



University of  
**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

## Greater Manchester Spatial Framework and Salford Local Plan

### Archaeological Assessment:

### H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam

**Client:** Salford City Council

**Desk based Assessment:** Steve  
Tamburello



**Site Location:** The Site is located to the north-west of Cadishead and Irlam, and is bordered by the A580 to the north and Glaze Brook to the west.

**NGR:** Centred on NGR SJ 71261 93997

**Internal Ref:** SA/2018/73

**Prepared for:** Salford City Council

**Document Title:** Greater Manchester Spatial Framework and Salford Local Plan Archaeological Assessment: H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam

**Document Type:** Desk-based Assessment

**Version:** Version 1.3

**Author:** Steve Tamburello

**Position:** Supervising Archaeologist

**Date:** November 2018

**Approved by:** Ian Miller BA FSA

**Position:** Assistant Director

**Date:** November 2018

Signed:



**Copyright:** Copyright for this document remains with the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford.

**Contact:** Salford Archaeology, Centre for Applied Archaeology, Peel Building, University of Salford, Salford, M5 4WT

Telephone: 0161 295 4467

Email: 

**Disclaimer:**

This document has been prepared by Salford Archaeology within the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford, for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be used or relied upon for any other project without an independent check being undertaken to assess its suitability and the prior written consent and authority obtained from the Centre for Applied Archaeology. The University of Salford accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than those for which it was commissioned. Other persons/parties using or relying on this document for other such purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify the University of Salford for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. The University of Salford accepts no liability or responsibility for this document to any other party/persons than by whom it was commissioned.

# Contents

---

Summary .....	4
1. Introduction .....	5
2. Methodology.....	6
3. The Setting.....	7
3.1 Location and Setting.....	7
4. Historical Background.....	8
4.1 Prehistoric and Romano- British Period.....	8
4.2 Medieval Period .....	11
4.3 Post Medieval, Industrial and Modern Period.....	12
5. Gazetteer of Sites.....	14
6. Conclusion.....	24
7. Sources.....	26
Appendix 1: Figures.....	27

## Summary

---

The Western Cadishead and Irlam Draft Local Plan Site Allocation H3/4 contains two designated heritage assets of national importance, comprising a Scheduled Monument and a Grade II listed building, both situated in the western part of the site. The remainder of the site does not contain any other known archaeological remains of national importance that would merit preservation in-situ, although there is considerable potential for remains of at least high local/borough, if not regional, importance to survive. In particular, the potential for physical evidence to survive for prehistoric activity, either associated with the known Iron Age / Romano-British defended settlement to the west of Great Woolden Hall Farm, or deriving from an earlier period, merits further investigation. Within the proposed revised Local Plan Allocation, dependant on depth and quality, the deposits of peat may retain important palaeo-environmental evidence in the form of pollen and macro-fossils, whilst the possibility for ‘bog bodies’ to exist in the mosses cannot be discounted.

The potential for archaeological remains to exist across the site and within the revised allocation could be further investigated via a programme of trial trenching, which should be undertaken in advance of submitting any future planning application in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework. Similarly, dependant on depth and quality, the deposits of peat may retain important palaeo-environmental evidence in the form of pollen and macro-fossils. Further investigation to inform any future planning application could be achieved appropriately via specialist sampling of the peat, and archaeological trenching on the fringe of the mosses. This should be carried out prior to the submission of a planning application and, for immediate purposes, it would be appropriate to reference the archaeological potential of the site in the emerging Local Plan Policy documentation.



# 1. Introduction

---

In preparing land allocations Greater Manchester Spatial Framework and Salford Local Plan, Salford City Council commissioned Salford Archaeology to provide an understanding of the Historic Environment, specifically the potential for each site to contain buried remains of archaeological interest, to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018). The National Planning Policy Framework stipulates:

- That the allocations have been informed by the proper assessment of the significance of the designated and non-designated heritage asset in the area including their setting where appropriate (NPPF paragraphs 189, 193-96, 199);
- There has been a proper assessment to identify the potential for finding new site of archaeological or historic interest (NPPF paragraph 189);
- There has been a proper assessment to identify land where development would be inappropriate because of historic significance (NPPF paragraphs 189).

Following an initial screening exercise, 12 of the site allocations were subject to further archaeological assessment. The following provides an interim report on the assessment carried out at Site Allocation H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam.

## 2. *Methodology*

---

A screening exercise was applied to the 21 potential land allocation sites throughout Salford to identify which of the sites had potential archaeological significance that might be impacted on by the development proposals. As a result, eight of these sites were assessed to have no or very low archaeological interest, and have therefore been screened out from further assessment.

The remaining 13 site allocations were subject to further assessment, which incorporated and built on the previous screening exercise. Further assessment comprised:

- a review of the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) and local archives to identify and map non-designated and designated heritage assets;
- an historic map regression exercise to identify previously unrecognised heritage assets with archaeological interest;
- a review of the findings of previous archaeological investigations carried out on or near the sites along with any relevant published and secondary sources;
- analysis of historic and current aerial photography and available lidar data;
- collation of all non-designated and designated heritage assets as identified by the above research within each Site Allocation into a Gazetteer accompanied by a map showing their positions;
- site visits and walkover surveys of the 12 sites to identify any further potential heritage assets, and assess the potential for the survival of below-ground archaeological remains as identified from the desk-based research. The sites were visited in January 2018, following a period of notification to the relevant tenants and landowners by Salford City Council.

## 3. The Setting

### 3.1 Location and Setting

The proposed housing development area designated as Site Allocation H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam is situated at the southern extent of the Chat Moss complex, the largest of the mosses in Greater Manchester. Chat Moss is a lowland raised bog at the southern edge of the Lancashire Plain, which covers an area approximately 9km long by 4.5km wide, and includes around 2450 hectares of peat. The extents of Chat Moss are defined by the A580 to the north, the Glaze Brook to the west, the A57 to the south and the M62/M60 near Worsley to the east.

The Chat Moss complex is divided into parts relating to the surrounding townships; as such the initial Draft Local Plan site allocation of 289 hectares incorporates parts of Great Woollen Moss, Cadishead Moss and Irlam Moss between Glaze Brook, the M62 and the suburban areas of Irlam and Cadishead. A revised Local Plan allocation of 65 hectares has subsequently been proposed which encompasses a smaller area between Moss Road and Roscoe Road, on the north-eastern side of Irlam (Plate 1).



Plate 1: The original Draft Local Plan allocation boundary (red) and the proposed revised Local Plan allocation boundary (blue) superimposed on recent satellite imagery

## 4. Historical Background

The following section provides a framework to the present study, working chronologically through the periods listed below. Key sites are summarised in the Gazetteer of Sites and are mapped on Figure 6 (*Appendix 1*).

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 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges*

### 4.1 Prehistoric and Romano- British Period

The North West Wetlands Survey, undertaken in the late 1980s, noted extensive evidence for fire disturbance across Chat Moss throughout the prehistoric period pointing to human activity in the area from the Mesolithic (10000 BC – 3500 BC). At the time archaeological excavations were carried out on Chat Moss at the site of Nook Farm (SJ 71079797), around 3km to the north of the current Site Allocation. At the site a small man-made clearance was found within peat mire, situated on a raised sand island. Flint, chert and charcoal remains, along with pollen analysis dated the site to the Neolithic (3500 BC -2200 BC).

There is similar evidence of prehistoric occupation within the present Site Allocation on Cadishead Moss, particularly on areas of raised sand ridges. An Iron Age defended settlement (Great Manchester Historic Environment Record (GMHER) number: 1907.1.0) occupies a



promontory position on a ridge of sandy alluvium created by a meander in Glaze Brook, to the west of Great Woolden Hall Farm. Open area excavations in the late 1980s revealed evidence of a settlement that began in the Iron Age (c.500 BC) and continued well into the Roman period (c.200 AD), although an assemblage of flint recovered from fieldwalking the enclosure and from the excavations themselves suggest possible earlier ephemeral activity dating back to the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age.

The site comprised at a double circuit of outer ditches, around 5-7m apart, enclosing at least two roundhouses, livestock pens and number of pits (Plate 2). The first roundhouse was radiocarbon dated to 65-15 BC whilst the construction of the second was radiocarbon dated to 120 BC – 80 AD. A scatter of Roman pottery in the ploughsoil and a large sample of pottery known as Cheshire stony Very Course Pottery (VCP), thought to have been used as salt containers, support the evidence of prolonged occupation of the site (Nevell, 1999).

