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## **Archaeological Desk- based Assessment Report**

Cuerden Employment  
Site, South Ribble,  
Lancashire

**Clients:** Maple Grove  
Developments Ltd and  
Lancashire County  
Council

**Technical Report:**  
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**NGR:** Centred at NGR SD 55526 24603

**Project:** Cuerden Employment Site


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## Summary

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In June 2016, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Maple Grove Developments Ltd and Lancashire County Council to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed Cuerden Employment site in Lancashire (centred on SD 55526 24603). The assessment was required to support a planning application for the proposed development of a mixed employment, business, retail and residential area. The study area lies to the north-west of the village of Cuerden, and comprises an area measuring 65.28 hectares, which is mostly under pasture. This assessment aimed to identify, as far as possible, the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource so as to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains.

The area forms part of the hamlet of Cuerden Green, which itself was part of the Cuerden township. It primarily comprises enclosed agricultural land, and lies adjacent to the projected route of a Roman road, the course of which may run either along the eastern or western edge of the Site Area. Desk-based research has shown that some of the field patterns indicate the area has been farmed since at least the medieval period, and that the rest of the land was enclosed in a piecemeal fashion up until the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The north-western part of the Site Area appears to have been enclosed from waste land in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest standing building is Cuerden School, a Grade II listed building, built in 1673, which lies adjacent to the western boundary of the proposed development area. There are another 11 listed buildings that lie within 500m of the site, although there are no designated heritage assets such as scheduled monuments within the boundary.

The Site Area has changed little over the past 2-300 years with much of the field pattern unchanged. The exception is that some of the farmsteads having buildings demolished and new ones constructed, particularly during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the land is still agricultural, with the exception of a small woodland planted towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century known as New Plantation. The assessment has identified post-medieval farmsteads and evidence for medieval and/or post-medieval field systems within the Site Area. These have been considered to be of negligible - local significance.

Construction works necessitated by the proposed development will inevitably involve some disturbance to below-ground archaeological remains. However, any buried remains of known sites will pertain to remains of local archaeological interest, although the foundations of a medieval/post-medieval cottage/farmstead could potentially be of slightly greater interest. Several cropmarks have also been identified, the significance of which cannot be determined adequately from desk-based sources. Further archaeological investigation is therefore proposed to determine the extent, date and significance of the cropmarks, which could potentially be of prehistoric origin. This could be achieved via a combination of targeted geophysical survey and trial trenching, which would enable a mitigation strategy to be devised in advance of development.



# *1. Introduction*

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## *1.1 Planning Background*

In order to inform and support a planning application for a proposed mixed-use development at Cuerden in Lancashire, Maple Grove Developments Ltd and Lancashire County Council commissioned Salford Archaeology to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (referred to hereafter as the Site Area). The aim of the assessment was to identify, as far as possible, the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource so as to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains.

## *1.2 Government and Local Planning Policies*

### *1.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*

The significance of the archaeological resource identified within this report has been assessed as recommended in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Local Communities, March 2012).

NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental. Of the 12 core planning principles underpinning plan and decision making, conserving 'heritage assets in a manner appropriate to the quality of life of this and future generations' is one.

Section 12 specifically deals with this historic environment (paragraphs 126-41) and local planning authorities should consider:

- *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;*
- *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.*

Paragraph 128 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets. This should be sufficient so as to understand the potential impact on their significance and this should be done using the appropriate expertise where necessary.

Paragraph 135 indicates that the effect of the proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 132-34) should be taken into account. Paragraph 141 requires developers to record and advance understanding of heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact.

### *1.2.2 Local Development Framework*

NPPF outlines the need for local planning policies to create local plans and frameworks to implement NPPF at a local level. South Ribble Borough Council adopted a local plan in 2015 (2012-2026), and the heritage strategy is outlined in Chapter G, Section 10 'The Historic Environment'. This summarises the approach the local authority will take in determining planning applications which may affect the historic environment. South Ribble, along with Preston and Chorley, adopted the Central Lancashire Core Strategy, which includes a more detailed policy (Policy 16) on heritage.

Core Strategy Policy 16 states that South Ribble Borough Council will:

Protect and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings by:

- A) Safeguarding heritage assets from inappropriate development that would cause harm to their significances;
- B) Supporting development or other initiatives where they protect and enhance the local character, setting, management and historic significance of heritage assets, with particular support for initiatives that will improve any assets that are recognised as being in poor condition, or at risk;
- C) Identifying and adopting a local list of heritage assets for each Authority.

In addition, the Site Area also had its own policy within the local plan (Policy C4 – Cuerden Strategic Site).

## *2. Method Statement*

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The assessment considers the potential impact of the proposed development upon any buried archaeological remains within the Site Area, and comprises a desk-based study and site inspection. The production of the assessment followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standard and guidance for undertaking archaeological desk-based assessments (Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, 1994, updated 2014).

### *2.1 Research Sources*

The desk-based assessment made use of the following sources:

- Published and unpublished cartographic, and documentary sources;
- The Lancashire Historic Environment Record
- The National Heritage List for England.
- Lancashire Archives Office in Preston
- Salford Archaeology's extensive library of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the Site Area.

The aim of the research was to provide the relevant historical and archaeological background relating to the development of the site. The available sequence of historical mapping was the principal source of information, as this provides evidence for the development of the Site Area since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### *2.2 Site Visit*

The aim of the site visit was to relate the findings of the desk-based study to the existing land use of the Site Area in order to identify any evidence of the structures which formally stood on the site, along with the site's potential to contain surviving below-ground remains of archaeological significance.

### *2.2 The Document*

The following presents the historical and archaeological evidence for the Site Area a (Chapter 4). A gazetteer (Chapter 5) is presented of the heritage assets and sites of potential archaeological interest identified within the Site Area and this information, along with map regression (Figs 1-7; Appendix 1), is used to assess the significance of the remains (Chapter 6) and impact of the development (Chapter 7). This is then used to determine a strategy for further investigation, which is outlined in Chapter 8.

## 3. The Setting

### 3.1 Location

The Site Area (centred on NGR SD 55526 24603) focuses on an area measuring 65.28ha, located to the north-west of the village of Cuerden, Lancashire. The site is an irregular shape, bounded by Stanifield Lane (A5083) to the west, the A582 to the north, the M65 terminus and Wigan Road to the east, and a series of field boundaries and a sand and gravel quarry to the south (Fig 1). The area is currently under pasture, with a small hamlet at Cuerden Green within the central area of the proposed development site.

Topographically, the area is relatively flat, gently slopes from the south-east to the north-west, and lies at *c* 45m above Ordnance Datum. The River Lostock takes a course through Cuerden Valley to the east of the site before turning to run north of the site, beyond the A582 westwards (Plate 1).



*Plate 1: Aerial view across Cuerden, showing the Site Area boundary*

### 3.2 Geology

The solid geology over most of the Site Area is the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation – Mudstone and Halitestone, however there is a small area within the eastern part of the site that consists of Hambleton Mudstone Member – Mudstone geology. The solid geology is overlain by Till and Glaciofluvial deposits of sands and gravel. There is a small area of clay over towards the eastern part of the site ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).



### 3.3 Designations

There are no scheduled monuments within the Site Area, and it does not form part of a designated conservation area or a registered park and garden. There is one Grade II listed building adjacent to the western boundary of the Site Area, known as the Old School House. This was built in 1673, presumably for the Dandy family whose names are inscribed, alongside a datestone inscribed 1690. In addition, there are another 11 listed buildings within a 1000m radius of the Site Area (Table 1).

There are no other designated heritage assets such as scheduled monuments within 500m of the Site Area. Similarly, the site does not lie within a conservation area, registered park and garden, or historic battlefield.

Name	Grade	Grid Reference
Cuerden Hall	II*	356424 424303
Stable Blocks to Cuerden Hall	II	356355 423927
Stag Lodge of Cuerden Hall	II	356255 425080
Iron Gates to Cuerden Hall	II	356466 423970
Ice House (Cuerden Hall)	II	356625 423581
Old School House	II	355286 424930
Clock House Farmhouse	II	355948 423814
Farington House	II	354932 423787
Farington Lodge	II	354900 423554
Lodge to Farington Lodge	II	355016 423446
Church of St Saviour	II	356588 425031
St Saviour's School	II	356593 425033

*Table 1: Listed buildings within 1000m of the Site Area*

Several of these designated heritage assets lie within the Cuerden Hall estate, which straddles the M6/M65 interchange, and to the east of the A49 trunk road. The course of these major routes, and associated landscaping, inhibits any intervisibility between the designated heritage assets on the Cuerden Hall Estate and the Site Area, and the impact of the development of the setting of these sites will be minor. The nearest of these listed buildings to the Site Area is Clock House Farm, although this is similarly separated from the Site Area by the A49 and the M6, which essentially precludes intervisibility.

It is thus concluded that development will not result in substantial harm to the setting of the designated heritage assets on the Cuerden Hall Estate. The same conclusion is drawn in respect of the Church of St Saviour and St Saviour School, which both lie on the southern fringe of Bamber Bridge and are separated from the Site Area by the M65 and A6, and Farington House and Lodge, which are shielded completely from the Site Area by the urban settlement of Farington.

Conversely, the setting of the Grade II listed Old School House on Old School Lane will sustain some impact from development. The setting of this building essentially imparts a strong sense of a rural landscape, which enhances an appreciation of the school as having served an historic agricultural community. The visual interaction between the Old School House and the Site Area is limited to some degree by the tree-lined boundary to the rear of the building, which inhibits an appreciation of the designated building from the Site Area. Nevertheless, the undeveloped farmland to the east of the Old School House affords a contribution to historic qualities and setting of the designated building, which will be impacted upon by the proposed development. Similarly, increased traffic flows along Lydiate Lane (A5083) generated by the proposed development are likely to have a negative impact on the historic setting of the Old School House.

This perceived impact could be reduced by appropriate mitigation, which may include landscaping measures, such as additional planting along access roads to the proposed development, designed to reduce the traffic noise. Following the implementation of such mitigation, the proposed scheme will have ‘less than substantial harm’ and thus, in heritage terms, the ‘benefits outweigh the impacts’, in accordance with para 134 of the National Planning Policy Framework,

## 4. Historical Background

The following section provides a framework to the present study, working chronologically through the periods listed below (Table 2). Each section details evidence of archaeological remains and the potential for their recovery. Key sites are summarised in the Gazetteer of Sites, with sites within 250m listed within *Appendix 4*.

Period		Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	Pre-10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	10,000 – 3500 BC
	Neolithic	3500 – 2200 BC
	Bronze Age	2300 BC – 700 BC
	Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval		AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval		AD 1540 – c 1750
Industrial Period		c AD1750 – 1914
Modern		Post-1914

Table 2: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

### 4.1 Prehistoric Period

#### 4.1.1 Archaeological Evidence

During the Mesolithic period, it is thought that people adopted a subsistence strategy, exploiting natural resources (OA North 2008, 9) and occupying areas seasonally. Although there is evidence for Mesolithic activity within Lancashire, it is still relatively limited and is found in lowland locations within or close to Merseyside (Cowell 1996, 23). Gaps in the woodland from the 5<sup>th</sup> millennium are likely an indicator of human activity, but again are limited to coastal areas and the moorland of Lancashire (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 28). Based on the evidence, a pattern of coastal base camps and inland specialist sites, specifically hunting sites, has been suggested as a reflection of Mesolithic activity in the county (Cowell 1996, 28).

It is thought that during the Neolithic period, people moved from seasonal occupation to an increase in permanent settlement and was characterised by ceremonial and funerary monuments. The degree of the permanence varies from area to area across the country (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 29). Wider woodland clearance and increase in evidence for cereal pollen indicates a more intensive use of the landscape, although known Neolithic sites tended to be close to those known from the Mesolithic period in Lancashire. The nearest known Neolithic site is a chambered cairn on Anglezarke Moor, but this monument lies 10km to the south-east of the Site Area (Howard-Davis 1996; OA North 2008, 10).

The Bronze Age brought continued intensification of woodland clearance and landscape exploitation, as well as the introduction of metal artefacts. Generally in the North West, sites known from metal artefacts tend to be low-lying and riverine, with burial monuments located in the uplands (OA North 2008, 10), although with upland sites less likely to have been developed, there is a certain bias of evidence. Overall, there have been very few excavations of Bronze Age settlement sites, although there are examples from across the North West (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 34-7).

As with the rest of prehistory, there is limited firm evidence for Iron Age activity within the North West and, in 2001, it was described as a ‘black hole’ regarding the state of the knowledge at the time (Haselgrove *et al* 2001, 25; Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 51). Pollen data, however, shows a further intensification of woodland clearance and a probable increase in arable farming (Middleton *et al* 1995). Nevertheless, known Iron Age sites are limited in number across the region, and the nearest known site is at Dutton’s Farm, c 15km to the south-west of the Site Area (OA North 2008, 10).

#### *4.1.2 Archaeological Potential*

No prehistoric remains or finds have been firmly identified within the Site Area or within a 1km radius, although Hallam suggested that Cuerden could have been occupied during the Iron Age (1980). This was based on the identification of a cropmark in the Site Area (**Site 11**), which Hallam interpreted as an antenna enclosure of prehistoric origin, although no intrusive investigation was carried out to corroborate this interpretation; the site was damaged subsequently by the erection of an electricity pylon. The potential for buried archaeological remains deriving from prehistoric activity within the Site Area is thus uncertain, although the possibility of isolated artefacts should certainly not be dismissed.

### *4.2 Romano-British Period*

#### *4.2.1 Archaeological Evidence*

Evidence for Romano-British activity in the North West is well documented, although much of this knowledge is limited to the military installations (Philpott 2006, 59). The nearest known Roman site lies at Walton-le-Dale, 3.5km to the north of the Site Area, established at the end of first century AD. It was not a fort in the strictest sense although it had military connections (OA North 2002a, 8) and it may have been part of a network of supply bases and industrial centres (OA North 2008, 11). There are also sites which have evidence for both Iron Age and Romano-British activity, such as Dutton’s Farm (Cowell 2005; OA North 2008, 11). The Site Area lies close to the possible course of a Roman road (**Site 39**) that linked Lancaster to Wigan, via Walton-le-Dale. It was thought to take a route to the east of the Site Area, running through Cinder Path Wood, although excavations along this projected course revealed no evidence to suggest that this was the case (GMAC 1994; OA North 2014). More recently, it has been suggested that the course may actually be along the modern A5083, which forms the western boundary of the Site Area.



#### 4.2.2 Archaeological Potential

There are no known Romano British remains in the Site Area, and the potential for any buried remains dating to this period is considered to be low. That said, the permanence of small pockets of undeveloped land would offer favourable conditions for survival if such remains existed. The close proximity to the projected course of the Roman road also has to be taken into consideration, as there is a slight possibility for Roman features to survive along the route.

### 4.3 Medieval Period

#### 4.3.1 Historical and Archaeological Evidence

There is very little archaeological evidence in the region as a whole that represents the period between the end of the Roman occupation and the Norman Conquest. However, potential early medieval origins for some areas derive from the place names. Scandinavian and Hiberno-Norse influences can be found in some places in Lancashire (Kenyon 1991; Ekwall 1922), and suggests Norse settlement around the area of Cuerden.

The early medieval period is also characterised by several isolated hoards, the most remarkable one being from Cuerdale, *c* 8km to the north-east of the Site Area. This was the largest Scandinavian hoard in Europe, containing some 7250 coins and hacksilver which weighed around 40kg (Newman 2006, 111). It was buried sometime in the early 10<sup>th</sup> century, and its deposition close to the River Ribble reflected the importance of the trade route. This suggests that there was a significant amount of early medieval activity in the area, although the archaeological evidence is still limited.

The name Cuerden is first recorded as *Kerden* in *c* 1200 and appears to derive from *cerddin*, which is Welsh for Mountain Ash (Ekwall 1922; Breeze 1999, 193). This suggests that a settlement may have existed in the Cuerden area in the early medieval period. It was one of nine townships within the Leyland Hundred administrative district, and is briefly mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Morgan 1978). It is also mentioned in the 13<sup>th</sup> century when the lordship passed from the Molyneux family to the Banastres of Walton-le-Dale and Newton-in-Makerfield. It appears to have passed through to several families over the next few centuries, including the Charnocks, the Langtons and the Banastres again by the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 23). The present Cuerden Hall dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although there is reference to an ‘original’ house on the site (*op cit*, 24), but with no reference to when it originates from.

Cuerden lies 5km to the south-east of Penwortham, which was an important settlement during the medieval period. It had a castle as well as a monastic cell and occupied a strategically important site overlooking the River Ribble. There were also moated homesteads closer to the Site Area, likely established around 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century, such as at Clayton Hall and Farrington Hall (Hallam 1980) (2.6km to the south and 2km to the south-west of the Site Area respectively). Excavation at Clayton Hall yielded fragments of pottery dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> century (OA North 2008).

Part of the Site Area is named Cuerden Green, which was a part of the Walton-le-Dale township. Lostock Hall (**Site 71**), now a village in its own right, was originally part of Cuerden Green, and the manor is first mentioned in the 14<sup>th</sup> century as belonging to James de Lostock. Through marriage, it passed to the Banastres during the 15<sup>th</sup> century before changing hands several times and ending up with the Dandies during the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 295). Within the Site Area itself, the 1839 tithe map and the first edition Ordnance Survey map show small areas of fossilized field boundaries which could be medieval in date (*eg* **Site 35**), and ridge and furrow cropmarks are also known from aerial photography (**Site 45**). LiDAR data also shows ridge and furrow ploughmarks, characteristic of medieval agricultural practice, across several fields within the study area.

#### *4.3.2 Archaeological potential*

The Historic Landscape Characterisation project has highlighted that this area has medieval character based on field systems found within the historic mapping, alongside documentary and place-name evidence (OA North 2002a, 17). However, the potential for buried archaeological remains is unlikely, although the possibility of isolated medieval finds should not be ruled out given the practice of manuring arable fields with domestic detritus.

### *4.4 Post-medieval and Industrial Period*

#### *4.4.1 Historical setting*

During the post-medieval period, the wider area was cementing its association with textile manufacturing, particularly at Preston to the north. This is also when the Site Area begins to develop beyond just agricultural use. Other landowners are also documented at this time within the Cuerden township, including the Woodcocks who are documented from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. They lived at Woodcock Hall (**Site 72**), which was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Dandy family came to own Lostock Hall (**Site 71**) during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and it is to this family that one of the earliest known buildings in the Site Area is dedicated. Although the dedication is dated 1690, Andrew Dandy left money to found a school (**Site 06**) in Cuerden in 1673 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 29), so it was probably built around this time.

However, the school struggled after Andrew's grandson, also called Andrew, died in 1714 as the £5 per annum was not enough to supply a schoolmaster, and the charity was in arrears of £126 and 15 shillings by 1740. It appears a trust was set up, consisting of 12 members including Daniel Dandy and Thomas Woodcock to settle the arrears and continue to provide for the poor. It was still run as a school into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, partly helped by a further endowment by Samuel Croke in 1770, a local philanthropist and benefactor. According to a Commissioner's report of 1826, it still had a trust of 12 Governors and taught 20 fee-paying children and five 'poor free children'. Children were taught reading, writing and casting accounts (summing columns of figures).

The earliest detailed map of the area is an estate map dating to *c* 1700, which shows a few of the fields with names corresponding to the 19<sup>th</sup>-century tithe map and Walmsley Farm (**Site 4**). It is not clear for what purpose this map was drawn up, although the fields coincide with the land tenanted by John Walmsley and owned by Susanna Hoghton on the tithe mapping and schedule. It also indicates that Cuerden Green was located within the north-western part of the Site Area (**Site 78**). It has been argued that this area was a large green and a centre for the local community's activities (*Leyland Guardian* 19<sup>th</sup> Dec 2014).

The next available map is Yates' map of Lancashire, dating to 1786, and although not completely accurate, it depicts several isolated buildings within the Site Area, with a focus around the junction of Old School Lane and Stony Lane. It also shows several buildings around Cuerden Nook or Higher Green to the south, and a possible moss/wasteland area to the north-east of the Site Area and where the M65 is now located. This area also extended into the north-western part of the Site Area, although this was reclaimed for agriculture in 1804 (**Site 78**).

A number of buildings depicted on Yates' map can be seen on the 1839 tithe map and first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848, including Cuerden School (**Site 6**), Pinfold House (**Site 44**) and Stoney Lane House (**Site 1**). Two buildings shown at Old School Lane/Stony Lane crossroads on both maps are not labelled, but one is possibly Blackhurst Farm (**Site 2**). The Wigan-Preston road that ran along the eastern boundary of the Site Area was established as a turnpike road in 1727. The field pattern shows that much of the area has changed little since *c* 1700. Although not labelled, there are several circular features on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, and others have been recorded within the Site Area, which have been interpreted as marl pits (OA North 2002a). These were pits that tended to have an elongated square end with a rounded end, normally dug to a depth of 1-2m. The marl (a loose earthy deposit containing a mix of clay and calcium carbonate) was then spread over agricultural fields. Although difficult to date, they appear to have been part of a long-standing agricultural practice in the area.

By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, a few minor changes can be seen from the first edition 25": 1 mile Ordnance Survey map of 1893. Pinfold House has been demolished, a building shown to the south of the school appears to have also gone, Walmsleys is first named as such on this map (**Site 4**), and another building appears to have gone which was located to the south of Stony Lane. Some of the field boundaries have been swept away to create larger fields, new marl pits are shown and others have been infilled. A new woodland was created towards the eastern side of the Site Area, known as New Plantation (**Site 80**).

