18) was developed in the Second World War removing three pre-existing farms<sup>27</sup> and disturbing the field patterns shown on the tithe and early OS mapping. The airfield was used to train air crew including night fighter Squadron 96. Wellington bombers were assembled in the hangers adjacent to the airfield, which survive and are used for warehousing/light industry.

Modern salt cavity mining and gas storage activities are also apparent with a number of well heads and associated infrastructure located in the north of the study area around Drakelow Hall Farm and Stublach.

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<sup>26</sup> Cheshire Local History Association (n.d.) **16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> Century Maps of Cheshire**. Online [accessed 22 May 2014]. Available at: <http://www.cheshirehistory.org.uk/archive//index.php?id=11>

<sup>27</sup> Cheshire Federation of Woman's Institutes (1990) **The Cheshire Village Book**. Countryside Books, Newbury and the CFWI, Chester.

## Historic Landscape Character

Several parcels of ancient field systems are located within the study area (see *Figure 1*). These are defined as enclosures probably pre-dating 1600<sup>28</sup>. Some of these are semi-regular which suggests some form of organization whilst others are irregular, having curved boundaries and an apparently random layout. These also preserve characteristics of open field arable agriculture in the form of surviving ridge and furrow.

The majority of hedgerows within the study area were in place before the production of the first maps (1836-51) and appear to have been laid out from the late medieval period onwards. Hedges which mark the boundary of historic parishes and townships are considered to be historically important under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. A number of such hedges are located within the study area as shown on Figure 2 representing the boundaries between the historic townships of Byley, Rudheath, Stublach and Newall.

## Site Walkover

A site walk over was conducted on April 8<sup>th</sup> 2014. This involved visiting the site of proposed well pads and compressor station. Weather on the day was overcast with occasional sunny spells with conditions underfoot extremely wet and boggy. The predominantly pastoral nature of land within the study area reduced the surface visibility of potential features and reduced the potential for the discovery of chance finds. No new features were identified during the site walk over.

During the site visit nationally designated monuments in the study area were visited and their baseline setting was analysed. This was to inform the assessment of impacts on setting to be carried out as part of the subsequent PEIR and EIA.

## Sources of Impact/Project Design

The Project will comprise two stages: solution mining to create below ground cavities for gas storage (construction phase), and the subsequent storage of gas within the cavities (operation phase).

The various design elements and their pertinence to potential direct effects and effects on setting are described in Table 0.1 below.

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<sup>28</sup> Edwards.R. (2007) **The Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation**. Cheshire County Council and English Heritage, Chester.

Table 0.1 Design Elements

Design element	Description
Gas storage cavities and associated wellheads and compounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nineteen cavities will be created by solution mining and each will have an associated surface wellhead and compound.</li> <li>A 60m x 80 m construction, laydown and operational area will be required to carry out the drilling activities at each location. This will require topsoil stripping and excavation. The proposed temporary (present at each wellhead site for approximately 1 month) drill mast rig will be approximately 20–30m high.</li> <li>The size of the compound will be reduced to 50m x 50m for the solution mining and gas storage phases. This will comprise various ancillary equipment up to 4m high.</li> </ul>
Pipelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This will include underground water, brine pipelines connecting the KGSP with the existing INEOS Enterprises infrastructure,</li> <li>Underground gas pipelines will follow, where possible, the same route as the other pipeline systems.</li> <li>Pipelines will typically be 20" HDPE, GRE or steel.</li> <li>In advance of laying the pipelines topsoil stripping and excavation will be required for the pipeline corridors c 20-25m width.</li> <li>Wherever possible, pipe corridors have been sited to avoid trees and target gaps in hedgerows.</li> </ul>
Gas Processing Plant (GPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plant will have a footprint of c 4ha and will contain equipment with a typical height of between 3 and 5m, with certain elements, such as the compressor house and drying towers, up to 10m high and vents up to 25m high.</li> <li>Much of the equipment will be housed in buildings made from either brick or metal cladding painted to blend with surroundings.</li> <li>Construction will require topsoil stripping for the footprint of the structure.</li> </ul>
Gas Marshalling Compounds (GMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The two GMCs will comprise structures 50m x 50m x 4m height.</li> <li>Construction will require topsoil stripping for the footprint of the structure.</li> </ul>
Solution Mining Compound (SMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SMC (in use for the duration of the solution mining activities)</li> <li>Have a footprint of the compound will be approximately 75m x 100m.</li> <li>Various ancillary equipment, including water booster pumps, degassing equipment and local pumping and control equipment will be up to c5m in height.</li> <li>The nitrogen storage unit will require a narrow pipe vent that will be approximately 9m high.</li> <li>The solution mining compound will be connected to an existing overhead 33KVpowerline nearby. This will involve an underground cable and will require topsoil stripping.</li> </ul>
NTS Connection Compound	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is proposed to connect to the National Grid's NTS at King Street adjacent to two existing compounds which will require a small above ground compound for pigging and control (final design and location being subject to approval by National Grid).</li> <li>Typically an NTS connection compound will be up to approximately 30m by 50m, with the highest item of equipment being less than 4m.</li> <li>Construction will require topsoil stripping for the footprint of the structure.</li> </ul>