The site is recognised to be of national significance and has been designated a Scheduled Monument (Historic England List Number: 1015127).



*Plate 2: Aerial photograph of cropmarks indicating the position of the Iron Age double ditch enclosure at Great Woolden Hall Farm*

These limited investigations suggest that it is likely that other prehistoric features may be present in the landscape, particularly in areas of raised sand ridges overlooking Glaze Brook. Analysis of aerial photography and recent satellite imagery suggests the presence of possible earthworks and sand ridges (GMHER 1813.1.0 and 1783.1.0) between New Moss Woodland and Glaze Brook in the south-west of the Site Allocation (Plates 3 and 4).



*Plate 3: Ridge of higher ground along the western edge of the Site Allocation, overlooking Glaze Brook*



*Plate 4: Possible sand ridges (1783.1.0) and linear earthworks (1813.1.0) along Glaze Brook at the western extent of Cadishead Moss.*



It is likely the human activity in prehistory would have been focused on the dryer fringes of the mosses, however interaction with the peat mire itself cannot be discounted. Wooden trackways may have been constructed across the wetter ground with the potential for objects and even human remains being deposited into the bog. A partially preserved human head, dated to around 100-200 AD, was found during peat cutting on the western side of Chat Moss in 1958. The discovery near Astley Green Village on Worsley Moss was dubbed ‘Worsley Man’. Further analysis of the head was carried out in the 1980s following the discovery of Lindow Man in similar circumstances near Wilmslow, Cheshire. The analysis revealed that ‘Worsley Man’ would have been around 20-30 years old, and showed signs of suffering a violent death with a fracture to the skull, a wound behind his right ear, a garrotte around his neck and a sliced vertebrae, suggesting decapitation before being deposited into the bog.

## 4.2 Medieval Period

The first written reference to Chat Moss is recorded in 1277 as ‘Catemoss’. The name may derive from *ceat*, meaning a wet piece of ground (Mills 1976), although local tradition also suggests it may be derived from an association with St Chad or Cheadda, who was Bishop of Mercia at Chester in AD 669. The earliest accounts of the mosses around Manchester follows soon after when the Crown commissioned a survey in 1322. Chat Moss is described in the survey as ‘*the soil of the lords of Barton, Worsley, Astley, Workedley and Bedford*’ (Hall, 1995).

It is thought that the mires around Greater Manchester may have reached their greatest extent around the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, coinciding with a period of climatic deterioration across North West Europe at this time, often referred to as the ‘Little Ice Age’. John Leland, a traveller and antiquarian of the early 16<sup>th</sup> century described an eruption of Chat Moss in 1526 in which he noted that the area of bog was threatening even the strips of higher ground. He notes that ‘water and mud was so dammed up that it broke out, going over the tops of fieldd and meadows with mud and sludge a yard deep and more in some places onto Holcroft and Glaze Brook bridge (Crofton, 1902).

Medieval descriptions commonly note the although the land had tenant farmers, very little income could be derived from Chat Moss due to the ‘lack of goodness’ in the waterlogged peat.

Much of Chat Moss became the property of the Egerton family in the 17<sup>th</sup> century with Great Woollen Moss and Cadishead Moss passing to the Bridgewater Trustees after 1668 (Hall, 1995).

### 4.3 *Post Medieval, Industrial and Modern Period*

Coordinated efforts to cultivate Chat Moss were made by William Roscoe in 1805, utilising his previous experience of reclaiming land at Trafford Moss. In order to make the waterlogged moss fit for agriculture, Roscoe laid a network of below-ground and open drains across the 2000 acres of Chat Moss. Some indications of the initial results of these efforts to reclaim land from the moss can be seen when comparing the extents of Chat Moss on Yates map of Lancashire of 1786 (Fig 2) to plans from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Hennet's map of 1830 (Fig 3) suggests that the organised drainage of Chat Moss was making the southern fringe of the Chat Moss much more accessible, with the extension of roads and buildings into the previous area of the bog allowing Cadishead and Irlam to expand.

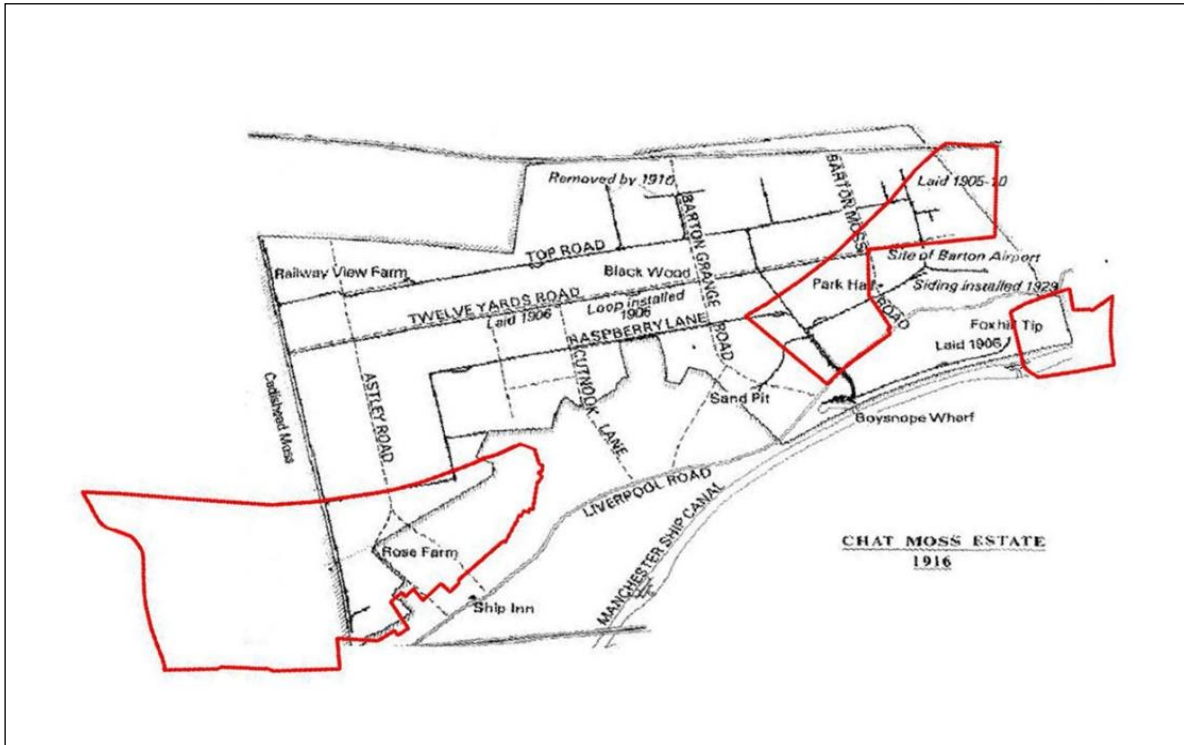
This drainage system continued to be improved throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century by installation of a system of closed drains at a distance of 2m from each other, discharging into open drains around the perimeter of the field from which the water was conveyed to the River Irwell (Baines, 1836). This can be seen particularly across the west of the Site Area on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848 (Fig 4). The drained land was ploughed and covered with a layer of clay or marl, which was brought in from the edge of the estate.

Further improvement of the soils was obtained by the spreading of night soil waste from the townships of Manchester during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was deemed particularly beneficial for both the disposal of refuse and for the reclamation of the land for agriculture, so much so that in 1895 the Cleansing Committee of the Manchester Corporation purchased around 1000 hectares of land from Sir Humphrey de Trafford primarily for the use of waste disposal. The Chat Moss Estate incorporated the western half of the Site Allocation, delineated by the main north-south drainage channel west of Prospect Grange Farm and Roscoe Road. It originally extended as far east as the present site of the Barton Aerodrome.

The waste was brought in by barge from Manchester to Boysnope Wharf and from there transferred onto a light railway network that allowed the material to be distributed to the tenant farmer for disposal across the moss (Plate 5). Previous tramways had been in operation since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century to distribute the mineral rich marl across the moss. The techniques learnt during the maintenance of the first tramway assisted in the 'floating' of Stephenson's Liverpool to Manchester railway across Chat Moss in 1826.