The Site Area changes little during the 20<sup>th</sup> century; the school was discontinued in 1909 and allowances made to sell the buildings, which eventually happened in 1912. The charitable foundation continued to exist and held the leasehold over the property, to continue to educate the children of Cuerden, and this still appears to be the case. The farmsteads remain although some buildings have been demolished and new ones constructed (see Chapter 5). The field patterns remain broadly the same, although some amalgamation has taken place but, in general terms, little new development has taken place. Immediately within the vicinity of the Site Area, however, surrounding villages like Lostock Hall and Bamber Bridge have grown, and the construction of the motorways during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century have had an impact. However, this has not changed the character of the Site Area, which still to this day remains predominantly rural.

#### *4.4.2 Archaeological Potential*

There is the potential for remains relating to post-medieval farmsteads and houses, including Pinfold House (**Site 44**).

#### *4.5 Previous Archaeological Work*

Some of the Site Area was subject to a desk-based study and walk-over survey in 1995, in association with the construction of the M65. Some work was also carried out for the New Towns Commission during the 1980s, although this work was not fully published. The Site Area has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment in 2002, carried out by Oxford Archaeology North. Although not a formal document, a briefing paper was produced by the former County Archaeologist at Lancashire County Council, which highlighted the possible prehistoric antenna enclosure (**Site 11**) and areas of early field systems (*eg* **Site 35**) that may require further investigation. Oxford Archaeology North also undertook a desk-based assessment (2008) and an evaluation (2014) in Clayton-le-Woods, just to the south-east of the Site Area.



## 5. Gazetteer of Sites

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The following gazetteer entries summarise the sites of potential archaeological interest in the Site Area. The identification of non-designated heritage assets are drawn primarily from the map regression analysis.

### Site Number 01

**Site Name** Stony Lane Farm

**HER Number** N/A

**Designation** None

**Site Type** Farmstead

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 55265 24633

**Source** Ordnance Survey Mapping

**Description** A messuage and tenement occupied by Richard Sargent at the bottom of Stony Lane appears to be an early reference to this farmstead, and is probably one of the buildings depicted on Yates' 1786 map. It is identified as Stony Lane House on subsequent mapping, and was interchangeably known as Stoney Lane Farm in the census returns. There appears to have been a complex of buildings here although it is not entirely clear from the mapping. It appears unchanged until the mid-1960s when further ancillary buildings are added to the complex. Although there is still a farm at this location, none of the original building appear to still stand and much of the complex post-dates the 1960s.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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### Site Number 02

**Site Name** Blackhurst Farm

**HER Number** N/A

**Designation** None

**Site Type** Farmstead

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 55094 24653

**Source** Ordnance Survey

**Description** Blackhurst Farm first appears on Yates' map of 1786 and is mentioned in RT Parker's marriage settlement of 1819, tenanted by Thomas Worden. There are two buildings shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition mapping, with one extended during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some smaller ancillary buildings are added during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and it becomes Woodcocks and Blackhursts Farm. Some of the ancillary buildings were demolished during the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, and another one was added to the south-east, although the two main buildings appear to still survive today.

**Assessment** *This site is outside the Site Area and unaffected by the current proposals*

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Stony Lane Cottage (Elmar)
<b>HER Number</b>	N/A
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55146 24717
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey Mapping
<b>Description</b>	Although it is not clear from the mapping which building this refers to, it is mentioned in the census returns during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. It may be the building shown near the crossroads with Old School Lane, which is depicted on Yates' 1786 map. Demolished in the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century and replaced with a bungalow which still stands today.
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site is outside the Site Area and unaffected by the current proposals</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Walmsley Farm
<b>HER Number</b>	N/A
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmstead
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55159 24760
<b>Source</b>	Cuerden Estate Map c.1700; 1839 Tithe Map; Ordnance Survey
<b>Description</b>	This is first shown on the Cuerden Estate Map and appears as two separate buildings, probably a farmhouse and a barn, as suggested from the neighbouring field names. By the first edition Ordnance Survey, there is only one building shown, and first named as 'Walmsleys' on the 1893 map, occupied by a Joseph Lancaster at this time. Two ranges of buildings, occupying the east and west sides of a courtyard are shown, which were extended further eastwards during the mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century. The western part of the range appears to be the 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century buildings, with the eastern half consisting of later 20 <sup>th</sup> century structures.
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site is outside the Site Area and unaffected by the current proposals</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	School Lane Cottage
<b>HER Number</b>	N/A
<b>Designation</b>	None
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55197 24897
<b>Description</b>	This may refer to the separate smaller building just to the south of Cuerden School. This appears to have been a small cottage which only appears on the 1848 Ordnance Survey map, although is last mentioned in the 1881 Census Returns, occupied by a Richard Bennett.
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site is outside the Site Area and unaffected by the current proposals</i>

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Cuerden School
<b>HER Number</b>	N/A
<b>Designation</b>	Grade II Listed
<b>Site Type</b>	School
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 55197 24897
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey mapping; National Heritage List
<b>Description</b>	Known as the Old Schoolhouse, this is a Grade II listed building constructed in the latter half of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. Andrew Dandy of Lostock Hall left money in 1673-4 to found a school in Cuerden, and a dedication stone on the building lists members of the Dandy family. The stone carries a 1690 date as other members of the family also gave to the school.
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This designated heritage asset is outside the Site Area, and will not sustain any direct impact from the by the current proposals</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Saw Pit Field
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN1200
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	?Saw Pit
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5575 2519
<b>Source</b>	1817 Estate Map; 1839 Tithe Map; HER Entry
<b>Description</b>	Fieldname in the 1817 estate survey and the 1839 Cuerden tithe award. Nothing visible on the ground, with part of the field now built over by the widened A6 road and associated landscaping. The place-name noted in the 1817 survey and on the 1839 tithe map refers to a saw pit, but no buildings visible on any of the mapping
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site is unaffected by the current proposals</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>08</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Barn Field
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN1206
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	?Barn
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5560 2512
<b>Source</b>	1817 Estate Map; 1839 Tithe Map; HER Entry
<b>Description</b>	Field name in the 1839 Cuerden tithe award referring to a field that straddles the northern boundary of the site. The name implies a barn in or adjacent to this field, and probably relates to such a building at Nook Farm. This place-name is noted in the 1817 survey and on the 1839 tithe map. The area is now partly built over by the link road from the M65.
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site of potential archaeological interest may be affected by proposed development, and requires further investigation to establish its significance.</i>

**Site Number 09**
**Site Name** Cuerden Green [?pond]

**HER Number** PRN1345

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Pond/Clay Pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5555 2476

**Source** 1839 Tithe Map; Ordnance Survey maps; HER Entry

**Description** Shown on 1839 Cuerden tithe map and later Ordnance Survey maps, this probable marl pit was recorded by the GMAC walk-over survey (1994a). It was within a steep-sided hollow and c 2.5m deep, but was destroyed by construction of the M65.

**Assessment** *This may be affected by the current proposals and may still survive but is considered to be of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 10**
**Site Name** Cross at corner of Lostock Lane and School Lane

**HER Number** PRN1428

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Cross

**Period** Medieval

**NGR** SD 5523 2515

**Source** 1839 Tithe Map; Ordnance Survey Maps; HER Entry

**Description** Remains of a cross at SD 55232515. No trace of the cross remains. The indicated site is in the macadamed pavement area on the north-west corner of the road junction. The cross may have been removed when the road was widened or the pavement made up. No cross is shown at this location on the 1848 or 1893 mapping but appears on 1911 1:2,500, 1912 1:10,560 and 1931 1:2,500 sheets - in error? There are no extant remains of the cross at the site.

**Assessment** *This site may be affected by the current proposals, although the cross is likely to have been removed*


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**Site Number 11**
**Site Name** Old School Lane [Cropmark]

**HER Number** PRN1438

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Cropmark

**Period** Undated

**NGR** SD 5530 2502

**Source** Aerial Photography; HER Entry

**Description** A cropmark in the form of a circular enclosure with 'antennae' extending out to the west. The northern part of the cropmark corresponds to the approximate position of the garden plot for Pinfold House, and shown on the first edition mapping (SD 5530725025). Field survey revealed a slightly undulating, ploughed field. A sharply-defined circular ditch, some 25m in diameter, with some suggestion of an internal bank was also identified.



The hollow forming a single 'antenna' extends approximately west/north-west to the road. The fact that the feature was photographed in both 1979 and 1985 suggests that it is a genuine earthwork and not an ephemeral farming feature. Modern mapping and recent aerial photography held by LCC shows that an electricity pylon was located almost on top of the circle at some time between 1985 and 2000.

**Assessment** *The cropmark lies within the Site Area, but is occupied by pylon, although associated remains may exist in the immediate vicinity.*

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**Site Number** 12

**Site Name** Lostock Lane [Cropmark]

**HER Number** PRN1439

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Cropmark

**Period** Undated

**NGR** SD 5540 2520

**Source** Aerial Photography; HER Entry

**Description** There is no other information within the HER, and no obvious features shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping to suggest what this feature is. The area is now part of the A582 road.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number** 13

**Site Name** Sherdley's Cottages [Cropmark]

**HER Number** PRN1457

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Cropmark

**Period** Undated

**NGR** SD 5480 2460

**Source** Aerial Photography; HER Entry

**Description** It is not clear whether this refers to a cropmark at Sherdley's Cottages or the cottage itself, although this is a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century development.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number** 14

**Site Name** Old School Lane [Cropmark]

**HER Number** PRN1558

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Cropmark

**Period** Undated

**NGR** SD 5520 2480

**Source** Aerial Photography; HER Entry

**Description** There is nothing on the Ordnance Survey maps, with the exception of a possible footpath on the first edition map of 1848, although this is not depicted on later mapping.

**Assessment** *Site of potential archaeological interest that may be affected by development, but needs further investigation to establish its significance.*

**Site Number 15**
**Site Name** Stoney Lane [Cropmark]

**HER Number** PRN1559

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Cropmark

**Period** Undated

**NGR** SD 5570 2430

**Source** Aerial Photography; HER Entry

**Description** There is no information within the HER entry to suggest what this feature may be. There is nothing on the Ordnance Survey maps, with the exception of a sand pit which first appears on the 1893 map, although this is located further to the north-west.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 16**
**Site Name** Cuerden Green [Lynchet]

**HER Number** PRN1860

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Gate pier; lynchet

**Period** ?Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5570 2474

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** A steep-sided lynchet c 1m high and wide, with a stone gatepost at its north end, indicates the position of a former field boundary. The boundary relates to a field shown on the 1839 tithe map and a corresponding linear feature appears on subsequent OS mapping. Presumably destroyed as part of the M65 construction works.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 17**
**Site Name** Cuerden Green [pond]

**HER Number** PRN1866

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Pond/extractive site

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5572 2473

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** Linear area of boggy ground first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey. This grassed over depression probably has an extractive origin. A small pond is shown near this NGR on the 1848 1:10,560 mapping. A linear depression is shown on the OS 1911 map and was probably a grassed-over clay extraction pit/pond. Destroyed by the M65 construction works.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 18**
**Site Name** Cuerden Green [field boundary]

**HER Number** PRN1938

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Field Boundary

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5576 2483

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** A linear depression running north to south indicates the position of a former field boundary. It had disappeared by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and now lies beneath the M65.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 19**
**Site Name** Cuerden Green [pond]

**HER Number** PRN1992

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Pond/marl pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5577 2472

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** Shown on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and later maps. This is an irregularly -shaped feature, with relatively shallow sides and a possible entrance to the north. Probably an extractive site, but since destroyed by the M65 motorway

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 20**
**Site Name** Cuerden Green [field boundary]

**HER Number** PRN2042

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Field boundary; lynchet; trackway

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5585 2476

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** A steep-sided lynchet, c 1m high and wide, indicates the position of a former field boundary. A north/south field boundary with a parallel trackway (leading to Banastres at Bank, PRN36144) is shown on the OS 1848 mapping. It appears on subsequent maps but was destroyed by the M65 construction works. However, part of it is still preserved near Banastres.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 21**
**Site Name** Cuerden Gates Farm [pond]

**HER Number** PRN2059

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Pond/clay pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5588 2467

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** Shown on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and later maps, the site comprises two small ponds shown in an irregular hollow, suggesting an extractive site. A series of irregular depressions was identified by field walking (GMAC 1994a), and were possibly clay extraction pits.

**Assessment** *This may be affected by the current proposals and may still survive but is considered to be of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 22**
**Site Name** Cuerden Gates Farm [earthwork]

**HER Number** PRN2129

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Trackway

**Period** Undated

**NGR** SD 5604 2465

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** Linear depression running approx north/south, to the south-west of Cuerden Gates Farm. This grassed over feature may be the line of a former trackway. Nothing is shown on this site on either the 1848 or 1893 mapping. A linear depression is aligned north/south, and is now grassed over. The site may be the remains of a trackway, although is likely to have been destroyed by the A49 realignment and construction works for the M65.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 23**
**Site Name** Cuerden Gates Farm [smithy]

**HER Number** PRN2213

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Blacksmith's Workshop

**Period** ?Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5611 2474

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map

**Description** Rectangular structure shown on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and named as a smithy on the 1848 map; shown but not named on the 1893 map. On the 1911 map the site is vacant. There are no visible remains of this site

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 24**
**Site Name** Cuerden Gates Farm

**HER Number** PRN2230

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Farm

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5610 2468

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** Group of three structures shown aligned alongside the main road on the 1848 Cuerden tithe map and later maps. Named in the tithe apportionment as 'house and gardens'; the northernmost building can be identified from the tithe award as a barn, the field immediately to the west and that to the north being both named 'Barn Croft'. The farmhouse was a 2.5 storey building with a rendered exterior, although probably brick-built. It had a graduated stone slate roof with handmade-brick gable stacks. It appeared to have been a double pile plan with a central staircase. Immediately to the north of the house was a small brick stable, built in 2 phases with a number of blocked doorways and windows on its east side. The northernmost building was a typical 'Lancashire barn', built in handmade brick in an English Garden Wall bond. The 3 doorways in the south gable indicated this barn's use both for the threshing and storage of crops and as accommodation for cattle. A brick arched barn doorway with cheeked piers and a canopy roof is located in the east elevation with a similar opposed doorway. The north gable had honeycomb brickwork providing ventilation, as well as an owl hole. The remaining buildings on the site included a small stone-built structure, possibly a pigsty, and a number of more recent brick, breeze block and corrugated iron buildings. The earliest buildings on the site, namely the house, stable and barn, were all late 18th or early 19th century date. Demolished for the M65

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number 25**
**Site Name** Cuerden Gates Farm [cottages]

**HER Number** PRN2332

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** House

**Period** ?Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5613 2468

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map

**Description** Rectangular structure aligned alongside the road with three smaller structures to the rear shown on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and named in the accompanying apportionment as two cottages and gardens. Still shown on the 1895 map, but site vacant on the 1911 map. This site now part of the M65 carriageway, but immediately prior to this lay in an area of woodland, with no visible remains of any structures, although some sandstone debris was scattered about the area.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number 26**
**Site Name** Cinder Path Wood [drainage system]

**HER Number** PRN2400

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Drainage System

**Period** ?Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5623 2466

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map

**Description** Two parallel linear ditches, running approximately east/west are connected by short ditches branching off at right angles. The banks between the ditches measure c 4m wide. This grid of ditches probably served as a drainage system to the plantation of trees shown on this site on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and later maps. This site still lies within an area of woodland but affected by the M65 motorway development.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 27**
**Site Name** Cinder Path Wood [pond]

**HER Number** PRN2401

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Pond

**Period** Industrial

**NGR** SD 5618 2430

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map

**Description** Nothing is indicated on this site on the 1848 1:10,560 map, but a square-shaped feature likely to be a pond appears on the 1894 1:2,500 sheet within the woodland. It had vanished before 1911.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 28**
**Site Name** Cinder Path Wood [pond]

**HER Number** PRN2402

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Pond

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5611 2440

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map

**Description** Shown on 1839 Cuerden tithe map and later maps. Visible on the 1848 and 1893 mapping, as well as 1940s aerial photography held by LCC. 1960s aerial photography shows the site being landscaped and the pond removed, presumably as part of the adjacent motorway construction works. There are two circular features depicted on the mapping and was likely a marl pit.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 29**
**Site Name** Cinder Path Wood [hollow]

**HER Number** PRN2403

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Hollow

**Period** Undated

**NGR** SD 5622 2459

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** A circular depression, probably natural. No indication of a feature shown on the Ordnance Survey maps.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 30**
**Site Name** Lostock Mill

**HER Number** PRN6684

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Cotton Mill

**Period** Industrial

**NGR** SD 5553 2533

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** Lostock Mill with a gasometer to the north and a large U-shaped reservoir to the east is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map of 1848. The water appears to have been partly supplied direct from the River Lostock, but was probably supplemented by water passing through the adjacent Cuerden Mill complex (PRN 6608). Two buildings on the site in 1893 are named 'Old Lostock Mill Farm', but the majority of the site, including the gasometer and reservoir had vanished by that date and the former overflow (but not tail race) channel has been lost. Elements of the two buildings may exist in the modern Lostock Fold Farm.  
 OA North Mills Survey Description: George Clayton was established at Lostock by 1811, when Crompton noted that the mill had 12,960 mule spindles. In 1816 the Lostock factory employed 127 persons (HL 1816, 261). In the late 1810s or early 1820s Jonathan Howarth took over the mill and ran it until at least the mid-1840s. Lostock Mill is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map, which depicts a single range of buildings, with a gasometer immediately to the east, together with a large reservoir (OS 1849, first edition 1:10,560, Sheet 69). The firm of Bashall, Boardman & Co is listed as cotton spinners at Lostock Mill in a trade directory for 1854 (Mannex 1854, 122). In 1865, the mill was accredited with housing 13,320 mule spindles (*Preston Guardian* 14 January 1865). The mill was destroyed by fire in 1866 (*Preston Guardian* 3 Nov 1866). The site is occupied presently by a stone-built farm called Lostock Fold Farm, which may incorporate elements of the mill complex.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 31**
**Site Name** Cuerden Hall Park

**HER Number** PRN7105

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Formal Garden; Lake; Landscape Park

**Period** ?Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5659 2398

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** Cuerden Hall is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map with an associated parkland shaded as usual. A fishpond is noted at SD 56562385, but this has since been lost. Cuerden Hall Park. C19. At its most extensive c 60 ha, with early C20 gardens c 6 ha. Cuerden Hall was built in 1717 and much enlarged by Lewis William Wyatt in 1816-19 for Robert Townley Parker. An early C19 stable block is attached to the west end of the hall and is now converted to offices. The lodges were designed by Wyatt, one of which lies 300m to the south-west on Shady Lane, one (the Stag Lodge, with gateway) 1km north on Wigan Road.

The parkland extends to the north and south of the hall and eastwards towards the river Lostock. The northern part of the park is now crossed by the M6 motorway. Ornamental gardens and grounds 200m to the south-east and south of the Hall, with terraces beginning close to the east of the hall (steps and iron gates possibly designed by Wyatt), extending southeast for 150m. Park and agricultural land beyond. Scattered mature trees.

View from terrace eastwards towards [River] Lostock, and to a raised lake beyond, 0.5km east of the hall. The main garden axis leads southwards from the hall towards woodland, with a walled kitchen garden to the west, ice-house 150m south of hall, and rhododendron shrubbery alternating with mature individual trees. Around 1900 Thomas Mawson prepared an elaborate formal design for the gardens but this was rejected as being too geometrical.