Design element	Description
Site access and internal access roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will be accessed from the public highway through an existing access point on King Street (A530) at Drakelow Farm.</li> <li>All construction traffic (including all HGVs) will use this road so that it does not travel through Byley village, Yatehouse Green or Lach Dennis village.</li> <li>Internal site roads will provide access during construction, operation and decommissioning. Roads will typically be single lane with passing places and constructed of crushed stone with asphalt top. Construction will require topsoil stripping (within the pipeline corridors c 20-25m width).</li> </ul>

## Conclusions

The assessment area contains no scheduled monuments or listed buildings and therefore the proposed development will cause no direct physical impacts to designated assets. However two Scheduled monuments of a high sensitivity, and a listed building of medium sensitivity are located within the study area (250m buffer), for which there is a potential for impacts on setting.

The majority of known sites within the assessment area are of a low sensitivity, being relatively common c18 rural structures. On the basis of cartographic and aerial photographic sources it is likely that the proposed development will impact a number of known areas of ridge and furrow and will cross a number of historic hedgerows.

In addition the following areas of potential sensitivity may be disturbed by the proposals:

- The NTS Compound will be located within 50m of King Street Roman Road (Site 6) which may have associated buried remains nearby;
- Wellhead H508 and associated pipeline will be located within 50m of Drakelow Hall moated site, fishponds and moated enclosure SM. It is possible the buried remains of associated medieval buildings may exist outside the moat in this area;
- Wellhead H501 and associated access track and pipelines will fall within 'Brick Kiln Field' (Site 15)

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Annex B

Gazetteer

## Main Assessment Area

# Site Gazetteer

SM = Scheduled Monument (English Heritage)

LB = Listed Building (English Heritage)

CHER = Cheshire Historic Environment Record

HLC= The Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (2008)

AP = feature observed on aerial photographs

TM = features observed on Tithe maps (1836-51)

OS = features marked on Ordnance Survey First Series (1856) and First Edition Ordnance Survey map with corrections (1891)

SI= Satellite Imagery (Google Earth, Bing Maps)

PAR= Previous Assessment Report

See bibliography for other sources

Site No	Source	Name and description	NGR	Period
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**Within the assessment area**

**National designations**

**Scheduled Monuments- NA**

**Listed Buildings- NA**

**Local non-designated heritage assets**

**Monuments**

1	CHER 436/1/0 and 436/1/15	King Street Roman Road and King Street Roman Road- Broken Cross to Middlewich section: A 7km straight section of King Street Roman Road between Middlewich and Northwich. Still in use as the A530 and B5309. A fine and typical example of a Roman road, raised 2-3 feet above the ground level. Sub surface deposits. However, a watching brief in 2003 (Chester Archaeology), including two test pits (TP 5 and 6) to the west of the study area, found no trace of the road.	SJ 7204 6953 (linear)	Roman
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2	CHER 6114	Drakelowgorse Farm, Yatehouse Lane, Byley: An C18 brick farmhouse and associated barn structure.	SJ 7111 6951	Post Medieval
3	CHER 6113	Drakelow Hall off Yatehouse Lane, Byley: A small C19 farmhouse and barn dated 1841 on the gable.	SJ 7045 7031	Post Medieval
4	CHER 5946	Brownhayes Farm, Yatehouse Lane: An C18 brown brick farmhouse with remnant fragments of C17 date. Formerly listed as Grade III but no longer on the statutory list	SJ 7049 6952	Post Medieval
5	CHER 6112	Stublach Dairy, Byley: A C19 brick-built detached house.	SJ 7123 7047	Post Medieval
6	CHER 6111	Stublach Grange Farm, Byley: A Victorian brick farmhouse with a semi-circular fanlight with two glazing bars. Now demolished. Archaeological building recording undertaken prior to demolition (Archaeological Research Services Ltd, 2010)	SJ 7115 7090	Post Medieval
7	CHER 6108	Stublach Farm, Byley Lane, Byley: A C19 farmhouse. Part of the building is early C18 with an extension to the rear dated 1887.	SJ 7216 7044	Post Medieval
8	CHER 6585	Drakelow Farm, off Kings Street: A brick farmhouse (1700- 1850 AD).	SJ 6951 7039	Post Medieval
9	CHER 2421	Find spot. Bronze Age Palstave from Rudheath: A bronze palstave which dates to the Middle Bronze Age (C. 1450- 1250 BC).	SJ 6933 7052	Middle Bronze Age
<b>Aerial photograph and map observation</b>				
10	TM, OS	Line of double hedgerow c500m long in a WNW-ESE axis to the north-west of Drakelow Hall Farm. Shown as the location of a lane on OS 1st Series map (1856) running between Drakelow Farm and King Street and referred to as 'lane by Lane Field' on the map. Currently the route of PRoW.	SJ 70721 69861	Medieval/ Post Medieval
<b>Previous work</b>				
11	PAR: Archaeological Research Services Ltd, 2008.	Modern cinder track discovered during an archaeological watching brief.	SJ 70305 69804	Modern
<b>Within the 250m buffer</b>				