The Manchester Corporation was also responsible for the construction and maintenance of the farm buildings across the Chat Moss Estate such as Prospect Grange Farm (H3/4SA1) and Worsley View Farm (H3/4SA2) near to the junction of Astley Road and Roscoe Road in the west of the Site Allocation (Fig 5).





*Plate 5: Plan of the extents of the Chat Moss Estate in 1916 with the tramway network, superimposed with the H3/4 Cadishead and Irlam, EC4/1 Port Salford Expansion and CT3/1 AJ Bell Stadium allocation site boundaries*

The practice of the disposal of sewage across Chat Moss ended in the 1920s following the growing use of water closets and improved sanitation in the city, although some disposal of general refuse continued on the moss until the 1960s. The majority of the tramways were sold off and dismantled in 1940s, although the drainage channels have been maintained to the present today to manage the landscape.

## 5. Gazetteer of Sites

---

The following gazetteer entries summarise the sites of potential archaeological interest within the Site Allocation. These include previously identified designated heritage assets gathered from the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record and non-designated heritage assets drawn from the map regression analysis, aerial photography and site visits. The locations of these entries are shown in *Figure 6 (Appendix 1)*.

**Site Number** GMHER 1907.1.0

**Site Name** Iron Age Defended Settlement/Promontory Fort

**Site Type** Monument

**Designation** Scheduled Monument (List Entry No 1015127)

**Period** 1<sup>st</sup> century to AD 2<sup>nd</sup> century

**NGR** SJ 6910 9355

**Source:** GMAU 1988. *The Greater Manchester Archaeological Journal*. Great Woolden Hall Farm. M. Nevell. 35-39, Scheduling record: English Heritage. 1996. Schedule Entry Copy - Promontory Fort

**Description** The site lies on sandy alluvium surrounded by peat, and overlooks the Glaze Brook. The Iron Age defended settlement is situated 10m above the river and has steep slopes to east, west and south. On the north side the approach is defended by a double ditch curving round to cut off access to the interior. Interior is almost rectangular, 12m by 100m, *ie* 1.2ha. The two ditches are 4m wide and 10m apart. On the east side is a possible entrance. The Site was first revealed by aerial photography in 1986 and then dug by GMAU in 1986–88 (Plate 1). Circular buildings and pens for livestock were revealed (Plate 6). Roman pottery was found in the plough soil, with radio-carbon dating providing a date range of *c* 500BC to *c* 200AD. The site is well preserved despite plough damage.

**Assessment** The Iron Age defended settlement 300m west of Great Woolden Hall Farm was scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas act 1979 on 18th October 1996 in view of the rarity and importance in the understanding of the nature of social organisation in the later prehistoric period. All surviving archaeological remains are therefore considered to be of national importance. It is considered that the area has high potential for further buried archaeological remains.



*Plate 6: Excavation and recording of an Iron Age roundhouse at Great Woollen Hall Farm in the late 1980's*

- Site Number** GMHER 1512.1.0
- Site Name** Great Woolden Hall
- Site Type** Post-medieval Hall
- Designation** Grade II Listed Building
- Period** AD 17<sup>th</sup> century to Modern
- NGR** SJ 6942 9348
- Sources**
- (1) Salford City Council. 1994. List of Buildings of Archaeological/Historical Interest, Salford City Council. Secretary of State.
  - (2) Monograph: J.S.F. Walker & A.S. Tindall. 1985. Country Houses of Greater Manchester. GMAU. p143
  - (3) Unpublished document: Walker, L. 1996. Great Woolden Hall Farm.
  - (4) Historic England. 2017. <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>. Accessed 23/10/2017
- Description**
- Early 17<sup>th</sup> century with additions and alterations, (1) Great Woolden Hall is a large brick pile, having two gables and tall chimneys (Plate 7). In 1595 it was described as the 'worshipful seat of Thomas Holcroft Esq'. Great Woolden Hall was latterly in use as a farmhouse. The hall was surveyed during refurbishment and was found to be now split into 3 houses. Constructed of brick with slate roof. Total of 5 bays and 2 storeys plus attics (Plate 8). Bays 1 and 5 are gabled, the former being higher. 6-panel door with fanlight and 19<sup>th</sup> century porch in bay 4 and also a door between bays 1 and 2. All the window openings would appear to date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. 2 ground-floor and 5 first-floor windows have flat brick arches, 3-light casements and stone sills. The window in bay 2 has 4 lights and a transom.
- Ornate shaped chimney stacks to either end, ridge and paired at rear. The right return has 2 blocked 4-light double-chamfered brick mullioned windows. Various 2- and 3-light casement windows to rear, some below elliptical brick arches. Various gabled wings to rear. (4) Related monuments include the large stable at Great Woolden Hall (1512.1.1) and the adjacent barn (1512.1.2), both of which are 18<sup>th</sup> century in origin.
- Assessment** Great Woolden Hall is a Grade II Listed building.





*Plate 7: Frontage of Great Woollen Hall. Looking north-west from Woollen Road*



*Plate 8: Rear of Great Woollen Hall*

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>GMHER 1783.1.0</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Curvilinear Feature
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthworks
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>NGR</b>	Centred SJ 6980 9290 (10m by 10m)
<b>Source</b>	Aerial Photograph: T. Burke. 1984. A.P. Run No. 23 84 051. Satellite imagery Bing Maps (accessed 31/01/18)
<b>Description</b>	Curvilinear features suggesting Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement. East of Glaze Brook, on track between Great Woolden Hall and Glaze Brook East Junction. Also partially visible on recent satellite imagery amongst possible areas of sandy higher ground west of New Moss Woodland (Plate 3).
<b>Assessment</b>	The possible curvilinear earthwork features may coincide with areas of raised sand islands showing as lighter patches on aerial and satellite imagery. The features are located on the western skirt of Cadishead Moss which has been subject to ploughing and enhancement with imported marl since the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, however there is the potential of below-ground remains related to prehistoric settlement activity.

---

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>GMHER 1813.1.0</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Double Line Linear Feature running N–S across open fields
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthworks
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>NGR</b>	Centred SJ 7010 9275 (10m by 10m)
<b>Source</b>	Aerial Photograph: 4257-4256. Satellite imagery: Bing Maps (accessed 31/01/18)
<b>Description</b>	A double-line linear feature that runs north/south across open fields in the south-east of corner of Cadishead Moss, between Glaze Brook and New Moss Wood (Plate 3).
<b>Assessment</b>	The linear features are located on the western skirt of Cadishead Moss which has been subject to ploughing and enhancement with imported marl since the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, although there is the potential of below-ground remains possibly related to prehistoric settlement activity.

<b>Site Number</b>	<b>GMHER 1890.1.0</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Curvilinear Features
<b>Site Type</b>	Earthwork
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Period</b>	Undated
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 7170 9440 (point)
<b>Source</b>	Aerial Photograph: T. Burke. 1984. A.P. Run No. 23 84 109.
<b>Description</b>	White markings, somewhat blotchy. Appear to indicate presence of adjacent curvilinear features. The features are near a track that leads to Victoria Road, going past Ash Farm (Plate 9).



*Plate 9: Recent satellite image of possible features (1819.1.0) north-west of Ash Farm*

**Assessment** The possible curvilinear features are located towards the north-east edge of Cadishead Moss near Ash Farm and Victoria Road. The field plot is located towards the skirt of the moss where there may be relatively lower depth of peat and the potential of below ground remains possibly related to prehistoric settlement activity.