The park and gardens are now in divided ownership. The registration of Cuerden Hall Park has been reconsidered against our criteria for the inclusion of sites in the Register. The park has suffered greatly from encroachment by roads and built development in the C20 and the surviving elements of the formal gardens are fragmentary. Whilst the site is certainly of interest, our view is that it does not lie within the category of 'special historic interest' as defined for the purpose of the Register. As a result of this decision ... Cuerden Hall will no longer be considered as a registered site. The approximate extent of the park was digitised from the OS 1848 and 1893 mapping in December 2011, by P D Iles.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

**Site Number** 32  
**Site Name** Parkers Arms Inn  
**HER Number** PRN19279  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** Inn  
**Period** ?Post-medieval  
**NGR** SD 5612 2465  
**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map  
**Description** Marked on OS first edition mapping of 1848 but not on current sheet. Structure shown on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and named in the accompanying apportionment as 'house, garden etc'. Named on the 1848 map as the Parkers Arms Inn. Shown but not named on the 1895 map, but on the 1911 map the site is vacant. This site now lies in an area of woodland and there are no visible remains of the building.  
**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number** 33  
**Site Name** Cuerden Pinfold and Worshaw Well  
**HER Number** PRN19284  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** Pound; well  
**Period** ?Post-medieval  
**NGR** SD 5536 2518  
**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map  
**Description** A small pinfold and Worshaw Well are marked on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map and the later 1893 sheet. The site has since been built over by a modern dual carriageway road.  
**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number** 34  
**Site Name** Castle Gate, Stoney Lane  
**HER Number** PRN19294  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** ?Defence Work; ?Hunting Lodge  
**Period** Undated  
**NGR** SD 5557 2480  
**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map  
**Description** Field-name in the 1839 Cuerden tithe award. Hallam (nd, 111-12), identifies this same field and the smaller field to the north-west as the site of the 'Castle (shooting lodge)'. The name does not appear in the 1817 estate survey but may, nevertheless, be of some antiquity, the field-name 'Castlegate' being attested in Cuerden in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century (VCH 1911, 24 n 2, 28 n 8). Now part of the M65 roundabout.  
**Assessment** *This site of potential archaeological interest may be affected by proposed development, and requires further investigation to establish its significance. However it has already been impacted upon by the development of the M65 roundabout*

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Town Fields
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN19296
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Field System
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 551 242
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map
<b>Description</b>	OS 1848 mapping held by LCC suggests a linear field system of potential medieval origin in this area, although a firm date of origin is impossible to determine. A series of linear, parallel, arateral-shaped strip fields extends out from Stanfield Lane, opposite Rigby's Farm; they are shown on the OS first edition map (1848) and the tithe map of 1839. The fields were formed by the enclosure of broad ridge and furrow within an open field, which is likely to have had an origin extending back to at least the medieval period. A possible routeway running east/west is only visible on the Ordnance Survey map. Although at least one field boundary has been removed, the general pattern is still fossilised within the landscape.
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site of potential archaeological interest may be affected by proposed development.</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Stanifield Lane
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN19297
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Field System
<b>Period</b>	Medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 551 244
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 tithe map
<b>Description</b>	A pair of sub-rectangular fields is butted onto by field boundaries on all sides; they are shown on the OS first edition map of 1848. Their western edge is approximately parallel and adjacent to Stanfield road, but there is no direct relationship. The fields would appear to predate the surrounding field system and the adjacent Stanfield road, and are potentially of medieval date.
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site of potential archaeological interest may be affected by proposed development.</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	North of Stoney Lane
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN19298
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Field System
<b>Period</b>	?Medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 557 245
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map



<b>Description</b>	A fairly linear layout seen on the 1848 mapping, but not obviously medieval or earlier. Now partially truncated by M65 works. An irregular-shaped, sub-rectangular field is shown on the estate map of c 1700. It is adjacent to Stony Lane, but is not precisely parallel, and thus may pre-date the lane, suggesting that it is potentially of medieval origin.
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site of potential archaeological interest may be affected by proposed development.</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Former Wigan Road
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN25088
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Milestone
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5612 2477
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps
<b>Description</b>	A stone milestone on the A49 was probably a mid-19th century replacement. Noted in 1988 by CHAS as overgrown. Not located 1995 and probably affected by motorway works in 1998. This milestone is marked here on the 1848 1:10,560 mapping and the 1:2,500 sheet of 1893. By 1911, however, it had been moved a little further south and may have been a more modern replacement as suggested above. It is not marked on modern maps
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site is unaffected by the current proposals</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Former Wigan Road
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN26143
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Road
<b>Period</b>	Roman
<b>NGR</b>	SD 554 196 (centred)
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; GMAC 1994; Wardell Armstrong 2013
<b>Description</b>	Line of Wigan-Preston Roman road but its exact course is unknown close to the Site Area. Excavations further north and south have confirmed its presence elsewhere. It is mentioned in 19 <sup>th</sup> -century accounts of possible routes (Watkin 1883) as being close to Parkers Arms Inn. A north/south-aligned trackway extending through Cinder Path Wood was excavated in 1994 however no trace of a Roman road was found. Further excavations in 2013 also revealed no trace of it along this side. More recently, it has been suggested that the course may run along what is now Stanifield Lane and immediately west of the Site Area
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>Outside the Site Area but its close proximity to a possible Roman road suggests that further investigation may be useful in elucidating whether the road ran through the Site Area or any sites associated with it were located here.</i>

**Site Number** 40  
**Site Name** Friars  
**HER Number** PRN35650  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** ?farmstead; house  
**Period** ?Post-Medieval  
**NGR** SD 5612 2480  
**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps  
**Description** A small group of houses or possibly a small farmstead is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848. By 1893 the site is named 'Friars House' and is shown on subsequent mapping. It was demolished sometime during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century  
**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number** 41  
**Site Name** Cuerden Nook (Higher Green)  
**HER Number** PRN36132  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** Farmstead; hamlet  
**Period** Medieval  
**NGR** SD 5579 2504  
**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps  
**Description** Cuerden Nook was a hamlet within the Cuerden township and consisted of a number of buildings fringing what was possibly waste land at one time. It was not named on Yates map but is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey. By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, many of the buildings had disappeared, with only Banastres and Nook farms, along with one cottage left. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century only the two farms remained and effectively the hamlet ceased to exist.  
**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number** 42  
**Site Name** Nook Farm  
**HER Number** PRN36133  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** Farmstead  
**Period** ?Post-medieval  
**NGR** SD 5569 2509  
**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps  
**Description** Farmstead shown on OS 1848 1:10,560 map, but not named; shown as Nook Farm on OS 1911 1:2,500 map; demolished after 1992.  
**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number** 43  
**Site Name** Wigan Lodge  
**HER Number** PRN36276  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** Gate Lodge  
**Period** ?Post-medieval  
**NGR** SD 5595 2418  
**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps  
**Description** A small building, annotated 'Wigan Lodge' is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848, where it appears to be a gate lodge for the adjacent Cuerden Hall (PRN8684). By 1894, however, it seems to have been lost, certainly the drive to the hall had been rebuilt by this date and a more elaborate entrance from the east side of Wigan Road provided by this date and although the site is still named Wigan Lodge (in Wigan Lodge Wood) no lodge building seems to be shown. The site was completely redeveloped during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century for the M6 motorway  
**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number** 44  
**Site Name** Pinfold House  
**HER Number** PRN36276  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** House  
**Period** ?Post-medieval  
**NGR** SD 5527 2510  
**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps  
**Description** Pinfold House is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848. It had vanished by the time of the 1893 1:2,500 sheet and presumably had been demolished. Census returns confirm it was demolished after 1881. The site lies within farmland.  
**Assessment** *This site of potential archaeological interest may be affected by proposed development, and requires further investigation to establish the presence or absence of buried remains and their significance.*

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**Site Number** 45  
**Site Name** Great Meadow  
**HER Number** PRN37350  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** Ridge and Furrow  
**Period** ?Post-medieval  
**NGR** SD 5532 2460  
**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps  
**Description** A series of east/west-aligned, regular, straight plough marks are relatively wide, generally wider than others shown on the same photograph  
**Assessment** *This site of potential archaeological interest may be affected by proposed development.*

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**Site Number 46**
**Site Name** Old School Lane [marl pit]

**HER Number** PRN37351

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Marl Pit

**Period** Undated

**NGR** SD 5514 2481

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps

**Description** A general photographic record within the SMR shows School Lane and the surrounding environs. Also shown is a small rounded earthwork adjacent to Old School Lane. This would appear to be an infilled pond or 'marl pit', since an open pond is shown at this exact location on the 1848 OS map. Field survey revealed a surviving unfilled marl pit cutting the field boundary between the two fields opposite Fieldside House. The pit measures approximately 40m long north/south, by 10m wide and up to 1.5m deep. The pit is steep sided but has been denuded and partially ploughed away in the northern field. It is shown on subsequent OS mapping although disappears by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*

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**Site Number 47**
**Site Name** Green Field 1

**HER Number** PRN37352

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Marl Pit

**Period** Post-Medieval

**NGR** SD 5510 2480

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map

**Description** Aerial photographs show a circular feature in the field north of Stoney Lane. When this location is compared with the tithe and OS first edition maps, it coincides a pond, now in-filled. It was probably a former marl pit, which was for the extraction of clay, to be used on fields as a form of fertiliser. It lies within the Site Area.

Field survey revealed an in-filled and undulating circular area, approximately 18m in diameter by 0.35m high. This pond is not shown on the 1848 mapping. This may be the same as PRN37351/Site 46

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*

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**Site Number 48**
**Site Name** South of Stoney Lane

**HER Number** PRN37353

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Marl Pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5505 2469

**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map

<b>Description</b>	A circular feature is visible on maps in the field south of Stoney Lane, at its west end. From comparison of the location between the Tithe and OS first edition maps, it is evident that this was an infilled pond. It is probably a remnant of a marl pit, which was for the extraction of clay once used on fields as a form of fertiliser. It is shown on subsequent OS maps although disappears by the 1965 one.
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Mountain Field
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN37354
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5500 2433
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps; 1839 Tithe map
<b>Description</b>	The Tithe and OS first edition maps show four irregular features in a field west of the A5083; these are now infilled. These were probably remnants of marl pits, which were used for the extraction of clay that was then used on fields as a form of fertiliser. Field survey revealed no extant marl pits within this field
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site is unaffected by the current proposals</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Green Field II
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN37355
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Marl Pit
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5510 2482
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry
<b>Description</b>	A small sub-oval depression located within the same field as two other marl pits. The pit is shallow with reeds growing in it, it measures 15m long east/west by 10m wide and up to 0.15m deep. Not marked on the 1848 mapping
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	East of Pinfold House I
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN37356
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5536 2501
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry



<b>Description</b>	Field boundary ditch located to the east of school lane. It runs north/south and dog-legs to the east opposite the Old School House. The boundary is shown on the first edition mapping and has been cleared as a V-shaped drainage channel, with intermittent upcast banks on either side. The channel measures up to 3.5m wide by 1.5m deep with banks up to 2m wide and 0.5m high. Shown on all OS maps and still survives today
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	East of Pinfold House II
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN37357
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5538 2509
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry
<b>Description</b>	Field boundary ditch located to the east of School Lane and the other field boundary ditch (Site 40). It runs roughly north/south with a slight turning to the east on the very southern tip. The boundary is shown on the first edition mapping and has been cleared as a v-shaped drainage channel, with intermittent upcast banks on either side. The channel measures up to 4m wide by 1.5m deep with banks up to 2m wide and 0.5m high
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	House Croft Field
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN37358
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Field Boundary
<b>Period</b>	Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5518 2479
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry
<b>Description</b>	Field boundary ditch no longer in use although still survives in the landscape. Relates to the western north/south field boundary of 'house croft' field shown on the c1700 estate map and was part of Walmsley Farm ( <b>Site 4</b> ). The ditch is grubbed out and survives with a shallow U-shaped profile and measures 1.5m wide by 0.2m deep
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest</i>

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**Site Number 54**
**Site Name** Barn Croft Field

**HER Number** PRN37359

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Field Boundary

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5518 2472

**Source** HER Entry; Estate map

**Description** Field boundary ditch no longer in use. Relates to the southern east/west field boundary of 'barn croft' field shown on the c.1700 estate map and was part of Walmsley Farm (**Site 4**). The boundary is grubbed out and survives as a lynchet measuring 0.3m high (the south field is higher) by 1.5m-2m wide with a very shallow U-shaped ditch 0.1m deep on the north end

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 55**
**Site Name** Great Meadow [marl pit]

**HER Number** PRN37360

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** ?Marl Pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5547 2468

**Source** HER Entry; OS mapping

**Description** A possible semi-circular marl pit located on the eastern boundary of 'Great Meadow'. It survives as a cow trampled depression and measures 20m long north/south by 12m wide and up to 0.2m deep. It appears to be the circular feature first identified on the 1893 OS map but disappears by the 1931 map

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 56**
**Site Name** Castle Gate [marl pit]

**HER Number** PRN37361

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Marl Pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5558 2470

**Source** HER Entry

**Description** A sub-circular marl pit currently used as a fishing pond to the south of the motorway roundabout. The pond is at the north end of a larger depression and measures approximately 30m diameter in total. It first appears on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map and was enlarged during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*

**Site Number 57**
**Site Name** West of Marld Field I

**HER Number** PRN37362

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** ?Strip Field; Field Boundary

**Period** Medieval

**NGR** SD 5570 2469

**Source** HER Entry; Estate map

**Description** A series of three drainage ditches or field boundary ditches located in the field between 'Castle Gate' and 'Marld Field'. The ditches are on the same south-west/north-east orientation as the present field boundaries and are approximately 20m apart. They run for up to 200m and are 1.5m wide by up to 0.35m deep with U-shaped profiles. The ditches are cut by two marl pits in the south of the field and have a possible east/west boundary ditch on the north end of the field. The first edition mapping shows fragments of a tree-line upon the easternmost ditch, possibly hinting that these are relict possible medieval strip-fields. To the south of the field over Stoney Lane there was evidence of a strip field surviving on the c 1700 estate map. Likewise there is a thin ditched trackway (shown on the c 1700 map) located to the south of the field that partially survives measuring up to 4m wide. Although not shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping, aerial photography shows the boundaries as possible cropmarks.

**Assessment** *This site of potential archaeological interest may be affected by proposed development, and requires further investigation to establish its significance.*

**Site Number 58**
**Site Name** West of Marld Field II

**HER Number** PRN37364

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Marl Pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5565 2456

**Source** HER Entry

**Description** Tear-shaped marl pit located in the middle of the southern portion of the field with possible strip fields and cuts the central boundary ditch. It is not shown on the OS first edition mapping, but measures 29m long north/south by 21m wide and up to 1.5m deep. It is shown on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map and is labelled as an old sand pit however it disappears by the 1911 map. It is however faintly visible on modern aerial photography and can be seen truncating a possible field boundary (Site 57).

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*

**Site Number** 59  
**Site Name** West of Marld Field III  
**HER Number** PRN37365  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** Marl Pit  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SD 5561 2455  
**Source** HER Entry  
**Description** Oval-shaped marl pit located on the south-west corner of the field within possible strip fields (**Site 57**) and cuts the western boundary ditch. The pit is first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey and subsequent mapping. It measures 25m long north/south by 20m wide and up to 2m deep with a pond at the bottom  
**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*

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**Site Number** 60  
**Site Name** Marld Field I  
**HER Number** PRN37366  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** Marl Pit  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SD 5572 2445  
**Source** HER Entry  
**Description** A sub-circular marl pit shown on the current OS mapping and located within the plantation in 'Marld Field' The pit measures approximately 25m diameter with a pond in the middle. It pre-dates the plantation and is first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map.  
**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*

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**Site Number** 61  
**Site Name** Marld Field II  
**HER Number** PRN37368  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** Marl Pit  
**Period** Post-medieval  
**NGR** SD 5567 2453  
**Source** HER Entry  
**Description** A sub-circular marl pit located within the plantation in 'Marld Field'. The pit measures very roughly (dense vegetation cover) 25m in diameter by 1.5m deep. This appears to correspond to the feature shown on the 1893 OS map although it is not labelled or clearly defined and disappears by the 1965 map  
**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*

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**Site Number 62**
**Site Name** Marld Field III

**HER Number** PRN37369

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Marl Pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5569 2455

**Source** HER Entry

**Description** A sub-circular marl pit located within the plantation in 'Marld Field'. The pit measures very roughly (dense vegetation cover) 20m in diameter by 1.5m deep. This feature is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey mapping.

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 63**
**Site Name** Marld Field IV

**HER Number** PRN37370

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Marl Pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5575 2454

**Source** HER Entry

**Description** A sub-circular marl pit located within the plantation in 'Marld Field'. The pit measures very roughly (dense vegetation cover) 25m in diameter by 1.5m deep. This feature is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey mapping.

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 64**
**Site Name** East of Marld Field I

**HER Number** PRN37371

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Marl Pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5583 2445

**Source** HER Entry

**Description** A large amorphous marl pit located in the centre of the field to the east of 'Marld Field'. The pit measures approximately 75m long north/south by 25m wide and up to 1.5m deep, with a pond located on the north end. There is no feature marked on the Ordnance Survey mapping however it is on the modern aerial photography.

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 65**
**Site Name** East of Marld Field II

**HER Number** PRN37372

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Marl Pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5589 2441

**Source** HER Entry

**Description** A heart-shaped marl pit (two quarrying bays) located on either side of the eastern field boundary of the field to the east of 'Marld Field'. The pit measures approximately 45m long north/south by 40m wide and up to 1.5m deep, with a pond located in the centre. This corresponds to two separate pits first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey.

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 66**
**Site Name** Brookhouse Farm [lynchet]

**HER Number** PRN37373

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Lynchet

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5502 2461

**Source** HER Entry

**Description** A lynchet running east/west to the north end of the field to the south of Brookhouse Farm. The field to the south is 1.5m higher than the northern one although this is probably quite recent and is not shown on the OS First Edition 1:10,560 mapping.

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 67**
**Site Name** North of Town Fields I

**HER Number** PRN37374

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Marl Pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5524 2435

**Source** HER Entry

**Description** A sub-circular marl pit first shown on the first edition mapping and located to the east of the possible medieval field system at the junction of four boundaries. The pit measures approximately 29m long north/south by 20m wide and has a pond in the middle

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 68**
**Site Name** North of Town Fields II

**HER Number** PRN37375

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Marl Pit

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5521 2432

**Source** HER Entry

**Description** Sub-rectangular marl pit first shown on the First Edition mapping and located to the east of the possible medieval field-system at the junction of three boundaries to the south-west of another marl pit. The pit measures approximately 30m long east/west by 10m wide and has a reeded pond in the middle

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 69**
**Site Name** Worshaw House

**HER Number** PRN39416

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** House

**Period** ?Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5525 2517

**Source** HER Entry

**Description** Worshaw House is only shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey and does not appear on either Yates' 1786 map nor the subsequent OS mapping. The site remains undeveloped

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number 70**
**Site Name** Lostock Hall Park

**HER Number** PRN39796

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** ?Landscape

**Period** Medieval

**NGR** SD 5539 2532

**Source** HER Entry

**Description** Lostock Hall 354550 425239; South Ribble; Bennis Category: D (Noted from mapping), LGT Category: Insufficient Data; Type: Rural Estate; Main Date: Medieval, 1764; Notes: Formal grounds and woodland area

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*


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**Site Number** 71

**Site Name** Lostock Hall

**HER Number** PRN1435

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Country House

**Period** Medieval

**NGR** SD 5537 2540

**Source** HER Entry; Farrer and Brownbill 1911

**Description** The Lostock Hall estate took its name from the River Lostock and was in the possession of a family bearing the name during the 13<sup>th</sup> century. It descended to James de Lostock, living 1332 and 1350, whose daughter Magote, or Margery, may have brought it in marriage to a Banastre, for John Banastre was described as of Lostock from 1402 to 1429, William and his sons John and Richard in 1459, John 1469 to 1479, and William in 1504. In 1548 Richard Banastre conveyed tenements in Walton, Preston and Lea to Thomas Fleetwood, gent., and Barbara his wife. In 1561 Mr. Fleetwood passed the manor of Lostock in Walton to feoffees, who reconveyed it in 1574 to William Fleetwood son of Thomas by his second wife Bridget Spring. William Fleetwood sold the manor with a free fishery in Lostock Water to Roger Burscough, who conveyed it in 1595 to Peter Burscough, gent., and he in turn in 1611 passed it to Thomas Burscough, who died in 1616 seised of Lostock Hall, holden of Richard Hoghton, bart., by 16s. rent, leaving issue an only daughter Elizabeth, aged eighteen months. In 1662 Andrew Dandy paid a rent of 12d. to the lord of Clitheroe for his lands called Lostock, and in 1666 William Dandy paid tax upon three hearths here. He died in 1676 described as of Lostock. Andrew Dandy of Lostock and William his son were out-burgesses at Preston g[u]ild in 1682. There was a second 'Lostock Hall' in Cuerden parish, noted in 1602 and said to have belonged to the Knights Hospitallers and to have been known at one time as Crow Hall. It is the site on Cuerden Green now called Woodcock Hall. {4} Lostock Hall is an entirely modern building in the Jacobean style. It has three storeys of modern brick, with ashlar dressings. Additions and outbuildings to the North are of later date. No traces of the previous structure were noticeable. The hall is shown on both the 1848 and 1893 mapping, with the title being shown in antique script.

There were gardens to the immediate south and east of the building in 1848, with an area shaded as 'parkland' further south on both banks of the river - the portion to the south of the river being crossed by an overflow and a tail race from Lostock Mill (PRN6684). A similar, but not identical, pattern is shown on the later mapping, although the house may have been changed somewhat. The footprint shown on modern maps has some similarities with that of 1893, particularly on the south front. Now the site of St Catherine's Hospice.

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Woodcock Hall and Farm
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN1452
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	House
<b>Period</b>	?Medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5499 2506
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry; Farrer and Brownbill 1911; OS mapping
<b>Description</b>	The Woodcock family can be traced to the early part of the 13th century, when Henry de Kuerden made several grants to them. Thomas Woodcock died at Cuerden in 1602 holding 'the capital messuage called Lostock' in Cuerden—no doubt the house later called Woodcock Hall—with lands in Cuerden, Walton-le-Dale, &c. This 'Lostock' had belonged to the Hospitallers; Lostock Hall, to the north, was in Walton-le-Dale, and held in 1576 by Thomas Fleetwood. According to Kuerden Woodcock Hall on Cuerden Green was at one time known as Crow Trees. The above-named Thomas left a son and heir John, aged nineteen. The house known as Woodcock Hall is situated on what was formerly known as Cuerden Green, near to Lostock Hall railway station, and is a three-story red brick structure with stone dressings and barred sash windows, apparently of 17th-century date, having three gables to the front and a projecting porch in the middle going up to the full height of the building. Woodcock Hall was built in 1666 by Thomas Woodcock and was demolished in 1961. It was similar to the nearby seventeenth century Clayton Hall (OA North 2002). Although the main house was demolished, a few of the c.18 <sup>th</sup> century buildings are still in use as part of the farm.
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site is unaffected by the current proposals</i>

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<b>Site Number</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Dandy or Stone Bridge
<b>HER Number</b>	PRN19283
<b>Designation</b>	N/A
<b>Site Type</b>	Bridge
<b>Period</b>	?Post-medieval
<b>NGR</b>	SD 5524 2521
<b>Source</b>	HER Entry; OS mapping
<b>Description</b>	This site is named 'Dandy or Stone Bridge' in 1848, then Dandy and is now known as Stone Bridge. It was named after the local family who were based at Lostock Hall during the 17 <sup>th</sup> century ( <b>Site 71</b> ). The words <i>C.C. Stone Bridge</i> are carved into the eastern face but no date is obvious for its construction
<b>Assessment</b>	<i>This site is unaffected by the current proposals</i>

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**Site Number 74**
**Site Name** Lostock Fold Farm

**HER Number** PRN37925

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Barn; Hospice

**Period** Industrial

**NGR** SD 5552 2533

**Source** HER Entry; OS mapping

**Description** This was a small combination barn at what was latterly called Lostock Fold Farm, a group of buildings now within the grounds of St Catherine's Hospice at Lostock Hall. The barn is an undesignated heritage asset of late 19th century date, and is now a Palliative Care Centre. St Catherine's Hospice incorporates the former Lostock Hall (**Site 71**), a country house of medieval origin which from the 1840s to the early 20th century was owned by a succession of cotton magnates. The site of Lostock Fold Farm was originally that of Lostock Mill, a substantial cotton mill existing by the mid-1840s but later demolished. Lostock Fold Farm was built upon the site, and originally called Old Lostock Mill Farm before its name was changed in the 20th century. Its principal buildings were the barn, a small farmhouse, pig sties and a coach house/garage. Map evidence shows all apart from the latter existed by the early 1890s. All are built of stone, possibly salvaged from the demolished mill, of which no trace, other than what appears to be a ruined boundary wall, now remains. In the early-to-mid 20th century a single storey wash house of red engineering brick was built adjoining the dairy. The barn is significant in a local context as an example of a small combination barn which has group value with the other buildings of the farmstead and for the historical connections of the site with the former Lostock Mill

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number 75**
**Site Name** Crow Tree Cottages

**HER Number** PRN37415

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** House

**Period** ?Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5508 2513

**Source** HER Entry; OS mapping

**Description** An unnamed block of buildings is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848 but appears to be the isolated group depicted on Yates 1786 Map. The same site appears on the 1893 1:2,500 mapping and for the first time shows the four cottages name Crow Tree Cottages. The buildings are shown on subsequent editions of the Ordnance Survey and still exist today, although the row has been extended at both ends and to the north

**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number 76**
**Site Name** North of Town Fields III

**HER Number** N/A

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** ?Marl Pit

**Period** ?Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5530 2434

**Source** OS mapping

**Description** A possible marl pit is first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey but does not appear on any other maps. Modern aerial photography shows a pond in this location although larger than originally depicted.