Comment [DH1]: 370721.4, 369861.5

Comment [DH2]: 370305.2, 369804.6

National designations				
Scheduled Monuments				
12	SM: 1020100	Drakelow Hall moated site, fishponds and moated enclosure: A rare example in Cheshire of an important medieval Royal demense manor and sanctuary surviving as a well-preserved earthwork unencumbered by modern building. Comprises an island 55m square, a moat 5m wide by 1.7m deep, a linear set of fishponds connected by a dry channel to the north west, and a single fishpond to the west.	SJ 70424 70153	Medieval
13	SM 1020762	World War II defences of the former airfield of RAF Cranage. Divided into six areas with the buried remains of a demolished pillbox located within the 250m buffer area (see site X below). The other five areas lie to the west and include: three further pillboxes, the Airfield Defence Headquarters and Gun Pit, and an Aircrew Sleeping Shelter.	SJ 7314 6975	Modern
Listed Buildings				
14	LB 1310621	Rosebank House: An early C18 Grade II Farmhouse with coloured brickwork and a slate roof.	SJ 72360 69762	Post Medieval
Local non-designated heritage assets				
15	CHER 807/1/1	Drakelow Hall moated site, fishponds & moated enclosure, Rudheath: A well preserved homestead moat with a waterlogged base comprising earthworks and sub-surface deposits. (SM 1020100).	SJ 7043 7012	Medieval
16	CHER 807/1/2	Drakelow Hall Fishponds: Medieval fishponds associated with Drakelow Hall Moated site (CHER 807/1/1). (SM 1020100).	SJ 7042 7013	Medieval
17	CHER 2945/0/3	RAF Cranage Airfield Defences- Western Pillbox. Demolished pillbox part of Scheduled Monument 34989. Buried remains in the form of a grass-covered rubble mound about 12m in diameter.	SJ 7248 6982	Modern
18	CHER 5947	Crosslanes Farmhouse, Byley Road: An C18 brick farmhouse with 1 <sup>st</sup> floor stone recessed tablet inscribed 'W m Daniel 1780'. Formerly listed at grade III but no longer on statutory list.	SJ 7198 6917	Post Medieval
19	CHER 6110	Brookside Cottage, Puddinglake: A C17 cottage comprising a timber frame, thatch roof, grey grit render and a lean-to to the north. The cottage has been over modernised and the effect is not impressive.	SJ 7221 6953	Post Medieval

20	CHER 6109	Smithy, Puddinglake, Byley: A Post Medieval smithy building and outbuilding. The main smithy building is built in modern bond/English bond with a slate roof.	SJ 7222 6963	Post Medieval
21	CHER 6107	Earnshaw House Farm, Byley Lane, Byley: A C19 detached house featuring string course, a casement window, and a finial.	SJ 7240 7012	Post Medieval
22	CHER 6099	Yewtree Farm, Yatehouse Lane, Byley: A C19 brick farmhouse with modern windows, door and green tiled roof.	SJ 7058 6885	Post Medieval
23	CHER 7300	Find spot. Medieval Spindle Whorl from Yewtree Farm: a Medieval spindle whorl found by metal detector dating to between 1200AD and 1399AD.	SJ 7060 6880	Medieval
<b>Outside the Study Area</b>				
<b>National designations</b>				
<b>Scheduled Monuments</b>				
24	SM 1008460	King Street Roman fort, Harbutt's Field: Significant archaeological remains survive beneath the present ground surface and comprise a roughly square enclosure, measuring approximately 110m by 125m with rounded corners and entrances visible in the middle of all four sides.	SJ 70221 66954	Roman
25	SM 1012358	Kinderton Hall moated site, two annexes, five fishponds, garden and prospect mound (CHER 753/1/2): A rare and unusual example of a well preserved medieval moated site accompanied by an extensive and complex series of earthworks. The site is mostly unencumbered by modern development and will possess considerable remains of the medieval Kinderton Hall and also the castle known to have occupied the area prior to construction of the moated site. Additionally organic material will be preserved in the waterlogged fishpond and outer moat.	SJ 70813 67017	Medieval
<b>Listed Buildings</b>				
26	LB 1160385	Brook House Farm House: A Grade II Farmhouse of late C17 origins but early C19 appearance. Red brick in English Garden Wall Bond with slate roof.	SJ 69126 69782	Post Medieval
27	LB 1138459	Church of St John The Evangelist, Moss Lane: A Grade II Parish Church built in 1846 (dated stone). Brick and stone with tile roof.	SJ 72244 69292	Post Medieval