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>GMHER 3033.1.2</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Cadishead Moss
<b>Site Type</b>	Moss
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Period</b>	Natural feature (Prehistoric 500000 BC to 42 AD)
<b>NGR</b>	Centred SJ 7030 9330
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey 1849- present, (1) North West Wetlands Survey 2: The Wetlands of Greater Manchester. Hall D, Wells CE and Huckerby E.
<b>Description</b>	Part of the Chat Moss complex, at the south-west corner between Glaze Brook and Irlam Moss. Overlies alluvial sands and gravels on glacial clays with a solid geology of Permo-Triassic sandstone. Cadishead Moss was separated from Woollen mosses and Lower Irlam Moss by a straight drain.
<b>Assessment</b>	Cadishead Moss has been managed through a network of drainage channels since the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century, and has been subject to ploughing and enhancement with imported marl to improve the agricultural value of the land. However, there are significant levels of peat across the area ranging from 2 to 6m in depth which have a high potential of containing archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity. Previous archaeological investigation has identified prehistoric settlement on the sandy ridge on the western side of Cadishead Moss overlooking Glaze Brook, in the form of a defended Iron Age settlement (1512.1.0). Potential buried remains across Cadishead Moss may include settlement activity on and around ‘sand islands’ of higher ground amongst the peat, buried remains of wooden trackways, deposited artefacts within the peat and possible human remains in the form of ‘bog bodies’.

---



<b>Site Number</b>	<b>GMHER 3033.1.4</b>
<b>Site Name</b>	Great Woolden Moss
<b>Site Type</b>	Landscape
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Period</b>	Natural feature (Prehistoric 500000 BC to 42 AD)
<b>NGR</b>	Centred SJ 7000 9350
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey 1849- present, (1) North West Wetlands Survey 2: The Wetlands of Greater Manchester. Hall D, Wells CE and Huckerby E.
<b>Description</b>	Southern continuation of Little Woolden Moss. Overlies alluvial sands & gravels, and glacial clays on Permo-Triassic sandstone. Partly drained. Along the western skirt near to Glaze Brook is a ridge clay and sandy clay base where an Iron Age defended settlement was excavated in the late 1980's excavated by GMAU (GMHER 1907.1.0) to the north of Great Woolden Hall Farm. Possible earthworks further south along Glaze Brook are visible on aerial and satellite imagery which may indicate further area of prehistoric activity GMHER 1783.1.0 and 1890.1.0). Great Woolden Hall, built early 17 <sup>th</sup> century, has a brick-built shippon, stable block, and barn of probable 18 <sup>th</sup> -century date (GMHER 1512.1.0).
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>Great Woolden Moss is partially located in the north-west of the Site Allocation around Great Woolden Hall Farm and extends from Woolden Road to the north beyond the M61.</p> <p>The moss has been managed through a network of drainage channels since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and has been subject to ploughing and enhancement with imported marl to improve the agricultural value of the land. However, significant levels of peat across the area ranging from 2 to 4m in depth which have a high potential to contain evidence for prehistoric activity.</p> <p>Previous archaeological investigation has identified prehistoric settlement on the sandy ridge on the western side of Cadishead Moss overlooking Glaze Brook, in the form of a defended Iron Age settlement (1512.1.0). Potential buried remains across Cadishead Moss may include settlement activity on and around 'sand islands' of higher ground amongst the peat, buried remains of wooden trackways, deposited artefacts within the peat and the possible human remains in the form of 'bog bodies'.</p>

**Site Number** H3/4 SA1

**Site Name** Prospect Grange Farm

**Site Type** Farmhouse and outbuildings

**Designation** Non-designated heritage asset

**Period** 19<sup>th</sup> century to modern

**NGR** SJ 70763 94064

**Source** Ordnance Survey 1848 – present, Photographic

**Description** Prospect Grange Farm is first depicted in its current position on the Ordnance Survey map of 1848. Although the actual date of construction is unknown it is presumed that it was built following the organized cultivation of Chat Moss in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The current structure is a rectangular brick built, two-storey dwelling with an elevated ground-floor accessed by steps. The single gabled roof has a chimney stack at each end (Plate 10).

**Assessment** Prospect Grange Farm was constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century for the use of tenant farmers in the management of the Cadishead Moss. They were subsequently maintained by the Manchester Corporation in the late 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century. They are considered of low local significance with a low potential for buried archaeological remains.



*Plate 10: Prospect Grange Farm on Cadishead Moss*

<b>Site Number</b>	H3/4 SA2
<b>Site Name</b>	Worsley View Farm
<b>Site Type</b>	Farmhouse and outbuildings
<b>Designation</b>	Non-designated heritage asset
<b>Period</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> century- present
<b>NGR</b>	SJ 70763 94064
<b>Source</b>	Ordnance Survey 1848 – 1899
<b>Description</b>	Original location of Worsley View Farm to the south of current location as depicted on the Ordnance survey map of 1848 just to the east of the junction of Roscoe Road and Astley Road. By the Ordnance Survey map of 1909 the farm had moved completely to a position north of the junction. Worsley View Farm was constructed in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century for the use of tenant farmers in the management of the moss. They were subsequently maintained by the Manchester Corporation in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Assessment</b>	There is some potential for buried remains of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century farmhouse at the original location, although these would only be considered of local significance.

## 6. Conclusion

---

The Draft Plan Site Allocation H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam contains two designated heritage assets of national importance, comprising the remains of an Iron Age defended settlement that is afforded statutory protection as a Scheduled Monument, and a Grade II listed building, both of which lie near the western boundary of the Site Allocation.

The Site Allocation does not contain any other known archaeological remains of national importance that would merit preservation *in-situ*, although there is considerable potential for buried remains of at least high local/borough, if not regional, importance to survive *in-situ*. Physical evidence for Iron Age / Romano-British activity associated with the defended settlement would be of particular interest.

The study has identified the area between Glaze Brook and New Moss Woodland, as indicated on Figure 7, as being a particularly sensitive area of the initial Draft Local Plan Site allocation, with a high potential for the survival of prehistoric archaeological remains along the ridge of higher ground. There is also potential for physical evidence of prehistoric activity on the fringes of the mosses, particularly along the south-eastern edge of proposed Revised Local Plan Allocation Area between Moss Road and Roscoe Road, on north-east side of Irlam. The areas of deeper peat, are also likely to retain important palaeo-environmental evidence in the form of pollen and macro-fossils that can yield significant information on prehistoric environments, although this awaits confirmation through intrusive investigation. The possibility for ‘bog bodies’ to exist in deeper areas of peat cannot be discounted.

It is recommended that the areas of peat are subject to further investigation which, in the first instance, should comprise a transect of auger samples to establish the depth of peat deposits across the site. Pending the results obtained from this initial survey, further sampling and assessment of the material is likely to be an appropriate strategy. Further analysis of the material may include Carbon-14, macro-fossil and pollen analysis to establish dating and environmental information.

The potential for archaeological remains to survive on the fringes of the mosses similarly merits further investigation. In the first instance, this could be achieved via a programme of trial trenching, which would aim to establish the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains and, if present, their extent, condition and date.

This further investigation of archaeological remains and the historic building should be carried out prior to the submission of any future planning application, in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework. For immediate purposes, however, it would be appropriate to reference the archaeological potential of the Site in the emerging Local Plan Policy documentation to enable a developer’s brief to be drawn up in advance of development.

If significant remains are found which will be impacted on by development ground works then these should be either preserved through sympathetic planning or, where deemed acceptable,



fully excavated and recorded (preservation by record). Consideration should also be given to commemorating and disseminating the information on the Site's heritage. Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) would be able to advise further on this.

## 7. Sources

---

### *Cartographic Sources*

- Yates, W, 1786 *Map of Lancashire*
- Greenwood, C, 1818 *Map of Lancashire*
- Hennet, G, 1829 *Map of Lancashire*
- Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10560, published 1848
- Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500, published 1893
- Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500, published 1908
- Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500, published 1928
- Ordnance Survey National Grid 1:1250, published 1951

### *Secondary Sources*

- Baines, E. 1836 *History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster*
- Brennand, M, (ed), 2007 *Research and Archaeology in North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England: Volume 2*. Research Agenda and Strategy, CBA North West, **9** (19), Manchester
- Cowell, R. *Late Prehistoric Lowland Settlement in North West England*. In Nevell M, and Redhead, N. ed, 2005 *Mellor: Living on the Edge, A Regional Study of an Iron Age and Romano-British Upland Settlement*. Manchester Archaeological Monographs Volume 1
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments*
- Crofton, H.T, 1902 *How Chat Moss broke out in 1526*, *Trans Lancashire Cheshire Antiquity Society* 20 139-45
- Department for Communities & Local Government, July 2018. *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*
- Hall, D. Wells, C.E., and Huckerby E 1995. *The Wetlands of Greater Manchester. North West Wetlands Survey 2 (NWS)*. Lancaster Imprints
- Mills, D 1976 *The Place names of Lancashire*
- Nevell, M. *Great Woollen Hall Farm: A Model for the material Culture of Iron Age and Romano-British Rural Settlement in North-West England*, in Nevell M (ed), 1999. *Living on the Edge of Empire, Models Methodology and Marginality. Late Prehistoric and Romano-British Rural Settlement in North West England*. Archaeology. Archaeology North West Volume 3 (Issue 13, for 1998)

## *Appendix 1: Figures*

---

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Approximate location of Site boundary superimposed on Yates' map of 1786

Figure 3: Approximate location of Site boundary superimposed on Hennets' map of 1830

Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848

Figure 5: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1929

Figure 6: Designated and non-designated heritage assets within the original and revised site boundaries

Figure 7: Peat depths and location of cores and boreholes within the original and revised site boundaries

Figure 8: The Site boundary and proposed revised Site boundary with highlighted areas of known archaeological significance.