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 77**
**Site Name** South of Stoney Lane [?marl pit]

**HER Number** N/A

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** ?Marl Pit

**Period** ?Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5534 2448

**Source** OS mapping

**Description** A possible marl pit is first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey and is shown on subsequent mapping. Modern aerial photography shows a pond in this location which measures approximately 32m long, with another one immediately to the north-east.

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*


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**Site Number 78**
**Site Name** West of Old School Lane (Cuerden Lower Green)

**HER Number** N/A

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Field System

**Period** Post-medieval

**NGR** SD 5511 2494

**Source** OS mapping

**Description** Parliamentary enclosure in 1804 of an area depicted as a moss or wet area on Yates' 1786 map. However it has also been argued that this was the Green and central to community gatherings during the Medieval-Post-Medieval period. It is named as Lower Green on the 1804 Enclosure Award map and a footpath is shown traversing the area from north to south. This became part of a field boundary and the fields were amalgamated again during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and still survives today.

**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development. Previously wet or mossy areas may hold data to gain a pollen sequence which could document the changing environment over a long period of time. Organic material is also likely to be better preserved*



**Site Number** 79  
**Site Name** Stanifield Lane  
**HER Number** N/A  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** ?Marl Pit  
**Period** ?Post-medieval  
**NGR** SD 5504 2446  
**Source** OS mapping  
**Description** Two possible marl pits located at the edge of the field boundary and first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey. Although the eastern one disappears, the others are shown on subsequent mapping and are labelled as ponds on the 1965 map. There is no trace of them today  
**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*

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**Site Number** 80  
**Site Name** New Plantation  
**HER Number** N/A  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** Woodland  
**Period** Industrial  
**NGR** SD 5575 2458  
**Source** OS mapping  
**Description** A woodland plantation which is first shown on the 1893 Ordnance Survey map and appears on subsequent mapping. It still survives today  
**Assessment** *This may be affected by proposed development but is of negligible archaeological interest*

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**Site Number** 81  
**Site Name** Boundary Stone, Walton-le-Dale  
**HER Number** PRN6685  
**Designation** N/A  
**Site Type** Boundary Stone  
**Period** ?Post-medieval  
**NGR** SD 5525 2524  
**Source** HER Entry; Ordnance Survey maps  
**Description** This boundary stone, near 'Dandy or Stone Bridge' is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, sheet 69 and on the current sheet, where it is incorporated into the boundary between Cuerden and Walton-le-Dale  
**Assessment** *This site is unaffected by the current proposals*

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**Site Number** 82

**Site Name** Cropmark, South of Stoney Lane

**HER Number** N/A

**Designation** N/A

**Site Type** Cropmark

**Period** Undated

**NGR** SD 5543 2430

**Source** LiDAR Data

**Description** A feature is visible as a possible area of higher ground on the LiDAR images and appears as a faint curved cropmark on aerial photography. It is *c* 90m in diameter, although there is nothing on any mapping to suggest what this feature may be.

**Assessment** *This site of potential archaeological interest may be affected by proposed development, and requires further investigation to establish its significance.*

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## 6. Significance

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### 6.1 The Policy Context of Heritage Assets

The archaeological resource of an area can encompass a range of assets, including below-ground remains, earthworks, and standing buildings and other structures. Some of these remains may have statutory protection, such as Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings. Others do not, but may nevertheless be of archaeological significance. Under both national and local planning policy, as outlined below, both statutory and non-statutory remains are to be considered within the planning process.

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policy and framework for England, and how these are expected to be implemented. NPPF places particular emphasis on assessing the development proposals in line with an up-to-date local plan (*op cit*, Section 3.28). Consequently, Central Lancashire's Core Strategy (adopted July 2012) was consulted as the key Development Plan Document in the Local Development Framework (LDF), with particular reference to Policy 16: Heritage. In determining applications, local planning authorities must be able to understand the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposed development in order to assess its impact. This enables the conservation of heritage assets in a manner suitable to their significance so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations, or else they can be recorded and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

### 6.2 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

The most commonly accepted methodology for assessing archaeological significance is the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 1 of *Scheduled Monuments: identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (DCMS March 2010). These criteria have all been utilised in this assessment and are listed below:

- Period
- Rarity
- Documentation
- Group Value
- Survival/Condition
- Fragility/Vulnerability
- Diversity
- Potential

## 6.3 Baseline Significance Conditions

### *Period*

All of the known sites of below-ground archaeological interest within the boundary of the Site Area relate to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity. This includes possible strip fields and ridge and furrow cultivation, perhaps deriving from medieval agricultural practices (**Sites 35, 36, 37 and 45**). There are possible below-ground remains of post-medieval farmsteads and cottages, including Pinfold House (**Site 44**). Of particular interest, however, are a series of cropmarks identified within the Site Area (**Sites 11, 14, 57 and 82**), none of which can be dated from desk-based sources, but could potentially pertain to prehistoric activity. In addition, there is a slight possibility of human activity associated with the projected courses of the Roman road.

### *Documentation*

The historical development of the Site Area from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century can be traced reasonably well from cartographic and other primary sources. Further documentary research would undoubtedly furnish additional evidence, including more precise dating of the construction of the relevant buildings, although this is unlikely to alter the outline and conclusions presented in this assessment.

### *Group Value*

Many of the sites of potential archaeological interest within the Site Area represent elements of a medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscape. In this respect, the heritage assets identified in the Site Area have some group value.

### *Survival / Condition*

The extent to which any buried archaeological remains survive beneath the modern ground surface is currently unattested. However, as the Site Area has remained predominantly agricultural, these have formed favourable conditions for below-ground archaeological remains to survive. The former moss area to the north-west (**Site 78**) may also have preserved pollen data which could form a sequence of environmental change within the area.

### *Fragility/Vulnerability*

Any buried archaeological remains within the Site Area, should they be present and survive *in-situ*, are vulnerable to damage or destruction during any earth-moving works necessitated by the proposed development.

### *Diversity*

The diversity of the below-ground remains within the Site Area is presently unknown. However, cartographic sources suggest that any intact remains would relate to post-medieval farmsteads and cottages, as well as remains of medieval/post-medieval field systems.

### *Potential*

There are no known prehistoric sites within the Site Area, although the cropmarks could represent activity during this early period; **Site 11** has been interpreted previously as an antennae enclosure of prehistoric origin, although this awaits confirmation via intrusive investigation. There is also low potential for Roman remains to survive *in-situ* within the Site Area, although there is potential for medieval and post-medieval remains.

### *6.4 Significance of Below-Ground Archaeological Remains*

On the available evidence, there are no known below-ground remains within the Site Area that are considered to be a heritage asset of national significance that would require preservation *in-situ*.

However, the Site Area contains potential remains of medieval/post-medieval agricultural landscapes, which could be considered to be of local significance, depending upon the full extent of survival and condition. Any physical evidence for prehistoric activity within the Site Area could potentially be of regional importance.

## 7. Impact of Development

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### 7.1 The Identification and Evaluation of the Key Impacts on the Archaeology

There are no nationally recognised standard criteria for assessing the significance of the impact of development on archaeological remains. However, the following criteria have been adopted from the *Highways Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2, Annex 5, August 2007*. Although designed for use in transport schemes, these criteria are appropriate for use in other environmental impact assessments, including archaeological desk-based assessments.

The value of known and potential archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development has been ranked using the following scale: Very High, High, Medium, Low and Negligible:

- **Very High** includes World Heritage sites and archaeological remains of international importance
- **High** includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments and undesignated archaeological remains of national importance
- **Medium** includes undesignated archaeological remains of regional importance
- **Low** includes undesignated archaeological remains of local importance
- **Negligible** includes archaeological remains of little or no significance
- **Unknown** applies to archaeological remains whose importance has not been ascertained

The Site Area potentially contains archaeological remains of Low (Local) and, potentially, Medium (Regional) and significance.

Impacts upon archaeological remains can be adverse or beneficial, direct or indirect, temporary or permanent. The magnitude of sensitivity for the Site Area has been assessed using the following scale:

- **Major** involves change to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is totally altered
- **Moderate** involves change to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is significantly modified
- **Minor** involves change to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is slightly altered
- **Negligible** involves very minor changes to archaeological remains or their setting such that the resource is hardly affected
- **No change** involves no change to archaeological remains or their setting.



Assessment of the magnitude of the impacts has been ranked using the following scale:

- **Very large**
- **Large**
- **Moderate**
- **Slight**
- **Neutral**

This assessment combines the value of the archaeological resource and the magnitude of impact, as shown in the table below:

Value of Remains	Magnitude of Change				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/ Slight	Moderate/ Large	Large/ Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/ Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight	Moderate/ Slight
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Slight

*Table 3: Significance of Impact Matrix*

The proposed development will see a mix of industrial and business units, alongside residential development within the Site Area. This will involve substantial foundation works, along with associated service works and landscaping, all of which could result in the removal and destruction of a large proportion of the below-ground archaeological remains discussed within Chapters 5 and 6, should any such remains survive as buried remains. The following assessment assumes that current residential areas will be unaffected by the current proposals, and that any potential development will fall into the Moderate or Major categories of Magnitude of Change.



Archaeological Remains	Value	Magnitude of Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change
<b>Site 18:</b> Cuerden Green [boundary]*	Negligible	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 19:</b> Cuerden Green [pond] *	Negligible	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 20:</b> Cuerden Green [field boundary]	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 21:</b> Cuerden Gates Farm [pond]	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 22:</b> Cuerden Gates Farm [earthwork]	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 23:</b> Cuerden Gates Farm [smithy] *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 24:</b> Cuerden Gates Farm *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 25:</b> Cuerden Gates Farm Cottages *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 26:</b> Cinder Path Wood [drainage system] *	Negligible	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 27:</b> Cinder Path Wood [pond]*	Negligible	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 28:</b> Cinder Path Wood [pond]*	Negligible	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 29:</b> Cinder Path Wood [hollow] *	Negligible	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 30:</b> Lostock Mill *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 31:</b> Cuerden Hall Park *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 32:</b> Parkers Arms Inn *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 33:</b> Cuerden Pinfold and Worshaw Well *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 34:</b> Castle Gate, Stony Lane	Low	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 35:</b> Town Fields	Low	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 36:</b> Stanifield Lane	Low	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 37:</b> North of Stoney Lane	Low	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 38:</b> Former Wigan Road [milestone] *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 39:</b> Former Wigan Road	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<b>Site 40:</b> Friars *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 41:</b> Cuerden Nook (Higher Green) *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 42:</b> Nook Farm *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 43:</b> Wigan Lodge *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 44:</b> Pinfold House	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Site 45:</b> Great Meadow	Low	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 46:</b> Old School Lane [marl pit]	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 47:</b> Green Field I	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 48:</b> South of Stoney Lane *	Negligible	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 49:</b> Mountain Field *	Negligible	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 50:</b> Green Field II	Negligible	Moderate	Slight

Archaeological Remains	Value	Magnitude of Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change
<b>Site 51:</b> East of Pinfold House I	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 52:</b> East of Pinfold House II	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 53:</b> House Croft Field	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 54:</b> Barn Croft Field	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 55:</b> Great Meadow [marl pit]	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 56:</b> Castle Gate [marl pit]	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 57:</b> West of Marld Field I	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
<b>Site 58:</b> West of Marld Field II	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 59:</b> West of Marld Field III	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 60:</b> Marld Field I	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 61:</b> Marld Field II	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 62:</b> Marld Field III	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 63:</b> Marld Field IV	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 64:</b> East of Marld Field I	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 65:</b> East of Marld Field II	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 66:</b> Brookhouse Farm [lynchet]	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 67:</b> North of Town Fields I	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 68:</b> North of Town Fields II	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 69:</b> Worshaw House *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 70:</b> Lostock Hall Park *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 71:</b> Lostock Hall *	Medium	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 72:</b> Woodcock Hall and Farm*	Medium	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 73:</b> Dandy or Stone Bridge *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 74:</b> Lostock Fold Farm *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 75:</b> Crow Tree Cottages *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 76:</b> North of Town Fields III	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 77:</b> South of Stoney Lane [?marl pit]	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 78:</b> West of Old School Lane	Low	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 79:</b> Stanifield Lane	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 80:</b> New Plantation	Negligible	Moderate	Slight
<b>Site 81:</b> Boundary Stone, Walton-le-Dale *	Low	No change	Neutral
<b>Site 82:</b> Cropmark: South of Stoney Lane	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

*Table 4: Impact Matrix for the archaeological remains contained within the Cuerden Employment Site Area and its immediate surroundings. \* denotes site outside of Site Area*

## 8. Further Investigation

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### 8.1 Heritage Assets

The assessment has identified evidence for medieval/post-medieval field systems within the Site Area, although physical remains are considered to be of low significance. Any surviving remains of Pinfold House could be of medium significance, pending the extent to which buried remains survive. There is also a slight potential for Roman remains to survive along the western and eastern edges of the Site Area, associated with the projected courses of the Roman road, although the precise course of this historic route is currently unknown. The series of cropmarks visible from aerial photographs similarly cannot be dated from desk-based sources, and could potentially be of prehistoric origin of medium significance, although their actual significance is currently unknown.

### 8.2 Further Investigation

Construction works necessitated by the proposed development will inevitably involve some disturbance to below-ground archaeological remains. Whilst some of these are considered to be of negligible or potential local archaeological interest, the extent, date and significance of several of the sites identified, and particularly the cropmarks and the project course of the Roman road, cannot be adequately determined from desk-based sources. It would thus be appropriate to undertake a programme of further archaeological investigation in advance of development to enable an appropriate strategy to be formulated that would mitigate the ultimate loss of these non-designated heritage assets.

Further investigation may include targeted geophysical survey or evaluation trenching, which would be intended to determine the origin of the cropmarks, clarify the extent of the medieval field systems, and establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of Pinfold House and the projected courses of the Roman road and associated remains. Pending the results obtained from this further investigation, more detailed archaeological excavation may be required as a mitigation strategy. It is thus recommended that the following sites are subject to further investigation to inform an understanding of their significance:

*Cropmarks:* Sites **11**, **14**, **57** and **82** (although access to Site **11** may be restricted due to the extant electricity pylon;

*Roman Road:* Site **39**;

*Medieval/Post-medieval Cottage/Farmstead:* Site **44**.

## 9. Sources

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### 9.1 Cartographic Sources

Map of Cuerden Estate c.1700 (LCA/DDGE(E)/174)

William Yates' *Map of Lancashire*, published 1786

Enclosure Award, Inclosure of Waste Lands within Cuerden (1804) (LCA/DDTa323)

Tithe Map (Cuerden), published 1839 (LCA/DRB/1/59)

Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map, Lancashire sheet LXIX

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Lancashire sheet LXIX.6, published 1893

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Lancashire sheet LXIX.6, published 1911

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Lancashire sheet LXIX.6, published 1931

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map, Lancashire sheet LXIX.6, published 1965

### 9.2 Census Returns and Documentary Sources

1841 Lancashire, Leyland, District 9, HO107/526/9

1851 Lancashire, Cuerden, District 3, HO107/2262

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1871 Lancashire, Cuerden, District 15, RG10/4195

1881 Lancashire, Cuerden, District 15, RG11/4216

1891 Lancashire, Cuerden, District 11, RG12/3421

1901 Lancashire, Cuerden, District 8, RG13/3932

1911 Lancashire, Cuerden, District 12

LCA/DDTa/549a 1817 Survey of R.T. Parker's Estates in Cuerden

LCA/DDHK/5/1/44 1769 Survey of lands [including] Cuerden Hall and demesne

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#### 9.4 Policy Documentation

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Environment Desk-Based Assessment* E-publication  
[http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GDBA\\_2.pdf](http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf)

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Preston City Council, South Ribble Borough Council and Chorley Council 2012  
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South Ribble Borough Council 2012 *Local Plan (2012-2026)*

#### 9.5 Websites

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Roman Roads in Lancashire [www.romanroads.org/gazetteer/lancspages.html](http://www.romanroads.org/gazetteer/lancspages.html)  
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[www.historyofuptonbychester.org.uk/marlpits.html](http://www.historyofuptonbychester.org.uk/marlpits.html) Accessed 24.08.2016

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## *10. Acknowledgements*

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Salford Archaeology would like to thank Allan Gundry of Maple Grove Developments for commissioning the desk-based assessment, and to Andrew Malcomson of Barton Willmore for logistical support. Salford Archaeology is also grateful to Peter Iles, Lancashire Archaeological Advisory Service (LAAS) for providing the HER data for the Site Area.

The archive comprises a historical map regression, photographs and historical research notes. This archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology, and a copy of this report will be forward to the client.