28	LB 1160339	Ravenscroft Hall: A Grade II Mansion dating from 1837 (gable pediment) with additions made in 1877. The building comprises roughcast and yellow brickwork with stone dressing and a hipped slate roof.	SJ 70329 67617	Post Medieval
29	LB 1229624	Trent And Mersey Canal, Big Lock And Footbridge: A Grade II mid C19 canal lock of blue brick with red sandstone plinths and copings. Double lock gates, the upper pair of timber, the lower pair replaced in steel. The Iron footbridge, probably later C19 comprises a path on cambered iron plates and blue brick abutments and path ramps.	SJ 70148 66827	Post Medieval
30	LB 1330029	Trent and Mersey Canal, Canal Milepost at NGR 698 670: A Grade II canal milepost, inscribed 1819, in cast iron. Inscribed in Roman capitals.	SJ 69822 67039	Post Medieval
31	L8 1330183	Marsh Farmhouse: A Grade II C17 timber-framed farmhouse, later encased by brick probably in the C18 and C19.	SJ 70057 71449	Post Medieval

## Runcorn Outfall Assessment Area

# Site Gazetteer

CHER = Cheshire Historic Environment Record

OS = features marked on Ordnance Survey maps

Site No	Source	Name and description	NGR	Period
<b>Within the tailpipe area</b>				
<b>National designations</b>				
NA				
<b>Local non-designated heritage assets</b>				
1	CHER	Runcorn and Halton Area of Archaeological Potential, Archaeological Character Zone 5: Weston Point: By c 1810 the Weaver Navigation had a port on the Mersey at Weston Point and was connected to Runcorn through the short Runcorn and Weston Canal. During the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, Weston was used as a temporary port until the route through Runcorn was completed in 1894. The area includes Weston Point Docks and a number of industrial works, including salt works and alkali works.		Post-Medieval
2	CHER 4249	Limekilns in Runcorn (now removed): A late nineteenth century map depicts four structures adjacent to the canal. Two are labelled limekilns. Clearly visible on the OS map of 1875 (1:2,500) but not visible on the 1899 map (1:2,500). 1911 map (1:2,500) shows the development of railway lines over the site.	SJ 4979 8068	Post-Medieval
3	OS: 1875	Telford's Wall: Created in the construction of the Weston Canal in the early 19th Century. This was constructed on the high water mark and defined the western edge of the canal and separated it from the River Mersey to the west.	SJ 49818 80474	Post-Medieval
4	OS: 1875	Weston Canal: A branch of the Weaver Navigation which was built in order to bypass the tidal section of the River Mersey. Construction was overseen by Thomas Telford and completed in 1810.	SJ 49832 80482	Post-Medieval
5	OS: 1899	Manchester Ship Canal: A 58km long canal connecting Manchester to the Mersey estuary, opened in 1894. The construction of the canal was overseen by the chief engineer and designer Sir Edward Leader-Williams.	SJ 49798 80476	Post-Medieval

<b>Within the wider study area</b>				
<b>National designations</b>				
NA				
<b>Local non-designated heritage assets</b>				
6	CHER 7599	Weston Point Docks: Nineteenth century dock complex. Developed from 1810 by the Weaver Navigation Company to connect the River Mersey (later Manchester Ship Canal) to Weaver Navigation. The new basin was built from 1850 to 1856. Today the basin is still in use.	SJ 4951 8148	Post-Medieval
7	CHER 7563	Medieval Spindle Whorl (find spot): Medieval decorated cast lead spindle whorl. (Coordinates represent the SW corner of an area 1km square in which actual position was located).	SJ 5000 8100	Medieval
8	CHER 7563	Roman Coin from Runcorn (find spot): Coin of Elagabalus from Odessa (Thrace) mint found whilst digging house foundations. Dates from between between 218 AD and 222 AD. (Coordinates represent the SW corner of an area 1km square in which actual position was located).	SJ 5000 8000	Roman