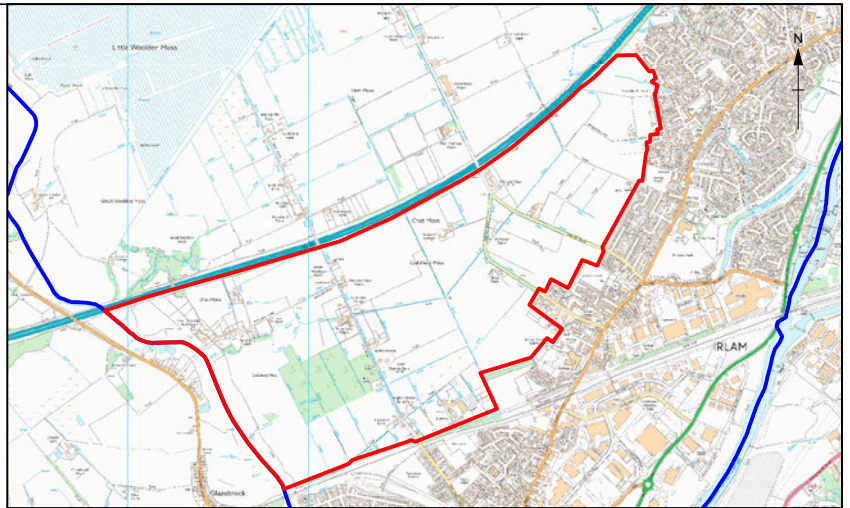
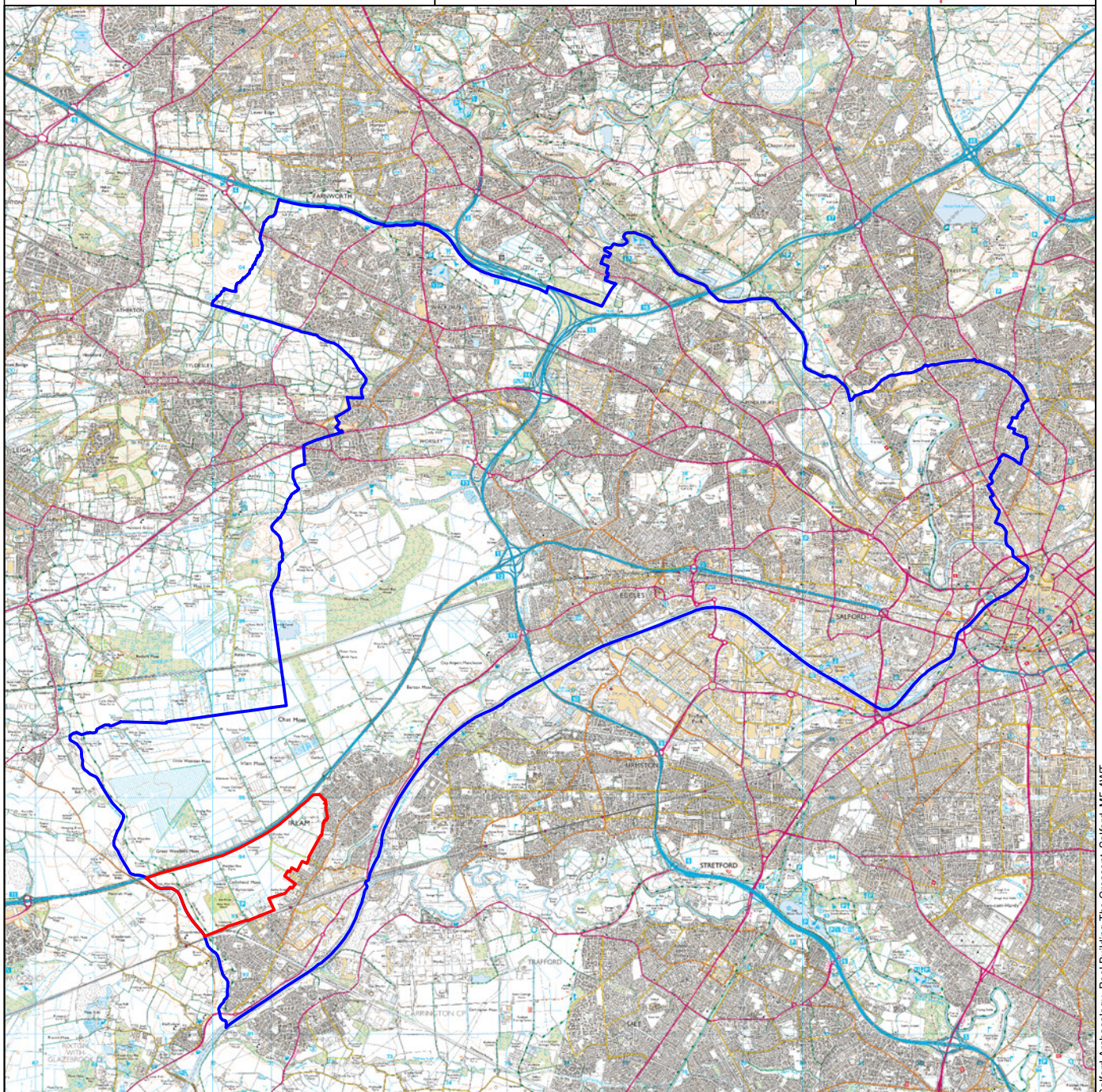