# Appendix 1: Figures

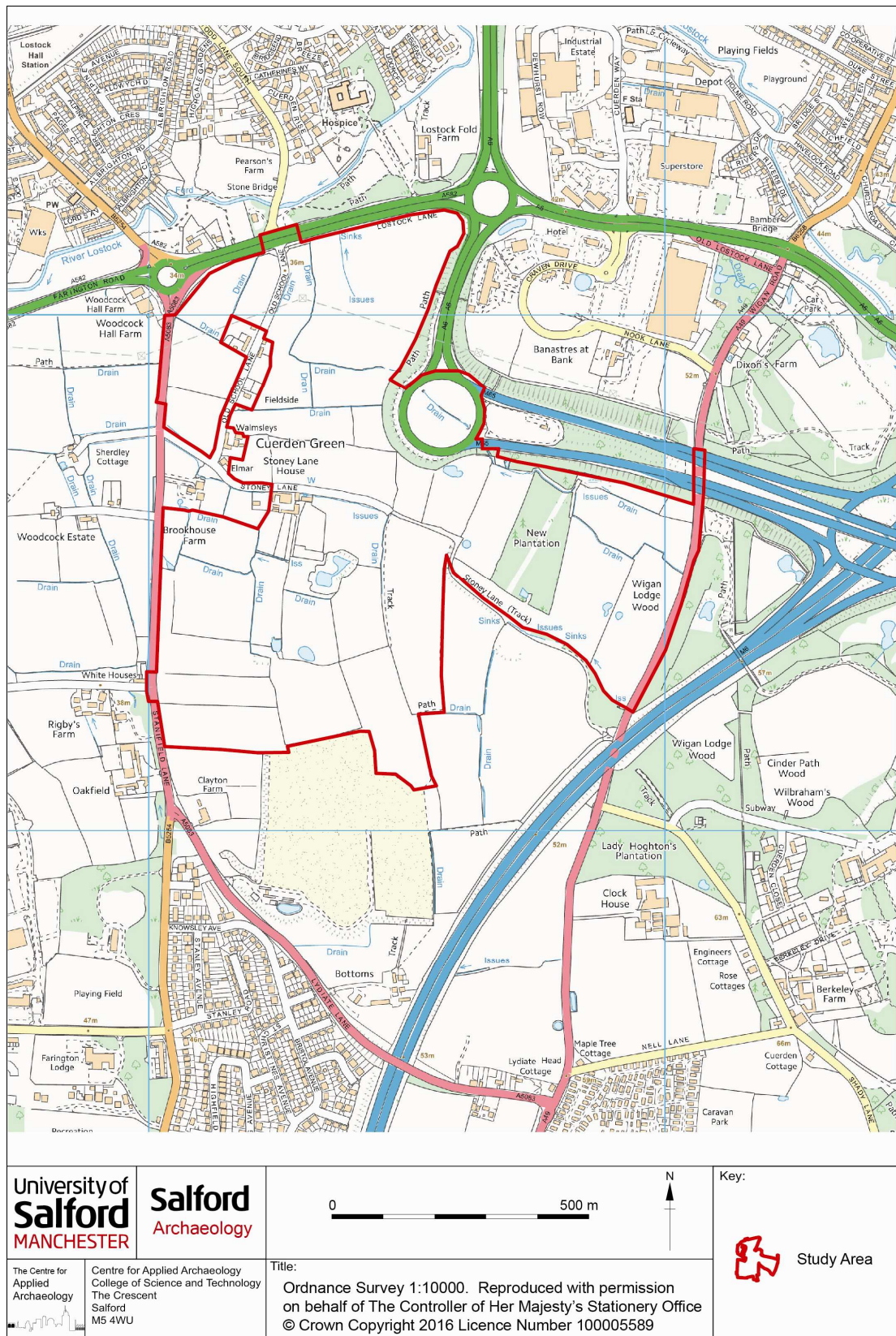


Figure 1: Site location



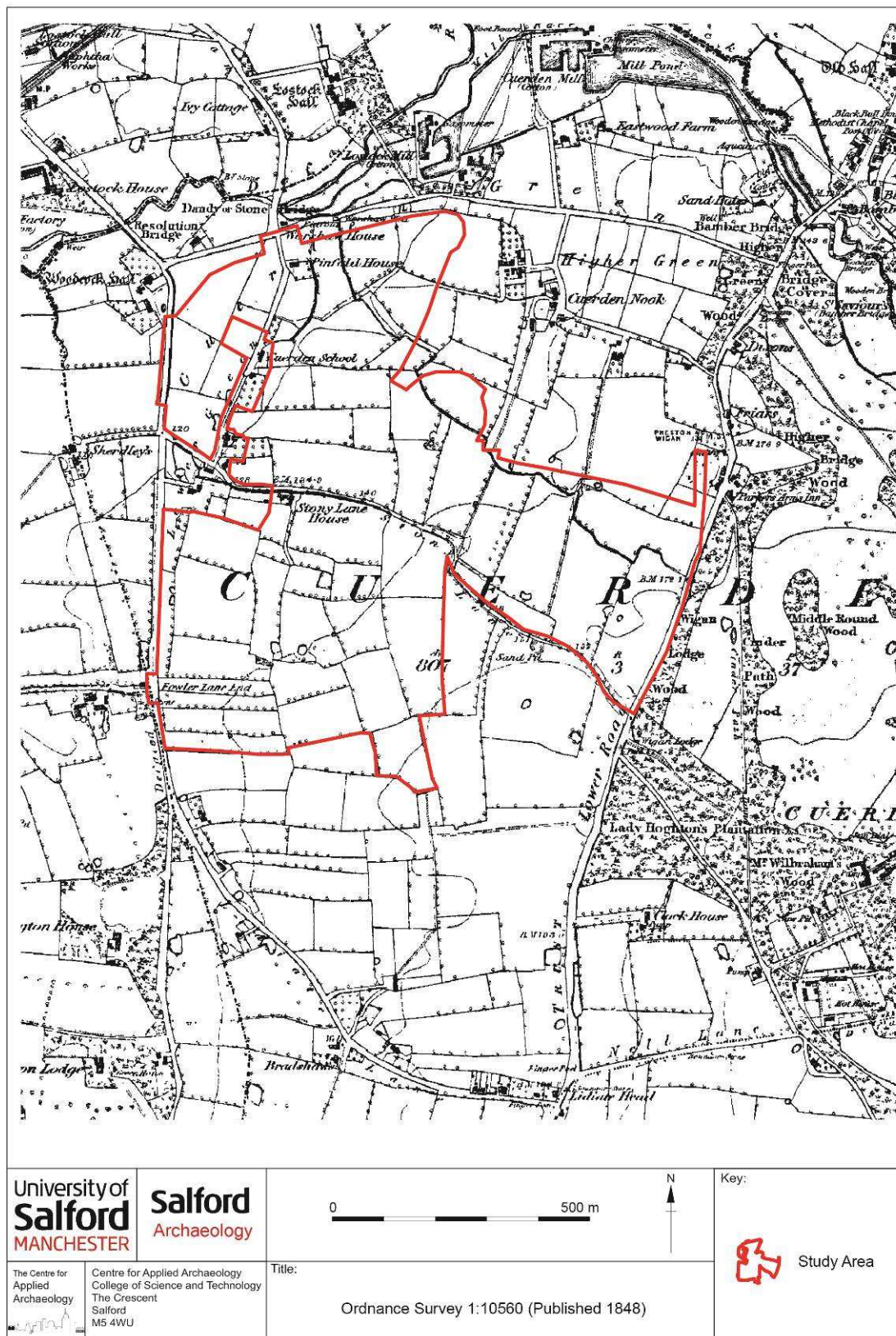


Figure 2: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848



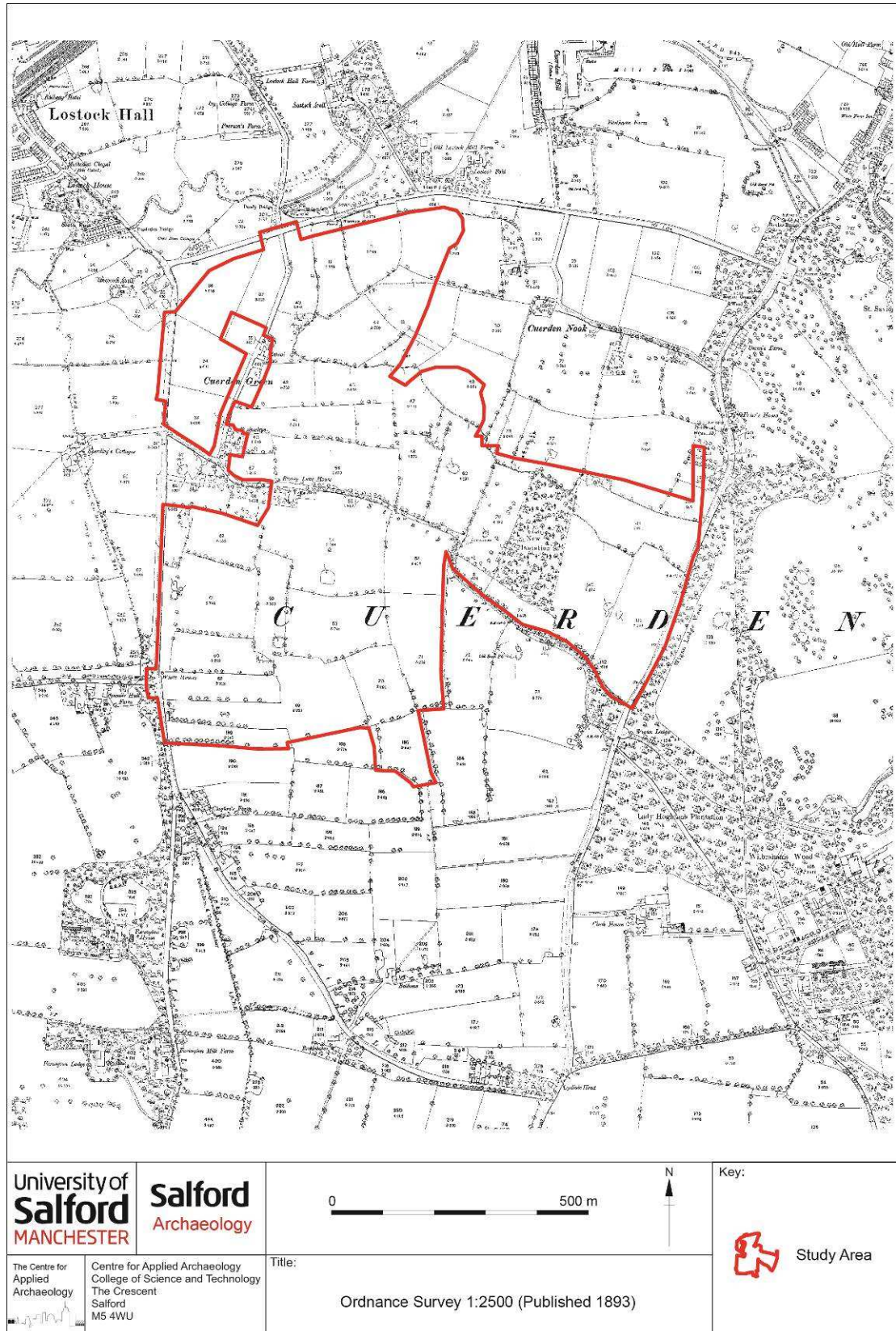


Figure 3: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893



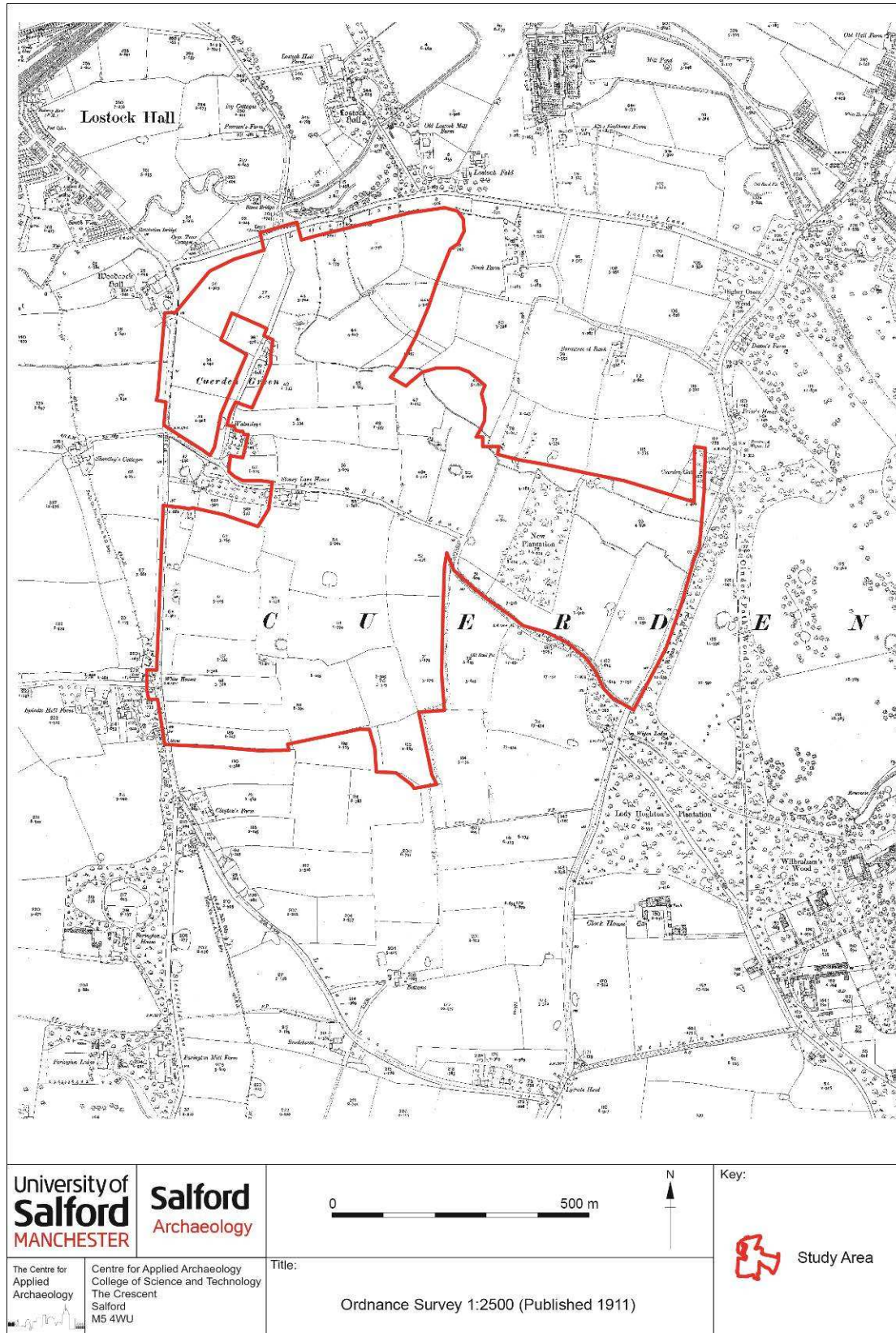


Figure 4: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1911

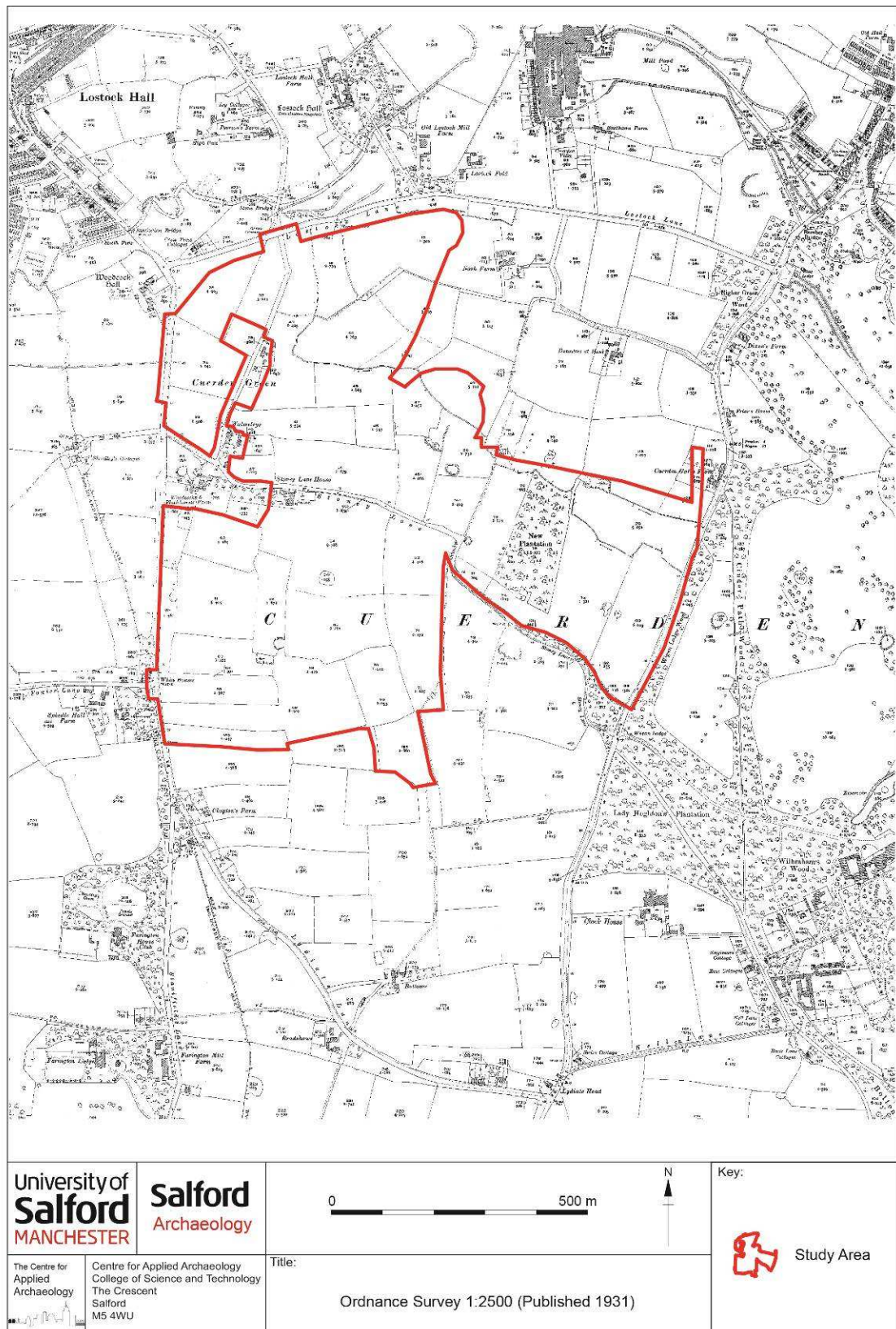


Figure 5: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1931



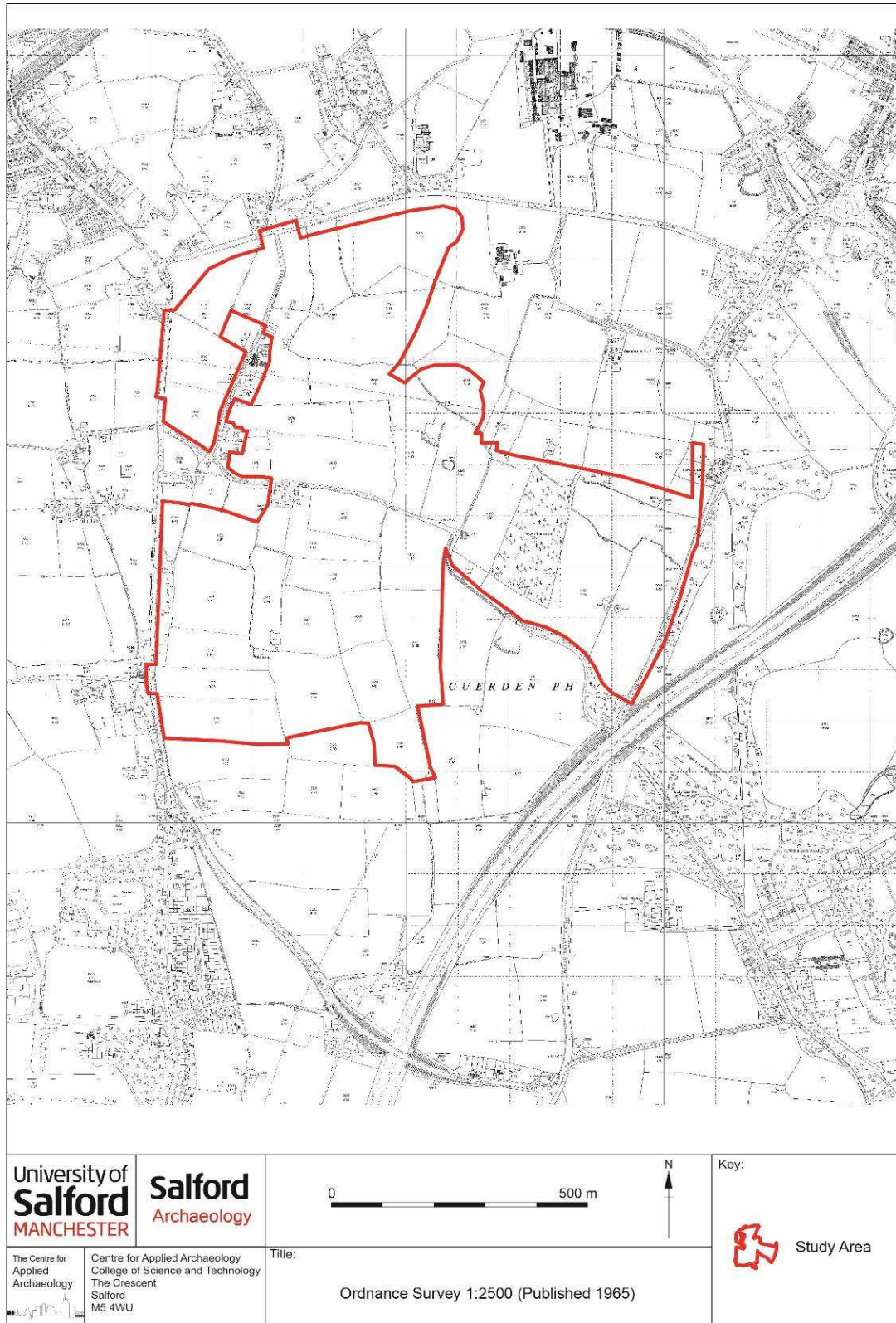


Figure 6: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1965

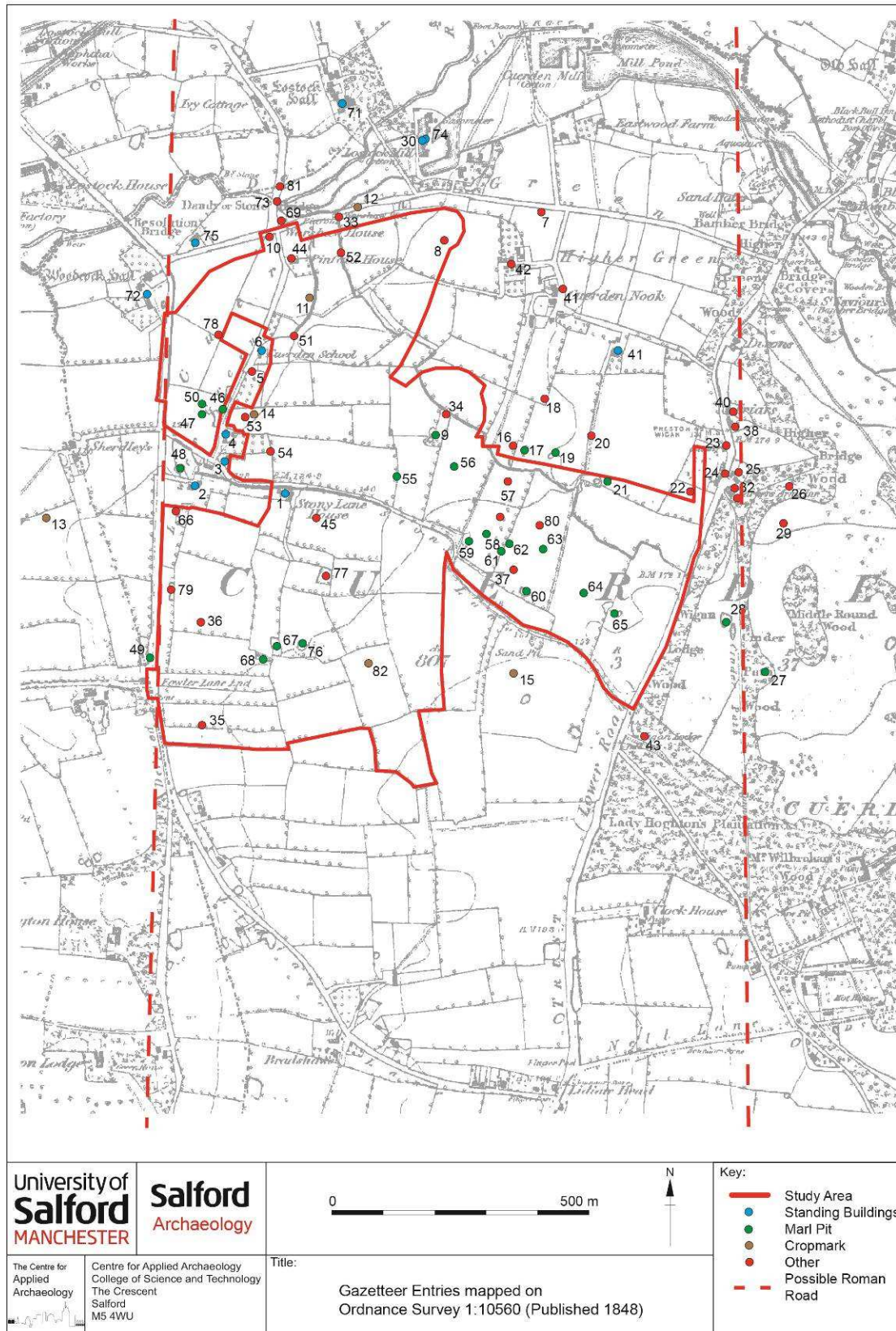
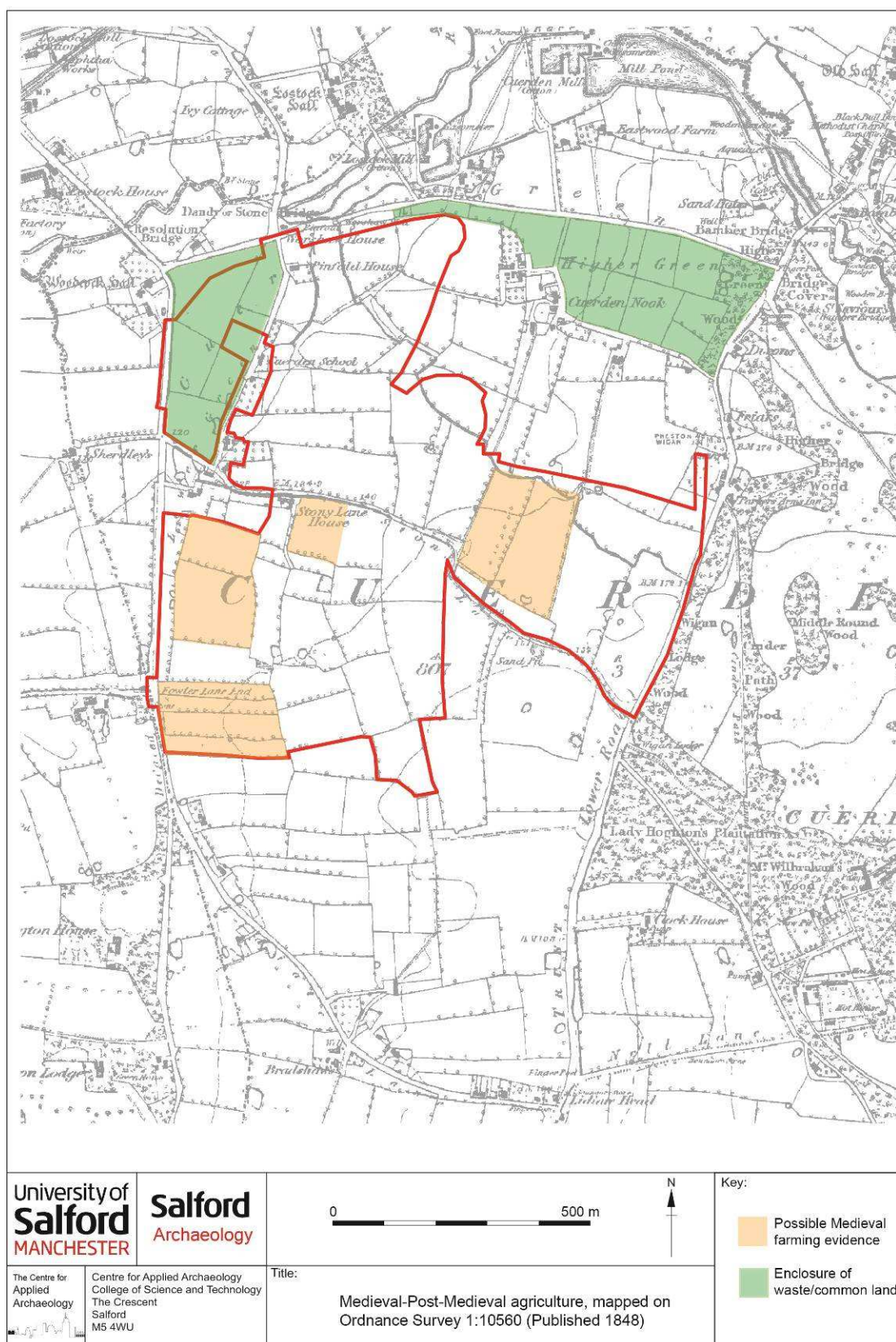
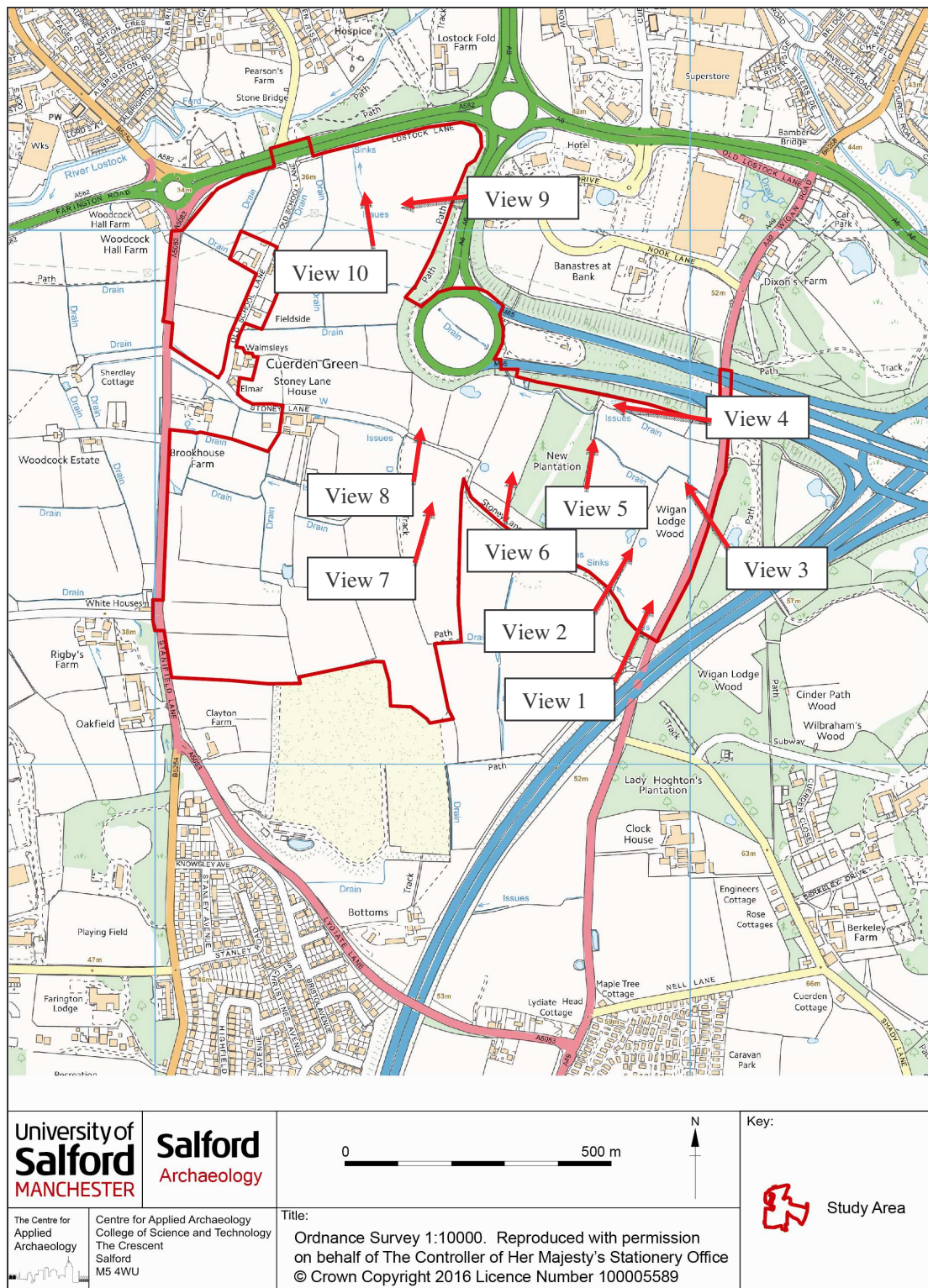


Figure 7: Location of sites in the Gazetteer





## Appendix 2: Site Visit Photographs



*Location and direction of photographs of the Site Area*





*1: View looking north-north-east along the south-eastern edge of the Site Area*



*2: View looking north-north-east across two ponds in the south-eastern part of the Site Area*





*3: View looking north-west towards the M65 in the eastern part of the Site Area, showing relic field boundary*



*4: View along north-eastern edge of the Site Area, showing former pond and gabion baskets forming revetment for M65 embankment*





*5: View looking north along a tree-lined track, truncated by the construction of the M65, in the north-eastern part of the Site Area*





*6: View looking north across a reed-filled pond in the central part of the Site Area*



*7: View looking north-west across a pond in the central part of the Site Area*





*8: View looking north across one of the fields with long grass in the central part of the Site Area*



*9: View looking north-west across the northern part of the Site Area*





*10: View looking north along a curvi-linear ditch feature in the northern part of the Site Area*



## Appendix 3: Census Returns

1841 (Lancashire, Leyland, District 9, HO107/526/9)				
Address	Name	Age	Profession	Where Born
Lower Green	William Walmsley	65	Weaver	-
Lower Green	Thomas Eastham	30	Brick Moulder	-
Lower Green	Joseph Brewer	70	School Master	-
Lower Green	William Kenyon	35	Cotton Dresser	-
Stoney Lane	Richard Wearden	65	Weaver	-
Stoney Lane	Joseph Goulding	45	Farmer	-
1851 (Lancashire Cuerden, District 3, HO107/2262)				
Address	Name	Age	Profession	Where Born
School Lane	James Amond	35	Grocer	Walton le Dale
School Lane	William ?Kenyon	47	?	Walton le Dale
School Lane	Thomas Eastham	42	Tile Maker	Walton le Dale
Blackhurst	John Walmsley	39	Farmer of 38 acres	Walton le Dale
Cuerden School	James Altham	38	School Master	Downham
1861 (Lancashire, Cuerden, District 14, RG9/3117)				
Address	Name	Age	Profession	Where Born
Pinfold House	Thomas Eastham	51	Agricultural Labourer	Walton le Dale
School Lane	Richard Wilding	42	Cotton Spinner	Walton le Dale
School Lane	John Clarkson	59	Cotton Handloom Weaver	Longton
Stoney Lane House	Henry Cliffe	35	Farmer of 54 acres	Bretherton
Blackhursts	John Walmsley	48	Farmer of 35 acres	Walton le Dale
1871 (Lancashire, Cuerden, District 15, RG10/4195)				
Address	Name	Age	Profession	Where Born
Pinfold House	Thomas Eastham	63	Cotton Weaver	Walton le Dale
Stoney Lane [?cottage]	Isabella Waring	77	-	Farington
Stoney Lane House	Henry Cliffe	45	Farmer of 53 acres	Bretherton
Blackhursts	Nicholas Cliffe	77	Farmer of 54 acres	Hutton
School Lane	William Higham	36	Greengrocer	Ulnes Walton
School	James Altham	58	School Master	Downham

<b>1881 (Lancashire, Cuerden, District 15, RG11/4216)</b>				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Where Born</b>
Stoney Lane Farm	Henry Cliffe	55	Farmer of 53 acres	Bretherton
Cottage in Stoney Lane	Isabella Wareing	87	-	Leyland
Unihabited	-	-	-	-
Blackhurst	Margaret Cliffe	61	Farming 34 acres	Bretherton
Pinfold Cottage	John Bradley	38	Pointsman (Railway)	Preston
School House	James Altham	68	School Master	Downham
School Lane Cottage	Richard Bennett	45	Railway Plate Layer	Leyland
<b>1891</b>				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Where Born</b>
Blackhurst Farm	William Eastham	54	Farmer	Garstang
Stoney Lane Farm	Robert Bennett	35	Farmer	Leyland
Stoney Lane Cottage	William Hebblethwaite	27	Railway Stoker	Manchester
Walmsley Farm	Joseph Lancaster	59	Farmer	Blackburn
Cuerden Schoolhouse	John Mattison	56	Schoolmaster	Preston
<b>1901 (Lancashire, Cuerden, District 8, RG13/3932)</b>				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Where Born</b>
Cuerden School	Robert Arthur Holden	25	Schoolmaster	Norton, Derbyshire
Walmsley Farm	Joseph Lancaster	69	Farmer	Blackburn
Stoney Lane Cottage	Thomas Davies	33	Locomotive Stoker	Horsehay, Shropshire
Stoney Lane Farm	Henry Maudsley	44	Farmer	Clitheroe
Woodcock and Banister Farm	Hugh Bretherton	54	Farmer	Clayton le Woods
<b>1911 (Lancashire, Cuerden, District 12)</b>				
<b>Address</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Where Born</b>
Walmsley Farm	Ephraim Livesey	60	Farmer	Bamber Bridge
Stoney Lane Cottage	James Lucas	31	Coachman	Blackpool
Stoney Lane Farm	Henry Maudsley	53	Farmer	Clitheroe
Stoney Lane Farm	Thomas Reynolds Nelson	33	Joiners Labourer	Lathom
Blackhurst Farm	Hugh Bretherton	65	Farmer	Clayton-le-Woods

## *Appendix 4: Table of Field Names shown on 1839 Tithe Map*

Field Number	Landowner	Occupier	Field Name/Description	State of Cultivation
55	Susanna Hoghton	John Walmsley	Arable and Road	Arable
86	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Four Field	Pasture
87	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Half Acre	Pasture
89	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Town Field	Arable
90	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Town Field	Pasture
91	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Town Field	Arable
92	Susanna Hoghton	John Entwistle	Lower Meadow	Meadow
93	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Smithy Field	Pasture
94	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Mountain Field	Pasture
97	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Feather Yarn Croft	Pasture
98	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Malt Meadow	Pasture
99	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Four Bulls	Pasture
101	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Tunstead	Arable
102	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Stoneyworth	Arable
103	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Highest Field	Arable
104	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Meany Hey	Pasture
105	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Mean Hey	Pasture
106	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Mean Hey	Pasture
107	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Middle Field	Pasture
109	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Song Croft	Pasture
110	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Great Meadow	Meadow
111	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	House and Gardens	Arable

Field Number	Landowner	Occupier	Field Name/Description	State of Cultivation
112	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Little Meadow	Meadow
113	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Golding	Song Croft	Arable