Figure 1: H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam Site location



**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY





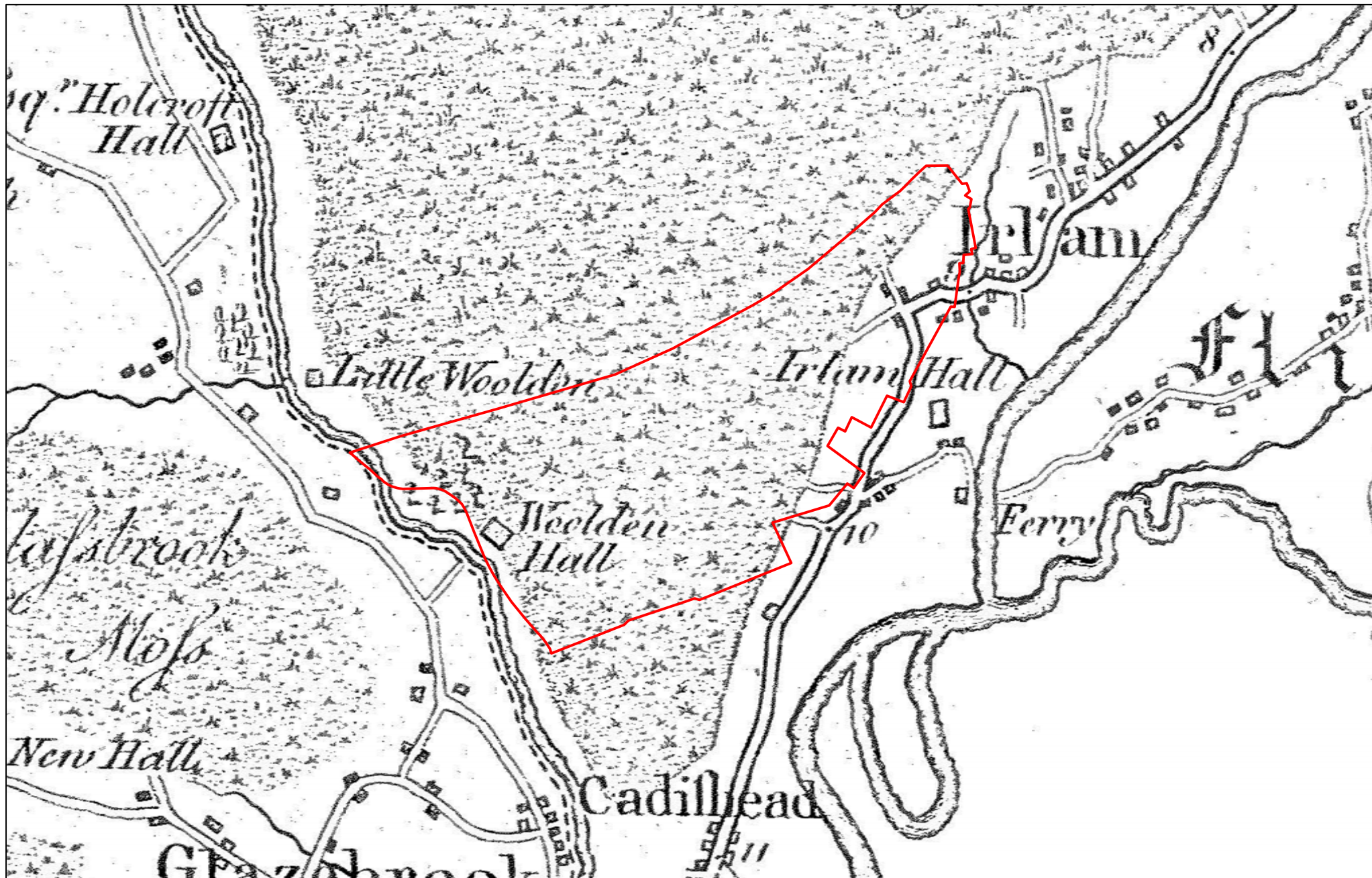


Figure 2: H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam

Approximate location of Site boundary superimposed on Yates' map of 1786



Key:

Site boundary



University of  
Salford  
MANCHESTER

**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 1 km



Scale at A4 1:25,000





**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

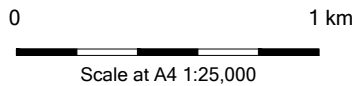


Figure 3: H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam

Approximate location of Site boundary superimposed on Hennets' map of 1830



Key:  
[Red outline] Site boundary



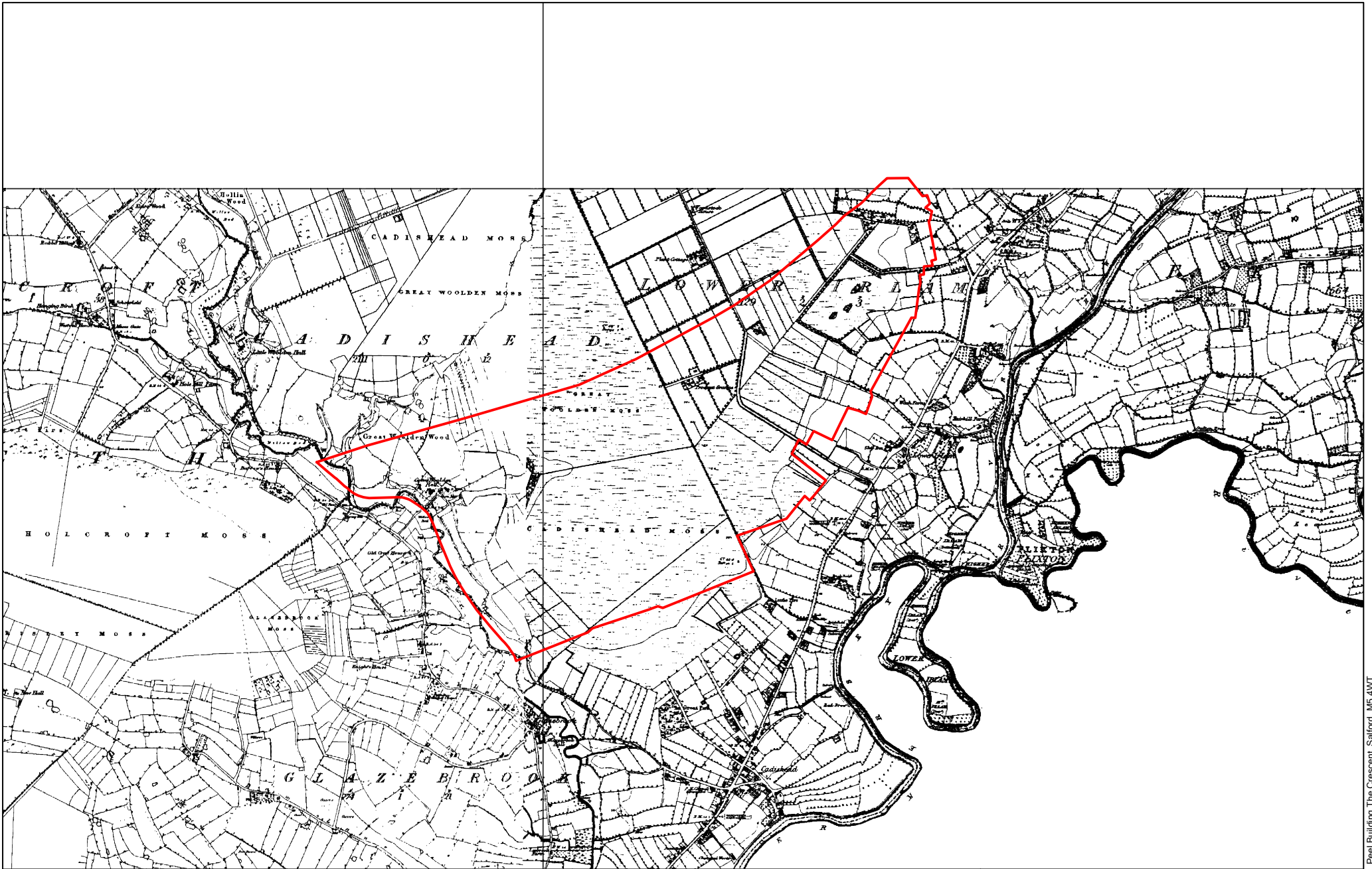


Figure 4 : H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam

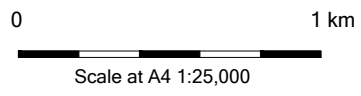
Site boundary superimposed on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1848