114	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Near Yarn Croft	Meadow
115	Robert Townley Parker	George Walmsley	Further Field	Meadow
116	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Garden	Arable
117	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Rough	Meadow
118	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Orchard	Grass
119	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	House and Garden	Arable
120	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Sand Earth	Meadow
130	Susanna Hoghton	John Walmsley	Green Field	Meadow
132	Robert Townley Parker	George Cottam	Cottage and Garden	Arable
133	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Walmsley	Barn Croft	Meadow
136	Susanna Hoghton	John Walmsley	Great Meadow	Arable
138	Susanna Hoghton	John Walmsley	Castle Gate	Pasture
139	Robert Townley Parker	John Metcalf	Pad Croft	Meadow
140	Robert Townley Parker	William Walmsley	Higher Longton Hey	Meadow
142	Susanna Hoghton	John Walmsley	Mean Field and Road	Pasture
143	Robert Townley Parker	William Walmsley	Perch Croft	Arable
144	Robert Townley Parker	William Walmsley	Worden Hey	Arable
146	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Williams	Stag Field	Pasture
148	Robert Townley Parker	Robert Williams	Stag Croft	Meadow
165	Robert Townley Parker	William Walmsley	Orchard Field	Pasture
166	Robert Townley Parker	William Walmsley	Old Wife's Meadow	Arable
167	Robert Townley Parker	William Walmsley	Great Meadow	Meadow
193	Robert Townley Parker	John Metcalf	Near Longton Hey	Meadow

Field Number	Landowner	Occupier	Field Name/Description	State of Cultivation
194	Robert Townley Parker	Thurston Mayor	Lower Meadow	Meadow
195	Robert Townley Parker	Thurston Mayor	Little Meadow	Meadow
197	Robert Townley Parker	Thurston Mayor	Barn Field	Pasture
202	Robert Townley Parker	Thurston Mayor	Rush Field	Pasture
204	Robert Townley Parker	Thomas Hacking	Little Anicar	Pasture
205	Robert Townley Parker	Thomas Hacking	Middle Anicar	Meadow
206	Susanna Hoghton	John Walmsley	Daisy Field	Arable
207	Susanna Hoghton	John Walmsley	Vetch Field	Meadow
208	Robert Townley Parker	George Walmsley	Nether Field	Pasture
209	Robert Townley Parker	George Walmsley	Bouth House Croft	Grass
210	Robert Townley Parker	George Walmsley	Little Field	Meadow
211	Robert Townley Parker	George Walmsley	Pad Gate Field	Meadow
213	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Sutcliffe	High School Close	Meadow
214	Robert Townley Parker	George Walmsley	House and Garden	Arable
215	Robert Townley Parker	George Walmsley	Occupation Road	Road
219	Robert Townley Parker	Thomas Hacking	Lower Pasture	Pasture
220	Robert Townley Parker	Thomas Hacking	Pinfold Meadow	Pasture
222	Robert Townley Parker	John Walmsley	Cottage and Garden	Arable
223	Robert Townley Parker	John Walmsley	Pinfold Croft	Meadow
224	Robert Townley Parker	Joseph Sutcliffe	Lower School Close	Meadow

## *Appendix 5: Heritage Assets within 250m of the Site Area*

HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
<b>Monuments</b>					
PRN1200	?Post-Medieval	Saw Pit Field, Farington	?Saw Pit	SD 5575 2519	Fieldname in the 1817 estate survey and the 1839 Cuerden tithe award. Nothing visible on the ground, with part of the field now built over by the widened road and associated landscaping. Comment: A place-name noted in the 1817 survey and on the 1839 Tithe Map refers to a saw pit. The site is now built over by a road.
PRN1206	?Post-Medieval	Barn Field, Farington	?Barn	SD 5560 2512	Field name in the 1839 Cuerden tithe award. The name implies a barn in or adjacent to this field, and probably relates to such a building at Nook Farm. This place-name is noted in the 1817 survey and on the 1839 Tithe Map. The area is now built over by the link road from the M65
PRN1345	?Post-Medieval	Cuerden Green, Farington	Pond/Clay Pit	SD 5555 2476	Shown on 1839 Cuerden tithe map and later maps. The pond is set within a steep sided hollow, shown on the 1911 map and c.2.5m deep. Probably a clay extraction site. Shown on the 1848 and 1893 mapping. Destroyed by construction of M65. A steep-sided hollow, c2.5m deep, is recorded by the GMAC walk-over survey (GMAC 1994a). It is shown on the 1839 Tithe Map and on the OS 3rd edition map (1911). It was probably a marl pit.
PRN1428	?Medieval	Corner of Lostock Lane and School Lane, Cuerden	Cross	SD 5523 2515	Remains of a cross at SD 55232515. No trace of the cross remains. The indicated site is in the macadamed pavement on the north west corner of the road junction. The cross may have been removed when the road was widened or the pavement made up. No cross is shown at this location on the 1848 or 1893 mapping but appears on 1911 1:2,500, 1912 1:10,560 and 1931 1:2,500 sheets - in error? There are no extant remains of the cross at the site. The reported site is in the macadamed pavement at the north-west corner of a road junction. The site lies outside the Site Area. This cross, which was marked on the OS map of 1912, has now vanished.



HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN1438	Undated	Old School Lane (off), Cuerden	Cropmark	SD 5530 2502	The photographs show a circular enclosure, with 'antennae'. The site is a cropmark in the form of a circular enclosure with 'antennae' extending out to the west. It lies within the Site Area. The cropmark corresponds to the approximate position of Pinfold House within its garden plot, and shown on the First Edition mapping. Field survey revealed a slightly undulating, ploughed field, however mole hills within the site revealed small fragments of brick, glass and coal. The former site of Pinfold House (PRN36467) is to the north of the circular earthwork identified above, which lies at SD 5530725025. A sharply-defined circular ditch some 25m in diameter and with some suggestion of an internal bank and other internal detail. The hollow forming a single 'antenna' extends approximately west northwest to the road. The fact that the feature was photographed in both 1979 and 1985 suggests that it is a genuine earthwork and not an ephemeral farming feature, even though it is not obvious on LCC and RAF vertical photography of the 1960s and 1948 respectively. Unfortunately modern mapping and more recent aerial photography held by LCC shows that an electricity pylon has been located almost on top of the circle at some time between 1985 and 2000.
PRN1439	Undated	Lostock Lane, Cuerden	Cropmark	SD554 252	No more information on card
PRN1557	Undated	Sherdley's Cottages, Farington	Cropmark	SD 5480 2460	Sherdley's cottages are shown on the aerial photograph
PRN1558	Undated	Old School Lane, Cuerden	Cropmark	SD 5520 2480	The aerial photograph shows School Lane
PRN1559	Undated	Stoney Lane,	Cropmark	SD 5570 2430	General aerial photograph
PRN1860	?Post-Medieval	Cuerden Green, Farington [lynchet]	Gate pier; lynchet	SD 5570 2474	A steep sided lynchet c.1m high and wide, with a stone gatepost at its north end, indicates the position of a former field boundary. Presumably destroyed as part of the M65 construction works. A steep-sided lynchet has a stone gatepost at the north end; both features indicate the line of a former field boundary. The boundary relates to a field shown on the 1839 Tithe Map.

HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN1866	Post-Medieval	Cuerden Green, Farington [pond]	Pond/extractive site	SD 5572 2473	Linear area of boggy ground shown on the 1911 map. This grassed over depression probably has an extractive origin. A small pond is shown near this NGR on the 1848 1:10,560 mapping. A linear depression is shown on the OS 1911 map. It was probably a grassed-over clay extraction pit/pond.
PRN1938	Post-Medieval	Cuerden Green, Farington [field boundary]	Field Boundary	SD 5576 2483	A linear depression running north to south indicates the position of a former field boundary. A linear depression, aligned north/south, appears to indicate the position of a former field boundary. The site lies outside the Site Area
PRN1992	Post-Medieval	Cuerden Green, Farington [pond]	Pond/marl pit	SD 5577 2472	Shown on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and later maps. This is an irregularly shaped feature, with relatively shallow sides and a possible entrance to the north. Probably an extractive site. An irregular depression is shown on the 1839 Tithe Map. It was probably a clay extraction pit
PRN2042	Post-Medieval	Cuerden Green, Farington [field boundary]	Field boundary; lynchet; trackway	SD 5585 2476	A steep sided lynchet, c.1m high and wide, indicates the position of a former field boundary. A north-south field boundary with a parallel trackway (leading to Banastres at Bank, PRN36144) is shown on the OS 1848 mapping. Destroyed by the M65 construction works.
PRN2059	Post-Medieval	Cuerden Gates Farm [pond]	Pond/clay pit	SD 5588 2467	Shown on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and later maps. On the 1911 map the site comprises two small ponds shown in an irregular hollow, suggesting an extractive site. Shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848 and the 1893 1:2,500 sheet. A series of irregular depressions was identified by field walking (GMAC 1994a) and are shown on the 1839 Tithe Map. These were possibly clay extraction pits.
PRN2129	Undated	Cuerden Gates Farm [earthwork]	Trackway	SD 5604 2465	Linear depression running approx north to south, to the south-west of Cuerden Gates Farm. This grassed over feature may be the line of a former trackway. Nothing is shown on this site on either the 1848 or 1893 mapping. A linear depression is aligned north/south, and is now grassed over. The site may be the remains of a trackway.
PRN2213	?Post-Medieval	Cuerden Gates Farm [smithy]	Blacksmith's workshop	SD 5611 2474	Rectangular structure shown on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and named as a smithy on the 1848 map; shown but not named on the 1895 map. On the 1911 map the site is vacant. There are no visible remains of this site

HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN2230	Post-Medieval	Cuerden Gates Farm	Farm	SD 5610 2468	Group of three structures shown aligned alongside the main road on the 1848 Cuerden tithe map and later maps. Named in the tithe apportionment as 'house and gardens'; the northernmost building can be identified from the tithe award as a barn, the field immediately to the west and that to the north being both named 'Barn Croft'. All 3 buildings shown on the tithe map are still standing. The farmhouse is a 2.5 storey building with a rendered exterior, although probably brick-built. It has a graduated stone slate roof with handmade-brick gable stacks. It appears to have a double pile plan with a central staircase. The windows are modern and a number of those in the south gable are blocked. The front (east) of the house has a symmetrical appearance with a central doorway flanked on each side by a single window, with 3 windows across the first floor. Immediately to the north of the house is a small brick stable, built in 2 phases with a number of blocked doorways and windows on its east side. The northernmost building is a typical 'Lancashire barn'. This is built in handmade brick in an English Garden Wall bond. The 3 doorways in the south gable indicate this barn's use both for the threshing and storage of crops and as accommodation for cattle. A brick arched barn doorway with cheeked piers and a canopy roof is located in the east elevation with a similar opposed doorway. The north gable has honeycomb brickwork providing ventilation, as well as an owl hole. The remaining buildings on the site include a small stone-built structure, possibly a pigsty, and a number of more recent brick, breeze block and corrugated iron buildings. The earliest buildings on the site, namely the house, stable and barn, would all appear to be of late 18th or early 19th century date. Shown on the OS mapping of 1848 and 1893. Demolished for M65
PRN2323	?Post-Medieval	Cuerden Gates Farm [cottages]	House	SD 5613 2468	Rectangular structure aligned alongside the road with 3 smaller structures to the rear shown on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and named in the accompanying apportionment as 2 cottages and gardens. Still shown on the 1895 map but site vacant on the 1911 map. This site now lies in an area of woodland and there are no visible remains of any structures, although some sandstone debris is scattered about the area. Shown on the OS 1848 and 1893 sheets. Now part of the M65 carriageway.

HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN2400	?Post-Medieval	Cinder Path Wood [drainage system]	Drainage System	SD 5623 2466	Two parallel linear ditches, running approximately east to west are connected by short ditches branching off at right angles. The banks between the ditches measure c.4m wide. This grid of ditches probably served as a drainage system to the plantation of trees shown on this site on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and later maps. This site still lies within an area of woodland.
PRN2401	Industrial	Cinder Path Wood [pond]	Pond	SD 5618 2430	Shown on 1895 map. Site not accessible. NGR corrected with reference to 1890s second edition 1:10,560 mapping on the internet. Nothing is indicated on this site on the 1848 1:10,560 map, but a square-ish feature likely to be a pond appears on the 1894 1:2,500 sheet within the woodland. It had vanished before 1911.
PRN2402	Post-Medieval	Cinder Path Wood [pond]	Pond	SD 5611 2440	Shown on 1839 Cuerden tithe map and later maps. Site not accessible. Visible on the 1848 and 1893 mapping, as well as 1940s aerial photography held by LCC. 1960s aerial photography shows the site being landscaped and the pond removed, presumably as part of the adjacent motorway construction works.
PRN2403	Undated	Cinder Path Wood [hollow]	Hollow	SD 5622 2459	A circular depression, probably natural
PRN6684	Industrial	Lostock Mill	Cotton Mill	SD 5553 2533	<p>Lostock Mill with a gasometer to the north and a large U-shaped reservoir to the east is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map of 1848. The water appears to have been partly supplied direct from the River Lostock, but was probably supplemented by water passing through the adjacent Cuerden Mill complex (PRN 6608). Two buildings on the site in 1893 are named 'Old Lostock Mill Farm', but the majority of the site, including the gasometer and reservoir have vanished by that date and the former overflow (but not tail race) channel has been lost. Elements of the two buildings may exist in the modern Lostock Fold Farm.</p> <p>OAN Mills Survey Description: George Clayton was established at Lostock by 1811, when Crompton noted that the mill had 12,960 mule spindles. In 1816 the Lostock factory employed 127 persons (HL 1816, 261). In the late 1810s or early 1820s Jonathan Howarth took over the mill and ran it until at least the mid-1840s. Lostock Mill is shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:10,560 map, which depicts a single range of buildings, with a gasometer immediately to the east, together with a large reservoir (OS 1849, first edition 1:10,560, Sheet 69). The firm of Bashall, Boardman &amp; Co is listed as cotton spinners at Lostock Mill in a trade directory for 1854 (Mannex 1854, 122).</p>

HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN6685	?Post-Medieval	Boundary stone, Walton-le-Dale	Boundary stone	SD 5525 2524	This boundary stone, near 'Dandy or Stone Bridge' is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map, sheet 69 and on the current sheet, where it is incorporated into the boundary between Cuerden and Walton-le-Dale
PRN7104	Industrial	Cuerden Hall Park	Formal Garden; Lake; Landscape Park	SD 5659 2398	Cuerden Hall is shown on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map with an associated parkland shaded as usual. A fishpond is noted at SD 56562385, but this has since been lost. Cuerden Hall Park. C19. At its most extensive c.60 ha, with early C20 gardens c.6 ha. Cuerden Hall was built in 1717 and much enlarged by Lewis William Wyatt in 1816-19 for Robert Townley Parker. An early C19 stable block is attached to the west end of the hall and is now converted to offices. The lodges were designed by Wyatt, one of which lies 300m to the south-west on Shady Lane, one (the Stag Lodge, with gateway) 1km north on Wigan Road. The parkland extends to the north and south of the hall and eastwards towards the river Lostock. The northern part of the park is now crossed by the M6 motorway. Ornamental gardens and grounds 200m to the south-east and south of the Hall, with terraces beginning close to the east of the hall (steps and iron gates possibly designed by Wyatt), extending southeast for 150m. Park and agricultural land beyond. Scattered mature trees. View from terrace eastwards towards [River] Lostock, and to a raised lake beyond, 0.5km east of the hall. The main garden axis leads southwards from the hall towards woodland, with a walled kitchen garden to the west, ice-house 150m south of hall, and rhododendron shrubbery alternating with mature individual trees. Around 1900 Thomas Mawson prepared an elaborate formal design for the gardens but this was rejected as being too geometrical. The park and gardens are now in divided ownership. The registration of Cuerden Hall Park has been reconsidered against our criteria for the inclusion of sites in the Register. The park has suffered greatly from encroachment by roads and built development in the C20 and the surviving elements of the formal gardens are fragmentary. Whilst the site is certainly of interest, our view is that it does not lie within the category of 'special historic interest' as defined for the purpose of the Register. As a result of this decision ... Cuerden Hall will no longer be considered as a registered site. The approximate extent of the park was digitised from the OS 1848 and 1893 mapping in December 2011, by P D Iles.

HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN19279	?Post Medieval	Parkers Arms Inn	Inn	SD 5612 2465	Marked on OS first edition mapping of 1848 but not on current sheet. Structure shown on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map and named in the accompanying apportionment as 'house, garden etc'. Named on the 1848 map as the Parkers Arms Inn. Shown but not named on the 1895 map, but on the 1911 map the site is vacant. This site now lies in an area of woodland and there are no visible remains of the building.
PRN19284	?Post-Medieval	Cuerden Pinfold and Worshaw Well	Pound; Well	SD 5536 2518	A small pinfold and Worshaw Well are marked on the OS first edition 1:10,560 map and the later 1893 sheet. The site has since been overbuilt by a modern dual carriageway road.
PRN19294	Undated	Castle Gate, Stoney Lane	?Defence Work; ?Hunting Lodge	SD 5557 2480	Field-name in the 1839 Cuerden tithe award. Hallam (nd, 111-12), identifies this same field and the smaller field to the northwest as the site of the 'Castle (shooting lodge)'. The name does not appear in the 1817 estate survey but may, nevertheless, be of some antiquity, the field-name 'Castlegate' being attested in Cuerden in the C14 (VCH 1911, 24 n 2, 28 n 8). The 'gate' element refers to 'a road leading to' but the 'castle' element is problematic. The meaning might be a 'fortification', but no medieval castle is attested in Cuerden and an earlier earthwork, otherwise unidentified, must be meant. Alternatively the 'castle' element may be the Old English 'castel' meaning 'village'.
PRN19296	Medieval	Town Fields, near Clayton's Farm	Field System	SD 551 242	OS 1848 mapping held by LCC does suggest a linear field system in this area, although its date is impossible to determine. A series of linear, parallel, arateral shaped strip fields extends out from Stanfield Lane, opposite Rigby's Farm; they are shown on the OS first edition map (1848) and the Tithe Map of 1839. The fields were formed by the enclosure of broad ridge and furrow within an open field, which is likely to have had an origin extending back to at least the medieval period.
PRN19297	Medieval	Stanfield Lane (off)	Field System	SD 551 244	No building appears at this NGR - which falls in a field off Stanifield Lane - on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848. A smithy is, however, located at SD 56112474 on that map (c.1km to the ENE), and pre-dates 1839. See PRN2213. A pair of sub-rectangular fields is butted onto by field boundaries on all sides; they are shown on the OS first edition map. Their western edge is approximately parallel and adjacent to Stanfield road, but there is no direct relationship. The fields would appear to predate the surrounding field system and the adjacent Stanfield road, and are potentially of medieval date.



HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN19298	?Medieval	North of Stoney Lane	Field System	SD 557 245	A fairly linear layout seen on the 1848 mapping, but not obviously medieval or earlier. Now truncated by M65 works. An irregular-shaped, sub-rectangular field is shown on the estate map of c.1700. It is adjacent to Stony Lane, but is not precisely parallel, and thus may pre-date the lane, suggesting that it is potentially of medieval origin. It lies within the Site Area.
PRN25088	?Industrial	Former Wigan Road	Milestone	SD 5612 2477	A stone milestone on the A49 was probably a mid nineteenth century replacement. Noted in 1988 by CHAS as overgrown. Not located 1995 and probably affected by motorway works in 1998. This milestone is marked here on the 1848 1:10,560 mapping and the 1:2,500 sheet of 1893. By 1911, however, it had been moved a little further south and may have been a more modern replacement as suggested above. It is not marked on modern maps
PRN26143	Roman	Roman Road 70c	Road	SD 554 196 (centred)	Margary 70c. ... North of Standish the course is represented by an alignment of lanes, footpaths and hedgerows, almost continuously to Coppull, pointing very slightly to the east of the Parish Church, which is a fairly conspicuous landmark on this hill site. Part of the lane south of Coppull bears the curious name of Hic-Bibi Lane from a farm so called. After this there is no trace for 1.5 miles until at Charnock Green the present main road to Preston, after a most twisting section, straightens itself at this high point and may well then mark the Roman road onward through Euxton where the road is notably straight for 1.5 miles. Remains of it were found 0.25 mile north of the village in 1840, 13 yards wide, composed of large stone blocks and gravel, at a depth of 2 feet. After a modern distortion caused by the railway, the road continues fairly direct to Bamber bridge, where it falls into the valley of the Ribble, and the alignment of the old road is apparently making for a crossing at Walton-le-Dale, somewhat above Preston Possible line of a Roman road, no visible remains. Excavations carried out by the Chorley and District Archaeological Society in 1955 and 1985 at Coppull Moor Lane. The remains of a road were uncovered, but no dating evidence. Site number 09 - The possible line of the Roman road from Wigan to Preston, and eventually Lancaster has been extrapolated and there are no visible remains. Excavations were carried out by the Chorley and District Archaeological Society in 1955 and 1985 at Coppull Moor Lane, when the remains of a road were uncovered, but no dating evidence was found. The probable line of the Roman road running from Walton-le-Dale (Margary's 70c) is believed to follow the line of Manchester Road,

					<p>although its route through the town has not been firmly established. The crossing of the Ribble must have occurred between the modern Walton Bridge and the Darwin-Ribble confluence. From there it is supposed to have led northwest, possibly taking the present line of Manchester Road to its junction with Church Street, where it diverts a little more to the north heading to a junction with the east/west road, in the area of modern Garstang Road/Lytham Road junction. The course of the east/west road is more firmly established, and Watling Street Road and Lytham Road are thought to be close to the Roman alignment. There is a possibility that associated roadside development remains may survive below ground. Sources Gifford 2007, 4; Margary, 1957, 100-101. There is an almost continuous alignment of tracks, paths, and hedgerows north of Standish leading to Coppull. ... A slight outcrop of sand remains at the edge of Cross Hey Wood (SD 56371173) and in the section a slight spread of gravel can be seen. Associated with this gravel were a number of small fragments of sandstone 3-10cms in thickness. These were not water worn and were not visible any where else in the immediate area. A similar configuration was observed at SD 56301222. ... Hic-Bibi Lane ... the line of the lane was sectioned by the Chorley Archaeological Society at SD 563127. There was a structure 16 feet wide. It had a base of gravel on clay topped by a foundation of red grit and sand. On this foundation was a thin layer of gravel and sandstone slabs overlain by more gravel. The slabs of sandstone were mostly around 2 inches thick. {5} A geophysical survey (magnetometer and earth resistance) was carried out at the junction of Coppull Moor Lane and Hic Bibi Lane, Coppull, Lancashire, to investigate the archaeological potential of a field through which a Roman road is thought to pass. The presence of the road (EHNMR-649693) was established in 1963 and confirmed in 1984 with trial excavations by Chorley and District Historical and Archaeological Society, although no detailed account of the work survives. Tentative interpretations of faint and amorphous anomalies have been suggested, including a possible structure, but no anomalies indicative of the Roman road have been identified, nor have any anomalies been identified to explain the kink in the alignment of Hib-Bibi Lane. It is possible that there is insufficient contrast between the clay, grit and sandstone composition of the surviving road, and that of the surrounding sub-strata, for the road to be detected, with clarity, by magnetometer and resistance methods. The line of the Wigan to Preston Roman road potentially lies within the Site Area, but the exact course of this north/south</p>
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					<p>route is unknown. It is mentioned in nineteenth century accounts of possible routes (Watkin 1883) as being close to Parkers Arms Inn. The GMAC 1994 excavations at Cinder Path Wood (Site 38) did not find the road. A north/south aligned trackway extends through Cinder Path Wood. It is approximately on the presumed line of the Wigan-Preston Roman road (7c, Margary 1957). The northern section of it was investigated by GMAC in 1994, when they excavated a trench across the track, but this did not reveal any evidence of a Roman road. It is outside the Site Area. Archaeological evaluation trench cut in 1994 (PRN23405). No remains of early features found. Site now destroyed by 1990s motorway works. Present on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map, the path has survived as a 1.5m wide track bounded by drystone walling, c. 1.5m high, on both sides. In 1883 Watkin suggested that the Roman road from Wigan to Walton-le-Dale ran across this area, following the same north to south alignment as Cinder Path. In the same year he documented that near to 'Parkers Arms' Inn, a demolished building which once stood at the junction of Cinder Path and the present A49, 'the present highway and the Roman road became nearly identical'. More recently Hallam in 1977 noted that worked sandstone slabs, found c 2km to the south of the site behind Lancaster Lane, Clayton-le-Woods, could have formed part of the constructional material of the same road. He also identified two additional traces of the road; 'one a stretch of land boundary and right of way in Cinder Path Wood by Cuerden Hall', the other a roadway in Bamber Bridge. AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by BAE Systems Properties Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Group 1 site at the former Royal Ordnance Factory, Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancashire (site centred NGR: SD 55810 20405). Chorley Borough Council has granted planning permission for landscaping and reclamation works at the site (Planning reference: 09/00095/FULMAJ). An earlier archaeological deskbased assessment of Group 1 suggested that the remains of a Roman Road might run along the western periphery of the site and that an archaeological evaluation should be conducted prior to development to determine its survival (AOC Archaeology 2009, 26-27). These works were secured by placing a condition on the grant of planning consent. Three evaluation trenches were excavated along the western edge of the development site but no evidence of the Roman road was observed. The only archaeological features encountered were a stone drain (possibly 18th century in date), a spread of loose cobbles (thought to date from the 1930s when the Royal</p>
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					<p>Ordnance Factory was constructed) and a modern rubbish pit. Evidence for extensive 20th century landscaping was recorded on the southern part of the evaluated area. No further archaeological works are recommended. Attached should be my suggestion for the Road from Coppull to Walton. South of Leyland there is supporting Lidar evidence but north of Leyland, as it is built up, there is nothing. I also looked at the CLDC line but could find no Lidar supporting that route. So on balance through Leyland is most likely. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology were instructed by David Wilson Homes North West, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Wigan Road, Clayton-le-Woods, Lancashire (NGR SD 5582 2288). This work follows a request from the Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council, Doug Moir, for a phased programme of archaeological investigation prior to any future redevelopment of the site. The first phase of this programme was an archaeological desk-based assessment (Blythe 2008), which identified the site to be of archaeological interest, potentially containing the projected route of a Roman road, as well as remains of post-medieval buildings associated with the Cuerdens farm complex. This was followed by a trial trench evaluation, specifically targeting the Roman road route, and summarised in this report.</p> <p>The archaeological evaluation was undertaken over 3 days between the 16th July and 18th July 2013. The evaluation involved the excavation of 3 trenches, covering a total length of 105m, in the northern part of the development area. Despite the potential for encountering the route of a Roman road, as well as possible post-medieval building remains, no archaeological remains were noted from any of the 3 trenches. The results of the archaeological evaluation suggest that the route of the Roman road may run further to the east or west than previously thought.</p>
PRN35650	?Post-Medieval	Friars	?Farmstead; house	SD 5612 2480	A small group of houses or possibly a small farmstead is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848. By 1893 the site is named 'Friars House'. It has since been demolished.
PRN36132	?Post-Medieval	Cuerden Nook	Farmstead	SD 5579 2504	Farmstead shown on OS 1848 six inch map

HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN36133	?Post-Medieval	Nook Farm	Farmstead	SD 5569 2509	Farmstead shown on OS 1848 1:10,560 map, but not named; shown as Nook Farm on OS 1911 1:2,500 map; demolished after 1992.
PRN36276	?Post-Medieval	Wigan Lodge	Gate Lodge	SD 5595 2418	A small building, annotated 'Wigan Lodge' is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848, where it appears to be a gate lodge for the adjacent Cuerden Hall (PRN8684). By 1894, however, it seems to have been lost, certainly the drive to the hall had been rebuilt by this date and a more elaborate entrance from the east side of Wigan Road provided by this date and although the site is still named Wigan Lodge (in Wigan Lodge Wood) no lodge building seems to be shown. Interestingly the entrance was mirrored to the west side of Wigan Road, providing a frame to Stoney Lane. This latter entrance survives, but that to the hall has been subsumed under the M65 corridor.
PRN36467	?Post-Medieval	Pinfold House	House	SD 5527 2510	Pinfold House is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848. It had vanished by the time of the 1893 1:2,500 sheet and presumably had been demolished
PRN37350	?Post-Medieval	Great Meadow	Ridge and Furrow	SD 5532 2460	A series of east/west aligned, regular, straight plough marks are relatively wide, generally wider than others shown on the same photograph
PRN37351	Undated	Old School Lane [marl pit]	Marl Pit	SD 5514 2481	A general photographic record within the SMR shows School Lane and the surrounding environs. Also shown is a small rounded earthwork adjacent to Old School Lane. This would appear to be an infilled pond or 'marl pit', since an open pond is shown at this exact location on the 1848 OS map. The site lies within the Site Area. Field survey revealed a surviving unfilled marl pit cutting the field boundary between the two fields opposite Fieldside house. The pit measures approximately 40m long north/south, by 10m wide and up to 1.5m deep. The pit is steep sided but has been denuded and partially ploughed away in the northern field.
PRN37352	Post-Medieval	Green Field 1	Marl Pit	SD 5510 2480	Aerial photographs show a circular feature in the field north of Stoney Lane. When this location is compared with the Tithe and OS first edition maps, it coincides a pond, now in-filled. It was probably a former marl pit, which was for the extraction of clay, to be used on fields as a form of fertiliser. It lies within the Site Area. Field survey revealed a in-filled and undulating circular area, approximately 18m in diameter by 0.35m high. This pond is not shown on the 1848 mapping - is NGR correct?



HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN37353	Post-Medieval	South of Stoney Lane	Marl Pit	SD 5505 2469	A circular feature is visible on maps in the field south of Stoney Lane, at its west end. From comparison of the location between the Tithe and OS first edition maps, it is evident that this was an infilled pond. It is probably a remnant of a marl pit, which was for the extraction of clay once used on fields as a form of fertiliser.
PRN37354	Post-Medieval	Mountain Field	Marl Pit	SD 5500 2433	The Tithe and OS first edition maps show four irregular features in a field east of the A5083; these are now infilled. These were probably remnants of marl pits, which were used for the extraction of clay that was then used on fields as a form of fertiliser. Field survey revealed no extant marl pits within this field
PRN37355	Post-Medieval	Green Field II	?Marl Pit	SD 5510 2482	A small sub-oval depression located within the same field as two other marl pits. The pit is shallow with reeds growing in it, it measures 15m long east/west by 10m wide and up to 0.15m deep. Not marked on the 1848 mapping
PRN37356	Post-Medieval	East of Pinfold House I	Field Boundary	SD 5536 2501	Field boundary ditch located to the east of school lane. It runs north/south and dog-legs to the east opposite the Old School House. The boundary is shown on the first edition mapping and has been cleared as a V-shaped drainage channel, with intermittent upcast banks on either side. The channel measures up to 3.5m wide by 1.5m deep with banks up to 2m wide and 0.5m high
PRN37357	Post-Medieval	East of Pinfold House II	Field Boundary	SD 5538 2509	Field boundary ditch located to the east of School Lane and the other field boundary ditch (Site 40). It runs roughly north/south with a slight turning to the east on the very southern tip. The boundary is shown on the first edition mapping and has been cleared as a v-shaped drainage channel, with intermittent upcast banks on either side. The channel measures up to 4m wide by 1.5m deep with banks up to 2m wide and 0.5m high
PRN37358	Post-Medieval	House Croft Field	Field Boundary	SD 5518 2479	Field boundary ditch no longer in use. Relates to the western north/south field boundary of 'house croft' field shown on the c1700 estate map. The ditch is grubbed out and survives with a shallow U-shaped profile and measures 1.5m wide by 0.2m deep.

HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN37359	Post-Medieval	Barn Croft Field	Field Boundary	SD 5518 2472	Field boundary ditch no longer in use. Relates to the southern east/west field boundary of 'barn croft' field shown on the c.1700 estate map. The boundary is grubbed out and survives as a lynchet measuring 0.3m high (the south field is higher) by 1.5m-2m wide with a very shallow U-shaped ditch 0.1m deep on the north end
PRN37360	Post-Medieval	Great Meadow [marl pit]	?Marl Pit	SD 5547 2468	A possible semi-circular marl pit located on the eastern boundary of 'Great Meadow'. It survives as a cow trampled depression and measures 20m long north/south by 12m wide and up to 0.2m deep
PRN37361	Post-Medieval	Castle Gate [marl pit]	Marl Pit	SD 5558 2470	A sub-circular marl pit currently used as a fishing pond to the south of the motorway roundabout. The pond is at the north end of a larger depression and measures approximately 30m diameter in total
PRN37362	Medieval	West of Marld Field I	?Strip Field; Field Boundary	SD 5570 2469	A series of three drainage ditches or field boundary ditches located in the field between 'Castle Gate' and 'Marld Field'. The ditches are on the same south-west/north-east orientation as the present field boundaries and are approximately 20m apart. They run for up to 200m and are 1.5m wide by up to 0.35m deep with u-shaped profiles. The ditches are cut by two marl pits (Sites 47 and 48) in the south of the field and have a possible east/west boundary ditch on the north end of the field. The first edition mapping shows fragments of a tree-line upon the easternmost ditch, possibly hinting that these are relict possible medieval strip-fields. To the south of the field over Stoney Lane there was evidence of a strip field surviving on the c1700 estate map. Likewise there is a thin ditched trackway (shown on the c1700 map) located to the south of the field that partially survives measuring up to 4m wide
PRN37364	Post-Medieval	West of Marld Field II	Marl Pit	SD 5565 2456	Tear-shaped marl pit located in the middle of the southern portion of the field with possible strip fields (Site 46) and cuts the central boundary ditch. It is not shown on the OS first edition mapping, but measures 29m long north/south by 21m wide and up to 1.5m deep
PRN37365	Post-Medieval	West of Marld Field III	Marl Pit	SD 5561 2455	Oval-shaped marl pit locate on the south-west corner of the field with possible strip fields (Site 46) and cuts the western boundary ditch. The pit is shown on the OS first edition mapping and measures 25m long north/south by 20m wide and up to 2m deep with a pond at the bottom

HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN37366	Post-Medieval	Marld Field I	Marl Pit	SD 5572 2445	A sub-circular marl pit shown on the current OS mapping and located within the plantation in 'Marld Field' The pit measures approximately 25m diameter with a pond in the middle
PRN37368	Post-Medieval	Marld Field II	Marl Pit	SD 5567 2453	A sub-circular marl pit located within the plantation in 'Marld Field'. The pit measures very roughly (dense vegetation cover) 25m in diameter by 1.5m deep
PRN37369	Post-Medieval	Marld Field III	Marl Pit	SD 5569 2455	A sub-circular marl pit located within the plantation in 'Marld Field'. The pit measures very roughly (dense vegetation cover) 20m in diameter by 1.5m deep
PRN37370	Post-Medieval	Marld Field IV	Marl Pit	SD 5575 2454	A sub-circular marl pit located within the plantation in 'Marld Field'. The pit measures very roughly (dense vegetation cover) 25m in diameter by 1.5m deep
PRN37371	Post-Medieval	East of Marld Field I	Marl Pit	SD 5583 2445	A large amorphous marl pit located in the centre of the field to the east of 'Marld Field'. The pit measures approximately 75m long north/south by 25m wide and up to 1.5m deep, with a pond located on the north end
PRN37372	Post-Medieval	East of Marld Field II	Marl Pit	SD 5589 2441	A heart-shaped marl pit (two quarrying bays) located on either side of the eastern field boundary of the field to the east of 'Marld Field'. The pit measures approximately 45m long north/south by 40m wide and up to 1.5m deep, with a pond located in the centre
PRN37373	Post-Medieval	Brookhouse Farm [lynchet]	Lynchet	SD 5502 2461	A lynchet running east/west to the north end of the field to the south of Brookhouse Farm. The field to the south is 1.5m higher than the northern one although this is probably quite recent and is not shown on the OS First Edition 1:10,560 mapping.
PRN37374	Post-Medieval	North of Town Fields I	Marl Pit	SD 5524 2435	A sub-circular marl pit shown on the First Edition mapping and located to the east of the possible medieval field system at the junction of four boundaries. The pit measures approximately 29m long north/south by 20m wide
PRN37375	Post-Medieval	North of Town Fields II	Marl Pit	SD 5521 2432	Sub-rectangular marl pit not shown on the First Edition mapping and located to the east of the possible medieval field-system (Site 07) at the junction of three boundaries to the south-west of another marl pit (Site 56). The pit measures approximately 30m long east/west by 10m wide and has a pond in the middle

HER ID	Date / Period	Name	Site Type	Location	Description
PRN39416	?Post-Medieval	Worshaw House	House	SD 5525 2517	Worshaw House is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848 but it had vanished by the time of the 1893 1:2,500 sheet.
PRN39796	Medieval	Lostock Hall [park]	?Landscape Park	SD 5539 2532	Lostock Hall 354550 425239; South Ribble; Bennis Category: D (Noted from mapping), LGT Category: Insufficient Data; Type: Rural Estate; Main Date: Medieval, 1764; Notes: Formal grounds and woodland area
<b>Buildings</b>					
PRN1435	Medieval	Lostock Hall	Country House	SD 5537 2540	<p>The Lostock Hall estate took its name from the River Lostock and was in the possession of a family bearing the name temp. Edward II. It descended to James de Lostock, living 1332 and 1350, whose daughter Magote, or Margery, may have brought it in marriage to a Banastre, for John Banastre was described as of Lostock from 1402 to 1429, William and his sons John and Richard in 1459, John 1469 to 1479, and William in 1504. In 1548 Richard Banastre conveyed tenements in Walton, Preston and Lea to Thomas Fleetwood, gent., and Barbara his wife. In 1561 Mr. Fleetwood passed the manor of Lostock in Walton to feoffees, who reconveyed it in 1574 to William Fleetwood son of Thomas by his second wife Bridget Spring. William Fleetwood sold the manor with a free fishery in Lostock Water to Roger Burscough, who conveyed it in 1595 to Peter Burscough, gent., and he in turn in 1611 passed it to Thomas Burscough, who died in 1616 seised of Lostock Hall, holden of Richard Hoghton, bart., by 16s. rent, leaving issue an only daughter Elizabeth, aged eighteen months. In 1662 Andrew Dandie paid a rent of 12d. to the lord of Clitheroe for his lands called Lostock, and in 1666 William Dandy paid tax upon three hearths here. He died in 1676 described as of Lostock. Andrew Dandy of Lostock and William his son were out-burgesses at Preston g[u]ild in 1682. There was a second 'Lostock Hall' in Cuerden parish, noted in 1602 and said to have belonged to the Knights Hospitallers and to have been known at one time as Crow Hall. It is the site on Cuerden Green now called Woodcock Hall. {4} Lostock Hall is an entirely modern building in the Jacobean style. It has three storeys of modern brick, with ashlar dressings. Additions and outbuildings to the North are of later date. No traces of the previous structure were noticeable. The hall is shown on both the 1848 and 1893 mapping, with the title being shown in antique script. There were</p>

					gardens to the immediate south and east of the building in 1848, with an area shaded as 'parkland' further south on both banks of the river - the portion to the south of the river being crossed by an overflow and a tail race from Lostock Mill (PRN6684). A similar, but not identical, pattern is shown on the later mapping, although the house may have been changed somewhat. The footprint shown on modern maps has some similarities with that of 1893, particularly on the south front. Now the site of St Catherine's Hospice.
PRN1452	?Medieval	Woodcock Hall, Cuerden	House	SD 5499 2506	<p>Cuerden ... Of the other landowners the most important residents appear to have been the Woodcocks, and in 1564 the landowners contributing to the subsidy were John Kuerden and William Woodcock. The family can be traced to the early part of the 13th century, when, as stated above, Henry de Kuerden made several grants to them. Thomas Woodcock died at Cuerden in 1602 holding 'the capital messuage called Lostock' in Cuerden—no doubt the house later called Woodcock Hall—with lands in Cuerden, Walton-le-Dale, &amp;c. This 'Lostock' had belonged to the Hospitallers; Lostock Hall, to the north, was in Walton-le-Dale, and held in 1576 by Thomas Fleetwood. According to Kuerden Woodcock Hall on Cuerden Green was at one time known as Crow Trees. The above-named Thomas left a son and heir John, aged nineteen. Another of the same name, born about 1603, is of more note—the Ven. John Woodcock. He became a student at St. Omer's and afterwards in 1629 proceeded to the English College in Rome. Next year he joined the English Franciscans at Douay and was sent to England for a time. On a later mission he was arrested soon after his arrival in Lancashire and was barbarously executed at Lancaster for his priesthood, 7 August 1646. The house known as Woodcock Hall is situated on what was formerly known as Cuerden Green, near to Lostock Hall railway station, and is a three-story red brick structure with stone dressings and barred sash windows, apparently of 17th-century date, having three gables to the front and a projecting porch in the middle going up to the full height of the building. The roof is covered with stone slates and the gables have been at one time surmounted by ball finials which are now lying in the front garden. The greater part of the front is covered with ivy, which gives the house a very picturesque appearance. The interior is a good deal modernized, and some of the rooms, not being occupied, are in a state of disrepair, but the original oak staircase with twisted balusters remains. The building, described by Dr. Kuerden as a 'fair built house,' is now a farmhouse. The</p>



					<p>hospitallers held land in Cuerden from as early as 1212, when they were granted plots in several places, some of which were called 'Walleschaw', 'Wetriding' and 'Wallgate'. About 1540 the tenants and rents included John Woodcock for two riddings on each side of smithy forge, 2d. Woodcock Hall was built in 1666 by Thomas Woodcock. The house, whilst still standing in 1958 was demolished in 1961 and leaves no trace remaining.</p> <p>A small seventeenth century house was owned by the Woodcock family, and was demolished in c. 1960. It was a three-storey brick structure, with sandstone ashlar alternate quoins. It had five bays and a projecting central porch, and exhibited some similarities of design, particularly the projecting porch, with the nearby seventeenth century Clayton Hall (OA North 2002). Woodcock Hall, Cuerden Green. This small C17th house was demolished c. 1960. It was the seat of the Woodcock family though later a farmhouse after sale to the Townley-Parkers of Cuerden. It was of brick, 3 storeys and 5 bays with a projecting central porch. The oak staircase with twisted balusters was salvaged at the time of demolition and now belongs to the lawyer, Mr Thomas Woodcock, a descendant, at The Old Bobbin Mill, nr. Chipping. [photograph]. The site is shown clearly on the OS 1:2,500 mapping of 1893, where it is accompanied by two other blocks of building to the southwest. These latter appear to survive - see PRN37894.</p>
PRN19283	?Post-Medieval	Dandy or Stone Bridge	Bridge	SD 5524 2521	This site is named 'Dandy or Stone Bridge' in 1848, 'Dandy Bridge' in 1893 and is now labelled 'Stone Bridge'
PRN37894	Post-Medieval	Woodcock Hall Farm	Barn	SD 5499 2503	The OS mapping of 1848 (1:10,560) and 1893 (1:2,500) show Woodcock Hall and two other blocks of building. The hall itself has been demolished, but the two other blocks seem to survive within the modern ranges of farm buildings
PRN37925	Industrial	Lostock Fold Farm	Barn; Hospice	SD 5552 2533	The subject of this report is a small combination barn at what was latterly called Lostock Fold Farm, a group of buildings now within the grounds of St Catherine's Hospice at Lostock Hall in the borough of South Ribble, Lancashire. The barn is an undesignated heritage asset of late 19th century date, and planning consent has been granted to the Hospice for its conversion to a Palliative Care Centre. This report forms part of a conditioned record of the building undertaken prior to development. St Catherine's Hospice incorporates the former Lostock Hall, a country house of medieval origin which from the 1840s to the early 20th century was owned by a succession of cotton magnates. The site of Lostock Fold Farm was originally that of Lostock Mill, a substantial cotton mill existing by the mid-1840s but later demolished. Lostock Fold Farm was built upon the site, and

					originally called Old Lostock Mill Farm before its name was changed in the 20th century. Its principal buildings are the barn, a small farmhouse, pig sties and a coach house/garage. Map evidence shows all apart from the latter existed by the early 1890s. All are built of stone, possibly salvaged from the demolished mill, of which no trace, other than what appears to be a ruined boundary wall, now remains. The barn is a compact structure of three bays on a north-south axis, with its ground floor divided centrally: a shippon occupies the full length of the western portion while the subdivided eastern portion comprises a full-height threshing floor flanked by a dairy and bull pen. On the first floor is a continuous hayloft. In the early-to-mid 20th century a single storey wash house of red engineering brick was built adjoining the dairy. The barn is significant in a local context as an example of a small combination barn which has group value with the other buildings of the farmstead and for the historical connections of the site with the former Lostock Mill
PRN39415	?Industrial	Crow Tree Cottages	House	SD 5508 2513	An unnamed block of building is shown on the OS 1:10,560 mapping of 1848. The same site appears on the 1893 1:2,500 mapping and the 1931 edition of that map, where it is annotated 'Crow Tree Cottages'. The buildings seem to still exist, although the row has been extended at both ends and to the north
<b>Listed Buildings</b>					
PRN8683	Post-Medieval	The Old School House	School	SD 5521 2492	School house, dated 1690, but said to have been built 1673; now house. Pebble dashed brick, stone slate roof with gable chimneys. Two bays (later extensions at rear), 2 storeys; modern flat roofed extension to front of ground floor; two 3-light casements above; at left end of first floor a large datestone lettered in relief: ANDREW . DANDY MARGARET . DANDY WILLIAM . DANDY ANDREW . DANDY DANIEL . DANDY ANNODOMINI . 1690 Right return wall has partly external chimney and beside it a blocked former doorway with a canopy. Rear altered. Adjoining at left end another house (not included in item). Interior: first floor has exposed cambered tie beam with stopped chamfer. Grade 2. Marked as Cuerden School on the OS 1848 1:10,560 mapping as well as the 1893 1:2,500 sheet, so converted after that date. On the 1848 sheet a separate but unnamed building is shown just to the south of the school and may be

					associated with it. This building does not appear on the 1893 map. The Old School House, on School Lane, is dated to 1690 but is alleged to have been built in 1673. It is now a house and comprises a pebble-dashed brick building, with a stone slate roof and gable chimneys; it has two bays and two storeys. It has a modern flat roofed extension to the front of the ground floor. It has two three-light casements above; at the left end of the first floor is a large date stone lettered in relief, mentioning the following names; ANDREW DANDY, MARGARET DANDY, WILLIAM DANDY, ANDREW DANDY, DANIEL DANDY, and dated 1690. The right return wall has a partly external chimney and beside it is a blocked former doorway with a canopy. Adjoining at the left end is another house. It retains some original features but has had later modifications. The first floor interior has an exposed cambered tie beam with a stopped chamfer. It is a Grade II listed building. The school is shown on the OS first edition map (1848) but not on the current sheet.
<b>Place</b>					
PRN36144	?Post-Medieval	Higher Green	Hamlet	SD 5590 2492	Hamlet shown on OS 1848 six inch map, consisting of Nook Farm and Cuerden Nook farmsteads and the farmstead now called Banastres at Bank, the latter is the only one which survives
<b>HER ID</b>	<b>Date / Period</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Event</b>					
PRN23405	Undated	Former Cinder Path Wood	Site	SD 5613 2463	Archaeological evaluation trenching carried out at Cinder Path Wood, Farington, being the first of five sites chosen for further attention, following the earlier Cultural Heritage Stage 2 Assessment for the M65 Blackburn Southern Bypass. Cinder Path Wood was located at the western end of the proposed route, its northern half being sandwiched between the A49 to the west and the M6 motorway to the east. Historically the wood formed the north-east corner of a large area of 19th-century parkland, c 60ha in size, which surrounded Cuerden Hall, an 18th-century building c 800m to the south-east of the site. Today the wood appears as a long linear arrangement of mature scattered trees and shrubs, delineated along its western perimeter by a trackway known as Cinder Path. Present on the 1839 Cuerden tithe map, the path has survived as a 1.5m wide track bounded by drystone walling, c. 1.5m high, on both sides. In 1883 Watkin suggested that the Roman road from Wigan to Walton-le-Dale ran across this

					<p>area, following the same north to south alignment as Cinder Path. In the same year he documented that near to 'Parkers Arms' Inn, a demolished building which once stood at the junction of Cinder Path and the present A49, 'the present highway and the Roman road became nearly identical'. More recently Hallam in 1977 noted that worked sandstone slabs, found c 2km to the south of the site behind Lancaster Lane, Clayton-le-Woods, could have formed part of the constructional material of the same road. He also identified two additional traces of the road; 'one a stretch of land boundary and right of way in Cinder Path Wood by Cuerden Hall', the other a roadway in Bamber Bridge. Trench A SD 5613 2464 (Figs 2 and 3) If, as has been suggested, the Roman road followed the same alignment as Cinder Path, then it was anticipated that the excavation of a trench across this road line would validate its existence. A line was therefore projected northwards from the point at which the path deviates c 20 degrees to the north-west to meet the A49. A small trench was then hand excavated across this alignment, east to west. Located c 50m to the south-east of Cuerden Gates Farm, Trench A was positioned between Cinder Path in the west and a c 1m deep drainage ditch in the east. The trench measured 5m in length by 1m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 930mm. Both of the long sections were then measured and drawn. Excavation revealed a dark-brown topsoil with a depth of up to 240mm. This was underlain by a redeposited layer of medium brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of stone, brick and pebbles and a maximum thickness of 420mm. Beneath this was an undisturbed stiff orange brown boulder clay. The excavation revealed no surviving traces of the Roman road or early occupation of this area. The two ill defined negative features visible extending from the south-facing section, 70mm and 230mm respectively, west to east, probably represent infilled tree bole hollows following their removal. They were filled with a light to medium brown and grey brown sandy clay with moderate fragmented stone inclusions.</p>
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