Key:  
 Site boundary



**SA**  
 SALFORD  
 ARCHAEOLOGY



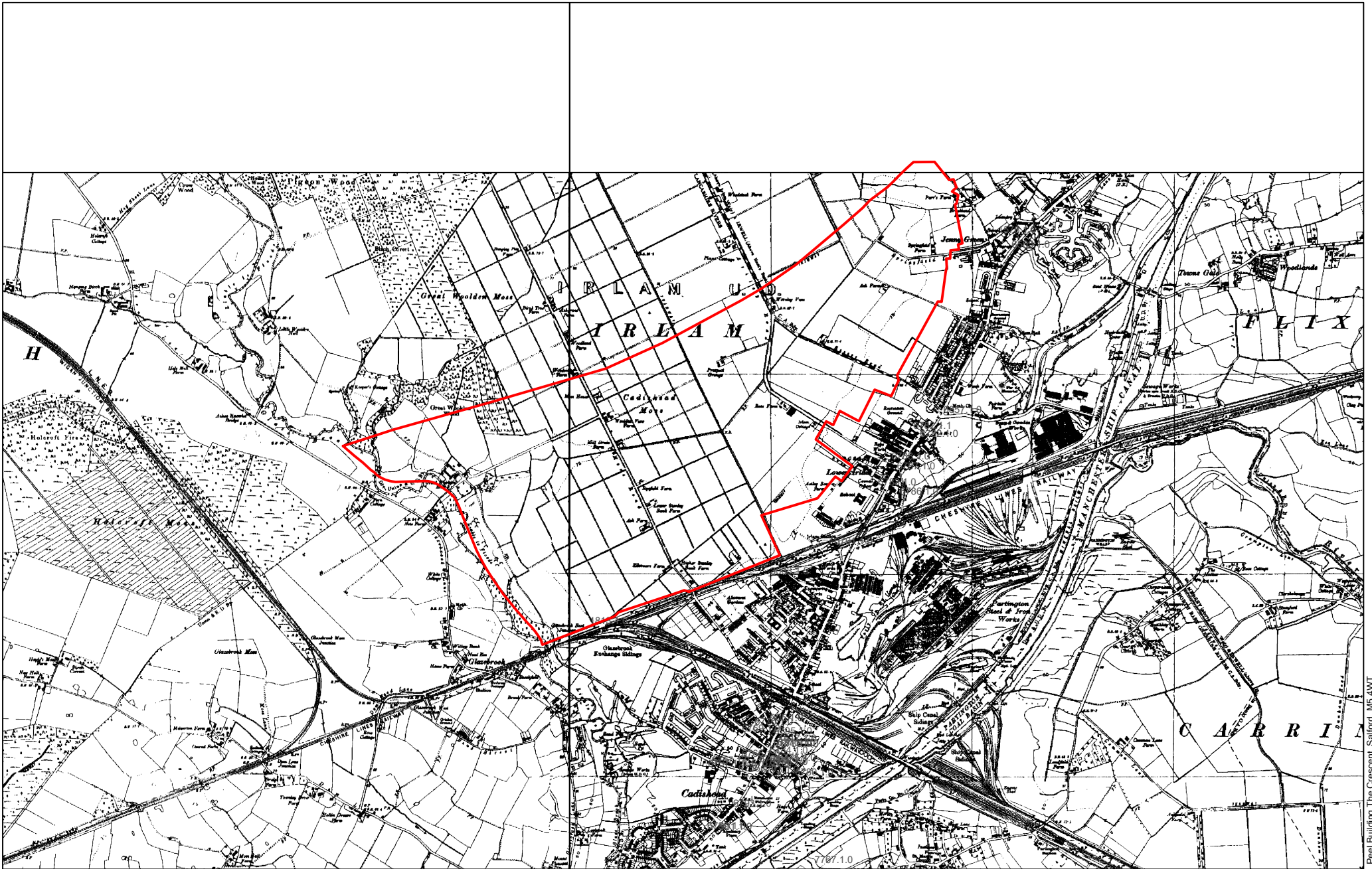


Figure 5: H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam  
 Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map  
 of 1929



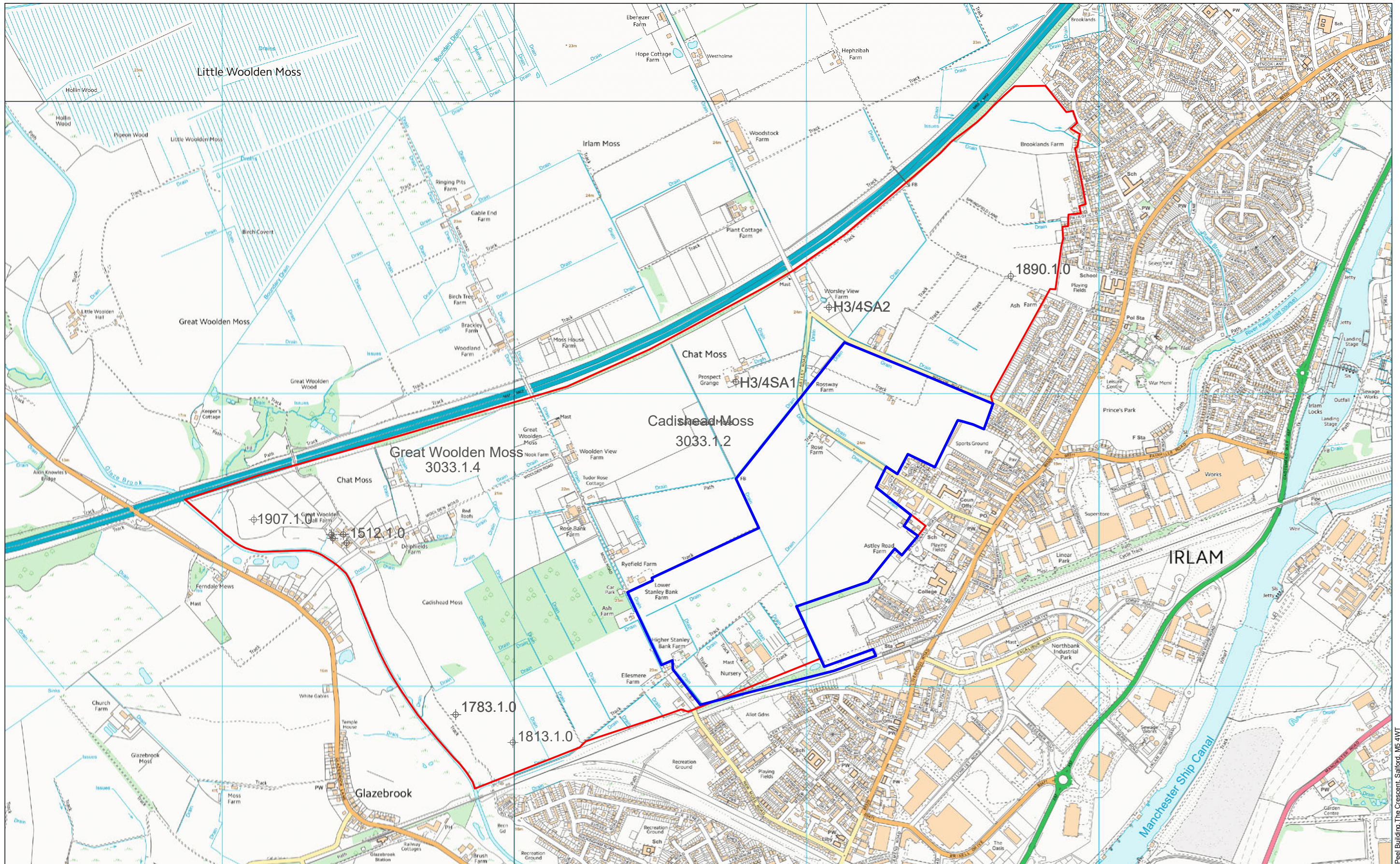
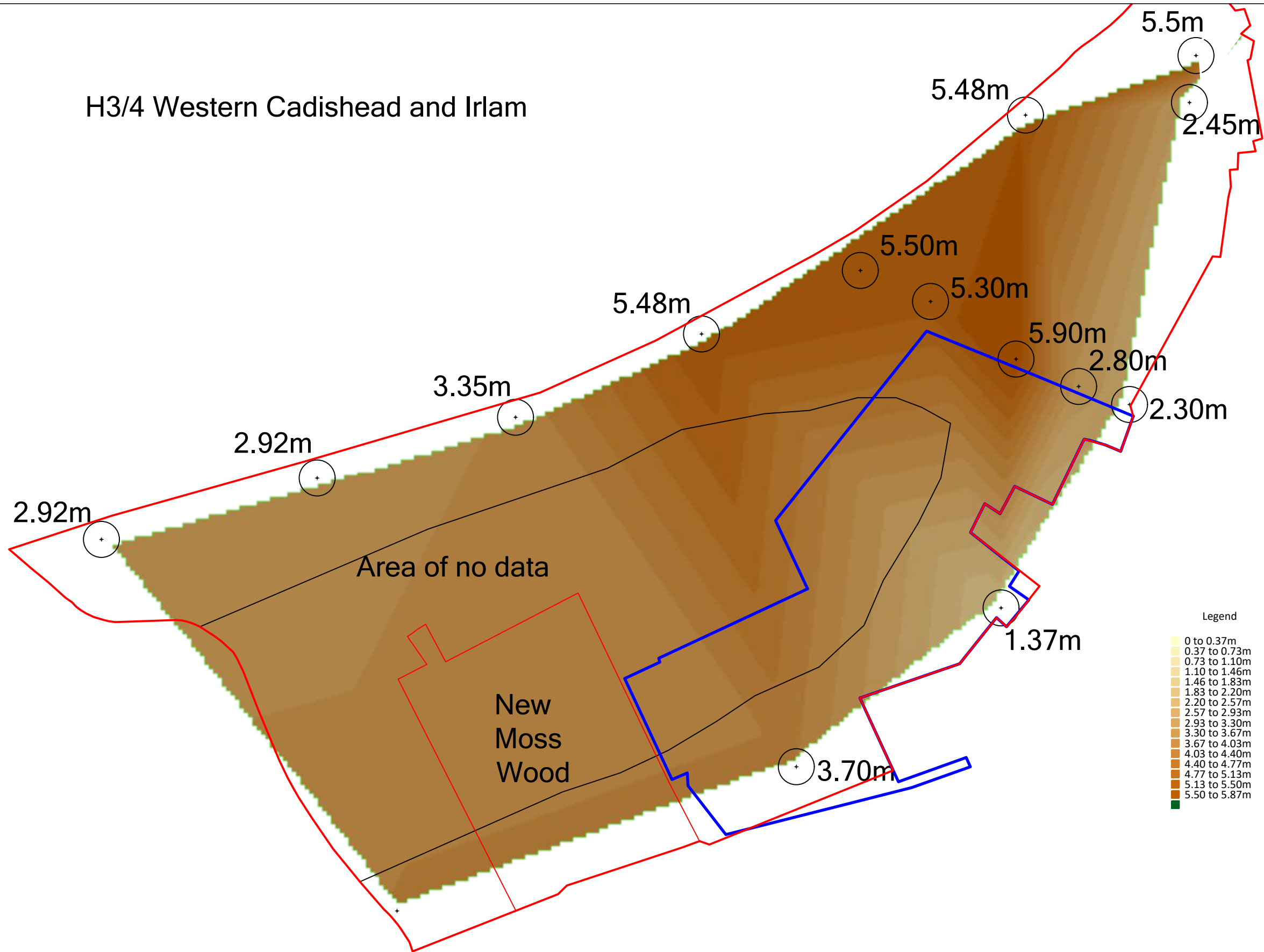


Figure 6: H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam  
 Designated and non-designated heritage assets within the original and revised site boundaries



# H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam



Legend

0 to 0.37m
0.37 to 0.73m
0.73 to 1.10m
1.10 to 1.46m
1.46 to 1.83m
1.83 to 2.20m
2.20 to 2.57m
2.57 to 2.93m
2.93 to 3.30m
3.30 to 3.67m
3.67 to 4.03m
4.03 to 4.40m
4.40 to 4.77m
4.77 to 5.13m
5.13 to 5.50m
5.50 to 5.87m

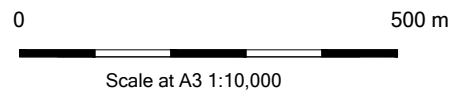


Figure 2: H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam  
Peat depths and location of cores and boreholes within the original and revised site boundaries



Key:  
 Original Site boundary  
 Revised Site boundary



Cores and boreholes



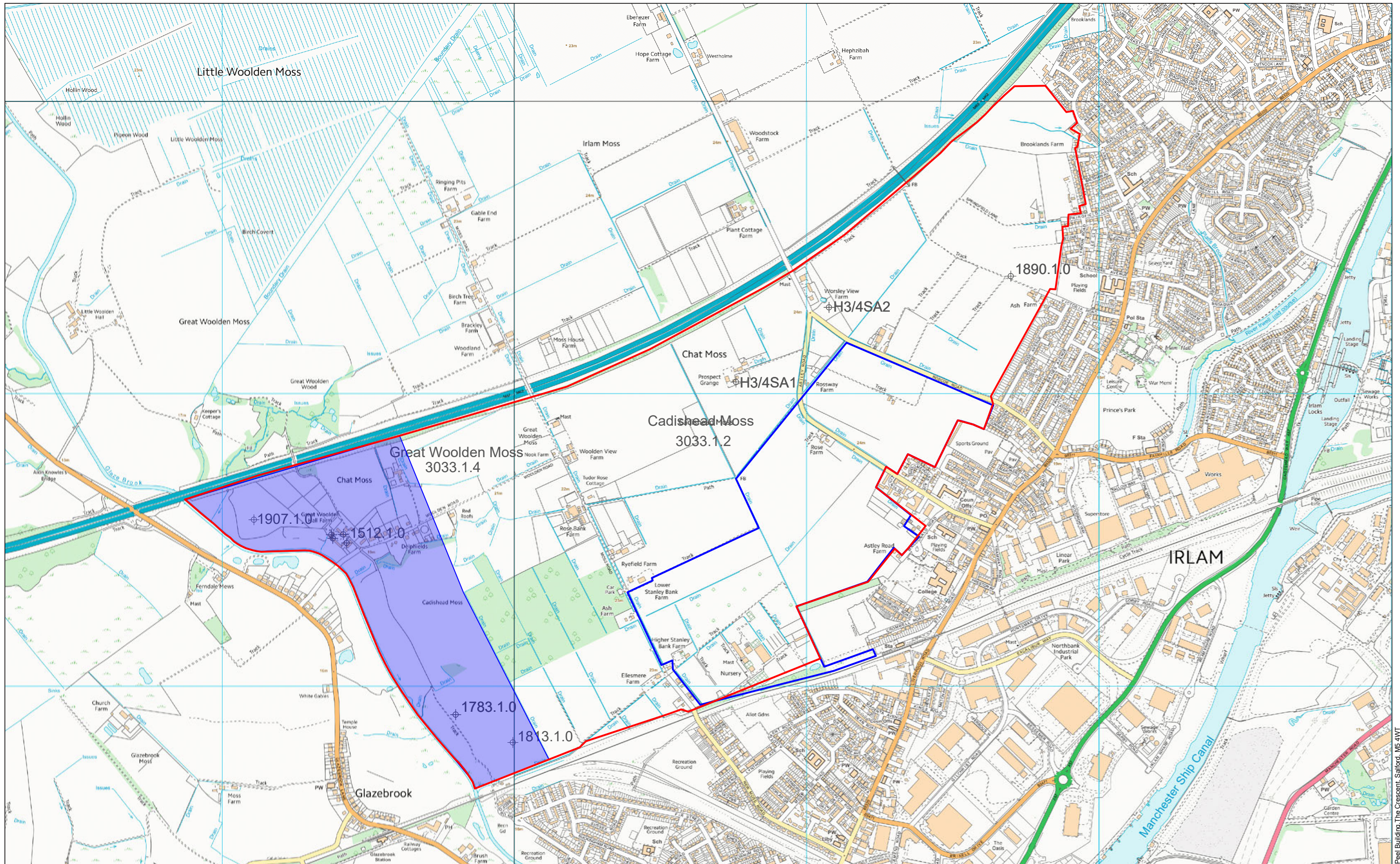
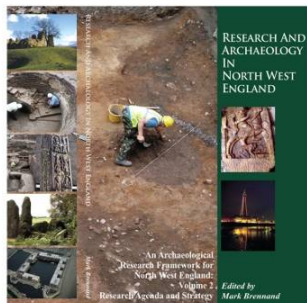


Figure 8: H3/4 Western Cadishead and Irlam  
 The Site boundary and proposed revised Site boundary with highlighted areas of known archaeological significance.



**CONSULTANCY**



**DESK BASED ASSESMENTS**



**WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION**



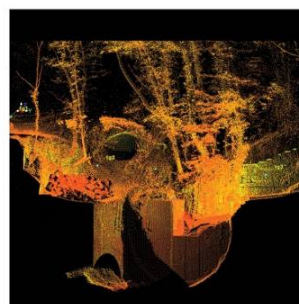
**EXCAVATION**



**BUILDING SURVEY**



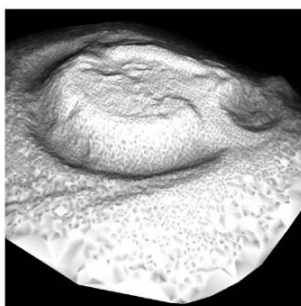
**3D LASER SCANNING**



**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**



**LANDSCAPE SURVEYS**



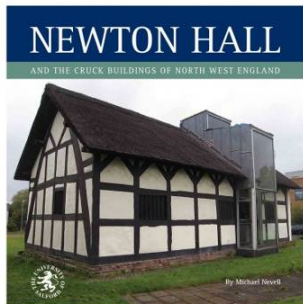
**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS**



**WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING**



**RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS**



**SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS  
CPD EVENTS**

